



MAKE EVERY VOTE COUNT-ALWAYS!

“PPR123+” = Perfect Proportional Representation + Democratic Legitimacy + Demographic Balance + Voter Equality = True Democracy!

A REFERENDUM ON HONEST ELECTIONS!

Surely it would be a great idea to hold a referendum to let Canadians decide if they want honest elections!

Surely Canadians would be pleased to have the opportunity to confirm their appreciation of the ERRE Committee’s historic contribution to Canadian democracy—by voting for the adoption of their recommended electoral reform!

Surely such a referendum would bring Canadians together in a positive way—increasing their trust in government!

Even if most Canadians don’t have much knowledge of (or interest in) voting systems, surely they would understand that **honest elections require an honest electoral system**—one that enables the people to freely express their *true* preferences (i.e. without being pressured into voting for the ‘*lesser of evils*’)—and one that produced electoral results that were a true expression of the ‘*Will of the People*’ (i.e. without such distortions as ‘*vote-splitting*’ etc.).

Surely such a referendum would be carefully framed to express in clear and simple terms that accurately summarized the two choices, perhaps such as:

- **Do you want to stick with the existing electoral system** (called “First-Past-The-Post”) which:
 - throws more than half the votes into the trash basket
 - under-represents the weaker parties by about 50 seats per election
 - over-represents the government party (or regional leaders) by about 50 seats per election
 - often produces majority governments (i.e. with more than 50% of the seats—which gives 100% of the power) with much less than a majority of votes (e.g. 39% in the last two elections)
 - forces about 40% of voters to vote for a perceived 'lesser of evils' (rather than for their true first- choice) in a desperately dishonest act to try to prevent a 'more evil' party from gaining control of government
 - causes ‘vote-splitting’ between two similar parties, ensuring their mutual defeat
 - renders votes of conscience for a small party (e.g. the Greens) into becoming a 'spoiler' vote that cannot win—but could result in a 'lesser of evils' being defeated by a 'more evil' party
 - rewards political parties and candidates for negative political behaviour and dishonest electoral tactics
 - gives more power to political leaders and backroom operators

OR:

- **Do you want to upgrade to a new and much better alternative electoral system** (i.e. some form of PR) —**as recommended by the multi-party ERRE Committee on Electoral Reform**) which:
 - makes every vote count
 - is scrupulously fair to all voters, political parties and candidates
 - does not force voters into voting against their true preferences
 - does not mistranslate votes into political results that are a distorted misrepresentation of the expressed ‘Will of the People’
 - does not disadvantage any parties due to 'vote-splitting'
 - does not discriminate against small parties or Citizens who vote for them
 - punishes political parties and candidates for negative political behaviour and dishonest electoral tactics
 - rebalances the power of political leaders and backroom operators

Sadly, referenda on electoral reform recently conducted in multiple provinces have well demonstrated how electoral reform can easily be defeated—through ambiguous referendum wording and duplicitous campaign tactics.

Sad also is the public unawareness and media silence regarding why and how this has become the common fate of electoral reform initiatives. Yet the facts are quite clear and well known to those who understand how politics works. This has all been well explained by experts (e.g. Prof. Dennis Pilon <http://ipolitics.ca/2016/11/17/the-dogfight-over-electoral-reform-is-about-power-full-stop/>):

“the debates about which voting system might be ‘best’ for B.C., Ontario, P.E.I. or Canada as a whole were never really about values or the performance of different systems — they were about power and how switching systems might affect who gets it. So the campaigns that argued against reform were stacked with recycled party hacks, often from opposite sides of the political spectrum but in agreement on one thing: the need to maintain voting rules that rigged the game in their favour.”

Hence, one must now question the motives of any political party calling for a referendum. Are they really the ‘true’ champions of democracy and the people’s interest—as they profess to be—or is a referendum their ruse to dupe an unsuspecting public into voting against democratic reform, and against their own best interests?

Clearly the appropriate defense against this distinct possibility would be a strong public information campaign—hopefully with enthusiastic cross-party support—along with clear and descriptive wording of the referendum question.

Beyond this, there apparently remains some further need to make the case for why electoral reform is so urgently required.

The remainder of this document is offered as a fact-based **analysis of the extent and patterns of FPTP distortions**—so as to explain why FPTP should no longer be accepted—and to justify the strong need for electoral reform.

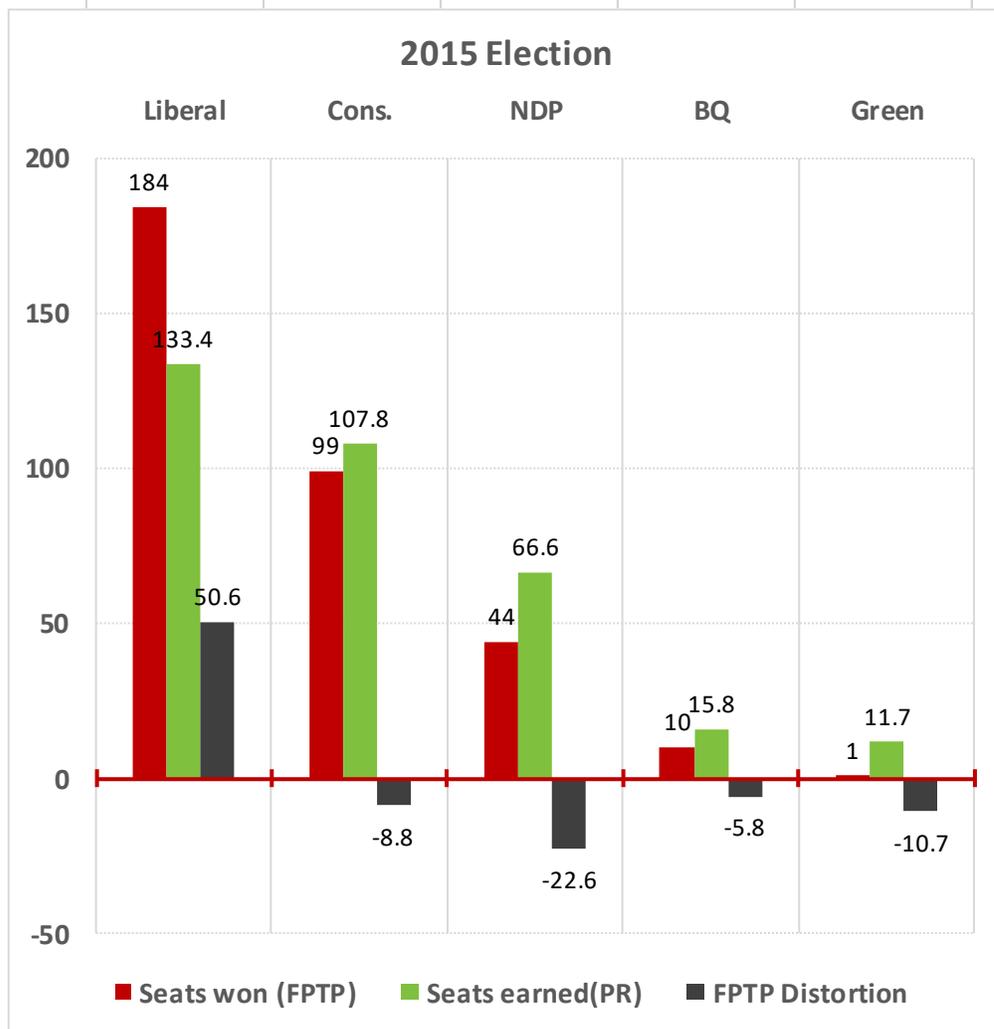
The following spreadsheets, charts and analytical commentary, examining the last eight Canadian elections (1993-2015) and the impact of FPTP distortions on each party, are presented for that purpose and organized as follows:

1. a one-page summary for each election
2. a one-page summary for each party

The guiding principle is that an honest voting system would truly ‘**make every vote count**’—**equally!** This would mean that the parliamentary voting power of each party should be an undistorted reflection of their total number of Citizens’ votes—i.e. Proportional Representation (PR). Any **over-representation** or **under-representation** should therefore be seen as a measure of the **distortion** caused by the voting system (FPTP).

From this analysis, most people may be shocked to learn that the **overall distortion** (based on the total number of seats by which all parties are either over-represented or under-represented) in these eight elections **ranges from 26% to 45%**, with an **average of 33%**. Such distortions naturally benefit the strongest party—often turning an earned minority government into an unearned majority government (and sometimes in the election of the ‘wrong’ winner—i.e. a party with fewer votes than a losing party).

2015 Election						
Year	Liberal	Cons.	NDP	BQ	Green	Tot.
Leader:	J.Trudeau	Harper	Mulcair	Duceppe	May	
Seats won (FPTP)	184	99	44	10	1	338.0
Seats earned(PR)	133.4	107.8	66.6	15.8	11.7	335.3
FPTP Distortion	50.6	-8.8	-22.6	-5.8	-10.7	2.7
Distortion %	38%	-8%	-34%	-37%	-91%	29%



Clearly the 2015 election was very kind to the **Liberal** party: with a vote share of just 39.5%, they received 54.4% of the seats and 100% of power. Thanks to FPTP distortion of +38%, they received 50.6 unearned seats, at the expense of all other parties.

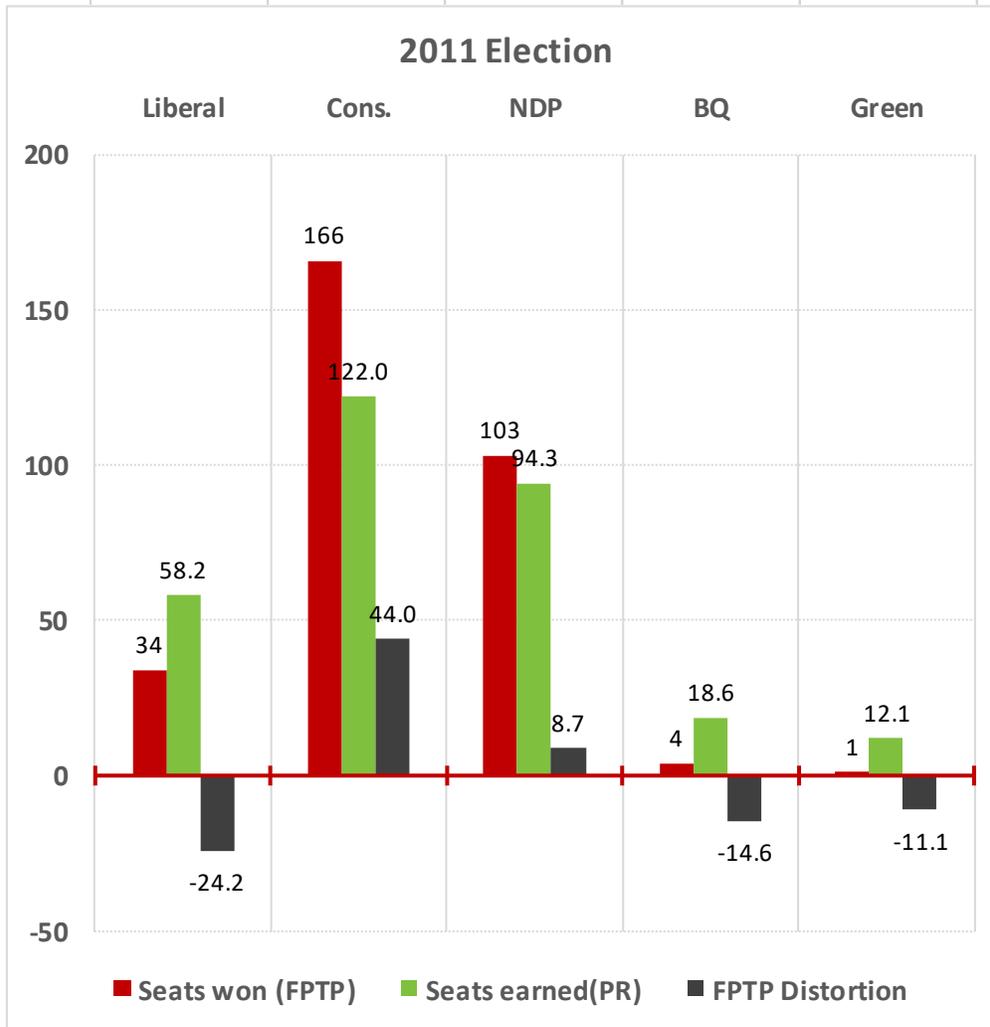
The **NDP** was the most disadvantaged party: FPTP distortion of -34% cost them 22.6 earned seats.

The **Green** party was proportionately the most disadvantaged party: FPTP distortion of -91% cost them 10.7 earned seats.

Overall FPTP distortion was 29% (i.e. the combined effects of over-representation and under-representation).

With an honest electoral system (some form of PR), Canada would have a strong Liberal minority government, with a much more balanced and effective opposition.

2011 Election						
Year	Liberal	Cons.	NDP	BQ	Green	Tot.
Leader:	Ignatieff	Harper	Layton	Duceppe	May	
Seats won (FPTP)	34	166	103	4	1	308.0
Seats earned(PR)	58.2	122.0	94.3	18.6	12.1	305.2
FPTP Distortion	-24.2	44.0	8.7	-14.6	-11.1	2.8
Distortion %	-42%	36%	9%	-78%	-92%	34%



Clearly the 2011 election was very kind to the **Conservative** party: with a vote share of just 39.6%, they received 53.9% of the seats and 100% of power. Thanks to FPTP distortion of +36%, they received 44.0 unearned seats.

The **NDP** was the most surprising beneficiary of FPTP distortion of +9% that gave them 8.7 unearned seats.

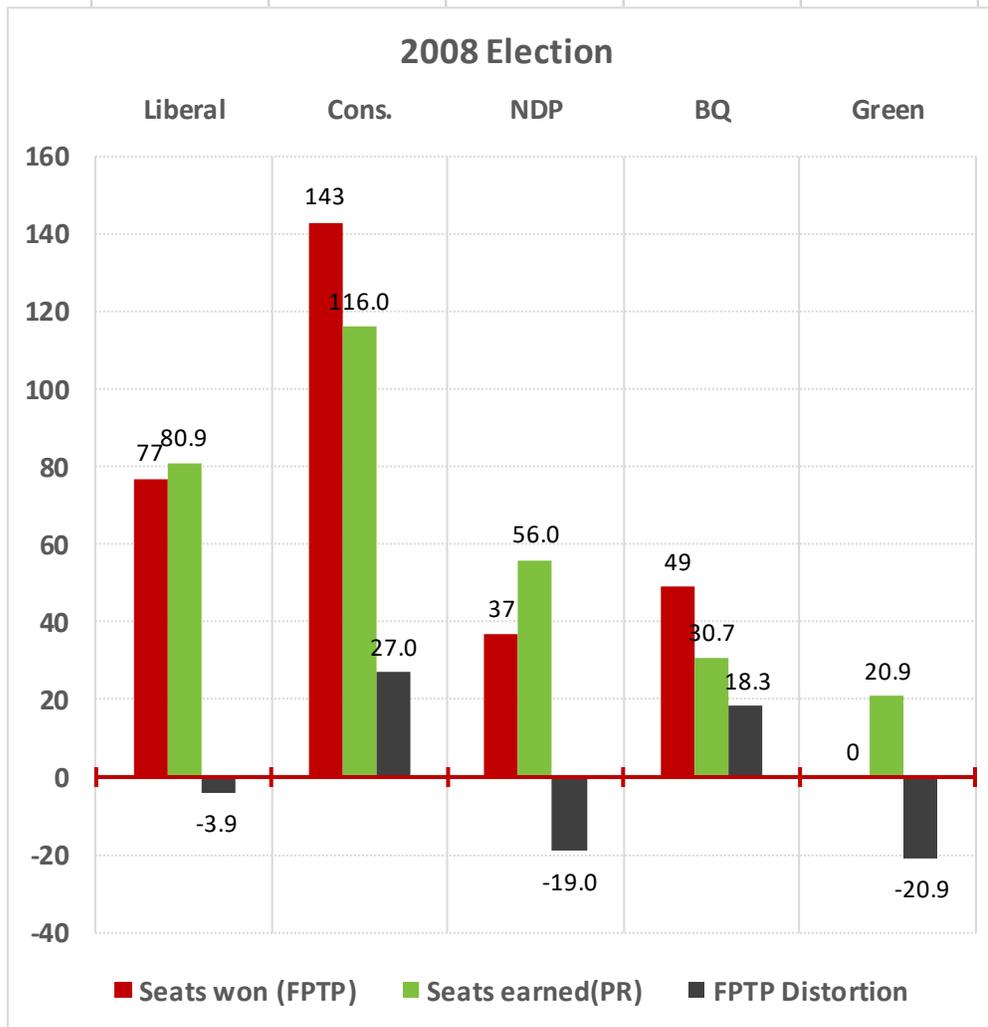
The **Liberal** party was the most disadvantaged: FPTP distortion of -42% cost them 24.2 earned seats.

The **Green** party was proportionately the most disadvantaged party: FPTP distortion of -92% cost them 11.1 earned seats.

Overall FPTP distortion was 34% (i.e. the combined effects of over-representation and under-representation).

With an honest electoral system (some form of PR), Canada would have had a strong Conservative minority government, with a much more balanced and effective opposition.

2008 Election						
Year	Liberal	Cons.	NDP	BQ	Green	Tot.
Leader:	Dion	Harper	Layton	Duceppe	May	
Seats won (FPTP)	77	143	37	49	0	308.0
Seats earned(PR)	80.9	116.0	56.0	30.7	20.9	304.5
FPTP Distortion	-3.9	27.0	-19.0	18.3	-20.9	1.5
Distortion %	-5%	23%	-34%	60%	-100%	29%



The 2008 election was kind to the **Conservative** party: due to FPTP distortion of +23%, they received 27.0 unearned seats.

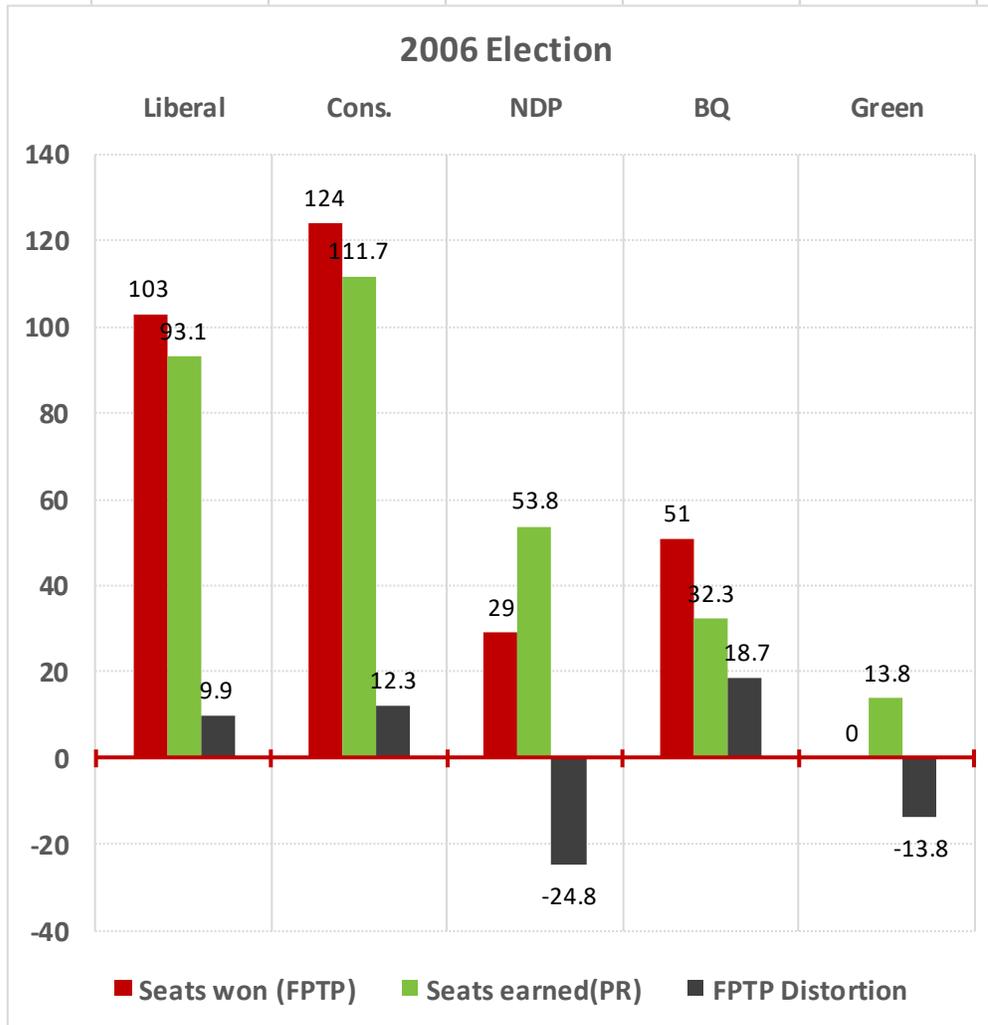
The **BQ**, with its votes and seats concentrated in one province, was proportionately a much greater beneficiary of FPTP distortion of +60% that gave them 18.3 unearned seats.

The **NDP** was again a big loser: FPTP distortion of -34% that cost them 19.0 earned seats.

The **Green** party was proportionately and absolutely the most disadvantaged party: they received 937,613 votes but elected nobody; FPTP distortion of -100% cost them 20.9 earned seats.

Overall FPTP distortion was 29% (i.e. the combined effects of over-representation and under-representation).

2006 Election						
Year	Liberal	Cons.	NDP	BQ	Green	Tot.
Leader:	Martin	Harper	Layton	Duceppe	Harris	
Seats won (FPTP)	103	124	29	51	0	308.0
Seats earned(PR)	93.1	111.7	53.8	32.3	13.8	304.7
FPTP Distortion	9.9	12.3	-24.8	18.7	-13.8	2.3
Distortion %	11%	11%	-46%	58%	-100%	26%



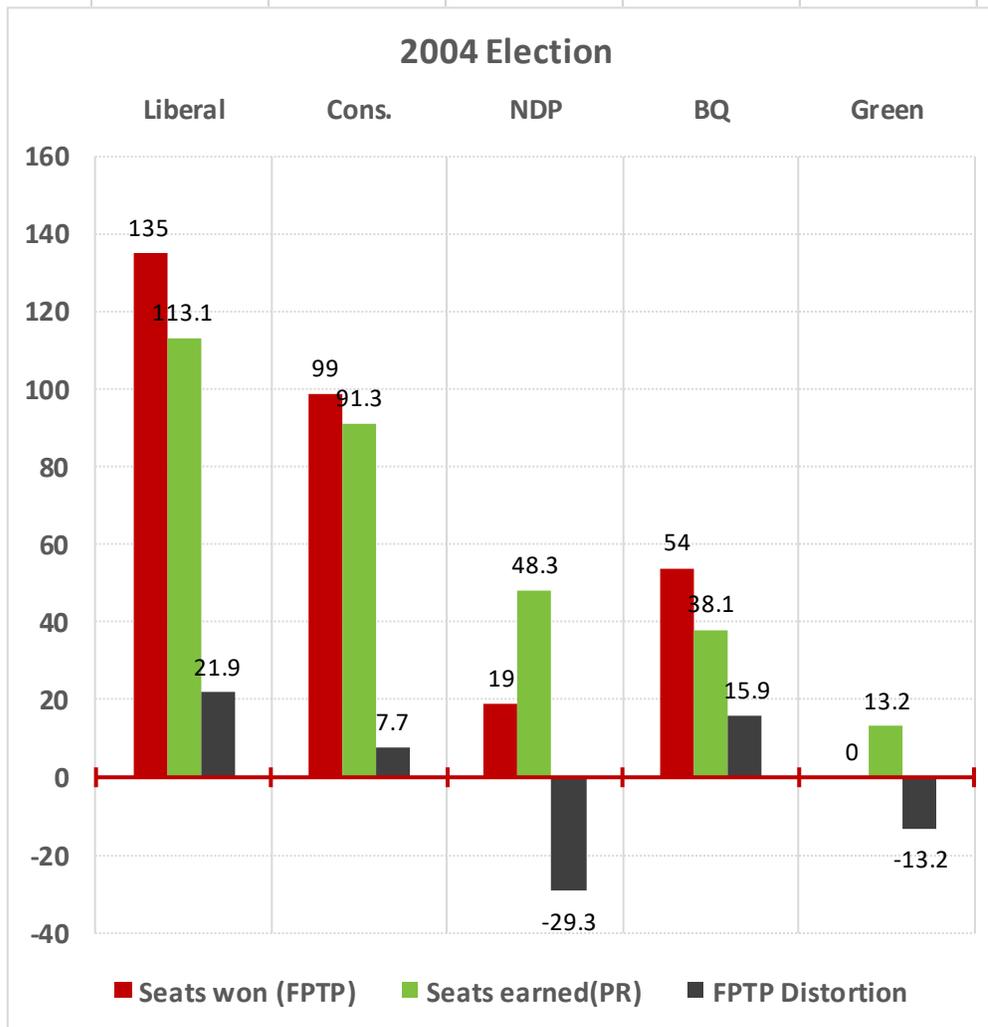
The **BQ**, with its votes and seats concentrated in one province, was the greatest beneficiary of FPTP distortion of +58% that gave them 18.7 unearned seats.

The **NDP** was again the biggest loser: FPTP distortion of -46% that cost them 24.8 earned seats.

The **Green** party was proportionately the most disadvantaged party: FPTP distortion of -100% cost them 13.8 earned seats.

Overall FPTP distortion was 26% (i.e. the combined effects of over-representation and under-representation).

2004 Election						
Year	Liberal	Cons.	NDP	BQ	Green	Tot.
Leader:	Martin	Harper	Layton	Duceppe	Harris	
Seats won (FPTP)	135	99	19	54	0	308.0
Seats earned(PR)	113.1	91.3	48.3	38.1	13.2	304.0
FPTP Distortion	21.9	7.7	-29.3	15.9	-13.2	3.0
Distortion %	19%	8%	-61%	42%	-100%	29%



The 2004 election was kindest to the **Liberal** party: due to FPTP distortion of +19%, they received 21.9 unearned seats.

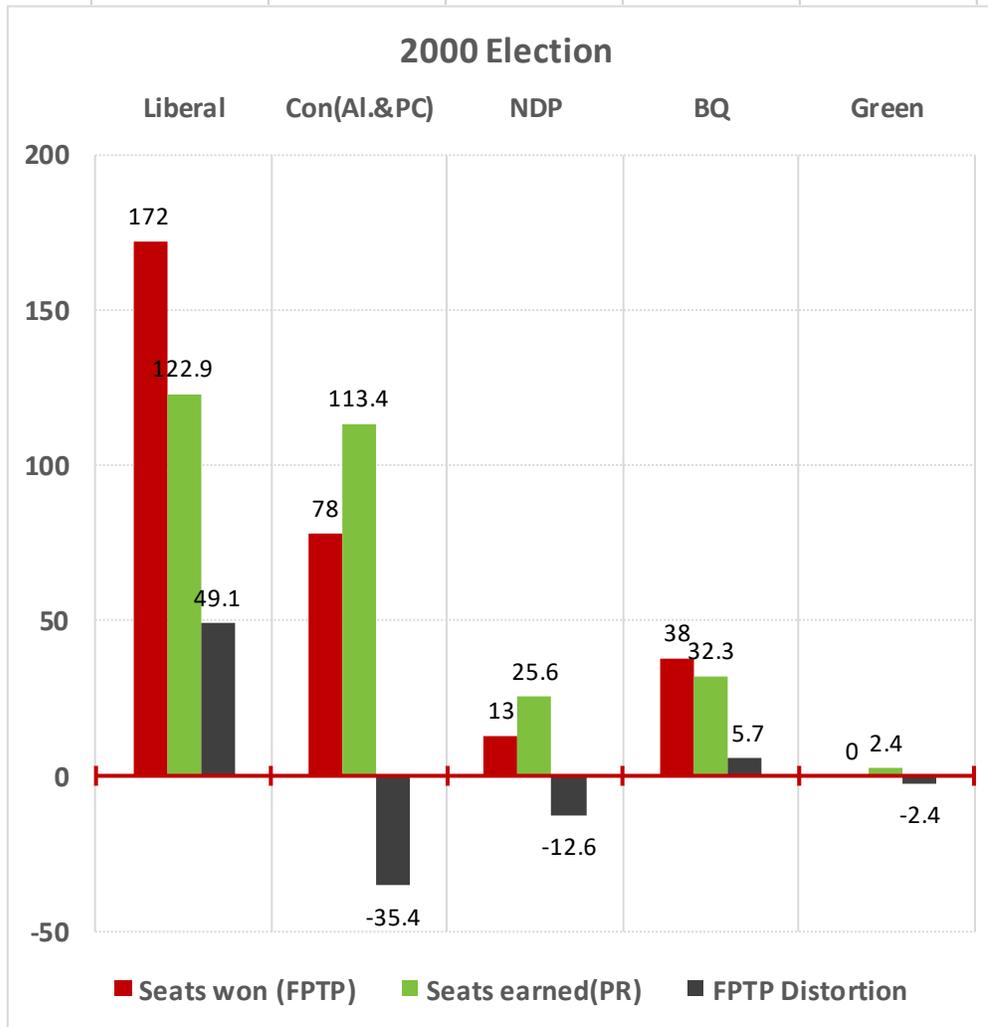
The **BQ**, with its votes and seats concentrated in one province, was proportionately a much greater beneficiary of FPTP distortion of +42% that gave them 15.9 unearned seats.

The **NDP** was again the biggest loser: FPTP distortion of -61% that cost them 29.3 earned seats.

The **Green** party was again the most disadvantaged proportionately: FPTP distortion of -100% cost them 13.2 earned seats.

Overall FPTP distortion was **29%** (i.e. the combined effects of over-representation and under-representation).

2000 Election						
Year	Liberal	Con(Al.&PC)	NDP	BQ	Green	Tot.
Leader:	Chrétien	Day & Clark	McDonough	Duceppe	Russow	
Seats won (FPTP)	172	78	13	38	0	302.0
Seats earned(PR)	122.9	113.4	25.6	32.3	2.4	296.6
FPTP Distortion	49.1	-35.4	-12.6	5.7	-2.4	4.4
Distortion %	40%	-31%	-49%	18%	-100%	35%



Clearly the 2000 election was very kind to the **Liberal** party: with a vote share of just 40.8%, they received 57.0% of the seats and 100% of power. Thanks to FPTP distortion of +40%, they received 49.1 unearned seats.

Conservatives were greatly disadvantaged by vote-splitting between the Alliance and PC parties; their combined votes were 92% of the Liberal votes, but they won only 45% as many seats: FPTP distortion of -31% cost them 35.4 earned seats.

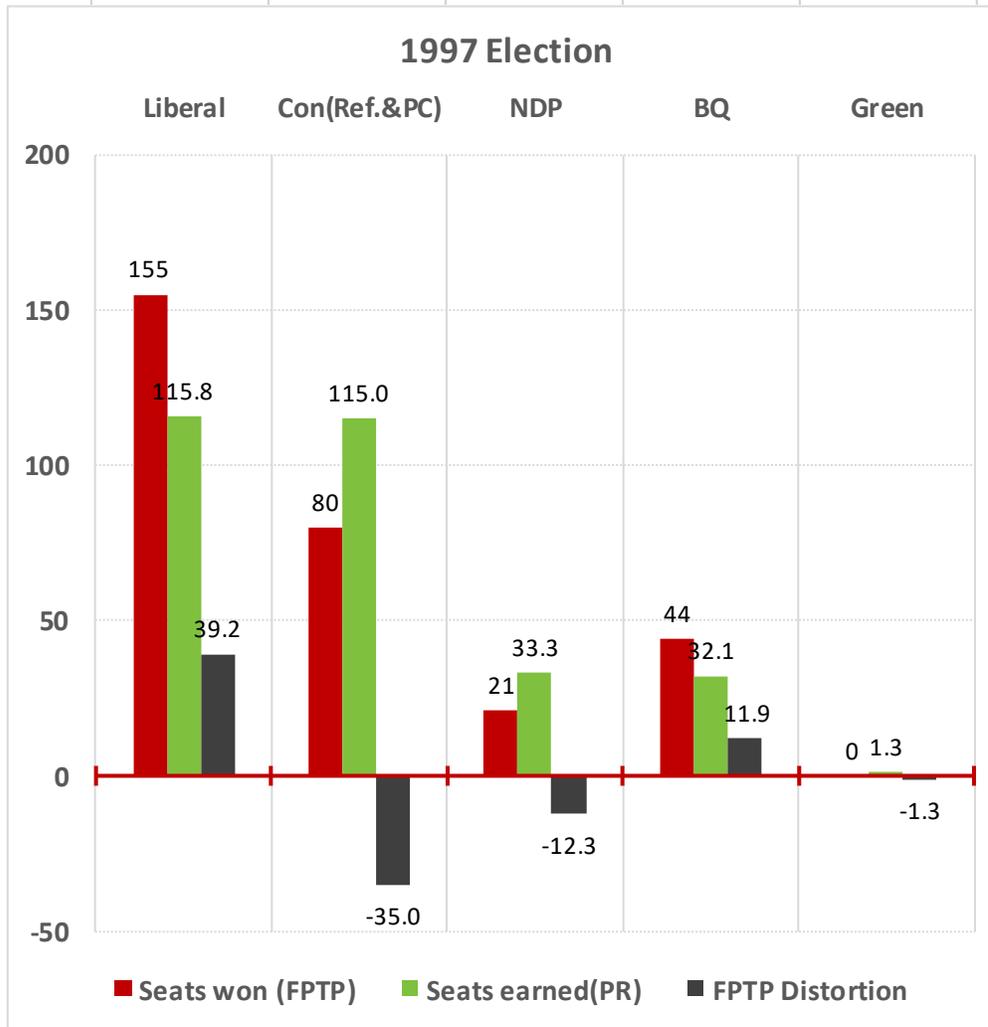
The **BQ** was beneficiary of FPTP distortion of +18% that gave them 5.7 unearned seats.

The **NDP** was proportionately the most disadvantaged party: FPTP distortion of -49% cost them 12.6 earned seats.

Overall FPTP distortion was 35% (i.e. the combined effects of over-representation and under-representation).

With an honest electoral system (some form of PR), Canada would have had a strong Liberal minority government—with a much stronger, more balanced and effective opposition.

1997 Election						
Year	Liberal	Con(Ref.&PC)	NDP	BQ	Green	Tot.
Leader:	Chrétien	Manning&Charest	McDonough	Duceppe	Russow	
Seats won (FPTP)	155	80	21	44	0	301.0
Seats earned(PR)	115.8	115.0	33.3	32.1	1.3	297.5
FPTP Distortion	39.2	-35.0	-12.3	11.9	-1.3	2.5
Distortion %	34%	-30%	-37%	37%	-100%	34%



Clearly the 1997 election was very kind to the **Liberal** party: with a vote share of just 38.5%, they received 51.5% of the seats and 100% of power. Thanks to FPTP distortion of +34%, they received 39.2 unearned seats.

Conservatives were greatly disadvantaged by vote-splitting between the Reform and PC parties; their combined votes were 99% of the Liberal votes, but they won only 51% as many seats: FPTP distortion of -30% cost them 35.0 earned seats.

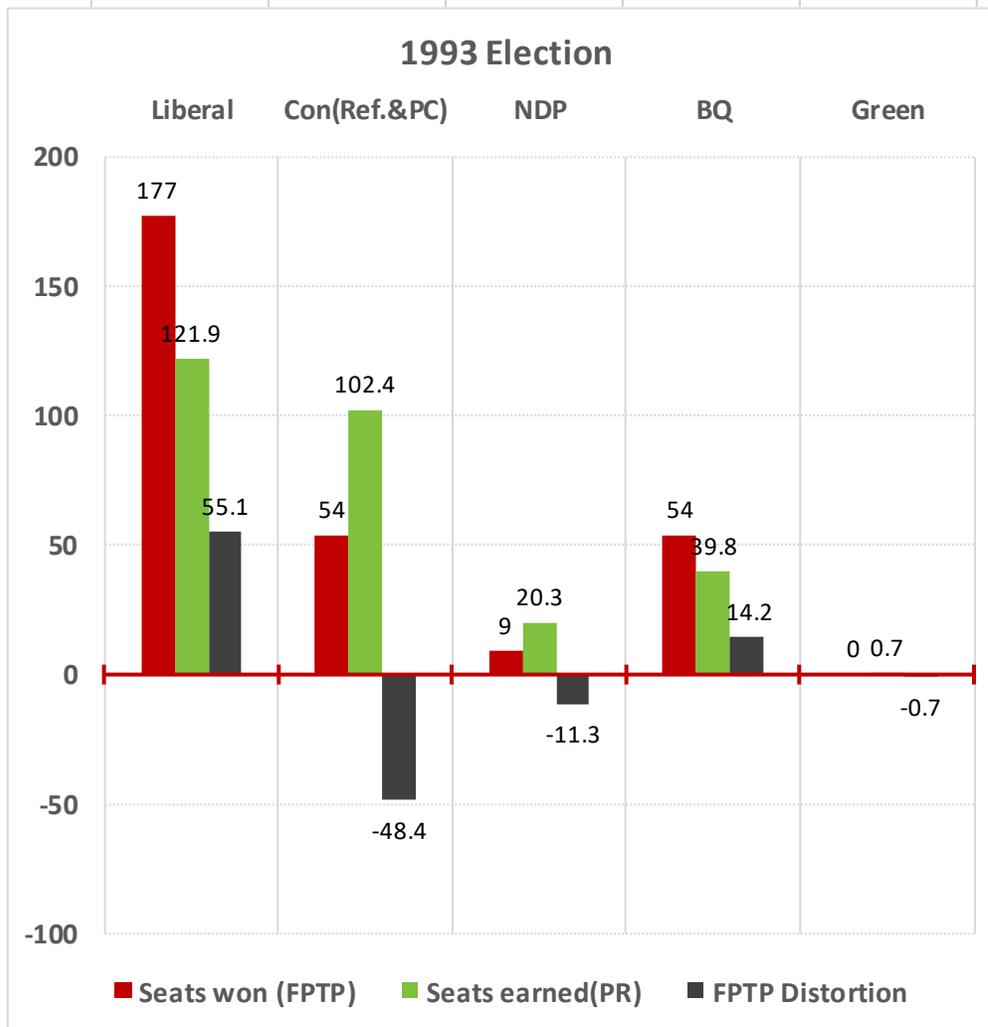
The **BQ** was beneficiary of FPTP distortion of +37% that gave them 11.9 unearned seats.

The **NDP** was proportionately the most disadvantaged party: FPTP distortion of -37% cost them 12.3 earned seats.

Overall FPTP distortion was 34% (i.e. the combined effects of over-representation and under-representation).

With an honest electoral system (some form of PR), a Liberal minority government might not have survived long—depending on the BQ and NDP—since the combined strength of Reform and PC parties was almost equal to Liberals.

1993 Election						
Year	Liberal	Con(Ref.&PC)	NDP	BQ	Green	Tot.
Leader:	Chrétien	Manning&Charest	McLaughlin	Bouchard	Lea	
Seats won (FPTP)	177	54	9	54	0	295.0
Seats earned(PR)	121.9	102.4	20.3	39.8	0.7	285.1
FPTP Distortion	55.1	-48.4	-11.3	14.2	-0.7	8.9
Distortion %	45%	-47%	-56%	36%	-100%	45%



The 1993 election transformed Canadian politics—Mulroney’s PC coalition was fractured by the emergence of the BQ in Quebec and Reform in the west. The **Liberal** party, with a vote share of just 41.2%, received 60% of the seats and 100% of power. Thanks to FPTP distortion of +45%, they received 55.1 unearned seats.

Conservatives were greatly disadvantaged by vote-splitting between the Reform and PC parties; together they obtained 84% of the Liberal votes, but only 30% as many seats: FPTP distortion of -47% cost them 48.4 earned seats.

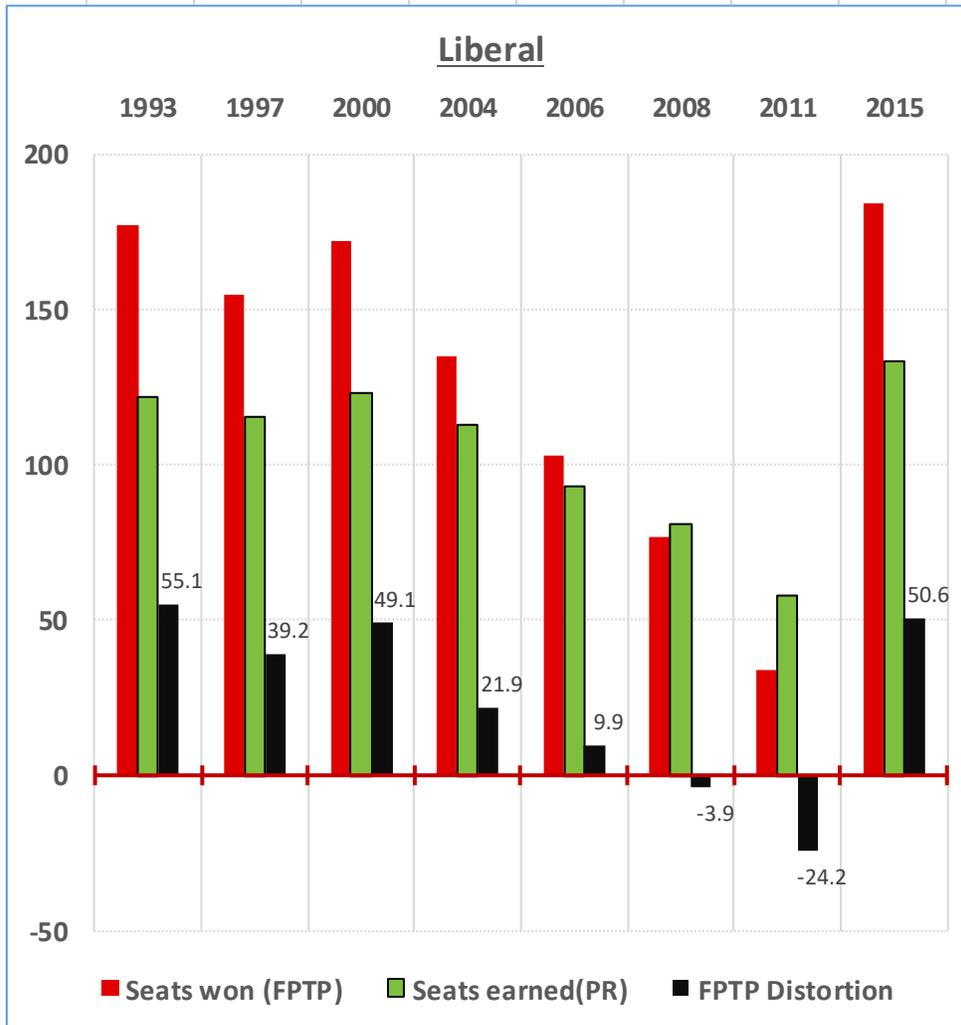
The **BQ** was beneficiary of FPTP distortion of +36% that gave them 14.2 unearned seats.

The **NDP** was proportionately the most disadvantaged party: FPTP distortion of -56% cost them 11.3 earned seats.

Overall FPTP distortion was a record high: 45% (i.e. the combined effects of over-representation and under-representation).

With an honest electoral system (some form of PR), Canada would have had a strong Liberal minority government—with a much stronger, more balanced and effective opposition.

Party	Liberal								
Year	1993	1997	2000	2004	2006	2008	2011	2015	Avg.
	Chrétien	Chrétien	Chrétien	Martin	Martin	Dion	Ignatieff	J.Trudeau	
Seats won (FPTP)	177	155	172	135	103	77	34	184	129.6
Seats earned (PR)	121.9	115.8	122.9	113.1	93.1	80.9	58.2	133.4	104.9
FPTP Distortion	55.1	39.2	49.1	21.9	9.9	-3.9	-24.2	50.6	24.7
Distortion %	45%	34%	40%	19%	11%	-5%	-42%	38%	30%

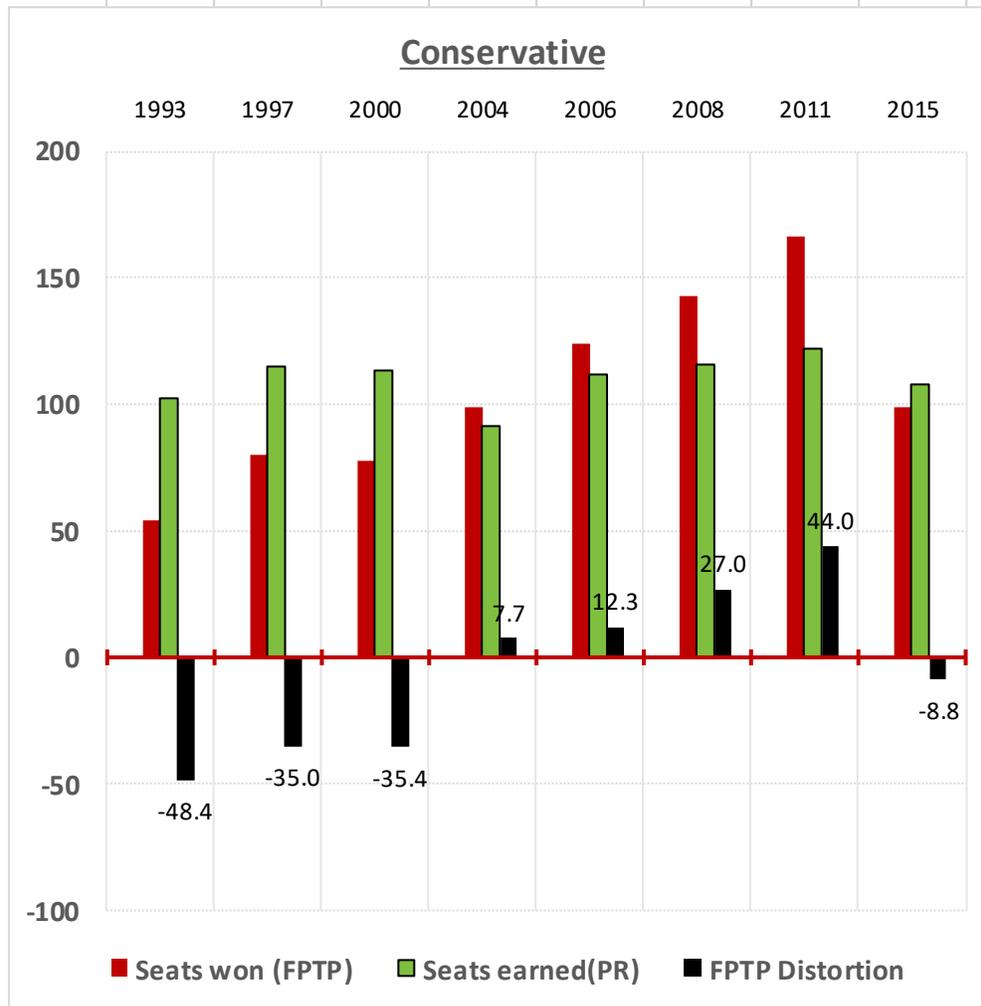


The **Liberal** party has been by far the greatest beneficiary of FPTP distortion, averaging +30% or +24.7 unearned seats (or +31.7 unearned seats if the anomalous 2011 result is excluded).

But their actual FPTP distortions have ranged from a high of **+45% and +55.1 unearned seats**, to a low of **-42% with a loss of 24.2 earned seats**.

The latter catastrophic results in the 2011 election inspired their laudable commitment that '2015 will be the last election under the FPTP voting system', and their promise to 'make every vote count'!

Party	Combined (Ref.&PC)		Conservative						
Year	1993	1997	2000	2004	2006	2008	2011	2015	Avg.
	Manning &Campbell	Manning &Charest	Day &Clark	Harper	Harper	Harper	Harper	Harper	
Seats won (FPTP)	54	80	78	99	124	143	166	99	105.4
Seats earned(PR)	102.4	115.0	113.4	91.3	111.7	116.0	122.0	107.8	110.0
FPTP Distortion	-48.4	-35.0	-35.4	7.7	12.3	27.0	44.0	-8.8	-4.6
Distortion %	-47%	-30%	-31%	8%	11%	23%	36%	-8%	25%

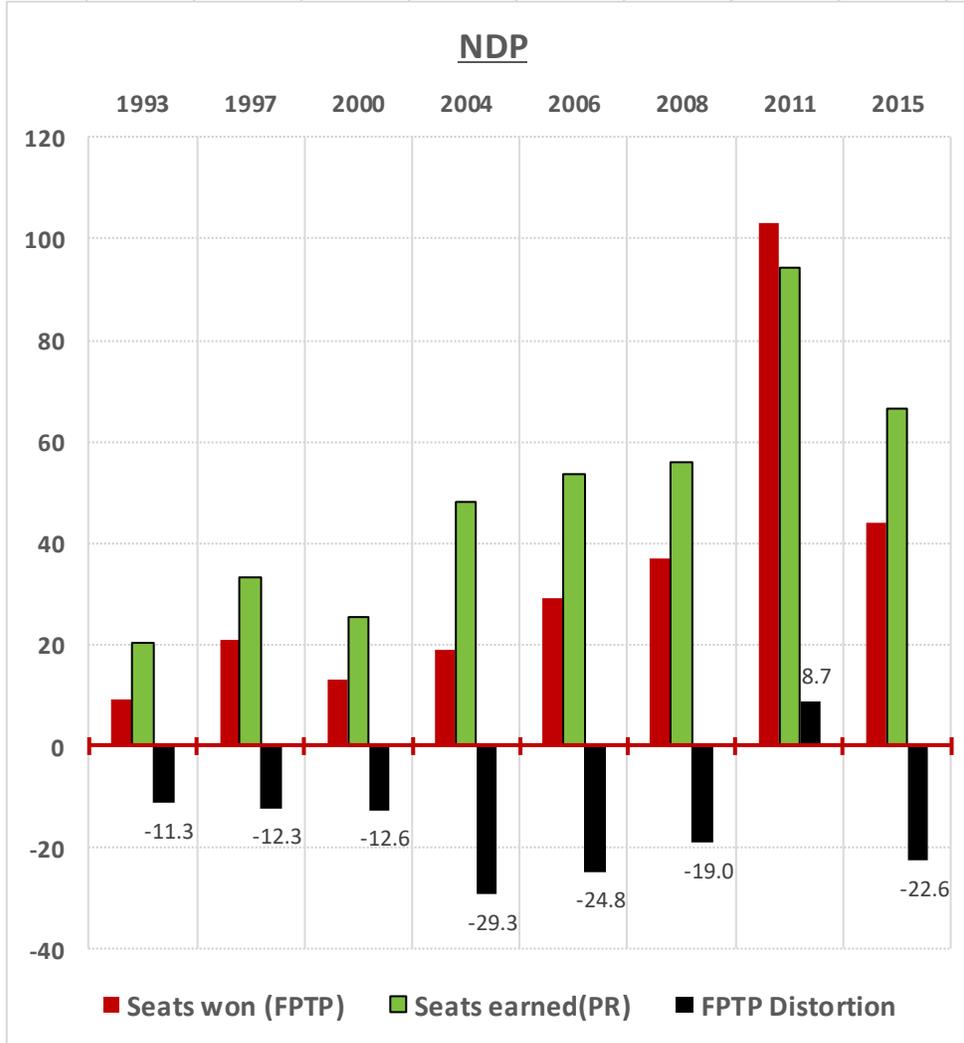


The **Conservative** party has roughly equal experience with both the positive and negative side of FPTP distortions, averaging **25%**.

But their actual FPTP distortions have ranged from a high of **+36% and +44.0 unearned seats**, to a low of **-47% with a loss of 48.4 earned seats**. The latter result occurred in 1993 with vote-splitting between the Reform and PC parties. The chart clearly shows the crushing magnitude of the vote-splitting until the two parties reunited as the new Conservative party for the 2004 election. Comparing the pre-merger to post merger elections (i.e. 2000 to 2004), even though the combined vote-share dropped from 37.6% to 29.6% (i.e. -21%), the seats increased from 78 to 99 (i.e. +27%)!

Perhaps most surprising is that the **Conservatives averaged 110.0 earned seats**, while the **Liberals averaged only 104.9 earned seats** over these 8 elections—making PR look like an unexpectedly friendly alternative for the Conservatives!

Party	NDP								
Year	1993	1997	2000	2004	2006	2008	2011	2015	Avg.
	McLaughlin	McDonoug	McDonoug	Layton	Layton	Layton	Layton	Mulcair	
Seats won (FPTP)	9	21	13	19	29	37	103	44	34.4
Seats earned(PR)	20.3	33.3	25.6	48.3	53.8	56.0	94.3	66.6	49.8
FPTP Distortion	-11.3	-12.3	-12.6	-29.3	-24.8	-19.0	8.7	-22.6	-15.4
Distortion %	-56%	-37%	-49%	-61%	-46%	-34%	9%	-34%	-35%

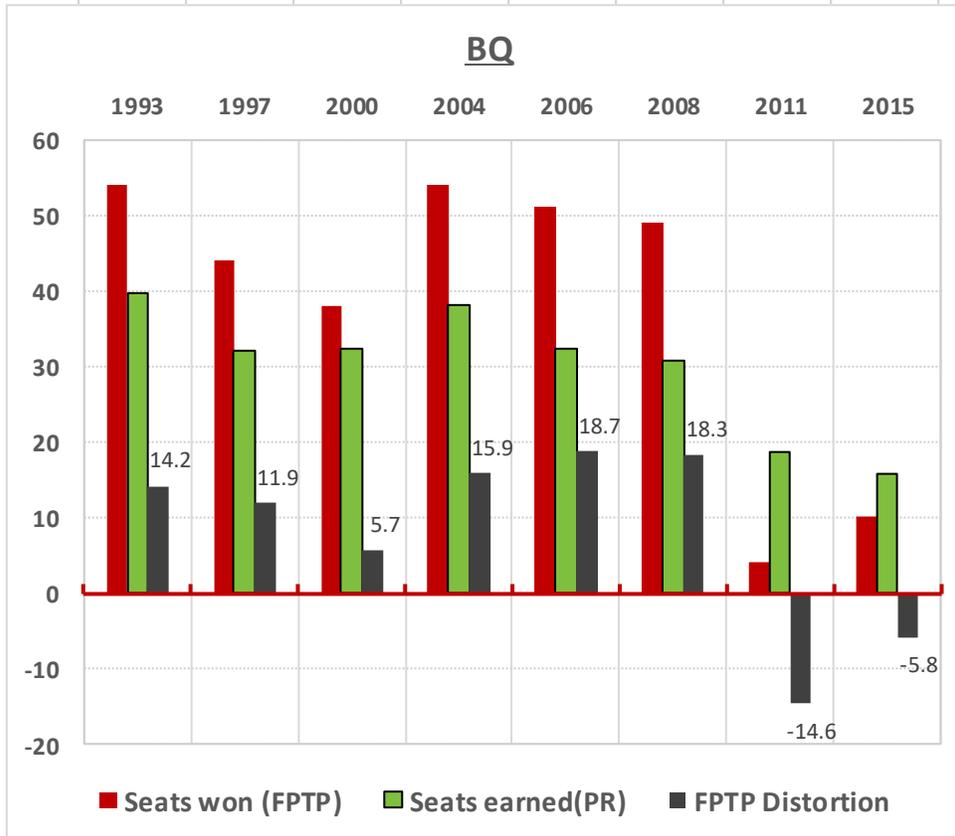


Clearly the NDP has regularly been the party most victimized by FPTP distortions, averaging **-35%**.

Their actual distortions have ranged from a low of **-61%** and **-29.3 earned seats lost**, to a high of **+9%** with a **gain of 8.7 unearned seats** (the latter coming in the anomalous election of 2011).

The NDP desperately need a fair electoral system, and have long advocated some form of PR. It's puzzling that they've recently decided to support the Conservatives' demand for a referendum, and to entrust the future viability of their party to a process that so far has been successfully exploited to block electoral reform on every occasion in Canada.

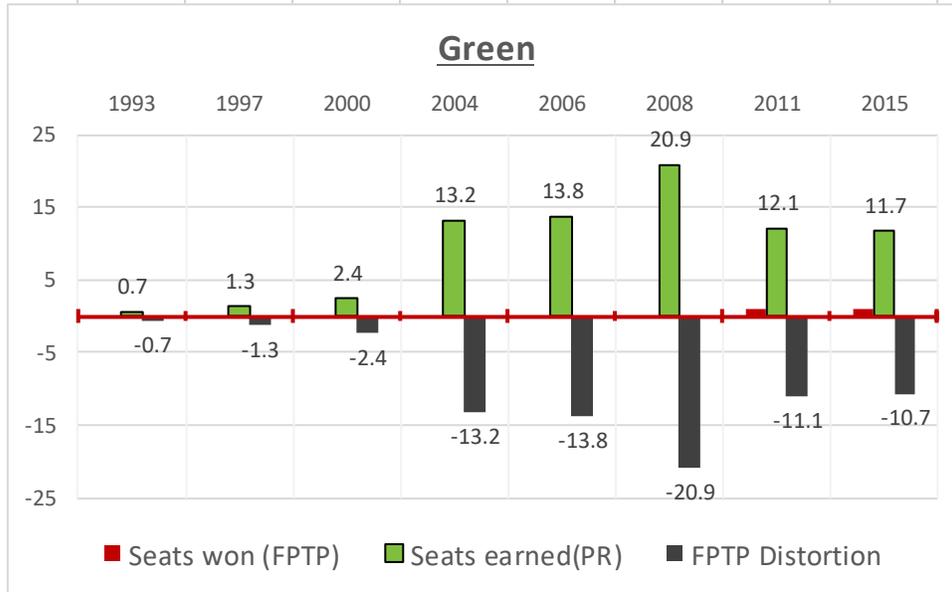
Party	BQ								
Year	1993	1997	2000	2004	2006	2008	2011	2015	Avg.
	Bouchard	Duceppe	Duceppe	Duceppe	Duceppe	Duceppe	Duceppe	Duceppe	
Seats won (FPTP)	54	44	38	54	51	49	4	10	38.0
Seats earned(PR)	39.8	32.1	32.3	38.1	32.3	30.7	18.6	15.8	30.0
FPTP Distortion	14.2	11.9	5.7	15.9	18.7	18.3	-14.6	-5.8	8.0
+Distortion	14.2	11.9	5.7	15.9	18.7	18.3	14.6	5.8	13.1
Distortion %	36%	37%	18%	42%	58%	60%	-78%	-37%	44%



The **BQ** benefits from its support being concentrated in one province, and was a consistent beneficiary of the distortions of FPTP—**averaging 44%**—until the last two elections.

Their actual distortions have ranged from a low of **-78%** and **-14.6 earned seats lost**, to a high of **+60%** and a **gain of 18.7 unearned seats**.

Party	Green								
Year	1993	1997	2000	2004	2006	2008	2011	2015	Avg.
	Lea	Russow	Russow	Harris	Harris	May	May	May	
Seats won (FPTP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.3
Seats earned(PR)	0.7	1.3	2.4	13.2	13.8	20.9	12.1	11.7	9.5
FPTP Distortion	-0.7	-1.3	-2.4	-13.2	-13.8	-20.9	-11.1	-10.7	-9.3
Distortion %	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-92%	-91%	-97%



Clearly the **Green** party has been by far the most victimized by FPTP distortions, averaging **-97%**.

Their worst-case distortion has been -100% and -20.9 earned seats lost.

No party more desperately needs a fair electoral system than the Greens, and they've long advocated some form of PR. It's puzzling that they've reportedly decided to support the Conservatives' demand for a referendum— entrusting their future viability to a process that so far has been successfully exploited to block electoral reform on every occasion in Canada.

There is no realistic future for the Greens as an effective political party without electoral reform. And there's no party better positioned to stand on principle as the conscience of the Canadian people on electoral reform—as a necessary pre-condition for their effective pursuit of core environmental issues (as well as economic and social justice).

There is also no party that would benefit more from an electoral reform that empowered Citizens to vote for their *true* first-choice—and also eliminated the terrible consequences of 'strategic voting' and 'vote splitting' (i.e. **PPR123+**).

NB: **PPR123+** is a major extension of the basic principles of **PPR123**—enhanced by much greater use of its flexible capacity to create '**At-Large**' / **Regional** (i.e. 'top-up') seats—to provide more **Balanced Representation**: by party, by province/region, by gender and demographic diversity.

Election Analysis under 'PPR123+' with different levels of 'top-up' for more Balanced Representation

2015 Election Results by Party	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Total Votes	818,652	5,600,496	605,864	6,930,136	3,461,262	142,943	17,559,353
Votes for Elected representatives	190,764	2,748,271	37,070	4,616,449	891,978		8,484,532
Votes for Defeated candidates	627,888	2,852,225	568,794	2,313,687	2,569,284	142,943	9,074,821
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44		338
Proportional seats (i.e. under PR)	15.8	107.8	11.7	133.4	66.6	2.8	338
Over (Under) representation	(5.8)	(8.8)	(10.7)	50.6	(22.6)	(2.8)	0.0
FPTP actual results	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
Top-up seats (none)							
Total seats	10	99	1	184	44		338
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	81,865	56,571	605,864	37,664	78,665		51,951
(1) 'PPR123+' plus 12 top-up seats	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
'Minimum' top-up	1		7		2	2	12
Total seats	11	99	8	184	46	2	350
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	74,423	56,571	75,733	37,664	75,245	71,472	50,170
'Equivalent Seats' per MP's vote	1.48	1.13	1.51	0.75	1.50	1.42	1.00
(2) 'PPR123+' plus 37 top-up seats	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
'Basic' balanced representation top-up	5	2	10		18	2	37
Total seats	15	101	11	184	62	2	375
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	54,577	55,450	55,079	37,664	55,827	71,472	46,825
'Equivalent Seats' per MP's vote	1.17	1.18	1.18	0.80	1.19	1.53	1.00
(3) 'PPR123+' plus 56 top-up seats	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
'Moderately' balanced top-up	6	12	11		25	2	56
Total seats	16	111	12	184	69	2	394
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	51,166	50,455	50,489	37,664	50,163	71,472	44,567
'Equivalent Seats' per MP's vote	1.15	1.13	1.13	0.85	1.13	1.60	1.00
(4) 'PPR123+' plus 75 top-up seats	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
'Well' balanced top-up	8	21	12		31	3	75
Total seats	18	120	13	184	75	3	413
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	45,481	46,671	46,605	37,664	46,150	47,648	42,517
'Equivalent Seats' per MP's vote	1.07	1.09	1.10	0.89	1.09	1.12	1.00
(5) 'PPR123+' plus 93 top-up seats	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
'Highly' balanced top-up	9	31	13		37	3	93
Total seats	19	130	14	184	81	3	431
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	43,087	43,081	43,276	37,664	42,732	47,648	40,741
'Equivalent Seats' per MP's vote	1.06	1.05	1.06	0.92	1.05	1.17	1.00
(6) 'PPR123+' plus 128 top-up seats	BQ	Cons.	Green	Liberal	NDP	Indep.	Total
Seats won	10	99	1	184	44	0	338
'Fully' balanced representation top-up	12	49	15		48	4	128
Total seats	22	148	16	184	92	4	466
Avg. Citizens' Votes per Seat	37,211	37,841	37,867	37,664	37,622	35,736	37,681
'Equivalent Seats' per MP's vote	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00