

2010 Municipal Performance Measures

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1 Overview

The Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) is a program developed by the Ontario Ministry of Affairs and Housing requiring Ontario Municipalities to measure and report to the Ministry and taxpayers annually service delivery performance.

MPMP is intended to enhance discussion about municipal service delivery and may be used as a starting point to investigate and identify best practice measures such as those identified by the Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices (OCMBP). MPMP data may be used by municipalities in budget discussions because trend data provides information on progress towards service objectives and information on how operating costs relate to service level decisions.

MPMP indicates a municipality's performance in selected core service areas. Currently there are 54 performance measurements in 12 core service areas. Since different levels of government are responsible for the delivery of services, the level of government which delivers a service will be the body responsible for reporting. For example, municipalities are responsible for reporting only the information relating to the local roads for which they are responsible.

MPMP includes both efficiency and effectiveness performance objective. Efficiency measures provide information on the cost of delivering services while effectiveness measures provide information on the performance relative to a goal. Together these two measures provide a picture of what is spent in a core service area and what is achieved. Local circumstances such as geography, micro-climate conditions, municipality type and population affect results and need to be taken into consideration when comparing the data with other municipalities. Municipalities may compare their results with other similar municipalities; however, results may also be affected by significant differences in service delivery.

Core services selected for the program must meet the following criteria:

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

MPMP will assist the City of Niagara Falls to provide better services to its citizens.

The four main benefits of a performance measurement are enhanced accountability, innovation, improved performance and cost effectiveness.

- **Accountability** – Performance measurement demonstrates accountability to taxpayers, how they are being served and the value they are receiving for their tax dollars. Accountability is strengthened by setting targets within each of the core service areas.
- **Improved Performance** – Performance measurement identifies ways to provide efficient and effective services to the citizens.
- **Productivity and Creativity** – Performance measurement can be used to stimulate staff creativity and productivity.
- **Improved Budget Process** – Performance measurement can be used to assist municipalities in developing their budgets. It can also be used as a monitoring tool to determine if expected service levels are being achieved.
- **Notes**

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1. Lower Tier Responsibility of Service | = | LT |
| 2. Upper Tier Responsibility of Service | = | UT |
| 3. Shared Responsibility of Service | = | Shared |
| 4. One Megalitre | = | 1,000,000 litres |

2 City of Niagara Falls Statistics

Households	34,253
Population	82,184
Youth Population	6,655
Total Hectares in the Municipality	21,200
Recreational Trails (Km)	6.7
Hectares of Open Space	414
Fire Stations	6
Libraries	4
Community Centres (City Owned)	2
Swimming Pools – City Owned (5 Outdoor; 1 Indoor)	6
Ice Pads (2 Arenas)	(Ice Pads) 5

3 Operation of Core Areas Being Measured

The measures in MPMP indicate a municipality's performance in selected core service areas. Over time and with feedback from municipalities and others, the Province may add additional measures. Currently there are 54 performance measurements in 12 core service areas. As noted earlier the municipality will only include in its report those services for which it is responsible. The core service areas for performance measurement include:

1. General Government
2. Fire Services
3. Police Services
4. Roadways
5. Transit
6. Wastewater
7. Storm Water
8. Drinking Water
9. Solid Waste Management
10. Parks and Recreation
11. Library Services
12. Land-Use Planning

4 General Government

4.1 General Government – (LT)

Calculation	2009	2010
	3.7%	3.7%
<u>Costs for Governance and Corporate Management</u>	<u>3,504,456</u>	<u>3,781,416</u>
Total Municipal Costs	95,317,036	101,771,616

Efficiency Measure – Costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal costs.

Definition – Costs for General Government support include expenditures for Council, CAO and Executive Directors.
Total Municipal Costs include total costs for General Purposes, Wastewater, Libraries, Museums and Transit.

Objective – Efficient municipal government.

5 Protection

5.1 Fire Service – (LT)

Calculation	2009	2010
	2.04	2.14
<u>Costs for Fire Services</u> Total Property Assessment/1,000	$\frac{17,310,561}{8,489,562}$	$\frac{19,064,012}{8,889,313}$

Efficiency Measure – Costs for Fire Services per 1,000 of Total Property Assessment.

Definition – Costs for Fire Services include administration, equipment, fire-fighting force, fire halls, fire prevention and inspection.

Total Property Assessment means the total assessed value of taxable properties determined by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC).

Objective – Efficient Fire Services.

5.2 Fire Services

Calculation	2009	2010
	.85	.012
<u>Total Number of Residential Fire Related Civilian Injuries</u> Total Population/1,000	$\frac{7}{82,184}$	$\frac{1}{82,184}$

Effectiveness Measure – Number of residential fire related civilian injuries

Definition –

Objective – Effective Fire Services.

5.3 Fire Services

Calculation	2009	2010
	.127	.11
<u>Total Number of Residential Fire Related Civilian Injuries for 2005-2009 / 5</u> Total Population/1,000	$\frac{10}{82,184}$	$\frac{9}{82,184}$

Effectiveness Measure – Number of residential fire related civilian injuries averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons.

Definition –

Objective – Effective Fire Services.

5.4 Fire Services

Calculation	2009	2010
	0	0
<u>Total Number of Residential Fire Related Civilian Fatalities</u> Total Population/1,000	$\frac{0}{82,184}$	$\frac{0}{82,184}$

Effectiveness Measure – Number of residential fire related civilian fatalities per 1,000 persons

Definition –

Objective – Effective Fire Services.

5.5 Fire Services

Calculation	2009	2010
$\frac{\text{Total Number of Residential Fire Related Civilian Fatalities for 2005-2009} / 5}{\text{Total Population}/1,000}$	0	0.012
	$\frac{0}{82,184}$	$\frac{1}{82,184}$
<p><u>Effectiveness Measure</u> – Number of residential fire related civilian fatalities averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons</p> <p><u>Definition</u> –</p> <p><u>Objective</u> – Effective Fire Services.</p>		

5.6 Fire Services

Calculation	2009	2010
$\frac{\text{Total Number of Residential Structural Fires}}{\text{Total Households}/1,000}$.073	1.81
	$\frac{3}{34,253}$	$\frac{62}{34,253}$
<p><u>Effectiveness Measure</u> – Number of residential structural fires per 1,000 households</p> <p><u>Definition</u> –</p> <p><u>Objective</u> – Effective Fire Services.</p>		

6 Roadways

6.1 Paved (Hard Top) Roads – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	8,456.78	9,999.49
<u>Costs for Paved (hard top) Roads</u>	<u>8,989,559</u>	<u>10,739,448</u>
Total Paved Lane Kilometers	1,063	1,074

Efficiency Measure – Costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometer.

Definition – Paved (hard top) roads are defined as roads with an asphalt surface, concrete surface, composite pavement, Portland cement or surface treatment. A lane kilometer is a continuous land of road that conveys traffic in one direction.

Maintenance includes heave/base/utility cut repair, cold mix patching, hot mix patching, shoulder maintenance, surface maintenance, surface sweeping and surface flushing.

Objective – Efficient maintenance of paved roads.

6.2 Unpaved (Loose Top) Roadways– LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	13,757.06	10,217.00
<u>Costs for Unpaved (loose top) Roads</u>	<u>467,740</u>	<u>490,416</u>
Total unpaved lane kilometers	34	48

Efficiency Measure – Costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometer.

Definition – Unpaved (loose top) roads are defined as roads with gravel, stone or other loose traveling surface. A lane kilometer is a continuous lane of road that conveys traffic in one direction.

Objective – Efficient maintenance of unpaved roads.

6.3 Winter Control – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	2,836.48	3,242.97
<u>Costs for winter maintenance per lane km</u>	<u>3,111,617</u>	<u>3,638,612</u>
Total lane km maintained	1,097	1,122

Efficiency Measure – Costs for Winter Maintenance of Roadways per lane kilometer maintained in winter.

Definition – Winter maintenance of roadways include sanding, salting, snow plowing, and snow removal.

Objective – Efficient maintenance of roadways.

6.4 Bridges and Culverts

Calculation	2009	2010
	46.65	38.12
<u>Costs for bridges and culverts</u>	<u>676,475</u>	<u>623,466</u>
Total square metres of surface area on bridges and culverts	14,502	16,356

Efficiency Measure – Costs for bridges and culverts per square meter of surface area of bridges.

Definition –

Objective – Efficient maintenance of bridges and culverts.

6.5 Adequacy of Roads – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	69.1%	67.0%
<u>Number of paved lane kilometers where the condition is rated as good to very good</u> Total number of paved lane kilometers	<u>735</u> 1,063	<u>720</u> 1,074

Effectiveness Measure – Percentage of Paved Lane Kilometers where the condition is rated Good to Very Good.

Definition – The Ministry recommends that municipalities use the Pavement Condition Index (PCI) or the Roads Inventory Management System (RIMS)

Objective – Provide a paved road system that has a pavement condition that meets municipal objectives.

6.6 Effective Snow and Ice Control for Winter Roads – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	100%	100%
Number of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined <u>municipal service levels for road maintenance</u> Total number of winter events	<u>20</u> 20	<u>28</u> 28

Effectiveness Measure – Percentage of Winter Events where the response met or exceeded locally determined municipal service levels for road maintenance standards.

Definition – A winter response is a series of winter control activities performed in response to a winter event. A winter event is a weather condition affecting roads such as snow fall, wind blown snow, sleet, freezing rain, frost, black ice.

Objective – Provide an appropriate winter storm event response.

6.7 Adequacy of Bridges and Culverts

Calculation	2009	2010
	63.1%	74.0%
Number of bridges and culverts where the condition of primary components is rated <u>as good to very good, requiring only maintenance</u> Total number of bridges and culverts	<u>41</u> 65	<u>108</u> 146

Effectiveness Measure – Percentage of bridges and culverts where the condition is related as good to very good.

Definition –

Objective –

7 Transit

7.1 Conventional Transit – Operating Costs – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	6.47	6.54
<u>Costs for conventional transit</u>	<u>9,410,190</u>	<u>9,670,991</u>
Total number of regular service passenger trips on conventional transit in service area	1,453,907	1,478,100

Efficiency Measure – Conventional Transit costs per regular service passenger trips.

Definition – Operation and maintenance of local conventional transit per regular service passenger trips, defined as all passenger trips where the fare system is applicable, including regular fare, reduced fare, free trips, passes and tickets. Transfers are not counted as passenger trips.

Objective – Efficient Conventional transit services.

7.2 Conventional Transit Ridership – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	17.69	17.99
Total number of regular service passenger trips on <u>conventional transit in the service area</u>	<u>1,453,907</u>	<u>1,478,100</u>
Population of service area	82,184	82,184

Effectiveness Measure – Number of Conventional Transit Passenger Trips per person in the service area.

Definition – Regular passenger trips are defined as all passenger trips where the fare system is applicable, including regular fare, reduced fare, free trips, passes and tickets. Transfers are not counted as passenger trips.

Objective – Maximum utilization of transit services.

8 Wastewater

8.1 Wastewater Collection – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	10,902.76	11,161.72
<u>Costs for Wastewater Collection/Conveyance</u>		
Total km of Wastewater Mains	<u>4,481,036</u> 411	<u>4,777,218</u> 428

Efficiency Measure – Total Costs for the collection/conveyance, treatment and disposal of wastewater per kilometer of wastewater main.

Definition – Operating costs for wastewater collection include expenditures for repair and maintenance of collection, pipes, catch basins, pumps and overflow outlets, inspection and monitoring, cleaning and flushing.

Objective – Efficient municipal wastewater collection.

8.2 Wastewater Main Backups – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	1.2165	0.9346
<u>Total number of backed up wastewater mains</u>		
Kilometers of wastewater mains/100	<u>5</u> 4.11	<u>4</u> 4.28

Effectiveness Measure – Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometers of wastewater main in a year.

Definition – backed up wastewater main occurs when the inflows to the wastewater collection pipe exceed the pipe capacity, forcing the inflows to back-up/flood.

Objective – Municipal sewage management practices prevent environmental and human health hazards.

9 Stormwater

9.1 Urban Storm Water Management – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
Costs for Urban Storm Water Management	9,754.05	10,444.23
Total km of Urban Drainage System plus (0.005 km times no. of catch basins)	<u>3,365.148</u> 345	<u>3,613.704</u> 346

Efficiency Measure – Costs for urban storm water management (separate storm water system – collection treatment, disposal) per kilometer of drainage system.

Definition – Operating costs for urban storm water management include expenditures for maintaining catch basins, maintenance holes, monitoring and inspection, sewer cleaning, storm pump station and wetland maintenance.

Objective – Efficient urban and rural storm water management.

9.2 Rural Storm Water Management – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
Costs for Rural Storm Water Management	45.97	34.91
Total km of rural drainage system, plus (0.005 km time no. of catch basins)	<u>13.468</u> 293	<u>10.228</u> 293

Efficiency Measure – Costs for rural storm water management (separate storm system-collection, treatment & disposal) per kilometer of drainage system.

Definition – Operating costs for rural storm water management include expenditures for administration, catch basins, maintenance holes, culverts, ditching, vegetation maintenance and other rural storm water management expenditures.

Objective – Efficient urban and rural storm water management.

10 Drinking Water

10.1 Distribution of Drinking Water – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	14,007.14	15,728.88
<u>Costs for the Distribution of Drinking Water</u>		
Total km of water distribution pipe	<u>6,205,161</u>	<u>6,967,894</u>
	443	443

Efficiency Measure – Costs for the distribution of drinking water per total km of water distribution pipe.

Definition – Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water include repair and maintenance to water distribution pipe, valves, pumps and meters, flushing mains, testing water facility.

Objective – Efficient distribution costs of drinking water.

10.2 Boil Water Advisory Issued – UT

Calculation	2009	2010
	0.0	0.0
<u>Summation of: number of boil water days times the number of connections affected</u>		
Total connections in the service area	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	27,142	27,142

Effectiveness Measure – Weighted number of days a Boil Water Advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply was in effect.

Definition – Weighted number of days a boil water advisory is in effect for a municipal water supply weighted by the number of connections affected.

Objective – Water is safe and meets local needs.

10.3 Water Main Breaks – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	14.8984	14.8984
<u>Number of water main breaks in a year</u>		
Total km of water distribution pipe/100	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>
	4.43	4.43

Effectiveness Measure – Number of water main breaks per 100 kilometers of water distribution pipe in a year.

Definition – Reports in water main breaks per 100 km of water distribution pipe.

Objective – Improve system reliability.

11 Solid Waste

11.1 Solid Waste Diversion (Recycling) – Shared

Calculation	2009	2010
	6.22	5.08
<u>Costs for Solid Waste Diversion</u>	<u>212,930</u>	<u>173,889</u>
Total Households	34,253	34,253

Efficiency Measure – Costs for solid waste diversion per household.

Definition – Results for this measure may be affected by rural and urban mix; scope of diversion program and materials diverted; solid waste diversion rate, including level of public participation; pick-up services and frequency of pick-up.

Objective – Efficient solid waste diversion services.

12 Parks and Recreation

12.1 Parks – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	56.65	62.72
<u>Costs for Parks</u>	<u>4,655,606</u>	<u>5,154,206</u>
Total Population	82,184	82,184

Efficiency Measure – Costs for parks per person.

Definition – Costs for parks include expenditures for administration, Boards of Park Management, allotment (community gardens), flower gardens and floral displays, horticultural areas, natural areas, parks and parkettes, playgrounds, public squares, sports fields, skateboard parks and outdoor skating rinks.

Objective – Efficient operation of parks.

12.2 Recreation Programs – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	10.87	8.69
<u>Costs for Recreation Programs</u>	<u>893,720</u>	<u>714,019</u>
Total Population	82,184	82,184

Efficiency Measure – Costs for recreation programs per person.

Definition – A recreation program involves some form of activity taking place in a municipality owned or leased facility or area. Recreation programs include both registered programs and unregistered drop-in programs.

Objective – Efficient operation of recreation programs.

12.3 Recreation Facilities – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	59.14	76.13
<u>Costs for Recreation Facilities</u>	<u>4,860,548</u>	<u>6,256,612</u>
Total Population	82,184	82,184

Efficiency Measure – Costs for recreation facilities per person.

Definition – Costs for recreation facilities include expenditures for administration, arenas, community centres and halls, gymnasiums, fitness centres, lawn bowling greens, skating rinks (excluding outdoor natural rinks), stadiums, swimming/wading pools, tennis courts, tourist camps and youth centres.

Objective – Efficient operation of recreation facilities.

12.4 Subtotal: Recreation Programs & Recreation Facilities– LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	70.02	84.82
<u>Costs for Recreation Programs & Facilities</u>	<u>5,754,268</u>	<u>6,970,631</u>
Total Population	82,184	82,184

Efficiency Measure – Costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (subtotal).

Definition – This measure is based on the sum of expenditures for recreation programs and recreation facilities reported and results are influenced by the number and type of parks and recreation facilities, the extent of recreation programming and volunteer involvement.

Objective – Efficient operation of parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities.

12.5 Subtotal: Parks, Recreation Programs and Facilities – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	126.67	147.53
<u>Costs for Parks, Recreation Programs & Facilities</u> Total Population	<u>10,409,874</u> 82,184	<u>12,124,837</u> 82,184

Efficiency Measure – Costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (subtotal).

Definition – This measure is based on the sum of expenditures for recreation programs and recreation facilities reported and results are influenced by the number and type of parks and recreation facilities, the extent of recreation programming and volunteer involvement.

Objective – Efficient operation of parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities.

12.6 Participant Hours for Recreation Programs – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	5,044.838	5,452.132
<u>Total Participant Hours for Recreation Programs</u> Total Population/1,000 persons	<u>414,605</u> 82,184	<u>448,078</u> 82,184

Effectiveness Measure – Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons (registered, drop-in and permitted programs).

Definition – Results are influenced by a number of factors including whether a municipality has a system in place for recording each type of programming, volunteer level and availability of facilities for programs, including reciprocal agreements with school boards.

Objective – Recreation programs serve needs of residents.

12.7 Hectares of Open Space – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	5.037	5.037
<u>Total Hectares of open space (municipality owned)</u> Total Population/1,000	<u>414</u> 82,184	<u>414</u> 82,184

Effectiveness Measure – Hectares of Open Space per 1,000 persons (municipally owned).

Definition – This measure standardizes the number of hectares of open space by dividing hectares by total population/1,000. Results may be influenced by types of open space, such as parks, natural areas, managed forests, etc.

Objective – Open space is adequate for population.

12.8 Trails – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	0.61	.085
<u>Total kilometers of trails (municipally owned & third party)</u> Total Population/1,000	<u>5</u> 82,184	<u>7</u> 82,184

Effectiveness Measure – Total kilometers of trails per 1,000 persons (owned by municipality and third parties).

Definition – Trails provide an important resource and opportunity for recreation, leisure and physical activity. The total kilometers of trails include the length of all trails that fall under municipal responsibility or control. Trails may support a range of non-motorized and motorized recreational uses. Examples are walking/hiking, bicycling, riding/equestrian, and snowmobiling.

Objective – Trails provide recreation opportunities.

12.9 Indoor Recreation Facilities – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	4,124.306	4,355.957
<u>Square metres of indoor recreation facilities (municipally owned)</u>	<u>338,952</u>	<u>357,990</u>
Total Population/1,000	82,184	82,184

Effectiveness Measure – Square meters of indoor recreational facility space per 1,000 persons (municipally owned).

Definition – Indoor recreation facilities include built or endorsed structures used for the purposes of community recreation and leisure.

Objective – Ensure recreation facility space is adequate for population.

12.10 Outdoor Recreation Facility Space – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	24,112.759	24,096,126
Square metres of outdoor recreation facility space with controlled access and <u>electrical or mechanical functions (municipally owned)</u>	<u>1,981,683</u>	<u>1,980,316</u>
Total Population/1,000	82,184	82,184

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

Definition – Outdoor recreational facilities include city owned outdoor recreational facilities.

Objective – Ensure recreation facility space is adequate for population.

13 Library Services

13.1 Library Services per Person – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	61.11	60.41
<u>Costs for Library Services</u> Total Population	<u>5,022,319</u> 82,184	<u>4,964,716</u> 82,184

Efficiency Measure – Costs for library services per person.

Definition – Costs for library services include expenditures for salaries, wages and employment benefits, materials, contracted services, rents and financial expenses, interfunctional adjustments and allocation for program support.

Objective – Efficient Library Services

13.2 Library Services per Use – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	0.57	0.45
<u>Costs for Library Services</u> Total Library Uses for Your Municipality	<u>5,022,319</u> 8,770,340	<u>4,964,716</u> 10,998,462

Efficiency Measure – Costs for Library Services per use.

Definition – This measure applies to a single-tier or lower-tier which is not a member of a union public library. Service delivery must involve a library board and the board has no service delivery contract with other municipalities.

Total library uses include total annual circulation, library materials use, electronic information use, reference and library visits.

Objective – Efficient Library Services.

13.3 Library Uses per Person – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	106.716	133.827
<u>Total Library Uses</u>	<u>8,770,340</u>	<u>10,998,462</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>82,184</u>	<u>82,184</u>

Effectiveness Measure –Library Uses per person.

Definition – Library uses include annual circulation, program attendance, library materials in use, number of people using computer workstations, number of time electronic databases are accessed by library users, number of standard reference transactions, number of electronic reference transactions, number of visits to library made in person and number of electronic visits to the library.

Objective – Increased use of library services.

13.4 Electronic Library Usage – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
	80.5%	84.8%
Electronic library uses a percentage of total library uses		

Effectiveness Measure – Electronic Library uses as a percentage of total library uses.

Definition – Electronic library uses are based on the Annual Survey of Public Libraries conducted by the Ministry of Culture. Electronic library uses include the number of people using computer workstations, the number of times electronic databases are accessed by library users, the number of electronic reference transactions, and the number of electronic visits to the library.

Objective – Increased use of library services.

13.5 Non-electronic Library Usage – LT

Calculation	2009	2010
Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses	19.5%	15.2%

Effectiveness Measure – Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.

Definition – Non-electronic uses are based on the Annual Survey of Public Libraries conducted by the Ministry of Culture. Non-electronic library uses include annual circulation, program attendance, library materials in use, the number of standard reference transactions and the number of visits to library made in person.

Objective – Increased use of library services.

Calculation – Since the measure is a percentage, the sum of electronic library uses and non-electronic library uses cannot exceed 100%

14 Land use Planning

14.1 Location of New Residential Development – Shared

Calculation	2009	2010
Number of new lots, blocks, and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas.	100.0%	100%
Total number of new lots, blocks and/or new units with final approval which are located within the entire municipality.	<u>279</u> 279	<u>301</u> 301

Effectiveness Measure – Percentage of new lots, blocks, and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas.

Objective – New lot creation is occurring in settlement areas.

14.2 Preservation of Agricultural Land in Reporting Year – Shared

Calculation	2009	2010
	100%	100%
$\frac{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of December 31st of the reporting year}}{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of January 1st 2000}}$	$\frac{9,542}{9,542}$	$\frac{9,542}{9,548}$

Effectiveness Measure – Percentage of land designation for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

Definition – Results for this measure may be influenced by changes to the Official Plan or adoption of a new Official Plan; whether agricultural land is interpreted as land bearing any designation intended to preserve agricultural land; demand for new development; Geographic Information System (GIS) leads to changes in the number of hectares.

Objective – Preservation of Agricultural Land.

14.3 Preservation of Agricultural Land Relative to Base Year – Shared

Calculation	2009	2010
	99.9%	100.00%
$\frac{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of December 31st of the reporting year}}{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of January 1st of the reporting year}}$	$\frac{9,542}{9,548}$	$\frac{9,542}{9,542}$

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

Definition – Results for this measure may be influenced by changes to the Official Plan or adoption of a new Official Plan; whether agricultural land is interpreted as land bearing any designation intended to preserve agricultural land; demand for new development; Geographic Information System (GIS) leads to changes in the number of hectares.

Objective – Preservation of Agricultural land.

14.4 Number of Hectares Re-designated During Reporting Year – Shared

Calculation	2009	2010
Number of Hectares Re-designated During Reporting Year	0	0

Effectiveness Measure – Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

Definition – This measure provides the number of hectares that were re-designed during the reporting year and supplements the measure – percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

Objective – Preservation of agricultural Land.

14.5 Number of Hectares Re-designated since January 1, 2000 – Shared

Calculation	2009	2010
Number of Hectares Re-designated since January 1, 2000 – Shared	6	6

Effectiveness Measure – Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.

Definition – This measure provides the cumulative number of hectares that were re-designated since January 1, 2000 and supplements the measure – percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year 2000.

Objective – Preservation of Agricultural land.

14.6 Size of Settlement Area

Calculation	2009	2010
Hectares of land in the settlement area as of December 31 st of reporting year.	9,215	9,215
<p><u>Effectiveness Measure</u> – Hectares of land in the settlement area as of December 31st of the reporting year.</p> <p><u>Definition</u> –</p> <p><u>Objective</u> –</p>		

14.7 Change in Size of Settlement Area

Calculation	2009	2010
Hectares of land in the settlement area as of December 31, 2010 less the number of hectares of land in the settlement area as of January 1, 2004	0.1%	0.0%
Hectares of land in the settlement area as of January 1, 2004	<u>5</u> 9,210	<u>5</u> 9,210
<p><u>Effectiveness Measure</u> – Hectares of land in the settlement area as of December 31st of the reporting year.</p> <p><u>Definition</u> –</p> <p><u>Objective</u> –</p>		