



Take a stand for
STRONG DEMOCRACY and a
BETTER WAY OF DOING POLITICS.
 On **OCTOBER 10TH** vote for Mixed Member Proportional

What does MMP mean for racialized workers and our communities?

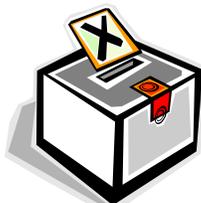
FAIRNESS

Currently, Ontario's voting system almost always gives one party far more power than it earns.



Under Mixed Member Proportional representation (*MMP*), election results would be fairer. A party getting 40% of the vote would get 40% of the seats. Likewise, a party getting 20% of the vote would get 20% of the seats. Parties get no more or no less power than they earned at the ballot box.

**HOW IT WORKS,
 ONE BALLOT, TWO VOTES**



It often happens that a voter likes a local candidate but not their party, or alternatively, supports the party but not the candidate. Under the MMP system, voters will get two votes on a single ballot. They will be able to vote for a local candidate as they do now and will then vote for the party of their choice.

The party vote will determine the overall share of seats a party wins in the legislature. If a party's number of locally elected candidates falls below their share of the party vote, there is a top-up from the party list of candidates.

**STRONGER REPRESENTATION and
 MORE DIVERSITY**

People of Colour represent over 19% of the population in Ontario, but this growing demographic reality is not reflected in the provincial legislature.

Proportional representation electoral systems such as Mixed Member Proportional representation tend to elect more women and members of racialized communities than the first-past-the-post system currently in use in Ontario and the rest of Canada.



Under the MMP system, each party is required to publish, prior to the election, a list of candidates in the order they are to be elected. Voters are then able to see which of the parties has a good mix of candidates representing women and racialized communities.

**WHAT ARE THE POSSIBILITIES UNDER
 MIXED MEMBER REPRESENTATION**

Governments in a Mixed Member Proportional representation system need to appeal to a wider cross section of the population and this, in part, inspires a greater investment in public, universal programs such as health-care, unemployment insurance, education, old age pension, housing, family and children issues.

