

<p style="text-align: center;">Court File No. CV-18-00602494-0000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>B E T W E E N :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ROCCO ACHAMPONG</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Applicant</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- and -</p> <p>ONTARIO (HON. DOUG FORD, PREMIER OF ONTARIO), ONTARIO (ATTORNEY-GENERAL), and CITY OF TORONTO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Respondents</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Court File No. CV-18-00603797-0000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>B E T W E E N :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CITY OF TORONTO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Applicant</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- and -</p> <p>ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Respondent</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Court File No. CV-18-00603633-0000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>B E T W E E N :</p> <p>CHRIS MOISE, ISH ADERONMU and PRABHA KHOSLA on her own behalf and on behalf of all members of WOMEN WIN TO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Applicants</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- and -</p> <p>ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO and THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Respondents</p>	

**RECORD OF THE INTERVENORS,
JENNIFER HOLLETT, LILY CHENG, SUSAN DEXTER,
GEOFFREY KETTEL and DYANOOSH YOUSSEFI
(Volume 1 of 2)**

August 22, 2018

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Court File No. CV-18-00602494-000

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

B E T W E E N:

ROCCO ACHAMPONG

Applicant(s)

and

**ONTARIO (HON. DOUG FORD, PREMIER OF ONTARIO), ONTARIO
(ATTORNEY-GENERAL), and CITY OF TORONTO**

Respondent(s)

Court File No. CV-18-00603633-0000

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

B E T W E E N:

**CHRIS MOISE, ISH ADERONMU, and PRABHA KHOSLA, on her own
behalf and on behalf of all members of Women Win TO**

Applicants

and

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO

Respondent

-2-

Court File No.

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

B E T W E E N:

CITY OF TORONTO

Applicant

and

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO

Respondent

AFFIDAVIT OF JENNIFER HOLLETT

I, Jennifer Hollett, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, AFFIRM AS FOLLOWS:

1. I am a registered candidate in the 2018 Toronto Municipal Election. I have been a registered candidate since July 10, 2018, and I have been actively campaigning since that time. I am a resident and voter in Toronto, and have previous experience in both federal and municipal electoral campaigns.
2. As such, I have knowledge of the matters set out in this affidavit, except where I have indicated that my statements are made on information and belief, in which case I have stated the source of my information and I believe this information to be true.

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Background

3. I grew up in St. Catharines, Ontario, and I have resided in Toronto since 1997. I am a homeowner in the St. Lawrence neighbourhood, which is located in Ward 21 under the 47-ward municipal system. I understand that it is located in the new ward of Toronto-Centre under the 25-ward municipal system.

4. Prior to becoming a municipal election candidate, I held a diverse range of jobs in the media and communications field. I became Sony Music Canada's Manager of New Media after receiving my Bachelor of Arts degree in Journalism and Communications from Concordia University (Montréal, Québec) in 1997. Following Sony Music Canada, I worked as a host and producer for a variety of broadcasters, including CTV, MuchMusic, and CBC.

5. During this time, I also worked as Media Trainer with Journalists for Human Rights in Sierra Leone, and in digital media at Plan Canada, an international development charity. In 2012, I received my Master's of Public Administration from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. I have attached a copy of my *curriculum vitae* as **Exhibit 1** to this Affidavit.

Political Experience

6. I have always been interested in politics. As a voter, I take my right to vote seriously and have participated in every municipal, provincial, and federal election that I have been eligible to vote in. I have also been involved with the New Democratic Party ("NDP") as a member and supporter.

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7. In the spring of 2013, Bob Rae, who was then the Liberal Member of Parliament for the federal riding of Toronto Centre, stepped down. I was encouraged by friends and members of the community to seek the nomination of the federal NDP in order to represent that party in the resulting by-election. Though this was a contested and high-profile nomination contest, I decided to run in order to draw attention to issues of access in politics. Ultimately, the nomination was won by Linda McQuaig. Following the nomination race, Ms. McQuaig invited me to contribute to her election campaign. I accepted Ms. McQuaig's invitation and became a paid member of her electoral campaign team. I was responsible for digital strategy, and campaigned extensively in the southern parts of the riding (including the St. Lawrence and Corktown neighbourhoods).

8. Though I was unsuccessful in the by-election nomination, it significantly raised my profile within the community. As a result, I became active in various other campaigns. For example, between March 2014 and October 2014, I was the Digital Director of Olivia Chow's mayoral campaign in the 2014 Toronto Municipal Election. I became deeply aware of and involved with municipal issues during this time, which would ultimately shape my decision to become a candidate in the 2018 Toronto Municipal Election.

9. Following the statutory federal redistribution of electoral districts in 2012-2014, a new electoral district, called University-Rosedale, was created in downtown Toronto as a result of population growth in the downtown core. I decided to seek the NDP nomination in the new federal riding of University-Rosedale. The nomination race was uncontested and I was declared the NDP candidate for University-Rosedale in the 2015 federal general election.

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10. The NDP's campaign in the 2015 federal election was notable because of its focus on municipal issues in Toronto, particularly transit and affordable housing. To that end, the NDP released a plank of their platform entitled "Building a Better Toronto". I have attached "Building a Better Toronto" as **Exhibit 2** to this Affidavit.

11. Having spent most of 2015 knocking on doors and talking to voters, I quickly became aware that residents' primary concerns were related to municipal issues, such as road repair, urban development, traffic planning, tree maintenance, and public transit. Though I was running federally, voters wanted to talk about issues a councillor would handle. That experience highlighted for me the significance of a councillor's workload, but also the tangible capacity of councillors to effect change on a local level.

12. The University-Rosedale riding was won by the Liberal candidate as part of the Liberal Party's sweep of the Toronto ridings in the 2015 federal election. Though my experiences in municipal and federal politics were rewarding, following the 2015 election I made the decision to return to my digital media career and to focus on the development of my professional pursuits.

13. Since the 2015 federal election, I have maintained an active presence in municipal advocacy organizations in Toronto. To that end, I sat on the boards of the Toronto Environmental Alliance and Social Planning Toronto.

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Considering a Run in the 2018 Toronto Municipal Election

14. In August 2016, I became the Head of News and Government at Twitter Canada. In this capacity I worked with news outlets, journalists, government agencies, and politicians across Canada on content, strategy, and partnerships with Twitter.

15. I also followed the 2018 Toronto Ward Boundary Review as a citizen. I understood the process to be long and involve multiple public consultations. I carefully monitored Council's eventual adoption of the recommended 47-ward system, as well as the subsequent challenges of that decision to the Ontario Municipal Board and the Divisional Court.

16. On the basis of the Final Report of the Toronto Ward Boundary Review, I learned that I would be living in a new ward, which was relatively smaller than others, but which was expected to experience significant population growth, and by 2026 would be the same size in terms of population as other city wards. The Final Report of the Toronto Ward Boundary Review is attached as **Exhibit 3** to the Affidavit.

17. This ward, Ward 21, is unique in that the ward is geographically small at approximately 3.5 km², but enjoys a high population density as the Ward is almost exclusively comprised of high rise buildings, including condominium buildings, social housing, co-operatives, and Toronto Community Housing Corporation buildings. Based on my research, the Ward's demographics are principally composed of persons in their 30s and 40s, and the population is split approximately 50/50 between renters and owners. I obtained this information from publically available census information, which I attach as **Exhibit 4** to this Affidavit.

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18. I also learned that Ward 21 would have no incumbent councillor given the death of Councillor Pam McConnell while she was still in office.

19. In January, 2018, while still working at Twitter, I decided to form a “Potential Exploration of a Run Committee” (“PERC”) to explore the idea of running in the 2018 Toronto Municipal Election (the “Election”). Meetings, which were non-partisan, took place outside of my work schedule. Several friends and supporters had encouraged me to run because of my deep commitment to municipal issues. I also had conversations with several people involved in municipal politics, including municipal activists working on issues of housing and transit, as well as sitting councillors. These people encouraged me to run since I lived in a ward without an incumbent and had strong ties to the community.

20. I am passionate about my city, and I am passionate about the community where I live. However, I had to balance that with a rewarding career as a senior executive at Twitter Canada.

21. I took a calculated risk to run for council in Ward 21. I made this decision on the basis of what I viewed as a good chance of winning, since I had previously received considerable media attention in my campaigns and there was no incumbent councillor.

22. I perceived the rules of the election to be set in stone since, to my knowledge, the rules had never been changed during an election. After the Divisional Court dismissed the appeal from the Ontario Municipal Board decision upholding the 47 wards, I did not anticipate the ward boundaries would change. Nor did I imagine that rules around

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nominations and campaign finances would change in an election cycle, particularly once nominations had opened.

23. The decision to run was difficult since it meant taking at least three months off where I would have to rely on my own savings to pay normal expenses, and take a hiatus from my career, meaning I would have no income. However, I viewed my chances of winning to be worth the risk. Had the conditions been any different, including if there had been incumbents or if the ward had been larger, I would not have run and would have remained at my position at Twitter.

24. I approached my manager at Twitter, the interim head of content partnerships for Canada and Latin America, in June of 2018 to discuss the possibility of taking a personal unpaid leave of absence to run for council in Ward 21. I understood that this type of request had previously been granted to allow employees to work on political campaigns. Unfortunately, my request was not granted due to business reasons.

25. By that point, however, I had made up my mind to run in Ward 21. On Monday, July 9, 2018, I resigned my position at Twitter. On Tuesday, July 10, 2018, I filed my nomination papers to run for city councillor in Ward 21. My last day of work at Twitter was Friday, July 20, 2018.

My Campaign

26. Once my papers were filed on July 10, I immediately began campaigning. I appointed a campaign manager, a Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), and an outreach coordinator along with a team of dedicated core volunteers. We began recruiting

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volunteers to work on the campaign. We ordered signs, buttons, and business cards and set up a website, which referenced Ward 21.

27. The unique composition of Ward 21 played a determinative role in my campaign strategy. I wanted to use a new strategy to engage voters. Unlike traditional neighbourhoods, the residents of Ward 21 reside in high-rise buildings without land-line phones that are often more difficult to access. Further, in my experience, younger demographics are not as engaged in civic processes, particularly municipal elections.

28. In order to respond to these distinct challenges, my team and I developed a comprehensive campaign strategy that blended traditional methods of campaigning with innovative approaches to digital media that would maximize our impact in the ward. We viewed this strategy as being the best way to win Ward 21.

29. The team of volunteers we built was also specific to the ward. We focused on recruiting volunteers who worked or lived in the ward and could identify with the young and diverse demographics of the residents. As we split the ward up into neighbourhoods, we recruited team leads with a connection to each neighbourhood.

30. Our fundraising efforts also began on July 10, 2018. Between July 10 and July 26, we raised just over 50% of the maximum allowable campaign expenditures limit.

31. My campaign immediately garnered significant media attention from local and national news outlets. These media reports suggested that I was a high profile candidate with a strong chance of success in the election. I have attached some of those media reports as **Exhibit 5** to this Affidavit.

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Media Reports of Provincial Interference in the Municipal Election

32. On the evening of Thursday, July 26, 2018, my team and I had an official campaign launch party to fundraise and raise awareness of my campaign.

33. During the campaign launch, I became aware of rumours that the Government of Ontario planned to cut the size of city council. I was confused, since I understood that the process for ward boundary redrawing had long since closed. I was also surprised, since I had followed the provincial electoral campaign very closely, and was not aware of any proposal from any party that would affect the structure of municipal governance in the City of Toronto.

34. The next day, it became apparent through media reports that the Government of Ontario intended to use its legislative power to override the extensive consultative process that had resulted in the 47 wards. The Government of Ontario proposed moving to a 25 ward system, whose boundaries would be identical to the federal and provincial electoral boundaries. I understood the rationale to be the Premier's view that Toronto city council was "dysfunctional". An example of a media report I read is attached as **Exhibit 6** to this Affidavit.

35. However, I also understood that the Government of Ontario had only announced that it *planned* to legislate these changes, but had not in fact changed the law. In the meantime, I felt like it was a confusing legal "grey zone". No one I spoke to knew what was happening. Voters I spoke with expressed considerable confusion about which ward they were in, and what legal status the election had. We were uncertain what we would communicate to volunteers about strategy. This was exacerbated by the two weeks of

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legal limbo before the Government's legislation, Bill 5 *Better Local Government Act, 2018*, ("Bill 5") received Royal Assent.

36. The City of Toronto Clerk's Office provided two updates following the Government of Ontario's announcement of its plans to interfere in the election. Those two updates are attached as **Exhibit 7** to this Affidavit.

37. In the meantime, I appeared in various media sources to provide commentary on my view of the proposed changes. There seemed to be more questions than answers. Some of those media reports are attached as **Exhibit 8** to this Affidavit.

Impact of Bill 5 on My Campaign

38. Bill 5 has the effect of adopting federal and provincial electoral boundaries for the municipal wards. Ward 21 is within the boundaries for the provincial district of Toronto Centre. However, so is the entirety of Ward 23. Additionally, there are portions of Wards 20 and 25 that are incorporated into Toronto Centre. The result is that 4 wards under the 47-ward system are reorganized, either partially or in their entirety, into a single ward. Maps demonstrating the impact of the change are attached as **Exhibit 9** to this Affidavit.

39. This meant that, by my tally of already registered candidates, there could be up to 29 other candidates running in the new Toronto Centre Ward, as well as 2 incumbents.

40. Before July 27, we had spent several thousand dollars of our campaign expenditures. However, we would not be able to use most of the materials we had already prepared. We have had difficulty retaining volunteers as a result of the chaos. The scope

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and limits of our expenditures changed, so I knew we would require a new fundraising strategy.

41. I knew that our campaign strategy would not work in a ward with more than twice the population. We had chosen a service, called "NationBuilder", to host our website and use as a voter database based on the profile we had created for Ward 21. Nation Builder would not be sufficient to meet the demands of the new, bigger, and much more diverse Toronto-Centre Ward.

42. These changes would require an entirely new campaign. My team had dedicated, by my estimate, over 1,000 hours of volunteer work. Though small parts of our efforts could be used in a new campaign, the scope and breadth of the campaign had changed considerably.

43. Even after Bill 5 passed, my campaign team was uncertain what was going to happen to our campaign funds, and whether those funds could be transferred to a new campaign, or whether those funds could be refunded. It was only when regulations made pursuant to the Minister's powers in Bill 5 were passed that we received any direction. The effect of that uncertainty is that my team did not make any campaign expenditures after July 27.

44. I cannot be certain that the rules of the election will not change again. I understand that the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing has extensive regulation-making power under Bill 5 and that he may exercise those powers at any time to override any Act of Legislature. I do not think that rules and statutes governing elections should be open to

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unilateral changes. I would be reluctant to participate in an election where the rules might change mid-election.

45. In deciding what to do, I reached out to my manager at Twitter to inquire about my previous position that I had resigned in order to run. He informed me that my headcount had been moved to the United States, so there was no position to return to. Now I must choose between either running in a very different race (that I would not have entered had the parameters been known) or searching for a new job.

46. Right now, I am taking the campaign day-by-day. I am still attending community events and connecting with voters. My team and I are trying to re-orient our campaign in the midst of chaos and figure out whether it is still feasible. I am aware that I have to decide what to do by September 14, 2018.

47. The voters I speak with are confused. They understand that the rules have changed, but do not understand why those rules have changed and how. Instead of discussing municipal issues in the campaign, such as transit and safer streets, residents are asking about ward boundary changes and how they affect them.

48. The ability of the Government of Ontario to change the rules in the midst of a municipal election in Canada's largest city seems like an abuse of power to me. I have never witnessed legislative action like this. My feelings, as a citizen, candidate, and political activist, are that these changes are unfair, undemocratic, and profoundly prejudicial to both voters and candidates.

Conclusion

49. In summary, I entered a race in my home ward where there was no incumbent, and where I was running against 10 candidates. Now it's a race in a ward where 29 candidates had already registered, including 2 incumbents, and four wards are coming together. If I knew that, I would not have quit my position as an executive at Twitter Canada. My team and I have worked hard under certain rules, only for those ground rules to be changed at a critical moment in the election.

50. I swear this affidavit for the sole purpose of intervening in an application in respect of Bill 5, and for no other improper purpose.

AFFIRMED BEFORE ME at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario on August 21, 2018

Commissioner for Taking Affidavits
(or as may be)

Jennifer Hollett

Douglas Hugh John Montgomery, a
Commissioner for Taking Affidavits, Province of Ontario,
while a Statutory Officer of Ontario,
Expires March 31, 2019

This is **Exhibit 1** refer to in the Affidavit of
Jennifer Hollett, sworn August 21, 2018

JENNIFER HOLLETT

contact@jenniferhollett.com / @jenniferhollett

Professional Experience	TWITTER CANADA Head of News	Toronto, ON
2016-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for growing reach, revenue, and innovation of news content on Twitter in Canada • Over \$1 million in news and lifestyle partnerships revenue for 2017 • Lead Twitter partnerships for the Ontario, B.C., and Nova Scotia elections 	
2013-2016	DIGITAL STRATEGY & SOCIAL MEDIA CONSULTING Clients include Atkinson Foundation, NDP, labour unions	Toronto, ON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, coaching, and providing training on digital content and campaigns • Atkinson Associate, author of digital primer <i>Civic Tech for Civic Voice</i> • Speaker at TEDxTalks, Hart House Hancock Lecture, and Civic Design Camp 	
2014	OLIVIA CHOW MAYORAL CAMPAIGN Digital Director	Toronto, ON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and managed the digital strategy in the largest single ballot election in Canada • Managed a team of over 60 digital volunteers, social media reach 6X her opponents • Raised \$1 million online 	
2012	SUPER PAC APP (called a “Shazam for politics”) Co-Founder, Glassy Media	Cambridge, MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debuted #1 Free News App in the App Store (above CNN, <i>The New York Times</i>, Yahoo!) • Created a desktop Ad Tracker with <i>Newsweek Daily Beast</i> • Managed press, highlights include CNN, NPR, Politico, and the front page of <i>The Boston Globe</i> 	
2009-2011	CBC NEWS Reporter/Editor	Toronto, ON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News reporter and new media columnist for the national, prime time news program <i>Connect</i> • Managed the program's website and social media platforms, with a focus on convergence • Won 'Best Community Feature' at Canadian Online Publishing Awards for G20 blog 	
2009	PLAN CANADA Manager, eCommunications	Toronto, ON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed digital communications for one of the top international development charities • Created online content and developed the organization's social media strategy • Launched a national girls' rights web campaign at becauseiamgirl.ca 	
2005-2009	FREELANCE Current TV, CBC News, Reader's Digest Canada, The Globe and Mail, The Toronto Star Reporter and Producer	Worldwide
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported from the West Bank, Sierra Leone, Kenya, and Rwanda as a one-woman crew • Filed stories on Israeli conscientious objectors, female genital mutilation, war crimes • Contributed to a variety of platforms: print, online, radio, and television 	

2008-2009	CTV TELEVISION NETWORK Story Producer	Toronto, ON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced live interviews and tape segments for Canada's most watched morning program • Pitched story ideas, researched stories, booked guests, wrote scripts • Covered 2008 U.S. and Canadian elections, the economic crash, plus the 2009 Gaza conflict 	
2007-2008	JOURNALISTS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS Media Trainer	Freetown, Sierra Leone
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP funded program, recognized as one of their top ten best projects • Trained journalists on human rights reporting at SLBS and <i>Premier News</i> • Developed workshops on writing and reporting, and human rights, trained over 30 journalists 	
2002-2005	MUCHMUSIC, CHUM LIMITED VJ and Videographer	Toronto, ON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosted numerous national and international music and youth TV programs • Reported on Live 8 in London, the tsunami in Southeast Asia, and the rebuilding of Afghanistan • Correspondent for the 2004 federal election, interviewed PM Paul Martin and Stephen Harper 	
2000-2002	TALKTV, CTV TELEVISION NETWORK Host	Toronto, ON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-hosted <i>the chatroom</i>, a live, daily national current events program • Hosted over a thousand hours of live television, interviewing newsmakers • Developed the relaunch and integration of talktv.ca 	
1998-2000	SONY MUSIC CANADA Manager, New Media	Toronto, ON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youngest manager in the company's history, during the digital music revolution • Led the content and community team • Managed websites and online marketing for chart topping music artists, including Celine Dion 	
Education	HARVARD UNIVERSITY, John F. Kennedy School of Government Master in Public Administration, May 2012	Cambridge, MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Won the Lucius N. Littauer Award for academic excellence & leadership • Voted "most persuasive" student, on the teaching team for annual January Persuasion course • Research Assistant for Vivek Kundra, the first Chief Information Officer of the United States 	
	CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY	Montreal, QC
	Bachelor of Arts, Specialization Journalism and Communications, May 1997	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graduated with distinction and French proficiency 	
Community Leadership and Service	G(irls)20 Summit	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator for girls' leadership conferences in Toronto, Paris, Mexico City, Moscow, Sydney 	
	Board of Directors	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toronto Environmental Alliance, 2014-2017 • Social Planning Toronto, 2016-2018 	
	2015 Federal NDP Candidate	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDP candidate in new downtown Toronto riding of University-Rosedale 	

This is **Exhibit 2** refer to in the Affidavit of
Jennifer Hollett, sworn August 21, 2018

Tom
Mulcair
NDP

BUILDING A BETTER
TORONTO





A message from Tom

The success of our cities is vital to our national interest. There is no greater urban centre in this country than the City of Toronto and its surrounding municipalities. We need a government in Ottawa that understands that.

For centuries, this spot on the north shore of Lake Ontario—traditional territory of the Mississauga—has served as a place to settle, to do business, to raise families and build communities.

Today with over 80,000 new immigrants arriving each year, Toronto is where Canada welcomes the world.

It is home to one-and-a-half million highly educated and skilled workers who make up one-sixth of Canada's workforce.

Toronto is home to 90,000 businesses, does \$70 billion in exports and produces 20 per cent of Canada's GDP.

The foundations of this dynamic metropolis are made up of people who are hard-working, generous and progressive.

It's time to build on these foundations.

As NDP leader, Jack Layton pioneered a vision for Canada's cities and worked relentlessly to put them at the centre of the political map in Ottawa. The NDP is continuing that work toward a unifying vision of Canada with our urban areas at its heart. By making sure our cities are strong and healthy, we open up possibilities – building cities that are greener, fairer and more prosperous for all.

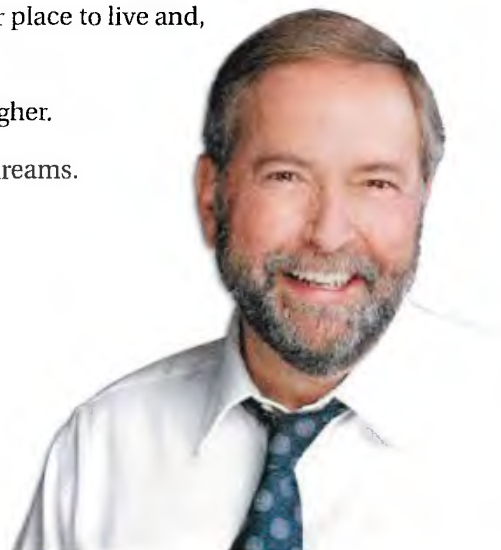
Together we can make investments in infrastructure and transit, clean energy, healthcare and childcare. We can make this city a better place to live and, in doing so, we can create good jobs.

It's time to think big again, to be bold again, to reach higher.

Join us in building a better city and the Canada of our dreams.



Tom Mulcair
Leader of Canada's NDP



Strengthening the Economy,
Creating Good Jobs



Investing in our Communities,
Building a Better City

Making Life More Affordable,
Taking Care of One Another



Tackling Climate Change,
Protecting the Environment

Fighting Income Inequality,
Improving Fairness



Celebrating Diversity,
Welcoming New Canadians

Protecting Public Safety,
Defending Rights and Freedoms





Strengthening the Economy, Creating Good Jobs

Toronto is our country's economic engine and a gateway to global markets. In spite of the wealth created in our city, too many people find themselves juggling part-time, precarious work to make ends meet. We need to make smart investments to grow our local economy and ensure that all Torontonians have good job opportunities.



Under Stephen Harper, this has been Canada's lost decade. We've lost 400,000 well-paying manufacturing jobs since they came to power. Only the NDP has a plan to reverse the damage."

—Andrew Thomson, *Eglinton-Lawrence*



Over half of Torontonians can't find permanent, full-time jobs that provide benefits and job-security. The NDP has a plan to help precarious workers."

—Andrew Cash, *Davenport*

An NDP Government will:

- Ask profitable corporations to pay their fair share by increasing corporate taxes from 15% to 17% in order to make historic investments in our communities.
- Support a diverse local economy by cutting the tax rate on small businesses, which are Canada's largest and most important job creators, from 11% to 9% over two years.
- Support Toronto's vibrant arts and culture sector by restoring funding to the CBC, and boosting investments in the Canada Council for the Arts, Telefilm Canada, and the National Film Board.
- Help young people get a good start by investing \$250 million in our first term and working with the private sector and non-profits to help over 40,000 young Canadians secure jobs, co-op placements and paid internships.
- Boost investment in training by \$500 million per year to help employers find the skilled workers they need and help Canadians get better jobs, and ensure major public infrastructure projects include a significant number of apprenticeships to support the next generation of tradespeople.
- Support careers in the arts by implementing income-averaging for artists and cultural workers who face highly variable incomes.
- Put an end to the abuse of unpaid internships in federal jurisdiction workplaces, ensuring that young Canadians are fairly paid and are protected under the Canada Labour Code.
- Lead the way on the minimum wage by reinstating the federal minimum wage and progressively raise it to \$15 per hour.
- Boost innovation and support advanced manufacturing jobs by introducing an Innovation Tax Credit and supporting strategic industries like the clean tech, aerospace and auto sectors that employ tens of thousands in the GTA.
- Reinvest in the knowledge economy by providing \$55 million over three years to Canada's research granting councils and improving access to government supports for innovation, talent and R&D.
- Provide additional support for Destination Canada to help Canada's tourism industry recapture the American tourist market and bring more visitors and tourism dollars to our city.
- Improve foreign credential recognition to ensure that arriving professionals are able to contribute their skills to our community and our economy.





Investing in our Communities, Building a Better City

Decades of downloading by Liberal and Conservative governments have left our city struggling to keep up with infrastructure needs – leaving residents faced with crumbling roads and bridges, aging water systems and snarled traffic. Commute times in the GTA are longer than Los Angeles, New York City or London, and gridlock costs up to \$11 billion in lost productivity each year in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton area. Rebuilding our infrastructure will help get our city moving again, boost productivity, create jobs, and give our residents more time to spend with family and friends.



Federal leadership and investment in transit are vital to a healthier economy and a healthier environment. It's vital to our cities, large and small, and everyone who lives in them."

–Olivia Chow, Spadina–Fort York



Canadians can count on the NDP to make public investments in rail safety upgrades while ensuring railway companies are investing adequately in their infrastructure."

–Mike Sullivan, York South–Weston

An NDP Government will:

- Develop a National Transit Strategy in collaboration with the provinces, territories and municipalities.
- Make new investments of \$60 billion in predictable, stable, transparent federal funding for core municipal and transit infrastructure over the next 20 years. The GTA's share of this funding would amount to \$12.9 billion to improve our local infrastructure.
- Broaden eligibility under the New Building Canada Fund to once again include community, recreation, sports and cultural infrastructure.
- Make key public investments in rail safety upgrades and passenger rail infrastructure across Canada and ensure that railways invest in improving safety.
- Support waterfront renewal and ensure the Toronto Port Authority reflects and respects the views and vision of local residents and maintain the ban on jets at the Island Airport.
- Establish a new relationship that respects the role of our major cities like Toronto as economic and cultural engines of Canada.
- Establish a Minister of Urban Affairs to ensure that the interests of cities are clearly heard around the cabinet table.
- Restore the long form census to support evidence-based decision-making and ensure that municipalities, businesses and community organizations have access to accurate data on our city.

Making Life More Affordable, Taking Care of One Another

Torontonians have been working harder and harder but just can't get ahead. Many struggle with rising costs of living as incomes have flat-lined. Toronto has some of the highest housing costs in the country and the most expensive childcare of nearly any city in Canada. The NDP wants to help people balance their monthly budgets by making investments that will bring down costs for residents while building a stronger community.

“Rising child care costs are putting the squeeze on families. Both the Conservatives and Liberals broke their promises to create new child care spaces. Canadians deserve better. The NDP will get the job done with universal, affordable child care.”
–Peggy Nash, Parkdale-High Park

“When the Liberals were in power federally they killed the national housing program and then Conservatives buried it. Too many Toronto families are sitting on wait lists for affordable housing. We will address this crisis.”
–Dan Harris, Scarborough Southwest

An NDP Government will:

- Introduce a universal childcare program that will provide affordable, quality care for one million children at no more than \$15 a day - helping families make ends meet and giving parents greater flexibility to return to work.
- Restore funding for public healthcare, including investments to:
 - o Build 200 new community clinics, recruit 7,000 new doctors, nurses and other health professionals.
 - o Expand home care to support 41,000 more seniors, help the provinces build 5,000 more nursing home beds, and provide better palliative and end-of-life care.
 - o Make prescription drugs more affordable by supporting universal prescription drug coverage and controlling drug costs through bulk purchasing.
- Create a Mental Health Innovation Fund for Children and Youth to reduce wait times and improve access to care.
- Strengthen retirement security by working with the provinces to increase benefits through the Canada Pension Plan.
- Reverse the Conservatives' reckless decision to raise the age of retirement from 65 to 67.
- Enact the Affordable Housing Act and invest \$2.7 billion in the NDP's first term in government for affordable housing, including:
 - o \$2.2 billion to renew and expand affordable housing units through cooperative and social housing agreements.
 - o An immediate investment of \$500 million in incentives for the construction of 10,000 affordable and market rental housing units
 - o Ensure that redevelopment of federal lands includes affordable housing and housing co-operatives.
- Help working moms and dads with five more weeks of dedicated second parent leave and help people take time off work to care for chronically ill relatives with improved compassionate care benefits.
- Save Canada Post home mail delivery and restore service for the one million Canadian households where it has already been cut.
- Cap unfair bank fees charged to withdraw your own money and crack down on predatory payday loan practices.





Tackling Climate Change, Protecting the Environment

The Conservatives have handed billions in subsidies to their friends in the fossil fuel industry and the Liberal emissions record through 12 years of majority government was amongst the worst in the industrialized world. With 15 Liberals absent, unelected Conservative senators killed Jack Layton's 2010 Climate Change Accountability Act. Cities are critical to creating a healthier environment. Our urban areas provide some of the greatest opportunities to find energy efficiencies and to introduce clean energy solutions, creating good green jobs and helping households and businesses save money.

“The potential for Rouge National Urban Park was so much greater than what the Conservatives settled for. The NDP will achieve the original goal – a people's park and a gem in our backyard.”
–Rathika Sitsabaiesan, Scarborough-Rouge River

“The science is clear – climate change is one of the greatest challenges we have ever faced. With the NDP, we will be leaders in building a cleaner economy and a healthier world.”
–Matthew Kellway, Beaches-East York

An NDP Government will:

- Demonstrate leadership in the fight against climate change by passing Jack Layton's Climate Change Accountability Act to establish science-based national emissions targets in line with the global effort to keep global warming below 2° Celsius.
- Champion international efforts to combat climate change and bring concrete and ambitious plans to the upcoming international climate negotiations in Paris.
- Introduce a pan-Canadian cap-and-trade system, in partnership with the provinces, which will establish hard emissions limits for Canada's biggest polluters to ensure companies pay for their pollution and create an incentive for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Implement a home energy retrofit program to help lower energy bills in tens of thousands of homes and apartment buildings, create thousands of jobs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Invest \$150 million in innovative sustainable development projects in our communities through the Green Municipal Fund.
- Help to leverage investment of \$4.5 billion over four years in clean energy, climate resilient infrastructure, commercial and industrial energy retrofits, and other sustainable development projects by issuing low-risk, government-backed Green Bonds.
- Strengthen environmental assessments to ensure all major resource projects are subject to a thorough and credible review with full public participation and consideration of all related issues including cumulative environmental impacts, value-added jobs and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Restore protection to the Humber, Don, Rouge, and other rivers, lakes, ponds and creeks under the Navigable Waters Protection Act.
- Implement a Pan-Canadian Plan for Water that will include legislation to ensure safe drinking water for all Canadians and ban the bulk export of water.
- Work with the province to end the deadlock and establish the Rouge River National Urban Park.

Fighting Income Inequality, Improving Fairness

According to social agencies in the city, Toronto has the highest rate of child poverty, more working poor and the largest inequality gap of any city in the country. Almost 30% of children live in poor households and well over half of adults working in the GTA and Hamilton area are employed in part-time, contract or precarious jobs without benefits. Instead of ignoring the problem we need a strategy now to reduce inequality in our cities and ensure no one is left behind.

“ The dramatic increase in income inequality is surely one of the most significant changes in our society in recent years. We have the plan to start closing that gap.”
 – Linda McQuaig, Toronto Centre

“ Workers at Pearson Airport deserve a raise. Under the NDP they will get a minimum wage of \$15 per hour along with tens of thousands of other workers in federally regulated workplaces.”
 –Harbaljit Singh Kahlon, Brampton East

An NDP Government will:

- Introduce legislation that sets goals and targets for poverty reduction in consultation with all other levels of government and non-governmental organizations.
- Re-establish an independent advisory council with a mandate to advise the government on eliminating poverty, modeled after the National Council of Welfare.
- Immediately re-instate the federal minimum wage and progressively raise it to \$15 per hour to give a raise to 100,000 workers at airports, call centres, banks and other federally regulated businesses.
- Eliminate stock option loopholes for wealthy CEOs and invest every dollar in helping low-income Canadians and reducing child poverty.
- Boost the Guaranteed Income Supplement to help lift 200,000 seniors out of poverty.
- Invest an additional \$10 million per year to support initiatives to end homelessness.
- Work with women's groups and community organizations to establish a comprehensive national action plan to end violence against women and girls, with dedicated funding and benchmarks.
- Support women and children fleeing violence by restoring the national Shelter Enhancement Program with \$40 million in funding over four years to ensure that no woman in need is turned away from a shelter.
- Take action to close the gap between pay for men and women, including enacting all of the outstanding recommendations of the Pay Equity Task Force released over a decade ago.
- Improve fairness in the EI system by increasing access for people who lose their jobs and eliminating unfair barriers to young workers.
- Introduce a comprehensive Canadians with Disabilities Act to eliminate barriers and promote accessibility, effective participation, and equality of opportunity.





Celebrating Diversity, Welcoming New Canadians

Stephen Harper has made our immigration system less fair and Canada less welcoming. Application backlogs at Citizenship and Immigration Canada, which started under the Liberals, have put 10,000 lives on hold for years, leaving families facing financial hardship and uncertainty. New rules and fees have put up barriers to citizenship for long-time residents who want to commit to Canada. It's time for a government that recognizes the social, cultural and economic benefits of a welcoming immigration system.

“ Canada has long been a beacon of hope for immigrants and refugees alike. Immigration helps grow our economy, foster innovation and increase trade. More than that, it's part of who we are as a country.”

–Noah Richler, Toronto – St. Paul's

“ Canada is missing the opportunity to benefit from the professional training of so many newcomers. We will fix the foreign credentials recognition system.”

–Fayaz Karim, Mississauga – Streetsville

An NDP Government will:

- Increase resources to reduce the huge backlogs in processing applications and put a greater priority on family reunification, especially the reunion of children with their parents.
- Help foreign-trained professionals put their skills to good use in Canada by:
 - o Restoring the \$30 million in unspent funding for the Foreign Credential Recognition Program;
 - o Offering grants to professional bodies to develop a harmonized national standard for credential recognition, with a single point of contact;
- Expand the practice of holding orientation sessions in visa offices to educate and support potential immigrants seeking employment
- Create an awareness campaign to encourage employers to offer immigrants their first quality job opportunity.
- Make the visitor visa system more transparent and accountable, including the creation of an appeal process.
- Take immediate action to save the lives of Syrian refugees by fulfilling Canada's obligations to the international community and resettling 46,000 Syrian refugees by 2019.
- Fully restore the Interim Federal Health Care Program for refugees, as ordered by the Federal Court.
- Reverse the Conservatives' discriminatory changes to refugee determination and ensure that every refugee claimant receives a fair and unbiased hearing.
- Create an ombudsperson for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to investigate complaints and monitor human rights.

Protecting Public Safety, Defending Rights and Democracy

During the heavy-handed security response to the G20 meetings, our city experienced the shock of arbitrary detentions and suspension of the freedoms we expect in our society. Now, the Conservatives and Liberals have passed Bill C-51 that poses a much broader threat to our privacy and civil rights. Tom Mulcair and the NDP know that we cannot be forced to choose between our freedom and our security – we must protect both.

“ Bill C-51 was a defining moment for political leaders to show if they can be trusted to stand up on their principles. When it came to standing up to Stephen Harper, Justin Trudeau and his Liberal MPs were not up to the job. We will repeal C-51.”

–Jennifer Hollett, University-Rosedale

“ The current system in which a party can govern without a majority of votes has gone on long enough. We will reform the electoral system so that every vote counts.”

–Craig Scott, Toronto-Danforth

An NDP Government will:

- Repeal Bill C-51, which is dangerous, ineffective and threatens the liberties of Canadians by asking them to choose between their safety and their freedoms.
- Protect communities by phasing out unsafe rail cars carrying dangerous goods, providing better information to provinces, municipalities and first responders, and taking action where necessary to lower speeds and reroute dangerous goods.
- Invest an additional \$30 million to support community policing efforts by ensuring communities have the resources they need to invest in crime-prevention and anti-gang programs – particularly those designed for youth.
- Ensure that 2015 is the last unfair election by introducing a system of proportional representation so that future governments reflect the will of Canadians.
- Respect human rights and fight discrimination by adding the rights of transgender and gender variant Canadians to Canada's Human Rights Act.
- Provide the Canada Border Services Agency with additional support to keep our borders secure and prevent gun-smuggling while facilitating travel and commerce.
- Make the fight against radicalization the heart of our anti-terrorism strategy and create a National Coordinator responsible for fighting radicalization in co-operation with local communities.
- Improve oversight of CSIS and restore the position of Inspector General for the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.



Building a better Toronto



Tom Mulcair  NDP

BUILDING A BETTER
TORONTO

Be part of the change at **ndp.ca**

This is **Exhibit 3** refer to in the Affidavit of
Jennifer Hollett, sworn August 21, 2018

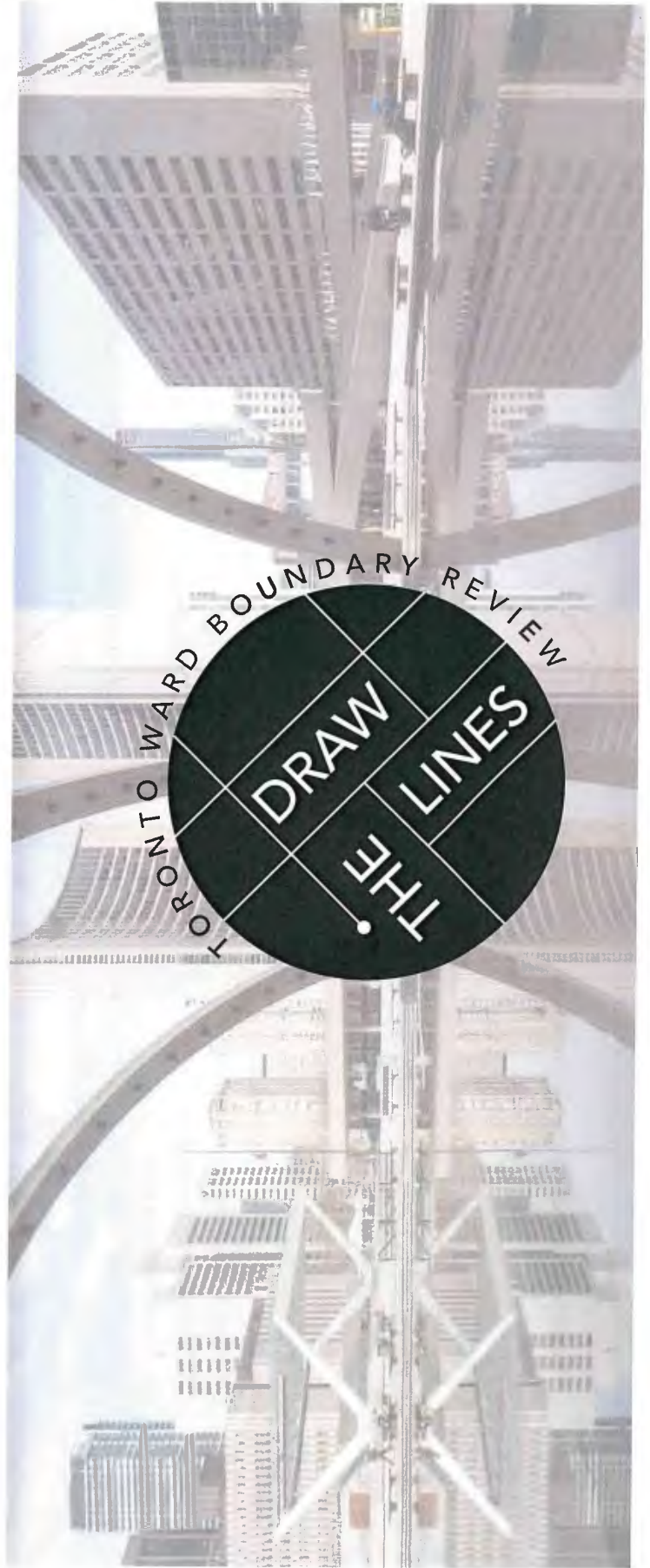
FINAL REPORT

NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW

MAY 2016

DRAWTHELINES.CA



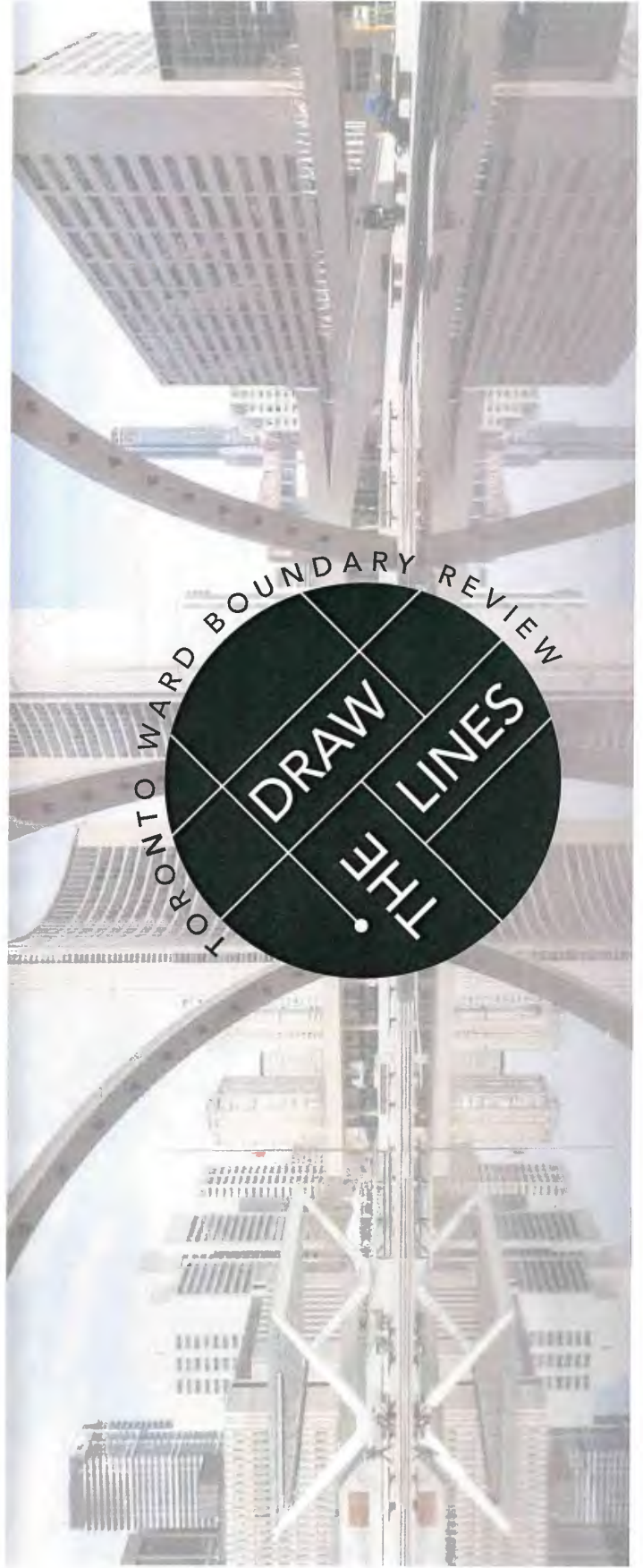
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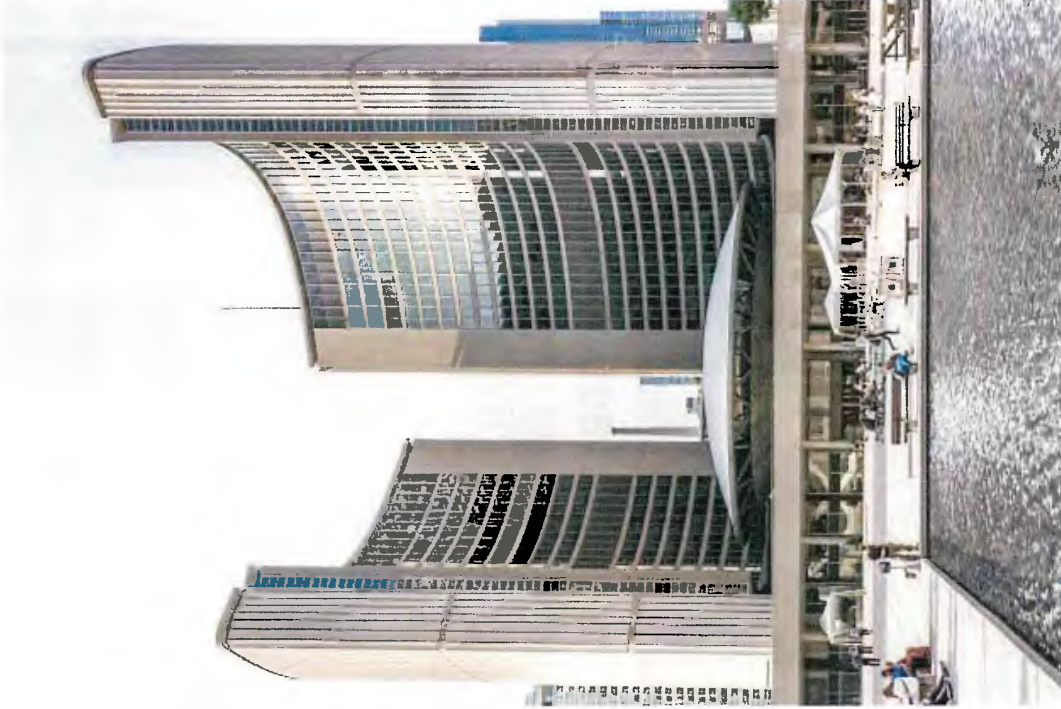
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SECTION ONE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT





A ward boundary review seeks to achieve effective representation throughout the municipality. Factors such as the number of people in each ward, geographic communities of interest, future growth, coherent boundaries, the capacity of councillors to represent their constituents and ward history need to be balanced. Any new ward structure can be implemented in the next municipal election.

This report presents a recommendation for new wards for Toronto that achieves the principle of effective representation, can be implemented for the 2018 municipal election and will last until the 2030 municipal election.

Toronto's current ward structure, developed approximately 15 years ago, has become unbalanced. This impacts voter parity (similar but not identical population numbers among wards) not just at election time, but every time City Council votes.

All reports prior to this Final Report can be found online: www.drawthelines.ca

RECOMMENDED WARD STRUCTURE

The map **Recommended Wards** on the following page presents the recommended ward structure. The larger version (11x17') can be found in APPENDIX E.

The recommended ward structure is based on Option 1: Minimal Change¹. This option emerged as the preferred option based on feedback received from Members of Council and the public during the project's civic engagement and public consultation process. Many of the responses also suggested refinements to the Option 1 ward boundaries. The TWBR has examined these refinements, as well as suggested refinements to other options and to existing wards, if they were relevant to Option 1.

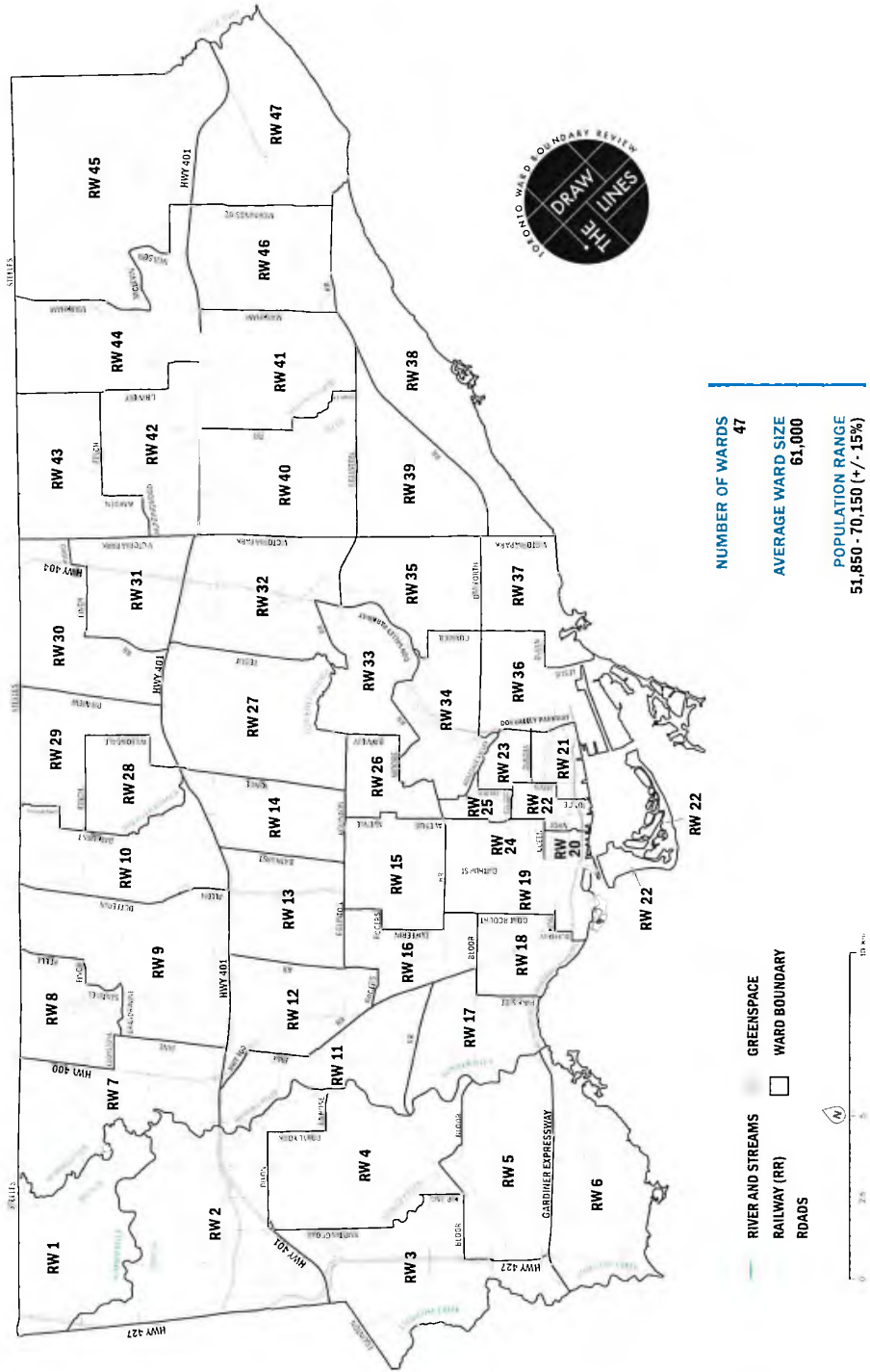
The recommended ward structure has attempted to incorporate as many of those refinements as possible. Refinements that upset voter parity or negatively affect any other component of effective representation were not incorporated. All of the suggested refinements together with the "Action" on each refinement are included in APPENDIX C to this report.

The recommended ward structure:

¹ Maps of the five options can be found in Appendix B and the full Options Report can be found at www.drawthelines.ca/

- **Minimally increases the number of wards** given the need to accommodate the projected rapid growth of the city to 3.2 million people in 2030. The recommended ward structure results in 47 wards - an increase of 3 wards from the current 44 (see APPENDIX A for a map of the current City of Toronto wards).
- **Retains the current average ward size** of 61,000 people.
- **Achieves effective representation in all wards by 2026.** The population variance is limited to plus or minus 15% of the average ward population of 61,000 for 44 of the 47 wards. Two wards are minimally above 15% (RW15 & RW41) and one ward is slightly below 15% (RW20). To review the detailed projected populations and variances of the 47 recommended wards from 2018 (the first election the new wards will be used), to 2030, please see TABLE 1: Recommended Wards - Projected Population and Variance 2018 - 2030.
- **Is designed to last for four municipal elections.** The recommended ward structure can be implemented for the 2018 election and can be used for the elections of 2022, 2026 and 2030.

RECOMMENDED WARDS



1.1 THE TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW

In 2014 Toronto City Council formally recognized that Toronto's existing ward structure was out of balance and launched the Toronto Ward Boundary Review (TWBR). Between July 2014 and February 2015, the TWBR conducted Round One of its civic engagement and public consultation process to collect opinions on Toronto's current ward alignment. The results informed the development of five options for re-aligning Toronto's wards. Round Two of the TWBR's civic engagement and public consultation process solicited feedback on these options between August and November 2015. This report summarizes the entire Toronto Ward Boundary Review process and outlines the methodology used for arriving at the recommended ward structure.

1.2 HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

This Report contains six sections and several appendices: Section 2 summarizes the reasons the TWBR was conducted; Section 3 details all major steps completed during the TWBR project; Section 4 describes how the preferred option was determined and how the ward boundary refinements suggested by TWBR participants were analyzed; Section 5 provides the detailed recommendation for new wards for Toronto; Section 6 outlines the conclusion and next steps; APPENDIX A contains the current ward boundary map;

APPENDIX B presents the maps of the 5 options, which were the focus of discussion during Round Two of the TWBR's civic engagement and public consultation process; APPENDIX C contains the numerous suggestions for ward-specific refinements; APPENDIX D lists comments gathered during Rounds One and Two of the TWBR's public process, which are outside of the project's purview; and APPENDIX E is a large version of the recommended new wards for Toronto.

1.3 ABOUT WARD BOUNDARY REVIEWS

Designing a ward structure for any municipality is not solely an academic or technical exercise. The population size of a ward affects how residents are represented at City Council not just at election time, but every time Council votes. It also influences how well Councillors can represent the number of people in a ward. Ward boundaries shape the relationship of residents and the business community with their local government and Councillors' link with their electorate. Any changes to ward boundaries can be disruptive. It is therefore important to find the right fit for the City of Toronto.

1.4 WHY A WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW?

Since Toronto's existing ward structure was created in 2000, growth in the City has been significant. Toronto's population today is approximately 2.9 million. This is some 400,000 more than when the current wards were put in place.

Between 2011 (a Census year) and 2030, Toronto's population is projected to grow by 500,000 people to a total of 3.2 million.

In addition, there are large variations in ward population sizes. For the 2014 election the smallest ward was 45,440 (Ward 18) and the largest ward was 94,600 (Ward 27). The variance around the average ward population size ranged from minus 25.03% to plus 56.07%. Therefore, the current Council finds itself in a situation where the range in ward populations, from smallest to largest, is over 75%. This range has most likely increased since 2014.

1.5 EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION

Effective representation is an inclusive phrase used to consider how well residents are represented in our form of government, which we call "representative democracy". At a general level it means that one person's vote should be of similar weight to another person's. Applied to wards, it suggests that wards should be of similar population size. In some jurisdictions this is referred to as "rep-by-pop", or representation by population. In the TWBR it is referred to as 'voter parity'.

In addition to 'voter parity', effective representation includes several other components, which have to be balanced when designing a ward structure. Geographic communities of

interest have to be respected, natural/physical boundaries should be used as ward boundaries and ward history, population growth, the capacity to represent, and the geographic shape and size of a ward have to be taken into consideration.

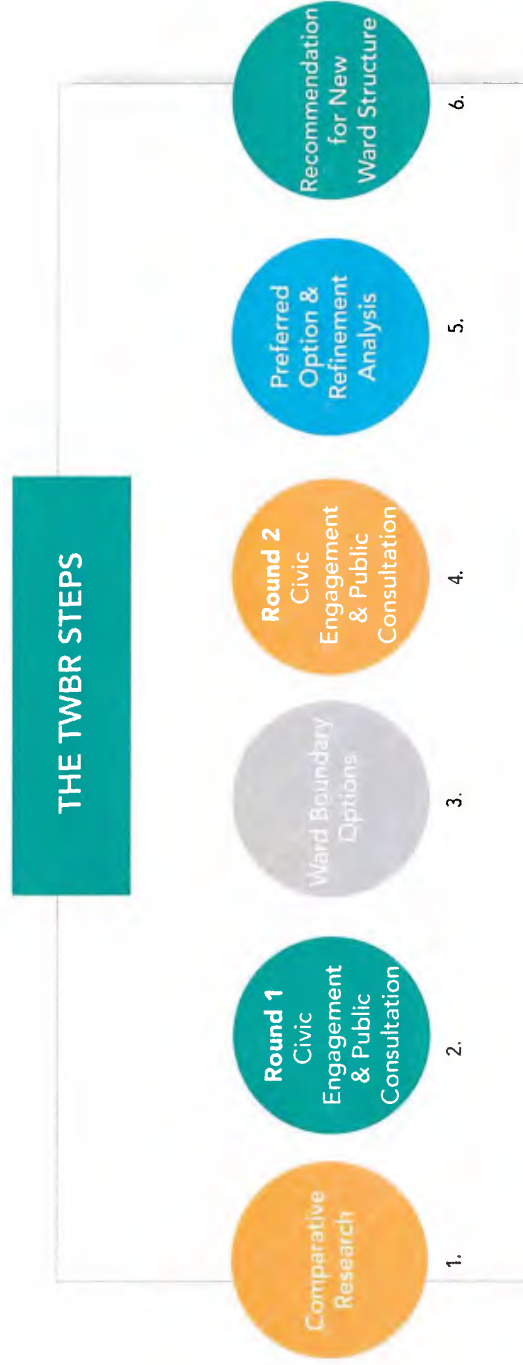
Toronto's population today is approximately 2.9 million. This is some 400,000 more than when the current wards were put in place.

1.6 THE ROLE OF THE OMB

Changing an existing ward structure is a challenging and difficult task. The TWBR makes a specific recommendation for new wards for Toronto but it is up to City Council to make a final decision. Council's decision, or lack of decision, which effectively leaves the current ward alignment in place, can be appealed to the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB). The recommended new ward structure meets the tests of effective representation and any amendments that City Council may wish to make have to maintain these tests to be defensible at the OMB.

1.7 THE TWBR STEPS

The TWBR process included 6 steps:



1.8 PROVINCIAL & FEDERAL RIDING BOUNDARIES

During Round One of the TWBR civic engagement and public consultation process, there was little support for reducing the number of wards to 25 to mirror the new federal ridings. However, there was some interest in aligning new ward boundaries with the boundaries of provincial or federal ridings and then dividing them in two resulting in 50 wards. The TWBR did not pursue this, since such a ward structure 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 a configuration, since Toronto's existing ward structure is based on provincial riding boundaries.

1.9 WHERE ARE THE CHANGES

The recommended new ward structure for Toronto increases the total number of wards to 47 from 44. This increase rebalances the existing ward population discrepancies by enlarging small wards and decreasing large wards. It also accommodates the projected population growth to 2030.

Where are the new wards? This seems like a straightforward question but the answer is more complex. Of the 44 existing wards, 38 experience some changes in their boundaries and are, therefore, "new wards". Only 6 existing wards (Wards 1,2, 6, 10, 11 and 35) retain their exact current boundaries.

To demonstrate where the "additional" wards are located, it is helpful to examine the major natural and physical boundaries of the recommended ward structure and the seven geographic areas of the city they delineate.

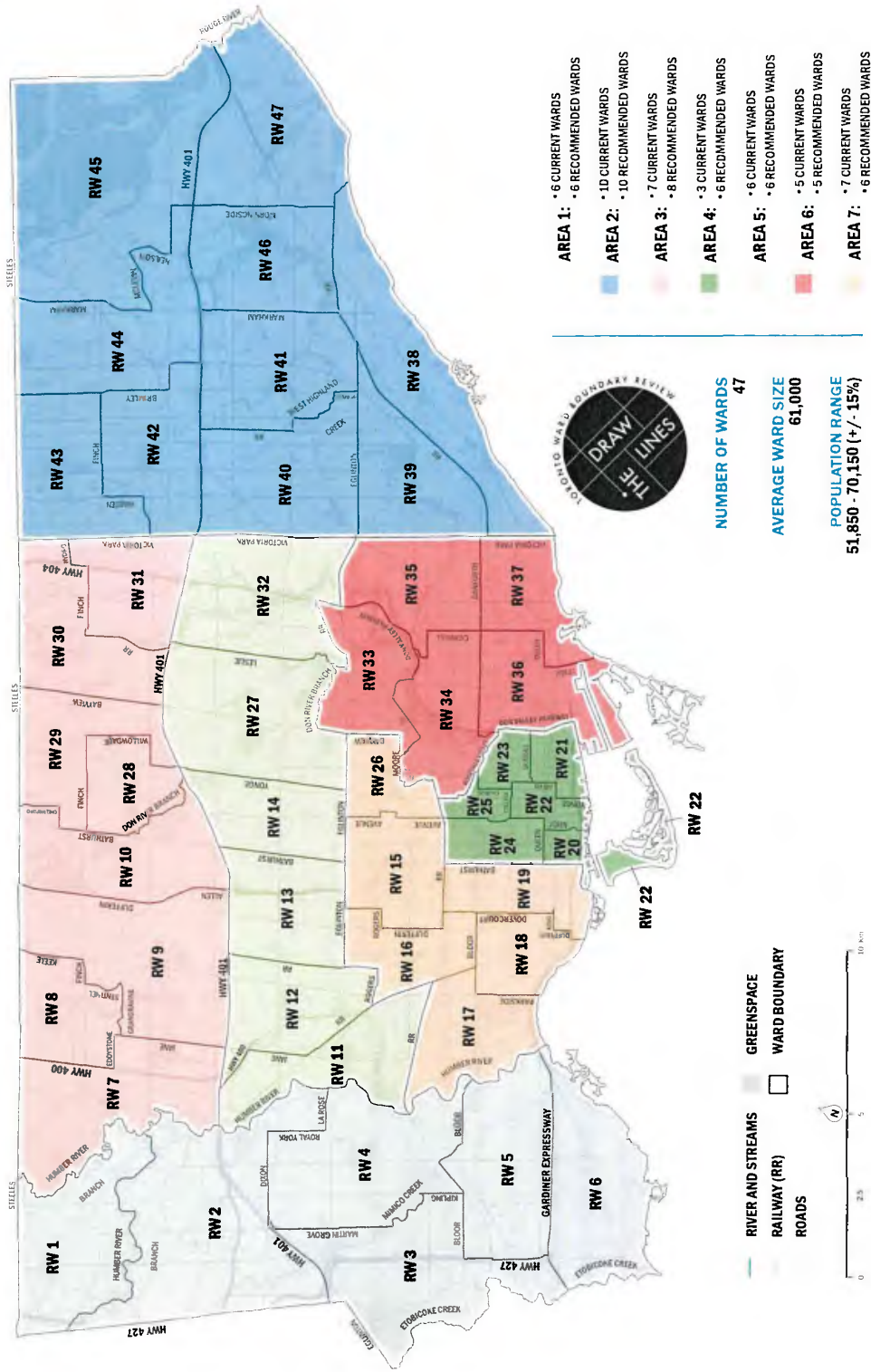
The major boundaries are: the Humber River, Victoria Park Avenue, the "Downtown", as defined by the Official Plan, Hwy. 401, and, in general, Eglinton Avenue. In four of the areas there are no changes in the number of wards. These are: the area west of the Humber River (6 wards); the area east of Victoria Park Avenue (10 wards); the area south of Hwy. 401, generally to Eglinton Avenue, between the Humber River and Victoria Park Avenue (6 wards); and, the area east of Downtown to Victoria Park and generally south of Eglinton Avenue (5 wards).

In two areas wards are added. The first is the area north of Hwy. 401 between the Humber River and Victoria Park Avenue. This area goes from 7 to 8 wards. The one ward is added between Bathurst Street and Victoria Park Avenue. The second area is the Downtown. Three wards are added and the Downtown goes from 3 to 6 wards.

Finally, in the area west of the Downtown, generally south of Eglinton Avenue to the Humber River, there is one less ward. This area goes from 7 to 6 wards.

WHERE ARE THE CHANGES

This map illustrates the 7 areas and the changes between the current number of wards and the recommended number of wards.



In summary the “additional” wards can be attributed to three areas of the city.

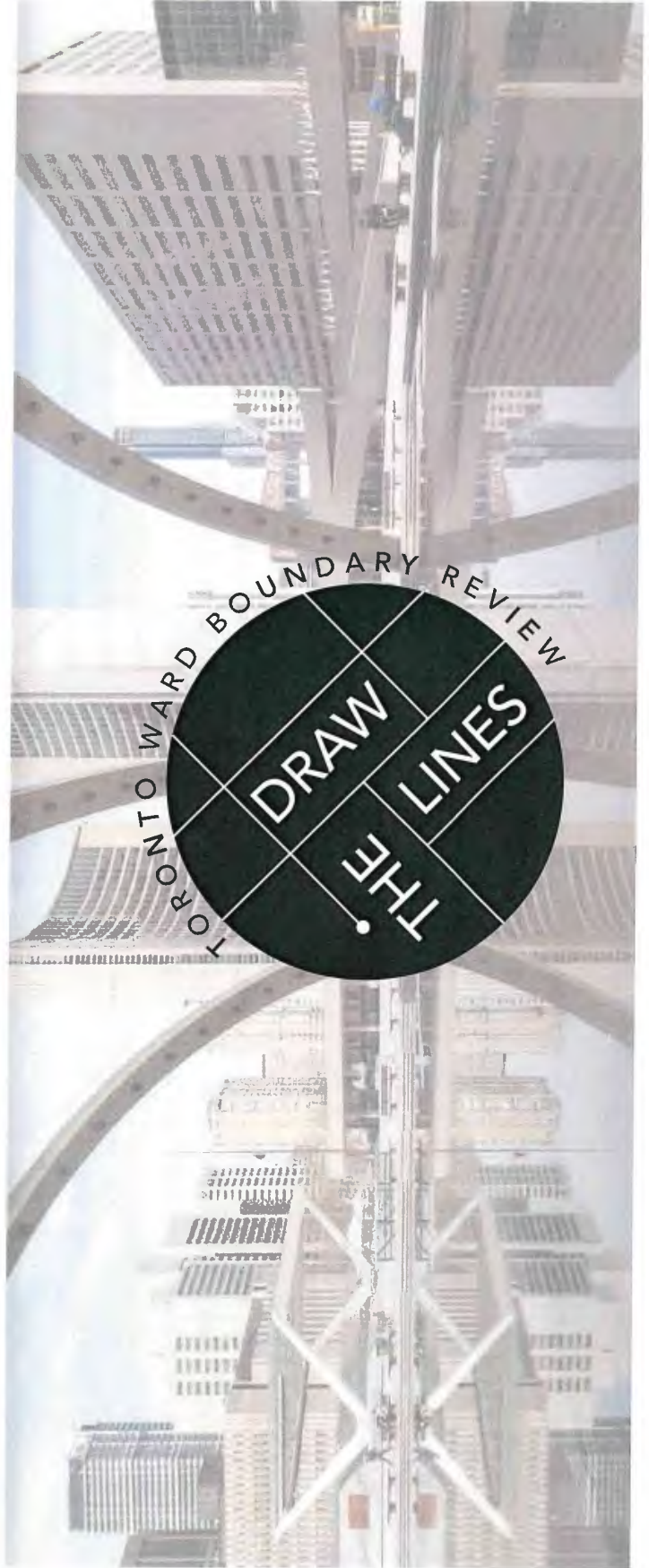
1. One additional ward north of Hwy. 401 between Bathurst St. and Victoria Park Ave.
2. Three additional wards in the Downtown area.
3. One less ward in the area west of the Downtown and south of Eglinton Ave.

All other areas retain the same number of wards they currently have, although most of their ward boundaries have been adjusted. As noted, 6 of the recommended wards are the same as the current wards. This is a reflection of the “cascading effect” as ward populations are balanced, suggested refinements are incorporated and as many geographic communities of interest as possible are respected.

SECTION TWO

WHY A TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT



Designing a ward structure for any municipality is not solely an academic or technical exercise. The population size of a ward affects how residents are represented at City Council not just at election time, but every time Council votes. The number of people in a ward also influences how well Councillors can represent their constituents. Ward boundaries shape the relationship of residents and the business community with their local government and Councillors’ link with their electorate. Any changes to ward boundaries can be disruptive. It is therefore important to find the right fit for the City of Toronto.

2.1 PURPOSE OF THE TWBR

The purpose of the TWBR is articulated in the Toronto Ward Boundary Review Project Work Plan, Civic Engagement and Public Consultation Strategy approved by City Council in June 2014:

- be able to withstand a challenge most likely at the OMB, but possibly in court;
- include civic engagement and public consultation approaches that educate, inform and involve residents of Toronto, stakeholders and Council members;
- be based on a current understanding of ward boundary determination principles and practices;
- consider in detail the growth that Toronto has experienced and will experience over the coming years;
- develop a series of ward boundary options for effective representation for consideration and comment by the public, stakeholders and Council members;
- respect Toronto’s equity policies;
- be conducted in an objective, neutral and independent fashion; and,
- provide City Council with a specific recommendation for a new ward structure.

To bring a recommendation to Toronto City Council on a ward boundary configuration that respects the principle of effective representation, as defined by the courts and the Ontario Municipal Board

To achieve this goal, the TWBR process must:

During the almost two years of the project, the TWBR has operated at arms-length from City of Toronto staff and Members of Council. Council members were interviewed for their opinions on the current ward alignment and on the five options proposed, but they did not comment on the final recommendation prior to its presentation to the City of Toronto Executive Committee and City Council.

Since the existing ward structure was created in 2000, growth in the city has been significant. Currently, Toronto's population is approximately 2.9 million. This is some 400,000 more than when the existing wards were put in place. Between 2011 (a Census year) and 2030, Toronto's population is projected to grow by 500,000 people to a total of some 3.2 million.

This rapid growth has focused on certain areas, primarily the Downtown and designated growth centres.

The growth has followed the policies of the Official Plan. The Official Plan directs growth to specific areas and stipulates that 75% of Toronto's neighbourhoods will remain stable.

Most new residents live, and will continue to live, in the Downtown and in the city's growth centres. The concentration of growth has altered the population size of Toronto's wards. While wards are supposed to be similar in population size, currently the largest wards are twice the size of smaller wards. This imbalance, resulting from the city's continuing growth, drives the need for a review of Toronto's ward boundaries. The TWBR faces two challenges: first to correct the current imbalance in ward populations and secondly to accommodate anticipated growth over the next decade.

The TWBR is recommending a new ward structure for Toronto that can be implemented in time for the 2018 municipal election and last until 2030.

2.2 COMPONENTS OF EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION

Effective representation is an inclusive phrase used to consider how well residents are represented in our form of government, which we call "representative democracy". At a general level it means that one person's vote should be of similar weight to another person's. Applied to wards, it suggests that wards should be of similar population size. In some jurisdictions this is referred to as "rep-by-pop", or representation by population. In the TWBR it is referred to as 'voter parity'.

In the Canadian context, the Supreme Court of Canada has employed the term "effective representation" to set the standard for creating municipal ward boundaries and provincial and federal riding boundaries. Effective representation has evolved to include several components, all of which need to be considered in designing a ward structure. These components are:

Voter Parity

Voter parity speaks to the relationship between a ward's population and the average ward population of all municipal wards. To achieve parity, ward populations need to be similar but not identical. Voter parity is a criterion that has special prominence in weighing the attainment of effective representation. It is assessed in terms of incremental percentage ranges around the average ward population. A range of plus or minus 10% is considered ideal. Population variances can be greater, in limited instances, in order to satisfy other criteria. However, if the range gets too large, effective representation is lost.

Natural/Physical Boundaries

Natural boundaries such as rivers, ravines and green areas are often used as boundaries to separate wards. In Toronto the Humber River is an excellent example. Similarly, major infrastructure such as expressways, railways, hydro corridors and arterial roads create barriers and are used as ward boundaries. Highway 401 is a ward boundary throughout much of the city and major arterial streets, such as Yonge Street and Victoria Park, also serve as ward boundaries. Natural/physical boundaries are highly recognizable and often separate communities of interest.

Geographic Communities of Interest

Communities of Interest is a frequently used term in ward boundary reviews but is difficult to define precisely. Sometimes it refers to ethno-cultural commercial areas such as Chinatown, Little Italy or Little India. The term is also used to define neighbourhoods such as The Annex, Rexdale, Malvern, Mimico, Mount Dennis or St. Lawrence. To form a basis for determining ward boundaries, communities of interest must be geographically contiguous. There is no comprehensive list or map of Toronto's communities of interest or neighbourhoods with precise boundaries. Some areas of the city have strong neighbourhood groups and residents associations with well-defined boundaries, while other areas do not.

It is important to avoid dividing geographic communities of interest and/or neighbourhoods when creating wards. However, this objective cannot always be achieved. Sometimes a community is so large that to respect voter parity it must be split among more than one ward. The Jane-Finch community and Don Mills fall into this category. Also, some communities may already be split by natural boundaries, such as Malvern in Scarborough. Given the diversity and number of Toronto's various communities, wards will often contain many different communities and/or neighbourhoods.

Ward History

The history of some wards extends to well before amalgamation and those wards have developed a strong identity. Ward design should, where possible, attempt to consider the history of the ward. For example, Victoria Park Avenue has historically been the western boundary of five of the Scarborough wards. However, ward history, in and of itself, cannot override other major criteria such as voter parity, strong natural/physical boundaries and communities of interest.

Capacity to Represent

Capacity to represent is often equated with Councillors' workload. It encompasses ward size, types and breadth of concerns, ongoing growth and development, complexity of issues, etc. For example, wards with high employment, major infrastructure facilities, tourism attractions, or special areas such as the Entertainment District, generate a host of issues a Councillor has to deal with, in addition to the concerns of local residents.

The courts have noted that Councillors perform two functions. The first is legislative and refers to passing by-laws and considering city-wide issues. All Councillors have this role in common. The courts have referred to the second function as the "ombudsman role", which is interpreted as a

constituency role. It speaks to a Councillor's responsibility to represent the interests of a ward's residents to the city government and its administrative structure.

This latter function, the constituency role, is captured by the concept of the "capacity to represent". This role can vary greatly depending on the issues prevalent in any given ward.

There is no specific information or data set to quantify this criterion. Some data on development pressures can be gleaned from development pipeline reports and areas that play a special role in the city's economic life are known. Wards with these types of issues can remain in the lower reaches of the voter parity range. Homogeneous, stable wards can rise to the upper end of the voter parity range.

Geographic Size and Shape of the Ward

All wards cannot be the same geographic size. Some areas of the city are more densely populated than others and some wards have more open space. Comments during Round One of the TWBR's civic engagement and public consultation process noted that many suburban wards are physically larger and take longer to get around in. However, in a built-up city like Toronto equalizing the geographic size of wards is not a relevant consideration.

Population Growth

Any changes that City Council makes to the current ward alignment will be used for the 2018 municipal election. However, the wards created should also work for future elections. The TWBR looks at the next four elections in 2018, 2022, 2026 and 2030. The target election for an evaluation of effective representation has been set for 2026. This allows for Toronto's expected growth to be factored into ward boundary calculations.

If the new ward structure works in 2026, it should hold until the 2030 municipal election. After that another review of Toronto's ward boundaries will likely be required.

Wards that will grow dramatically over the next decade can start out smaller, as they will achieve acceptable voter parity ranges by the municipal elections of 2022 or 2026. Similarly, more stable wards, from a population growth perspective, may start larger than average or at the top of the voter parity range, but come closer to average by 2022 or 2026.

Balancing the Components of Effective Representation

Designing a new ward structure requires balancing all the components of effective representation. While all of the components have to be taken into consideration, they are not all equal. Some need to be weighted more heavily than

others in determining a new ward configuration. Voter parity is pivotal and is a key determinant of effective representation. Respecting communities of interest is another high priority consideration, along with well-defined, coherent ward boundaries.

The Supreme Court of Canada has ruled that voter parity is required based on the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms provision of the "right to vote". Besides just voting, the right to vote asserts that one person's vote must be similar in weight to any other person's vote. Voting weights do not need to be identical but they must be 'similar' and within a reasonable range. Within this range other factors such as geographic communities of interest or capacity to represent are considered.

Ward boundary reviews need to look into the future. Toronto is growing at a rapid rate. In its pursuit of effective representation, the TWBR looks ahead to 2030 when Toronto's population will have grown to approximately 3.2 million.

The TWBR uses total population numbers in a ward and not electors. Councillors, once elected, represent all people in a ward, not just those eligible to vote. Also, as a ward alignment lasts for several elections, some people not eligible to vote currently will become voters in future elections.

2.3 THE STATUS QUO IS NOT AN OPTION

In November 2014 the TWBR produced a report entitled **Why Is Toronto Drawing New Ward Boundaries** that explored the city's current ward structure in depth to determine what would happen to the principle of effective representation if no changes were made. The report concluded that the status quo is not an option (all TWBR reports prior to this Final Report can be found online: www.drawthelines.ca)

City staff had pointed out the large variation in ward population sizes, when the TWBR was launched. For the 2010 municipal election, based on 2011 Census data, ward populations in Toronto ranged from 44,935 (Ward 29) to 88,440 (Ward 23). This represented a variation from 24.4% below to 48.8% above the average ward population of 59,433.

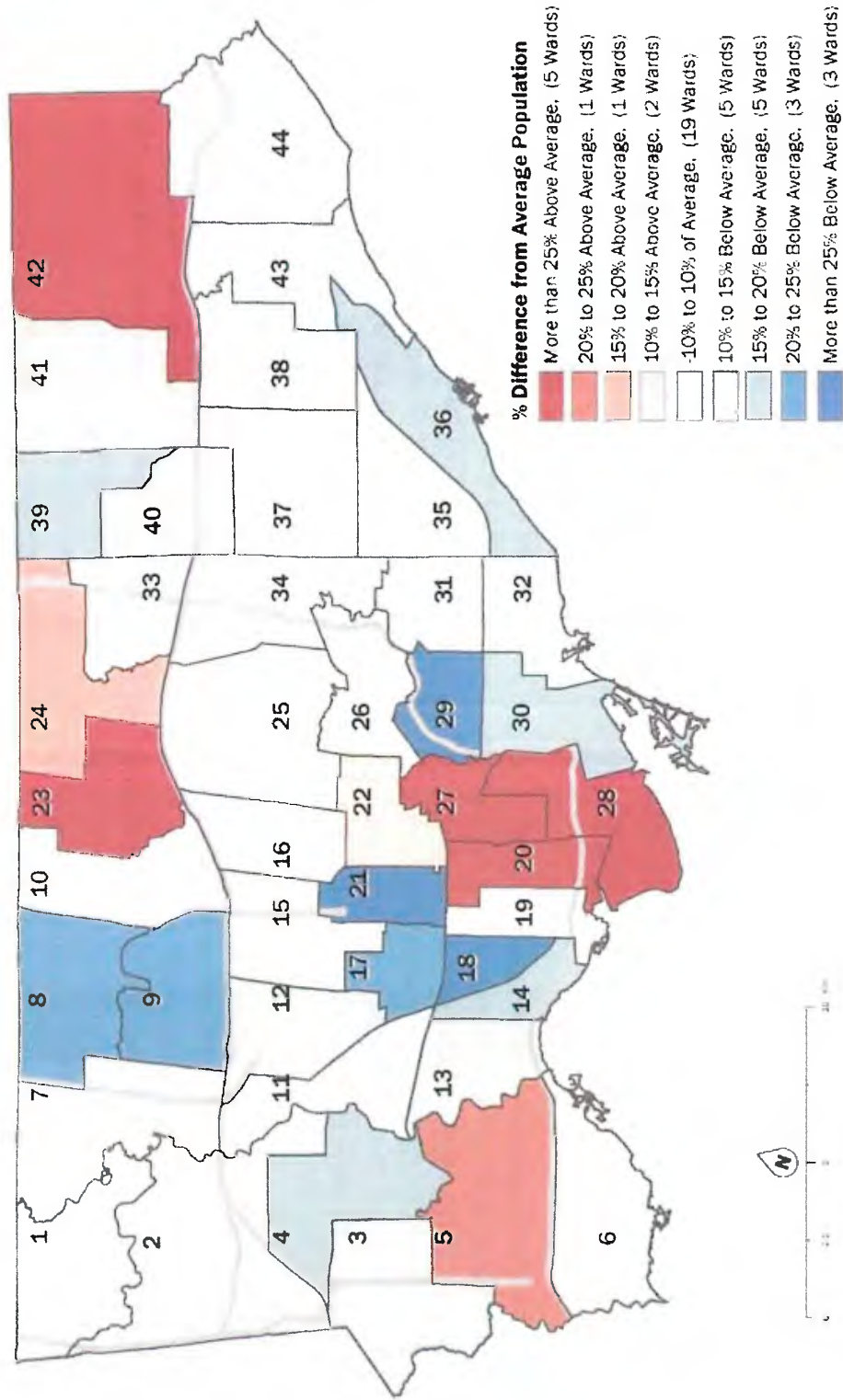
By the 2014 election the smallest ward was 45,440 (Ward 18) and the largest ward was now 94,600 (Ward 27). The variation around the average ward population size ranged from minus 25.03% to plus 56.07%. Therefore, the current Council finds itself in a situation where the range in ward populations, from smallest to largest, is over 75%. This unsustainable range has most likely increased since the election of 2014.

The TWBR team set out to track the variations in ward populations, if no changes were made to the existing ward structure, for the four future elections of 2018, 2022, 2026 and 2030. For analytical purposes ward populations were grouped into 9 population ranges from 25% below the average ward population size to 25% above the average. These ranges are key indicators of whether or not the voter parity component of effective representation is being achieved.

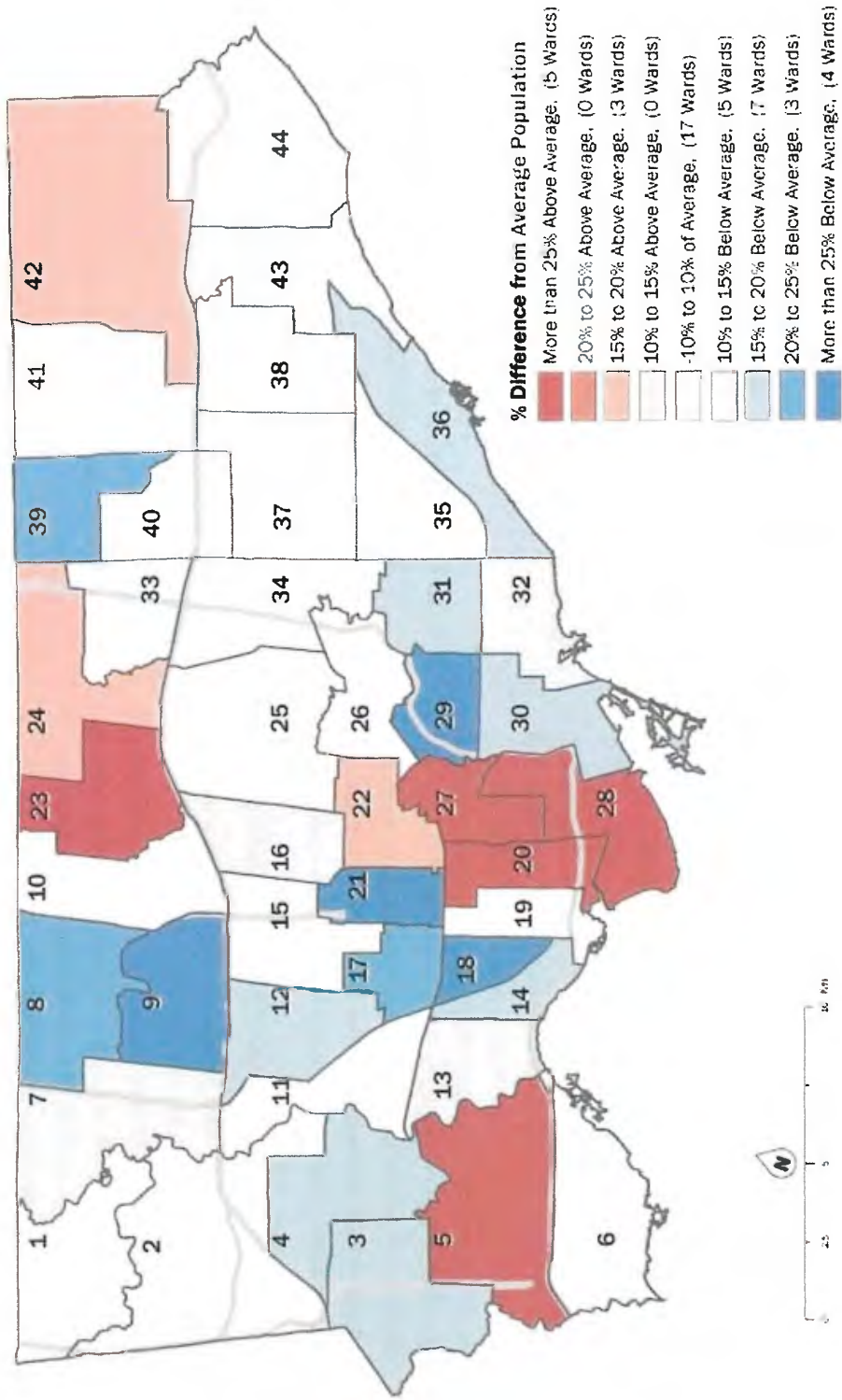
Maps showing the ward population ranges around the averages for all of the next four elections can be found in the **Options Report**. To reveal the general trend, only the maps for the elections of 2018 (Map 1) and 2026 (Map 2) have been included in this report. The 2018 election is the election that will first implement any new ward structure for Toronto and the 2026 election represents the target election year used throughout the TWBR project to determine voter parity.

The maps show voter parity ranges in 5% increments both above and below a 10% range around the average ward population. As noted previously, wards within a 10% range of the average are ideal. As the variances increase above 10%, concerns about voter parity increase and above 15% it becomes problematic, unless convincing extenuating circumstances are involved.

MAP 1 | VARIANCE BY CURRENT WARD 2018



MAP 2 | VARIANCE BY CURRENT WARD 2026



The emerging pattern is clear. With each election the number of wards outside of the 10% variation range of the average ward population size increases. By 2018, 19 wards are outside plus or minus 10%, the variance range deemed desirable for voter parity. By 2026, 27 wards are outside the 10% range, with 19 of them larger than 10% of the average.

Toronto's population growth has been and will be concentrated in the downtown wards and the city's designated growth centres. As noted, Toronto will grow by approximately 500,000 people between 2011 and 2030. The current ward structure can simply not accommodate this amount of growth. The ward structure was already starting to tip out of balance in the 2014 election and by 2026 over half of the wards will fall outside a reasonable range in terms of voter parity. As pointed out in the TWRB analysis of the existing ward structure, the status quo is not an option.

2.4 THE ROLE OF THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD (OMB)

The current Toronto ward structure is out of balance and the situation will worsen with every election. The TWBR recommends a new ward structure that will achieve effective representation starting with the 2018 election and continuing until the election of 2030. This recommendation addresses the two key issues facing the existing ward structure: its current population imbalance and the rapid and concentrated growth projected for Toronto.

Changing an existing ward structure is a challenging and difficult task. Ward boundaries are imbued with considerable history, and residents and Councillors have worked together in many communities for a long time. While the TWBR team makes a specific recommendation for a new ward structure for Toronto, there are a multitude of competing interests involved in making the final decision. In such a situation a stalemate can be the result. Such a stalemate, or lack of a decision, would by default leave the current ward structure in place.

TWBR CHALLENGES

- 1. Overcome the current imbalance in ward populations**
 - 2. Accommodate 3.2 million people by 2030**
-

The decision on the new ward structure is up to Toronto City Council. However, that decision, or lack of a decision, can be appealed to the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB). The TWBR has crafted a recommendation that achieves effective representation and is defensible at the OMB. To remain defensible any amendments City Council may wish to make will have to maintain the tests of effective representation.

If Council does not enact a new ward structure, a group of citizens, an NGO or any other interested party can refer the matter to the OMB. Prior to the TWBR process, there were two referrals regarding the City's ward boundaries to the OMB. These were withdrawn on the understanding that the City planned to undertake a comprehensive ward boundary review. Non-action by Council could see these parties come forward again. It is preferable for City Council, an elected, representative body, to make the decision on a new ward structure than having an appointed quasi-judicial body impose a ward structure.



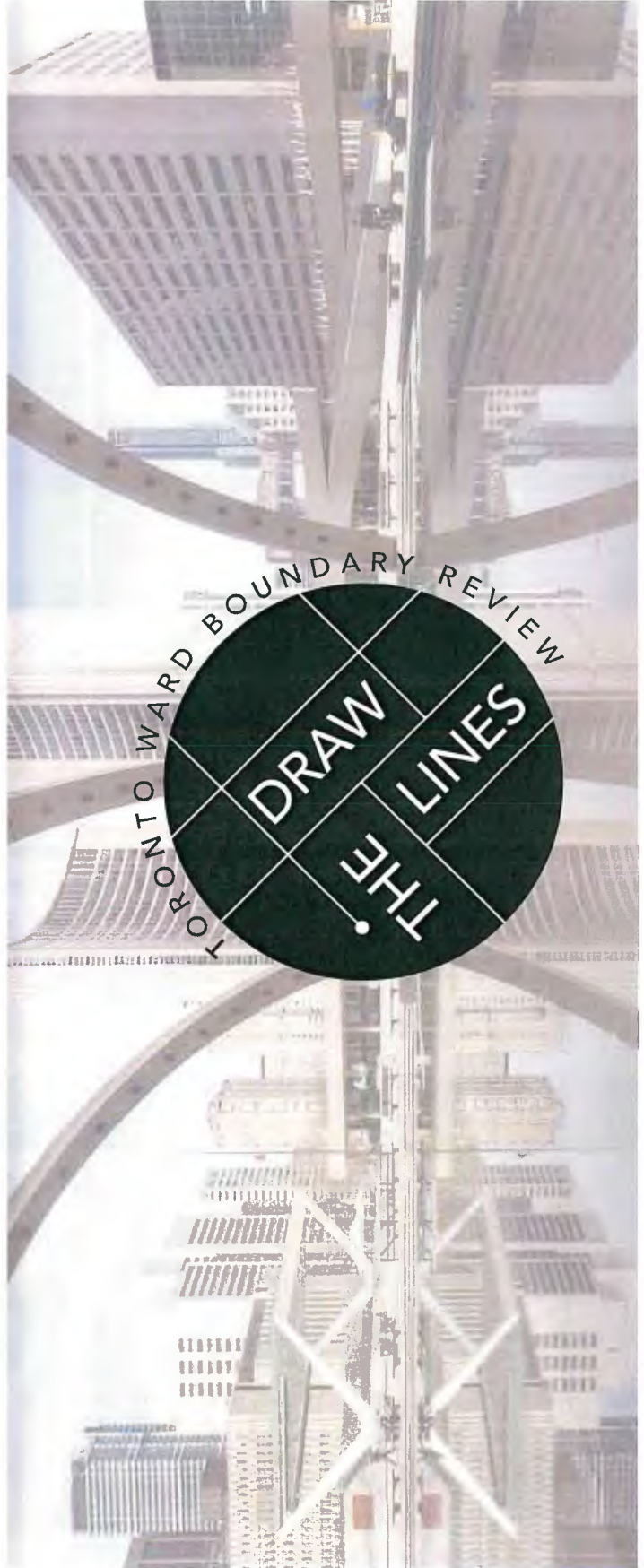
A ward boundary review must make sure that boundaries among wards make sense based on: the number of people in each ward, geographic communities of interest and neighbourhoods, future growth, physical and natural boundaries (e.g. ravines, roads and railway tracks), the ward's history and other relevant considerations. Changes will come into effect for the municipal election in 2018.



SECTION THREE

THE TWBR STEP-BY-STEP

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT



3.1 OVERVIEW

- **Comparative Research**
- **Round One Civic Engagement & Public Consultation** (input on current ward structure)
- **Ward Boundary Options**
- **Round Two Civic Engagement & Public Consultation** (feedback on options)
- **Preferred Option and Refinement Analysis**
- **Recommendation for New Ward Structure**

At the other end of the council size spectrum, Montreal has 65 elected officials, but the city uses a party-based system within its municipal government.

Average ward population sizes amongst Canada’s largest cities were examined to determine how Toronto’s average ward population size of approximately 61,000 compares². Average ward populations range considerably across the country. In Montreal, wards (termed electoral districts) have an average population of 28,439. At the larger end of the scale, Calgary’s average ward population size is 78,345. Edmonton and Mississauga are in the 60,000 range. Overall Toronto’s average ward population is slightly higher than that of other large Canadian cities.

3.2 COMPARATIVE RESEARCH

The TWBR project began with research into the ward structures of other municipalities. The background report, titled **Toronto Ward Boundary Review: Background Research Report**, December 2014, includes an assessment of Toronto’s ward structure within the context of other municipalities in Ontario, Canada and a few international examples.

Direct comparisons between Toronto’s ward structure and those of other cities in Canada, or internationally cannot be made. Various provincial laws and local practices limit how comparable other jurisdictions can be. For example, Vancouver has 10 councillors but they are all elected at large.

Overall, Toronto’s average ward population is slightly higher than that of other large Canadian cities.

The research report also examined 13 Ontario cities where ward boundary reviews have occurred since 2005. This helped to confirm the context for the guiding principles used in ward boundary reviews, along with the overriding principle of effective representation established by the Supreme Court of Canada.

² All figures are from the 2011 Census.

Ward boundary reviews in Ontario have been appealed in several instances. Of the 13 municipalities assessed, 6 were appealed and the City of Ottawa was appealed twice.

A review of the OMB decisions is informative and assists in an understanding of what Toronto might encounter should the TWBR be appealed.

Comparative information on the situation in other cities helps provide some context for the TWBR. However, Toronto is the largest and fastest growing city in Canada and this raises unique challenges for the determination of ward boundaries.

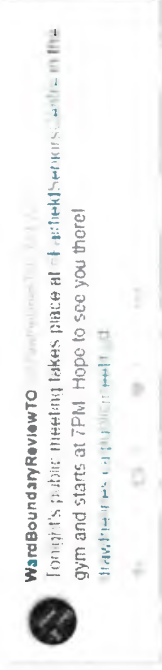
3.3 TWO STAGE PROCESS FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT & PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The TWBR's civic engagement and public consultation process has been extensive and thorough and will be able to withstand an OMB challenge, should this occur. The process was designed at the beginning of the project and approved by City Council in Spring 2014 (see **The Toronto Ward Boundary Review Project Work Plan, Civic Engagement and Public Consultation Strategy**).

The TWBR has made a distinction between “civic engagement” and “public consultation”. The former focused on all web-based activities and communication with the public, Members of Council and other stakeholders via e-mail, print, social media and a user-friendly interactive project web site www.drawthelines.ca. The latter included face-to-face discussions with Members of Council and stakeholder groups, 24 public meetings and a webinar.

TWBR by the Numbers

- 2811 contacts on TWBR distribution list
- 1803 direct participants
- 474 social media contacts
- 337 posts on the TWBR social media twitter account @DrawtheLinesTO
- 331 average monthly visits to the drawthelines.ca website
- 198 posters in public library branches
- 103 face-to-face meetings (inc. Members of Council, School Boards other stakeholder groups)
- 55 advertisements (mix of online and print)
- 24 of public meetings and information sessions
- 18 maps posted to the drawthelines.ca website
- 12 e-news issued to the TWBR distribution list
- 11 media releases
- 7 reports available on the drawthelines.ca website
- 1 webinar



The TWBR's civic engagement and public consultation process has been delivered in two rounds. Round One (July 2014 to February 2015) solicited opinions about Toronto's current ward structure through individual meetings with Members of Council and a number of stakeholder groups. The general public provided their input via an online survey, e-mail and 12 public meetings (3 in each Community Council area). The schedule of the public meetings was constrained by the 2014 municipal election. Community meetings could not begin until after the new City Council took office in early December.

Round Two of the process (August 2015 – November 2015) collected feedback on five options for a new ward structure from the public and Members of Council, again through individual interviews, another online survey, e-mail, a webinar and a second set of 12 public meetings.

Both sets of public meetings were held on weekday evenings and Saturday mornings to invite the broadest possible participation. Meeting locations ranged from community centres and church halls to public library branches and seniors' centres, all of them accessible to people with limited mobility. American Sign Language interpreters were present at every public meeting, and interpretation in 11 languages as well as attendant care services were available on request. Project print materials, such as the online surveys,

advertisements in community newspapers and the public library posters publicizing the 24 public meetings, all communicated the availability of translation services, if required.

The public process produced many comments that are outside of the scope of the TWBR. They are largely related to the way City Council currently governs itself. The project team had agreed at the outset to report these comments and suggestions separately. A list of the 'out-of-scope' comments and suggestions can be found in APPENDIX D to this report.

More detailed summaries are included as Appendix C of the

Round One Report on Civic Engagement + Public Consultation, March 2015 and Appendix B of the **Round Two Report on Civic Engagement + Public Consultation: Feedback on the Options for New Ward Boundaries for the City of Toronto, February 2016**.

Throughout the TWBR, the project has benefitted from the ideas and observations of an outside Advisory Panel with expertise in municipal law, business, academe, civil society research and the OMB. The Panel met three times during the course of the project.

3.4 ROUND ONE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT & PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Round One of the TWBR's civic engagement and public consultation process was the 'input' phase of the project. It collected opinions about the current alignment of Toronto's 44 wards from the general public, Members of Council and stakeholder groups, such as the various school boards, Civic Action (Emerging Leaders Network), Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI), Social Planning Toronto, Toronto Association of Business Improvement Areas and United Way.

The project established a website, www.drawthelines.ca and a database of community associations and stakeholder groups, including 59 different Toronto-based ethno-cultural organizations. These groups were encouraged to share information about the TWBR with their networks. Five TWBR news releases and a number of City of Toronto releases were sent out to highlight the Round One public process.

In all 919 individuals participated as follows:

- Public Meetings – 192
- Online Survey – 608
- E-mail/Twitter/website – 9
- Members of Council (2010 – 2014) – 44
- New Members of Council – 7

- Stakeholder groups – 59

During Round One interviews, surveys and public meetings focused on issues with current ward boundaries, communities of interest, ward size, total number of wards and congruity of City ward boundaries with those of federal/provincial ridings.

Key Findings

Ward Size

- Generally, there seemed to be commonality across all participant groups regarding ward size. Responses from all groups were comfortable with a ward size close to the current average of 61,000. Many comments suggested 'up to 60,000 people per ward' and 'current size or slightly smaller or larger'.
- A small minority favoured large wards in the 90,000 to 105,000 plus range, accompanied by additional resources to be allocated to Members of Council.

Total Number of Wards

- A large majority of Council members and responses from public meetings agreed that there should be 44 wards or more (44 – 50 wards).
- Survey responses favoured even more wards, i.e. 54 – 75 wards.

- A small minority of survey and Council members' responses suggested 22 - 25 wards to mirror provincial or federal ridings.

Follow Provincial or Federal Riding Boundaries

- Opinions on this issue were divided among survey and public meeting responses.
- Members of Council suggested that this should not be the major criterion for re-aligning Toronto's wards boundaries.
- Stakeholder group responses were in favour of following provincial or federal riding boundaries.

In addition to comments on specific issues such as ward size, total number of wards and whether Toronto's ward boundaries should follow those of the federal/provincial ridings, Round One participants also made suggestions on how current ward boundaries could be improved to become more 'logical' and/or better reflect existing communities of interest. These ward-specific comments from all participants can be found in Appendix D of the Round One report.

3.5 CREATING THE OPTIONS

In designing the options, a methodology was developed to:

- Account for Toronto's population growth
- Ensure validity for four municipal elections
- Balance ward population sizes
- Offer a set of diverse and distinct options
- Achieve effective new ward boundaries

The background research and the input from Round One of the civic engagement and public consultation process informed the development of five options for a new ward structure for Toronto. All five options respect the principles of effective representation. From this perspective, any of the options developed could be approved by Council and, in the opinion of the TWBR team, withstand an appeal at the OMB.

Two critical factors had to apply to all options. Toronto's projected growth of approximately 500,000 over the time frame of the TWBR (2011 to 2030) needs to be accommodated in the areas where the Official Plan indicates that the bulk of the growth will occur. Secondly, to balance ward population size, the large wards must get smaller and the small wards larger.

The parameters for the five options are as follows:

- Option 1 reflects the goal of making minimal changes. This refers to both average ward population size (61,000) and retaining current ward boundaries where possible.

- Option 2 focuses on keeping the current number of wards and Councillors at 44. Given the anticipated growth, the average ward population increases to 70,000.
- Options 3 and 4 are based on setting average ward population sizes and creating options that reflect these ward populations. Option 3 (Small Wards) targets an average ward population of 50,000. Option 4 (Large Wards) uses an average ward population of 75,000.
- Option 5 starts with major natural and physical boundaries, such as rivers and expressways, and designs a ward structure based on these boundaries. Unlike the other options, this option is not based on the existing ward structure.

Within these general parameters, the TWBR has used small, area population data projections, natural and physical boundaries, community of interest information, and ward history to design the five options and determine exact, possible boundaries.

The TWBR has applied these small area population projections to determine the ward population size for each of the wards in the five options.

The population projections were provided to the TWBR by the City Planning Division. Those projections were based on 2011 Census data and projected out to 2041 for each Census year. From this data, the TWBR has developed its own projections for the municipal election years of 2018, 2022, 2026 and 2030. The TWBR has used the projection scenario that coincides with the growth targets for the City of Toronto in the provincial Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

In designing the five options, population ranges around the average ward population size have been developed. The ideal range is plus or minus 10% of the desired average ward population size.³

TABLE 1 provides overview information on each option.

³ A complete discussion of the methodology for determining the five options can be found in the Options Report.

TABLE 1 | SUMMARY OF OPTIONS

OPTION	NAME	AVG. WARD POPULATION	POPULATION RANGE	NO. OF WARDS
1	Minimal Change	61,000	51,850 - 70,150	47
2	44 Wards	70,000	63,000 - 77,000	44
3	Small Wards	50,000	45,000 - 55,000	58
4	Large Wards	75,000	67,500 - 82,500	38
5	Natural/Physical Boundaries	70,000	63,000 - 77,000	41

APPENDIX B to this report contains a map for each of the five options showing specific boundaries for each of the possible wards.

The Options Report has provided a number of options. Each has its strengths and weaknesses. For example, the ‘Small Ward’ option is stronger with respect to “capacity to represent” than the ‘Large Ward’ option; the ‘Large Ward’ option has tighter voter parity numbers than the ‘Minimal Change’ option; and, the ‘Minimal Change’ option represents existing ward history better than the other options.

In the final analysis effective representation is about the balance amongst its various components. All five options have a different balance. However, they all achieve effective representation.

Federal and Provincial Ridings

During the consultation process the idea of using the federal/provincial riding boundaries as ward boundaries was suggested, although opinion on this issue was divided. There were two variations on this theme.

The first was to use the new 25 federal ridings as Toronto’s wards. This would result in 25 wards and 25 Councillors with an average ward size of 123,000 people. Only a very small number of Councillors and the public supported this scenario.

The second variation was to use the new federal riding boundaries but split them in half. This approach would lead to 50 wards with an average ward population of approximately 60,500 people. This population average is close to Toronto’s current average ward population size. It is worth noting that the federal riding boundaries mostly do not align with the current ward boundaries.

The TWBR team assessed these two suggestions to see if either could lead to a viable option.

Neither variation of the federal riding approach meets the tests of effective representation going forward. Specifically, the ward population size spread is too large from a voter parity perspective. For 2026, the range is 96,614 – 135,298 in the 25 ward version and 48,307 – 67,649 in the 50 ward version. There seems to be little appetite for wards as large as the 25 ward version and adjusting boundaries to make the 50 ward version respect voter parity will end up resembling Option 1 but with three additional wards.

In addition, federal riding boundaries are reviewed and adjusted every 10 years, which does not deliver a long term solution.

3.6 ROUND TWO CIVIC ENGAGEMENT & PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Round Two of the TWBR's civic engagement and public consultation process was the 'feedback' phase of the project. It sought comments on the five options outlined in the Options Report released on the project website on August 11, 2015 from the same groups as those consulted during Round One. Current Members of Council (2014-2018), stakeholders and the general public were asked to rank the options, suggest possible refinements and provide whatever other comments they thought appropriate via individual interviews, by e-mail, during a webinar and by completing an online survey.

During the public meetings the five options were outlined, suggestions for refinements to the options were collected and meeting participants were encouraged to complete the survey individually in hard copy or online.

In order to promote public discussion and feedback, direct e-mails with a link to the Options 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.

In all 884 individuals participated in Round Two as follows:

- Public Meetings – 112
- Online Survey – 717
- General submissions – 15 (5 included a completed survey)
- Lunch-time webinar - 3
- Members of Council – 42
- Mayor's office staff – 3
- Visits to TWBR website during feedback period – approximately 10,000

There were no individual meetings with stakeholder groups. Instead, members of these groups were encouraged to complete surveys online and/or attend one of the 12 public meetings. 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 community members to promote local public meetings. The project was supported in this endeavour by the City of Toronto's social media accounts, but more particularly by the engagement of many Councillors who shared e-news and tweets/posts about the public meetings with their constituents.

The Round Two Report on Civic Engagement + Public Consultation: Feedback on the Options for New Ward Boundaries for the City of Toronto contains the rankings of the five options from all participants as well as overall comments received on each option. Ward-specific suggestions for refinements from all Round Two participants are consolidated by option and ward in Appendix C of the Round Two Report and additional comments on specific communities of interest and suggestions for refining existing wards can be found in Appendix D of that report.

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

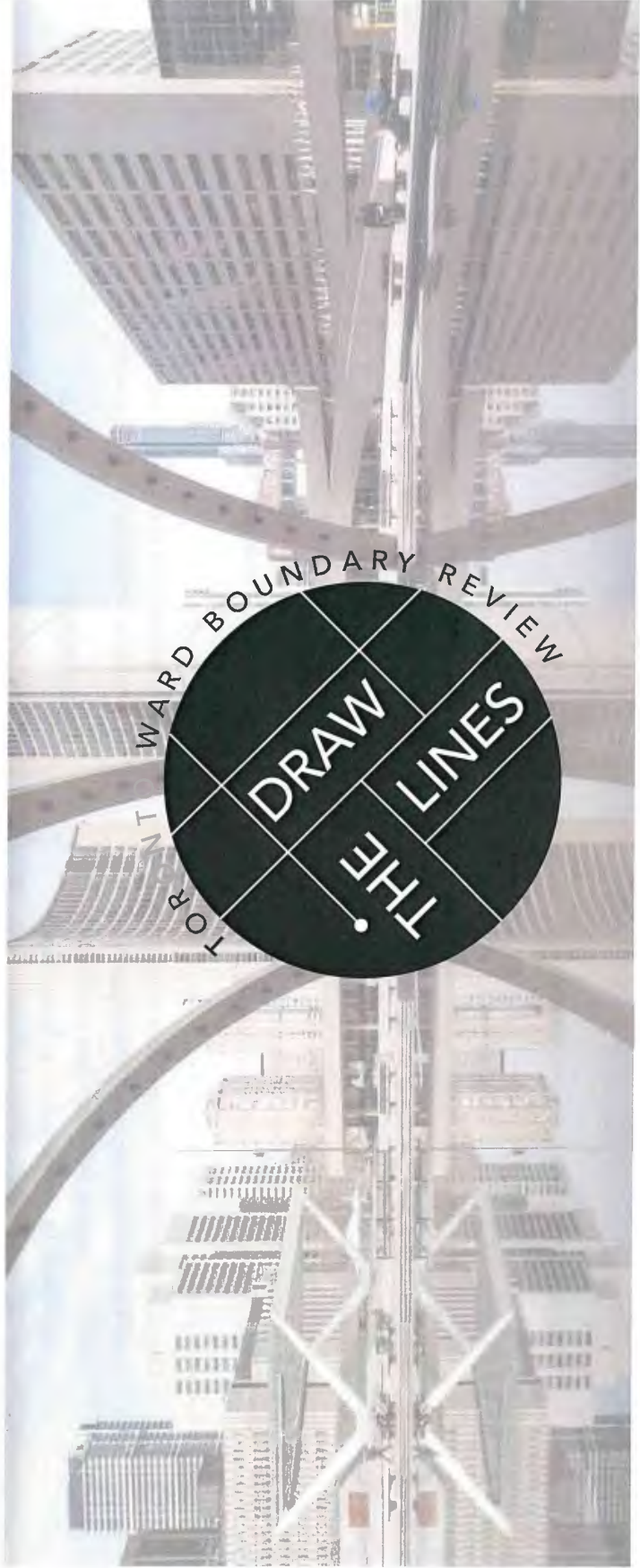
process. These comments have been captured thematically in the Round Two Report.

A detailed analysis of the rankings of the five options from Round Two of the TWBR's civic engagement and public consultation process as well as an analysis of the proposed refinements can be found in the next section of this report and in APPENDIX C.

SECTION FOUR

PREFERRED OPTION & REFINEMENTS

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT



Round Two of the TWBR’s civic engagement and public consultation process helped establish preferences and acceptability of the five options presented in the Options Report. It also gathered a multitude of suggestions for refining the various options, some of them contradictory. This section of the report provides a summary of the feedback received, discusses the preferred option and describes the TWBR’s approach to the proposed refinements.

indicated that they do not like some option at all, a “no-way” comment. In those cases, the option was ranked as a “No”. Members of the public did not use the “No” approach.

In addition to the ‘first choice’ analysis, the TWBR team 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.

This section of the report provides a summary of the feedback received, discusses the preferred option and describes the TWBR’s approach to the proposed refinements.

4.1 RANKING THE OPTIONS

The interviews and the Round Two public survey allowed current Members of Council and the public to rank the five options by selecting their first, second, third, fourth and fifth choices. The data and analysis from the Round Two report are provided in this section.

Not all survey participants ranked all the options. For example, some only provided their first two or three choices or, perhaps, no choices at all. In these cases the ‘blank’ options were listed as “not ranked”. Some Councillors

The following is the way the choices were scored to determine a ‘ranked score’ for each option:

FIRST CHOICE	5 PTS
SECOND CHOICE	4 PTS
THIRD CHOICE	3 PTS
FOURTH CHOICE	2 PTS
FIFTH CHOICE	1 PT
NOT RANKED	0 PTS
‘NO’	0 PTS

TABLE 2 | PUBLIC SURVEY RESPONSES BY WARD

WARD	RESPONSES	WARD	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

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

First, the number of times an option received a “first place” vote is shown. This indicates which option has the most support. Second, a ranked score is presented. This reveals the total score received by each option. The ranked score approach and “first-place” analysis do not always yield the same results.

Since determining a preferred 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 were rated as “No”.

Fourth, 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.

Public Survey Results

In total, 717 people participated in the public survey. The number of surveys received by ward is presented in TABLE 2.

TABLE 3 | 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 represents the results of the public survey, the base data, and indicates how each option was ranked in the public survey. It is from this table that the relevant data for the public's preferred option has been derived.

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 first ranked	126	81	186	162	139

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

TABLE 5 | 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

The second way the data has been analyzed is by looking at how an option fared across all ranks – first to fifth. This gives credit to second to fifth place choices, as well as first. This produces a 'ranked score', which is shown in TABLE 5.

CHART 1 | TOTAL RANKED SCORE – PUBLIC SURVEY

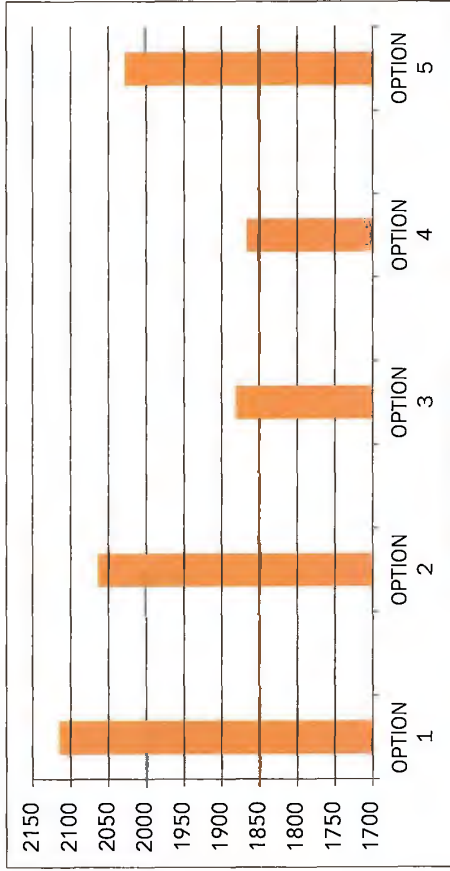


CHART 1 shows TABLE 5 in graphic form, for ease of comparison.

Based on a 'ranked score' approach, Option 1 is preferred while Option 3, which received the most first place choices, falls to fourth place. Option 2 which received the fewest first place votes rises to second place when a ranked score is used. When consideration is given to how an option does overall a different picture emerges from solely a first place choice consideration.

Implementation of a new ward structure is not just about which option places first but just as much about which option a consensus can be built around. That is why it is important to know which option placed last and can be considered a "no way" option. Also, a comparison between first and last can assist in revealing options around which a consensus may be difficult to achieve.

TABLE 6 provides information on how the options distributed themselves in fifth or last place in the public survey.

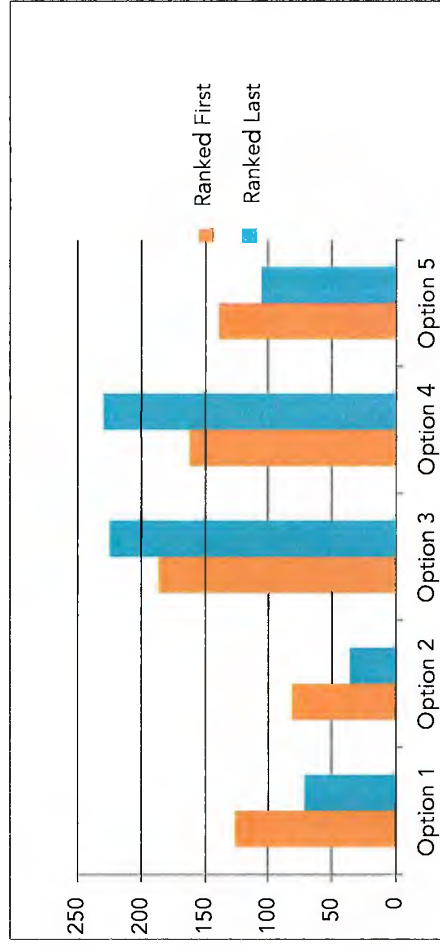
TABLE 6 | FIFTH PLACE CHOICE – PUBLIC SURVEY

	OPTION 1 MIX, MALL 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 is ranked fifth the fewest times (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 significant opposition to Options 3 and 4, an important consideration for acceptance and implementation.

CHART 2 | COMPARISON FIRST & FIFTH CHOICE – PUBLIC SURVEY



Finally, Chart 2, Comparison – First and Fifth Choice, graphically illustrates first and fifth choice options from the public survey. 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.

Depending on one's perspective, different, often conflicting, observations can be drawn from the public survey responses. From a "first place" perspective Option 3 (Small Wards – 50,000) is the favoured option. 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.

Members of Council - Results

The results from interviews with Members of Council are analyzed in the same fashion as the results from the public survey. In all, 42 Members of Council participated. The questions posed to Councillors were similar to those in the public survey and the approach to the ranking of the options was identical.

Most Councillors tied their rankings to refinements to the ward boundaries of various options. That is, a first place choice would have to include certain refinements to be acceptable. The impact of these suggestions is described later in this report.



TABLE 7 | RANKING BY OPTION – 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

TABLE 7 provides the base data for analyzing how Members of Council ranked the five options.

The presentation of the data follows the same approach as that used in the analysis of the public survey. The option with the most first place choices is presented in TABLE 8, First Place Choice.

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

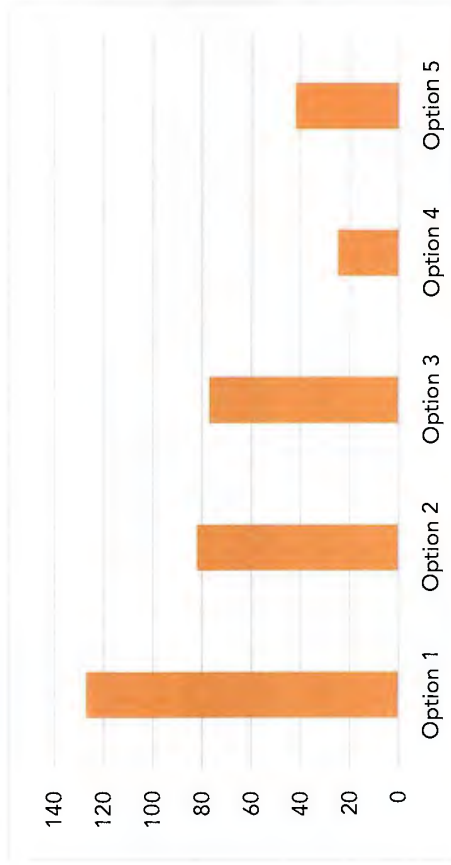
Option 1 is the favoured choice amongst Members of Council, followed by Options 3 and 2. Options 4 and 5 have minimal support for first place.

TABLE 9 | 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	92	77	25	42

TABLE 9 presents the ranked score for each option and CHART 3 shows this information graphically.

CHART 3 | TOTAL RANKED SCORE – MEMBERS OF COUNCIL



When the ranked score is examined there are a few changes in preference. Option 1 is still the favoured option amongst Members of Council. However, Options 2 and 3 have switched positions and Option 2 is now in second place. Options 4 and 5 remain at the rear of the group.

The next issue is how many times an option has been ranked in last place. This is shown in TABLE 10.

TABLE 10 | 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

A fifth place ranking was 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.

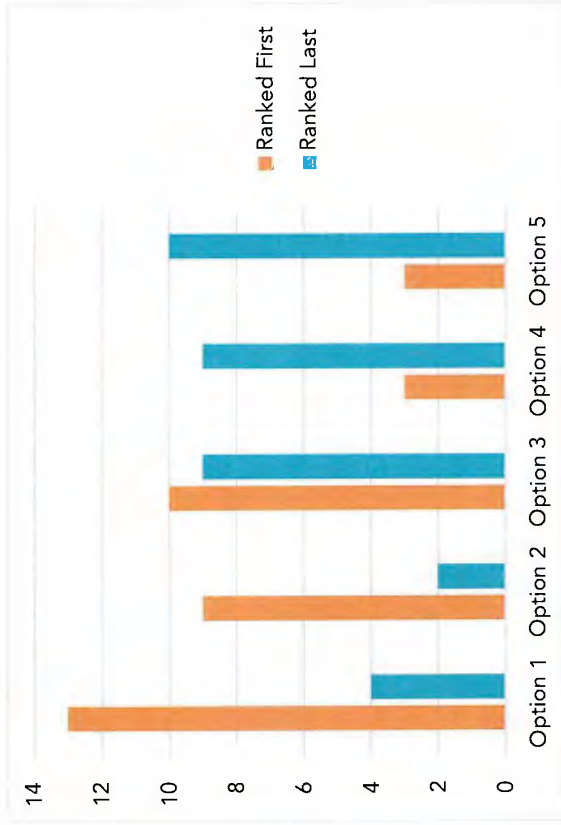
Option 2 has only 2 "No's" and Option 1 only 4. The "not ranked" responses are difficult to interpret. Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 have a high number of incidents of not being ranked. Only Option 1, not ranked 8 times, is low in this regard. A comparison of first and fifth choices of Councillors is presented in TABLE 11 and shown graphically in CHART 4.

TABLE 11 | FIRST & 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

The comparison of first and fifth choice that was employed in the public survey analysis cannot be directly replicated for the Councillor interviews. The reason is that very few Councillors ranked all options from first to fifth. Rather, they either left various options unranked or indicated 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.

CHART 4 | FIRST & LAST CHOICE – MEMBERS OF COUNCIL



What can be observed from the first and last choice 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.

4.2 PREFERRED OPTION

To determine the preferred option the two data sets derived from the public survey and Members of Council interviews have to be examined and compared.

Initially, these data sets are dealt with separately to reflect the statistical nature of how they were generated. The information from the public was generated randomly based on who chose to respond to the public survey. The information from Members of Council is based on responses from 42 of the 45 Members of Council.

The basic data was presented in the section above. This section analyzes and compares that information to determine which of the five options is preferred. The analysis considers two dimensions of the data, positive and negative preferences. The reasons for taking into account the positive preferences are obvious. It is important to know which of the five Options people prefer. The need to pay attention to negative preferences is not as apparent. However, negative preferences are critical for determining where consensus may be difficult.

This analysis considers four dimensions of each data set and then compares them. The four dimensions are:

- First place choices
- Ranked scores
- Last place choices
- Comparison of first and last place choices

First Place Choices

An obvious starting point, as it indicates the option that was preferred by most respondents.

Public survey results place the options as follows:

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 1. | Option 3 - Small Wards | 186 |
| 2. | Option 4 - Large Wards | 162 |
| 3. | Option 5 - Natural/Physical Boundaries | 139 |
| 4. | Option 1 - Minimal Change | 126 |
| 5. | Option 2 - 44 Wards | 81 |

Members of Council provide a much different ranking when expressing their first place choice. They place the options as follows:

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | Option 1 - Minimal Change | 13 |
| 2. | Option 3 - Small Wards | 10 |
| 3. | Option 2 - 44 Wards | 9 |
| 4. | Option 5 - Natural/Physical Boundaries | 3 |
| 5. | Option 4 - Large Wards | 3 |

There is a considerable difference between how the public judge the options and how Members of Council view the options. Generally, the public is more open to large changes in the ward structure and places the three options that reflect the most change at the top of their list.

On the other hand, Members of Council gravitate towards maintaining the existing situation through either minimal change or retaining 44 wards. The area of most convergence is around Option 3 (Small Wards), which tops the public list and comes second with Members of Council.

Ranked Scores

The public and Members of Council were asked to rank the options in order of first to fifth choice. By assigning a numerical value to each of these choices, a 'ranked score' was produced that allows choices other than the first to be considered and evaluated. The public surveys result in the following total ranked scores for the options:

1.	Option 1 - Minimal Change	2114
2.	Option 2 - 44 Wards	2063
3.	Option 5 - Natural/Physical Boundaries	2027
4.	Option 3 - Small Wards	1880
5.	Option 4 - Large Wards	1865

Interviews with Members of Council result in the following total ranked scores for the options:

1.	Option 1 - Minimal Change	127
2.	Option 2 - 44 Wards	82
3.	Option 3 - Small Wards	77
4.	Option 5 - Natural/Physical Boundaries	42
5.	Option 4 (Large Wards)	25

Based on the ranked score there is considerable concurrence between the public and Members of Council. Both rank Option 1 and Option 2 as the top two options. Both rank Option 4 in last place. There is a slight difference in how Options 3 and 5 are ranked, trading 3rd and 4th place between the two data sets.

Last Place Choices

The public ranking for last place is:

1.	Option 4 - Large Wards	229
2.	Option 3 - Small Wards	224
3.	Option 5 - Natural/Physical Boundaries	105
4.	Option 1 - Minimal Change	71
5.	Option 2 - 44 Wards	35

The last place ranking for Members of Council is:

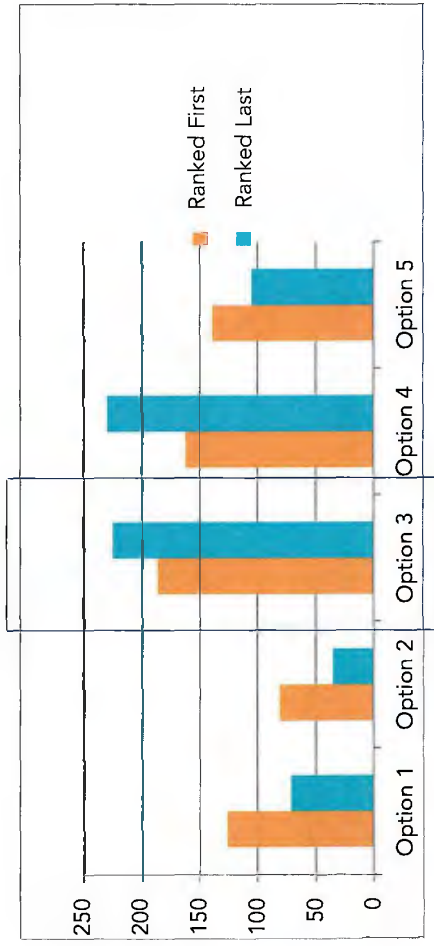
1.	Option 4 - Large Wards	34
2.	Option 5 - Natural/Physical Boundaries	31
3.	Option 3 - Small Wards	24
4.	Option 2 - 44 Wards	21
5.	Option 1 - Minimal Change	12

This data set indicates which options are the least preferred. As with the ranked scores, there is considerable convergence between the views of the public and Members of Council. Options 3, 4, and 5 are the least favoured options by both groups. Options 1 and 2 have the fewest last place choices in both groups.

Comparison of First and Last Place Choices

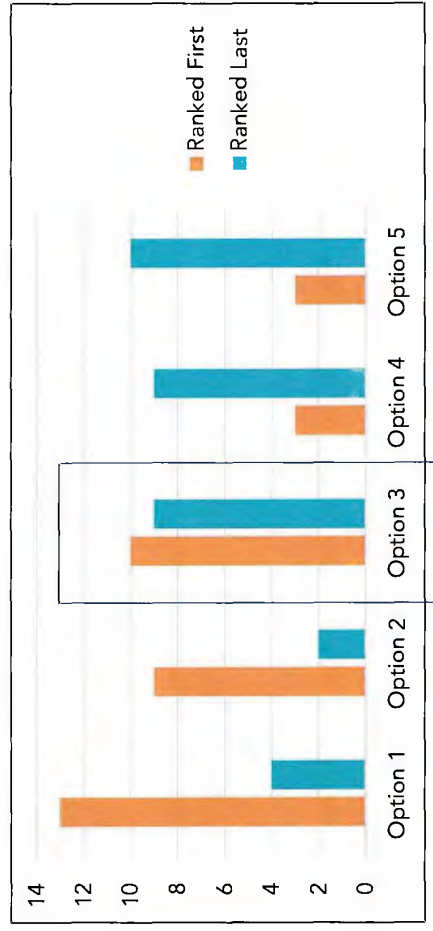
This comparative data set is best shown as a chart, both for the public survey results and for the results from interviews with Members of Council.

CHART 5 | COMPARISON FIRST & LAST PLACE CHOICES – PUBLIC SURVEY



A key observation from comparing these two Charts revolves around Option 3 (Small Wards). In both the responses from the public survey and Members of Council interviews, there is a high degree of first and last choices for this option. In some respects, Option 3 is the “love it or hate it” option. It would be the option that would be the most difficult to form a consensus around, because of the strong positive and negative reactions to it.

CHART 6 | COMPARISON FIRST & LAST PLACE CHOICES – MEMBERS OF COUNCIL



Conclusions – Preferred Option

The results of the public survey and Members of Council interviews give clear preference to Option 1 in three of the four ways the data has been examined. The only divergence from this perspective is in the first place choices, with the public preferring Option 3 (Small Wards) and Members of Council preferring Option 1 (Minimal Change).

However, when ranked scores are applied, Option 1 is the favoured option by both groups. Also, as the comparison of first and last place choices indicates, Option 3 would be the most difficult option to form a consensus around.

Based on an assessment of all these factors, Option 1 (Minimal Change) is the preferred option and the option that provides the starting point for the recommended new ward structure for the City of Toronto.

**Based on an assessment of all these factors,
Option 1 (Minimal Change) is the preferred option
and the option that provides the starting point for
the recommended new ward structure for the
City of Toronto.**

4.3 REFINEMENTS

The Minimal Change option, Option 1, is the preferred option and forms the basis for the new ward structure for Toronto recommended in this report. However, it is only the basis and not the final recommended ward structure. During the Round Two civic engagement and public consultation process both the public and Members of Council were asked for “refinements” to the options. The purpose of these refinements was to improve the options with regard to communities of interest, ward history and more ‘coherent’ ward boundaries.

The refinements suggested by Members of Council and the general public through the online survey, submissions and at public meetings have been integrated by option, ward and community of interest (see Appendices C & D of the Round Two report).

Some of the refinements have been put forward more than once, which indicates a particular interest in an issue, and, as can be expected, some contradict each other.

Since Option 1 was the preferred option, all the refinements suggested for that option have been explored. Refinements suggested for other options have also been examined, if they are relevant to Option 1.

In addition, numerous suggested refinements relate to the boundaries of existing wards and communities of interest. Again, those refinements relevant to Option 1 have been analyzed. It has not been possible to accommodate 'refinements', which have recommended no change to the existing ward boundaries in areas where the 2026 ward populations will be well below the average ward population of 61,000. As well, it has not been possible to keep most Business Improvement Areas in one ward, since BIAs almost always include both sides of arterial roads, which are recognizable ward boundaries.

By definition, the suggested refinements alter the Minimal Change option. Incorporating certain suggested refinements changes more of the current ward boundaries than occurs in Option 1, as boundary changes in one area cascade into adjacent wards.

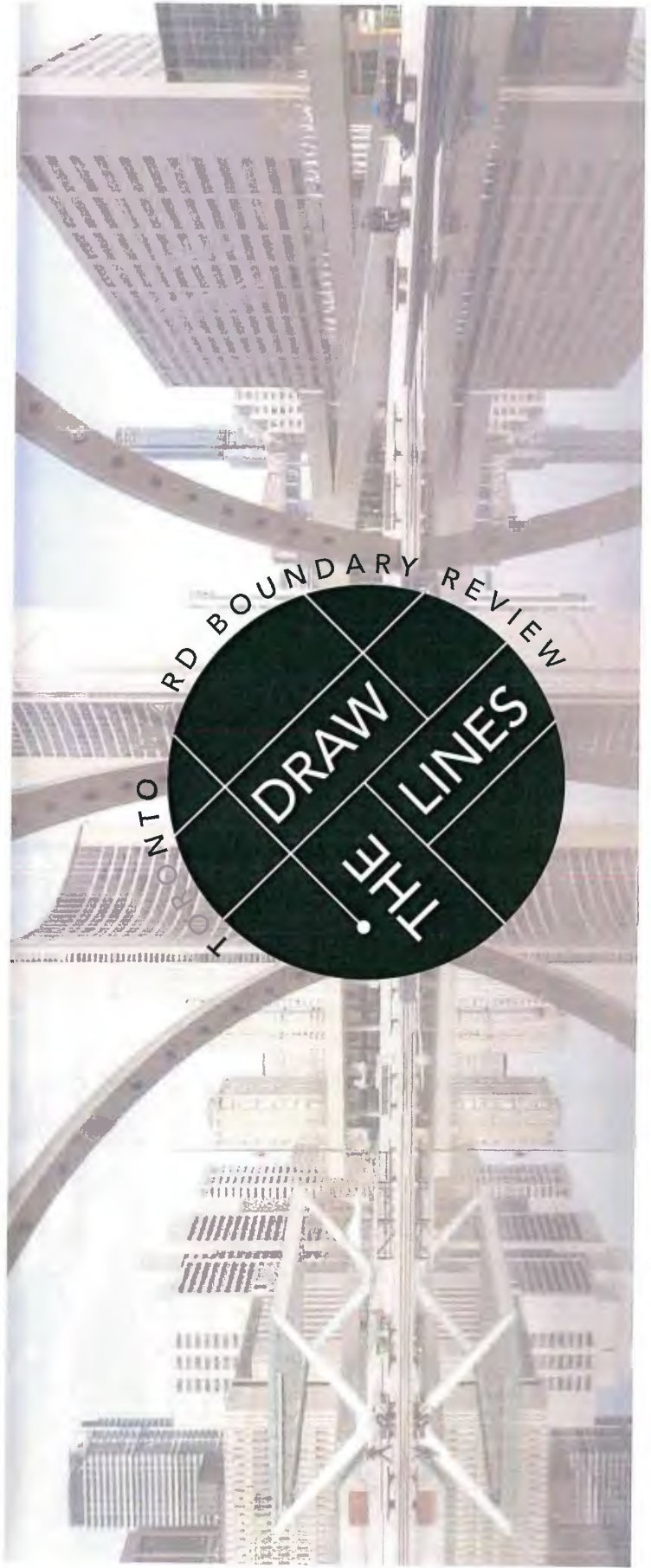
To determine whether suggested refinements are feasible, Option 1 wards were grouped based on natural/physical boundaries, e.g. west of the Humber River, north and south of the 401, downtown and east of Victoria Park. In particular, the boundaries of the downtown wards have been adjusted to coincide with the Official Plan boundaries for the Downtown. Both members of the general public and Members of Council strongly suggested that "downtown wards should be inside the Downtown".

Within these groupings suggested refinements to Option 1 wards have been assessed to determine whether they maintain effective representation, that is improve or upset voter parity, achieve more coherent ward boundaries and/or keep communities of interest together. There are over 125 'relevant' refinements. These refinements as well as the 'action' by the TWBR team are included as APPENDIX C to this report.

SECTION FIVE

RECOMMENDATION FOR NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT

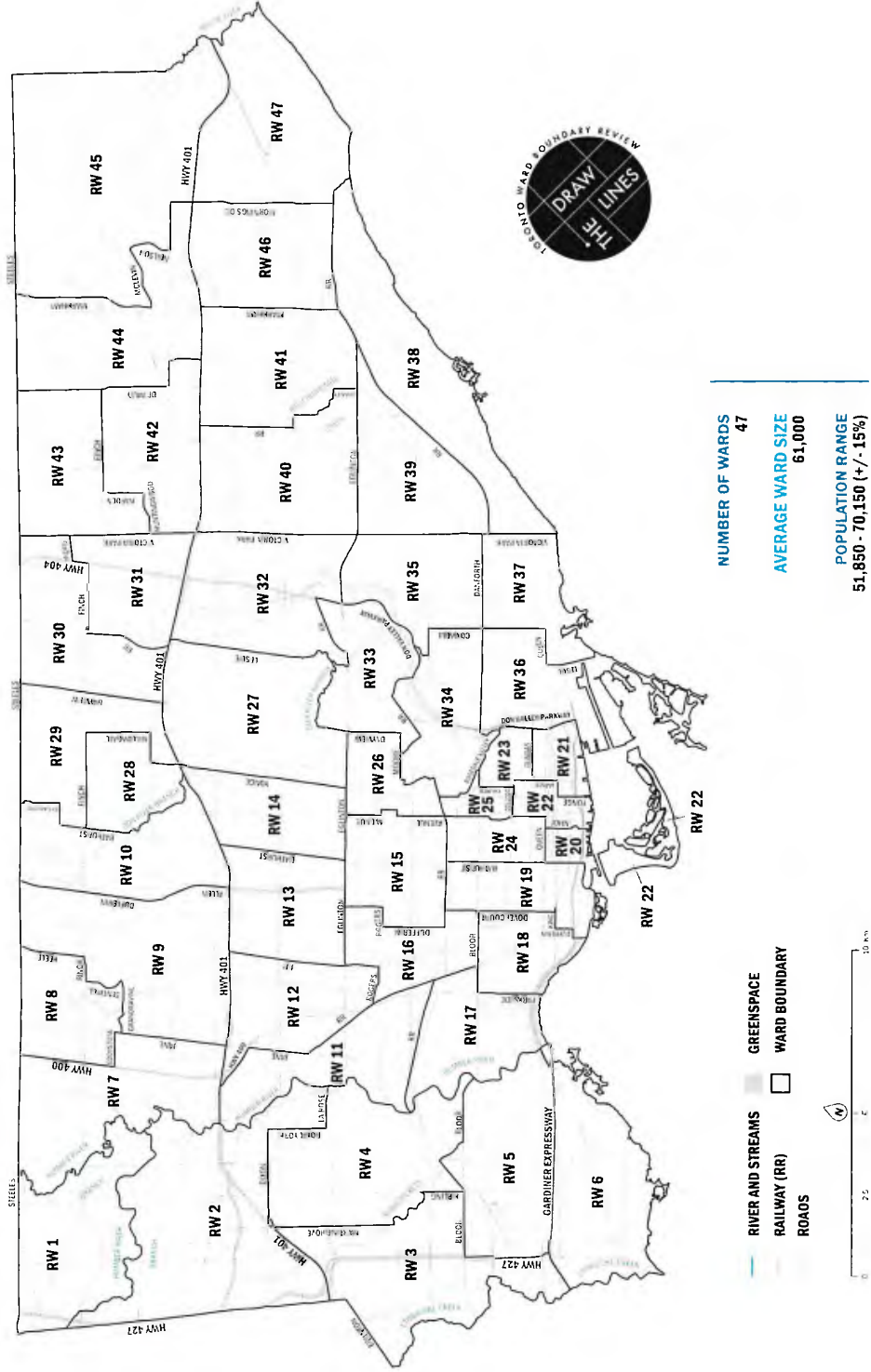


5.1 A NEW WARD STRUCTURE

The recommended new ward structure is centered on three components. The first bases the new wards on Option 1, the preferred ward option from the Round Two Civic Engagement and Public Consultation process. The second incorporates the suggested refinements to Option 1 that are feasible and relevant to that option. And finally, the recommended ward structure meets the tests of effective representation.

The following map shows the recommended new ward structure for Toronto. The wards in the recommended new ward structure are labeled RW for “Recommended Ward”. The ward numbering system follows the current numbering system that starts in the northwest corner of the city.

RECOMMENDED WARDS



Although the base for the recommended ward structure is Option 1, the relevant refinements are quite numerous with the result that the boundaries of 6 of the recommended wards are the same as those of the current wards. (In Option 1, 18 wards have the same boundaries as the current wards). The recommended new ward structure results in 47 wards, the same as in Option 1.

Option 1 meets the criteria for effective representation. Therefore, the changes brought about by the suggested refinements have been analyzed in terms of how they affect effective representation. The recommended ward structure maintains the following principles underlying Option 1:

- Average ward population - 61,000
- Ward population range – 51,850 – 70,150 (plus or minus 15% of the average)
- 47 wards
- Target year - 2026

Most of the suggested refinements focus on two issues, keeping communities of interests or neighbourhoods together in the same ward and/or suggesting more appropriate ward boundaries.

The following Table demonstrates how the recommended ward structure achieves voter parity, an essential component of effective representation. The Table "Recommended Wards – Projected Population and Variance, 2018 - 2030" presents this information for the four election years from 2018 to 2030. The variance figures are based on the target ward population size of 61,000. The year 2026 is highlighted, as that is the year that is used to determine voter parity. The Table covers the period 2018, the year of implementation, to 2030, the end of the time frame of the TWBR. After 2030 it may be time for another review of Toronto's ward boundaries.

RECOMMENDED WARDS - PROJECTED POPULATION AND VARIANCE 2018 – 2030

RECOMMENDED WARD	2018	VARIANCE	2022	VARIANCE	2026	VARIANCE	2030	VARIANCE
RW 1	60,154	-1.39%	59,918	-1.77%	60,122	-1.44%	60,412	-0.96%
RW 2	59,298	-2.79%	59,205	-2.94%	59,935	-1.75%	60,886	-0.19%
RW 3	62,791	2.94%	63,747	4.50%	65,044	6.63%	66,551	9.10%
RW 4	63,419	3.97%	64,810	6.25%	65,507	7.39%	66,299	8.69%
RW 5	58,254	-4.50%	62,838	3.01%	70,010	14.77%	77,220	26.59%
RW 6	65,500	7.38%	67,540	10.72%	69,434	13.83%	71,557	17.31%
RW 7	55,133	-9.62%	55,670	-8.74%	57,043	-6.49%	58,825	-3.57%
RW 8	48,062	-21.21%	49,114	-19.49%	54,748	-10.25%	57,884	-5.11%
RW 9	54,677	-10.37%	55,182	-9.54%	56,380	-7.57%	58,076	-4.79%
RW 10	64,410	5.59%	64,986	6.53%	66,096	8.35%	67,360	10.43%
RW 11	61,420	0.69%	61,923	1.51%	64,304	5.42%	66,844	9.58%
RW 12	52,645	-13.70%	53,073	-13.00%	54,213	-11.13%	55,653	-8.77%
RW 13	58,726	-3.73%	59,584	-2.32%	62,255	2.06%	65,165	6.83%
RW 14	58,823	-3.57%	59,524	-2.42%	60,077	-1.51%	60,667	-0.55%
RW 15	69,412	13.79%	69,971	14.71%	70,313	15.27%	70,641	15.81%
RW 16	65,645	7.61%	65,779	7.84%	66,141	8.43%	66,530	9.07%
RW 17	64,645	5.98%	66,165	8.47%	66,846	9.58%	67,522	10.69%
RW 18	65,946	8.11%	66,428	8.90%	67,253	10.25%	68,135	11.70%
RW 19	64,392	5.56%	65,401	7.22%	66,683	9.32%	67,892	11.30%
RW 20	38,154	-37.45%	45,542	-25.34%	51,350	-15.82%	53,131	-12.90%
RW 21	47,180	-22.66%	58,859	-3.51%	63,625	4.30%	68,940	13.02%
RW 22	47,425	-22.25%	54,356	-10.89%	60,987	-0.02%	65,905	8.04%
RW 23	55,416	-9.15%	60,270	-1.20%	61,181	0.30%	64,922	6.43%
RW 24	47,020	-22.92%	50,248	-17.63%	55,692	-8.70%	60,357	-1.05%
RW 25	47,686	-21.83%	54,404	-10.81%	60,450	-0.90%	63,582	4.23%
RW 26	53,241	-12.72%	57,018	-6.53%	58,560	-4.00%	59,983	-1.67%

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RECOMMENDED WARD	2018	VARIANCE	2022	VARIANCE	2026	VARIANCE	2030	VARIANCE
RW 27	64,743	6.14%	66,332	8.74%	66,822	9.54%	67,279	10.29%
RW 28	57,443	-5.83%	58,037	-4.86%	59,815	-1.94%	61,549	0.90%
RW 29	59,020	-3.25%	60,233	-1.26%	62,378	2.26%	65,069	6.67%
RW 30	53,371	-12.51%	54,726	-10.28%	55,527	-8.97%	56,387	-7.56%
RW 31	60,082	-1.51%	61,318	0.52%	62,177	1.93%	63,103	3.45%
RW 32	68,522	12.33%	69,136	13.34%	69,527	13.98%	69,966	14.70%
RW 33	55,167	-9.56%	56,019	-8.17%	56,841	-6.82%	57,638	-5.51%
RW 34	55,616	-8.83%	55,463	-9.08%	55,576	-8.89%	55,706	-8.68%
RW 35	66,789	9.49%	67,026	9.88%	67,720	11.02%	68,605	12.47%
RW 36	57,817	-5.22%	58,490	-4.11%	58,637	-3.87%	58,764	-3.67%
RW 37	53,553	-12.21%	53,974	-11.52%	54,372	-10.87%	54,748	-10.25%
RW 38	63,014	3.30%	64,242	5.32%	67,016	9.86%	70,194	15.07%
RW 39	61,940	1.54%	62,821	2.98%	64,495	5.73%	66,757	9.44%
RW 40	65,979	8.16%	66,413	8.87%	68,542	12.36%	71,172	16.68%
RW 41	67,393	10.48%	68,402	12.14%	70,307	15.26%	73,894	21.14%
RW 42	63,507	4.11%	65,643	7.61%	66,889	9.65%	68,503	12.30%
RW 43	68,045	11.55%	67,681	10.95%	67,619	10.85%	67,350	10.41%
RW 44	66,035	8.25%	66,253	8.61%	66,060	8.30%	66,237	8.59%
RW 45	64,969	6.51%	64,979	6.52%	64,864	6.33%	64,714	6.09%
RW 46	58,644	-3.86%	59,616	-2.27%	60,815	-0.30%	62,215	1.99%
RW 47	50,847	-16.64%	51,327	-15.86%	51,952	-14.83%	52,646	-13.69%

5.2 EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION

Voter Parity

The range established for voter parity in Option 1 was 15% above or below the target average ward population of 61,000. As noted, this allows for ward population sizes to range from 51,850 to 70,150, which becomes the acceptable ‘voter parity’ range.

Forty-four of the 47 wards in the recommended new ward structure fall within this range. Two wards have a variance above 15% and one ward has a variance of below 15%.

Looking at ‘voter parity’ in more detail the following pattern emerges.

VARIANCES	NUMBER OF WARDS	RECOMMENDED WARDS INCLUDED
+/- 15% of average	44	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47
Below 15% of average	1	20
Over 15% of average	2	15 & 41

Recommended Ward 20 is 15.82% below the targeted ward population of 61,000. This is one of the fastest growing recommended wards. In total, 6 wards grow by more than 10,000 during the period 2018 to 2030. These are wards: RW5 (18,968), RW20 (14,977), RW21 (21,760), RW22 (18,480), RW24 (13,336) and RW25 (15,896). RW20 has the fastest growth rate and by 2030 is within the 15% variance range. Except for RW5 all these high growth wards are in the Downtown where the Official Plan’s policies allocate much of Toronto’s growth.

The range established for ‘voter parity’ in Option 1 was 15% above or below the target average ward population of 61,000.

Recommended Wards 15 and 41 are slightly above the 15% threshold at 15.27% and 15.26% respectively. RW15 is a relatively stable ward and is expected to grow by slightly over 1,000 people between 2018 and 2030. RW41 is just over 15% in 2026 (15.26%), but is a growing ward and will be over 21% above average in 2030. It is one of the wards, along with Recommended Wards 5, 6 and 40 that may lead to a ward boundary review following the 2030 election.

Attempts were made to reduce RW41's population, but RW40's population is also high and RW41's boundaries on its other three sides are quite distinctive. Reducing RW41's population would have required moving ward boundaries onto residential side streets.

Ward History

Option 1's goal is Minimal Change, which respects, to some extent, ward history. There are two components to Minimal Change. The first is retaining the current average ward population size of 61,000. The other is minimizing the change in ward boundaries.

The recommended ward boundaries maintain the 61,000 average ward population as the base for calculating voter parity. Option 1 retains the existing boundaries of 18 wards. The recommended ward structure retains only 6. These are:

- Existing Ward 1 = RW 1
- Existing Ward 2 = RW 2
- Existing Ward 6 = RW 6
- Existing Ward 10 = RW 10
- Existing Ward 11 = RW 11
- Existing Ward 35 = RW 39

The change of so many of the current ward boundaries from Option 1 is due to refinements suggested by the public and

Members of Council during the Round Two consultation process. Many of the suggested refinements aim to improve existing ward boundaries, often to include various communities of interest.

Population Growth

Toronto is growing at a rapid rate. The TWBR anticipates an additional 500,000 people over the project's time frame of 2011 - 2030.

This projected growth has been incorporated into the recommended ward configuration. As noted previously, the year 2026 has been used as the target year. This allows City Council to consider a recommended ward structure that will last for 4 elections, up to 2030. The projected growth of the recommended wards is shown in the Table Recommended Wards - Projected Population and Variance 2018 – 2030, above.

Geographic Communities of Interest

A great effort has been made to keep geographic communities of interest together. It has not always been possible. Some communities of interest are too large to fit into a single ward and in some cases keeping communities of interest in one area splits communities in other areas or disrupts voter parity significantly.

One example that has been tested repeatedly is the Regent Park community. The recommended ward structure uses Dundas Street as a boundary between RW21 and RW23. This separates Regent Park North and Regent Park South. A boundary configuration that keeps them together has a significant impact on voter parity. Keeping all of Regent Park in RW23 produces a variance in that ward of +20.41% and a variance in RW21 of -15.81%. Boundary adjustments in other parts of RW23 have been considered but result in dividing other communities. This part of Toronto is very dense and boundary changes of even a few blocks can have a significant impact on voter parity.

Natural/Physical Boundaries

The recommended ward structure attempts to use recognizable major natural and physical boundaries. Often this supports ward history. Some of the major boundaries used in the recommended ward structure are:

- The “Downtown” as defined by the Official Plan
- Highway 401, a major physical boundary
- The Humber River, a major natural boundary and the current ward boundary for the “Etobicoke” wards
- Eglinton Avenue across much of mid-town
- Victoria Park Avenue, a major artery and the current ward boundary for the “Scarborough” wards

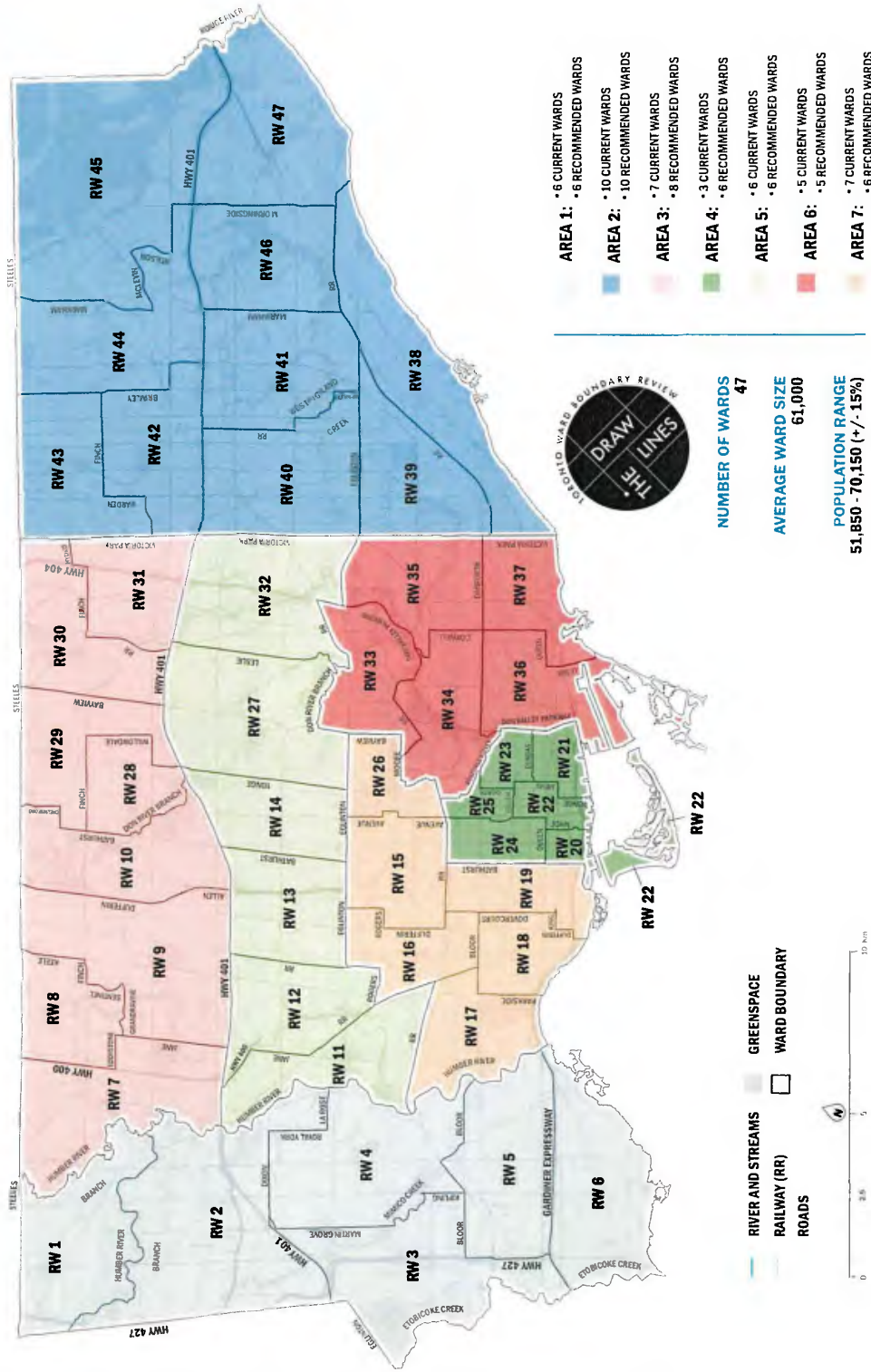
5.3 WHERE ARE THE CHANGES

As outlined above, the recommended ward structure for Toronto increases the total number of wards to 47 from 44. This increase re-balances the existing ward population discrepancies by enlarging the populations of small wards and decreasing the populations of large wards. It also accommodates the projected population growth to 2030. This is accomplished by adding three wards, while maintaining the current average ward population size of approximately 61,000.

Where are the new wards? This seems like a straightforward question but the answer is more complex. Of the 44 existing wards, 38 experience some changes in their boundaries. Only 6 existing wards retain their exact current boundaries. These are the current wards 1, 2, 6, 10, 11 and 35. Therefore, the recommended ward structure for Toronto creates, in fact, 38 “new” wards.

To demonstrate where the additional wards are located, it is helpful to examine seven major geographic areas of the city and compare the number of current wards with the number of recommended wards. The map on the following page illustrates this comparison. Comments describe the changes in more detail.

WHERE ARE THE CHANGES



DESCRIPTION	CURRENT WARDS	RECOMMENDED WARDS	COMMENTS
Area 1: West of the Humber River	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6	RW1, RW2, RW3, RW4, RW5 & RW6	This area has the same number of wards at 6. Current Wards 1, 2, & 6 do not change. Wards 3, 4 & 5 are changed to accommodate current and projected growth in Ward 5.
Area 2: East of Victoria Park Ave.	35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44	RW38, RW39, RW40, RW41, RW42, RW43, RW44, RW45, RW46 & RW47	This area has the same number of wards at 10. Current Ward 35 remains the same and becomes RW 39. All other wards are adjusted to balance populations, use Hwy. 401 as a natural boundary and reflect suggested refinements.
Area 3: North of Hwy. 401 from the Humber River east to Victoria Park Ave.	7, 8, 9, 10, 23, 24 & 33	RW7, RW8, RW9, RW10, RW28, RW29, RW30 & RW31	This area has one additional ward at 8. Current Ward 10 remains the same. Current Wards 7, 8 & 9 are adjusted to balance populations and reflect suggested refinements. One ward is added between Bathurst St. and the Don Valley Parkway to accommodate both current and projected growth.
Area 4: Downtown, as defined in the Official Plan, generally, Bathurst St. to the Don Valley Parkway, south to Lake Ontario and north to Rosedale Valley Road and the railroad tracks	All of 28, most of 20 & 27.	RW20, RW21, RW22, RW23, RW24 & RW25	The Downtown has three additional wards at 6. The 3 wards are added to accommodate both current and projected growth.

DESCRIPTION	CURRENT WARDS	RECOMMENDED WARDS	COMMENTS
Area 5: South of Hwy. 401, generally to Eglinton Ave. and from Victoria Park Ave. west to the Humber River	11, most of 12, 15, 16, most of 25 & 34	RW11, RW12, RW13, RW14, RW27 & RW32	This area has the same number of wards at 6. Current Ward 11 stays the same. Other wards are adjusted to balance populations, generally use Eglinton Ave. as a boundary and incorporate suggested refinements.
Area 6: East of Downtown to Victoria Park Ave. and generally south of Eglinton Ave.	29, 30, 31, 32, most of 26	RW33, RW34, RW35, RW36 & RW37	This area has the same number of wards at 5. All current ward boundaries experience some change to balance populations and incorporate suggested refinements.
Area 7: West of Downtown to the Humber River and generally south of Eglinton Ave.	13, 14, 18, parts of 17, 19, 21 & 22	RW15, RW16, RW17, RW18, RW19 & RW26	This area has one less ward at 6. All current ward boundaries are adjusted to reflect the use of Eglinton Ave. as a general boundary, balance populations given the three current small wards (Wards 13, 14 & 21) and incorporate suggested refinements.

In summary the "additional" wards can be attributed to three areas of the city.

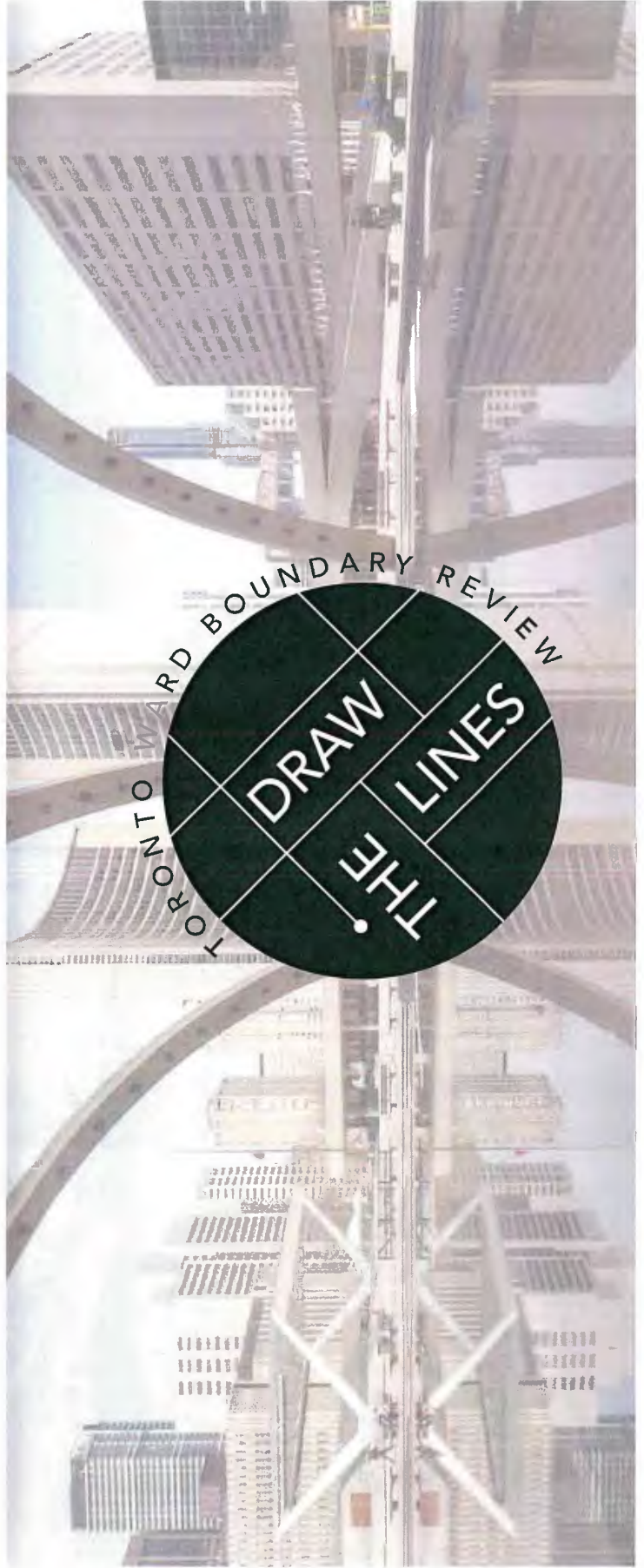
1. One addition ward north of Hwy. 401 between Bathurst St. and Victoria Park Ave.
2. Three additional wards in the Downtown area.
3. One less ward in the area west of the Downtown and south of Eglinton Ave.

All other areas retain the same number of wards they currently have, although most of their ward boundaries have been adjusted in some way to balance ward populations, reflect a set of coherent boundaries and incorporate suggested refinements. As noted, only 6 of the recommended wards are the same as the current wards. This is a reflection of the "cascading effect" as ward populations are balanced and as many geographic communities of interest as possible are respected.

SECTION SIX

CONCLUSION & NEXT STEPS

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT



The recommended new wards for the City of Toronto are shown on the map entitled **Recommended Wards** contained within the report and attached in a larger format as APPENDIX E to this report. Creating a new ward structure that achieves effective representation for a city as complex as the City of Toronto, and with Toronto's growth rate, requires an appropriate balance among the components of effective representation and the input received during the TWBR's two rounds of civic engagement and public consultation. Different points-of-view often exert a pull in conflicting directions. The TWBR has accomplished an appropriate balance by recommending a ward structure that achieves effective representation while incorporating many of the suggestions from the public, stakeholders and Members of Council.



To implement the new ward structure in time for the 2018 municipal election, the following timeline is anticipated:

- Discussion of TWBR Final Report by the City of Toronto Executive Committee (May 2016)
- Discussion of the TWBR Final Report by Toronto City Council (Summer/Fall 2016)
- City Council decision on New Wards for Toronto (by the end of 2016)
- Potential OMB Hearing (January – June 2017)
- Implementation of a new ward structure for Toronto (by the end of 2017)

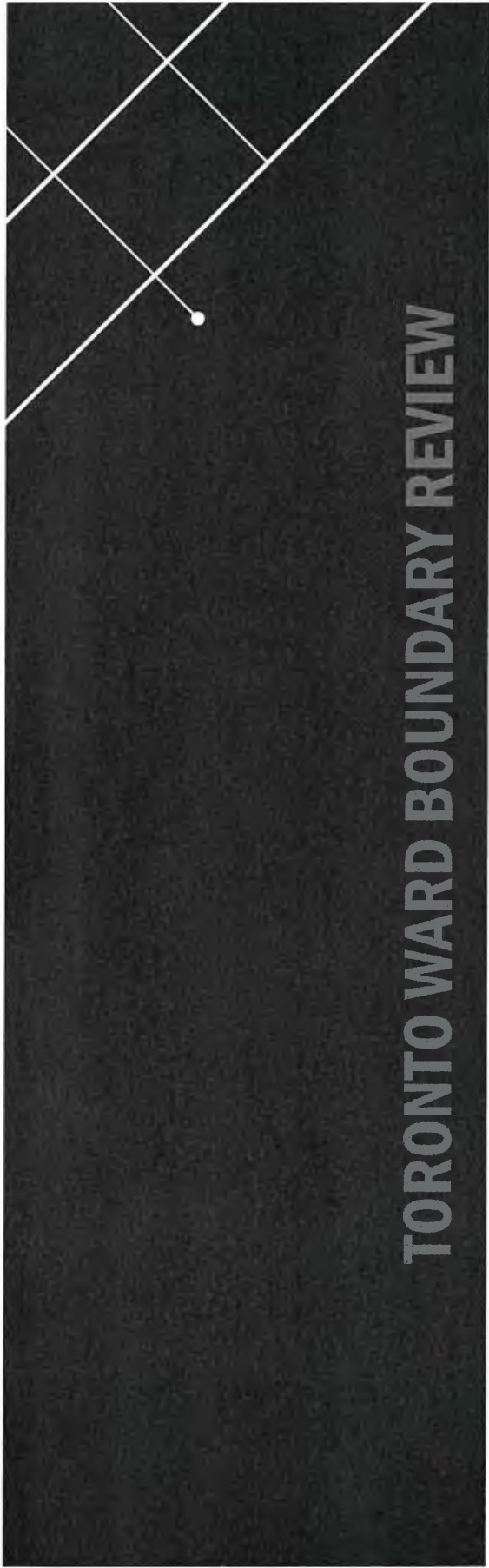
Adherence to this timeline is critical. Based on experience from other ward boundary reviews, and the fact that Toronto's ward system has been appealed in the past, an OMB hearing on a new ward structure is probable. There needs to be sufficient time in 2017 to resolve such a hearing, should it occur.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

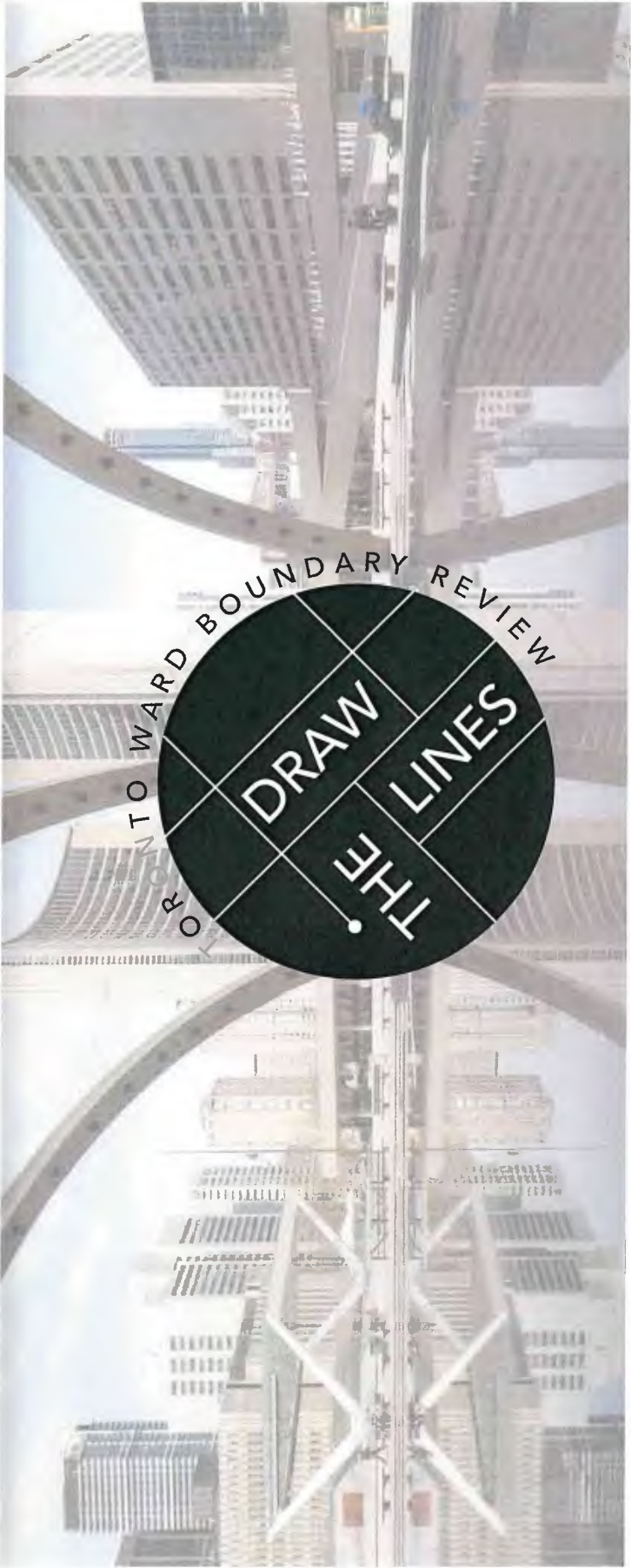
The Toronto Ward Boundary Review (TWBR) began in June 2014 and will end with the presentation of this report to the City of Toronto Executive Committee in May 2016 and City Council thereafter. Funding for this project was provided by the City of Toronto. The TWBR team appreciates the many individuals and organizations who participated in and provided input to this project. This includes: Members of Council, School Board representatives, neighbourhood associations, other stakeholder groups and members of the public. All of your contributions have helped make our final recommendation for new wards for Toronto possible. Thank you.

We would also like to give recognition to the **TWBR Advisory Panel** for contributing their time and collective expertise: Fred Dean, Municipal Lawyer; Beverley Don, Vice President and Director, Toronto Association of Business Improvement Areas (TABIA) and Proprietor, Ardith One Canadian Pottery and Crafts; Don Granger, former member and vice chair of the Ontario Municipal Board (1997-2012), Regional Councillor, Hamilton-Wentworth (1988-1994), Mayor, Flamborough, Ontario (1991-1994); Dr. Patricia O'Campo, Director, Centre for Research on Inner City Health and Professor, Dalla Lana School of Public Health Sciences, University of Toronto; and Dr. Myer Siemiatycki, Professor, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Ryerson University.

The **TWBR Team** is a partnership among: Beate Bowron Etcetera: Beate Bowron FCIP, RPP; Canadian Urban Institute: Ariana Cancelli, Lisa Cavicchia, Shannon Clark, Jonathan Critchley, Jeff Evenson, Glenn Miller, Robyn Visheau; The Davidson Group: Gary Davidson FCIP, RPP; and Thomas Ostler MCIP, RPP.



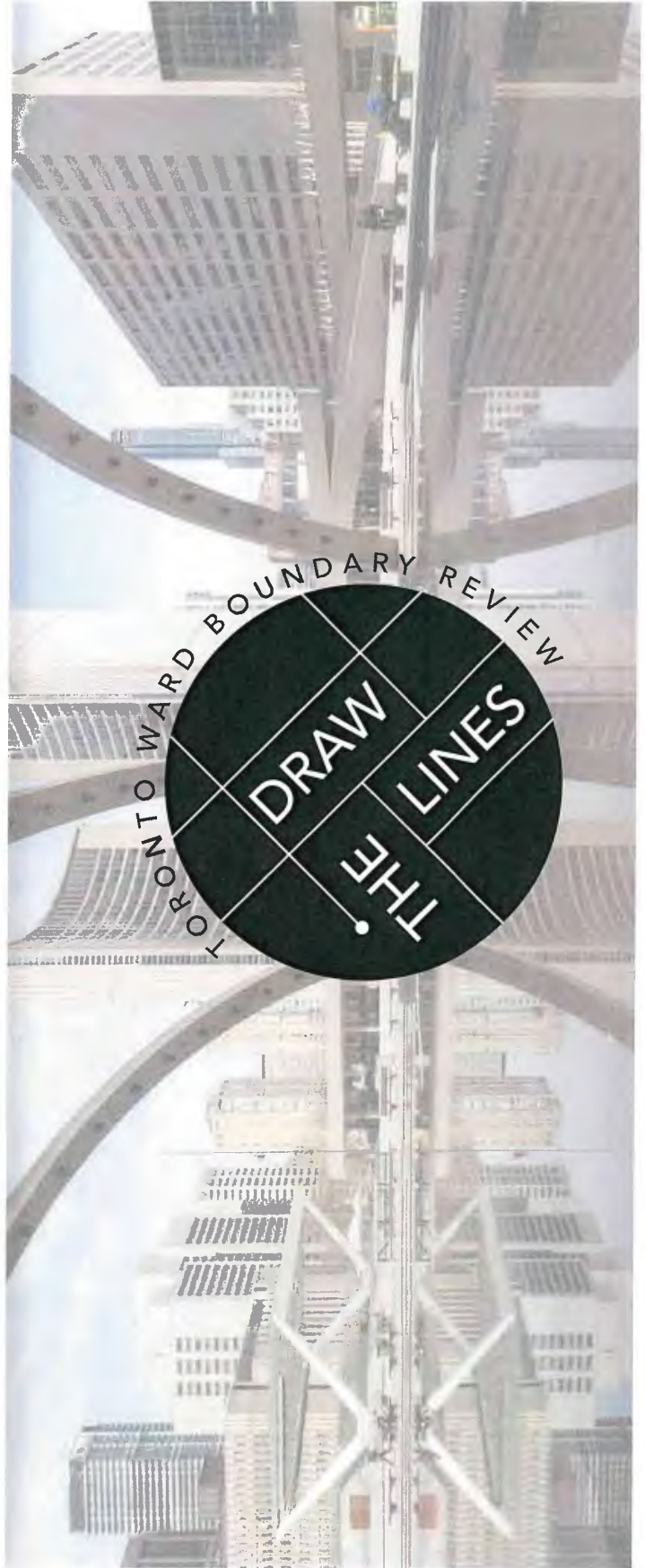
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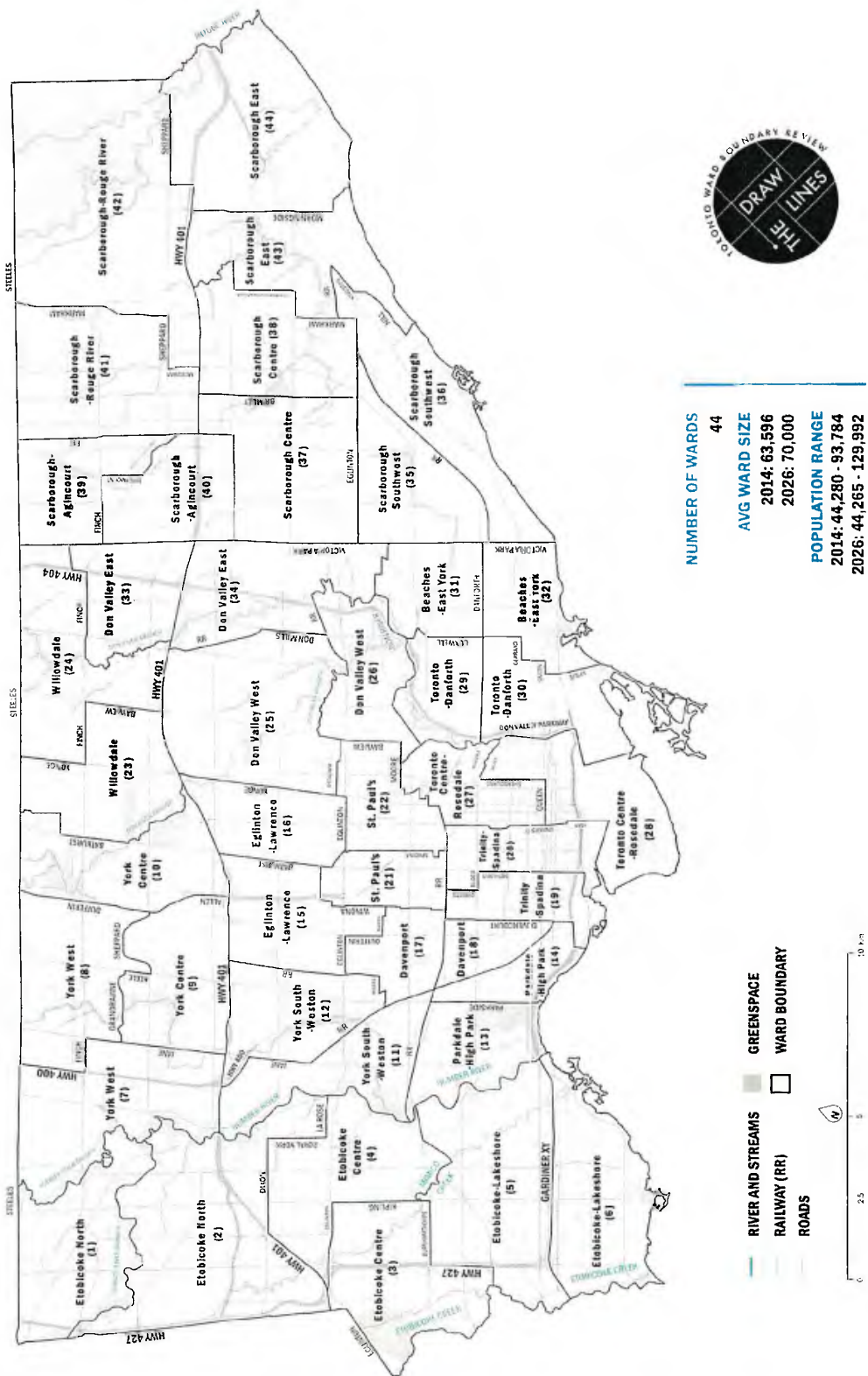
APPENDIX 'A'

MAP OF CURRENT WARDS

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT



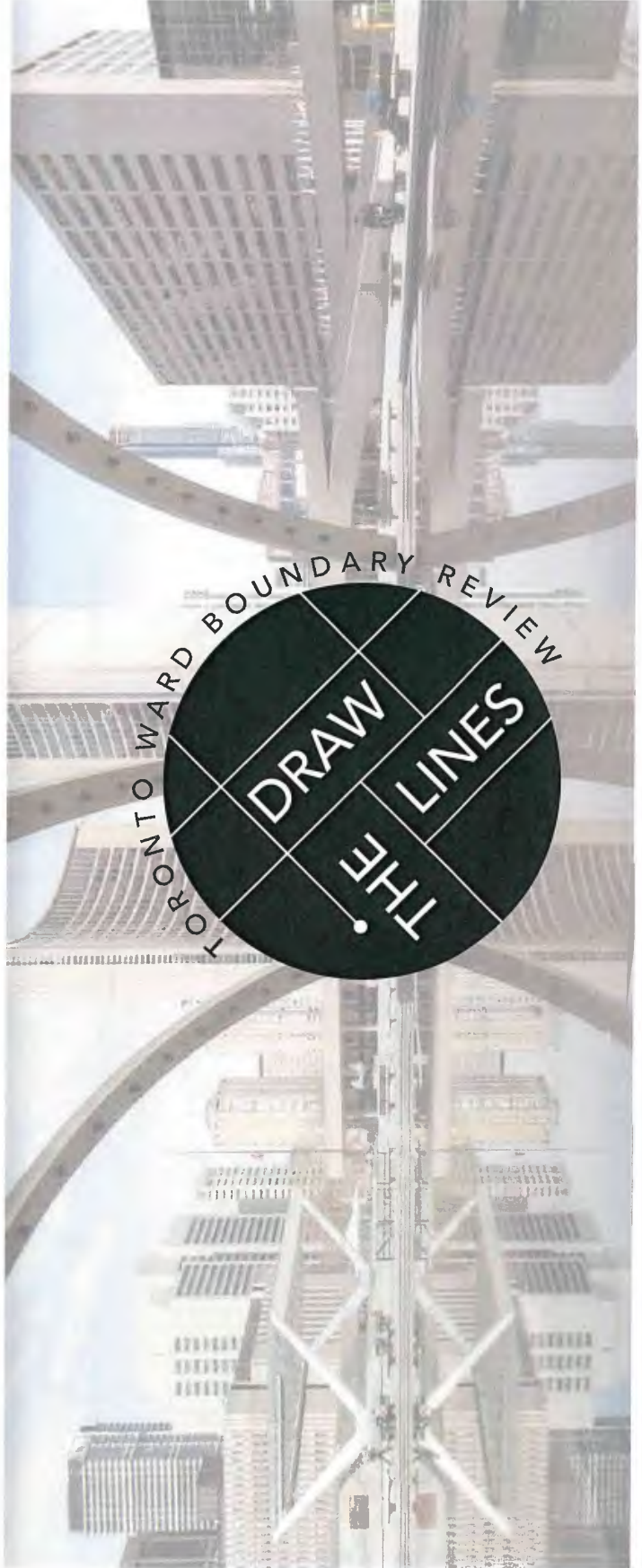
Appendix A – Map of Current Wards



APPENDIX 'B'

MAPS OF THE 5 OPTIONS

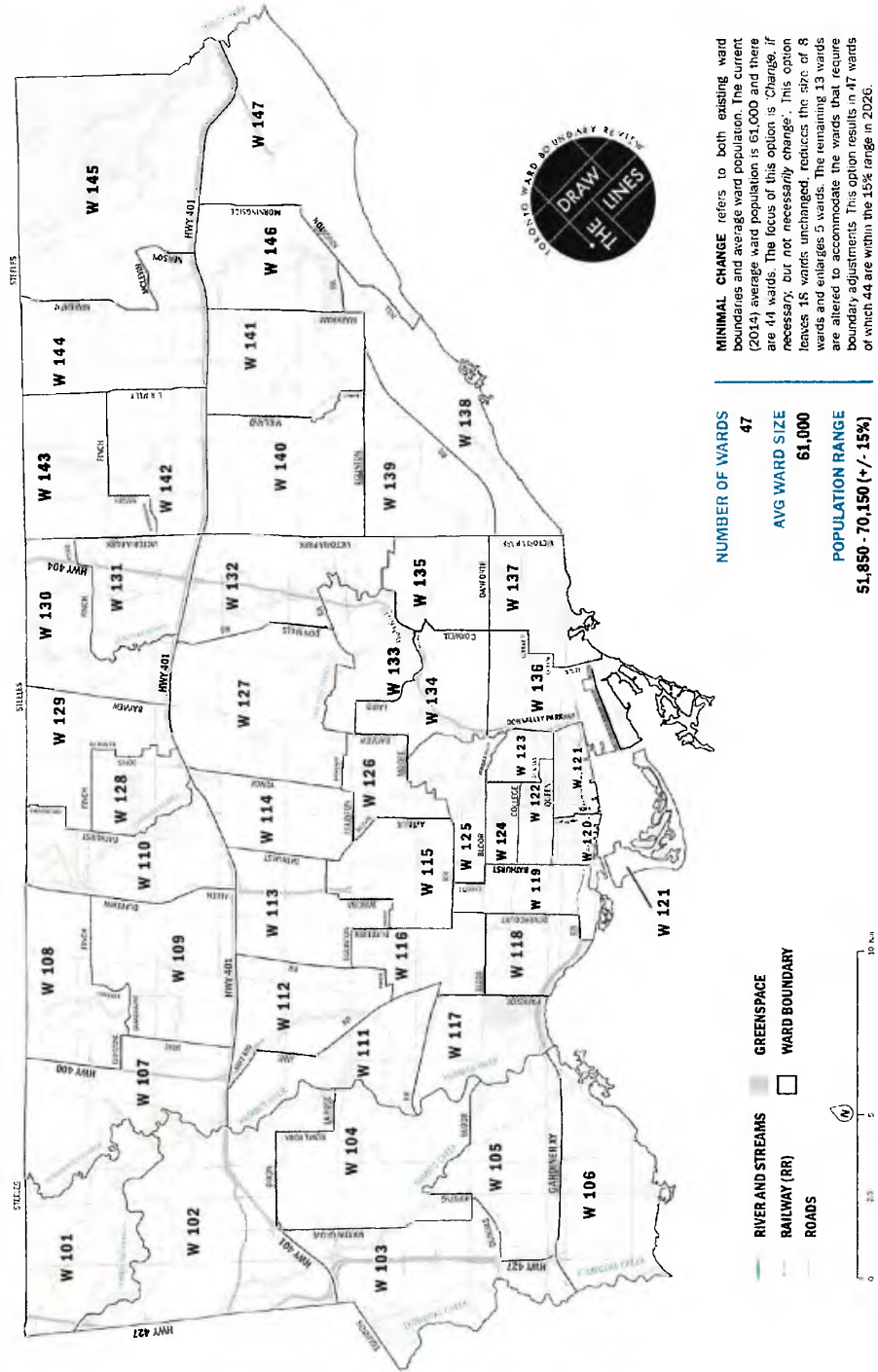
TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT



Appendix B – Maps of the 5 Options

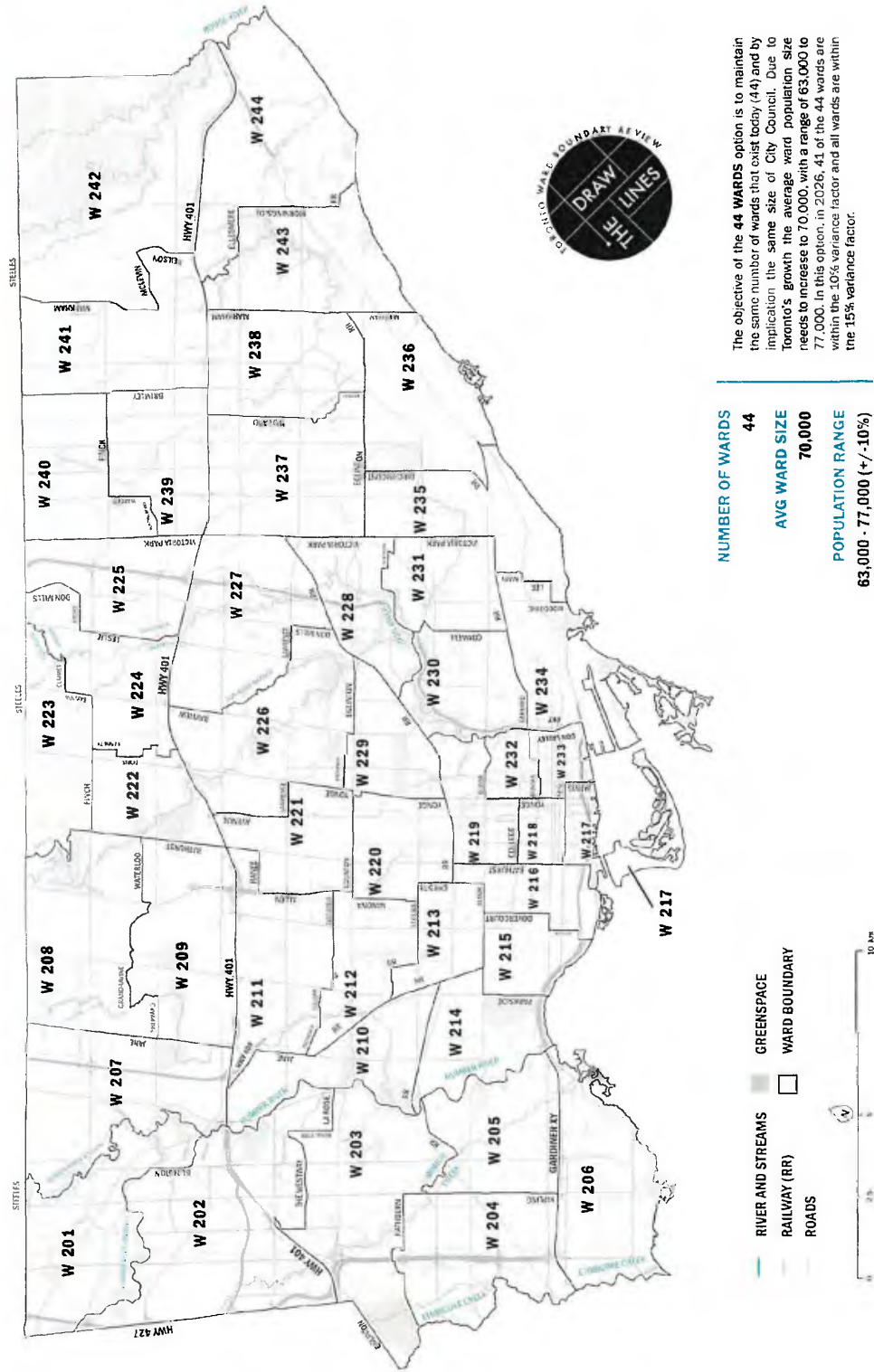
OPTION 1: MINIMAL CHANGE TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW

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OPTION 2: 44 WARDS TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW

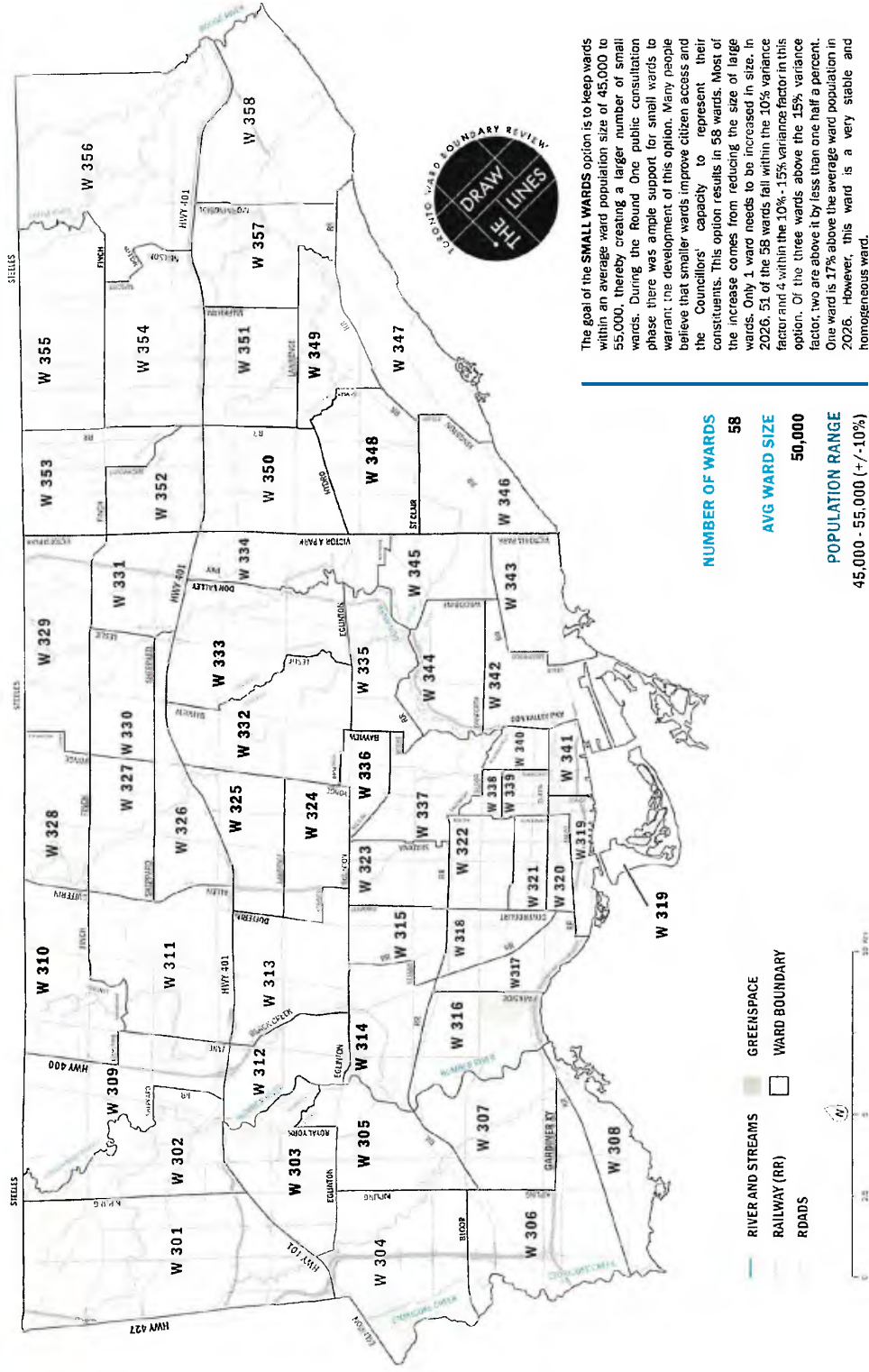
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The objective of the 44 WARDS option is to maintain the same number of wards that exist today (44) and by implication, the same size of City Council. Due to Toronto's growth the average ward population size needs to increase to 70,000 with a range of 63,000 to 77,000. In this option, in 2026, 41 of the 44 wards are within the .20% variance factor and all wards are within the 15% variance factor.

OPTION 3: SMALL WARDS TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW

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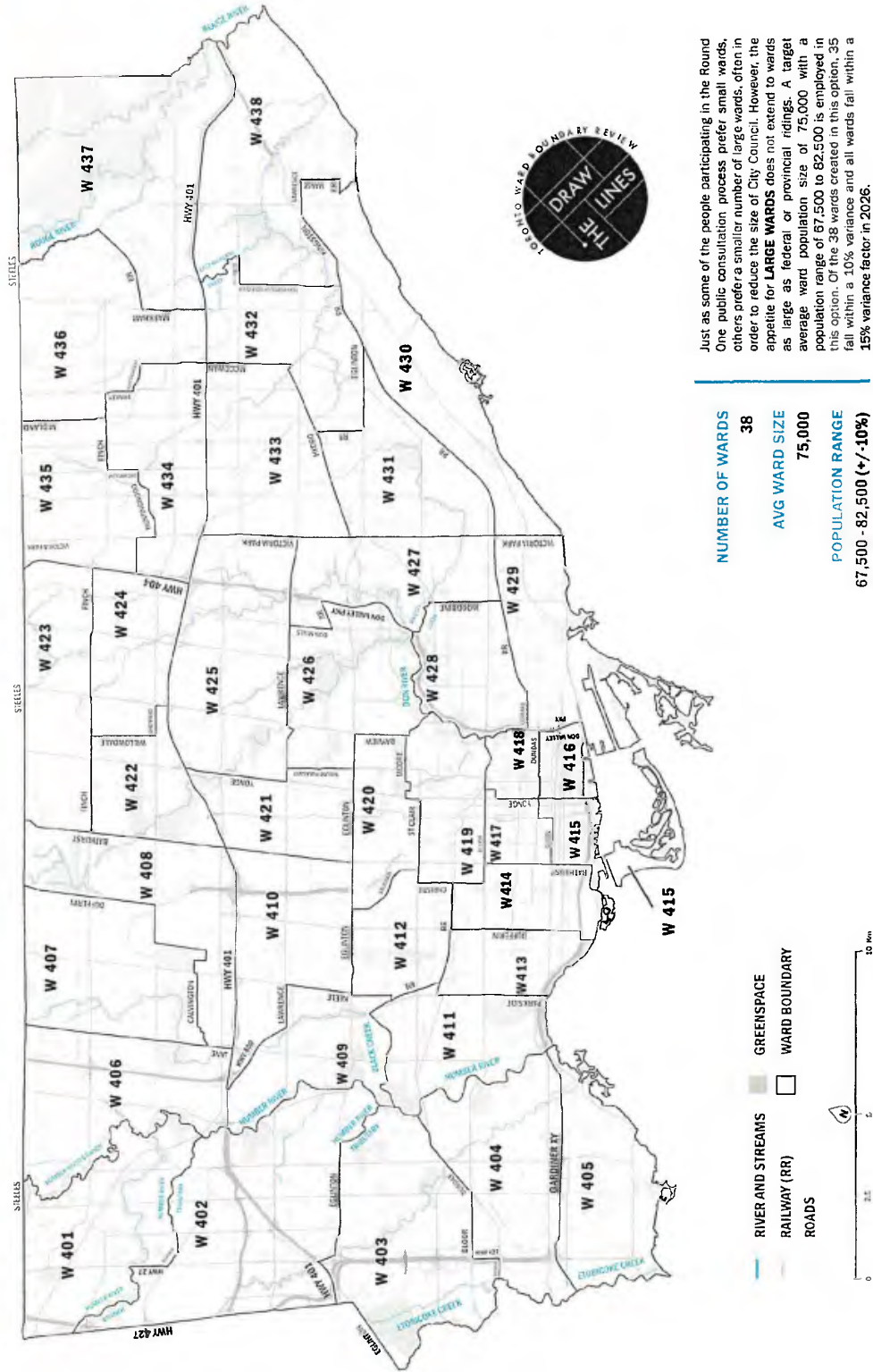


The goal of the **SMALL WARDS** option is to keep wards within an average ward population size of 45,000 to 55,000, thereby creating a larger number of small wards. During the Round One public consultation phase there was ample support for small wards to warrant the development of this option. Many people 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

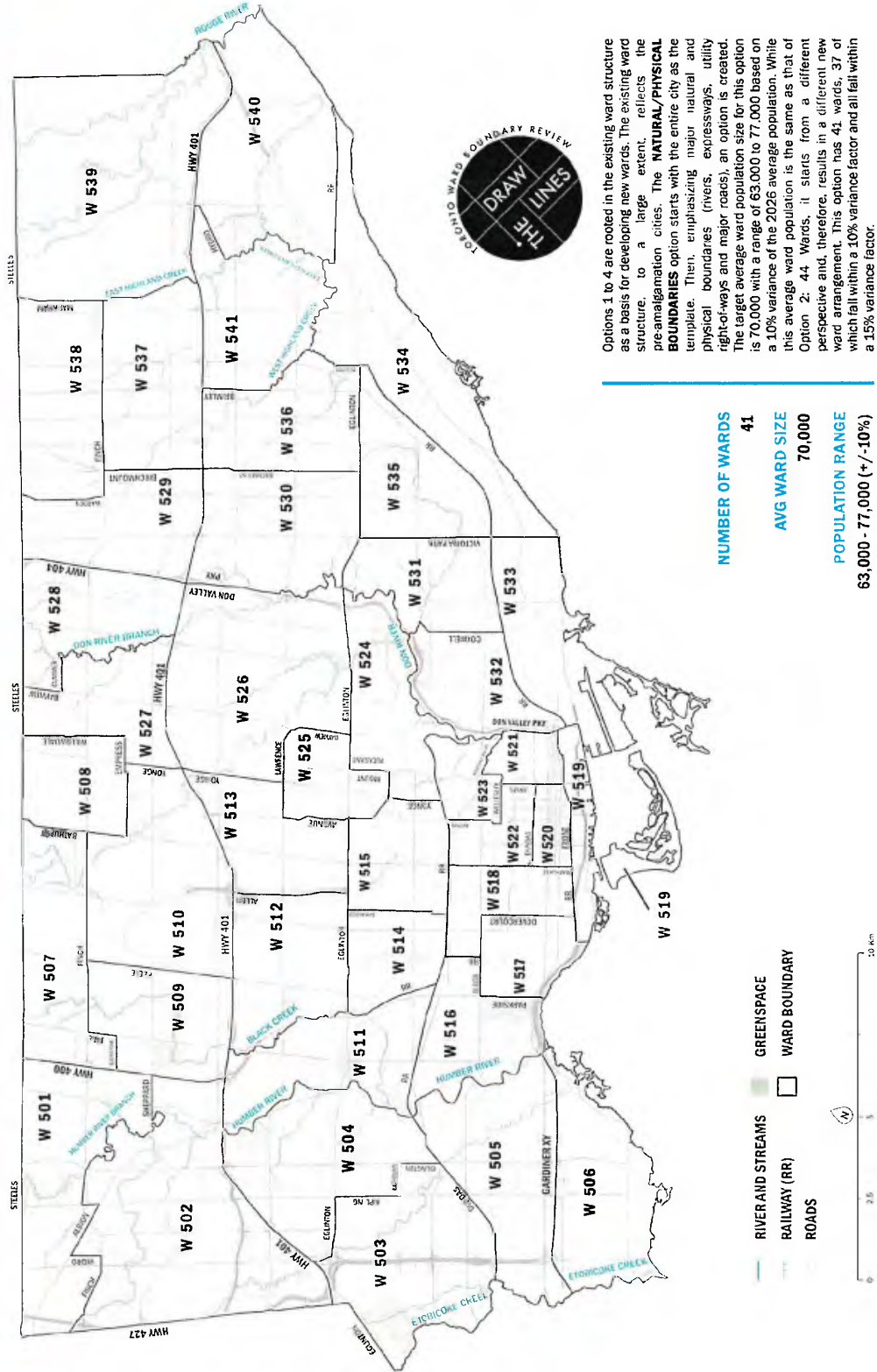
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Just as some of the people participating in the Round One public consultation process prefer small wards, others prefer a smaller number of large wards, often in order to reduce the size of City Council. However, the appetite for **LARGE WARDS** does 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.

OPTION 5: NATURAL / PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW

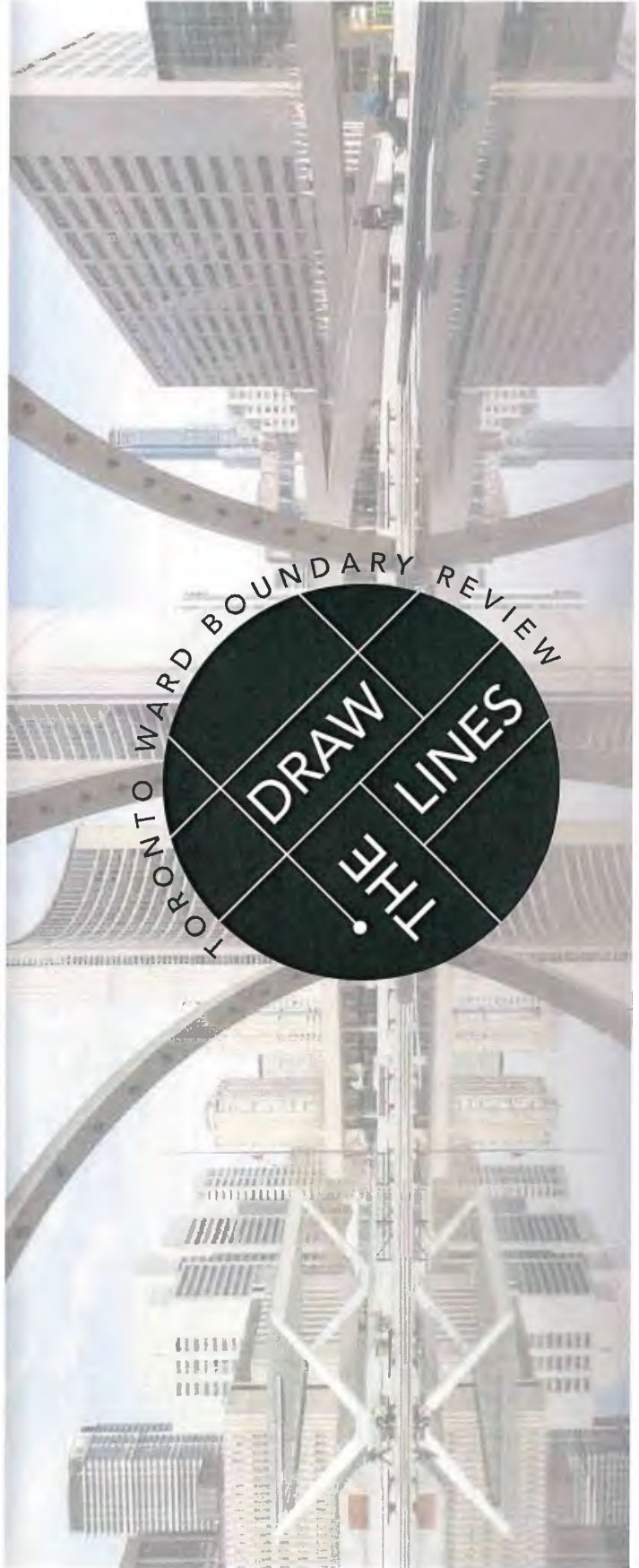
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APPENDIX 'C'

WARD-SPECIFIC REFINEMENTS

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT



Appendix C – Ward-Specific Refinements

Note: ‘W’ followed by a number refers to the relevant Ward in Option 1 – Minimal Change. ‘RW’ followed by a number refers to the relevant Recommended Ward (See APPENDIX E).

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add Humberwood area to Rexdale (don't use river). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity in RW2.
W102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No suggested refinements. 	
W103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kipling should be eastern boundary (not Martin Grove). Add area between Kipling and Martin Grove. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated, partially at south end.
W103/W105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move area north of Dundas along Bloor to 427 into W105. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated.
W104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Mimico Creek as western boundary; add area west of Martin Grove. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity in RW3.
W104/105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> W105 should be amalgamated with the south end of W104 due to all the development issues occurring within the Dundas/Royal York area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, should keep Etobicoke Centre development together.
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 W105. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated.
W106	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move area south of Bloor north of Dundas between #427 and Kipling to W105. The current Ward 6 should be divided north to south, not east to west as proposed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity. Resulting wards too small.
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 W107 from W108]. (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW7 and RW8.

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W107/W109	<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 W107. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW7 and RW8. Not a coherent boundary.
W108/W109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divides Dufferin/Finch BIA in half (now Duke Heights BIA). Make Grandravine Drive the southern boundary between W108 and W109 and extend east to Dufferin. Sentinel is not a good boundary, use Keele Street south to Grandravine. Don't use Grandravine, instead go up Jane to Finch and then east to include complete Jane-Finch community. Instead of a horizontal boundary between W108 and W109 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. BIA all in RW9. Not incorporated. Affects voter parity in RW9. Not incorporated. University Heights community is too big. Not incorporated, upsets voter parity. Not incorporated, makes RW9 too small.
W109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can RR track be the eastern boundary of W109 instead of Allen? Keep Yorkwoods community together. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity. Makes RW9 too small. Incorporated. In RW8.

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use De Boer's as boundary in north-east corner of re-arranged W109. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, not a coherent boundary.
W111	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No suggested refinements. Add area east of Jane to Black Creek. The old Junction main street along Dundas West should be kept intact, so keep the tip up to Dupont in Ward 111. Keep the West Toronto Junction whole, it is currently split between Wards 13 and 14. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW11 and RW12. Incorporated, now in RW17. Incorporated, now in RW17.
W112/W113	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Rogers Road as southern boundary of W112 and W113, Eglinton is a community between Rogers and the Beltline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated for RW12. Not incorporated for RW13, upsets voter parity between RW13 and RW16.
W113	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add the area north of Eglinton (currently in W115) to W113. New ward alignment for W113 should be 401/Allen Road/Ravine/Rogers Road; area east of the Allen should go to W114. Winona as boundary for W113 splits a community; use Rogers Road and ravine instead. Oakwood should be eastern boundary of W113 instead of Winona; community east of Oakwood is different. (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW13 and RW14. Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW13 and RW15. Incorporated.

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W113/W114/ W115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary between W113, W115 and W114 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW13 and RW14. Allen Road all in RW13.
W113/115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep boundary of W113/115 east at Winona to keep Oakwood Village community and Friends of Roseneath in the same ward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, Winona is a small residential street, not a coherent boundary.
W113/W115/ W116	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the boundary between W113, W115 and W116 to Eglinton. Keep W113's and W115's traditional boundary - both cross Eglinton. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Not incorporated, Eglinton is a coherent boundary.
W114/W115/ W126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Beltline is not a very good divider for W114, W115 and W126; instead go to Bathurst and down to Eglinton, s/w corner does not have that many people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated (Oriole Parkway/Avenue Road).
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Incorporated.
W116	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Incorporated. Not incorporated, upsets voter parity for RW16.
W116/W118	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junction Triangle community split between W116 and W118. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, Bloor Street is a more coherent boundary between RW16 and RW18.

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W117/W118	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area west of the UPE RR tracks north of Bloor should be in either W117 or W118; does not have anything in common with Junction Triangle; no east-west connections except Wallace footbridge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. In RW17.
W119	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the north boundary of W119 to Bloor Street West. Liberty Village should fall in one ward. (2) [Dufferin/King/Strachan/RR tracks]. Liberty Village and Exhibition Place should be contained within one ward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity in RW19. Incorporated. All in RW19. Incorporated. In RW19.
W119/120	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary between RW19 and RW20 is Bathurst except for Bathurst Quay.
W119/W125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could W119 boundary with W125 run north on Bathurst? (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated.
W120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep CityPlace, Fort York and South Core together with the condos south of King. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary between RW19 and RW20 is Bathurst except for Bathurst Quay.
W120/W121	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, recommended wards now run north-south.
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. The boundary for St. Lawrence should be Yonge to Parliament, Queen and Railway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. All in RW 21.
W121/W122/ W123	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queen Street is an undesirable dividing line; it separates a connected and resilient business community. Shuter Street might make a better boundary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both sides of Queen in RW22 and RW21. Queen

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W122/W123	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Moss Park Apartment towers get orphaned in W122, should be in W123 together with Regent Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street divides RW20 and RW24. Moss Park now together with Regent Park South in RW21.
W122/W124	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split W122 and W124 north-south, rather than east-west (split along University or Bay). Queens Park should be a dividing line as it is both a physical and social regime boundary. Harbord Village and Kensington have distinct issues and should not be contained within the same ward. (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Incorporated. Both in RW24, together with many other communities.
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. Church-Wellesley village's northern boundary is Charles Street, not Wellesley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Now in RW34. Incorporated. All in RW25 now.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Church is now the boundary between RW25 and RW23.
W123/125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundary between W123 and W125 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated.
W124	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should include area up Yonge Street to the tracks (ABC Residents Association; Yorkville). Don't split the U of T campus - there are 2 colleges (St. Michael's and Victoria College) east of Queens Park, which are cohesive communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Incorporated. Boundary between RW24 and RW25 is Queens Park.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Downtown wards re-aligned.

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yorkville BIA should not be split at Bloor Street, its southern boundary is Charles. Keep Bloor East intact - Move 278, 300, 360 & 388 Bloor Street East away from University-Rosedale into Toronto-Centre. W125 has a long east-west shape – it doesn't accomplish minimum change. (3) The Castle Frank enclave south of Bloor should be in W125. 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. W125 should include Governor's Bridge, which is part of North Rosedale's community of interest. (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Now in RW25. Incorporated. In RW25. Downtown wards now run north-south. Now in RW34. Downtown wards now run north-south. Incorporated. Now in RW34.
W126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend W126 south so that Redway Road and the big Loblaw's is the southern border. Put the whole of Yonge-Eglinton into W126. Boundary goes through Upper Canada College; use Oriole Parkway all the way up, then along Oxtou to the Beltline; Beltline makes sense; should stop at Oriole Parkway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Not incorporated, boundaries not coherent. Incorporated. Boundary follows Avenue Road in order not to upset voter parity in RW26.
W126/127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadway boundary now cuts through houses. Broadway boundary should be at Eglinton. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Eglinton is now the boundary between RW27 and RW26. Not incorporated. Not a coherent boundary.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated.

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W128/W129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggested boundaries: Bathurst/West Don River/401/Yonge to Sheppard/north on Willowdale/Finch. • 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. • Change the boundary between W128 and W129 to Doris or Willowdale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated. • Incorporated. Willowdale is the boundary between RW28 and RW29 to Sheppard. • Incorporated. Willowdale is the boundary between RW28 and RW29 to Sheppard.
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 W128 and W129. • Suggested boundaries: Finch/Victoria Park/Steeles/ boundary of current Ward 10. [includes northern part of W130]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated. • Not incorporated, upsets voter parity. Large geographic area.
W130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggested boundaries: 401/Yonge to Sheppard/north on Willowdale/Finch/East Don River. [includes part of W131]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not incorporated, upsets voter parity.
W131	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use RR track as western boundary of W131. • Suggested boundaries: 401/East Don River/Finch/Victoria Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated. • Almost the same as RW31.
W132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move Wynford Park area into W132 (Don Mills Residents Association includes it). • Make the continuation of Eglinton west of Victoria Park the southern boundary of W132, i.e. move area south of it into W135. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated. • Incorporated.
W132/W133/ W135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use DVP as a boundary among W132, W133 and part of W135. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated.

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W133/134	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Leaside neighbourhood is divided by Eglinton, which is not a natural boundary. Leaside should remain intact. (11) • Leaside is bounded on 3 sides by the Don River and on the 4th by Bayview Avenue. • Decrease W134 by making RR track the northern boundary; move area north of RR tracks into W133 -this keeps north and south Leaside together. • Change the W133 and W134 boundary to original boundary or to another option that doesn't affect the Laird community. • Keep Bennington Heights and Leaside neighbourhoods together – they are similar. • Leaside and Thorncliffe Park need to stay together. • Leaside, Flemington Park, Thorncliffe Park neighbourhoods should be kept together. • Consider splitting Leaside and Thorncliffe Park communities – they have very different interests, which splits a Councillor's focus. • Join Flemington Park and Thorncliffe; these two areas have many issues that would benefit from a smaller ward and personalized treatment. • The Don Valley would be a more reasonable northern boundary of W134. • Increase W134 by extending eastern boundary to Woodbine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of Leaside is included in RW33. • Incorporated. • Incorporated. Both in RW33. • Incorporated. All in RW33. • Not incorporated, both in RW33. • Incorporated. Both in RW33, but together with Leaside. • Not incorporated, upsets voter parity. • Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW34 and RW35.
W134		

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W134/W135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking lot in Taylor Creek Park is cut in half, should be in W135, not in W134; boundary also cuts the park in two. • Include Barbara Crescent (from W134) in W135. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated. • Incorporated.
W134/W136	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The current Danforth boundary cuts the Danforth community in half (4) - The Danforth is the community hub for Greektown, for the Mosaic, and others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated. Danforth is boundary between RW34 and RW36. • Not incorporated. Danforth is a coherent boundary.
W135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use DVP as boundary rather than the river; W135 should have south side of the Don Valley (from W133). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated.
W134/W135/ W136/W137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The railroad track is a good physical barrier and would put Danforth in 2 wards not 4 wards. • Include north and south side of Danforth Ave in one ward to encourage rational development. • 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-invigorate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not incorporated, upsets voter parity. • Not incorporated. Danforth is a coherent boundary. • Not incorporated, upsets voter parity.
W136/W137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leslieville should not be split - Coxwell should be the boundary. • Move the western boundary of W137 to Coxwell, so that Leslieville and the Beaches are not in the same ward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly incorporated. Leslieville in RW36, except a portion of the south side of Queen Street.
W137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't include Beach community as part of Danforth; they have different needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW35 and RW37.

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not include anything north of Kingston Road in the Beach area. Kingston Road is a clear physical boundary. • The Beach ward should end at Kingston Road and Queen Street to the west, and at Falingbrook to the east. • The eastern boundary of W137 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 Falingbrook as a part of the beaches. ○ Vic Park over to Falingbrook should be included in the Beaches Ward. ○ 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) • The community west of Victoria Park to Falingbrook Road to Danforth in the north should be part of Toronto and not Scarborough. Blantyre, Courcellette and Falingbrook are Beach communities not Scarborough communities. • Eastern boundary of W137 should remain Victoria Park between Bracken and Queen. • Maintain the "Beach" business district within the same ward all the way to RC Harris plant. • 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"> • Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW35 and RW37. • Not incorporated. Victoria Park remains the boundary between RW37 and RW38 to respect "minimal change" principle. • Not incorporated. Victoria Park remains the eastern boundary of RW37. • Incorporated. • Incorporated. • Not incorporated, upsets voter parity.

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W138	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South-east end of the city (Riverside, Leslieville, the Beaches, and the Upper Beach) should be grouped together. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially incorporated.
W139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No suggested refinements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated.
W140/W141	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there room for W139 to grow? 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". 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity in RW40. Not incorporated, upsets voter parity in RW46.
W141	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No suggested refinements. 	
W142/W143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut W142 and 143 along the creek - come down Birchmount and the creek [like current Ward 39]. Even out current populations between W143 and W142 [make W143 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, would make RW42 too small. Incorporated. 2026 populations almost equal. Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW42 and RW43.
W142/W144	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C.D Farquharson Community Association is split between W142 and W144. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Now in RW42.
W143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add area Warden/Sheppard/Victoria Park south of Huntingwood (could add whole area or use Pharmacy). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW42 and RW43.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated, upsets voter parity between RW44 and RW45.

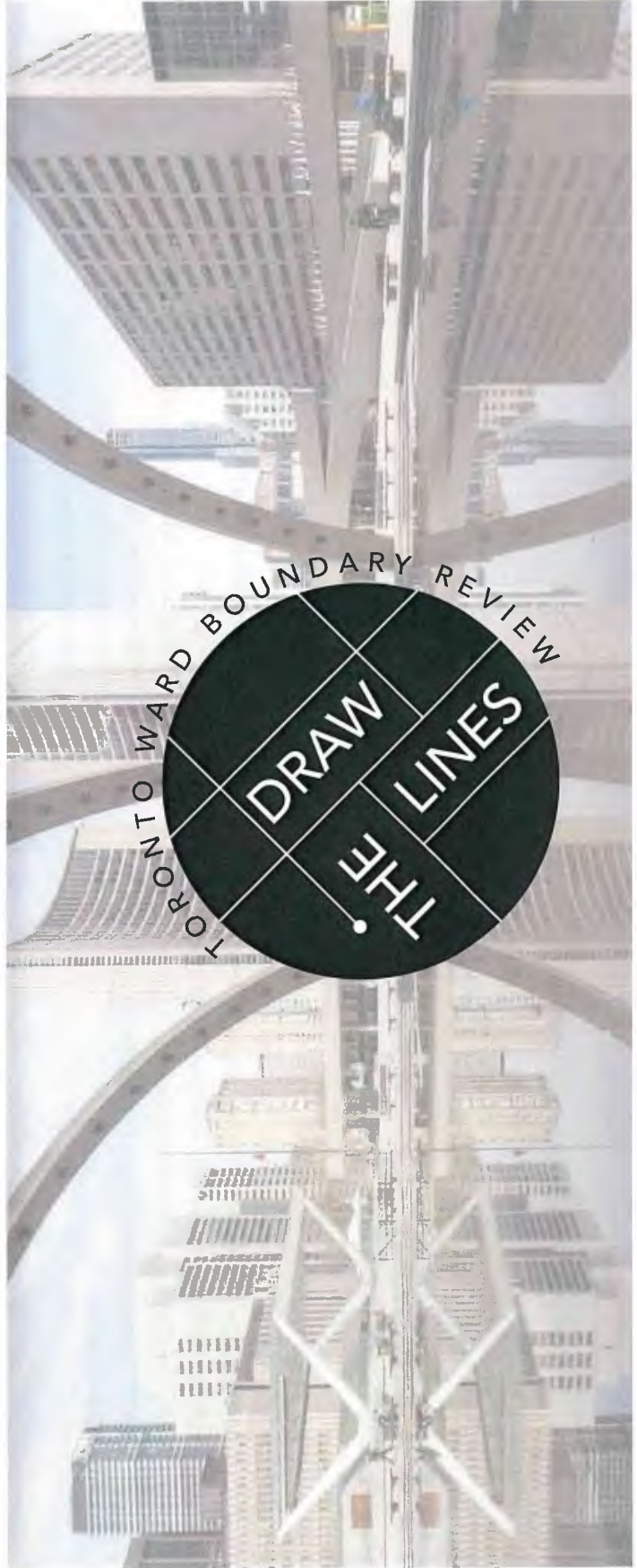
TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO – FINAL REPORT MAY 2016

WARD	SUGGESTED REFINEMENT	ACTION/COMMENT
W144/W145	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malvern is split between W144 and W145 [definition either Malvern Town Centre or larger area which has 50,000 people]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated. Upsets voter parity between RW45 and RW44.
W145	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The western boundary of W145 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not incorporated. Upsets voter parity between RW45 and RW44. Incorporated. Burroughs Hall shifted from RW45 to RW44.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Now in RW46.
W147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> W147 should look more like W244. Keep West Hill/Manse Valley/Coronation in one ward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated. Almost the same. Incorporated. All in RW47.

APPENDIX 'D'

OUT OF SCOPE COMMENTS

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT



Appendix D – Out of Scope Comments

All of the issues outside the scope of the TWBR raised by survey respondents, submissions, public meeting participants and Members of Council are summarized in this Appendix and organized by theme. Comments received from the various participants have been integrated within the themes. More detailed comments can be found in Appendix C of the TWBR Round One report and Appendix B of the TWBR Round Two report.

Governance

This topic is the most often discussed ‘outside of scope’ subject. Comments relate to the following:

- Structure and operation of City Council
- Two-tier governance system
- De-amalgamation with local and Metro Councils
- Expanded role for Community Councils
- Community Council Chair with veto
- Balance of ‘parochial’ and ‘city-wide’ approach to issues
- Creation of Midtown Community Council
- Community Council boundaries (TEYCC/EYCC)

- Four Community Councils (Eglinton/Humber River/Victoria Park)
- Smaller Council plus Board of Control
- Board of Control plus Councillors elected-at-large plus local Councillors
- Smaller Council plus New York-style Community Boards
- 25 Councillors plus 5 ‘senior’ Councillors (elected in 5 wards each)
- Proportional representation/ranked ballots
- Multi-member districts
- Councillors elected at-large
- Term limits for Members of Council
- ‘Strong Mayor’ system with veto

Staff/Resources

Comments on how to handle larger wards/increased workload focus on the following:

- Hire additional staff
- Councillors rely too much on staff
- Councillors’ pay to be competitive with private sector
- Referendum on Council members’ pay/resources at each municipal election
- Difference in levels of service among various Councillors’ offices

Naming of Wards

There is no unanimity on how to name any new wards in Toronto. Comments include the following:

- Use neighbourhood names
- Eliminate pre-amalgamation labels
- Maintain branding of local cycling groups
- Create unique ward names
- Maintain some connection with names of federal/provincial ridings
- Create names independent of federal/provincial ridings

TWBR Process

Out of scope comments on the TWBR process are limited and include the following:

- Potential conflict of interest, if Councillors vote for a new ward structure
- Stop the TWBR until the Province has completed Municipal Act review
- Don't use pre-amalgamation terms like Scarborough/Etobicoke during TWBR process

School Boards, Trustees, Catchment Areas

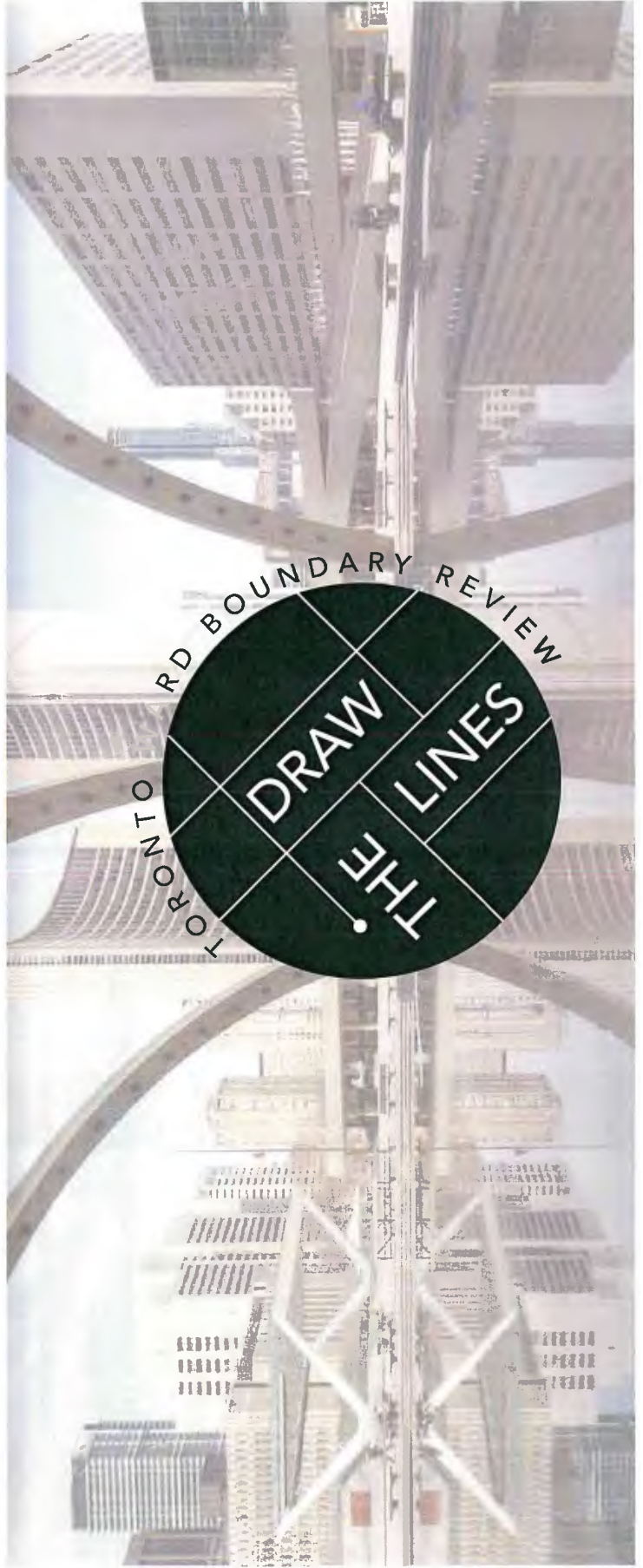
School zone boundaries are important to participants in the TWBR. Comments are far-ranging:

- Concern re how new ward boundaries will influence Trustee wards
- TWBR should consider school zone boundaries
- Trustee ward boundaries should not have to match ward boundaries
- Problems re identifying various school supporters (default registration to TDSB)
- Position of School Board Trustee should be full-time

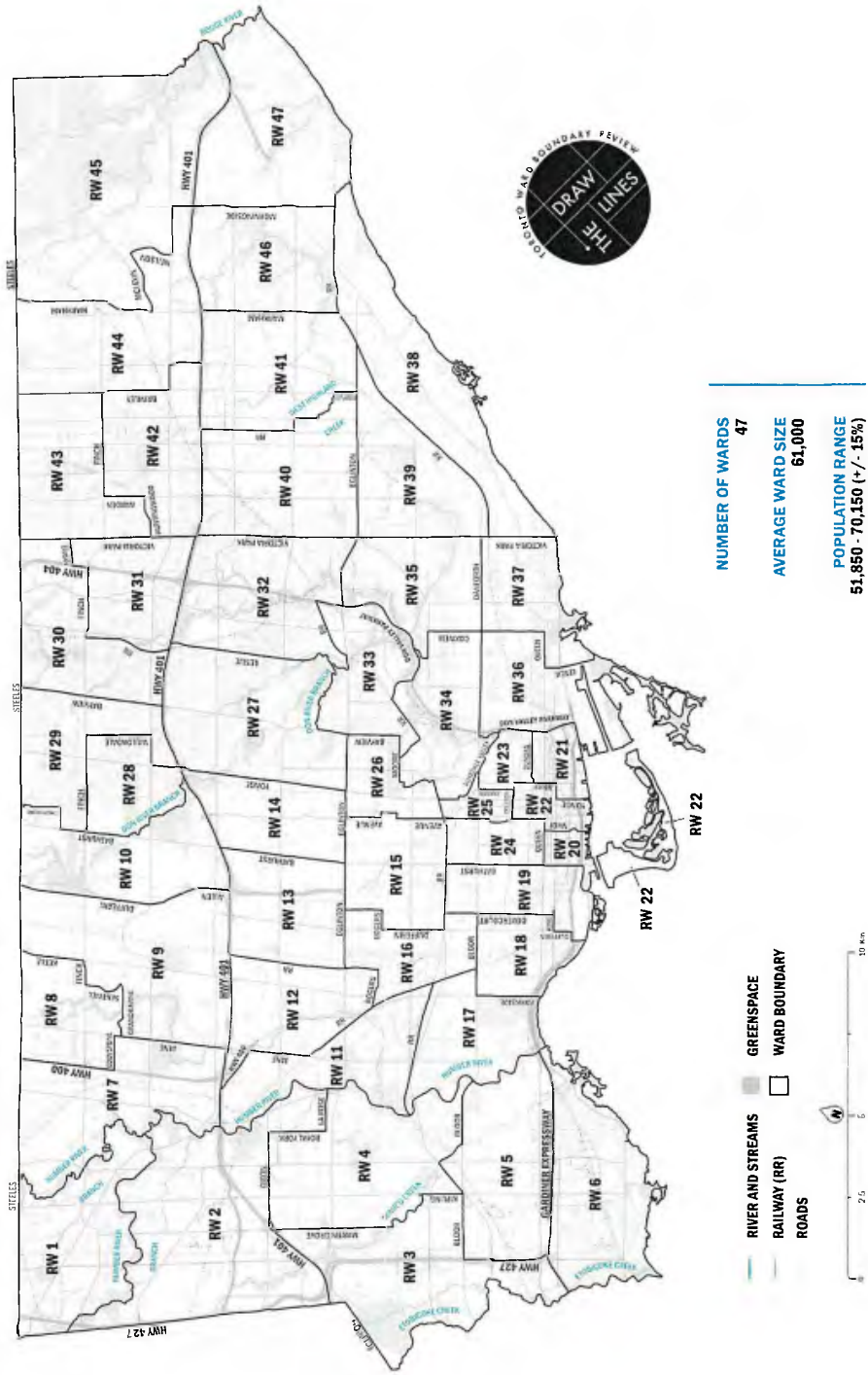
APPENDIX 'E'

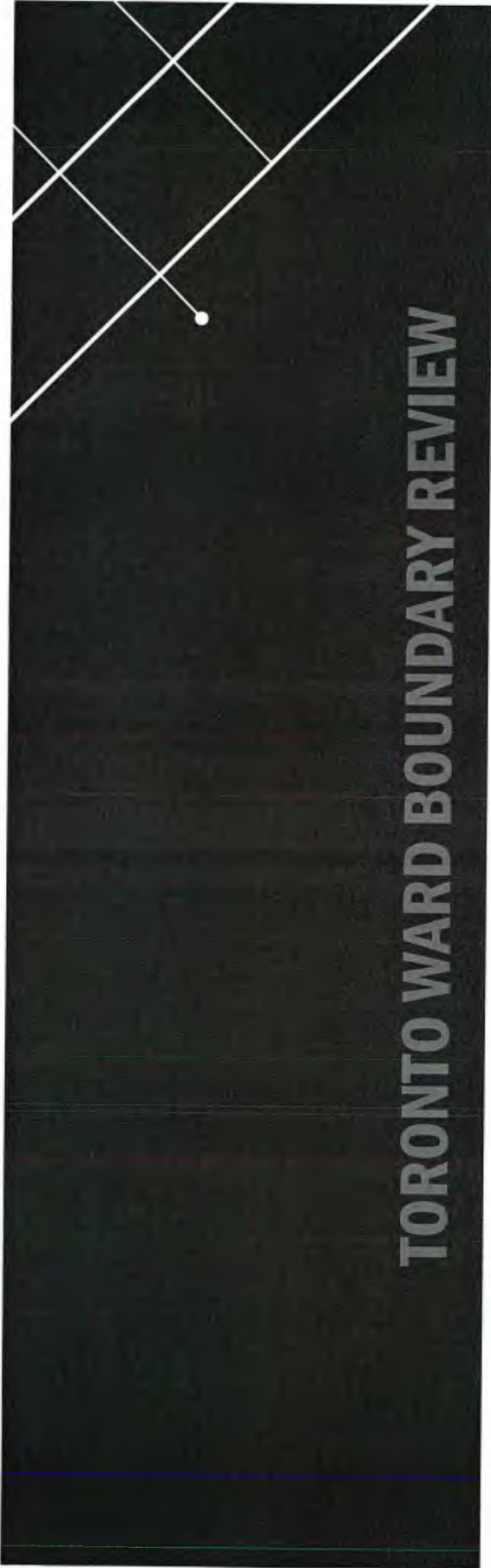
MAP OF RECOMMENDED WARDS LARGE VERSION 11X17'

TORONTO WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW / NEW WARDS FOR TORONTO / FINAL REPORT

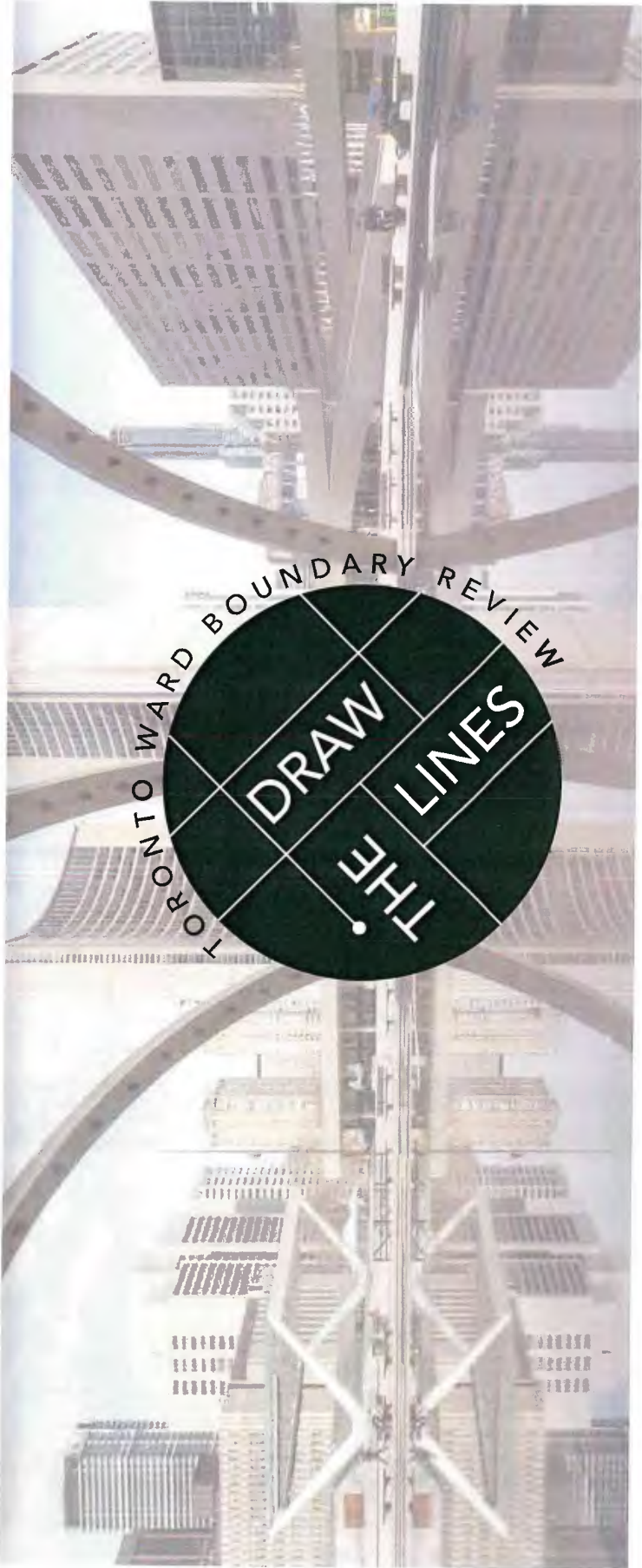


Appendix E – Recommended Wards





DRAWTHELINES.CA



This is **Exhibit 4** refer to in the Affidavit of
Jennifer Hollett, sworn August 21, 2018

Households

Location	Percentage of single-detached homes	Single-detached homes	Apartments	Other types of dwellings	Single-detached homes	Percentage of detached homes	Percentage of apartments	Percentage of other types of dwellings
0017.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	0	0	4,240	425	0	91	9.1	
0013.01 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	0	0	4,060	0	0	100	0	
0016.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	0.1	5	5,900	275	0.1	95.5	4.4	

Toronto- 39.6%

Homeownership rate

Location	Homeownership rate, 2016	Homeownership rate, 2006	Homeownership rate, 2011	Homeownership rate, 2016	Homeownership rate, 2006	Homeownership rate, 2011	Homeownership rate, 2016
0017.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	38.6	34.5	37.3	38.6	1,260	1,520	1,800
0013.01 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	33.9	..	32.2	33.9	..	965	1,385
0016.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	51.4	69.4	68.6	51.4	1,800	2,480	3,175

Toronto- 66.5%

Median total income

Location	Median total income of households in 2015 (\$)	Median total income of households in 2015 (\$)	Share from market income transfers (%)	Median total income of households in 2005 (\$)	Share from market income transfers (%)
0017.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	63104	63,104	92.1	55,859	7.9
0013.01 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	80626	80,626	96.5	..	3.5
0016.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	80441	80,441	96.9	72,343	3

Toronto- \$31,705
74723.66667

Median age

Location	Median age, 2016	Median age, 2016	Median age, 2011	Median age for females	Median age for males
0017.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	38.4
0013.01 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	32.9	32.9	32.2	33.2	32.7
0016.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	34.5	34.5	35.2	33.9	35.2
Toronto- 39.4	35.63333333				

Average family size

Location	Average household size	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 or more persons
0017.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	1.7	2,515	1,480	405	180	80
0013.01 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	1.5	2,290	1,460	200	75	30
0016.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	1.6	3,520	2,120	340	130	75
Toronto- 2.7						

Mother tongue

Location	Percentage of the population with a mother tongue other than English or French	Percentage of the population with English as a mother tongue	Percentage of the population with French as a mother tongue
0017.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	29.4	70.4	3.3
0013.01 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	35.9	64.4	3.4
0016.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	28.8	70.1	4.2
Toronto- 56% (English as mother tongue)	31.36666667		

Visible minority

Location	Percentage of visible minorities	Percentage of visible minorities	Percentage of a visible minority	Percentage not a visible minority	Population not a visible minority
0017.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	37.8	37.8	62.2	2,975	4,895
0013.01 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	45.3	45.3	54.7	2,865	3,465
0016.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	36	36	64	3,495	6,220
Toronto- 51.4%	39.7				

Bachelor's degree or higher

Location	Percentage with bachelor's degree or higher (age 25 to 64)	Percentage with apprenticeship certificate as highest (age 25 to 64)	Percentage with college/CEGEP diploma as highest (age 25 to 64)	Percentage with bachelor's degree or higher (age 25 to 64)	Percentage of women with bachelor's degree or higher (age 25 to 64)	Percentage of men with bachelor's degree or higher (age 25 to 64)
0017.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	54.2	1.8	19.1	54.2	53	55.4
0013.01 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	75.1	0.4	10.3	75.1	75.4	74.7
0016.00 [CT] in Toronto [CMA] (Ont.)	68.2	0.6	14.4	68.2	70.5	65.9
Toronto- 40.9%	65.83333333					

This is **Exhibit 5** refer to in the Affidavit of
Jennifer Hollett, sworn August 21, 2018

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Former MuchMusic VJ, Twitter Canada exec running for city council

By **JENNIFER PAGLIARO** City Hall Bureau

Tues., July 10, 2018

Don't try to tell Jennifer Hollett that politics can't be a force for good.

It's easy to be cynical, the 42-year-old head of news for Twitter Canada knows. As someone who says her political "coming of age" was as a popular VJ on MuchMusic — making global issues in the post-9/11 world accessible to youth and interviewing both Beyoncé and former federal NDP leader Jack Layton on the main stage — she believes one of the key issues downtown is making space for everyone.



Jennifer Hollett joins a crowded race in the new Ward 21. (COLE BURSTON / TORONTO STAR FILE PHOTO)

Hollett will sign up to run for the newly-redrawn Ward 21 on Tuesday. The ward covers the waterfront from Yonge St. to the Don Valley Parkway and is largely bordered to the north by Shuter St., encompassing neighbourhoods such as Moss Park, St. Lawrence and Corktown.

“People are being squeezed out of Toronto, especially downtown, and I can’t imagine a vibrant downtown without young people, newcomers, working class people, families, artists, entrepreneurs and that is the tension right now,” Hollett said in an interview Monday. “There’s an opportunity as our community is growing . . . to get it right, to make sure we’re not just building buildings but building communities.”

Most of the ward was carved out of the former Ward 28 (Toronto Centre—Rosedale), represented by the late veteran councillor [Pam McConnell](#). Councillor [Lucy Troisi](#) was appointed to fill the vacancy in November.

TOP STORIES. IN YOUR INBOX: For the day’s top news from the Star’s award-winning journalists, [sign up for our daily headlines newsletter](#).

Without an incumbent in the race, Hollett joins a crowded field with nine other candidates already signed up. They are: Anita Agrawal, Richard Anobile, Jon Callegher, Suzanne

Kavanagh, Gladys Larbie, William Meneray, Noah Parker, Catherina Perez and Matthew Plourde.

Raised in St. Catharines by a single mom — Hollett recently purchased her first home in the ward, a condo in St. Lawrence — the now Harvard graduate said she always felt “very disconnected” to the political process.

“It felt like something that was happening to me,” she said. “There’s a larger movement right now, especially with the upcoming municipal election, of new voices and new energy and optimism coming forward with the belief that things can be better.”

She said key issues for the downtown east area are housing and connecting green space and good transit options like the King St. pilot, which has helped residents get home faster.

After working at Sony Music Canada and as a journalist at several news outlets, Hollett’s first step into the political ring was seeking the federal New Democrat nomination in 2013 in the old Toronto Centre riding, which she lost. In 2015, she got the nomination and challenged Liberal MP and now Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland in the general election. The first-time candidate came in second with 28.6 per cent of the vote after running on a Toronto-centric platform backed by the party’s focus on cities. Freeland won with 49.8 per cent.

Hollett worked on Olivia Chow’s 2014 mayoral campaign and has been involved at the board level with Toronto-based advocacy groups Toronto Environmental Alliance, Social Planning Toronto and No Jets Toronto.

“She was absolutely invaluable to our mission,” No Jets Toronto’s Norman Di Pasquale said, noting her work on key fundraisers that kept their campaign afloat. “I just think she has that rare match of skills that will make her very, very effective.”

Hollett has also earned the support of McConnell’s family.

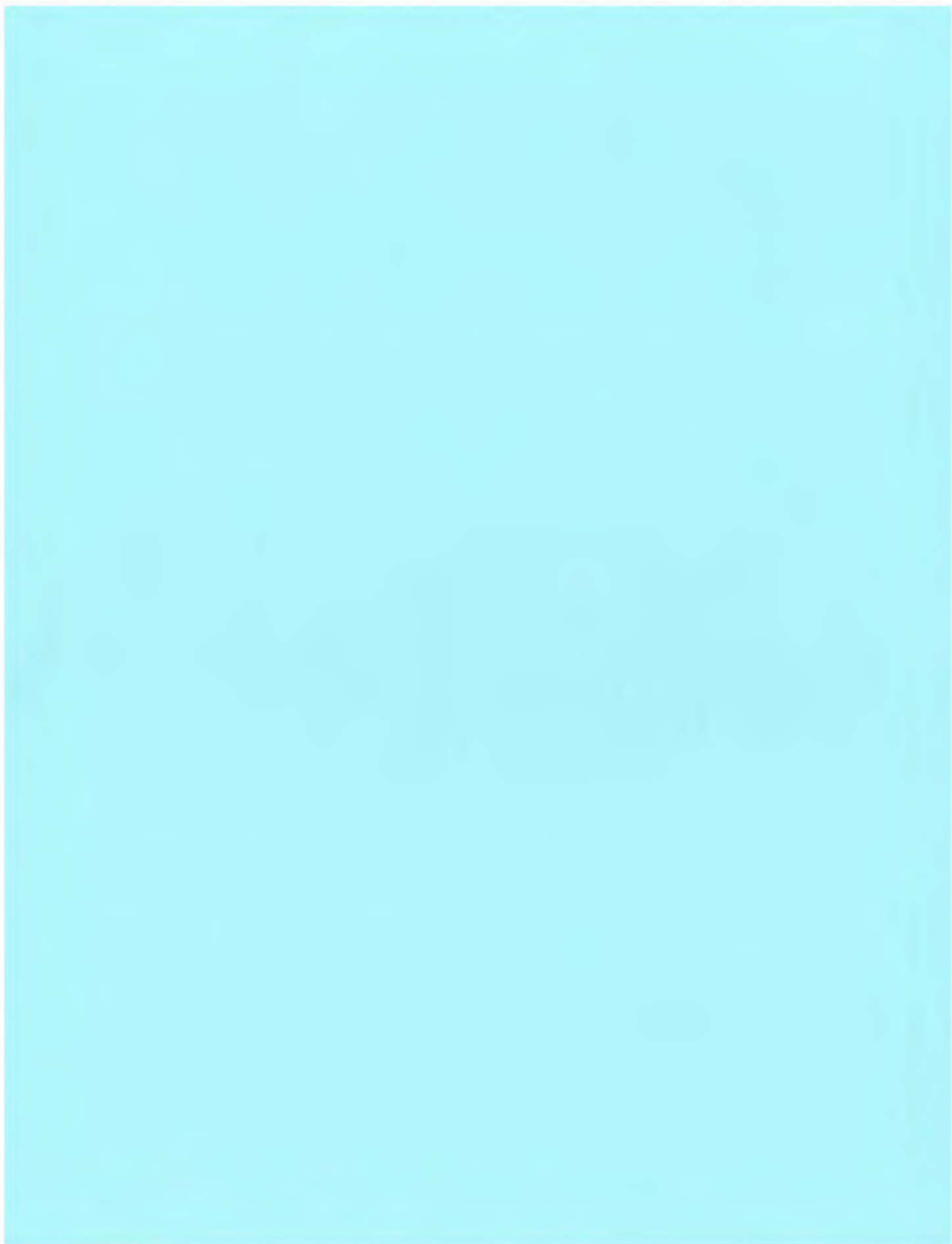
“We are excited that a wonderful young, progressive woman is running to represent a piece of my mom’s ward,” her daughter Heather Ann said in an email. “We support Jennifer because we trust that she will continue working on the important issues including affordable housing, transit, and poverty reduction — and other local issues — in the dedicated, tenacious, and caring way that my mom did.”

Sharon McMillan, president of the non-partisan St. Lawrence Neighbourhood Association, said they will be looking for candidates “who reflect our priorities” — including a non-NIMBY approach to development, focus on affordable housing, safe streets for everyone with a high volume of traffic moving through their neighbourhood, and protecting heritage and green spaces.

Jennifer Pagliaro is a Toronto-based reporter covering city politics. Follow her on Twitter: [@jpags](#)

Read more about: [Olivia Chow](#)

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Jennifer Hollett announces bid for seat on Toronto city council

Codi Wilson, CP24.com

Published Tuesday, July 10, 2018 2:00PM EDT

Last Updated Tuesday, July 10, 2018 4:19PM EDT

Twitter Canada executive, activist, and former Much Music VJ Jennifer Hollett announced Tuesday that she is running for a seat on Toronto city council.

Hollett is seeking a seat in Ward 21, a newly-drawn ward which encompasses the neighbourhoods of St. Lawrence, Moss Park, Corktown, the Distillery District, and the Canary District.

"We actually need new voices, new energy, optimism and people coming in with a different approach and that's what I hope to bring," she said during an interview with CP24 on Tuesday.

Some of the top issues impacting constituents in the ward, she said, are housing affordability, transit, and access to green space.

"People are being squeezed out of Toronto. Can you imagine a downtown Toronto without young people, without newcomers, without the working class, without artists, without entrepreneurs? And that I think is the biggest issue. That is ultimately why I am running," she said.

Hollett, a former federal NDP candidate who was defeated by Liberal Chrystia Freeland in the federal riding of University-Rosedale in 2015, said politicians have an opportunity to make the most change at the municipal level.

"I was actually working at MuchMusic when I was assigned to cover a federal election that I thought imagine if we were to actually do a different style of politics, one that spoke with young people, one that was connected to the ground, one that was interested in engaging as many people as possible," she said.

"Too often, we see it is like one group of constituents that are brought into the political process."

Hollett has a Master's degree in Public Administration from Harvard University and is currently the head of News and Government at Twitter Canada.

"Ultimately all the work I've done, whether it is in non-profit, tech, in media, it is to create a better world, both at the local level and at the global level, but it actually always come back to government," she said.

"I'm very passionate about public policy."

Hollett will face nine others who have thrown the hat into the ring to represent the ward.

PHOTOS



Jennifer Hollett speaks to CP24 about her decision to run for Toronto city council.

TOP VIDEOS



[Council taking province to court over cuts](#)



[Fundraiser held for Danforth shooting victim](#)



[Group to open safe injection site in Parkdale](#)

LOCAL NEWS

WORLD NEWS

REAL ESTATE NEWS



Jennifer Hollett registers to run for city council; says outdated government “doesn’t have to be that way”



10:28 a.m. July 10, 2018. Jennifer Hollett outside Toronto City Hall after registering her nomination to be councillor of the new waterfront Ward 21.

July 10, 2018

By Arianne Robinson

Jennifer Hollett, former MuchMusic VJ and most recently Twitter Canada’s head of news and partnerships, registered her nomination to join the race and be a council candidate for Ward 21.

“I’m excited, incredibly – almost overwhelmed, I would say – just by all the support and the energy,” Hollett said at city hall outside the elections office.

The new Ward 21 overlaps with what is now Ward 28, a seat formerly held by the late councillor Pam McConnell and now held by appointed Councillor Lucy Troisi. Recently, this area of the city has received much attention for the futuristic ideas that Google parent Alphabet's Sidewalk Labs has been developing in an area of the waterfront near Leslie Spit, referred to as Quayside.

For Hollett, the possibilities for the growth and use of new technologies in a city like Toronto are positive. "I think there's an opportunity to actually look at tech and data and how it connects to municipal government but also new developments, and ask the right questions. There's always a lot of excitement when a tech company expresses interest in Toronto, whether that's Alphabet Google [Sidewalk Labs] or even Amazon. You know, I share that excitement, but we have to ask those critical questions to make sure we get it right and it benefits the people of Toronto.

"So, I am thrilled at the idea that we're starting to see technology and government come closer together because most people, when they think of government at any level, they think of, like, out of date and out of touch, and it doesn't have to be that way."

Neighbouring Councillor Paula Fletcher was one of 20 people, including Councillor Mike Layton, to attend Hollett's registration at city hall to endorse her. "She is fantastic. She is so savvy about so many things that this city council could really do well knowing about, and it is [the late] Pam [McConnell's] seat. So, she is a fantastic young woman who is running in a very critical part [of the city]. It's the waterfront, all the co-ops, the St. Lawrence neighbourhood up to Moss Park, and I think she'll do a great job," Fletcher said.

"I'll think she'll bring a good set of eyes including onto the Quayside [developments] and Google. She really understands all of those things – the good parts and the iffy parts – and I think she'll bring a good set of eyes to the city for these types of things."

The 42-year-old head of news and government at Twitter Canada is widely known for her time as a MuchMusic VJ toward the beginning of her career and has recently been highly involved in politics.

In 2015, she ran as an the NDP candidate in the University–Rosedale riding, losing to now Liberal Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland (Hollett with 15,988 votes or 28.6 per cent to Freeland's 27,849 votes or 49.8 per cent) The year before, Hollett was the digital director of Olivia Chow's mayoral campaign for Toronto. In 2013, Hollett ran within the NDP to represent the party for a federal byelection in Toronto Centre, but lost the nomination race to Linda

McQuaig (who lost to Freeland with 12,640 votes or 36.3 per cent to Freeland's 17,194 votes or 49.4 per cent.).

In a TEDx talk posted on YouTube in 2014, Hollett said, "I like to say politics is what we make it and it's the best part of politics. Democracy is depending on us. So if politics is what we make -- are we going to make it something that we hate, or rather something that we can be really proud of?"

Almost four years later at city hall, after registering to run for city councillor, Hollett's message has the same tone of hope.

"It's no easy decision to run for office, so to come in today and there's incredible buzz on Twitter," and to have my neighbours and supporters and friends and members of our team who have been with me since day 1 when I ran [to be the NDP candidate] for the Toronto Centre nomination in 2013 [for the federal byelection] – so yeah, feeling really good and inspired about what's possible in politics."



Screenshot of the City of Toronto's interactive map showing the location of the new Ward 21.

This is **Exhibit 6** refer to in the Affidavit of
Jennifer Hollett, sworn August 21, 2018



ANALYSIS

Doug Ford's shocking council cut pits longtime councillors against one another



Incumbents in Scarborough, Etobicoke and the downtown would square off

John Rieti · CBC News · Posted: Jul 27, 2018 4:52 PM ET | Last Updated: July 27



It'll be a crowded race for city council this fall, and Doug Ford's shocking move to slash city council in half will have big ramifications in the races at the councillor-level. (Frank Gunn/Canadian Press)

Doug Ford just blew up the city of Toronto's election plans, and in the process he's setting up what could be some fierce fights between longtime councillors.

The premier shocked the city Friday by announcing he's killing the plan to expand the city's ward map to 47 wards — something a majority of councillors voted for in 2016 — and will use

the 25-seat provincial and federal riding system instead.

- [Toronto mayor accuses premier of 'meddling' in coming election over plan to cut number of councillors](#)
- [Jennifer Keesmaat promises to campaign on 'bold ideas' as she challenges John Tory in Toronto mayoral race](#)

The sudden reversal comes less than 100 days before the Oct. 22 election and will make a huge difference for both new candidates and incumbents. Here's a look at how several races will change.

Downtown showdown

Toronto's booming downtown core was set to get several new wards, an exciting development that was attracting a mix of young and diverse candidates and older, established politicians.

Now, incumbents — who always hold a massive advantage in municipal elections — will be the heavy favourites to win wards like Trinity-Spadina, Toronto Centre and Davenport, unless they decide to run against one another.

For example, here's a potential match-up in University-Rosedale: Joe Cressy versus Mike Layton versus Kristyn Wong-Tam.

Those three sitting councillors, who vote together on most matters, could divvy up downtown wards, but they'll still face stiff competition from the likes of former mayoral candidate George Smitherman, media personality Jennifer Hollett, and former TDSB trustees like Chris Moise and Ausma Malik.

A win for Scarborough

A quick look at the electoral map shows Scarborough, which has six wards (that's now more than the downtown core) may benefit the most from Ford's move.

- [Ford's plan to cut back number of Toronto councillors draws both their anger and praise](#)

Sitting councillors will likely shift around, but match-ups could include Coun. Michael Thompson taking on Coun. Glenn de Baeremaeker and Coun. Jim Karygiannis facing off against Coun. Norm Kelly.

How does Karygiannis feel? "Hell yeah, bring it on," he said of the redrawn boundaries on Thursday night.

Dozens of people from diverse backgrounds are also running to represent this part of the city, but now it will be an uphill battle.

Etobicoke showdown

The fiercest fights may come in Ford's home base of Etobicoke, where a number of conservative councillors will compete in three wards.

- In Etobicoke North, Coun. Michael Ford, the premier's nephew, could take on Coun. Vince Crisanti, a loyal Ford supporter.
- In Etobicoke Centre, Coun. Stephen Holyday and Coun. John Campbell will likely square off.

Wild Willowdale

Willowdale is one of Toronto's fastest growing neighbourhoods, as well as the site of a proposed redesign of Yonge Street that polarized council.

- [**Doug Ford's move to slash council barely scratches the surface of his powers, experts say**](#)

Coun. John Filion, who represented the area for decades, retired earlier this year, clearing the way for an open race, while the redrawn boundaries would have created two new seats instead of one.

There were 17 candidates vying for those two positions, but they'll now have to beat each other and incumbent Coun. David Shiner.

The only open seat

There's still one free ward.

Beaches-East York was left vacant after the departure of Coun. Mary Margaret-McMahon, who reached the term limit she set for herself. Around 20 candidates are expected to compete for the seat.

However, there is a possibility that a Danforth councillor — either Coun. Mary Fragedakis or Coun. Paula Fletcher — could shift to the area to avoid what could be a tough incumbent-on-incumbent battle.

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This is **Exhibit 7** refer to in the Affidavit of
Jennifer Hollett, sworn August 21, 2018

From: **candidateinfo** <candidateinfo@toronto.ca>
Date: Mon, Jul 30, 2018 at 11:06 AM
Subject: Update on the 2018 Municipal Elections
To: candidateinfo <candidateinfo@toronto.ca>

Dear Candidate:

On July 27, 2018, the Province of Ontario announced its intention to pass legislation that would reduce the number of Toronto City Council seats from 47 to 25. The proposed 25 ward structure is intended to align with federal and provincial riding boundaries. It is anticipated that the legislation will be introduced this week.

The City Clerk will continue to administer the election in accordance with the current provincial legislation. The City's election day is on October 22, 2018.

If new legislation is passed, the Clerk will provide notice to candidates, electors and the public as it becomes available. Please visit [Election Services](#) and the [Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing](#) to obtain the most current information for the 2018 municipal election.

Fiona Murray

Deputy City Clerk, Elections

City Clerk's Office





From: candidateinfo <candidateinfo@toronto.ca>
Date: Thu, Aug 16, 2018 at 1:36 PM
Subject: August 2018 Bulletin for Candidates
To: candidateinfo <candidateinfo@toronto.ca>

Dear Candidate:

On August 14, 2018, the Better Local Government Act, 2018 (Bill 5) was passed by the Government of Ontario and received Royal Assent. The Act reduces the number of Toronto wards from 47 to 25, and extends the nomination period for councillor and school board trustee nominations. Please find attached a new Bulletin outlining information about the how these changes impact candidates running in the City of Toronto's 2018 municipal election. Also attached is the Change of Ward Notification form, which candidates are required to file in-person if they wish to continue running in the October 22 municipal election.

Continue to check the websites for the City of Toronto's Election Services and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, which will be updated regularly.

If you have any questions, please call the Candidate Information line directly at 416-395-0025 or email candidateinfo@toronto.ca.

Election Services

City Clerk's Office



Notification
Change of Ward

As a result of recent legislative amendments, the City of Toronto's 2018 municipal election will be conducted using a new 25 ward boundary model. The nomination period for the office of Councillor and School Board Trustee has been extended until 2pm on September 14, 2018.

Instructions:

Candidates wishing to continue to run for Councillor or Trustee in the 2018 municipal election must complete this form indicating the new ward in the office for which they wish to be nominated.

- File this form in person or by an agent (may not be faxed or emailed) at Election Services, City Hall, 100 Queen Street West, 1st floor, North.
- Present acceptable identification showing name and qualifying address at the time of filing.

A candidate who does not file this form by 2pm on September 14, 2018 will be deemed to have withdrawn from the 2018 municipal election, and their name will not appear on the ballot.

Candidate Information

Last Name or Single Name (I have a legally registered single name)			
First Name			
Qualifying address in Toronto or qualifying address within school board jurisdiction:			
Street Address	Unit	City	Postal Code
Nominated for the office of: (check one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Councillor			
<input type="checkbox"/> Trustee, Toronto District School Board		<input type="checkbox"/> Conseiller, Conseil scolaire Viamonde	
<input type="checkbox"/> Trustee, Toronto Catholic District School Board		<input type="checkbox"/> Conseiller, Conseil scolaire catholique MonAvenir	
Ward Number on Nomination Paper		New City or School Board Ward	

Statement

I hereby notify the City Clerk that I wish to continue to be a candidate in the 2018 municipal election and have indicated above the office and new ward for which I wish to be nominated. If applicable, I have appointed an agent, named below, to file this form on my behalf.	
Signature of Candidate	Date (yyyy-mm-dd)

Agent Appointment

Complete only if agent is filing this form on behalf of the candidate	
Last Name or Single Name (I have a legally registered single name)	First Name

Filing

Date Filed (yyyy-mm-dd)	Time Filed	Initial of Nominee or Agent	Signature of Clerk or Designate
-------------------------	------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------------

Personal information on this form is collected under the authority of the Municipal Elections Act, 1996, S.O., 1996, Chapter 32, s. 33, 35 & 88. This information will be used for the purpose of indicating the candidate's new ward in accordance with the Provincial legislative changes. Your information will be filed with the City Clerk and will be available for public inspection by any person at the City Clerk's Office at a time when the office is open. Questions about this collection can be directed to Project Manager, 89 Northline Rd., Toronto, ON M4B 3G1. Telephone: 416-338-1111.

Bulletin for Candidates

Changes to Municipal Election Legislation

On August 14, 2018, the [Better Local Government Act, 2018](#) (Bill 5) was passed by the Government of Ontario and received Royal Assent. The Act reduces the number of Toronto wards from 47 to 25, and extends the nomination period for councillor and school board trustee nominations. The new 25 ward boundaries align with the current federal and provincial electoral ridings, with minor adjustments to stay within geographic boundaries of Toronto. All new changes will be in place for the October 22, 2018 municipal election.

This bulletin provides information about how these changes impact candidates running in the City of Toronto's 2018 municipal election and is intended as a guide only. Additional information is available on the [Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing](#) website, where they have provided an "Update for the 2018 City of Toronto Election".

What are the key legislative changes?

- The nomination period is extended for councillor and school board trustee candidates, with nominations accepted from Monday, August 20 to Friday, September 14, 2018 at 2 p.m. The deadline for nominations for mayor was July 27, 2018.
- Councillor and trustee candidates who wish to continue running must file a [Change of Ward Notification](#) form with the City Clerk by 2 p.m. on Friday, September 14, 2018. Candidates who do not submit this form by the deadline are deemed withdrawn and will not appear on the ballot.

How do I continue running in the election?

If you filed a nomination for councillor or school board trustee on or before July 27 and wish to continue being a candidate for the 2018 municipal election, you (or an agent) must file in-person a [Change of Ward Notification](#) form at the City Hall Elections Office, 100 Queen Street West. After filing, you will receive a new preliminary expense limit.

- You are required to file this form even if your ward number has not changed.
- An original signature is required and acceptable identification must be presented at the time of filing. An agent filing on behalf of a candidate must provide a copy of the candidate's identification.
- Filing the [Change of Ward Notification](#) form does not constitute a new nomination or campaign; any money you already raised or spent carries over and no additional filing fee is required.

How can I change office?

If you wish to change office (e.g., from councillor to trustee, trustee to councillor, or from one school board to a different school board), you must withdraw from the office in which you are currently running and file a new nomination. You must file a [Nomination Paper](#), present acceptable identification and pay a nomination filing fee. If you are changing to the office of councillor, you must also file [25 endorsements of nomination](#). You may not file for the office of mayor; the nomination deadline for the office of mayor was on July 27 and the City Clerk has certified 35 candidates for that office.

How do I withdraw from office?

If you are a councillor or trustee candidate who wishes to withdraw from office before September 14, you must file a [Notice of Withdrawal](#) and present acceptable identification at the time of filing. Candidates who do not file the [Change of Ward Notification](#) form with the City Clerk by 2 p.m. on Friday, September 14, 2018 are deemed withdrawn and will not appear on the ballot.

Changes to August 23 Information Session

The Information Session on August 23 will be about "Becoming a Candidate" instead of campaign finance. It is intended to cover topics such as: how to file a nomination, key date changes and other general information.

The time and location of the August 23 Information Session remains the same:

- Metro Hall (55 John St), Room 308 from 7 to 9 p.m.

Email candidateinfo@toronto.ca to register for the information session. Please indicate if you require accessibility accommodations at least one week in advance.

Voters' List

The voters' list of eligible electors in the City of Toronto will only be given to certified candidates.

- The voters' list will be available to candidates in an electronic format through MyCampaign on September 17, 2018 and will combine the initial voters' list and the interim list of changes. These will no longer be separate lists.
- The list of those who voted during the advance vote period will still be available starting after the first day of the advance vote. Information about the advance vote dates will be provided as soon as possible.

Changes to Key Dates

The recent changes to election legislation have impacted some key dates. Please visit the [Key Dates section](#) of MyCampaign or the Elections website for an updated list.

Please note the following key date changes:

- The extended nomination period for councillor and school board trustee candidates begins on August 20 and closes at 2 p.m. on September 14, 2018.
- The voters' list revision period is now from September 17 to October 22, 2018.
- Certified candidates may view testing of the vote counting equipment from October 1 to 5, 2018.

List of Candidates

Starting August 20, a real-time list of candidates running in the 2018 municipal election under the new 25 ward model can be found at <http://www.toronto.ca/elections/listofcandidates>.

Regulations

The Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing enacted the following regulations [Ontario Regulation 408/18: Wards](#) and [Ontario Regulation 407/18: 2018 and 2022 Regular Elections](#) to provide further details for implementation.

This is **Exhibit 8** refer to in the Affidavit of
Jennifer Hollett, sworn August 21, 2018



Ford's Toronto council shake-up leaves candidates in the dark



Many are unsure where — or if — they are going to run

Ryan Patrick Jones · Posted: Jul 27, 2018 8:53 PM ET | Last Updated: July 27



Jennifer Hollett, a candidate in Ward 21, heard about the premier's plans to shrink Toronto council right after her campaign launch event on Thursday. She said it's too early to tell how her campaign will react. (Submitted by Jennifer Hollett)

Premier Doug Ford's announcement that he will introduce legislation to shrink the size of Toronto city council from 47 seats to 25 — three months before election day — has left those running for council uncertain of the future of their campaigns.

While Ford said at a news conference Friday the transition will be simple, many candidates don't feel that way.

"It's chaos," said Jennifer Hollett, a candidate for Ward 21.

"We don't have any precedence for this, that's why it's so outrageous."

- **Ford's plan to cut back number of Toronto councillors draws both their anger and praise**
- **ANALYSIS Doug Ford's shocking council cut pits longtime councillors against one another**

The announcement has left many questioning in what ward they will run, or if they will be able to afford to run in a ward that's double the size than the one they're running in now.

Hollett heard the news right after completing her campaign launch event Thursday night. She says it's too early to tell what her campaign's next move is.

"A lot of things are in motion, not just with Queen's Park but also with city hall," said Hollett.

"It's really hard to tell what next week or the week after is going to look like."

For now, she'll be fighting the decision, saying doubling the average number of people each councillor will represent gives people less representation.

"Already people feel disconnected from city hall," she said.

"We should be looking to make sure that there is better and stronger representation, especially as more and more people move into Toronto."

Uncertain future in Ward 25

Chris Moise has been canvassing for the past three months. The Toronto school board trustee registered as a candidate on May 1 in the newly-created Ward 25, and since then he's been talking to voters "seven days a week, for six hours a day.

"I've invested a lot of time and resources into this campaign," said Moise.

"Not only time but money; my volunteers, and the people who have donated to my campaign ... I feel bad for them."



Chris Moise — a Toronto District School Board trustee — is running for council in the new Ward 25. (Chris Moise)

Moise isn't sure if — or where — he is going to continue running. His ward lies within both federal-provincial ridings of University-Rosedale and Toronto Centre, and he wants to avoid running against Kristyn Wong-Tam, an ally of his who endorsed his campaign earlier this summer.

"It's very disappointing and disheartening that, at this late stage, we've been thrown into this tailspin as we have been," said Moise.

Jules Monteyne, one of Moise's challengers, is also unsure if he will continue running. He says because campaign spending limits are based on the number of people living in a ward, the changes put non-incumbent candidates at a disadvantage.

- THE NATIONAL TODAY **Ontario still adjusting to Doug Ford's fast and furious governing style**
- **Doug Ford's move to slash council barely scratches the surface of his powers, experts say**

"For first-time candidates, it's a much larger challenge. You're doubling the cost of running," he said. "Incumbents and those with their own money or special-interests backing, those are the ones that are going to be able to run now."

Campaign finance questions

For Jennifer McKelvie, who is running in Ward 47, the biggest question is what will happen to campaigns funds that have already been raised. So far, she's collected \$23,000 in donations, two-thirds of her campaign's goal.

"I would like to make sure that funds that have already been raised are carried forward," she said.

She's also spent money on Ward 47-branded campaign literature that is now "obsolete," and argues she should be reimbursed for those expenses.

"How are we going to be compensated for spending that we've already done?" she said.





Jennifer McKelvie will continue running. Her biggest question is what will happen to campaign funds candidates have already raised. (Submitted by Jennifer McKelvie)

Municipal Affairs Minister Steve Clark said at a news conference Friday that the government will provide candidates with clear transition guidelines for campaign spending and reporting, but didn't mention anything about reimbursing campaigns for money already spent.

While McKelvie is surprised at Ford's decision, she isn't letting it throw her off her game.

Even though her ward would double in size and population under Ford's proposed changes, she is still determined to compete for a seat on council.

"I am still committed to the people of Scarborough and will be standing for election in 2018."

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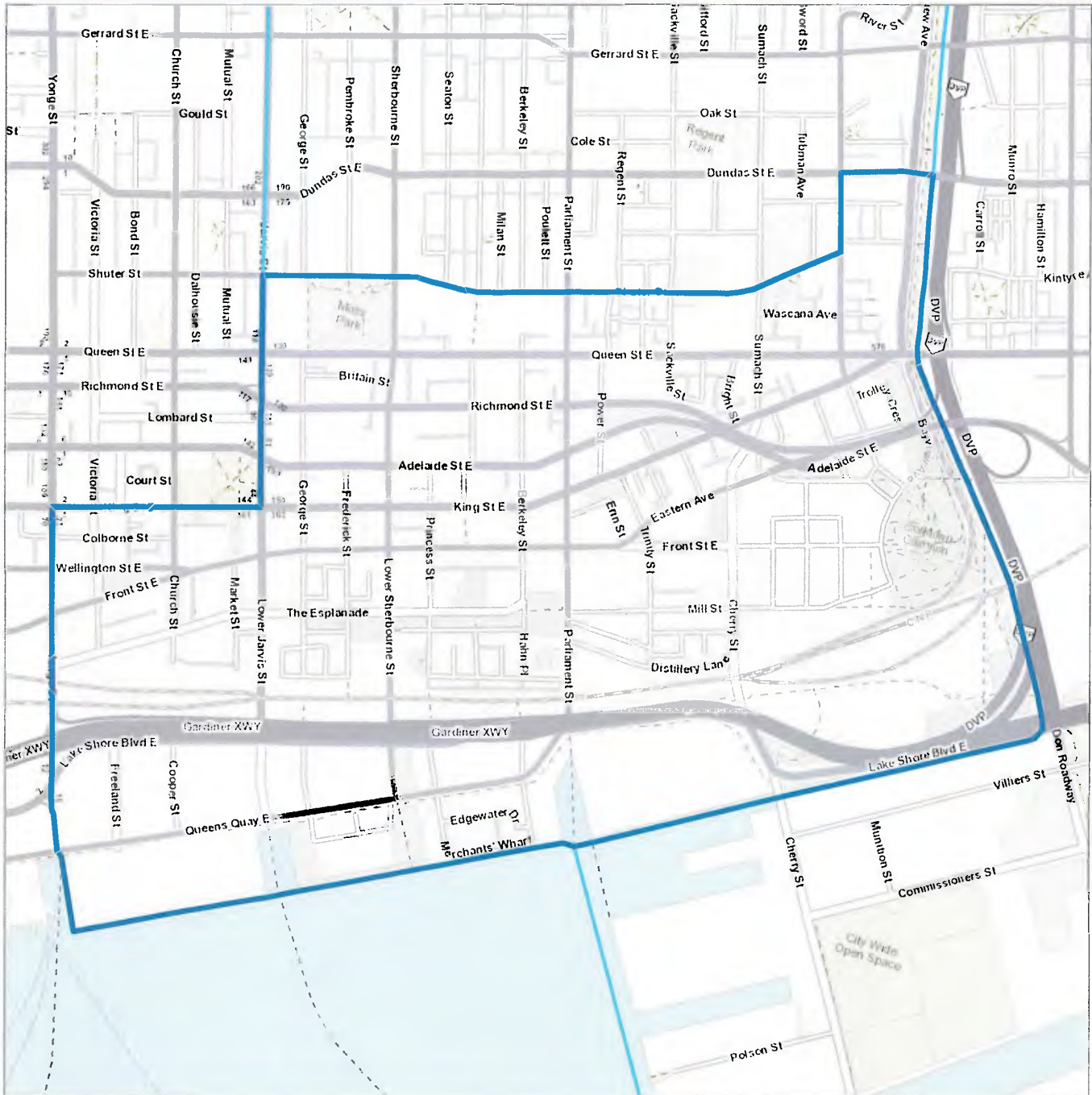
Visitez Radio-Canada.ca

This is **Exhibit 9** refer to in the Affidavit of
Jennifer Hollett, sworn August 21, 2018



City of Toronto Ward Profiles - 2018

Ward 21



 Ward 21



City of Toronto Ward Profiles - 2018

Ward 22



 Ward 22



City of Toronto Ward Profiles - 2018

Ward 23

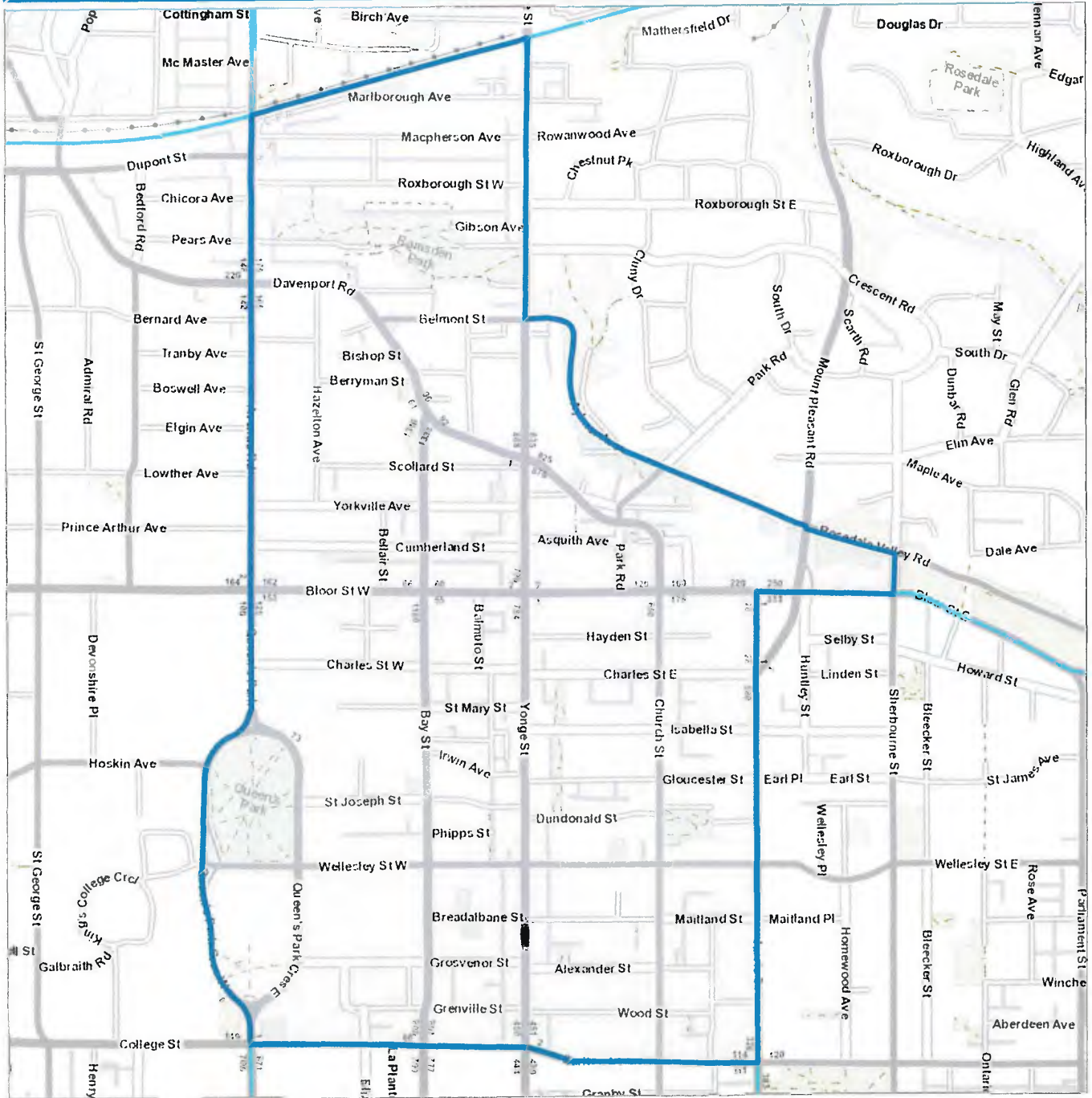


 Ward 23



City of Toronto Ward Profiles - 2018

Ward 25



Ward 25



Court File No. CV-18-00602494-0000
Court File No. CV-18-00603633-0000

ROCCO ACHAMPONG

Applicant

CHRIS MOISE, ISH ADERONMU, and PRABHA KHOSLA, on
her own behalf and on behalf of all members of Women Win TO
Applicant

-and-

ONTARIO (HON. DOUG FORD, PREMIER OF ONTARIO),
ONTARIO (ATTORNEY-GENERAL), and CITY OF TORONTO
Respondent

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO

Respondent

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
PROCEEDING COMMENCED AT
TORONTO

AFFIDAVIT OF JENNIFER HOLLETT

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email: nini.jones@paliareroland.com

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Lawyers for the Intervenor

Court File No. CV-18-00602494-000

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

BETWEEN:

ROCCO ACHAMPONG

Applicant(s)

and

**ONTARIO (HON. DOUG FORD, PREMIER OF ONTARIO), ONTARIO
(ATTORNEY-GENERAL), and CITY OF TORONTO**

Respondent(s)

Court File No. CV-18-00603633-0000

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

BETWEEN:

**CHRIS MOISE, ISH ADERONMU, and PRABHA KHOSLA, on her own
behalf and on behalf of all members of Women Win TO**

Applicants

and

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO

Respondent

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Court File No.

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

BETWEEN:

CITY OF TORONTO

Applicant

and

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO

Respondent

AFFIDAVIT OF LILY CHENG

I, Lily Cheng, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, AFFIRM AS FOLLOWS:

1. I am a registered candidate in the 2018 Toronto Municipal Election. I have been a registered candidate since June 21, 2018, and I have been actively campaigning since that time. I am a resident and voter in the Willowdale community of Toronto, and this is my first political campaign.

2. As such, I have knowledge of the matters set out in this affidavit, except where I have indicated that my statements are made on information and belief, in which case I have stated the source of my information and I believe this information to be true.

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Background

3. I was raised in Brampton, Ontario to first-generation immigrant parents from Taiwan. I received a degree in Arts and Science from McMaster in 1996, followed by a degree in Radio and Television Arts from Ryerson in 1998. Following a brief time in Asia, I returned to Toronto and lived in the Davisville neighbourhood.

4. For the past nine years, however, I have called Willowdale home. Willowdale is at the northern end of Toronto, bordering on York Municipality. I am running in what was known as Ward 29 under the 47-ward system that was in place for the 2018 Toronto Municipal Election prior to Bill 5, the *Better Local Government Act, 2018*. I live in the federal and provincial electoral district of Willowdale.

5. I first worked in communications and community building at the Songwriters' Association of Canada, while engaging in various arts-based projects in the City. In January 2016, I began a position as the Director of Community Engagement for The Peoples Church in northern Toronto, which hosts a congregation of more than 5,000 people.

6. In 2013, I founded North York Moms, a community group dedicated to sharing resources, advice, and encouragement to new moms in the community. We regularly host meet-ups, playdates, and workshops, and act as a support network for moms and families in the North York region. Over the past five years, our membership has grown from 10 to over 7,600.

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7. Through I had always been passionate about my community, my role at The Peoples Church provided me with a new depth of engagement with the people of Ward 29. In particular, I helped establish basketball and arts-based drop-in programs for the children of local community housing who were underserved by public services. We also coordinated support services for single mothers and the homeless.

My Decision to Run in the 2018 Toronto Municipal Election

8. As a voter, I always took my right to vote seriously and participated in every municipal, provincial, and federal election that I was eligible to vote in. I always encouraged my friends to exercise their right to vote as well. I am not a member of any political party.

9. Prior to 2018, I had never participated in the electoral system in any capacity other than as a voter. However, about a year and a half ago, I was approached by John Filion, who was the retiring city councillor for my ward. I had collaborated with Mr. Filion in my capacity as Founder of North York Moms and Director of Community Engagement at The Peoples Church and we had a strong working relationship. He told me that Ward 23, which was the ward covering Willowdale in the 44-ward system that existed before January 1, 2018, was going to be split into two new ridings by the Toronto Ward Boundary Review. Ward 23 would become known as Wards 28 and 29 under the 47-ward system. He encouraged me to seek the nomination in Ward 29 given my active involvement with the community there.

10. Initially, I refused. I had always seen considerable potential for the rapidly expanding neighbourhoods in Ward 29, but I did not want to pursue a life in politics at that

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time. However, on April 23, 2018, the Toronto van attack happened in North York, which resulted in ten casualties. In order to build solidarity, I co-founded the We Love Willowdale movement that aims to help heal and reclaim a sense of safety following this horrific attack. I was asked to represent Willowdale at the vigil held for victims of the attack, and address a crowd of over 18,000 people. As I was speaking about the need to give back to our community, I realized that serving on City Council would be the ultimate form of giving back.

11. The week after the vigil following the van attack, the nomination filing period for the 2018 Toronto Municipal Election (the "Election") opened. Several members of the community approached me and encouraged me to run. I had just finished my work at The Peoples Church and so was already preparing for a career transition. My work with North York Moms had shown me that the voice of families and young children needed to be heard, and I felt that City Council had not always taken these views into account. Having witnessed how people had set aside their differences in the face of tragedy, I wanted to work with others towards a common good.

12. The most critical person to speak with was my husband. Together, we have two children, aged 3 and 5. We understood that embarking on a campaign meant there would be a period of 4-5 months where I would see very little of my children. This is a difficult sacrifice that I am prepared to make.

13. I started speaking with leaders in the community, friends, volunteers, and church members. The support for my candidacy seemed unanimous. A large number of people said they would contribute their time and energy to my campaign. Many of them had

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never been engaged in politics before, but that brought a fresh energy as I prepared for my campaign. We were excited about the potential to shape the civic climate around us and to improve our neighbourhoods for our young children.

14. I also received the endorsement of the outgoing councillor, Mr. Filion. This had considerable value for a political novice, and I was determined to engage the voters of Ward 29 on the issues that mattered to them.

Campaign Between June 21, 2018, and July 26, 2018

15. On June 21, 2018, I filed my nomination papers. I had spent the month leading up to that day preparing for my candidacy. Though I did not publish anything or incur any costs, I was busy recruiting volunteers, researching Ward 29, developing a platform, and drafting campaign material.

16. I was very glad that Toronto had increased its number of wards because it made the process seem accessible. A smaller ward made the democratic exercise feel more grassroots, and I was not concerned that I did not have connections to wealthy benefactors. Particularly as a visible minority, I thought it was important that members of the community saw people like them reflected on City Council. I felt this was particularly important in Willowdale, which is one of the most diverse neighbourhoods in the city.

17. The campaign expenditure limit in Ward 29 was approximately \$30,000. This objective seemed realistic, and my team and I were confident that we would be able to meet this goal through our own personal networks. We held several backyard parties to fundraise, as well as a campaign launch event that happened in mid-July.

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18. My campaign immediately ordered t-shirts, buttons, two pull-up banners, and 20,000 pieces of printed material, including candidate cards and door hangers. All of the campaign material, except the buttons, featured a map of Ward 29. Voter education is an important part of the electoral process, and I wanted to inspire pride in the community.

19. I also began canvassing daily, attending community events, meeting with potential volunteers, and convening leadership team meetings. Since this was the first campaign for me and my team, there was a steep learning curve, but we were energized by encouraging the participation of such diverse and vibrant communities.

The Number of Wards Changes

20. On July 26, 2018, a number of friends and supporters started texting me news reports that the Provincial Government (the “Government”) was planning to reduce the number of wards by almost half, resulting in significant changes to the ward boundaries.

21. At first, I did not even think that that was possible. My understanding was that once the ward boundaries were established, they would not change. I was even more surprised that the two Willowdale wards would basically merge back into a single ward. There has been considerable development and population growth in the northern wards, and we already lacked representation. The maps outlining the 47-ward municipal boundaries, as well as the provincial boundaries, are attached as **Exhibit 1** to this Affidavit.

22. In speaking with voters, they were concerned that the councillor of such a large ward would not be able to keep up with the issues. There was so much uncertainty about what would happen that I could not communicate to voters what the outcome of the

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legislative process would be. Though I understood the Government was doing this to reduce the number of politicians, I thought that in fact, our community needed more representation.

23. Many people suggested that given the changing odds and moving targets in the Election, I should abandon my run. But I bring an underrepresented voice to the race. I do not understand why I should be silenced. My mother-in-law had arrived in mid-summer from Hong Kong in order to help me and my husband care for our children. If I dropped out of the race, I thought it would send the wrong message to my children that you could just give up when your rights were taken away.

24. I understand that the Government's legislative reform eventually passed on August 14, 2018, in the form of Bill 5, *Better Local Government Act* ("Bill 5"). Though this provided some clarity, the whole process felt unfair and candidates were not consulted to deal with the election that was already in process.

Events since August 14, 2018

25. I have been frantically trying to re-orient my entire campaign to run in an area more than twice the size than I was expecting. I have had to ask so much more of my volunteers who are already doing so much.

26. This process has been unfair to my donors. They donated money on the basis of their understanding of one system, and donors are only allowed to contribute a limited amount every electoral cycle. However, now there are new wards, candidates who are dropping out, and new candidates who are submitting nomination forms. It is possible that

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a donor contributed the maximum amount to a candidate who used to be running in their ward, but is now running in another ward due to Bill 5. This seems arbitrary and prejudicial to participation in a fair democratic process.

27. The fundraising cap has also doubled as a result of Bill 5. This makes it feel out of reach for regular people. The first task for my team is to try and raise more money. Our fundraising strategy did not account for this unexpected and significant increase. We are uncertain that we will be able to capitalize on the increased allowance since it is so late in the game. If I had known about this increase, I would have changed my approach to network building and donor recruitment.

28. Further, I've already used up a significant portion of my budget on campaign materials which cannot be used now. This is unfair to anyone who signed up to run before August 14, 2018. Anyone who enters the race after August 14 starts with a fresh budgetary allowance and has not spent any money, and they can expend their funds on accurate materials. But the City Clerk has informed candidates that any expenditures prior to August 14 still count towards to maximum allowable expenditures.

29. I am concerned that the Government's decision will place an impossible burden on whoever becomes the councillor for the new ward of Willowdale. Mr. Filion told me that he received 50 applications for development in one year. That alone seemed like a full-time job. Our ward has been a hub of growth, and needs engaged representation to ensure that our needs are being met. I do not think that the Government has turned its mind to how its decision leaves Willowdale so significantly underrepresented on City Council.

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30. Visible minority candidates are underrepresented because there are often barriers to political engagement. Civic engagement involves more than just voting. Participation must happen on a deeper level. Bill 5 does not seem to take into account the needs of underserved populations, like visible minorities, young families, and other communities of interest, in determining their representation at City Council. I worry that we have been excluded from participation in our political system.

31. Being a candidate is more than a full-time job. I am often out all day, which is difficult with two young children. The days where I do not see my children make me feel like this is an enormous sacrifice. When the Government undermines the legitimacy of the democratic system like this, I have a difficult time accepting that sacrifice. Still, I hope that my continued candidacy will provide some hope for future generations.

Conclusion

32. I carefully calculated the emotional cost of my candidacy to my family. I thought that giving back to the community was worth this emotional cost. Initially, there was a positive atmosphere and my team felt that we were participating in a full, fair democratic election. Bill 5 extinguished that feeling. We no longer feel empowered. Changing the map in the middle of an election has taken away our trust in the system, and makes democracy seem illusory. The Government's actions have stolen our trust in a system that we were just learning to participate in.

33. I swear this affidavit for the sole purpose of intervening in an application in respect of Bill 5, and for no other improper purpose.

AFFIRMED BEFORE ME at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario on August 21, 2018



Commissioner for Taking Affidavits
(or as may be)



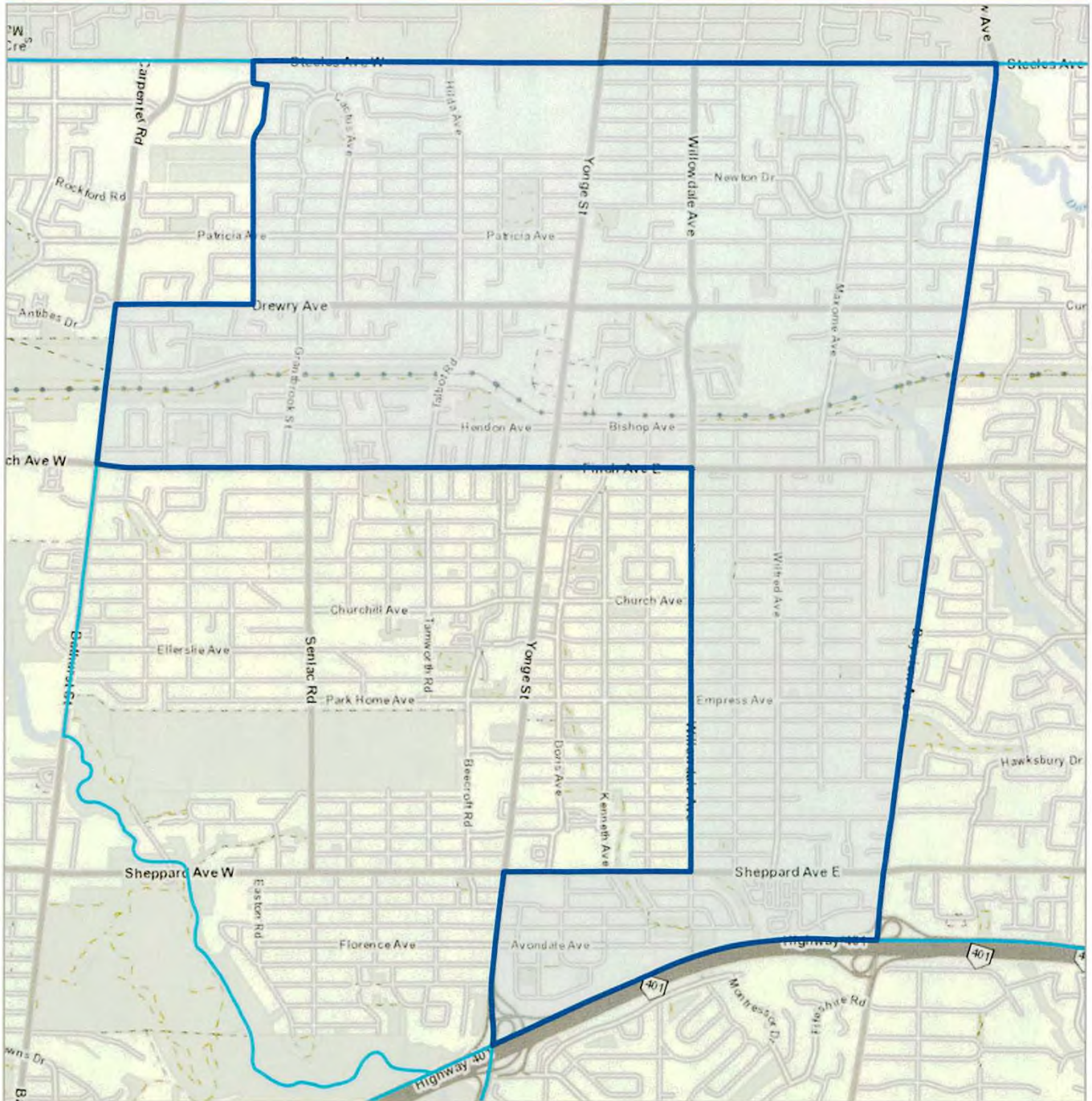
Lily Cheng

Douglas Hugh John Montgomery, a
Commissioner, etc., Province of Ontario,
while a Student-at-Law.
Expires March 29, 2020.

This is **Exhibit 1** refer to in the Affidavit of **Lily Cheng**, sworn August 21, 2018

City of Toronto Ward Profiles - 2018

Ward 29



 Ward 29





Court File No. CV-18-00602494-0000
Court File No. CV-18-00603633-0000

ROCCO ACHAMPONG

Applicant

CHRIS MOISE, ISH ADERONMU, and PRABHA KHOSLA, on
her own behalf and on behalf of all members of Women Win TO
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PROCEEDING COMMENCED AT
TORONTO

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RECORD OF THE INTERVENORS,

**JENNIFER HOLLETT, LILY CHENG, SUSAN DEXTER,
GEOFFREY KETTEL and DYANOOSH YOUSSEFI
(Volume 1 of 2)**

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