

TO: Members of the Audit Committee

FROM: Brian W. Horton, Senior Director of Corporate Services

**MEETING DATE:** July 26, 2010

SUBJECT: Report CPFRAS10-011

Report on Results of the 2009 Municipal Performance

**Measurement Program** 

## **PURPOSE**

A report to provide information on the City of Peterborough's 2009 results of the Provincially mandated Municipal Performance Measurement Program.

## RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the recommendation outlined in report CPFRAS10-011 dated July 26, 2010 from the Senior Director of Corporate Services as follows:

That Report CPFRAS10-011 providing the City of Peterborough's 2009 results of the Provincially mandated Municipal Performance Measurement Program be received as information.

## **BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no budget or financial implications as this report is for information purposes only.

## **BACKGROUND**

## The Municipal Performance Measurement Program

The Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP), introduced in 2000, requires municipalities to annually provide the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing with performance measurement information, and then report performance results to their taxpayers. The program promotes accountability back to the taxpayer, and encourages municipalities to provide a high-quality standard of service at the most efficient cost.

## **Objectives**

Objectives of the program are:

- to provide a tool to assess how well municipal services are delivered
- to improve performance: measuring the efficiency (cost) and effectiveness (quality) of local services
- to strengthen local accountability to taxpayers and promote greater understanding of municipal responsibilities by the taxpayer, and
- to provide a systematic resource that allows municipalities to share information on performance and learn better/new practices from each other

#### **Performance Measures**

The MPMP currently consists of a number of performance measures, which are divided between efficiency and effectiveness measures incorporating twelve core municipal service areas.

The twelve service areas covered by the program include: Local Government, Fire, Police, Roadways, Transit, Wastewater, Storm Water, Drinking Water, Solid Waste, Parks and Recreation, Library Services and Land-Use Planning. Within each of these areas, the City collects data on measures that reveal something about the cost and quality of the service – how much it costs to deliver and how effectively it is being delivered.

## **Program Criteria**

The services selected for the program meet the following criteria:

- Reflect major expenditure areas for municipalities
- Reflect areas of provincial-municipal interest
- Reflect high interest and value to the public
- Have data that is relatively easy to collect
- Fall under municipal responsibility

## **Comparison Caution**

The intent is that over a period of time the program will help municipalities develop a common set of data to compare their own performances and costs year over year. Caution is required in comparing with other municipalities as each municipality is different and conditions vary from municipality to municipality. Accordingly, in some cases, the performance measurement data reported by a municipality will also vary and key differences may not be noted in the reported data (although the program allows municipalities to provide comments in their reports to taxpayers).

Due to new measures on the MPMP and how information is collected and recorded on the 2009 Financial Information Return prior years comparatives in some instances needed to be revised.

### The Numerator – Operating Costs and Total Costs

Operating costs are used as the numerator for efficiency measures in the MPMP. MPMP defines operating costs as selected categories of operating costs less revenue received from other municipalities. Subtracting revenue received from other municipalities isolates expenditures pertaining to each specific municipality. The operating cost categories used are: salaries, wages and employee benefits, materials, contracted services, rents and financial expenses, inter-functional adjustments, external transfers and an allocation of general government referred to as program support. Long-term debt charges and transfers to reserves and reserve funds or capital are not included in the numerator so that the way a municipality finances its capital projects does not affect performance measurement results. User fees, Provincial grants and other forms of revenue are not netted from operating costs since the MPMP efficiency measures are based on gross operating costs.

Total costs are also used as the numerator for efficiency measures in the MPMP. Total costs are operating costs, as defined above, plus interest on long-term debt and amortization of tangible capital assets.

### The Denominator - Total Units

The denominator consists of total units, such as households, tonnes or kilometres. The resulting efficiency measure represents unit cost.

## Efficiency vs. Effectiveness

When reviewing results, consideration needs to be given to both the efficiency and effectiveness of municipal service delivery and realize that there is often a trade-off between the two. For instance, a municipality might be able to reduce its unit cost to one of the lowest levels in the province, but only by providing a level of service that its taxpayers would simply find unacceptable. Conversely, a municipality could provide the highest level of service in the province, but at a cost that is unsustainable year after year. Most would agree the preferred method is increasing effectiveness while holding unit cost constant or even with slight reductions. That is a significant challenge for elected officials across the province.

The City of Peterborough performance results will be made available to taxpayers by posting this report, CPFRAS10-011, on the City's web site.

## **Government that Delivers Service Also Reports Performance Measure**

Different levels of local government have different responsibilities for local services. The level of government that delivers the service is responsible for reporting the MPMP result.

## **SUMMARY**

This report provides information on the City of Peterborough's 2009 Municipal Performance Measurement Program.

Council may elect to use the information to benefit the City in several different ways: by helping to establish priorities, encourage innovation, improve accountability and set targets for service delivery.

Appendix A provides detailed information on each of the twelve service areas of the program.

Submitted by,

Brian W. Horton Senior Director of Corporate Services

## **Contact Person**

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**Appendix A** – City of Peterborough – 2009 MPMP Report

## Appendix A



## CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

# Municipal Performance Measurement For the year ending December 31, 2009

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, pursuant to Section 299 of *The Municipal Act, 2001* requires all Ontario municipalities to provide information to their taxpayers on specific performance-related measures each year based on the previous year's activities.

The 2009 results for the City of Peterborough are provided herein. Where appropriate, the previous year's results have been included for comparison purposes. While it is the City of Peterborough's goal to improve upon the measures and to provide the highest quality of services in the most efficient and effective manner, some may have changed negatively compared to a year ago. Readers are cautioned that financial measures alone may not provide sufficient information to make an accurate assessment or comparison to either prior year results or other municipalities.

Questions concerning the City of Peterborough reported measures should be directed to the Manager of Financial Reporting and Accounting Services as follows:

Extension 1660

Mail: Richard Freymond Phone: 705-742-7777

Manager of Financial Reporting and

Accounting Services City of Peterborough 500 George Street North Peterborough ON K9H 3R9

E-mail: rfreymond@peterborough.ca Fax: 705-876-4615

#### **General Government** 1.1a OPERATING COSTS 1.1b TOTAL COSTS Governance and political support, and Governance and political support, and corporate management support corporate management support Operating costs for Governance Total costs for Governance and Corporate Management and Corporate Management Total Municipal Operating Costs Total Municipal Operating Costs 2.4% of total municipal operating costs 2.5% of total municipal total costs Efficiency Measure Efficiency Measure Governance and corporate management operating costs Governance and corporate management total costs as a as a percentage of total municipal operating costs. percentage of total municipal operating costs. Objective **Objective** Efficient municipal administration. Efficient municipal administration. **Notes Notes**

The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 2.0%.

The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 2.2%.

# Fire Services

1 11 0 001 11003	
2.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR FIRE SERVIES	2.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR FIRE SERVICES
Operating Costs for Fire Services (Total Assessment / 1,000)	Total Costs for Fire Services (Total Assessment / 1,000)
\$2.17 per \$1,000 of property assessment	\$2.21 per \$1,000 of property assessment
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment.
<b>Objective</b> Efficient municipal management.	<b>Objective</b> Efficient municipal management.
Notes	Notes
The revised 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$2.19 per \$1,000 of property assessment.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$2.22 per \$1,000 of property assessment.
The City's Fire Services provides response personnel that are fully trained, equipped and positioned to provide fire safety education and prompt, professional assistance in the event of a fire, medical emergency or other emergency within the Service's coverage area.	
2.2 FIRE RELATED INJURIES	2.3 FIRE RELATED INJURIES OVER 5 YEARS
Total number of residential fire related civilian injuries (Total Population / 1,000)	(Total Number of residential fire related civilian injuries for 2005 + 2006 + 2007 + 2008 +2009) / 5 (Total Population / 1,000)
0.132 per 1,000 persons	0.105 per 1,000 persons
Effectiveness Measure Number of residential fire related injuries per 1,000 persons.	Effectiveness Measure Number of residential fire related injuries averaged over per 1,000 persons.
Objective Effective municipal management.	Objective Effective municipal management.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 0.132.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 0.081.

# Fire Services (continued)

2.4 FIRE RELATED FATALITIES	2.5 FIRE RELATED FATALITIES OVER 5 YEARS
Total number of residential fire related civilian fatalities (Total Population / 1,000)	(Total Number of residential fire related civilian injuries for 2005 + 2006 + 2007 + 2008 +2009) / 5 (Total Population / 1,000)
0 per 1,000 persons	0 per 1,000 persons
Effectiveness Measure Number of residential fire related fatalities per 1,000 persons.  Objective Effective municipal management.	Effectiveness Measure Number of residential fire related fatalities averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons.  Objective Effective municipal management.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 0.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 0.

## 2.6 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURAL FIRES

Total number of residential structural fires (Total households / 1,000)

#### 8.608 per 1,000 households

#### Effectiveness Measure

Number of residential structural fires per 1,000 persons.

#### Objective

Effective municipal management.

#### Notes

The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 7.688.

# Police Services (continued)

3.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR POLICE SERVICES	3.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR POLICE SERVICES
Operating costs for Police Services  Total population	<u>Total costs for Police Services</u> Total population
\$239.10 per person	\$245.24 per person
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for police services per person.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for police services per person.
Objective Efficient municipal police services.	Objective Efficient municipal police services.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$240.73 per person.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$243.02 per person.
For more information or to download the 2009 Annual Report, visit the Peterborough Lakefield's Community Police Service's web site at:	
www1.peterboroughpolice.com	
3.2 VIOLENT CRIME RATE	3.3 PROPERTY CRIME RATE / 1,000
Total # of actual incidents of violent crime Population / 1,000	Total # of actual incidents of property crime Population / 1,000
9.171 violent crimes per 1,000 persons	37.013 property crimes per 1,000 persons
Efficiency Measure Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons.	Efficiency Measure Property crime rate per 1,000 persons.
Objective Safe communities.	Objective Safe communities.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 9.763 violent crimes per 1,000 persons.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 38.461 property crimes per 1,000 persons.
In 2009 there were a total of 697 incidents of violent crime compared to 742 in 2008.	In 2009 there were a total of 2,813 incidents of property crime compared to 2,923 in 2008.

# **Police Services (continued)**

3.5 YOUTH CRIME RATE / 1,000
Total # of youths cleared by charge or cleared otherwise Youth Population / 1,000
73.339 youth crimes per 1,000 youths
Efficiency Measure Youth crime rate per 1,000 youths.  Objective Safe communities
Notes
In 2009, there were a total of 426 youths cleared by charge or cleared otherwise. This number includes 219 cases (2008 – 317 cases) handled by way of Extra
Judicial Measures under the <i>Youth Criminal Justice</i> Act.  Youth population (ages 12 to 17) is estimated at 5,795 (2008 – 5,795) youths and is based on information provided by Statistics Canada.
Youth population (ages 12 to 17) is estimated at 5,795 (2008 – 5,795) youths and is based on information

# **Road Services**

4.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR	4.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR
PAVED ROADS	PAVED ROADS
Operating costs for paved roads Total paved lane kilometres	<u>Total costs for paved roads</u> Total paved lane kilometres
\$1,769.34 per paved lane kilometre	\$6,082.94 per paved lane kilometre
Efficiency Measure Operating costs of paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre.	Efficiency Measure Total costs of paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre.
Objective Efficient maintenance of paved roads.	Objective Efficient maintenance of paved roads.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 revised comparative result for this measure was \$1,895.65 per paved lane kilometre.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$6,262.44 per paved lane kilometre.
The reason for the decrease is due to the repair of greater number of potholes created by the more severe 2008 winter season together with longer than normal Spring clean up of the winter de-icing materials.	The reason for the decrease is the same as what is stated in 4.1a.
4.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR	4.2b TOTAL COSTS FOR
UNPAVED ROADS	UNPAVED ROADS
Operating costs for unpaved roads Total unpaved lane kilometres	<u>Total costs for unpaved roads</u> Total unpaved lane kilometres
Not applicable	Not applicable
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.
Objective Efficient maintenance of unpaved roads.	<b>Objective</b> Efficient maintenance of unpaved roads.
Notes	Notes
There are no unpaved lane kilometres of roads in the City.	There are no unpaved lane kilometres of roads in the City.

# Road Services (continued)

4.3a OPERATING COSTS FOR BRIDGES AND CULVERTS	4.3b TOTAL COSTS FOR BRIDGES AND CULVERTS
Operating costs for Bridges and Culverts  Total square metres of surface area on bridges and culverts	Total costs for Bridges and Culverts  Total square metres of surface area on bridges and culverts
\$0.62 per Square Metre	\$13.33 per Square Metre
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for bridges and culverts per square metre of surface area.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for bridges and culverts per square metre of surface area.
Objective Efficient maintenance of bridges and culverts.	Objective Efficient maintenance of bridges and culverts.
Notes	Notes
The only operating costs captured in this category relate to bridge inspections.	Total costs include amortization of bridges along with interest on long term debt.
The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$0.87 per square metre of surface area on bridges and culverts.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$11.49 per square metres of surface area on bridges and culverts.
4.4a OPERATING COSTS FOR WINTER CONTROL	4.4b TOTAL COSTS FOR WINTER CONTROL
Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways  Total lane kilometres maintained in winter	Total costs for winter control maintenance of roadways  Total lane kilometres maintained in winter
\$1,921.61 per lane kilometre	\$1,927.36 per lane kilometre
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for winter control maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter.
Objective Efficient winter control operation.	Objective Efficient winter control operation.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 revised comparative result for this measure was \$2,657.54 per lane kilometre.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$2,663.29 per lane kilometre.
The primary reason for the decrease is a result of less intense snow events requiring a lesser winter control response when compared to the prior year.	The reason for the decrease is the same as stated in 4.4a.

## **Road Services (continued)**

#### 4.5 CONDITION OF ROADS 4.6 CONDITION OF BRIDGES AND **CULVERTS** Number of paved lane kilometres rated as good to very good x 100 Number of bridges and culverts rated as good to very good x 100 Total number of paved lane kilometres Total number of paved lane kilometres 70.00% of lane kilometres 67.3% of bridges and culverts Efficiency Measure Efficiency Measure Percentage of paved lane kilometres where condition is Percentage of bridges and culverts where condition is rated as good to very good. rated as good to very good. **Obiective** Objective Provide a paved lane system that has a pavement Provide a bridge and culvert system that has a pavement condition that meets municipal standards. condition that meets municipal standards. **Notes Notes** The above percentage is an estimation based on visual The above percentage is an estimation based on visual inspection of road conditions. The last detailed analysis of inspection of bridges and culverts. road conditions within the City was completed in 1996. The 2008 comparative result for this measure was The 2008 comparative result for this measure was estimated at 67.3% of bridges and culverts where estimated at 70% of paved lane kilometres where condition was rated as good to very good. condition was rated as good to very good.

## **4.7 WINTER EVENT RESPONSES**

Number of winter event responses
<u>that met or exceeded municipal road maintenance standards</u>
Total number of winter events

#### 100.00% of winter event responses met or exceeded municipal standards

#### Efficiency Measure

Percentage of winter event responses that met or exceeded municipal road maintenance standards.

#### Objective

Provide appropriate winter response.

#### **Notes**

A winter event is a weather condition affecting roads such as snow fall, wind blown snow, sleet, freezing rain, frost, black ice, etc. A response to a winter event is a series of winter control activities related to one winter event. In 2009, there were 56 winter events, compared to 70 in 2008.

The 2008 comparative result for this measure was also 100%.

## **Transit Services**

5.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR CONVENTIONAL TRANSIT SERVICES	5.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR CONVENTIONAL TRANSIT SERVICES
Operating costs for conventional transit  Total number of regular service passenger trips on conventional transit	Total costs for conventional transit  Total number of regular service passenger trips on conventional transit
\$2.93 per regular service passenger trip	\$3.29 per regular service passenger trip
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.  Objective Efficient municipal transit services.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.  Objective Efficient municipal transit services.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 revised comparative result for this measure was \$3.17 per regular service passenger trip. A lower cost in fuel prices during the year was a factor in the decrease in this measure.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$3.40 per regular service passenger trip.
Conventional transit is defined as all regular public transport services as opposed to specialized services for persons with disabilities.	

## **5.2 PUBLIC TRANSIT USE**

Total number of conventional transit passenger trips in service area in a year Population of service area

## 37.33 trips per person

#### Efficiency Measure

Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.

#### Objective

Maximum utilization of municipal transit services.

## Notes

The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 36.61 conventional transit trips per person in the service area in a year.

In 2009, there were 2,836,700 passenger trips compared to 2,782,400 in 2008.

## **Environmental Protection/Wastewater**

6.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR COLLECTION OF WASTEWATER	6.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR COLLECTION OF WASTEWATER
Operating costs for wastewater collection Total kilometres of wastewater mains	Total costs for wastewater collection Total kilometres of wastewater mains
\$6,346.74 per kilometre of wastewater main	\$8,396.39 per kilometre of wastewater main
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main	Efficiency Measure Total costs for collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main
<b>Objective</b> Efficient wastewater collection.	Objective Efficient wastewater collection.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 revised comparative result for this measure was \$4,279.73. The significant difference is a result of the sewer relining activity that occurred during the year.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$6,365.65
There were 357 kilometres of wastewater mains in the City of Peterborough in 2009, the same number of kilometres as in 2008.	The reason for the decrease is the same as stated in 6.1a.
6.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER	6.2b TOTAL COSTS FOR TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF	
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal	AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Total costs for wastewater treatment and disposal
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated	AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Total costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated  \$218.66 per megalitre*  Efficiency Measure Operating costs for treatment and disposal of wastewater	AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Total costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated  \$286.21 per megalitre*  Efficiency Measure Total costs for treatment and disposal of wastewater per
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated  \$218.66 per megalitre*  Efficiency Measure Operating costs for treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.	AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Total costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated  \$286.21 per megalitre*  Efficiency Measure Total costs for treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated  \$218.66 per megalitre*  Efficiency Measure Operating costs for treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.  *A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.  Objective	AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Total costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated  \$286.21 per megalitre*  Efficiency Measure Total costs for treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.  *A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.  Objective
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated  \$218.66 per megalitre*  Efficiency Measure Operating costs for treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.  *A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.  Objective Prevention of human and environment health hazards.	AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER  Total costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated  \$286.21 per megalitre*  Efficiency Measure Total costs for treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.  *A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.  Objective Prevention of human and environment health hazards.

# Environmental Protection/Wastewater (continued)

6.3a OPERATING COSTS FOR COLLECTION, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL	6.3b TOTAL COSTS FOR COLLECTION, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL
Operating costs for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated	Total costs for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated
\$338.70 per megalitre *	\$445.02 per megalitre *
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater per megalitre  * A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.  Objective Efficient wastewater services.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater per megalitre  * A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.  Objective Efficient wastewater services.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 revised comparative result for this measure was \$269.48 per megalitre of wastewater treated.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$365.39 per megalitre of wastewater treated.
In 2009, there were 18,875 megalitres treated compared with 19,845 in 2008.	

# Environmental Protection/Wastewater (continued)

6.4 MAIN BACKUPS	6.5 TREATMENT BYPASS
Total number of backed up wastewater mains Total kilometres of wastewater mains / 100	Estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater x 100 Total megalitres of wastewater, including treated and untreated
2.2409 per 100 kilometres of main	0.244% of wastewater
Efficiency Measure Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year.	Efficiency Measure Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment.
	A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.
<b>Objective</b> Prevention of human and environment health hazards.	Objective Effective wastewater and treatment and disposal services
Notes	Notes
The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 3.6415 backed up wastewater mains per 100 kilometres of mains.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 0.259%.
During 2009, there were 8 mains backed up compared with 13 in 2008.	In 2009, 46.25 megalitres of untreated wastewater was estimated to have by-passed treatment. During 2008, there were 51.53 megalitres of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment.

# **Storm Water**

7.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR URBAN STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	7.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR URBAN STORM WATER MANAGEMENT
Operating costs for urban storm water management Total kilometres of urban drainage system	Total costs for urban storm water management Total kilometres of urban drainage system
\$2,336.16 per kilometre of drainage system	\$4,935.82 per kilometre of drainage system
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per km of drainage system.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per km of drainage system.
<b>Objective</b> Efficient urban storm water management.	<b>Objective</b> Efficient urban storm water management.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 revised comparable result for this measure was \$1,574.74 per kilometre of drainage system.	The 2008 comparable result for this measure was \$4,238.28 per kilometre of drainage system.
The cost per kilometre has increased due to the addition of a Formal Sewer Crew and an Annual Maintenance Program. As a result more funds have been allocated to labour, machines hours and contractual services for surface drainage, storm sewers and specific projects.	The reason for the increase is the same as stated in 7.1a.
7.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR RURAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	7.2b TOTAL COSTS FOR RURAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT
Operating costs for rural storm water management Total kilometres of rural drainage system	Total costs for rural storm water management Total kilometres of rural drainage system
N/A	N/A
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per km of drainage system.  Objective	Efficiency Measure Total costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per km of drainage system.  Objective
Efficient rural storm water management.	Efficient rural storm water management.
Notes	Notes
All storm water management activities within the City are considered urban.	All storm water management activities within the City are considered urban.

# **Water Services**

8.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR TREATMENT OF DRINKING WATER	8.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR TREATMENT OF DRINKING WATER
Operating costs for treatment of drinking water Total megalitres of drinking water treated	Total costs for treatment of drinking water Total megalitres of drinking water treated
\$307.49 per megalitre	\$408.32 per megalitre
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre.
<b>Objective</b> Efficient treatment of drinking water.	Objective Efficient treatment of drinking water.
Notes	Notes
There were 11,944 megalitres of water treated compared with 12,557 in 2008.	Comparative 2008 total costs for treatment of drinking water are not available.
Comparative 2008 operating costs for treatment of drinking water is not available.	
8.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING WATER	8.2b TOTAL COSTS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING WATER
Operating costs for distribution of drinking water  Total kilometres of water main pipe	Total costs for distribution of drinking water Total kilometres of water main pipe
\$7,062.17 per kilometre of water distribution pipe	\$14,623.21 per kilometre of water distribution pipe
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe.
Objective Efficient distribution of drinking water.	Objective Efficient distribution of drinking water.
Notes	Notes
Comparative 2008 operating costs for distribution of drinking water are not available.	Comparative 2008 total costs for distribution of drinking water are not available.
There were 412 kilometres of water distribution pipe in the City of Peterborough in 2009, there was 409 kilometres in	

# Water Services (continued)

8.3a TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF	8.3b TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF
DRINKING WATER (INTREGATED SYSTEM)	DRINKING WATER (INTREGATED SYSTEM)
Operating costs for treatment and distribution of drinking water Total megalitres of drinking water treated	Total costs for treatment and distribution of drinking water  Total megalitres of drinking water treated
\$551.09 per megalitre	\$912.73 per megalitre
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre.
Objective Efficient treatment and distribution of drinking water.	<b>Objective</b> Efficient treatment and distribution of drinking water.
Notes	Notes
Comparative 2008 cost information is not available.	Comparative 2008 cost information is not available.
During 2009 there were 11,944 megalitres of water treated compared with 12,557 in 2008.	

# **Water Services (continued)**

8.4 BOIL WATER ADVISORIES	8.5 BREAKS IN WATER MAINS
Summation of: number of boil water advisory days times the number of affected connections  Total connections in service area	Number of breaks in water mains Total kilometres of water main pipe / 100
0 days a year	6.3107 breaks per 100 kilometres of main
Effectiveness Measure Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply was in effect.	Effectiveness Measure Number of breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water main pipe in a year.
Objective Water is safe and meets local needs.	Objective Improve system reliability and minimize water loss and operational costs.
Notes	Notes
The number of water boil advisories in 2008 was also nil.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 5.87 breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water main pipe in a year.
	During 2009, 26 breaks were recorded compared with 24 during 2008.

# **Solid Waste**

John Waste	
9.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE COLLECTION	9.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE COLLECTION
Operating costs for solid waste collection  Total tonnes received from all property classes	Total costs for solid waste collection  Total tonnes received from all property classes
\$67.42 per tonne	\$79.60 per tonne
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for solid waste collection per tonne  Objective Efficient solid waste collection programs.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for solid waste collection per tonne  Objective Efficient solid waste collection programs.
Notes	Notes
During 2009, 13,205 (2008 - 13,006) tonnes of residential solid waste was collected.	The comparable result for this measure was \$84.10 per tonne for solid waste collected in 2008.
The revised comparable result for this measure was \$77.10 per tonne for solid waste collected in 2008.	
9.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	9.2b TOTAL COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL
Operating costs of solid waste disposal Total tonnes disposed of from all property classes	Total costs of solid waste disposal Total tonnes disposed of from all property classes
\$20.67 per tonne	\$25.68 per tonne
Efficiency Measure Operating costs (revenue) for solid waste disposal per tonne	Efficiency Measure Total costs (revenue) for solid waste disposal per tonne
Objective Efficient solid waste disposal programs.	Objective Efficient solid waste disposal programs
Notes	Notes
During 2009, 57,088 (2008 – 63,499) tonnes of solid waste was disposed of at the City's landfill facility.	The comparable result for this measure was \$22.48 per tonne of solid waste disposal in 2008.
The reason for the increase in this measure is that costs generally stay comparable from year to year, but there were fewer tonnes disposed of in 2009.	
The comparable result for this measure was \$17.97 per tonne of solid waste disposal in 2008.	

# **Solid Waste (continued)**

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9.3a OPERATING COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE DIVERSION (RECYCLING)	9.3b TOTAL COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE DIVERSION (RECYCLING)
Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling)  Total tonnes diverted	Total costs for solid waste diversion (recycling)  Total tonnes diverted
\$92.43 per tonne	\$95.85 per tonne
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne	Efficiency Measure Total costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne
Objective Effective solid waste diversion.	Objective Effective solid waste diversion.
Notes	Notes
During 2009, 19,844 (2008 – 19,368) tonnes of solid waste was diverted from the City's landfill facility.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$73.27 per tonne.
The reason for the increase in this measure relates to lower revenues on sale of recyclables in 2009 vs. the comparable figure in 2008.	
The 2008 revised comparative result for this measure was \$69.49 per tonne.	
9.4a OPERATING COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM)	9.4b TOTAL COST FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM)
Operating costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted	Total costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted
\$50.75 per tonne	\$57.44 per tonne
Efficiency Measure Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne	Efficiency Measure Average total costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne
Objective Effective solid waste management.	Objective Effective solid waste management.
Notes	Notes
In 2009, 76,932 (2008 – 82,867) tonnes were disposed of or diverted from all property classes.	The 2008 comparative result for this measure was \$47.55 per tonne.
The 2008 revised comparative result for this measure was \$42.12 per tonne.	

## **Solid Waste (continued)**

#### 9.5 COMPLAINTS FOR SOLID WASTE 9.6 NUMBER OF SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION **MANAGEMENT SITES** Number of Complaints Total number of waste management sites Total Households / 1,000 30.872 complaints per 1,000 households 4 sites Efficiency Measure Efficiency Measure Number of complaints received in a year concerning the Total number of solid waste management facilities owned collection of solid waste and recycled materials per 1,000 by Municipal with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) households. Certificate of Approval **Objective** Objective Effective waste management services. Efficient MOE compliance. **Notes Notes** The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 30.872 The City owns 4 facilities. They are: complaints concerning the collection of garbage and Peterborough County-City Waste Management recycled materials per 1,000 households. Facility (ownership is equally shared) Peterborough Materials Recycling Facility Harper Road Compost Site Peterborough Household Hazardous Waste Facility 9.7 COMPLIANCE ORDER 9.8 DIVERSION OF RESIDENTIAL FOR REMEDIATION **SOLID WASTE** Days a year an MOE compliance order for remediation was in effect Total tonnes of residential solid waste diverted Total tonnes of residential solid waste disposed of an total tonnes diverted 0 days 50.9% of residential solid waste diverted for recycling Efficiency Measure Efficiency Measure Number of days a year an MOE compliance order for Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for remediation was in effect. recycling. **Objective** Objective Effective compliance. Efficient waste diversion for recycling. **Notes Notes** During 2009, 18,819 (2008 – 19,367) tonnes of residential There were no days in either 2009 or 2008 when a sold waste was diverted. compliance order for remediation was in effect. During 2009, 37,005 (2008 – 38,040) tonnes of residential solid waste were disposed of and diverted. The 2008 comparative result for this measure was 50.9% of residential solid waste diverted for recycling.

# **Parks and Recreation**

10.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR PARKS	10.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR PARKS
Operating costs for parks Total population	<u>Total costs for parks</u> Total population
\$32.73 per person	\$38.78 per person
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for parks per person	Efficiency Measure Total costs for parks per person
<b>Objective</b> Efficient operation of parks.	Objective Efficient operation of parks.
Notes	Notes
The City's parks provide opportunities and benefits for active, passive and programmed community recreation and leisure; contribute to the preservation and protection of open space and the environment and are generally accessible to the public all of the time, or when programs are not taking place.	In 2008, the comparative result was \$39.48 per person for the operation of parks.
In 2008, the comparative result was \$33.41 per person for the operation of parks.	
10.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS	10.2b TOTAL COSTS FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS
Operating costs of recreation programs  Total population	Total costs of recreation programs  Total population
\$14.07 per person	\$14.07 per person
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for recreation programs per person	Efficiency Measure Operating costs for recreation programs per person
Objective Efficient operation of recreation programs.	Objective Efficient operation of recreation programs.
Notes	Notes
Recreation programs include a broad range of programs, services and activities. They include both registered and unregistered drop-in programs and clubs.	In 2008, the comparative result for this measure was \$14.79 per person.
In 2008, the comparative result for this measure was \$14.79 per person.	

## Parks and Recreation (continued)

Parks and Recreation (Continued)	
10.3a OPERATING COSTS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES	10.3b TOTAL COSTS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES
Operating costs for recreation facilities  Total population	Total costs for recreation facilities  Total population
\$97.60 per person	\$132.02 per person
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for recreation facilities per person	Efficiency Measure Total costs for recreation facilities per person
<b>Objective</b> Efficient operation of recreation facilities.	Objective Efficient operation of recreation facilities.
Notes	Notes
Recreation facilities include built or enclosed structures used for the purposes of community recreation and leisure and include each of the City's arenas as well as the Memorial Centre and the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre (PSWC).	In 2008, the comparative result for this measure was \$116.44 per person.
In 2008, the comparative result for this measure was \$90.64 per person.	
10.4a OPERATING COSTS FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES	10.4b TOTAL COSTS FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES
Operating costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities  Total population	Total costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities  Total population
\$111.67 per person	\$146.09 per person
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities per person.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities per person.
<b>Objective</b> Efficient operation of recreation programs and recreation facilities.	Objective Efficient operation of recreation programs and recreation facilities.
Notes	Notes
This represents a subtotal for measures 10.2a and 10.3a.	This represents a subtotal for measures 10.2b and 10.3b.

In 2008, the comparable result for this measure was

\$131.23 per person.

In 2008, the comparable result for this measure was

\$105.43 per person.

# Parks and Recreation (continued)

10.5 TOTAL KILOMETRES OF TRAILS	10.6 HECTARES OF OPEN SPACE
Total kilometres of trails Total population / 1,000	Total hectares of open space Total population / 1,000
0.355 kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons	5.145 hectares of open space per 1,000 persons
Effectiveness Measure Kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons.	Effectiveness Measure Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.
Objective Trails provide recreation opportunities.	Objective Open space is adequate for population.
Notes	Notes
The 2008 revised comparative result for this measure was 0.355 km of trails per 1,000 persons.	In 2008, the comparative result was 5.145 hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.
The City has 27 kilometres (2008 – 27 km) of trails.	
10.7 PARTICIPANT HOURS FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS	10.8 INDOOR RECREATION FACILITY SPACE
Total participant hours for recreation programs: registered, drop-in and permitted programs Total population / 1,000	Square metres of indoor recreation facility space Total population / 1,000
30,847 participant hours of recreation programs per 1,000 persons	432.2 square metres of indoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons
Effectiveness Measure Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons.	Effectiveness Measure Square metres of indoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.
Objective Recreation programs serve needs of residents.	Objective Indoor recreation facility space is adequate for population.
Notes	Notes
In 2008, the revised comparative result was 29,386 recreation hours per 1,000 persons.	In 2008, the revised comparative result for this measure was also 432.2 square metres of indoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.
	The City has a total of 32,846 square metres of indoor recreation facility space.

# Parks and Recreation (continued)

## 10.9 Outdoor Recreation Facility Space

Square metres of outdoor recreation facility space with controlled access and electrical or mechanical functions

Total population / 1,000

#### 468.61 square metres of outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons

#### Efficiency Measure

Square metres of outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.

#### **Objective**

Outdoor recreation space is adequate for the population

#### **Notes**

In 2008, the comparative result for this measure was also 468.61 square metres of outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.

## LIBRARY SERVICES

11.1a OPERATING COST PER PERSON	11.1b TOTAL COST PER PERSON
Operating costs for library services  Total population	Total costs for library services  Total population
\$26.06 per person	\$30.44 per person
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for library services per person	Efficiency Measure Total costs for library services per person
<b>Objective</b> Efficient library services.	Objective Efficient library services.
Notes	Notes
The Library has four departments: Children's Services, Collections Maintenance, Information Services, and Technical Services. For more information about the Library and the services provided, visit their web site at <a href="http://www.peterborough.library.on.ca">http://www.peterborough.library.on.ca</a>	The comparable result for this measure was \$26.29 per person in 2008.
The revised comparable result for this measure was \$22.06 per person in 2008.	
The difference from the previous year was as a result of expenditures related to specific projects like the Immigration Portal.	
11.2a OPERATING COST PER USE	11.2b TOTAL COST PER USE
Operating costs for library services Total uses	Operating costs for library services Total uses
\$1.17 per use	\$1.37 per use
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for library services per use	Efficiency Measure Operating costs for library services per use
<b>Objective</b> Efficient library services.	Objective Efficient library services.
Notes	Notes
Library uses include: visits to the library, circulation of materials, program attendance, reference questions, use of electronic workstations and databases as well as accessing the library's website.	The comparable result for this measure was \$1.44 per use in 2008.
During 2009, there were a total of 1,694,663(2008 – 1,356,236) uses of library services.	
The comparable result for this measure was \$1.20 per use	

# LIBRARY SERVICES (continued)

11.3 LIBRARY USES PER PERSON	11.4 ELECTRONIC LIBRARY USES
<u>Total library uses</u> Total population	<u>Electronic library uses</u> Total library uses
22.298 per person	31.6% of total library uses were electronic
Effectiveness Measure Library uses per person	Effectiveness Measure Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.
Objective Increased use of library services.	Objective Better information on library usage.
Notes	Notes
The comparable result for this measure was 17.845 library uses per person in 2008.	There were 535,850(2008 – 346,150) electronic uses recorded at the library during the year.
	Electronic library uses include the number of people using library workstations, the number of times electronic databases were accessed and the number of electronic reference transactions.
	In 2008, the comparable result for this measure was 25.5% of total library uses were electronic.

## 11.5 NON-ELECTRONIC LIBRARY USES

Non-electronic library uses
Total library uses

#### 68.4% of total library uses were non-electronic

#### Effectiveness Measure

Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.

#### Objective

Better information on library usage.

#### **Notes**

There were 1,158,813 (2008 – 1,010,086) non-electronic uses recorded at the library in 2009.

In 2008, the comparable result for this measure was 74.5% of total library uses were non-electronic.

## **Land Use Planning**

# 12.1 LOCATION OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

## 12.2 PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

Number of residential units in new detached houses, semi-detached houses, row houses and new/condo apartments located within settlement areas

Total number of new residential units within the entire municipality

Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan

<u>as of December 31, 2009</u>

Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in

Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in The Official Plan as of January 1, 2009

100.0% of land designated

### 100% of new development

## Efficiency Measure

### Efficiency Measure

Percentage of new-detached houses, semi-detached houses, row houses and new/condo apartments with final approval that are located within settlement areas.

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes that was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

#### Objective

That new lot creation is occurring within settlement areas.

#### **Objective**

Preserve agricultural land.

#### **Notes**

In previous years, the percentage was based on new lots, blocks and units. This year it is based on residential units in detached, semi-detached and row houses and new apartments or condos.

Notes

There was no re-designation of agricultural land in 2009.

All new development within the City is located within settlement areas for the years 2008 and 2009.

As of December 31<sup>st</sup>, the City had 120 hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan.

# 12.3 PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RELATIVE TO BASE YEAR

Hectares of land designated for agricultural purpose in the Official Plan as of December 31, 2009

Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of January 1, 2000

#### 49.4% of land designated

#### Efficiency Measure

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes that was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000.

## Objective

Preservation of agricultural land.

#### Notes

There was no change from 2008.

# Land Use Planning (continued)

12.4 NUMBER OF HECTARES RE- DESIGNATED DURING REPORTING YEAR	12.5 NUMBER OF HECTARES REDESIGNATED SINCE JANUARY 1, 2000
0 hectares of land	123 hectares of land
Efficiency Measure Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes that was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.	Efficiency Measure Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purpose that was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.
Objective Preserve agricultural land.	<b>Objective</b> Preserve agricultural land.
Notes	Notes
During 2009, there were 0 hectares of land re-designated from agricultural purposes to other purposes.	Summary of hectares of land re-designated: 2000 – 3 2001 – 10 2002 to 2003 – 0 2004 – 110 2005 to 2009 – 0