

Part I: Data Pertinent to the Election at which Module was Administered

1. Variable number/name in data-set that identifies the primary electoral district for each respondent: NA.
2. At the time of the 35th Parliament was dissolved, the following Members served as Ministers in the Cabinet (all members of the Liberal Party).

Hon. David ANDERSON	Minister of Transport
Hon. Lloyd AXWORTHY	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Hon. Don BOUDRIA	Minister for International Cooperation and Minister Responsible for Francophonie
Rt. Hon. Jean CHRÉTIEN	Prime Minister
Hon. Sheila COPPS	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Canadian Heritage
Hon. David Charles DINGWALL	Minister of Health
Hon. Stéphane DION	President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
Hon. Arthur C. EGGLETON	Minister for International Trade
Hon. Joyce FAIRBAIRN	Leader of the Government in the Senate and Minister with special responsibility for Literacy
Hon. Alfonso GAGLIANO	Minister of Labour and Deputy Leader of the Government in the House of Commons
Hon. Ralph E. GOODALE	Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food
Hon. Herbert Eser GRAY	Leader of the Government in the House of Commons and Solicitor General of Canada
Hon. Ron IRWIN	Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Hon. John MANLEY	Minister of Industry, Minister for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, Minister of Western Economic Diversification and Minister Responsible for the Federal Office of Regional Development - Quebec
Hon. Sergio MARCHI	Minister of the Environment
Hon. Diane MARLEAU	Minister of Public Works and Government Services
Hon. Paul MARTIN	Minister of Finance
Hon. Marcel MASSÉ	President of the Treasury Board
Hon. Anne McLELLAN	Minister of Natural Resources
Hon. Fred J. MIFFLIN	Minister of Fisheries and Oceans
Hon. Pierre S. PETTIGREW	Minister of Human Resources Development
Hon. Lucienne ROBILLARD	Minister of Citizenship and Immigration
Hon. Allan ROCK	Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
Hon. Jane STEWART	Minister of National Revenue
Hon. Douglas YOUNG	Minister of National Defense and Minister of Veterans Affairs

3. Political parties active during the election at which the module was administered.

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Year Founded</u>	<u>Ideological Family Party is Closest to</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>
Liberal Party of Canada/ Parti Libéral du Canada	Pre- 1867	Liberal	Liberal International
Reform Party/ Parti Réformiste du Canada	1992	Conservative	
Progressive Conservative Party/ Parti Progressiste- Conservateur	Pre- 1867	Conservative	
New Democratic Party/ Nouveau Parti Démocratique	1961	Social-democratic	Socialist International
Bloc Québécois	1990	National/regional Parties	
Green Party of Canada	1983	Ecologist	The Greens
Natural Law Party of Canada Christian Heritage Party	1993	Natural law Christian-democratic	Natural Law

4. a) Parties' positions in left-right scale: Research has shown that issues are often more important than traditional ideological outlooks in Canadian elections. In fact, Canadian political parties are perceived as quite moderate in the ideological space they occupy (Nevitte et. al. 2000). However, if the political parties were to be arranged, from left to right (outside of Quebec), reflecting their ideological positions at the time of the 1997 election, they would be: New Democratic Party, Liberal Party, the Progressive Conservatives and the Reform Party.

b) A '0' (left) to '10' (right) scale was used for this question.

5. The most salient issues in the 1997 election:

- a) Canadian economy
- b) Liberal track record
- c) Unemployment
- d) Taxes vs. social spending
- e) Quebec

Part II: Data on Electoral Institutions

The follow legislation relating to elections in Canada have been provided:

Constitution Act, 1867 and 1982

Canada Elections Act, 1985, R.S. c. E-2

Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act, R.S. 1985, c. E-3

Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1985, c. C-39

Disfranchising Act, R.S., 1985, c. D-3.

Corrupt Practices Inquiries Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-45

Further information is available through the Elections Canada website, www.elections.ca.

Part III: Data on Regime Type

I) **Head of State:**

1. The Governor-General, who represents the British Monarchy in Canada serves as the ceremonial head of state. The Canadian Prime Minister, though the head of government, does not serve in this ceremonial role.
2. The Governor-General is appointed to represent in Canada the Monarch, who of course comes to her position by birthright.
3. The Governor-General serves only a ceremonial role.

II) **Head of Government:**

1. The Prime Minister is the Canadian head of government, and though not created by law, the prime ministership is recognized by the law.
2. The Prime Minister is nominated by the legislature and approved by the head of state (though this approval is automatic).
3. The Prime Minister names and resigns ministers, assigns and reassigns portfolios at his/her own discretion. If a minister refuses to step down, the Prime Minister can advise the Governor General to have the minister removed.
4. There are few formal requirements regarding the Prime Ministers powers with regards to cabinet proceedings. This allows Prime Ministers to establish their own protocol with respect to Cabinet meetings, scheduling etc.

III) **Cabinet ministers** can be dismissed by the Prime Minister. If a Cabinet Minister refuses to step down, the Governor General can be advised to have that Minister removed.

IV) **Dissolution of parliament:** Governments may sit for no more than five years. The Prime Minister may ask the Governor General to dissolve Parliament for election at anytime.

1. The Governor General alone can dissolve Parliament. However, this can occur at the request of the Prime Minister or following a vote of 'no confidence' in the House of Commons.
2. Although there are few formal requirements regarding the dissolution of the House of Commons, the Governor General has the discretion to refuse requests to dissolve the House of Commons.