Office of the
Chief Electoral Officer
of Canada

Report on the 2024 By-elections



Elections Canada

For enquiries, please contact:

Public Enquiries Unit
Elections Canada
30 Victoria Street
Gatineau, Quebec
K1A 0M6
Tel.: 1-800-463-6868
Fax: 1-888-524-1444 (toll-free)
TTY: 1-800-361-8935
elections.ca

ElectionsCanE

@ElectionsCan_E

ElectionsCanadaE

Elections Canada

electionscan_e

ISBN 978-0-660-76371-2

Cat. No.: SE1-2/2024E-PDF

© Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, 2025

All rights reserved

CANADA

September 17, 2025

The Honourable Francis Scarpaleggia, M.P.
Speaker of the House of Commons
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am pleased to provide my report on the by-elections held in 2024 in the following federal electoral districts:

- On March 4, 2024: Durham (Ontario)
- On June 24, 2024: Toronto–St. Paul's (Ontario)
- On September 16, 2024: LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Québec) and Elmwood–Transcona (Manitoba)
- December 16, 2024: Cloverdale–Langley City (British Columbia)

I have prepared the report in accordance with subsection 534(2) of the *Canada Elections Act*, S.C. 2000, c. 9. Under section 536 of the Act, the Speaker shall submit this report to the House of Commons without delay. The report is referred to the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs.

The report includes a summary of the official voting results and other information on the by-elections.

For more information, please see the Elections Canada website at elections.ca.

Yours sincerely,

Stéphane Perrault
Chief Electoral Officer

Table of Contents

Foreword 1

1. Launching the By-elections 2

Issue of the writs 2

Opening an Elections Canada office; hiring and training election workers 2

Working with political entities 3

Candidates and registered political parties 3

Election expenses limits 4

2. Information Campaign for Electors 6

Objectives of the campaign 6

Multimedia campaign 6

Social media 6

Website 6

Enquiries from electors 7

Direct mail 8

Community relations and outreach 9

Media relations 9

3. Voter Registration Services 10

National Register of Electors 10

Coverage, currency and accuracy of the Register 10

Revision period 11

4. Voting Services 12

Polling places 12

Voting 13

Long ballot 13

Pilot projects 14

Voting at assigned advance and election day polling places 16

Voting by special ballot (by mail or at a local Elections Canada office) 16

Voter turnout 18

5. Security, Compliance and Enforcement 19

Elections Canada's role in electoral security 19

Role of the Commissioner of Canada Elections 19

6. Concluding the By-elections 20

Election results 20

Validation of results and return of writs 20

Complaints 21

Reporting obligations after election day 21

Cost of the by-elections 22

Compliance with procedures 23

Surveys....23

Appendix 24

Registered political parties during the 2024 by-elections....24

Table 1 – Type and number of positions filled, by electoral district....25

Table 2 – Confirmed candidates, by electoral district 27

Table 3 – Valid votes obtained, by candidate 35

Table 4 – Adaptations made pursuant to subsection 17(1) of the *Canada Elections Act* 44

Table 5 – Instructions Issued Pursuant to Subsection 178(2) of the *Canada Elections Act* and Section 179 of the *Special Voting Rules as Adapted for the Purposes of a By-election* 47

Endnotes 49

Foreword

Under the *Canada Elections Act*,[i] if one or more by-elections are held in a year, the Chief Electoral Officer must produce a report that sets out "any matter or event that has arisen or occurred in connection with the administration of the Chief Electoral Officer's office since the last report and that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons."


Stéphane Perrault
Chief Electoral Officer of Canada

This report therefore presents key information on the five by-elections held in 2024 in the electoral districts of Durham (Ontario), Toronto–St. Paul's (Ontario), Elmwood–Transcona (Manitoba), LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Quebec) and Cloverdale–Langley City (British Columbia).

In keeping with the goal of continuously improving services for electors, Elections Canada actively piloted several initiatives aimed at enhancing electoral processes and improving electors' experience. These initiatives included the use of electronic lists of electors and a flexible voting model that allowed electors to cast their ballots at any desk, thereby improving services and reducing waiting times. Additionally, the agency tested accessible, large-print candidate lists and a tool allowing real-time tracking of poll openings, both of which were designed to promote a more inclusive and efficient voting environment. Piloting these initiatives is a crucial step toward modernizing our electoral system, while ensuring inclusivity and accessibility for all Canadians.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation to the election workers, returning officers, field liaison officers and the staff at Elections Canada headquarters. Their efforts ensured that Canadians had the opportunity to exercise their democratic rights to vote and run for office in these five by-elections.

Stéphane Perrault
Chief Electoral Officer of Canada

1. Launching the By-elections

Issue of the writs

Issue of the writs			
By-election date	**Electoral district**	**Reason for vacancy**	**Writ issue date**
March 4, 2024 (36-day election period)	Durham (Ont.)	Resigned as Member of Parliament (Honourable Erin O'Toole, Conservative Party of Canada)	January 28, 2024
June 24, 2024 (36-day election period)	Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Resigned as Member of Parliament (Honourable Carolyn Bennett, Liberal Party of Canada)	May 19. 2024
September 16, 2024 (50-day election period)	LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Resigned as Member of Parliament (Honourable David Lametti, Liberal Party of Canada)	July 28, 2024
	Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	Resigned as Member of Parliament (Honourable Daniel Blaikie, New Democratic Party)	July 28, 2024
December 16, 2024 (36-day elections period)	Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	Resigned as Member of Parliament (Honourable John Aldag, Liberal Party of Canada)	November 10, 2024

Opening an Elections Canada office; hiring and training election workers

Under the *Canada Elections Act*,[ii] returning officers must open local Elections Canada offices without delay after the writs are issued. The Chief Electoral Officer mandated all returning officers to prepare for the by-elections by researching suitable and accessible office space and polling sites and by identifying potential printing services as well as furniture and equipment suppliers.

The average number of election workers hired for the 2024 by-elections was 751, compared to 688 for the same electoral districts during the 44th general election, which was held during the pandemic.

In the Appendix, Table 1 lists the type and number of positions filled for the 2024 by-elections.

As with previous by-elections, Elections Canada continued to provide a wide range of training materials to election workers, including video presentations and manuals, which were supplemented by online resources.

Furthermore, election workers using the electronic lists of electors[1] and the Poll Opening Administration tool also received specialized training to ensure that they were well prepared to effectively manage these processes and technologies. As voter information cards (VICs) were not delivered in Cloverdale–Langley City due to a labour disruption at Canada Post, Elections Canada provided additional training to election workers and administrators to facilitate the administration of the new transfer certificate, which was created by making the necessary adaptations to the *Canada Elections Act*.[2]

Working with political entities

Candidates and registered political parties

At the start of the by-election period, there were:

- 17 political parties that could support candidates in Durham (16 registered parties and one eligible party);
- 17 political parties that could support candidates in Toronto–St. Paul's (17 registered parties);
- 18 political parties that could support candidates in Elmwood–Transcona (17 registered parties and one eligible party);
- 18 political parties that could support candidates in LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (17 registered parties and one eligible party); and
- 18 political parties that could support candidates in Cloverdale–Langley City (18 registered parties).

As stipulated in the *Canada Elections Act*,[iii] prospective candidates had to file their nomination papers or online nomination form by 2:00 p.m. on the 21st day before election day. For the 2024 by-elections:

- Seven candidates submitted their forms in person, and two candidates submitted their form online in Durham;
- Seven candidates submitted their forms in person, and 77 candidates submitted their form online in Toronto–St. Paul's;
- All six candidates submitted their forms in person in Elmwood–Transcona;
- 16 candidates submitted their forms in person, and 75 candidates submitted their form online in LaSalle–Émard–Verdun; and
- All six candidates submitted their forms in person in Cloverdale–Langley City.

[1] In Durham and Cloverdale–Langley City.

[2] The delivery of VICs in Cloverdale–Langley City was affected by the Canada Post labour disruption, which disrupted postal services. In response, the Chief Electoral Officer adapted the *Canada Elections Act* by issuing transfer certificates that allowed electors to vote at a polling place other than the one they had been assigned to on polling day.

Number of candidates				
Electoral district	**Candidate(s) affiliated with a political party**	**Independent candidate(s)**	**Unaffiliated candidate(s)**	**Total number of candidates**
Durham (Ont.)	8	1	0	9
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	9	73	2	84
Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	6	0	0	6
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	11	76	4	91
Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	6	0	0	6

In the 2024 by-elections, one prospective candidate in Toronto–St. Paul's had their nomination papers refused as they were deemed ineligible[iv] according to criteria outlined in the *Canada Elections Act*.[v]

Soon after the close of nominations, the returning officers met with the confirmed candidates and their representatives to discuss their obligations and responsibilities under the *Canada Elections Act*.

In the Appendix, Table 2 lists the confirmed candidates in each by-election and their party affiliation at the close of nominations. The average number of candidates per by-election held since 2016 is 14, rounded to the closest whole number. When excluding the four electoral districts with candidate totals that are far outside the norm,[3] the average number of candidates per by-election held since 2016 is 7.

Election expenses limits

Final election expenses limits are based on the number of names on the preliminary lists of electors or on the revised lists of electors, whichever is greater, and are established in accordance with the *Canada Elections Act*. The tables below show the election expenses limits for candidates and political parties.

Candidate expenses limits		
By-election date	**Electoral district**	**Expenses limit**
March 4, 2024	Durham (Ont.)	$154,543.29
June 24, 2024	Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	$131,046.31
September 16, 2024	Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	$123,172.98
	LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	$126,490.05
December 16, 2024	Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	$137,814.90

[3] The December 2022 by-election in Mississauga–Lakeshore had 40 confirmed candidates, the June 2023 by-election in Winnipeg South Centre had 48 confirmed candidates, the June 2024 by-election in Toronto–St. Paul's had 84 confirmed candidates and the September 2024 by-election in LaSalle–Émard–Verdun had 91 confirmed candidates.

Registered political party expenses limits		
By-election date	**Registered political party**	**Expenses limit**
March 4, 2024	Centrist Party of Canada	$141,406.13
	Conservative Party of Canada	$141,406.13
	Green Party of Canada	$141,406.13
	Liberal Party of Canada	$141,406.13
	New Democratic Party	$141,406.13
	Parti Rhinocéros Party	$141,406.13
	People's Party of Canada	$141,406.13
	United Party of Canada	$141,406.13
June 24, 2024	Centrist Party of Canada	$107,161.75
	Conservative Party of Canada	$107,161.75
	Green Party of Canada	$107,161.75
	Liberal Party of Canada	$107,161.75
	Marijuana Party	$107,161.75
	Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada	$107,161.75
	New Democratic Party	$107,161.75
	Parti Rhinocéros Party	$107,161.75
September 16, 2024	Bloc Québécois	$99,866.43
	Canadian Future Party	$190,801.02
	Christian Heritage Party of Canada	$99,866.43
	Conservative Party of Canada	$190,801.02
	Green Party of Canada	$190,801.02
	Liberal Party of Canada	$190,801.02
	Marijuana Party	$99,866.43
	Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada	$99,866.43
	New Democratic Party	$190,801.02
	Parti Rhinocéros Party	$99,866.43
	People's Party of Canada	$190,801.02
December 16, 2024	Conservative Party of Canada	$116,273.31
	Green Party of Canada	$116,273.31
	Liberal Party of Canada	$116,273.31
	Libertarian Party of Canada	$116,273.31
	New Democratic Party	$116,273.31
	People's Party of Canada	$116,273.31

2. Information Campaign for Electors

Objectives of the campaign

During the by-elections, Elections Canada ran a voter information campaign designed to provide electors with all the information they needed on where, when and the ways to register and vote. The multimedia campaign included paid advertisements in radio, print and digital formats; organic and paid social media; information on elections.ca; a public enquiries unit; direct mail; outreach to specific groups of electors; and media relations.

Multimedia campaign

The multimedia campaign included advertisements on radio stations, in daily and weekly print publications, and through out-of-home elements such as digital billboards, bus shelters and residential screens. The Voter Information Campaign was also highly visible on several digital platforms, including social media (e.g. Instagram, Facebook, X,[4] YouTube, Google) and multiple websites.

The campaign had four phases, each with a distinct focus: registration, voter information card (VIC) awareness, early voting options and election day. It also positioned Elections Canada as the official source of information on registering and voting and directed electors to elections.ca and to the agency's toll-free number for additional information.

Social media

Elections Canada used social media to share information and digital products about where, when and the ways to register and vote. Through Facebook, X, Instagram and LinkedIn, the agency received 1,121 messages related to the Durham by-election, 2,201 messages related to the Toronto–St. Paul's by-election, 1,560 messages related to the Elmwood–Transcona and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun by-elections and 615 messages related to the Cloverdale–Langley City by-election. Popular topics included VICs, finding polling places, advertising or campaigning on election day[5] and the length of the long ballot.[6]

Of these messages, Elections Canada's corporate social media accounts responded to 170 enquiries related to the Durham by-election, 193 enquiries related to the Toronto–St. Paul's by-election, 92 enquiries related to the Elmwood–Transcona and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun by-elections and 38 enquiries related to the Cloverdale–Langley City by-election.

Website

As in past elections, the Elections Canada website prominently featured a by-election section that explained the various ways to vote, offering two online services to help electors find the information they needed to be ready to vote, and providing other details about voting.

[4] Formerly known as Twitter.

[5] The *Canada Elections Act* prohibits the transmission of election advertising to the public in an electoral district on election day before the close of all polling stations in the electoral district.

[6] In the electoral districts of Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.) and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.).

Registration products[7] with a QR code bringing electors to the Online Voter Registration Service were also distributed in new residential neighbourhoods and high-mobility buildings. Electors could use the Online Voter Registration Service to register or check that their information was correct.

As usual, electors could enter their postal code into the Voter Information Service to learn who the candidates for their electoral district were, where and when they could vote, and the accessibility features of their polling place. The Voter Information Service also offered a "search by address" page to help electors find their polling place. The website also provided information about voter eligibility, accessibility, polling place locations and identification requirements for voting.

During the 2024 by-election periods:

- There were 333,719 visits to the website during the Durham by-election. The by-election section received 49,504 visits.
- There were 707,769 visits to the website during the Toronto–St. Paul's by-election. The by-election section received 96,352 visits.
- There were 1,171,821 visits to the website during the Elmwood–Transcona and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun by-elections. The by-election section received 222,512 visits.
- There were 514,679 visits to the website during the Cloverdale–Langley City by-election. The by-election section received 102,897 visits.

Live election results were published on the website as ballots were counted. On election night, for Durham there were approximately 17,600 visits to the Election Night Results application and 14,600 visits the next day. For Toronto–St. Paul's, there were approximately 344,000 visits to the Election Night Results application on election night and 709,200 visits the next day. For Elmwood–Transcona and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun, there were approximately 591,500 visits to the Election Night Results application on election night and 489,600 visits the next day. For Cloverdale–Langley City, there were approximately 19,800 visits to the Election Night Results application on election night and 58,600 visits the next day.

Enquiries from electors

Elections Canada's Public Enquiries Unit responds to calls and emails from electors on a variety of topics, such as registration, polling place location, VICs and voting procedures. Across all five by-elections, agents in the Public Enquiries Unit at Elections Canada headquarters responded to over 1,833 enquiries and local Elections Canada offices in the electoral districts handled over 19,944 enquiries.

The most common topics were related to VICs not being received, voting by mail, how to register to vote and how to find a polling place.

[7] Posters and doorhangers.

Direct mail

With the exception of Cloverdale–Langley City,[8] Elections Canada mailed out VICs to electors whose names appeared on the preliminary lists of electors in each electoral district. The VIC tells electors when and where they can vote at advance polls and on election day, describes other voting options, gives them basic information on the accessibility of their polling place, and points them to the Elections Canada website for more detailed information on accessibility.

In light of the absence of VICs in Cloverdale–Langley City, the Chief Electoral Officer adapted the *Canada Elections Act*[vi] by issuing transfer certificates; these would allow electors to vote at a polling place other than the one they had been assigned to. As a result, 274 transfer certificates were issued to electors. To further mitigate the impact of the lack of VICs, new procedures were established at the entrance to polling places. Electors were given two options: either scan a QR code, provided on a poster, to locate their assigned polling place on the Elections Canada website or approach the screening desk, where a poll worker would assist in verifying their status on the list of electors.

For the Toronto–St. Paul's by-election, Elections Canada was informed on June 4, 2024, about the loss of an election day polling place. After a meeting was held with the landlord, it was determined that using that location was not feasible, and an alternative location was arranged. As a result, 4,596 replacement VICs were sent out on June 7, 2024, to inform electors of the new polling place. However, some of these replacement VICs contained an incorrect address for the updated polling place. To rectify this error, an additional 2,222 replacement VICs were dispatched on June 12, 2024, two days before advance polls.

Ahead of each by-election, Elections Canada took steps to ensure that electors had all the information they needed to vote. In addition to sending out VICs, the agency distributed a guide to the federal by-election to all households in Durham, Toronto–St. Paul's, Elmwood–Transcona and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun. The guide provided information on voter eligibility, registration, the ways to vote, identification requirements (including information about the accepted pieces of identification), the accessibility of polling places, and the voting assistance tools and services available on election day. It also encouraged electors to contact Elections Canada if they had not received a VIC.

Number of VICs and guides sent

Electoral district	Number of VICs sent	Number of guides sent
Durham (Ont.)	115,887	54,522
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	90,229	55,611
Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	70,931	42,137
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	76,214	55,910
Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	0[1]	0[1]

Table Note 1: The delivery of VICs and guides in Cloverdale–Langley City was affected by the Canada Post labour disruption,[9] which disrupted postal services.

[8] VICs were not distributed for the Cloverdale–Langley City by-election due to the Canada Post labour disruption, which disrupted postal services.

[9] The Canadian Union of Postal Workers commenced a nationwide strike from November 15, 2024, to December 17, 2024, resulting in a shutdown of Canada Post Corporation operations.

Community relations and outreach

As part of Elections Canada's outreach efforts to groups that often face barriers to voting, returning officers were asked to determine whether a community relations officer should be appointed based on the demographics and needs in their electoral district.

Each electoral district had at least one[10] community relations officer to help raise awareness and provide information about when, where and how to register and vote and liaise with organizations and facilities serving students, seniors, homeless electors, Indigenous electors and ethnocultural electors.

Media relations

Elections Canada's Media Relations team handled nine media requests related to the Durham by-election, 53 media requests related to the Toronto–St. Paul's by-election, 93 media requests related to the Elmwood–Transcona and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun by-elections and nine media requests related to the Cloverdale–Langley City by-election. Most enquiries focused on election results and, in Toronto–St. Paul's and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun, the number of candidates and the impacts of using a long ballot.

The agency issued 13 news releases related to the Durham by-election, 14 news releases related to the Toronto–St. Paul's by-election, 14 news releases for the Elmwood–Transcona and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun by-elections and 12 news releases[11] related to the Cloverdale–Langley City by-election. News releases are an important component of Elections Canada's efforts to reach out to and inform the public through traditional media.

[10] There were two community relations officers in Durham, two in Toronto–St. Paul's, four in Elmwood–Transcona, seven in LaSalle–Émard–Verdun and two in Cloverdale—Langley City.

[11] The standard "Elections Canada has Started Mailing Voter Information Cards" and "Guides to the By-election are in the Mail" news releases were replaced by a single news release, announcing that these products would not be available due to the labour disruption at Canada Post.

3. Voter Registration Services

National Register of Electors

Elections Canada maintains the National Register of Electors, a database of Canadians who are 18 years or older. The Register is regularly updated between and during elections, using administrative data received through agreements with federal, provincial and territorial agencies. Specifically, agreements are held with the Canada Revenue Agency; Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada; the Canadian Armed Forces; most provincial and territorial agencies responsible for driver licensing and vital statistics; and provincial and territorial electoral management bodies.

When an election is called, the agency uses data from the Register to produce the preliminary lists of electors, which are provided to returning officers and, upon request, to registered and eligible political parties and local confirmed candidates, as required by the *Canada Elections Act*.[vii] The preliminary lists are also used to produce the VICs and as a basis for the revised lists of electors used at advance polls and the official lists of electors used on election day.

Coverage, currency and accuracy of the Register

The quality of the information held in the Register is key to ensuring that all electors receive a VIC at their current address. It is also important to political parties and candidates wanting to engage with electors. Quality is a function of three factors: coverage, currency and accuracy.

Coverage is the proportion of eligible electors who are registered to vote. Historically, national coverage has varied between 91% and 98%.

Currency is the proportion of eligible electors who are registered at their current address. Historically, the national currency has varied between 82% and 92%.

Accuracy is the proportion of registered electors who are listed at their current address. These electors are correctly registered and can vote without taking extra steps. Accuracy is calculated by dividing the currency estimates by the coverage estimates. Historically, national accuracy has varied between 88% and 94%.

Coverage, currency and accuracy of the preliminary lists of electors for the 2024 by-elections

Electoral district	Coverage	Currency	Accuracy
Durham (Ont.)	95.5%	90.1%	94.3%
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	90.3%	78.1%	86.5%
Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	92.3%	84.5%	91.5%
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	99.0%	87.8%	88.6%
Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	90.9%	84.2%	92.6%

Many factors may affect the quality of the lists, including demographic changes and the timely availability of data. The occurrence of these factors varies by region. However, revision activities carried out by returning officers and through online registration in the weeks before election day aim to improve the quality of the lists.

Revision period

- The revision period for the Durham by-election began on January 29, 2024, and ended at 6:00 p.m. on February 27, 2024.
- The revision period for the Toronto–St. Paul's by-election began on May 19, 2024, and ended at 6:00 p.m. on June 18, 2024.
- The revision period for the Elmwood–Transcona and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun by-elections began on July 29, 2024, and ended at 6:00 p.m. on September 10, 2024.
- The revision period for the Cloverdale–Langley City by-election began on November 11, 2024, and ended at 6:00 p.m. on December 10, 2024.

In accordance with the *Canada Elections Act*,[viii] no elector was entitled to vote in the by-elections unless their place of ordinary residence was located in the electoral district from the start of the revision period until election day.

The table below details the number of electors on the preliminary lists of electors and the changes made to the lists during the revision periods for the 2024 by-elections.

Voter registration statistics

Electoral district	Electors on preliminary lists (incl. Special Voting Rules)	Electors added[1]	Inter-electoral district address changes[2]	Moves within electoral district[3]	Other corrections[4]	Electors removed[5]	Special Voting Rules Group 1 updates[6]	Electors on final lists[7]
Durham (Ont.)	115,660	703	187	205	374	42	0	116,508
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	84,442	746	655	174	609	129	11	85,725
Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	78,904	341	726	395	680	714	10	79,268
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	71,567	421	439	319	298	181	7	72,254
Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	91,338	643	374	138	141	51	1	92,306

Table Note 1: Electors who did not appear on any lists of electors at the beginning of the by-election and were added during the by-election.

Table Note 2: Electors who were listed in a different electoral district but relocated to the electoral district during the by-election.

Table Note 3: Electors who appeared on the lists of electors for each electoral district at the beginning of the by-election and changed their address during the by-election period because of a move to another polling division in the same electoral district. These figures also include administrative changes that the returning officer made to elector records during the by-election.

Table Note 4: Electors who appeared on a list of electors and requested a correction to an error in their name or mailing address during the by-election period.

Table Note 5: Electors who appeared on a list of electors but were removed for one of the following reasons: the elector is deceased, the elector requested to be removed, the elector was no longer resident at that address or was not qualified to be on the list (for example, less than 18 years old or a non-citizen). Figures also reflect elector records removed because of a move to another electoral district during the by-election period and duplicate records removed during the by-election period, including during the preparation of the final lists of electors.

Table Note 6: This row indicates a change in the number of Group 1 electors registered under the Special Voting Rules (Canadian electors residing outside Canada, electors temporarily outside their riding, Canadian Forces electors and incarcerated electors) during the by-election period.

Table Note 7: The total number of electors on the final lists is the sum of electors on the preliminary lists of electors, electors added, electors with inter-electoral district address changes and updates to Special Voting Rules, Group 1, minus removed records

.

4. Voting Services

Electors can vote at their assigned polling places on advance polling days, at their assigned polling place on election day or by special ballot, either at an Elections Canada office or by mail. Other voting methods are also available, such as those for residents of long-term care facilities and seniors' residences and those for incarcerated electors.



Polling places

For the Durham by-election, the returning officer established 28 polling stations at six polling places for the advance polls and 190 polling stations at 40 polling places on election day. For the Toronto–St. Paul's by-election, the returning officer established 15 polling stations at five polling places for the advance polls and 172 polling stations at 52 polling places on election day. For the Elmwood–Transcona by-election, the returning officer established 12 polling stations at six polling places for the advance polls and 173 polling stations at 32 polling places on election day. For the LaSalle–Émard–Verdun by-election, the returning officer established 18 polling stations at seven polling places for the advance polls and 162 polling stations at 26 polling places on election day. For the Cloverdale–Langley City by-election, the returning officer established four polling stations at four polling places for the advance polls and 99 polling stations at 29 polling places on election day.

In the 2024 by-elections, 100%[12] of the polling places used met all 15 of the mandatory accessibility criteria.

Number of mobile polling stations used in each electoral district:

- Five polling stations in Durham at 11 establishments;
- Three polling stations in Toronto–St. Paul's at seven establishments;
- Four polling stations in Elmwood–Transcona at nine establishments;

[12] One polling place in the LaSalle–Émard–Verdun by-election was incorrectly identified as inaccessible due to a data entry error. Although Elections Canada confirmed during the event that the location was accessible, the database was not updated. As a result, electors received inaccurate information regarding the site's accessibility.

- Five polling stations in LaSalle–Émard–Verdun at 10 establishments; and
- Five polling stations in Cloverdale–Langley City at 10 establishments.

Polling stations and polling places					
Electoral district	**Election day polling stations**	**Election day polling places**	**Advance polling stations**	**Advance polling places**	**Mobile polling stations**
Durham (Ont.)	190	40	28	6	5
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	172	52	15	5	3
Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	173	32	12	6	4
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	162	26	18	7	5
Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	99	29	4[1]	4	5

Table Note 1: 16 polling divisions were reduced to 4 polling stations by using the electronic lists of electors.

Voting

Long ballot

In the 2024 by-elections, modified ballots were used in Toronto–St. Paul's and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun to accommodate the large number of candidates participating in the electoral process: 84 in Toronto–St. Paul's and 91 in LaSalle–Émard–Verdun.

To ensure that electors could participate effectively despite the challenges posed by long ballots, Elections Canada provided comprehensive training to election workers to prepare them to assist electors. Furthermore, Elections Canada distributed clear instructional materials at polling places, detailing the proper methods for marking and submitting a long ballot.

Despite these efforts, the rejection rates in the 2024 by-elections were notably higher in both Toronto–St. Paul's and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun when compared with previous long-ballot by-elections, such as those in Mississauga–Lakeshore in 2022 and Calgary Heritage in 2023, both of which recorded a rejection rate of 0.50%. In contrast, the rejection rates for the 2024 by-elections were as follows: 0.39% in Durham, 0.96% in Toronto–St. Paul's,[13] 0.37% in Elmwood–Transcona, 2.23% in LaSalle–Émard–Verdun[14] and 0.18% in Cloverdale–Langley City.

[13] Toronto–St. Paul's showed a much-higher-than-average number of rejected ballots. This led Elections Canada to do a quality-control review of that count. The review indicated that one of the election officers conducting the count had not properly applied the law and the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer. This error did not affect the result of the election in this electoral district, and the review did not suggest that any partisanship or favouritism had motivated it.

[14] The rejection rate for this by-election was 2.23%, higher than the previous rates of 1.97% in the 44th general election and 1.57% in the 43rd general election. The primary difference between this by-election and the previous two elections in the district was the introduction of the long ballot. The consistent increase in rejection rates since the 43rd general election indicates that other factors may be contributing, although a conclusive analysis has yet to be completed.

Moreover, the increased complexity associated with long ballots contributed to significantly longer counting times and elevated workloads for election workers. The larger size of the ballots resulted in ballot boxes filling more quickly than usual,[15] requiring the use of significantly more boxes for effective collection and processing. This situation was further complicated by the challenges associated with unfolding and stacking the ballots: their dimensions demanded additional time and space. Additionally, the process of inputting the results became more time-consuming because election workers were required to indicate a "zero" in the system for all candidates who did not receive any votes.

During consultations with the Advisory Group for Disability Issues, the following accessibility concerns were raised regarding long ballots:

- The presence of numerous candidates on a ballot could be visually overwhelming and confusing, particularly for visually impaired and blind electors or those with dyslexia or cognitive challenges.
- Electors whose first language is not English or French may face difficulties understanding the unique instructions associated with long ballots.
- The large size of the ballots could complicate handling and marking, especially for individuals with dexterity or mobility issues. Some electors may struggle to unfold, refold and submit long ballots, while those in wheelchairs may find it challenging to reach the middle of the ballot without risking damage.
- Some electors with disabilities may need to seek assistance from election workers to manage or mark the long ballot properly, thereby compromising the independence and secrecy of the voting process.

In response to the challenges associated with the long ballot initiative, the Chief Electoral Officer recommended an amendment to Bill C-65 for Parliament's consideration. This amendment would have modified the current nomination process to allow electors to sign the nomination papers for only one candidate, the goal being to ensure that voter support is meaningful and specific, rather than diluted by electors signing for multiple candidates simply to endorse the long ballot initiative.

Pilot projects

During the 2024 by-elections, Elections Canada piloted the following administrative initiatives to enhance services for electors:

Electronic lists of electors

- The implementation of electronic lists of electors during the Durham and Cloverdale–Langley City by-elections brought several notable improvements to the election process. Most importantly, the use of electronic lists significantly reduced waiting times for electors by allowing election workers to direct voters to cast their ballot at any available table within the polling place. This streamlined process also reduced the number of election workers needed at each polling place, enabling better staff management while maintaining high service quality and operational efficiency.

[15] Ballot boxes typically hold approximately 1,000 standard-sized ballots. However, due to the larger dimensions of the long ballots, each ballot box could hold only approximately 100 ballots.

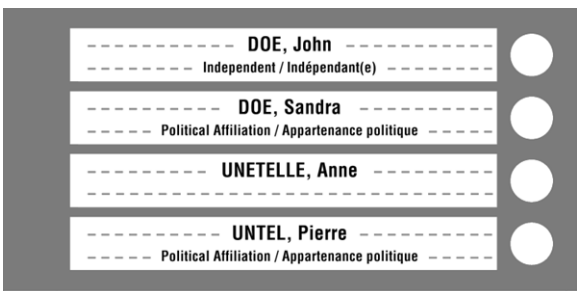
In addition, the electronic lists of electors provided real-time monitoring and statistical information, both of which offered valuable insights into voting operations, including voting patterns, peak times at the polls and the average time required to serve electors. In Cloverdale–Langley City, where new functionalities had been added to support elector lookup, adjustments had to be made to the software due to malfunctions at advance polls. Contingency measures were deployed, which enabled electors to be served and records to be maintained manually. The matter was quickly resolved, and the electronic list of electors was deployed without any issues during ordinary polls on election day.

Poll Opening Administration tool

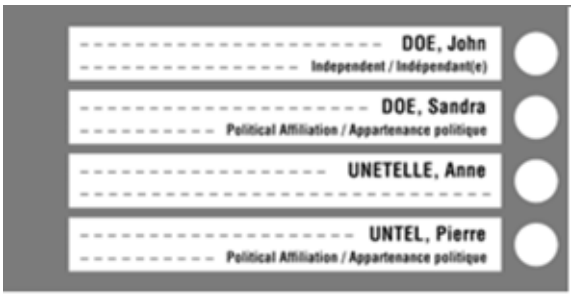
- The Poll Opening Administration tool, which was first piloted in the 2022 by-election and then again in the 2023 by-elections, was designed to allow central poll supervisors to track the status of poll openings using text messages rather than traditional telephone calls. Findings collected during the 2024 by-elections continued to demonstrate the effectiveness of the tool: the primary outcomes were that it improved response times from central poll supervisors for reporting poll opening statuses, provided earlier notification of issues impacting poll openings and improved the tracking of poll opening statuses and issues.

Non-centred ballot alignment pilot

- The implementation of non-centered alignment on ballots, whereby candidate and party names were printed adjacent to the voting circle, was first piloted during the 2023 by-elections to assess its impact on ballot rejection rates. This modified format was piloted again during the 2024 by-elections. Initial findings revealed no significant effect on rejection rates, but the agency plans to repeat this pilot on a larger scale in future elections to further assess its impacts.



Traditional Ballot



Right-Justified Ballot

Large-print lists of candidates

- In response to recommendations from the Canadian National Institute for the Blind,[ix] Elections Canada continued to pilot a new format for the large-print lists of candidates in the 2024 by-elections. This format features a simple, numbered list of candidate names and their associated parties, presented in a large, easy-to-read font; it replaces the previous format, which resembled a 250% magnification of the traditional ballot. Findings from the pilot are still being evaluated.

1.	**DOE, John** Indépendant(e) / Independent
2.	**DOE, Sandra** Appartenance politique / Political Affiliation
3.	**UNETELLE, Anne**
4.	**UNTEL, Pierre** Appartenance politique / Political Affiliation

Updated Large-Print List of Candidates

Photographic return of results

- A pilot project was run in the Toronto–St. Paul's by-election to return results from polling places as photographs of the Statement of the Vote. The project encountered issues with inconsistent photo formats, difficulties for data entry clerks navigating multiple screens and high volumes of data traffic, which affected email server performance. As a result of these challenges, further pilots of the photographic return of results are not expected in future by-elections.

Voting at assigned advance and election day polling places

In the 2024 by-elections, more than 63% of voters cast their ballot at their ordinary poll[16] on election day and 34% voted at the advance polls.

Voting by special ballot (by mail or at a local Elections Canada office)

Under the provisions for Special Voting Rules in the *Canada Elections Act*,[x] electors residing in Canada who are within or temporarily outside their electoral district during an election can cast their vote using a special ballot. This can be done either in person, at a local Elections Canada office or by mail. Electors in acute care facilities are also eligible for special ballot voting, with an election worker offering assistance[17] at their bedside.

Canadians residing abroad can apply online to have a special ballot voting kit sent to them by mail.

For every by-election, Elections Canada communicates with its partners in the Canadian Armed Forces, at Correctional Service Canada, and at Global Affairs Canada to disseminate information and registration materials to Canadian Forces electors, incarcerated electors and electors residing outside Canada whose address of ordinary residence is in the electoral district.

In the 2024 by-elections, 4,958 electors voted by special ballot. This represents 3% of the electors who voted, compared with 2.4% of electors who voted in the 2023 by-elections and 4.2% of the electors who voted in the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election held in 2022.

In the LaSalle–Émard–Verdun by-election, the local Elections Canada office contacted headquarters on August 30 after noticing a lack of returned special ballot voting kits from electors who had applied to vote by mail within the district. The local Elections Canada

[16] Ordinary polls are those open on polling day. They can be stationary (in a given location) or mobile.
[17] If the election worker is unable to connect with them, a pamphlet is left, guiding the electors to contact the local Elections Canada office.

office was located in a retirement home that had been closed for over a year, leading Canada Post to return any mail linked to that address. Upon investigation, it was found that a Canada Post employee had mistakenly marked the local Elections Canada office address on the return envelopes as "Closed" and "Return to sender." By September 4, 73 affected electors had been identified and contacted by staff at the local Elections Canada office, who provided them with various options based on when they had received or mailed back their kits. Of the 73[18] electors who had been contacted, 61 voted.

In the Cloverdale–Langley City by-election, contingency measures were implemented in response to the Canada Post labour disruption, which affected mail delivery for electors who had applied to vote by mail. These electors were contacted and presented with various options for the delivery and return of their special ballot voting kits, including voting in person at the local Elections Canada office, assistance from office staff or using a courier service. For local electors, the availability of these options for the delivery and return of special ballots resulted in a 98% return rate. Additionally, local electors were given the choice to cancel their mail-in voting request; this allowed them to vote in person at the polls instead.

In contrast, the agency's inability to implement these options for international and national electors resulted in a return rate of only 14%. Electors voting by mail from outside their electoral district in Canada or abroad were provided with a "Notice of Potential Strike" insert in their special ballot voting kit. The insert advised electors of increased transit times for items mailed through the postal system. It also reminded electors of the deadlines and that all ballots received after the final deadline would not be counted.

The table below breaks down the vote by category.

Ballots cast for the 2024 by-elections

Electoral district	Ballots at election day polls	Ballots at advance polls	Voting by special ballot (SVR)	Total valid ballots	Total rejected ballots	Total ballots cast
Durham (Ont.)	21,439	10,236	620	32,295	124	32,419
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)[1]	24,328	10,969	1,657	36,954	347[2]	37,301
Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	16,996	10,195	1,135	28,219	107	28,326
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)[1]	20,205	11,410	761	31,653	723[3]	32,376
Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	8,713	5,544	773	15,002	28	15,030

Table Note 1: Modified ballots were used in Toronto–St. Paul's and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun to accommodate the large number of candidates participating in the electoral process.

Table Note 2: Toronto–St. Paul's showed a much-higher-than-average number of rejected ballots. This led Elections Canada to perform a quality control review of that count. The review indicated that one of the election officers conducting the count had incorrectly applied the law and the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer. This error did not affect the result of the election in this electoral district, and the review did not suggest that any partisanship or favouritism had motivated it.

Table Note 3: The rejection rate for this by-election was 2.23%, higher than the previous rates of 1.97% in the 44th general election and 1.57% in the 43rd general election. This difference could be attributed to the long ballot.

[18] Two voted at advance polls, 59 mailed back their kits without issue and three had their kits spoiled due to late returns. Nine did not vote or return their kits and did not respond to calls from the local Elections Canada office.

The table below breaks down special ballot voting.

Special Voting Rules ballots cast								
	Electoral district	**Ballots issued (mail)**	**Ballots issued (in person)**	**Valid ballots**	**Rejected ballots**	**Ballots cast**	**Late ballots[1]**	**Ballots returned[2]**
Group 1 (international, incarcerated and national[3])	Durham (Ont.)	115	0	36	0	36	23	31%
	Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	470	0	220	1	221	64	47%
	Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	42	0	22	0	22	4	52%
	LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	137	0	48	1	49	31	35%
	Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	74	0	10	0	10	8	14%
Subtotals		**838**	**0**	**336**	**2**	**338**	**130**	**40%**
Group 2 (local[4])	Durham (Ont.)	279	391	584	8	592	68	88%
	Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	952	650	1,437	3	1,440	1	90%
	Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	167	989	1,106	7	1,113	1	96%
	LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	267	528	699	13	712	43	90%
	Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	17	764	760	3	763	9	98%
Subtotals		**1,682**	**3,322**	**4,586**	**34**	**4,620**	**122**	**92%**
Totals		**2,520**	**3,322**	**4,922**	**36**	**4,958**	**252**	**85%**

Table Note 1: Totals as of January 21, 2025.

Table Note 2: Total ballots cast divided by ballots issued.

Table Note 3: Electors whose applications were processed and whose ballots were counted at Elections Canada headquarters in Ottawa.

Table Note 4: Electors whose applications were processed and whose ballots were counted at the local Elections Canada office. This number includes electors who registered to vote in acute care facilities.

Voter turnout

For the 2024 by-elections, the turnout rate in Durham was consistent with other by-elections. The turnout rates for Toronto–St. Paul's, Elmwood–Transcona and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun were higher than average, while the turnout rate for Cloverdale–Langley City was significantly lower. The average turnout for all by-elections since 2016 is 32.1%.

The table below shows turnout and compares turnout rates with those for the 44th general election.

Ballots cast in the 2021 general election and 2024 by-elections				
	2021 general election		**2024 by-elections**	
Electoral district	**Ballots cast**	**Turnout**	**Ballots cast**	**Turnout**
Durham (Ont.)	68,185	61.19%	32,419	27.83%
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	54,278	65.48%	37,301	43.51%
Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	48,396	60.59%	32,376	40.84%
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	42,153	59.62%	28,326	39.20%
Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	53,758	60.85%	15,030	16.46%

5. Security, Compliance and Enforcement

Elections Canada's role in electoral security

There is no one simple solution that eliminates threats to an election while maintaining an accessible, fair and transparent electoral process. These threats are complex–ranging from criminal acts, terrorism and cyberattacks to foreign interference and attempts at sharing inaccurate information–and reach beyond Canada's borders and the realm of election management. Elections Canada pays careful attention to these threats to democracy. For the 2024 by-election, the agency continued efforts to limit their impact, working within the bounds of its legal mandate and with the assistance of government departments and agencies. Elections Canada also coordinated with other federal organizations.[19]

No criminal activity, cybersecurity incident, or inaccurate information campaign disrupted the administration of the 2024 by-elections. Nevertheless, it is important to remain vigilant to emerging threats. Canadians can count on Elections Canada to make registration and voting as accessible, convenient and secure as possible.

Role of the Commissioner of Canada Elections

The Commissioner of Canada Elections is the independent officer responsible for ensuring that the *Canada Elections Act*[xi] is complied with and enforced. The Commissioner is appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer, after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions. Under the *Canada Elections Act*, the Chief Electoral Officer and the Commissioner each have a specific statutory mandate that provides expressly for their appointment and the exercise or performance of particular powers, duties and functions in relation to federal elections. The Commissioner of Canada Elections reports annually on the activities of the Commissioner's office.

[19] Communications Security Establishment, Canadian Centre for Cyber Security, Canadian Security Intelligence Service, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Public Safety Canada.

6. Concluding the By-elections

Election results

- The candidate endorsed by the Conservative Party of Canada, Jamil Jivani, was elected in the Durham (Ont.) by-election.
- The candidate endorsed by the Conservative Party of Canada, Don Stewart, was elected in the Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.) by-election.
- The candidate endorsed by the New Democratic Party, Leila Dance, was elected in the Elmwood–Transcona (Man.) by-election.
- The candidate endorsed by the Bloc Québécois Party, Louis-Philippe Sauvé, was elected in the LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.) by-election.
- The candidate endorsed by the Conservative Party of Canada, Tamara Jansen, was elected in Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.) by-election.

Validation of results and return of writs

- The returning officer in the electoral district of Durham (Ont.) validated the results of the by-election on March 7, 2024.
- The returning officer in the electoral district of Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.) validated the results of the by-election on June 27, 2024.
- The returning officer in the electoral district of Elmwood–Transcona (Man.) validated the results of the by-election on September 19, 2024.
- The returning officer in the electoral district of LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.) validated the results of the by-election on September 19, 2024.
- The returning officer in the electoral district of Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.) validated the results of the by-election on December 19, 2024.

Once validation was completed, the returning officers issued a certificate showing the number of votes cast for each candidate.

Returning officers must hold the writ for six days after the validation of the results to allow time for candidates and electors to request a judicial recount. If there is no recount, returning officers declare the candidate who received the most votes elected and return the writ to the Chief Electoral Officer.

There were no judicial recounts initiated in any of the 2024 by-elections.

In the Appendix, Table 3 lists the number of valid votes obtained by each candidate.

The official voting results[xii] were published on the Elections Canada website.

Complaints

During and after general elections or by-elections, Elections Canada receives, reviews and responds to complaints[20] from Canadians. Complaints may relate to a wide range of issues such as long lines, campaign financing irregularities, or accessibility problems at polling places. Electors can register complaints by phone, mail, email or by using an online form.[xiii] They can also do so at a local Elections Canada office or at their polling place.

Elections Canada received 433 complaints related to the 2024 by-elections. The complaints were related to the long ballot initiative, polling place accessibility, advertising or campaigning on election day[21] and VIC replacements.

The volume of complaints for the 2024 by-elections was higher than that for previous by-elections, while the types of complaints were consistent with those for previous by-elections.

Elections Canada follows up on all complaints received and analyzes them to improve the agency's services. Complaints that may impact an elector's right to vote are given the highest priority. Those that are related to a potential offence under the *Canada Elections Act*[xiv] are redirected to the Commissioner of Canada Elections for possible investigation. For the 2024 by-elections, 68 complaints were redirected to the Commissioner.

To ensure electors were served in both official languages, Elections Canada implemented a process to address official languages complaints in collaboration with the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages. Elections Canada received one complaint in the electoral district of LaSalle–Émard–Verdun through the Commissioner of Official Languages.

Reporting obligations after election day

Candidates and third parties must file their campaign return with Elections Canada by no later than four months after election day.

- For the Durham (Ont.) by-election, the filing deadline was July 4, 2024.
- For the Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.) by-election, the filing deadline was October 24, 2024.
- For the Elmwood–Transcona (Man.) and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.) by-elections, the filing deadline was January 16, 2025.
- For the Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.) by-election, the filing deadline is April 16, 2025.

Candidates who were elected or who received at least 10% of the valid votes cast were eligible to receive a partial reimbursement of their electoral campaign expenses.

- Initial instalments were paid to three eligible candidates in the total amount of $69,544.47 for the Durham (Ont.) by-election.

[20] The agency defines a complaint as an expression of dissatisfaction with the products or services provided by Elections Canada, the way in which services were provided by Elections Canada or the conduct of a person or group during the electoral process.

[21] The *Canada Elections Act* prohibits the transmission of election advertising to the public in an electoral district on election day before the close of all polling stations in the electoral district.

- Initial instalments were paid to three eligible candidates in the total amount of $58,970.85 for the Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.) by-election.
- Initial instalments were paid to two eligible candidates in the total amount of $36,951.90 for the Elmwood–Transcona (Man.) by-election.
- Initial instalments were paid to four eligible candidates in the total amount of $75,894.04 for the LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.) by-election.
- Initial instalments were paid to three eligible candidates in the total amount of $62,016.72 for the Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.) by-election.

Cost of the by-elections

As of December 31, 2024, the total estimated cost for the five 2024 by-elections is $10.2 million, including $876,000 that is projected to be paid to candidates for the partial reimbursement of their election expenses and the subsidies to candidates' auditors. The cost per registered elector is estimated at $22.91, which is 22% higher than the historical average[22] of $18.79. This increase is mainly due to inflation and to two of the electoral districts being located in the Greater Toronto Area, where the delivery costs are higher than average (e.g. rental space, media buys, etc.). The following table provides the estimated cost of the 2024 by-elections.

Estimated cost of the 2024 by-elections (in thousands of dollars)

Activity	March 4, 2024 by-election[1]	June 24, 2024 by-election[2]	September 16, 2024 by-elections[3]	December 16, 2024 by-election[4]	Total
Conducting the by-election Includes expenses for the fees and allowances of returning officers and election workers, printing ballots and lists of electors, leasing local offices and polling places, shipping election materials, running communication campaigns, hiring temporary staff and deploying informatics infrastructure and telecommunications	1,591	2,326	3,396	2,025	9,338
Reimbursing election expenses to candidates and subsidies to candidates' auditors	211	146	291	228	876
Total estimated costs	**1,801**	**2,473**	**3,687**	**2,253**	**10,214**

Table Note 1: In Durham (Ont.).

Table Note 2: In Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.).

Table Note 3: In Elmwood–Transcona (Man.) and LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.).

Table Note 4: In Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.).

[22] The historical average is based on the actual expenditures of previous by-elections held after the 44th general election, up to December 2023.

Compliance with procedures

The *Canada Elections Act*[xv] requires Elections Canada to arrange for an independent audit of the performance of election officers at each general election and by-election. Since 2015, these audits have been conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC).

The full audit reports are published on Elections Canada's Official Reports webpage.[xvi]

Surveys

Further information and feedback on the 2024 by-elections can be found in the report on the Survey of Electors conducted following the by-elections, which will be published on Elections Canada's Elections Research webpage[xvii] once it is available.

Appendix

Registered political parties during the 2024 by-elections

- Animal Protection Party of Canada[xviii]
- Bloc Québécois[xix]
- Centrist Party[xx]
- Canadian Future Party[xxi23]
- Christian Heritage Party of Canada[xxii]
- Communist Party of Canada[xxiii]
- Conservative Party of Canada[xxiv]
- Free Party Canada[xxv24]
- Green Party of Canada[xxvi]
- Liberal Party of Canada[xxvii]
- Libertarian Party of Canada[xxviii]
- Marijuana Party[xxix]
- Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada[xxx]
- Maverick Party[xxxi]
- New Democratic Party[xxxii]
- Parti Rhinocéros Party[xxxiii]
- People's Party of Canada[xxxiv]
- United Party of Canada[xxxv25]

[23] The Canadian Future Party became registered on August 8, 2024.
[24] The Free Party Canada was deregistered on December 31, 2024.
[25] The United Party of Canada became registered on February 6, 2024.

Table 1 – Type and number of positions filled, by electoral district

Position	**Number of Positions**				
Poll Workers	Durham (Ont.)	Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)
Central poll supervisor	185	110	132	198	82
Deputy returning officer	429	270	211	283	218
Information officer	245	242	109	165	96
Interpreter Language	0	0	0	0	0
Registration officer	98	76	73	73	72
Special Messenger	0	0	0	5	0
Witness valid of results	2	0	2	0	0
Subtotal	**959**	**698**	**527**	**724**	**468**
Other Election Workers					
Additional assistant returning officer	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant automation coordinator	1	2	1	1	1
Assistant returning officer	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant service point supervisor	1	1	1	1	1
Automation coordinator	1	2	1	2	1
Community relations officer	3	4	1	10	2
Electoral material coordinator	2	3	2	3	2
Financial officer	1	1	2	2	2
Greeting Officer	**0**	0	0	5	0
Office coordinator	0	4	1	3	0
Office messenger	0	6	0	5	0
Poll operations manager	1	2	2	2	1

*Includes individuals on standby. Excludes trainees not retained.

Type and number of positions filled, by electoral district					
Position	**Number of Positions**				
Other Election Workers	Durham (Ont.)	Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)
Receptionist	2	18	2	4	4
Recruitment officer	0	8	3	2	1
Recruitment supervisor	3	1	1	1	2
Returning officer	1	1	1	1	1
Service agent	22	11	21	17	8
Service centre support officer	0	0	3	9	7
Service point supervisor	1	4	2	2	2
Special Voting Rules Expansion – special ballot coordinator	3	2	2	3	0
Support officer	5	34	14	31	10
Training officer	2	3	2	3	3
Subtotal	**50**	**108**	**63**	**108**	**49**
Total	**1,009**	**806**	**590**	**832**	**517**

*Includes individuals on standby. Excludes trainees not retained.

Table 2 – Confirmed candidates, by electoral district

Confirmed candidates, by electoral district		
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**
Durham (Ont.)	Grant Abraham	United Party of Canada
	Christopher Borgia	New Democratic Party
	Patricia Conlin	People's Party of Canada
	Pranay Gunti	Independent
	Jamil Jivani	Conservative Party of Canada
	Kevin MacKenzie	Green Party of Canada
	Khalid Qureshi	Centrist Party of Canada
	Robert Rock	Liberal Party of Canada
	Adam Smith	Parti Rhinocéros Party
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Mélodie Anderson	Independent
	MarthaLee Aykroyd	Independent
	Alex Banks	Independent
	Myriam Beaulieu	Independent
	Michael Bednarski	Independent
	Line Bélanger	Independent
	Maxime Boivin	Independent
	Mylène Bonneau	Independent
	Jean-Denis Parent Boudreault	Independent
	Alain Bourgault	Independent
	Erle Stanley Bowman	Independent
	Sean Carson	Parti Rhinocéros Party
	Jaël Champagne Gareau	Independent
	Leslie Church	Liberal Party of Canada

Confirmed candidates, by electoral district		
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Sébastien CoRhino	Independent
	Léthycia-Félix Corriveau	Independent
	Christian Cullis	Green Party of Canada
	Charles Currie	Independent
	John Dale	Independent
	Stephen Davis	No Affiliation
	Mark Dejewski	Independent
	Kubera Desai	Independent
	Manon Marie Lili Desbiens	No Affiliation
	Cory Deville	Independent
	Gerrit Dogger	Independent
	Samuel Ducharme	Independent
	Ysack Dupont	Independent
	Donovan Eckstrom	Independent
	Alexandra Engering	Independent
	Dji-Pé Frazer	Independent
	Guillaume Gagnier-Michel	Independent
	Daniel Gagnon	Independent
	Donald Gagnon	Independent
	Daniel Andrew Graham	Independent
	Pierre Granger	Independent
	Zornitsa Halacheva	Independent
	Anthony Hamel	Independent
	Felix-Antoine Hamel	Independent

Confirmed candidates, by electoral district		
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Blake Hamilton	Independent
	Loren Hicks	Independent
	Kerri Hildebrandt	Independent
	Martin Acetaria Caesar Jubinville	Independent
	Demetrios Karavas	Independent
	Kevin Krisa	Independent
	Krzysztof Krzywinski	Independent
	Alain Lamontagne	Independent
	Pierre Larochelle	Independent
	Marie-Hélène LeBel	Independent
	Danny Légaré	Marijuana Party
	Renée Lemieux	Independent
	Connie Lukawski	Independent
	Glen MacDonald	Independent
	Agnieszka Marszalek	Independent
	Matéo Martin	Independent
	Ali Mohiuddin	Centrist Party of Canada
	Thibaud Mony	Independent
	Yusuf Kadir Nasihi	Independent
	Winston Neutel	Independent
	Guillaume Paradis	Independent
	Amrit Parhar	New Democratic Party
	Joshua Bram Hieu Pham	Independent
	Lorant Polya	Independent

Confirmed candidates, by electoral district		
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Danimal Preston	Independent
	Olivier Renaud	Independent
	Spencer Rocchi	Independent
	Wallace Richard Rowat	Independent
	Jacques Saintonge	Independent
	Jonathan Schachter	Independent
	Roger Sherwood	Independent
	Yogo Shimada	Independent
	Julie St-Amand	Independent
	Pascal St-Amand	Independent
	Don Stewart	Conservative Party of Canada
	Mário Stocco	Independent
	Patrick Strzalkowski	Independent
	Daniel Stuckless	Independent
	Benjamin Teichman	Independent
	Meñico Turcotte	Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada
	Darcy Vanderwater	Independent
	Gavin Vanderwater	Independent
	Elliot Wand	Independent
	Michal Wieczorek	Independent
	Dennis Wilson	People's Party of Canada
	Jordan Wong	Independent
Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	Sarah Couture	People's Party – PPC
	Leila Dance	NDP – New Democratic Party

Confirmed candidates, by electoral district		
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**
Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	Nicolas Geddert	Green Party
	Ian MacIntyre	Liberal
	Colin Reynolds	Conservative
	Zbig Strycharz	Canadian Future Party
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Alex Banks	Independent
	Nassim Barhoumi	Independent
	Christian Baril	Independent
	Myriam Beaulieu	No Affiliation
	Michael Bednarski	Independent
	Line Bélanger	Independent
	Steve Berthelot	Marijuana Party
	Mylène Bonneau	Independent
	Jeani Boudreault	Independent
	Alain Bourgault	Independent
	Erle Stanley Bowman	Independent
	Normand Chouinard	Marxist-Leninist
	Peter Barry Clarke	Independent
	Sébastien CoRhino	Parti Rhinocéros Party
	Marc Corriveau	Independent
	Martin Croteau	Independent
	John Dale	Independent
	Andrew Davidson	Independent
	Mark Dejewski	Independent
	Manon Marie Lili Desbiens	No Affiliation
	Gerrit Dogger	Independent
	Samuel Ducharme	Independent

Confirmed candidates, by electoral district		
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Ysack Dupont	Independent
	Donovan Eckstrom	Independent
	Alexandra Engering	Independent
	David Erland	Independent
	Dji-Pé Frazer	Independent
	Daniel Gagnon	Independent
	Jaël Champagne Gareau	Independent
	Jacques-Eric Guy	Independent
	Felix-Antoine Hamel	Independent
	Anthony Hamel	Independent
	Blake Hamilton	Independent
	Judy D. Hill	Independent
	Fang Hu	No Affiliation
	Ryan Huard	Independent
	Louis Ialenti	Conservative
	Martin Acetaria Caesar Jubinville	Independent
	Mark Khoury	Canadian Future Party
	Krzysztof Krzywinski	Independent
	Alain Lamontagne	Independent
	Katy Le Rougetel	No Affiliation
	Marie-Hélène LeBel	Independent
	Danny Légaré	Independent
	Charles Lemieux	Independent
	Connie Lukawski	Independent
	Glen MacDonald	Independent
	Harout Manougian	Independent

Confirmed candidates, by electoral district		
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Antony George Ernest Marcil	Independent
	Agnieszka Marszalek	Independent
	Réal BatRhino Martel	Independent
	Matéo Martin	Independent
	Jency Mercier	Green Party
	Mark Moutter	Independent
	Yusuf Nasihi	Independent
	Winston Neutel	Independent
	John Francis O'Flynn	Independent
	Laura Palestini	Liberal
	Lanna Palsson	Independent
	Alain Paquette	Christian Heritage Party
	Guillaume Paradis	Independent
	Grayson Pollard	Independent
	Lorant Polya	Independent
	Lajos Polya	Independent
	Spencer Rocchi	Independent
	Wallace Richard Rowat	Independent
	Pierre Samson	Independent
	Craig Sauvé	NDP – New Democratic Party
	Louis-Philippe Sauvé	Bloc Québécois
	Timothy Schoen	Independent
	Julian Selody	Independent
	Roger Sherwood	Independent
	Michael Skirzynski	Independent
	Adam Smith	Independent

Confirmed candidates, by electoral district		
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Julie St-Amand	Independent
	Pascal St-Amand	Independent
	Mário Stocco	Independent
	Daniel St-Pierre	Independent
	Patrick Strzalkowski	Independent
	Daniel Stuckless	Independent
	Benjamin Teichman	Independent
	John “The Engineer” Turmel	Independent
	Gavin Vanderwater	Independent
	Darcy Justin Vanderwater	Independent
	Hans Armando Vargas	Independent
	Laura Vegys	Independent
	Marie-Eve Vermette	Independent
	Elliot Wand	Independent
	Jordan Wong	Independent
	Gregory Yablunovsky	People’s Party – PPC
	Tina Jiu Ru Zhu	Independent
Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	Madison Fleischer	Liberal
	Tamara Jansen	Conservative
	Alex Joehl	Libertarian Party of Canada
	Ian Kennedy	People’s Party – PPC
	Pat McCutcheon	Green Party
	Vanessa Sharma	NDP – New Democratic Party

Table 3 – Valid votes obtained, by candidate

Electoral district	Candidate name	Affiliation	Place of residence	Occupation	Valid votes obtained	Percentage of valid votes
Durham (Ont.)	**Jamil Jivani**	**Conservative**	**Oshawa, Ont.**	**Writer**	**18,618**	**57.6%**
	Robert Rock	Liberal	Port Perry, Ont.	Municipal Councillor	7,289	22.6%
	Chris Borgia	NDP-New Democratic Party	Barrie, Ont.	Assistant Education Coordinator	3,267	10.1%
	Patricia Conlin	People's Party – PPC	Port Perry, Ont.	Consultant	1,426	4.4%
	Kevin MacKenzie	Green Party	Courtice, Ont.	Sales and School Board Trustee	696	2.2%
	Pranay Gunti	Independent	Bowmanville, Ont.	Information Technology Consultant	364	1.1%
	Khalid Qureshi	Centrist	Markham, Ont.	Structural Engineer	335	1%
	Grant Abraham	United Party of Canada (UP)	Calgary, Alta.	Humanitarian	238	0.7%
	Adam Smith	Parti Rhinocéros Party	Bowmanville, Ont.	Retail	62	0.2%
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	**Don Stewart**	**Conservative**	**Toronto, Ont.**	**Financial Regulator**	**15,555**	**42.1%**
	Leslie Church	Liberal	Toronto, Ont.	Federal Government Administrator	14,965	40.5%
	Amrit Parhar	NDP – New Democratic Party	Toronto, Ont.	Director of Programs	4,044	10.9%
	Christian Cullis	Green Party	Toronto, Ont.	Constituency Assistant	1,059	2.9%
	Dennis Wilson	People's Party – PPC	Stevensville, Ont.	Entrepreneur	234	0.6%
	Jonathan Schachter	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Lawyer	97	0.3%
	Mário Stocco	Independent	Waterloo, Ont.	Retired Teacher	82	0.2%
	Meñico Turcotte	Marxist-Leninist	Trois-Rivières, Que	Professional wrestler	57	0.2%
	Sean Carson	Parti Rhinocéros Party	Montréal, Que.	Comedian	51	0.1%
	Thibaud Mony	Independent	Saint-Gabriel-de-Kamouraska, Que.	Mycologist	49	0.1%
	Stephen Davis	No Affiliation	Toronto, Ont.	Retired	45	0.1%
	Glen MacDonald	Independent	Sherbrooke, Que.	Farmer	42	0.1%
	Mélodie Anderson	Independent	Winnipeg, Man.	IT Manager	40	0.1%

Valid votes obtained, by candidate						
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**	**Place of residence**	**Occupation**	**Valid votes obtained**	**Percentage of valid votes**
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Demetrios Karavas	Independent	Cambridge, Ont.	Software Engineer	38	0.1%
	Jordan Wong	Independent	Mississauga, Ont.	Mechanic	31	0.1%
	Danny Légaré	Marijuana Party	Saint-Félix-de-Valois, Que.	Web Designer	29	0.1%
	Alex Banks	Independent	Grande Prairie, Alta.	Instrumentation & Control Technician	28	0.1%
	Ali Mohiuddin	Centrist	Ajax, Ont.	Civil Engineer	27	0.1%
	Jaël Champagne Gareau	Independent	Montréal, Que.	Student	23	0.1%
	John Dale	Independent	Guelph, Ont.	PhD Student, Research Assistant	18	0%
	Joshua Bram Hieu Pham	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Teacher	18	0%
	Michael Bednarski	Independent	Edmonton, Alta.	Student	17	0%
	Pierre Larochelle	Independent	Québec, Que.	DevOP	17	0%
	Marie-Hélène LeBel	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Computer Analyst	17	0%
	Guillaume Paradis	Independent	Lac-Drolet, Que.	Teacher	17	0%
	Charles Currie	Independent	London, Ont.	Student	13	0%
	Daniel Andrew Graham	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Unemployed	13	0%
	Julie St-Amand	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Telecom employee	13	0%
	Loren Hicks	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Consultant	12	0%
	Pierre Granger	Independent	Québec, Que.	Student	11	0%
	Blake Hamilton	Independent	Nepean, Ont.	Technical Support Representative	11	0%
	Matéo Martin	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Consultant	11	0%
	Erle Stanley Bowman	Independent	Saguenay, Que.	Quality Manager	10	0%
	Cory Deville	Independent	London, Ont.	Academic	10	0%
	Alexandra Engering	Independent	Milton, Ont.	Comedian and comedy writer	10	0%

Valid votes obtained, by candidate						
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**	**Place of residence**	**Occupation**	**Valid votes obtained**	**Percentage of valid votes**
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Daniel Stuckless	Independent	Waterloo, Ont.	Slackliner	10	0%
	Line Bélanger	Independent	Saint-Moïse, Que.	Public Servant	9	0%
	Mark Dejewski	Independent	Mirabel, Que.	Student	9	0%
	Anthony Hamel	Independent	Cambridge, Ont.	Retired	9	0%
	Agnieszka Marszalek	Independent	Saguenay, Que.	Student	9	0%
	Pascal St-Amand	Independent	Québec, Que.	Computer Scientist	9	0%
	MarthaLee Aykroyd	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Chef & Dealer	8	0%
	Sébastien CoRhino	Independent	Kitchener, Ont.	Ecologist	8	0%
	Daniel Gagnon	Independent	Calgary, Alta.	Student	8	0%
	Olivier Renaud	Independent	Pickle Lake, Ont.	Education	8	0%
	Patrick Strzalkowski	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Software Engineer	8	0%
	Donald Gagnon	Independent	Longueuil, Que.	Service Agent	7	0%
	Kevin Krisa	Independent	Mississauga, Ont.	Data Scientist	7	0%
	Benjamin Teichman	Independent	Waterloo, Ont.	Merchandiser	7	0%
	Myriam Beaulieu	Independent	Hamilton, Ont.	Software Developer	6	0%
	Kubera Desai	Independent	Melbourne, Que.	Stay-at-Home Mom	6	0%
	Donovan Eckstrom	Independent	Brantford, Ont.	Business Manager	6	0%
	Lorant Polya	Independent	Calgary, Alta.	Inside Sales	6	0%
	Roger Sherwood	Independent	Grand Forks, B.C.	Research and Development Scientist	6	0%
	Elliot Wand	Independent	Sexsmith, Alta.	Teacher	6	0%
	Michal Wieczorek	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Retired	6	0%
	Maxime Boivin	Independent	Mandeville, Que.	Collective Development Advisor	5	0%

Valid votes obtained, by candidate						
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**	**Place of residence**	**Occupation**	**Valid votes obtained**	**Percentage of valid votes**
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Martin Acetaria Caesar Jubinville	Independent	Montréal, Que.	Programmer Analyst	5	0%
	Léthycia-Félix Corriveau	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Social Worker/Interventions/	4	0%
	Ysack Dupont	Independent	Saint-Colomban, Que.	Supervisor	4	0%
	Dji-Pé Frazer	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Cultural Worker	4	0%
	Zornitsa Halacheva	Independent	Sainte-Thérèse, Que.	Retired	4	0%
	Krzysztof Krzywinski	Independent	Richmond, B.C.	Client Coordinator	4	0%
	Alain Lamontagne	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Retired	4	0%
	Renée Lemieux	Independent	Burnaby, B.C.	Student	4	0%
	Danimal Preston	Independent	Hamilton, Ont.	Retired	4	0%
	Spencer Rocchi	Independent	Québec, Que.	Student	4	0%
	Yogo Shimada	Independent	Pickle Lake, Ont.	Administrative Assistant	4	0%
	Darcy Vanderwater	Independent	Shawinigan, Que.	Retired	4	0%
	Mylène Bonneau	Independent	Saint-Amable, Que.	Project Manager	3	0%
	Jean-Denis Parent Boudreault	Independent	Lac-des-Seize-Îles, Que.	Computer Consultant	3	0%
	Alain Bourgault	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Philosopher	3	0%
	Guillaume Gagnier-Michel	Independent	Mississauga, Ont.	Unemployed	3	0%
	Kerri Hildebrandt	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Lead Backend Developer	3	0%
	Connie Lukawski	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Unemployed	3	0%
	Wallace Richard Rowat	Independent	Burnaby, B.C.	Engineer	3	0%
	Gavin Vanderwater	Independent	Montréal, Que.	Retired	3	0%
	Manon Marie Lili Desbiens	No Affiliation	Edmonton, Alta.	Pharmacist	2	0%

Valid votes obtained, by candidate						
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**	**Place of residence**	**Occupation**	**Valid votes obtained**	**Percentage of valid votes**
Toronto–St. Paul's (Ont.)	Gerrit Dogger	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Writer	2	0%
	Samuel Ducharme	Independent	Québec, Que.	Project Manager	2	0%
	Yusuf Kadir Nasihi	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Communication Manager	2	0%
	Winston Neutel	Independent	Laval, Que.	Student	2	0%
	Jacques Saintonge	Independent	Carleton-sur-Mer, Que.	Retired	2	0%
	Felix-Antoine Hamel	Independent	Montréal, Que.	Printer/Music Librarian	0	0%
Elmwood–Transcona (Man.)	**Leila Dance**	**NDP – New Democratic Party**	**Winnipeg, Man.**	**Executive Director**	**13,597**	**48.2%**
	Colin Reynolds	Conservative	St. Clements, Man.	Construction Electrician	12,415	44%
	Ian MacIntyre	Liberal	Winnipeg, Man.	Retired	1,362	4.8%
	Nicolas Geddert	Green Party	Winnipeg, Man.	Construction Worker	360	1.3%
	Sarah Couture	People's Party – PPC	Ste. Rita, Man.	Information Technology	353	1.3%
	Zbig Strycharz	Canadian Future Party	Winnipeg, Man.	Senior Assessment Processing Officer	132	0.5%
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	**Louis-Philippe Sauvé**	**Bloc Québécois**	**Verdun, Que.**	**Historian**	**8,925**	**28.2%**
	Laura Palestini	Liberal	LaSalle, Que.	City Councillor	8,656	27.3%
	Craig Sauvé	NDP – New Democratic Party	Montréal, Que.	City Councillor	8,272	26.1%
	Louis Ialenti	Conservative	Montréal, Que.	Entrepreneur	3,641	11.5%
	Jency Mercier	Green Party	Verdun, Que.	Borough Inspector	557	1.8%
	Tina Jiu Ru Zhu	Independent	Kirkland, Que.	Interior designer & broker of Real estate	198	0.6%
	Gregory Yablunovsky	People's Party – PPC	LaSalle, Que.	Transition Project Manager	159	0.5%
	Mark Khoury	Canadian Future Party	Montréal, Que.	Entrepreneur	93	0.3%
	Sébastien CoRhino	Parti Rhinocéros Party	Rimouski, Que.	Artist	67	0.2%

Valid votes obtained, by candidate						
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**	**Place of residence**	**Occupation**	**Valid votes obtained**	**Percentage of valid votes**
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Alain Paquette	Christian Heritage Party	Montréal, Que.	Retired	55	0.2%
	Steve Berthelot	Marijuana Party	Saint-Gilbert, Que.	Welding shop manager	53	0.2%
	Lanna Palsson	Independent	Winnipeg, Man.	Dental hygienist	48	0.2%
	Normand Chouinard	Marxist-Leninist	Saint-Philippe, Que.	Truck Driver	40	0.1%
	Myriam Beaulieu	No Affiliation	Melbourne, Que.	Farmer	40	0.1%
	Line Bélanger	Independent	Saguenay, Que.	Student	34	0.1%
	Marie-Hélène LeBel	Independent	Lac-Drolet, Que.	Teacher	30	0.1%
	Pierre Samson	Independent	Montréal, Que.	Writer	29	0.1%
	Julie St-Amand	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Civil servant	24	0.1%
	Laura Vegys	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Animation artist	23	0.1%
	Manon Marie Lili Desbiens	No Affiliation	Rimouski, Que.	Communications Manager	21	0.1%
	Alain Bourgault	Independent	Montréal, Que.	Retired	21	0.1%
	Mark Moutter	Independent	Montréal, Que.	Student	20	0.1%
	Charles Lemieux	Independent	Longueuil, Que.	Teacher	19	0.1%
	Peter Barry Clarke	Independent	Ajax, Ont.	Student	19	0.1%
	Guillaume Paradis	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Information Technology Analyst	19	0.1%
	Hans Armando Vargas	Independent	Brossard, Que.	Medical consultant	17	0.1%
	Felix-Antoine Hamel	Independent	Montréal, Que.	Reprographics workshop manager	17	0.1%
	Martin Croteau	Independent	Farnham, Que.	Consultant in medical cannabis processing	17	0.1%
	Daniel Gagnon	Independent	Québec, Que.	IT specialist	17	0.1%
	Matéo Martin	Independent	Québec, Que.	Student	16	0.1%
	Daniel St-Pierre	Independent	Bic, Que.	Boatwright	16	0.1%
	John “The Engineer” Turmel	Independent	Brantford, Ont.	Banking Systems Engineer	16	0.1%

Valid votes obtained, by candidate						
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**	**Place of residence**	**Occupation**	**Valid votes obtained**	**Percentage of valid votes**
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Alex Banks	Independent	Grande Prairie, Alta.	Instrumentation & Control Technician	16	0.1%
	Agnieszka Marszalek	Independent	Hamilton, Ont.	Education	15	0%
	Fang Hu	No Affiliation	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Que.	Engineer	15	0%
	Nassim Barhoumi	Independent	Longueuil, Que.	Student	15	0%
	Connie Lukawski	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Software Developer	14	0%
	Alain Lamontagne	Independent	Sainte-Thérèse, Que.	Retired	14	0%
	Marie-Eve Vermette	Independent	Québec, Que.	Self-employed	14	0%
	Glen MacDonald	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Retired	14	0%
	Mylène Bonneau	Independent	Saint-Amable, Que.	Project manager	14	0%
	Martin Acetaria Caesar Jubinville	Independent	Mandeville, Que.	Collective Development Advisor	13	0%
	Réal BatRhino Martel	Independent	Warwick, Que.	Public transit driver	13	0%
	Andrew Davidson	Independent	Milton, Ont.	Software Developer	13	0%
	Ryan Huard	Independent	Vancouver, B.C.	Security Engineer	13	0%
	John Dale	Independent	Guelph, Ont.	Ph.D. Student	12	0%
	John Francis O'Flynn	Independent	West Vancouver, B.C.	Teacher	12	0%
	Jaël Champagne Gareau	Independent	Montréal, Que.	Lecturer	12	0%
	Mário Stocco	Independent	Waterloo, Ont.	Retired Teacher	12	0%
	Jacques-Eric Guy	Independent	Gaspé, Que.	Self-employed	12	0%
	Yusuf Nasihi	Independent	Edmonton, Alta.	Pharmacist	11	0%
	Antony George Ernest Marcil	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Mechanical Engineer	11	0%
	Samuel Ducharme	Independent	Laval, Que.	Student	11	0%
	Christian Baril	Independent	La Trinité-des-Monts, Que.	Technician	11	0%
	Alexandra Engering	Independent	Waterloo, Ont.	Youth Leadership Specialist	11	0%

Valid votes obtained, by candidate						
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**	**Place of residence**	**Occupation**	**Valid votes obtained**	**Percentage of valid votes**
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Danny Légaré	Independent	Saint-Félix-de-Valois, Que.	Web designer	10	0%
	Timothy Schoen	Independent	White Rock, B.C.	Student	10	0%
	Marc Corriveau	Independent	Saint-Henri-de-Lévis, Que.	Retired	10	0%
	Mark Dejewski	Independent	Calgary, Alta.	Sailor	9	0%
	Krzysztof Krzywinski	Independent	Mississauga, Ont.	Student	9	0%
	Grayson Pollard	Independent	Edmonton, Alta.	Student	8	0%
	Michael Bednarski	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Teacher	8	0%
	Donovan Eckstrom	Independent	Sexsmith, Alta.	Teacher	7	0%
	Lorant Polya	Independent	Hamilton, Ont.	Software Developer	7	0%
	Judy D. Hill	Independent	Ottawa, Ont.	Retired	7	0%
	Adam Smith	Independent	Bowmanville, Ont.	Retail	6	0%
	Jordan Wong	Independent	Orton, Ont.	Automotive Technician	6	0%
	Jeani Boudreault	Independent	Rimouski, Que.	Social worker	6	0%
	Katy Le Rougetel	No Affiliation	Anjou, Que.	Industrial worker	6	0%
	Elliot Wand	Independent	Waterloo, Ont.	Merchandiser	5	0%
	Darcy Justin Vanderwater	Independent	Burnaby, B.C.	Student	5	0%
	Gavin Vanderwater	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Unemployed	5	0%
	Lajos Polya	Independent	Waterloo, Ont.	Software Developer	5	0%
	Michael Skirzynski	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Account Executive	5	0%
	Gerrit Dogger	Independent	Québec, Que.	Project manager	4	0%
	Harout Manougian	Independent	Markham, Ont.	Engineer	4	0%
	Roger Sherwood	Independent	Grand Forks, B.C.	Research and Development	4	0%
	Spencer Rocchi	Independent	Ancaster, Ont.	Teacher	4	0%

Valid votes obtained, by candidate						
Electoral district	**Candidate name**	**Affiliation**	**Place of residence**	**Occupation**	**Valid votes obtained**	**Percentage of valid votes**
LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Que.)	Patrick Strzalkowski	Independent	Kitchener, Ont.	Ecologist	4	0%
	Anthony Hamel	Independent	Mirabel, Que.	Student	3	0%
	Julian Selody	Independent	Montréal, Que.	Musician	3	0%
	Erle Stanley Bowman	Independent	Cambridge, Ont.	Retired	3	0%
	Dji-Pé Frazer	Independent	Shawinigan, Que.	Retired	3	0%
	Benjamin Teichman	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Software Engineer	3	0%
	Winston Neutel	Independent	Toronto, Ont.	Writer	2	0%
	Blake Hamilton	Independent	Nepean, Ont.	Administrative Services Manager	2	0%
	Wallace Richard Rowat	Independent	Lac-des-Seize-Îles, Que.	IT Consultant	1	0%
	Pascal St-Amand	Independent	Saint-Moïse, Que.	Civil servant	1	0%
	David Erland	Independent	Port Hope, Ont.	Self-employed handyman	1	0%
	Daniel Stuckless	Independent	London, Ont.	Academic	0	0%
	Ysack Dupont	Independent	Saint-Colomban, Que.	Truck Driver	0	0%
Cloverdale–Langley City (B.C.)	**Tamara Jansen**	**Conservative**	**Langley, B.C.**	**Retired**	**9,936**	**66.2%**
	Madison Fleischer	Liberal	Langley, B.C.	Small Business Owner	2,411	16.1%
	Vanessa Sharma	NDP – New Democratic Party	Chilliwack, B.C.	Company Representative	1,879	12.5%
	Patrick McCutcheon	Green Party	Langley, B.C.	Retired	580	3.9%
	Ian Kennedy	People's Party – PPC	Surrey, B.C.	Customer Service Supervisor	134	0.9%
	Alex Joehl	Libertarian	Langley, B.C.	Meat Department Manager	62	0.4%

Table 4 – Adaptations made pursuant to subsection 17(1) of the *Canada Elections Act*

Subsection 17(1) of the *Canada Elections Act* authorizes the Chief Electoral Officer to adapt any provision of the Act during an election period or within 30 days after the election. To exercise this authority, the Chief Electoral Officer must be satisfied that the adaptation is necessary because of an emergency, an unusual or unforeseen circumstance, or an error. This power of adaptation may be used only for the purpose of enabling electors to exercise their right to vote or enabling the counting of votes.

Electoral district	Statutory provisions	Explanatory notes
March 4, 2024 Durham (Ontario)	Section 284	**Purpose:** To allow the counting of regular ballots on which electors had written the name of their chosen candidate when they voted at the Faith United Church during advance polling. **Explanation:** At an advance polling place for this by-election, the Faith United Church, voting compartments displayed instructions on how to mark both a special ballot and a regular ballot. The instructions for the special ballot were displayed by mistake and may have confused some electors about how to mark their regular ballot correctly. The Act is very specific about when a ballot must be rejected during the count—such as when the circle to the right of the candidate's name is not marked. Because of the presence of the two sets of instructions in the voting compartments, there was a risk that the regular ballots marked by the electors using the voting compartment would be rejected during the vote count because they would not be marked correctly. Allowing these regular ballots to be counted in these specific circumstances would better preserve the integrity of the vote.
June 24, 2024 Toronto–St. Paul's (Ontario)	Sections 116, 119, 140, subsections 150(2), 151(2) and 152(2), paragraphs 283(3)(c)(e) and 284(1)(b)(d), subsections 284(2)(3)(4), subsection 288(4), section 289 and Form 3 of Schedule 1	**Purpose:** To make sure that the names of all candidates could appear on the ballot and to make related amendments to voting procedures and the vote count. **Explanation:** The Act is very specific regarding the template and format of the ballot and the paper on which the ballot should be printed. The printing of ballots in the form prescribed in the Act on the paper usually procured by the Chief Electoral Officer limits to 26 the number of candidates who can appear on the ballot. Because there were 84 confirmed candidates for this by-election, the template and the format of the ballot needed to be adapted. The adaptation allowed for the names of the 84 candidates to appear on the ballot by replacing the one-column ballot prescribed by the Act with a two-column ballot that maintained some existing integrity features. It also allowed for maintaining the font size of the ordinary ballot, minimizing barriers for electors. Other related adaptations were made to adjust operations to the unusual format of the ballot, including for the count of the vote.
June 24, 2024 Toronto–St. Paul's (Ontario)	Subsection 289(4)	**Purpose:** To permit the counting of votes cast at advance polls to begin two hours before the close of polling stations on polling day. **Explanation:** The Act states that no person shall count the votes cast at an advance poll before the close of polling stations on polling day. However, it also provides an exception to this rule where the counting of votes cast at an advance poll may begin one hour before the close of

		polling stations on polling day. In this by-election, 84 candidates were confirmed, which required an adapted ballot. The unusual size of the ballot, the use of a higher number of ballot boxes and the volume of votes cast at advance polls had an impact on the time needed to count the votes. Starting the count earlier ensured that the count was not unduly delayed.
September 16, 2024 LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Québec)	Sections 116, 119, 140, subsections 150(2), 151(2) and 152(2), paragraphs 283(3)(c)(e) and 284(1)(b)(d), subsections 284(2)(3)(4), subsection 288(4), section 289 and Form 3 of Schedule 1	**Purpose:** To ensure that the names of all candidates could appear on the ballot and to make related amendments to voting procedures and counting votes. **Explanation:** The Act is very specific regarding the template and format of the ballot and the paper on which the ballot should be printed. The printing of ballots in the form prescribed in the Act on the paper usually procured by the Chief Electoral Officer limits to 26 the number of candidates who can appear on the ballot. Because there were 91 confirmed candidates for this by-election, the template and the format of the ballot needed to be adapted. The adaptation allowed for the names of the 91 candidates to appear on the ballot by replacing the one-column ballot prescribed by the Act with a two-column ballot that maintained some existing integrity features. It also allowed for maintaining the font size of the ordinary ballot, minimizing barriers for electors. Other related adaptations were made to adjust operations to the unusual format of the ballot, including for the vote count.
September 16, 2024 LaSalle–Émard–Verdun (Québec)	Subsection 289(4)	**Purpose:** To permit the counting of votes cast at advance polls to begin four hours before the close of polling stations on polling day. **Explanation:** The Act states that no person shall count the votes cast at an advance poll before the close of polling stations on polling day. However, it also provides an exception to this rule where the counting of votes cast at an advance poll may begin one hour before the close of polling stations on polling day. In this by-election, 91 candidates were confirmed, which required an adapted ballot. The unusual size of the ballot, the use of a higher number of ballot boxes and the volume of votes cast at advance polls had an impact on the time needed to count the votes. Starting the count earlier ensured that the count was not unduly delayed.
December 16, 2024 Cloverdale–Langley City (British Columbia)	Sections 158 and 160	**Purpose:** To allow the issue of a transfer certificate to an elector who goes to the wrong polling station on polling day. **Explanation:** On November 15, 2024, the Canadian Union of Postal Workers began a national strike and, as a result, Canada Post ceased operations. It was impossible for the returning officer to use the postal service to distribute the voter information cards. The cards contain important information for electors, including the address of their polling station. While additional measures were taken to help electors find their polling station, electors could still go to the wrong polling station on polling day, given the absence of the voter information card. The Act allows for a transfer certificate to be issued to an elector to vote at a polling station other than their own in specified circumstances; but it does not include the circumstances faced during this by-election.

	A new transfer certificate was created to ensure that electors who had gone to the wrong polling station on polling day would not be deprived of exercising their right to vote because they did not receive a voter information card indicating the address of their polling station.

Table 5 – Instructions Issued Pursuant to Subsection 178(2) of the *Canada Elections Act* and Section 179 of the *Special Voting Rules as Adapted for the Purposes of a By-election*

Subsection 178(1) of the *Canada Elections Act* (the Act) provides that the Special Voting Rules set out in Part 11 of the Act apply to general elections only. However, subsection 178(2) stipulates that the Chief Electoral Officer may, by instructions, adapt Part 11 so that any or all of its provisions apply to a by-election. The Special Voting Rules as Adapted for the Purposes of a By-election (the Rules for by-elections) constitute such instructions. The Rules for by-elections currently in force were made by the Chief Electoral Officer on September 21, 2020.

The Chief Electoral Officer may, pursuant to section 179 of the Rules for by-elections, issue instructions to execute their intent in a particular circumstance. In general, instructions address issues with the Special Voting Rules process that are not contemplated by the Act or the Rules for by-elections or fill gaps that would prevent electors who are otherwise qualified to vote from casting their ballot. These instructions can be made applicable for the purposes of a particular by-election only, or they can be made to continue to apply for future by-elections until rescinded by the Chief Electoral Officer or superseded by legislative changes or new instructions.

Electoral district	Statutory provisions	Explanatory notes
June 7, 2024 Toronto–St. Paul's (Ontario)	Section 241 (Instructions issued for the purpose of this by-election only)	**Purpose:** To allow electors voting at the office of the returning officer to use a special ballot, even after the regular ballots had been printed. **Explanation:** The Special Voting Rules as Adapted for the Purpose of a By-election provide that an elector who applies for registration and special ballot in person at the office of the returning officer for their electoral district after the regular ballots have been printed shall: vote with a regular ballot; place the ballot in the inner envelope and seal the envelope; sign the declaration prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer; and place the inner envelope and the declaration—if it is not printed on the outer envelope—in the outer envelope and seal the envelope. Due to the unusual format of the ballot, which was adapted to include the 84 candidates confirmed in this by-election, it would have been difficult—if not impossible—for the elector to insert the regular ballot into the inner envelope and seal the envelope. As the envelopes used for the special ballot is not compatible with the adapted ballot, and to ensure that the elector voting at the office of the returning officer could vote in a way that respected the integrity of the voting procedure, the instructions allowed the returning officer to issue a special ballot to the elector even after the regular ballots had been printed.
September 3, 2024 Lasalle–Émard–Verdun (Québec)	Section 241 (Instructions issued for the purpose of this by-election only)	**Purpose:** To allow electors voting at the office of the returning officer to use a special ballot even after the regular ballots had been printed. **Explanation:** The Special Voting Rules as Adapted for the Purpose of a By-election provide that an elector who applies for registration and special ballot in person at the office of the returning

officer for their electoral district after the regular ballots have been printed shall: vote with a regular ballot; place the ballot in the inner envelope and seal the envelope; sign the declaration prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer; and place the inner envelope and the declaration—if it is not printed on the outer envelope—in the outer envelope and seal the envelope.

Due to the unusual format of the ballot, which was adapted to include the 91 candidates confirmed in this by-election, it would have been difficult—if not impossible—for the elector to insert the regular ballot into the inner envelope and seal the envelope. As the envelopes used for special ballots are not compatible with the adapted ballot and to ensure that the elector voting at the office of the returning officer could vote in a way that respected the integrity of the voting procedure, the instructions allowed the returning officer to issue a special ballot to the elector even after the regular ballots had been printed.

Endnotes

[i] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[ii] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[iii] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[iv] *Canada Elections Act*, Ineligible candidates, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/E-2.01/section-65.html

[v] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[vi] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[vii] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[viii] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[ix] Canadian National Institute for the Blind, https://www.cnib.ca/en?region=on

[x] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[xi] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[xii] Official voting results in the 2024 by-elections, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=res&dir=rep/off&document=index&lang=e#sep2024

[xiii] Online complaints form, https://csep-pesc.elections.ca/en-CA/intake/

[xiv] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[xv] *Canada Elections Act*, https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html

[xvi] Elections Canada's Official Reports, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=res&dir=rep/off&document=index&lang=e

[xvii] Election Research, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=res&dir=rec/eval&document=index&lang=e

[xviii] Animal Protection Party of Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#AACEV

[xix] Bloc Québécois, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#Bloc

[xx] Centrist Party, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#centrist

[xxi] Canadian Future Party, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#cfp

[xxii] Christian Heritage Party of Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#CHP

[xxiii] Communist Party of Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#Communist

[xxiv] Conservative Party of Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#conservative

[xxv] Free Party Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#free

[xxvi] Green Party of Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#Green

[xxvii] Liberal Party of Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#Liberal

[xxviii] Libertarian Party of Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#libert

[xxix] Marijuana Party, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#Marijuana

[xxx] Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#Marxist

[xxxi] Maverick Party, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#maverick

[xxxii] New Democratic Party, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#NDP

[xxxiii] Parti Rhinocéros Party, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#neorhino

[xxxiv] People's Party of Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#ppc2

[xxxv] United Party of Canada, https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#up