

Riding Results Comparison 2006 to 2011

An analytic review of election results from 10 Ontario ridings won by Conservative Party candidates commencing in 2006 clearly demonstrates that the results of the 2008 Peterborough general election won by Dean Del Mastro were typical and in no way exceeded the average outcome.

This review considers the election results of the ridings of Barrie, St. Catherines, Peterborough, Simcoe North, Parry Sound Muskoka, Glengarry Prescott Russell, Kitchener Conestoga, Northumberland Quinte West, Niagara Falls and Whitby Oshawa. All of these electoral districts share common demographics, were previously held by Liberal Party members through several successive election campaigns and are represented predominantly by Liberal members of the Ontario Legislature who share the identical riding boundaries.

The crown has made the suggestion in their argument before the court that "perhaps Mr. Del Mastro would have won anyway, we just don't know", however an in depth analysis that places the Peterborough electoral results in the context of the broader election clearly demonstrates the misleading nature or error of the crown's position. The 2008 election results for Peterborough clearly follow an established pattern of voter sentiment and support which are documented by the official voting results across comparable electoral districts. There is no deviation, and we can clearly conclude that regardless of the courts determination on the "Holinshed contract" that the election result was not only an accurate reflection of voter sentiment and support it was also reflective and typical of a larger pattern of results.

Exhibit A is a graph tracking the margin of victory for each of the 10 electoral districts beginning with the 2006 general election and carried through to the 2011 election. While the results are not identical, the pattern or direction of the lines connecting the margin of victory outcomes very much is. As you will note, Peterborough begins with a higher than average margin of victory in 2006 but falls slightly below the average in 2008 and 2011 while maintaining a near identical growth curve.

Exhibit A - Conservative Candidate Margin of Victory 2006 to 2011

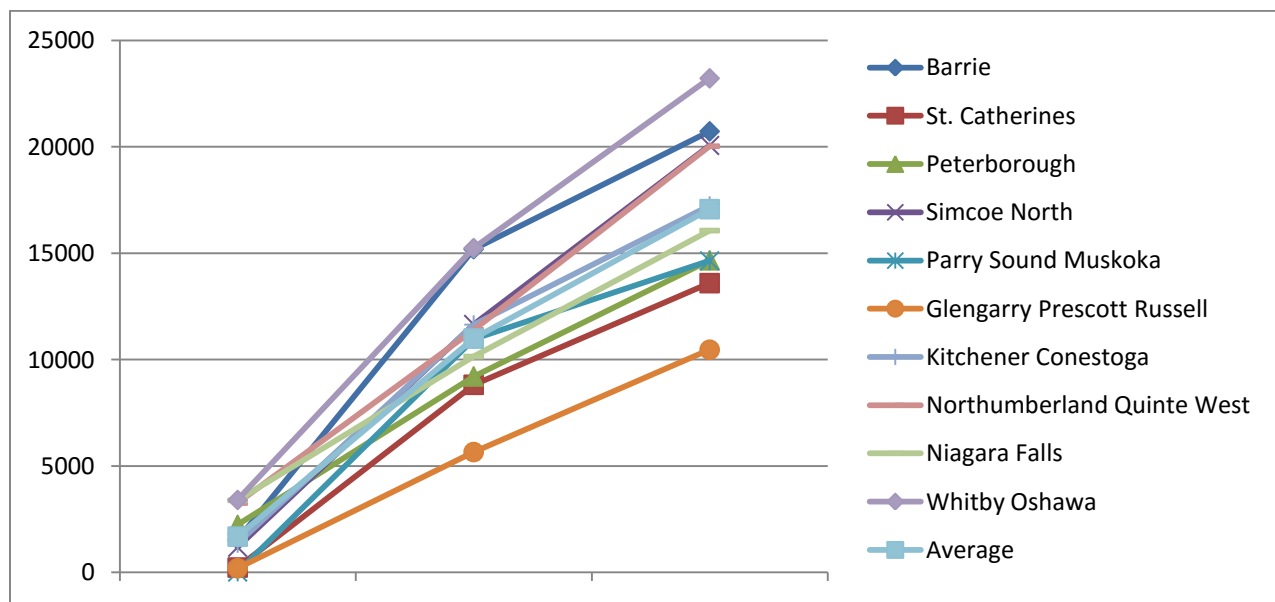


Exhibit B considers the same data but reduces the number of inputs to consider only the traditional "swing ridings" of Barrie, St. Catherines and Peterborough as well as the average results produced by the 10 ridings. The term "swing riding" refers to a riding that tends to elect members that follow the broader election through changes of government meaning that their representative is virtually always elected to the government; another term for this type of riding is "bell weather" (As a note to better understand the graphs contained in this report the numbers 1, 2, and 3 along the horizontal axis or in the legend pertain to the 39th, 40th and 41st general elections held in 2006, 2008 and 2011 respectively).

Exhibit B - Swing Riding Conservative Margin of Victory 2006 to 2011

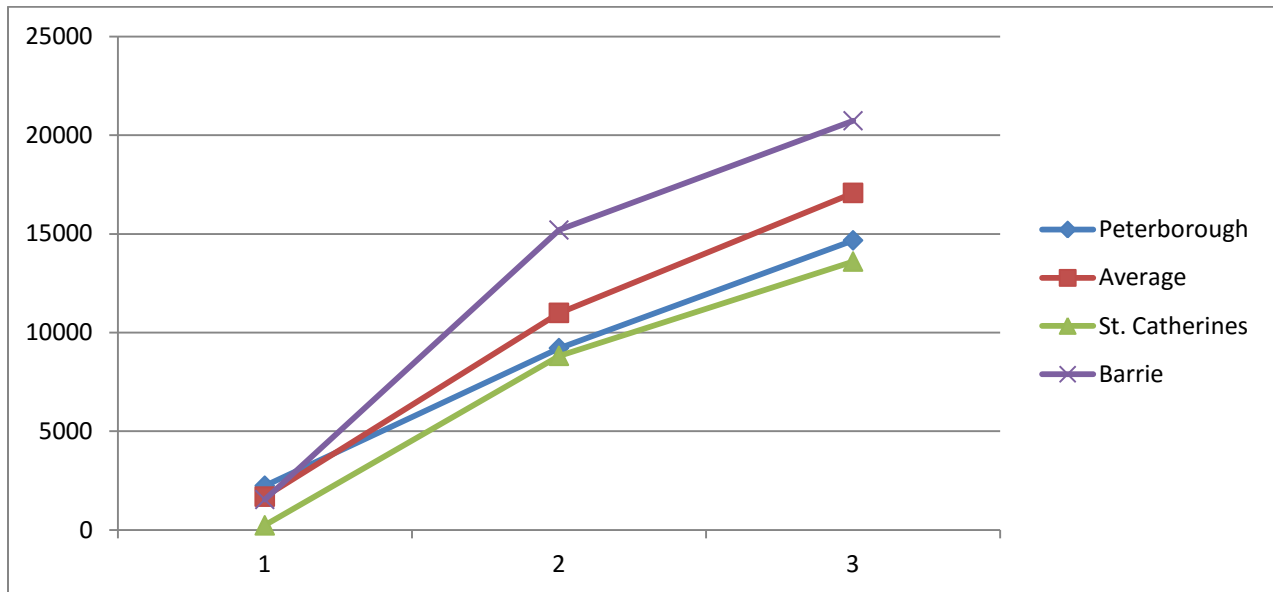


Exhibit C tracks the growth in voter support achieved by every single Conservative Party candidate in each of the 10 ridings and also maps the average. What the graph clearly demonstrates is a common broader pattern of voter sentiment that extended to all of the candidates. Importantly, the pattern held consistent whether the Conservative Candidate was the highest spender in the individual campaign or were outspent by their Liberal opponent. Interestingly, whether the Liberal candidate spent a significant amount on their campaign or chose to spend less had no impact on their results. Despite being outspent dramatically in all 10 ridings by the Liberal candidates in 2011, the NDP support rose dramatically in every one of the studied districts. Again the results for the electoral district of Peterborough follow the pattern in a statistically identical fashion, with no demonstrable deviation from the norm or expected outcome.

Exhibit C - Growth in Conservative Candidate Voter Support 2006 to 2011

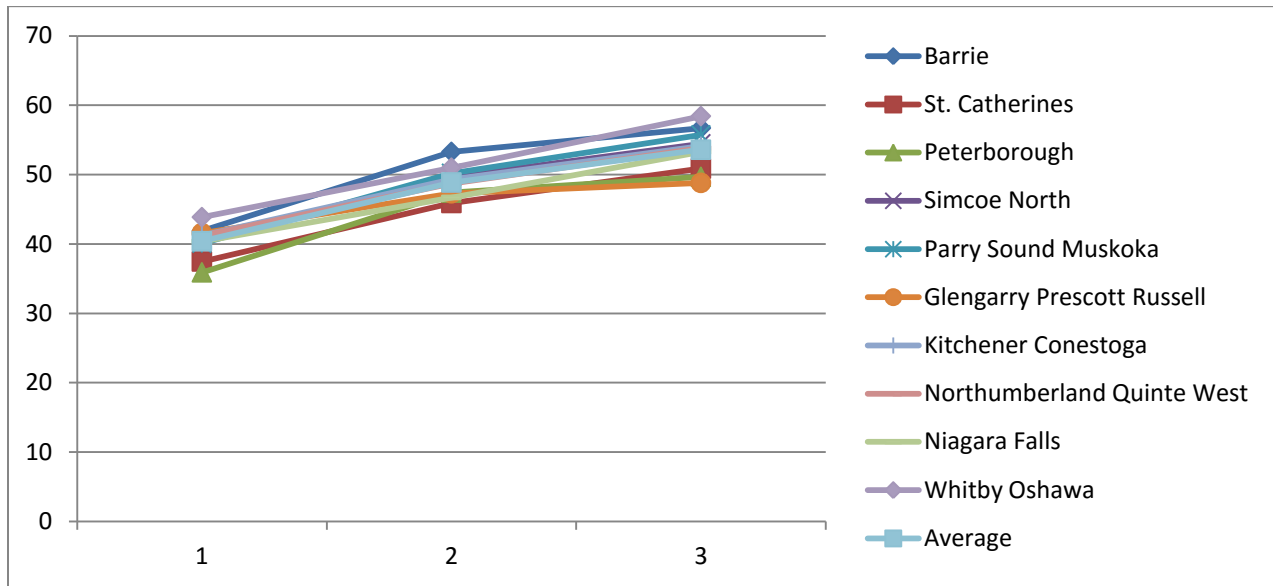


Exhibit D breaks out the swing ridings of Barrie, St. Catherines and Peterborough and plots the average results of the 10 ridings. Interestingly, the results in Peterborough and Barrie run in an identical parallel while St. Catherines runs in identical parallel with the 10 riding average. All of the results however very clearly and concisely depict the broader pattern of Conservative support growth in near identical proportions.

Exhibit D - Growth in Conservative Voter Support in Swing Ridings 2006 to 2011

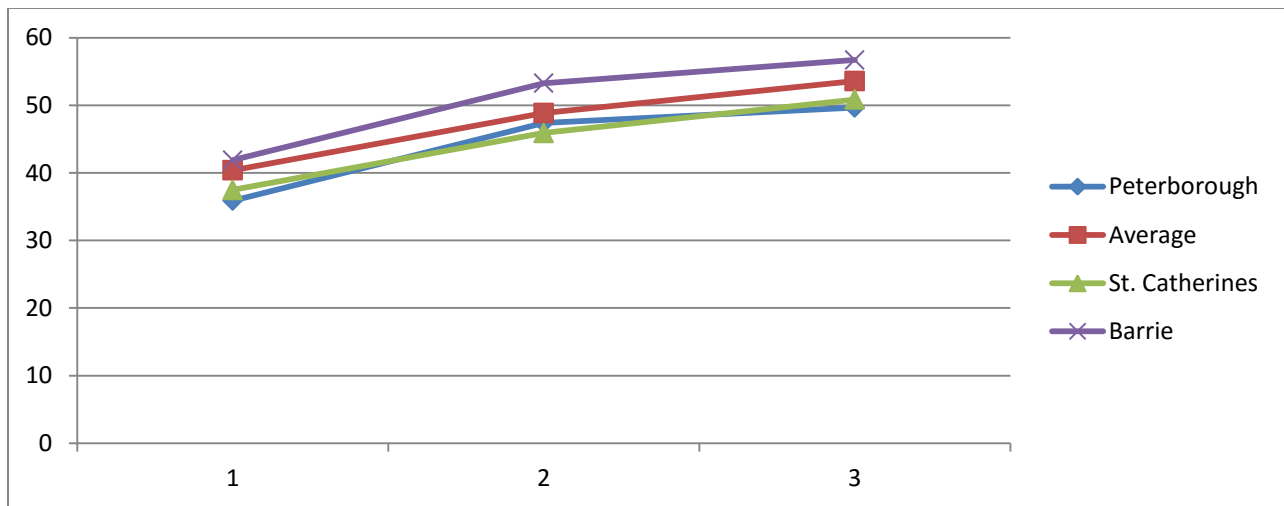


Exhibit E overlaps the outcomes depicted in Exhibit D with those of the Liberal and NDP candidates in each of the ridings. As previously stated all of these ridings were held by Liberal members before the 2006 election and all of them demonstrate a dramatic decline in Liberal support as well as significant growth in NDP support which saw them place 2nd in each of the ridings despite being significantly outspent. Interestingly, the results in Peterborough demonstrate the impact of a concerted strategic

voting campaign where well known local NDP activists as well as national union leaders and websites encouraged "progressive" voters to vote Liberal to try to unseat the Conservative member (Peterborough ABC Campaign). While the Liberal vote still declined, the extent to which the Liberal candidate outperformed the average Liberal candidate in 2008 is demonstrated to be directly attributable to the significant decline in NDP support in 2008. Absent a similar campaign in 2011, the Liberal results fell to the average while the NDP results climbed to the average.

Exhibit E - Map of Actual Voter Support in Swing Ridings 2006 to 2011

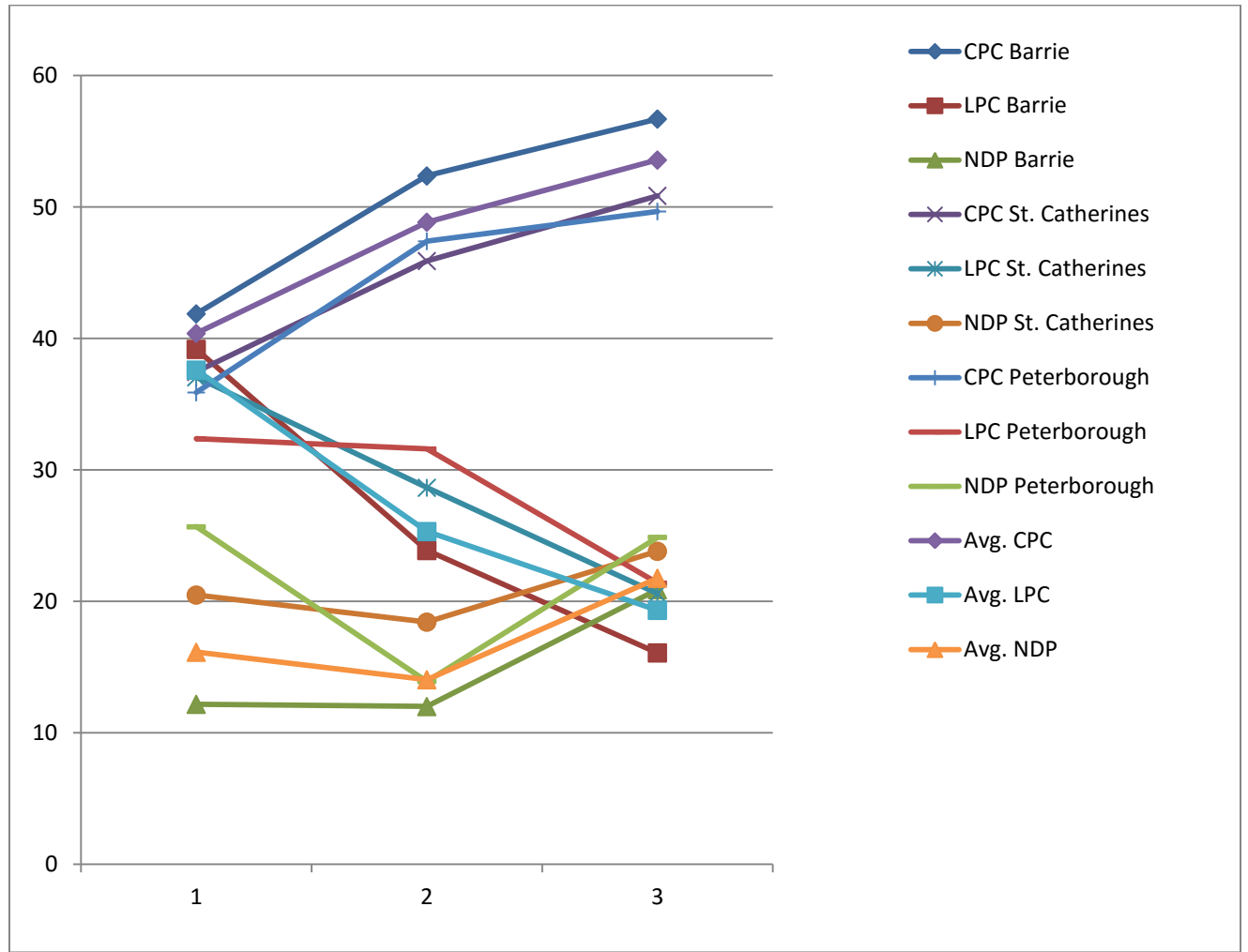


Exhibit F demonstrates how the 10 riding average of Conservative ridings followed the Ontario and National results for the 39th, 40th and 41st general elections held between 2006 and 2011. As these ridings were all won by the Conservative candidates, the CPC support levels are higher than the Ontario and Canadian average while the LPC and NDP support are expectedly lower. Despite that, what is clear is that the support levels follow a near parallel similar line and distribution with Conservative support growing significantly over each successive election, Liberal support declining and NDP support declining in 2008 and then growing dramatically in the 2011 election. These aggregate results also very clearly mirror the actual voting results in the Peterborough electoral district.

Exhibit F - 10 Riding Average Mirrors Ontario and National Results 2006 through 2011

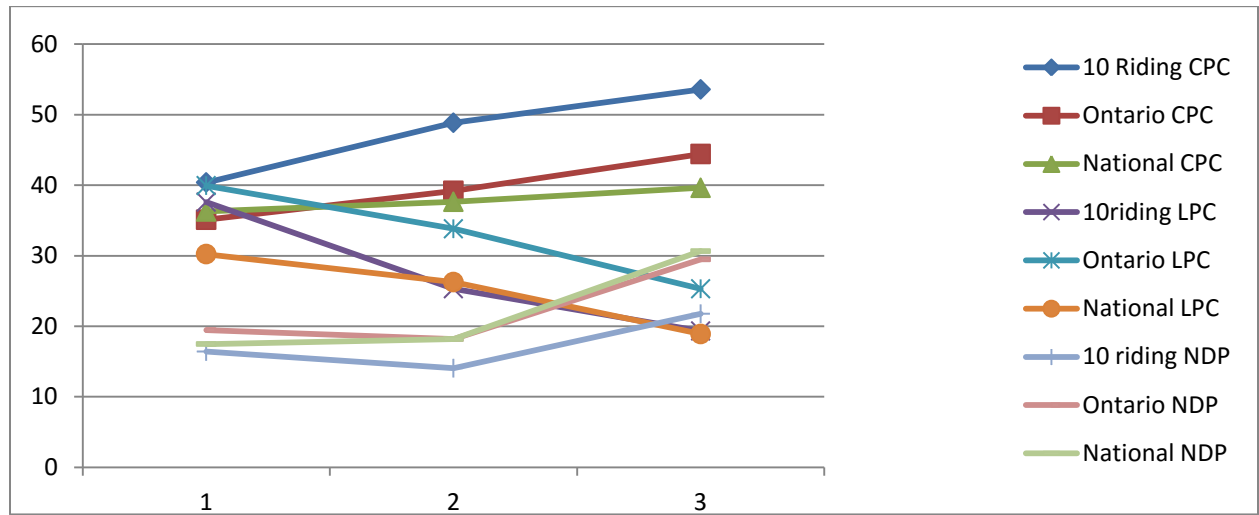
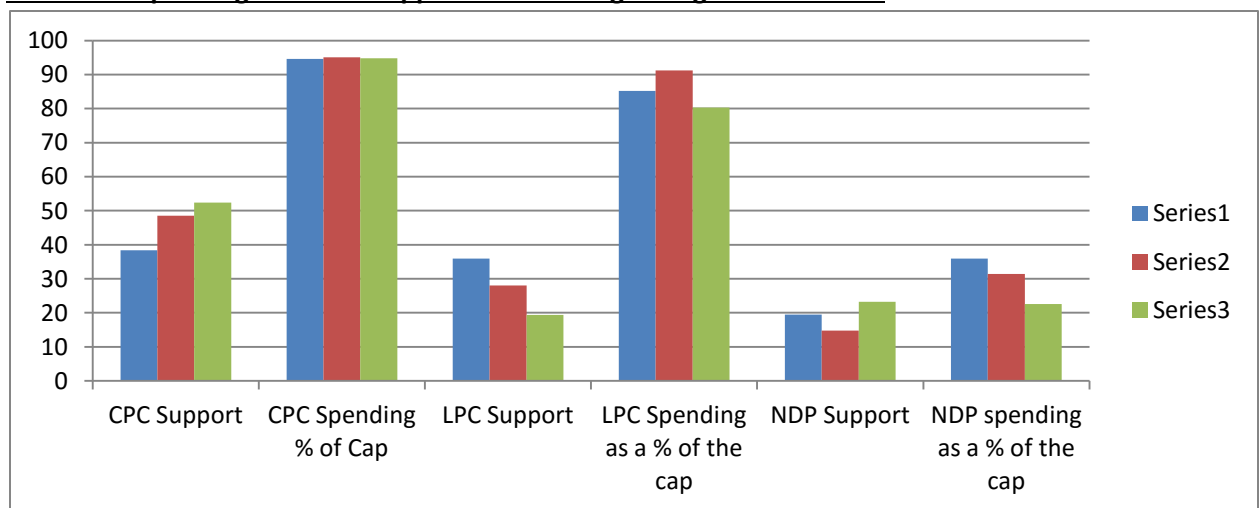


Exhibit G compares the relationship between spending as a percentage of the spending cap as dictated by Elections Canada in the swing ridings of Barrie, St. Catherines and Peterborough with the average actual voting results in each of the ridings. Notably, the average spending by the Conservative candidates remained virtually constant in each successive campaign while their vote share grew dramatically. Liberal spending increased in each of the three ridings in 2008 however their share of the vote dropped. Despite spending on average almost 4 times as much the Liberal share of the vote dropped below the NDP candidates in 2011 who dramatically grew their vote support despite spending their least amount in any of the three elections. In Barrie the NDP was actually also dramatically outspent by the Green Party candidate by a ratio of greater than two to one but still finished 2nd overall for the first time in the history of the riding.

Candidate Spending vs. Voter Support in the Swing Ridings 2006 to 2011



Series 1: 2006

Series 2: 2008

Series 3: 2011

Conclusion

The result of this detailed analysis across 10 demographically similar Ontario ridings clearly dismisses any insinuation, narrative or concern that the election results in the electoral district of Peterborough in the 40th general election were in any way impacted by the "Holinshead contract" which has been adopted by the court. What is undisputable is that the results in Peterborough are in fact indicative of a larger voter pattern of support and shift in voter preferences which were clearly not impacted by the spending of individual candidates.

What can be said of the relationship between voter support and individual candidate spending is that there isn't one. While simplistically one could say that Conservative candidates spent more than the others on average and won, a more comprehensive review demonstrates that conservative support grew dramatically in every riding including those where they were outspent or where they reduced their spending from one election to the next. The myth of the "spending advantage" is further debunked by the fact that Liberal candidates dramatically outspent NDP candidates throughout the research area but finished behind them in voter support in 2011. These undeniable and irrefutable research findings speak to fact that there are other much more powerful forces that drive voter support and election outcomes, candidate spending during campaigns particularly in the internet age of "free" communications and social media has been rendered virtually meaningless. Spending during campaigns at the riding level is now more a function of whether the candidate has the money to spend than a factor in the outcome. There are presently twelve members of parliament that spent no money at all during their election campaign while those that they defeated spent tens of thousands.

The charges brought by the Crown and determined by the Court had no bearing in the outcome of the 2008 election of Dean Del Mastro. Democracy was in no way contravened and the only possible aberration would have been if Del Mastro had somehow not won by a sizable margin. We can therefore conclude that Dean Del Mastro did in fact win the 2008 election, as he did in 2006 and 2011 contrary to Crown statements that we will never know. The results in Peterborough did not occur in a vacuum, they are not independent rather they were a reflection of the performance of a typical Conservative candidate.

Raw Research Data

Barrie

2006	margin	1543	vote%	41.88	# of votes	23999	Lib	39.18	NDP	12.18
2008	margin	15195	vote %	52.37	# of votes	27927	Lib	23.88	NDP	12.01
2011	margin	20729	vote %	56.70	# of votes	32121	NDP	20.90	Lib	16.09

Spending

	CPC	LPC	NDP	Green
2006	96.54% of cap	82.07%	17.16%	
2008	98.73	86.33	17.30	
2011	98.65	70.05	14.68	32.11

St. Catherines

2006	margin	246	vote%	37.47	# of votes	21669	Lib	37.05	NDP	20.49
2008	margin	8822	vote%	45.90	# of votes	23474	Lib	28.65	NDP	18.43
2011	margin	13598	vote%	50.86	# of votes	25571	NDP	23.82	Lib	20.6

Spending

	CPC	LPC	NDP
2006	93.97	91.95	18.63
2008	87.36	96.87	24.15
2011	95.49	88.38	5.98

Peterborough

2006	margin	2242	vote%	35.90	# of votes	22774	Lib	32.37	NDP	25.68
2008	margin	9213	vote%	47.40	# of votes	27630	Lib	31.60	NDP	13.92
2011	margin	14670	vote%	49.67	# of votes	29393	NDP	24.88	Lib	21.40

Spending

	CPC	LPC	NDP
2006	97.69	81.60	72.36
2008	99.14	90.56	52.74
2011	90.07	82.57	47.02

Simcoe North

2006	1188	40.43	23266	Lib	38.37	NDP	14.13
2008	11658	49.66	26328	Lib	27.67	NDP	11.70
2011	20066	54.45	31581	NDP	19.85	Lib	19.12

Spending

	CPC	LPC	NDP	
2006	96.82	88.62	21.90	
2008	93.24	96.71	6.90	
2011	90.66	76.06	8.11	25.39

Kitchener Conestoga

2006	1369	41.22	20615	Lib	38.48	NDP	14.89
2008	11649	49.32	23525	Lib	24.9	NDP	15.04
2011	17237	54.12	28902	NDP	21.84	Lib	19.95

Spending

	CPC	LPC	NDP
2006	98.50	99.34	9.69
2008	96.24	85.21	7.37
2011	94.41	59.01	9.99

Parry Sound Muskoka

2006	28	40.10	18513	Lib	40.04	NDP	11.85
2008	10960	50.19	21831	Lib	24.99	NDP	12.31
2011	14647	55.73	25864	NDP	24.17	Lib	11.48

Spending

	CPC	LPC	NDP
2006	98.78	96.05	19.25
2008	99.96	61.73	12.23
2011	65.20	28.60	18.33

Glengarry Prescott Russell

2006	203	41.56		22990	Lib	41.19	NDP	12.74
2008	5662	47.30		25659	Lib	36.87	NDP	10.47
2011	10469	48.80		28174	Lib	30.67	NDP	16.64

Spending

	CPC	LPC	NDP		
2006	82.57	87.29	1.98		
2008	93.49	83.85	2.38		
2011	92.30	92.19	.99	13.84	

Northumberland Quinte West

2006	3267	41.21		25833	Lib	36.0	NDP	18.08
2008	11406	48.71		27615	Lib	28.59	NDP	14.52
2011	20031	53.83		32853	Lib	21.01	NDP	20.69

Spending

	CPC	LPC	NDP	Green
2006	72.46	93.07	33.41	
2008	90.52	89.34	22.34	36.58
2011	76.86	90.03	17.84	34.30

Niagara Falls

2006	margin	3393	vote %	40.36	#of votes	23485	Lib	34.53	NDP	20.98
2008	margin	10149		46.70	# of votes	24016	Lib	26.97	NDP	17.86
2011		16067		53.26		28748	NDP	23.49	Lib	18.91

Spending

	CPC	LPC	NDP
2006	95.76	74.19	27.55
2008	81.50	94.74	19.58
2011	82.66	67.96	8.10

Whitby-Oshawa

2006	margin	3412	vote %	43.86	# of votes	29294	Lib	38.75	NDP	13.05
2008	margin	15244	vote %	50.99	# of votes	30704	Lib	25.68	NDP	14.26
2011	margin	23220	vote %	58.42	# of votes	37525	NDP	22.27	Lib	14.11

Election Spending

	CPC	LPC	NDP	Green
2006	99.84	88.79	11.16	
2008	93.47	79.69	4.45	8.27
2011	87.27	44.84	22.20	12.74

10 Riding Average

2006	1689	40.39	23243	Lib	37.60	NDP	16.41
2008	10996	48.85	25871	Lib	25.32	NDP	14.05
2011	17073	53.58	30073	NDP	21.77	Lib	19.33

All Ontario

	<u>CPC</u>	<u>LPC</u>	<u>NDP</u>	
2006	35.10	19274	39.94	19.45
2008	39.20	19618	33.82	18.19
2011	44.42	23859	25.31	29.48

Canada

	<u>CPC</u>	<u>LPC</u>	<u>NDP</u>	
2006	36.27	17448	30.23	17.48
2008	37.65	16913	26.26	18.18
2011	39.63	18946	18.90	30.65