

Peterborough

то:	Members of the Audit Committee
FROM:	Sandra Clancy, Director of Corporate Services
MEETING DATE:	September 3, 2013
SUBJECT:	Report CPFS13-036 Report on Results of the 2012 Municipal Performance Measurement Program

PURPOSE

A report to provide information on the City of Peterborough's 2012 results of the provincially mandated Municipal Performance Measurement Program.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the recommendation outlined in report CPFS13-036 dated September 3, 2013 from the Director of Corporate Services as follows:

That Report CPFS13-036 providing the City of Peterborough's 2012 results of the provincially mandated Municipal Performance Measurement Program be received as information.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There is 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 consists of a number of performance measures, which are divided between efficiency and effectiveness measures incorporating thirteen core municipal service areas.

The service areas covered by the program include: General Government, Fire Services, Police Services, Building Permit and Inspection Services, 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).

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, CPFS13-036, on the City's web site at <u>www.peterborough.ca/Business/Finance/Municipal Performance Measurement</u><u>Program</u>.

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 2012 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,

Sandra Clancy Director of Corporate Services

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Attachments: Appendix A – City of Peterborough – 2012 MPMP Report

APPENDIX A



CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

Municipal Performance Measurement Program For the year ending December 31, 2012

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 2012 results for the City of Peterborough are provided herein. Where appropriate, the previous year's results have been adjusted 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 Services as follows:

Mail:	Richard Freymond Manager of Financial Services City of Peterborough 500 George Street North Peterborough ON K9H 3R9	Phone:	705-742-7777 Extension 1862
E-mail:	rfreymond@peterborough.ca	Fax:	705-876-4607

General Government	
1.1a OPERATING COSTS Governance and political support, and corporate management support	1.1b TOTAL COSTS Governance and political support, and corporate management support
Operating costs for Governance <u>and Corporate Management</u> Total Municipal Operating Costs	Total costs for Governance and Corporate Management Total Municipal Operating Costs
0.7% of total municipal operating costs	1.1% of total municipal total costs
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Governance and corporate management operating costs as a percentage of total municipal operating costs. <i>Objective</i> <i>Efficient municipal administration.</i>	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Governance and corporate management total costs as a percentage of total municipal operating costs. <i>Objective</i> <i>Efficient municipal administration.</i>
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 1.8%.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 2.0%.
The City saw a reduction in General Governance expenses as a result of a reconciliation payment from our previous Extended Benefits provider and lower benefits costs. Without these one-time exceptions, the measure would have been 1.5%.	The reason for the decrease in this measure is the same as mentioned for measure 1.1a. Without the one-time exceptions, the measure would have been 1.7%.

Fire Services		
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)	
\$1.80 per \$1,000 of property assessment	\$1.85 per \$1,000 of property assessment	
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment. <i>Objective</i>	
Objective Efficient municipal management.	Efficient municipal management.	
Notes	Notes	
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$1.85 per \$1,000 of property assessment.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$1.89 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 <u>2008 + 2009 + 2010+ 2011 +2012) / 5</u> (Total Population / 1,000)	
0.089 per 1,000 persons	0.102 per 1,000 persons	
<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> Number of residential fire related injuries per 1,000 persons.	<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> Number of residential fire related injuries averaged over per 1,000 persons.	
Objective Effective municipal management.	Objective Effective municipal management.	
Notes	Notes	
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 0.089 7 people were injured in 2011 and also in 2012.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 0.089.	

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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 <u>2008 + 2009 + 2010+ 2011 +2012) / 5</u> (Total Population / 1,000)	
0 per 1,000 persons	.013 per 1,000 persons	
<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> Number of residential fire related fatalities per 1,000 persons.	<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> <i>Number of residential fire related fatalities averaged over 5</i> <i>years per 1,000 persons.</i>	
Objective Effective municipal management.	Objective Effective municipal management.	
Notes	Notes	
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 0.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was .013. There was one fatality in 2008.	
2.6 RESIDENTIAL	STRUCTURAL FIRES	
1.299 per 1,000 households		
<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> Number of residential structural fires per 1,000 persons.		
Objective Effective municipal management.		
Notes		
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 2.752 2011.	2. There were 46 residential fires in 2012 compared to 97 in	

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Police Services		
3.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR POLICE SERVICES	3.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR POLICE SERVICES	
Operating costs for Police Services Total population	Total costs for Police Services Total population	
\$276.93 per person	\$286.40 per person	
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for police services per person.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for police services per person.	
Objective Efficient municipal police services.	Objective Efficient municipal police services.	
Notes	Notes	
The 2011 restated comparative result for this measure was \$258.62 per person.	The 2011 restated comparative result for this measure was \$266.13 per person.	
The main reason for the increase in this measure is higher personnel costs.	The reason for the increase in this measure is the same as mentioned for measure 3.1a.	
For more information, visit the Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service's web site at: <u>www.peterboroughpolice.com</u>		
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	
8.234 violent crimes per 1,000 persons	31.677 property crimes per 1,000 persons	
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> <i>Property crime rate per 1,000 persons.</i>	
Objective Safe communities.	<i>Objective</i> Safe communities.	
Notes	Notes	
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 8.666 violent crimes per 1,000 persons.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 32.325 property crimes per 1,000 persons.	
In 2012 there were a total of 648 incidents of violent crime compared to 682 in 2011.	In 2012 there were a total of 2,493 incidents of property crime compared to 2,544 in 2011.	

Police Services (continued)	
3.4 CRIME RATE OTHER OFFENCES / 1,000	3.5 TOTAL CRIME RATE / 1,000
Total # of actual incidents of other Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic Population / 1,000	Total # of actual incidents of violent crime, property crime and other Criminal Code offences Population / 1,000
18.691 crimes per 1,000 persons	58.602 crimes per 1,000 persons
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Other Criminal Code Offences, excluding traffic per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code, excluding traffic.) Note that the definition used refers to Criminal Code crimes, excluding traffic. <i>Objective</i> Safe communities	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code, excluding traffic.) Note that the definition used refers to Criminal Code crimes, excluding traffic. <i>Objective</i> Safe communities
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 17.522 crimes per 1,000 persons.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 58.513 crimes per 1,000 persons.
In 2012 there were a total of 1,471 actual incidents of other Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic, compared to 1,379 in 2011.	In 2012 there were a total of 4,612 actual incidents of violent crime, property crime, and other Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic, compared to 4,605 in 2011.

Police Services (continued)

3.6 YOUTH CRIME RATE / 1,000

Total # of youths cleared by charge or cleared otherwise Youth Population / 1,000

65.147 youth crimes per 1,000 youths

Efficiency Measure Youth crime rate per 1,000 youths.

Objective

Safe communities

Notes

The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 60.397 youth crimes per 1,000 youths.

In 2012, there were a total of 343 youths cleared by charge or cleared otherwise. This number includes 128 cases (2011 – 158 cases) handled by way of Extra Judicial Measures under the *Youth Criminal Justice* Act.

In 2012 there were a total of 343 incidents of youth crime per 1,000 youths compared to 350 in 2011.

Youth population (ages 12 to 17) is estimated at 5,265 (2011 – 5,795) youths and is based on information provided by Statistics Canada.

Building Permits & Inspection Services

4.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR BUILDING PERMITS & INSPECTION SERVICES	4.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR BUILDING PERMITS & INSPECTION SERVICES
Operating costs for Building Permits & Inspection Services Total value of Construction Activity (Based on Permits Issued)	<u>Total costs for Building Permits & Inspection Services</u> Total value of Construction Activity (Based on Permits Issued)
\$9.05 per \$1,000 of Construction Activity	\$9.05 per \$1,000 of Construction Activity
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for building permits and inspection services per \$1,000 of construction activity (based on permits issued)	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for building permits and inspection services per \$1,000 of construction activity (based on permits issued)
Objective Complete building permit applications are processed quickly and accurately.	Objective Complete building permit applications are processed quickly and accurately.
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$10.48 per \$1,000 of construction activity. The level of construction activity does not significantly influence operating costs for building permits and inspection services.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$10.48 per \$1,000 of construction activity. The level of construction activity does not significantly influence total costs for building permits and inspection services.
4.2a HOUSES (NOT EXCEEDING 3 STOREYS/600 SQUARE METRES)	4.2b SMALL BUILDINGS (COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL NOT EXCEEDING 3 STOREYS/600 SQUARE METRES)
Median number of working days to review a complete building permit application and issue a permit or not issue a permit	Median number of working days to review a complete building permit application and issue a permit or not issue a permit
3 working days	10 working days
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Provincial standard is 10 working days	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Provincial standard is 15 working days
Objective Complete building permit applications are processed quickly and accurately.	Objective Complete building permit applications are processed quickly and accurately.
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative figure for this measure was 6 working days.	The 2011 comparative figure for this measure was 10 working days.

Building Permits & Inspection Services	
4.2c LARGE BUILDINGS (residential/commercial/ industrial/institutional)	4.2d COMPLEX BUILDINGS (post disaster buildings including hospitals, power/water, fire/police/EMS, communications)
Median number of working days to review a complete building permit application and issue a permit or not issue a permit	Median number of working days to review a complete building permit application and issue a permit or not issue a permit
15 working days	15 working days
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> <i>Provincial standard is 20 working days</i>	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Provincial standard is 30 working days
Objective Complete building permit applications are processed quickly and accurately.	Objective Complete building permit applications are processed quickly and accurately.
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative figure for this measure was 11 working days.	The 2011 comparative figure for this measure was 20 working days.

Roadways	
5.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR	5.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR
PAVED ROADS	PAVED ROADS
Operating costs for paved roads	<u>Total costs for paved roads</u>
Total paved lane kilometres	Total paved lane kilometres
\$2,892.73 per paved lane kilometre	\$7,817.53 per paved lane kilometre
<i>Efficiency Measure</i>	<i>Efficiency Measure</i>
Operating costs of paved (hard top) roads per lane	Total costs of paved (hard top) roads per lane
kilometre.	kilometre.
Objective	Objective
Efficient maintenance of paved roads.	Efficient maintenance of paved roads.
Notes	Notes
The 2011 restated comparative result for this measure was \$3,195.73 per paved lane kilometre.	The 2011 restated comparative result for this measure was \$7,911.94 per paved lane kilometre.

Roadways (continued)		
5.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR UNPAVED ROADS	5.2b TOTAL COSTS FOR UNPAVED ROADS	
Operating costs for unpaved roads Total unpaved lane kilometres	<u>Total costs for unpaved roads</u> Total unpaved lane kilometres	
\$0.00	\$4,517.50	
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.	
<i>Objective</i> <i>Efficient maintenance of unpaved roads.</i>	Objective Efficient maintenance of unpaved roads.	
Notes	Notes	
There are two unpaved lane kilometres of roads in the City.	There are two unpaved lane kilometres of roads in the City. Total cost for unpaved roads consists of amortization.	
There were no operating costs allocated to unpaved roads for 2011 or 2012.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$4,517.50.	

Roadways (continued)		
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5.3a OPERATING COSTS FOR BRIDGES AND CULVERTS	5.3b TOTAL COSTS FOR BRIDGES AND CULVERTS	
Operating costs for Bridges and Culverts Total square metres of surface area on bridges and culverts	<u>Total costs for Bridges and Culverts</u> Total square metres of surface area on bridges and culverts	
\$0.00 per Square Metre	\$40.39 per Square Metre	
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for bridges and culverts per square metre of surface area.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> 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	
Operating costs in 2011 were \$0.00.	Total costs include amortization of bridges along with interest on long term debt.	
There were no operating costs for bridges and culverts for either 2011 or 2012.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$25.62 per square metres of surface area on bridges and culverts.	
5.4a OPERATING COSTS FOR WINTER CONTROL	5.4b 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	
\$1,835.52 per lane kilometre	\$1,841.24 per lane kilometre	
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> 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 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$2,110.78 per lane kilometre. There were 62 incidents of winter weather in 2011 and 57 in 2012.	Total costs include amortization and interest on long term debt. The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$2,116.63 per lane kilometre.	
There were fewer Freezing Rain events in 2012 than in 2011, resulting in less sand/salt materials being bought, thereby lowing the costs.		

Roadways ((continued)
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5.5 CONDITION OF ROADS	5.6 CONDITION OF BRIDGES AND CULVERTS	
Number of paved lane kilometres rated as good to very good x 100 Total number of paved lane kilometres	Number of bridges and culverts rated as good to very good x 100 Total number of paved lane kilometres	
31.7% of lane kilometres	26.3% of bridges and culverts	
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Percentage of paved lane kilometres where condition is rated as good to very good.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Percentage of bridges and culverts where condition is rated as good to very good.	
Objective Provide a paved lane system that has a pavement condition that meets municipal standards.	Objective Provide a bridge and culvert system that has a pavement condition that meets municipal standards.	
Notes	Notes	
A detailed analysis of road conditions was initiated in 2011 using Micro Paver, an empirical program recognized across North America. As a result of this process, this conditions measure has decreased significantly.	A detailed analysis of the conditions of bridges and culverts was initiated in 2011 using Micro Paver, an empirical program recognized across North America. As a result of this process, this conditions measure has decreased significantly.	
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was estimated at 30% of paved lane kilometres where condition was rated as good to very good. This was an estimation based on visual inspection of road conditions.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was estimated at 26.3% of bridges and culverts where condition was rated as good to very good. This was an estimation based on visual inspection of road conditions.	
5.7 WINTER EVENT RESPONSES		
Number of winter event responses that met or exceeded municipal road maintenance standards x 100 Total number of winter events		
100.00% of winter event responses met or exceeded municipal standards		
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> 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 2012, there were 57 winter events, compared to 62 in 2011 and to 84 in 2010.

The 2011 comparative result for this measure was also 100%.

Transit Services		
6.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR CONVENTIONAL TRANSIT SERVICES	6.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR CONVENTIONAL TRANSIT SERVICES	
Operating costs for conventional transit Total number of regular service passenger trips on conventional transit	<u>Total costs for conventional transit</u> Total number of regular service passenger trips on conventional transit	
\$2.96 per regular service passenger trip	\$3.33 per regular service passenger trip	
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.	
Objective Efficient municipal transit services.	Objective Efficient municipal transit services.	
Notes	Notes	
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$2.93 per regular service passenger trip.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$3.30 per regular service passenger trip.	
Conventional transit is defined as all regular public transport services as opposed to specialized services for persons with disabilities.		
6.2 PUBLIC 1	RANSIT USE	
Total number of conventional transit passenger <u>trips in service area in a year</u> Population of service area		
43.02 trips	per person	
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.		
<i>Objective</i> Maximum utilization of municipal transit services.		
Notes		
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 40.42 conventional transit trips per person in the service area in a year.		
In 2012, there were 3,385,300 passenger trips compared to 3,181,400 in 2011.		

Environmental Protection/Wastewater

7.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR COLLECTION OF WASTEWATER	7.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR COLLECTION OF WASTEWATER
Operating costs for wastewater collection Total kilometres of wastewater mains	<u>Total costs for wastewater collection</u> Total kilometres of wastewater mains
\$5,023.11 per kilometre of wastewater main	\$8,048.84 per kilometre of wastewater main
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main <i>Objective</i> <i>Efficient wastewater collection.</i>	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main <i>Objective</i> <i>Efficient wastewater collection.</i>
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$3,824.90.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$6,815.65.
There are 361 kilometres of wastewater mains in the City. Costs are higher due to the level of work done on Sanitary Sewer maintenance and minor equipment purchases for the Waste Water Treatment Plant.	

7.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER	7.2b TOTAL COSTS FOR TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER
Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated	Total costs for wastewater treatment and disposal Total megalitres of wastewater treated
\$291.29 per megalitre*	\$380.17 per megalitre*
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.
*A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.	*A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.
Objective Prevention of human and environment health hazards.	Objective Prevention of human and environment health hazards.
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$275.44 per megalitre.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$358.94 per megalitre
In 2012, the City treated 15,791 ($2011 - 17,276.7$) megalitres of wastewater.	
Less water was treated at a reduced cost, but the decrease in cost was not proportionate to the decrease in water treated, resulting in a higher cost per megalitre.	

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Environmental Protection/Wastewater (continued)	
7.3a OPERATING COSTS FOR COLLECTION, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL	7.3b 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
\$406.12 per megalitre *	\$564.17 per megalitre *
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater per megalitre	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater per megalitre
* A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.	* A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.
Objective Efficient wastewater services.	Objective Efficient wastewater services.
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$355.36 per megalitre of wastewater treated.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was \$501.35 per megalitre of wastewater treated.
In 2012, there were 15,791 megalitres treated compared with 17,276.7 in 2011.	

Environmental Protection/Wastewate	er
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7.4 MAIN BACKUPS	7.5 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
0.5540 per 100 kilometres of main	0.598% of wastewater
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> <i>Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed</i> <i>treatment.</i>
	A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.
Objective Prevention of human and environment health hazards.	Objective Effective wastewater and treatment and disposal services
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 0.5540 backed up wastewater mains per 100 kilometres of mains.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 0.0%.
During 2011 and 2012 there were 2 mains backed up.	In 2010 and 2011, 0 megalitres of untreated wastewater was estimated to have by-passed treatment. In 2012 it is estimated 94.98 megalitres by-passed treatment.

Storm Water	
8.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR URBAN STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	8.1b 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
\$3,376.78 per kilometre of drainage system	\$5,980.55 per kilometre of drainage system
Efficiency Measure Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment and disposal) per km of drainage system. Objective Efficient urban storm water management.	Efficiency Measure Total costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment and disposal) per km of drainage system. Objective Efficient urban storm water management.
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparable result for this measure was \$3,393.09 per kilometre of drainage system.	The 2011 comparable result for this measure was \$5,888.40 per kilometre of drainage system.
8.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR RURAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	8.2b 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
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment and disposal) per km of drainage system. <i>Objective</i> <i>Efficient rural storm water management.</i>	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment and disposal) per km of drainage system. <i>Objective</i> <i>Efficient rural storm water management.</i>
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	
9.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR TREATMENT OF DRINKING WATER	9.1b 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
\$339.73 per megalitre	\$418.64 per megalitre
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre.
Objective Efficient treatment of drinking water.	Objective Efficient treatment of drinking water.
Notes	Notes
There were 13,345 megalitres of water treated in 2012 compared with 13,493 in 2011.	The 2011 comparable result for this measure was \$424.64 per megalitre.
The 2011 comparable result for this measure was \$339.59 per megalitre.	
9.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING WATER	9.2b 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
\$6,363.95 per kilometre of water distribution pipe	\$17,530.87 per kilometre of water distribution pipe
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> 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
The 2011 comparable result for this measure was \$6,400.46 per kilometre of water main pipe.	The 2011 comparable result for this measure was \$15,602.02 per kilometre of water main pipe.
There were 408 kilometres of water distribution pipe in the City of Peterborough in 2012.	

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Water Services (continued)	
9.3a TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING WATER (INTREGATED SYSTEM)	9.3b TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING WATER (INTREGATED SYSTEM)
Operating costs for treatment and distribution of drinking water Total megalitres of drinking water treated	<u>Total costs for treatment and distribution of drinking water</u> Total megalitres of drinking water treated
\$534.30 per megalitre	\$954.61 per megalitre
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre.
Objective Efficient treatment and distribution of drinking water.	Objective Efficient treatment and distribution of drinking water.
Notes	Notes
The 2011 revised comparable result for this measure was \$535.02 per megalitre.	The 2011 revised comparable result for this measure was \$901.04 per megalitre.
During 2012 there were 13,345 megalitres of water treated compared with 13,493 in 2011.	

Water Services (continued)	
9.4 BOIL WATER ADVISORIES	9.5 BREAKS IN WATER MAINS
Summation of: number of boil water advisory days <u>times the number of affected connections</u> Total connections in service area	<u>Number of breaks in water mains</u> Total kilometres of water main pipe / 100
0 days a year	5.3922 breaks per 100 kilometres of main
<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> 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.	<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> Number of breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water main pipe in a year.
<i>Objective</i> <i>Water is safe and meets local needs.</i>	Objective Improve system reliability and minimize water loss and operational costs.
Notes	Notes
The number of water boil advisories in 2011 was also nil.	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 8.9806 breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water main pipe in a year.
	During 2012, 22 breaks were recorded compared with 37 during 2011.

Solid Waste	
10.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE COLLECTION	10.1b 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
\$68.54 per tonne	\$81.78 per tonne
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for solid waste collection per tonne	Efficiency Measure Total costs for solid waste collection per tonne
Objective Efficient solid waste collection programs.	Objective Efficient solid waste collection programs.
Notes	Notes
During 2012, 14,582 (2011 - 13,509) tonnes of residential solid waste was collected.	The comparable result for this measure was \$87.73 per tonne for solid waste collected in 2011.
The comparable result for this measure was \$69.70 per tonne for solid waste collected in 2011.	
10.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	10.2b 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
\$58.59 per tonne	\$67.51 per tonne
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs (revenue) for solid waste disposal per tonne	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs (revenue) for solid waste disposal per tonne
Objective Efficient solid waste disposal programs.	Objective Efficient solid waste disposal programs.
Notes	Notes
During 2012, 47,465 (2011 – 49,222) tonnes of solid waste was disposed of at the landfill facility.	The comparable result for this measure was \$89.19 per tonne of solid waste disposal in in 2011.
The comparable result for this measure was \$80.77 per tonne of solid waste disposal in 2011.	Without the reconstruction costs as explained under measure 10.2a, the 2011 rate per tonne would be \$44.94.
This measure has decreased due to the significant reconstruction costs for the Bensfort road undertaken by the County of Peterborough in 2011.	

Solid Waste	(continued)
10.3a OPERATING COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE DIVERSION (RECYCLING)	10.3b TOTAL COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE DIVERSION (RECYCLING)
<u>Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling)</u> Total tonnes diverted	<u>Total costs for solid waste diversion (recycling)</u> Total tonnes diverted
\$124.12 per tonne	\$127.40 per tonne
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne
Objective Effective solid waste diversion.	Objective Effective solid waste diversion.
Notes	Notes
During 2012, 20,675 (2011 – 18,538) tonnes of solid waste was diverted from the City's landfill facility.	The 2011 measure was \$98.24 per tonne.
The 2011 comparative measure was \$04.50 per terms	The 2010 measure was \$149.17 per tonne.
The 2011 comparative measure was \$94.58 per tonne. The 2010 comparative measure was \$145.45 per tonne.	The fluctuations in this measure are the same as stated for 10.3a.
The variations from year to year highlight the volitility in the revenues per tonne in the sale of recyclables.	
10.4a OPERATING COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	MANAGEMENT
WASTE MANAGEMENT	MANAGEMENT
WASTE MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM)	MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM)
WASTE MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) Operating costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted	MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) Total costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted
WASTE MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) Operating costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted \$96.15 per tonne Efficiency Measure Average operating costs for solid waste management	MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) Total costs for solid waste management Total costs for solid waste management State of the second
WASTE MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) Operating costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted \$96.15 per tonne Efficiency Measure Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne Objective	MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) Total costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted \$106.20 per tonne Efficiency Measure Average total costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne Objective
WASTE MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) Operating costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted \$96.15 per tonne Efficiency Measure Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne Objective Effective solid waste management.	MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) State costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted \$106.20 per tonne Efficiency Measure Average total costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne Objective Effective solid waste management. Notes
WASTE MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) Operating costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted \$96.15 per tonne Efficiency Measure Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne Objective Effective solid waste management. Notes In 2012, 68,140 (2011 – 67,759) tonnes were disposed of	MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) Total costs for solid waste management Total tonnes disposed of, and total tonnes diverted \$106.20 per tonne Efficiency Measure Average total costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne Objective Effective solid waste management. Notes

Solid Waste	(continued)
Oond Waste	(continued)
10.5 COMPLAINTS FOR SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	10.6 NUMBER OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES
<u>Number of Complaints</u> Total Households / 1,000	Total number of waste management sites
21.996 complaints per 1,000 households	4 sites
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of solid waste and recycled materials per 1,000 households.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total number of solid waste management facilities owned by Municipal with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval
Objective Effective waste management services.	Objective Efficient MOE compliance.
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 38.73 complaints concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households.	 The City owns 4 facilities. They are: Peterborough County-City Waste Management Facility (ownership is equally shared) Peterborough Materials Recycling Facility Harper Road Compost Site Peterborough Household Hazardous Waste Facility
10.7 COMPLIANCE ORDER FOR REMEDIATION	10.8 DIVERSION OF RESIDENTIAL 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 and total tonnes diverted
0 days	56.1% of residential solid waste diverted for recycling
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Number of days a year an MOE compliance order for remediation was in effect.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling.
<i>Objective</i> <i>Effective compliance.</i>	Objective Efficient waste diversion for recycling.
Notes	Notes
There were no days in either 2011 or 2010 when a compliance order for remediation was in effect.	During 2012, 18,625 (2011 – 18,537) tonnes of residential sold waste was diverted.
	The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 54.0% of residential solid waste diverted for recycling.

Parks and	Recreation
11.1a OPERATING COSTS FOR PARKS	11.1b TOTAL COSTS FOR PARKS
<u>Operating costs for parks</u> Total population	<u>Total costs for parks</u> Total population
\$40.09 per person	\$48.51 per person
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for parks per person	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for parks per person
Objective 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 2011, the comparative result was \$46.78 per person for the operation of parks.
In 2011, the comparative result was \$39.00 per person for the operation of parks.	
11.2a OPERATING COSTS FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS	11.2b TOTAL COSTS FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS
Operating costs of recreation programs Total population	Total costs of recreation programs Total population
\$17.64 per person	\$17.64 per person
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for recreation programs per person <i>Objective</i> <i>Efficient operation of recreation programs.</i>	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for recreation programs per person <i>Objective</i> <i>Efficient operation of recreation programs.</i>
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 2011, the comparative result for this measure was	In 2011, the comparative result for this measure was \$16.44 per person.
\$16.44 per person.	

Parks and Recreation (continued)	
11.3a OPERATING COSTS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES	11.3b TOTAL COSTS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES
Operating costs for recreation facilities Total population	Total costs for recreation facilities Total population
\$109.18 per person	\$142.34 per person
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for recreation facilities per person	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for recreation facilities per person
Objective 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 2011, the comparative result for this measure was \$148.64 per person.
In 2011, the comparative result for this measure was \$115.43 per person.	
11.4a OPERATING COSTS FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES	11.4b 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
\$126.82 per person	\$159.98 per person
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities per person.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities per person.
Objective 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 11.2a and 11.3a.	This represents a subtotal for measures 11.2b and 11.3b.
In 2011, the comparable result for this measure was \$131.86 per person.	In 2011, the comparable result for this measure was \$165.08 per person.

Parks and Recreation (continued)	
11.5 TOTAL KILOMETRES OF TRAILS	11.6 HECTARES OF OPEN SPACE
<u>Total kilometres of trails</u> Total population / 1,000	Total hectares of open space Total population / 1,000
0.356 kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons	5.197 hectares of open space per 1,000 persons
<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> <i>Kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons.</i>	<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.
Objective Trails provide recreation opportunities.	<i>Objective</i> Open space is adequate for population.
Notes	Notes
The 2011 comparative result for this measure was 0.356 km of trails per 1,000 persons.	In 2011, the restated comparative result was 5.197 hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.
The City has 28 kilometres (2011 – 28 km) of trails.	
11.7 PARTICIPANT HOURS FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS	11.8 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
20,326 participant hours of recreation programs per 1,000 persons	710.178 square metres of indoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons
<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons.	<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> 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 2011, the comparative result was 20,252 recreation hours per 1,000 persons.	In 2011, the comparative result for this measure was 710.178 square metres of indoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.
	The City has a total of 55,891 square metres of indoor recreation facility space.

Parks and Recreation (continued)

11.9 Outdoor Recreation Facility Space

Square metres of outdoor recreation facility space with controlled access and electrical or mechanical functions Total population / 1,000

452.872 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 2011, the comparative result for this measure was 452.5 square metres of outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.

The City has a total of 35,641 square metres of outdoor recreation facility space (2011 - 35,416 sq metres)

LIBRARY SERVICES	
12.1a OPERATING COST PER PERSON	12.1b TOTAL COST PER PERSON
Operating costs for library services Total population	Total costs for library services Total population
\$27.58 per person	\$33.03 per person
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Operating costs for library services per person	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Total costs for library services per person
Objective 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 http://www.peterborough.library.on.ca	The comparable result for this measure was \$30.49 per person in 2011.
The comparable result for this measure was \$25.13 per person in 2011. 12.2a OPERATING COST PER USE	12.2b TOTAL COST PER USE
12.24 OF ERATING COST I ER OSE	
Operating costs for library services Total uses	Operating costs for library services Total uses
Operating costs for library services	Operating costs for library services
Operating costs for library services Total uses	Operating costs for library services Total uses
Operating costs for library services Total uses \$1.10 per use Efficiency Measure	Operating costs for library services Total uses \$1.32 per use Efficiency Measure
Operating costs for library services Total uses \$1.10 per use Efficiency Measure Operating costs for library services per use Objective	Operating costs for library services Total uses \$1.32 per use Efficiency Measure Operating costs for library services per use Objective
Operating costs for library services Total uses \$1.10 per use Efficiency Measure Operating costs for library services per use Objective Efficient library services.	Operating costs for library services Total uses \$1.32 per use Efficiency Measure Operating costs for library services per use Objective Efficient library services.
Operating costs for library services Total uses Total uses \$1.10 per use Efficiency Measure Operating costs for library services per use Objective Efficient library services. Notes Library uses include: visits to the library, circulation of materials, program attendance, reference questions, use of electronic workstations and databases as well as	Operating costs for library services Total uses Total uses \$1.32 per use Efficiency Measure Operating costs for library services per use Objective Efficient library services. Notes The comparable result for this measure was \$1.36 per use

12.3 LIBRARY USES PER PERSON	12.4 ELECTRONIC LIBRARY USES
Total library uses Total population	<u>Electronic library uses</u> Total library uses
25.086 per person	34.3% of total library uses were electronic
<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> Library uses per person <i>Objective</i> Increased use of library services.	<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> <i>Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.</i> <i>Objective</i> <i>Better information on library usage.</i>
Notes	Notes
The comparable result for this measure was 22.387 library uses per person in 2011.	There were 677,179 (2011 – 616,636) 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 2011, the comparable result for this measure was 35.0% of total library uses were electronic.
12.5 NON-ELECTRO	ONIC LIBRARY USES
	<u>ic library uses</u> rary uses
65.7% of total library us	ses were non-electronic
<i>Effectiveness Measure</i> Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses as a percentage of	Jses.

Notes

There were 1,297,104 (2011 – 1,145,182) non-electronic uses recorded at the library in 2012.

In 2011, the comparable result for this measure was 65.0% of total library uses were non-electronic.

Land Use Planning	
13.2 PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND	
Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of December 31, 2009 Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in The Official Plan as of January 1, 2009	
100.0% of land designated	
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes that was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year. <i>Objective</i> Preserve agricultural land.	
Notes	
There was no re-designation of agricultural land in 2012. As of December 31 st , the City had 120 hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan.	
13.3 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 2011.

Land Use Planning (continued)	
13.4 NUMBER OF HECTARES RE- DESIGNATED DURING REPORTING YEAR	13.5 NUMBER OF HECTARES RE- DESIGNATED SINCE JANUARY 1, 2000
0 hectares of land	123 hectares of land
<i>Efficiency Measure</i> Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes that was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.	<i>Efficiency Measure</i> 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.	Objective Preserve agricultural land.
Notes	Notes
During 2011, 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 2012 – 0