

General Municipal Elections Report Election Cycle 2018-2020

December 2021

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Executive Summary

A democratic government is one in which the power is vested in the people it serves. This power is exercised by the people directly or indirectly through a system of representation, usually involving periodically held elections to determine that representation. Municipalities in Saskatchewan are individual democratic governments required to hold elections or, in accordance with *The Local Government Elections Act, 2015* (LGEA), to elect their council member representatives. This report provides data on the outcomes of the 2018-2020 general election cycle and provides further analysis of the outcomes in municipalities that were under 300 population in the 2016 Census. This report will also show the trends that have emerged from the last three general election cycles.

Some of the key highlights of the report are identified below. Of utmost importance, however, is recognizing the challenges that the results show for Saskatchewan municipalities. Two key principles of democracy are the principle of equality of participation and the principle of opportunities for deliberation. Equality of participation includes the need for a high turnout of voters and an ability for all groups of society to participate equally in the election. Opportunities for deliberation highlights the importance for societies to discuss and debate political issues in which the election process is a primary platform. With the high rates of acclamation that will be discussed later in the report, the ability for voters and candidates to participate in deliberations of political issues and the right for equality of participation is challenged.

2018-2020 General Election – Highlights

- There were 4,284 elected council members reported to the Ministry of Government Relations (ministry) from 765 municipalities.
- 61 per cent (2,624 of 4,284) were incumbents re-elected in the 2018-2020 general election. Newly elected council members made up 39 per cent (1,660 of 4,284) of the elected council members. Rural municipalities (RMs) had the highest percentage of incumbents re-elected at 71 per cent (1,386 of 1,958) of all the municipality types. Northern municipalities had the highest percentage of newly elected council members at 54 per cent (59 of 110).
- RMs had the highest percentage of council members elected by acclamation at 78 per cent (1,522 of 1,958). Cities had the highest percentage of council members elected by vote at 94 per cent (115 of 122).
- 18 per cent (768 of 4,284) of all elected council positions were won by females. RMs showed the lowest percentage for female representation on council at seven per cent (123 of 1,668). Northern municipalities have the highest female representation on council at 45 per cent (49 of 110).

Prior Election Cycle Comparisons – Highlights

- Elected officials reported in each of the election cycles used in this report are:
 - 2018-2020 – 4,284 elected officials reported;
 - 2014-2016 – 4,389 elected officials reported; and
 - 2011-2012 – 4,063 elected officials reported.
- The most notable trend in reviewing the last three election cycles is female mayors elected. This trend has increased seven per cent in the 2018-2020 election cycle (from 13 per cent in 2014-2016 to 20 per cent in 2018-2020).

- All other comparisons (incumbents to newly elected and acclamation to vote) have been relatively similar over the last three election cycles.

Introduction

This report provides statistics to stakeholders and the general public on the general election results reported to the ministry by Saskatchewan municipalities for the 2018-2020 general election cycle. This report will further review election trends in municipalities under 300 population in the 2016 Census. In addition, this report provides comparisons of three general election cycles (2011-2012, 2014-2016 and 2018-2020).

Specific election terms used in this report include:

- **Incumbents** are those council members that hold office on council prior to an election and are seeking re-election in that same position. An incumbent can either be re-elected or defeated, as will be described in the report.
- **Mayors of urban municipalities, northern municipalities and cities and Reeves of RMs** are council members whose positions are deemed to be the head of council.
- **Newly elected** are those council members that had either not held an office on council prior to the election or the council member has been elected to a new position on council (for example, a council member that served as councillor on the previous term being elected as mayor or reeve is considered newly elected to their new council position).
- **Elected by acclamation** means there was only one candidate nominated for the council position. With only one candidate nominated for a council position at the end of the nomination period, there is no need for a vote and that candidate is deemed to be elected by acclamation.
- **Elected by vote** is when two or more candidates are nominated for the council position. With two or more candidates nominated, votes are created and voting takes place to determine the successful candidate.

Municipal General Election Cycle and Terms of Office

Saskatchewan municipal council members are elected for a four-year term. RMs have staggered election dates and hold elections every two years for different positions. Cities, urban and northern municipalities hold elections every four years. These elections are referred to as general elections¹. All municipalities will also hold by-elections when a vacancy occurs on council². By-elections are not included in this report. General election cycles used in this report are detailed below:

2018-2020 General Election Cycle

- 2018 – Election of even-numbered division councillors of RMs (four-year term ending in 2022); and
- 2020 – Election of reeve, odd-numbered division councillors of RMs, mayors and councillors of cities, urban and northern municipalities (four-year term ending in 2024).

¹ Section 10, *The Local Government Elections Act, 2015*

² Section 11, *The Local Government Elections Act, 2015*

2014-2016 General Election Cycle (used in prior year comparison)

- 2014 – Election of even-numbered division councillors of RMs (four-year term ending in 2018); and
- 2016 – Election of reeve, odd-numbered division councillors of RMs, mayors and councillors of cities, urban and northern municipalities (four-year term ending in 2020).

2011-2012 General Election Cycle (used in prior year comparison)

- 2011 – Election of even-numbered division councillors of RMs (three-year term ending in 2014 due to legislative amendments in 2011 increasing term of office); and
- 2012 – Election of reeve, odd-numbered division councillors of RMs, mayors and councillors of cities, urban and northern municipalities (four-year term ending in 2016 due to legislative amendments in 2011 increasing term of office).

Following the general elections in 2016 and extensive consultation with municipal stakeholders, amendments to LGEA were made to move the election date from the fourth Wednesday in October to the second Wednesday in November as a result of the proximity to the provincial election held on October 26, 2020. The 2020 general election was set in legislation for Monday, November 9, 2020, (excluding resort villages [RVs]) due to Remembrance Day falling on the second Wednesday of November. Municipal general elections will resume on the second Wednesday of November in 2024 (excluding RVs).³ The next RV general election will be on July 27, 2024.

Municipal Election Reporting

In accordance with LGEA, municipalities are required to submit their election results to the ministry. After receiving the results from municipalities, the ministry prepares a report on statistics and trends. The ministry reports on three main ratios when reporting on municipal election results. These ratios are examined as a result of questions from the sector, the public and the ministry's interest into the effectiveness of democracy at the municipal level. Within each ratio, other data points are brought into further assist in drawing conclusions from the data. Ratios are broken down into three categories:

1. The number of incumbents re-elected to the number of newly elected council members.
 - This ratio shows the turnover of elected officials. This ratio is also broken down by municipality type and can measure citizen engagement in local government.
 - A high incumbent re-elected to newly elected ratio can show either a lack of engagement by citizens to either challenging the incumbent and/or having a general interest in serving on local council. A high incumbent re-elected to newly elected ratio could also indicate that the citizens are satisfied with how the current council members are governing and wish to remain with the status quo.
 - A low incumbent re-elected to newly elected ratio could indicate that citizens wish to see something different from the council, that the citizens have lost faith in the council

765 of the 772
municipalities reported
election results.

Submitted election
results are not verified by
the ministry.

³ [2020 Post Election Survey Results](#)

members' ability to represent them or that a number of citizens have decided to take an interest in local politics.

2. The number of council members elected by vote to the number of council members elected by acclamation.
 - Similar to the first ratio, this can be interpreted to show the level of citizen engagement in serving on local council.
 - While a high vote to acclamation ratio could indicate a number of citizens want to sit on council, potentially to make changes, a high acclamation to vote ratio could indicate low citizen engagement through not wanting to challenge the status quo.
 - It is also true that a high acclamation to vote ratio could indicate that citizens are supportive of the candidate that has been nominated, so much so that they do not want to run against that candidate.

3. The number of females elected council members to the number of male elected council members.
 - This ratio is to measure the diversity among council members in the sector.
 - This ratio is of particular interest to the sector as efforts have been made to increase female representation on municipal councils.

The ministry has also chosen to review these ratios as it relates to southern municipalities that have a 2016 census population under 300. This was done to see if the size of the municipality is impacting the democratic process or the apathy and engagement of citizens.

Of the 772 Saskatchewan municipalities, 99 per cent (765) reported their election results to the ministry. It is important to note that the ministry does not verify the results submitted by municipalities. Also, through the course of the election process, some municipalities may have their elections contested. This report does not reflect court challenges that may have resulted from the contestation of an election.

Notable Election Situations

- Two villages were granted an exemption, by Minister's Order, from holding a general election and the council positions were extended to December 31, 2020. The Village of Keeler and the Village of Margo were both working on restructuring through inclusion into the surrounding RM. This restructuring was effective December 31, 2020, therefore, a general election was not practical; and
- The election held in the Northern Village of Buffalo Narrows (Buffalo Narrows) on November 9, 2020, was deemed invalid by a judge at the Court of Queen's Bench. A criminal record check bylaw was passed by council that contained restrictions that were outside of Buffalo Narrows' jurisdiction. The bylaw, deemed later to be invalid, resulted in election officials improperly refusing to accept candidate nominations. Buffalo Narrows held its replacement general election on March 26, 2021, as provided for by Minister's Order.

Municipal Election Challenges – COVID-19 and Inclement Weather

Challenges Related to COVID-19

The 2020 elections were unprecedented as they took place during the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic, provincial state of emergency and Public Health Orders all created challenges for municipalities in terms of meeting the physical distancing requirements and restrictions on public gatherings.

According to the [2020 Post Election Survey Results](#), 41 per cent of respondents noted some challenges in conducting their elections due to COVID-19, such as finding suitable poll facilities to accommodate distancing requirements.

Two Minister's Orders were signed in response to the state of emergency declared in Saskatchewan on March 18, 2020. One rescheduled the date of the RV general election and one deferred by-elections until the general election date.

As noted above, the general election date for RVs is held earlier in the year (last Saturday in July) than the elections for all other municipalities. A Minister's Order was signed that re-scheduled the RV election date from July 25, 2020 to August 29, 2020. This change was made in consultation with the sector and provided additional time for RVs to meet deadlines and ensure election processes and practices would follow the Public Health Orders. The Minister's Order also adjusted other timelines to encourage voter turnout, including extending time to hold advance polls and the duration of voting hours on election day.⁴

Resort Village
election date
re-scheduled by
Minister's Order.

The other Minister's Order that was signed dealt with by-elections. This Minister's Order allowed any municipality that is required to hold or is in the process of holding a by-election pursuant to section 11 of the LGEA to defer that by-election until the vacancy on council could be filled at the 2020 general election.⁵

The ministry prepared a [Best Practices for Municipal Elections During COVID-19 Guide](#) to assist municipalities, election officials and candidates with navigating through election challenges resulting from the pandemic and Public Health Orders. In addition, Elections Saskatchewan agreed to share resources they had published regarding protocols to conduct a safe election with municipalities. Elections Saskatchewan worked with the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association and the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities to co-ordinate the use of unused provincial election materials, such as personal protective equipment, dividers and signage with municipalities.

⁴ [Minister's Order: Rescheduling of Resort Village Election Dates](#)

⁵ [Minister's Order: Deferral of Municipal Byelections](#)

Challenges Related to Inclement Weather

As if challenges with the COVID-19 pandemic were not enough, there was also a significant winter storm warning that had the potential to disrupt municipal elections scheduled for November 9, 2020. In response to concerns raised relating to the storm threat, a Minister's Order authorizing each municipality's returning officer to postpone its municipal election if, in the opinion of the returning officer, heavy snowfall and road conditions would impede the ability for voters to attend the poll(s) to vote, including in situations where polls had already opened.⁶

Threat of winter storm results in Minister's Order providing authority to change election date.

The Minister's Order allowed the municipal elections to be rescheduled to a date on or before November 25, 2020. Municipalities that used the authority to issue postponements included the Cities of Swift Current and Saskatoon; the Towns of Choiceland and Gull Lake; the Villages of Golden Prairie, Richmond and Tompkins; and RMs of Excelsior No. 166, Fox Valley No. 171 and Piapot No. 110. According to the [2020 Post Election Survey Results](#), 44 per cent of respondents reported challenges with the inclement weather on the November 9, 2020 election day.

2018-2020 General Election Results – Detailed Ratio Breakdown

Information about the incumbents re-elected to newly elected ratio is below. The data on incumbents was also further broken down by the manner they were elected (acclamation or vote) and the gender of the incumbent. Table 1 in Appendix A contains the detailed percentage breakdown of incumbents to newly elected by municipality type.

Incumbents Re-elected to Newly Elected Council Members

Incumbents Re-elected

- Overall, 61 per cent (2,624 of 4,284) of all elected officials were incumbents re-elected to their same council positions (see Figure 1). The following is a breakdown by council position:
 - Councillors: 61 per cent (2,153 of 3,527);
 - Mayors: 59 per cent (275 of 467); and
 - Reeves: 68 per cent (196 of 290).
- The highest percentage of incumbents re-elected to all council positions was in RMs at 71 per cent (1,386 of 1,958) (see Figure 2).
- Of the 2,889 incumbent candidates running for office, nine per cent (265 of 2,889) total incumbent candidates were defeated in the election, 64 per cent (1,843 of 2889) of incumbents were elected by acclamation and 27 per cent (781 of 2889) of incumbents were elected by vote.

⁶ [Minister's Order: Rescheduling of Local Government General Election Dates](#)

Newly Elected

- Overall, 39 per cent (1,660 of 4,284) of all elected officials were newly elected to council (see Figure 1). The following is a breakdown by council position:
 - Councillors: 39 per cent (1,374 of 3,527);
 - Mayors: 41 per cent (192 of 467); and
 - Reeves: 32 per cent (94 of 290).
- The highest percentage of newly elected council members was in northern municipalities with 54 per cent (59 of 110) (see Figure 2).

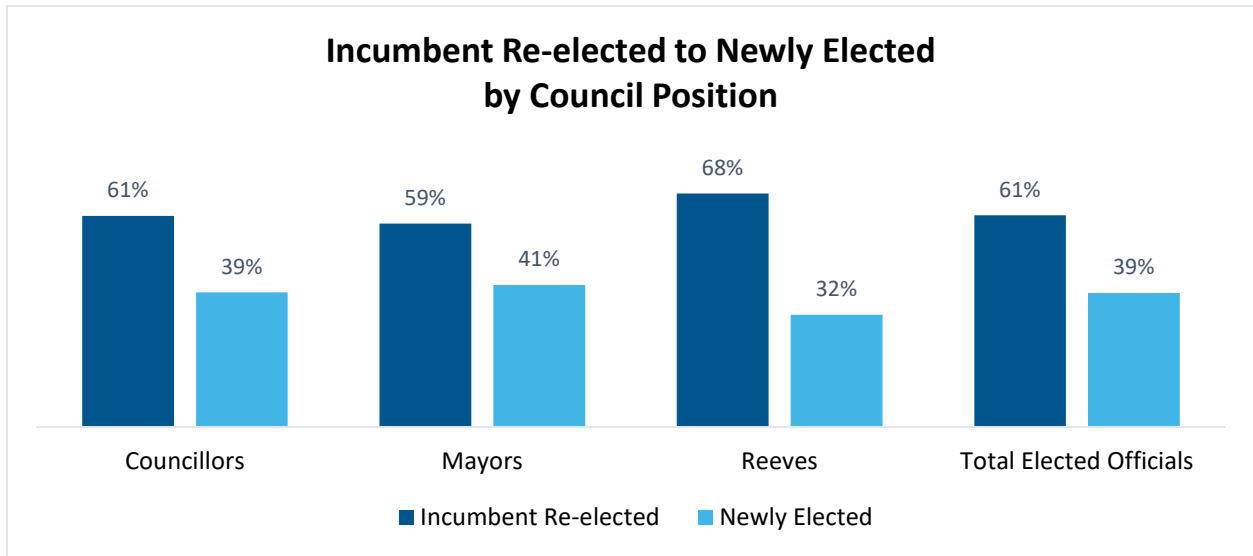


Figure 1: Incumbent Re-elected to Newly Elected by Council Position

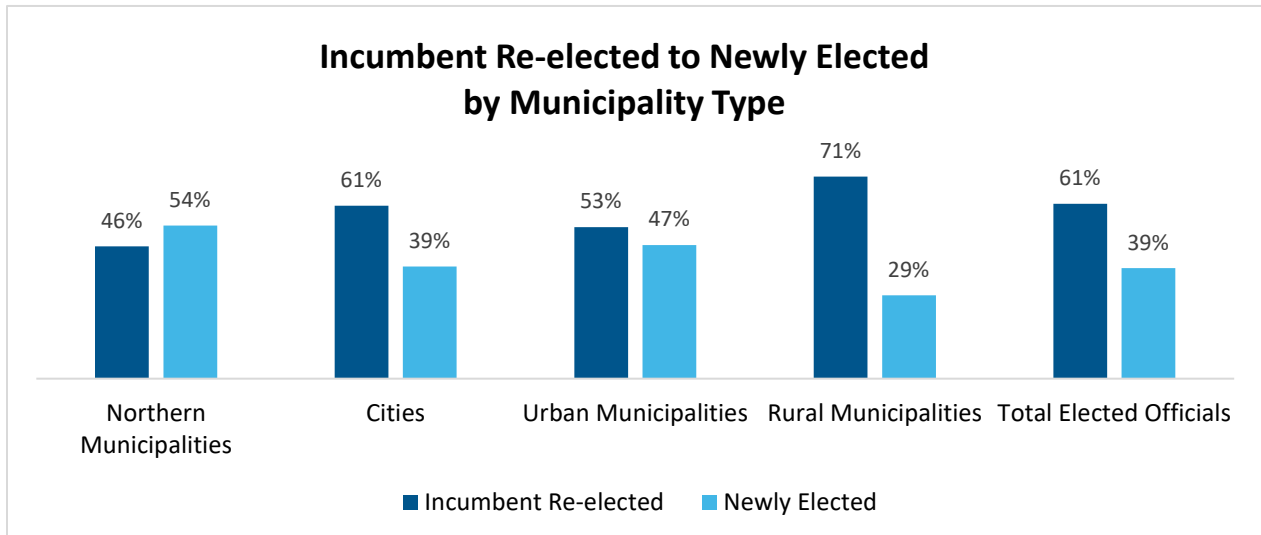


Figure 2: Incumbent Re-elected to Newly Elected by Municipality Type

Further Data on Incumbents and Newly Elected

- In total, there were 2,624 incumbents re-elected (see Figure 3).
 - Incumbents re-elected by acclamation represent 70 per cent (1,843 of 2,624), with 30 per cent (781 of 2624) elected by vote.
 - 15 per cent (399 of 2,624) of incumbents re-elected were female, with the northern municipalities showing the highest percentage at 33 per cent (17 of 51).
- In total, there were 1,660 newly elected council members.
 - 22 per cent (369 of 1660) of newly elected officials were female, with the northern municipalities at the highest percentage at 54 per cent (32 of 59).
 - 40 per cent (664 of 1660) of newly elected officials were elected by acclamation, 60 per cent (996 of 1660) were elected by vote.

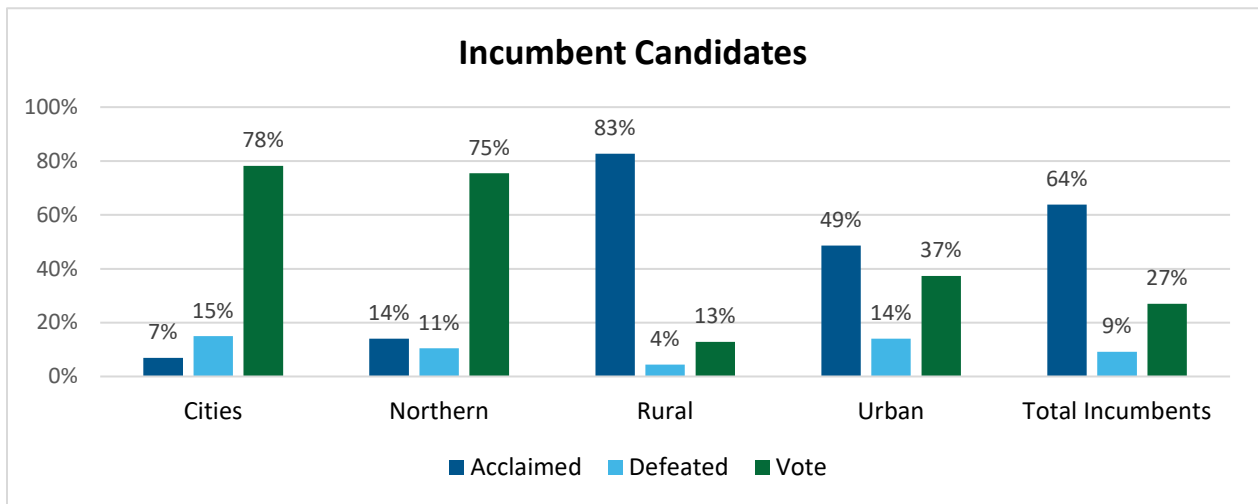


Figure 3: Incumbent Candidates

Council Members Elected by Vote to Elected by Acclamation

Information about the council members that were elected by vote to those that were elected by acclamation ratio is below. Table 2 in Appendix B contains the detailed percentage breakdown of those elected by acclamation and by vote by municipality type.

Elected by Acclamation

- Overall, 59 per cent (2,507 of 4,284) of all elected officials were elected by acclamation (see Figure 4). The following is a breakdown by council position:
 - Councillors: 57 per cent (2,001 of 3,527);
 - Mayors: 62 per cent (291 of 467); and
 - Reeves: 74 per cent (215 of 290).
- The highest percentage of acclamations for all council positions was in RMs at 78 per cent (1,522 of 1,958).
- 14 per cent (351 of 2,507) of female elected officials were elected by acclamation, with northern municipalities showing the highest percentage at 47 per cent (7 of 15).

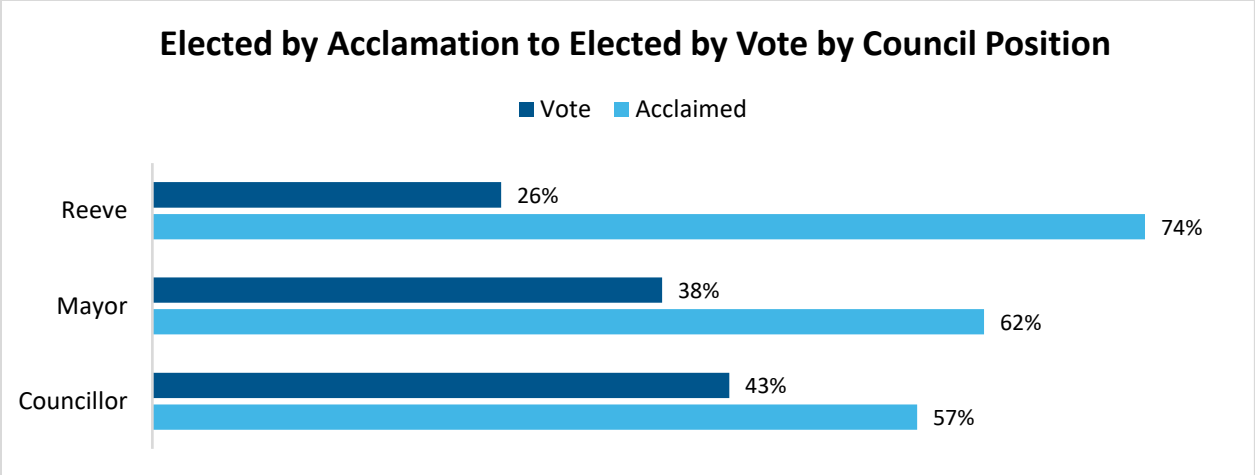


Figure 4: Elected by Acclamation to Elected By Vote by Council Position

Elected by Vote

- Overall, 41 per cent (1,777 of 4,284) of all elected officials were elected by vote (see Figure 4). The following is a breakdown by council position:
 - Councillors: 43 per cent (1,526 of 3527);
 - Mayors: 38 per cent (176 of 467); and
 - Reeves: 26 per cent (75 of 290).
- The highest percentage of officials elected by vote was in the cities with 94 per cent (115 of 122) (see Figure 5).
- Of the female elected officials, 23 per cent (417 of 1,777) were elected by vote, with the northern municipalities again with the highest percentage at 44 per cent (42 of 95).

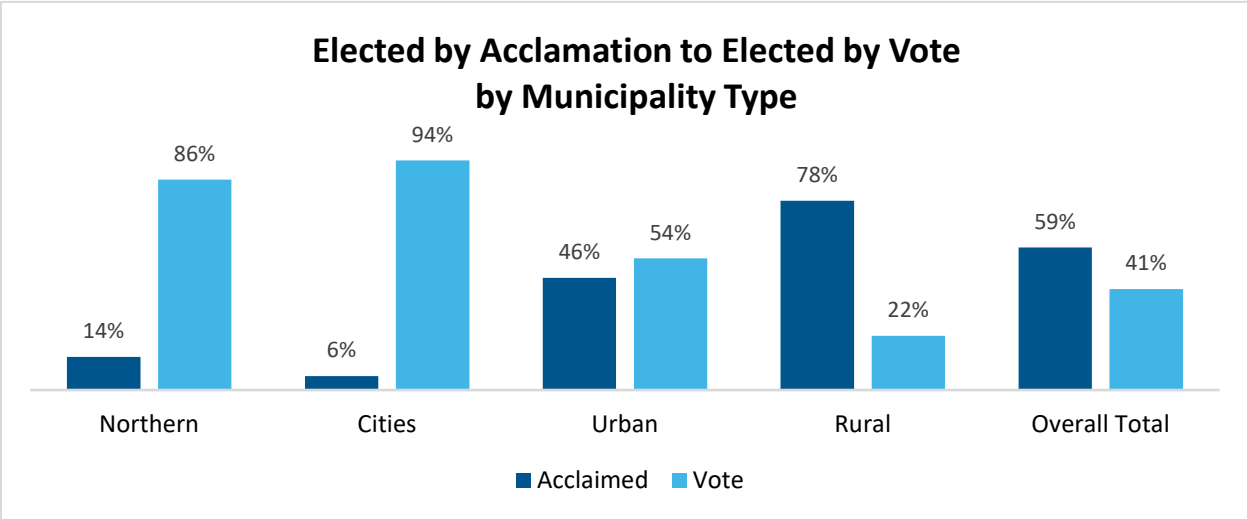


Figure 5: Elected by Acclamation to Elected by Vote by Municipality Type

Female Elected Council Members to Male Elected Council Members

Below is information on the ratio of female elected council members to male elected council members. The information is broken down by council positions and municipality type. Further information is provided on the breakdown of female mayors by municipality type and female councillors by municipality type.

- Overall, female elected council members represent 18 per cent (768 of 4,284) of all reported elected council members (see Figure 6). The following is a breakdown by council position:
 - Councillor: 19 per cent (661 of 3527)
 - Mayor: 20 per cent (93 of 467); and
 - Reeve: 5 per cent (14 of 290).
- RMs have the lowest percentage of female representation on council with just five per cent (14 of 290) of female Reeves and seven per cent (123 of 1,668) of female councillors (see Figure 7 and 8).
- Northern municipalities are the type of municipality with the highest percentage of female representation with 45 per cent (49 of 110) female council members (including northern mayors) (see Figure 8 and 9).
- Figure 9 shows the breakdown of female mayors based on municipality type.

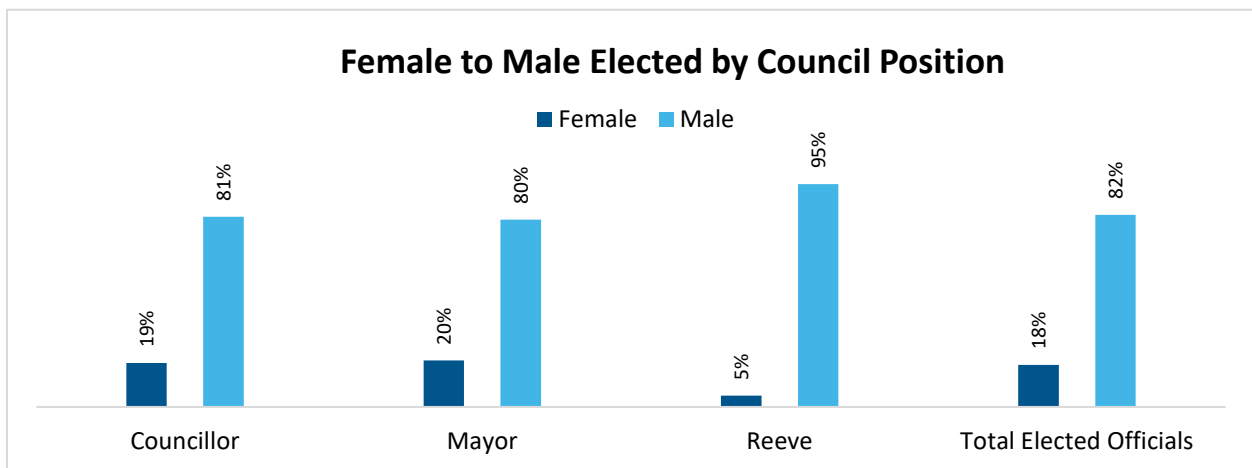


Figure 6: Female to Male Elected by Council Position

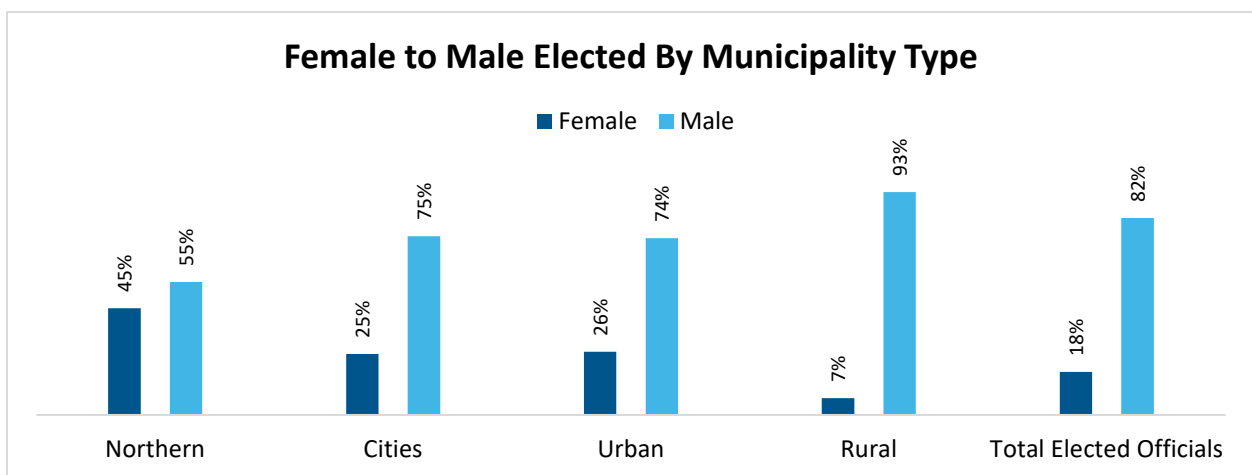


Figure 7: Female to Male Elected by Municipality Type

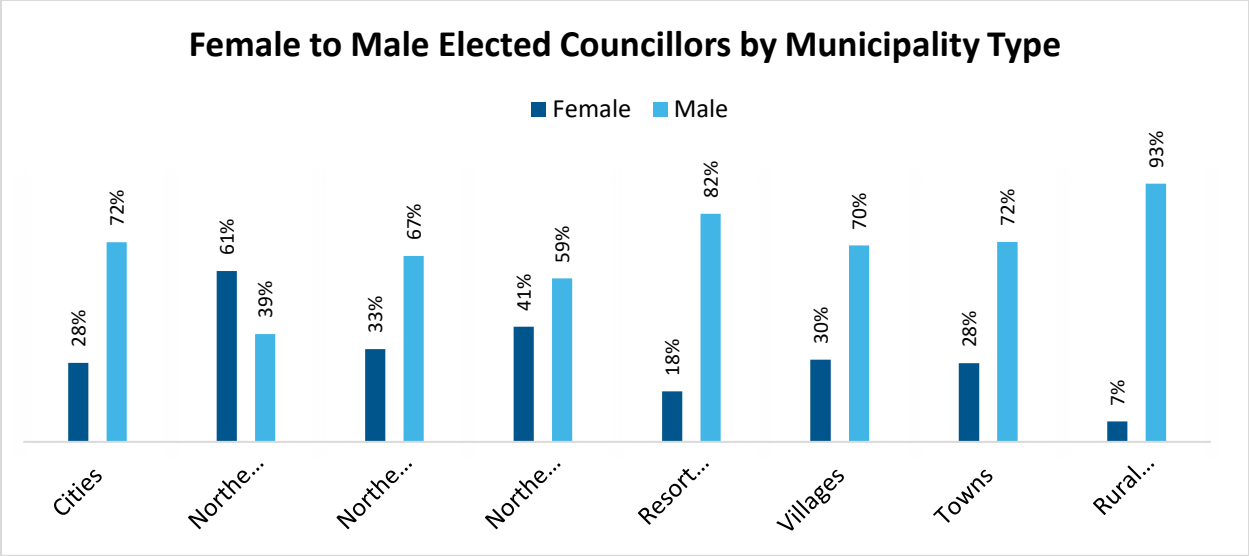


Figure 8: Female to Male Elected Councillors by Municipality Type

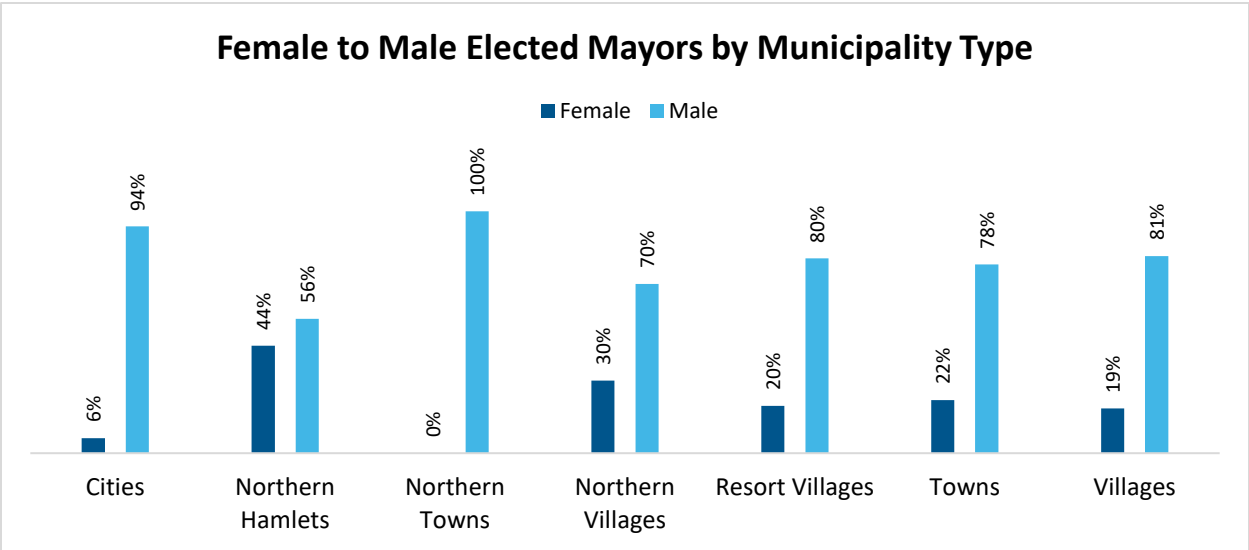


Figure 9: Female to Male Elected Mayors by Municipality Type

General Election Results for Southern Municipalities Under 300 Population

The Municipalities Act (MA) provides the legislative framework for RMs and urban municipalities (villages, RVs and towns). These municipalities, as well as cities, are often referred to as southern municipalities. The population threshold for incorporation of a new municipality under the MA is as follows:

- Villages – a population of 300 or more;
- RVs – a total permanent and seasonal population of 300 or more, if the most recent census shows a population of 100 or more persons; and
- Town – a population of 500 or more.

In 2014, the MA was amended to increase the population thresholds for the incorporation of villages and RVs from 100 to 300 persons. For this section of the report, an analysis has been done on the 2018-2020 election results of southern municipalities under 300 population, based on the 2016 Census. In comparison to the overall municipal sector, this analysis shows election trends of municipalities with smaller populations.

Of the 748 southern municipalities, 344 (46 per cent) are under 300 in population according to the 2016 Census. Below is a breakdown of the municipalities under 300 population by municipality type:

- 38 of a total of 41 (93 per cent) RVs;
- 9 of a total of 147 (6 per cent) towns;
- 215 of a total of 248 (87 per cent) villages; and
- 82 of a total of 296 (28 per cent) RMs.

Note: 0 of 16 cities, included in the total southern municipalities, are under 300 in population.

339 of the 344 (99 per cent) southern municipalities under 300 in population submitted their 2018-2020 general election results to the ministry.

Incumbents Re-elected to Newly Elected Council Members

Overall, the majority of council members were incumbents re-elected to their council positions in municipalities under 300 population (see Figure 10). In RMs under 300 population, the percentage of elected officials who were incumbents re-elected increased three per cent (from 71 to 74 per cent). In urban municipalities (villages, RVs and towns) under 300 population, the percentage of elected officials who were incumbents re-elected increased four per cent (from 53 to 57 per cent).

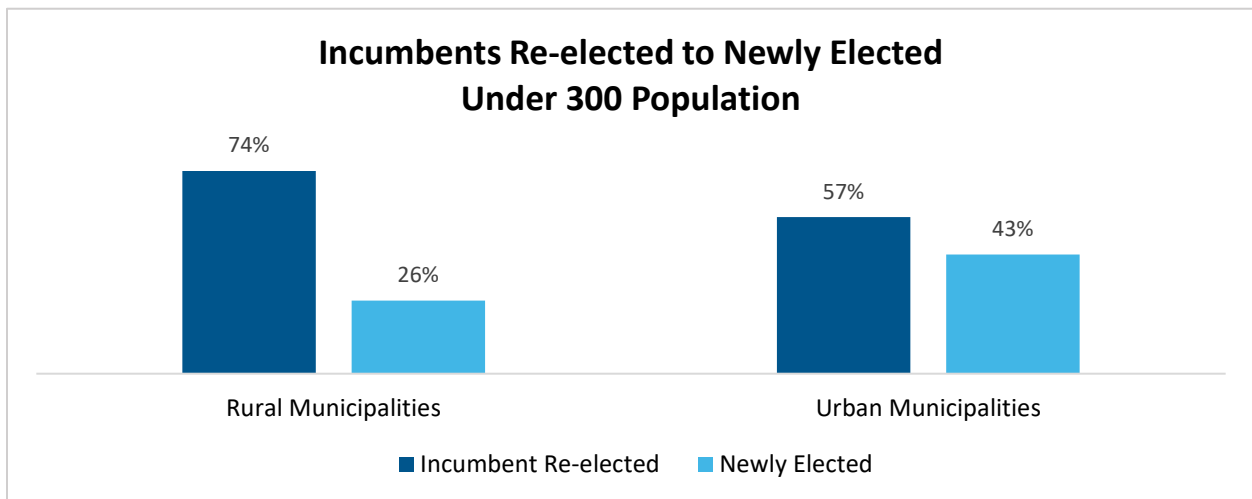


Figure 10: Incumbents Re-elected to Newly Elected Under 300 Population

Council Members Elected by Acclamation to Elected by Vote

As noted before, being elected by acclamation is more prevalent than being elected by vote in Saskatchewan municipalities. This trend does not change for RMs and urban municipalities under 300 population (see Figure 11). In RMs under 300 population, the percentage of elected officials who were elected by acclamation over those elected by vote increased six per cent (from 78 to 84 per cent). In urban municipalities under 300 population, the percentage of elected officials who were elected by acclamation over those elected by vote increased 12 per cent (from 46 to 58 per cent).

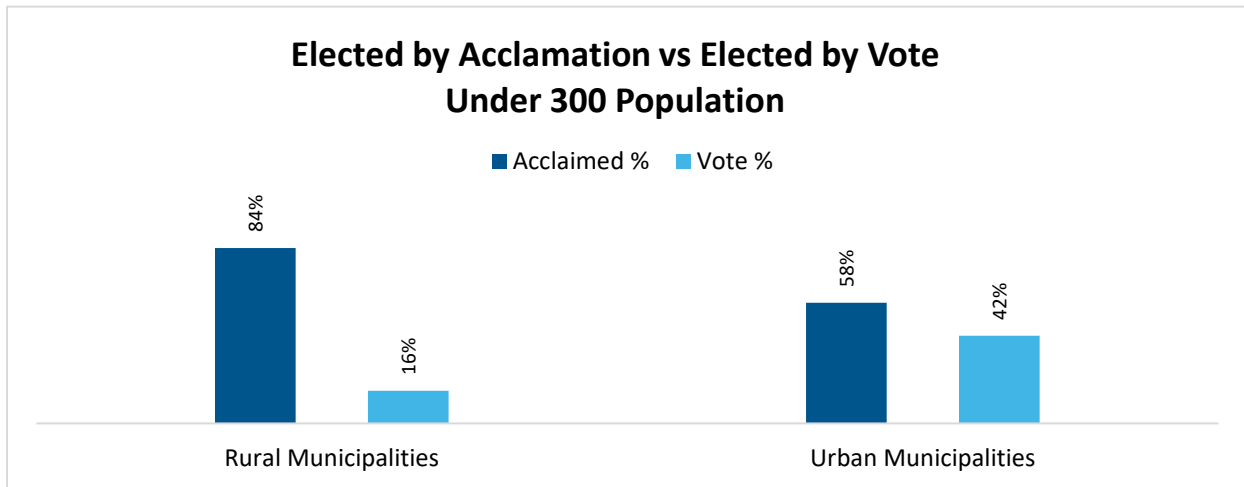


Figure 11: Elected by Acclamation to Elected by Vote Under 300 Population

Female Elected Council Members to Male Elected Council Members

When comparing male and female representation in RMs and urban municipalities under 300 population, the trends are consistent with larger municipalities (see Figure 12). For both RMs and urban municipalities under 300 population, female representation was one per cent less than larger municipalities. The percentage of female elected officials decreased one per cent (from 7 to 6 per cent) in RMs under 300 population. The percentage of female elected officials decreased one per cent (from 26 to 25 per cent) in urban municipalities under 300 population.

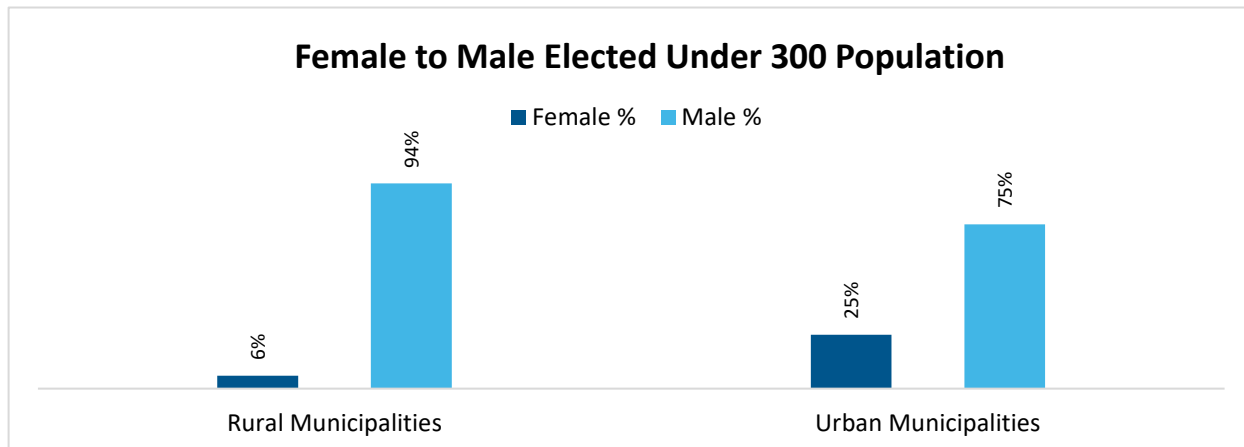


Figure 12: Female to Male Elected Under 300 Population

Election Cycle Comparisons

The following information provides a comparison over the last three general election cycles to show trends over time. Overall, the results are relatively consistent. The most noteworthy change is an increase in female representation in the mayor or reeve position, with an increase from 11 per cent in 2011-2012 to 18 per cent in 2018-2020. This increase was influenced predominantly by female mayors being elected in urban municipalities.

Incumbents Re-elected to Newly Elected Council Members

Over the last three election cycles, there have been consistent trends when it comes to the ratio between incumbents re-elected to newly elected officials. The average ratio is 62 per cent of incumbents re-elected to 38 per cent newly elected officials (see Figure 13).

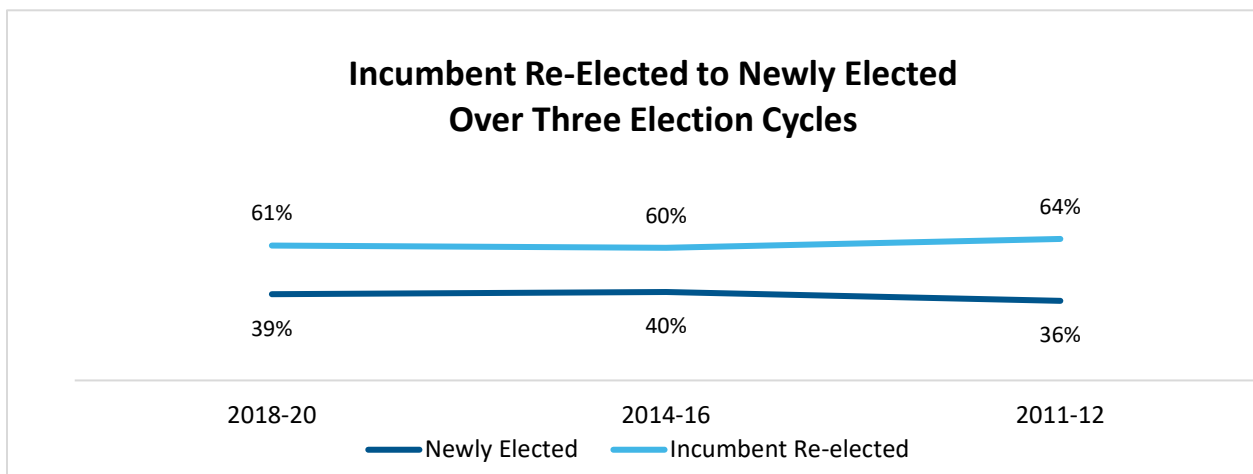


Figure 13: Incumbent Re-elected to Newly Elected Over Three Election Cycles

Council Members Elected by Acclamation to Elected by Vote

Over the last three general election cycles, most council members have been elected to their council positions by acclamation (average 59 per cent) versus being elected by vote (average 41 per cent) (see Figure 14).

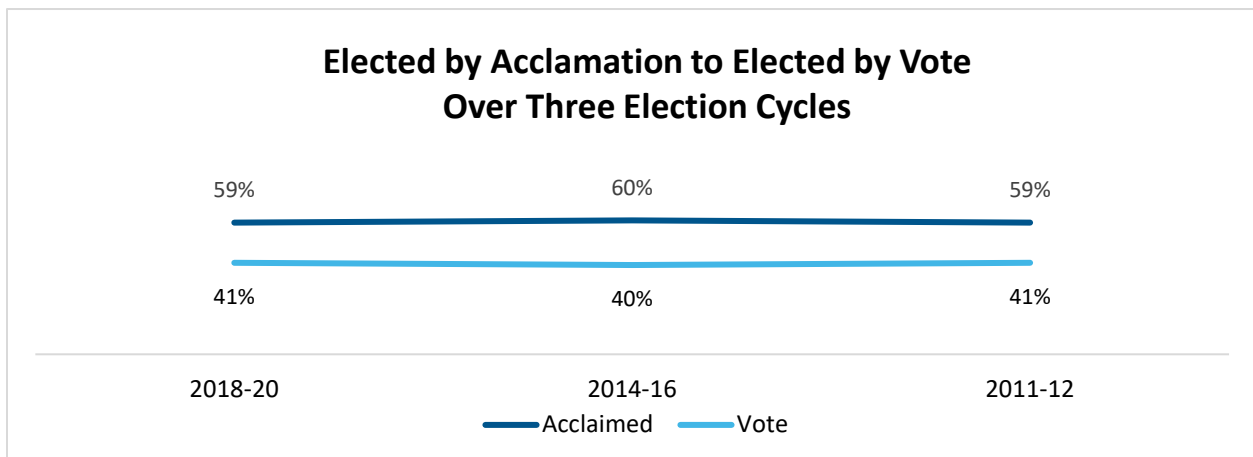


Figure 14: Elected by Acclamation to Elected by Vote Over Three Election Cycles

Female Elected Officials

Even though the percentage of female elected officials is still low, for the most part, it is slightly trending upwards (see Figure 15). Overall, the total female representation as head of council (mayors/reeves) saw an increase from 11 per cent in 2011-2012 to 18 per cent in 2018-2020. The increase was primarily seen in urban municipalities, which increased from 13 per cent in 2014-2016 to 20 per cent in 2018-2020 (see Figure 16).

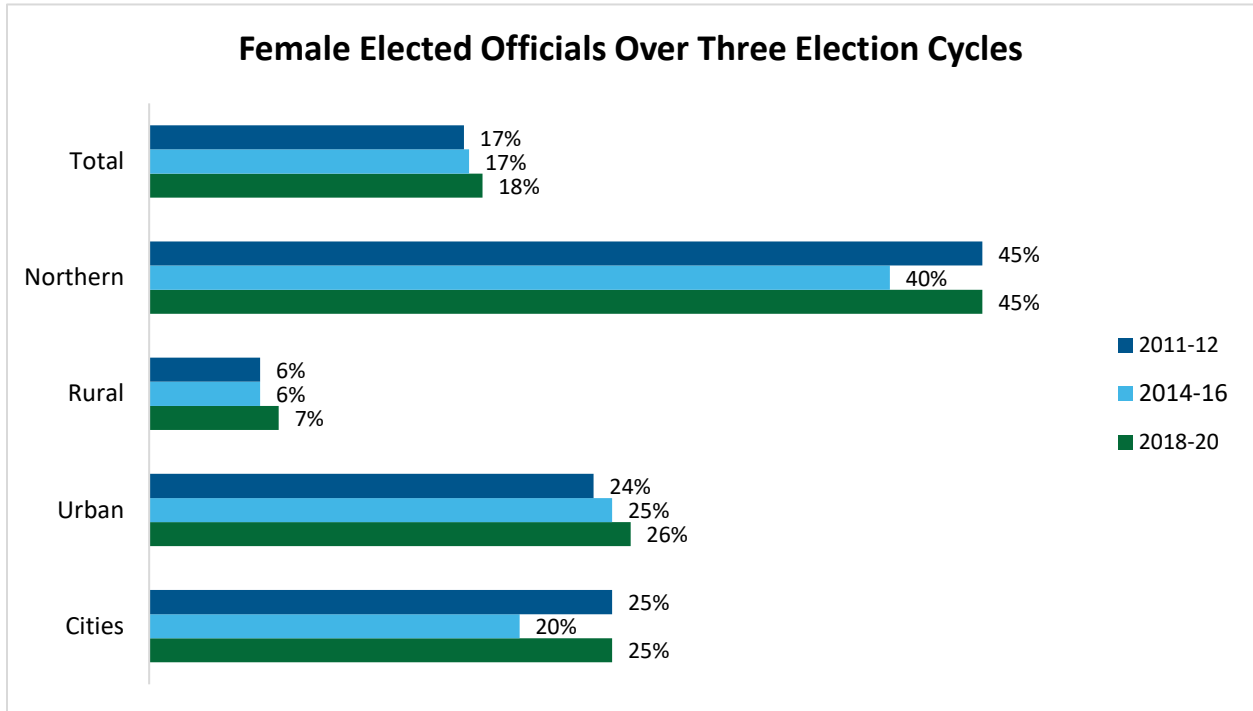


Figure 15: Female Elected Officials Over Three Election Cycles

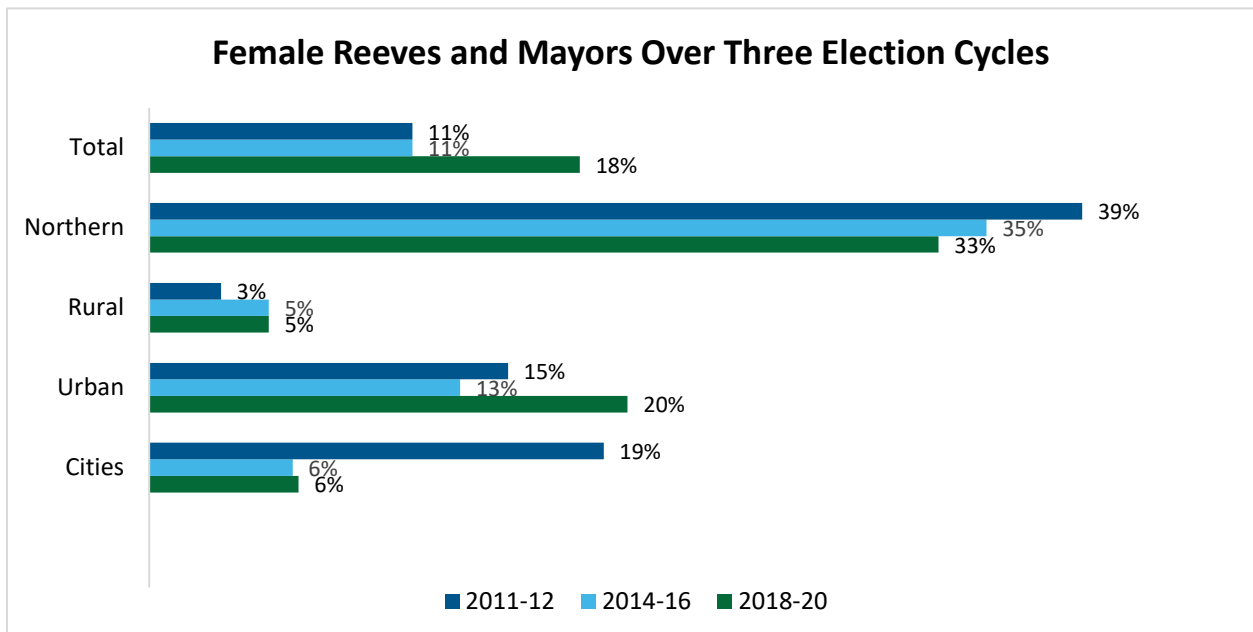


Figure 16: Female Reeves and Mayors Over Three Election Cycles

Conclusion

In conclusion, it appears there has not been significant change in the municipal sector over the last three election cycles. These trends will most likely continue unless something changes in the system to either get more people involved or aware of their ability to be a part of their local government. There may also be a need to target apathy within the system as well, which could decrease the number of council positions that are elected through acclamation. It is encouraging to see an increase in female representation on council throughout the sector and hopefully this trend will continue.

Appendix A – Breakdown of Incumbents to Newly Elected

Table 1 - Percentage Breakdown of Incumbents to Newly Elected		
Percentage by Municipality Type by Elected Position		
	Incumbents	Newly Elected
Councillor	61%	39%
Northern Hamlets	29%	71%
Northern Villages	52%	48%
Northern Towns	67%	33%
Cities	61%	39%
Resort Villages	45%	55%
Villages	55%	45%
Towns	49%	51%
Rural Municipalities	71%	29%
	Incumbents	Newly Elected
Mayor	59%	41%
Northern Hamlets	33%	67%
Northern Villages	60%	40%
Northern Towns	50%	50%
Cities	56%	44%
Resort Villages	59%	41%
Villages	64%	36%
Towns	53%	47%
	Incumbents	Newly Elected
Reeve - Rural Municipalities	68%	32%
Percentage of Elected Officials by Sector		
	Incumbents	Newly Elected
Northern Municipalities	46%	54%
Cities	61%	39%
Urban municipalities	53%	47%
Rural municipalities	71%	29%
Overall	61%	39%
Percentage of Female Elected Officials by Sector		
	Incumbents	Newly Elected
Northern Municipalities	33%	54%
Cities	24%	27%
Urban municipalities	25%	28%
Rural municipalities	6%	8%
Overall	15%	22%
Female elected officials represent 18 per cent (768) of all elected officials reported		

Appendix B – Breakdown of Acclamation and Vote

Table 2 - Percentage of Council Members Elected by Acclamation or by Vote		
Percentage by Municipality Type and by Elected Position		
	Acclamation	Vote
Councillor	57%	43%
Northern Hamlets	26%	74%
Northern Towns	0%	100%
Northern Villages	0%	100%
Cities	3%	97%
Resort Villages	33%	67%
Villages	53%	47%
Towns	32%	68%
Rural Municipalities	78%	22%
	Acclamation	Vote
Mayor	62%	38%
Northern Hamlets	44%	56%
Northern Towns	50%	50%
Northern Villages	20%	80%
Cities	25%	75%
Resort Villages	56%	44%
Villages	74%	26%
Towns	53%	47%
	Acclamation	Vote
Reeve - Rural Municipalities	74%	26%
Percentage by Sector		
	Acclamation	Vote
Northern Municipalities	14%	86%
Cities	6%	94%
Urban municipalities	46%	54%
Rural municipalities	78%	22%
Overall	59%	41%
Percentage of Female Representation by Sector		
	Acclamation	Vote
Northern Municipalities	47%	44%
Cities	14%	26%
Urban municipalities	25%	27%
Rural municipalities	7%	8%
Overall	14%	23%