



Office of the  
Chief Electoral Officer  
of Canada

# Report on the 2022 By-election



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Le directeur général des élections • The Chief Electoral Officer



March 31, 2023

The Honourable Anthony Rota, M.P.  
Speaker of the House of Commons  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am pleased to provide my report on the by-election held on December 12, 2022, in the federal electoral district of Mississauga–Lakeshore (Ontario).

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-election.

For more information, please see the Elections Canada website at [elections.ca](http://elections.ca).

Yours sincerely,

Stéphane Perrault  
Chief Electoral Officer

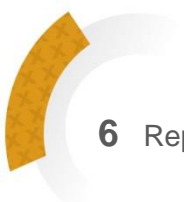




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## Foreword

This report relates to the conduct of the by-election held on December 12, 2022, in the electoral district of Mississauga–Lakeshore in the province of Ontario.

Under the *Canada Elections Act*,<sup>i</sup> if one or more by-elections are held in a year, the Chief Electoral Officer must, within 90 days after the end of the year, 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

The Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election saw an unprecedented number of candidates, with six endorsed by a registered political party and 34 independents for a total of 40. As the traditional ballot format was unable to hold more than 26 candidates, Elections Canada had to quickly make changes to the design of the ballot following consultations with key stakeholders. There were no reports of issues or confusion from electors about the new ballot design.

Another challenge was the difficulty in securing polling locations, partly due to a potential strike by Ontario education workers. This resulted in fewer polling locations and, in some cases, locations that were not optimal to serve electors. All locations, however, met mandatory accessibility criteria.

In closing, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and thank the election workers, returning officers, field liaison officers and staff at Elections Canada headquarters who worked to ensure that their fellow Canadians could exercise their democratic rights to vote or run for office in this by-election.

Stéphane Perrault  
Chief Electoral Officer of Canada





# 1. Launching the By-election

## Issue of the writ

Issue of the writs			
By-election date	Electoral district	Reason for vacancy	Writ issue date
December 12, 2022 (37-day election period)	Mississauga–Lakeshore	Resignation of the Hon. Sven Spengemann (Liberal Party of Canada)	November 5, 2022

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

Shortly after the writ was issued for the 2022 by-election, the agency opened an Elections Canada office in Mississauga–Lakeshore.

For the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election, the returning officer hired 679<sup>1</sup> election workers. This is similar to the 44th general election where 641<sup>2</sup> election workers were hired in this electoral district. See Table 1 in the Appendix for the type and number of positions filled for the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election.

This by-election was the first opportunity for Elections Canada to pilot the agency’s new Poll Opening Administration (POA) tool. The tool was designed to allow central poll supervisors to track the status of poll openings using text messages rather than traditional phone calls. The POA tool succeeded in:

- ▶ reducing response times from central poll supervisors reporting poll opening statuses;
- ▶ providing earlier notification of issues impacting poll openings;
- ▶ reducing the workload for staff monitoring poll openings; and
- ▶ improving the tracking of poll opening statuses and issues.

As with previous by-elections, Elections Canada provided a wide range of training materials to election workers, including video presentations and manuals that were supplemented by online resources. In order for staff to become familiar with the new POA tool, instructions and training sessions were offered. Instructions regarding the long ballot were also included in a supplement to the [Deputy Returning Officer Guidebook](#).<sup>ii</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These 679 individuals occupied 862 positions within the local Elections Canada office.

<sup>2</sup> These 641 individuals occupied 775 positions within the local Elections Canada office.

## Working with political entities

### ***Candidates and registered political parties***

At the start of the by-election period, there were 21 political parties that could support candidates for the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election (20 registered parties and 1 eligible party).

As stipulated in the *Canada Elections Act*,<sup>iii</sup> prospective candidates had to file their nomination papers or online nomination form by 2:00 p.m. on the 21st day before election day.<sup>3</sup> Three candidates submitted their forms in person and 37 candidates opted for the online nomination process.

Number of candidates			
Candidate(s) affiliated with a political party	Independent candidate(s)	Unaffiliated candidate(s)	Total number of candidates
6	34	0	40

Five prospective candidates had their nomination papers refused. These refusals occurred for the following reasons:

- ▶ one candidate failed to provide a signed copy of their proof of identity;
- ▶ three candidates did not have a sufficient number of valid elector signatures; and
- ▶ one candidate did not have a sufficient number of valid elector signatures and also did not complete a solemn declaration.

In the Appendix, Table 2 lists the confirmed candidates and their party affiliation at the close of nominations. The average number of candidates per by-election held since 2016 is six, rounded to the closest whole number.

Soon after the close of nominations, the returning officer held meetings with the confirmed candidates and their representatives to describe their obligations and responsibilities under the *Canada Elections Act*.

### ***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 table below shows the election expenses limits for candidates and political parties.

Expenses limits	
Candidates	Registered Political Parties
122,453.68	102,430.95

<sup>3</sup> November 21, 2022.

The Act also places spending limits on third-party election advertising expenses. Two third parties were registered for the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election held on December 12, 2022. The spending limit was \$4,656.

## Large number of independent candidates

The Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election set a record for its number of candidates. The number of candidates endorsed by a registered political party remained consistent with previous elections. However, the number of independent candidates represented a significant increase from previous experiences at the federal level. Prior to the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election, the largest number of candidates on a single ballot in a federal election was 21.

Candidates seeking nomination are required to collect signatures from at least 100 electors resident in their electoral district. Elections Canada noted that several independent candidates in Mississauga–Lakeshore received a large proportion of signatures from the same groups of electors. Candidates are also required to have an official agent, and in Mississauga–Lakeshore it was noted that the same individual was appointed official agent by 31 independent candidates, as well as by one candidate endorsed by a registered political party. These factors suggest that there was a level of coordination among some candidates in the by-election and raise questions as to whether candidates were truly seeking elected office on their own terms. The exceptionally large number of candidates also presented challenges related to the production and design of the ballot.

## Modified ballot format

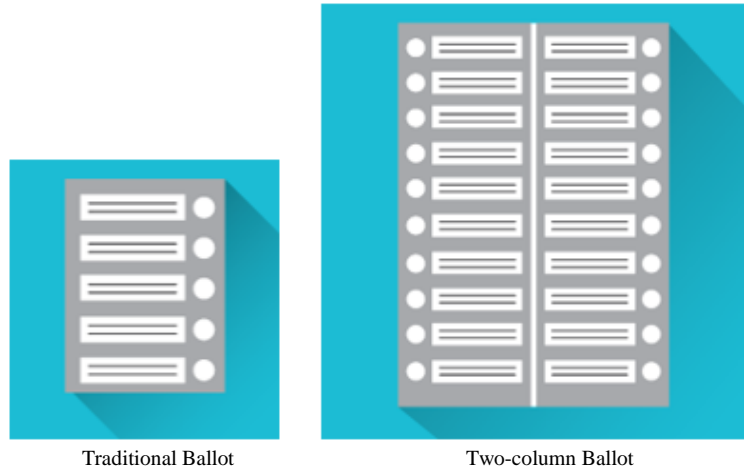
Elections Canada’s traditional ballot can accommodate up to 26 candidates without requiring modifications. Given the expected high number of candidates in Mississauga–Lakeshore, Elections Canada developed modified ballot templates with the objective of selecting a final design that would maintain all integrity features of the traditional ballot. The agency consulted with the following key external stakeholders early in the election period to support the decision-making process when developing a modified template:

- ▶ ABC Life Literacy
- ▶ Brain Injury Canada
- ▶ Canadian Alliance of Student Associations
- ▶ Canadian National Institute for the Blind
- ▶ Special Olympics Canada and Special Olympics Ontario
- ▶ Several members of Elections Canada’s [Advisory Group for Disability Issues](#)<sup>iv</sup>

Among the various options discussed, the majority of stakeholders identified a two-column ballot as their preferred choice as it resembled the traditional ballot, maintained the original font size (18-point or 16-point) and would create the fewest barriers to independent electoral participation for electors who are disabled, voting for the first time or with a low literacy level.

Once finalized, the newly designed ballot for the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election was larger than usual and had two columns of candidate names. The names were listed alphabetically, from the top to the bottom of the left column and continuing down the right

column. Electors voted by marking the circle next to their chosen candidate's name. As the [Canada Elections Act](#)<sup>v</sup> specifies that the mark must be made to the right of a candidate's name, Elections Canada released adaptations to allow for an additional column wherein the mark would be made next to the candidate's name, which, depending on the column, could be to the left or the right.



Knowing that the ballot size and format would deviate from the norm, Elections Canada published multiple news releases and made several posts on social media to inform the public prior to election day. Posters that explained the changes to the ballot's format and how to properly mark it were displayed at polling places. Poll workers were also instructed to verbally introduce the new format and explain how to mark it when handing out ballots to electors.

Electors with questions regarding the ballot were invited to visit [Elections Canada's website](#),<sup>vi</sup> contact their [Elections Canada office in Mississauga–Lakeshore](#),<sup>vii</sup> or ask a poll worker when voting. As usual, electors who needed help marking their ballot were offered the following accessibility tools:

- ▶ a large-print list of candidates;
- ▶ magnifiers;
- ▶ large-grip pencils; and
- ▶ a braille list of candidates and template.<sup>4</sup>

Elections Canada strives to continually improve the design, usability and accessibility of the standard ballot, as well as the tools and processes related to production and distribution.

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<sup>4</sup> Unlike in past elections, the braille template was only available on election day. As the two-column ballot was not compatible with the normally used braille template, a new version was developed but could not be printed in time for use at advance polls.



## 2. Information Campaign for Electors

### Objectives of the campaign

During the by-election, 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 and the safety measures in place. 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 three radio stations as well as on Spotify, YouTube audio, in six daily and weekly publications and through out-of-home elements such as digital screens in residential buildings and digital billboards. The Voter Information Campaign was also highly visible on several digital platforms, including social media platforms (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, Google) and multiple websites.

The campaign had four phases with distinct focuses: registration, voter information card 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. A complementary campaign provided information on the health and safety measures that were in place to ensure electors could register and cast their vote safely.

### *Social media*

Elections Canada used social media to share information and digital products about where, when and the ways to register and vote.

The agency also used its Twitter and Facebook accounts to respond to questions from the public. Popular topics included clarification regarding where and when the by-election was occurring and enquiries related to the modified ballot format.

- ▶ Elections Canada's corporate social media accounts received 180 questions and comments about the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election.
- ▶ Between November 7 and December 14, 2022, the agency responded to 34 enquiries related to the by-election through social media channels.

## ***Website***

As in past elections, the Elections Canada website prominently featured a by-election section explaining 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. Electors could use the Online Voter Registration Service to register or check whether their information was correct. As usual, electors could also 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. For the first time, the Voter Information Service also offered an improved “search by address” page to help electors find their polling station or polling stations that had been merged or split. The website also provided information about voter eligibility, safety measures in place at local offices, and voting locations and identification requirements for voting.

All told, there were 327,179 visits to the website during the 2022 by-election period, 40,058 of which were on the by-election pages. This represents a decrease from the 149,037 visits to the by-election pages during the previous federal by-elections held in Toronto Centre (Ontario) and York Centre (Ontario) on October 26, 2020.

Live election results were published on the website as ballots were counted. On election night, there were 32,210 visits to the Election Night Results application and 48,124 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, accessibility, identification requirements, and voting procedures. Agents in the Public Enquiries Unit at Elections Canada headquarters responded to 166 enquiries about the by-election in Mississauga–Lakeshore, while the Elections Canada office in Mississauga–Lakeshore handled 2,017 enquiries. The most common topics were related to employment, Special Voting Rules (voting by special ballot), polling place information and Voter Information Cards not being received.

## ***Direct mail***

Elections Canada mailed voter information cards (VICs) to electors whose names appeared on the preliminary lists of electors in Mississauga–Lakeshore. 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 accessibility information.

Shortly before advance polls opened, Elections Canada also sent all households in the electoral district a guide to the federal by-election with information about voter eligibility, registration, ways to vote, identification requirements (including information about accepted pieces of identification), safety measures, accessibility of polling locations, and voting assistance tools and services available on election day. The guide also prompted electors to contact Elections Canada if they had not received a VIC.

<b>Voter registration statistics</b>	
<b>Number of VICs sent</b>	<b>Number of guides sent</b>
116,545 <sup>5</sup>	42,337

Due to challenges in securing polling places, only 37%<sup>6</sup> of initial VICs were sent by the statutory deadline of November 18, 2022.<sup>7</sup> By November 21, 2022,<sup>8</sup> all initial VICs were sent to electors. An additional 27,851 revised VICs were subsequently distributed to electors in order to clarify the address information for an advance polling place situated in a shopping centre with multiple entrances and addresses. Elections Canada monitored the environment to ensure that these delays did not have an impact on field office operations or electors.

### ***Community relations and outreach***

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

No community relations officers were appointed in Mississauga–Lakeshore. However, one staff member acted as the 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 providing services to students, seniors, and homeless and ethnocultural electors.

### ***Media relations***

Elections Canada’s Media Relations handled approximately 18 media requests regarding the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election. Most enquiries focused on candidates and political entities, voting procedures and election results.

The agency issued 14 news releases related to the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election. News releases are an important component of Elections Canada’s efforts to reach out to and inform the public through traditional media.

<sup>5</sup> A total of 120,699 were printed by the contractor, but 4,154 were removed before being sent due to a change in polling location.

<sup>6</sup> 32,506 VICs.

<sup>7</sup> The *Canada Elections Act*, Article 95.1 states that “each returning officer shall, as soon as possible after the issue of a writ but not later than the 24th day before polling day, send a notice of confirmation of registration to every elector whose name appears on the preliminary list of electors.”

<sup>8</sup> Day 21 in the electoral period.







## 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*.<sup>viii</sup> 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 96%. In the 2022 by-election, the coverage of the preliminary lists was 96.7%.

***Currency*** is the proportion of eligible electors who are registered at their current address. Historically, the national currency has varied between 82% and 90%. In the 2022 by-election, the currency of the preliminary lists was 92.5%.

***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 93%. In the 2022 by-election, the accuracy of the preliminary lists was 95.6%.

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 began on November 7, 2022 for the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election and ended at 6:00 p.m. on December 6, 2022. In accordance with the *Canada Elections Act*,<sup>ix</sup> no elector was entitled to vote at the by-election unless their place of ordinary residence was located in the electoral district of Mississauga–Lakeshore from November 7, 2022, until polling 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 period for the 2022 by-election.

Voter registration statistics							
Electors on preliminary lists (incl. Special Voting Rules)	Electors added <sup>1</sup>	Inter-electoral district address changes <sup>2</sup>	Moves within electoral district <sup>3</sup>	Other corrections <sup>4</sup>	Electors removed <sup>5</sup>	Special Voting Rules Group 1 updates <sup>6</sup>	Electors on final lists <sup>7</sup>
88,893	535	667	463	324	127	3	89,971

<sup>1</sup> Electors who did not appear on any lists of electors at the beginning of the by-election and were added during the by-election.

<sup>2</sup> Electors who appeared on the lists of electors of an electoral district other than Mississauga–Lakeshore at the beginning of the by-election but changed their address during the by-election because of a move to the electoral district of Mississauga–Lakeshore.

<sup>3</sup> Electors who appeared on the lists of electors for Mississauga–Lakeshore at the beginning of the by-election and changed their address during the by-election 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 as a result of a move to another electoral district during the by-election and duplicate records removed during the by-election, including during the preparation of the final lists of electors.

<sup>6</sup> This row indicates a change in the number of Group 1 electors registered under the Special Voting Rules (Canadian electors temporarily residing outside Canada, Canadian Forces electors and incarcerated electors) during the by-election.

<sup>7</sup> 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 Special Voting Rules Group 1 updates, minus removed records.

## 4. Voting Services

Electors can cast their ballot at their assigned advance polling station during one of the four designated days, at their assigned polling station on election day, by special ballot 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 for incarcerated electors.



### Polling places

For the by-election in Mississauga–Lakeshore, the returning officer established 15 polling stations at six polling places for the advance polls and 206 polling stations at 47 polling places on election day. Eleven mobile polling stations each visited one establishment.

As part of its environmental scanning, Elections Canada identified the potential for a strike by Ontario education workers that were part of the Canadian Union of Public Employees. As a result, the agency secured alternative polling places in lieu of the schools that could potentially be impacted by this action. Given that the returning officer was not able to rent many of the locations typically used as polling places and the difficulty in securing new locations, the electoral district had three fewer polling places and polling stations than were available in the 44th general election. Some of the polling places were also suboptimal due to their location or layout. In spite of this, 100% of the 60 polling places used met all 15 mandatory accessibility criteria.

### Voting

#### Safe voting services

Health and safety information was developed in collaboration with the Ontario Ministry of Health and Peel Public Health. Elections Canada followed all provincial and local public health guidelines in Mississauga–Lakeshore and put in place numerous measures to protect electors, election workers and political participants. These measures included:

- ▶ Making face masks, gloves, hand sanitizer and disinfectant wipes available.

- ▶ Requiring election workers to wear face masks in accordance with federal workplace occupational health guidance. Voters and candidate representatives were not required to wear face masks.
- ▶ Assigning only one poll worker per desk and supplying plexiglass barriers.
- ▶ Using floor markers and signage to encourage physical distancing.
- ▶ Frequently disinfecting workstations.
- ▶ Providing single-use pencils to electors.

### ***Voting at assigned advance and election day polling places***

In Mississauga–Lakeshore, the majority of voters (more than 59%) chose to cast their ballot at their polling station on election day. Approximately 36%<sup>9</sup> voted at the advance polls. These turnout numbers help confirm a continuing upward trend of electors choosing to vote in advance of election day.

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

Under the Special Voting Rules provisions of the *Canada Elections Act*,<sup>x</sup> electors who are in their electoral district during an election can also vote by special ballot by mail or in person at any Elections Canada office. Canadians temporarily outside their electoral district or living abroad can apply online for a special ballot voting kit to be mailed to them.

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 2022 by-election in Mississauga–Lakeshore, a total of 1,051 electors voted by special ballot. This represents 4.2% of the electors who voted, compared with 6.8% in the 44th general election and 2.6% in the Toronto Centre and York Centre by-elections held in 2020.

The table below breaks down the vote by category.

<b>Ballots cast for the 2022 by-election</b>					
<b>Ballots at election day polls</b>	<b>Ballots at advance polls</b>	<b>Voting by special ballot (SVR)</b>	<b>Total valid ballots</b>	<b>Total rejected ballots</b>	<b>Total ballots cast</b>
14,752	9,018	1,044	24,814	135	24,949

<sup>9</sup> In the previous by-elections of 2020, approximately 33% voted at the advance polls in Toronto Centre (Ontario) and York Centre (Ontario).

The table below breaks down special ballot voting.

Special Voting Rules ballots cast							
For the electoral district of Mississauga–Lakeshore in the 2022 by-election							
	Ballots issued (Mail)	Ballots issued (In person)	Valid ballots	Rejected ballots	Ballots cast	Late ballots	Ballots returned <sup>1</sup>
<b>Group 1 (international, incarcerated and national<sup>2</sup>)</b>	225	0	84	0	84	37	37.3%
<b>Group 2 (local<sup>3</sup>)</b>	425	610	960	7	967	5	93.4%
<b>Total</b>	650	610	1,044	7	1,051	42 <sup>10</sup>	83.4%
For the electoral district of Mississauga–Lakeshore in the 44th General Election							
	Ballots issued (Mail)	Ballots issued (In person)	Valid ballots	Rejected ballots	Ballots cast	Late ballots <sup>4</sup>	Ballots returned <sup>1</sup>
<b>Group 1 (international, incarcerated and national<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1,135	0	672	3	675	189	59.5%
<b>Group 2 (local<sup>3</sup>)</b>	2,861	1,358	3,294	231	3,525	455	83.6%
<b>Total</b>	3,996	1,358	3,966	234	4,200	644	78.5%

<sup>1</sup> Total ballots cast divided by ballots issued.

<sup>2</sup> Electors whose applications were processed and whose ballots were counted at Elections Canada headquarters in Ottawa.

<sup>3</sup> Electors whose applications were processed and whose ballots were counted at the local Elections Canada office. This includes electors who registered to vote in acute care facilities.

<sup>4</sup> Totals as of February 15, 2022.

<sup>10</sup> In an early version of this report, the Special Voting Rules ballot cast table contained an error that has since been corrected. Copies of the report that were downloaded or printed before the correction was made will show an inaccurate total.

### ***Voter turnout***

For the 2022 by-election, 24,949 registered electors voted in Mississauga–Lakeshore. The turnout rate for the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election was generally in line with other by-elections. The average turnout for all by-elections since 2016 is approximately 30.7%.

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

<b>Ballots cast in the 2020 general election and 2022 by-election</b>			
<b>Election</b>			
<b>2021 general election</b>		<b>2022 by-election</b>	
<b>Ballots cast</b>	<b>Turnout</b>	<b>Ballots cast</b>	<b>Turnout</b>
56,783	63.8%	24,949	27.8%

An estimated 27.8% of eligible electors voted during the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election compared with 29% for the federal by-elections held in 2020.





## 5. Maintaining Security and Integrity

### 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 2022 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 coordinated with other federal organizations that contributed to election security, including:

- ▶ Communications Security Establishment
- ▶ Canadian Centre for Cyber Security
- ▶ Canadian Security Intelligence Service
- ▶ Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- ▶ Public Safety Canada
- ▶ Global Affairs Canada

While no criminal activity, cybersecurity incident, or inaccurate information campaign disrupted the administration of the 2022 by-election, 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*<sup>xi</sup> 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.





## 6. Concluding the By-election

### Election results

The candidate endorsed by the Liberal Party of Canada, Charles Sousa, was elected in the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election.

### Validation of results and return of writs

The returning officer in the electoral district of Mississauga–Lakeshore validated the results of the by-election on December 16, 2022. Once validation was completed, the returning officer 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 the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election.

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

The [official voting results](#)<sup>xii</sup> were published on the Elections Canada website.

### Complaints

During and after general elections or by-elections, Elections Canada receives, reviews and responds to complaints<sup>11</sup> 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](#).<sup>xiii</sup> They can also lodge a complaint at an Elections Canada office or at their polling place. Elections Canada received 11 complaints related to the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election. The complaints were related to polling place accessibility, distance to the polls, ballots, service to electors, canvassing and voting procedures.

The volume of complaints for the 2022 by-election was lower 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*<sup>xiv</sup> are referred to the Commissioner of Canada Elections for possible investigation. For the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election, two complaints were referred to the Commissioner.

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<sup>11</sup> 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.

## Reporting obligations after polling day

Candidates and third parties must file their campaign return with Elections Canada by no later than four months after election day. For the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election, the filing deadline is April 12, 2023.

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 two eligible candidates on January 4, 2023, in the total amount of \$36,736.10 for the December 12, 2022, by-election.

## Cost of the by-election

As of February 15, 2023, the total estimated cost for the Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election is \$2.0 million, including \$100,000 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 \$22.61, which is 67% higher than the historical average<sup>12</sup> of \$13.50. This increase is mainly due to inflation, increased health and safety measures, printing larger-than-usual ballots, and the location of the electoral district 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 by-election.

Estimated cost of the Mississauga–Lakeshore 2022 by-election (in thousands of dollars)	
Activity	Amount
<b>Conducting the by-election</b> 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 IT infrastructure and telecommunications	1,935
<b>Reimbursing election expenses to candidates and subsidies to candidates' auditors</b>	100
<b>Total estimated costs</b>	<b>2,035</b>

## Compliance with procedures

The *Canada Elections Act*<sup>xv</sup> 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 the firm PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC).

The full audit report, once completed, will be published on [Elections Canada's Official Reports webpage](#).<sup>xvi</sup>

<sup>12</sup> The historical average is based on actual expenditures of the last eight by-election events across 19 electoral districts from April 2017 to October 2020.

## Surveys

Further information and feedback on the 2022 by-election can be found in the Survey of Electors and the Survey of Election Officers, which will be published on Elections Canada's [Post-election Evaluations webpage](#)<sup>xvii</sup> once the final reports are available.







# Appendix

## Registered political parties during the 2022 by-election

- ▶ Animal Protection Party of Canada<sup>xviii</sup>
- ▶ Bloc Québécois<sup>xix</sup>
- ▶ Centrist Party<sup>xx</sup>
- ▶ Christian Heritage Party of Canada<sup>xxi</sup>
- ▶ Communist Party of Canada<sup>xxii</sup>
- ▶ Conservative Party of Canada<sup>xxiii</sup>
- ▶ Direct Democracy Party of Canada (was Canada's Fourth Front)<sup>xxiv</sup>
- ▶ Free Party Canada<sup>xxv</sup>
- ▶ Green Party of Canada<sup>xxvi</sup>
- ▶ Liberal Party of Canada<sup>xxvii</sup>
- ▶ Libertarian Party of Canada<sup>xxviii</sup>
- ▶ Marijuana Party<sup>xxix</sup>
- ▶ Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada<sup>xxx</sup>
- ▶ Maverick Party<sup>xxxi</sup>
- ▶ National Citizens Alliance of Canada<sup>xxxii</sup>
- ▶ New Democratic Party<sup>xxxiii</sup>
- ▶ Parti pour l'Indépendance du Québec<sup>xxxiv</sup> (deregistered on November 30, 2022)
- ▶ Parti Rhinocéros Party<sup>xxxv</sup>
- ▶ People's Party of Canada<sup>xxxvi</sup>
- ▶ Veterans Coalition Party of Canada<sup>xxxvii</sup> (deregistered on January 15, 2023)

**Table 1 – Type and number of positions filled**

<b>Position</b>	
<b>Poll Workers</b>	<b>Number of Positions</b>
Central poll supervisor	156
Deputy returning officer	301
Information officer	233
Poll clerk	0
Registration officer	96
Special messenger	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>786</b>
<b>Other Election Workers</b>	
Additional assistant returning officer	1
Assistant automation coordinator	1
Recruitment officer	6
Assistant returning officer	1
Automation coordinator	1
Community relations officer	0
Financial officer	2
Poll operations manager	3
Inventory clerk/Electoral material coordinator	1
Support officer	25
Office coordinator	1
Office messenger	8
Receptionist	4
Recruitment supervisor	2*
Returning officer	1
Service agent	13
Service centre support officer	1
Service point supervisor	2
Support staff for office of additional assistant returning officer	0
Training officer	2
Witness – validation of results	0
Special Voting Rules Expansion – special ballot coordinator	3
Safety officer	0
Special ballot coordinator – hospital	0
Assistant service point supervisor	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>864</b>

\*Includes individuals on standby. Excludes trainees not retained.

**Table 2 – Confirmed candidates**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Party affiliation</b>
Khaled Al-Sudani	People's Party of Canada
Mérodie Anderson	Independent
Myriam Beaulieu	Independent
Line Bélanger	Independent
Mylène Bonneau	Independent
Jean-Denis Parent Boudreault	Independent
Jevin David Carroll	Independent
Sean Carson	Independent
Ron Chhinzer	Conservative Party of Canada
Sébastien CoRhino	Parti Rhinocéros Party
Charles Currie	Independent
Stephen Davis	Independent
Mark Dejewski	Independent
Ysack Dupont	Independent
Donovan Eckstrom	Independent
Alexandra Engering	Independent
Daniel Gagnon	Independent
Donald Gagnon	Independent
Kerri Hildebrandt	Independent
Peter House	Independent
Martin Acetaria Caesar Jubinville	Independent
Samuel Jubinville	Independent
Mary Kidnew	Green Party of Canada
Julia Kole	New Democratic Party

<b>Name</b>	<b>Party affiliation</b>
Alain Lamontagne	Independent
Marie-Hélène LeBel	Independent
Conrad Lukawski	Independent
Spencer Rocchi	Independent
Eliana Rosenblum	Independent
Julian Selody	Independent
Roger Sherwood	Independent
Adam Smith	Independent
Charles Sousa	Liberal Party of Canada
Julie St-Amand	Independent
Pascal St-Amand	Independent
Patrick Strzalkowski	Independent
Tomasz Szuchewycz	Independent
Ben Teichman	Independent
John The Engineer Turmel	Independent
Darcy Justin Vanderwater	Independent





**Table 3 – Valid votes obtained, by candidate**

Candidate and affiliation	Place of residence	Occupation	Valid votes obtained	Percentage of valid votes
Khaled Al-Sudani (People’s Party of Canada)	Mississauga, Ontario	IT Professional	293	1.18%
Mélodie Anderson (Independent)	Sherbrooke, Québec	Student	29	0.12%
Myriam Beaulieu (Independent)	Melbourne, Québec	Stay-at-Home Mom	16	0.06%
Line Bélanger (Independent)	Saguenay, Québec	Production Supervisor	8	0.03%
Mylène Bonneau (Independent)	Saint-Amable, Québec	Raw Materials Coordinator	9	0.04%
Jean-Denis Parent Boudreault (Independent)	Rimouski, Québec	Social Work	7	0.03%
Jevin David Carroll (Independent)	Burlington, Ontario	Accountant	12	0.05%
Sean Carson (Independent)	Montréal, Québec	Comedian	48	0.19%
Ron Chhinzer (Conservative Party of Canada)	Oakville, Ontario	Police Officer	9,215	37.14%
Sébastien CoRhino (Parti Rhinocéros Party)	Rimouski, Québec	Musician	24	0.10%
Charles Currie (Independent)	Milton, Ontario	Stand-up Comic and Comedy Writer	44	0.18%
Stephen Davis (Independent)	Cambridge, Ontario	Software Engineer	21	0.08%
Mark Dejewski (Independent)	Calgary, Alberta	Sailor	11	0.04%
Ysack Dupont (Independent)	Saint-Colomban, Québec	Computer Scientist	2	0.01%
Donovan Eckstrom (Independent)	Sexsmith, Alberta	Teacher	5	0.02%
Alexandra Engering (Independent)	Mississauga, Ontario	Youth Leadership Specialist	8	0.03%
Daniel Gagnon (Independent)	Québec, Québec	Computer Scientist	7	0.03%
Donald Gagnon (Independent)	Longueuil, Québec	Entrepreneur	5	0.02%
Kerri Hildebrandt (Independent)	Coquitlam, British Columbia	Engineer	9	0.04%
Peter House (Independent)	Mississauga, Ontario	General Labourer	31	0.12%
Martin Acetaria Caesar Jubinville (Independent)	Mandeville, Québec	Collective Development Advisor	3	0.01%
Samuel Jubinville (Independent)	Mandeville, Québec	Packer	8	0.03%

<b>Candidate and affiliation</b>	<b>Place of residence</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Valid votes obtained</b>	<b>Percentage of valid votes</b>
Mary Kidnew (Green Party of Canada)	Mississauga, Ontario	Community Organizer	792	3.19%
Julia Kole (New Democratic Party)	Mississauga, Ontario	Constituency Assistant	1,231	4.96%
Alain Lamontagne (Independent)	Sainte-Thérèse, Québec	Retired	1	0.00%
Marie-Hélène LeBel	Lac-Drolet, Québec	Teacher	17	0.07%
Conrad Lukawski (Independent)	Toronto, Ontario	Software Developer	23	0.09%
Spencer Rocchi (Independent)	Pickle Lake, Ontario	Teacher	12	0.05%
Eliana Rosenblum (Independent)	Waterloo, Ontario	Teacher	17	0.07%
Julian Selody (Independent)	Montréal, Québec	Musician	10	0.04%
Roger Sherwood (Independent)	Grand Forks, British Columbia	Cemetery Groundskeeper	14	0.06%
Adam Smith (Independent)	Bowmanville, Ontario	Unemployed	23	0.09%
Charles Sousa (Liberal Party of Canada)	Mississauga, Ontario	Senior Advisor, Finance	12,766	51.45%
Julie St-Amand (Independent)	Rimouski, Québec	Telecom Employee	11	0.04%
Pascal St-Amand (Independent)	Saint-Moïse, Québec	Cultural Development Advisor	2	0.01%
Patrick Strzalkowski (Independent)	Waterloo, Ontario	Ecologist	38	0.15%
Tomas Szuchewycz (Independent)	Waterloo, Ontario	Software Developer	12	0.05%
Ben Teichman (Independent)	Toronto, Ontario	Software Engineer	10	0.04%
John The Engineer Turmel (Independent)	Brantford, Ontario	Banking Systems Engineer	14	0.06%
Darcy Justin Vanderwater (Independent)	Burnaby, British Columbia	Tech Service Supervisor	6	0.02%



## 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.

Statutory Provisions	Explanatory Notes
<p>Sections 95, 125, 140 and 158, paragraph 127(a), and subsection 538(5)</p>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To allow the offering of adapted voting services to electors residing in a long-term care institution.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Electors residing in long-term care institutions often face barriers when it comes to exercising their right to vote. To alleviate these barriers, the Act allows electors in long-term care institutions to vote on polling day at a mobile polling station visiting their institution. However, the Act also requires that such mobile polling stations visit at least two long-term care institutions on polling day. Some public health measures implemented to address COVID-19 limit the ability of Elections Canada to operate mobile polls in that way.</p> <p>The adaptation allowed electors residing in long-term care institutions to be served by a polling station visiting a single institution or part of an institution. It also allowed flexibility in the scheduling of these polling stations, while safeguarding the right to vote of residents who were not able to vote at their institution.</p>
<p>Sections 119, 140, subsections 151(2) and 152(2) and Form 3 of Schedule 1</p>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To ensure that the names of all candidates could appear on the ballot and to bring related amendments to procedures administered at polling stations.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The Act is very specific regarding the template and format of the ballot as well as the paper on which the ballot is printed. The Chief Electoral Officer procures a specific type of paper, the look, weight and opacity of which contribute to mitigating risks to the integrity of the electoral process. The printing of ballots in the form prescribed in the Act on the paper procured by the Chief Electoral Officer limits to 26 the number of candidates who can appear on the ballot. Because there were 40 confirmed candidates for this by-election, the template and the format of the ballot needed to be adapted.</p> <p>The adaptation allowed for the names of the 40 candidates to appear on the ballot by replacing the one-column ballot prescribed by the Act</p>

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with a two-column ballot that maintained all existing integrity features. It also allowed the font size of the ordinary ballot to be maintained, minimizing barriers for electors. Other related adaptations were made to adjust operations to the unusual format of the ballot.

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Paragraphs 284(1)(b) and 284(1)(d) **Purpose:** To ensure that the rules governing the counting of the votes reflected that the ballot template had been adapted for the use of a two-column ballot instead of a one-column ballot.

**Explanation:** The Act provides that the election officer who counts the votes shall reject any ballot that has not been marked in a circle at the right of the candidates' names or that has been marked in more than one circle at the right of the candidates' names. In light of the use of a two-column ballot on which the circles associated with candidates listed in the left column appear to the left of their names, this rule needed to be adapted to ensure that the votes were counted correctly.

The adaptation allowed for the rules governing the counting of the votes to be aligned with the adapted two-column ballot by providing that the election officer who counted the votes shall reject any ballot that had not been marked in a circle beside the candidates' names or that had been marked in more than one circle beside the candidates' names.

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Section 289

**Purpose:** To permit the appointment of election officers who were not assigned to an advance polling station to count the votes cast at that advance polling station.

**Explanation:** The COVID-19 pandemic continues to create unique circumstances and challenges for the administration of elections in Canada, including challenges in recruiting election officers. As was done for the 44th general election, the Chief Electoral Officer authorized the model of one poll worker per table to serve electors for this by-election. This change, among others, required that experienced election officers—including election officers assigned to advance polling stations—be assigned to polling stations on polling day. This was problematic because the Act requires that an election officer assigned to an advance polling station be present during the count of the votes cast at that advance polling station. Such a count, with the Chief Electoral Officer's approval, can begin one hour before the close of polling stations on polling day.

The adaptation allowed the returning officer, with prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, to specify election officers who were not assigned to an advance polling station to count the votes cast at that advance 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.

Statutory Provisions	Explanatory Notes
<p>Section 235  (Instructions issued for the purposes of the December 12, 2022, by-election only)</p>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To allow, in specific circumstances, an elector whose application for registration and special ballot had been accepted to vote at their polling station on polling day.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The Rules for by-elections provide that an elector residing in Canada whose application for registration and special ballot has been accepted can only vote by returning their special ballot to their returning officer’s office before the close of polling stations on polling day.</p> <p>Where circumstances outside of an elector’s control prevented them from voting by special ballot, the instructions allowed the elector to request, at their assigned polling station, on the prescribed form, to have their application for registration and special ballot annulled and to vote by regular ballot at their polling station on polling day.</p>
<p>Section 235, subsection 239(2) and paragraph 277(1)(d)  (Instructions issued for the purposes of the December 12,</p>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To facilitate the vote by special ballot for local electors.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The Rules for by-elections provide, with respect to electors residing in Canada, that once an elector’s application for registration and special ballot has been accepted by the returning officer for their electoral district, the elector may vote only under the Special Voting Rules. In addition, for their vote to be counted, the elector must return their special ballot to the office of their returning officer before the close of polling stations on polling day.</p>

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2022, by-election only)

Following the unprecedented number of requests to vote by special ballot during the 44th general election, the Chief Electoral Officer expected an increase in applications for registration and special ballot from local electors for this by-election, which could cause delays and result in special ballots being received at the returning officer's office after the close of polling stations on polling day.

The instructions allowed electors to forward their special ballot to the returning officer's office by giving the special ballot to an election officer at their polling station in the electoral district, on polling day, before the close of the polling station.

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Section 241

(Instructions issued for the purposes of the December 12, 2022, by-election only)

**Purpose:** To allow electors voting at the office of the returning officer to vote using a special ballot even after the regular ballots had been printed.

**Explanation:** The Rules for by-elections provide that an elector who applies in person at the office of the returning officer for their electoral district for registration and special ballot 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 on the outer envelope—in the outer envelope and seal the envelope.

Due to the unusual format of the ballot, which was adapted in order to include the number of candidates confirmed in the by-election, it would be difficult—if not impossible—for the elector to insert the regular ballot into the inner envelope and seal the envelope.

Because of time constraints, it was not possible to procure new inner and outer envelopes that would have been compatible with the format of the adapted ballot. To ensure that electors voting at the office of the returning officer had an opportunity to vote in a way that respected the integrity of the voting procedure, the instructions allowed the returning officer to deliver a special ballot to those electors even after the regular ballots had been printed.

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Subsections 267(3) and 277(3)

(New instructions)

**Purpose:** To authorize the procedure for verifying electors' declarations to be conducted without opening the outer envelope in certain cases.

**Explanation:** The special ballot voting process could eventually be modified to allow some electors to vote using a special ballot voting kit provided to them electronically. As part of this process, those electors would be required to print and sign a declaration form and to

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provide their own inner and outer envelopes. In 2018, amendments were made to the Act to allow for this additional flexibility in the administration of the Special Voting Rules. As a consequence, the Act and the Rules for by-elections now refer to the setting aside of inner envelopes. Because of the minority Parliament context and the COVID-19 pandemic, Elections Canada was unable to make progress on this project.

For the purposes of the December 12, 2022, by-election, the declaration that had to be signed by all electors who voted under the Special Voting Rules was always printed on the outer envelope provided to the elector by the Chief Electoral Officer. Therefore, the election officers who verified electors' declarations did not have to open outer envelopes to retrieve these declarations.

The instructions authorized the election officers who set aside an outer envelope to accomplish their duties by noting on the outer envelope, instead of the inner envelope, the reasons for setting it aside and by initialling the outer envelope. These instructions will also apply to future by-elections.

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## Endnotes

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- i *Canada Elections Act*,  
<https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html>
- ii Deputy Returning Officer Guidebook,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=emp&dir=trng/guide/dro/man1&document=index&lang=e>
- iii *Canada Elections Act*,  
<https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html>
- iv Advisory Group for Disability Issues (AGDI)  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=abo&dir=adv/agdi&document=index&lang=e>
- v *Canada Elections Act*,  
<https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html>
- vi Elections Canada’s website,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=vot&dir=faq&document=faq2022by&lang=e>
- vii Elections Canada office in Mississauga–Lakeshore,  
[https://www.elections.ca/Scripts/vis/EDInfo?L=e&ED=35061&EV=99&EV\\_TYPE=6&PROV=ON&PROVID=35&QID=-1&PAGEID=21](https://www.elections.ca/Scripts/vis/EDInfo?L=e&ED=35061&EV=99&EV_TYPE=6&PROV=ON&PROVID=35&QID=-1&PAGEID=21)
- viii *Canada Elections Act*,  
<https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html>
- ix *Canada Elections Act*,  
<https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-2.01/index.html>
- 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 Mississauga–Lakeshore by-election,  
[https://www.elections.ca/res/rep/off/ovr\\_2022/home.html](https://www.elections.ca/res/rep/off/ovr_2022/home.html)
- xiii Online complaints form,  
<https://csep-pesc.elections.ca/en-CA/intake/>

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- 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 Post-election Evaluations,  
<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 Christian Heritage Party of Canada,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#CHP>
- xxii Communist Party of Canada,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#Communist>
- xxiii Conservative Party of Canada,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#conservative>
- xxiv Direct Democracy Party of Canada (was Canada's Fourth Front),  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#cff>
- xxv Free Party Canada,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#free>

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- 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 National Citizens Alliance of Canada,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#NCA>
- xxxiii New Democratic Party,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#NDP>
- xxxiv Parti pour l'Indépendance du Québec,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#ind>
- xxxv Parti Rhinocéros Party,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#neorhino>
- xxxvi People's Party of Canada,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#ppc2>
- xxxvii Veterans Coalition Party of Canada,  
<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=pol&document=index&dir=par&lang=e#vet>