

APPENDIX E:
TABLE OF 2016/17 ELEMENTARY
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY NEW
TORONTO CITY WARD

Board Services Agenda Record

Agenda Item 5.3



FINAL REPORT APPENDICES: TDSB Ward Boundary Review

Table of 2016/17 Elementary & Secondary Schools by New Toronto City Ward

New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
1	Elem	Albion Heights Junior Middle School	45 Lynmont Road, Etobicoke, M9V 3W9
1	Elem	Beaumont Heights Junior Middle School	70 Monterrey Drive, Etobicoke, M9V 1T1
1	Elem	Claireville Junior School	350 Silverstone Drive, Etobicoke, M9V 3J4
1	Elem	Elmbank Junior Middle Academy	10 Pittsboro Drive, Etobicoke, M9V 3R4
1	Elem	Greenholme Junior Middle School	10 Jamestown Crescent, Etobicoke, M9V 3M5
1	Elem	Highfield Junior School	85 Mount Olive Drive, Etobicoke, M9V 2C9
1	Elem	John D Parker Junior School	202 Mount Olive Drive, Etobicoke, M9V 3Z5
1	Elem	Melody Village Junior School	520 Silverstone Drive, Etobicoke, M9V 3L5
1	Elem	North Kipling Junior Middle School	2 Rowntree Road, Etobicoke, M9V 5C7
1	Elem	Smithfield Middle School	175 Mount Olive Drive, Etobicoke, M9V 2E3
1	Sec	North Albion Collegiate Institute	2580 Kipling Avenue, Etobicoke, M9V 3B2
1	Sec	West Humber Collegiate Institute	1675 Martin Grove Road, Etobicoke, M9V 3S3
2	Elem	Boys Leadership Academy	45 Golfdown Drive, Etobicoke, M9W 2H8
2	Elem	Braeburn Junior School	15 Tandridge Crescent, Etobicoke, M9W 2N8
2	Elem	Elmlea Junior School	50 Hadrian Drive, Etobicoke, M9W 1V4
2	Elem	Humberwood Downs Junior Middle Academy	850 Humberwood Boulevard, Etobicoke, M9W 7A6
2	Elem	Kingsview Village Junior School	1 York Road, Etobicoke, M9R 3C8
2	Elem	Rivercrest Junior School	30 Harefield Drive, Etobicoke, M9W 4C9
2	Elem	The Elms Junior Middle School	45 Golfdown Drive, Etobicoke, M9W 2H8
2	Elem	West Humber Junior Middle School	15 Delsing Drive, Etobicoke, M9W 4S7
2	Elem	Westmount Junior School	95 Chapman Road, Etobicoke, M9P 1E9
2	Sec	Caring and Safe School LC1	30 Barrhead Crescent, Etobicoke, M9W 3Z7
2	Sec	School of Experiential Education	40 McArthur Street, Etobicoke, M9P 3M7
2	Sec	Thistletown Collegiate Institute	20 Fordwich Crescent, Etobicoke, M9W 2T4
3	Elem	Bloordale Middle School	10 Toledo Road, Etobicoke, M9C 2H3
3	Elem	Bloorlea Middle School	4050 Bloor Street West, Etobicoke, M9B 1M5
3	Elem	Briarcrest Junior School	60 Wellesworth Drive, Etobicoke, M9C 4R3
3	Elem	Broadacres Junior School	45 Crendon Drive, Etobicoke, M9C 3G6
3	Elem	Eatonville Junior School	15 Rossburn Drive, Etobicoke, M9C 2P7
3	Elem	Hollycrest Middle School	630 Renforth Drive, Etobicoke, M9C 2N6
3	Elem	John G Althouse Middle School	130 Lloyd Manor Road, Etobicoke, M9B 5K1
3	Elem	Mill Valley Junior School	411 Mill Road, Etobicoke, M9C 1Y9
3	Elem	Millwood Junior School	222 Mill Road, Etobicoke, M9C 1Y2
3	Elem	Princess Margaret Junior School	65 Tromley Drive, Etobicoke, M9B 5Y7
3	Elem	Seneca School	580 Rathburn Road, Etobicoke, M9C 3T3
3	Elem	Wedgewood Junior School	5 Swan Avenue, Etobicoke, M9B 1V1
3	Elem	Wellesworth Junior School	225 Wellesworth Drive, Etobicoke, M9C 4S5
3	Elem	West Glen Junior School	47 Cowley Avenue, Etobicoke, M9B 2E4
3	Sec	Burnhamthorpe Collegiate Institute	500 The East Mall, Etobicoke, M9B 2C4
3	Sec	Martingrove Collegiate Institute	50 Winterton Drive, Etobicoke, M9B 3G7

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
3	Sec	Silverthorn Collegiate Institute	291 Mill Road, Etobicoke, M9C 1Y5
4	Elem	Dixon Grove Junior Middle School	315 The Westway, Etobicoke, M9R 1H1
4	Elem	Hilltop Middle School	35 Trehorne Drive, Etobicoke, M9P 1N8
4	Elem	Humber Valley Village Junior Middle School	65 Hartfield Road, Etobicoke, M9A 3E1
4	Elem	Lambton-Kingsway Junior Middle School	525 Prince Edward Drive, Etobicoke, M8X 2M6
4	Elem	Parkfield Junior School	31 Redgrave Drive, Etobicoke, M9R 3T9
4	Elem	Rosethorn Junior School	2 Remington Drive, Etobicoke, M9A 2J1
4	Elem	St George's Junior School	70 Princess Anne Crescent, Etobicoke, M9A 2P7
4	Elem	Valleyfield Junior School	35 Saskatoon Drive, Etobicoke, M9P 2E8
4	Elem	Westway Junior School	25 Poynter Drive, Etobicoke, M9R 1K8
4	Sec	Central Etobicoke High School	10 Denfield Street, Etobicoke, M9R 3H1
4	Sec	Etobicoke Collegiate Institute	86 Montgomery Road, Etobicoke, M9A 3N5
4	Sec	Kipling Collegiate Institute	380 The Westway, Etobicoke, M9R 1H4
4	Sec	Richview Collegiate Institute	1738 Islington Avenue, Etobicoke, M9A 3N2
4	Sec	Scarlett Heights Entrepreneurial Academy	15 Trehorne Drive, Etobicoke, M9P 1N8
5	Elem	Étienne Brûlé Junior School	50 Cloverhill Road, Etobicoke, M8Y 1T3
5	Elem	Islington Junior Middle School	44 Cordova Avenue, Etobicoke, M9A 2H5
5	Elem	Karen Kain School of the Arts	60 Berl Avenue, Etobicoke, M8Y 3C7
5	Elem	Norseman Junior Middle School	105 Norseman Street, Etobicoke, M8Z 2R1
5	Elem	Park Lawn Junior Middle School	71 Ballacaine Drive, Etobicoke, M8Y 4B6
5	Elem	Sunnylea Junior School	35 Glenroy Avenue, Etobicoke, M8Y 2M2
5	Sec	Etobicoke School of the Arts	675 Royal York Road, Etobicoke, M8Y 2T1
5	Sec	Etobicoke Year Round Alternative Centre	160 Silverhill Drive, Etobicoke, M9B 3W7
6	Elem	David Hornell Junior School	32 Victoria Street, Etobicoke, M8V 1M6
6	Elem	George R Gauld Junior School	200 Melrose Street, Etobicoke, M8Y 1B7
6	Elem	James S Bell Junior Middle Sports and Wellness Academy	90 Thirty First Street, Etobicoke, M8W 3E9
6	Elem	John English Junior Middle School	95 Mimico Avenue, Etobicoke, M8V 1R4
6	Elem	Lanor Junior Middle School	450 Lanor Avenue, Etobicoke, M8W 2S1
6	Elem	Second Street Junior Middle School	71 Second Street, Etobicoke, M8V 2X4
6	Elem	Seventh Street Junior School	101 Seventh Street, Etobicoke, M8V 3B5
6	Elem	Sir Adam Beck Junior School	544 Horner Avenue, Etobicoke, M8W 2C2
6	Elem	Twentieth Street Junior School	3190 Lake Shore Boulevard West, Etobicoke, M8V 1L8
6	Sec	Lakeshore Collegiate Institute	350 Kipling Avenue, Etobicoke, M8V 3L1
7	Elem	Chalkfarm Public School	100 Chalkfarm Drive, North York, M3L 1L4
7	Elem	Daystrom Public School	25 Daystrom Drive, North York, M9M 2A8
7	Elem	Gracedale Public School	186 Gracedale Boulevard, North York, M9L 2C1
7	Elem	Gulfstream Public School	20 Gulfstream Road, North York, M9M 1S3
7	Elem	Humber Summit Middle School	60 Pearldale Avenue, North York, M9L 2G9
7	Elem	Stanley Public School	75 Stanley Road, North York, M3N 1C2
7	Sec	Emery Collegiate Institute	3395 Weston Road, North York, M9M 2V9
7	Sec	Emery EdVance Secondary	3395 Weston Road, North York, M9M 2V9

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
8	Elem	Blacksmith Public School	45 Blacksmith Crescent, North York, M3N 1V5
8	Elem	Brookview Middle School	4505 Jane Street, North York, M3N 2K7
8	Elem	Derrydown Public School	120 Derrydown Road, North York, M3J 1R7
8	Elem	Driftwood Public School	265 Driftwood Avenue, North York, M3N 2N6
8	Elem	Ella Middle School	215 Sentinel Road, North York, M3J 1T7
8	Elem	Firgrove Public School	270 Firgrove Crescent, North York, M3N 1K8
8	Elem	Gosford Public School	30 Gosford Boulevard, North York, M3N 2G8
8	Elem	Lamberton Public School	33 Lamberton Boulevard, North York, M3J 1G6
8	Elem	Shoreham Public Sports and Wellness Academy	31 Shoreham Drive, North York, M3N 2S6
8	Elem	Topcliff Public School	65 Topcliff Avenue, North York, M3N 1L6
8	Elem	Yorkwoods Public School	25 Yorkwoods Gate, North York, M3N 1K1
8	Sec	C W Jefferys Collegiate Institute	340 Sentinel Road, North York, M3J 1T9
8	Sec	Westview Centennial Secondary School	755 Oakdale Road, North York, M3N 1W7
9	Elem	Africentric Alternative School	1430 Sheppard Avenue West, North York, M3M 2W9
9	Elem	Ancaster Public School	44 Ancaster Road, North York, M3K 1S6
9	Elem	Beverley Heights Middle School	26 Troutbrooke Drive, North York, M3M 1S5
9	Elem	Blaydon Public School	25 Blaydon Avenue, North York, M3M 2C9
9	Elem	Calico Public School	35 Calico Drive, North York, M3L 1V5
9	Elem	Downsview Public School	2829 Keele Street, North York, M3M 2G7
9	Elem	Highview Public School	22 Highview Avenue, North York, M3M 1C4
9	Elem	Oakdale Park Middle School	315 Grandravine Drive, North York, M3N 1J5
9	Elem	Pierre Laporte Middle School	1270 Wilson Avenue, North York, M3M 1H5
9	Elem	Sheppard Public School	1430 Sheppard Avenue West, North York, M3M 2W9
9	Elem	Stilecroft Public School	50 Stilecroft Drive, North York, M3J 1A7
9	Elem	Tumpane Public School	48 Tumpane Street, North York, M3M 1L8
9	Sec	Downsview Secondary School	7 Hawksdale Road, North York, M3K 1W3
10	Elem	Charles H Best Middle School	285 Wilmington Avenue, North York, M3H 5K8
10	Elem	Dublin Heights Elementary and Middle School	100 Bainbridge Avenue, North York, M3H 2K2
10	Elem	Faywood Arts-Based Curriculum School	95 Faywood Boulevard, North York, M3H 2X5
10	Elem	Fisherville Senior Public School	425 Patricia Avenue, North York, M2R 2N1
10	Elem	Rockford Public School	60 Rockford Road, North York, M2R 3A7
10	Elem	Summit Heights Public School	139 Armour Boulevard, North York, M3H 1M1
10	Elem	Wilmington Elementary School	330 Wilmington Avenue, North York, M3H 5L1
10	Sec	North West Year Round Alternative Centre	425 Patricia Avenue, North York, M2R 2N1
10	Sec	Northview Heights Secondary School	550 Finch Avenue West, North York, M2R 1N6
10	Sec	William Lyon Mackenzie Collegiate Institute	20 Tillplain Road, North York, M3H 5R2
11	Elem	Bala Avenue Community School	6 Bala Avenue, York, M6M 2E1
11	Elem	C R Marchant Middle School	1 Ralph Street, York, M9N 3A8
11	Elem	Cordella Junior Public School	175 Cordella Avenue, York, M6N 2K1
11	Elem	Dennis Avenue Community School	17 Dennis Avenue, York, M6N 2T7
11	Elem	George Syme Community School	69 Pritchard Avenue, York, M6N 1T6

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
11	Elem	H J Alexander Community School	30 King Street, York, M9N 1K9
11	Elem	Harwood Public School	50 Leigh Street, York, M6N 3X3
11	Elem	Lambton Park Community School	50 Bernice Crescent, York, M6N 1W9
11	Elem	Pelmo Park Public School	180 Gary Drive, North York, M9N 2M1
11	Elem	Portage Trail Community School	100 Sidney Belsey Crescent, York, M6M 5H6
11	Elem	Rockcliffe Middle School	400 Rockcliffe Boulevard, York, M6N 4R8
11	Elem	Roselands Junior Public School	990 Jane Street, York, M6N 4E2
11	Elem	Weston Memorial Junior Public School	200 John Street, York, M9N 1K2
11	Sec	Frank Oke Secondary School	500 Alliance Avenue, York, M6N 2H8
11	Sec	Weston Collegiate Institute	100 Pine Street, York, M9N 2Y9
11	Sec	York Humber High School	100 Emmett Avenue, York, M6M 2E6
12	Elem	Amesbury Middle School	201 Gracefield Avenue, North York, M6L 1L7
12	Elem	Brookhaven Public School	70 Brookhaven Drive, North York, M6M 4N8
12	Elem	Charles E Webster Public School	1900 Keele Street, York, M6M 3X7
12	Elem	George Anderson Public School	30 George Anderson Drive, North York, M6M 2Y8
12	Elem	Gracefield Public School	177 Gracefield Avenue, North York, M6L 1L7
12	Elem	Keelesdale Junior Public School	200 Bicknell Avenue, York, M6M 4G9
12	Elem	Maple Leaf Public School	301 Culford Road, North York, M6L 2V4
12	Elem	Silverthorn Community School	300 Kane Avenue, York, M6M 3P1
12	Sec	George Harvey Collegiate Institute	1700 Keele Street, York, M6M 3W5
12	Sec	York Memorial Collegiate Institute	2690 Eglinton Avenue West, York, M6M 1T9
13	Elem	Baycrest Public School	145 Baycrest Avenue, North York, M6A 1W4
13	Elem	Flemington Public School	10 Flemington Road, North York, M6A 2N4
13	Elem	Glen Park Public School	101 Englemount Avenue, North York, M6B 4L5
13	Elem	Joyce Public School	26 Joyce Parkway, North York, M6B 2S9
13	Elem	Lawrence Heights Middle School	50 Highland Hill, North York, M6A 2R1
13	Elem	West Preparatory Junior Public School	70 Ridge Hill Drive, Toronto, M6C 2J6
13	Sec	John Polanyi Collegiate Institute	640 Lawrence Avenue West, 1st Floor, North York, M6A 1B1
13	Sec	Yorkdale Secondary School	38 Orfus Road, North York, M6A 1L6
14	Elem	Allenby Junior Public School	391 St Clements Avenue, Toronto, M5N 1M2
14	Elem	Armour Heights Public School	148 Wilson Avenue, North York, M5M 3A5
14	Elem	Glenview Senior Public School	401 Roswell Avenue, Toronto, M4R 2B5
14	Elem	John Ross Robertson Junior Public School	130 Glengrove Avenue West, Toronto, M4R 1P2
14	Elem	John Wanless Junior Public School	245 Fairlawn Avenue, Toronto, M5M 1T2
14	Elem	Ledbury Park Elementary and Middle School	95 Falkirk Street, North York, M5M 4K1
14	Elem	North Preparatory Junior Public School	1100 Spadina Road, Toronto, M5N 2M6
14	Sec	Forest Hill Collegiate Institute	730 Eglinton Avenue West, Toronto, M5N 1B9
14	Sec	Lawrence Park Collegiate Institute	125 Chatsworth Drive, Toronto, M4R 1S1
15	Elem	Brown Junior Public School	454 Avenue Road, Toronto, M4V 2J1
15	Elem	Cedarvale Community School	145 Ava Road, York, M6C 1W4
15	Elem	Hillcrest Community School	44 Hilton Avenue, Toronto, M5R 3E6

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
15	Elem	Humewood Community School	15 Cherrywood Avenue, York, M6C 2X4
15	Elem	J R Wilcox Community School	231 Ava Road, York, M6C 1X3
15	Elem	McMurrich Junior Public School	115 Winona Drive, Toronto, M6G 3S8
15	Elem	Rawlinson Community School	231 Glenholme Avenue, York, M6E 3C7
15	Elem	Regal Road Junior Public School	95 Regal Road, Toronto, M6H 2J6
15	Elem	Winona Drive Senior Public School	101 Winona Drive, Toronto, M6G 3S8
15	Sec	Oakwood Collegiate Institute	991 St Clair Avenue West, Toronto, M6E 1A3
15	Sec	Vaughan Road Academy	529 Vaughan Road, York, M6C 2R1
16	Elem	Carleton Village Junior and Senior Sports and Wellness Academy	315 Osler Street, Toronto, M6N 2Z4
16	Elem	Dovercourt Public School	228 Bartlett Avenue, Toronto, M6H 3G4
16	Elem	F H Miller Junior Public School	300 Caledonia Road, York, M6E 4T5
16	Elem	Fairbank Memorial Community School	555 Harvie Avenue, York, M6E 4M2
16	Elem	Fairbank Public School	2335 Dufferin Street, York, M6E 3S5
16	Elem	General Mercer Junior Public School	30 Tumberry Avenue, Toronto, M6N 1P8
16	Elem	Pauline Junior Public School	100 Pauline Avenue, Toronto, M6H 3M8
16	Elem	Perth Avenue Junior Public School	14 Ruskin Avenue, Toronto, M6P 3P8
17	Elem	Annette Street Junior and Senior Public School	265 Annette Street, Toronto, M6P 1R3
17	Elem	High Park Alternative Junior School	265 Annette Street, Toronto, M6P 1R3
17	Elem	Humbercrest Public School	14 Saint Marks Road, York, M6S 2H7
17	Elem	Indian Road Crescent Junior Public School	285 Indian Road Crescent, Toronto, M6P 2G8
17	Elem	Keele Street Junior Public School	99 Mountview Avenue, Toronto, M6P 2L5
17	Elem	King George Junior Public School	25 Rexford Road, York, M6S 2M2
17	Elem	Lucy McCormick Senior School	2717 Dundas Street West, Toronto, M6P 1Y1
17	Elem	Mountview Alternative Junior School	99 Mountview Avenue, Toronto, M6P 2L5
17	Elem	Runnymede Junior and Senior Public School	357 Runnymede Road, Toronto, M6S 2Y7
17	Elem	Swansea Junior and Senior Public School	207 Windermere Avenue, Toronto, M6S 3J9
17	Elem	Warren Park Junior Public School	135 Varsity Road, York, M6S 4P4
17	Sec	Humberside Collegiate Institute	280 Quebec Avenue, Toronto, M6P 2V3
17	Sec	Runnymede Collegiate Institute	569 Jane Street, York, M6S 4A3
17	Sec	THESTUDENTSCHOOL	160 Glendonwynne Road, Toronto, M6P 0A5
17	Sec	Ursula Franklin Academy	146 Glendonwynne Road, Toronto, M6P 3J7
17	Sec	Western Technical-Commercial School	125 Evelyn Crescent, Toronto, M6P 3E3
18	Elem	Alexander Muir/Gladstone Ave Junior and Senior Public School	108 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto, M6J 3L2
18	Elem	Brock Public School	93 Margueretta Street, Toronto, M6H 3S4
18	Elem	City View Alternative Senior School	38 Shirley Street, Toronto, M6K 1S9
18	Elem	Fern Avenue Junior and Senior Public School	128 Fern Avenue, Toronto, M6R 1K3
18	Elem	Garden Avenue Junior Public School	225 Garden Avenue, Toronto, M6R 1M9
18	Elem	Howard Junior Public School	30 Marmaduke Street, Toronto, M6R 1T2
18	Elem	Parkdale Junior and Senior Public School	78 Seaforth Avenue, Toronto, M6K 3L2
18	Elem	Queen Victoria Public School	100 Close Avenue, Toronto, M6K 2V3

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
18	Elem	Shirley Street Junior Public School	38 Shirley Street, Toronto, M6K 1S9
18	Elem	The Grove Community School	108 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto, M6J 3L2
18	Sec	ALPHA II Alternative School	1141 Bloor Street West, Toronto, M6H 1M9
18	Sec	Bloor Collegiate Institute	1141 Bloor Street West, Toronto, M6H 1M9
18	Sec	Parkdale Collegiate Institute	209 Jameson Avenue, Toronto, M6K 2Y3
19	Elem	Charles G Fraser Junior Public School	79 Manning Avenue, Toronto, M6J 2K6
19	Elem	Clinton Street Junior Public School	460 Manning Avenue, Toronto, M6G 2V7
19	Elem	Delta Alternative Senior School	301 Montrose Avenue, Toronto, M6G 3G9
19	Elem	Dewson Street Junior Public School	65 Concord Avenue, Toronto, M6H 2N9
19	Elem	Essex Junior and Senior Public School	50 Essex Street, Toronto, M6G 1T3
19	Elem	Givins/Shaw Junior Public School	49 Givins Street, Toronto, M6J 2X5
19	Elem	Hawthorne II Bilingual Alternative Junior School	50 Essex Street, Toronto, M6G 1T3
19	Elem	Horizon Alternative Senior School	570 Shaw Street, Toronto, M6G 3L6
19	Elem	Montrose Junior Public School	301 Montrose Avenue, Toronto, M6G 3G9
19	Elem	Niagara Street Junior Public School	222 Niagara Street, Toronto, M6J 2L3
19	Elem	Ossington/Old Orchard Junior Public School	380 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, M6J 3A5
19	Elem	Palmerston Avenue Junior Public School	734 Palmerston Avenue, Toronto, M6G 2R4
19	Sec	Central Toronto Academy	570 Shaw Street, Toronto, M6G 3L6
19	Sec	Harbord Collegiate Institute	286 Harbord Street, Toronto, M6G 1G5
19	Sec	West End Alternative School	777 Bloor Street West, Toronto, M6G 1L6
20	Elem	ALPHA Alternative Junior School	20 Brant Street, Toronto, M5V 2M1
20	Elem	The Waterfront School	635 Queens Quay West, Toronto, M5V 3G3
20	Sec	City School	635 Queens Quay West, Toronto, M5V 3G3
20	Sec	Oasis Alternative Secondary School (Arts & Social Change Program)	20 Brant Street, Toronto, M5V 2M1
21	Elem	Downtown Alternative School	85 Lower Jarvis Street, Toronto, M5E 1R8
21	Elem	Market Lane Junior and Senior Public School	246 The Esplanade, Toronto, M5A 4J6
21	Sec	Inglenook Community School	19 Sackville Street, Toronto, M5A 3E1
22	Elem	Island Public/Natural Science School	30 Centre Island Park, Toronto, M5J 2E9
23	Elem	Lord Dufferin Junior and Senior Public School	350 Parliament Street, Toronto, M5A 2Z7
23	Elem	Nelson Mandela Park Public School	440 Shuter Street, Toronto, M5A 1X6
23	Elem	Rose Avenue Junior Public School	675 Ontario Street, Toronto, M4X 1N4
23	Elem	Sprucecourt Public School	70 Spruce Street, Toronto, M5A 2J1
23	Elem	Winchester Junior and Senior Public School	15 Prospect Street, Toronto, M4X 1C7
23	Sec	Jarvis Collegiate Institute	495 Jarvis Street, Toronto, M4Y 2G8
24	Elem	Beverley School	64 Baldwin Street, Toronto, M5T 1L4
24	Elem	da Vinci School	33 Robert Street, Toronto, M5S 2K2
24	Elem	Downtown Vocal Music Academy of Toronto	96 Denison Avenue, Toronto, M5T 1E4
24	Elem	Huron Street Junior Public School	541 Huron Street, Toronto, M5R 2R6
24	Elem	Kensington Community School	401 College Street, Toronto, M5T 1S9
24	Elem	King Edward Junior and Senior Public School	112 Uppincott Street, Toronto, M5S 2P1

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24	Elem	Lord Lansdowne Junior and Senior Public School	33 Robert Street, Toronto, M5S 2K2
24	Elem	Ogden Junior Public School	33 Phoebe Street, Toronto, M5T 1A8
24	Elem	Orde Street Public School	18 Orde Street, Toronto, M5T 1N7
24	Elem	Ryerson Community School	96 Denison Avenue, Toronto, M5T 1E4
24	Sec	Central Technical School	725 Bathurst Street, Toronto, M5S 2R5
24	Sec	Contact Alternative School	132 St Patrick Street, 3rd Floor, Toronto, M5T 1V1
24	Sec	Heydon Park Secondary School	70 D'Arcy Street, Toronto, M5T 1K1
24	Sec	Subway Academy II	64 Baldwin Street, Toronto, M5T 1L4
25	Elem	Church Street Junior Public School	83 Alexander Street, Toronto, M4Y 1B7
25	Elem	Jesse Ketchum Junior and Senior Public School	61 Davenport Road, Toronto, M5R 1H4
25	Sec	Native Learning Centre	83 Alexander Street, Toronto, M4Y 1B7
26	Elem	Cottingham Junior Public School	85 Birch Avenue, Toronto, M4V 1E3
26	Elem	Davisville Junior Public School	43 Millwood Road, Toronto, M4S 1J6
26	Elem	Deer Park Junior and Senior Public School	23 Ferndale Avenue, Toronto, M4T 2B4
26	Elem	Eglinton Junior Public School	223 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, M4P 1L1
26	Elem	Forest Hill Junior and Senior Public School	78 Dunloe Road, Toronto, M5P 2T6
26	Elem	Hodgson Senior Public School	282 Davisville Avenue, Toronto, M4S 1H2
26	Elem	Maurice Cody Junior Public School	364 Belsize Drive, Toronto, M4S 1N2
26	Elem	Oriole Park Junior Public School	80 Braemar Avenue, Toronto, M5P 2L4
26	Elem	Spectrum Alternative Senior School	43 Millwood Road, Toronto, M4S 1J6
27	Elem	Bedford Park Public School	81 Ranleigh Avenue, Toronto, M4N 1X2
27	Elem	Blythwood Junior Public School	2 Strathgowan Crescent, Toronto, M4N 2Z5
27	Elem	Denlow Public School	50 Denlow Boulevard, North York, M3B 1P7
27	Elem	Dunlace Public School	20 Dunlace Drive, North York, M2L 2S1
27	Elem	Harrison Public School	81 Harrison Road, North York, M2L 1V9
27	Elem	John Fisher Junior Public School	40 Erskine Avenue, Toronto, M4P 1Y2
27	Elem	Owen Public School	111 Owen Boulevard, North York, M2P 1G6
27	Elem	Park Lane Public School	60 Park Lane Circle, North York, M3C 2N2
27	Elem	Rippleton Public School	21 Rippleton Road, North York, M3B 1H4
27	Elem	St Andrew's Junior High School	131 Fenn Avenue, North York, M2P 1X7
27	Elem	Sunny View Junior and Senior Public School	450 Blythwood Road, Toronto, M4N 1A9
27	Elem	Windfields Junior High School	375 Banbury Road, North York, M2L 2V2
27	Sec	North Toronto Collegiate Institute	17 Broadway Ave, Toronto, M4P 1T7
27	Sec	Northern Secondary School	851 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto, M4P 2L5
27	Sec	York Mills Collegiate Institute	490 York Mills Road, North York, M3B 1W6
28	Elem	Cameron Public School	211 Cameron Avenue, North York, M2N 1E8
28	Elem	Churchill Public School	188 Churchill Avenue, North York, M2N 1Z5
28	Elem	Claude Watson School for the Arts	130 Doris Avenue, North York, M2N 0A8
28	Elem	McKee Public School	35 Church Avenue, North York, M2N 6X6
28	Elem	Willowdale Middle School	225 Senlac Road, North York, M2R 1P6
28	Elem	Yorkview Public School	130 Yorkview Drive, North York, M2R 1K1

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28	Sec	Earl Halg Secondary School	100 Princess Avenue, North York, M2N 3R7
29	Elem	Cummer Valley Middle School	70 Maxome Avenue, North York, M2M 3K1
29	Elem	Finch Public School	277 Finch Avenue East, North York, M2N 4S3
29	Elem	Hollywood Public School	360 Hollywood Avenue, North York, M2N 3L4
29	Elem	Lillian Public School	1059 Lillian Street, North York, M2M 3G1
29	Elem	Pleasant Public School	288 Pleasant Avenue, North York, M2R 2R1
29	Elem	R J Lang Elementary and Middle School	227 Drewry Avenue, North York, M2M 1E3
29	Sec	Avondale Secondary Alternative School	24 Silverview Dr, North York, M2N 2B3
29	Sec	Drewry Secondary School	70 Drewry Avenue, North York, M2M 1C8
29	Sec	Newtonbrook Secondary School	155 Hilda Avenue, North York, M2M 1V6
30	Elem	Arbor Glen Public School	55 Freshmeadow Drive, North York, M2H 3H6
30	Elem	Avondale Elementary Alternative School	25 Bunty Lane, North York, M2K 1W4
30	Elem	Avondale Public School	25 Bunty Lane, North York, M2K 1W4
30	Elem	Bayview Middle School	25 Bunty Lane, North York, M2K 1W4
30	Elem	Cliffwood Public School	140 Cliffwood Road, North York, M2H 2E4
30	Elem	Cresthaven Public School	46 Cresthaven Drive, North York, M2H 1M1
30	Elem	Elkhorn Public School	10 Elkhorn Drive, North York, M2K 1J3
30	Elem	Highland Middle School	201 Cliffwood Road, North York, M2H 3B5
30	Elem	Hillmount Public School	245 McNicol Avenue, North York, M2H 2C6
30	Elem	Lester B Pearson Elementary School	7 Snowcrest Avenue, North York, M2K 2K5
30	Elem	Pineway Public School	110 Pineway Boulevard, North York, M2H 1A8
30	Elem	Steelesview Public School	105 Bestview Drive, North York, M2M 2Y1
30	Elem	Zion Heights Middle School	5900 Leslie Street, North York, M2H 1J9
30	Sec	A Y Jackson Secondary School	50 Francine Drive, North York, M2H 2G6
31	Elem	Brian Public School	95 Brian Drive, North York, M2J 3Y6
31	Elem	Cherokee Public School	390 Cherokee Boulevard, North York, M2H 2W7
31	Elem	Crestview Public School	101 Seneca Hill Drive, North York, M2J 2W3
31	Elem	Dallington Public School	18 Dallington Drive, North York, M2J 2G3
31	Elem	Don Valley Middle School	3100 Don Mills Road, North York, M2J 3C3
31	Elem	Ernest Public School	150 Cherokee Boulevard, North York, M2J 4A4
31	Elem	Forest Manor Public School	25 Forest Manor Road, North York, M2J 1M4
31	Elem	Kingslake Public School	90 Kingslake Road, North York, M2J 3E8
31	Elem	Lescon Public School	34 Lescon Road, North York, M2J 2G6
31	Elem	Muirhead Public School	25 Muirhead Road, North York, M2J 3W3
31	Elem	Pleasant View Junior High School	175 Brian Drive, North York, M2J 3Y8
31	Elem	Seneca Hill Public School	625 Seneca Hill Drive, North York, M2J 2W6
31	Elem	Shaughnessy Public School	30 Shaughnessy Boulevard, North York, M2J 1H5
31	Elem	Woodbine Middle School	2900 Don Mills Road, North York, M2J 3B6
31	Sec	Georges Vanier Secondary School	3000 Don Mills Road, North York, M2J 3B6
31	Sec	North East Year Round Alternative Centre	2900 Don Mills Road, North York, M2J 3B6
32	Elem	Broadlands Public School	106 Broadlands Boulevard, North York, M3A 1J7

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
32	Elem	Cassandra Public School	45 Cassandra Boulevard, North York, M3A 1S5
32	Elem	Don Mills Middle School	17 The Donway East, North York, M3C 1X6
32	Elem	Donwiew Middle Health and Wellness Academy	20 Evermede Drive, North York, M3A 2S3
32	Elem	Fenside Public School	131 Fenside Drive, North York, M3A 2V9
32	Elem	Greenland Public School	15 Greenland Road, North York, M3C 1N1
32	Elem	Milne Valley Middle School	100 Underhill Drive, North York, M3A 2J9
32	Elem	Norman Ingram Public School	50 Duncalrn Road, North York, M3B 1C8
32	Elem	Ranchdale Public School	60 Ranchdale Crescent, North York, M3A 2M3
32	Elem	Rene Gordon Health and Wellness Academy	20 Karen Road, North York, M3A 3L6
32	Elem	Roywood Public School	11 Roywood Drive, North York, M3A 2C7
32	Elem	Sloane Public School	110 Sloane Avenue, North York, M4A 2B1
32	Elem	Three Valleys Public School	76 Three Valleys Drive, North York, M3A 3B7
32	Elem	Victoria Village Public School	88 Sweeney Drive, North York, M4A 1T7
32	Sec	Don Mills Collegiate Institute	15 The Donway East, North York, M3C 1X6
32	Sec	George S Henry Academy	200 Graydon Hall Drive, North York, M3A 3A6
32	Sec	Victoria Park Collegiate Institute	15 Wallingford Road, North York, M3A 2V1
33	Elem	Bennington Heights Elementary School	76 Bennington Heights Drive, East York, M4G 1B1
33	Elem	Bessborough Drive Elementary and Middle School	211 Bessborough Drive, East York, M4G 3K2
33	Elem	Fraser Mustard Early Learning Academy	82 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Toronto, M4H 0A2
33	Elem	Gateway Public School	55 Gateway Boulevard, North York, M3C 1B4
33	Elem	Grenoble Public School	9 Grenoble Drive, North York, M3C 1C3
33	Elem	Northlea Elementary and Middle School	305 Rumsey Road, East York, M4G 1R4
33	Elem	Rolph Road Elementary School	31 Rolph Road, East York, M4G 3M5
33	Elem	Thorncliffe Park Public School	80 Thorncliffe Park Drive, East York, M4H 1K3
33	Elem	Valley Park Middle School	130 Overlea Boulevard, Don Mills, M3C 1B2
33	Sec	Leaside High School	200 Hanna Road, East York, M4G 3N8
33	Sec	Marc Gameau Collegiate Institute	135 Overlea Boulevard, East York, M3C 1B3
34	Elem	Chester Elementary School	115 Gowan Avenue, East York, M4K 2E4
34	Elem	Cosburn Middle School	520 Cosburn Avenue, East York, M4J 2P1
34	Elem	Diefenbaker Elementary School	175 Plains Road, East York, M4J 2R2
34	Elem	Jackman Avenue Junior Public School	79 Jackman Avenue, Toronto, M4K 2X5
34	Elem	R H McGregor Elementary School	555 Mortimer Avenue, East York, M4J 2G9
34	Elem	Rosedale Junior Public School	22 South Drive, Toronto, M4W 1R1
34	Elem	Westwood Middle School	994 Carlaw Avenue, East York, M4K 3M6
34	Elem	Whitney Junior Public School	119 Rosedale Heights Drive, Toronto, M4T 1C7
34	Elem	Wilkinson Junior Public School	53 Donlands Avenue, Toronto, M4J 3N7
34	Elem	William Burgess Elementary School	100 Torrens Avenue, East York, M4J 2P5
34	Sec	Danforth Collegiate and Technical Institute	800 Greenwood Avenue, Toronto, M4J 4B7
34	Sec	Rosedale Heights School of the Arts	711 Bloor Street East, Toronto, M4W 1J4
35	Elem	Crescent Town Elementary School	4 Massey Square, East York, M4C 5M9

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
35	Elem	D A Morrison Middle School	271 Gledhill Avenue, East York, M4C 4L2
35	Elem	Earl Beatty Junior and Senior Public School	55 Woodington Avenue, Toronto, M4C 3J6
35	Elem	George Webster Elementary School	2 Cedarcrest Boulevard, East York, M4B 2N9
35	Elem	Gledhill Junior Public School	2 Gledhill Avenue, Toronto, M4C 5K6
35	Elem	Gordon A Brown Middle School	2800 St Clair Avenue East, East York, M4B 1N2
35	Elem	O'Connor Public School	1665 O'Connor Drive, North York, M4A 1W5
35	Elem	Parkside Elementary School	401 Cedarvale Avenue, East York, M4C 4K7
35	Elem	Presteign Heights Elementary School	2570 St Clair Avenue East, East York, M4B 1M3
35	Elem	Secord Elementary School	101 Barrington Avenue, East York, M4C 4Y9
35	Elem	Selwyn Elementary School	1 Selwyn Avenue, East York, M4B 3J9
35	Elem	Victoria Park Elementary School	145 Tiago Avenue, East York, M4B 2A6
35	Elem	William J McCordic School	45 Balfour Avenue, Toronto, M4C 1T4
35	Sec	East York Alternative Secondary School	670 Cosburn Avenue, East York, M4C 2V2
35	Sec	East York Collegiate Institute	650 Cosburn Avenue, East York, M4C 2V2
36	Elem	Blake Street Junior Public School	21 Boulton Avenue, Toronto, M4J 1A7
36	Elem	Bruce Public School	51 Larchmount Avenue, Toronto, M4M 2Y6
36	Elem	Duke of Connaught Junior and Senior Public School	70 Woodfield Road, Toronto, M4L 2W6
36	Elem	Dundas Junior Public School	935 Dundas Street East, Toronto, M4M 1R4
36	Elem	Earl Grey Senior Public School	100 Strathcona Avenue, Toronto, M4J 1G8
36	Elem	East Alternative School of Toronto	21 Boulton Avenue, Toronto, M4J 1A7
36	Elem	Equinox Holistic Alternative School	151 Hlawatha Road, Toronto, M4L 2Y1
36	Elem	First Nations Junior and Senior School of Toronto	935 Dundas Street East, Toronto, M4M 1R4
36	Elem	Frankland Community School	816 Logan Avenue, Toronto, M4K 3E1
36	Elem	Leslieville Junior Public School	254 Leslie Street, Toronto, M4M 3C9
36	Elem	Morse Street Junior Public School	180 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, M4M 2R9
36	Elem	Pape Avenue Junior Public School	220 Langley Avenue, Toronto, M4K 1B9
36	Elem	Queen Alexandra Middle School	181 Broadview Avenue, Toronto, M4M 2G3
36	Elem	Quest Alternative Senior School	25 Bain Avenue, Toronto, M4K 1E5
36	Elem	Roden Public School	151 Hlawatha Road, Toronto, M4L 2Y1
36	Elem	Withrow Avenue Junior Public School	25 Bain Avenue, Toronto, M4K 1E5
36	Sec	CALC Secondary School	1 Danforth Avenue, Toronto, M4K 1M8
36	Sec	Caring and Safe School LC4	540 Jones Ave, Toronto, M4J3G9
36	Sec	Eastdale Collegiate Institute	701 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, M4M 1Y4
36	Sec	Greenwood Secondary School	24 Mountjoy Avenue, Toronto, M4J 1J6
36	Sec	Monarch Park Collegiate Institute	1 Hanson Street, Toronto, M4J 1G6
36	Sec	Riverdale Collegiate Institute	1094 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, M4M 2A1
36	Sec	School of Life Experience	24 Mountjoy Avenue, Toronto, M4J 1J6
36	Sec	SEED Alternative School	885 Dundas Street East, Toronto, M4M 1R4
36	Sec	Subway Academy I	16 Phin Avenue, Toronto, M4J 3T2
37	Elem	Adam Beck Junior Public School	400 Scarborough Road, Toronto, M4E 3M8

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
37	Elem	Balmy Beach Community School	14 Pine Avenue, Toronto, M4E 1L6
37	Elem	Beaches Alternative Junior School	50 Swanwick Avenue, Toronto, M4E 2Z5
37	Elem	Bowmore Road Junior and Senior Public School	80 Bowmore Road, Toronto, M4L 3J2
37	Elem	Earl Haig Public School	15 Earl Haig Avenue, Toronto, M4C 1E2
37	Elem	Glen Ames Senior Public School	18 Williamson Road, Toronto, M4E 1K5
37	Elem	Kew Beach Junior Public School	101 Kippendavie Avenue, Toronto, M4L 3R3
37	Elem	Kimberley Junior Public School	50 Swanwick Avenue, Toronto, M4E 2Z5
37	Elem	Norway Junior Public School	390 Kingston Road, Toronto, M4L 1T9
37	Elem	Williamson Road Junior Public School	24 Williamson Road, Toronto, M4E 1K5
37	Sec	Malvern Collegiate Institute	55 Malvern Avenue, Toronto, M4E 3E4
38	Elem	Anson Park Public School	30 MacDuff Crescent, Scarborough, M1M 1X5
38	Elem	Birch Cliff Heights Public School	120 Highview Avenue, Scarborough, M1N 2J1
38	Elem	Birch Cliff Public School	1650 Kingston Road, Scarborough, M1N 1S2
38	Elem	Blantyre Public School	290 Blantyre Avenue, Scarborough, M1N 2S4
38	Elem	Bliss Carman Senior Public School	10 Bellamy Road South, Scarborough, M1M 3N8
38	Elem	Cedar Drive Junior Public School	21 Gatesview Avenue, Scarborough, M1J 3G4
38	Elem	Chine Drive Public School	51 Chine Drive, Scarborough, M1M 2K8
38	Elem	Cliffside Public School	27 East Haven Drive, Scarborough, M1N 1M1
38	Elem	Courcellette Public School	100 Fallingbrook Road, Scarborough, M1N 2T6
38	Elem	Elizabeth Simcoe Junior Public School	166 Sylvan Avenue, Scarborough, M1E 1A3
38	Elem	Fairmount Public School	31 Sloley Road, Scarborough, M1M 1C7
38	Elem	George P Mackle Junior Public School	60 Heathfield Drive, Scarborough, M1M 3B1
38	Elem	Guildwood Junior Public School	225 Livingston Road, Scarborough, M1E 1L8
38	Elem	H A Halbert Junior Public School	31 McCowan Road, Scarborough, M1M 3L7
38	Elem	Jack Miner Senior Public School	405 Guildwood Parkway, West Hill, M1E 1R3
38	Elem	John A Leslie Public School	459 Midland Avenue, Scarborough, M1N 4A7
38	Elem	Mason Road Junior Public School	78 Mason Road, Scarborough, M1M 3R2
38	Elem	Poplar Road Junior Public School	66 Dearham Wood, West Hill, M1E 1S4
38	Elem	Scarborough Village Public School	15 Lue!la Street, Scarborough, M1J 3P2
38	Sec	Birchmount Park Collegiate Institute	3663 Danforth Avenue, Scarborough, M1N 2G2
38	Sec	Native Learning Centre East	145 Guildwood Parkway, Scarborough, M1E 1P5
38	Sec	R H King Academy	3800 St Clair Avenue East, Scarborough, M1M 1V3
38	Sec	Sir Wilfrid Laurier Collegiate Institute	145 Guildwood Parkway, Scarborough, M1E 1P5
39	Elem	Clairlea Public School	25 Rosalind Crescent, Scarborough, M1L 2X1
39	Elem	Corvette Junior Public School	30 Corvette Avenue, Scarborough, M1K 3G2
39	Elem	Danforth Gardens Public School	20 Santamonica Boulevard, Scarborough, M1L 4H4
39	Elem	General Brock Public School	140 Chestnut Crescent, Scarborough, M1L 1Y5
39	Elem	J G Workman Public School	487 Birchmount Road, Scarborough, M1K 1N7
39	Elem	Norman Cook Junior Public School	725 Danforth Road, Scarborough, M1K 1G4
39	Elem	Oakridge Junior Public School	110 Byng Avenue, Scarborough, M1L 3P1
39	Elem	Regent Heights Public School	555 Pharmacy Avenue, Scarborough, M1L 3H1

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
39	Elem	Robert Service Senior Public School	945 Danforth Road, Scarborough, M1K 1J2
39	Elem	Samuel Hearne Middle School	21 Newport Avenue, Scarborough, M1L 4N7
39	Elem	Walter Perry Junior Public School	45 Falmouth Avenue, Scarborough, M1K 4M7
39	Elem	Warden Avenue Public School	644 Warden Avenue, Scarborough, M1L 3Z3
39	Sec	Caring and Safe School LC3	720 Midland Avenue, Scarborough, M1K 4C9
39	Sec	SATEC @ WA Porter Collegiate Institute	40 Fairfax Crescent, Scarborough, M1L 1Z9
39	Sec	Scarborough Centre for Alternative Studies	720 Midland Avenue, Scarborough, M1K 4C9
39	Sec	South East Year Round Alternative Centre	720 Midland Avenue, Scarborough, M1K 4C9
40	Elem	Buchanan Public School	4 Buchanan Road, Scarborough, M1R 3V3
40	Elem	Dorset Park Public School	28 Blaisdale Road, Scarborough, M1P 1V6
40	Elem	Ellesmere-Statton Public School	739 Ellesmere Road, Scarborough, M1P 2W1
40	Elem	General Crerar Public School	30 McGregor Road, Scarborough, M1P 1C8
40	Elem	George Peck Public School	1 Wayne Avenue, Scarborough, M1R 1Y1
40	Elem	Glamorgan Junior Public School	51 Antrim Crescent, Scarborough, M1P 4N4
40	Elem	Glen Ravine Junior Public School	11 Gadsby Drive, Scarborough, M1K 4V4
40	Elem	Ionview Public School	90 Ionview Road, Scarborough, M1K 2Z9
40	Elem	Lord Roberts Junior Public School	165 Lord Roberts Drive, Scarborough, M1K 3W5
40	Elem	Manhattan Park Junior Public School	90 Manhattan Drive, Scarborough, M1R 3V8
40	Elem	Maryvale Public School	1325 Pharmacy Avenue, Scarborough, M1R 2J1
40	Elem	Terraview-Willowfield Public School	95 Pachino Boulevard, Scarborough, M1R 4K1
40	Elem	Wexford Public School	1050 Pharmacy Avenue, Scarborough, M1R 2H1
40	Sec	Caring and Safe School LC2	1641 Pharmacy Avenue, Scarborough, M1R 2L2
40	Sec	Parkview Alternative School	1641 Pharmacy Avenue, Scarborough, M1R 2L2
40	Sec	Wexford Collegiate School for the Arts	1176 Pharmacy Avenue, Scarborough, M1R 2H7
40	Sec	Winston Churchill Collegiate Institute	2239 Lawrence Avenue East, Scarborough, M1P 2P7
41	Elem	Bellmere Junior Public School	470 Brimorton Drive, Scarborough, M1H 2E6
41	Elem	Bendale Junior Public School	61 Benshire Drive, Scarborough, M1H 1M4
41	Elem	Cedarbrook Public School	56 Nelson Street, Scarborough, M1J 2V6
41	Elem	Charles Gordon Senior Public School	25 Marcos Boulevard, Scarborough, M1K 5A7
41	Elem	Donwood Park Public School	61 Dorcot Avenue, Scarborough, M1P 3K5
41	Elem	Edgewood Public School	230 Birkdale Road, Scarborough, M1P 3S4
41	Elem	Hunter's Glen Junior Public School	16 Haileybury Drive, Scarborough, M1K 4X5
41	Elem	John McCrae Public School	431 McCowan Road, Scarborough, M1J 1J1
41	Elem	Knob Hill Public School	25 Seminole Avenue, Scarborough, M1J 1M8
41	Elem	North Bendale Junior Public School	29 Aveline Crescent, Scarborough, M1H 2P4
41	Elem	St Andrews Public School	60 Brimorton Drive, Scarborough, M1P 3Z1
41	Elem	Tredway Woodsworth Public School	112 Sedgemount Drive, Scarborough, M1H 1X9
41	Sec	Alternative Scarborough Education 1	60 Brimorton Drive, Scarborough, M1P 3Z1
41	Sec	Bendale Business and Technical Institute	1555 Midland Avenue, Scarborough, M1P 3C1
41	Sec	Cedarbrae Collegiate Institute	550 Markham Road, Scarborough, M1H 2A2
41	Sec	David and Mary Thomson Collegiate Institute	2740 Lawrence Avenue East, Scarborough, M1P 2S7

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
42	Elem	Agincourt Junior Public School	29 Locke Avenue, Agincourt, M1S 1N3
42	Elem	Bridlewood Junior Public School	60 Bridlewood Boulevard, Agincourt, M1T 1P7
42	Elem	C D Farquharson Junior Public School	1965 Brimley Road, Agincourt, M1S 2B1
42	Elem	Chartland Junior Public School	109 Chartland Boulevard South, Agincourt, M1S 2R7
42	Elem	Henry Kelsey Senior Public School	1200 Huntingwood Drive, Agincourt, M1S 1K7
42	Elem	Highland Heights Junior Public School	35 Glendower Circuit, Agincourt, M1T 2Z3
42	Elem	Inglewood Heights Junior Public School	45 Dempster Street, Agincourt, M1T 2T6
42	Elem	Jean Augustine Girls' Leadership Academy	35 Glendower Circuit, Agincourt, M1T 2Z3
42	Elem	John Buchan Senior Public School	2450 Birchmount Road, Agincourt, M1T 2M5
42	Elem	Lynngate Junior Public School	129 Cass Avenue, Agincourt, M1T 2B5
42	Elem	Lynnwood Heights Junior Public School	50 Southlawn Drive, Scarborough, M1S 1J1
42	Elem	North Agincourt Junior Public School	60 Moran Road, Agincourt, M1S 2J3
42	Elem	Pauline Johnson Junior Public School	35 Dunmurray Boulevard, Agincourt, M1T 2K2
42	Elem	Sir Alexander Mackenzie Senior Public School	33 Heather Road, Agincourt, M1S 2E2
42	Elem	Tam O'Shanter Junior Public School	21 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, M1T 2V3
42	Elem	Timberbank Junior Public School	170 Timberbank Boulevard, Agincourt, M1W 2A3
42	Elem	Vradenburg Junior Public School	50 Vradenberg Drive, Agincourt, M1T 1M6
42	Sec	Agincourt Collegiate Institute	2621 Midland Avenue, Agincourt, M1S 1R6
42	Sec	Delphi Secondary Alternative School	109 Chartland Boulevard South, Agincourt, M1S 2R7
42	Sec	Sir William Osler High School	1050 Huntingwood Drive, Agincourt, M1S 3H5
42	Sec	Stephen Leacock Collegiate Institute	2450 Birchmount Road, Agincourt, M1T 2M5
43	Elem	Alexmuir Junior Public School	95 Alexmuir Boulevard, Agincourt, M1V 1H6
43	Elem	Beverly Glen Junior Public School	85 Beverly Glen Boulevard, Agincourt, M1W 1W4
43	Elem	Brookmill Boulevard Junior Public School	25 Brookmill Boulevard, Agincourt, M1W 2L5
43	Elem	Chester Le Junior Public School	201 Chester Le Boulevard, Agincourt, M1W 2K7
43	Elem	David Lewis Public School	130 Fundy Bay Boulevard, Agincourt, M1W 3G1
43	Elem	Fairglen Junior Public School	2200 Pharmacy Avenue, Agincourt, M1W 1H8
43	Elem	J B Tyrrell Senior Public School	10 Corinthian Boulevard, Agincourt, M1W 1B3
43	Elem	Kennedy Public School	20 Elmfield Crescent, Scarborough, M1V 2Y6
43	Elem	Milliken Public School	130 Port Royal Trail, Agincourt, M1V 2T4
43	Elem	North Bridlewood Junior Public School	50 Collingsbrook Boulevard, Agincourt, M1W 1L7
43	Elem	Port Royal Public School	408 Port Royal Trail, Agincourt, M1V 4R1
43	Elem	Silver Springs Public School	222 Silver Springs Boulevard, Agincourt, M1V 1S4
43	Elem	Sir Ernest MacMillan Senior Public School	149 Huntmill Boulevard, Scarborough, M1W 2Y2
43	Elem	Sir Samuel B Steele Junior Public School	131 Huntmill Boulevard, Agincourt, M1W 2Y2
43	Elem	Terry Fox Public School	185 Wintermute Boulevard, Agincourt, M1W 3M9
43	Sec	Dr Norman Bethune Collegiate Institute	200 Fundy Bay Boulevard, Agincourt, M1W 3G1
43	Sec	L'Amoreaux Collegiate Institute	2501 Bridletowne Circle, Agincourt, M1W 2K1
43	Sec	Sir John A Macdonald Collegiate Institute	2300 Pharmacy Avenue, Agincourt, M1W 1H8
44	Elem	Agnes Macphail Public School	112 Goldhawk Trail, Agincourt, M1V 1W5
44	Elem	Anson S Taylor Junior Public School	20 Placentia Boulevard, Agincourt, M1S 4C5

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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
44	Elem	Banting and Best Public School	380 Goldhawk Trail, Agincourt, M1V 4E7
44	Elem	Berner Trail Junior Public School	120 Berner Trail, Agincourt, M1B 1B3
44	Elem	Brimwood Boulevard Junior Public School	151 Brimwood Boulevard, Agincourt, M1V 1E5
44	Elem	Burrows Hall Junior Public School	151 Burrows Hall Boulevard, Agincourt, M1B 1M5
44	Elem	Dr Marlon Hilliard Senior Public School	280 Washburn Way, Agincourt, M1B 2P3
44	Elem	Iroquois Junior Public School	265 Chartland Boulevard South, Agincourt, M1S 2S6
44	Elem	Lucy Maud Montgomery Public School	95 Murison Boulevard, Scarborough, M1B 2L6
44	Elem	Macklin Public School	136 Ingleton Boulevard, Scarborough, M1V 2Y4
44	Elem	Malvern Junior Public School	70 Mammoth Hall Trail, Agincourt, M1B 1P6
44	Elem	Percy Williams Junior Public School	35 White Heather Boulevard, Agincourt, M1V 1P6
44	Elem	White Haven Public School	105 Invergordon Avenue, Agincourt, M1S 2Z1
44	Sec	Albert Campbell Collegiate Institute	1550 Sandhurst Circle, Agincourt, M1V 1S6
44	Sec	Lester B Pearson Collegiate Institute	150 Tapscott Road, Scarborough, M1B 2L2
45	Elem	Alexander Stirling Public School	70 Fawcett Trail, Scarborough, M1B 3A9
45	Elem	Alvin Curling Public School	50 Upper Rouge Trail, Scarborough, M1B 6K4
45	Elem	Brookside Public School	75 Oasis Blvd, Scarborough, M1X 0A3
45	Elem	Chief Dan George Public School	185 Generation Boulevard, Scarborough, M1B 2K5
45	Elem	Emily Carr Public School	90 John Tabor Trail, Scarborough, M1B 2V2
45	Elem	Fleming Public School	20 Littles Road, Scarborough, M1B 5B5
45	Elem	Grey Owl Junior Public School	150 Wickson Trail, Agincourt, M1B 1M4
45	Elem	Heritage Park Public School	80 Old Finch Avenue, Scarborough, M1B 5J2
45	Elem	John G Diefenbaker Public School	70 Dean Park Road, Scarborough, M1B 2X3
45	Elem	Mary Shadd Public School	135 Hupfield Trail, Scarborough, M1B 4R6
45	Elem	Rouge Valley Public School	30 Dumfries Road, Scarborough, M1B 4X3
45	Elem	Thomas L Wells Public School	69 Nightstar Road, Scarborough, M1X 1V6
45	Elem	Tom Longboat Junior Public School	37 Crow Trail, Scarborough, M1B 1X6
46	Elem	Ben Heppner Vocal Music Academy	80 Slan Avenue, Scarborough, M1G 3B5
46	Elem	Churchill Heights Public School	749 Brimorton Drive, Scarborough, M1G 2S4
46	Elem	Cornell Junior Public School	61 Holmfirth Terrace, Scarborough, M1G 1G8
46	Elem	Eastview Public School	20 Waldock Street, West Hill, M1E 2E5
46	Elem	Galloway Road Public School	192 Galloway Road, West Hill, M1E 1X2
46	Elem	George B Little Public School	125 Orton Park Road, Scarborough, M1G 3G9
46	Elem	Golf Road Junior Public School	730 Scarborough Golf Club Road, Scarborough, M1G 1H7
46	Elem	Heather Heights Junior Public School	80 Slan Avenue, Scarborough, M1G 3B5
46	Elem	Henry Hudson Senior Public School	350 Orton Park Road, Scarborough, M1G 3H4
46	Elem	Highcastle Public School	370 Military Trail, West Hill, M1E 4E6
46	Elem	Military Trail Public School	701 Military Trail, West Hill, M1E 4P6
46	Elem	St Margaret's Public School	235 Galloway Road, West Hill, M1E 1X5
46	Elem	Tecumseh Senior Public School	720 Scarborough Golf Club Road, Scarborough, M1G 1H7
46	Elem	Willow Park Junior Public School	45 Windover Drive, Scarborough, M1G 1P1
46	Elem	Woburn Junior Public School	40 Dormington Drive, Scarborough, M1G 3N2



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New City Ward	Type	School Name	Address
46	Sec	Maplewood High School	120 Galloway Road, West Hill, M1E 1W7
46	Sec	West Hill Collegiate Institute	350 Morningside Avenue, West Hill, M1E 3G3
46	Sec	Woburn Collegiate Institute	2222 Ellesmere Road, Scarborough, M1G 3M3
47	Elem	Centennial Road Junior Public School	271 Centennial Road, West Hill, M1C 2A2
47	Elem	Charlottetown Junior Public School	85 Charlottetown Boulevard, West Hill, M1C 2C7
47	Elem	Highland Creek Public School	1410 Military Trail, West Hill, M1C 1A8
47	Elem	Joseph Brant Public School	270 Manse Road, West Hill, M1E 3V4
47	Elem	Joseph Howe Senior Public School	20 Winter Gardens Trail, West Hill, M1C 3E7
47	Elem	Meadowvale Public School	761 Meadowvale Road, West Hill, M1C 1T1
47	Elem	Morrish Public School	61 Canmore Boulevard, Scarborough, M1C 3T7
47	Elem	West Hill Public School	299 Morningside Avenue, West Hill, M1E 3G1
47	Elem	West Rouge Junior Public School	401 Friendship Avenue, West Hill, M1C 2X8
47	Elem	William G Davis Junior Public School	128 East Avenue, West Hill, M1C 3L6
47	Elem	William G Miller Public School	60 Bennett Road, West Hill, M1E 3Y3
47	Sec	Sir Oliver Mowat Collegiate Institute	5400 Lawrence Avenue East, West Hill, M1C 2C6

APPENDIX F: MAPS AND TABLES RELATED TO THE 5 TRUSTEE WARD OPTIONS

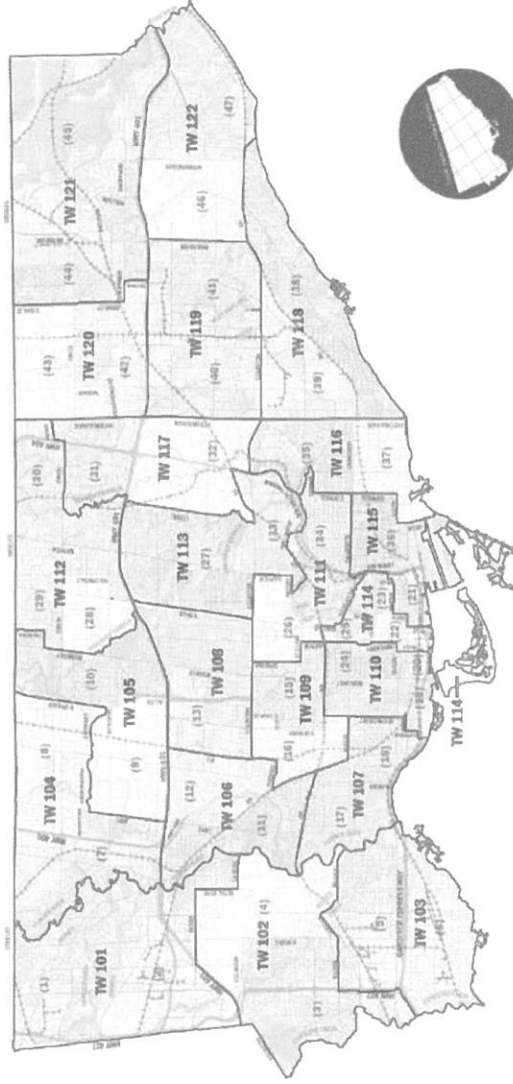


FINAL REPORT APPENDICES: TDSB Ward Boundary Review

OPTION 1: MINIMAL CHANGE

This option attempts to follow existing Trustee Ward boundaries as much as possible. Trustee Wards (TWs) are identified by the prefix "1" to indicate that they belong to Option 1: Minimal Change.

TDSB TRUSTEE WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW: OPTION 1 - MINIMAL CHANGE



NUMBER OF CITY WARDS 47
NUMBER OF TRUSTEE WARDS 22

Category	Option 1 Data	Comparison Data
Variation in Electors	Some variances. Range: 55,503 electors to 107,257 electors. 15 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.	
Variation in Number of Schools	Large variances. Range: 10 schools to 39 schools. 11 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.	
Variation in Number of Students	Extreme variances. Range: 4,449 students to 17,825 students. 8 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.	

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FINAL REPORT APPENDICES: TDSB Ward Boundary Review

Option 1: Minimal Change

Ward Number (TW)	New City Wards Combined	Electors 2022	Variance from Average	Schools 2016/17	Variance from Average	Students 2022	Variance from Average
101	18&2	63,791	-20%	24	-11%	9,797	-13%
102	38.4	79,705	0%	31	15%	13,097	17%
103	58.6	80,835	1%	18	-33%	7,786	-31%
104	78.8	55,503	-30%	21	-22%	8,387	-25%
105	9 & 10	65,123	-18%	23	-15%	9,409	-16%
106	11&12	62,275	-22%	26	-4%	8,523	-24%
107	17&18	82,207	3%	29	7%	13,903	24%
108	13&14	73,847	-7%	17	-37%	9,359	-17%
109	15&16	81,380	2%	19	-30%	7,544	-33%
110	19,20&24	99,939	25%	33	22%	10,541	-6%
111	26&34	83,236	4%	21	-22%	10,788	-4%
112	28,29&30	107,257	34%	30	11%	14,007	25%
113	27&33	83,818	5%	26	-4%	17,825	59%
114	22,23&25	104,798	31%	10	-63%	4,449	-60%
115	21&36	72,757	-9%	28	4%	10,170	-9%
116	35&37	75,020	-6%	26	-4%	11,907	6%
117	31&32	80,881	1%	33	22%	12,294	10%
118	38&39	78,779	-1%	39	44%	15,692	40%
119	40&41	83,585	5%	33	22%	14,134	26%
120	42&43	82,661	4%	39	44%	15,002	34%
121	44&45	81,364	2%	28	4%	11,218	0%
122	46&47	68,785	-14%	30	11%	10,997	-2%
Total		1,747,546		584		246,829	
Average		79,434		27		11,220	

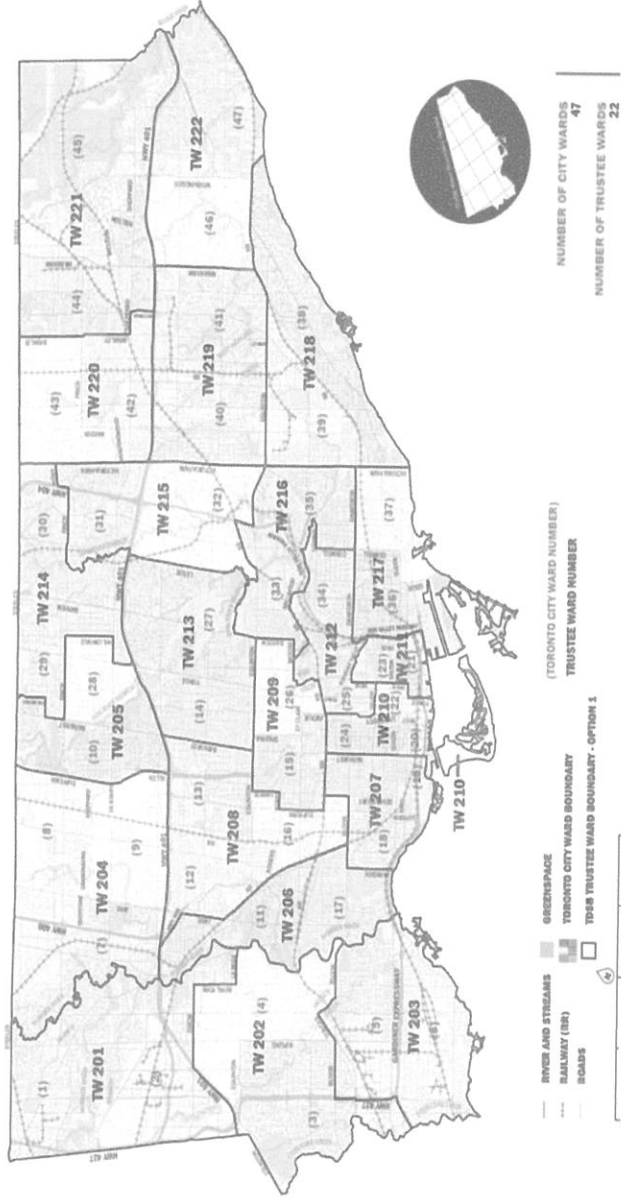


FINAL REPORT APPENDICES: TDSB Ward Boundary Review

OPTION 2: ELECTOR PARITY

This option prioritizes the people who elect the Trustees. TDSB Trustees are elected by public school supporters who make up approximately 62% of the total population of a City ward. Trustee Wards (TW) are identified by the prefix "-2-" to indicate that they belong to Option 2: Elector parity.

TDSB TRUSTEE WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW: OPTION 2 - ELECTOR PARITY



Variation in Electors

Good balance. Range from 63,791 (-20%) to 93,972 (+18%). 19 Trustee Wards fall within the +/-15% variance range.

Variation in Number of Schools

Large variances. Range from 11 schools (-59%) to 39 schools (+44%). Only 9 Trustee Wards fall within the +/-15% variance range.

Variation in Number of Students

Extreme variances. Range from 4,263 students (-62%) to 15,770 students (+41%). Only 8 Trustee Wards fall within the +/-15% variance range.

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FINAL REPORT APPENDICES: TDSB Ward Boundary Review

Option 2: Elector Parity

Ward Number (TW)	New City Wards Combined	Electors 2022	Variance from Average	Schools 2016/17	Variance from Average	Students 2022	Variance from Average
201	1 & 2	63,791	-20%	24	-11%	9,797	-13%
202	3 & 4	79,705	0%	31	15%	13,097	17%
203	5 & 6	80,835	1%	18	-33%	7,786	-31%
204	7, 8 & 9	80,335	1%	34	26%	11,991	7%
205	10 & 28	76,274	-4%	17	-37%	10,554	-6%
206	11 & 17	79,414	0%	32	19%	13,625	21%
207	18 & 19	81,734	2%	28	4%	10,588	-6%
208	12, 13 & 16	90,426	1.3%	26	-4%	8,840	-21%
209	15 & 26	93,972	1.8%	20	-26%	9,777	-13%
210	20, 22 & 24	93,091	1.7%	19	-30%	5,550	-51%
211	21 & 23	73,860	-7%	9	-67%	3,729	-67%
212	25 & 34	74,773	-6%	15	-44%	7,455	-34%
213	14 & 27	85,991	8%	24	-11%	15,177	35%
214	29 & 30	71,274	-1.1%	23	-15%	9,258	-17%
215	31 & 32	80,881	1%	33	22%	12,294	10%
216	33 & 35	76,288	-4%	26	-4%	14,499	29%
217	36 & 37	69,728	-1.3%	36	33%	15,770	41%
218	38 & 39	78,779	-1%	39	44%	15,692	40%
219	40 & 41	83,585	5%	33	22%	14,133	26%
220	42 & 43	82,661	4%	39	44%	15,002	34%
221	44 & 45	81,364	2%	28	4%	11,218	0%
222	46 & 47	68,785	-1.4%	30	11%	10,997	-2%
Total		1,747,546		584		246,829	
Averages		79,434		27		11,220	

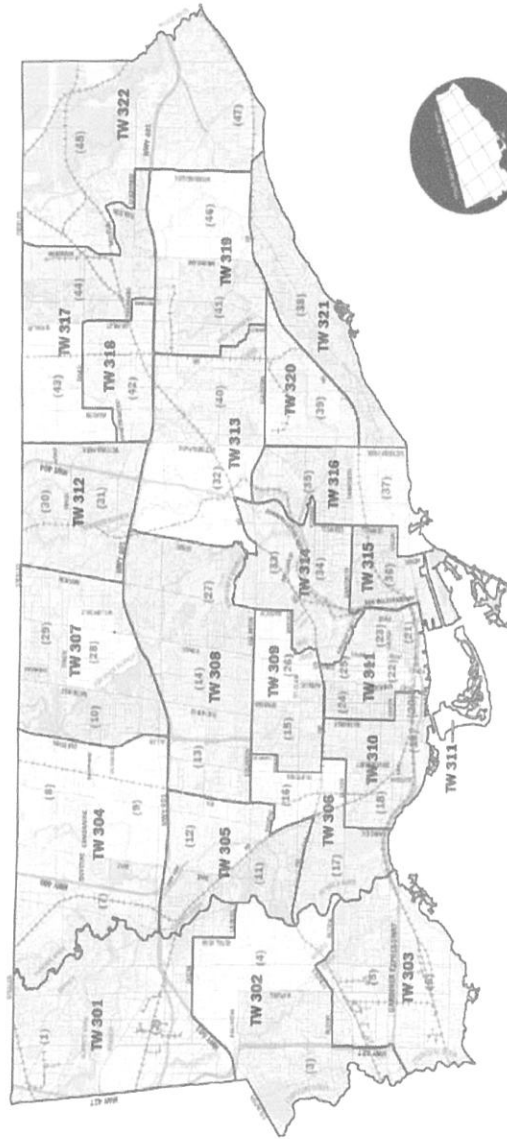


FINAL REPORT APPENDICES: TDSB Ward Boundary Review

OPTION 3: DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS

This option focuses on the number of schools, both elementary and secondary, in each new Trustee Ward. Trustee Wards (TWs) are identified by the prefix "3" to indicate that they belong to Option 3: Distribution of Schools.

TDSB TRUSTEE WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW: OPTION 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS



RIVER AND STREAMS

 RAILWAY (RR)

 ROADS

 GEOSPATIAL

 TORONTO CITY WARD BOUNDARY

 TDSB TRUSTEE WARD BOUNDARY - OPTION 1

 (TORONTO CITY WARD NUMBER)

 TRUSTEE WARD NUMBER

 NUMBER OF CITY WARDS 47

 NUMBER OF TRUSTEE WARDS 21

Variation in Electors	Variation in Number of Schools	Variation in Number of Students
Extreme variances. Range: 36,264 electors to 172,445 electors. 11 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.	Wide variances. Range: 16 schools to 34 schools. 12 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.	Extreme variances. Range: 6,688 students to 18,454 students. 11 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.

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FINAL REPORT APPENDICES: TDSB Ward Boundary Review

Option 3: Distribution of Schools

Ward Number (TW)	New City Wards Combined	Electors 2022	Variance from Average	Schools 2016/17	Variance from Average	Students 2022	Variance from Average
301	1 & 2	63,791	-20%	24	-11%	9,797	-13%
302	3 & 4	79,705	0%	31	15%	13,097	17%
303	5 & 6	80,835	1%	18	-33%	7,786	-31%
304	7, 8 & 9	80,335	1%	34	26%	11,991	7%
305	11 & 12	62,275	-22%	26	-4%	8,523	-24%
306	16 & 17	70,623	-11%	24	-11%	10,665	-5%
307	10, 28 & 29	113,618	42%	26	-4%	14,126	26%
308	13, 14 & 27	122,933	54%	32	19%	18,454	64%
309	15 & 26	93,972	18%	20	-26%	9,777	-13%
310	18, 19 & 20	109,970	38%	32	19%	11,300	1%
311	21, 22, 23 24 & 25	172,445	116%	27	0%	9,590	-15%
312	30 & 31	71,947	-10%	30	11%	11,057	-1%
313	32 & 40	84,040	5%	34	26%	12,845	14%
314	33 & 34	75,775	-5%	23	-15%	15,171	35%
315	36	36,264	-55%	25	-7%	9,632	-14%
316	35 & 37	75,020	-6%	26	-4%	11,907	6%
317	43 & 44	83,039	4%	33	22%	14,880	33%
318	42	40,699	-49%	21	-22%	6,688	-40%
319	41 & 46	79,371	0%	34	26%	14,661	31%
320	39	38,949	-51%	16	-41%	6,808	-39%
321	38	39,830	-50%	23	-15%	8,864	-21%
322	45 & 47	72,110	-10%	25	-7%	9,210	-18%
Total		1,747,546		584		246,829	
Average		79,434		27		11,220	

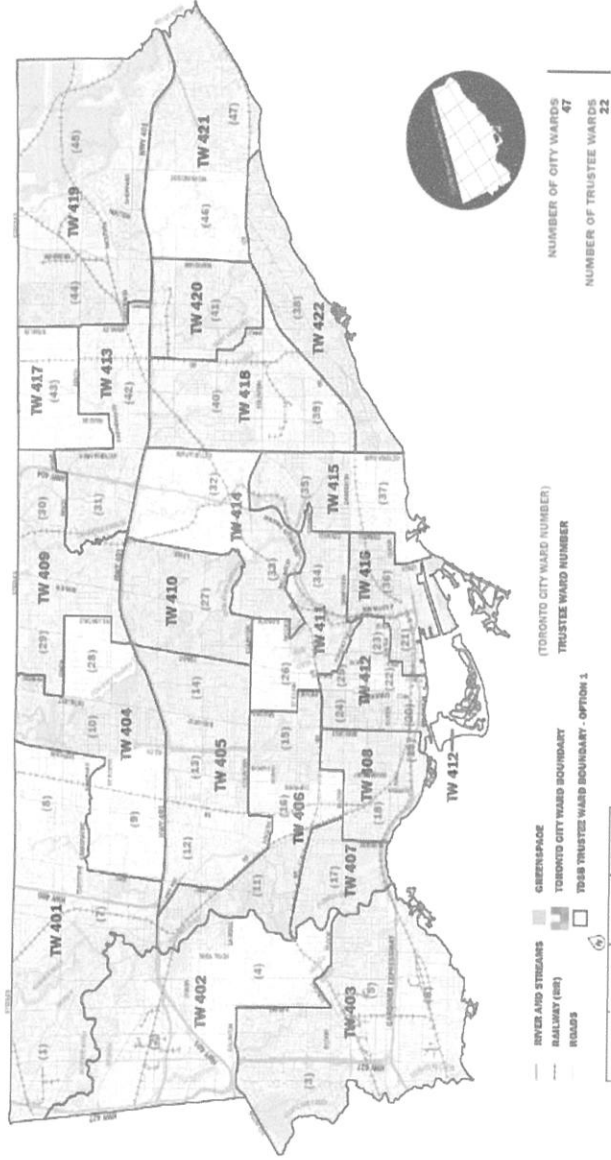


FINAL REPORT, APPENDICES: TDSB Ward Boundary Review

OPTION 4: DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

This option focuses on the total number of students, both primary and secondary, in each of the suggested new Trustee Wards. Trustee Wards (TWs) are identified by the prefix "4" to indicate that they belong to Option 4: Distribution of Students.

TDSB TRUSTEE WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW: OPTION 4 - DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS



Category	Value	Variance
Variation in Electors	39,830 electors to 164,188 electors. 10 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.	
Variation in Number of Schools	15 schools to 37 schools. 12 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.	
Variation in Number of Students	8,212 students to 15,603 students. 12 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.	

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FINAL REPORT APPENDICES: TDSB Ward Boundary Review

Option 4: Distribution of Students

Ward Number (TW)	New City Wards Combined	Electors 2022	Variance from Average	Schools 2016/17	Variance from Average	Students 2022	Variance from Average
401	1, 7 & 8	92,652	16%	33	22%	14,447	29%
402	2 & 4	66,824	-16%	26	-4%	10,149	-10%
403	3, 5 & 6	120,358	51%	35	30%	14,471	29%
404	9, 10 & 28	101,106	27%	30	11%	14,158	26%
405	12, 13 & 14	97,730	23%	27	0%	12,908	15%
406	11, 15 & 16	119,772	50%	35	30%	12,618	12%
407	17	41,022	-49%	16	-41%	8,551	-24%
408	18 & 19	81,734	2%	28	4%	10,588	-6%
409	29 & 30	71,274	-11%	23	-15%	9,258	-17%
410	27	49,086	-38%	15	-44%	9,045	-19%
411	26 & 34	83,236	4%	21	-22%	10,788	-4%
412	20, 22, 23, 24 & 25	164,188	106%	28	4%	9,754	-13%
413	31 & 42	78,716	-1%	37	37%	12,059	7%
414	32 & 33	77,596	-3%	28	4%	15,603	39%
415	35 & 37	75,020	-6%	26	-4%	11,907	6%
416	21 & 36	72,757	-9%	28	4%	10,170	-9%
417	43	41,962	-47%	18	-33%	8,314	26%
418	39 & 40	80,125	0%	33	22%	12,730	13%
419	44 & 45	81,364	2%	28	4%	11,218	0%
420	41	42,409	-47%	16	-41%	8,212	-27%
421	46 & 47	68,785	14%	30	11%	10,997	-2%
422	38	39,830	-50%	23	-15%	8,884	-21%
Total		1,747,546		584		246,829	
Average		79,434		27		11,220	

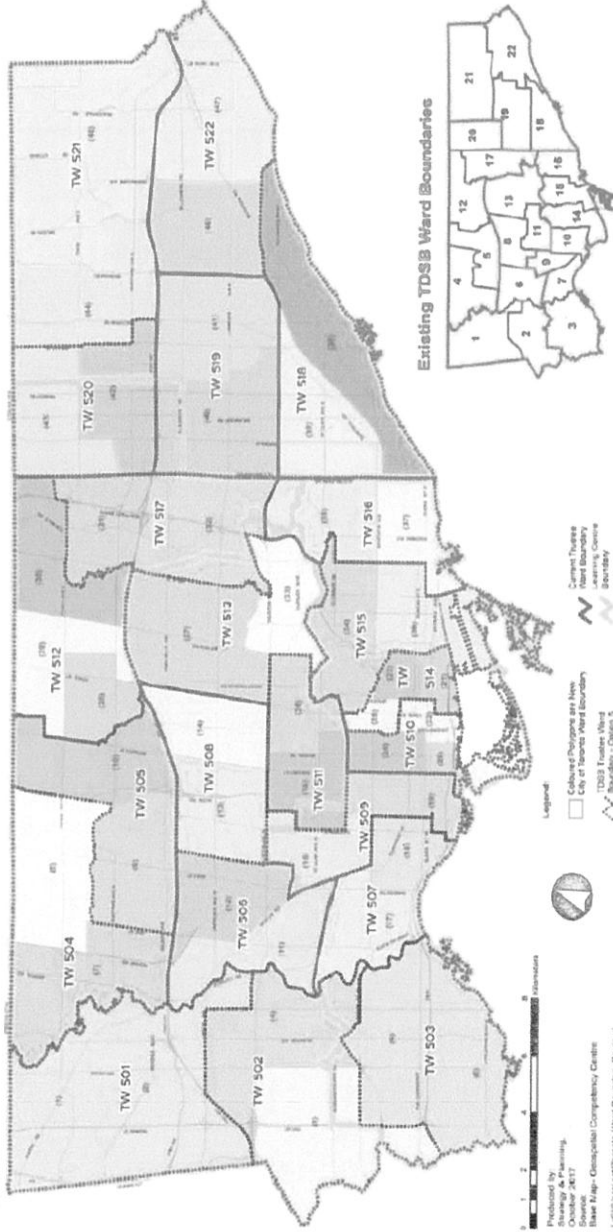


FINAL REPORT APPENDICES: TDSB Ward Boundary Review

OPTION 5: LEARNING CENTRE BOUNDARIES

This option attempts to follow the boundaries of the TDSB's four Learning Centres, first implemented in 2016.

TDSB TRUSTEE WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW: OPTION 5 - LEARNING CENTRE BOUNDARIES



Existing TDSB Ward Boundaries



Variation in Electors	Variation in Number of Schools	Variation in Number of Students
Some variances. Range: 55,503 electors to 107,590 electors. 14 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.	Large variances. Range: 12 schools to 39 schools. 11 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.	Extreme variances. Range: 4,742 students to 17,825 students. 6 Trustee Wards fall within a +/-15% variance range.

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Appendix B

Ontario Municipal Board
Commission des affaires municipales
de l'Ontario



ISSUE DATE: December 15, 2017

CASE NO(S): MM170033

PROCEEDING COMMENCED UNDER subsection 128(4) of the *City of Toronto Act*, 2006, S.O. 2006, c. 11, Sched. A

Appellant: Justin Di Ciano
 Appellant: Brian T. Graff
 Appellant: Giorgio Mammoliti
 Appellant: Mount Dennis Community Association; and others
 Subject: By-law 267-2017 to re-divide the City of Toronto's Ward Boundaries
 Municipality: City of Toronto
 OMB Case No.: MM170033
 OMB File No.: MM170033
 OMB Case Name: Di Ciano v. Toronto (City)

PROCEEDING COMMENCED UNDER subsection 222(4) of the *Municipal Act*, 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25, as amended

Appellant: James Gordon Smith
 Subject: By-law 267-2017 to re-divide the City of Toronto's Ward Boundaries
 Municipality: City of Toronto
 OMB Case No.: MM170033
 OMB File No.: MM170033

PROCEEDING COMMENCED UNDER subsection 128(4) of the *City of Toronto Act*, 2006, S.O. 2006, c. 11, Sched. A

Appellant: Lakeshore Planning Council Corp.
 Appellant: Anthony Natale
 Subject: By-law 464-2017 to amend By-law 267-2017
 Municipality: City of Toronto
 OMB Case No.: MM170033
 OMB File No.: MM170047

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Heard: October 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17 and 19, 2017 in Toronto, Ontario

APPEARANCES:

<u>Parties</u>	<u>Counsel*/Representative</u>
City of Toronto	Brendan O'Callaghan* and Matthew Schuman*
Justin Di Ciano and Anthony Natale	Bruce Engell* and Kyle Kidd (student-at-law)
Kevin Wiener	Self-represented
Brian Graff	Self-represented
Giorgio Mammoliti	Self-represented
James Gordon Smith	Self-represented
Lakeshore Planning Council Corporation	Peggy Moulder

DECISION DELIVERED BY JAN de P. SEABORN AND HUGH S. WILKINS AND ORDER OF THE BOARD

INTRODUCTION

[1] The matter before the Ontario Municipal Board ("Board") consists of several appeals in respect of By-law No. 247-2017 and By-law No. 464-2017 ("the By-laws") enacted by Council for the City of Toronto ("City") for the purpose of re-dividing the City into 47 Wards. Pursuant to the provisions of s. 128(1) of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006* ("Act"), the City has the authority to enact a by-law to divide or subdivide the municipality into wards or to dissolve the existing wards. Any person may appeal to the Board (s. 128(4) of the Act) objecting to a ward boundaries by-law. After hearing the appeal, the Board may make an order affirming, amending or repealing the by-law (s. 128(7) of the Act). Similar provisions are found in s. 222 of the *Municipal Act*.

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[2] The City's By-laws have been appealed by Justin Di Ciano and Anthony Natale ("Di Ciano and Natale Appeals"), who were represented by Mr. Engell; Kevin Wiener ("Wiener Appeal"), who appeared as counsel on his own behalf; Brian Graff ("Graff Appeal"), Giorgio Mammoliti ("Mammoliti Appeal"), and James Gordon Smith ("Smith Appeal"), each of whom were self-represented; and the Lakeshore Planning Council Corporation ("LPCC Appeal"), represented by Ms. Moulder.

[3] The By-laws under appeal re-divide the City's existing 44 wards into 47 wards, effective for the 2018 municipal election (as long as the By-laws come into force by January 1, 2018). Collectively, the By-laws provide new boundaries for 40 wards and maintain existing boundaries for 7 wards. The bulk of the boundary changes are relatively minor, providing for minimal change, maintaining key historic boundaries and grouping communities of interest. The significant changes are that: 3 wards are added to the City's Downtown (as defined in the City's Official Plan); one ward is added in Willowdale; and existing Wards 14, 17 and 18 are combined into 2 wards (Exhibit 3, MAP 6: Recommended Wards with Refinements (47 Wards), p. 698).

[4] In support of the By-laws, the City called three witnesses: Beate Bowron and Gary Davidson (both qualified as land use planners, with expertise in ward boundaries); and Michael Wright (land use planning, with expertise in demographic analysis and population, household and employment projections). Andrew Sancton (municipal government, with expertise in ward boundaries) and Peter Norman (economist with expertise in demographics) testified in support of the Di Ciano and Natale Appeals. In addition, Mr. Natale testified on his own behalf. Mr. Wiener, Mr. Graff, Mr. Mammoliti and Mr. Smith did not call any evidence. However, they each cross-examined the various expert witnesses and made written and oral submissions at the conclusion of the evidence. Ms. Moulder represented the LPCC and its Chair, Timothy Dobson, filed a witness statement and testified. There was one Participant, the Bloor East

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Neighbourhood Association, and its President, Linda Brett, filed a participant statement and provided testimony to the Board, largely in support of the City's position.

THE APPEALS

(a) Di Ciano and Natale Appeals

[5] Mr. Di Ciano and Mr. Natale seek an order from the Board dividing the City into 25 wards, with name and boundaries identical to the current Federal Electoral Districts ("FEDS"). It was their position that the new ward boundaries set out in the By-laws do not meet the principle of effective representation or achieve voter parity (the relationship between a ward's population and the average ward population of all municipal wards). The adoption of the latest FEDS is proposed because this system will: ensure a fair election in 2018; ensure that future elections are fair; result in boundaries which are produced regularly through an unassailable, arms' length open public process which can quickly, defensibly and inexpensively be adopted by the City on an ongoing basis (Engell, Argument, para. 2).

(b) Wiener Appeal

[6] Mr. Wiener's appeal seeks a decision from the Board that maintains a 44 ward boundary structure, albeit he proposes boundary shifts for several wards. He submits that voter parity is a prime condition for effective representation and submits that the operative question is whether at the time of the appeal the ward boundaries will provide effective representation. It was Mr. Wiener's position that the City's consultants fettered their analysis by relying on population projections for the 2026 election year and did not sufficiently analyse other options for the 2018 and 2022 elections. He submits that the ward boundaries set out in the By-laws may provide voter parity in the future, but not in 2018.

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(c) Graff Appeal

[7] Mr. Graff's appeal seeks Board approval of the ward boundaries set out in the By-laws with two alterations for 2018 and 2022. First, he submits that only 43 wards should be used for the 2018 and 2022 elections in order to achieve better voter parity and reduce costs. Second, he submits that the boundaries of Recommended Ward ("RW") 36 and RW 37 along Queen Street East to the west of Coxwell Avenue should be shifted to keep both sides of Queen Street East within the same ward. He questions the value of the boundaries that permit significant variances in voter parity for the 2018 and 2022 elections to achieve parity in later elections based on possible future populations that are difficult to predict.

(d) Mammoliti Appeal

[8] Mr. Mammoliti's appeal was predicated on the basis that there has been inadequate public engagement and public consultation with respect to the By-laws. He submits that issues, including geography, community history, community interest and the representation of minority groups, have not been given adequate weight. Mr. Mammoliti requests that the Board send the matter back to Council for further consideration and no order be made that divides, re-divides or dissolves the existing 44 ward structure.

(e) LPCC Appeal

[9] The LPCC's position is that the City's current system of municipal governance needs to be changed so that councillors are required to receive representations from residents through the creation of community boards consisting of community members who hold public meetings on matters relating to the welfare of the district and its residents. To facilitate this, LPCC submits that the number of wards and councillors should be reduced. On this basis, the LPCC generally supports a 25-ward structure.

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(f) Smith Appeal

[10] Mr. Smith's appeal was based on one discrete issue. He submits that the boundary between RW 33 and RW 34 should be shifted to bring the area known as "Crothers Woods" back into RW 33 where it existed prior to 2000. Mr. Smith argues that his proposed change would have no impact on effective representation. Crothers Woods is a protected Environmentally Significant Area and no people live there and he submits that the changes should be made for historical reasons, with no impact on ward populations.

THE CITY'S WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW PROCESS

[11] The By-laws under appeal were developed following a process that began in June 2013 when Council authorized that a third-party consultant be retained to undertake a ward boundary review for the City. Known as the Toronto Ward Boundary Review ("TWBR") project, Dr. Davidson and Ms. Bowron were retained by the City as the consultants. They explained that they analyzed the status quo; developed and reviewed options; selected a preferred option; and refined their recommendations, culminating in City Council approving new wards for the City in November, 2016 and the adoption of the By-laws in March and April, 2017.

[12] The almost four-year TWBR project was described as a substantial undertaking requiring sizeable financial and human resources: "During this time, the project held over 100 face-to-face meetings with Members of Council, School Boards and other stakeholder groups and 24 public meetings and information sessions and produced 7 substantial reports" (Exhibit 4, Bowron Witness Statement, para. 9). The project team prepared a *Background Research Report ("Research Report")*, *Options Report* and a *Final Report* (a draft of each report was reviewed by a 5-person Advisory Panel). Following direction from the Executive Committee, an *Additional Information Report*

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followed by a *Supplementary Report* was issued, with the final result being Council's decision to enact the By-laws under appeal.

[13] The *Research Report* examined other ward boundary reviews, the legislative framework, Board decisions, ward history in the City, development and electoral issues and incorporated comments from the Advisory Panel.

[14] The *Options Report* (August 2015, revised October 2015) analyzed eight options for drawing new ward boundaries. The purpose of the report was to commence a discussion about a new preferred ward system among the public, stakeholders and Council. The methodology used for the development of the options addressed the components of effective representation plus: Toronto's population growth; a ward structure that will last for multiple elections; options that are unique; balanced ward population size; and effective new boundaries (Exhibit 4, Davidson Witness Statement, para. 50). The conclusion reached at this stage of the review was that five of the eight options provided for effective representation and should be carried forward. These were termed: minimal change; 44 wards; population per ward at 50,000 (small wards); population per ward at 75,000 (large wards); and wards drawn on natural and physical boundaries.

[15] The prospect of using the FEDS to draw new ward boundaries was addressed in the *Options Report*. It commented that during Round One of the civic engagement and public consultation process the idea of using the boundaries of the 25 federal ridings covering the City was discussed in some detail. The TWBR stated that with 25 wards each would have a population of about 123,000, resulting in very large wards. It stated that while there was little public support for this outcome, there was considerable support for an option that would divide the population in each federal riding in half, resulting in 50 wards with an average population of about 62,000. The TWBR average population target per ward was determined to be 61,000. The FEDS (whether 25 or 50

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wards) option was not pursued as the conclusion reached by the TWBR team was that it would not achieve effective representation:

This option does not resolve the issue of very large wards in the Downtown, Willowdale and southern Etobicoke and the city's numerous small wards. It merely continues most of the inequities of the current situation that led to the TWBR. An option based on using the federal riding boundaries and then dividing them into two will not achieve effective representation and has, therefore, not been pursued (*Options Report*, Exhibit 2, p. 414).

[16] The *Final Report* was reviewed by the City's Executive Committee on May 24, 2016. The recommendation from the TWBR was to increase the number of wards from 44 to 47. It recommended addressing existing voter parity issues with a minimum number of changes to the existing boundaries. It recommended minimally increasing the number of wards to accommodate projected population growth, retain an average ward size of 61,000 people to ensure a manageable capacity for councillors to represent their constituents, achieve effective representation in all wards by 2026, and be workable through to the 2030 election.

[17] Following receipt of the *Final Report*, the Executive Committee requested additional information on several matters, including a "ward option that is consistent with the boundaries of the 25 federal and provincial ridings" (Exhibit 4, Davidson Witness Statement, para. 90). An *Additional Information Report* (August, 2016) was prepared and it responded to several suggestions for ward specific refinements and re-examined whether the ward boundaries could be consistent with existing federal and provincial boundaries. Thereafter the TWBR submitted its *Supplementary Report* (October 2016) and confirmed its recommended 47 ward structure (with refinements) as the new ward boundaries, effective with the 2018 election. The refinements included changes to keep several communities of interest together, including the community on either side of Sentinel Road, Regent Park, and Church-Wellesley Village.

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[18] The *Supplementary Report* also responded to (among other matters) the request for additional information in respect of the City adopting the FEDS. The TWBR team maintained its advice that the FEDS should not, in their analysis, be the preferred ward structure option given that there was little support for this option at public meetings or from councillors.

[19] In November, 2016 Council approved the new 47 ward structure, as recommended in the *Supplementary Report*. In March 2017, the implementing by-law (By-law 267-2017) was passed and in April 2017 Council adopted technical amendments through By-law 464-2017.

THE APPLICABLE LAW

[20] As part of their written and oral submissions, the parties provided the Board with a comprehensive overview of the body of case law that is regularly considered in municipal ward boundary reviews. The first area of law relates to what constitutes "effective representation". In *Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*, [1991] 2 S.C.R 158 (referred to as "*Carter*"), the Supreme Court of Canada found that the purpose of the right to vote enshrined in s. 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* ("*Charter*") is the right to effective representation. The Court examined the conditions of effective representation, stating as follows:

What are the conditions of effective representation? The first is relative parity of voting power. A system which dilutes one citizen's vote unduly as compared with another citizen's vote runs the risk of providing inadequate representation to the citizen whose vote is diluted. The legislative power of the citizen whose vote is diluted will be reduced, as may be access to and assistance from his or her representative. The result will be uneven and unfair representation. But parity of voting power, though of prime importance, is not the only factor to be taken into account in ensuring effective representation (pp. 183-84).

[21] The Court went on to explain that "it is a practical fact that effective representation often cannot be achieved without taking into account countervailing

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factors" (p. 184). Factors such as geography, community history, community interests and minority representation may need to be taken into account. "These are but examples of considerations which may justify departure from absolute voter parity in the pursuit of more effective representation; the list is not closed" (p. 184). While the Court was dealing with proposed provincial riding boundaries for Saskatchewan, the elements of effective representation enunciated in *Carter* are routinely relied upon in evaluating ward boundary reviews.

[22] The second area of applicable law is the extent to which the Board should interfere with Council's decision to divide, re-divide or dissolve its ward boundaries. The Board has consistently found that there must be clear and compelling reasons to interfere in a municipal council's decision on ward boundaries (*Teno v. Lakeshore (Town)*, 2005 CarswellOnt 6386). In *Teno*, the Board adopted the approach taken in *Savage v. Niagara Falls (City)*, 2002 CarswellOnt 5430, stating that:

36 Thus, this Board accepts that there must be clear and compelling reasons for the Board to interfere in a municipal council's decision on these matters, and it may have to be demonstrated that a municipal council has acted unfairly or unreasonably on these issues. However, if the evidence demonstrates that the decision of the municipality operates to diverge from the overriding principle of voter equity and effective representation, then the Board can only conclude that the Council has acted unreasonably. Where however the issues are not so clear cut, then it may be that the Board may accord deference to the decision of the municipal council.

[23] Regarding the relationship between the number of wards and the composition of Council, the Divisional Court has found that as a practical matter while the Board may consider the composition of council when deciding a ward boundary matter, it cannot determine that composition (*Wagar v. London (City)*, [2006] 210 O.A.C. 29). It is within the discretion of Council to address composition and to fix the number of councillors to be elected from each ward. The Board's jurisdiction extends to the By-laws under appeal and to the matter of ward boundaries, it does not extend to address matters of governance, including how many councillors should comprise City Council.

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EVIDENCE AND FINDINGS

Do the City's proposed Ward Boundaries achieve effective representation?

[24] There was general agreement amongst the parties that from a voter parity perspective, the City's existing 44 wards are out of balance. The 2014 municipal election was held just as the TWBR was starting and in that election the highest ward population was more than double the lowest ward population. The populations of the current wards range from 45,000 to 94,000 (Exhibit 2, p. 311). As Dr. Davidson said, to "achieve a balance in voter parity, not only do the large wards have to become smaller but the small wards need to get larger. This will require changes to the boundaries of many wards" (Exhibit 4, Davidson Witness Statement, para. 30). The evidence was clear that the existing ward boundaries do not achieve the voter parity component of effective representation and that the ward population imbalance is projected to increase in future elections unless there is change made to the status quo.

[25] The City's preferred approach, as expressed in the By-laws, is to increase the number of wards from 44 to 47 and in doing so, several adjustments are proposed to boundaries that have been in place since 2000. Reflecting the TWBR project team principle of "minimal change", the bulk of the existing wards will have minor boundary adjustments, with 1 ward added in Willowdale, 3 wards added to the City's downtown and 3 existing wards would be combined into 2. In arriving at the recommended 47 ward structure the TWBR considered: voter parity; natural and physical boundaries often used to separate wards; maintaining communities of interest such as geographic and historic neighbourhoods; ward history; capacity to represent (often equated with a Councillor's workload and the number of constituents that require representation); geographic size and shape of the ward; and population growth. The TWBR team's approach was based on the premise that any "ward boundary review has to balance the various components of *effective representation*. While voter parity (similar, but not identical numbers of people in each ward) is of prime importance to an individual's

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'right-to-vote', not dividing neighbourhoods (if at all possible) and following clearly recognizable boundaries are also major factors" (Exhibit 3, *Additional Information Report*, p. 603).

[26] Dr. Davidson explained that the 47 ward structure is designed to be used in at least three and perhaps four, election cycles: 2018, 2022, 2026 and 2030. The TWBR established 2026 as the target or design year for the project. A target year or target election is required to draw ward boundaries. The assumption made was that given the City is growing at a rapid rate, the review had to consider future growth and where that growth is going to occur. Designing a system with a 2018 target year would have resulted, in Dr. Davison's view, in ward boundaries that would have to immediately be revisited following that election. Dr. Davidson explained that the TWBR looked to the future and considered the growth of the City in determining a new ward structure. He said that in a fast growing City, this is critical: "Determining new ward boundaries solely from the last census (2011) would yield a ward configuration out of balance at the outset (2018) that will become progressively more problematic in subsequent elections" (Exhibit 4, Davidson Witness Statement, para. 129). Consequently, what the TWBR did was use a projection scenario that reflects the *Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2006* (with a total projected population of 3.190 million for 2031). The City has detailed population projections by 599 small geographic areas called Traffic Zones ("TZs"). The City relies on these projections for use in the Official Plan and by other departments. They take into account proposed and potential development. The TWBR used the City TZ population projections, adjusted to election years, and calculated the voter parity based on population (also described as the population parity) component of effective representation for the various options under consideration.

[27] Dr. Davidson explained that the target year of 2026 to design ward boundaries remains appropriate for several reasons. He stated:

It provides stability for at least 3 elections and possibly 4. It is only 8 years in the future from the next election in 2018. It allows Toronto's

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rapid growth to be accommodated, as it is more appropriate to allow wards to grow towards voter parity than away from voter parity. Selecting 2026 as the target year allows the TWBR to address the imbalance that arises from both wards with small populations that are stable and wards with large populations that are growing rapidly" (Exhibit 4, Davidson Witness Statement, para. 62).

[28] Dr. Davidson also explained that the City's growing population will not be distributed evenly across the City. Taking into account the policies of the Official Plan, an accurate projection can be made of where the growth will occur over the next 15 years. He stated that the growing population will locate primarily in the waterfront, designated growth centres and on the avenues both in the central City and other specific locations throughout the entire City (Exhibit 2, p. 386). It was Dr. Davidson's opinion (and Mr. O'Callaghan's submission) that the City has good quality, provincially approved, population projections and it is entirely appropriate to rely upon these projections for ward boundary purposes (O'Callaghan Argument, paras. 45 to 49).

[29] Mr. Wright, responsible for the development of population and household projections for use throughout the City, concluded that the "population and housing projection methodology using the 2013 regional forecasts and potential housing supply as developed in 2015 are appropriate to projecting the future distribution of population for small areas in the City to 2041" (Exhibit 33, Wright Witness Statement, para. 11b)). Mr. Wright provided a thorough review of how the projections he developed were used by the TWBR project team and it was his opinion that they have been proven to be an accurate reflection of growth.

[30] In contrast, Dr. Sancton and Mr. Norman's evidence (and the submission of Mr. Engell) was that the methodology relied upon by the TWBR was simply the wrong approach. Mr. Engell argued that projections are notoriously unreliable. The TWBR's ambition to establish one ward structure for several election cycles was unreasonable and unrealistic. Drawing ward boundaries with a target year of 2026 suggests that fairness in a future election is more important than fairness in the current (2018) election. The philosophy of "looking forward" (adopted by the City through the use of

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projections) versus “looking backward” (based on census data) was the crux of the difference of opinion between the City’s and the Appellants’ experts.

[31] The opposition argues that the City’s approach sacrifices voter parity in the next (2018) election and as a result, also sacrifices effective representation. The boundaries of federal electoral districts are reviewed after each 10-year census to reflect changes and movements in the population. Dr. Sancton’s opinion was that the target year of 2026 selected by the TWBR to achieve voter parity was “profoundly misguided”. Ward boundaries should be drawn so that voter parity is achieved as soon as possible. The TWBR approach is to move toward voter parity, rejected by Dr. Sancton and in his opinion an unreasonable approach that fails to achieve effective representation. Further, it was Dr. Sancton’s evidence that a +/- 15% variance for several wards is not acceptable. Beginning with the 2018 election, the FEDS results in better voter parity as compared to both the status quo and the TWBR options. On this basis alone, the submission made was that the FEDS should be adopted as the best means of achieving effective representation.

[32] Mr. Norman testified that population projections are often unreliable. He said census data is the most reliable population data, but that it too can be off due to undercounting and over-counting. He said that population projections for sub-city areas are built on a number of layers of information and assumptions and are particularly unreliable. He said the TWBR’s estimates are based on 2011 census data and that for 2018 they vary widely from data validated in the 2016 census. He stated that based on his calculations, the boundaries set in the By-laws will result in significantly greater variances than projected by the TWBR. It was Mr. Norman’s opinion that for population levels beyond 2018, the TWBR’s projections will likely have a very low degree of accuracy for evaluating voter parity. He said “the most accurate and reliable methodology for evaluating voter parity would be to do so with raw census population counts”.

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[33] Relying in part on a previous decision of the Board which examined ward boundaries in *Vaughan (Milani v. Vaughan (City))* [2009] 63 O.M.B.R. 257), Mr. Engell submitted that the Board has rejected options where voter parity starts off poorly and improves over time. It was Mr. Engell's position that "there is no reason why starting closer to parity and growing farther away from it is inherently different from growing into parity. What must be kept in mind throughout is that an acceptable range of parity must be achieved for each election involved" (Engell, Argument, para. 70). Whether the range is acceptable on the facts of this ward boundary review is, ultimately, the major difference between the parties.

[34] A considerable amount of hearing time was dedicated to an examination of the variances involved for each election year for different ward structures. Dr. Davidson explained that voter parity 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 order to satisfy the other criteria contained in the concept of effective representation. However, if the range gets too large without adequate reasons, effective representation is lost" (Exhibit 4, Davidson Witness Statement, para. 37a.). In assessing parity, Dr. Davidson's opinion was that +/- 15% variances result in acceptable voter parity (population) figures. The TWBR chose a target average ward size of 61,000 and a +/- 15% variance range in population (51,800 – 70,150). This choice was made to reflect minimal change, that is, keep the current average ward population at 61,000 (2011 census) and maintain as many of the current boundaries as possible.

[35] The argument against the 47 ward structure was simply that it does not provide voter parity within generally acceptable limits. The substance of the criticism was that several wards will fall outside the +/- 10% variance range for the 2018 election year (and beyond). Even if it is accepted that a variance of +/- 15% is appropriate, some wards will not achieve parity until 2026. In addition, even accepting 2026 as the

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legitimate target year for parity, three wards will not fall within a +/- 15% variance (although each are close to this threshold, with the largest variance being 17.5%).

[36] The City's proposal, commencing with the 2018 election year, results in 17 wards with a variance of more than 10% and 7 wards outside a variance of 15% (Wiener Argument, para 29). On this basis, the argument made was that effective representation is not achieved in the short term. Mr. Engell argued that sacrificing voter parity in the short term (in particular the 2018 election) appears to be predicated on the assumption that fairness of a future election is more important than fairness of the current one. Leaving aside the fact that the City's experts did take issue with the methodology employed by the opposition in analyzing the variances, the City's view was that given their approach is to grow into voter parity through several election cycles, modest variances beyond +/- 15% can be tolerated. In essence, the City submitted that there is an "acceptable range of parity" for each election when comparing the 47-ward structure to the alternative proposals. "For the elections of 2018, 2022, 2026 and 2030, the vast majority (always above 87%) of the new wards fall within the +/- 15% voter parity factor" (Exhibit 4, Davidson Witness Statement, para. 285). In addition, the Board notes and relies upon the fact that communities of interest are best respected with a 47-ward structure, a factor that is a consideration in evaluating effective representation. In comparing his 44 ward structure proposal, Mr. Wiener acknowledged that the 47-ward option somewhat better respects communities of interest. Adoption of the FEDS would result in the Board imposing on the City a structure that could decrease the current 44-ward structure to 25 wards and increase individual ward population, resulting in a significant impact on the capacity to represent.

[37] The 47-ward structure does not achieve "perfect" voter parity for each election cycle. However, none of the alternative options achieve perfect voter parity either. Adoption of the FEDS (based on Mr. Norman's methodology) would result in a small improvement in voter parity (based on a +/- 15% variance) in 2018, for only a handful of wards. Mr. O'Callaghan stated in his closing submissions that one must take into

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account the difference in population sizes in the City's proposed wards compared to those in the FEDS. He stated at paras. 66-70 of the City's submissions:

66. It is meaningless to compare the FED 15% voter parity variance from the average FED riding size to the 15% variance from the City's goal of 61,000 average ward population because the denominator in the case of the FED is almost twice the denominator of the TWBR.

67. A 15% variance to the FED with an average population of 111,000 is a range of 31,863 people.

68. A 15% variance to the City's preferred 61,000 people per ward is 18,300 people.

69. This demonstrates that the City's preferred goal of 15% variance from an average ward size of 61,000, achieves a much tighter band of acceptable parity than the FED.

70. In order to compare apples to apples, the variance from the average should be compared in numbers of people not in percentages.

[38] Mr. O'Callaghan goes on to submit that when the variances are compared in terms of numbers of people, the differences between them are not significant.

Examining the population numbers of the areas with the largest variances in each proposal, he stated at paras. 71-72:

71. Comparing the worst case parity scenario in the TWBR to the worst case parity scenario in the FED involves the following arithmetic: If we accept Mr. Norman's numbers ... then the TWBR Revised Ward ("RW") 19 has a population variance of 37.33% which equals 45,542 people. [...]

72. From Exhibit 13, page 5, we know that FED riding Etobicoke-Lakeshore has a +21.07% variance from the average population of 111,127 which is 46,828 people.

73. The TWBR's biggest variance and the FED's biggest variance represent approximately the same number of people.

74. So if our +37% variance is a problem, which we do not accept, then it is not a problem that is solved by using the Federal Ridings because the FED's 21.07% variance results in a variance of at least as many people.

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[39] Based on these submissions, and the evidence upon which they rely, the Board finds that the difference between the FEDS and the 47-ward structure is not significant and will not result in an unfair election in 2018. This is especially true taking into account all of the *Carter* criteria, including the protection of communities of interest. As indicated in the *Carter* decision, "absolute parity is impossible. It is impossible to draw boundary lines which guarantee exactly the same number of voters in each district. Voters die, voters move. Even with the aid of frequent censuses, voter parity is impossible" (at p. 184). Mr. O'Callaghan submitted that factors other than equality of voter power must "figure in the analysis" (*Carter*, p. 194). The Board notes that another factor is growth projections. In *Carter*, in the context of the review of provincial ridings, the Court said given "that the boundaries will govern for a number of years - the boundaries set in 1989, for example, may be in place until 1996 - projected population changes within that period may justify a deviation from strict equality at the time the boundaries are drawn" (*Carter*, p. 195).

[40] Effective representation is the primary goal and the Board finds that the 47 ward structure, reflected in the By-laws, does achieve that goal. The Board rejects that public consultation was inadequate. In this regard, the Board adopts and relies upon the evidence of Ms. Bowron who explained the various attempts to engage the public in the process, both via community meetings, surveys and on-line engagement. Where there was interest, the TWBR re-examined options (for example, the FEDS option was re-evaluated). Certain proposed boundaries were re-visited as a result of either input from local Councillors or suggestions from the public, whether local ratepayers groups or individuals. The evidence was clear that the 47 ward structure initially recommended was in fact adjusted to reflect input from stakeholders in respect of communities of interest. The Board also finds that ward history and physical and natural boundaries, as well as geographic size and the shape of the wards were carefully considered by the City's consultants.

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Should any alternative Ward Boundary scheme be implemented by the Board?

[41] The Board has the ability to amend the By-laws under appeal to reflect a different ward structure. However, the Board should exercise this power with caution and only in the clearest of cases. On the facts of this case, the Board finds that there are no clear and compelling reasons to interfere with the decision of Council. The City acknowledged in its submissions that there are other ward boundary structures that could have been recommended to form the basis for the By-laws under appeal. In this regard, the TWBR said at the outset of its work that several different approaches could be employed to address the present imbalance. In the final analysis, the Board is satisfied that it should accord deference to the decision of Council, especially in circumstances where the City undertook a thorough review of several options prior to enacting the By-laws.

[42] The alternative proposal provided by Mr. Graff recommended 46 wards, with certain boundary adjustments. Given Mr. Graff's position at the outset of his appeal was that he generally supported the 47-ward structure with refinement, the Board is not inclined to interfere with the work of the TWBR project team and implement a 46-ward structure. One important goal of the TWBR was to maintain communities of interest and the adjustments proposed by Mr. Graff with respect to the boundaries between RW 36 and RW 37 does not necessarily improve the alignment in this part of the City. It was Ms. Bowron's opinion that RW 36 includes important communities of interest, in particular the whole Leslieville neighbourhood north of Queen Street East. Both versions of Mr. Graff's proposal would split the eastern portion of Leslieville, dividing this community of interest (Exhibit 4, Bowron Witness Statement, para. 254). The proposed RW 37 is almost identical to the current Ward 32, subject to the boundary adjustment where a small area is moved into RW 36. As a result, the City's proposal for RW 37 meets the TWBR criterion of minimal change. On this basis, the modifications proposed by Mr. Graff as they affect the downtown wards are also problematic (regardless of election year). The downtown wards are designed to align with the City's Official Plan

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designation and were designed to respect minimal change to existing boundaries and maintain the average ward population of 61,000 for each election cycle. The Board relies on the analyses provided by Dr. Davidson and Ms. Bowron in responding to Mr. Graff's proposals (Exhibit 4, Davidson/Bowron Witness Statement, Section 10).

[43] In addition, Mr. Graff's ward configuration would result in a move away from parity for the 2022 and 2026 elections. Mr. Graff suggests that the City should re-visit ward boundaries more often. Under Mr. Graff's approach, there would be fewer wards for the 2018 election and the number of wards would grow in subsequent elections. Given the resources and effort expended for the current ward boundary review process, the City's evidence was that three election cycles should be covered by the outcome, a choice that is within the purview of Council. Finally, phasing in a ward would also create a different standard for voter parity downtown than in the rest of the City (O'Callaghan Argument, para. 56).

[44] Council could have chosen to adopt the FEDS. It did not do so. As indicated previously, there are 25 federal and provincial riding boundaries within the City and the ward boundaries could coincide. However, the TWBR determined at the outset to use the year 2026

... to ensure that any new ward structure will last for several elections and constant ward boundary reviews are not required. This is different from how provincial and federal riding boundaries are determined. Federal and provincial riding boundaries are adjusted every 10 years based on the most recent Census. The current federal ridings are based on the 2011 Census and they will be adjusted again following the 2021 Census. In this respect the TWBR looks to the future, while the federal and provincial riding boundary commissions look to the past" (Exhibit 3, *Additional Information Report*, p. 611).

The difference in approach was clearly explained by the TWBR as part of its recommendations. The Executive Committee had asked the consultants for additional information on the ward option that is consistent with the boundaries of the 25 federal ridings. The evidence was that the TWBR team rejected the option during its initial

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screening and again when it was asked by the Executive Committee to re-visit the option. As part of the process, the variance scenarios were analyzed and maps were produced depicting the boundary adjustments. Considerable information was provided.

[45] It is clear that prior to enacting the By-laws, the City Council carefully considered precisely the ward structure that Mr. Di Ciano and Mr. Natale urge the Board to adopt, effective with the 2018 municipal election. Council had considered and rejected a petition that was submitted in June 2013 asking the City to redraw its ward boundaries to mirror the federal riding boundaries. Even if one concludes that the FEDS is a legitimate alternative, the Board finds that it should not impose an option on the City that was available but clearly rejected by Council.

[46] Adopting the FEDS was also supported by the LPCC, albeit its main focus was to encourage the City to adopt an updated governance structure. It was Mr. Dobson's evidence and the submission of Ms. Moulder that implementing the FEDS would provide greater flexibility in designing a governance structure. For example, the 25 wards need not result in 25 councillors or 50 councillors. A different scheme could be implemented and implementing a FEDS would provide the greatest opportunity for change. Mr. Dobson testified that governance was a primary concern brought forward at near every public meeting held in connection with the ward boundary review. A community board structure is preferred by the LPCC and clearly the group has done considerable work and research on the issue. Nonetheless, on a ward boundary appeal the Board's jurisdiction does not extend to mandating a new structure of governance as proposed by LPCC. As indicated above, it is within the discretion of Council to address composition and fix the number of councillors. In this regard, it was Mr. Natale's evidence that there should be a reduction in the number of councillors, one of the reasons he urged the Board to adopt a 25-ward alternative. Yet as a practical matter, the Board was told that a 25-ward alternative could easily lead to 50 wards if the population for each ward were divided in half.

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[47] Mr. Wiener's proposal was based on continuing with a 44-ward structure (with different boundaries than exist today). Mr. Wiener argued that his option provides significantly better voter parity in 2018 as compared to the City's approach. With respect to 2026 (City's target year), Mr. Wiener's position was that his option and the City's structure provide voter parity within generally acceptable limits. From the perspective of reflecting natural boundaries and incorporating public consultation, Mr. Wiener submitted that both options are equal. Finally, as indicated earlier Mr. Wiener agreed that the City's approach somewhat better respects communities of interest. Similar to the position taken by Mr. Engell, Mr. Wiener's primary objection to the 47-ward structure was that the variances for the 2018 election fail to maintain voter parity. He urged the Board to adopt his proposal at 44 wards, the 46-ward option proposed by Mr. Graff or the FEDS on the basis that "all three options will provide acceptable levels of voter parity for the 2018 election. Where there are deviations from voter parity, all three options justify those deviations by reference to the other *Carter* criteria of effective representation" (Wiener Argument, para. 49). For reasons explained earlier, the Board rejects the notion that the deviations in voter parity for the alternatives result in "significantly better" effective representation than those that arise in the 47-ward structure. Perfect parity is never achieved.

[48] Mr. Smith urged the Board to amend the By-laws for the purpose of adopting one discrete boundary change between RW 33 and RW 34. Mr. Smith argued that the area known as Crothers Woods should be brought back into RW 33, where it had existed for decades. Based on the preference of the TWBR for minimal change, the City's preference is that the boundary should not be adjusted. However, Dr. Davidson did acknowledge that Mr. Smith's proposed changes will not alter the current and projected populations in either RW 33 or RW 34, given there are no residents in the area in question (Exhibit 4, Davidson Witness Statement, para 226). Two options were proposed and while opposed to any change, the City indicated that if a boundary adjustment were made, its preference is "version 2": where the boundary would continue along the Don Valley Parkway westward to Pottery Road. This adjustment

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would not affect the voter parity component of effective representation and provide a more coherent physical boundary for RW 33.

[49] Unlike other Appellants' proposals, Mr. Smith's proposed change does not alter the degree of effective representation provided by the boundaries in the By-laws. The Board finds that based on the historical reasons advocated by Mr. Smith, and taking into account the City's decision to not produce compelling evidence opposing Mr. Smith's proposals, the Board grants Mr. Smith's Appeal and amends the By-laws in accordance with "version 2" of his proposal with the RW 33 boundary continuing along the Don Valley Parkway westward to Pottery Road.

[50] Finally, the Board rejects the relief sought by Mr. Mammoliti which is, in essence, "do nothing". As indicated at the outset, maintaining the status quo would fail to achieve effective representation and would not account for the significant growth that has occurred since 2000 (and is projected to occur going forward) in certain areas of the City, particularly the Downtown. All of the experts who testified agreed that from a parity perspective, the status quo is not an option. Ultimately, the decision to re-examine the City's ward boundaries is one that lies with Council. It has the ability to review its ward structure as often (or as little) as it chooses. The City undertook a lengthy, detailed process, incorporating public comment and considered (and reconsidered) various options. Public and stakeholder inputs were incorporated throughout the process. For the Board to simply send the matter back to Council would be an untenable outcome.

[51] The Board finds that the work undertaken by the TWBR culminating in the By-laws setting out a 47-ward structure was comprehensive. The ward structure delineated in the By-laws provides for effective representation and corrects the current population imbalance amongst the existing 44 wards. The decision made by Council to adopt the By-laws was defensible, fair and reasonable. The decision by Council to implement a

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47-ward structure does not diverge from the principles of voter equity and effective representation. In this regard, there is nothing unreasonable in the decision of Council.

DECISION AND ORDER

[52] For all of the reasons given, the decision and order of the Board is to:

- (a) dismiss the Di Ciano, Natale, Wiener, Graff, Mammoliti and LPCC appeals;
- (b) allow the Smith appeal, in part; and
- (c) approve By-law No. 247-2017 and By-law No. 464-2017 re-dividing the City's Ward Boundaries into 47 Wards, subject to moving the RW 33 boundary so that it continues along the Don Valley Parkway westward to Pottery Road, as set out in "Version 2" of Mr. Smith's proposal.

"Jan de P. Seaborn"

JAN de P. SEABORN
VICE-CHAIR

"Hugh S. Wilkins"

HUGH S. WILKINS
MEMBER

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DISSENTING DECISION DELIVERED BY BLAIR S. TAYLOR

- [1] I have had the opportunity to review the decision of my colleagues.
- [2] With great respect, I disagree.
- [3] I would have allowed the appeals by Justin Di Ciano and Anthony Natale.
- [4] I would have made an Order dividing the City into 25 wards with names and boundaries identical to the current FEDS in the City, all for the reasons set out below.

SUBJECT MATTER

- [5] While this appeal ostensibly concerns the review of ward boundaries in the City, at its core this appeal is about one of the most fundamental rights granted to citizens of Canada in the *Charter of Rights*: the right to vote.
- [6] In that light, it is an appeal with regard to the restructuring of the City's wards to ensure that each citizen's vote is (relatively) equal to another citizen's vote, not just for the 2018 election, but for every decision that City Council will make during that four year term.

CENTRAL ISSUE

- [7] The central issue in this appeal is when voter/population parity must be achieved.
- [8] The City's By-laws are based on achieving voter/population parity in 2026.
- [9] Other Appellants including Mr. Di Ciano and Mr. Natale submit that voter/population parity should be achieved for the 2018 election.

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BACKGROUND

[10] In 1997, the (newly) amalgamated City had 28 wards that were used to elect 56 representatives (two per ward).

[11] For the 2000 election, the City had 44 wards based on the 22 FEDS in place at that time. Those 44 wards continue to this date.

[12] In June of 2013, the City Council authorized the City Manager to start a process which led to the TWBR.

[13] The TWBR July 2015 Report (“Why Is Toronto Drawing New Ward Boundaries?”) stated that the status quo is not an option and that in terms of voter/population parity, the City is becoming less equitable.

[14] The TWBR in its “Civic Engagement Plus Public Consultation” report stated:

Based on the distribution of ward populations at present, Toronto's ward structure does not meet the requirements of effective representation. The population of the current wards range from 45,000 to 94,000.

Effective representation is a combination of a number of elements – voter parity, protection of communities of interest and neighbourhoods, physical and natural boundaries, ward history and capacity to represent. While some of the elements may alter strict voter parity, sometimes referred to as rep by pop, voter parity is a major criterion. It forms the basis for representative democracy. There needs to be some assurance that one elector's vote is similar in weight to another person's vote.

[15] In the Civic Engagement Plus Public Consultation Report of February of 2016, the Executive Summary noted that five options were pursued and one option was not pursued, the latter being the option of using the 25 FEDS. It was not pursued because:

... It would not achieve voter parity, an essential component of effective representation, nor would it address current discrepancies in ward population sizes.

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[16] Thus the FEDS did not make it to the final options considered by the consultants.

[17] The "Final" Report by the TWBR is dated as of May 2016 and it recommended a ward structure of 47 wards, with a target population of 61,000 and a target to achieve voter/population parity in the 2026 election. The Executive Committee of the City of Toronto, in receiving the Final Report, referred the matter back to the City Manager with the request to:

- (a) review option 1 (47 wards) with a focus on amendments to address wards with the highest population discrepancies i.e. Wards 20, 22, 23, 27 and 28;
- (b) prepare refinements for option 2 (44 wards);
- (c) further consider Toronto's ward boundaries for increased consistency with the 25 FEDS; and
- (d) undertake any required additional public consultation.

[18] That work was completed and the TWBR recommended to City Council in its *Supplementary Report* of October 2016, refinements to its 47-ward approach, which the TWBR stated were an improvement to the original 47-ward recommendation. City Council ultimately adopted this revised 47-ward recommendation.

VOTER/POPULATION VARIANCE RANGES

[19] The TWBR *Options Report* (Exhibit 2 page 400) provided this narrative with regard to the ranges used in ward boundary reviews.

Calculating voter parity does not use absolute figures, but proceeds by determining population ranges to achieve wards with 'similar' populations. Generally, ward boundary reviews analyze the following ranges:

- Range 1 plus or minus 10% of the ward average;
- Range 2 10% to 15% above the ward average;

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- Range 3 10% to 15% below the ward average;
- Range 4 15% to 20% above the ward average;
- Range 5 15% to 20% below the ward average;
- Range 6 20% to 25% above the ward average;
- Range 7 20% to 25% below the ward average;
- Range 8 25% or more above the ward average; and,
- Range 9 25% or more below the ward average.

Achieving a population balance of plus or minus 10% of the ward average (Range 1) is the gold standard of ward boundary reviews. Ranges 2 and 3 (10% - 15% above or below average) can result in acceptable voter parity figures. Ranges 4 and 5 (15% to 20%) can only be used under special circumstances, for example a ward may be below 15% to 20% because it is expected to grow or it may be above this percentage because it is stable and will get closer to the city-wide average in time.

Wards with populations of 20% to 25% above or below average (Ranges 6 and 7) do not satisfy the voter parity criterion. Ranges 6 to 9 (20% to 25% and 25% or more above or below average have been applied, on rare occasions, by municipalities that have to ensure the representation or rural areas within their boundaries.

CONTEXT

[20] Exhibit 1, Tab 17, page 257 is an excerpt from the Ward Population Background Brief and it shows that in 2014: the populations of wards ranged from 44,404 to 93,687, that one ward had a 56.07% variance, a second ward had 54.57% variance, a third ward had 40.72%, and about seven other wards had population variances over 20%.

[21] The TWBR Recommended (47) Wards With Refinements plan is based on a "target" population of 61,000 per ward, and to achieve voter/population parity in 2026.

[22] For 2018, (being the first municipal election for the new ward boundaries using the target population of 61,000 per ward), the TWBR projected for its proposed 47 wards that:

- 8 wards would have variances of +/- 10%,
 - 1 ward with +/- 15%,
 - 2 wards with +/- 20%, and
 - 2 wards with +/- 30% (37.45% and 34.67%).
- (Exhibit 3, Tab 24, page 699)

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[23] Contrasted to the average population per ward of 58,892 (not the "target" population of 61,000), the TWBR Recommended (47) Wards With Refinements would result in:

10 wards would have variances of +/- 10%
 4 wards with +/- 15%
 1 ward with +/- 20%, and
 2 wards with +/- 30% (35.21% and 31.91%).
 (Exhibit 13, page 2)

[24] The evidence of on behalf of Messrs. Di Ciano and Natale is that for 2018 using the FEDS, there would be only 2 instances where variances were outside 10% and 1 of over 20% (Exhibit 13, Tab 1).

[25] The use of the FEDS was supported by the LPCC as a means of addressing governance issues, which are beyond the jurisdiction of this Board.

[26] Messrs. Wiener, Graff and Mammoliti called no evidence in chief: neither expert nor lay. This Member assigns little weight to their positions.

LUMPINESS/SPIKEYNESS

[27] The City consultants testified that it is appropriate to use a population projection target of 61,000 per ward and a target date of 2026 to implement the new ward boundary system.

[28] They assert this based on the fact that the growth that has occurred in the City has been uneven in nature ("lumpy/spikey"), that the target population of 61,000 per ward is appropriate, and that the goal of voter/population parity by 2026 enables the revised ward system to grow into parity based on the anticipated further development in specific areas in the City.

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[29] In contrast, Messrs. Di Ciano and Natale submit that the census work of Statistics Canada ought to be used as it is used in the FEDS, as those numbers are actual numbers and not projections, that one should use the actual average population for a ward not a target, and also that it is not appropriate to be looking at a time frame to 2026 to implement voter/population parity.

THE LAW

[30] Much of the case law has been reviewed in the majority decision.

[31] I set out below certain portions of the Justice McLachlin (as she then was) decision in *Carter, supra*, that are central to my decision with my emphasis.

C. The Meaning of the Right to Vote

It is my conclusion that the purpose of the right to vote enshrined in s. 3 of the Charter is not equality of voting power per se, but the right to "effective representation". Ours is a representative democracy. Each citizen is entitled to be represented in government. Representation comprehends the idea of having a voice in the deliberations of government as well as the idea of the right to bring one's grievances and concerns to the attention of one's government representative; as noted in *Dixon v. B.C. (A.G.)*, [1989] 4 W.W.R. 393, at p. 413, elected representatives function in two roles – legislative and what has been termed the "ombudsman role".

What are the conditions of effective representation? The first is relative parity of voting power. A system which dilutes one citizen's vote unduly as compared with another citizen's vote runs the risk of providing inadequate representation to the citizen whose vote is diluted. The legislative power of the citizen whose vote is diluted will be reduced, as may be access to and assistance from his or her representative. The result will be uneven and unfair representation.

But parity of voting power, though of prime importance is not the only factor to be taken into account in ensuring effective representation...

Notwithstanding the fact that the value of a citizen's vote should not be unduly diluted, it is a practical fact that effective representation often cannot be achieved without taking into account countervailing factors.

First, absolute parity is impossible. It is impossible to draw boundary lines which guarantee exactly the same number of voters in each district.

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Voters die, voters move. Even with the aid of frequent censuses, voter parity is impossible.

Secondly, such relative parity as may be possible of achievement may prove undesirable because it has the effect of detracting from the primary goal of effective representation. Factors like geography, community history, community interests and minority representation may need to be taken into account to ensure that our legislative assemblies effectively represent the diversity of our social mosaic. These are but examples of considerations which may justify departure from absolute voter parity in the pursuit of more effective representation; the list is not closed.

It emerges therefore that deviations from absolute voter parity may be justified on the grounds of practical impossibility or the provision of more effective representation. Beyond this, dilution of one citizen's vote as compared with another's should not be countenanced. I adhere to the proposition asserted in *Dixon, supra*, at p. 414, that "only those deviations should be admitted which can be justified on the ground that they contribute to better government of the populace as a whole, giving due weight to regional issues within the populace and geographic factors within the territory governed."
(Emphasis added)

[32] Further, at page 195 of the decision, Justice McLachlin provides this comment with regard to timing.

... Yet another factor is growth projections. Given that the boundaries will govern for a number of years – the boundaries set in 1989, for example, may be in place until 1996 – projected population changes within that period **may justify a deviation from strict equality at the time the boundaries are drawn. (Emphasis added)**

[33] In terms of the approach to ward boundary appeals such as this, the Board has taken the position that it should not lightly interfere with municipal decisions unless there are clear and compelling reasons to do so (*Savage v. Niagara Falls (City)*, 45 O.M.B.R. 56).

[34] Similarly, the Board in *Teno v. Lakeshore (Town)*, 51 O.M.B.R. 473 made these findings:

²⁹ The Board finds that in assessing whether ward boundaries should be redivided, **the over-riding principle is voter parity** as cited by the Supreme Court of Canada. Any deviations from voter parity must

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be justified based on the other factors referred to by the Supreme Court and by this Board, in a manner which supports the notion that in the absence of this deviation, there would be a loss of effective representation. Thus any deviation factor whether it be 1% or 33% must be supportive of a more effective representation of the electors and their interests... **(Emphasis added)**

36. Thus, this Board accepts that there must be clear and compelling reasons for the Board to interfere in a municipal council's decision on these matters, and that it may have to be demonstrated that a municipal council has acted unfairly or unreasonably in making a decision on these issues. However, if the evidence demonstrates that the decision of the municipality operates to diverge from the overriding principle of voter equity and effective representation, then the Board can only conclude that the Council has acted unreasonably. Where however, the issues are not so clear cut, then it may be that the Board may accord deference to the decision of the municipal council.

[35] The Board in *Teno, supra*, found based on the evidence before it, that the disparities in voter representation that then existed would continue to worsen, and the Board found it was untenable and contrary to the principles set out in the Supreme Court of Canada to allow the current system to continue. The Board said this:

46 Thus the Board finds that there is clear and compelling evidence to support a redivision of the ward boundaries, and that the municipality, while always acting fairly and in a way which they viewed as representing the public interest, acted unreasonably in deciding to maintain the current electoral boundary system, in the face of the information and recommendations made to them by their staff.

PRINCIPLES

[36] From this case law, four principles ensue.

[37] First, the overriding principle in assessing ward boundaries is to achieve voter/population parity at the time the boundary lines are drawn.

[38] Second, any deviation from such voter/population parity must be justified by other *Carter* criteria in a manner that is more supportive of effective representation. Absent this, the dilution of one citizen's vote as compared to another should not be countenanced.

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[39] Third, there must be clear and compelling reasons for the Board to interfere with a municipal council's decision.

[40] And finally, if the evidence demonstrates that the municipal council's decision diverges from the overriding principle of voter/population parity and effective representation, the Board can only conclude that council acted unreasonably.

2018 VOTER/POPULATION PARITY

[41] Using the TWBR's variance ranges, the use of the revised 47-ward boundaries for 2018 would not result in voter/population parity for the 2018 municipal election. Of the 47 proposed wards, using the average ward population (and not the "target"), 10 wards would have a +/- variance over 10%, 4 wards would have +/- 15% variance (which can only be justified under special circumstances), 1 ward at +/- 20%, and 2 wards over +/- 30%, which do not satisfy the TWBR's voter/population criterion (and there are no "rural" areas in the City).

GROWING INTO PARITY

[42] The City submits that it is preferable to grow into parity with the aim of reaching that parity based on the population projections by 2026. Why? Because, say the City consultants, ward boundary reviews are expensive and time consuming, and the City is experiencing uneven growth in areas that have been designated for such growth in the City's Official Plan.

[43] Messrs. Di Ciano, Natale and Wiener challenge that provision. Counsel for Messrs. Di Ciano and Natale submits:

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variances do not meet the conditions of effective representation that are set out in *Carter* inasmuch as the first criteria is relative parity of voting power and this Member finds that relative parity is lacking in the revised 47 ward option, affecting the fundamental *Charter* given right to vote for thousands of citizens of the City.

[48] Second, this Member finds that the imbalance of voter/population parity will permeate every decision that City Council will make during its four year term of office. As the TWBR Supplementary Report notes: "Toronto's current ward structure, implemented approximately 15 years ago, has become unbalanced. This is problematic, not just at election time, but every time City Council votes."

[49] Third, in contrast to the recommended 47 wards, this Member finds that the voter/population variances in the FEDS wards with the names and boundaries identical to the current federal electoral districts (and provincial districts) achieve much better voter parity in 2018 with only 2 wards outside 10% and 1 outside 20%. Even this is not perfect parity, but it is far superior to that recommended by the City's consultants.

[50] Fourth, with regard to the other *Carter* criteria, this Member finds that there is no overriding and countervailing case to be made on communities of interest, physical and natural boundaries, and ward history. All those criteria are duly considered in the FEDS for both the federal elections and the provincial elections (the latter of which occurs in 2018 before the City's election).

[51] Fifth, as voter/population parity is of "prime" importance, are there some other clear or compelling reasons to allow such deviation? I do not find the City's submissions (that ward boundary reviews are expensive and time consuming) to be persuasive as the City's ward boundaries have not been reviewed since 2000, and the FEDS are regularly reviewed and accordingly adjusted, and this process is readily available to the City.

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[52] Sixth, I find that the use of the FEDS would result in a fair election in 2018, that the continued use of the FEDS would provide the basis for future elections that are fair, that they will result in boundaries that are derived from regular, thorough, arms-length, open public processes and which can be quickly, reliably, and relatively inexpensively adjusted and adopted by the City on an ongoing basis.

[53] Finally, I strongly disagree with the submission of City's counsel that: "...there is no jurisdiction or statutory authority that the City must achieve parity [of voter/population] in any particular time frame".

[54] I find that the City is dealing with a fundamental right provided under the *Charter* such that when the City is proposing a ward boundary review, the cornerstone of such a review must seek to achieve acceptable voter/population parity for the forthcoming election and not be aimed at an election event in 2026, (eight years hence following innumerable City Council votes, resolutions and By-laws), the result of which would be to unduly dilute the fundamental, *Charter* given, right to vote for thousands of citizens during that entire intervening period. In short, I find that the *Charter* provides the jurisdiction and the authority that requires the City to achieve parity [of voter/population] in 2018.

NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS

[55] There will be those who will say that the FEDS with 25 wards will result in 50 councillors. That might be, but that is an issue that the Board has no jurisdiction over. That decision rests solely with City Council.

[56] However, it appears to this Member that there are a host of options open to the City, including but not limited to these four as set out by Dr. Sancton:

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1. 25 councillors (1 councillor per ward);
2. 30 councillors with 25 councillors (1 per ward) plus 1 area councillor for each five groupings of five wards;
3. 35 councillors with 25 councillors (1 per ward) plus 10 councillors elected at large; or
4. 50 councillors with 2 councillors elected per ward.

[57] City Council has the jurisdiction to make decisions on the number of councillors, and I would have left that to City Council.

CONCLUSION

[58] I would have allowed the appeal by Justin Di Ciano and Anthony Natale.

[59] I would have made an Order to divide the City into 25 wards with names and boundaries identical to the current FEDS in the City which also happen to be identical to the current provincial electoral districts.

[60] The basis for my decision is that, as in *Teno, supra*, while City Council has, I believe, acted fairly and in a way they viewed as being in the public interest, nevertheless the recommended results from the consultants to the City and adopted by the City Council do not meet the criteria established by the Supreme Court of Canada in *Carter*. In my opinion, the proposed 47 wards do not provide voter/population parity in 2018. The result of this will affect the *Charter* given fundamental right to vote (and effective representation), and unduly dilute that right to thousands of voters, not just in the 2018 election but for all the decisions of City Council in the four year term of office.

[61] The case law is clear that where the evidence demonstrates that the decision of the municipality operates to divert from the overriding principle of voter/population parity

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and effective representation, then the Board can only conclude that the Council has acted unreasonably.

"Blair S. Taylor"

BLAIR S. TAYLOR
MEMBER

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Ontario Municipal Board

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