



KNOW MORE BEFORE YOU VOTE



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On May 12, as part of the provincial election, British Columbians will be asked if they want to change how MLAs are elected by switching to a “Single Transferable Vote” (BC-STV) system.

In 1993 New Zealand voted in a referendum to switch to mixed member proportional representation (MMP) like Germany uses. It would be a very long time before BC voters could consider that option if STV passes.

The Single Transferable Vote system (BC-STV):	The existing system First Past the Post (FPTP):	The Mixed-Member Proportional system (MMP):
<p>Twenty electoral areas would elect 2 to 7 MLAs with voters having one vote that could be transferred in fractions according to numbers marked by each voter.</p>	<p>Every voter gets one vote to elect one MLA.</p>	<p>Combines single member constituencies like we have now with some MLAs chosen from party lists.</p>
<p>All candidates who receive minimum percentages (from 12.5% to 33.3%) are declared elected.</p>	<p>The candidate in each area with the most votes wins.</p>	<p>The candidate in each constituency with the most votes wins and parties who receive 5% or more of the party vote also elect MLAs.</p>
<p>The vote count is hard to understand. The numbers marked on the ballot are instructions for the count, not separate votes.</p>	<p>Easy to understand.</p>	<p>Combines features of FPTP with guaranteed representation for small parties.</p>
<p>Used in Ireland, Malta, Tasmania and the Australian Senate.</p>	<p>Used in Canada, the U.S., the UK and India (the most used system in the world).</p>	<p>Used in Germany, Italy, New Zealand and elsewhere.</p>