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The 2011 Ontario Election

The Liberal Minority and What It Means For You

October 7th 2011

The 2011 Ontario Election Results

Table 1: 2011 Ontario Election Results

Party	Seats	Popular Vote (%)	+/- Seats	+/- %
Liberal	53	37.4	-18	-4.6
PC	37	35.2	+12	+3.6
NDP	17	23	+7	+6
Green	0	3	0	-5
Others	0	1	0	0

Overview and Analysis

In winning a third consecutive government, Premier Dalton McGuinty has achieved what few thought possible and even fewer have ever done before.

No Ontario leader had won a third mandate since Bill Davis in the 1970's. And for a Liberal Premier to do so has no modern precedent.

Only one seat from a majority, there will be a palpable frustration in the Liberal camp that a few hundred votes in any of several close ridings could have put them over the top. But that does not detract from the accomplishment.

McGuinty ran for a third term knowing the historical track record and also well aware of the modest regard in which the Ontario public seemed to hold him personally, despite general support for many of the policies his government implemented. He believed there was still a road to victory, and he was right.

Credit must also go to the senior Liberal campaign team (including our own Bob Lopinski!) They were unfazed by a big Conservative lead in the polls going into the summer, mapped out a smart – and positive – approach to the campaign and executed almost flawlessly.

There will be several new faces on the Liberal benches but no new ridings represented. The failure of the Liberals to breakthrough outside of ridings they already held will be one consolation for the opposition.

For Tim Hudak and the PCs, results are mixed. They increased their seats in the house from 25 to 37, came within 2% of the Liberals in the popular vote and held them to a minority. But many critics will say they gave away a big lead by sticking with a strategy of putting forth few positive platform alternatives, focusing ads and speeches almost completely on attacking the Liberal record and sticking tightly to the anti-tax message line.

There will be some calls for Hudak's resignation after the leader let such an opportunity slip through his grasp. Likely, calmer heads will prevail – as they should. First campaigns are huge challenges for any opposition leader, as Mike Harris found out in 1990 and Dalton McGuinty in 1999. If Hudak can learn from this experience, he will be a much stronger candidate in 2015. There is certainly a stronger base for the PCs to build on.

But the results point to a stark challenge for the PCs: to be seen as a modern, relevant party in urban Ontario. They won no seats in most cities of any size, being shut out not only in Toronto but in London, Windsor, Hamilton, Kingston, Sudbury, Guelph... the list goes on. Virtually their only urban seats are in the northern part of the GTA, Kitchener-Waterloo and the suburban-rural outreaches of Ottawa.

NDP Leader Andrea Horwath's emerges from the campaign with the largest caucus in years and a far better established public presence. While a portion of the credit may go to the "Layton" effect, far more is attributable to Horwath herself. The centrist positioning on many issues that she pushed through the party as well as her personal charm were the most significant factors.

While the NDP's 17 seats are a few less than they had been hoping for in recent days, the result is still very positive for the third party.

Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of the election was the historically low level of voter turnout. Just 47.6 % of eligible voters bothered to cast a ballot – the first time less than a majority of citizens have voted. This both continues the historical downward trend of recent decades and reflects the low-profile of this campaign, where all parties deemed unable to fully engage the public.

No party is likely to engage in the kind of brinkmanship that could lead to another election any time soon. Given the state of party finances coming out of this campaign as well as likely public antipathy to another election, there is every incentive for the parties to try to make Parliament survive for at least several years.

That raises the very interesting question as to whether Dalton McGuinty will choose to run again or let a new leader refresh the brand in two or three years. But that is a story to come...

For the next weeks and months the attention of MPPs, stakeholders and the public will be on how to make the Legislature work in a minority situation. From 1975 to 1981 Bill Davis excelled at ad hoc coalition building and political horse trading – working with either opposition party, depending on the issues. That is the model McGuinty will likely aspire to. The opposition leaders will do their best to hold him to account and push their own agendas, without forcing a decisive vote.

The Results in Detail

The Liberals won 53 seats, 18 less than they held prior to the dissolution of the legislature and just one short of the total needed for a majority government.

Electoral success in Toronto and the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) was central to the Liberals returning to government: the party picked up a total of 31 of the 40 seats up for grabs in those areas despite the

success that the federal Conservatives had in Toronto and the GTA in May’s election. The party also did relatively well in eastern Ontario and remains the electoral powerhouse in Ottawa. In Southwestern and Central Ontario the party didn’t fair so well: despite hanging on to seats in London and Windsor the party lost a number of rural ridings held previously. The party recorded 37.4 per cent of the vote: a very respectable total for a party seeking re-election for the third time.

The PCs added 12 seats to their caucus at the election, meaning the official opposition will now be represented by 37 MPPs at Queen’s Park. The PCs picked up no seats in Toronto and added none to their tally in the GTA. As table 2 demonstrates, the Tories fared far better in rural Ontario: in Eastern Ontario they added one seat to their tally in the region, in central Ontario they picked up three additional seats and southwestern Ontario they picked up an additional six seats. Being represented by a large caucus with 37 members means that the Tories will be in the position to provide strong and effective opposition to the Liberal minority at Queen’s Park.

The NDP increased their share of the vote by over 6 per cent and added seven seats to their existing 10 to give the party its largest caucus in over a decade. The party picked up seats across the province: in the GTA, Toronto, Hamilton, Northern and Southwestern Ontario. Having 17 members will likely increase the effectiveness of the party as an opposition force at Queen’s Park: MPPs that previously had 3 or 4 critic portfolios will now have 1 or 2.

The NDP may perhaps be a little disappointed that it didn’t manage to pick up more seats and get a larger vote across the province: an Angus Reid poll on October 5th put the party at 26 per cent. Nonetheless, the party now has the MPPs, and the additional resources that come with them, to play a more meaningful role at Queen’s Park.

Table 2: 2011 Region-by-Region Breakdown of the 2011 Ontario Election Results

Region	Liberal	PC	NDP	Green	Others
Toronto	17	0	5	0	0
Greater Toronto Area	14	3	1	0	0
Hamilton/Niagara	4	3	3	0	0
Southwestern Ontario	7	12	2	0	0
Central Ontario	1	10	0	0	0
Ottawa & Eastern Ontario	7	7	0	0	0
Northern Ontario	4	2	5	0	0

Electoral surprises in the 2011 Ontario election

Four MPPs who headed into the election as Cabinet Ministers lost their seats, one to the NDP and three to PC candidates:

- Sophia Aggelonitis (Revenue, Hamilton Mountain)
- Leona Dombrowsky (Education, Prince Edward-Hastings)

- Carol Mitchell (Agriculture, Huron-Bruce)
- John Wilkinson (Environment, Perth-Wellington).

All were capable ministers who will be sorely missed by the Liberal team.

In addition, the Liberals lost four backbench incumbents: veteran Algoma-Manitoulin member Mike Brown; Maria Van Bommel from the 2003 Liberal class; Leanna Pendergast, first elected in 2007; and Rick Johnson, who famously defeated John Tory in a by-election in 2009.

A number of high profile Liberal candidates also failed to make electoral breakthroughs including Helen Burstyn (Beaches-East York), Bernie Farber (Thornhill) and Indira Naidoo-Harris (Halton).

A number of 'star' PC candidates, tipped as potential Cabinet Ministers in a Hudak government, failed to win in their respective ridings. Most noticeable was Rocco Rossi's failure to defeat incumbent Liberal MPP Mike Colle in Eglinton-Lawrence. In addition, Kevin Gaudet (Pickering-Scarborough East), Simon Nylassy (Etobicoke-Lakeshore), Larry Scott (Oakville) and Gary Ellis (Scarborough-Guildwood) missed out on winning a seat at Queen's Park.

The NDP picked up seven additional seats in the election including somewhat unexpected victories in Bramalea-Gore-Malton and Essex. However, the party may be a little disappointed that they failed to pick up both/either of the Thunder Bay seats, Sudbury or York South-Weston, where Paul Ferreira failed to win his rematch with Laura Albanese.

Stakeholder Relations: **Engaging With The New Ontario Government**

Working with the Liberal minority government will be very different than the majority experience of the past two terms: stability, predictability and a fixed electoral mandate can no longer be relied on.

At a very general level, three observations should help guide your advocacy work in the context of the new Liberal minority government:

1. **Engage all opposition parties** -Regardless of the election banter, everyone needs friends in a minority government. The NDP may be more likely to work constructively with the Liberal minority government on a bill-by-bill basis but there may be some meeting of minds with the PC's on particular issues as well. In a minority government, the opposition carries far greater power and influence and therefore developing and maintaining relationships with **all** parties will be essential.
2. **Campaigns never end** – This is as true for stakeholders as for parties. The fact is that the government can fall at any time: all the opposition parties need to do to bring down the government is to demonstrate that they no longer have the confidence of the legislature. This will require a recalibration of advocacy agendas –including a more 'hands-on' approach than

under a majority government scenario. It will be key to reach decision-makers in each party early and often.

- 3. Every vote counts, therefore caucus matters** – In a minority government every vote counts. Stakeholders will have to consider grassroots activities for many of their legislative and policy objectives, no matter how minor. Back benchers will carry more weight in a minority where every vote counts, so reaching out to them both at Queen’s Park and in their constituencies will be critical.

It is important to remember that the vast majority of government decisions are made outside of the Legislature. ***A minority does not directly impact the ability of the government to pass regulations, implement programs, make funding changes or utilize other tools that do not require passage of a Bill in the House.*** The Liberals will certainly consider public blowback and opposition reaction on each issue, but only where legislation is required will they need to actually count votes carefully.

With each of our individual clients, we will be working with you to develop a targeted, effective strategy to move issues forward in this new environment.

As well, we will be sharing insights from our own team, key government ministers and opposition players at our November 3rd post-election client seminar. Fortunately, several of our Principals are old enough to have had direct experience in the Davis and Peterson minorities! You won’t want to miss it: sign up now at <http://postelectionbreakfast.eventbrite.com> .

Minority Legislature: Potential Forms of Government

A minority legislature occurs when no single party succeeds in winning an outright majority of seats in the legislature. Prior to exploring a range of scenarios for government under a minority government, it is important to understand one specific constitutional caveat: in such a situation, the party that formed the government prior to the election has the first shot at determining whether it can form a government that would command the confidence of the legislature.

The Liberals therefore have the first opportunity to prove that they can form the government until and unless they “no longer have the confidence of the House.” (In practical terms, this means until they are defeated on a major vote like a Throne Speech or Budget or a specific vote of non-confidence.)

There are a number of scenarios which may take place regarding the formation of a minority government:

- **“TRADITIONAL” MINORITY GOVERNMENT:** The party that won the greatest number of seats, even if shy of an overall majority, can attempt to govern on its own, hoping to win the support

of other parties on a bill-by-bill basis. For example, between 2004 and 2011 Canada was governed by a series of minority governments, with a Liberal minority in government between 2004 and 2006, and a Conservative minority government between 2006 and 2011.

- **CONFIDENCE AND SUPPLY AGREEMENT:** Parties can reach an agreement where one party will form the government and another party (or parties) will support them on issues of confidence and supply (i.e. the budget), for an agreed length of time in exchange for certain policies of theirs being enacted by the governing party. The most obvious example of this type of arrangement occurred in Ontario after the 1985 provincial election. The Liberals signed “the Accord” with the NDP which saw the latter support the former in government for a period of 2 years in exchange for a number of policy concessions.
- **COALITION GOVERNMENT:** Coalition governments occur when two parties agree to join forces until the next election date and form a government that can command a majority of seats in the legislature. Since the 2010 general election Britain has been ruled by a coalition government. The smaller coalition partner, the Liberal Democrats, are represented by five cabinet ministers and have a number of junior ministers in government, and received a number of significant policy concessions in exchange for entering government with the Conservatives, who won the largest number of seats at that election.

All indications are that the Liberal minority will govern as a traditional minority government as opposed to entering into a formal coalition (like Britain today) or an accord between parties (as happened in Ontario in the mid-1980s.) During the election Premier McGuinty wrote to both Opposition leaders saying he would not endorse a coalition or explicit agreement with either in the event of a minority government.

We expect the new government will govern on an issue-by-issue basis seeking support from either party as the case may be for any given legislative vote.

Priorities for the New Government

The Liberal platform, *Forward. Together*, outlines the priorities for the new government http://www.ontarioliberal.ca/OurPlan/pdf/platform_english.pdf In *Appendix 1* we highlight the provisions made by the Liberals prior to the election in a number of key policy areas: education; energy, healthcare; post-secondary education and infrastructure and aggregates. We also briefly assess whether the other two parties would be likely to support such policies on a bill-by-bill basis, which will give an indication of a prospective legislative agenda for the new government.

During the campaign Horwath announced her plan for the first 100 days of an NDP government – the NDP leader may expect policy concessions such as those listed in this document in exchange for supporting the minority government’s legislative agenda. The key elements of the plan include: lower taxes for small business; removal of the HST from hydro bills; tuition freezes; eliminating wait lists from

home care; a \$5,000 homeowner retrofit tax credit; a freeze on transit fares; and a balanced budget by 2018. <http://ontariondp.com>

Regardless of pre-election promises, the key factor that will impact the first 100 days of the Liberal minority is the Ontario and global fiscal situation. The global economy is edging towards a debt crisis and although Ontario emerged relatively unscathed from the 2008-09 financial crisis, this debt crisis will almost certainly change the way in which government delivers public services: governments all over the world are re-evaluating what services citizens can expect from the state. Given Ontario's \$16 billion deficit, expect economic reality to heavily constrain the actions of the new government.

The 40th Parliament of Ontario: Returning To Action

In anticipating when the 40th parliament will resume it is worth paying attention to the two most recent elections. In 2003 and 2007, both elections took place in early October and both parliaments resumed approximately seven weeks after the election - even when there was a change of government in 2003.

While that suggests mid to late November, with a minority government there will be even greater pressure to call the Legislature back as soon as possible. Already, Andrea Horwath has said on election night that she would love to see MPPs back at Queen's park within a week! While this is not realistic given the Premier's need to select a Cabinet and give Ministers time to be briefed, it is certain that there will be few delays in being seen to be "getting back to business", starting with a carefully-messaged Speech from the Throne.

One of the first orders of business for the new government will be to table a Fall Economic Outlook and Fiscal Review, as required by the *Fiscal Transparency and Accountability Act*, prior to the winter recess.

Another key economic report to watch for is set to be tabled by the Drummond Commission later this fall. The Commission was setup by the previous Liberal government, with a mandate to recommend changes to the way in which the provincial government delivers services in order to enhance efficiency and eliminate Ontario's \$16 billion budget deficit. This will likely heavily influence the Liberal program for government in the coming years.

The first budget will likely be tabled in late March, as has been the norm for years. To meet that timetable means that legislative Budget hearings and Finance minister consultations will kick off almost immediately after the swearing in of the new Cabinet.

Appendix 1: Going Forward: Assessing A Prospective Policy Agenda For The New Ontario Government

The table below summarizes provisions of the platform in key policy areas and explores the potential for cross-party support in each area. Given the electoral circumstances, this should provide an indication of a prospective legislative agenda for the new Ontario government.

Table 3: *Forward, Together*: key provisions of the Ontario Liberal platform

Policy Area	Platform Commitments	Co-operation with the opposition?
Aggregates	<p>Please note that the commitments below were not in <i>Forward, Together</i> but were made elsewhere:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Party supports an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Melancthon Quarry as well as a review of the <i>Aggregates Resources Act</i> (ARA); 	<p>Both opposition parties support the EA for the Melancthon Quarry and have also stated that the ARA needs to be reviewed.</p> <p>Several NDP candidates have campaigned on stopping the quarry.</p>
Education	<p>Page 48:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrol 250,000 students in Full Day Kindergarten (FDK) by 2014; Ensure that once FDK is in place, all schools will offer after school programs for 6-12 year olds; Work with partners to modernize Ontario’s childcare system and support centres as they transition to offering affordable care to families with younger children; 	<p>Both PCs and NDP support implementing FDK across the province.</p> <p>NDP likely to support attempts to ‘modernize’ Ontario’s childcare system and will press the Liberals to commit to freezing childcare fees.</p>
Energy	<p>Pages 27-28:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed to the <i>Green Energy Act</i>; Create 50,000 jobs in the clean energy market; 	<p>PCs oppose a number of provisions of the GEA: the \$7 billion deal with Samsung; Smart Meters and the FIT program. Unlikely to support Liberals’ green energy policy.</p> <p>Liberals more likely to find support from NDP who are more sympathetic to the provisions of the GEA.</p> <p>The price of NDP support may be implementation of their \$5,000</p>

		homeowner tax credit or a review of plans to construct new nuclear plants in the province.
Healthcare	<p>Pages 32-34:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create a new Family Caregiver Leave; ▪ Create a Healthy Home renovation tax credit; ▪ Fund \$60 million in house calls by doctors for seniors and people with mobility challenges; ▪ Refocus a portion of province’s research investments to support the prevention, treatment and possible cure of conditions such as Alzheimer’s and related dementias; 	Both opposition parties support investing in programs for seniors. The NDP may push for the Liberals to commit more resources to funding home care and eliminating the waiting list for home care in exchange for their support.
Housing	<p>Page 47:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast-track housing plan, including new affordable housing, renovate existing stock, community-based housing and services; • Consider options for delivering a new housing benefit for Ontarians who are struggling; • Work with municipalities, non-profits and developers to identify opportunities to help create affordable housing. <p>Outside of platform, positive reception from MMAH Minister to industry proposals for identifying and targeting government-imposed costs (but this is not yet a commitment.)</p>	<p>No PC commitments in platform, but positive response from Hudak to industry proposals to address government-imposed costs.</p> <p>NDP: Phase in a new housing benefit over five years to help almost 200,000 low-income individuals and families to better afford their rent. The program will cost \$240 million a year when fully implemented.</p> <p>Commit to a 10-year affordable housing plan to build 50,000 new affordable housing units. With sustained provincial funding reaching \$150 million a year, this will build over 14,000 units in the next four years. (Affordable Housing and Anti-Poverty Plan)</p>
Infrastructure	<p>Pages 29, 42-44:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will continue to implement long-term infrastructure plan, <i>Building Together</i>, including \$35 billion over next 3 years; ▪ Create more jobs for our trades people; ▪ Develop stronger apprenticeship 	<p>PCs committed to investing \$35 billion in infrastructure in 2011-15, without making specific pledges on what investment priorities would be.</p> <p>Will “modernize” apprenticeship to create more than 200,000 new apprenticeship spaces over four years by</p>

	<p>system;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will continue to invest in public transit; ▪ Will develop innovative water technologies and practices (reference is made to the Water Opportunities Act but no mention of the regulations to ensure full cost pricing of municipal infrastructure); ▪ Will work with municipal partners to expand the greenbelt and prevent further urban sprawl; ▪ Work with our municipal partners to expand the Greenbelt to further protect our land from urban sprawl. 	<p>delegating more responsibility for signing up apprentices to the colleges rather than unions. Reduce the ratio of journeymen to apprentices, making it 1 to 1 to put more skilled workers on the job.</p> <p>(Also, will change Ontario’s labour laws to give all individuals the right to a secret ballot in union certification votes and introduce paycheque protection so union members are not forced to pay fees towards political causes.)</p> <p>NDP pledged to share the cost of operating transit with municipalities in exchange for freezing transit fares. In addition the NDP committed to investing in new transit projects and upgrading existing transit projects. Likely to be supportive of government’s commitment to continue to invest in public transit.</p> <p>All parties likely to follow general infrastructure trends, apr. \$10 billion annually for next decade</p>
<p>Post-Secondary Education</p>	<p>Page 20-21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create an additional 60,000 post-secondary spaces by 2015; ▪ Build three new undergraduate satellite campuses across the province by 2015; ▪ Introduce a 30 per cent post-secondary undergraduate tuition grant; ▪ 	<p>NDP may support Liberal post-secondary policy but are likely to push for a freeze on tuition fees for college, undergraduate, and graduate students or elimination on interest on the provincial portion of student loans.</p>

Appendix 2: Riding By Riding Results

Detailed results can be found at Elections Ontario: <http://www.wemakevotingeasy.ca/>

Table 4: Riding by Riding Results from the 2011 Ontario Election

Riding	Incumbent Party	2011 Election Result	Additional Comments
Ajax-Pickering	Joe Dickson	Joe Dickson	
Algoma-Manitoulin	Mike Brown	Michael Mantha	
Ancaster-Dundas-Flamborough-Westdale	Ted McMeekin	Ted McMeekin	
Barrie	Aileen Carroll (NR)	Rod Jackson	
Beaches-East York	Michael Prue	Michael Prue	*Star Liberal candidate, Helen Burstyn, failed to defeat incumbent
Bramalea-Gore-Malton	Kuldip Kular	Jagmeet Singh	
Brampton-Springdale	Linda Jeffrey	Linda Jeffrey	*Star PC candidate, Pam Hundal, failed to defeat incumbent
Brampton-West	Vic Dhillon	Vic Dhillon	
Brant	Dave Levac	Dave Levac	
Bruce-Grey-Owen Sound	Bill Murdoch (NR)	Bill Walker	
Burlington	Joyce Savoline (NR)	Jane McKenna	
Cambridge	Gerry Martiniuk (NR)	Rob Leone	
Carleton-Mississippi Mills	Norm Sterling (NR)	Jack MacLaren	
Chatham-Kent-Essex	Pat Hoy (NR)	Rick Nicholls	
Davenport	Tony Ruprecht (NR)	Jonah Schein	
Don Valley East	David Caplan (NR)	Michael Coteau	

Don Valley West	Kathleen Wynne	Kathleen Wynne	
Dufferin-Caledon	Sylvia Jones	Sylvia Jones	
Durham	John O'Toole	John O'Toole	
Eglinton-Lawrence	Mike Colle	Mike Colle	*Star PC candidate, Rocco Rossi, failed to defeat incumbent
Elgin-Middlesex-London	Steve Peters (NR)	Jeff Yurek	
Essex	Bruce Crozier (NR)	Taras Natyshak	
Etobicoke Centre	Donna Cansfield	Donna Cansfield	
Etobicoke North	Shafiq Qaadri	Shafiq Qaadri	
Etobicoke-Lakeshore	Laurel Broten	Laurel Broten	*Star PC candidate, Simon Nyilassy, failed to defeat incumbent
Glengarry-Prescott-Russell	Jean-Marc Lalonde (NR)	Grant Crack	
Guelph	Liz Sandals	Liz Sandals	
Haldimand-Norfolk	Toby Barrett	Toby Barrett	
Haliburton-Kawartha Lakes-Brock	Rick Johnson	Laurie Scott	
Halton	Ted Chudleigh	Ted Chudleigh	*Star Liberal candidate, Indira Naidoo-Harris, failed to defeat incumbent
Hamilton Centre	Andrea Horwath	Andrea Horwath	
Hamilton East-Stoney Creek	Paul Miller	Paul Miller	
Hamilton Mountain	Sophia Aggelonitis	Monique Taylor	*Cabinet Minister lost their seat
Huron-Bruce	Carol Mitchell	Lisa Thompson	*Cabinet Minister lost their seat
Kenora-Rainy River	Howard Hampton (NR)	Sarah Campbell	

Kingston and the Islands	John Gerretsen	John Gerretsen	
Kitchener Centre	John Milloy	John Milloy	
Kitchener-Conestoga	Leeanna Pendergast	Michael Harris	
Kitchener-Waterloo	Elizabeth Witmer	Elizabeth Witmer	
Lambton-Kent-Middlesex	Maria Van Bommel	Monte McNaughton	
Lanark-Frontenac-Lennox and Addington	Randy Hillier	Randy Hillier	
Leeds-Grenville	Steve Clark	Steve Clark	
London North Centre	Deb Matthews	Deb Matthews	
London West	Chris Bentley	Chris Bentley	
London-Fanshawe	Khalil Ramal	Teresa Armstrong	
Markham-Unionville	Michael Chan	Michael Chan	
Mississauga East-Cooksville	Peter Fonseca (Resigned)	Dipika Damerla	
Mississauga South	Charles Sousa	Charles Sousa	
Mississauga-Brampton South	Amrit Mangat	Amrit Mangat	
Mississauga-Erindale	Harinder Takhar	Harinder Takhar	
Mississauga-Streetsville	Bob Delaney	Bob Delaney	
Nepean-Carleton	Lisa MacLeod	Lisa MacLeod	
Newmarket-Aurora	Frank Klees	Frank Klees	
Niagara Falls	Kim Craitor	Kim Craitor	

Niagara West-Glanbrook	Tim Hudak	Tim Hudak	
Nickel Belt	France G��linas	France G��linas	
Nipissing	Monique Smith (NR)	Victor Fedeli	
Northumberland-Quinte West	Lou Rinaldi	Rob Milligan	
Oak Ridges-Markham	Helena Jaczek	Helena Jaczek	
Oakville	Kevin Flynn	Kevin Flynn	
Oshawa	Jerry Ouellette	Jerry Ouellette	
Ottawa Centre	Yasir Naqvi	Yasir Naqvi	
Ottawa South	Dalton McGuinty	Dalton McGuinty	
Ottawa West-Nepean	Bob Chiarelli	Bob Chiarelli	
Ottawa-Orl��ans	Phil McNeely	Phil McNeely	
Ottawa-Vanier	Madeleine Meilleur	Madeleine Meilleur	
Oxford	Ernie Hardeman	Ernie Hardeman	
Parkdale-High Park	Cheri DiNovo	Cheri DiNovo	
Parry Sound-Muskoka	Norm Miller	Norm Miller	
Perth-Wellington	John Wilkinson	Randy Pettapiece	*Cabinet Minister lost their seat
Peterborough	Jeff Leal	Jeff Leal	
Pickering-Scarborough East	Wayne Arthurs (NR)	Tracey MacCharles	*Star PC candidate, Kevin Gaudet, failed to defeat incumbent party
Prince Edward-Hastings	Leona Dombrowsky	Todd Smith	*Cabinet Minister lost their seat
Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke	John Yakabuski	John Yakabuski	
Richmond Hill	Reza Moridi	Reza Moridi	

Sarnia-Lambton	Bob Bailey	Bob Bailey	
Sault Ste. Marie	David Oraziatti	David Oraziatti	
Scarborough Centre	Brad Duguid	Brad Duguid	
Scarborough Southwest	Lorenzo Berardinetti	Lorenzo Berardinetti	
Scarborough-Agincourt	Gerry Phillips (NR)	Soo Wong	
Scarborough-Guildwood	Margarett Best	Margarett Best	*Star PC candidate, Gary Ellis, failed to defeat incumbent
Scarborough-Rouge River	Bas Balkissoon	Bas Balkissoon	
Simcoe North	Garfield Dunlop	Garfield Dunlop	
Simcoe-Grey	Jim Wilson	Jim Wilson	
St. Catharines	Jim Bradley	Jim Bradley	
St Paul's	Eric Hoskins	Eric Hoskins	
Stormont-Dundas-South Glengarry	Jim Brownell (NR)	Jim McDonell	
Sudbury	Rick Bartolucci	Rick Bartolucci	
Thornhill	Peter Shurman	Peter Shurman	*Star Liberal candidate, Bernie Farber, failed to defeat incumbent
Thunder Bay-Atikokan	Bill Mauro	Bill Mauro	
Thunder Bay-Superior North	Michael Gravelle	Michael Gravelle	
Timiskaming-Cochrane	David Ramsay (NR)	John Vanthof	
Timmins-James Bay	Gilles Bisson	Gilles Bisson	
Toronto Centre	Glen Murray	Glen Murray	
Toronto-Danforth	Peter Tabuns	Peter Tabuns	
Trinity-Spadina	Rosario Marchese	Rosario Marchese	

Vaughan	Greg Sorbara	Greg Sorbara	
Welland	Peter Kormos	Cindy Forster	
Wellington-Halton Hills	Ted Arnott	Ted Arnott	
Whitby-Oshawa	Christine Elliott	Christine Elliott	
Willowdale	David Zimmer	David Zimmer	
Windsor West	Sandra Pupatello (NR)	Teresa Piruzzi	
Windsor-Tecumseh	Dwight Duncan	Dwight Duncan	
York Centre	Monte Kwinter	Monte Kwinter	
York South-Weston	Laura Albanese	Laura Albanese	
York West	Mario Sergio	Mario Sergio	
York-Simcoe	Julia Munro	Julia Munro	