

Proportional Representation

Culture Talk



What is it?

- reserves seats for the legislature for specific groups, such as women, religious and ethnic minorities, and rural communities.
- This is to ensure representation and diversity in voices being represented in the government.

3 Types of Proportional Voting

PARTY LIST VOTING

Over 80% of proportional representation uses party list voting. It is used in countries in Europe and South Africa.

MIXED MEMBER PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Known as the two vote system and the German system, it is a mix between single-member district system and proportional voting system.

SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE

This is known as the “Hare-Clark” System in Australia. In the U.S, it is called choice voting. This type of voting system is used in Italy and Malta and for the Senate in Australia.

PARTY VOTING

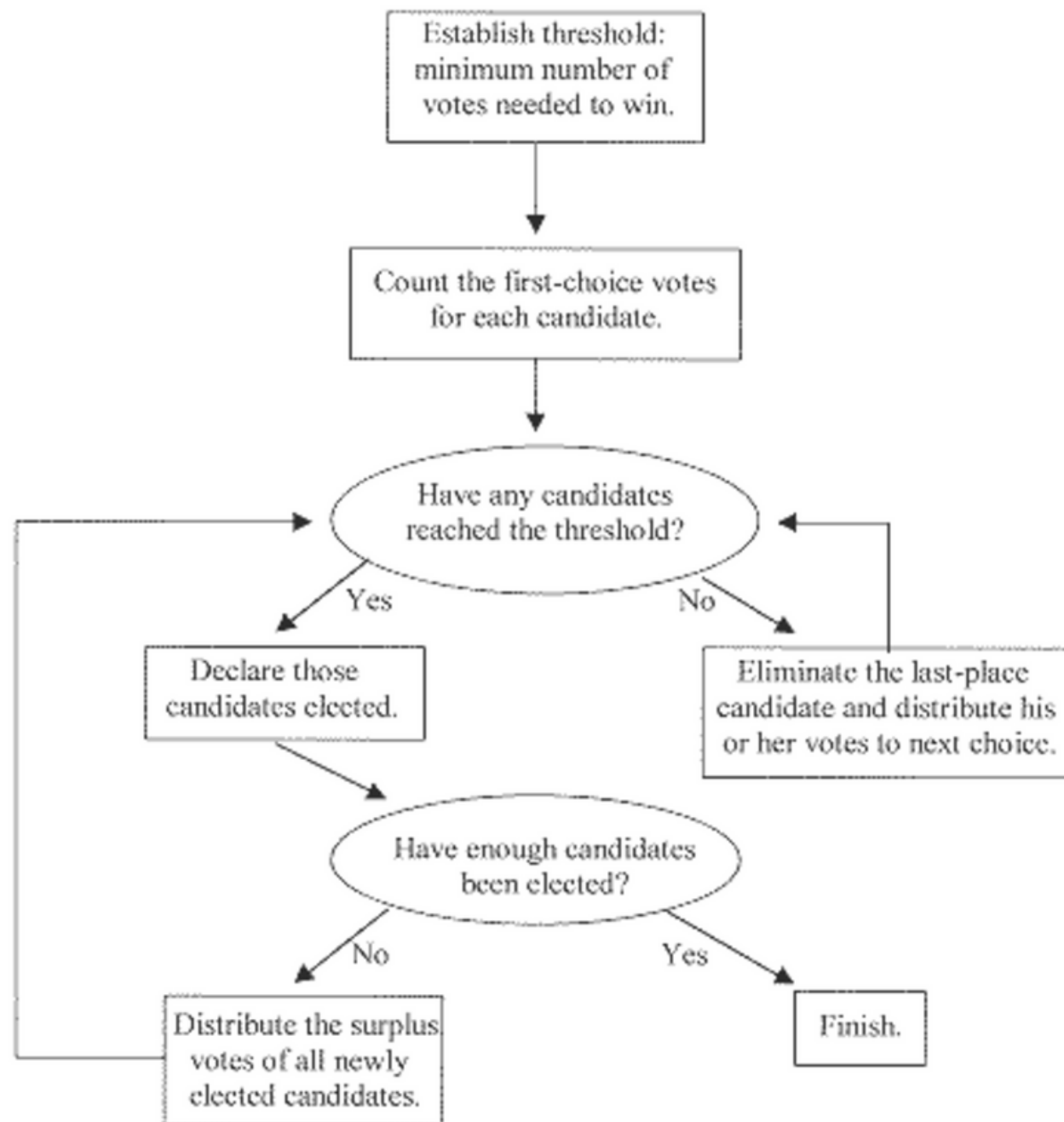
- There is a closed and open list system. For a closed list system, the voter has one vote, and that vote will go towards all the candidates under one party. This was the original way of proportional representation.
- Open list system has come up recently. This gives the voter an option to vote for candidates in multiple parties-- not just one party.

There are two sides in the ballot. On the left side, voters vote for a district representative or legislator. On the right side, voters would choose the political party they prefer.

MIXED MEMBER PROPORTIONAL

Official Ballot			
Election for the United States House of Representatives District One			
You Have 2 Votes			
District Vote		Party Vote	
This vote decides who will be elected to the House of Representatives from this district. Vote by putting an "X" in the box immediately before the candidate you choose.		This vote decides the share of seats that each of the parties listed below will have in the House of Representatives. Vote by putting an "X" in the box immediately before the party you choose.	
Vote for only one candidate.		Vote for only one party.	
Vote Here		Vote Here	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fred Smith Republican	<input type="checkbox"/>	Republican Party Kim, Dirks, Case, Packard, Deutsch
<input type="checkbox"/>	Damon Washington Democrat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Democratic Party Matteo, Myers, Lee, Bork, Gorr
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cheryl Houston New Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	The New Party Morkarski, Pine, LeBaro, Fletcher, Devino
<input type="checkbox"/>	Naomi Lintz US Taxpayers	<input type="checkbox"/>	US Taxpayers Daves, Chevalier, Brown, Noyes, Parker
<input type="checkbox"/>	John Henderson Independent	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Write In	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Single Transferable Vote



Voters rank all candidates in order based on their preferences with “1” being most preferred. Candidates need to reach a certain quota of votes in order to win.