



“PPR123+” =
Perfect Proportional Representation
as Easy as '1 - 2 - 3' & as Simple as '1 - 2 - 3'

A principle-based electoral reform—founded on respect for **The Citizen’s Vote and Majority Rule**
developed by **Jeff Jewell** of Mission BC, Canada

1. **PPR123** “Makes Every Citizen’s Vote Count”—Always!
2. **PPR123** elects all MPs based on Majority Rule (i.e. 50%+).
3. With the Parliamentary voting power of each party equal to their total number of Citizens’ votes, **PPR123** prevents ‘minority rule’ by ‘false majority’ governments.

“PPR123+” changes 3 things

- 1. How Citizens vote (i.e. a “preferential ballot”):**
 - Voters rank their top three choices as **#1, #2, #3**.
 - All voters should choose their **true** preference as **#1-vote**.
 - (n.b.: All voters are guaranteed that their **#1-vote will always count for that party**—regardless whether their local candidate is or isn’t elected—as this vote **will always be counted with every vote in Parliament!**)
- 2. How MP’s are elected (i.e. “Instant Runoff Voting”):**
 - All **#1-votes** are counted; if no candidate has a majority (i.e. 50%+1), the bottom candidate is eliminated and those votes go to each voter’s next choice.
 - This continues until the **winner is elected with a majority**.
 - (n.b.: **IRV/AV** was used in BC (1950s), has been used in Australia since 1918; it’s also used to elect party leaders.)
- 3. How Parliament votes (i.e. “Proxy Voting”):**
 - Each MP retains all **#1-votes** they received.
 - All **#1-votes** for defeated candidates are retained by the party and reassigned to one of their elected MPs.
 - **Every Citizen’s #1-vote is cast in Parliament**—as a ‘proxy vote’—by the MP to whom it has been assigned.
 - (n.b.: To ensure that every Citizen’s **#1-vote** has representation in Parliament, some accommodation is required for small parties and independent candidates.
 - (n.b.: **Proxy voting** is standard practice in corporate shareholder democracy. In a political democracy, **each Citizen has equal ‘ownership’—i.e. one voting share.**)

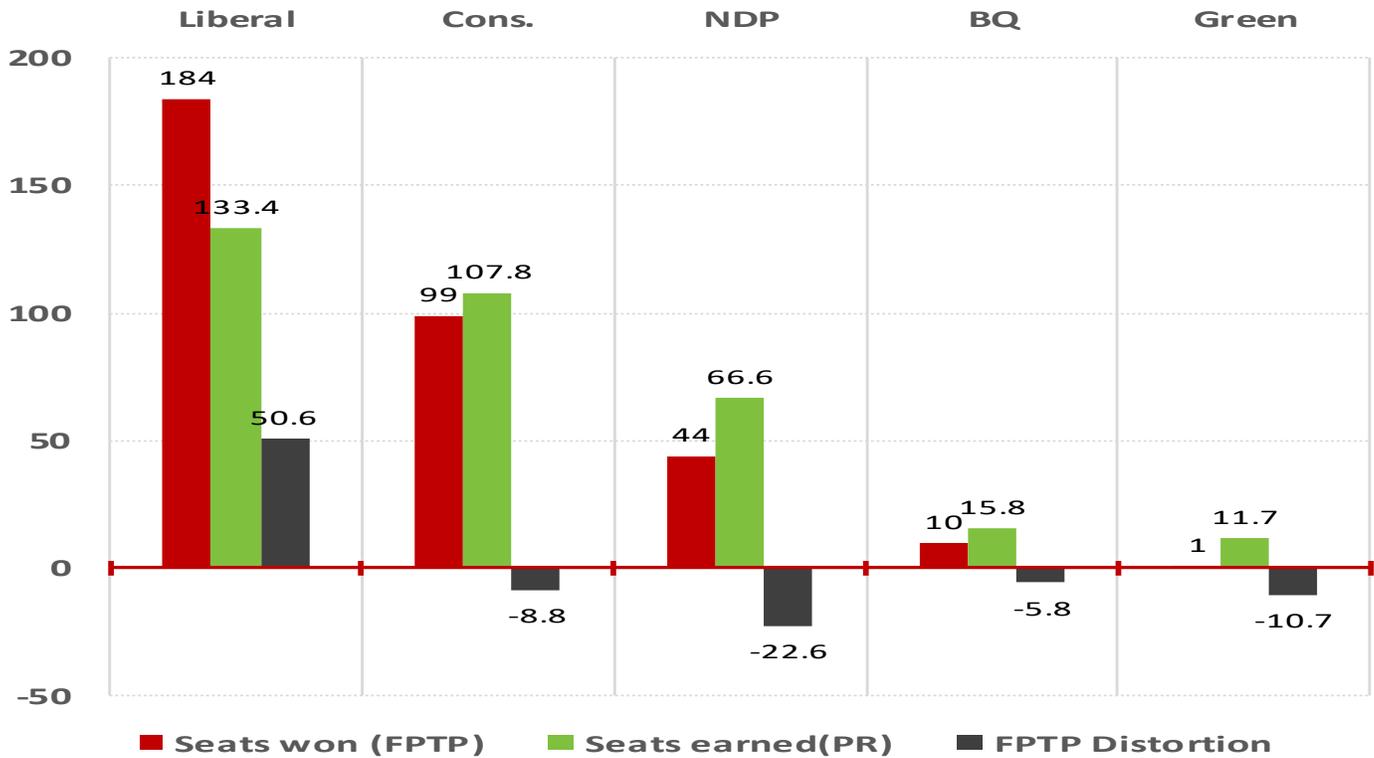
What's Wrong with FPTP (First-Past-the-Post)?

- It wastes more than half the votes (in most elections).
- It often elects candidates with much less than a majority (e.g. 28%)—where another candidate might actually be more acceptable to a majority of voters. [n.b.: In 2015, only 132 of 338 MPs had a majority; most were in 'safe seats' or areas of high regional imbalance.]
- It sometimes elects the 'wrong' government—i.e. with fewer votes than an opposition party (e.g. BC 1996).
- It always substantially over-represents the government (e.g. by 50 'unearned' seats in 2015 election).
- It under-represents weaker parties (also by 50 seats).
- Such distortions greatly exaggerate regional polarization.
- It often produces 'minority rule'—i.e. 'unearned' majority governments with 100% of power—sometimes with far less than a majority of votes (e.g. 39% in 2015 and 2011).
- It forces about 40% of voters into 'strategic voting' for a perceived 'lesser of evils' (rather than for their 'true' 1st-choice) in a desperate attempt to prevent a 'more evil' party from gaining control of government.
- It causes 'vote-splitting' between similar parties, ensuring their mutual defeat.
- It can turn votes of conscience for a small party (that can't win) into 'spoiler' votes—potentially enabling a 'greater evil' to defeat a 'lesser evil'.
- It rewards political parties and candidates for negative political behaviour and divisive electoral tactics.

What are the advantages of “PPR123+”?

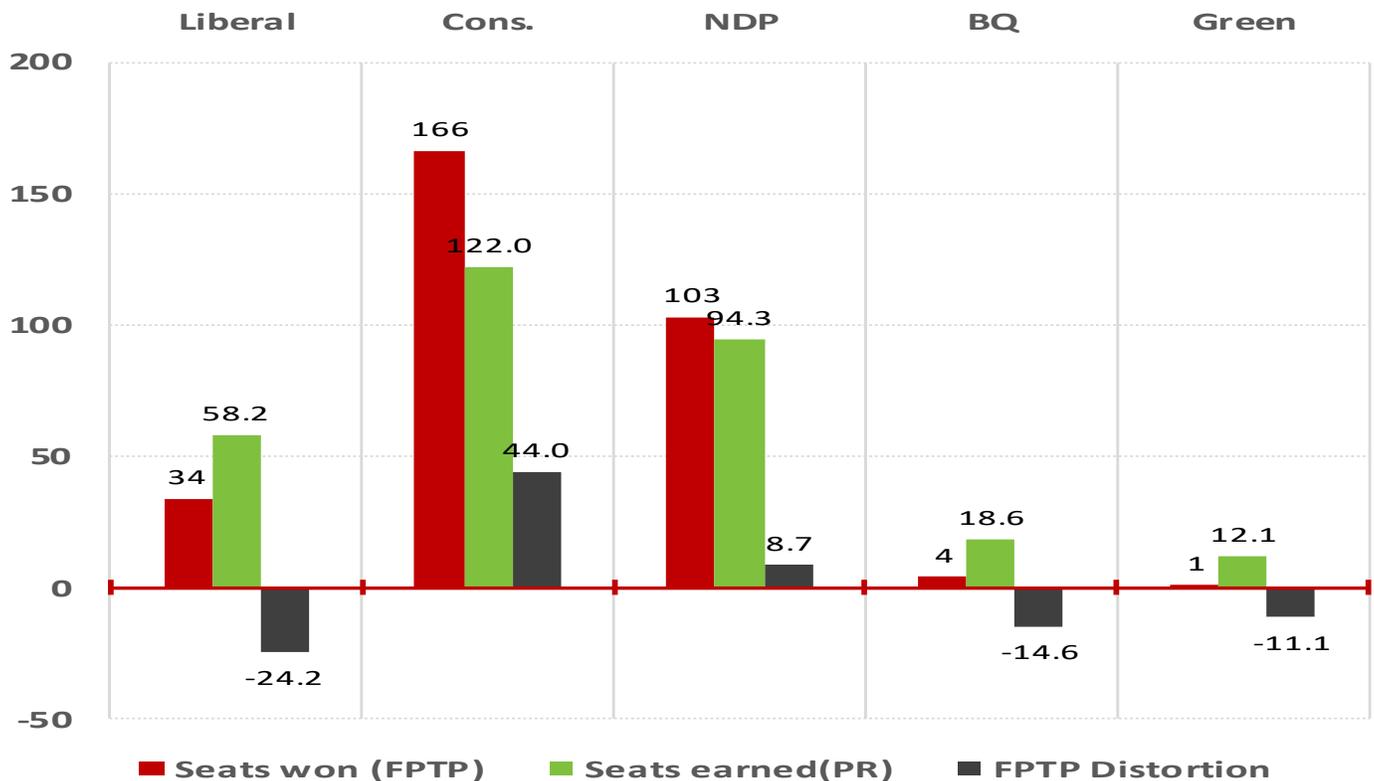
- No vote is ever ‘wasted’—every **#1-vote** counts—always! This is true regardless whether that candidate is elected or not—even for small parties and independents.
- Every MP is the ‘rightful’ winner—elected by a majority (i.e. greater than 50%) of voters.
- It would be impossible to elect the ‘wrong’ government.
- No party is ever under-represented or over-represented.
- With no possibility of distortions, **regional imbalances would be much reduced**—and never exaggerated.
- No voter will ever again be forced into ‘strategic voting’ for a ‘lesser of evils’. Every **#1-vote** will be for their true 1st-choice—and counted with every vote in Parliament.
- The problem of ‘vote-splitting’ between similar parties would be eliminated. Every party retains all **#1-votes**. The preferential ballot ensures every MP is elected by a majority; two similar parties would likely be each other’s **#2-vote**—and the stronger would win in each riding. (For these same reasons, the problem of ‘spoiler votes’ would also be eliminated.)
- With no possibility of ‘unearned’ majority governments, minority or coalition governments would likely become more common. Hence, parties and politicians would seek secondary support from other parties—both in elections and in Parliament. **Every party would be much more motivated to engage in positive and cooperative political behaviour**—which should be rewarded; negativity and divisiveness would be punished as a losing strategy.

2015 Election



In 2015, Parliament had 338 seats; a Majority government needed 170 seats.

2011 Election



In 2011, Parliament had 308 seats; a Majority government needed 155 seats.



MAKE EVERY VOTE COUNT-ALWAYS!

“PPR123+” = Perfect Proportional Representation + Democratic Legitimacy + Demographic Balance + Voter Equality = True Democracy!

What flexibility was added into “PPR123+”?

In response to questions and concerns raised by the ERRE Committee, “PPR123” was upgraded to “PPR123+” by including the option to add some “At-large” MPs:

- To provide more balanced demographic representation.
- To ensure that the Government and Official Opposition both had representation from all provinces.
- To provide adequate representation for small parties that achieved a specified threshold (e.g. 3%).
- To provide non-partisan representation (e.g. an Ombudsperson) for smaller parties and Independents.

Other forms of Proportional Representation (e.g. MMP) require ‘top-up’ or ‘compensatory’ seats (typically about 50% more) to provide proportionality—while claiming this also improves demographic representation. Since **PPR123+** guarantees perfect proportionality without ‘top-up’ MPs, it can focus directly on improving demographic representation—with far fewer additional MPs required.

Election Analysis under 'PPR123+' with different levels of 'top-up' for more Balanced Representation

2015 Election Results by Party	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Total Votes	818,652	5,600,496	605,864	6,930,136	3,461,262	142,943	17,559,353
Votes for Elected representatives	190,764	2,748,271	37,070	4,616,449	891,978		8,484,532
Votes for Defeated candidates	627,888	2,852,225	568,794	2,313,687	2,569,284	142,943	9,074,821
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44		338
Proportional seats (i.e. under PR)	15.8	107.8	11.7	133.4	66.6	2.8	338
Over (Under) representation	(5.8)	(8.8)	(10.7)	50.6	(22.6)	(2.8)	0.0
FPTP actual results	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
Top-up seats (none)							
Total seats	10	99	1	184	44		338
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	81,865	56,571	605,864	37,664	78,665		51,951
(1) 'PPR123+' plus 12 top-up seats	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
'Minimum' top-up	1		7		2	2	12
Total seats	11	99	8	184	46	2	350
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	74,423	56,571	75,733	37,664	75,245	71,472	50,170
'Equivalent Seats' per MP's vote	1.5	1.1	1.5	0.75	1.5	1.4	1.0
(2) 'PPR123+' plus 56 top-up seats	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
'Moderately' balanced top-up	6	12	11		25	2	56
Total seats	16	111	12	184	69	2	394
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	51,166	50,455	50,489	37,664	50,163	71,472	44,567
'Equivalent Seats' per MP's vote	1.15	1.13	1.13	0.85	1.13	1.60	1.00
(3) 'PPR123+' plus 128 top-up seats	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
'Fully' balanced representation top-up	12	49	15		48	4	128
Total seats	22	148	16	184	92	4	466
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	37,211	37,841	37,867	37,664	37,622	35,736	37,681
'Equivalent Seats' per MP's vote	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00

Conclusions

The fundamental choices:

- **Honest vs Dishonest elections;**
Systemic distortions = Systemic dishonesty
Honest elections require an honest electoral system.
- What should be the primary responsibility of a politician:
To serve the ‘Will of the People’—or a political master?
- What should be a voter’s democratic right and responsibility:
To cast an honest vote for the best representative—or to vote ‘strategically’ the least objectionable party?
- What should be the fundamental unit of democracy:
The Citizen’s vote—or the MP’s vote (seat)?

PPR123 ensures that:

- Voters are free to vote honestly for their true 1st-choice!
- Voters honestly get exactly what they actually voted for.
- The Parliamentary voting power of all parties perfectly match their total number of #1-votes.
- Every Government would be the ‘rightful’ winner (i.e. true ‘democratic legitimacy’ through Majority Rule).
- Every MP would be the ‘rightful’ winner with a majority (i.e. true ‘democratic legitimacy’ through Majority Rule).
- Every vote always counts—equally!
- **PPR123+** provides balanced representation by region, party and demographics.

PPR123 is validated in principle by the fact that its essential elements— **Majority Rule** via **IRV** and **Proxy Voting**—are the established standards where voting matters most—i.e. for **Power** (party leadership) and **Money** (corporate shareholder voting).

Outlook for Electoral Reform

- The ERRE Committee did a great job consulting with Canadians, and experts from many countries.
- ERRE was intentionally hobbled by the Liberal government —by giving opposition parties a majority.
- The Conservatives were opposed to any electoral reform—and insisted on a referendum; in an attempt to achieve consensus, the NDP strangely came to support this.
- Any further ‘public consultation’ or a referendum would simply be a ruse by the major parties—to defeat electoral reform—and blame it on public indifference.
- Christy Clark: "Vote for STV on May 12" 2009 – YouTube [Watch present BC Premier tell the truth \(when she was a political talk show host\) about the importance of electoral reform—and the covert campaigning against it by “party hacks” from the major parties:](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UhcpczI4IbQ)
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“Popular broadcaster, columnist and former provincial Liberal cabinet minister, Christy Clark, called on her thousands of listeners across BC to join her in voting yes for BC-STV in the referendum on May 12 to bring civility and fairness to British Columbia politics.”
- One must always have faith—faith in the future—and faith in future generations!
Electoral reform should eventually be achieved here and everywhere—and when the breakthrough does occur, **PPR123+** should be recognized as the best alternative!

Questions & Answers ?