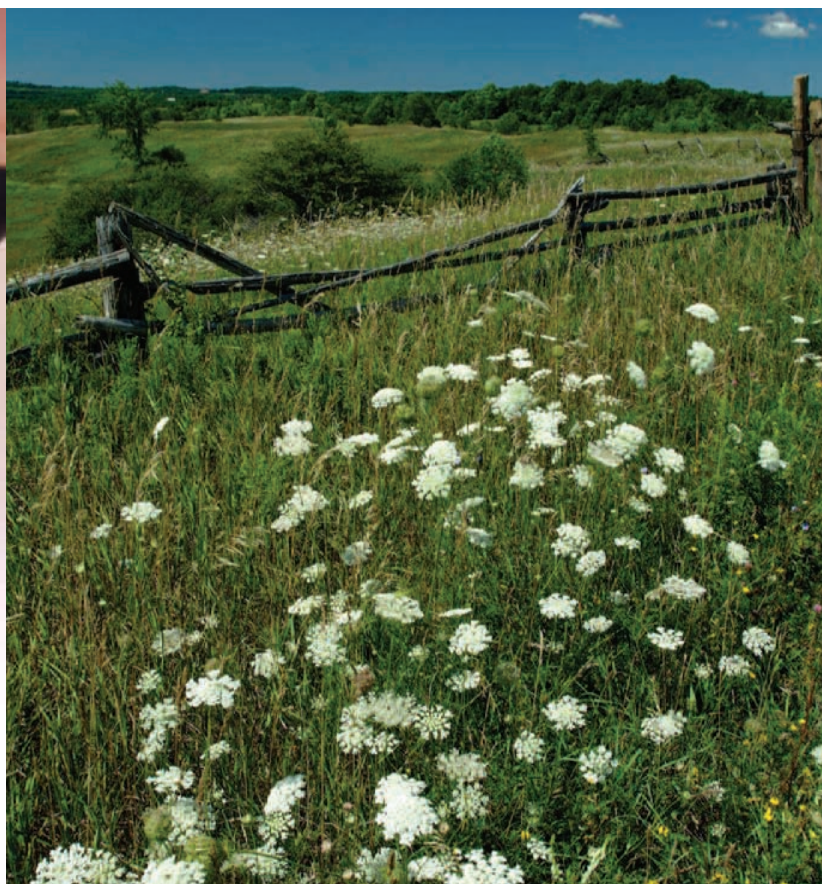




# UNDER THE INFLUENCE

## ELECTION FUNDING IN ONTARIO'S GREENBELT

OCTOBER 2010



environmental  
defence  
INSPIRING CHANGE







## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

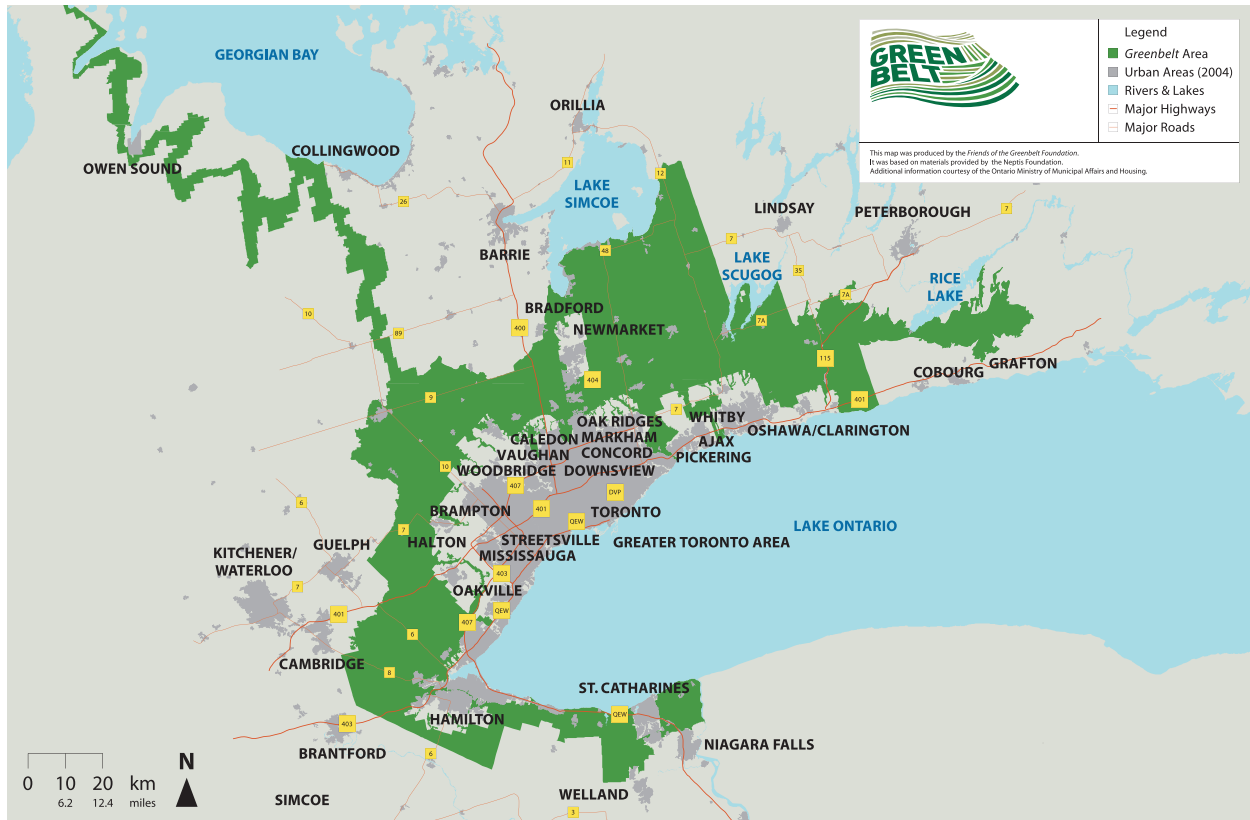
The responsibilities of municipal governments have grown considerably over the past 20 years, yet the increase in their decision-making power has not been matched with more comprehensive or stringent election policies for candidates elected at the municipal level.

Due to inadequate regulations, corporations and unions are able to contribute significant portions of the total funding of candidates' campaigns in Ontario outside the city of Toronto. The inherent and fundamental problem is that through these practices, these economic actors end up as powerful influencers in a system that should be accountable to voters.

With no restriction on whether or not an individual contributor or business is from the municipality where a candidate is running, corporations from outside the municipality find ways to give far and above the imposed limit, generating a system where local interests suffer at the expense of outside influence with more funding capacity.

The ability for corporations to fund candidates in any municipality in the province is of particular importance across the Greater Golden Horseshoe, where farmland and greenspace are being lost at an alarming rate. Even with the implementation of legislation designed to support smart growth and compact and sustainable communities, southern Ontario is being paved over.

Between 2001 and 2031 the population of Ontario is expected to grow by 3.7 million people to a total of 17 million residents. To mitigate the significant environmental impact of this enormous projected growth, the Ontario government passed the *Places to Grow* and the *Greenbelt Act* in 2005. In the following year, the province adopted the "Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe", in which the Ontario Greenbelt is located. These Plans, created to curb urban sprawl and protect the area's fragile natural landscapes and agricultural land, seek to ensure that all of the municipalities within the Greater Golden Horseshoe work within a holistic and forward-thinking framework when making regional growth planning decisions.



Unfortunately, despite the intent of the Growth Plan's framework, low density, car-dependent communities with ever increasing environmental footprints are still the norm within the Greater Golden Horseshoe. Their sprawling tendencies are evident in development "leap-frogging" over the Greenbelt into rural communities. While the Province created the Growth Plan, the power to designate land uses in conformity with provincial plans is in the hands of our local municipal councils. These bodies make some of the most critical decisions about whether Ontario's remaining precious greenspaces and farm land will continue to function and thrive. As a result, it is critical to examine how local councils are being influenced by external sources in their decision-making processes.

In advance of the 2010 municipal election, ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENCE and the ONTARIO GREENBELT ALLIANCE saw an important opportunity to gain a better understanding of who some of the key influencing groups are in municipal politics. For this study, we worked with Professor Robert MacDermid of York University, who has studied election financing for 30 municipalities throughout Ontario, to look at the 2006 election campaign contributions of 209 candidates elected as mayors and councillors, in municipalities in the Regions of Halton, Peel, York and Durham. These Regions are facing some of the greatest development pressures in Ontario, and are all at least partly within the Greenbelt.



## THE FOLLOWING IS CLEAR:

### **X Development Industry funding is widespread.**

*In comparison to funding from individuals and non-development related businesses, municipal candidates' campaigns around the Greater Golden Horseshoe are disproportionately funded by developers and development-related businesses. In total, developers and development related industries funded 43% or \$1.7 million out of \$4.1 million for the 2006 election campaigns of councillors and mayors in the four Regions studied.*

### **X Development Industry funding promotes a culture of land use planning which burdens taxpayers.**

*There is a relationship between the rapid and low-density development happening in these Regions and the vast amount of funding provided for election campaigns by developers and the development-related industry. This low-density development is cheap for developers to build in the short-term, and expensive for municipalities to service over the long-term, which means they must raise taxes to finance these services.*

### **X The Ontario Municipal Elections Act falls short in addressing these issues.**

*Reforms are required to the ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ACT to ban corporate contributions and to ensure that funding comes only from the local electorate.*



## INTRODUCTION

The responsibilities of municipal governments have grown significantly over the past 20 years, increasing the effect their choices have on the daily life of their residents. Municipalities make decisions about the quality of the water we drink, about our options for travelling to and from work and school, about how much garbage we create and where it goes, and about the size and quality of local protected natural areas that provide places to enjoy nature and to sustain healthy communities. Given the importance of selecting strong and thoughtful candidates for municipal government, the upcoming municipal elections are a chance for citizens to make choices that will help to improve the quality of life throughout the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

For this study, ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENCE and the ONTARIO GREENBELT ALLIANCE examined the 2006 election finances of current mayors and councillors for municipalities in the Regions of Halton, Peel, York and Durham. These Regions were chosen for the following reasons:

- 1. These municipalities have been at the forefront of urban sprawl in Ontario over the past 30 years, with similar land use planning practices which approved large tracts of low density housing, with the supporting costly infrastructure projects, despite the increased expense to taxpayers.*
- 2. These Regions face the greatest development pressures in Ontario, and are all at least partly within the Greenbelt.*
- 3. All four Regions also contain at least some “whitebelt” lands— unprotected land which abuts the Greenbelt and are incredibly vulnerable to development.*
- 4. Together, these four contiguous municipalities have a larger population concentration than the City of Toronto, and are collectively home to over 3 million people. The decisions their governments make are significant to the quality of life for almost one third of Ontarians.<sup>1</sup>*





## THE RULES OF ELECTION FINANCING

The *Ontario Municipal Elections Act* is overseen by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In 2009, the Ontario government revised the Act, changing the rules such as setting an earlier date for Election Day, increasing candidates' campaign spending limits, ending the ability of candidates to carry forward campaign account surpluses, setting a cap on total allowable contributions, requiring that municipalities form compliance committees to adjudicate complaints from citizens about candidate campaign finances, and requiring municipalities to post candidates' financial statements on the internet. However, there were no changes to the types of organizations which could contribute to a candidate's campaign, even though corporate and union contributions are banned in federal campaigns, in provincial campaigns in Quebec, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, in municipal campaigns in Quebec, and, beginning in 2010, campaigns in the City of Toronto.

In municipal elections in Ontario outside the City of Toronto, candidates can raise money from corporations that do business anywhere in Ontario, from unions representing workers in Ontario, from citizens residing anywhere in Ontario, or they can finance their campaigns with their own resources. All sources of donated monies that equal \$100 or more must be disclosed in campaign financial statements. It is impossible to know the source of the undisclosed contributions which are less than or equal to \$100.

The total allowable fundraising limits are pre-determined by the *Ontario Municipal Elections Act*. The spending limit for heads of council in 2006 was capped at \$7,500, plus 70 cents per voter; all other members of councils were limited to \$5,000, plus 70 cents per voter. In 2010, the spending allowance per voter was raised to 85 cents, a 21% increase. The *Act* also limits the amount that any individual or corporation may donate to any one candidate. Citizens in Ontario, as well as corporations and unions which are active in the province, can contribute up to \$750 to municipal election campaigns, with the exception of those running for Mayor of Toronto, where the contribution limit is \$2,500. In 2006, there was no limit on how many candidates a contributor may support, and contributions can be made to candidates in an unlimited number of municipalities, regardless of whether contributors are members of the local community. The 2009 revisions put in place a total contribution cap of \$5,000 from any one contributor to all candidates in the same municipality.<sup>2</sup>

Unlike the rules for federal and most provincial election campaigns, municipal candidates and their spouses can spend unlimited amounts of their own money on their campaigns. All of these rules combine to give a substantial political and funding advantage to wealthier interests, many of them from outside of the municipality of those candidates whose election campaign(s) they finance.

## METHODS AND RESULTS

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENCE and the ONTARIO GREENBELT ALLIANCE partnered with Professor Robert MacDermid, a York University professor and well-known expert on municipal election financing. This report collected data on election contributions from the campaign financial statements that candidates must file with city clerks. These statements list the contributors' names and addresses for all contributions of \$100 or more. This report analyzes the campaign contributions for all 2006 municipal election winners in the Regions of Halton, Peel, York and Durham.

For this study, campaign contributions were divided into six categories:

1. **DEVELOPERS**

*These are corporations which derive the bulk of their business from land assembly and development. Individuals or corporations may be proponents in applications to a municipality for approval of a development project. Developer contributions were identified as coming from individuals or corporations which have made development applications to municipal or regional governments, the Ontario Municipal Board and from corporate websites, as well as the Tarion website, a new home warranty program that lists participating developers.*

2. **DEVELOPMENT-RELATED COMPANIES**

*These are businesses which do not participate in land assembly and financing, but where all or most of their activities are related to development. In the application stage, they include surveyors, planners, lawyers, architects, and engineers working for a developer. In the construction phase, there are contractors for site preparation, house framing, concrete forming, plumbers, roofers, electricians, dry-wallers, bricklayers, retailers of lumber, concrete, and so on. Without these trades and building materials, no development could happen. In the post-construction phase, they may include the real estate agents, property managers, or marketing companies that help sell developments. Contributions from individuals were also classed as "developer" or "development-related" if they were clearly connected to businesses in those categories. Contributions from the development-related companies were a small fraction of those from the development companies.*

*The activities of many of the thousands of corporations that made contributions to candidates could not all be determined and some of these are surely developers. Therefore, the following percentages certainly underestimate the true dimensions of development industry contributions.*

*For the purpose of analyzing the contributions for this study "developers" and "development-related companies" were later combined as the "Development Industry" category.*

3. **OTHER BUSINESSES** - those not related to the development industry

4. **OTHER CITIZENS** - private individual contributors

5. **UNIONS**

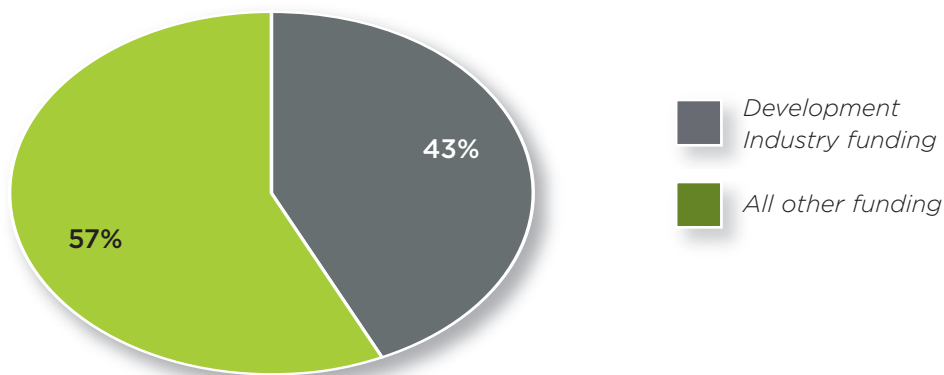
6. **CANDIDATE SELF-FINANCING**



## REGIONAL RESULTS

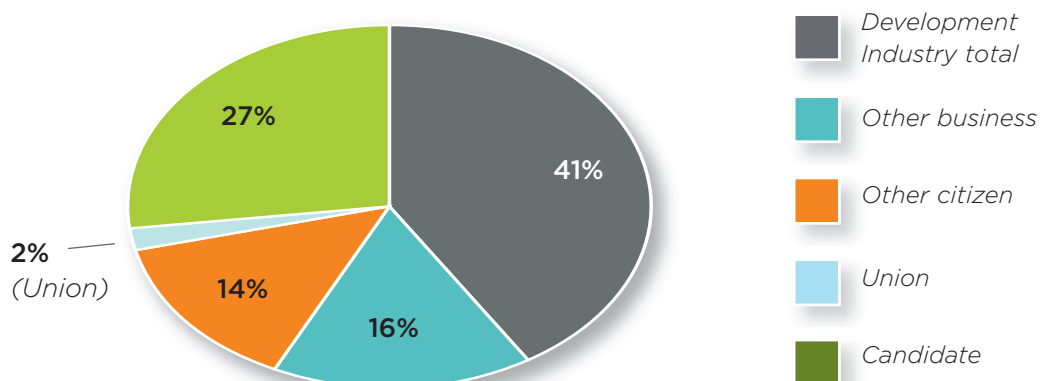
Looking at the four Regions collectively, it is clear that the dominant source of funding for councillors elected in 2006 was the development industry, which contributed 43% of the total election funding.

### 2006 Campaign Contributions: HALTON, PEEL, YORK and DURHAM

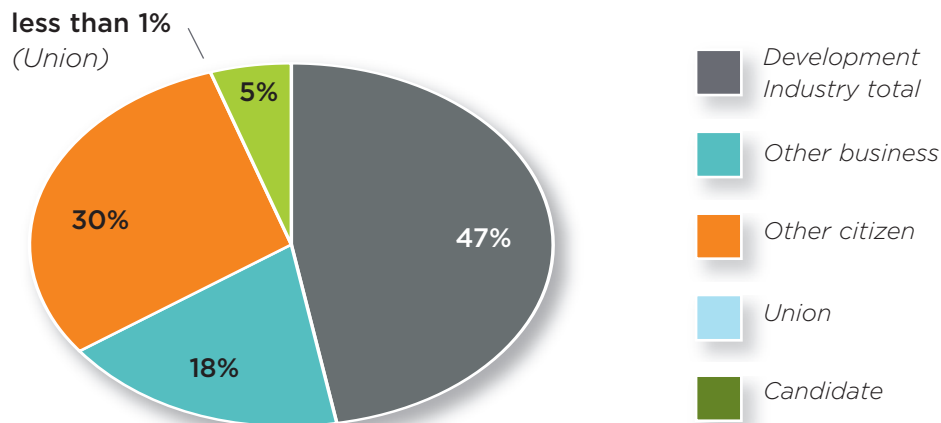


Subdivided on a Regional basis the development industry is also the most prominent funder in three of the four Regions: Durham (41%), York (47%), and Peel (52%).

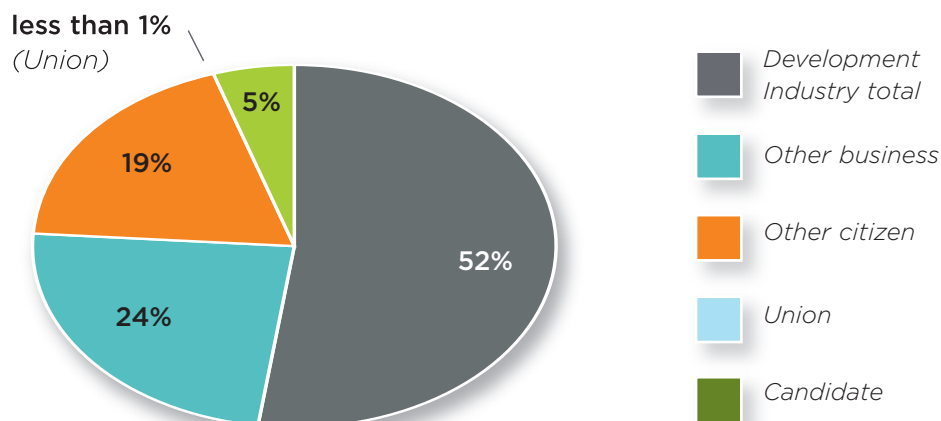
### 2006 DURHAM REGION Campaign Contributions



## 2006 YORK REGION Campaign Contributions



## 2006 PEEL REGION Campaign Contributions



## INDIVIDUAL CAMPAIGNS

This study looked at 209 elected mayors and councillors. While the amount of money raised to support their election campaigns varied greatly, from \$0 to \$190,900, the development industry is still a major funder to the majority of candidates with 69 officials, or 33% of all candidates having campaigns with 50% or more of their funding coming from the development industry. (*Appendix A illustrates individual candidate funding*)

## WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

When contributions are considered on an individual basis, one may consider that a single donation of \$750 is not powerful enough to sway a whole council's decisions. However, when considered in aggregate, it cannot be ignored that the development industry is a major influence in the election of municipal officials.

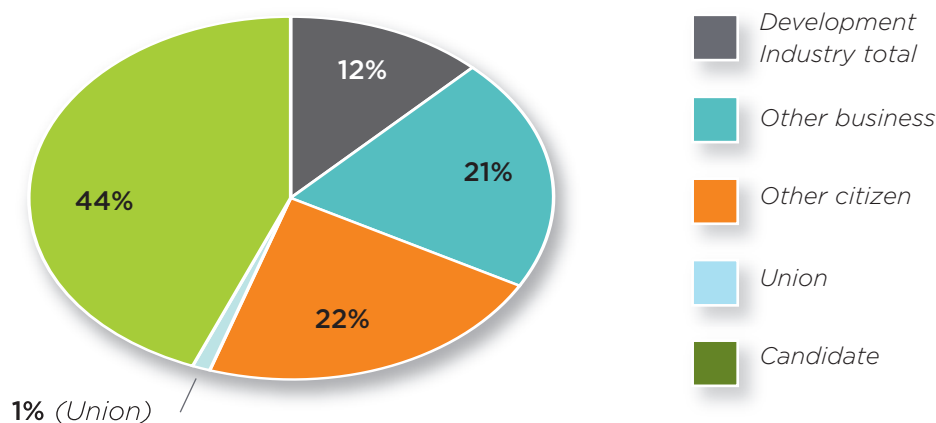
The impact of this influence may be seen in the recent decisions of these Regions and municipalities.

Durham Region is one example, with a collective total of 41% funding from the development industry. The Town of Whitby in particular has a 60% rate of development industry funding, the second highest rate of the 24 municipalities in the study. Durham has had their initial Official Plan challenged by the provincial government for using inflated growth and population numbers to support unnecessary development.

In York Region, home to some of Canada's best farmland, the "whitebelt" (unprotected land that abuts the Greenbelt) has been slated for development in a number of lower tier municipalities' Official Plans. After a series of very contentious public debates the Town of Markham decided to expand its urban boundary, which will mean the loss of 1000 hectares of prime agricultural land to low density development. As well, the City of Vaughan, which also had one of the highest rates of developer industry campaign financing at 55%, has decided to expand its urban boundaries despite a lack of evidence that the expansion is necessary to accommodate growth. This decision is presently being challenged at the provincial level by a citizen group.

In contrast, Halton Region, with by far the lowest rate of developer funding at 12%, has proposed a new and robust Natural Heritage System that would preserve 36% of the Region's developable land. The proposed Natural Heritage System is based on comprehensive and defensible ecological principles that protect natural cores and corridors, and curbs the potential for continued sprawl in the Halton. Likewise, the Town of Oakville, whose percentage of developer financing was one of the lowest at 4%, was the first municipality in Ontario to request that the Greenbelt be expanded into the Town.

### 2006 HALTON REGION Campaign Contributions





## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The population of southern Ontario is growing at a rapid rate and development is necessary to accommodate this growth. However, when it comes to our elected officials, no single industry should be a more powerful influence than the voters to whom those elected are accountable. To remove the potential for any particular industry to influence elections and those elected, the following reforms are required to the *Ontario Municipal Elections Act*:

- ✓ **Union and corporate donations should be banned.**  
*Corporations cannot vote or run for office, they are not citizens and do not hold the rights of citizens, and the citizens who own or control corporations are already eligible to make contributions as individuals.*
- ✓ **Only qualified electors in the municipality where a candidate is running should be allowed to contribute to the candidate's campaign.**  
*Only people who reside in or own property in a municipality have a vested interest in the success of the candidate. This would prevent outside interests from influencing municipal politics when they are not part of the local community.*
- ✓ **Contributions from any one person should be limited.**  
*Limits are in place at the federal and provincial levels. Contributions for federal campaigns are limited to \$1100 for all candidates in one party. For Ontario candidates, giving is limited to \$6200 for all candidates in the party. For municipal elections, people should not be able to contribute more than \$3000 in total, down from the current \$5000, and be limited to donating to a maximum of four candidates in one municipality.<sup>3</sup>*
- ✓ **Campaign labour from employees which is paid for by their employer should be reported as part of the employer's contributions.**  
*Employers may contribute to a campaign with money, or labour from themselves or their staff. Candidates with many supporters who are business owners with staff resources have a definite advantage over those who must rely on volunteers to assist with the labour-intensive activities of running a campaign. In this case, labour is as valuable as monetary contributions and should be counted as such. An employer or union who pays their employee(s) to work on a candidate's campaign should count the salary paid to the employee for this time as a contribution to the campaign, which is then subject to the same limits as direct financial contributions.*

## APPENDIX A – DEVELOPMENT FUNDING BY CANDIDATE

DURHAM REGION							
Municipality	Councilor/ Mayor	Development Industry Total	Other Business	Other Citizen	Union	Candidate	Total
AJAX	BROWN	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3,704
	COLLIER	41%	12%	25%	0%	22%	9,498
	CRAWFORD	79%	21%	0%	0%	0%	7,150
	DICKSON	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6,209
	DIES	0%	0%	55%	0%	45%	5,179
	JORDAN	0%	0%	67%	0%	33%	4,250
	PARISH	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	6,712
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>42,701</b>
BROCK	GRANT	0%	0%	9%	0%	91%	2,908
	LODWICK	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	500
	MANCHESTER	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1,118
	MARQUIS	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2,404
	O'CONNOR	17%	7%	15%	26%	35%	7,408
	SMITH	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1,246
	WOODRUFF	0%	14%	24%	0%	62%	5,487
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>21,072</b>
CLARINGTON	ABERNETHY	0%	1%	8%	0%	91%	44,450
	FOSTER	11%	0%	21%	0%	68%	6,620
	HOOPER	0%	0%	11%	0%	89%	3,782
	NOVAK	45%	11%	24%	0%	20%	6,001
	ROBINSON	6%	0%	28%	0%	66%	4,834
	TRIM	28%	0%	23%	50%	0%	2,000
	WOO	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1,992
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>69,679</b>
OSHAWA	CULLEN	77%	10%	10%	0%	2%	14,657
	GRAY	43%	34%	11%	1%	11%	54,923
	HENRY	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	14,239
	KOLODZIE	85%	10%	5%	0%	0%	8,400
	LUTCZYK	38%	16%	19%	0%	27%	18,677
	MARIMPIETRI	28%	15%	36%	0%	20%	22,765
	NEAL	73%	16%	4%	4%	4%	14,098
	NICHOLSON	70%	23%	7%	0%	0%	22,400
	PARKES	31%	8%	10%	0%	51%	24,241
	PIDWERBECKI	52%	10%	2%	26%	10%	11,056
	SHOLDRA	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	8,586
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>214,043</b>
PICKERING	DICKERSON	58%	32%	10%	0%	0%	39,750
	JOHNSON	62%	26%	11%	0%	0%	37,200
	LITTLE	0%	0%	84%	0%	16%	9,496
	MCLEAN	61%	23%	13%	3%	0%	19,400
	O'CONNELL	11%	16%	56%	2%	15%	13,809
	PICKLES	77%	21%	1%	0%	1%	20,959
	RYAN	49%	42%	9%	0%	0%	38,159
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>178,773</b>

## DURHAM REGION (continued)

Municipality	Councilor/ Mayor	Development Industry Total	Other Business	Other Citizen	Union	Candidate	Total
SCUGOG	BROCK	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	736
	DREW	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
	HODGSON	48%	0%	0%	0%	52%	418
	LAMROCK	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1,248
	MCMILLEN	44%	0%	56%	0%	0%	450
	PEARCE	9%	56%	36%	0%	0%	2,250
	SMITH	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1,009
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>6,110</b>
UXBRIDGE	BALLINGER	17%	67%	16%	0%	0%	2,900
	ENG	0%	0%	60%	0%	40%	2,002
	HERREMA	10%	0%	37%	0%	53%	2,972
	HIGHET	59%	0%	0%	0%	41%	854
	MIKUSE	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	322
	NORTHEAST	14%	62%	21%	0%	3%	3,567
	SHEPHERD	7%	0%	7%	0%	86%	12,385
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>25,001</b>
WHITBY	COE	73%	11%	13%	4%	0%	13,850
	DRUMM	71%	5%	0%	4%	21%	14,282
	EMM	69%	12%	10%	3%	5%	16,583
	MITCHELL	77%	8%	12%	2%	0%	12,138
	PERKINS	36%	11%	8%	1%	43%	35,112
	PITCHFORTH	56%	23%	17%	0%	3%	3,455
	ROY	79%	4%	10%	3%	4%	9,250
	SCOTT	61%	10%	10%	4%	15%	12,806
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>117,476</b>

## HALTON REGION

Municipality	Councilor/ Mayor	Development Industry Total	Other Business	Other Citizen	Union	Candidate	Total
BURLINGTON	CRAVEN	2%	26%	28%	0%	43%	10,885.70
	D'AMELIO	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	8,575.59
	DENNISON	47%	49%	4%	0%	0%	10,650.00
	GOLDRING	3%	4%	6%	0%	87%	19,033.78
	JACKSON	18%	33%	46%	2%	0%	90,228.19
	TAYLOR	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1,891.60
	THOEM	18%	42%	31%	0%	9%	11,847.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>153,112.85</b>
HALTON HILLS	BONNETTE	17%	35%	48%	0%	0%	8,992.00
	DUNCAN	9%	39%	8%	0%	44%	8,174.29
	FOGAL	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	381.91
	HURST	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100.00
	INGLIS	8%	12%	0%	0%	81%	2,600.00
	JOHNSON	24%	16%	5%	0%	54%	3,700.00
	KENTNER	7%	41%	17%	0%	35%	10,692.69
	LEWIS	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	1,000.00
	O'LEARY	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100.00
	ROBSON	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	946.19
	SOMERVILLE	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>36,787.08</b>



HALTON REGION (continued)							
Municipality	Councilor/ Mayor	Development Industry Total	Other Business	Other Citizen	Union	Candidate	Total
MILTON	BEST	0%	7%	14%	0%	80%	4,413.84
	BOUGHTON	0%	6%	0%	0%	94%	2,512.50
	DAY	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4,101.17
	KRANTZ	56%	28%	17%	0%	0%	9,250.00
	LEE	37%	41%	22%	0%	0%	18,530.82
	LUNAU	41%	0%	23%	0%	36%	3,989.90
	MOWBRAY	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1,226.37
	NELSON	0%	52%	48%	0%	0%	1,450.00
	PENMAN	65%	23%	12%	0%	0%	4,200.00
	SCHAU	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2,767.39
	SCHERER	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4,862.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>57,304.96</b>
OAKVILLE	ADAMS	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	3,519.20
	BIRD	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%	700.00
	BURTON	1%	8%	18%	0%	73%	86,586.89
	CHAPIN	4%	0%	11%	0%	85%	12,397.90
	ELGAR	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	24.90
	GRANT	0%	11%	7%	0%	83%	6,635.00
	JOHNSTON	28%	39%	17%	16%	0%	4,633.45
	KHAN	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9,600.29
	KNOLL	0%	12%	15%	0%	73%	17,882.00
	LAPWORTH	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9,772.95
	OLIVER	10%	28%	1%	0%	60%	8,600.00
	ROBINSON	32%	57%	11%	0%	0%	8,775.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>169,127.58</b>

PEEL REGION							
Municipality	Councilor/ Mayor	Development Industry Total	Other Business	Other Citizen	Union	Candidate	Total
BRAMPTON	CALLAHAN	49%	22%	29%	0%	0%	11,550.00
	DHILLON	1%	7%	15%	0%	76%	34,496.78
	FENNELL	56%	25%	19%	0%	0%	190,900.00
	GIBSON	80%	15%	5%	0%	0%	36,250.00
	HAMES	86%	8%	6%	0%	0%	20,100.00
	HUTTON	88%	8%	4%	0%	0%	22,500.00
	MILES	80%	14%	6%	0%	0%	23,800.00
	MOORE	78%	17%	5%	0%	0%	24,293.11
	PALLESCHI	77%	12%	10%	0%	1%	39,517.81
	SANDERSON	31%	48%	20%	0%	1%	36,175.00
	SPROVIERI	62%	21%	14%	0%	2%	44,719.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>484,301.70</b>

**PEEL REGION** (continued)

Municipality	Councilor/ Mayor	Development Industry Total	Other Business	Other Citizen	Union	Candidate	Total
<b>CALEDON</b>	BEFFORT	17%	32%	46%	0%	5%	4,543.67
	DE BOER	51%	6%	22%	0%	21%	3,350.44
	GROVES	39%	25%	26%	0%	10%	9,941.94
	MCCLURE	17%	6%	4%	0%	73%	4,525.00
	MORRISON	27%	45%	28%	0%	0%	38,475.00
	PATERAK	57%	32%	11%	0%	0%	1,850.00
	PAYNE	0%	11%	56%	0%	33%	6,632.50
	THOMPSON	48%	34%	18%	0%	0%	8,450.00
	WHITEHEAD	44%	19%	37%	0%	0%	17,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>94,768.55</b>
<b>MISSISSAUGA</b>	ADAMS	27%	22%	51%	0%	0%	85,875.00
	CARLSON	66%	23%	11%	0%	0%	36,126.00
	CORBASSON	62%	28%	10%	0%	0%	26,650.00
	DALE	61%	32%	7%	0%	0%	36,099.99
	IANNICCA	46%	29%	25%	0%	0%	65,500.00
	MAHONEY	56%	25%	17%	2%	0%	30,800.00
	MCCALLION	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.00
	MCFADDEN	41%	4%	10%	3%	43%	19,663.00
	MULLIN	64%	24%	12%	0%	0%	11,650.00
	PARRISH	31%	28%	26%	0%	15%	46,494.41
	PRENTICE	59%	27%	6%	0%	8%	25,216.72
	SAITO	68%	23%	9%	0%	0%	25,250.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>409,325.12</b>

**YORK REGION**

Municipality	Councilor/ Mayor	Development Industry Total	Other Business	Other Citizen	Union	Candidate	Total
<b>AURORA</b>	BUCK	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3,688.20
	COLLINS-MRAKAS	0%	0%	26%	0%	74%	1,893.83
	GAERTNER	21%	0%	79%	0%	0%	945.00
	GALLO	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2,108.22
	GRANGER	8%	0%	0%	0%	92%	5,014.18
	MACEACHERN	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2,980.48
	MCROBERTS	0%	0%	29%	0%	71%	3,945.16
	MORRIS	1%	14%	13%	0%	71%	21,360.62
	WILSON	15%	0%	46%	0%	38%	3,245.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>45,180.69</b>
<b>EAST GWILLIMBURY</b>	HACKSON	60%	6%	0%	0%	34%	6,149.47
	HAUSEMAN	84%	11%	5%	0%	0%	5,300.00
	JOHNSTON	56%	12%	0%	0%	32%	4,855.33
	MORTON	49%	12%	0%	0%	39%	2,969.80
	YOUNG	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2,901.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>22,176.25</b>

**YORK REGION** (continued)

Municipality	Councilor/ Mayor	Development Industry Total	Other Business	Other Citizen	Union	Candidate	Total
<b>GEORGINA</b>	GROSSI	57%	23%	20%	0%	0%	13,350.00
	HACKENBROOK	37%	0%	0%	0%	63%	1,878.84
	JAMIESON	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1,551.65
	JORDAN	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	500.00
	SMOCKUM	34%	22%	31%	0%	13%	2,071.92
	SZOLLOSZ	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	342.60
	WHEELER	73%	24%	3%	0%	0%	9,249.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>28,944.01</b>
<b>KING</b>	BLACK	16%	28%	55%	0%	0%	46,215.00
	COBER	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	731.32
	LAIDLAW	0%	2%	97%	0%	1%	5,049.04
	MORTILLETI	5%	26%	64%	0%	5%	3,911.63
	PABST	22%	28%	49%	0%	0%	4,250.00
	RUPKE	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%	2,900.00
	UNDERHILL	0%	15%	83%	0%	2%	4,438.15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>67,495.14</b>
<b>MARKHAM</b>	BURKE	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	19,525.00
	CHIU	64%	18%	18%	0%	1%	44,568.00
	HEATH	20%	11%	69%	0%	0%	10,975.00
	HORCHIK	56%	9%	35%	0%	0%	18,350.00
	JONES	52%	17%	31%	0%	0%	83,025.00
	KANAPATHI	0%	9%	91%	0%	0%	16,450.67
	LANDON	51%	18%	31%	0%	0%	51,272.00
	MORETTI	57%	12%	31%	0%	0%	22,325.00
	SCARPITTI	39%	19%	42%	0%	0%	159,213.00
	SHAPERO	0%	1%	94%	5%	0%	24,475.00
	VIRGILIO	73%	9%	18%	0%	0%	25,025.00
	WEBSTER	50%	7%	43%	0%	0%	17,975.00
	WONG	11%	11%	78%	0%	0%	69,448.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>562,626.67</b>
<b>NEWMARKET</b>	BLIGHT	20%	9%	45%	0%	26%	5,737.60
	EMANUEL	8%	45%	46%	0%	0%	5,500.00
	KERWIN	51%	38%	0%	0%	11%	4,350.00
	RAMSARRAN	0%	48%	50%	0%	2%	1,559.92
	SPONGA	0%	71%	29%	0%	0%	1,750.00
	TAYLOR	14%	44%	34%	3%	4%	36,405.00
	VAN BYNEN	11%	40%	10%	0%	40%	39,283.00
	VEGH	16%	0%	4%	0%	80%	4,774.64
	WOODHOUSE	4%	7%	17%	0%	72%	6,392.12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>105,752.28</b>
<b>RICHMOND HILL</b>	BARROW	53%	23%	24%	0%	0%	84,367.30
	BEROS	23%	34%	23%	0%	20%	8,598.00
	CHAN	47%	15%	26%	0%	12%	11,189.00
	COHEN	83%	15%	2%	0%	0%	19,550.00
	FOSTER	70%	21%	5%	5%	0%	10,750.00
	HOGG	39%	21%	14%	0%	26%	17,325.79
	PAPA	53%	33%	13%	0%	0%	7,663.75
	SPATAFORA	67%	23%	10%	0%	0%	43,090.22
	WARNER	57%	30%	13%	0%	0%	24,349.40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>226,883.46</b>



**YORK REGION** (continued)

Municipality	Councilor/ Mayor	Development Industry Total	Other Business	Other Citizen	Union	Candidate	Total
<b>VAUGHAN</b>	CARELLA	71%	14%	12%	1%	2%	71,500.00
	DI VONA	76%	17%	6%	0%	0%	90,054.80
	FERRI	59%	16%	22%	1%	2%	143,270.00
	FRUSTAGLIO	28%	8%	63%	0%	2%	164,582.56
	JACKSON	47%	24%	27%	0%	3%	167,858.00
	MEFFE	78%	18%	3%	0%	1%	46,030.00
	ROSATI	50%	15%	11%	0%	24%	140,106.63
	SHEFMAN	74%	7%	6%	0%	13%	27,534.19
	YEUNG-RACCO	77%	17%	7%	0%	0%	64,080.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>915,016.18</b>
<b>WHITCHURCH- STOUFFVILLE</b>	BANNON	68%	11%	21%	0%	0%	6,850.00
	BARTLEY	22%	61%	16%	0%	1%	3,127.98
	EMMERSON	74%	19%	7%	0%	0%	20,450.00
	FERDINANDS	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	750.00
	HARGRAVE	74%	15%	11%	0%	0%	6,900.00
	HILTON	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2,874.83
	SMITH	51%	28%	17%	0%	4%	4,450.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>45,402.81</b>



## END NOTES

<sup>1</sup> \* 2009 figures from “Ontario Population Projections Update, 2009-2036”. Ontario Ministry of Finance, Spring 2010.

<sup>2</sup> The Municipal Elections 2010 Guide”. Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Candidates will have no idea if a contributor has broken the limit. A candidate will simply put their contribution to work in their own campaign. Campaign statement auditors will similarly be in the dark though their mandate, strangely, does not stretch to verifying the eligibility of contributors. City Clerks, who do no more than date stamp statements, have no responsibility to check that every contributor is within the limit. So there is no oversight but the general public and they will not be able to demonstrate a violation until five or six months after the campaign is over (and maybe longer if candidates have supplementary filings), the money is long spent and the losers have accepted their fate.



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