

Canadian Electoral Reform

Public Opinion on Possible Alternatives

Conducted for the Broadbent Institute

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December 2015

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Methodology

This study was commissioned by the [Broadbent Institute](#) and is the first study of its kind and size to measure Canadians' attitudes about voting system design and preferences for electoral reform. It also estimates what the outcome of the 2015 Canadian General Election would have been, had it been run under a ranked ballot system, also known as preferential ballot, as compared to proportional representation and the current system.

The survey informing this study was conducted online with 2,986 Canadians aged 18 and older from November 3 to 6, 2015. A random sample of panelists was invited to complete the survey from a large representative panel of Canadians, recruited and managed by Research Now, one of the world's leading providers of online research samples. The sample size allows for robust estimates to be developed across regional, demographic, and political subgroups, allowing, for the first time, detailed estimates on how a ranked or preferential ballot would have impacted a Canadian election.

The Marketing Research and Intelligence Association policy limits statements about margins of sampling error for most online surveys. The margin of error for a comparable probability-based random sample of the same size is +/- 1.8%, 19 times out of 20. The data were weighted according to census data to ensure that the sample matched Canada's population according to age, gender, educational attainment, and region. Totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Throughout this report, we report results by key regional, demographic, political and attitudinal subgroups. Within the charts, we note differences between those who were aware and unaware of Canada's current voting system and between those with varying levels of concern about electoral reform.

Sample Composition

The sample of Canadians interviewed for this study is representative of the Canadian population aged 18 and older. It is also representative of those who voted in the 2015 Canadian General Election as the distribution of party supporters closely matches the actual results of the election.

Subgroup	Unweighted Count	Weighted Count	Proportion of Weighted Sample
Atlantic	310	221	7%
Quebec	666	736	25%
Ontario	800	1123	38%
MB/SK	275	188	6%
Alberta	250	283	10%
BC	685	399	14%
Male	1493	1427	48%
Female	1493	1522	52%
18 to 29	508	526	18%
30 to 44	896	837	28%
45 to 59	882	893	30%
60+	700	694	24%
2015 Federal Election Vote			
Liberal	992	942	40%
Conservative	670	674	29%
NDP	537	494	21%
Green	116	104	4%
BQ	106	119	5%
Non-voters	477	529	18%
2011 Federal Election Vote			
Liberal	427	400	18%
Conservative	783	757	35%
NDP	607	570	26%
Green	92	84	4%
BQ	123	141	6%
Cannot remember/Other	232	232	11%
Non-voters	723	767	26%

During the 2015 Canadian General Election, three of the four main national political parties promised that the 2015 election would be the last run under the Single Member Plurality (SMP) or First Past the Post (FPTP) voting system. With the election of a Liberal majority, the new government will soon begin the process of consulting Canadians, experts, and parliamentarians on a new voting system to deliver on its promise for change.

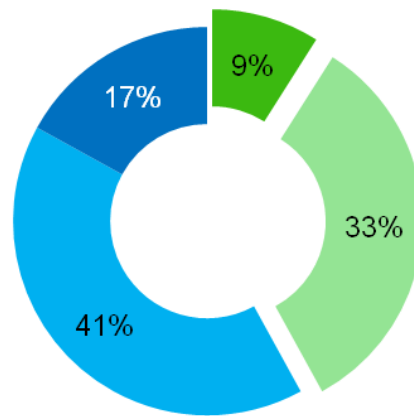
One objective of this study commissioned by the Broadbent Institute is to explore what Canadians value in an electoral system and their desire for electoral reform. It also seeks to better understand which voting system Canadians prefer.

Does the system need to be changed?

Most Canadians think that Canada's system for electing members of Parliament needs to change. Forty-two per cent thought that the system needs major changes or needs to be changed completely. A plurality of respondents (41%) thought that the system only needs minor changes, while about one in five (17%) were satisfied with the status quo and felt no changes were needed.

Feelings about the way we elect members of Parliament

Q Based on what you know and feel about the way we elect members of Parliament, which of the following statements comes closest to your view?



- The system needs to be changed completely.
- The system needs major changes.
- The system only needs minor changes.
- The system works well and does not need to be changed.

Respondents who live in Quebec or voted for the NDP, Green Party or Bloc Quebecois were more likely to believe that the system needs major changes or needs to be changed

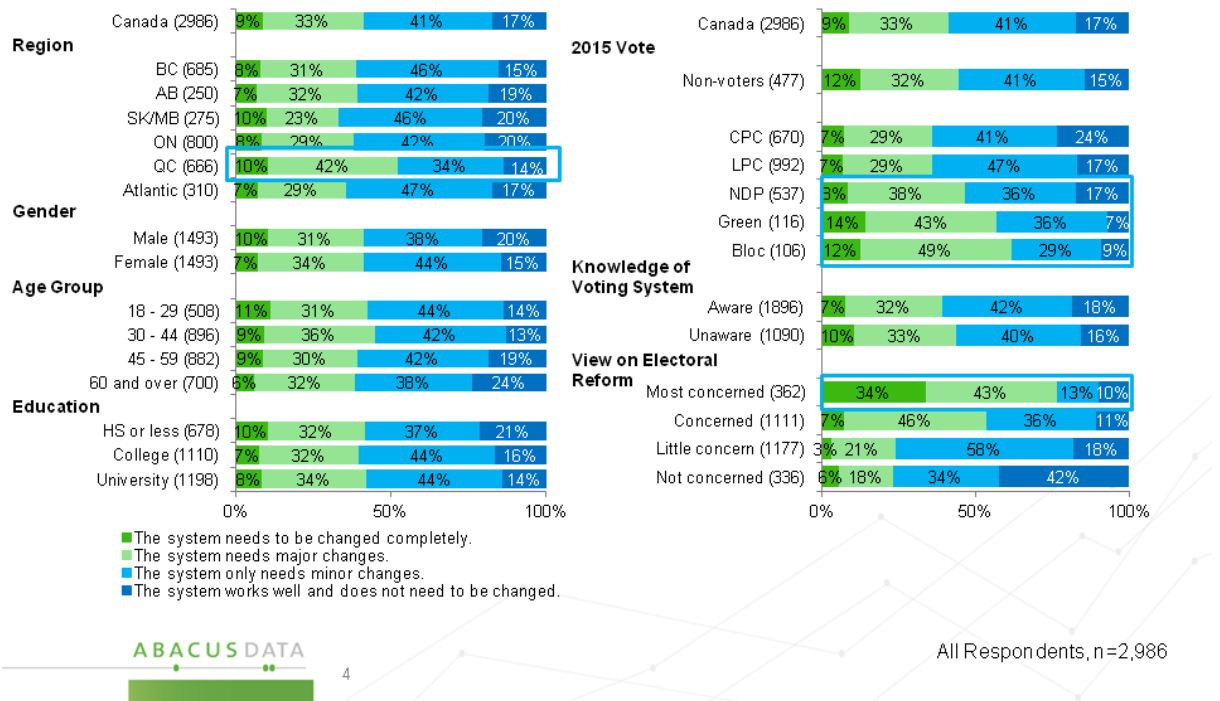
completely. Over a third of those who voted LPC or CPC also thought major changes or a complete system change was needed.

Respondents aged 45+ were more likely to have thought that we should keep the current system.

Those who were most concerned about electoral reform were over twice as likely to believe the system needs major changes than those who expressed little or no concern for electoral reform.

Feelings about the way we elect members of Parliament

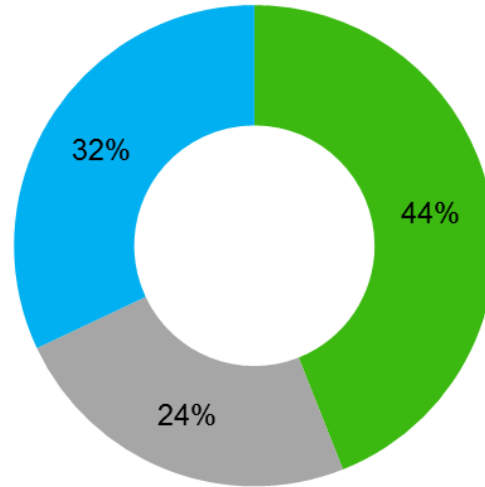
Q Based on what you know and feel about the way we elect members of Parliament, which of the following statements comes closest to your view?



As a follow up to the previous question, respondents were asked specifically whether the Liberal government should follow through on its promise to change the electoral system. Almost twice as many (44%) believed the Liberal government should deliver on its promise and change the system than those who thought that it should keep the existing system (24%). A third of respondents (32%) had no clear views on the issue.

Should the Liberals keep their promise to change the system?

Q Do you personally think that the Liberal government should change Canada's voting system, that it should keep the existing system, or you have no clear views on this?



■ Should change ■ Should keep the existing system ■ No clear views

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All Respondents, n=2,986

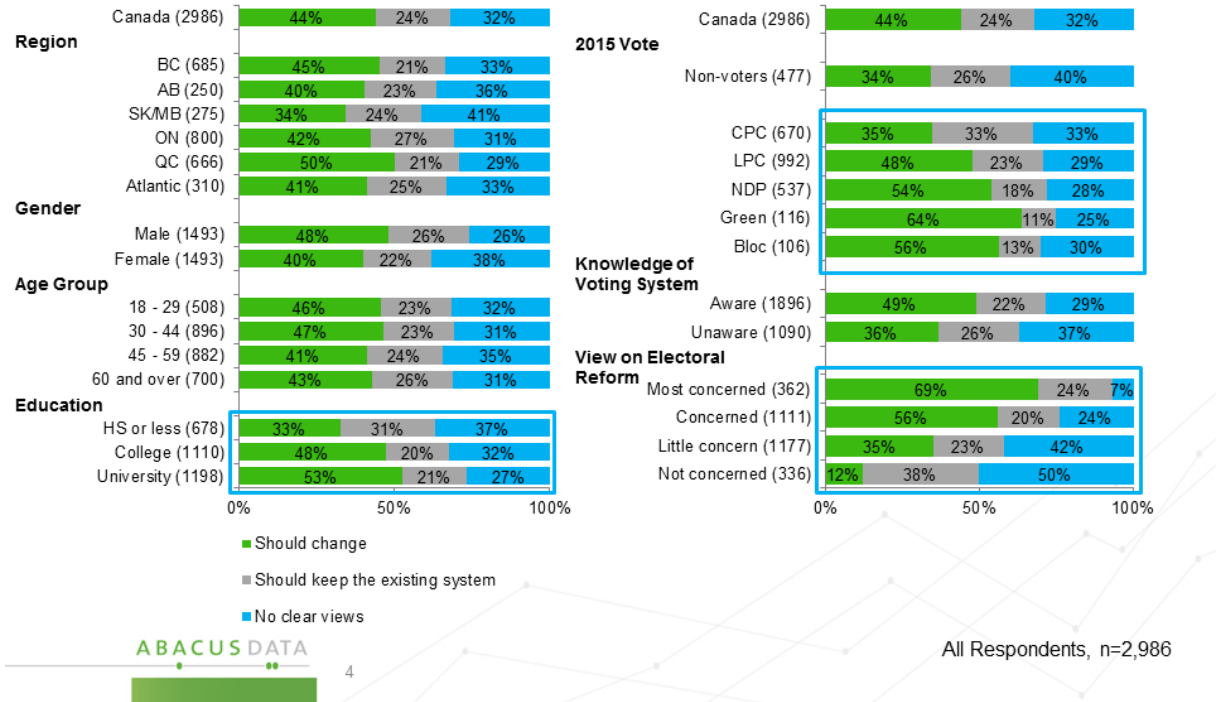
To address the discrepancy between respondents who said that they would like to see some form of change to the voting system (83%) and those who said that the Liberal government should change the system (44%), it should be noted that almost half of those who said that the system only needs minor changes also said that they had no clear views on whether the Liberal government should follow through on its promise. This suggests that many of those who said they would like to see “minor change” are unsure of their position or care little about the issue but were not comfortable saying the current system did not need any change at all.

Conservative voters were least likely to be in favour changing the system (35%, -9 points below the national average), while NDP (+10), BQ (+12) and Green (+20) voters were more likely to be in favour.

For those who voted for the Liberal Party, 48% thought that the Liberal government should change Canada's voting system while 23% of Liberal voters felt that it should not be changed.

Feelings towards Liberals changing the voting system

Q Do you personally think that the Liberal government should change Canada's voting system, that it should keep the existing system, or you have no clear views on this?



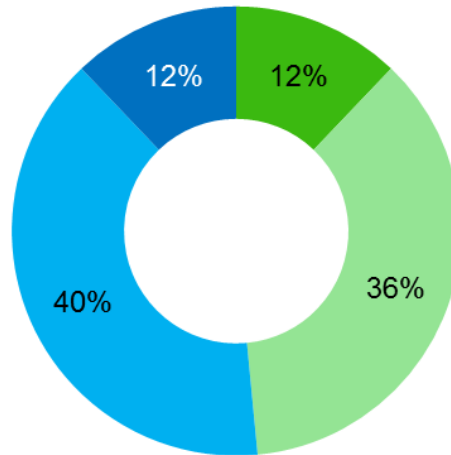
Concern for Electoral Reform

When asked to describe how concerned they are about electoral reform, 12% of respondents said they were extremely concerned and another 36% said they care a lot about the issue. The other half of Canadians say they care about the issue but it is not really that important to them (40%) or they couldn't care less about electoral reform (12%).

Concern for electoral reform



If someone asked you to describe how important topics such as electoral reform and Canada's voting system are to you, which of the following would come closest?



- I am extremely concerned with electoral reform
- I care a lot about electoral reform, but wouldn't say I'm extremely concerned.
- I care about electoral reform, but it's not really that important to me.
- I couldn't care less about electoral reform

What do Canadians Value in an Electoral System?

When asked to choose five of their most important goals for a voting system (from a list of 15), a majority of Canadians ranked ballot simplicity (55%) and a system that produces strong and stable governments (51%) as one of their most important goals. These goals were chosen most consistently among respondents.

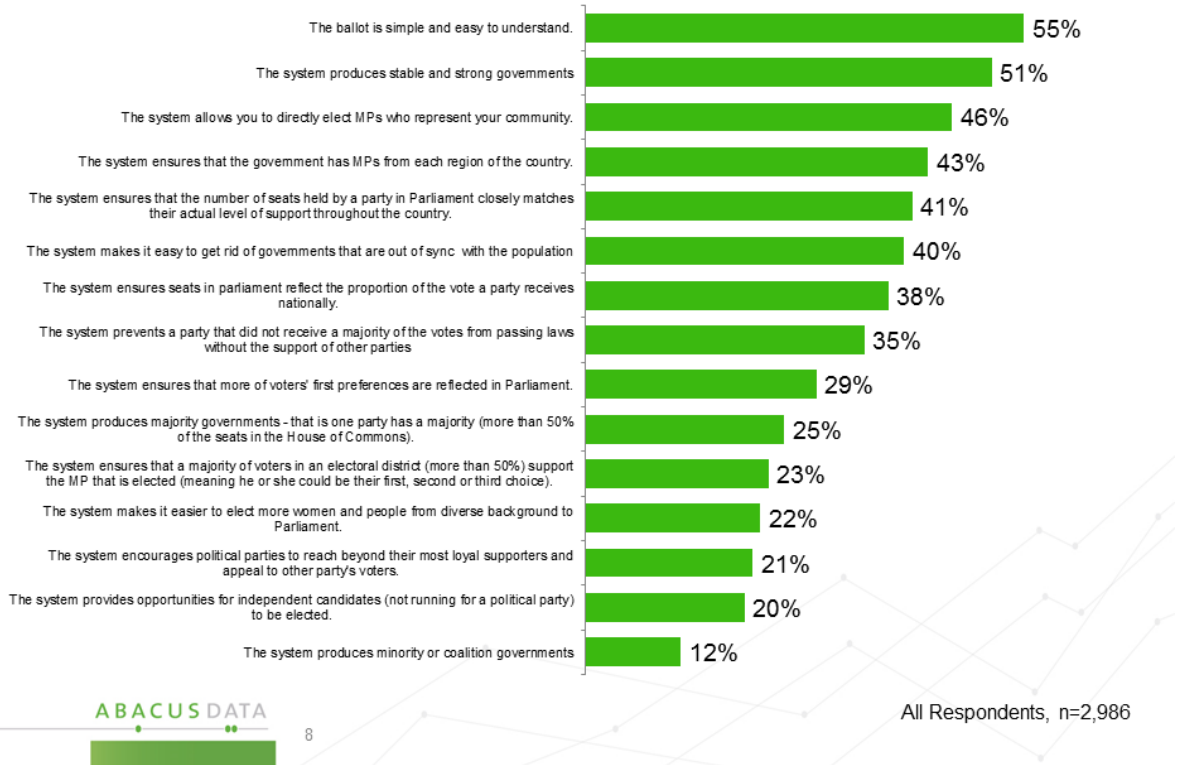
Other goals considered important to a large number of respondents included the ability to directly elect MPs who represent their community, and that government has MPs from every region of the country.

Moreover, a large portion of Canadians also valued a system that produces proportional representation in the House of Commons. Forty-one percent of Canadians want a system that “ensures that the number of seats held by a party in Parliament closely matches their actual level of support throughout the country” as a top voting system goal. Nearly four in 10 Canadians (38%) also chose “ensures seats in Parliament reflect the proportion of the vote a party receives nationally”.

Top 5 goals of a voting system



Please choose five of the goals of a voting system that are most important to you personally.



Fewer Canadians selected the merits of a preferential ballot or ranked ballot (majoritarianism), a system that makes it easier to elect more women or Canadians from diverse backgrounds, or a system that provides opportunities for independent candidates to be elected in their top five goals for a preferred electoral system.

Of note, respondents were offered a goal of "electing majority government" and despite this, only 25% ranked it in their top five issues, suggesting it is not the type of government a voting system produces that is important but the nature of the government. In other words, preference for a "strong and stable government" should not be confused for preference for a system that produces majorities.

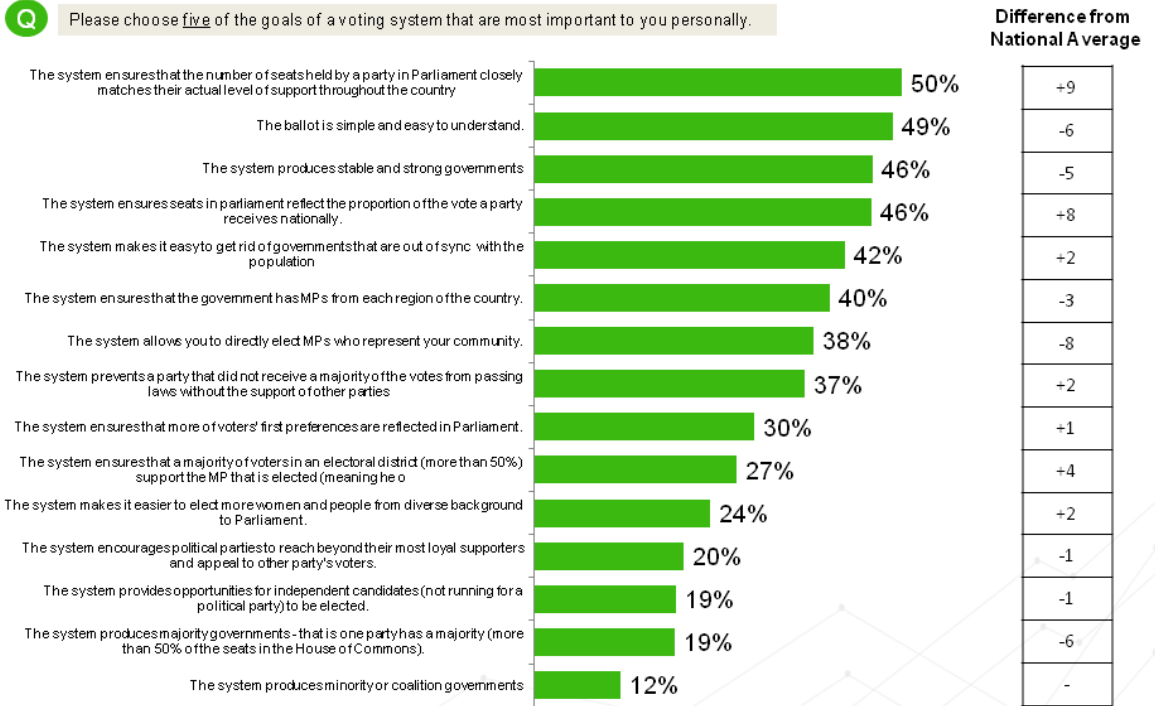
Those who want change

Those who said they want the Liberal government to change the system were more likely to select the goal of proportional representation in Parliament in their top goals for an electoral system. Half of respondents who wanted to change the electoral system chose "ensures that the number of seats held by a party in Parliament closely matches their actual level of support throughout the country" as a top goal (the most consistent goal overall and nine points above the national average). Another 46% of those who want electoral reform want a system that "ensures seats in Parliament reflect the proportion of the vote a party receives nationally" - eight points higher than the national average.

Ballot simplicity and a voting system that produces "stable and strong governments" was also regarded as one of the top five goals for close to a majority of those who want to see change, although these are lower than the national average.

Among those who want to change the electoral system, only 27% ranked the majoritarian principal implicit in a preferential ballot system in their top five, 23 points less than those ranking proportional representation as a top goal.

Top 5 goals of a voting system Those who want to change the system



The Public's Preferred Electoral System

Survey respondents were provided descriptions of four electoral systems, including the current one, and were asked to rank the system from most preferred to least preferred.

The descriptions used for the systems were:

[Single Member Plurality] Canadians vote for a single candidate running in their electoral district. The candidate that wins the most votes in the electoral district is elected to Parliament.

[Pure Proportional Representation] Canadians vote for a political party and the number of seats each party gets in Parliament is based on the number of votes it receives nationally.

[Mixed Member Proportional] Canadians have two votes. They vote for a single candidate running in their electoral district and they cast a separate vote for a party. The number of seats each party gets in Parliament is proportionate to the number of votes each party received

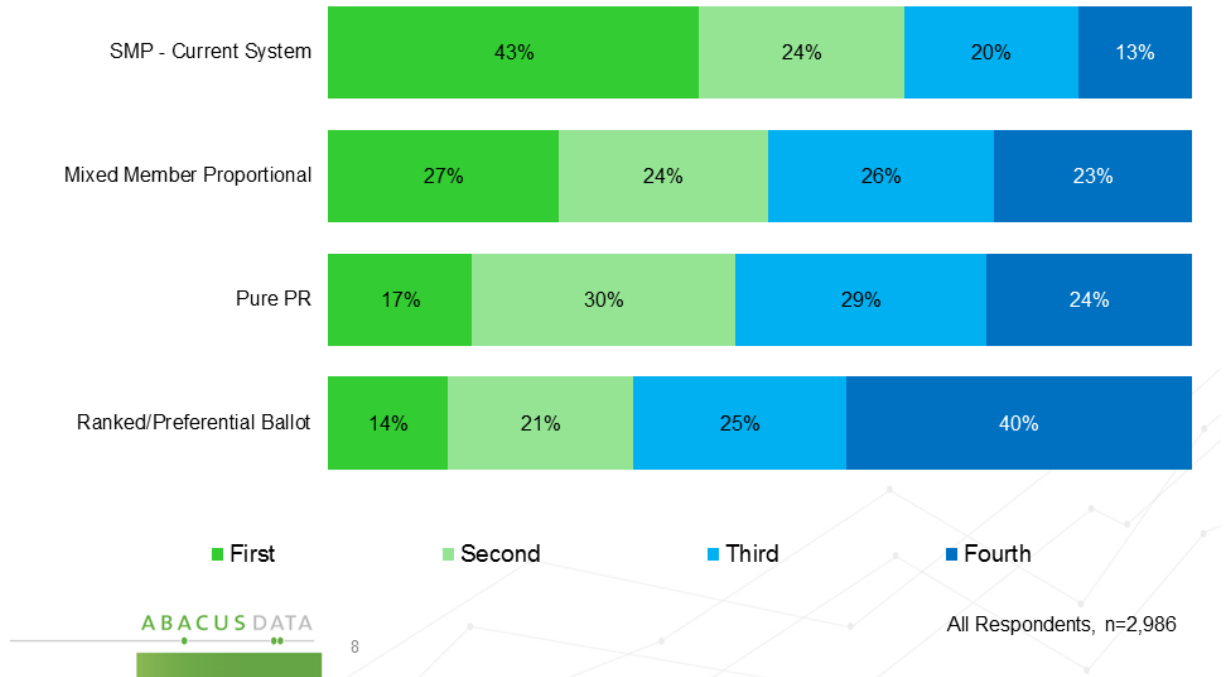
[Ranked/Preferential Ballot] Canadians rank all the candidates running in their electoral district from most preferred to least preferred. If a candidate wins 50% or more of the vote, they are declared the winner. If no candidate receives more than 50%, the candidate with the least votes is eliminated from the race. If a voter's preferred candidate is eliminated, their vote is automatically transferred to their second choice. This repeats until one candidate gets a majority (50% + 1 vote) of the votes.

Overall, a plurality of respondents (44%) ranked one of the proportional systems (either Mixed Member or Pure PR) as their first choice. Another 43% ranked SMP as their most preferred system. The ranked/preferential ballot system was the least favoured voting system as it was ranked first by only 14% of respondents.

If we look at first and second choices combined, 67% ranked SMP first or second while a slim majority (51%) ranked MMP first or second. The preferential ballot system was ranked first or second by 35% of respondents and was the least preferred option by 40% of respondents.

Preference for voting system

Q Below are descriptions of our current voting system and three possible alternatives. Please rank them from the one you like the most to the one you like the least.

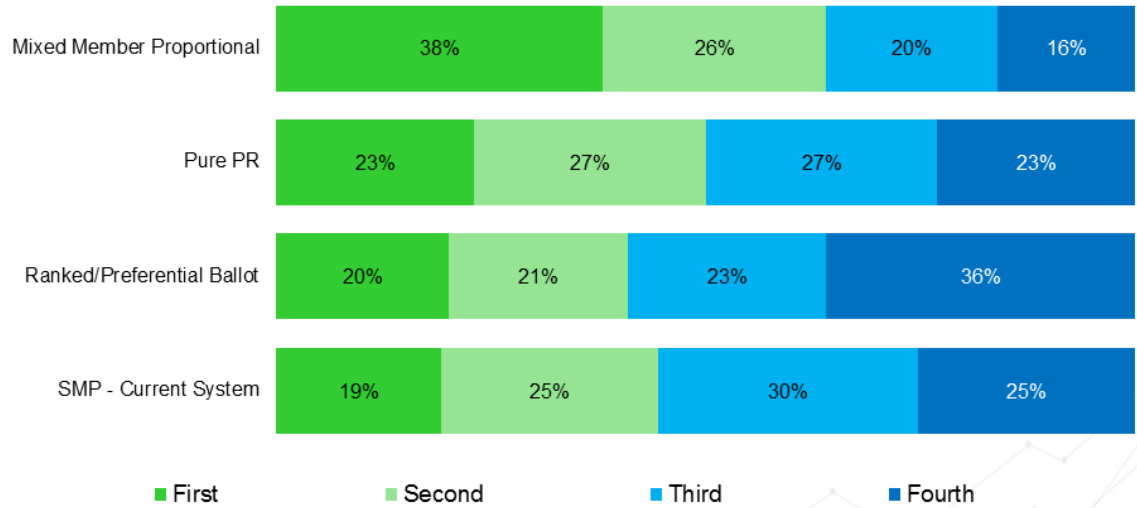


Among those who want the Liberal government to follow through on its promise to change the system, the Mixed Member Proportional system was ranked first by a plurality of respondents. Combined with pure PR, a healthy majority of those who want change (61%) rank some form of proportional representation as their first choice in a voting system. One in five of those who want change preferred ranked/preferential ballots (20%) or the current system of SMP (19%).

Again, if we look at first and second choices combined, 64% of those who want electoral reform ranked MMP first or second while 50% ranked Pure Proportional Representation first or second. Single Member Plurality, or Canada's current system, was ranked first or second by 44% while ranked/preferential ballot was ranked first or second by 41% of respondents and was the least preferred option by 36% of respondents of those who want change.

Preference for voting system Those who want to change the system

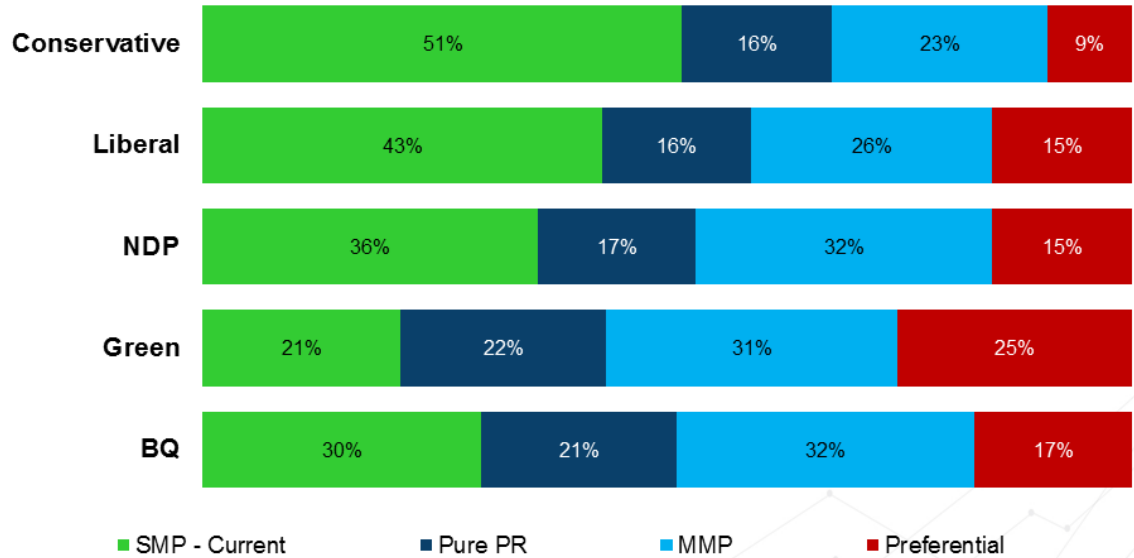
Q Below are descriptions of our current voting system and three possible alternatives. Please rank them from the one you like the most to the one you like the least.



There is a relationship between vote choice in the 2015 Canadian General Election and preferred voting system. Conservative voters were most likely to favour the SMP system (status quo) while Green, NDP, and BQ supporters were most likely to favour a proportional system (either MMP or Pure PR). Liberal supporters were more split. Forty-three per cent favoured SMP while 42% favoured one of the proportional systems. Only 15% of Liberal supporters said that the Preferential Ballot was their most preferred choice. This lack of support for ranked/preferential ballots crosses all party lines as the least popular option.

Electoral system preference by 2015 vote choice

Q Below are descriptions of our current voting system and three possible alternatives. Please rank them from the one you like the most to the one you like the least.



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All Respondents, n=2,986

Among those who did not rank the current system (SMP) as the one they like the most, there are important cross-party similarities in preference for a proportional system over ranked/preferential ballots. For example, even among Conservative Party supporters, those who did not prefer SMP were more likely to rank MMP or PR than ranked/preferential ballot as their system of choice.

Surrounding Perceptions

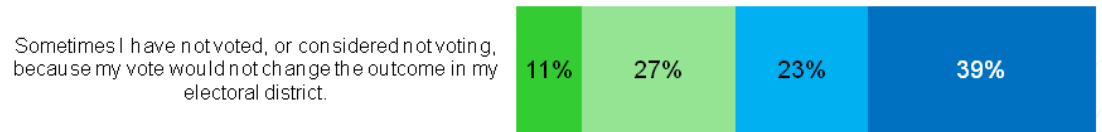
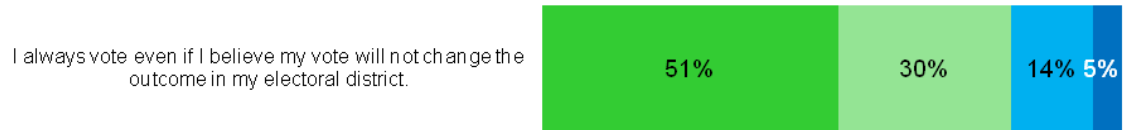
Respondents were also asked whether they agreed or disagreed with three statements related to their voting behaviour and the electoral system. Evidence suggests that the electoral system and the results it can produce do influence the thinking of voters and the choices they ultimately make. For example:

- Eighty-one percent agreed that they always voted even if they believe their vote will not change the outcome in their electoral district.
- Another 46% agreed that they have voted for a party that was not their first choice, in order to prevent another party from winning.

- Thirty-eight percent agreed that they have sometimes not voted, or considered not voting, because their vote would not change the outcome in their electoral district.

Surrounding impressions on Canada's voting system

Q Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



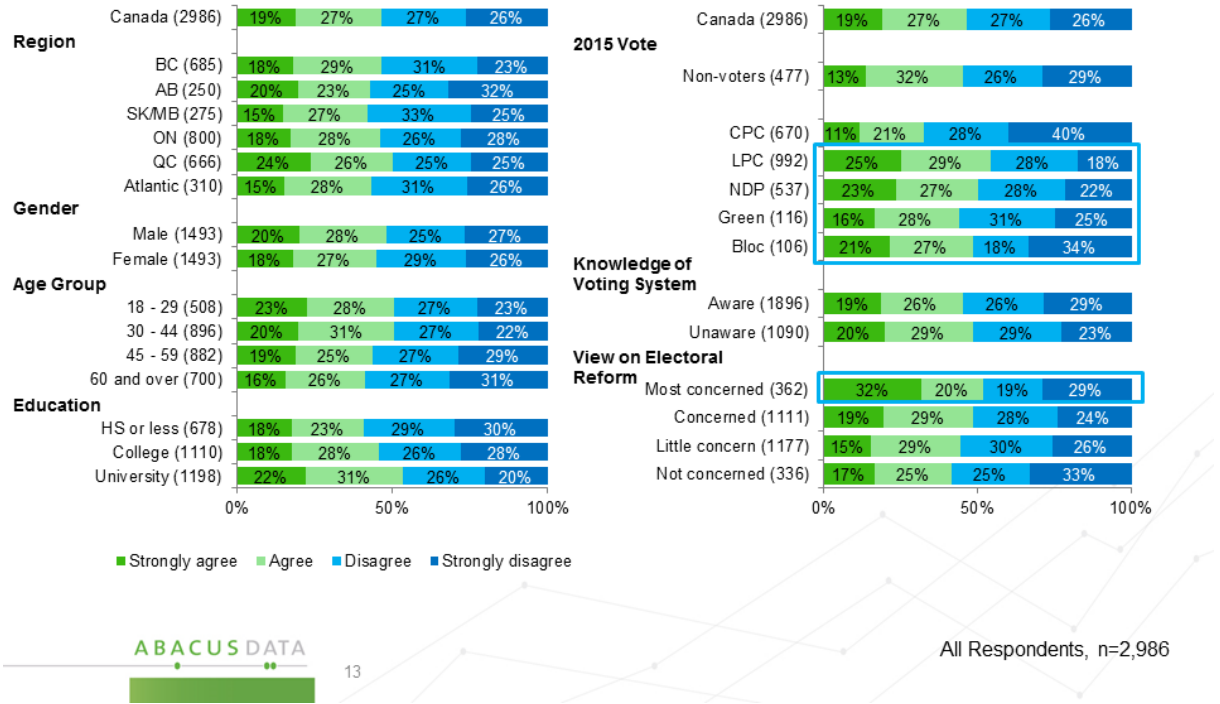
■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

Looking specifically at responses to the “strategic voting” statement, LPC (54%) and NDP (50%) voters were most likely to agree that they have voted for a party that was not their first choice in order to prevent another party from winning. Conservative supporters were less likely to agree.

Also of note, those who were most concerned about electoral reform were also most likely to agree that they have voted “strategically” in the past.

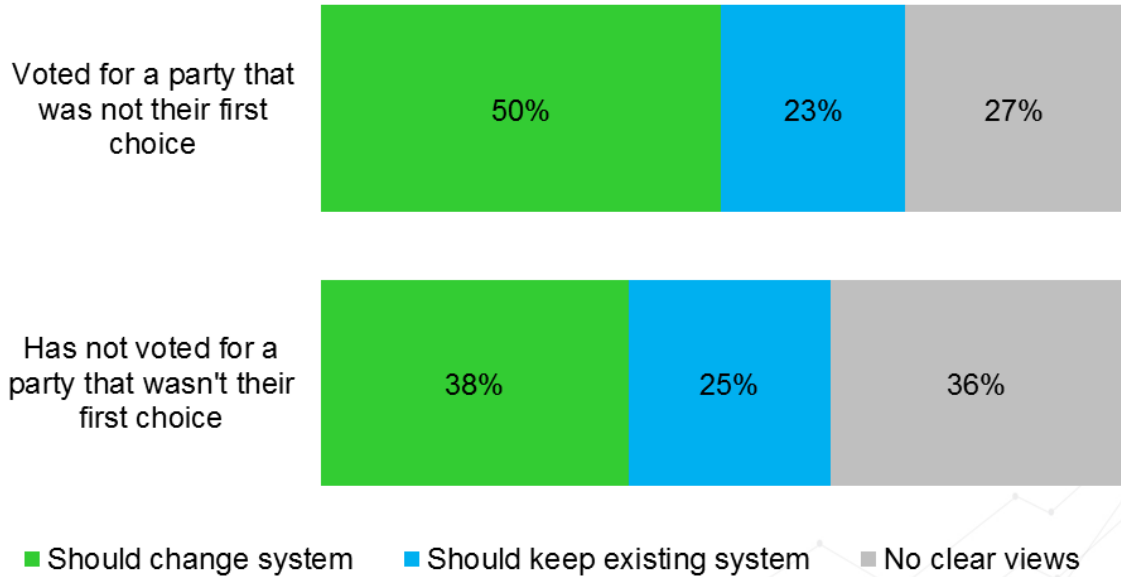
Canada's voting system – "I have voted for a party that was not my first choice, in order to prevent another party from winning."

Q Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



Respondents who claim to have voted "strategically" are more likely (50%) to desire a change in Canada's electoral system than those who have not voted "strategically" (39%).

Desire for change
Support for changing voting system by past strategic voting behaviour



Estimating the 2015 Election Under Different Electoral Systems

Another objective of this study was to estimate the outcome of the 2015 Canadian Generation Election had it been run under different electoral systems. We recognize that different electoral systems create different incentives for voters and voters' preferences and behaviour may change under different institutions. That being said, unlike past attempts to estimate the impact of electoral system design this survey was conducted soon after the 2015 Canadian General Election and the sample size allows us to produce robust estimates at the regional and provincial level - meaning our estimates use the best data available to project different outcomes. The methodology used to estimate the outcome under a ranked/preferential ballot is detailed below.

Actual Results under the Single Member Plurality System

The 2015 Canadian General Election resulted in what political scientists call a “false” majority government¹. The Liberal Party of Canada won 184 seats out of 338 with about 40% of the vote. The Conservative Party won 99 seats with 32% of the vote while the NDP won 44 seats with about 20% of the vote. The Bloc Quebecois (BQ) won 10 seats with 5% of the vote nationally (19% in Quebec) while the Green Party won one seat with 3% of the vote nationally.

Ranked/preferential ballot

We estimate that if the 2015 Canadian General Election was held using a ranked/preferential ballot electoral system in which voters rank all the candidates on the ballot, this would have produced an even larger false majority. The Liberal Party would have gained an additional 33 seats for a total of 217 while the Conservative Party would have lost 33 seats for a total of 66. The NDP would have won an additional six seats, while the BQ would have lost six. The Green Party would have kept its single seat in British Columbia.²

Most of the Liberal gains would have been made in British Columbia and Ontario, where the party would have won an additional 12 seats and 15 seats respectively. The Liberals would have also won two additional seats in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan, while gaining three in Quebec. The Liberals would have swept Atlantic Canada under a ranked/preferential ballot system (like it did under the current system) even though about 40% of voters' first choice was another party.

The Conservatives would have lost eight seats in BC, two in Alberta, two in Saskatchewan, and 16 in Ontario. They would have also lost five seats in Quebec.

The NDP would have lost five seats and gained one in BC, gained two and lost one in Saskatchewan, gained two and lost one in Ontario, and gained eight in Quebec.

The table below compares the outcome of the election using four different electoral systems: (1) the current SMP system, (2) a ranked/preferential ballot system, (3) a pure National PR system (seats match the popular vote nationally), and (4) a pure provincial PR system (seats match the popular vote in each province).

Proportional Systems

Had the 2015 election been run under a proportional system, the results would have been very different. The Liberal Party would have won the most seats (136 or 139 depending on how the seats were allocated) but would have come 31 to 34 short of an overall majority. The Conservatives would have won between seven and nine more seats while the NDP would have gained between 22 and 23 seats more than under SMP. The BQ would have won 15 to 16 seats while the Greens would have won 11 -- 10 more than the party's seat total under the current electoral system.

¹ Maxwell Cameron. "Trust & Confidence: Post-Election Cooperation in Parliament" Department of Political Science, UBC October 2015.

² The list of electoral districts that changed is available in the Appendix.

	LPC	CPC	NDP	BQ	GPC
Popular Vote	40%	32%	20%	5%	3%
SMP (CURRENT)	184	99	44	10	1
% of seats	54%	30%	13%	3%	0.3%
Ranked Ballot	217	66	50	4	1
% of seats	64%	20%	15%	1.2%	0.3%
<i>Difference between SMP and Ranked Ballot</i>	+33	-33	+6	-6	-
National PR	136	108	67	16	11
% of seats	40%	32%	20%	4.7%	3.3%
Provincial PR	139	106	66	15	11
% of seats	41%	31%	20%	4.5%	3.3%

Methodology Used to Estimate Ranked/Preferential Ballot Estimates

We made a number of methodological choices in order to produce a more accurate estimate of what would have happened had the 2015 Canadian General Election been run using a ranked/preferential ballot electoral system.

The methodology used to generate the estimate is as follows:

1. We interviewed 2,986 Canadians aged 18 and over soon after the General Election from November 3 to 6, 2015.
2. Only those who reported voting in the 2015 Canadian General Election were included in the analysis.
3. Respondents were asked to rank a generic ballot that included the four main political parties outside Quebec (LPC, CPC, NDP, and GPC) along with an option for "another party." In Quebec, respondents were asked to rank five political parties (LPC, CPC, NDP, BQ, and GPC) along with an option for "another party."
4. Ranked ballots for those whose first preference was CPC, LPC, or NDP were then generated for 11 regions in total: (1) BC, (2) Alberta, (3) Saskatchewan and Manitoba, (4) Metro Toronto, (5) Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (not including Metro Toronto), (6) Southwestern Ontario, (7) Eastern and Northern Ontario, (8) Greater Montreal, (9) the Greater Quebec City region, and (10) the rest of Quebec, and (11) Atlantic Canada.
5. Ranked ballots for those whose first preference was BQ generated in Quebec regions only.

6. Ranked ballots for those whose first preference was GPC were generated in BC and Ontario only. For other regions, due to smaller sample sizes, the national average was used.
7. Using the actual General Election results, estimates were calculated in ridings where a candidate did not receive a majority of the vote (more than 50% of the vote). These estimates were made possible because of the relatively large size and regional representation of the sample.
8. Ranked/preferential ballot systems can have different rules about how many candidates/parties a voter has to rank but we required each respondent to rank the major parties on the ballot from most preferred to least preferred. Using these ratings, we aggregated the results by region and applied the estimates for second, third, and if needed fourth ranks on the actual election results.
9. For example, in the electoral district of Milton, Ontario, the Conservative candidate, Lisa Raitt, won the election under the Single Member Plurality system with 45% of the vote over Liberal candidate Azim Rizvee. Since no candidate received a majority of the vote, the race would go to an instant run-off under a Ranked Ballot system. To keep things simple, we did not redistribute the results for smaller parties as the proportion of votes in most ridings for other candidates was usually less than 1% of ballots cast.

Since the Green Party came last of the four main parties in Milton, we redistributed the 2nd preferences of those who ranked the Green Party first using the average ranking for respondents living in Ontario. For the Green Party, we used provincial averages due to smaller sample sizes among Green Party voters. For the other parties, we used sub-regional rankings in Ontario and Quebec.

Since no party received a majority of the votes after redistributing Green preferences in round two, the 2nd preferences of NDP voters were distributed between the remaining two parties, the LPC and CPC. We also redistributed the votes of Green Party supporters whose second choice was the NDP between the two remaining parties. After the redistribution of votes, the LPC candidate crossed the 50%+1 threshold and would have been elected, defeating the Conservative candidate.

Note, the two final numbers (50.6% and 48.4%) do not add up to 100% because of the missing 1% who voted for the Libertarian candidate in the electoral district.

Party	Round 1 (Actual election results)	Round 2	Round 3
CPC	45.4%	45.8%	48.4%
LPC	40.4%	40.8%	50.6%
NDP	10.9%	11.8%	-
GPC	2.3%	-	-
Other	1.0%	-	-

One of the challenges of estimating the behaviour of voters in an electoral system different than the one data was collected in is that the motivations and incentives of voters may be different, each electoral system creates diverse incentives. That being said, we believe the estimates are the best possible considering the limitations of estimating hypothetical scenarios. Unlike past attempts to estimate the impact of electoral system design on election outcomes, party rankings were measured soon after the federal election and the sample size allows us to produce robust estimates at the regional and provincial levels.

Conclusion

Most Canadians think that Canada's voting system needs to change and by almost a two to one margin, Canadians want the new Liberal government to deliver on its promise that the 2015 Canadian General Election would be the last one run under the Single Member Plurality electoral system. The desire for change is substantial across the country - and not just among those who voted for one of the parties that are penalized under Canada's current voting system.

However, there is also a large group (32%) who do not have strong views about electoral reform either way. This “persuadable” group will be a key audience in any campaign to change or maintain Canada’s voting system.

Forty-four percent of Canadians prefer one of the proportional voting systems while 43% prefer the status quo, the single member plurality system. However, those who want to change Canada's electoral system are more likely to favour a system that produces more proportional results in the House of Commons. Few prefer the ranked/preferential ballot system. This preference is consistent across all party lines.

When we asked Canadians to rate the goals they value most in an electoral system, the top 5 are:

1. The ballot is simple and easy to understand.
2. The system produces stable and strong governments.
3. The system allows you to directly elect MPs who represent your community.
4. The system ensures that the government has MPs from each region of the country.
5. The system ensures that the number of seats held by a party in Parliament closely matches their actual level of support throughout the country.

Those who want change, however, value proportionality above all else while also ranking simplicity and a system that produces stable and strong governments in the top three. Fewer value systems that produce either majority or minority governments, or a system that embodies the majoritarian principal implicit in the ranked/preferential ballot electoral system.

Keeping in mind the varying motivations and incentives that electoral systems structure for voters, we estimate that had the 2015 Canadian General Election been run using a ranked/preferential ballot system, there would have been an even larger false majority. This majority would have largely come at the expense of the Conservative Party, which would have won 33 fewer seats than it did under the current system.

Designing an electoral system is not easy to begin with. Choosing one that addresses the diverse values and goals of Canadians is more difficult. Changes to Canada's electoral system are coming, and this study provides invaluable data to inform the kind of change Canadians are looking for.

Appendix

Electoral districts that would have changed if the 2015 election was run under a preferential/ranked ballot

Province	Electoral District	Party Won under SMP	Party Wins Under Ranked Ballot
Alberta	Calgary Confederation	Conservative	Liberal
Alberta	Edmonton Manning	Conservative	Liberal
British Columbia	Cariboo--Prince George	Conservative	Liberal
British Columbia	Central Okanagan--Similkameen--Nicola	Conservative	Liberal
British Columbia	Chilliwack--Hope	Conservative	Liberal
British Columbia	Langley--Aldergrove	Conservative	Liberal
British Columbia	North Okanagan--Shuswap	Conservative	Liberal
British Columbia	Richmond Centre	Conservative	Liberal
British Columbia	South Surrey--White Rock	Conservative	Liberal
British Columbia	Kamloops--Thompson--Cariboo	Conservative	NDP
British Columbia	Burnaby South	NDP	Liberal
British Columbia	Cowichan--Malahat--Langford	NDP	Liberal
British Columbia	Esquimalt--Saanich--Sooke	NDP	Liberal
British Columbia	Nanaimo--Ladysmith	NDP	Liberal
British Columbia	Port Moody--Coquitlam	NDP	Liberal
Ontario	Barrie--Springwater--Oro-Medonte	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Brantford--Brant	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Bruce--Grey--Owen Sound	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Carleton	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Chatham-Kent--Leamington	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Flamborough--Glanbrook	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Haldimand--Norfolk	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Huron--Bruce	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Kitchener--Conestoga	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Milton	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Niagara Falls	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Parry Sound--Muskoka	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Perth--Wellington	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Simcoe North	Conservative	Liberal
Ontario	Oshawa	Conservative	NDP
Ontario	Sarnia--Lambton	Conservative	NDP
Ontario	Hamilton Mountain	NDP	Liberal
Quebec	Joliette	Bloc Québécois	Liberal
Quebec	La Pointe-de-l'Île	Bloc Québécois	Liberal
Quebec	Pierre-Boucher--Les Patriotes--Verchères	Bloc Québécois	Liberal

Quebec	Terrebonne	Bloc Québécois	Liberal
Quebec	Mirabel	Bloc Québécois	NDP/NPD
Quebec	Rivière-du-Nord	Bloc Québécois	NDP/NPD
Quebec	Mégantic--L'Érable	Conservative	Liberal
Quebec	Montmagny--L'Islet--Kamouraska-- Rivière-du-Loup	Conservative	Liberal
Quebec	Beauport--Limoilou	Conservative	NDP/NPD
Quebec	Lac-Saint-Jean	Conservative	NDP/NPD
Quebec	Richmond--Arthabaska	Conservative	NDP/NPD
Quebec	Chicoutimi--Le Fjord	Liberal	NDP/NPD
Quebec	Louis-Hébert	Liberal	NDP/NPD
Quebec	Saint-Jean	Liberal	NDP/NPD
Saskatchewan	Saskatoon--Grasswood	Conservative	NDP
Saskatchewan	Saskatoon--University	Conservative	NDP
Saskatchewan	Desnethé--Missinippi--Churchill River	NDP	Liberal