

ROUND TWO REPORT

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT + PUBLIC CONSULTATION

**FEEDBACK ON THE OPTIONS FOR NEW WARD BOUNDARIES
FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO**

**TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW
FEBRUARY 2016**



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The **Toronto Ward Boundary Review (TWBR)** is looking at the size and shape of Toronto's wards. Learn more about the project at: www.drawthelines.ca



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Toronto's current ward structure was developed approximately 15 years ago. Since then population growth in various wards has been quite uneven, with the result that some large wards have now twice the populations as other small wards. Therefore, the current ward structure does not achieve the principle of 'effective representation' as defined by the courts and interpreted by the Ontario Municipal Board. 'Effective representation' is impacted not just at election time, but every time City Council votes.

In June 2014 Toronto City Council started a process to rectify this situation by launching the Toronto Ward Boundary Review (TWBR).

Between July 2014 and January 2015 the TWBR completed Round One of its civic engagement and public consultation process to collect opinions on Toronto's current ward alignment. The results of Round One informed the five options presented in the [Toronto Ward Boundary Review Options Report](#), which was published in August 2015. Based on population forecasts for the target year of 2026, the five options are:

- **Option 1: Minimal Change** - average ward population 61,000; 47 wards
- **Option 2: 44 Wards** – average ward population 70,000
- **Option 3: Small Wards** – 50,000; 58 wards
- **Option 4: Large Wards** – 75,000; 38 wards
- **Option 5: Natural/Physical Boundaries** – average ward population 70,000; 41 wards

Maps of the five options can be found in **APPENDIX E** of this report.

An option based on using the 25 federal ridings in Toronto has not been pursued, since it would not achieve voter parity, an essential component of effective representation, nor would it address the current discrepancies in ward population sizes. Option 1: Minimal Change comes closest to such an option, since Toronto's existing ward structure is based on provincial riding boundaries.

These five options were the focus of Round Two of the TWBR's civic engagement and public consultation process between August and November 2015. Feedback on the five proposed options has been received from Members of Council through one-on-one interviews and the public through public meetings, an online Survey and social media. The Survey is attached to this report in **APPENDIX A**.



1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT AND NEXT STEPS

The purpose of this report is to convey the results from the public Survey and the Councillors' interviews as well as the refinements to the options suggested by all Round Two participants. The TWBR team will carefully consider all of the feedback received. Once this work has been completed, the team will prepare a Final Report, which will determine the preferred option, assess whether the suggested refinements to that option achieve effective representation and recommend a new alignment for Toronto's wards that can be implemented in time for the 2018 municipal election and serve the City until 2030.

It is important to understand that any realigned ward structure to be recommended in the Final Report will not necessarily be based on the option that has received the highest ranking or the most first choice picks from Round Two participants. The TWBR team will need to balance this with the suggestions for specific refinements to the different options to ensure that the recommendation maintains effective representation for the municipal elections of 2018, 2022, 2026 and 2030.

The City of Toronto Executive Committee is expected to discuss the TWBR final report and the recommended ward re-alignment at their meeting on May 24, 2016.

1.3 PUBLICIZING AND ADVERTISING THE PUBLIC MEETINGS

In order to encourage discussion and feedback on the Options Report, direct e-mails with a link to the report were sent to Members of Council, the various Boards of Education and other stakeholder groups and the project's distribution list of over 2,800 contacts. In addition, both the TWBR and the City of Toronto issued news releases drawing attention to the report's availability online.

The public meetings were advertised through repeated communications with the project mailing list, news releases and online and in print advertisements. Many Councillors shared e-news and tweets/posts about the public meetings with their constituents. The Options Report was covered by all of Toronto's major daily newspapers as well as community newspapers and on television throughout August and into September 2015.

1.4 WHO WE HEARD FROM

In total 884 people were involved in the second Round of the TWBR civic engagement and public consultation process:

- 112 people attended the 12 public meetings held across the city. The meetings were widely advertised, Councillors spread the word through e-news and tweets and there was extensive media coverage.
- 717 completed Surveys were received as well as 15 general submissions (five of which also included Surveys, which are part of the 717).



- In-person interviews were held with the Mayor's office and 42 Councillors (some interviews included Councillors' staff).

1.5 RANKING THE FIVE OPTIONS

Section 5 of this report presents the ranking of the options from the public Survey and Members of Council separately, both in order of choice (from first to fifth) and by ranked score¹.

a) Survey

Table 1 below (Table 2 in the report) shows the number of times each option was chosen by the public Survey respondents.

Table 1 **Ranking by Option Placement – Public Survey**

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
First ranked	126	81	186	162	139
Second ranked	166	167	73	94	157
Third ranked	169	221	80	72	111
Fourth ranked	121	146	97	117	169
Fifth ranked	71	35	224	229	105
Not ranked	64	67	57	43	36
TOTAL	717	717	717	717	717

Table 2 below (Table 3 in the report) shows the ranked score for each option from the public Survey.

Table 2 **Total Ranked Score – Public Survey**

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
TOTAL SCORE	2114	2063	1880	1865	2027

¹ The ranked score is created by assigning a numerical value to each of the five choices. First choice receives 5 points, second 4 points, third 3 points, fourth 2 points and fifth 1 point. An unranked or "No" response receives 0 points.



b) Members of Council

Most Councillors tie their rankings to refinements in the suggested ward boundaries of various options.

Table 3 below (Table 6 in the report) shows the number of times each option was chosen by Members of Council.

Table 3 Ranking by Option Placement – Members of Council

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
First ranked	13	9	10	3	3
Second ranked	12	7	3	4	3
Third ranked	4	4	3	0	5
Fourth ranked	1	1	1	1	0
Fifth ranked	0	0	1	0	0
Ranked No ²	4	2	8	9	10
Not ranked	8	19	16	25	21
TOTAL	42	42	42	42	42

Table 4 below (Table 7 in the report) shows the ranked score for each option by Members of Council.

Table 4 Total Ranked Score – Members of Council

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
TOTAL SCORE	127	82	77	25	42

1.6 COMMENTS ON THE FIVE OPTIONS

Survey respondents, public meeting participants and Members of Council also provided general comments on the various options and suggested refinements.

Round Two participants are divided on whether to respect the pre-amalgamation municipal boundaries when re-drawing ward boundaries. With regard to ward sizes, Survey respondents have different opinions than Councillors. When commenting on Option 4: Large Wards, Survey respondents appear to

² Some Councillors ranked some options as “No” identifying that they were absolutely not in support of this option.



be in favour of enlarging the size of wards and thus reducing the number of Councillors even further, while Councillors are uneasy with ward sizes above 70,000. The liveliest debate, however, is reserved for Option 3: Small Wards. Comments range from “too extreme” through “good, but not politically acceptable” to “brilliant”.

This report consolidates Ward-specific suggestions for refinements of the options from all Round Two participants by option and ward in **APPENDIX C**. Additional comments on specific communities of interest and suggestions for refining existing wards can be found in **APPENDIX D**.

1.7 ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK ON THE OPTIONS

Often, additional comments reinforce Round Two participants’ opinions about the various options. Comments and suggestions generally cover the following themes: Number and Size of Wards; Federal/Provincial Ridings; Downtown/Suburbs; Main Streets and Communities of Interest; Effective Representation; Workload (wards with more high-rise buildings versus wards with mostly single-family houses); and TWBR process.

2. INTRODUCTION

Toronto’s current ward structure was developed approximately 15 years ago. Since then population growth in various wards has been quite uneven, with the result that some large wards have now twice the populations as other small wards. Therefore, the current ward structure does not achieve the principle of ‘*effective representation*’ as defined by the courts and interpreted by the Ontario Municipal Board. ‘*Effective representation*’ is impacted not just at election time, but every time City Council votes.

In June 2014 Toronto City Council started a process to rectify this situation by launching the Toronto Ward Boundary Review (TWBR). City Council approved a Work Plan for the TWBR project, which included a substantial Civic Engagement & Public Consultation Strategy. The TWBR has sought wide-ranging input on the current ward alignment, developed five ward boundary options and consulted broadly on the options.

The TWBR has undertaken background research and conducted Round One of the civic engagement and public consultation.³ The [Toronto Ward Boundary Review: Background Research Report](#) (updated December 2014) investigates ward structures in numerous cities in Ontario and Canada. It also considers some international examples. The report on civic engagement and public consultation: [Toronto Ward Boundary Review: Round One Report on Civic Engagement + Public Consultation](#) (March 2015)

³ The Research Report, the Round One Report on Civic Engagement + Public Consultation and the Options Report can be found on the TWBR website at www.drawthelines.ca/resources/reports.



documents the extensive input provided by the public, stakeholders and Members of Council on Toronto's current ward alignment through interviews, public meetings, an online Survey and social media.

The analysis and results from both of those reports have informed the development of the five options for a re-aligned ward boundary structure contained in the [Toronto Ward Boundary Review Options Report](#) published in August 2015. This Options Report has been the focus of the TWBR's second round of civic engagement and public participation.

Feedback on the five proposed options has been received from Members of Council through one-on-one interviews and the public through public meetings, an online Survey and social media. The purpose of this Round Two report is to convey the results from the online Survey and the Councillors' interviews as well as the refinements to all of the options suggested by all Round Two participants.

The TWBR team will carefully consider all of the feedback received. Once this work has been completed, the TWBR final report will determine the preferred option, assess whether the suggested refinements to that option achieve effective representation and recommend a new alignment for Toronto's wards that can be implemented in time for the 2018 municipal election and serve the City until 2030.

This report contains 8 sections. Following this Introduction **Section 3: Approach** describes the range of activities the TWBR project has employed to encourage discussion and feedback on the Options Report.

Section 4: Who We Heard From quantifies the number of responses received via the public meetings, online and through interviews with Members of Council. **Section 5: Ranking the Options** reports on how the various participants in the TWBR's Round Two process rank the five options and **Section 6: Comments on the Five Options** outlines participants' observations by option.

Section 7: Additional Feedback on the Options organizes additional comments thematically, but does not repeat comments already captured in Section 6. **Section 8: Next Steps** concludes the report.

APPENDIX A contains a copy of the online feedback Survey. **APPENDIX B** summarizes statements received that concern matters outside of the terms of reference of the TWBR. **APPENDIX C** consolidates the myriad of refinements suggested by the public and Members of Council to improve the various options. **APPENDIX D** lists comments on various communities of interest as well as suggestions for refining existing wards. For easy reference **APPENDIX E** contains maps of the five options.

3. APPROACH

The Options Report was released publicly on August 11, 2015 on the TWBR's website. In order to encourage discussion and feedback on the report, direct e-mails with a link to the report were sent to the project's distribution list of over 2,800 contacts, which includes community organizations, NGOs, specific ethno-cultural organizations and individuals who subscribe to the TWBR mailing list. Separate



e-mails were also sent to all Members of Council, the various Boards of Education and other stakeholder groups. In addition, the TWBR as well as the City of Toronto issued news releases drawing attention to the report's availability online.

The Options Report was covered by all of Toronto's major daily newspapers as well as community newspapers and on television throughout August and into September 2015 as follows:

- CP24 News
- CTV News
- East York Mirror
- Global News
- Metro News
- Metroland Media
- Novae Res Urbis (NRU)
- The Globe and Mail
- Toronto Star
- Toronto Sun
- Torontoist
- Urban Toronto

At the same time as the Options Report was released online, the TWBR posted the Round Two Consultation Guide and Survey on the project website. The Guide outlined how the options were developed and presented criteria that could be used to evaluate the options as well as maps of the options.

The attached Survey (see **APPENDIX A**) asked for a ranking of the options and potential refinements. The Survey was open between August 11 and November 15, 2015.

The TWBR website was visited 10,000 times between August and December 2015, with the most traffic going to the Options Report and the Survey.

From August to November 2015 the TWBR held face-to-face interviews with 42 Councillors and the Mayor's office.

Between September 16 and November 5 the TWBR held 12 public meetings (three in each Community Council area) on Wednesday and Thursday nights as well as on Saturday mornings. ASL interpretation was available at all public meetings. There were no requests for other interpretation services for any of those meetings. In addition, the TWBR delivered one lunch-time webinar.

The public meetings began with a presentation of the options and questions and answers. This was followed by a discussion of potential refinements to any of the options in a group setting. Individual participants then decided to fill out the Survey immediately or submit it later online.



The public meetings were advertised through repeated communications with the project mailing list, news releases and online and in print as follows:

- Canadian Chinese Express (Mandarin)
- Corriere Canadese (Italian)
- El Popular (Spanish)
- Iran Javan (Farsi)
- Korea Times Daily
- Metro News
- Metroland: Beach Mirror
- Metroland: Bloor Villager
- Metroland: City Centre Mirror
- Metroland: East York Mirror
- Metroland: Etobicoke Guardian
- Metroland: North York Mirror
- Metroland: Parkdale Liberty
- Metroland: Scarborough Mirror
- Metroland: York Guardian
- Philippine Reporter
- Russian Canadian Info
- Senthamarai (Tamil)
- Sing Tao (Traditional Chinese)
- Sol Portuguese
- Urdu Post (Urdu)

Posters advertising the process and public meetings were displayed in all 99 Toronto Public Library branches.

Online advertisements were placed on four high-traffic sites:

- CBC.ca
- NOW
- The Weather Network
- Toronto Star

The TWBR was active on social media through Twitter and Facebook to spread the news of the release of the Options Report and to reach out to stakeholders and community members to promote local public meetings. The project was supported in this endeavor by the City of Toronto's social media account, but more particularly by the engagement of many Councillors who shared e-news and tweets/posts about the public meetings with their constituents.



4. WHO WE HEARD FROM

In total 884 people were involved in the second Round of the TWBR civic engagement and public consultation process.

112 people attended the 12 public meetings across the city. The meetings were widely advertised, Councillors spread the word through e-news and tweets and there was extensive media coverage. Attendance at the public meetings ranged from 0 at a meeting in North York to a high of 23 at Metro Hall. The discussions at public meetings were lively. Attendance by Community Council area was as follows:

- North York Community Council area (23 individuals)
- Toronto East York Community Council area (45 individuals)
- Scarborough Community Council area (31 individuals)
- Etobicoke York Community Council area (13 individuals)

The added lunch-time webinar attracted 3 individuals.

Survey responses increased over those received during Round One of the process. 691 Surveys were completed online, 2 were mailed in and 19 were filled out by hand by individuals during the various public meetings.⁴ In addition, the TWBR received 15 general submissions from individuals, one BIA and several residents associations, five of which also ranked the options.

In-person interviews were held with the Mayor's office and 42 Councillors (some interviews included Councillors' staff) to obtain feedback on the options and gather suggestions for refinements. The Mayor's office preferred a briefing session only. One of the two remaining Councillors declined the invitation to be interviewed and another elected to participate in the public process rather than offering specific individual comments.

5. RANKING THE FIVE OPTIONS

The Councillor interviews and the Round Two Consultation Guide & Survey allowed Councillors and the public to rank the five options by selecting their first, second, third, fourth and fifth choices. This Section of the report reports on how the options have been ranked.

Not all participants have ranked all the options. For example, some have only provided their first two or three choices or, perhaps, no choices at all. If this is the case, the 'blank' options are listed as "not

⁴ An additional 80 surveys were submitted from a Councillor's office as a group. Discussion with the Councillor revealed that he was unaware of the process that had been followed to have these completed. As a result these surveys are considered a data anomaly and are excluded from the Survey analysis.



ranked”. Some Councillors indicate that they do not like some option at all, a “no-way” comment. In these cases, the option is ranked as a “No”. Members of the public have not used the “No” approach.

In addition to the ‘first choice’ analysis the TWBR team has also applied a “ranked score”, which is able to weigh selections beyond the first choice. A “ranked score” assigns a numerical value to each choice, and the sum of those values determines the overall result. The following is the “ranked score” for the five options:

First choice	5 points
Second choice	4 points
Third choice	3 points
Fourth choice	2 points
Fifth choice	1 point
Not ranked	0 points
No	0 points

The total rankings, both from the public and Members of Council, are presented separately to maintain their statistical accuracy and are analyzed in four different ways.

First, the number of times an option receives a “first place” vote is offered, which indicates which option has the most votes. Second, a ranked score is presented. As will be seen, the ranked score approach and “first-place” analysis do not always yield the same results.

Since determining a preferable ward option is a matter of building consensus, options that are viewed as strongly negative can sway the ultimate outcome. Therefore, information is presented on the fifth placed option, the least preferred, and, in the case of the Councillor interviews, options that are rated as “No”.

Finally, a comparison Chart contrasts the number of first and last, or “No”, choices. This information indicates how contentious an option may be along with its level of support.

5.1 SURVEY

In all the TWBR received 717 Surveys. Their origin by ward is shown in Table 1, Surveys by Ward. A copy of the Survey is included in this report as **APPENDIX A**.



Table 1 Survey Responses by Ward

WARD	# OF RESPONSES	WARD	# OF RESPONSES
1	0	23	33
2	3	24	10
3	5	25	47
4	9	26	17
5	11	27	70
6	9	28	39
7	2	29	21
8	1	30	29
9	1	31	21
10	6	32	83
11	13	33	10
12	1	34	4
13	11	35	8
14	22	36	19
15	9	37	3
16	6	38	1
17	21	39	4
18	15	40	7
19	23	41	3
20	44	42	4
21	23	43	9
22	19	44	13
Ward not identified in response:	8	Total Surveys:	717

Table 2, Ranking by Option Placement, shows how each option is ranked from first to fifth choice.

Table 2 Ranking by Option Placement – Public Survey

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
First ranked	126	81	186	162	139
Second ranked	166	167	73	94	157
Third ranked	169	221	80	72	111
Fourth ranked	121	146	97	117	169
Fifth ranked	71	35	224	229	105
Not ranked	64	67	57	43	36
TOTAL	717	717	717	717	717



Table 3 shows the total ranked score for each option from the public Survey.

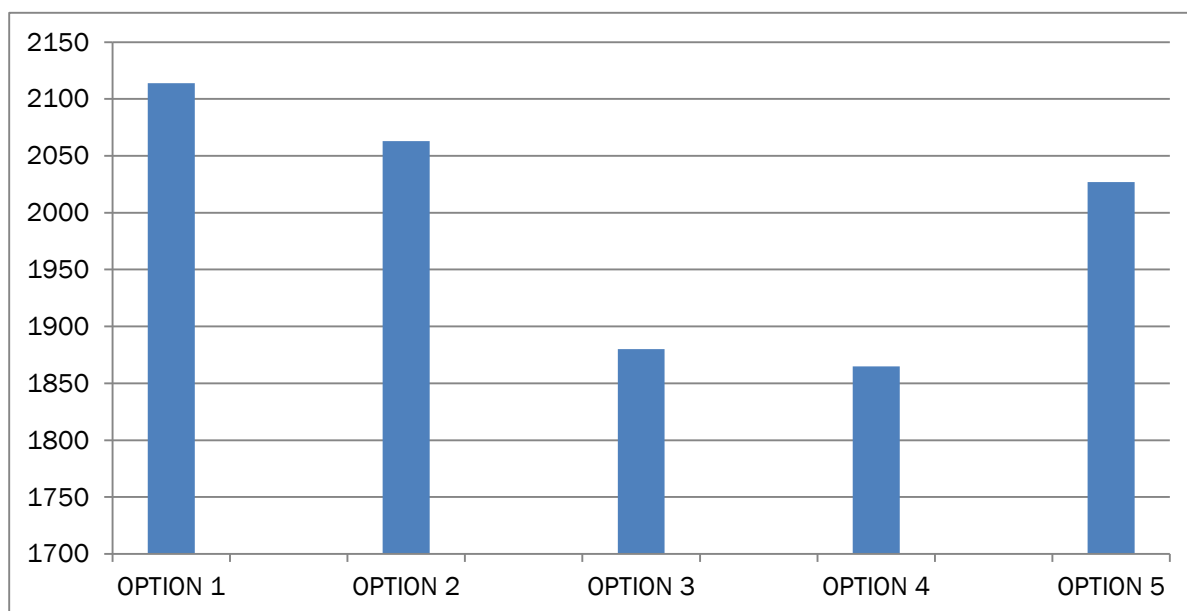
Table 3 **Total Ranked Score – Public Survey**

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
TOTAL SCORE	2114	2063	1880	1865	2027

Total Ranked Score

Chart 1, Total Ranked Score, depicts Table 3 as a graph for ease of comparison.

Chart 1 **Total Ranked Score – Public Survey**



Based on a “ranked score” approach, the first choice option among the Survey responses is Option 1, Minimal Change, with 2114 points, followed by Option 2 (2063 points), Option 5 (2027 points), Option 3 (1880 points) and Option 4 (1865 points).

First Place Choice

When the options are examined by first place showing, the rankings change. Table 4, First Place Choice, depicts this ranking.



Table 4 **First Place Choice – Public Survey**

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
Times Ranked First	126	81	186	162	139

From this perspective, Option 3 (Small Wards – 50,000) receives the most first place votes with 186, followed by Option 4 (162), Option 5 (139), Option 1 (126) and finally Option 2 (81).

Fifth Place Choice

To see which option is the least favoured, Table 5, Fifth Place Choice, provides information on how the options distribute themselves in fifth or last place.

Table 5 **Fifth Place Choice – Public Survey**

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
Times Ranked Fifth	71	35	224	229	105

Here Option 2, 44 Wards, ends up with the fewest times ranked fifth (35). It is “the least worst” option, followed by Option 1 (71), Option 5 (105), Option 3 (224) and Option 4 (229). This perspective indicates the level of opposition to Options 3 and 4, an important consideration for acceptance and implementation.

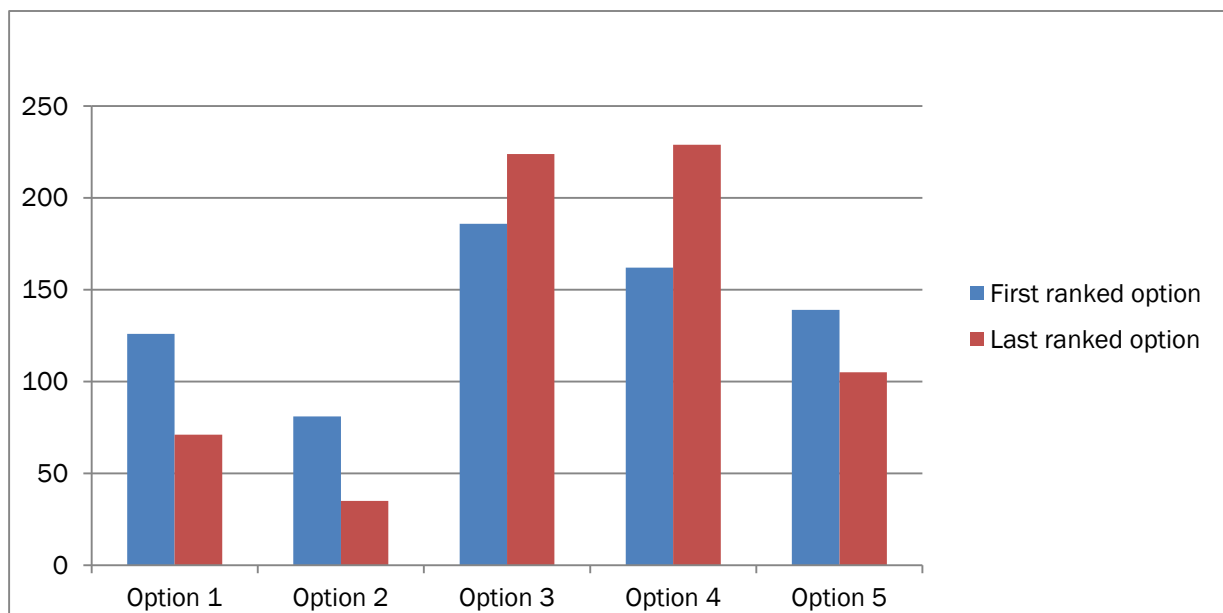
Comparison – First and Fifth Choice

Finally, Chart 2, Comparison – First and Fifth Choice, graphically illustrates a comparison of options by first and fifth choices. This chart, to some extent, reveals how strongly respondents feel about the options in both a positive and negative sense. Both Options 3 and 4 rank high on both first and fifth choices. Respondents seem to love them or hate them.

Options 1 and 2, on the other hand, have fewer first place votes but even fewer fifth place votes. Option 5 is somewhere in the middle, but with fewer fifth place votes than first place ones.



Chart 2 Comparison – First and Fifth Choice – Public Survey



General Observations

Depending on one's perspective different, often conflicting, observations can be drawn from the Survey responses. From a "first-past-the-post" perspective Option 3 (Small Wards – 50,000) is the favoured option from the public Survey. However, when second to fifth choices are considered in a ranked score approach, then Option 1 (Minimal Change) is the respondents' favoured option. Option 2 (44 Wards) is the least disliked, as measured by fifth place choices, while Option 4 is the most disliked.

5.2 MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

This Section of the report presents the results from the individual interviews with Members of Council. In all 42 Councillors participated. The questions posed to Councillors are similar to those in the public Survey. The approach to the ranking of the options, however, is identical. As mentioned above, some Councillors respond with a "No" to certain options, indicating that they will not consider those options at all and others do not rank one or more of the options.

It should be noted that most Councillors tie their rankings to refinements in the suggested ward boundaries of various options. That is, a first place choice will have to include certain refinements to be acceptable. All of these suggested refinements have been consolidated by ward and option in **APPENDIX D** of this report.



Table 6, Ranking by Option Placement, shows how Councillors rank each option.

Table 6 Ranking by Option Placement – Members of Council

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
First ranked	13	9	10	3	3
Second ranked	12	7	3	4	3
Third ranked	4	4	3	0	5
Fourth ranked	1	1	1	1	0
Fifth ranked	0	0	1	0	0
Ranked No	4	2	8	9	10
Not ranked	8	19	16	25	21
TOTAL	42	42	42	42	42

The analysis of this chart, like the public Survey analysis, is presented in four ways: total ranked score, first place choice, fifth place choice and a first/fifth choice comparison.

Total Ranked Score

Table 7, Total Ranked Score, shows the total points for each option from the Councillor interviews.

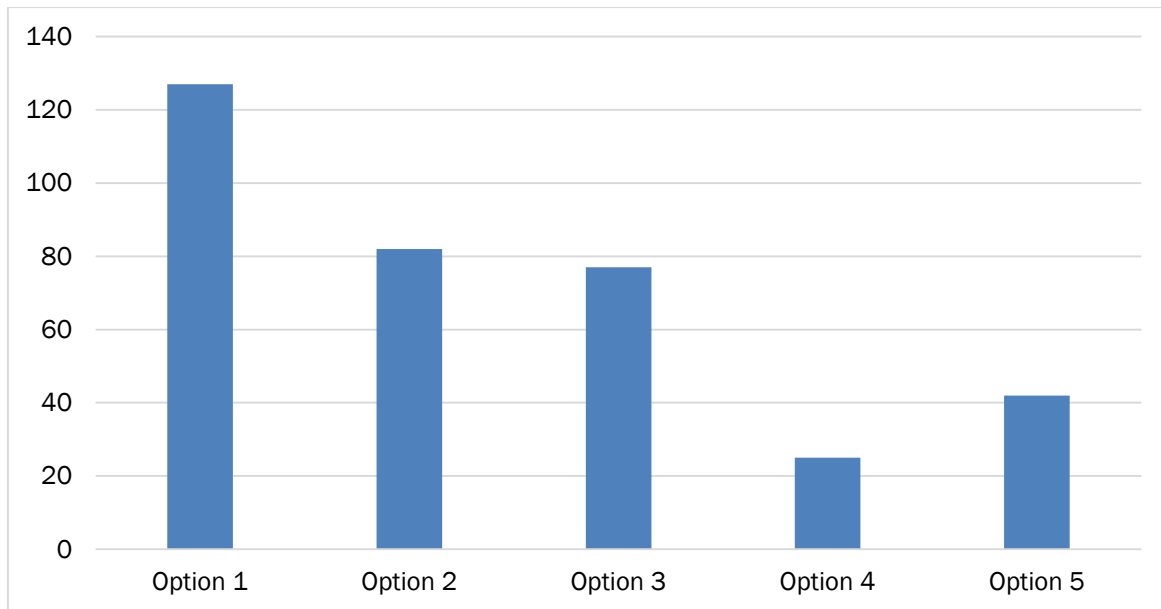
Table 7 Total Ranked Score – Members of Council

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
TOTAL SCORE	127	82	77	25	42

Chart 3, Total Ranked Score, depicts Table 7 as a graph for ease of comparison.



Chart 3 Total Ranked Score – Members of Council



Based on a “ranked score” approach, the first place choice is Option 1 (Minimal Change) with 127 points, followed by Option 2 (82 points), Option 3 (77 points), Option 5 (42 points) and Option 4 (25 points).

First Place Choice

When the options are considered by first place showing, the rankings change somewhat. Table 8, First Place Choice, depicts this ranking.

Table 8 First Place Choice – Members of Council

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
Times Ranked First	13	9	10	3	3

From this perspective, Option 1 still leads with 13 first place choices. However, Option 3 has moved to second place (10) and Option 2 has moved to third place (9). Options 4 and 5 have only 3 first place choices each.



Fifth Place Choice

To see which option is least favoured, Table 9, Fifth Place Choice, provides information on how the options distribute themselves in fifth, or last place. Some Councillors see some options as a definite “No”. Also, the Councillor interviews yield numerous “unranked” options. These responses, “No” and “Not ranked” are also included in Table 9.

Table 9 Fifth Place Choice – Members of Council

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
Times Ranked Fifth	0	0	1	0	0
Ranked No	4	2	8	9	10
Not ranked	8	19	16	25	21

As can be seen, a fifth place ranking is rare. However, if the “No” rankings are included, then a picture of those options least favoured or discounted all together appears. Options 3, 4 and 5 are the least favoured by an almost similar number of Councillors. Option 2 has only 2 “No’s” and Option 1 only 4.

The “not ranked” responses are difficult to interpret. Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 have a high number of incidents of not being ranked. Only Option 1, not ranked 8 times, is low in this area.

Comparison – First and Fifth Choice

The comparison of first and fifth choice that has been employed in the public Survey analysis cannot be directly replicated for the Councillor interviews. The reason is that very few Councillors rank all options from first to fifth. Rather, they either leave various options unranked or indicate a “No” to the option. If one takes the fifth ranked option and the “No’s” as indicating a “last place” standing, then a rudimentary comparison between first and last choice can be constructed. Table 10 provides this comparison.

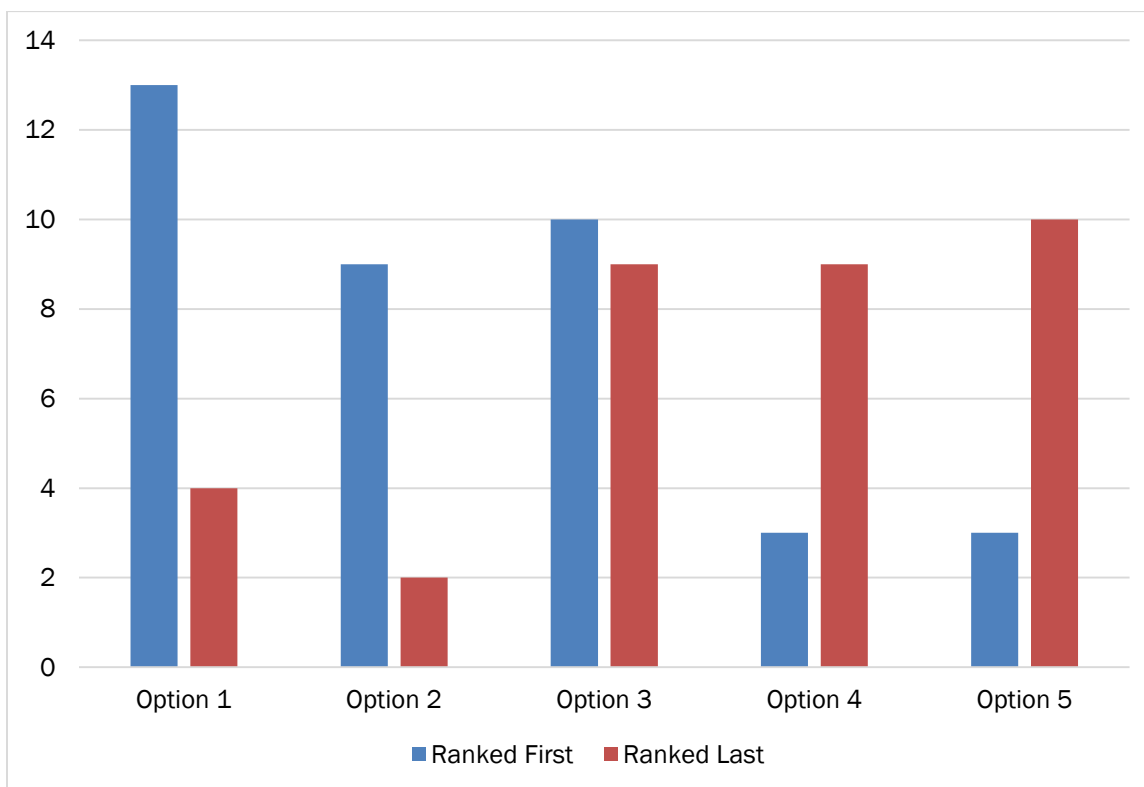
Table 10 First and Last Choice – Members of Council

	OPTION 1 – MINIMAL CHANGE	OPTION 2 – 44 WARDS	OPTION 3 – SMALL WARDS	OPTION 4 – LARGE WARDS	OPTION 5 – NATURAL/PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES
Times Ranked First	13	9	10	3	3
Times Ranked Fifth or No	4	2	9	9	10



Chart 4, First & Last Choice, shows this comparison in chart form.

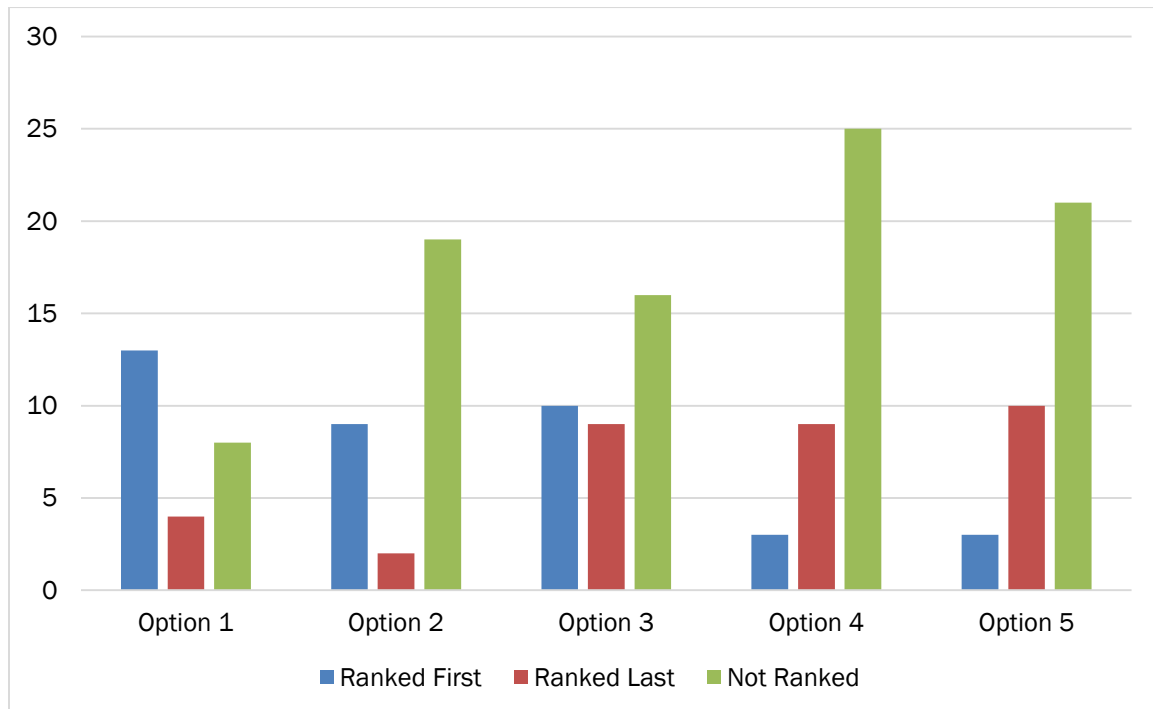
Chart 4 First and last Choice – Members of Council



The number of unranked occurrences in the Councillor interviews is challenging. As seen in Chart 5, First, Last & Not Ranked, the unranked column dominates the chart, without adding any useful information.



Chart 5 First, Last & Not Ranked – Members of Council



What can be observed from the representation of the first and last data is that Options 1 and 2 are viewed more positively than negatively. Option 3 draws very mixed reactions, almost an equal amount of Councillors rank it first and last. Options 4 and 5 are viewed very negatively.

General Observations

The perspectives from the Councillor interviews do not vary as much as those from the public Surveys. Throughout the Councillor interviews, Option 1 (Minimal Change) is favoured in all the ways the data is presented.

6. COMMENTS ON THE FIVE OPTIONS

In addition to ranking the five options Survey respondents were asked for potential refinements and overall comments on their first ranked option. Members of Council were also given the opportunity to comment on any of the other options. Public meeting attendees did not rank the options as a group, but were asked for suggestions for refinements and other comments on the options.

This section of the report describes the overall comments received on each of the options. Ward-specific suggestions for refinements from all Round Two participants are consolidated by option and ward in



APPENDIX C. Additional comments on specific communities of interest and suggestions for refining existing wards can be found in **APPENDIX D.**

6.1 SURVEY

a) Option 1: Minimal Change

- Will prevent confusion as it keeps the wards largely intact, with a few modest changes (4)
- Keeps the ward sizes the same with minimal addition of wards/Councillor. (2)
- Lower the population per ward (i.e. 55,000) to find a balance between maintaining current wards and decreasing the number of residents the Councillor represents
- Prefer more compact downtown wards
- Prefer north-south wards downtown
- Rename the option; the name minimal change makes it seem inferior
- Shape is confusing and it does not achieve minimal change
- Often divides communities along watercourses when it should be aggregating around watercourses
- Good because it increases the weight of downtown wards to counterbalance the rest of the city
- Respects the old boundaries, but acknowledges that some changes are needed to compensate population growth
- Makes things more efficient and requires limited public education
- Most balanced and most likely to receive support from Council
- Allows for Councillors' knowledge of ward to be retained
- Do not add wards, instead try to re-map the boundaries to have equal average population in each ward

b) Option 2: 44 Wards

- Should follow the boundaries of the former amalgamated cities (particularly Etobicoke and Scarborough)
- Even out the population distribution
- Leads to good size wards and maintains close to the original wards
- Has a balance of diverse communities, wealth, types of housing. Keeps some old communities, but allows for some change to occur due to changing population.
- Costs the same
- 44 Councillors is a good number for decision-making
- Does the best job of taking into account geographic and cultural considerations.
- Keeps Council the same size
- Makes general sense and isn't too unwieldy or too large in size
- Like that there would be more Councillors with an interest in defending the waterfront



- Very rigid/constricting and does not take into account ward histories and the community life of the city
- Keeps the community groups intact
- It's a fair option

c) Option 3: Small Wards – 50,000

- Like the idea of more localized representation (7)
- Combine with the natural/physical boundaries approach (5)
- Find a way to reduce the variance (2)
- Boundary changes make sense (2)
- The smaller the ward the more sense of community, where people know each other (2)
- Incorporates planned/anticipated growth so that under-representation is less of an issue in the interim before the next boundary review
- Consider traditional neighbourhood boundaries (Old Town, Cabbagetown, Corktown)
- Add an additional ward in Etobicoke to compensate for the many new wards in downtown
- Many of the ward boundaries are counterintuitive and confusing, particularly in the downtown & west end (i.e. along major arterials such as Queen or College)
- Consider the costs
- Offers the most flexibility to adjust for communities of interest and natural boundaries
- Good because it can accommodate the projected population growth
- Option 3 provides an excellent overlap with the South Eglinton region
- Appears to best satisfy boundaries, geography, history and capacity to represent criteria, while being as good as options 2, 4 and 5 with respect to voter parity
- Having smaller wards will help to ensure decisions get made
- The 10%+/- makes more sense than 15%+/-
- Closest to new federal/provincial boundaries so least confusing to residents
- Results in too many politicians
- Can you reduce the +17% ward to increase voter parity?

d) Option 4: Large wards – 75,000

- Reduce the number of wards even further (6)
- Reduce to 20-25 wards (2)
- Increase ward size to 80,000
- Increase ward size to 150,000
- Increase ward size to 100,000
- Reduce the number of wards by at least one half
- Less Councillors means greater efficiency and productivity (6)



- Keep the lines as close to the provincial and federal riding boundaries as possible (5)
- Will result in lower administrative costs/less money spent on Council (4)
- Boundaries should also take into account natural/physical boundaries (2)
- Will lead to more accountability and fairness (2)
- Mirror federal ridings with 1 City Councillor per riding
- Give more weight to future population growth by allowing growing wards to be below the current average
- Increase the 15% variance to 20%
- Most logical
- Do not like reduction of Councillors
- This option has problems with representation

e) Option 5: Natural and Physical Boundaries

- Like this option because it treats Toronto as one city by merging the former municipalities and bringing new communities together (10)
- Good not using Yonge Street as a boundary and not using Victoria Park as a boundary.
- Make the wards smaller in size/population (4)
- Option 5 recognizes the waterfront community (2)
- Maintain the pre-amalgamation boundaries to allow for representation at existing Community Councils
- Review overall for railways and highways as well as natural features
- Change the name
- Look at the map from a green space perspective - include the parks nearby in the closest ward
- Use real community boundaries instead of ravines and roadways
- Combine with the concept of larger wards
- Reduce the number of Ward Councillors from 44 to 36
- Consider the Watershed Approach; at the waterfront, such an approach should start with wards built around river- or creek-mouths or headlands, and broaden upstream. Wards should be funnel-shaped to reflect the gravity-based formation of our land, our ravines, our city's outward growth, etc.
- Do not like the reduction of Councillors
- Best option and does not need any changes
- Puts whole communities in one ward
- Serves both residents and their adjacent retail strips equally well
- Like the idea of being able to see the ward boundaries as real boundaries
- Like the idea of each ward being composed of a similar number of residents
- Like the idea of having 'physical' boundaries define wards
- Reflects how we actually live



- A bold, creative approach, not burdened with old political boundaries
- Allows for voter parity and fewer politicians
- The boundaries make sense
- Would split too many communities
- Makes sense from a city building / long term perspective (infrastructure / road investment)

6.2 PUBLIC MEETINGS

a) Option 1: Minimal Change

- Some changes are needed in order to reduce the variance of those wards that are over the 15%
- It's realistic – the wards are not too big or small

b) Option 2: 44 Wards

- There are too many people in each ward to achieve proper representation
- Option 2 is ideal from a population perspective
- It's realistic – the wards are not too big or small

c) Option 3: Small wards – 50,000

- Having more wards would divide the city, as opposed to bringing the city together
- Some wards are too small
- This option could do a better job of keeping communities together
- Increasing the number of Councillors will cost money
- There are too many wards
- Option 3 is too extreme

d) Option 4: Large Wards – 75,000

- Option 4 feels too much like provincial legislation
- There are far too many wards for effective representation
- Option 4 is too extreme
- Don't like large wards; it doesn't make sense to give more responsibility to Councillors

e) Option 5: Natural and Physical Boundaries

- Option 5 is good because it starts from scratch/ gets rid of the old city boundaries (5)
- Consider using 60,000 as the average population, but using natural boundaries
- Consider using 50,000 as the average population, but using natural boundaries



- The population is too high - consider increasing the number of wards (e.g. 50 wards)
- Would need to be combined with a new Council structure
- A good fit based on the criteria and it doesn't rely on historical boundaries

6.3 MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

a) Option 1 – Minimal Change

- 47 wards is manageable and there is a strong rationale for the proposed changes (3)
- Why is Bloor the northern boundary when OP says Downtown goes up to Dupont
- Option does a good job; adds some wards because of growth, but doesn't change too much; keeps the Districts and Community Councils intact
- Extra politicians won't fly in Scarborough

b) Option 2 – 44 Wards

- Would need more staff; in the end that will cost the same amount of money as reducing the population figures in wards
- Wards too big; a Councillor should represent 40,000 people not 70,000
- Wards too large; doesn't do much for the area [north of #401]
- Easiest sell at Council; keeps number of Councillors the same (2)
- 44 is only a “political” number of wards and may not serve residents
- Cuts up Leaside; wards too big
- Jane Street as a boundary is no problem; Jane-Finch is so many different communities

c) Option 3 – Small Wards – 50,000

- Option 3 would be good from a representation point-of-view, but bad from a governance point-of-view
- May not fly politically and among the public
- This option is “probably where we should be going”, but politically not acceptable (3)
- Most perfect for a Councillor, but “is not going anywhere” (3)
- Will be interesting politics
- Option 3 gives better access to Councillors (2)
- Staff would be ecstatic; not averse to this option, but this is selfish; would create a large and more difficult Council and require Procedural By-law to be changed
- Could never support this, even though it is right for “capacity to represent”
- Strong preference; would like it even smaller, but it fits my criteria
- Would have liked an option with wards below 50,000
- Keeps a lot of the zoning issues intact; is good for communities of interest



- Good, but would need governance changes; more even spread of Councillors across Committees; more rigid code of conduct re attendance at meetings; could break up Community Council boundaries and create new culture on Council
- Makes Council too large, unwieldy (2); changes communities too dramatically
- Smaller wards are brilliant (2)
- Not sure that it will win; love it, 14 more Councillors may, perhaps mean less staff; have to prepare the system for being able to manage future growth; does not make democracy unwieldy - possibly but not necessarily
- Don't need that many wards
- Option 3 splits the north and south side of Finch
- Councillors would be underworked
- Cannot imagine support for this option; maybe in downtown?

d) Option 4 – Large Wards – 75,000

- Wards too large, although size of Council is good
- May need staff increases if ward populations increase (4)
- It's a non-starter; problem in terms of representation, fairness, democracy
- Not in favour of reducing wards
- Councillors would be spread too thinly and not be competent representatives
- Politically difficult across the city
- The number of wards is ok, but too large a population per ward
- Wards are too big (6)
- Does not serve anyone well
- Not very rational
- Options 4 and 5 are politically non-starters, Council will not like them
- Having Bloor Street as a boundary cuts off cultural/social communities which have been related historically
- Large ward option brings too many communities together that are unlike each other
- At City level of government we have to provide services and people need to/want to see their representative; 60,000 to 70,000 is reasonable; we should not be penny-wise and pound-foolish

e) Option 5 – Natural/Physical Boundaries

- Roads are not really 'natural' boundaries; too many drastic changes
- Does not work; breaks up communities
- Wards are far too big; Option 5 not good for a growing city
- Wards are too big, but makes more sense than Option 4
- “Nuttty” regarding the number of people a Councillor is supposed to represent



- Makes most sense academically
- Kind of like this one
- Love this option; really like that Victoria Park is not the boundary; option offers Toronto to grow up after amalgamation
- Options 4 and 5 are politically non-starters, Council will not like them
- Might work at 42 or 43 wards; but wards would include too many different cultures
- This exercise [the TWBR] was meant to split the big wards, not re-arrange all wards
- People connect culturally and socially, they do not relate to ravines
- Lakefront wards too long, no real relationships in this east-west arrangement
- Want to encourage north-south movement; too many different communities together; eastern waterfront has nothing to do with western waterfront
- Would lose Scarborough cohesiveness
- There is a difference between Scarborough and North York, which is expressed in their Community Councils; issues are different; too much history; the old cities will always be communities; Option 5 is really stretching things

7. ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK ON THE OPTIONS

In addition to providing feedback on specific options, Round Two participants also provided other comments about the proposed ward boundaries and the ward boundary review process.

Often, these comments re-enforce the respondents' opinions about the various options and repeat what has already been stated. If this is the case, those comments are not included in this section, since they have already been captured in Section 5 of this report. However, any new comments or suggestions made have been organized thematically below.

7.1 SURVEY

Number and Size of Wards

Survey respondents advocating for a reduction in the number of Councillors believe that this will result in a more effective and manageable City Council and that there will be less opportunity for Council to be influenced by interest groups.

Some respondents suggest that additional staff members take on the work that comes with representing a larger population. Other individuals suggest that Councillors already have large staffs and therefore can take on the work of a larger ward.

Survey respondents in favour of smaller wards anticipate that it allows Councillors to focus more on the needs of the community and address more issues. They expect better representations, more access to



Council members, and a more manageable system in general. One individual suggests that more Councillors are needed in the high growth areas of downtown and North York.

Some respondents are concerned about the costs associated with changing the ward boundaries as well as the cost implications of the different options. Of specific interest is whether larger wards with fewer Councillors will lead to lower costs or tax expenditures.

Federal/Provincial Riding Boundaries

A number of Survey respondents request an option where the ward boundaries match, or closely relate to, the federal and provincial riding boundaries. Their rationale is that it would be more efficient, simple, and easy understand, as well as facilitate collaboration among different levels of government.

Some respondents suggest that the provincial and federal ridings can be divided in half with two wards per federal riding. Others comment that if the provincial and federal politicians can represent that large a constituency then so can a City Councillor.

Conversely, some individuals suggest that there is no point in trying to mimic the federal and provincial ridings because municipal issues are different than federal and provincial issues. Municipal issues are neighbourhood issues.

Downtown/Suburbs

Some of the Survey respondents observe that downtown and suburban wards are fundamentally different from each other and suggest that they should be examined separately. Many perceive downtown Councillors as having a larger workload and more distinct issues than suburban Councillors and conclude that, therefore, downtown wards should be smaller than suburban wards.

Individuals from suburban wards also stress that their issues are different from those in other wards of the city. One individual makes a distinction between an older part of Scarborough and a newer section of Scarborough in terms of workload and, therefore, the capacity of a Councillor to represent the constituents.

Several respondents suggest that downtown Councillors have a higher workload and additional responsibilities when compared to Councillors from the suburbs or outer areas of the city. Similarly, some respondents want to ensure that downtown wards are equally represented on City Council, so that the needs of downtown constituents are properly represented when Council votes on city-wide issues. On the other hand, one respondent thinks that it is important that the downtown core not be over-represented on City Council.



Different Options

Some individuals suggest combinations of the various options. Often the request is to combine the natural/physical boundary approach with one of the other options to create a hybrid option of sorts, especially between options 3 and 5. Another individual suggests that adding 14 new Councillors is a big jump, so perhaps there should be an additional option between 47 and 57 wards.

Main Streets and Communities of Interest

Some Survey responses relate to where the ward boundary lines are to be drawn. Some individuals prefer that boundary lines not be drawn on major streets because this divides a corridor between two separate wards. It makes managing development, implementing the Avenues work, representing community interests, and community stakeholders challenging. Secondary streets adjacent to main streets are suggested as dividing lines.

Also, not splitting communities of interests, be those historical, cultural, or other, is of big concern to a number of individuals. Some also suggest that keeping together development communities or high-density communities, such as Yonge/Eglinton or North York Centre, would be beneficial for the purpose of representing the community and its needs.

The TWBR Process

Comments on the TWBR are both positive and negative. Respondents like being involved in the process, the chance to learn about ward boundary reviews, the ability to provide feedback and the rational thought that has gone into the process.

Others find the process confusing. Yet others suggest that there should have been more media outreach to get the word out. One individual considers the overlay maps on the website not helpful.

One respondent suggests that the options don't reflect what they had heard at the first round of public meetings and another does not believe that the options reflect what the general population wants.

Some comments question the accuracy of the population figures used as part of the TWBR. Also, one individual suggests that the Survey should include a note citing best practice examples of 'capacity to represent'.

Two comments focus on how the final decision on the ward boundaries will be made. One individual does not want politicians to decide on their own ward boundaries and another suggests that politicians will likely choose the option with the best chance for their re-election.



7.2 PUBLIC MEETINGS

Number and Size of Wards

Most of the comments suggest the need for smaller wards or more Councillors in order to achieve effective representation. Another suggestion is to consider how Toronto compares to other big cities in terms of the number of Councillors.

Federal and Provincial Ridings

Several of the participants suggest that there should be a ward boundary option that matches the provincial and federal ridings. One person notes that having similar boundaries will allow for collaboration among various levels of government, while another suggests that it will help to achieve effective representation. Most of the people who suggest following the federal and provincial riding boundaries note that it would be reasonable to split each riding into two wards.

Effective Representation

A few participants comment on effective representation. For example, one participant proposes that the components of effective representation be weighted/prioritized in the final report of the TWBR. Another participant suggests that effective representation [voter parity] is more important than the number of wards. Another mentions that there have been issues in the past with the suburbs being over-represented on Council and that they hope the new ward boundaries will address this.

Main Streets and Communities of Interest

One participant comments on the importance of keeping communities together and allowing them to elect someone who represents them. Another comments that there is an issue with using major streets as boundaries between wards, because then two Councillors deal with different sides of the same street. One participant states that the waterfront needs to have a lot of attention and suggests that it would be helpful to have it represented by a lot of different Councillors.

7.3 MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Number and Size of Wards

Councillors suggest that City Council should not be too large and that the public will not accept a significant increase in the number of Councillors. On the other hand 20 Councillors is not considered sufficient. Larger wards are not workable, unless a Councillor's job description changes, which would require a change in the current governance system.



Federal/Provincial Ridings

Councillors are divided on whether federal/provincial riding boundaries should have been used to generate a ward boundary option. Some question why federal riding boundaries have not been used and then adjusted as necessary in order to avoid confusion for residents and delays in service.

One suggests that voter parity should not be a deciding criterion in the TWBR, since it does not appear to be important in federal and provincial riding boundary determinations, while another emphasizes a preference for 25 Councillors to match federal ridings.

Other Councillors are pleased that there is not option just dividing the federal ridings in half and see no benefit following federal riding boundaries. One Councillor emphasizes that the number of wards is a separate issue from the size of Council and how it operates.

Effective Representation

Councillors have differing opinions on how effective representation is to be achieved. Most are in favour of adding wards to improve their capacity to represent their constituents. One points out that City of Toronto Councillors represent more people than any other elected municipal official in Canada and feels stretched at 50,000, more people than an MLA in Quebec represents. Another Councillor suggests that democratic representation depends on the types of people and issues, in a ward, not on the number of people.

Main Streets and Communities of Interest

Councillors express a number of opinions on this topic. Main streets are considered to work well as dividers among wards, except in the Yonge-Eglinton area, which is split among three Councillors, two Community Councils and two sets of planning staff. There is a suggestion that downtown Councillors should represent the Downtown as designated in the Official Plan with the northern boundary at Dupont Street.

Most comments, however, centre on the need to keep communities of interest together. They include a reference to pre-amalgamation roots and 'keeping Scarborough intact', mixing rich and poor in a ward for city building and spending and ensuring that one ward is not subject to different Zoning By-laws.

Workload (High-rise Buildings versus Single Family Houses)

This issue produces the most additional feedback from Councillors. Among the ten Councillors who mention this topic most suggest that residents in single family neighbourhoods generate more work than people living in high-rise apartments or condominiums.



They believe that this circumstance can justify smaller wards with single family populations and larger wards with high-rise populations. They advocate for ‘stretching voter parity across the city’ based on this difference in workload and perhaps reduce the size of Council because of it.

Two comments disagree with this assessment, arguing that apartment buildings/condominiums have different service needs than single family houses and generate an equal amount of work.

The TWBR Process

Two comments from Councillors argue that too many Councillors only look at their own wards in this process and stress that the results of TWBR should be good for the whole city, not just individual Councillors.

Given Toronto’s current rapid growth some Councillors question whether the population projections for 2014 and 2018 have kept pace with completed and anticipated development projects. One comment speculates that population numbers are probably low all over the city and another muses whether the results of TWBR will last to the 2030 municipal election.

8. NEXT STEPS

Round Two of the TWBR’s civic engagement and public participation process has produced a series of rankings of the five options for restructuring Toronto’s ward system, as well as a myriad of general comments and suggestions for refining and improving the options.

The TWBR team will consider all of the feedback received from Councillor interviews and from the public through Survey responses, submissions and participation at public meetings. Once this work has been completed, the team will prepare a final report, which will determine the preferred option, assess whether the suggested refinements achieve effective representation and recommend a new alignment for Toronto’s wards that can be implemented in time for the 2018 municipal election and serve the City until 2030.

The City of Toronto Executive Committee is expected to discuss the TWBR final report and the recommended ward re-alignment at their meeting on May 24, 2016.



APPENDIX A - SURVEY

Survey Questions

1. ☐ I have read the Consultation Guide.

2. Your Current Ward: _____

OR

Your Current Councillor _____

Unsure which ward you live in?

Click [here](#) to look it up.

3. Please rank the 5 options from 1 to 5 (with 1 being most preferred and 5 being least preferred).

- ___ Option 1 - Minimal Change
- ___ Option 2 - 44 Wards
- ___ Option 3 - 50,000
- ___ Option 4 - 75,000
- ___ Option 5 - Natural/Physical Boundaries

4. Do you have any suggestions for improving your **first ranked option** (e.g. minor boundary line changes to avoid splitting a community of interest)?

a) Related to a specific ward:

b) To the option overall:

5. Do you have any other comments?



APPENDIX B - COMMENTS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE TWBR

All of the issues outside the scope of the TWBR raised by Survey respondents, public meeting participants and Members of Council have been consolidated in this Appendix and organized by themes. Comments received from the various participants are identified separately within the themes.

Governance

This topic is the most often discussed ‘outside of scope’ subject. A few public meeting participants suggest that, following the ward boundary review, the City should examine its Council structure and how it operates. Another participant proposes that the City should consider a two-tier governance system and expand the role of Community Councils.

Survey respondents echo these suggestions. Many individuals propose a two-tier structure with more autonomy for local Community Councils. A number of iterations of a similar governance structure are proposed, including a 25-Member Council plus a Board of Control suggested during a Councillor interview.

Other Survey respondents advocate for a shift to proportional representation or a weighted vote system for Councillors based on the population they represent. A public meeting participant suggests ranked ballots and multi-member districts.

Two other comments from Survey respondents support term limits for municipal Councillors or abolishing City Council altogether with residents voting for by-laws online.

Staff

Some respondents suggest hiring more staff to compensate for any increases in workload due to larger ward populations to ensure effective representation. Another respondent believes that Councillors rely too much on staff.

Naming of Wards

A few comments in the Surveys address the naming of wards. One suggestion is to name wards after neighbourhoods. Another respondent proposes to eliminate the pre-amalgamation labels and any surrounding stigma of places like Scarborough and Etobicoke. There is also a concern that new ward names will affect the branding of local cycling groups.

Community Council Boundaries

A number of respondents question the existing Community Council boundaries and wonder how these boundaries factor into the ward boundary review. Some individuals are in favour of abolishing existing Community Council area boundaries, while others prefer that they be maintained in a similar form. One Councillor suggests that the boundaries of Community Councils should be: Humber River in the west, Victoria Park in the east and Eglinton Avenue from west to east.



School Boards, Trustees, Catchment Areas

Some comments from Survey respondents wonder how the TWBR will influence Trustee ward boundaries. The fact that schools are important building blocks of the community is emphasized in other comments.

One individual observes that the current ward boundary structure precludes residents from voting for their Trustee, if they live in a different ward from their home school. Another individual suggests that the ward boundary review should consider the school zone boundaries.

TWBR Process

A couple of public meeting participants are concerned about a potential conflict of interest, if Councillors vote on the final recommendation for a new ward structure, given their stake in the outcome of that decision. .

One meeting participant suggests suspending the ward boundary review until the completion of the provincial review of the Municipal Act. Her concern is that the ward boundary review may rule out certain options for re-organizing City Council and government in a way that would increase government accountability, transparency, which may be mandated by the provincial review process

Another suggestion from the public meetings is to not use the terms Scarborough and Etobicoke during the TWBR process to help the Councillors refrain from focusing on the old pre-amalgamation cities.



APPENDIX C - SUGGESTIONS FOR WARD-SPECIFIC REFINEMENTS BY OPTION AND WARD

Option 1	
W103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kipling should be eastern boundary (not Martin Grove). Add area between Kipling and Martin Grove.
W104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Mimico Creek as western boundary; add area west of Martin Grove.
W105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move area south of Bloor north of Dundas between #427 and Kipling to Ward 105.
W104/W105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To keep growth area around Dundas together, move area north of Bloor to Mimico Creek east of Kipling into Ward 105.
W107/W108	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firgrove industrial area is split at Eddystone; use Finch instead [shift area north of Eddystone Jane/Finch/400] to Ward 107 from 108].
W108/W109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divides Finch BIA in half; make Grandravine Drive the southern boundary between 108 and 109 and extend east to Dufferin [Sentinel is not a good boundary, use Keele Street south to Grandravine].
W109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep Yorkwoods community together with De Boer's as boundary in north-east corner of re-arranged Ward 109. Can RR track be the eastern boundary of Ward 109 instead of Allen?
W111	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add area east of Jane to Black Creek.
W112/W113	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Rogers Road as southern boundary of 112 and 113, Eglinton community between Rogers and the Beltline.
W113	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add the area north of Eglinton (currently in 114) to ward 113. The western boundary of 113 at Dufferin is too far west. New ward alignment for Ward 113 should be 401/Allen Road/Ravine/Rogers Road; area east of the Allen should go to Ward 114. [Winona as boundary for 113 splits a community; use Rogers Road and ravine instead].
W113/W114/ W115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary between Wards 113 and 115 and 114 should be the Allen Road; there are two distinct neighbourhoods on either side; Census takers do not cross the Allen (Lawrence Height community does, but better represented by two Councillors).
W113/W115/ W116	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the boundary between W113, W115 and W116 to Eglinton. Keep Wards' 113 and 115 traditional boundary - both cross Eglinton.
W114/W115/ W126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Beltline is not a very good divider for Ward 114, 115 and 126; instead go to Bathurst and down to Eglinton, s/w corner does not have that many people.
W115/W116	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep the Davenport neighbourhood (north of the Dupont rail corridor) as a single ward – it's a distinct community of interest. Make Eglinton the northern boundary.
W116	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a distinct community between Eglinton and St Clair that is split in this option.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move the northern boundary of W116 south and the eastern boundary east, to capture community patterns. • This option works well because there is a more common culture/community south of Davenport to Bloor than there is from Davenport north to St. Clair. • Use Rogers Road at north end instead of Lavender. • Use western RR track (UPE tracks) as western boundary instead of Parkside; community west of the tracks relates more to High Park; also there is only one connection across those tracks - Wallace Avenue bridge. • Run eastern boundary south on Dufferin, if populations numbers work.
W116/W118	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junction Triangle community split between Wards 116 and 118.
W117/W118	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area west of the UPE RR tracks north of Bloor should be in either 117 or 118; does not have anything in common with Junction Triangle; no east – west connections except Wallace footbridge.
W119	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward 119 is too long. • Change the north boundary of W119 to Bloor Street West.
W119/W125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could Ward 119 boundary with 125 run north on Bathurst? (2)
W121	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make Yonge Street the western boundary of W121. The community west of Yonge belongs more appropriately with W120.
W122/W123	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Moss Park Apartment towers get orphaned in Ward 122, should be in Ward 123 together with Regent Park.
W122/W124	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Split Wards 122 and 124 north-south, rather than east-west (split along University or Bay).
W123	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Frank Crescent very cut off by DVP; feel like they are part of South Rosedale; don't connect with Parliament.
W123/W124	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jarvis St. (between W123 and W124) splits a community of LGBT residents from the Church-Wellesley Village. Sherbourne or Yonge St. would be a better boundary.
W124	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should include area up Yonge Street to the tracks (ABC Residents Association; Yorkville).
W124/W125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boundaries of the downtown wards are not good - there is an issue with W124 and W125 at Bloor Street. • Wards 125, 124, 123 – not good for downtown. • Yorkville BIA should not be split at Bloor Street, its southern boundary is Charles. • Given new housing developments south of Bloor, a split at Bloor makes sense.
W125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W125 has a long east-west shape – it doesn't accomplish minimum change. • The western boundary of ward 125 should be further east (perhaps Spadina) similar to federal riding of University-Rosedale. • Too many BIAs in Ward 125. • Ward 125 goes too far west.
W126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend W126 south so that Redway Road and the big Loblaws is the southern border. • Put the whole of Yonge-Eglinton into Ward 126. • Boundary goes through Upper Canada College; use Oriole Parkway all the way up, then along Oxtown to the Beltline; Beltline makes sense; should stop



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at Oriole Parkway. Broadway boundary now cuts through houses.
W127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The St. Lawrence neighbourhood is split by Jarvis Street. Yonge is a better dividing line. Broadway boundary should be at Eglinton.
W128	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should go east to Willowdale; Willowdale is a very good boundary; very different community east and west of Willowdale; Doris is not good; Parkview Gardens and Lee's Life and Art Park cannot be separated from Yonge; when walking, you do not cross Willowdale.
W128/W129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundary should be a straight line, instead of a jagged line. (4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using Willowdale or Kenneth would keep the condo neighbourhood together. Consider using Yonge Street. The hydro corridor is a great natural/physical boundary. The jagged line separates the condos from single family homes (high demographic culture from "old stock Canadians"). Change the boundary between W128 and W129 to Doris or Willowdale.
W129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could gain the n/e corner of Yonge and 401 (Avondale community); this is the best way to split 128 and 129.
W132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move Wynford Park area into Ward 132 (Don Mills Residents Association includes it). Make the continuation of Eglinton west of Victoria Park the southern boundary of Ward 132, i.e. move area south of it into Ward 135.
W132/W133/W135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use DVP as a boundary among Wards 132, 133 and part of 135.
W133/134	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Leaside neighbourhood is divided by Eglinton. (4) Don't change the Leaside boundaries – it is a community. (4) Leaside and Thorncliffe Park need to stay together. Join Flemington Park and Thorncliffe; these two areas have many issues that would benefit from a smaller ward and personalized treatment. Decrease Ward 134 by making RR track the northern boundary; move area north of RR tracks into Ward 133 -this keeps north and south Leaside together.
W133/W136	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the W133 and W136 boundary to original boundary or to another option that doesn't affect the Laird community.
W134	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase Ward 134 by extending eastern boundary to Woodbine. Puzzled that Governor's Bridge area would be included with the north-of-Danforth area. The addition to W 134 over the Don (Laird etc.) seems weird and out of place.
W134/W135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking lot in Taylor Creek Park is cut in half, should be in Ward 135, not in Ward 134; boundary also cuts the park in two. Include Barbara Crescent (from Ward 134) in Ward 135.
W135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use DVP as boundary rather than the river; Ward 135 should have south side of the Don Valley (from Ward 133).



W137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move the western boundary of W137 to Coxwell, so that Leslieville and the Beaches are not in the same ward. • Don't include Beach community as part of Danforth; they have different needs. • The Beach ward should end at Kingston Road and Queen Street to the west, and at Fallingbrook to the east. • The current Ward 32 is a very active and engaged community that uses Ward 32 in its branding. They would like to retain their ward number. • Do not include anything north of Kingston Road in the Beach area. Kingston Road is a clear physical boundary.
W139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there room for Ward 139 to grow?
W141	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brimley Road is the natural boundary (Midland Ratepayers Association is between Midland and Brimley; focus west); Brimley is also a school catchment area boundary; "but world would not end if we use Midland". • Keep Brimley for now and recommend review after 8 years (see how far development has progressed due to Scarborough subway and Scarborough Town Centre growth). • Move eastern boundary to where Ward 38's is now (to Scarborough Golf Club Road); i.e. keep Ward 38 as is; but this tweak is not as important as Brimley.
W142/ W143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut Wards 143 and 142 along the creek - come down Birchmount and the creek [like current Ward 39 and Option 3]. • Even out current populations between Wards 143 and 142 [make 143 bigger]. • Huntingwood splits two communities; Corinthian community (Victoria Park to Pharmacy north and south of Huntingwood); Bridlewood community (north and south of Huntingwood); should use Finch as a divider.
W142/W144	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C.D Farquharson Community Association, split between Wards 142 and 144.
W143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add area Warden/Sheppard/Victoria Park south of Huntingwood (could add whole area or use Pharmacy).
W144	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eastern boundary of W144 should be the creek that runs through Neilson and McLevin. The creek does meet with Markham Road and the eastern boundary can continue northward via Markham Road.
W144/W145	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malvern is split between Wards 144 and 145 [definition either Malvern Town Centre or larger area which has 50,000 people].
W145	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The western boundary of 145 should be moved to Markham Road. You could use Sheppard as the southern boundary or move the south-eastern boundary (i.e. where the 401 is). (Markham to Sheppard). People who identify the least with Malvern live south of Sheppard –i.e. those who live in Burroughs Hall. (Note: All the options split Malvern in some way).
W146	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingston Road splits the Kingston Galloway community. Instead use Morningside and Eglinton as boundaries so W146 would be square to Morningside.
W147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward 147 should look more like Ward 244.



OPTION 2	
W201	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add Humberwood area to Rexdale (don't use river).
W202	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add area east of Islington to Humber River [from Ward 207].
W203	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Dixon Road the northern boundary; Dixon Road is very much a dividing line; the Westway is not a good boundary.
W204/W205	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dundas growth area is cut in half (between wards 205 and 204).
W207/W208	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Sheppard as southern boundary between Wards 207 and 208. Don't use Jane as boundary between 207 and 208, instead move Jane-Finch to 208 south to Finch or south to Eddystone (Jane-Finch community is the way it is supposed to be in Option 5).
W208/W209	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instead of a horizontal boundary between W208 and W209 along Sheppard/Grandravine/Waterloo, use the rail line that is between Keele St. and Allen Road. The communities to the east vs. west of this boundary are different. Use Sheppard as the dividing line between Wards 208 and 209. Move industrial area on east side north of Waterloo from 208 into 209.
W209	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Splits the Jewish community at Bathurst; Allen or Keele should be the boundary between Wards 222 and 209. A perfect Ward 209 would be 401/Jane/Steeles/ RR tracks.
W210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add area east of Jane to Black Creek.
W212	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The southern boundary of W212 should run across St Clair to keep the community intact. Oakwood should be eastern boundary of Ward 212 instead of Winona; community east of Oakwood is different. Add area north of St. Clair from Ward 213, so that boundary runs along St. Clair to RR tracks (relates to Police Divisions 11 and 12).
W212/W213 W220	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winona boundary should move to Oakwood (2).
W213	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make eastern boundary Ossington or Dovercourt instead of Christie. Add area north of St. Clair from Oakwood to the western RR tracks (similar populations re income). Move area Bloor/Dovercourt/e-w RR tracks/Christie from Ward 213 into 216, if possible.
W216	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seaton Village is split from Christie Pits.
W216/217	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep CityPlace, Fort York and South Core together with the condos south of King. Liberty Village should fall in one ward.
W217	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 217, only one Councillor for the Central Waterfront, better to have 2 as in Option 1.
W217/W233	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lawrence neighbourhood is split by Jarvis (3). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Splitting the St. Lawrence community at Jarvis or Front does not fit the long established boundaries of the Neighbourhood Association or BIA. (Note: same issue with option 5).
W218/W219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split 219 and 218 north-south (?).



W219/W232	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundary between 219 and 232 should be Rosedale Valley Road/the ravine instead of Bloor St. You could take Rosedale Valley Road east of Sherbourne. Rosedale and Summerhill similar communities.
W220/W229	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Avenue Road boundary between Wards 220 and 229. The eastern boundary of W 220 should remain the Avoca Ravine and not be moved to Yonge St. The condo and apartment buildings between the Avoca Ravine and Yonge St, which are now in Ward 22 and in the Deer Park Residents Association area, would move to Moore Park, if Option 2 is adopted as proposed. This does not make sense.
W221	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The old wards 15 and 16 split the Jewish community to the east and west of Bathurst Street. The new W 221 as part of Option 2, corrects this problem. Ward 221 is very different west of Bathurst; different demographics, immigrant populations; high rises.
W222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area east of Yonge to Willowdale should be included in W222 so that the areas close to the North York Centre are in the hands of one Councillor. This is an important buffer between the dense North York downtown and the single family residential area. (3) Move the n/e corner of Yonge and 401 into Ward 224, if needed (Avondale community, built-out, self-contained). The residential pocket in the southwest corner of ward 222 seems isolated.
W222/W223/W224	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> W 222,223,224 is better in option 2 than 1 because the area north of Finch is distinct from the areas south of Finch.
W222/W224	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use hydro corridor and/or Willowdale Ave as natural boundaries to eliminate the messy boundary near Yonge + 401.
W226	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadway boundary should be at Eglinton.
W227/W228	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should add Wynford/Concorde community to Ward 227.
W228/W229	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Laird Drive boundary between 228 and 229.
W229	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadway boundary cuts through houses.
W229/W230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaside is split between Wards 229 and 230.
W230/W231	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North and south of the Danforth are very different communities in terms of income/voting/built form.
W231	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use DVP as boundary rather than the river; Ward 231 should have south side of the Don Valley [from Ward 228].
W231/235	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get rid of the Victoria Park border for Scarborough. (2)
W232/W233	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rethink 232 and 233; use Gerrard as boundary?? Dundas boundary divides Cabbagetown from Regent Park, but may be ok.
W233	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lawrence community ends at Yonge, so area between Yonge and Jarvis should go from 217 to 233. The boundary for St. Lawrence should be Yonge to Parliament. Ward 233 should gain a piece west of Jarvis. Do not use King as a boundary.
W234/W235	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Beach is divided between Wards 234 and 235. (8) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People up to Victoria Park consider themselves "Beachers" It is a distinct community. Do not use Lee as a dividing line. (2)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This configuration would hurt the branding of some local groups. (2) • Split the Beaches and Upper Beach from the rest of the East End at the tracks. • The area just east of Victoria Park and south of Gerrard fits better with the Beach area just west of Victoria Park. • Birchcliffe should be part of the Beaches. • The Beaches ward should extend along Queen St. from Coxwell Ave to Victoria Park. The City recently passed an OPA for "the Beach" defined as Coxwell to Victoria Park.(2) • Boundary between Wards 234 and 235 should be Woodbine (2); maybe Main, but it becomes a smaller street at the north end. • Bring boundary between Wards 234 and 235 down Victoria Park (3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Victoria Park is a boundary with a long history. ○ Wards 234 and 235 are VERY different re income, education, etc. • Use Victoria Park and Fallingbrook as north-south boundary and Kingston Road as the northern boundary.
W234/W235/ W236	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too big a change.
W236/243	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not divide east Guildwood.
W238	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brimley Road is the natural boundary (Midland Ratepayers Association is between Midland and Brimley; focus west; Brimley is also a school catchment area boundary; "but world would not end if we use Midland". • Keep Brimley for now and recommend review after 8 years (see how far development has progressed due to Scarborough subway and Scarborough Town Centre growth). • Move eastern boundary to where Ward 38's is now (to Scarborough Golf Club Road); i.e. keep Ward 38 as is; but this tweak is not as important as Brimley.
W239/W240	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut Wards 239 and 240 along the creek - come down Birchmount and the creek [like current Ward 39 and Option 3]. • Huntingwood splits two communities; Corinthian community (Victoria Park to Pharmacy north and south of Huntingwood); Bridlewood community (north and south of Huntingwood); should use Finch as a divider.
W239/W241	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community of interest north of 401, south of Sheppard on either side of Brimley – C. D. Farquharson Community Association, very established (split between 239 and 241).
W240	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move boundary of Ward 240 west to DVP, from 225.
W241/W242	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malvern is split between Wards 241 and 242 [definition either Malvern Town Centre or larger area which has 50,000 people]. • Option 2 splits the Malvern community.
W244	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep West Hill/Manse Valley/Coronation in one ward.



OPTION 3	
W303	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dixon Road should be the boundary.
W304	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Markland Woods is split north and south of Bloor; there is a ring road; community should be in Ward 304 as well as area right to the east of it (to #427).
W310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange between Wards 310 and 311: keep Employment District together; use Yorkwoods southern boundary as boundary between Wards 310 and 311.
W311	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RR tracks not Allen should be north-south boundary on east side of ward.
W312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The southern boundary of W312 splits the Mount Dennis community. Move it south, past Eglinton to the creek.
W312/W314	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eglinton splits the Mount Dennis community (BIA); use BIA boundary as southern boundary (include both sides of Eglinton, go down to Lambton).
W313	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marlee Ave from Eglinton to Lawrence should be in the same ward - creates better natural/physical boundaries. Move the north-east corner of W313 to Allen Road and Lawrence to keep Marlee Ave. from Eglinton to Lawrence as one community (OR move the south-west corner of W324 to Dufferin and Eglinton.) The eastern boundary of W313 should be the Allen expressway. RR track is real north-south boundary in 313 (only crossing at Eglinton and Lawrence).
W314/W315	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift area to Ward 315 (RR tracks/Rogers/RR tracks/St. Clair).
W315	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend eastern boundary of W315 east to Winona to keep Oakwood Village community and Friends of Roseneath in the same ward. Move western boundary of 315 (now on eastern railway line) to the railway track.
W318	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some areas Ossington Ave. would be a better boundary than Dovercourt, especially south of Dundas. Shift triangle south of Queen from Ward 318 to 317 or 320. Make Davenport the northern boundary instead of RR tracks.
W319	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harbourfront east of Bathurst and west of Bathurst are two completely different neighbourhoods and should not be combined into a single ward. Ward 319 has the Islands, strange mix of communities.
W319/W320	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area currently in W319 north of Front to Queen, running from University to Yonge should move to W320. (This area has no real connection to the waterfront communities that dominate the ward.) Would be better if Front was used as the northern boundary from Yonge to Bathurst, then the rail line to Dovercourt - that would move Liberty Village into the W 319. Both Wards should run north-south, not east-west.
W320/W321	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> W320 and W321 should run north- south with a boundary at Bathurst so they have a mix of building types.
W321/W322	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize north-south rather than east-west; Bathurst to University and Bathurst to Dovercourt; Dupont to Queen for both. OP's definition of the Downtown should be respected.
W322/W338	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 3 splits the U of T campus - there are 2 colleges (St. Michael's and Victoria College) east of Queens Park, which are cohesive communities. It's



	<p>important for political activity, community organizing, etc. to keep these communities together. The north end of the eastern boundary of 322 and 338 should go over to Bay St. [Note: also and issue with option 5] (3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 2 colleges east of Queens Park should be moved from 338 to 322.
W324/W325	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wards 324 and 325 should be split vertically.
W324/W336	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent controlled apartments in the Yonge-Eglinton area should not be separated from one another by a ward boundary. It's important to recognize that they have distinct program needs and lower income residents are more fully recognized in ward profiles and funding decisions.
W326	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eastern portion of W326 (east of Yonge) is disconnected and different from the rest of the ward. (3) • The area south of Sheppard, between Bayview and Leslie would be attached as a strip to a region further west bounded by Allen/Sheppard and the 401 (Wilson Heights, bisected by Earl Bales) - these neighbourhoods have no particular historical or infrastructure attachment to each other, and are rather distant to each other east-west (10 km). • The ward that includes Bayview and Leslie should also include the strip south of Sheppard.
W327	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The small portion of land encompassed by Yonge, Don River and Sheppard should belong to W327, because it is the same community, brought together by schools and Yonge Street.
W327/330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wards 327 and Ward 330 split up the Yonge & Sheppard/North York City Centre condominium corridor. They should be joined together. (2) • North of 327/330, the Hydro corridor is a better natural boundary than Finch.
W330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not good for communities of interest. • Don't separate north and south sides of Sheppard, they want to be together (in Ward 330).
W330/W331	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use RR track as boundary between 330 and 331 instead of Leslie.
W331	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not get rid of the big barriers (DVP).
W332	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadway boundary should be at Eglinton.
W335/W344	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Don Valley would be a more reasonable dividing line between 335/344.
W336	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadway boundary cuts through houses.
W337	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W337 should include Governor's Bridge, which is part of North Rosedale's community of interest. • Between Yonge and Sherbourne on Bloor, there are 4 buildings where no one is living. (Office buildings #388 #360 #300 #378 University Rosedale). No identification with them. • Continue the southern boundary of the ward along Bloor west to Avenue Road to account for the population growth south of Bloor.
W338	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W338 could follow Rosedale Valley along its northern border instead of Bloor Street. • Charles should be the southern boundary, not Wellesley; Ward 338 should include area up Yonge Street to the tracks (ABC Residents Association; Yorkville); BIA should not be split at Bloor Street, its southern boundary is Charles.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Davenport is the boundary of the Downtown. • Gay village northern boundary is Charles Street, not Wellesley.
W338/W339	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W338 and W339 are split on Wellesley Street, dividing the Church-Wellesley neighbourhood (and the Church-Wellesley BIA) (4). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Options 1 and 5 show a similar division, while 2 and 4 keep the Village intact.
W342/W344	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current Danforth boundary cuts the Danforth community in half (4) -The Danforth is the community hub for Greektown, for the Mosaic, and others. • Don't combine north of Danforth with areas south of Danforth - at least east of Pape. We're just south of Danforth east of Coxwell and much, much more oriented to Gerrard, Queen and the lake than northward to the Don Valley and Eglinton.
W344	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep W344 to one side of the Don Valley.
W349	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W349 that goes through creek could use Scarborough Golf Club Road as eastern boundary.
W352/W353	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move the boundary point at Birchmount and Huntingwood east along Huntingwood towards the east boundary.
W354/W356	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malvern is split between Wards 354 and 356 [definition either Malvern Town Centre or larger area which has 50,000 people].



OPTION 4	
W404	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To keep growth area around Dundas together, move area north of Dundas to Mimico Creek east of Kipling into Ward 404. Reduce Ward 404 by making #427 its western boundary.
W404/W405	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current ward 6 should be divided north to south not east to west as proposed.
W406	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area just north of the 401 east of Jane is the same as west of Jane; add area to Ward 406.
W407	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add area west of Jane north of Finch (part of Jane/Finch) to Ward 407.
W407/408	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calvington not a good boundary between Wards 407 and 408.
W411	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider including Swansea with W404 instead of W411. This community shares a lot in common with Kingsway and South Kingsway. It doesn't make sense to have the Swansea boundary go north of the railroad. The river is not a barrier.
W412	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Oakwood as eastern boundary; shift area east of Oakwood to Ward 420.
W414	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maybe Bathurst should be the eastern boundary all the way to St. Clair.
W415/W417	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundaries between W415 and W417 should be Bloor Street in the north, Don Valley in the east, Yonge Street in the west and the lake in the south.
W415/W41/ W417/ W418	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yonge should not be a major boundary line between multiple wards. It is used for a wide variety of purposes and hosts the greatest number of events, as well as multiple BIAs and is a cultural and business centre. I'd recommend moving this boundary over to Bay or, ideally, Avenue Road, as that divides the fewest communities.
W418	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make W418 smaller so that it will need the least change 3 decades from now.
W419	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Castle Frank enclave south of Bloor should be added to W419.
W422	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willowdale Ave. should not be a dividing boundary. Bayview Ave west of Yonge is a more natural part of the Yonge St. corridor. The boundaries of W422 should be: Bathurst to the west, Finch to the north, 401 to the south and Bayview Ave. to the east.
W425	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are some small instances where wards seem to include two sides of a waterway or are on both sides of train tracks, etc. (see W425).
W426	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The western boundary of W426 on Bayview should be moved west to Mount Pleasant. That community is far more like Leaside (e.g. traffic issues are similar, as are the development issues related to LRT). Where appropriate, the southern boundary of the Leaside area should be Redway Drive and not the train tracks. North and South Leaside should not be split. Sherwood Park and the cemetery are natural boundaries for this area – they are ignored in this option.
W428/W429	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the railway as a boundary between 428 and 429 all the way west to Don Valley (as in Option 5).
W430/W438	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 4 splits a community at Kingston Road – the boundary should go down to Eglinton.



W431	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warden/Danforth area should be attached to the lake to the south, as well as Kingston Rd.
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OPTION 5	
W501/W502/ W529/W530	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect the boundaries of the pre-amalgamation municipalities (e.g. Humber River, Victoria Park, etc.) as much as you can. There seem to be 4-5 wards (501, 502, 529, 530) that do not do this enough.
W503/W504	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change boundary between Wards 503 and 504 to run down Kipling (s. of Rathburn) down to RR tracks; Dundas is the epicenter of development in this area.
W504	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take out area north of Dixon Road (to 401); add area south of Rathburn to Mimico Creek; Rathburn is not a good dividing line.
W505	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of Dundas should be in 505; move area north of Dundas to Mimico Creek east of Kipling into Ward 505.
W508	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 508 doesn't seem to use natural or physical boundaries. Does not accommodate communities of interest.
W510	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The eastern boundary of W510 should be Bathurst St. (2)
W510/W527	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring Yonge and Sheppard together, similar to the way W525 goes around Young and Eglinton.
W510/W513/W526	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider using West Don Valley as boundary (510, 513, 526).
W512	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allen is a more natural boundary of Ward 512 than Keele Street.
W512/W514 /W515	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to reorganize Wards 512, 514, 515. The RR track is hard to cross; south of Eglinton similar neighbourhood.
W514	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could add area Bloor/Dovercourt/east-west RR tracks/UPE tracks to Ward 514 from Ward 517.
W515	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move Yonge boundary of W515 east to the ravine. (3) The eastern boundary of Ward 515 (Yonge St.) isolates a groups of residents.
W515/505	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blend W516 and W505 using Mimico Creek.
W516	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 516 can lose the Junction Triangle, use UPE tracks rather than eastern tracks as eastern boundary.
W516/W517	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Georgetown railway line should be the boundary between Wards 516 and 517.
W516/W518	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary between Wards 518 and 516 should use western RR track (Kitchener Corridor, more important than eastern RR track).
W516/W517/W518	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the railway tracks to divide wards 516, 517, 518.
W518	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 5 is least favourable for Seaton Village.
W517/W518	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 5 would split the Bloor area/community in four. (2) The lands on Bloor W. between the two sets of tracks (around Perth Ave.) should be included in 517 or 518 given the stronger connection to these neighbourhoods. The current western boundary of W18 is Kitchener GO line. The new boundary proposed ignores that. Community split between Wards 517 and 518.
W519	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole waterfront shouldn't be represented by one person. (2)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Cherry Street as the eastern boundary of W519. East of Cherry Street belongs naturally in another community area. • W519 may go too far east – the area east of Yonge and south of Front has a different character from the west.
W519/W520	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boundary between 519 and 520 should follow the railway line south of front/go to the lake (there is no one below the railway). • Yonge should be the boundary between 519 and 520. • Boundary between these wards splits St. Lawrence neighbourhood.
W519/W521	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Lawrence neighbourhood is split by Front Street (3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ It should be split by the railroad. • This option keeps the central waterfront together – it is a new community. • Front Street goes through the heart of the West Don Lands emerging community; totally unacceptable.
W521/W523	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Rosedale Valley ravine as a boundary instead of Bloor Street, so that neighbourhoods will not be separated.
W522/W523	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 5 splits the U of T campus - there are 2 colleges (St. Michael's and Victoria College) east of Queens Park, which are cohesive communities. It's important for political activity, community organizing, etc. to keep these communities together. The north end of the eastern boundary of 522 and 523 should go over to Bay St. (Note: Same with option 3) (2)
W524	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep Bennington Heights and Leaside neighbourhoods together – they are similar. • Consider splitting Leaside and Thorncliffe Park communities – they have very different interests, which splits a Councillor's focus.
W524/W525	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move the Merton street boundary to the cemetery. There is a little slip (Merton St) north of cemetery, just west of Mount Pleasant, east of Yonge)– which is excluded from 525. (4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Merton is part of community to north of it. ◦ Merton has been part of the Yonge Eglinton Residents Association for many years. • Leaside, Flemingdon Park, Thorncliffe Park neighbourhoods should be kept together.
W525	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 5 works well for the Yonge and Eglinton community. (5)
W527	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The west boundary of W527 should be Willowdale.
W530	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward 530 is insane going from DVP to Birchmount; people would be very upset.
W531	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use DVP as boundary rather than the river; Ward 531 should have south side of the Don Valley (from Ward 524).
W531/W535	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make W531 and W535 one ward. Draw the boundary east-west, instead of north-south at Victoria Park. This would bring 535 into the City.
W531/W533/ W534/W535	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victoria Park creates an ongoing barrier – getting rid of this boundary would help bring the city together. (2)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine W531 and W533 and divide north/south rather than east/west
W532/W533	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine the western portion of W533 with W532.
W533	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is ward 533 large enough considering the eventual transformation of the Port Lands?
W533/W534	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The eastern boundary of 533 should be moved from Victoria Park over to Hunt Club Drive – more natural boundary (6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victoria Park Avenue is not a natural boundary, especially the southern portion by the lake. The eastern boundary should be the Toronto Hunt Club Drive, thereby incorporating Fallingbrook as a part of the beaches. Vic Park over to Fallingbrook should be included in the Beaches Ward. The original boundary used to be like that. I live on Courcellette, which is technically in Ward 36 but due to the natural splitting that occurs because of the Hunt Club Ravine we are much more a part of Ward 32. Don't use Victoria Park as a dividing line. (2) Move the eastern boundary of W533 east into W534. Combine the western portion of W533 with W532 with a new eastern boundary moved west to reduce the combined population. Eastern boundary of W533 should remain Victoria Park between Bracken and Queen. Houses near and south of Kingston Rd. tend to have similar issues as those slightly west. The same could be true for Oakwood as the park may serve as a more natural boundary.
W534	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 534 is very long. Not sure if people in this area feel a part of one community. W534 seems like it would consist of mostly high socioeconomic residents. Consider adjusting. W534 is too big an area - use McCowan as a boundary. Northern section of 534 (Highland Creek) seems isolated.
W534/W541	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the creek as a boundary splits the Kingston Galloway Orton Park (KGO) community. It's best to use Eglington as the boundary.
W537/W539	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malvern is split between Wards 537 and 539 [definition either Malvern Town Centre or larger area which has 50,000 people].
W540	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 5 puts a boundary (the railway line) through the Highland Creek Plant (2) – move the north-south line to Morningside. Include East Bay Park in Ward 540. This won't change the population because there are no residents there.



APPENDIX D - COMMENTS ON COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST AND SUGGESTIONS FOR REFINING EXISTING WARDS

W 4/5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 5 should be amalgamated with the south end of Ward 4 due to all the development issues occurring within the Dundas/Royal York area.
W 11/12 (Mount Dennis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mount Dennis is split in two by some options. Mount Dennis begins just north of where Jane and Weston road meet. South of Dennison is considered Mount Dennis. The creek is the western boundary. If you had to make two wards out of this you could use Black Creek or the railway as the natural boundary.
W 13/14/18 (Junction/ Parkdale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The old Junction main street along Dundas west should be kept intact, so unite the tip of ward 18 up to Dupont with the ward to the north. The Junction also unite parts of ward 18 and 14 that share the rail tracks. Sorauren should be the eastern boundary of ward 14 and Dundas or Queen should be the northern boundary. Keep the West Toronto Junction whole, it is currently split between Wards 13 and 14. Ward 13 and 14 should be merged. The existing ward 14 has a lot of socio-economic issues/high needs area. We are all so closely related and within walking distance. Parkdale needs its own Councillor/representation. Cut off the pointy bottom of current ward 18 so it can connect with the south.
Ward 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep south of Eglinton away from the north half. We have more in common with that community. Move the southeast boundary to Allen road and Eglinton Ave. To avoid splitting up Marlee Ville.
W 16/22/25 (Yonge and Eglinton)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overlapping responsibility in the Yonge and Eglinton area is a big issue. It should have one Councillor. (4) North and south of Erskine Street are two different types of neighbourhoods – would be a good boundary line.
W 17/21 (Davenport Hill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Davenport hill/ridge line is a physical boundary that affects how people move around and which service locations, parks, etc. they use.
W 19/20 (Liberty Village/Exhibition Place)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not split Liberty Village. Liberty Village and Exhibition Place should be contained within one ward.
W 20 (Queens Park)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queens Park should be a dividing line as it is both a physical and social regime boundary.
W 19/20/28 (Waterfront)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The waterfront community should not remain in one ward.
W 19/20/27/28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically the resident associations have been very strong (downtown). Many of the boundaries violate the historic relationships. Harbord Village and Kensington have distinct issues and should not be contained within the same ward. (2)



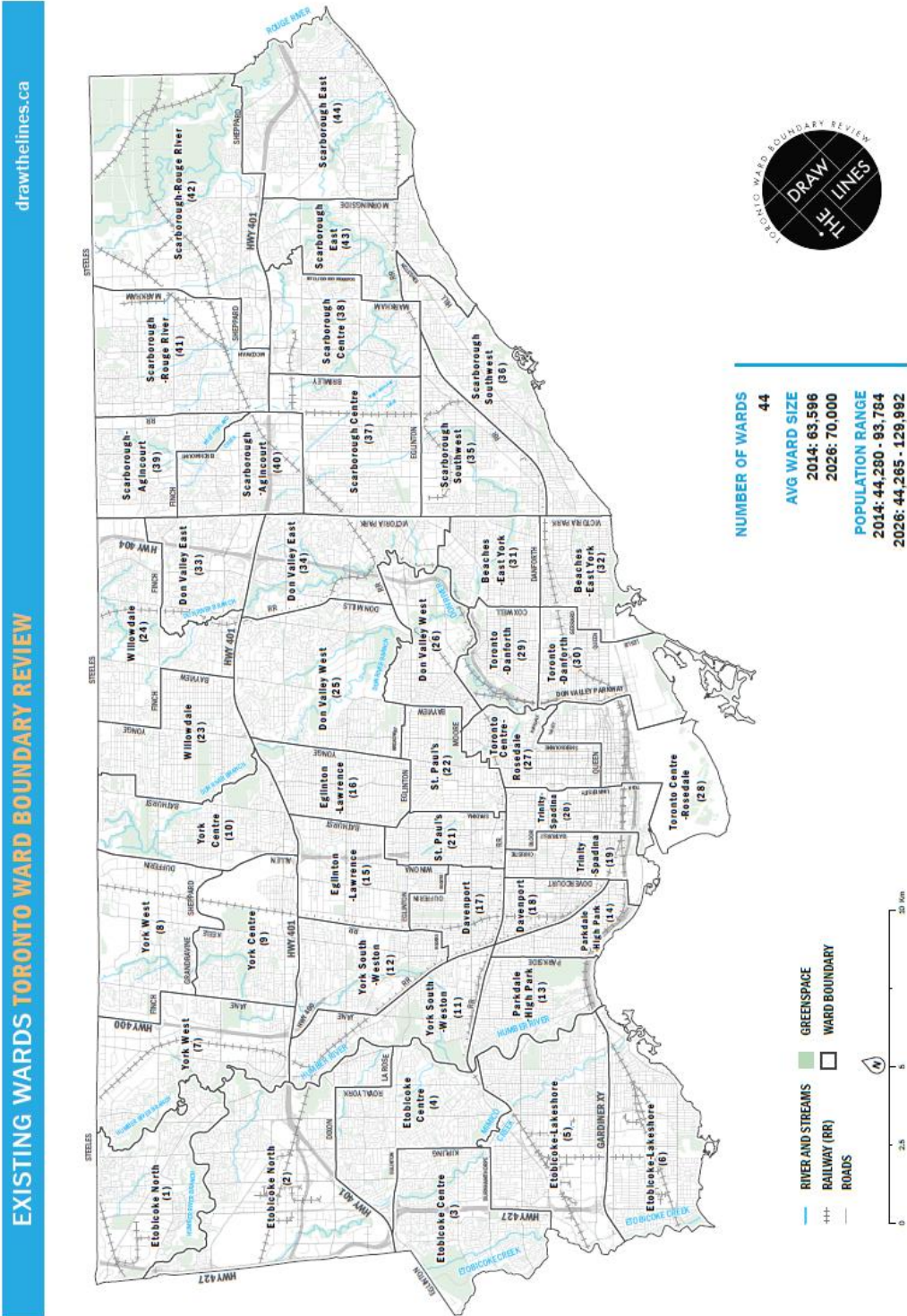
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider traditional neighbourhoods such as Old Town, Cabbagetown, and Corktown. Keep all the following boundaries: King Street west to the Islands north-south and Yonge Street to Bathurst east-west. There are many commonalities within that neighborhood. If need be, split the ward from Front Street going south. Queen Street is an undesirable dividing line; it separates a connected and resilient business community. Shuter Street might make a better boundary. Keep Bloor East intact - Move 278, 300, 360 & 388 Bloor Street East away from University-Rosedale into Toronto-Centre. Keep urban core together using Rosedale Valley Ravine, not Bloor East.
W 21/22 (Forest Hill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Hill Village is very much a community. Options 1 and 2 bring it together. Forest Hill is quite different from the area east of Avenue Road so moving it out of ward 22 may be most appropriate. Option 3 keeps Forest Hill village together (currently it straddles Spadina north and south of St Clair - ward 21 and 22)
W 23 (Yonge and Sheppard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep condo communities together around Yonge and around Sheppard.
W 26 (Leaside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 of the 5 options (1, 2, 3 & 5) divide Leaside at Eglinton Avenue, which is not a natural boundary. Leaside should remain intact. (3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is bounded on 3 sides by the Don River and on the 4th by Bayview Avenue.
W 26 (Don Valley West)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don Valley West straddles ravines and the boundaries cut social neighbourhoods in pieces.
Ward 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any new boundary for the current Ward 27 should include Wellesley from Yonge to Sherbourne, even Parliament as well as north-south streets Church and Jarvis down to at least Dundas. Ward 27 could stop at Bloor on the north. Ward 27 has four corners under development and 2 Councillors. The federal boundaries marry us to Rosedale (not a good fit).
W 28 (St. Lawrence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using Front Street as a boundary splits the St. Lawrence neighbourhood. The northern boundary of St. Lawrence should be Queen Street. St. Lawrence boundaries should be: Queen and Yonge to Parliament and Railway.
W 28 (St. James Town)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. James Town should not be part of the same ward as Rosedale.
W 29/30/31 (Danforth Ave/ Main St.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The railroad track is a good physical barrier, and would put Danforth in 2 wards not 4 wards. Within options 1 or 3, the boundary along Queen Street, west of the Don River should be moved northwards to Shuter Street. Draw the boundaries at Gerrard Street to the Lakeshore from Coxwell to Victoria Park rather than all the way to the Danforth.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danforth should be the northern boundary of the ward that includes the Beaches. • Include north and south side of Danforth Ave in one ward to encourage rational development. Same for Ward 30 and/or Ward 31: should include both north and south side of Danforth Ave. • Ward 31 should stop at Main Street as there is a very large culturally diverse population between Main Street and Victoria Park Avenue. • Do not split Danforth Avenue between Greenwood and Main (more or less). This area has a similar architectural feel as well as a need/desire by the BIA and neighbourhood associations to study, renovate and re-vigorate. Having the same Councillor for this stretch on both the north and south sides would be very helpful.
W 30 (Leslieville)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leslieville should not be split - Coxwell should be the boundary.
W 31/32 (Queen East/Beach)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boundaries for the Beaches should be from Queen East to Danforth. • The community west of Victoria Park to Fallingbrook Road to Danforth in the north should be part of Toronto and not Scarborough. Blantyre, Courcellette and Fallingbrook are Beach communities not Scarborough communities. • South-east end of the city (Riverside, Leslieville, the Beaches, and the Upper Beach) should be grouped together. • Maintain the "Beach" business district within the same ward all the way to RC Harris plant.
W 31/32/35/36 (Victoria Park)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retaining Victoria Park is important – it's one community. • Keep Victoria Park within the east or west ward so that one Councillor is responsible for both sides of the street.
W 33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current boundaries work well for Ward 33. There are some wards where the population has grown to a level which could justify some changes. However, I don't think that all wards require boundary changes.
W 36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join existing ward 36 with Kingston Rd village.(2) • Merge existing ward 36, with existing ward 32.
W 36/43 (Scarborough Waterfront)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In option 1, 4 and 5 the Scarborough waterfront is mostly in a single ward. It would be better for the development of the waterfront to have one Councillor representing the waterfront.
W 42 (Malvern)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1, 2, 3 splits the community of Malvern in half – so option 4 or 5 is the best. • All the options split Malvern in some way. The least impactful is the 5th option because it just cuts off the east side. People who identify the least with Malvern live south of Sheppard –i.e. those who live in Burroughs Hall. A split along Sheppard makes more sense than Neilson or Highland Creek.



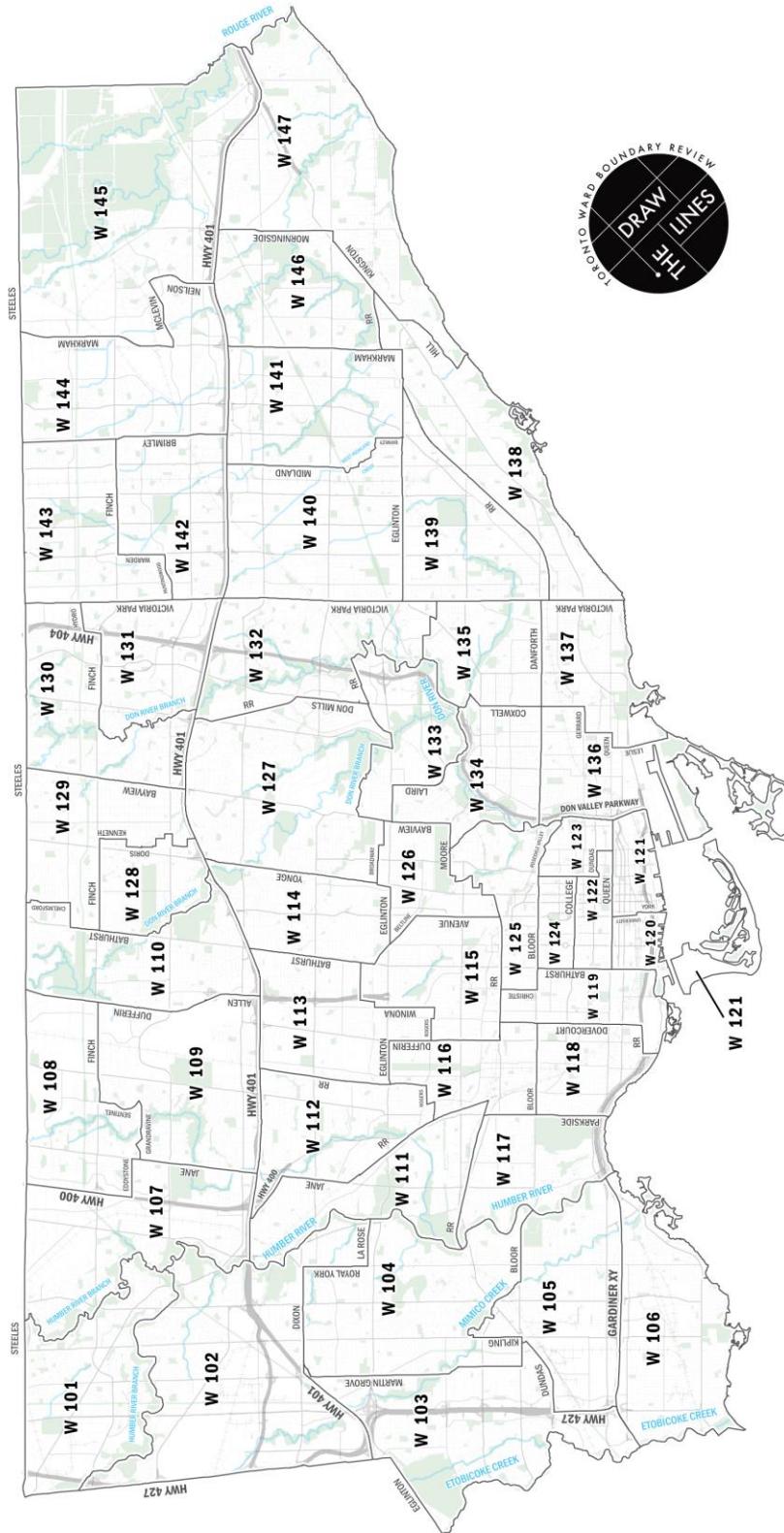
APPENDIX E - OPTIONS MAPS





OPTION 1: MINIMAL CHANGE TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW

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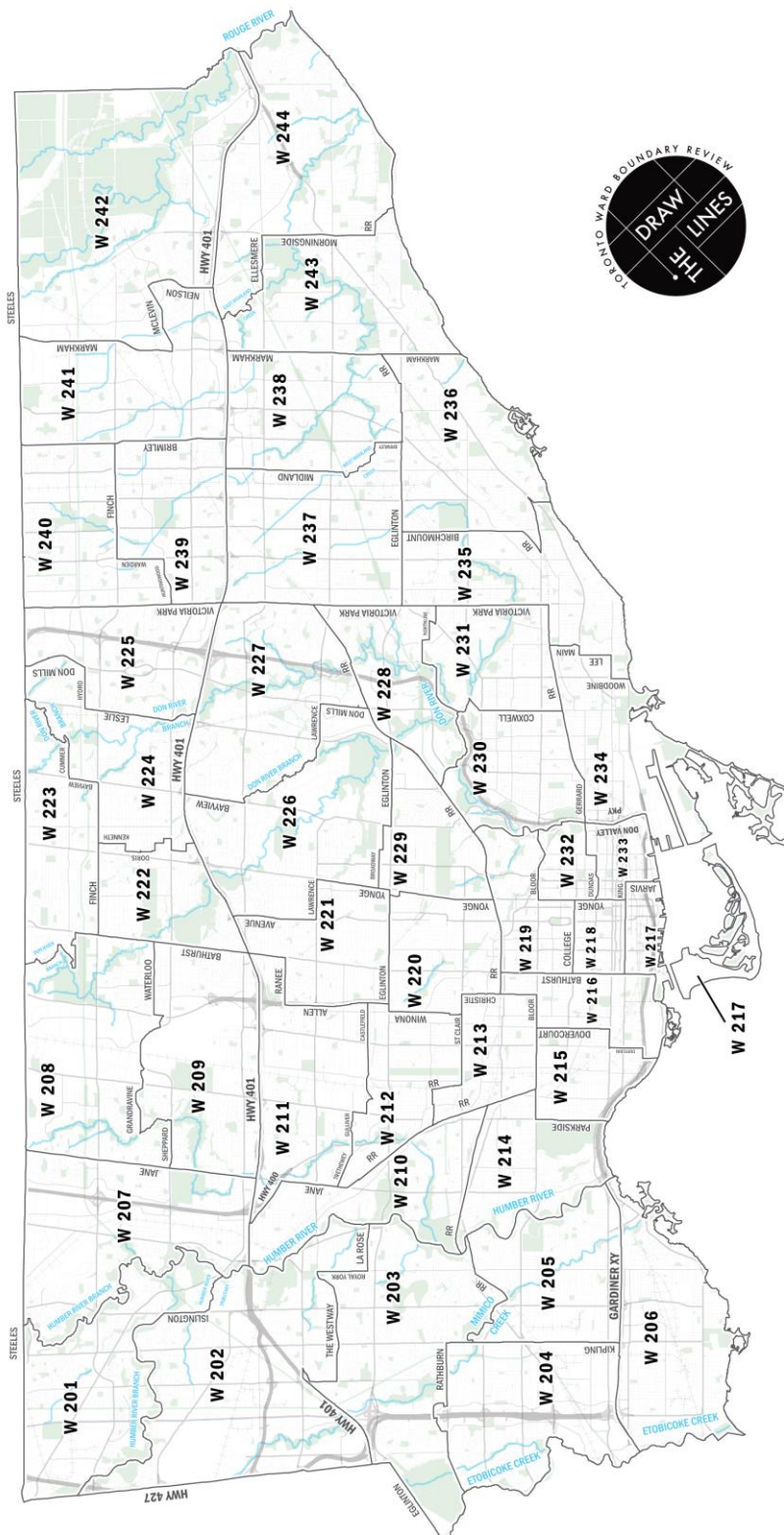
MINIMAL CHANGE refers to both existing ward boundaries and average ward population. The current (2014) average ward population is 61,000 and there are 44 wards. The focus of this option is 'Change, if necessary, but not necessarily change'. This option leaves 18 wards unchanged, reduces the size of 8 wards and enlarges 5 wards. The remaining 13 wards are altered to accommodate the wards that require boundary adjustments. This option results in 47 wards of which 44 are within the 15% range in 2026.

NUMBER OF WARDS	47
AVG WARD SIZE	61,000
POPULATION RANGE	51,850 - 70,150 (+/- 15%)



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OPTION 2: 44 WARDS TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW

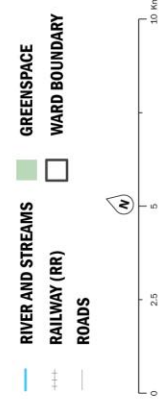


NUMBER OF WARDS
 44

AVG WARD SIZE
 70,000

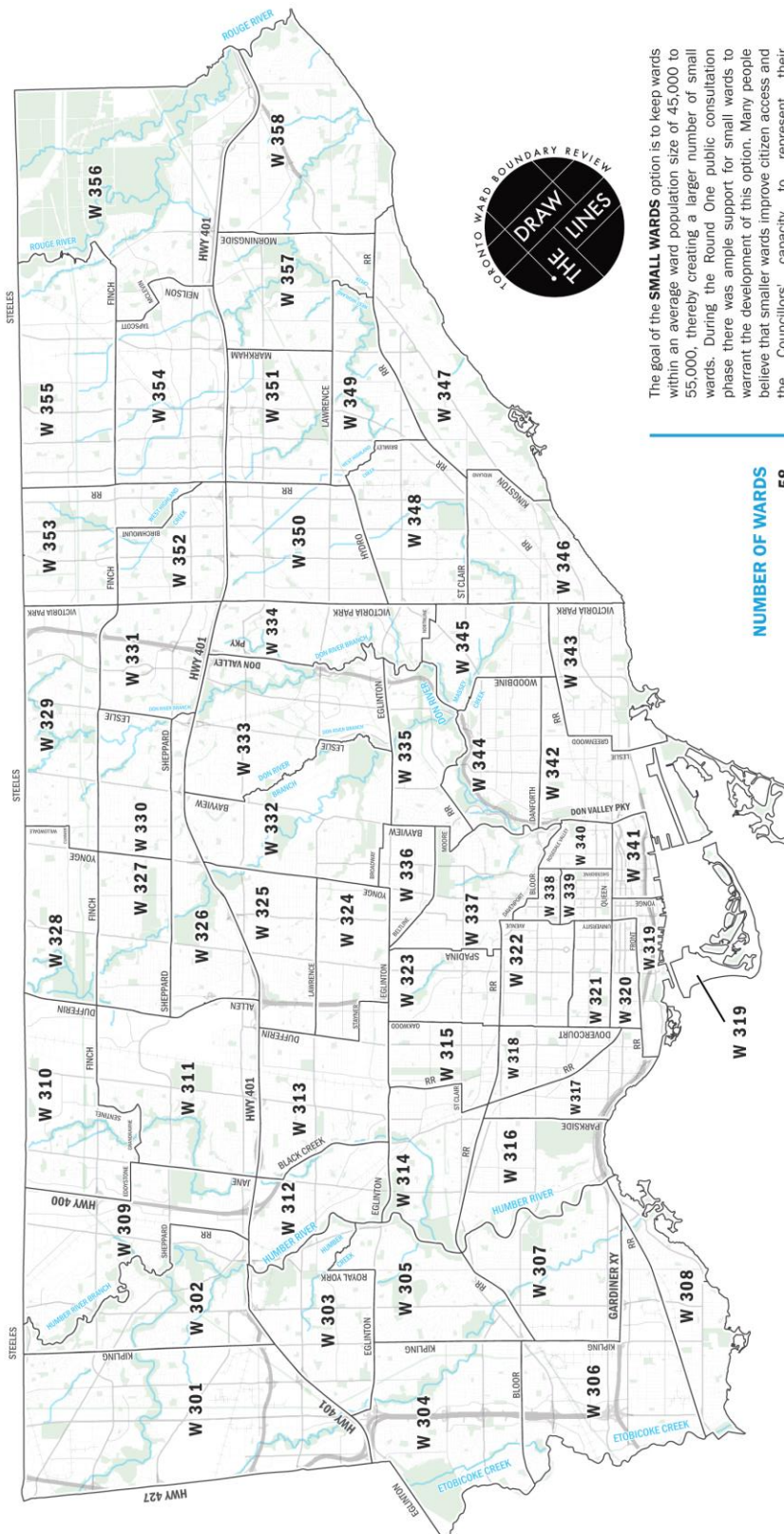
POPULATION RANGE
 63,000 - 77,000 (+/-10%)

The objective of the 44 WARDS option is to maintain the same number of wards that exist today (44) and by implication the same size of City Council. Due to Toronto's growth the average ward population size needs to increase to 70,000, with a range of 63,000 to 77,000. In this option, in 2026, 41 of the 44 wards are within the 10% variance factor and all wards are within the 15% variance factor.





OPTION 3: SMALL WARDS TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW



The goal of the **SMALL WARDS** option is to keep wards within an average ward population size of 45,000 to 55,000, thereby creating a larger number of small wards. During the Round One public consultation phase there was ample support for small wards to warrant the development of this option. Many people believe that smaller wards improve citizen access and the Councilors' capacity to represent their constituents. This option results in 58 wards. Most of the increase comes from reducing the size of large wards. Only 1 ward needs to be increased in size. In 2026, 51 of the 58 wards fall within the 10% variance factor and 4 within the 10% - 15% variance factor in this option. Of the three wards above the 15% variance factor, two are above it by less than one half a percent. One ward is 17% above the average ward population in 2026. However, this ward is a very stable and homogeneous ward.

NUMBER OF WARDS
58

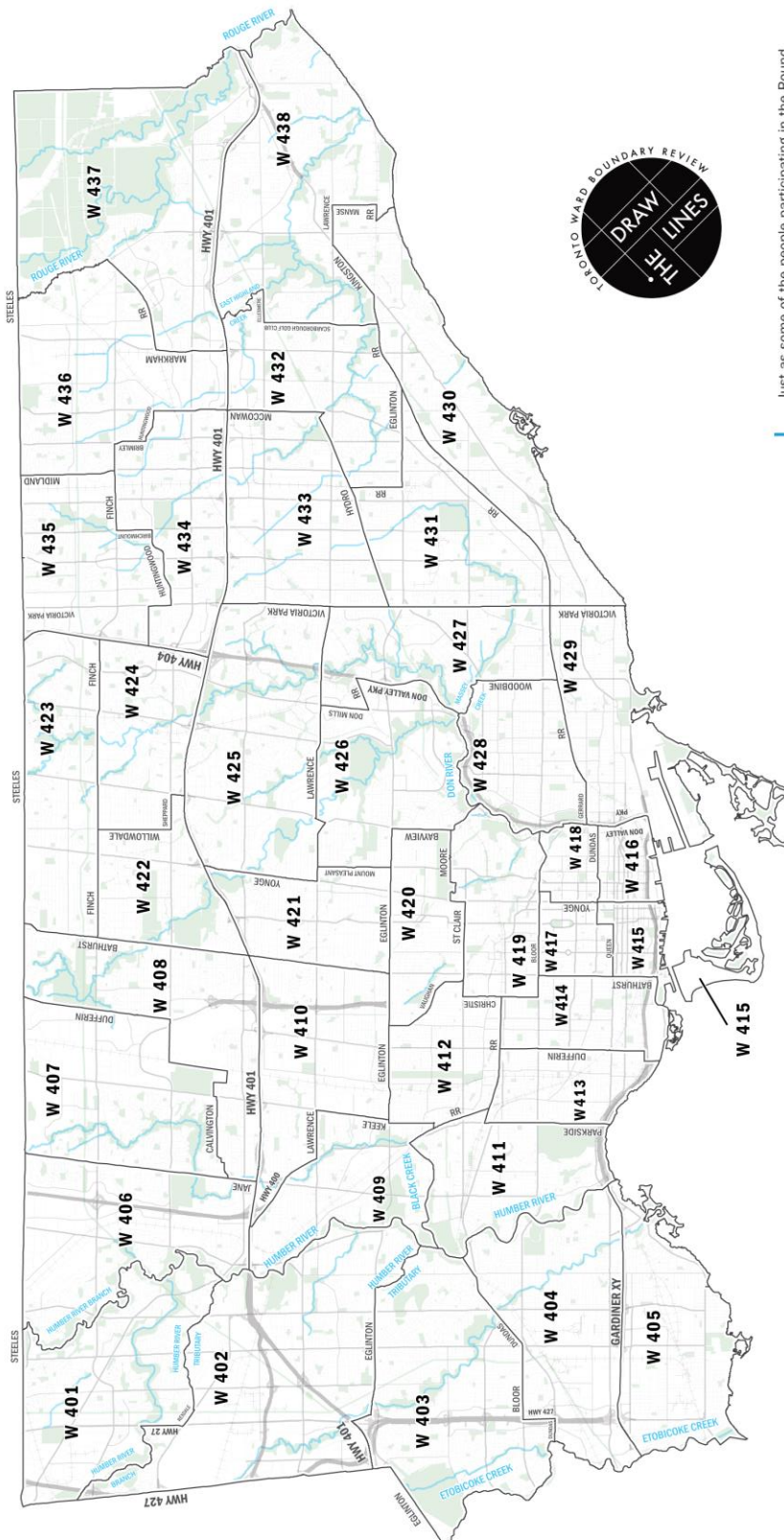
AVG WARD SIZE
50,000

POPULATION RANGE
45,000 - 55,000 (+/-10%)



OPTION 4: LARGE WARDS TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW

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Just as some of the people participating in the Round One public consultation process prefer small wards, others prefer a smaller number of large wards, often in order to reduce the size of City Council. However, the appetite for **LARGE WARDS** does not extend to wards as large as federal or provincial ridings. A target average ward population size of 75,000 with a population range of 67,500 to 82,500 is employed in this option. Of the 38 wards created in this option, 35 fall within a 10% variance and all wards fall within a 15% variance factor in 2026.

NUMBER OF WARDS

38

AVG WARD SIZE

75,000

POPULATION RANGE

67,500 - 82,500 (+/-10%)

