

## Proportional Representation in the Legislative Council

Proportional representation (PR) is the name given to the voting system that is used to elect members to the Legislative Council. This system was introduced in 1987 in time for the 1989 state election. PR is different from the preferential voting system that is used to elect members to the Legislative Assembly.

The proportional representation system was designed to more accurately reflect the intentions of voters. Generally speaking, the number of votes cast for a political party will be mirrored in the number of seats won. This differs from the preferential system used in the Legislative Assembly, which works to create an artificial majority so that one party or coalition can form a government.

Importantly, operation requires the of PR multimember electorates for the distribution of seats to be allocated to the competing parties. instance, six-member electorate For in a one political party received 50 the vote it could expect to win 50 per cent of the seats—namely, three seats. If another party received one-third of the votes (33per cent), it could expect to win one-third of the seats—that is, two seats.

To be elected to the Legislative Council, a candidate must achieve a quota, which is based on the number of formal votes and the number of candidates to be elected. The quota required is calculated using the following formula:

Number of formal votes per region + 1 = Quota

Number of MLCs to be elected + 1

For example, the quota for the six-seat East Metropolitan Region for the 2008 state election was:

276,591 (formal votes) + 1 = 39,514

7 (6+1)



Candidates who receive a quota, or more, of first preference votes are immediately elected. The surplus votes of candidates who receive more than the quota are transferred to second choice candidates. Because it is not possible to determine which votes actually elected the candidate and which are surplus, all the elected candidates' ballot papers are redistributed at a reduced rate. The transfer value of the elected candidate's ballot papers is worked out by dividing the number of surplus votes by the total number of the elected candidate's ballot papers:

Candidate's number of surplus votes = Transfer
Total number of votes candidate received
value

If at any stage there are no candidates with a surplus of votes and not all Council seats have been filled, the candidate with the fewest votes is excluded from the count. The excluded candidate's ballot papers are distributed to the remaining candidates at the same vote value as they were received. In some counts this will mean ballot papers are transferred at the value of 1 while others will have various transfer values. The process of distributing surplus votes from elected candidates and excluding the candidate with the fewest votes is continued until all vacancies are filled. From 1989, as for the Senate, the transfer of votes formula was known as the Inclusive Gregory Method. In 2006 this was changed to the Weighted Inclusive Gregory Method<sup>1</sup>.

1 For a model count, see the Western Australian Electoral Commission website





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The count for the East Metropolitan Region for 2013 is tabled below. It shows the correspondence between the percentage of the political party vote and the proportion of seats won by each party. The table shows the percentage of voters who used the so-called 'ticket vote' as 96.61 per cent. The ticket vote is when an elector votes above the line and places the figure 1 beside the political party of their choice.

The preferences of such voters follows a written statement of preferences lodged with the Electoral Commission. The remaining 3.39 per cent of voters cast their preferences between all competing candidates.



Groups/Individual	Ticket Votes	Non- Ticket Votes	Votes Counted	Quotas	Seats
Daylight Saving Party	2,353	289	2,642	0.06	
Independent - LOTTERING, M	667	135	802	0.02	
Micro Business Party	2,257	274	2,531	0.05	
Liberal Party	81,098	2,449	83,547	1.75	1
Independent - DHU, Shawn	627	50	677	0.01	
Liberal Democrats	3,302	162	3,464	0.07	
FLUORIDE FREE WA	1,106	156	1,262	0.03	
Family First	3,193	168	3,361	0.07	
The Greens (WA)	26,044	3,766	29,810	0.62	1
Independent - WILLIAMS, Charday	345	36	381	0.01	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	25,321	1,553	26,874	0.56	1
Julie Matheson for Western Australia	1,168	232	1,400	0.03	
Animal Justice Party	4,502	372	4,874	0.1	
WA Labor	151,529	4,178	155,707	3.26	3
Shooters, Fishers and Farmers	6,391	445	6,836	0.14	
Independent - HEWITT, Jayme	402	40	442	0.01	
Australian Christians	7,691	601	8,292	0.17	
Flux The System!	1,246	276	1,522	0.03	
Independent - CORNISH, Roger D	306	86	392	0.01	
Total Valid Votes	319,548	15,268	334,816	7	
Informal			10,036		
Total			211 052		





As a consequence of legislation passed in 2005, the number of members of the Legislative Council representing each region changed. From 1989-2009, the six electoral regions of the Legislative Council, which returned 34 members, were:

South West Region	7 Members		
North Metropolitan Region	7 Members		
South Metropolitan Region	5 Members		
East Metropolitan Region	5 Members		
Agricultural Region	5 Members		
Mining and Pastoral Region	5 Members		

However, in 2005 the constitutional provisions were changed in the Legislative Council to provide for six members to represent each region. As from 22 May 2009, there are 36 members of the Legislative Council. The four-year fixed term and proportional representation voting were retained.

6 Members		
6 Members		
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Visit the Western Australian Electoral Commission website for www.waec.wa.gov.au more information on elections, by-elections and referendums. For analysis of elections go to Information Services at www.wa.parliament.gov.au Electorate Profiles. and see Election and