

Proposed Method of Voting

2006 Municipal Election

November 13, 2006

Key Principles

- → Secrecy and confidentiality of each individual vote
- → Fair, non-biased and equitable for both the candidate and the voter
- → Accessible to the voter
- → Integrity of the process
- → Results reflect the votes cast
- → Voters and candidates treated fairly and consistently

Criteria Applied When Selecting an Alternative Voting System

- → Eligibility and Authentification
- → Uniqueness
- → Accuracy
- Certifiability
- → Integrity
- → Verifiability and Audit Ability
- → Reliability
- Secrecy and Non-Coercibility
- → Flexibility
- → Convenience
- → Transparency
- → Cost-effectiveness

Municipal Elections Act Section 41 (3)

"The clerk shall make such changes to some or all of the ballots as he or she considers necessary or desirable to allow electors with visual impairments to vote without assistance."

Methods of Voting

- → Vote by Mail
- → InternetVoting/Telephone Voting
- → Paper Ballot
- → Optical Scan Vote Tabulators and Voter Assist Terminals with Paper Ballot

Challenges

Vote by Mail

- Voter Authentification
- Dependancy on an Accurate Voters' List

Internet Voting/Telephone Voting

- Voter Authentification
- Dependancy on Accurate Voters' List
- Technical Problems

Challenges

Paper Ballot

54,338 composite ballots were cast in the 2003 election

For each ballot cast in a Municipal Election the Deputy Returning Officer must count the office of Mayor, Councillor and School Board Trustees while in a federal/provincial election for each ballot cast the DRO counts only one office.

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Federal/Provincial Elections - 1 ballot = 1 office
Municipal Election - 1 ballot = 3 to 8 offices
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Federal/Provincial Elections - 1 ballot type 2003 Municipal Election - 30 ballot types 2006 Municipal Election - 60 ballot types
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Challenges

Paper Ballot

→ Meeting the requirements of the Municipal Elections Act with respect to the visually impaired voting without assistance.

12 wards x 5 ballot types x 2 Braille Ballot Styles in English and French = 240 ballot styles

→ Recruiting sufficient election staff to work on election day.

Optical Scan Vote Tabulators Voter Assist Terminals

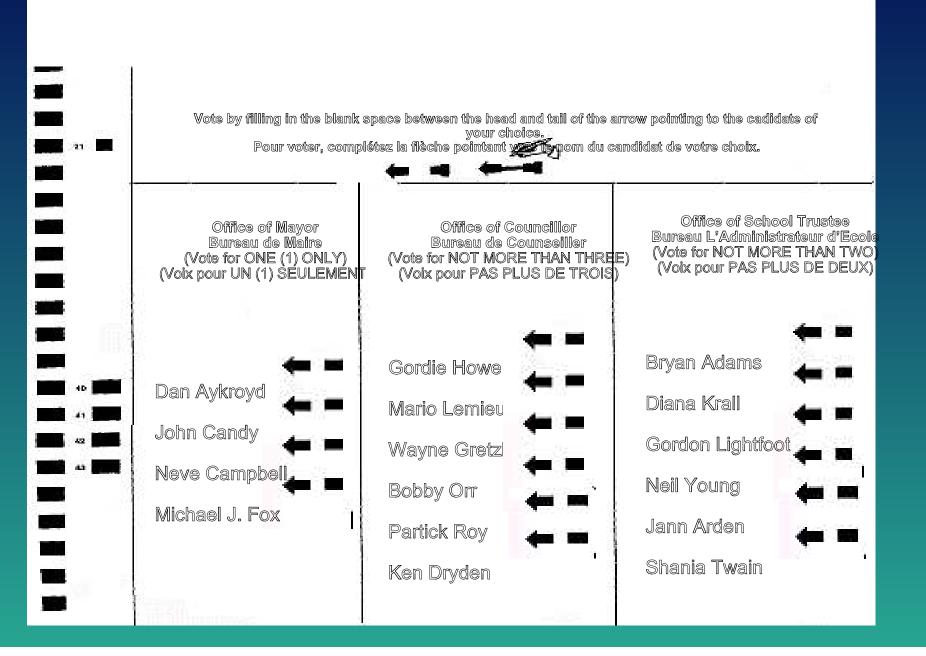
Key Advantages to the Voter

- → Early Election Night Results
- → Uses a paper ballot
- → Protection from Overvoting

Meeting Requirements of the Municipal Act Visually Impaired Voting Without Assistance

- → Voter Assist Terminals comply with the requirements of the MEA as the visually impaired can vote without assistance
- → Voter Assist Terminals Interface with the Vote Tabulators
- → Provides an audio and/or touch screen ballot
- → Zoom in feature to enable increase the font size
- → All voters with special needs can use this technology
- Advance Poll and Selected Locations on Election Day in consultation with the CNIB and the Accessibility Advisory Committee

Optical Scan Vote Tabulators



Exit Survey Conducted 2003 Municipal Election

- → Exit Survey at Advance Poll and Election Day
- Close to 10,000 questionnaires completed
- → Over 94% found "Marksense" ballot easy to use
- → Over 87% trusted the Vote Tabulator to record their ballot
- → Over 94% between the ages of 55 and 64 found the "Marksense" ballot **easy to use**

Methods of Voting Other Municipalities

INTERNET VOTING Municipalities:

Town of Markham - advance voting only

TELEPHONE VOTING

Municipalities:

None

OPTICAL SCAN - CENTRAL COUNT

Municipalities:

City of Brantford

City of Brockville

City of Cambridge

City of Elliot Lake

City of Guelph

City of Kitchener

City of North Bay

City of Orillia

City of Quinte West

Town of Iroquois Falls

Town of Niagara on the Lake

Town of Penetanguishene

TOUCH SCREEN WITH AUDIO BALLOT

Municipalities:

City of Barrie

City of Cornwall

City of Hamilton

City of Mississauga

City of Peterborough

City of Toronto

City of Vaughan

City of Windsor

Town of Ajax

Town of Aurora

Town of Markham
Town of Oakville

Town of Richmond Hill

Township of King

OPTICAL SCAN - POLL COUNTERS

Municipalities:

City of Brampton

City of Burlington City of Cornwall

City of Greater Sudbury

City of Hamilton

City of Mississauga

City of Niagara Falls

City of North Bay

City of Orillia

City of Oshawa

City of Ottawa

City of Pickering

City of Port Colborne

City of Sarnia

City of St. Catharines

City of Stratford

City of Thorold

City of Thunder Bay

City of Timmins

City of Toronto

City of Welland

City of Windsor

City of Woodstock Prince Edward County

Municipality of Central Elgin

Municipality of Kincardine

Town of Ajax

Town of Aurora
Town of Coboura

Town of Fort Erie

Town of Greater Napanee

Town of Grimsby

Town of Temiskaming Shores

Loyalist Township Township of Russell Township of King Township of Springwater Township of West Lincoln

Township of Woolwich

Village of Casselman

Town of Kapuskasing

Town of Markham

Town of Milton

Town of Newmarket

Town of Niagara on the Lake

Town of North Perth

Town of Oakville

Town of Pelham

TOUCH SCREEN

Municipalities:

City of Barrie

City of Brampton City of Brantford

City of Cornwall

City of Hamilton

City of Mississauga

City of Peterborough

City of Pickering

City of Sarnia

City of Stratford

City of Toronto City of Vaughan

City of Welland

City of Windsor

Town of Ajax

Town of Aurora
Town of Markham

Town of Milton

Town of Oakville

Town of Richmond Hill Township of King

PAPER BALLOT - MANUAL COUNT

Municipalities:

All municipalities not already listed that participated in the survey.

Concluding Remarks

- → Post election 2003 briefings
- → Identified areas requiring improvements
 - increased number of election workers
 - larger and increased number of polling locations
 - inadequate signage
 - poor outdoor lighting
- → Providing a report to Council in early in the new year

QUESTIONS?