ELECTION PERIOD ACTIVITIES

Overview

The election was conducted on the boundaries described in the *Electoral Divisions Act,* Statutes of Alberta, 2003*.*

Order in Council 78/2008 dissolved the Twenty-sixth Legislative Assembly on February 4, 2008, and Order in Council 79/2008 signalled the commencement of the Provincial General Election by ordering the Chief Electoral Officer to issue Writs of Election to each of the 83 Returning Officers listed on page 154 of this report, pursuant to section 40 of *the Act*.

Key Dates

The election calendar posted on the Elections Alberta website highlighted the following key dates:

Monday, February 4	Issuance of the Writs of Election to Returning Officers in the 83 electoral divisions
Saturday, February 9	First day for electors to be added to the List of Electors in the Returning Officers' offices
Monday, February 18 at 2:00 p.m.	Last opportunity for Candidates to file Nomination Papers in the Returning Officers' offices
Saturday, February 23 at 4:00 PM	Last opportunity for electors to be added to the List of Electors in the Returning Officers' offices
Thursday, February 28	First day to vote in the Advance Polls (9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)
Friday, February 29	Second day to vote in the Advance Polls (9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)
Saturday, March 1	Final day to vote in the Advance Polls (9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)
Monday, March 3 POLLING DAY	**Polls open from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.; unofficial results web-posted**
Thursday, March 13	Official results announced by the Returning Officers in the 83 electoral divisions

Special Initiatives

Communications Strategy

Elections Alberta added new methods of communicating with electors to better reach the diverse group that makes up Alberta's electorate. The broad communications strategy was aimed at all electors, of all ages, from all parts of the province.

- Direct mail to residences: For the first time, cards containing election information were mailed to approximately one million residences, on two separate occasions. Both cards contained general information on elector eligibility and voting opportunities.

  The first mailing reached residences in the province by Monday, February 11; seven days into the election period. It provided information on dates and times for voting, as well as contact information for electors wishing to obtain additional information by telephone, email or online.

  The second mailing provided more detailed information by Monday, February 18; fourteen days into the election period. It included the assigned polling places for advance voting and voting on polling day; the electoral division in which the residence was located and contact information for the Returning Officer in the area. This information was mailed to all addresses held by Elections Alberta that identified a physical address location for which a polling subdivision assignment could be made.
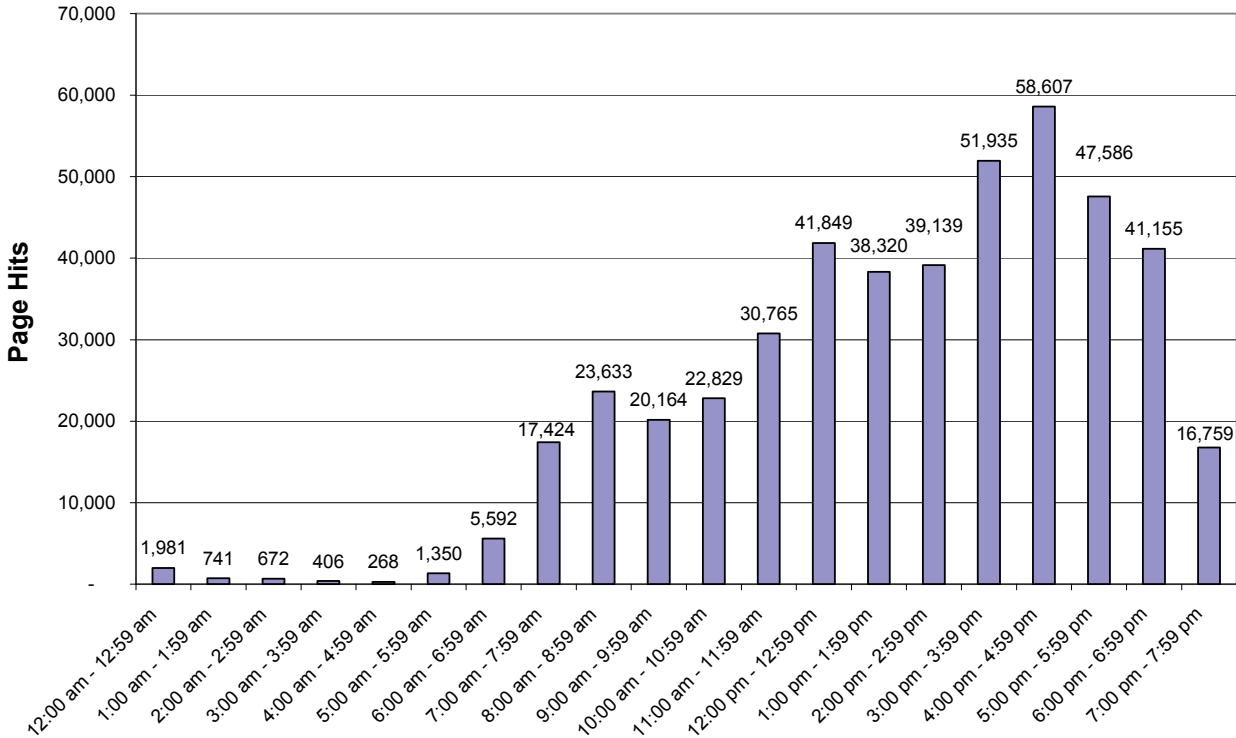
  Cards directed to mailing addresses that could not be assigned to a polling subdivision reminded electors that "where you vote depends on where you live". Electors do not necessarily live where they receive their mail. For example, electors who had provided only a box number or general delivery address could not be provided with detailed information about where their assigned polling station was located. Again, the voter card provided information on dates and times for voting, as well as contact information for electors wishing to obtain additional information by telephone, email or online.

- Website: Elections Alberta's online resources were available around the clock. Entry of a valid location address provided the user with the assigned polling places for advance voting and voting on polling day. The website also supplied general information on eligibility requirements, dates and times for voting and options for electors who were away from home or who had other unique needs. Contact information for Elections Alberta and the Returning Officer was available to allow electors with specific questions to communicate in writing, in person, by phone or by e-mail.

  The Elections Alberta website was accessed over 630,000 times on polling day, with over 460,000 hits occurring by 8 p.m.

The following chart shows website activity, up to the close of the polls. Access to the website was available throughout the day, although performance issues were experienced early in the day.

**Election Day Website Service
March 3, 2008 (Midnight - 7:59 pm)**

Time period	Page Hits
12:00 am - 12:59 am	1,981
1:00 am - 1:59 am	741
2:00 am - 2:59 am	672
3:00 am - 3:59 am	406
4:00 am - 4:59 am	268
5:00 am - 5:59 am	1,350
6:00 am - 6:59 am	5,592
7:00 am - 7:59 am	17,424
8:00 am - 8:59 am	23,633
9:00 am - 9:59 am	20,164
10:00 am - 10:59 am	22,829
11:00 am - 11:59 am	30,765
12:00 pm - 12:59 pm	41,849
1:00 pm - 1:59 pm	38,320
2:00 pm - 2:59 pm	39,139
3:00 pm - 3:59 pm	51,935
4:00 pm - 4:59 pm	58,607
5:00 pm - 5:59 pm	47,586
6:00 pm - 6:59 pm	41,155
7:00 pm - 7:59 pm	16,759

- Radio and television: For the first time, an advertising campaign was launched to complement the statutory advertisements published in newspapers. Public awareness advertisements featuring two electors sharing comical reasons for not voting were developed to gently encourage electors' participation using a humorous approach. The radio and television advertisements received positive reviews and widespread distribution on informal networks, such as YouTube.

- Telephone: The voter information call centre was doubled in size for this election to prepare for the large number of callers requesting answers to common questions; most often guidance on where and when to vote. Call centre hours were also expanded so electors could reach an operator from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekends and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on voting days.

  Operators assisted over 18,000 callers throughout the election period, including almost 10,000 who called on polling day.

- Newspapers: As in previous elections, electors could consult local newspapers for information on polling places, dates and times for voting and voting opportunities for electors who were away from home or who had other unique needs, in accordance with sections 55 and 70 of *the Act*.

In Calgary and Edmonton, this information appeared as newspaper inserts, in both daily newspapers, on two occasions. To maximize the distribution, inserts were delivered by a flyer delivery service to residences that didn't subscribe to either newspaper.

Election information appeared in more than 90 newspapers in electoral divisions across the province.

- Corporate identity: New visual elements, as seen on the cover of this report, linked all communication pieces to clearly identify Elections Alberta as the source. This proved to be valuable in helping electors to differentiate between the sources of material such as informational brochures and where-to-vote cards, which were also issued by candidates and some third parties.

Online Voter Registration

The challenge of maintaining a database of current and accurate records for 2.3 million electors, in a province as dynamic as Alberta, required a creative solution.

Traditionally, electors who have not been added to the List of Electors during the enumeration process have been added during the election period, either through contact with a Returning Officer or by an election officer at a polling place. Both enumeration and election additions occur within a narrow window of opportunity and can be time-consuming due to volumes.

Voterlink (found at www.voterlink.ab.ca) is a secure online voter registration system that was developed in response to the challenge of maintaining accurate Lists of Electors for a growing, mobile population. Electors are encouraged to manage their own elector records as they become eligible to vote, change their place of residence, or change their name.

The online approach features:

- Convenience: an elector may access the system around the clock, from any location,
- Independence: an elector does not require assistance from an enumerator or other election officer, and
- Privacy: elector information can only be accessed by the elector using his or her driver's licence or Alberta identification card.

This initiative is relatively new and is expected to grow in popularity. It was introduced in November, 2007, so there was limited opportunity to generate public awareness in the three months leading up to the election. Still, over 21,000 electors used this application to add or revise their elector record during the election period.

Currently, the use of Voterlink is promoted by posters in registry offices and inserts mailed with driver's licence renewals and vehicle registrations. Other free distribution

channels include welcome wagon baskets and flyers issued by participating members of the Alberta Real Estate Association.

On a weekly basis over 2,500 residences, on average, receive a Voterlink notice through SmartMoves, a package sent to people who have registered a change of address with Canada Post.

The Voterlink icon appeared on many websites throughout the election period and still appears on sites that actively encourage democratic involvement.

Emphasis will continue to be placed on the availability of this application to promote awareness and increase public utilization. It is hoped that all groups with an interest in increasing voter participation will assist in this endeavour.

Ballot Redesign

Electors received new ballots following a revision to the *Election Act Forms Regulation*. The new design, successfully piloted during the two 2007 by-elections, displayed candidates' names and party affiliations in white print on a black background. The circles in which the elector is directed to mark an "x" indicating candidate selection are the only white areas on the ballot. This assists electors in correctly marking their ballots and reduces the number of extraneous marks which can result in the rejection of ballots.

This effort appears to have been a success: the rate of rejected ballots (those which could not be counted because they were unclear as to the voter's intent) decreased by 25% province-wide, when compared to the rejection rates in the 2004 Provincial General Election.

Election Training

Each Returning Officer and two full-time office staff, the Election Clerk and Administrative Assistant, were offered standardized training provided by Elections Alberta. Written resource materials were supplemented by video training for Returning Officers who were unable to attend training due to late appointments or unavailability.

Returning Officers are responsible for training front-line election officers: the supervisory deputy returning officers, deputy returning officers and registration officers. In many cases, Returning Officers trained well over a hundred people in the conduct of polling day responsibilities using standardized resources provided by Elections Alberta. Sufficient quantities of the updated "Guide for Polling Place Officials", which covers polling day responsibilities of all election officers, were provided to election officers as a handy reference to ensure their success in properly completing their duties.

Staff Recruitment

Returning Officers were supplied with contact information for prospective election officers, which had been maintained on file from the 2004 Provincial General Election. Elections Canada and many municipalities also shared names of their former election workers, after obtaining the consent necessary to do so. This cooperation between electoral jurisdictions facilitates the recruitment of an experienced staff complement at municipal, provincial and federal elections.

Returning Officers were authorized to recruit additional registration officers in areas that were expected to experience an exceptionally high volume of polling day registrations. This was important in areas of new growth and high mobility; particularly if target enumeration results fell below their expectations.

In some electoral divisions with especially high employment rates, such as Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo, staff recruitment was particularly challenging. Returning Officers applied their knowledge of the community, and connections to groups within the electoral division, to recruit a sufficient number of electors to staff all polling stations on polling day.

In Calgary, the media assisted in the process by communicating a need for election officers in certain electoral divisions. The effort was extremely successful. In some areas, prospective workers far exceeded Returning Officers' requirements.

There were almost 15,000 Albertans who accepted the challenge of working as front-line election officers to serve electors in their communities. Many of these people work at municipal and federal elections, as well.

The democratic process in Alberta owes a vote of thanks to the people who take on this challenge. Armed with a few hours of training, printed resource material and necessary forms and supplies, they work over 12 hours on polling day to ensure that electors may cast their ballots at a location that is convenient for the majority of electors. Their efforts are greatly appreciated.

If current recommendations are adopted, the recruitment pool will expand to include persons who are at least sixteen years of age to serve as poll clerks. It is hoped this will alleviate some of the recruitment challenges and assist to engage youth in the voting process.

Scrutineer Involvement

Scrutineers are another group of people who play a vital role in the democratic process in Alberta. They work on behalf of candidates, as observers, to ensure elections are conducted in a fair and transparent manner.

Before scrutineers begin their duties, they present election officers with a completed appointment form to indicate that they are eligible to act in this capacity. They also complete oaths at each polling station or registration officer's station at which they observe, to formally swear or affirm that the principle of confidentiality will be respected.

Because many scrutineers receive no training before beginning their polling day assignments, the Appointment of Scrutineer form is attached to a guide which defines their roles and responsibilities. Clear role definition helps to ensure that scrutineers and election officers work cooperatively and effectively together in their complementary roles.

Nominated Candidates

Nomination day was Monday, February 18, 2008. That was the last day on which prospective candidates were able to file nomination papers with the Returning Officer in the electoral division in which they wished to contest the election.

By 2:00 pm, when nominations closed, 407 candidates had filed nomination papers. The distribution of candidates by political party affiliation follows:

Alberta Greens	79
Alberta Party	1
Communist Party – Alberta	2
Alberta Liberal Party	82
Alberta New Democratic Party	83
Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta	83
Alberta Social Credit Party	8
Separation Party of Alberta	1
Wildrose Alliance Party	61
Independent	7

No candidate withdrew following the close of nominations and no candidate was elected by acclamation.

Special Ballot Polls

By legislation, a Special Ballot poll was established in each of the 83 electoral divisions. The poll is established to facilitate voting for electors who are not able to vote at the advance polls or on polling day. It is often used by electors who are physically incapacitated or who travel, work or attend an educational institution outside of their own electoral divisions for extended periods. Availability of the Special Ballot was advertised in newspapers, on election information cards mailed to residences and on the website.

Special Ballot brochures were distributed to stakeholder groups whose members tend to use this voting option. Brochures were distributed on a proactive basis to trade unions, post-secondary educational institutions and the Canadian Armed Forces to allow them time to share information with their membership. This notice directed electors' early attention to this voting option.

The Special Ballot is often viewed as a mail-in ballot, but ballots may also be completed in the Returning Office or hand-delivered by an individual at the elector's request. While every effort is made to accommodate all requests, it is a legislative requirement that an elector must request his or her own Special Ballot: it cannot be requested on his or her behalf by another person. This is to ensure that the Special Ballot is issued to, and completed by, the appropriate elector.

Electors may request a Special Ballot in person, by telephone, by facsimile, by electronic mail or in writing. The Special Ballot package uses a series of envelopes to protect the confidentiality of the ballot, and contains an elector's declaration identifying the reason for use, along with an undertaking confirming that the elector has not yet voted and will not attempt to vote a second time.

In the same way that each elector must vote within their own electoral division, the law requires that each elector must request a Special Ballot from the Returning Officer in his or her own electoral division and return it to the office from which it was issued. Although Special Ballot requests may be made electronically, original Special Ballots must be submitted to ensure authenticity and confidentiality.

Returning Officers sent Special Ballots to electors throughout the province and out of the country. Electors were able to request a Special Ballot at the beginning of the election period, before nominations closed, and were able to vote for the candidate or political party of their choice. This helped to ensure that electors had adequate time to complete and return the Special Ballot by the close of polls on polling day.

A total of 12,101 valid Special Ballots were received by the close of polls on polling day, providing a valuable option to electors who otherwise may have been unable to participate.

The current system of Special Ballot voting does not have the same built-in level of security as other forms of voting. An elector may obtain a ballot from a remote location, without the element of personal contact and resulting transparency that occurs when

voting at a local polling station. In addition, an elector may apply for a Special Ballot without providing identification. An elector who is not on the List of Electors is authorized to be added to the List at the time the Special Ballot is returned. Special Ballots may be sent across the world in response to a verbal or emailed request, with no real opportunity to verify the identity or voting eligibility of the recipient.

Although widespread abuse has not been identified, this system is open to voting fraud. Several changes to the procedures for Special Ballot voting were made in this election to reduce the possibility of fraud and increase security of this voting method. However, efforts to further tighten the security of this voting method were limited by what is permissible under the current law. A requirement for Special Ballot applicants to provide suitable identification would eliminate possible misuse in reality and in perception.

Advance Polls

By legislation, advance polls were established in at least one location in each electoral division on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday prior to polling day. Electoral divisions that cover a large geographic area offered up to four advance poll locations to reduce travel requirements and ensure elector convenience. In seven electoral divisions, additional locations were established with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer.

Advance polls were open from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on February 28, 29 and March 1, 2008, at sites that offered level access. Returning Offices were used, where appropriate.

Advance polls served electors who were unable to vote on polling day due to:
▪ physical incapacity,
▪ absence,
▪ involvement as an election officer, candidate, official agent or scrutineer whose official duties precluded their attendance at the polling place established for their own polling subdivision, or
▪ an inability to vote on polling day.

A total of 64,332 valid ballots were cast at 162 advance polls.

Mobile Polls

By legislation, mobile polls were established on polling day in treatment centres and in supportive living facilities with ten or more resident inpatients or electors, where facility staff assessed the service as appropriate.

Mobile poll brochures were distributed to facility administrators early in the election period to inform them of the mobile poll process. Posters were provided to inform residents of the time and location for mobile polling within their facility to allow electors to plan appropriately for polling day.

Mobile polls accommodated electors within the facilities during hours agreed upon by facility staff, and were conducted in a fixed location, or by going bed-to-bed, or by using both methods, to best meet electors' needs.

Electors identified by the facility staff as being well enough to vote are eligible to vote in the electoral division in which the facility is located. In accordance with legislation, facility staff can restrict participation to the deputy returning officer, poll clerk, interpreter, and facility representative, if appropriate for the well-being of the facility's electors.

A total of 19,868 valid ballots were cast at 513 mobile poll locations.

Polling Day

By legislation, polls were open from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Monday, March 3, 2008. There were 6,106 polling stations established across the province, each staffed by a deputy returning officer and poll clerk. Supervisory deputy returning officers were hired in polling places with multiple polling stations to assist in directing electors to the correct polling station. Registration officers were available to register electors whose names were not on the Lists of Electors, which expedited the process for all electors.

Election officers were responsible for setting up the polling places, taking the vote, and registering electors who were not on the Lists of Electors. The role of election officers also includes the collection of information that will be used to update the Register of Electors. Polling day is an excellent opportunity to collect new and updated information from electors for use in refreshing the Register and subsequent Lists of Electors.

At the close of polls, election officers conducted the unofficial count of ballots and telephoned results to the Returning Officer. All results were communicated in a timely manner and were made available in Returning Officers' offices. Returning Officers' staff posted the unofficial results, as they arrived, to the Elections Alberta website. Interested parties were able to view poll-by-poll results online, as well as results aggregated for the entire province, as they were posted. Compliments on the efficiency of the results system were conveyed to Elections Alberta by representatives of other election offices, the Media Consortium and the Prime Minister's office.

Additions to the Lists of Electors

The number of names on the Lists of Electors increased throughout the election period. Lists of Electors made available to political parties at the beginning of the election period, in accordance with section 18(3) of *the Act*, contained 2,283,260 names.

The target enumeration process, and election period additions made by Returning Officers at the request of electors, updated over 170,000 elector records to increase the currency of the List of Electors. In addition to the revisions to existing elector records, almost 17,000 names were added. When the polls opened on March 3, 2,300,093 names appeared on the Lists of Electors.

At the close of polls on polling day, 2,557,269 names appeared on the Lists of Electors, representing an addition of 257,176 electors who completed an Oath of Elector enabling them to have their names added to the List of Electors on polling day. The following table shows additions to the Lists of Electors during the election period, by electoral division.

Table 4: Lists of Electors—Updates within the Election Period

Electoral Division	Number of Names[1] on February 4	Number of Names[2] on February 23	Number of Names[3] at the close of Polls on March 3
01 Dunvegan-Central Peace	14,787	14,841	16,497
02 Calgary-Bow	30,847	30,378	34,945
03 Calgary-Buffalo	30,595	30,543	35,112
04 Calgary-Cross	26,576	25,698	27,688
05 Calgary-Currie	31,252	30,915	34,692
06 Calgary-East	26,762	26,315	28,616
07 Calgary-Egmont	30,616	29,811	33,970
08 Calgary-Elbow	30,360	30,054	31,947
09 Calgary-Fish Creek	28,692	28,142	31,180
10 Calgary-Foothills	32,402	32,923	36,019
11 Calgary-Fort	27,002	26,629	28,974
12 Calgary-Glenmore	28,225	27,755	30,828
13 Calgary-Hays	31,574	32,831	38,266
14 Calgary-Lougheed	32,007	34,308	35,071
15 Calgary-Mackay	34,811	37,394	41,635
16 Calgary-McCall	29,145	29,332	32,531
17 Calgary-Montrose	25,362	24,968	27,176
18 Calgary-Mountain View	32,779	32,728	35,819
19 Calgary-North Hill	27,437	26,864	30,277
20 Calgary-North West	40,435	40,155	44,695
21 Calgary-Nose Hill	26,775	26,395	28,148
22 Calgary-Shaw	30,992	30,139	33,332
23 Calgary-Varsity	29,658	29,162	32,883

Electoral Division	Number of Names[1] on February 4	Number of Names[2] on February 23	Number of Names[3] at the close of Polls on March 3
24 Calgary-West	38,390	38,824	44,306
25 Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	27,230	27,595	30,676
26 Edmonton-Calder	27,033	26,898	30,033
27 Edmonton-Castle Downs	33,512	33,860	37,952
28 Edmonton-Centre	29,427	29,146	35,186
29 Edmonton-Decore	28,789	28,552	30,584
30 Edmonton-Ellerslie	27,873	28,449	31,317
31 Edmonton-Glenora	27,006	26,708	29,821
32 Edmonton-Gold Bar	29,164	28,781	32,730
33 Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	26,683	26,441	28,795
34 Edmonton-Manning	29,171	28,801	31,367
35 Edmonton-McClung	30,550	31,965	34,330
36 Edmonton-Meadowlark	27,907	28,189	31,552
37 Edmonton-Mill Creek	28,740	28,839	32,553
38 Edmonton-Mill Woods	26,924	26,988	29,297
39 Edmonton-Riverview	28,021	27,671	31,130
40 Edmonton-Rutherford	27,159	26,818	29,384
41 Edmonton-Strathcona	29,414	29,505	33,943
42 Edmonton-Whitemud	38,576	40,984	45,958
43 Airdrie-Chestermere	35,734	37,279	43,721
44 Athabasca-Redwater	23,808	23,660	25,963
45 Banff-Cochrane	24,832	25,203	27,527
46 Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock	23,775	24,008	26,708
47 Battle River-Wainwright	20,444	20,682	22,343
48 Bonnyville-Cold Lake	19,288	19,827	21,049
49 Cardston-Taber-Warner	19,486	19,486	22,084
50 Cypress-Medicine Hat	24,406	25,080	30,640
51 Drayton Valley-Calmar	19,717	19,765	23,205
52 Drumheller-Stettler	21,690	21,478	23,268
53 Foothills-Rocky View	23,928	23,799	26,701
54 Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	32,423	33,096	36,054
55 Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	26,464	26,640	29,513
56 Grande Prairie-Smoky	26,413	26,337	28,197
57 Grande Prairie-Wapiti	26,975	27,083	29,053
58 Highwood	26,864	27,745	32,867
59 Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	26,170	26,614	29,348
60 Lac La Biche-St. Paul	18,452	18,350	20,872
61 Lacombe-Ponoka	28,303	28,467	32,200
62 Leduc-Beaumont-Devon	30,315	31,845	35,890
63 Lesser Slave Lake	19,555	19,474	20,310
64 Lethbridge-East	29,295	29,782	34,190
65 Lethbridge-West	29,007	29,906	33,934

Electoral Division	Number of Names[1] on February 4	Number of Names[2] on February 23	Number of Names[3] at the close of Polls on March 3
66 Little Bow	20,078	20,237	22,204
67 Livingstone-Macleod	22,659	23,834	24,682
68 Medicine Hat	29,126	29,745	33,413
69 Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	23,086	23,470	26,040
70 Peace River	17,920	17,727	18,921
71 Red Deer-North	27,854	27,472	30,766
72 Red Deer-South	33,261	34,482	38,946
73 Rocky Mountain House	21,920	22,235	24,569
74 Sherwood Park	27,882	28,345	31,015
75 Spruce Grove-Sturgeon-St. Albert	30,989	32,271	34,480
76 St. Albert	32,414	32,148	34,939
77 Stony Plain	27,901	27,919	31,720
78 Strathcona	30,463	31,047	35,232
79 Strathmore-Brooks	28,155	28,028	31,127
80 Vermilion-Lloydminster	23,145	23,316	26,348
81 West Yellowhead	20,276	20,245	22,252
82 Wetaskiwin-Camrose	26,454	27,146	29,571
83 Whitecourt-Ste. Anne	21,673	21,526	24,192
Totals:	**2,283,260**	**2,300,093**	**2,557,269**

[1] This represents the number of names on the Lists of Electors provided to political parties in accordance with section 18(3) of the *Election Act*.

[2] This includes the number of names on the Lists of Electors after the target enumeration, with the additions of elector information collected from the revision period and online registrations.

[3] This represents the number of names on the Lists of Elector at the close of polls on polling day, with the addition of elector information collected on polling day.

Electors whose names were added to the List of Electors were asked to provide their birth date and previous address, in addition to current address information. This will ensure that their elector record can be updated if they appear on the List of Electors at an old address. Electors who do not provide complete information may not appear on the correct List of Electors in the future if their information or the polling subdivision boundaries change, because data matching and updating may not be possible.

Quality of the Lists of Electors

The quality of Lists of Electors affects both campaigning and election administration. Quality is measured on two dimensions:

- completeness—the proportion of electors on the Lists of Electors compared to the total number of electors in the province, and

- currency—the proportion of electors on the Lists of Electors at their current address.

The Lists of Electors distributed to registered political parties in February 2008, and subsequently used at the polls, were compared to the total number of eligible electors, based on estimates from Statistics Canada, to gauge completeness. Using this measurement, the Lists of Electors were 95.3% complete.

The Lists of Electors were measured for currency in January, 2007 by an independent research and marketing firm. A random sampling of electors, whose names appeared in the Register of Electors, were contacted to determine whether their information was correct. Survey results indicated that 76.2% of electors appeared in the Register of Electors at a current address.

Use of available completeness and currency indicators reveals an accuracy level of 72.6%, which means that 72.6% of all eligible electors in Alberta appear at a current address.

The following table illustrates the completeness of the Lists of Electors distributed to political parties in February 2008. The February 2008 elector population is measured against the post-election Lists, as well as the estimated total elector population.

The best method for gauging the quality of elector data is through annual measurements. Surveys will continue on a regular basis to determine the quality of data held in the Register of Electors.

Table 5: Completeness of the Lists of Electors

Electoral Division	Number of Names[1] February 4, 2008	Number of Names[2] July 2008	Total Number of Electors[3] (Estimated)
01 Dunvegan-Central Peace	14,787	15,300	16,594
02 Calgary-Bow	30,847	30,930	30,451
03 Calgary-Buffalo	30,595	31,223	29,408
04 Calgary-Cross	26,576	25,609	26,005
05 Calgary-Currie	31,252	31,842	34,042
06 Calgary-East	26,762	26,447	26,507
07 Calgary-Egmont	30,616	30,070	30,421
08 Calgary-Elbow	30,360	30,266	29,387
09 Calgary-Fish Creek	28,692	28,203	27,881
10 Calgary-Foothills	32,402	33,083	33,407
11 Calgary-Fort	27,002	27,035	27,552
12 Calgary-Glenmore	28,225	27,997	27,587
13 Calgary-Hays	31,574	34,364	33,542
14 Calgary-Lougheed	32,007	34,874	34,011
15 Calgary-Mackay	34,811	37,883	34,241
16 Calgary-McCall	29,145	30,669	30,106
17 Calgary-Montrose	25,362	25,175	24,760
18 Calgary-Mountain View	32,779	33,311	32,429

Electoral Division	Number of Names[1] February 4, 2008	Number of Names[2] July 2008	Total Number of Electors[3] (Estimated)
19 Calgary-North Hill	27,437	27,219	28,026
20 Calgary-North West	40,435	41,837	41,999
21 Calgary-Nose Hill	26,775	26,387	28,231
22 Calgary-Shaw	30,992	30,409	30,135
23 Calgary-Varsity	29,658	29,481	29,118
24 Calgary-West	38,390	40,146	38,767
25 Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	27,230	28,057	28,306
26 Edmonton-Calder	27,033	27,420	27,724
27 Edmonton-Castle Downs	33,512	34,570	34,148
28 Edmonton-Centre	29,427	30,335	31,757
29 Edmonton-Decore	28,789	29,184	31,059
30 Edmonton-Ellerslie	27,873	28,944	28,042
31 Edmonton-Glenora	27,006	27,266	28,096
32 Edmonton-Gold Bar	29,164	29,343	29,568
33 Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	26,683	27,079	28,026
34 Edmonton-Manning	29,171	29,724	29,222
35 Edmonton-McClung	30,550	32,587	33,018
36 Edmonton-Meadowlark	27,907	28,602	28,135
37 Edmonton-Mill Creek	28,740	29,773	28,445
38 Edmonton-Mill Woods	26,924	27,755	28,530
39 Edmonton-Riverview	28,021	28,132	27,393
40 Edmonton-Rutherford	27,159	26,939	26,050
41 Edmonton-Strathcona	29,414	30,390	29,511
42 Edmonton-Whitemud	38,576	42,793	41,253
43 Airdrie-Chestermere	35,734	38,989	38,308
44 Athabasca-Redwater	23,808	24,394	27,564
45 Banff-Cochrane	24,832	25,778	27,017
46 Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock	23,775	24,792	25,622
47 Battle River-Wainwright	20,444	21,064	22,435
48 Bonnyville-Cold Lake	19,288	20,243	22,350
49 Cardston-Taber-Warner	19,486	19,905	21,328
50 Cypress-Medicine Hat	24,406	25,035	26,012
51 Drayton Valley-Calmar	19,717	20,923	24,233
52 Drumheller-Stettler	21,690	21,694	24,186
53 Foothills-Rocky View	23,928	25,223	26,289
54 Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	32,423	33,245	38,507
55 Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	26,464	27,655	28,048
56 Grande Prairie-Smoky	26,413	27,058	30,009
57 Grande Prairie-Wapiti	26,975	27,595	30,421
58 Highwood	26,864	28,922	29,684
59 Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	26,170	27,233	29,031
60 Lac La Biche-St. Paul	18,452	19,019	21,431

Electoral Division	Number of Names[1] February 4, 2008	Number of Names[2] July 2008	Total Number of Electors[3] (Estimated)
61 Lacombe-Ponoka	28,303	29,935	31,402
62 Leduc-Beaumont-Devon	30,315	32,419	31,625
63 Lesser Slave Lake	19,555	19,905	18,122
64 Lethbridge-East	29,295	29,579	28,262
65 Lethbridge-West	29,007	30,677	28,579
66 Little Bow	20,078	20,788	22,907
67 Livingstone-Macleod	22,659	23,429	24,412
68 Medicine Hat	29,126	29,877	29,560
69 Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	23,086	24,599	25,386
70 Peace River	17,920	17,990	22,276
71 Red Deer-North	27,854	27,661	28,997
72 Red Deer-South	33,261	34,703	33,704
73 Rocky Mountain House	21,920	22,934	25,249
74 Sherwood Park	27,882	28,349	28,194
75 Spruce Grove-Sturgeon-St. Albert	30,989	33,092	32,754
76 St. Albert	32,414	32,550	31,870
77 Stony Plain	27,901	29,026	30,508
78 Strathcona	30,463	32,140	32,353
79 Strathmore-Brooks	28,155	28,755	29,669
80 Vermilion-Lloydminster	23,145	23,399	24,951
81 West Yellowhead	20,276	20,770	22,330
82 Wetaskiwin-Camrose	26,454	27,652	28,473
83 Whitecourt-Ste. Anne	21,673	22,396	25,155
Totals:	**2,283,260**	**2,350,045**	**2,394,911[4]**

[1]This represents the number of names on the Lists of Electors provided to political parties in accordance with section 18(3) of the *Election Act*.

[2]This includes the number of names on the Lists of Electors after the target enumeration, with the additions of elector information collected from the revision period, online registrations and on polling day, and following the deletion of duplicated, relocated and deceased electors post-polling day.

[3]This is the estimated total elector population based on special Statistics Canada tabulation of the 2006 Census Long Form data regarding citizenship by age. It takes into account that any 16 and 17 year olds in that tabulation would be of voting age by March 2008 and reflects deaths that have occurred since that time. Migration statistics are not included. (Source data provided by Service Alberta—data analysis by Alberta Finance and Enterprise - Statistics)

[4]The random rounding process employed by Statistics Canada, implies that the individual Electoral Division counts will not add up to the total specified as these are tabulated separately from the source data.