

***THIRTY-SEVENTH  
GENERAL ELECTION  
2000***

***OFFICIAL  
VOTING  
RESULTS***

***Synopsis***

***PUBLISHED BY THE  
CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER  
OF CANADA***

The data in this report are available on CD-ROM, on diskettes, on paper or on the Elections Canada Web site.

For enquiries, please contact:

Enquiries Unit  
Elections Canada  
257 Slater Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0M6  
Telephone: 1 800 INFO-VOTE (1 800 463-6868)  
Fax: (613) 954-8584 or 1 888 524-1444  
TTY: 1 800 361-8935  
Web site: [www.elections.ca](http://www.elections.ca)

### **National Library of Canada Cataloguing in Publication Data**

Main entry under title:

Thirty-seventh general election 2000: official voting results: [computer file] =  
Trente-septième élection générale 2000 : résultats officiels du scrutin : [fichier  
d'ordinateur]

Text in English and French.  
ISBN 0-662-65517-6  
Catalogue No. SE1-1/2000-MRC

1. Elections-Canada-Statistics.
2. Canada. Parliament-Elections, 2000-Statistics.
- I. Elections Canada.

JL193.T74 2001                      324.971                      C2001-980055-XE

© Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, 2001

Catalogue No. SE1-1/2000-1  
ISBN 0-662-65517-6

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

PRINTED IN CANADA

# ***TABLE OF CONTENTS***

FOREWORD

NOTE TO THE READER

OVERVIEW

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

REGISTERED POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES

ELECTORS

POLLING STATIONS AND ELECTION WORKERS

POLLING RESULTS

SUMMARY TABLES OF THE OFFICIAL VOTING RESULTS

Return to the **Main Screen** and select **Summary Tables**.

LIST OF RETURNING OFFICERS

Return to the **Main Screen** and select **Summary Tables**.

POLL-BY-POLL RESULTS

Return to the **Main Screen** and select **Results**.

# ***FOREWORD***

Under section 533 of the *Canada Elections Act*, the Chief Electoral Officer is required to publish after each general election a report giving poll-by-poll results, together with any other information he considers relevant. The results of the November 27, 2000, general election are presented in the document entitled *Thirty-seventh General Election 2000: Official Voting Results*, available on CD-ROM, on diskettes, on paper or on the Elections Canada Web site. The present document provides a summary of the results.

Other documents concerning this election are also available.

- The *Thirty-seventh General Election 2000: Official Voting Results* (by province and territory) presents the poll-by-poll results for all electoral districts for a given province or territory (on CD-ROM, on diskettes, on paper or on the Elections Canada Web site).
- 
- The *Report of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada on the 37th General Election Held on November 27, 2000* describes the activities of the Chief Electoral Officer since the 36th general election, in particular the activities of the 37th general election (on paper or on the Elections Canada Web site).
- 
- A separate report, available in summer 2001, will provide information on the contributions received by and election expenses of candidates and political parties (on the Elections Canada Web site).

These reports are made available to provide precise and complete information to the public about the administration of electoral events, thereby ensuring the transparency of the Canadian electoral process.

Jean-Pierre Kingsley  
Chief Electoral Officer of Canada

## ***NOTE TO THE READER***

### **Federal Electoral Districts**

The names of the federal electoral districts are drawn from the official list prepared under the Representation Order, 1996, and reflect name changes which were adopted by Parliament since the Representation Order came into force.

### **Population**

The population figures cited in this report are provided by Statistics Canada, based on its census of 1996.

### **Electors on the Lists**

The number of electors on the voters lists for the 2000 general election means those appearing on the final lists as established under subsection 109(1) of the *Canada Elections Act*, that is, after election day. These lists include the official voters lists used at polling stations on November 27, 2000, as well as electors who registered on election day, Canadian Forces electors, incarcerated electors serving sentences of less than two years, and Canadian electors temporarily residing outside Canada.

Voter registration was conducted under the new rules for establishing the electoral lists using data from the National Register of Electors. The data in the Register were based on the final lists from the June 1997 general election. Information in the Register is updated regularly with input from federal, provincial and territorial data sources.

### **Special Voting Rules**

The Special Voting Rules make it possible for two groups to vote by special ballot. The first group consists of electors whose names appear on separate lists, including Canadian Forces electors, incarcerated electors serving sentences of less than two years, and Canadian electors temporarily residing outside Canada. The second group consists of electors whose names appear on the voters lists of the polling divisions, but who register to vote by special ballot because they cannot vote or do not wish to vote at an advance poll or on election day.

## **Polling Stations**

Ordinary polling stations are those that were established under sections 120 to 125 of the *Canada Elections Act* and were open on election day, November 27, 2000. Included are mobile polling stations established under section 125 of the Act. The latter were located in polling divisions with two or more institutions where seniors or persons with a physical disability reside, and they were open as directed by the returning officer.

Section 168 of the *Canada Elections Act* also provides for the establishment of advance polling stations. These stations are open from 12 noon to 8:00 p.m. on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 10th, 9th and 7th days before election day (November 17, 18 and 20, 2000, for this election).

## **Political Affiliation**

On the ballot, the candidate's name is followed by the name of the registered party that endorses him or her, as shown on the nomination papers. If that party was unable to comply with the legal registration requirements, the candidate is deemed to have "no affiliation" and nothing appears under his or her name. If the candidate is not endorsed by a political party, the word "independent" is listed under his or her name, unless the candidate submits a formal request in writing to the returning officer that nothing appear under his or her name.

## **Abbreviations of Political Affiliations**

<b>Action</b>	Canadian Action Party
<b>Alliance</b>	Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance
<b>B.Q.</b>	Bloc Québécois
<b>Comm.</b>	Communist Party of Canada
<b>G.P.</b>	The Green Party of Canada
<b>Ind.</b>	Independent
<b>Lib.</b>	Liberal Party of Canada
<b>M.-L.</b>	Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada
<b>M.P.</b>	Marijuana Party
<b>N.D.P.</b>	New Democratic Party
<b>N.L.P.</b>	Natural Law Party of Canada
<b>NIL</b>	No Affiliation
<b>P.C.</b>	Progressive Conservative Party of Canada

**Note:** The Christian Heritage Party of Canada did not endorse 50 confirmed candidates, and therefore did not maintain registered status under the Act. Consequently, no political affiliation was shown on the ballots under the names of the 46 candidates that the party did endorse.

## **Withdrawal of Candidates**

Under the *Canada Elections Act*, candidates had until 5:00 p.m. on November 6, 2000, to withdraw their candidacy. In this election, no candidates withdrew.

# ***OVERVIEW***

## **PRELIMINARY REMARKS**

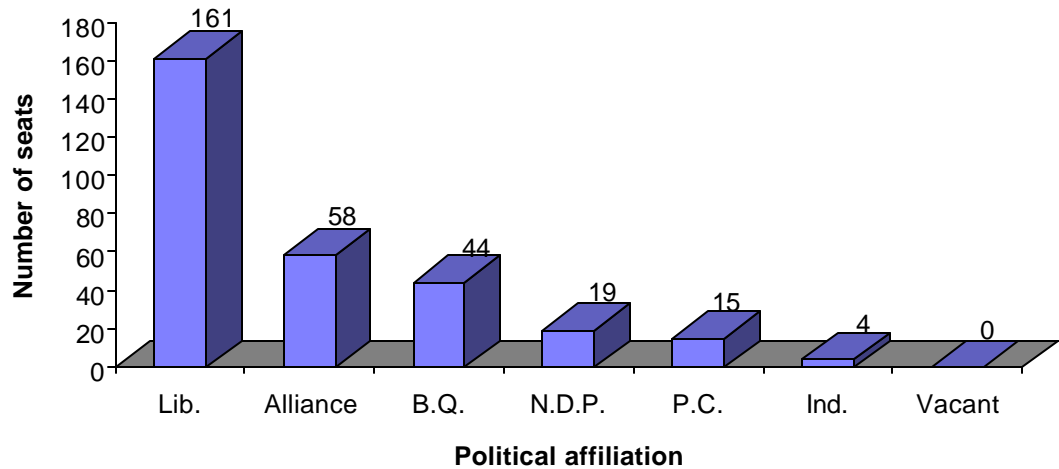
Upon the dissolution of the House of Commons by the Governor General of Canada, the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada issued the writs for Canada's 37th general election on October 22, 2000. Election day was set for November 27, 2000. The election period therefore lasted 36 days.

The end of the electoral process is marked by the completion of the return of the writ, whereby each returning officer reports to the Chief Electoral Officer the name of the candidate elected in his or her electoral district. Six clear days are required between the validation of the results and the return of the writ, to allow candidates or electors to request a recount. In the event of a recount, the return is presented as soon as the recount has been completed. The date for the return of the writs was set as December 18, 2000. All the returns were presented between December 5 and 18, 2000.

At dissolution of the House of Commons, the Liberal Party of Canada formed the government and held 161 of the 301 seats, or an absolute majority (see Figure A). The Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance formed the official opposition with 58 seats. The Bloc Québécois held 44 seats, the New Democratic Party held 19 seats and the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada held 15 seats, while 4 seats were held by independent members.



**FIGURE A**  
**Distribution of seats, by political affiliation,**  
**upon dissolution of the 36th Parliament**



### **ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

The 301 electoral districts remained unchanged since the previous election. Pursuant to the *Constitution Act* and the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, the electoral boundaries are revised after every decennial census to adjust elected representation to population changes and growth. They were revised in 1996 following the 1991 census.

## **REGISTERED POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES**

### ***Registered political parties***

Only candidates representing registered parties may have their party's name on the ballot.

To register, a political party must endorse a confirmed candidate in at least 50 electoral districts in a general election. It must also have submitted its registration application in proper form at least 60 days before the election was called. A previously registered political party automatically loses its status if it does not endorse a confirmed candidate in at least 50 electoral districts in a general election. Candidates can be nominated up to 2:00 p.m. on the 21st day before election day.

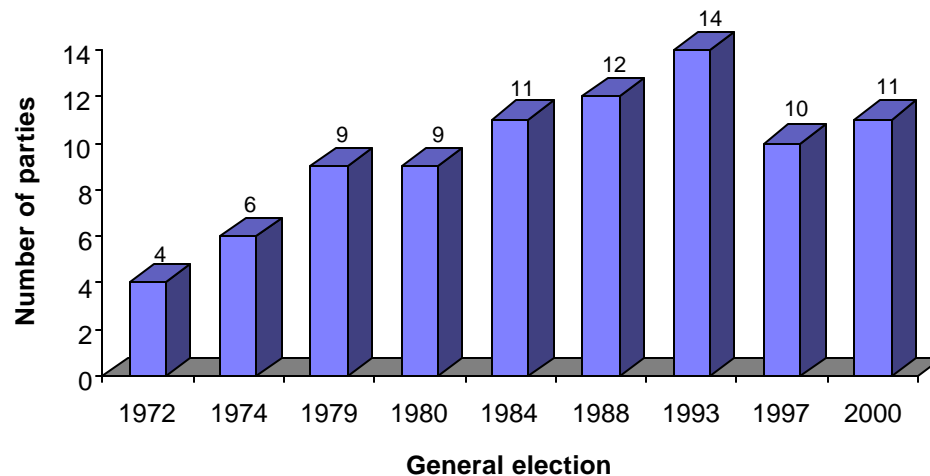
Before the 37th general election was called, ten parties were registered and the Chief Electoral Officer had received registration applications from two more. At 2:00 p.m. on November 8, 2000, when the final candidates were confirmed, 11 parties met the statutory registration requirements. Of the ten parties previously registered, nine had their registration confirmed and one lost its registration. The two parties whose application for registration had been approved were confirmed.

Table A lists the political parties registered for the 37th general election and indicates whether they were registered previously. The table also identifies a party that lost its status as a registered party because it failed to endorse a confirmed candidate in at least 50 electoral districts.

**TABLE A**  
**Registration status of political parties - 37th general election 2000**

<b>Parties retaining their status as registered parties (nine parties)</b>
Bloc Québécois
Canadian Action Party
Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance
Liberal Party of Canada
Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada
Natural Law Party of Canada
New Democratic Party
Progressive Conservative Party of Canada
The Green Party of Canada
<b>Parties acquiring registered party status (two parties)</b>
Communist Party of Canada
Marijuana Party
<b>Party that lost its status as a registered party pursuant to section 385 of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> because it did not nominate a candidate in at least 50 electoral districts or for some other reason (one party)</b>
Christian Heritage Party of Canada
<b>Number of parties registered on November 27, 2000: 11</b>

**FIGURE B**  
**Number of registered political parties in general elections,  
from 1972 to 2000**



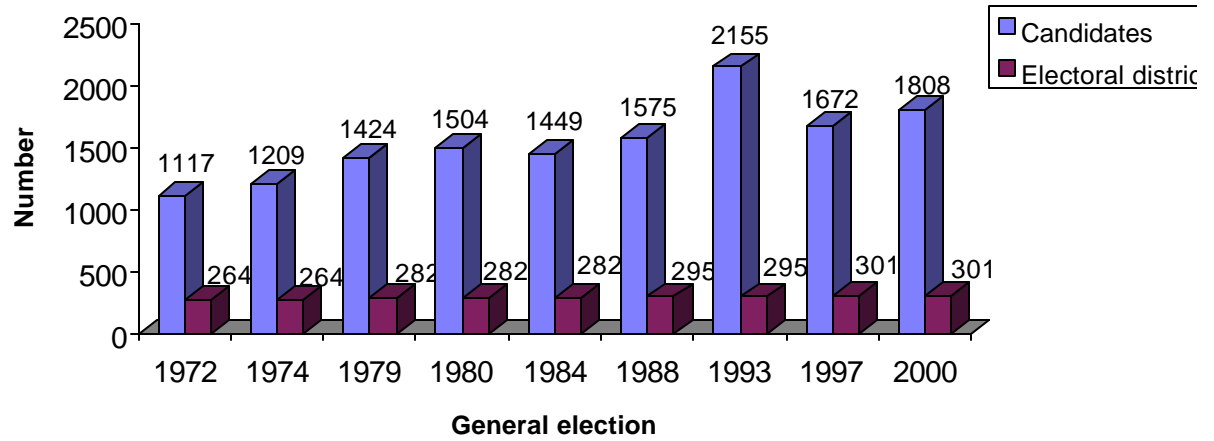
A total of 22 parties were registered between 1972 and 2000. Of those, only the Liberal Party of Canada, the New Democratic Party and the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada were registered for all the elections held during that period (see Figure B).

### ***Candidates***

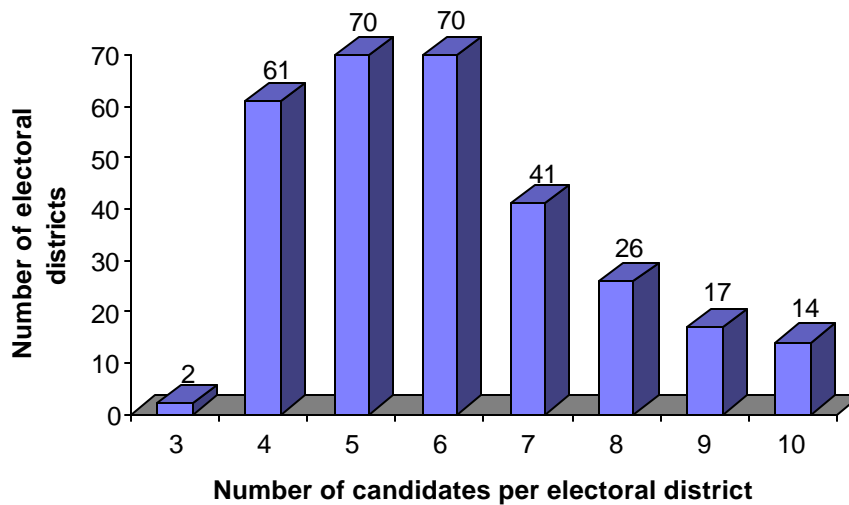
Under the *Canada Elections Act*, any person who wishes to contest a seat at a federal election must submit a nomination paper to the returning officer of the electoral district where he or she intends to run. That nomination paper may be filed at any time between the date on which the Notice of Election is published and 2:00 p.m. on closing day for nominations, in this case November 6, 2000. Candidates had until 5:00 p.m. on that day to submit personally a written declaration of withdrawal to the returning officer. There were no withdrawals. Not later than 48 hours after the nomination paper is filed, the returning officer confirms or rejects the nomination, having verified that the nomination paper is complete and that it includes the required number of signatures from electors who are entitled to vote in the electoral district. After this verification, four nominations were rejected.

In the end, there were 1 808 candidates. As Figure C shows, this was the second highest number of candidates to run in a general election since 1972. There were at least three candidates in every electoral district, and 98 electoral districts had seven or more candidates (see Figure D).

**FIGURE C**  
**Number of electoral districts and number of candidates**  
**in general elections, since 1972**



**FIGURE D**  
**Number of electoral districts,**  
**by number of candidates - 37th general election 2000**



**Total number of electoral districts: 301**  
**Total number of candidates: 1 808**

Candidates must, where applicable, indicate their affiliation with a political party on their nomination paper and must attach a letter of endorsement signed by the leader of the party or an authorized representative. Candidates not endorsed by a registered or eligible political party are considered to be "independent", unless they make a written request to the returning officer of their electoral district that no affiliation appear on the ballot.

A candidate endorsed by a party is also considered to have "no affiliation" if the party failed to meet the statutory registration requirements.

Of the 1 808 candidates in the 37th general election, 1 722 or 95.2% ran under the banner of a political party (see Table B). The Liberal Party of Canada was the only one to endorse a confirmed candidate in each of the 301 electoral districts.

The 373 women among the candidates represented 20.6% of the total, compared to 24.4% in the 1997 general election. The New Democratic Party had the highest proportion of women candidates: 23.6%.

**TABLE B**  
**Distribution of confirmed candidates, by political affiliation**  
**and sex - 37th general election 2000**

Party	Sex	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Grand total
Action	F	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	17
	M	0	0	0	0	2	32	2	2	3	12	0	0	0	53
<b>Action total:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>
Alliance	F	0	0	2	1	11	7	2	2	3	4	0	0	0	33
	M	7	4	9	9	63	96	11	12	23	30	1	1	0	266
<b>Alliance total:</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>299</b>
B.Q.	F	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
	M	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
<b>B.Q. total:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>
Comm.	F	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
	M	0	0	1	0	9	14	6	0	2	10	0	0	0	42
<b>Comm. total:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>
G.P.	F	0	0	0	0	4	8	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	21
	M	0	1	1	1	13	44	2	4	7	16	0	0	1	90
<b>G.P. total:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>111</b>
Ind.	F	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
	M	0	0	2	0	6	8	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	24
<b>Ind. total:</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>
Lib.	F	0	0	1	1	19	24	4	1	6	7	0	1	1	61
	M	7	4	10	9	56	79	10	13	20	27	1	0	0	236
<b>Lib. total:</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>301</b>
M.-L.	F	0	0	0	0	9	15	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	30
	M	0	0	3	0	17	25	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	53
<b>M.-L. total:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83</b>
M.P.	F	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	11
	M	0	0	2	1	25	21	1	0	3	8	0	0	0	62
<b>M.P. total:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>
N.D.P.	F	2	3	5	3	23	32	3	1	7	7	1	0	1	89
	M	5	1	6	7	49	71	11	13	19	27	0	1	0	210
<b>N.D.P. total:</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>299</b>
N.L.P.	F	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	25
	M	2	1	1	3	10	18	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	41
<b>N.L.P. total:</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>
NIL	F	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	11
	M	1	1	0	0	5	23	4	0	2	9	1	0	0	41
<b>NIL total:</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>
P.C.	F	0	0	1	2	13	14	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	38
	M	7	4	10	8	58	86	13	10	25	28	1	1	1	255
<b>P.C. total:</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>293</b>
Total	F	3	3	10	7	117	123	15	6	24	61	1	1	2	377
	M	29	16	45	38	370	517	62	54	109	186	4	3	2	1431
<b>Grand total:</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1808</b>

## ELECTORS

In contrast to previous general elections, this one was not preceded by a door-to-door enumeration. For the first time in the history of federal general elections, the preliminary voters lists were produced entirely from the National Register of Electors and the registers for Canadians outside Canada and Canadian Forces electors. The National Register of Electors, created in 1997, is regularly updated with data provided by various partners of Elections Canada: the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, provincial and territorial registrars of motor vehicles and vital statistics, and the electoral agencies of Quebec and British Columbia, which both maintain permanent lists. Voters lists from provincial and territorial elections are also used to update the Register where agreements are in place.

Pursuant to Part 11 of the *Canada Elections Act*, separate lists of electors were prepared for three classes of electors voting under the Special Voting Rules: incarcerated electors serving sentences of less than two years, Canadian Forces electors and Canadian electors temporarily residing outside Canada. The registration of incarcerated electors from November 14 to 16, 2000, resulted in the addition of 5 521 electors to the list of electors. The list of Canadian Forces electors was prepared by the coordinating officer based on these electors' statements of ordinary residence, in accordance with sections 195 to 198 of Part 11 of the *Canada Elections Act*. This list contained the names of 57 082 electors. Canadians temporarily residing outside Canada were able to enter their names in the International Register of Electors by completing the *Registration Form and Guide for Special Ballot* and forwarding it to Elections Canada in Ottawa not later than 6:00 p.m. on November 21, 2000. A total of 19 230 electors registered in this way.

The preliminary voters lists produced using the National Register of Electors totalled 19 395 489 electors. During the revision period, which ended on November 21, 2000, there were 2 483 800 revisions: 1 324 944 names were added, 467 207 electors changed addresses within their electoral districts, 365 170 names were deleted, and 310 821 elector registrations were modified. The additions were primarily electors who were not previously registered in the National Register of Electors. In addition, 15 658 electors added their names to the voters lists under the Special Voting Rules.

The nature of the revisions turned out to be similar from one region to another, the addition of electors being the most frequent revision activity in most provinces (see figure E).

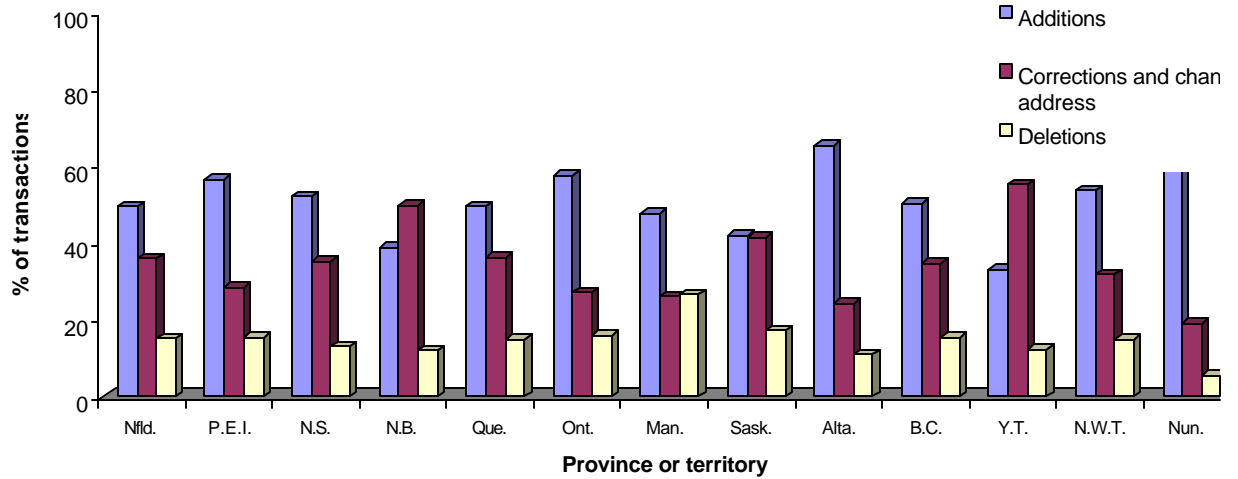
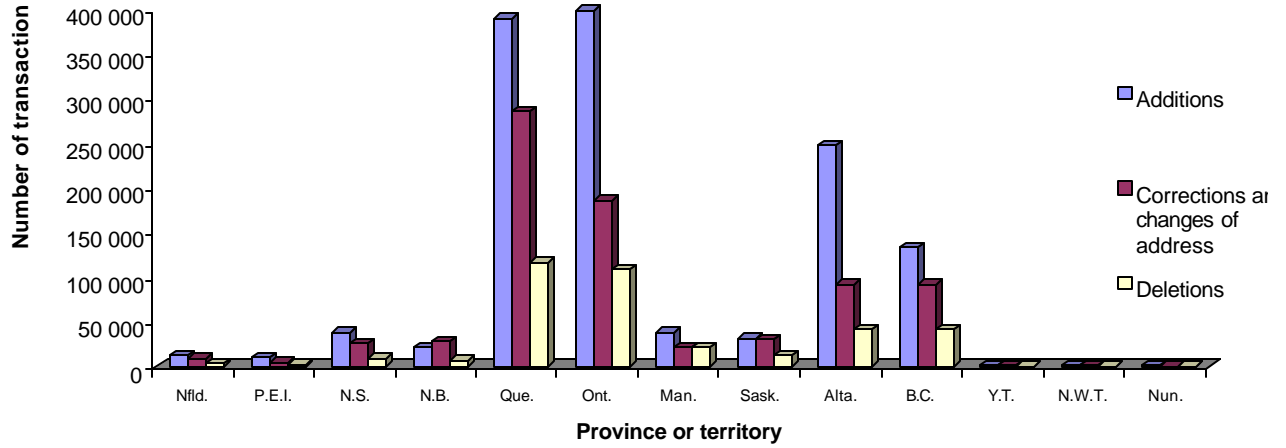
To modify the voters lists during the revision period, electors normally had to contact the office of their returning officer in person, or by mail. If the modifications were minor and the elector still lived in the same electoral district, changes could be made by phone. In all cases, the elector was required to provide proof of identity and of residence.

At the end of the revision period, there were 20 370 921 electors on the revised voters lists, that is, 975 432 or 5.03% more electors than on the preliminary lists.



On election day, 1 049 519 electors registered at the polling stations, that is, 8.8% of the total number of electors who voted on election day. This number includes electors who changed addresses within an electoral district. The total number of electors appearing on the final lists under section 109 of the *Canada Elections Act* is 21 243 473.

**FIGURE E**  
**Revisions to the voters lists, by province or territory - 37th general election 2000**



**TABLE C**  
**Number of electors registered, by source or**  
**method of registration - 37th general election 2000**

Source or Registration Method	Number of Registered Ele
<i>Registered prior to issue of writs of election:</i>	
Preliminary voters lists*	19 32
Electors in the Canadian Forces	5
International Register of Electors	
Incarcerated electors serving sentences of less than two years	
<i>Registered during election period, before election day:</i>	
Net additions during the revision period and registrations at	
advance polling stations	95
Additions to International Register of Electors	1
Registration of incarcerated electors serving sentences of less than two years	
<i>Registered on election day**</i>	87
<b>Total***</b>	<b>21 24</b>

\* Excludes electors in the Canadian Forces, incarcerated electors serving sentences of less than two years and electors in the International Register of Electors.

\*\* Includes only net additions to the official voters lists; does not include changes of address within an electoral district.

\*\*\* Refer to the Note to the Reader section for information about the final lists and electors who registered at the polls.

## POLLING STATIONS AND ELECTION WORKERS

### *Polling stations*

The *Canada Elections Act* provides that voting shall take place in one or more polling stations established in each polling division (see Table D). In all, 57 705 polling stations were established on election day (56 822 stationary polling stations, 883 mobile polling stations).

**TABLE D**  
**Distribution of polling divisions and polling stations,**  
**by province and territory - 37th general election 2000**

Province or territory	Number of polling divisions	Number of polling stations
Newfoundland	1 266	1 317
Prince Edward Island	296	308
Nova Scotia	1 989	2 081
New Brunswick	1 551	1 677
Quebec	13 831	14 528
Ontario	19 388	20 631
Manitoba	2 198	2 288
Saskatchewan	2 051	2 145
Alberta	5 105	5 411
British Columbia	6 581	7 121
Yukon Territory	74	72
Northwest Territories	88	85
Nunavut	42	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 460</b>	<b>57 705</b>

The majority of these polling stations were located in educational facilities (24.91%) and community centres (25.27%). As shown in Table E, polling stations were also established in places as varied as hospitals, fire stations and band offices within Indian reserves, to make voting as accessible as possible.

**TABLE E**  
**Premises used as polling stations on**  
**election day - 37th general election 2000**

<b>Premises</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Band Office	151	0.87 %
Elderly Hostel	2 651	15.27 %
Community Centre	4 386	25.27 %
Church Hall	1 629	9.39 %
Recreation Centre	279	1.61 %
Commercial Site	425	2.45 %
Educational	4 323	24.91 %
Fire Hall	376	2.17 %
Federal Building	8	0.05 %
Hospital	463	2.67 %
Municipality or Township Hall	775	4.47 %
Royal Canadian Legion	281	1.62 %
Post Office	8	0.05 %
Residential	1 009	5.81 %
Other	592	3.41 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 356</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Each ordinary, stationary polling station served an average of 371 electors. The polls were open for 12 hours, with voting hours varying according to time zone (see Table F).

**TABLE F**  
**Hours of voting - 37th general election 2000**

Time zone	Opening and closing hours of polling stations, local time	Closing times, Pacific time	Closing times, Eastern time
Newfoundland time	8:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Atlantic time	8:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Eastern time	9:30 a.m. – 9:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
Central time	8:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
Mountain time	7:30 a.m. – 7:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
Pacific time	7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.

Under the Act, every polling station is required to have level access. If returning officers are unable to obtain suitable premises equipped with such access, they may, with the Chief Electoral Officer's prior approval, locate a polling station in premises without level access. For the election of November 27, 2000, only 89 polling stations (0.5%) did not have level access.

The *Canada Elections Act* also provides for the establishment of mobile polling stations to collect the votes of elderly or disabled persons residing in institutions. These polling stations, set up in polling divisions containing two or more health care institutions, travel from one institution to the next and are open for the period of time established by the returning officer. From coast to coast, 883 mobile polling stations were established to serve a population of 141 260 registered electors (see Table G).

**TABLE G**  
**Number of mobile polling stations and**  
**electors served - 37th general election 2000**

Province or territory	Number of mobile polling stations	Number of electors served
Newfoundland	16	2 221
Prince Edward Island	9	925
Nova Scotia	24	4 001
New Brunswick	49	6 203
Quebec	214	32 850
Ontario	238	40 541
Manitoba	42	5 226
Saskatchewan	40	6 190
Alberta	121	23 047
British Columbia	129	19 975
Yukon Territory	1	81
Northwest Territories	0	0
Nunavut	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>141 260</b>

Returning officers are also required to locate an advance poll in each advance polling district.

A total of 3 023 advance polls were established for the 37th general election, and these polls had to be located in premises with level access.

Returning officers also had to allow electors in their electoral district to register for the special ballot by 6:00 p.m. on November 21, 2000.

***Election workers***

Some 166 000 election workers were mobilized to serve electors in the offices of the returning officers during the election period and at polling stations (see Table H).

**TABLE H**  
**Number of election workers in electoral districts -**  
**37th general election 2000**

<b>Election Workers</b>	<b>Number</b>
Returning officers	301
Assistant returning officers	301
Additional assistant returning officers	81
Automation coordinators and assistants	602
Revision supervisors	301
Special ballot coordinators	1 069
Finance clerks	301
Training officers	394
Central poll supervisors	7 121
Deputy returning officers – ordinary polls	57 705
Deputy returning officers – advance polls	3 023
Poll clerks – ordinary polls	57 705
Poll clerks – advance polls	3 023
Registration officers	12 321
Information officers	8 696
Revising agents	7 627
Data entry staff	3 981
Support staff	1 553
<b>Total</b>	<b>166 105</b>

Each electoral district has its own returning officer, whose responsibility it is to appoint the assistant returning officer, deputy returning officers, poll clerks and all the personnel needed for the smooth operation of the election - an average of some 550 people in all. The returning officer must be a qualified elector in the electoral district. All election workers are required to undertake formally to refrain from engaging in any partisan activities and to carry out their duties impartially.

The returning officer is appointed by the Governor in Council and cannot be removed from office unless there are sufficient grounds. However, the position becomes vacant if the returning officer resigns or the boundaries of the electoral district are changed as part of redistribution.

Since the general election of 1997, 72 new returning officers have been appointed (see Table I).



**TABLE I**  
**Appointments of returning officers**

	Number of returning officers appointed	Number of returning officers who resigned
1997		
June	0	1
July	0	1
August	0	1
September	3	0
October	0	0
November	0	2
December	0	0
<b>Total for 1997</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
1998		
January	1	1
February	2	2
March	1	1
April	1	0
May	1	1
June	1	3
July	2	1
August	1	2
September	0	1
October	2	4
November	1	0
December	3	1
<b>Total for 1998</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
1999		
January	1	3
February	2	1
March	1	2
April	3	0
May	1	1
June	1	0
July	1	3
August	0	1
September	3	2
October	1	2
November	2	2
December	1	0
<b>Total for 1999</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
2000		
January	1	2
February	2	6
March	1	4
April	1	4
May	5	6
June	5	6
July	9	3
August	2	1
September	8	0
October	2	1
<b>Total for 2000</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>

## **POLLING RESULTS**

### ***Voting methods***

In all, 12 997 185 electors, or 61.2% of the registered electors, exercised their right to vote.

Most, 12 019 996 or 92.5%, voted on polling day. A total of 139 412 ballots were rejected, leaving 12 857 773 valid votes.

**TABLE J**  
**Ballots cast by voting method -**  
**37th general election 2000**

<b>Voting method</b>	<b>Valid ballots cast</b>	<b>Rejected ballots</b>	<b>Total ballots cast</b>
Stationary polling stations	11 818 876	126 927	11 945 803
Mobile polling stations	71 907	2 286	74 193
Advance polling stations	775 157	6 030	781 187
Special Voting Rules – Group 1*	31 116	858	31 974
Special Voting Rules – Group 2**	160 717	3 311	164 028
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 857 773</b>	<b>139 412</b>	<b>12 997 185</b>

\* Includes Canadian electors temporarily residing outside Canada, Canadian Forces electors and incarcerated electors serving sentences of less than two years.

\*\* Includes Canadian electors residing in Canada who voted by special ballot in or outside their electoral districts.

Some electors voted at advance polling stations. Those polls were open from 12 noon until 8:00 p.m. on the 10th, 9th and 7th days before polling day - November 17, 18 and 20, 2000. A total of 781 187 ballots (of which 775 157 were valid) were cast at advance polls.

Others voted by special ballot pursuant to Part 11 of the *Canada Elections Act*. These electors fell into two groups.

Group 1 comprised Canadian electors temporarily residing outside Canada, Canadian Forces electors and incarcerated electors serving sentences of less than two years. Canadian electors residing temporarily outside Canada were responsible for forwarding their special ballots to Elections Canada in Ottawa not later than 6:00 p.m. on election day. Canadian Forces electors were able to cast their ballots between Monday, the 14th day, and Saturday, the 9th day, before election day - from November 13 to 18, 2000. They could do so on all Canadian Forces bases in Canada or abroad. Incarcerated electors serving sentences of less than two years were able to vote by special ballot at the institutions on the 10th day before election day, that is, on November 17, 2000. Of the 81 833 electors in this first group appearing on the voters list, 31 974 voted (31 116 valid ballots).

Group 2 comprised Canadian citizens residing in Canada who voted by special ballot from within or outside their electoral districts. If they voted from outside their districts, electors had to send their special ballots to Elections Canada in Ottawa not later than 6:00 p.m. on election day. If they voted from within their district, they had to submit their ballots to the office of their returning officer and could do so until the local time at which the polls closed. A total of 164 028 ballots (of which 160 717 were valid) were cast by this group.

In total, 196 001 ballots (of which 191 833 were valid) were cast by special ballot.

### *Polling results*

The Liberal Party of Canada received 40.8% of the valid votes and the largest number of seats, 172, which qualified it to form the new government. The Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance placed second, with 25.5% of the valid votes and 66 seats, and thus qualified to form the official opposition (see Table K).

Five registered parties elected members, and those five parties each obtained more than 8% of the total number of votes. Together, the other six registered parties and the 86 candidates who were not supported by a registered party obtained 2.2% of the votes. None of these candidates was elected.

Of the 301 elected candidates, 62 are women.

**TABLE K**  
**Valid votes and seats received, by political affiliation and**  
**province or territory - 37th general election 2000**

Province or territory	Alliance		B.Q.		Lib.		N.D.P.		P.C.		Other*		Valid
	Valid votes	Seats	Valid votes	Seats	Valid votes	Seats	Valid votes	Seats	Valid votes	Seats	Valid votes	Seats	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Nfld.	8 837 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	103 103 (44.9)	5 (71.4)	29 993 (13.1)	0 (0.0)	79 157 (34.5)	2 (28.6)	8 408 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	22 (1)
P.E.I.	3 719 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	35 021 (47.0)	4 (100.0)	6 714 (9.0)	0 (0.0)	28 610 (38.4)	0 (0.0)	400 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	74 (1)
N.S.	41 752 (9.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	158 870 (36.5)	4 (36.4)	104 277 (24.0)	3 (27.3)	126 557 (29.1)	4 (36.4)	3 813 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	43 (1)
N.B.	60 277 (15.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	159 803 (41.7)	6 (60.0)	44 778 (11.7)	1 (10.0)	116 980 (30.5)	3 (30.0)	1 174 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	38 (1)
Que.	212 874 (6.2)	0 (0.0)	1 377 727 (39.9)	38 (50.7)	1 529 642 (44.2)	36 (48.0)	63 611 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	192 153 (5.6)	1 (1.3)	80 891 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	34 (1)
Ont.	1 051 209 (23.6)	2 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 292 075 (51.5)	100 (97.1)	368 709 (8.3)	1 (1.0)	642 438 (14.4)	0 (0.0)	98 174 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	44 (1)
Man.	148 293 (30.4)	4 (28.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	158 713 (32.5)	5 (35.7)	101 741 (20.9)	4 (28.6)	70 635 (14.5)	1 (7.1)	8 450 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	48 (1)
Sask.	207 004 (47.7)	10 (71.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	89 697 (20.7)	2 (14.3)	113 626 (26.2)	2 (14.3)	20 855 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	2 515 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	43 (1)
Alta.	739 514 (58.9)	23 (88.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	263 008 (20.9)	2 (7.7)	68 363 (5.4)	0 (0.0)	169 093 (13.5)	1 (3.8)	16 021 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	12 (1)
B.C.	797 518 (49.4)	27 (79.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	446 624 (27.7)	5 (14.7)	182 993 (11.3)	2 (5.9)	117 614 (7.3)	0 (0.0)	69 972 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	16 (1)
Y.T.	3 659 (27.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 293 (32.5)	1 (100.0)	4 223 (31.9)	0 (0.0)	991 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	53 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	13 (1)
N.W.T.	2 273 (17.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 855 (45.6)	1 (100.0)	3 430 (26.7)	0 (0.0)	1 282 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	12 (1)
Nun.	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 327 (69.0)	1 (100.0)	1 410 (18.3)	0 (0.0)	633 (8.2)	0 (0.0)	349 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	7 (1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 276 929 (25.5)</b>	<b>66 (21.9)</b>	<b>1 377 727 (10.7)</b>	<b>38 (12.6)</b>	<b>5 252 031 (40.8)</b>	<b>172 (57.1)</b>	<b>1 093 868 (8.5)</b>	<b>13 (4.3)</b>	<b>1 566 998 (12.2)</b>	<b>12 (4.0)</b>	<b>290 220 (2.2)</b>	<b>0 (0.0)</b>	<b>128 (1)</b>

Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

\*For more details, see summary tables 8 and 9.

## ***Recounts***

Eight recounts were requested following the validation of the results by the returning officers: in the electoral districts of Champlain (Quebec), Laval Centre (Quebec), Leeds--Grenville (Ontario), Matapédia--Matane (Quebec), Saskatoon--Rosetown--Biggar (Saskatchewan), Palliser (Saskatchewan), Regina--Lumsden--Lake Centre (Saskatchewan) and Regina--Qu'Appelle (Saskatchewan). The first two cases were automatic recounts as provided under section 300 of the *Canada Elections Act*, because the difference between the two candidates with the largest number of votes was less than one one-thousandth of the total number of ballots cast. In the last three cases, the candidates who asked for a judicial recount of the votes withdrew their requests before the recounts could be completed. In all cases, the placement of the candidates remained the same.