

# **Team Players and Federal Electoral Reform**

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I. Preface. As summer marches on, it is nice to have a distraction from the passions and opinions about housing and turn to the reason of evidence, and, for me at least, particularly nice to have a data set that permits numerical distraction, one that I am happy to share. The data set is the Official Voting Results of the Forty-second General Election published by Elections Canada<sup>1</sup> that lists the name, party affiliation, and number of votes received by every candidate in every riding in Canada for the 2015 Federal Election. The distraction is to test an alternative to the current method of determining representation in Parliament, and specifically the 338 seats in the House of Commons. Having said that this is a distraction, it is relevant to add that the general topic of electoral reform is the subject of a very un-distracted parliamentary committee meeting this summer to chart the way forward for electoral reform.

The reason for the current interest in electoral reform is that Parties' shares of voting power in Parliament (representatives or seats) do not correspond to the shares of votes that Parties received in the Election (vote proportionality) nor to the relative number of people living in each riding (population proportionality). Proportional representation is an important aspect of democratic governance, as it moves towards a situation where every vote everywhere counts equally – a state of electoral equality.

There are two reasons why electoral equality is not achieved in Canada. The first is the first-past-the-post or winner-take-all system of determining representatives from ridings during national elections, wherein the party which gets the most votes in a riding is elected, even though it may have only a modest share, well below a majority, of the votes. As a result, the number of representatives in the House of Commons for a party does not correspond to its share of the national vote, as the votes of everyone who did not vote for the winner in ridings don't count: the first-past-the-post system precludes electoral equality by not being vote proportional. While this situation is more likely to occur in multi-party elections, it can occur in two party situations. Consider a tightly contested two party election where the winning party had only 51 percent of the national vote but achieved this by receiving 51 percent of the vote in each riding. In this example, the winning party would have 100 percent of the seats with only 51 percent of the national vote.

The second reason why electoral equality is not achieved in Canada is the widely different number of people in ridings, with ridings with relatively few voters being over-represented compared to ridings with relatively many voters – every vote does not count equally. In Canada, representation is not population proportional; for example, the 140,205 people living in Prince Edward Island have 4 representatives in

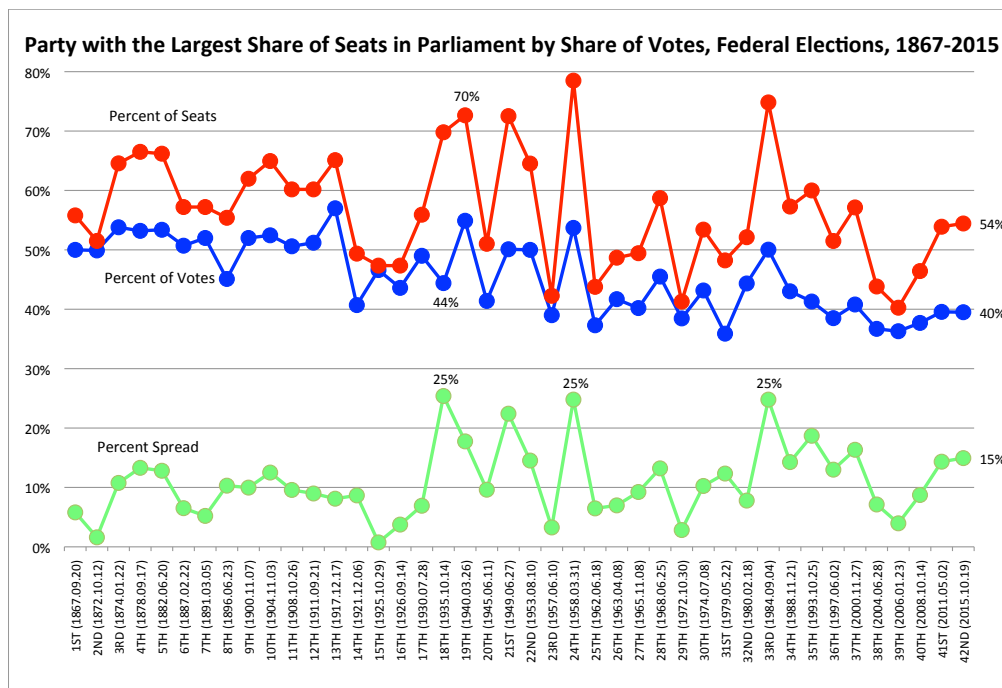
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<sup>1</sup> Elections Canada, <http://enr.elections.ca/DownloadResults.aspx>, June 16, 2016

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the House of Commons, while the 132,320 people living in the Ontario riding of Brantford-Brant have only one. In every vote in the House, the residents of PEI effectively get to vote 4 times compared to the folks in Brantford-Brant. Even if every election vote counted (i.e., vote proportionality) was achieved, with the current distribution of ridings, they won't count equally.

Combined these two characteristics resulted in a situation where never in Canada's history has there been proportional representation. In every federal election since the first one in 1867 (Figure 1)<sup>2</sup>, the party that formed the government in the House of Commons had a greater share of the seats than it had of national election votes. While the average spread between share of seats and of votes for the ruling party is 11 percent, in some elections the spread has been as wide as the share of the seats being 25 percent greater than the share of the votes (1935, 1958, and 1984). In five elections, the ruling party had a smaller share of the votes than the opposition party but a larger share of the seats (1896, 1926, 1957, 1962, and 1979).



Further, relative to shares of the national election vote, there has been minority government continuously since 1984 (when the majority was a mere 50.04 percent), and effectively since 1958. Of the 30 Federal Elections in the last 100 years, in only 6 did the party which had a majority of the seats in the House of Commons have a majority of the national votes in the corresponding election: in 24 of the 30 elections (80 percent) the winning party was, with respect to the voters, a minority government, as more votes were cast for other parties than for the government.

<sup>2</sup> Data from Parliament of Canada, History of Federal Ridings Since 1867, [www.lop.parl.gc.ca/ParlInfo/compilations/electionsandridings/ResultsParty.aspx](http://www.lop.parl.gc.ca/ParlInfo/compilations/electionsandridings/ResultsParty.aspx), June 16, 2016

II. No Sense of Proportion. The first factor limiting electoral equality is the first-past-the-post vote tallying system, where the candidate/party receiving the single largest number of votes in a riding is elected to be the representative even if a majority of the voters in the riding did not vote for that person/party. The major drawbacks of the first-past-the-post system are that it does not produce vote proportionality and that the votes for candidates other than the first place one are wasted.

**Table 1: 2015 Election Results by Party**

Party	Bloc			New			Total
	Québécois	Conservative	Green	Liberal	Democratic	Other	
Seats Won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
Share of Seats Won	3.0%	29.3%	0.3%	54.4%	13.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Direct Votes	821,144	5,613,633	602,933	6,942,937	3,469,368	141,453	17,591,468
Share of Direct Votes	4.7%	31.9%	3.4%	39.5%	19.7%	0.8%	99.2%
Direct plus Allocated Votes	826,525	5,663,465	607,329	6,996,756	3,497,392	0	17,591,468
Share of Total Votes	4.7%	32.2%	3.5%	39.8%	19.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Proportionate Representation	16	109	12	134	67	0	338
Redistribution	6	10	11	-50	23	0	0

In the 2015 election, the Green Party received 3.4 percent of the votes cast nationally, but was first-past-the-post in only one riding, giving it 1 seat, only a 0.3 percent share of the seats in the House of Commons (Table 1, excludes rejected ballots), when on a vote proportionate basis it should have had 12. The Liberal Party, with 39.5 percent of the votes, got 54.4 percent of the representatives: its 184 seats are 50 more than the 134 seats justified by its share of the vote. In contrast, the Conservative Party’s vote proportionate share was 109 seats (rather than 99), the New Democratic Party was 67 seats (rather than 44), and the Bloc Quebecois vote proportionate share was 16 seats (rather than 10).

This summer’s discussion of electoral reform is spurred by a desire to move away from such skewed results and towards vote proportionality, towards a system where all votes count. Much consideration is being given to a wide range of alternatives to the first-past-the-post riding voting system, including single transferable votes, ranked preference ballots, range voting, multi-candidate ridings and many variants thereof. Each of these offers improvements on the first-past-the-post, but also brings its own limitations, particularly in the context of a spatially large, diverse country such as Canada, and each would mean a significant change in how Canadians vote.

My reaction to all of these alternatives is simple - they aren’t (simple, that is). They involve complexity, significant change, and don’t seem to work very well in elections that involve a huge country with regional concentrations of population. In spite of its weaknesses, the strengths of the first-past-the-post system are that it emphasizes parties and platforms; has a national perspective; and is known, easily understood, and simply explained – vote for the party that you want to win, period.

I looked for ways to overcome the limitations of the current system without losing its advantages – I wanted to keep the baby but not the bathwater. I wanted a system that maintained the current way of voting, but would result in vote proportionality, ensure that every vote counted, increase voter turnout, and strongly emphasize the national scope of the voting process. As I sought to define this alternative, I kept coming back to signs in the last election that were of the format “Candidate Name and the Party Name **Team**” – and from the word Team, I found inspiration, as so many Canadians have, in sports.

II. The Party Election and Team Selection Concept for Electoral Reform. The word Team led me to look at how sports teams qualified for league status and selected members of teams from a large number of possible players. What I arrived at is a system, which I have called the Party Election and Team Selection (PEATS) Concept. The foundation of this proposal is to keep the process of voting in ridings for national elections exactly as it is now, but change how the results of riding voting are used to populate seats in the House of Commons. Rather than directly elect people to sit in the House on the basis of first-past-the-post, the results from all the ridings would be used to a) select the teams (parties) to participate in the premier (parliamentary) league until the next election b) determine the team strength (number of seats) for each party in the House and b) rank the players (representatives) for rounds of team selection to determine who will fill these seats. As the concept being considered here leaves the voting system unchanged, the results of the 2015 election can be used to demonstrate the features of the PEATS Concept.

a) The Qualifying Rounds. In a soccer context, it is the cumulative results in games during the year that determines the league in which a team will play: do well and the team is in the Premier League, not so well then perhaps in the Championship League. In the election context, it is the cumulative result of all of the games (riding contests) a team plays on Election Day that determines whether or not they will play in the Parliamentary League – House of Commons Division. On Election Day, each team plays in up to 338 games, one in each riding, the national total of results of will determine whether it qualifies, and, if it does, its team strength and its roster of players who might be selected to be on the representative team.

b) Qualification. All parties who have at least 1/338 (0.295858 percent) of the total national vote qualify for seats in the House of Commons (see Appendix for somewhat picky, but important points on rounding). To achieve this level, parties would have to have sufficient support to be significant on the national level, to be known and ranked by enough voters to qualify for a seat in House. Five parties made it onto the Parliamentary League in the 2015 election.

Parties that did not receive at least 1/338 (0.295858 percent) of the total national vote, that did not earn enough votes to secure one seat in the House, are not qualified, at least until the next election, for the Parliamentary League. This qualifying level is required for two reasons, the reality that there are no fractions of seats in the House and to emphasize that this is a national election and hence parties have to be nationally significant (but not nation wide). These non-qualifier parties may well be qualified for regional leagues, but they are not for the national one.

In the 2015 Election 23 parties plus 63 independent or unaffiliated candidates competed, with only 5 parties qualifying: 18 parties and all independent or unaffiliated failed to meet the qualification standard. In total, those who did not meet the standard received 141,453 votes (0.80 percent of the national total). The votes of those whose teams did not meet the qualifying standard must still count, and be counted, so they would be allocated on a share of vote basis in each riding to the

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parties that did qualify, thereby ensuring that every vote in the riding contributes to its representation.

c) Team Sizes. The next step is to determine how many seats each party should have in order to achieve precise proportionality of the votes and seats. This involves simply multiplying 338 by the percentage of each qualifier's share of the national vote (including prorated non-qualifier votes) and rounding to a whole number: Liberals 134, Conservatives 109, New Demographic 67, Bloc Quebecois 16, and Green 12.

Not only would the Party Election and Team Selection concept ensure that every vote counted, it would also ensure that every one had a strong incentive to vote, as no vote would be wasted (as they are in the first-past-the-post system), even in a riding where there was no hope for a party to win in a first-past-the-post race. The young person in Avalon Newfoundland, where the Green Party received only 228 votes, facing their first opportunity to vote, and inclined to vote Green, will not be discouraged from voting by believing that their vote would be wasted. With the PEATS concept, it will be as valuable as every other vote for the Green Party, and every other vote, in Canada, as it will determine how many seats in the House the party gets – it will help determine the team's strength. The same can be said for the discouraged New Democratic inclined potential voter in Vaughn Woodbridge, the one of Liberal inclination in Battle River Crowfoot, of the Conservative inclination in Laurier Sainte Marie, and of the Bloc Quebecois inclination in Lac Saint Louis, all in ridings where the party they might vote for got its smallest share of the riding vote. Further, There would be no need, or purpose, for strategic voting with the PEATS concept, as every vote counts.

In the PEATS concept every vote counts, and every party in every riding would be deeply engaged in getting every voter out, even if they were not going to win that riding, because it would help their team qualify, and determine the team's strength in Parliament. This would provide not only a reason for people to vote, but also a reason for people to consider elections in a truly national perspective. Thus this approach not only achieves proportionality, it would spur voter turnout, and engage everyone in the reality of a truly national election. Every vote everywhere counts.

d) The Draft – Picking the Team Members. The final step is to select the members of the team to determine who will represent each riding. This is where a sports player draft concept comes in, but in this case it is the voters who determine who is picked by each team in the rounds of the selection process. The riding results for each party are ranked from the riding they got the most votes in to the one they got the fewest votes in<sup>3</sup>. For each team there are up to 338 potential team members (depending upon how many riding contests the party participated in) ranked from the first round draft pick of the riding that the party got the most votes in to the last round draft pick, the riding that the party got the least. The top 35 rankings for each party in the 2015 Election results are shown on Table 2.

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<sup>3</sup> Alternatively, they could be ranked by the share of the national vote or the share of the team's vote nationally; they would all have the same result.

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**Table 2: Riding Ordering for Entry into Team Selection Draft Rounds**  
 Top 35 Ridings Ranked by Number of Votes for Party in Riding from Largest to Smallest

Round	Liberal	Conservative	New Democratic Party	Bloc Québécois	Green Party
	Riding	Riding	Riding	Riding	Riding
1	35076 Orléans	46,542 48002 Battle River-Crowfoot	47,552 59041 Victoria	30,766 24060 Repentigny	59027 Saanich-Gulf Islands
2	24036 Lac-Saint-Louis	39,965 48029 Red Deer-Mountain View	46,815 59075 Vancouver East	20,871 24009 Beaconsfield-Nicolet-Sauvel	59041 Victoria
3	35077 Ottawa South	39,280 48022 Foothills	46,756 59035 Vancouver Centre	29,898 24050 Montcalm	59018 Nanaimo-Ladysmith
4	35078 Ottawa-Vanier	36,841 48021 Edmonton-Wetaskiwin	45,277 59064 Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie	29,182 24075 Terrebonne	59026 Esquimalt-Saanich-Sooke
5	35044 Kingston and the Islands	36,591 48032 Sherwood Park-Fort Saskatchewan	44,125 59069 Courtenay-Alberni	26,635 24031 Joliette	59010 Cowichan-Malahat-Langford
6	59021 North Vancouver	36,589 48033 Sturgeon River-Parkland	43,710 59026 Essex	18,946 24038 La Prairie	59009 Courtenay-Alberni
7	13002 Beauséjour	36,534 48011 Calgary Shepherd	43,706 59029 South Okanagan-West Kootenay	25,104 24038 La Prairie	59009 Courtenay-Alberni
8	59042 West Vancouver-Sunshine Coast-Sea	36,457 48030 Red Deer-Lacombe	43,599 59019 Edmonton Strathcona	24,876 24048 Mirabel	59027 North Vancouver
9	35079 Ottawa West-Napan	35,683 48008 Calgary Midnapore	42,512 59037 North Island-Powell River	24,340 24011 Beaufort-Chambly	59042 West Vancouver-Sunshine Coast-Sea
10	35028 Etobicoke-Lakeshore	34,855 48001 Banff-Airdrie	42,228 59117 Windsor West	24,168 24063 Rivière-du-Nord	59027 North Vancouver
11	35062 Guelph	34,729 48025 Lakeland	40,324 59081 Parkdale-High Park	23,973 24071 Shabery-Suroit	59035 Vancouver East
12	35031 Glangary-Prescott-Russell	34,391 48003 Bow River	39,415 59028 Esquimalt-Saanich-Sooke	23,884 24046 Munciegan	59027 North Vancouver
13	12006 Halifax West	34,377 48024 Grande Prairie-Mackenzie	39,347 59018 Nanaimo-Ladysmith	23,693 24014 Pierre-Boucher-Les Patriotes-Vachib	59037 North Vancouver
14	35064 Napan	34,330 48034 Yellowhead	38,550 59019 New Westminster-Burnaby	23,553 24049 Montarville	59037 North Vancouver
15	24056 Perrefontains-Dollard	34,319 48012 Calgary Signal Hill	38,373 59015 Kootenay-Columbia	23,529 24039 Laurier-Sainte-Marie	59027 North Vancouver
16	24057 Pontiac	34,285 48010 Calgary Rocky Ridge	38,229 59116 Windsor-Tecumseh	23,324 24043 Longueuil-Saint-Hubert	59035 Vancouver East
17	12007 Kings-Hants	33,323 48007 Calgary Heritage	37,581 59109 Toronto-Danforth	22,999 24033 La Prairie	59027 North Vancouver
18	59034 Vancouver Centre	32,944 48027 Medicine Hat-Cardston-Warner	35,196 59028 Skeena-Bulkley Valley	22,942 24034 La Prairie	59020 North Okanagan-Shuswap
19	35027 Etobicoke Centre	32,813 48028 Peace River-Westlock	34,652 59028 Skeena-Bulkley Valley	22,937 24067 Saint-Jean	59034 Vancouver Centre
20	35075 Ottawa Centre	32,644 48031 St. Albert-Edmonton	33,345 59010 Cowichan-Malahat-Langford	22,232 24062 Rivière-des-Mille-Îles	35044 Kingston and the Islands
21	35052 London North Centre	32,500 48009 Calgary Nose Hill	33,316 59013 Kamloops	21,624 24028 Hochelaga	35099 Simcoe-Grey
22	35041 Kanata-Carleton	32,477 24007 Beauce	32,910 59013 Kamloops	21,466 24041 Longueuil-Charles-Lévy	59029 South Okanagan-West Kootenay
23	35015 Burlington	32,229 48026 Lethbridge	32,872 59039 Lanier-Sainte-Marie	21,307 24012 Berthier-Maskinongé	59024 Prince George-Peace River-Northern
24	12001 Cape Breton-Canso	32,163 24045 Louis-Saint-Laurent	32,657 59038 Vancouver Kingsway	21,228 24066 Saint-Hyacinthe-Bagot	59024 Prince George-Peace River-Northern
25	46014 Winnipeg South Centre	31,993 35113 Wellington-Halton Hills	32,575 59051 London-Fanshawe	20,818 24072 Sherbrooke	35109 Toronto-Danforth
26	35072 Oakville	31,956 35104 Thornhill	32,353 24002 Abbots-Temiscamingue	20,814 24064 Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie	35005 Barrie-Springwater-Oro-Medonte
27	35053 London West	31,547 24042 LeVes-Loburnière	31,872 24011 Beaufort-Chambly	20,659 24025 Drummond	59016 Langley-Allergrove
28	35001 Ajax	31,490 24042 LeVes-Loburnière	31,425 59018 Davenport	20,392 24073 Sherbrooke	35038 Hamilton West-Ancaster-Dundas
29	35090 Toronto-St. Paul's	31,226 48005 Calgary Confederation	30,733 10006 St. John's East	20,079 24065 Marc-Aurèle-Fortin	35100 Simcoe North
30	59039 Vancouver Quadra	31,207 35099 Simcoe-Grey	29,780 3001 Acadia-Bathurst	19,736 24023 Compton-Stanstead	59019 New Westminster-Burnaby
31	24027 Gatineau	30,889 35086 Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke	29,440 24018 Rimouski-Neigette-Temiscouata-Les	19,492 24070 Saint-Maurice-Champplain	35113 Wellington-Halton Hills
32	10005 Long Range Mountains	30,550 48023 Fort McMurray-Cold Lake	29,138 24054 Outremont	19,410 24032 Jonquière	46001 Brandon-Souris
33	24074 Vaudreuil-Soulanges	30,407 35023 Durham	29,132 24076 Trois-Rivières	19,363 24076 Trois-Rivières	48001 Banff-Airdrie
34	12004 Dartmouth-Cole Harbour	30,279 48018 Edmonton Riverbend	28,999 59076 Oshawa	10,286 35034 Kamloops-Thompson-Cariboo	59013 Kamloops-Thompson-Cariboo
35	12009 South Shore-St. Margarets				35034 Kamloops-Thompson-Cariboo

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team (the Green Team) gets its selection. When a party has selected a riding, the riding is then taken out of the selection process for all other parties. This results in the other parties ranking shifting up one round to replace the previously selected riding. In every round every party makes a selection until it has reached its team strength as prescribed by proportionality.

Looking at Table 2, the rounds of the selection process can be anticipated. In the first round, starting with the Liberal Team and moving across the rankings, each party is able to select their first ranked riding, from Orleans for the Liberals, Battle River Crowfoot for the Conservatives, Victoria for the New Democrats, Repentigny for the Bloc Quebecois, and Saanich-Gulf Island for the Greens. In the second round, the Liberals (Lac-Saint-Louis), Conservatives (Red Deer – Mountain View), New Democrats (Vancouver East) and the Bloc Quebecois (Becancour-Nicolet-Saurel) all get their second round draft picks. The Green Party's second ranked riding (Victoria) was already selected by the New Democratic Party in Round 1, so it has to move its third ranked riding (Nanaimo-Ladysmith) up into the second round (and shift all other ridings up a round as well) and picks this riding in the second round of the draft.

This process continues until each Team attains the team strength prescribed by the voters, with the Green Party completing its draft first. However, it uses its top 23 ranked ridings to achieve its 12 member team selection, as 11 of its top 23 ranked ridings were ranked higher on another party's selection list than they were on the Green's list. The Bloc Quebecois Party completes its draft in 16 rounds without having to bring ridings up to replace those selected by other teams. In the first 35 rounds, the Liberals and Conservatives have to move riding selections up the list in two cases each, and the New Democratic Party has to move riding selections up the list in five cases, due to prior selection by other parties.

Tables 3 and 4 show the results of the rounds of the team selection process, with Table 3 showing the results for the first 70 rounds, which include the full selection of the 12 Green, 16 Bloc Quebecois, and 67 New Democratic teams, and the first 70 for the Conservative and Liberal teams. Table 4 shows the remaining rounds of selection for the Conservatives (to bring their total to 109 seats) and the Liberals (to bring their total to 134 seats).

Appendix Table 1 shows the results on a riding-by-riding basis, with the Atlantic Provinces' and Quebec's ridings on Part A (Page 19), Ontario's on Part B (page 20), and the West's and North's ridings on Part C (Page 21). The Table shows, for each riding, the 2011 Census population, its relative representation (considered in Section IV of this report), the total number of votes in each riding in 2015, the first-past-the-post winning party and its direct number of votes both absolutely and as a share of the total vote in the riding. It then shows the riding's representation based on the Party Election and Team Selection Concept, the sum of direct and allocated votes that the selected representative party would receive both absolutely and as a share of the total votes in the riding. Finally, the Table indicates whether or not the representative of the riding would differ under the first-past-the-post and Party Election and Team Selection process.

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**Table 3: Team Selection Rounds**

Top 70 Ridings Ranked by Number of Votes for Party in Riding from Largest to Smallest

Round	Liberal	Conservative	New Democratic Party	Bloc Québécois	Green Party
	Riding	Riding	Riding	Riding	Riding
	Votes	Votes	Votes	Votes	Votes
1	35076 Orleans	48002 Battle River-Crowfoot	59041 Victoria	24060 Repentigny	59027 Stanich-Gulf Islands
2	24036 Lac-Saint-Louis	48029 Red Deer-Mountain View	59035 Vancouver East	24069 Bécancour-Nicolet-Sauvel	59018 Nanaimo-Ladysmith
3	35078 Ottawa South	48022 Edmonton	46,815 59035 Ottawa Centre	24050 Montcalm	59026 Esquimalt-Stanich-Sooke
4	35078 Ottawa South	48022 Edmonton-Wentaskin	46,756 59075 Ottawa Centre	24055 Terrebonne	59010 Cowichan-Malahat-Langford
5	35044 Kingston and the Islands	48032 Sherwood Park-Fort Saskatchewan	45,277 48064 Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie	24031 Joliette	59032 Guelph
6	59021 North Vancouver	48033 Sturgeon River-Parkland	44,125 59009 Courtenay-Alberni	26,635 24038 Laurentides-Labelle	35106 Thunder Bay-Superior North
7	13002 Beauport	48011 Calgary Shepard	43,710 59026 Essex	25,104 24033 La Pêche-de-l'Île	13003 Fredericton
8	59042 West Vancouver-Sunshine Coast-Sea	48030 Red Deer-Lacombe	43,599 59029 South Okanagan-West Kootenay	24,964 24048 Mirabel	18,745 13002 Dufferin-Caledon
9	35079 Ottawa West-Nepan	48008 Calgary Midnapore	42,512 59037 North Island-Powell River	24,340 24011 Beaufort-Chambly	18,455 35082 Parry Sound-Muskoka
10	35028 Etobicoke-Lakeshore	48001 Banff-Airdrie	42,228 35117 Windsor West	24,168 24061 Rivière-de-Nord	59020 North Okanagan-Shuswap
11	35031 Glenora-Prescott-Russell	48025 Lakeland	40,324 35081 Parkdale-High Park	23,973 24063 St-Hubert	17,338 59099 Simcoe-Grey
12	12006 Halifax West	34,377 48003 Bow River	39,415 59019 New Westminster-Burnaby	23,553 24046 Manicouagan	17,338 59002 Burnaby North-Seymour
13	35064 Nepean	34,330 48024 Grande Prairie-Mackenzie	39,347 59015 Kootenay-Columbia	23,529 24014 Pierre-Boucher-Les Patriotes-Verehei	17,007 16,644
14	24056 Pierrefonds-Dollard	34,319 48034 Yellowhead	38,550 35116 Windsor-Tecumseh	23,324 24049 Montarville	16,644
15	24057 Pontiac	34,285 48012 Calgary Signal Hill	38,373 35109 Toronto-Danforth	23,292 24039 Laurier-Sainte-Marie	15,982
16	12007 Kings-Hants	33,323 48010 Calgary Rocky Ridge	38,229 24012 Berthier-Miskinongé	22,942 24043 Longueuil-Saint-Hubert	15,915
17	59034 Vancouver Centre	32,944 48007 Calgary Heritage	37,581 59028 Skeena-Bulkley Valley	22,937	
18	35027 Etobicoke Centre	32,813 48027 Medicine Hat-Carleton-Plains	35,196 24073 Sherbrooke	21,624	
19	35052 London North Centre	48028 Peace River-Westlock	34,652 59013 Kamloops-Thompson-Cariboo	21,466	
20	35041 Kanata-Carleton	32,477 48031 St. Albert-Edmonton	33,345 59038 Vancouver Kingsway	21,228	
21	12001 Burlington	32,229 48009 Calgary Nose Hill	33,316 35061 London-Fanshawe	20,818	
22	12001 Cape Breton-Canso	32,163 24007 Beauce	32,910 24002 Abitibi-Témiscamingue	20,814	
23	46014 Winnipeg South Centre	31,993 48026 Lebrun	32,872 35018 Davenport	20,659	
24	35072 Oakville	31,956 24045 Louis-Saint-Laurent	32,637 10006 St. John's East	20,392	
25	35053 London West	31,547 35113 Wellington-Halton Hills	32,575 13001 Acadie-Bathurst	20,079	
26	35001 Ajax	31,490 35104 Thornhill	32,353 59023 Port Moody-Coquitlam	19,736	
27	35090 Toronto-St. Paul's	31,481 24010 Bellechasse-Les Échennais-Lévis	31,872 24018 Rimouski-Neigette-Témiscouata-Les	19,492	
28	59039 Vancouver Quadra	31,226 24042 Lévis-Lothbrière	31,425 24054 Outremont	19,410	
29	24027 Gatineau	31,207 48005 Calgary Confederation	30,733 35074 Oshawa	19,363	
30	10005 Long Range Mountains	30,889 35086 Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke	29,440 24076 Trois-Rivières	19,308	
31	24074 Yaudry-Ste-Julie	30,550 48023 Fort McMurray-Cold Lake	29,138 12005 Halifax	19,209	
32	12004 Dartmouth-Cole Harbour	30,407 35023 Durham	29,132 35035 Hamilton Centre	19,114	
33	12009 South Shore-St. Margarets	30,279 48018 Edmonton Riverbend	28,999 35069 Nickel Belt	18,593	
34	35101 Spadina-Fort York	30,223 35025 Elgin-Middlesex-London	28,379 35067 Hamilton Mountain	18,588	
35	12010 Sydney-Victoria	30,173 48004 Lambton-Kent-Middlesex	28,300 35091 Sarnia-Lambton	18,102	
36	24024 Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	30,101 48004 Calgary Centre	27,859 24030 Hull-Aylmer	17,648	
37	13007 Moncton-Riverview-Dieppe	29,954 59024 Prince George-Peace River-Northern	27,785 24067 Saint-Jean	17,555	
38	24053 Notre-Dame-de-Grâce-Westmount	29,948 35088 Carleton	27,762 47007 Regina-Lewvan	16,949	
39	35097 Scarborough-Rouge Park	29,913 35034 Haliburton-Kawartha Lakes-Brock	27,718 24003 Ahuntsic-Cartierville	16,770	
40	35112 Waterloo	29,821 35049 Lanark-Frontenac-Kingston	27,601 59003 Burnaby South	16,271	
41	35085 Pickering-Uxbridge	29,757 59016 Langley-Abdergrove	27,579 35110 University-Rosedale	16,178	
42	35038 Hamilton West-Ancaster-Dundas	29,694 24058 Portneuf-Jacques-Cartier	27,290 35107 Timmins-James Bay	15,974	
43	12003 Cumberland-Colchester	29,688 35114 Whiteby	27,272 24025 Drummond	15,833	
44	59014 Kelowna-Lake Country	29,614 35067 Niagara Falls	27,235 24035 Lac-Saint-Jean	15,735	
45	35108 Toronto Centre	29,505 35102 Stormont-Dundas-South Glengarry	27,091 59008 Coquitlam-Port Coquitlam	15,656	
46	35006 Bay of Quinte	29,471 35050 Leeds-Greenville-Thousand Islands and	26,738 24066 Saint-Hyacinthe-Bagot	15,656	
47	35054 Markham-Stouffville	29,416 35073 Oakville North-Burlington	26,634 24037 LaSalle-Émard-Verdun	15,566	
48	24029 Honour-Mercier	29,352 48020 Oakton West	26,592 24023 Compton-Stanstead	15,387	
49	35084 Peterborough-Kawartha	29,217 35080 Oxford	26,514 47012 Saskatoon West	15,122	
50	24069 Saint-Léonard-Saint-Michel	28,969 47013 Souris-Moose Mountain	26,315 46005 Elmwood-Transcona	14,709	
51	12011 West Nova	28,818 35014 Bruce-Grey-Owen Sound	26,297 24059 Québec	14,641	
52	12011 West Nova	28,775 35040 Huron-Bruce	26,174 59036 Vancouver Granville	14,462	
53	10002 Bonaville-Burin-Trinity	28,704 35013 Brantford-Brant	26,155 24016 Bromme-Missisquoi	14,431	
54	10001 Avalon	28,701 46010 Selkirk-Interlake-Eastman	26,083 24061 Richmond-Arthabaska	14,307	
55	46009 Saint Boniface-Saint Vital	28,530 47004 Carlton Trail-Eagle Creek	26,004 59004 Cariboo-Prince George	14,246	
56	35061 Mississauga-Lakeshore	28,484 46007 Portage-LaSalle	25,886 24032 Jonquière	14,151	
57	35058 Mississauga Centre	28,372 35068 Niagara West	25,765 47011 Saskatoon-University	14,144	
58	35059 Mississauga East-Cooksville	28,243 35033 Haldimand-Norfolk	25,305 24013 Thérèse-De Blainville	14,111	
59	46013 Winnipeg South	28,096 46008 Provencher	25,086 24072 Sherford	13,945	
60	35021 Don Valley West	27,735 47002 Cypress Hills-Grasslands	25,050 47010 Saskatoon-Grasswood	13,909	
61	35007 Bouches-East York	27,658 24019 Charlesbourg-Haute-Saint-Charles	24,608 35103 Sudbury	13,883	
62	35060 Mississauga-Erim Mills	27,520 35056 Markham-Unionville	24,605 35120 York South-Weston	13,605	
63	35024 Eglinton-Lawrence	27,486 59005 Central Okanagan-Similkameen-Nico	24,517 46003 Churchill-Keelewinook Aski	13,603	
64	59011 Delta	27,355 35065 Newmarket-Aurora	24,386 24055 Papineau	13,459	
65	35071 Northumberland-Peterborough South	27,043 35043 King-Vaughan	24,170 24034 La Prairie	13,221	
66	35063 Mississauga-Streetsville	26,914 35030 Flamborough-Glanbrook	24,137 59032 Surrey Centre	13,202	
67	10003 Coast of Bays-Central-Notre Dame	26,523 35119 York-Simcoe	24,058 48014 Edmonton Centre	13,188	
68	35029 Etobicoke North	26,500 47005 Moose Jaw-Lake Centre-Lanigan	23,389		
69	35062 Mississauga-Malton	26,286 59001 Abbotsford	23,282		
70	12002 Central Nova	26,247 35003 Aurora-Oak Ridge-Richmond Hill	23,149		



## Team Players and Federal Electoral Reform

**Table 4: Team Selection Rounds**

Rounds 71 to 134 Team Selections

Round	Liberal		Conservative	
	Riding	Votes	Riding	Votes
71	24040 Laval-Les Îles	25,941	35004 Barrie-Innisfil	23,055
72	10007 St. John's South-Mount Pearl	25,922	35083 Perth-Wellington	22,698
73	35045 Kitchener Centre	25,814	35057 Milton	22,604
74	24077 Ville-Marie-Le Sud-Ouest-Île-des-So	25,625	48016 Edmonton Manning	22,471
75	35098 Scarborough Southwest	25,586	47014 Yorkton-Melville	21,683
76	35095 Scarborough-Guildwood	25,358	35017 Chatham-Kent-Leamington	21,677
77	35070 Nipissing-Timiskaming	25,357	59006 Chilliwack-Hope	21,658
78	24078 Vimy	25,203	35005 Barrie-Springwater-Oro-Medonte	21,340
79	24068 Saint-Laurent	24,912	35087 Richmond Hill	21,275
80	35089 St. Catharines	24,907	47001 Battlefords-Lloydminster	21,225
81	59033 Surrey-Newton	24,869	35111 Vaughan-Woodbridge	21,065
82	24004 Alfred-Pellan	24,648	46004 Dauphin-Swan River-Neepawa	20,968
83	35115 Willowdale	24,635	35046 Kitchener-Conestoga	20,950
84	59007 Cloverdale-Langley City	24,617	48017 Edmonton Mill Woods	20,895
85	24070 Saint-Maurice-Champlain	24,557	35039 Hastings-Lennox and Addington	20,879
86	46002 Charleswood-St. James-Assiniboia-F	24,531	35016 Cambridge	20,840
87	35012 Brampton West	24,256	46001 Brandon-Souris	20,666
88	24052 Mount Royal	24,250	48006 Calgary Forest Lawn	20,367
89	35121 Humber River-Black Creek	24,130	47006 Prince Albert	19,673
90	35019 Don Valley East	24,048	48015 Edmonton Griesbach	19,544
91	35055 Markham-Thornhill	23,878	35118 York Centre	18,893
92	35011 Brampton South	23,681	48013 Calgary Skyview	18,723
93	35009 Brampton East	23,652	35047 Kitchener South-Hespeler	17,866
94	59030 South Surrey-White Rock	23,649	46006 Kildonan-St. Paul	17,731
95	47009 Regina-Wascana	23,552	59025 Richmond Centre	17,622
96	35020 Don Valley North	23,494	13004 Fundy Royal	17,471
97	35094 Scarborough Centre	23,475	24020 Beauport-Côte-de-Beaupré-Île d'Orléa	16,964
98	46012 Winnipeg North	23,402	24047 Mégantic-L'Érable	16,749
99	35010 Brampton North	23,355	59031 Steveston-Richmond East	16,736
100	12008 Sackville-Preston-Chezzetcook	23,161	59022 Pitt Meadows-Maple Ridge	16,516
101	35100 Simcoe North	23,097	47008 Regina-Qu'Appelle	16,486
102	59012 Fleetwood-Port Kells	22,871	35066 Niagara Centre	16,364
103	24015 Bourassa	22,786	59017 Mission-Matsqui-Fraser Canyon	15,934
104	24065 Marc-Aurèle-Fortin	22,323	24008 Beauport-Limoilou	15,670
105	24005 Argenteuil-La Petite-Nation	22,093	13008 New Brunswick Southwest	14,625
106	59040 Vancouver South	21,942	24051 Montmagny-L'Islet-Kamouraska-Riv	14,358
107	35093 Scarborough-Agincourt	21,762	13010 Tobique-Mactaquac	14,225
108	24044 Louis-Hébert	21,561	13006 Miramichi-Grand Lake	12,476
109	13005 Madawaska-Restigouche	20,778	35002 Algoma-Manitoulin-Kapusking	9,820
110	13009 Saint John-Rothesay	20,634		
111	24021 Châteauguay-Lacolle	20,303		
112	35036 Hamilton East-Stoney Creek	19,710		
113	35092 Sault Ste. Marie	19,619		
114	35008 Brampton Centre	19,362		
115	35096 Scarborough North	19,060		
116	24062 Rivière-des-Mille-Îles	18,838		
117	46011 Winnipeg Centre	18,667		
118	35105 Thunder Bay-Rainy River	18,523		
119	24041 Longueuil-Charles-LeMoine	18,477		
120	24006 Avignon-La Mitis-Matane-Matapédia	16,360		
121	24028 Hochelaga	15,758		
122	24026 Gaspésie-Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	15,462		
123	11001 Cardigan	14,815		
124	11004 Malpeque	13,950		
125	24022 Chicoutimi-Le Fjord	13,619		
126	11002 Charlottetown	11,910		
127	24001 Abitibi-Baie-James-Nunavik-Eeyou	11,178		
128	35042 Kenora	10,976		
129	60001 Yukon	10,887		
130	11003 Egmont	10,521		
131	47003 Desnethé-Missinippi-Churchill River	10,237		
132	61001 Northwest Territories	9,172		
133	10004 Labrador	8,878		
134	62001 Nunavut	5,619		

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e) Evaluation. The results of the Party Election and Team Selection process precisely fulfill the goals of vote proportional representation and of every vote everywhere counting. In 2015, the national vote results dictated that five parties had a sufficient number of votes to earn at least one seat in a 338 seat House: the PEATS concept achieves this result. The vote indicated that the Green Party would have 3.5 percent of the representation in the House (12 seats), the Bloc Quebecois Party would have 4.7 percent of the representation (16 seats), the New Democratic Party would have 19.9 percent (67 seats), the Conservative Party would have 32.2 percent (109 seats) and the Liberal Party would have 39.8 percent (134 seats) of the representation: the PEATS concept achieves this result. The vote provided a ranking of the ridings in terms of relative strength to contribute to each team in the Parliamentary league: the PEATS reflects these results. It precisely meets the voters' intentions with no need to embrace a new way of voting, only a new way of using the results of the voting.

Not only does the PEATS concept process meet the every-vote-everywhere-counts criteria, but it does so in conformance to the initial expression of intention of voters, with no transferring of votes (unless the party they voted for doesn't have enough votes in the whole county to qualify for a single seat): perhaps all voting/representative selection alternatives should be tested against the criteria of how closely the results compare to the initial intentions of voters.

What might be some of the criticisms of this system of selection of representatives? First, it might be said that ridings will be represented by people who the majority of the voters in the riding did not vote for: true, but such is the case under the first-past-the-post system. As a result of the 2015 first-past-the-post election 198 (59 percent) ridings are represented by a candidate who received less than 50 percent of the votes in the riding. Nominally the same numeric outcome would occur with the Party Election and Team Selection process, but this is a bit misleading, as in 5 ridings representatives who received just under 50 percent in the first-past-the-post vote would see their share inch up to just above 50 percent as the result of the allocation of votes from non-qualifying parties. Taking these five out, the number of ridings with representatives who received less than half of the total vote in their riding would increase to 203 from 198, from 59 percent to 60 percent, not a substantial increase.

More broadly, the Party Election and Team Selection process would mean that 90 candidates (27 percent) who were first-past-the-post winners would not be selected to be on the Parliamentary team. The fact that a first-past-the-post winner did not ultimately make the team should be no surprise, as the whole purpose of electoral reform is to replace first-past-the-post representational with proportional representation. Of these 90, 50 are necessary to get proportional representation, and 40 are a result of the team selection process rankings leading to their riding ranking higher in another party's selection roster. Having commented on this, note that in 73 percent of the cases there would be no difference in representation between first-past-the-post and the PEATS concept, but in the later case vote proportionality would be achieved which does not occur in the first-past-the-post system. Even this degree of change would likely not be as predominant in an actual PEATS process election, as

## Team Players and Federal Electoral Reform

there would not be many people discouraged from voting so the relative strength of parties would perhaps be closer than they currently appear.

A second, but related criticism might be that people who had received relatively few votes would represent ridings. Again, true, but something that also prevails in first-past-the-post systems: in the 2015 election, 3 ridings were represented by first-past-the-post winners who received fewer than 10,000 votes. With the Team Election and Team Selection concept, there would be 12 riding represented by candidates who received fewer than 10,000 votes: this would be the result of accommodating the requirement of proportionality to have 12 seats for the Green Party.

A related topic, but not a criticism, is that with the PEATS concept a team (Party) leader may not make the team. While this is also possible under the first-past-the-post system if the team leader is not a first-past-the-post winner, with the PEATS system it may also result when a team's leader is first-past-the-post winner but gets bumped by a candidate from another party who was higher up on her party's selection roster.

In at least major parties, when the team leader does not make the team a by-election in a safe riding follows: some forethought to how to handle this situation would be prudent to cut down on the cost of by-elections simply to select the leader. Perhaps there could be an Initial Team Leader selection process where, if Team Leaders are first-past-the-post winners, they/their ridings could be made as the first Team Member selections, and the ridings removed from the subsequent selection process. But in the case where the team leader was not a first-past-the-post winner, the team would either shrug and chose a new leader from one of the selected candidates, or go through the by-election process.

By-elections would follow the current practice, a first-past-the-post election in an individual riding. The reason for maintaining the current by-election process is that in the case of a safe riding it would not change the vote proportional representation prescribed by the national election results. In the case of a riding that was not represented by a first-past-the-post winner in the national election, it would be a test of the party's whose representative left the House to change the perceptions of the riding's voters to get their candidate first in the by-election. If this did not occur, it would move away from the original vote proportionality, but as any one riding only accounts for 0.3 percent of the seats, it would not do so substantially. Unless by-elections became a common occurrence, the original vote proportionality would be generally preserved.

Clearly, the Party Election and Team Selection process does not favor independent, unaffiliated and small party representative. In the first-past-the-post system, in one riding 2,500 votes could put someone in the position of being elected to the House, and a small party could have first-past-the-post winners in four ridings and still have

## Team Players and Federal Electoral Reform

less than the required number of votes to justify a single seat in the house<sup>4</sup>. In these cases, with the PEATS concept the party would have no seats in the House of Commons as it was not sufficiently representative in a national context. This application of national qualification emphasizes the fact that this is a national, not regional election, and that in spite of its first-past-the-post successes, if a party cannot earn a single seat nationally on the basis of its share of the national vote, it does not qualify for the Parliament league, regardless of the number of its individual stars.

Finally, on a minor point, the use of a Party Election and Team Selection process would eliminate the drama of judicial recounts, as it does away with first-past-the-post measurement, focusing instead on national shares and relative rankings. This, however, should be no excuse for careless tabulation of riding results: if the goal is to have every vote count, it is essential that every vote be counted. Thus, given the focus on the individual voter, it may be appropriate as a matter of course to require a second count of all votes in every riding to ensure that every voter is represented.

f) Referendum. There has been much discussion of whether a referendum is required to implement electoral reform, and perhaps it is if there is to be a radical change in how voting occurs, as that directly affects the public. However, in the case of Party Election and Team Selection process, there is no change to the public process – the change is in how the results of the process are used. Thus it would appear, at least to someone outside of the world of politics, that all that is required is for Parliament to agree on how election results would be used. As the Party Election and Team Selection concept would precisely reflect the public's wishes as expressed in their votes in national elections, there would seem to be no need to go to a referendum – but that is up to political parties to decide.

g) Parliamentary Reform. Some of the opposition to electoral reform is that it would result in minority governments, which is seen as an inefficient form of governance. In this context, it must be pointed out that, with respect to the voters' intentions, over the past hundred years, 80 percent of the governments have been minority governments, and over the past 30 years they all have been. There are five parties of national significance in Canada, not a surprise given the scale and diversity of the country, and a situation that Canadian voters have repeatedly endorsed. It would therefore seem appropriate for the federal political parties to broaden their focus to include reforming parliament so that it works efficiently and effectively when the government has a minority of seats as well as a minority of the votes.

As all representatives have the job of participating in governance - and it is a job, as that is what the taxpayers of Canada pay them to do - it is also their responsibility to

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<sup>4</sup> The Liberal Party did in 2015 (Labrador, Charlottetown, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, for a total of 34,190 votes, less than the 52,046 required for a single seat. Ironically, while the Green Party received 75,427 votes in four ridings (Sannich, Nanaimo, Esquimalt, Cowichan), twice what the Liberals received in four ridings, it got only one seat compared to four for the Liberals. In part this is the result of the first-past-the-post system, but it is also in part the result of the absence of population proportionality for representation in Canada, as is discuss in Section IV.

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make certain that they all do their job, effectively and efficiently, and perhaps in a respectful and cooperative way. While parliamentary reform is a separate topic, it is one that must be addressed if vote proportional representation in a multi-party reality is to be achieved, regardless of the system selected if voters initial intentions are respected.

f) Conclusion. The Party Election and Team Selection process would achieve precise vote proportional representation and ensure that every vote everywhere counted, would increase voter turnout, strengthen the national vision of federal elections, and increase the engagement of people who might otherwise feel that their votes were not important or wasted, all without any change in the process by which elections are conducted. Most importantly the final results exactly match the voters preferences as expressed in a national vote. With the PEATS concept every vote everywhere counts, so it passes all of the possible tests of electoral equality except one – equality of representation, or population proportionality, as is discussed in the following section.

IV. Constitutional Inequality. The current discussion of proportional representation in the context of electoral reform is largely focused on the number of seats being proportional to the number of votes nationally. There is, however, another dimension of proportionality, that of the share of the number of seats being proportional to the share of the population in ridings, a representation-to-population proportionality. A uniform ratio of representatives to population is as much part of electoral equality as a uniform number of representatives with respect to votes, as population proportionality ensures that each vote counts equally, not merely that it counts.

While perhaps of interest and required for completeness of discussion of electoral reform, consideration of population proportionality is not practically relevant, as it is essentially precluded by Canada’s Constitution. If your interest is in only the practical, you can skip this section.

The Parliamentary representation formula is part of the Constitution, which states that no province will ever have fewer seats in the House of Commons than it has in the Senate (the Senate Rule), that each province have no fewer seats than it had in 1985 (the Grandfather Rule), and that each of the territories has one representative. This means that all of the Atlantic Provinces plus Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Territories have more representatives than justified by their population alone.

**Table 5: Provincial Representation in the House of Commons**

Province	2011 Population	Actual Number of Ridings	Calculated Number of Ridings at 99,044 per Riding	Surplus or Deficit	Senate Rule	Grandfather Rule	Effective Constraint
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,535	7	5	2	6	7	7
Prince Edward Island	140,200	4	1	3	4	4	4
New Brunswick	751,170	10	8	2	10	10	10
Nova Scotia	921,725	11	9	2	10	11	11
Quebec	7,903,005	78	80	-2	24	75	
Ontario	12,851,820	121	130	-9	24	95	
Manitoba	1,208,270	14	12	2	6	14	14
Saskatchewan	1,033,385	14	10	4	6	14	14
Alberta	3,645,255	34	37	-3	6	21	
British Columbia	4,400,055	42	44	-2	6	28	
The North	107,270	3	1	2			3

## Team Players and Federal Electoral Reform

As Table 5 shows, these provisions mean that Newfoundland and Labrador have 7 seats, 2 more than the 5 justified by their population, Prince Edward Island has 4 (3 more than its 1 based on population), New Brunswick has 10 (2 more than its per capita share of 8), Nova Scotia has 11 (2 more than its per capita share of 9), Manitoba has 14 (2 more than its per capita share of 12) and Saskatchewan has 14 (4 more than its per capita share of 10). On the other side of the ledger, the other four provinces are under-represented, with Quebec having 2 seats fewer than its per capita share, Ontario 9 fewer, Alberta 3 and British Columbia 2. The under-representation of eighty-six percent of the population who live in the latter 4 provinces would be eliminated if the Constitution was changed to reflect population proportionality, but living in only 4 of the 10 provinces, they cannot dictate Constitutional change.

The current rules mean that population proportionality can only be approached by adding new ridings in the under-represented provinces, which will take a long time: to have population proportionality with the ridings in PEI, there would have had to be 955 ridings of 35,051 people for the 2015 Election.

**Table 6: 2011 Census Population in Most and Least Populous Ridings**

Riding	2011 Population	Compared to		Relative Representation	Degree of Representation	Winner's Votes	Party	Province
		Average (99,044)	27%					
Labrador	26,730	27%	3.7	5.0	8,878	Liberal	Newfoundland and Labrador	
Nunavut	31,910	32%	3.1	4.1	5,619	Liberal	Nunavut	
Yukon	33,895	34%	2.9	3.9	10,887	Liberal	Yukon	
Charlottetown	34,560	35%	2.9	3.8	11,910	Liberal	Prince Edward Island	
Egmont	34,600	35%	2.9	3.8	10,521	Liberal	Prince Edward Island	
Malpeque	35,040	35%	2.8	3.8	13,950	Liberal	Prince Edward Island	
Cardigan	36,005	36%	2.8	3.7	14,621	Liberal	Prince Edward Island	
Northwest Territories	41,465	42%	2.4	3.2	9,172	Liberal	Northwest Territories	
Kenora	55,980	57%	1.8	2.4	10,918	Liberal	Ontario	
Miramichi--Grand Lake	59,345	60%	1.7	2.2	17,202	Liberal	New Brunswick	
Madawaska--Restigouche	62,530	63%	1.6	2.1	20,778	Liberal	New Brunswick	
New Brunswick Southwest	66,200	67%	1.5	2.0	16,656	Liberal	New Brunswick	
Cypress Hills--Grasslands	67,835	68%	1.5	2.0	25,050	Conservative	Saskatchewan	
Desnethé--Missinippi--Churchill River	69,480	70%	1.4	1.9	10,319	New Democratic	Saskatchewan	
Battlefords--Lloydminster	70,045	71%	1.4	1.9	20,547	Conservative	Saskatchewan	
Yellowhead	98,840	100%	1.0	1.3	37,950	Conservative	Alberta	
Cowichan--Malahat--Langford	99,155	100%	1.0	1.3	22,200	New Democratic	British Columbia	
Windsor West	118,975	120%	0.8	1.1	24,085	New Democratic	Ontario	
London West	119,085	120%	0.8	1.1	31,167	Liberal	Ontario	
Orléans	119,190	120%	0.8	1.1	46,542	Liberal	Ontario	
London--Fanshawe	119,390	121%	0.8	1.1	20,684	New Democratic	Ontario	
Oakville	119,650	121%	0.8	1.1	31,956	Liberal	Ontario	
Essex	120,470	122%	0.8	1.1	25,072	New Democratic	Ontario	
Burlington	120,570	122%	0.8	1.1	32,229	Liberal	Ontario	
North Okanagan--Shuswap	121,480	123%	0.8	1.1	27,490	Conservative	British Columbia	
Guelph	121,690	123%	0.8	1.1	34,303	Liberal	Ontario	
Mississauga East--Cooksville	121,790	123%	0.8	1.1	28,154	Liberal	Ontario	
Ottawa South	121,895	123%	0.8	1.1	38,831	Liberal	Ontario	
Whitby	122,025	123%	0.8	1.1	29,003	Liberal	Ontario	
Oshawa	125,770	127%	0.8	1.1	23,162	Conservative	Ontario	
Niagara Falls	128,355	130%	0.8	1.0	27,235	Conservative	Ontario	
Brantford--Brant	132,320	134%	0.7	1.0	25,874	Conservative	Ontario	

The relative representation consequences of the current rules are shown on Table 6, which presents the 2011 Census population<sup>5</sup> in the 15 least populous and most populous ridings, demonstrating a 5 times range from one representative per 26,730 people in the Labrador riding to one representative per 132,320 persons for the Ontario riding of Brantford-Brant. A vote from Labrador is worth 5 times a vote for Brantford-Brant, or alternatively, voters in Brantford-Brant have only 20 percent the representation of voters in Labrador.

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada, Age and Sex for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories and Federal Electoral Districts (2013 Representation Order), 2011 Census Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-311-XCB2011028.

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In the discussion of electoral boundaries, there is always special pleading for the Territories, with the argument that these need special (i.e., more than average) representation given the large areas, small populations and unique circumstances involved. Accepting this (a bit skeptically), and putting aside the cases of Labrador, Nunavut, Yukon, and Northwest Territories, and what leaps out is the province of Prince Edward Island, which has nothing in common with the Territories.

With a population of 33,476,685 people and 338 ridings, the average riding in Canada would have a population of 99,044 people, as have the Alberta riding of Yellowhead and the British Columbia riding of Cowichan-Malahat-Langford. Each riding in PEI has one third of the average, meaning that each riding has three times the representation (2.9 times the votes) that the average riding has. Alternatively each voter in PEI has 3.8 times the representation (3.8 times the votes) of a voter in the Brantford-Brant.

Such a situation clearly precludes electoral equality, as some regions have much greater representation than others: just as the Green Party with 12 percent of the vote but only 0.3 percent of the seats is under represented, so too are the voters of Brantford-Brant as they have only 1 representative per 132,320 people while ridings in PEI get 4 representatives with almost the same population (140,205).

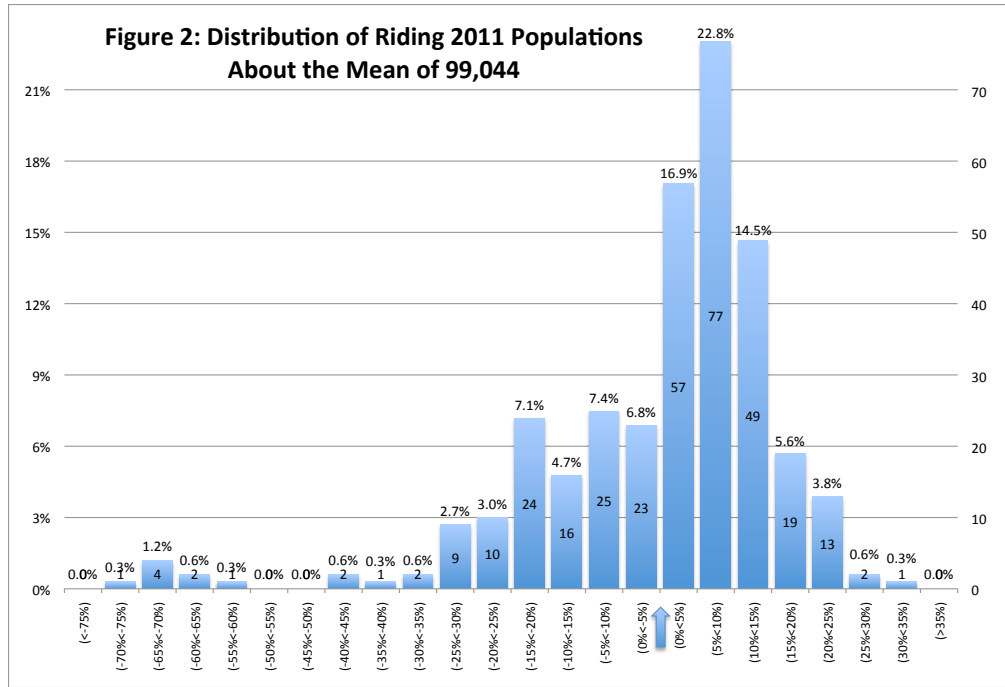
Unequal riding populations can also limit the achievement of vote proportionality. The Liberal Party got four representatives from PEI for 51,002 votes: the Conservative Party got only two representatives (from Brantford-Brant and Niagara Falls) for 53,190 votes. The Liberal Party got 7 representatives with just 76,386 votes in the 9 least populous ridings, while for 76,271 votes in Ontario Conservative party got only 3 representatives (Brantford-Brant, Niagara Falls, and Oshawa). More significantly, in Brantford-Brant, 15,715 people voted for the New Democratic Party and didn't win a seat; this is more votes than any of the four liberals elected in PEI received. And 23,666 people voted for the Green Party in the BC riding of West Vancouver/Sunshine Coast/Sea to Sky Country and did not win a seat: for less than this number of votes, the Liberal Party won two seats in PEI.

Even within provinces electoral equality does not prevail: for example, the residents of the Ontario riding of Kenora, with a population of 55,980, enjoys 2.4 times the representation of the residents of Brantford-Brant. The Liberal party got one representative with only 10,918 votes in Kenora, while it took more than twice as many (25,072) for the New Democratic Party to get one representative in Essex.

An alternative to the first-past-the-post system of selecting riding representatives will not solve the under representation caused by differences in riding populations – only redistribution will. In this regard, two closing points are appropriate. First, while without Constitutional change nothing significant can be done with respect to the between-province population representation inequality, something can be done about within-province imbalance. Electoral boundary Commissions are charged with proposing an electoral map for each “province by considering such criteria as average population numbers, communities of identity and interest, historical patterns of an electoral district, and geographic size of electoral districts”. Perhaps it would be

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appropriate to provide objective criteria for Commissions as to how these factors should be quantified to support electoral equality; this might involve, for example, specifying the maximum share of a province's ridings that can have populations more than plus/minus 10 percent from the mean for the province.



Second, having said all of this, while the extremities indicate a significant imbalance in population proportionality, they are not common occurrences. As Figure 2 shows, 73 percent of the ridings (247) in Canada lie within a range of plus or minus 15 percent of the mean of 99,044 residents, and 86 percent lie within a range of plus or minus 20 percent of the mean. Setting aside the Constitutionally protected 63 ridings (19 percent of the total of 338) with only 14 percent of the population, to consider only the other 86 percent of the population that has 81 percent of the representation, 90.5 percent of the ridings lie within a range of plus or minus 15 percent of the mean of 104,728 for these 275 ridings, and 95.3 percent lie within plus or minus 20 percent.

So while population proportionality must always be pursued if electoral equality is to be achieved, the Constitution allocation is more of interest to purists rather than pragmatists, and the inequality that results from other than the Constitutional rules is something that boundary commissions can perhaps give greater consideration. The six provinces with disproportionate population representation account for only 14 percent of the population and 19 percent of the seats: in the grand scheme of things, the Constitutional inequality of representation will have little impact on decisions in Parliament – unless there is a vote in the House that is really close, and then these protected ridings can be the decision makers. The PEATS concept eliminates the impact of not having population proportionality on vote proportionality; additionally, at least in 2015, it ensured that there were not single party blocks dominating regions with disproportionate representation for their population.



### V. Summary.

There is currently a parliamentary committee meeting to chart the way forward for electoral reform in Parliament, and specifically with respect to representation in the House of Commons. The reason for the consideration of reform is that Parties' shares of voting power (representatives or seats) does not correspond to the shares of votes that Parties received in the Election (vote proportionality) nor to the relative number of people living in each riding (population proportionality). Proportional representation is an important aspect of democratic governance, as it moves towards a situation where every vote everywhere counts equally – a state of electoral equality.

This paper describes an alternative way of selecting representative that will to keep the process of voting in ridings for national elections exactly as it is now, but change how the results of riding voting are used to populate seats in the House of Commons. Rather than directly select people to sit in the House on the basis of first-past-the-post election in each riding, the results from all the ridings in the country are used to a) select the parties who will have representatives in the House, b) determine the number of representatives each party will have in the House, and c) rank the potential representatives from each party for selection to the Party's Parliamentary team.

This system, the Party Election and Team Selection (PEATS) process, will precisely fulfill the goals of vote-proportional representation and of every vote everywhere counting. In 2015, the national vote results dictated that five parties had a sufficient number of votes to earn at least one seat in a 338 seat House: the PEATS process achieves this result. The national vote indicated that the Green Party would have 3.5 percent of the representation in the House (12 seats), the Bloc Quebecois Party would have 4.7 percent of the representation (16 seats), the New Democratic Party would have 19.9 percent (67 seats), the Conservative Party would have 32.2 percent (109 seats) and the Liberal Party would have 39.8 percent (134 seats) of the representation: the PEATS process achieves this result. The vote provided a ranking of the ridings in terms of relative strength to contribute to each party's team in the House of Commons: the PEATS process reflects these results. It precisely meets the voters' intentions without changing how Canadians vote by changing how the results of their voting are used.

In the PEATS concept very vote counts, and every party in every riding would be deeply engaged in getting every voter out, even if it knew that it was not going to win a first-past-the-post competition in the riding, because every vote would help their team qualify for a seat in the House of Commons and to determine the Party's team strength in Parliament. This would provide not only a reason for people to vote, but also a reason for people to consider elections in a truly national perspective. This approach not only achieves vote proportionality, it enhances voter turnout, and engages everyone in the reality of a truly national election.

While the proposed electoral reform would achieve vote proportionality, the Constitution precludes the achievement of population proportionality: every vote everywhere can count, but they cannot count equally without Constitutional change.

### Appendix: Rounding and Rules

There are a few small points that while not significant, would have to be addressed and converted to rules before implementing the PEATS concept.

To determine the number of seats earned by each qualifying party, the party's precise share of the national vote will be multiplied by 338 and the result rounded to the nearest whole number. I have required that a party has to fully achieve the  $1/338$  of the vote threshold, receiving at least (in 2015) 52,046 votes (0.295858 percent). This means it cannot qualify simply as a result of rounding. Technically, if a party received only 26,024 votes, 0.1479354 percent of the vote, when multiplied by 338 the result equals 0.50002149 seats, which in turn when rounded up would equal 1 seat. For example, this would mean that in 2015 the Libertarian Party, which received 36,775 votes, would have qualified for the Parliamentary League because of rounding. To me, qualification has to clearly emphasize that teams who make the big league have to solidly belong there, so I went with a minimum  $1/338$  qualification standard. If a lower standard is acceptable, it makes no difference to the analysis presented here, but it would water down the perception that representation in the House of Commons was of national significance. Note that independents and unaffiliated are by definition not parties, so votes for such candidates cannot be summed across ridings. Having said this, if a single independent/unaffiliated candidate were to receive the qualifying number of votes (52,046) in one riding, they would qualify for a seat in the House.

Further considering rounding, while generally the sum of the seats allocated in this way will equal 338, in some cases, due to rounding, it may equal either 339 or 338. This can be dealt with by adjusting the total number of seats for the party that was most affected by the rounding. For example, if the total was low, 337 seats, and one party prior to rounding a party earned 15.499 seats, which rounds to 15, and another party earned 25.01 seats, which rounds to 25 seats, the party which earned 15.499 seats would move up to 16. If the total was high, 339 seats, then a party which earned 15.501 seats, which rounds up to 16, and another earned 25.99 seats, the party that earned 15.501 seats would move down to 15.

Finally, if a party's share of the national vote justified more seats than the party had candidates in the election, the number of seats the party could have would be limited to the number of candidates – the team selected can't be bigger than the team that competed. This circumstance would arise with a party that did exceedingly well in a few ridings but did not bother to compete in many. This would effectively be dealt with during the team selection rounds: when the party used up its draft choices it would drop out of the selection process.

# Team Players and Federal Electoral Reform

**Appendix Table 1: Selection Results Compared to First Past the Post**

A. Atlantic Provinces and Quebec			2015 Election			First Past The Post			Team Selection			Representation
Riding	2011 Census Population	Relative Representation	Total Votes	Party Winning	Direct Votes	Share of Total Votes	Party Selection	Direct Plus Allocated Votes	Share of Total Votes			
10001 Avalon	81,570	1.6	34,501	Liberal	23,528	68.2%	Liberal	28,701	83.2%	Same		
10002 Bonavista-Burn-Trinity	76,695	1.7	35,092	Liberal	28,704	81.8%	Liberal	28,704	81.8%	Same		
10003 Coast of Bays-Central-Notre Dame	78,080	1.7	35,448	Liberal	26,523	74.8%	Liberal	26,523	74.8%	Same		
10004 Labrador	26,730	5.0	12,373	Liberal	8,878	71.8%	Liberal	8,878	71.8%	Same		
10005 Long Range Mountains	87,585	1.5	41,824	Liberal	30,889	73.9%	Liberal	30,889	73.9%	Same		
10006 St. John's East	82,085	1.6	44,740	Liberal	20,974	46.9%	New Democratic	20,992	45.6%	Changed		
10007 St. John's South-Mount Pearl	81,795	1.6	44,801	Liberal	25,922	57.9%	Liberal	25,922	57.9%	Same		
11001 Cardigan	36,005	3.7	22,190	Liberal	14,621	65.9%	Liberal	14,815	66.8%	Same		
11002 Charlottetown	34,560	3.8	21,165	Liberal	11,910	56.3%	Liberal	11,910	56.3%	Same		
11003 Egmont	34,600	3.8	21,362	Liberal	10,521	49.3%	Liberal	10,521	49.3%	Same		
11004 Malpeque	35,040	3.8	22,472	Liberal	13,950	62.1%	Liberal	13,950	62.1%	Same		
12001 Cape Breton-Canso	75,250	1.8	43,237	Liberal	32,163	74.4%	Liberal	32,163	74.4%	Same		
12002 Central Nova	74,735	1.8	43,693	Liberal	25,909	59.3%	Liberal	26,247	60.1%	Same		
12003 Cumberland-Colchester	82,320	1.6	46,081	Liberal	29,527	64.1%	Liberal	29,688	64.4%	Same		
12004 Dartmouth-Cole Harbour	91,220	1.5	52,270	Liberal	30,407	58.2%	Liberal	30,407	58.2%	Same		
12005 Halifax	92,645	1.4	52,902	Liberal	27,431	51.9%	New Democratic	19,209	36.3%	Changed		
12006 Halifax West	87,280	1.5	50,079	Liberal	34,377	68.6%	Liberal	34,377	68.6%	Same		
12007 Kings-Hants	83,305	1.6	46,270	Liberal	33,026	71.4%	Liberal	33,323	72.0%	Same		
12008 Sackville-Preston-Chezzetcook	85,440	1.5	48,301	Liberal	23,161	48.0%	Liberal	23,161	48.0%	Same		
12009 South Shore-St. Margarets	92,555	1.4	52,367	Liberal	30,045	57.4%	Liberal	30,279	57.8%	Same		
12010 Sydney-Victoria	73,330	1.8	40,732	Liberal	29,995	73.6%	Liberal	30,173	74.1%	Same		
12011 West Nova	83,655	1.6	45,679	Liberal	28,775	63.0%	Liberal	28,775	63.0%	Same		
13001 Acadie-Bathurst	79,340	1.7	50,963	Liberal	25,845	50.7%	New Democratic	20,079	39.4%	Changed		
13002 Beauséjour	80,415	1.6	52,936	Liberal	36,534	69.0%	Liberal	36,534	69.0%	Same		
13003 Fredericton	81,760	1.6	46,722	Liberal	23,016	49.3%	Green	5,804	12.4%	Changed		
13004 Fundy Royal	79,330	1.7	46,524	Liberal	19,136	41.1%	Conservative	17,471	37.6%	Changed		
13005 Madawaska-Restigouche	62,530	2.1	37,306	Liberal	20,778	55.7%	Liberal	20,778	55.7%	Same		
13006 Miramichi-Grand Lake	59,345	2.2	36,364	Liberal	17,202	47.3%	Liberal	12,476	34.3%	Changed		
13007 Moncton-Riverview-Dieppe	89,490	1.5	52,041	Liberal	30,054	57.8%	Conservative	30,054	57.8%	Same		
13008 New Brunswick Southwest	66,200	2.0	37,926	Liberal	16,656	43.9%	Conservative	14,625	38.6%	Changed		
13009 Saint John-Rothsary	82,130	1.6	42,281	Liberal	20,634	48.8%	Liberal	20,634	48.8%	Same		
13010 Tobique-Mactaquac	70,630	1.9	38,427	Liberal	17,909	46.6%	Conservative	14,225	37.0%	Changed		
24001 Abitibi-Baie-James-Nunavik-Eyoub	85,475	1.5	34,260	New Democratic	12,778	37.3%	Liberal	11,178	32.6%	Changed		
24002 Abitibi-Témiscamingue	102,795	1.3	49,304	New Democratic	20,636	41.9%	New Democratic	20,814	42.2%	Same		
24003 Ahuntsic-Cartierville	110,470	1.2	55,282	Liberal	26,026	47.1%	New Democratic	16,770	30.3%	Changed		
24004 Alfred-Pellan	98,045	1.3	54,966	Liberal	24,557	44.7%	Liberal	24,648	44.8%	Same		
24005 Argenteuil-La Petite-Nation	94,210	1.4	51,066	Liberal	22,093	43.3%	Liberal	22,093	43.3%	Same		
24006 Avignon-La Mitis-Matane-Matapédia	74,545	1.8	31,952	Liberal	14,378	45.0%	Liberal	16,360	51.2%	Same		
24007 Beauce	106,335	1.2	55,882	Conservative	32,910	58.9%	Conservative	32,910	58.9%	Same		
24008 Beauport-Limoilou	92,950	1.4	49,863	Conservative	15,461	31.0%	Conservative	15,670	31.4%	Same		
24009 Bécancour-Nicolet-Saint-Rémi	93,780	1.4	52,205	Bloc Québécois	20,871	40.0%	Bloc Québécois	20,871	40.0%	Same		
24010 Bellechasse-Les Etchemins-Lévis	112,385	1.2	62,598	Conservative	31,872	50.9%	Conservative	31,872	50.9%	Same		
24011 Beloeil-Chambly	109,955	1.2	66,193	New Democratic	20,641	31.2%	Bloc Québécois	18,455	27.9%	Changed		
24012 Berthier-Maskinongé	98,595	1.3	54,406	New Democratic	22,942	42.2%	New Democratic	22,942	42.2%	Same		
24013 Thérèse-De Blainville	98,500	1.3	55,893	Liberal	18,281	32.7%	New Democratic	14,111	25.2%	Changed		
24014 Pierre-Boucher-Les Patriotes-Verchères	95,325	1.4	59,390	Bloc Québécois	17,007	28.6%	Bloc Québécois	17,007	28.6%	Same		
24015 Bourassa	100,295	1.3	40,132	Liberal	22,234	55.4%	Liberal	22,786	56.8%	Same		
24016 Brome-Missisquoi	98,615	1.3	58,480	Liberal	25,744	44.0%	New Democratic	14,431	24.7%	Changed		
24017 Brossard-Saint-Lambert	100,830	1.3	57,260	Liberal	28,818	50.3%	Liberal	28,818	50.3%	Same		
24018 Rimouski-Neigette-Témiscouata-Les Basques	84,810	1.6	44,673	New Democratic	19,374	43.4%	New Democratic	19,492	43.6%	Same		
24019 Charlesbourg-Haute-Saint-Charles	103,285	1.3	58,256	Conservative	24,608	42.2%	Conservative	24,608	42.2%	Same		
24020 Beauport-Côte-de-Beaupré-Île d'Orléans-Charlevoix	92,490	1.4	50,274	Conservative	16,903	33.6%	Conservative	16,964	33.7%	Same		
24021 Châteauguay-Lacolle	92,170	1.4	51,633	Liberal	20,245	39.2%	Liberal	20,303	39.3%	Same		
24022 Chicoutimi-Le Fjord	81,495	1.6	43,805	Liberal	13,619	31.1%	Liberal	13,619	31.1%	Same		
24023 Compton-Stanstead	101,940	1.3	55,496	Liberal	20,582	37.1%	New Democratic	15,387	27.7%	Changed		
24024 Dorval-Lachine-LaSalle	107,060	1.2	54,375	Liberal	29,974	55.1%	Liberal	30,101	55.4%	Same		
24025 Drummond	98,680	1.3	51,979	New Democratic	15,833	30.5%	New Democratic	15,833	30.5%	Same		
24026 Gaspésie-Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	78,830	1.7	39,317	Liberal	15,345	39.0%	Liberal	15,462	39.3%	Same		
24027 Gatineau	106,420	1.2	57,558	Liberal	31,076	54.0%	Liberal	31,207	54.2%	Same		
24028 Hochelaga	103,335	1.3	51,166	New Democratic	16,034	31.3%	Liberal	15,758	30.8%	Changed		
24029 Honoré-Mercier	102,590	1.3	51,409	Liberal	29,211	56.8%	Liberal	29,352	57.1%	Same		
24030 Hull-Aylmer	103,450	1.3	54,888	Liberal	28,478	51.9%	New Democratic	17,648	32.2%	Changed		
24031 Joliette	100,685	1.3	56,476	Bloc Québécois	18,875	33.4%	Bloc Québécois	18,946	33.5%	Same		
24032 Jonquière	87,605	1.5	47,721	New Democratic	14,039	29.4%	New Democratic	14,151	29.7%	Same		
24033 La Pointe-de-l'Île	103,615	1.3	54,637	Bloc Québécois	18,545	33.9%	Bloc Québécois	18,745	34.3%	Same		
24034 La Prairie	99,810	1.3	57,368	Liberal	20,993	36.6%	New Democratic	13,221	23.0%	Changed		
24035 Lac-Saint-Jean	105,780	1.3	55,279	Conservative	18,393	33.3%	New Democratic	15,735	28.5%	Changed		
24036 Lac-Saint-Louis	108,795	1.2	62,312	Liberal	39,965	64.1%	Liberal	39,965	64.1%	Same		
24037 LaSalle-Émard-Verdun	105,145	1.3	53,763	Liberal	23,603	43.9%	New Democratic	15,566	29.0%	Changed		
24038 Laurentides-Labelle	111,355	1.2	63,173	Liberal	20,277	32.1%	Bloc Québécois	18,792	29.7%	Changed		
24039 Laurier-Sainte-Marie	107,030	1.2	53,712	New Democratic	20,929	39.0%	Bloc Québécois	15,982	29.8%	Changed		
24040 Laval-Les Îles	103,055	1.3	54,030	Liberal	25,857	47.9%	Liberal	25,941	48.0%	Same		
24041 Longueuil-Charles-LeMoine	104,895	1.3	51,214	Liberal	18,301	35.7%	Liberal	18,477	36.1%	Same		
24042 Lévis-Lothbinière	107,590	1.2	62,452	Conservative	31,357	50.2%	Conservative	31,425	50.3%	Same		
24043 Longueuil-Saint-Hubert	104,375	1.3	58,046	New Democratic	18,171	31.3%	Bloc Québécois	15,915	27.4%	Changed		
24044 Louis-Hébert	104,035	1.3	61,616	Liberal	21,116	34.9%	Liberal	21,561	35.0%	Same		
24045 Louis-Saint-Laurent	106,935	1.2	64,683	Conservative	32,637	50.5%	Conservative	32,637	50.5%	Same		
24046 Manicouagan	94,765	1.4	42,030	Bloc Québécois	17,338	41.3%	Bloc Québécois	17,338	41.3%	Same		
24047 Mégantic-L'Érable	88,745	1.5	47,287	Conservative	16,749	35.4%	Conservative	16,749	35.4%	Same		
24048 Mirabel	103,535	1.3	59,418	Bloc Québécois	18,710	31.5%	Bloc Québécois	18,710	31.5%	Same		
24049 Montarville	95,095	1.4	57,276	Liberal	18,848	32.9%	Bloc Québécois	16,644	29.1%	Changed		
24050 Montcalm	99,520	1.3	52,389	Bloc Québécois	19,405	37.0%	Bloc Québécois	19,635	37.5%	Same		
24051 Montmagny-L'Islet-Kamouraska-Rivière-du-Loup	97,260	1.4	48,956	Conservative	14,274	29.2%	Conservative	14,358	29.3%	Same		
24052 Mount Royal	101,260	1.3	47,927	Liberal	24,187	50.5%	Liberal	24,250	50.6%	Same		
24053 Notre-Dame-de-Grâce-Westmount	104,705	1.3	51,261	Liberal	29,755	58.0%	Liberal	29,948	58.4%	Same		
24054 Outremont	100,915	1.3	43,241	New Democratic	19,242	44.5%	New Democratic	19,410	44.9%	Same		
24055 Papineau	108,975	1.2	49,538	Liberal	26,391	53.3%	New Democratic	13,459	27.2%	Changed		
24056 Pierrefonds-Dollard	108,740	1.2	58,505	Liberal	34,319	58.7%	Liberal	34,319	58.7%	Same		
24057 Pontiac	106,500	1.2	62,386	Liberal	34,154	54.7%	Liberal	34,285	55.0%	Same		
24058 Portneuf-Jacques-Cartier	104,390	1.3	62,059	Conservative	27,290	44.0%	Conservative	27,290	44.0%	Same		
24059 Québec	96,525	1.4	53,592	Liberal	15,566	29.0%	New Democratic	14,641	27.3%	Changed		
24060 Repentigny	111,190	1.2	63,878	Bloc Québécois	22,618	35.4%	Bloc Québécois	23,090	36.1%	Same		
24061 Richmond-Arthabaska	103,900	1.3	58,233	Conservative	18,505	31.8%	New Democratic	14,307	24.6%	Same		
24062 Rivière-des-Mille-Îles	102,815	1.3	57,888	Liberal	18,787	32.5%	Liberal	18,838	32.5%	Same		
24063 Rivière-du-Nord	102,085	1.3	56,396	Bloc Québécois	18,157	32.2%	Bloc Québécois	18,241	32.3%	Same		
24064 Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie	106,295	1.2	57,316	New Democratic	28,672	50.0%	New Democratic	29,182	50.9%	Same		
24065 Marc-Aurèle-Fortin	96,070	1.4	54,525	Liberal	22,323	40.9%	Liberal	22,323	40.9%	Same		

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**Appendix Table 1: Selection Results Compared to First Past the Post**

		B. Ontario		2015 Election			First Past The Post			Team Selection			Representation
		Riding	2011 Census Population	Relative Representation	Total Votes	Party Winning	Direct Votes	Share of Total	Party Selection	Direct Plus Allocated	Share of Total		
	35001 Ajax	109,600	1.2	56,250	Liberal	31,458	55.9%	Liberal	31,490	56.0%	Same		
	35002 Algoma-Manitoulin-Kapuskasing	79,790	1.7	41,374	New Democratic	16,516	39.9%	Conservative	9,820	23.7%	Changed		
	35003 Aurora-Oak Ridges-Richmond Hill	106,665	1.2	50,737	Liberal	24,132	47.6%	Conservative	23,149	45.6%	Changed		
	35004 Barrie-Jinnifill	101,590	1.3	49,012	Conservative	22,901	46.7%	Conservative	23,055	47.0%	Same		
	35005 Barrie-Springwater-Oro-Medonte	97,840	1.4	49,946	Conservative	21,091	42.2%	Conservative	21,340	42.7%	Same		
	35006 Bay of Quinte	102,360	1.3	57,341	Liberal	29,281	51.1%	Liberal	29,471	51.4%	Same		
	35007 Beaches-East York	107,085	1.2	55,128	Liberal	27,458	49.8%	Liberal	27,658	50.2%	Same		
	35008 Brampton Centre	103,120	1.3	39,459	Liberal	19,277	48.9%	Liberal	19,362	49.1%	Same		
	35009 Brampton East	99,710	1.3	45,206	Liberal	23,652	52.3%	Liberal	23,652	52.3%	Same		
	35010 Brampton North	111,950	1.2	48,046	Liberal	23,297	48.5%	Liberal	23,355	48.6%	Same		
	35011 Brampton South	107,370	1.2	45,464	Liberal	23,681	52.1%	Liberal	23,681	52.1%	Same		
	35012 Brampton West	101,760	1.3	43,398	Liberal	24,256	55.9%	Liberal	24,256	55.9%	Same		
	35013 Brantford-Beant	132,320	1.0	62,593	Conservative	25,874	41.3%	Conservative	26,155	41.8%	Same		
	35014 Bruce-Grey-Owen South	106,475	1.2	56,333	Conservative	26,297	46.7%	Conservative	26,297	46.7%	Same		
	35015 Burlington	120,570	1.1	70,100	Liberal	32,229	46.0%	Liberal	32,229	46.0%	Same		
	35016 Cambridge	111,775	1.2	52,757	Liberal	23,024	43.6%	Conservative	20,840	39.5%	Changed		
	35017 Chatham-Kent-Leamington	111,920	1.2	51,971	Conservative	21,677	41.7%	Conservative	21,677	41.7%	Same		
	35018 Doverport	102,260	1.3	49,216	Liberal	21,947	44.6%	New Democratic	20,659	42.0%	Changed		
	35019 Don Valley East	93,005	1.4	41,588	Liberal	24,048	57.8%	Liberal	24,048	57.8%	Same		
	35020 Don Valley North	103,075	1.3	45,687	Liberal	23,494	51.4%	Liberal	23,494	51.4%	Same		
	35021 Don Valley West	99,820	1.3	50,602	Liberal	27,472	54.3%	Liberal	27,735	54.8%	Same		
	35022 Dufferin-Caledon	116,345	1.1	60,451	Conservative	27,977	46.3%	Green	4,433	7.3%	Changed		
	35023 Durham	115,585	1.1	63,821	Conservative	28,967	45.4%	Conservative	29,132	45.6%	Same		
	35024 Eglinton-Lawrence	113,150	1.2	58,370	Liberal	29,278	49.2%	Liberal	27,486	49.6%	Same		
	35025 Elgin-Middlesex-London	110,115	1.2	56,219	Conservative	28,023	49.8%	Conservative	28,379	50.5%	Same		
	35026 Essex	120,470	1.1	60,454	New Democratic	25,072	41.5%	New Democratic	25,104	51.5%	Same		
	35027 Etobicoke Centre	114,910	1.2	61,424	Liberal	32,612	53.1%	Liberal	32,813	53.4%	Same		
	35028 Etobicoke-Lakeshore	115,440	1.1	64,107	Liberal	34,638	54.0%	Liberal	34,855	54.4%	Same		
	35029 Etobicoke North	117,600	1.1	61,668	Liberal	26,251	63.0%	Liberal	26,500	63.6%	Same		
	35030 Flamborough-Glanbrook	97,025	1.4	55,510	Conservative	24,137	43.5%	Conservative	24,137	43.5%	Same		
	35031 Gengarry-Prescott-Russell	106,300	1.2	63,796	Liberal	34,189	53.6%	Liberal	34,391	53.9%	Same		
	35032 Guelph	121,690	1.1	69,011	Liberal	34,303	49.7%	Green	8,007	11.6%	Changed		
	35033 Haldimand-Norfolk	108,050	1.2	54,683	Conservative	24,714	45.2%	Conservative	25,305	46.3%	Same		
	35034 Haliburton-Kawartha Lakes-Brock	110,180	1.2	61,834	Conservative	27,718	44.8%	Conservative	27,718	44.8%	Same		
	35035 Hamilton Centre	101,940	1.3	40,233	New Democratic	18,719	46.5%	New Democratic	19,114	47.5%	Same		
	35036 Hamilton East-Stoney Creek	107,730	1.2	50,107	Liberal	19,622	39.2%	Liberal	19,710	39.2%	Same		
	35037 Hamilton Mountain	103,615	1.3	49,353	New Democratic	18,146	36.8%	New Democratic	18,588	37.7%	Same		
	35038 Hamilton West-Ancaster-Dundas	109,575	1.2	62,279	Liberal	29,694	47.7%	Liberal	29,694	47.7%	Same		
	35039 Hastings-Lennox and Addington	92,525	1.4	49,797	Liberal	21,104	42.4%	Conservative	20,879	41.9%	Changed		
	35040 Huron-Bruce	104,845	1.3	58,245	Conservative	26,174	44.9%	Conservative	26,174	44.9%	Same		
	35041 Kanata-Carlton	100,850	1.3	63,323	Liberal	32,477	51.3%	Liberal	32,477	51.3%	Same		
	35042 Kenora	55,980	2.4	30,990	Liberal	15,938	51.7%	Liberal	10,976	35.9%	Same		
	35043 Kings-Vaughan	109,235	1.2	54,486	Liberal	25,908	47.4%	Conservative	24,170	44.2%	Changed		
	35044 Kingston and the Islands	116,995	1.1	65,467	Liberal	36,421	55.6%	Liberal	36,591	55.9%	Same		
	35045 Kitchener Centre	102,435	1.3	51,653	Liberal	25,504	49.4%	Liberal	25,814	50.0%	Same		
	35046 Kitchener-Conestoga	93,830	1.4	47,014	Conservative	20,649	43.9%	Conservative	20,950	44.6%	Same		
	35047 Kitchener South-Hespeler	97,660	1.4	46,966	Liberal	20,215	43.0%	Conservative	17,866	38.0%	Changed		
	35048 Lambton-Kent-Middlesex	105,870	1.2	56,363	Conservative	28,300	50.2%	Conservative	28,300	50.2%	Same		
	35049 Lanark-Frontenac-Kingston	98,405	1.3	56,822	Conservative	27,399	48.2%	Conservative	27,601	48.6%	Same		
	35050 Leeds-Grenville-Thousand Islands and Rideau Lakes	99,310	1.3	56,436	Conservative	26,738	47.4%	Conservative	26,738	47.4%	Same		
	35051 London-Fanshawe	119,390	1.1	54,393	New Democratic	20,684	38.0%	New Democratic	20,818	38.3%	Same		
	35052 London North Centre	118,020	1.1	64,126	Liberal	32,427	50.6%	Liberal	32,500	50.7%	Same		
	35053 London West	119,085	1.1	67,208	Liberal	31,167	46.4%	Liberal	31,547	46.9%	Same		
	35054 Markham-Stouffville	109,645	1.2	59,773	Liberal	29,416	49.2%	Liberal	29,416	49.2%	Same		
	35055 Markham-Toronto	102,360	1.3	42,857	Liberal	23,878	55.7%	Liberal	23,878	55.7%	Same		
	35056 Markham-Unionville	104,685	1.3	49,839	Conservative	24,605	49.4%	Conservative	24,605	49.4%	Same		
	35057 Milton	88,060	1.5	48,815	Conservative	22,378	45.8%	Conservative	22,604	46.3%	Same		
	35058 Mississauga Centre	118,755	1.1	51,852	Liberal	28,372	54.7%	Liberal	28,372	54.7%	Same		
	35059 Mississauga East-Cooksville	121,790	1.1	51,754	Liberal	28,154	54.4%	Liberal	28,243	54.6%	Same		
	35060 Mississauga-Erin Mills	117,200	1.1	55,347	Liberal	27,520	49.7%	Liberal	27,520	49.7%	Same		
	35061 Mississauga-Lakeshore	118,890	1.1	58,846	Liberal	28,799	48.1%	Liberal	28,484	48.4%	Same		
	35062 Mississauga-Milton	118,045	1.1	44,053	Liberal	26,165	59.4%	Liberal	26,286	59.7%	Same		
	35063 Mississauga-Streetsville	118,760	1.1	55,746	Liberal	26,792	48.1%	Liberal	26,914	48.3%	Same		
	35064 Nepean	104,755	1.3	64,296	Liberal	34,017	52.9%	Liberal	34,330	53.4%	Same		
	35065 Newmarket-Aurora	109,460	1.2	55,702	Liberal	25,508	45.8%	Conservative	24,386	43.8%	Changed		
	35066 Niagara Centre	105,860	1.2	54,295	Liberal	19,513	35.9%	Conservative	16,364	30.1%	Changed		
	35067 Niagara Falls	128,355	1.0	64,711	Conservative	27,235	42.1%	Conservative	27,235	42.1%	Same		
	35068 Niagara West	86,530	1.5	48,626	Conservative	24,732	50.9%	Conservative	25,765	53.0%	Same		
	35069 Nickel Belt	90,970	1.5	49,015	Liberal	21,021	42.9%	New Democratic	18,593	37.9%	Changed		
	35070 Nipissing-Timiskaming	90,995	1.5	48,875	Liberal	25,357	51.9%	Liberal	25,357	51.9%	Same		
	35071 Northumberland-Peterborough South	107,655	1.2	63,609	Liberal	27,043	42.5%	Liberal	27,043	42.5%	Same		
	35072 Oakville	119,650	1.1	64,703	Liberal	31,956	49.4%	Liberal	31,956	49.4%	Same		
	35073 Oakville North-Burlington	114,385	1.2	61,130	Liberal	28,415	46.3%	Conservative	26,634	44.3%	Changed		
	35074 Oshawa	125,770	1.1	60,611	Conservative	23,162	38.2%	New Democratic	19,363	31.9%	Changed		
	35075 Ottawa Centre	113,620	1.2	74,498	Liberal	32,211	43.2%	New Democratic	29,489	39.6%	Changed		
	35076 Orleans	119,190	1.1	77,988	Liberal	46,542	59.7%	Liberal	46,542	59.7%	Same		
	35077 Ottawa South	121,895	1.1	63,910	Liberal	38,831	60.8%	Liberal	39,280	61.5%	Same		
	35078 Ottawa-Vanier	111,000	1.2	62,724	Liberal	36,474	58.1%	Liberal	36,841	58.7%	Same		
	35079 Ottawa West-Nepean	111,880	1.2	62,659	Liberal	35,639	56.7%	Liberal	35,683	57.5%	Same		
	35080 Oxford	108,700	1.2	55,675	Conservative	25,966	46.6%	Conservative	26,514	47.6%	Same		
	35081 Parkdale-High Park	105,105	1.3	57,573	Liberal	24,623	42.8%	New Democratic	23,973	41.6%	Changed		
	35082 Parry Sound-Muskoka	91,265	1.4	51,030	Conservative	22,206	43.5%	Green	3,722	7.3%	Changed		
	35083 Perth-Wellington	104,915	1.3	50,838	Conservative	22,255	43.8%	Conservative	22,698	44.6%	Same		
	35084 Peterborough-Kawartha	115,270	1.1	66,411	Liberal	29,159	43.9%	Liberal	29,217	44.0%	Same		
	35085 Pickering-Uxbridge	109,345	1.2	59,159	Liberal	29,577	50.3%	Liberal	29,757	50.3%	Same		
	35086 Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke	102,540	1.3	50,859	Conservative	26,195	51.5%	Conservative	29,440	57.9%	Same		
	35087 Richmond Hill	108,650	1.2	49,113	Liberal	23,032	46.9%	Conservative	21,275	43.3%	Changed		
	35088 Carleton	89,540	1.5	59,239	Conservative	27,762	46.9%	Conservative	27,762	46.9%	Same		
	35089 St. Catharines	110,600	1.2	57,506	Liberal	24,870	43.2%	Liberal	24,907	43.3%	Same		
	35090 Toronto-St. Paul's	103,985	1.3	56,972	Liberal	31,481	55.3%	Liberal	31,481	55.3%	Same		
	35091 Sunria-Lambton	106,295	1.2	58,125	Conservative	22							

# Team Players and Federal Electoral Reform

**Appendix Table 1: Selection Results Compared to First Past the Post**

C. The West and The North		2015 Election		First Past The Post			Team Selection			Representation
Riding	2011 Census Population	Relative Representation	Total Votes	Party Winning	Direct Votes	Share of Total Votes	Party Selection	Direct Plus Allocated Votes	Share of Total Votes	
46002 Brandon-Souris	83,815	1.6	41,106	Conservative	20,666	50.3%	Conservative	20,666	50.3%	Same
46002 Charleswood-St. James-Assiniboia-Headingley	81,865	1.6	47,157	Liberal	24,531	52.0%	Liberal	24,531	52.0%	Same
46003 Churchill-Keelewinook-Aski	85,145	1.6	29,689	New Democratic	13,487	45.4%	New Democratic	13,603	45.8%	Same
46004 Dauphin-Swan River-Neepeawa	87,375	1.5	38,241	Conservative	19,276	50.4%	Conservative	20,968	54.8%	Same
46005 Elmwood-Transcona	85,905	1.5	43,086	New Democratic	14,709	34.1%	New Democratic	14,709	34.1%	Same
46006 Kildonan-St. Paul	81,790	1.6	43,248	Liberal	18,717	43.3%	Conservative	17,731	41.0%	Changed
46007 Portage-Lisgar	91,015	1.5	39,872	Conservative	25,060	62.9%	Conservative	25,886	64.9%	Same
46008 Provencher	88,640	1.5	44,745	Conservative	25,086	56.1%	Conservative	25,086	56.1%	Same
46009 Saint Boniface-Saint Vital	84,325	1.6	48,823	Liberal	28,530	58.4%	Liberal	28,530	58.4%	Same
46010 Selkirk-Interlake-Eastman	91,465	1.4	48,481	Conservative	25,617	52.8%	Conservative	26,083	53.8%	Same
46011 Winnipeg Centre	82,025	1.6	33,529	Liberal	18,471	55.1%	Liberal	18,667	55.7%	Same
46012 Winnipeg North	88,615	1.5	33,964	Liberal	23,402	68.9%	Liberal	23,402	68.9%	Same
46013 Winnipeg South	85,565	1.5	48,199	Liberal	28,096	58.3%	Liberal	28,096	58.3%	Same
46014 Winnipeg South Centre	90,715	1.5	53,571	Liberal	31,993	59.7%	Liberal	31,993	59.7%	Same
47001 Battlefords-Lloydminster	70,045	1.9	32,602	Conservative	20,547	63.0%	Conservative	21,225	65.1%	Same
47002 Cypress Hills-Grasslands	67,835	2.0	36,207	Conservative	25,050	69.2%	Conservative	25,050	69.2%	Same
47003 Desnethé-Missinipi-Churchill River	69,480	1.9	30,213	New Democratic	10,319	34.2%	Liberal	10,237	33.9%	Changed
47004 Carlton Trail-Eagle Creek	72,615	1.8	40,179	Conservative	26,004	64.7%	Conservative	26,004	64.7%	Same
47005 Moose Jaw-Lake Centre-Langan	76,120	1.7	41,757	Conservative	23,273	55.7%	Conservative	23,388	56.0%	Same
47006 Prince Albert	79,310	1.7	39,510	Conservative	19,673	49.8%	Conservative	19,673	49.8%	Same
47007 Regina-Lewvan	79,575	1.7	47,536	New Democratic	16,843	35.4%	New Democratic	16,949	35.7%	Same
47008 Regina-Qu'Appelle	72,880	1.8	36,883	Conservative	16,486	44.7%	Conservative	16,486	44.7%	Same
47009 Regina-Wascana	77,225	1.7	42,723	Liberal	23,552	55.1%	Liberal	23,552	55.1%	Same
47010 Saskatoon-Grasswood	72,010	1.8	46,086	Conservative	19,166	41.6%	New Democratic	13,909	30.2%	Changed
47011 Saskatoon-University	76,260	1.7	44,680	Conservative	18,592	41.6%	New Democratic	14,144	31.7%	Changed
47012 Saskatoon West	76,710	1.7	37,214	New Democratic	14,921	40.1%	New Democratic	15,122	40.6%	Same
47013 Souris-Moose Mountain	72,040	1.8	37,516	Conservative	26,315	70.1%	Conservative	26,315	70.1%	Same
47014 Yorkton-Melville	71,275	1.9	36,613	Conservative	21,683	59.2%	Conservative	21,683	59.2%	Same
48001 Banff-Airdrie	105,440	1.3	66,638	Conservative	42,228	63.4%	Conservative	42,228	63.4%	Same
48002 Battle River-Crowfoot	107,145	1.2	58,769	Conservative	47,552	80.9%	Conservative	47,552	80.9%	Same
48003 Bow River	103,870	1.3	49,082	Conservative	38,701	78.8%	Conservative	39,415	80.3%	Same
48004 Calgary Centre	108,930	1.2	61,001	Liberal	28,496	46.7%	Conservative	27,859	45.7%	Changed
48005 Calgary Confederation	111,830	1.2	66,668	Conservative	39,649	46.0%	Conservative	30,733	46.1%	Same
48006 Calgary Forest Lawn	108,185	1.2	59,691	Conservative	19,694	49.6%	Conservative	20,367	51.3%	Same
48007 Calgary Heritage	108,325	1.2	57,936	Conservative	37,263	64.3%	Conservative	37,581	64.9%	Same
48008 Calgary Midnapore	111,220	1.2	63,417	Conservative	42,415	66.9%	Conservative	42,512	67.0%	Same
48009 Calgary Nose Hill	109,290	1.2	53,651	Conservative	32,760	61.1%	Conservative	33,316	62.1%	Same
48010 Calgary Rocky Ridge	108,860	1.2	63,292	Conservative	38,229	60.4%	Conservative	38,229	60.4%	Same
48011 Calgary Shepard	110,365	1.2	66,351	Conservative	43,706	65.9%	Conservative	43,706	65.9%	Same
48012 Calgary Signal Hill	109,645	1.2	61,680	Conservative	37,858	61.4%	Conservative	38,373	62.2%	Same
48013 Calgary Skyview	110,190	1.2	42,980	Liberal	20,644	48.0%	Conservative	18,723	43.6%	Changed
48014 Edmonton Centre	106,120	1.2	53,092	Liberal	19,902	37.5%	New Democratic	13,188	24.8%	Changed
48015 Edmonton Griesbach	107,800	1.2	46,992	Conservative	19,157	40.8%	Conservative	19,544	41.6%	Same
48016 Edmonton Manning	106,265	1.2	48,336	Conservative	22,166	45.9%	Conservative	22,471	46.5%	Same
48017 Edmonton Mill Woods	106,105	1.2	48,180	Liberal	20,423	42.4%	Conservative	20,895	43.4%	Changed
48018 Edmonton Riverbend	106,315	1.2	57,354	Conservative	28,805	50.2%	Conservative	28,999	50.6%	Same
48019 Edmonton Strathcona	103,185	1.3	54,643	New Democratic	24,446	44.7%	New Democratic	24,876	45.5%	Same
48020 Edmonton West	104,415	1.3	53,011	Conservative	26,370	49.7%	Conservative	26,592	50.2%	Same
48021 Edmonton-Wetaskiwin	110,645	1.2	67,849	Conservative	44,949	66.2%	Conservative	45,277	66.7%	Same
48022 Foothills	105,510	1.3	60,217	Conservative	46,166	76.7%	Conservative	46,756	77.6%	Same
48023 Fort McMurray-Cold Lake	101,540	1.3	46,434	Conservative	28,625	61.6%	Conservative	29,138	62.8%	Same
48024 Grande Prairie-Mackenzie	106,895	1.2	52,730	Conservative	38,895	73.8%	Conservative	39,347	74.6%	Same
48025 Lakeland	104,615	1.3	54,178	Conservative	39,882	73.6%	Conservative	40,324	74.4%	Same
48026 Lethbridge	106,000	1.2	55,988	Conservative	32,321	57.7%	Conservative	32,872	58.7%	Same
48027 Medicine Hat-Cardston-Warner	102,850	1.3	50,150	Conservative	34,849	69.5%	Conservative	35,196	70.2%	Same
48028 Peace River-Westlock	107,935	1.2	49,076	Conservative	34,342	70.0%	Conservative	34,652	70.6%	Same
48029 Red Deer-Mountain View	110,805	1.2	61,455	Conservative	46,245	75.3%	Conservative	46,815	76.2%	Same
48030 Red Deer-Lacombe	113,680	1.2	61,662	Conservative	43,599	70.7%	Conservative	43,599	70.7%	Same
48031 St. Albert-Edmonton	105,165	1.3	47,556	Conservative	26,783	56.3%	Conservative	33,345	70.1%	Same
48032 Sherwood Park-Fort Saskatchewan	111,540	1.2	64,445	Conservative	42,642	66.2%	Conservative	44,125	68.5%	Same
48033 Sturgeon River-Parkland	105,735	1.3	60,847	Conservative	43,220	71.0%	Conservative	43,710	71.8%	Same
48034 Yellowhead	98,840	1.3	51,708	Conservative	37,950	73.4%	Conservative	38,550	74.6%	Same
59001 Abbotsford	97,070	1.4	48,015	Conservative	23,229	48.4%	Conservative	23,282	48.5%	Same
59002 Burnaby North-Seymour	100,630	1.3	51,852	Liberal	18,938	36.5%	Green	2,798	5.4%	Changed
59003 Burnaby South	105,035	1.3	45,388	New Democratic	16,094	35.5%	New Democratic	16,271	35.8%	Same
59004 Cariboo-Prince George	108,255	1.2	52,348	Conservative	19,688	37.6%	New Democratic	14,246	27.2%	Changed
59005 Central Okanagan-Similkameen-Nicola	104,400	1.3	61,973	Conservative	24,517	39.6%	Conservative	24,517	39.6%	Same
59006 Chilliwack-Hope	92,735	1.4	50,163	Conservative	21,445	42.8%	Conservative	21,658	43.2%	Same
59007 Cloverdale-Langley City	100,320	1.3	55,075	Liberal	24,617	45.5%	Liberal	24,617	45.5%	Same
59008 Coquitlam-Port Coquitlam	110,280	1.2	54,497	Liberal	19,938	35.9%	New Democratic	15,681	28.3%	Changed
59009 Courtenay-Alberni	110,390	1.2	69,709	New Democratic	26,582	38.1%	New Democratic	26,635	38.2%	Same
59010 Cowichan-Malahat-Langford	99,155	1.3	61,438	New Democratic	22,200	36.1%	Green	10,520	17.1%	Changed
59011 Delta	100,590	1.3	55,689	Liberal	27,355	49.1%	Liberal	27,355	49.1%	Same
59012 Fleetwood-Port Kells	109,740	1.2	48,763	Liberal	22,871	46.9%	Liberal	22,871	46.9%	Same
59013 Kamloops-Thompson-Cariboo	118,620	1.1	69,765	Conservative	24,595	35.3%	New Democratic	21,466	30.8%	Changed
59014 Kelowna-Blake Country	110,650	1.2	64,155	Liberal	29,614	46.2%	Liberal	29,614	46.2%	Same
59015 Kootenay-Columbia	107,585	1.2	63,206	New Democratic	23,529	37.2%	New Democratic	23,529	37.2%	Same
59016 Langley-Aldergrove	103,085	1.3	59,361	Conservative	27,333	46.0%	Conservative	27,579	46.5%	Same
59017 Mission-Matsqui-Fraser Canyon	90,620	1.5	43,679	Liberal	16,625	38.1%	Conservative	15,934	36.5%	Changed
59018 Nanaimo-Ladysmith	115,000	1.2	71,115	New Democratic	23,651	33.3%	Green	14,099	19.8%	Changed
59019 New Westminster-Burnaby	108,655	1.2	51,128	New Democratic	22,876	44.7%	New Democratic	23,553	46.1%	Same
59020 North Okanagan-Shuswap	121,480	1.1	69,954	Conservative	27,490	39.3%	Green	3,608	5.2%	Changed
59021 North Vancouver	109,640	1.2	64,124	Liberal	36,458	56.9%	Liberal	36,589	57.1%	Same
59022 Pitt Meadows-Maple Ridge	94,115	1.4	51,698	Liberal	17,673	34.2%	Conservative	16,516	31.9%	Changed
59023 Port Moody-Coquitlam	108,330	1.2	54,584	New Democratic	19,706	36.1%	New Democratic	19,736	36.2%	Same
59024 Prince George-Peace River-Northern Rockies	107,375	1.2	50,836	Conservative	27,237	53.6%	Conservative	27,785	54.7%	Same
59025 Richmond Centre	93,860	1.4	39,862	Conservative	17,622	44.2%	Conservative	17,622	44.2%	Same
59026 Esquimalt-Saanich-Sooke	113,005	1.2	67,945	New Democratic	23,836	35.1%	Green	13,602	20.0%	Changed
59027 Saanich-Gulf Islands	104,280	1.3	67,891	Green	37,070	54.6%	Green	37,206	54.8%	Same
59028 Saanich-Bikley Valley	90,585	1.5	43,329	New Democratic	22,531	52.0%	New Democratic	22,937	52.9%	Same
59029 South Okanagan-West Kootenay	112,095	1.2	66,218	New Democratic	24,823	37.5%	New Democratic	24,964	37.7%	Same
59030 South Surrey-White Rock	94,680	1.4	56,262	Conservative	24,934	44.3%	Liberal	23,649	42.0%	Changed
59031 Steveston-Richmond East	96,610	1.4	42,951	Liberal	19,486	45.4%	Conservative	16,736	39.0%	Changed
59032 Surrey Centre	111,480	1.2	42,512	Liberal	19,471	45.8%	New Democratic	13,202	31.1%	Changed
59033 Surrey-Newton	105,185	1.3	44,424	Liberal	24,869	56.0%	Liberal	24,869	56.0%	Same
59034 Vancouver Centre	102,470	1.3	57,360	Liberal	32,554	56.8%	Liberal	32,944	57.4%	Same
59035 Vancouver East	110,095	1.2	57,565	New Democratic	29,316	50.9%	New Democratic	29,898	51.9%	Same
59036 Vancouver Granville	99,800	1.3	53,824	Liberal	23,643	43.9%	New Democratic	14,462	26.9%	Changed
5903										