Questions about MPMP results should be addressed to:

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Local Government

1.1 GENERAL GOVERNMENT - EFFICIENCY								
	2011	2010	2009					
Operating costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs.	11.9%	13.3%	10.0%					
Total costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal	10.5%	11.4%						

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient local government.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 0206 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 0206 45 (Total costs measure).

Fire Services

	2.1 FIF	E SER	VICES	6 – EFFIC	CIENC	Υ
		2011		2010		2009
2.1 a) Operating costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment.	\$	0.35	\$	0.33	\$	0.32
2.1 b) Total costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment.	\$	0.39	\$	0.37		
OR IECTIVE:						

OBJECTIVE

Efficient fire services.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

REFERENCE:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 1103 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 1103 45 (Total costs

2.2 & 2.3 CIVILIAN FIRE RELATED INJURIES – EFFECTIVENESS								
	2011	2010	2009					
2.2 Number of residential fire related civilian injuries per 1,000 persons.	0.000	0.000	0.000					
2.3 Number of residential fire related civilian injuries averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons.	0.000	0.000	0.000					
OBJECTIVE: Minimize the number of civilian injuries in residential fires.								
NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UN	NDERSTANDIN	NG RESULTS	:					

REFERENCE:

• Financial Information Return: 92 1151 07 (2.2) and 92 1152 07 (2.3).

	2.4 & 2.5 CIVILIA	AN FIRE RELATE	D FATALITIE	S - EFFEC					
		2011	2010	2009					
2.4	Number of residential fire related civilian fatalities per 1,000 persons.	0.000	0.000	0.000					
2.5	Number of residential fire related civilian fatalities averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons.	0.000	0.000	0.000					
	OBJECTIVE: Minimize the number of civilian fata NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UI								
	REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92 1155 07 (2.4) and 92 1156 07 (2.5).								

	2.6 NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURAL FIRES – EFFECTIVENESS									
		2011	2010	2009						
2.6	Number of residential structural fires per 1,000 households.	1.414	0.572	0.292						
	OBJECTIVE:									
	Minimize the number of residential structural fires.									

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

There were 5 residential structural fires in 2011 but only 2 in 2010 and 1 in 2009.

REFERENCE:

• Financial Information Return: 92 1160 07.

Police Services

3.	1 PO	POLICE SERVICES – EFFICIENCY						
		2011		2010		2009		
3.1 a) Operating costs for police services per person. ¹	\$	103.76	\$	119.08	\$	99.25		
3.1 b) Total costs for police services per person.	\$	103.76	\$	119.08				

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient police services.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- ¹As of 2009, the efficiency measures for police services do not include expenses for prisoner transportation or court security since expenses for these services are being uploaded to the Province over a number of years. The efficiency measures for police services align with effectiveness measures based on crime rates.
- Financial Information Return: 91 1204 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 1204 45 (Total costs

	2011	2010	2009	
3.2 Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons. ¹	3.6	5.4	2.9	
OBJECTIVE: Safe communities.	'	-		

REFERENCE:

- 1 Statistics Canada has expanded the definition of violent crime. Therefore, prior years are not comparable unless restated.
- Financial Information Return: 92 1258 07.

3.3 PROPERTY CRIME RATE – EFFECTIVENESS									
	2011	2010	2009						
3.3 Property crime rate per 1,000 persons. ¹	13.5	17.1	16.5						

OBJECTIVE:

Safe communities.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

- 1 Statistics Canada has expanded the definition of property crime. Therefore, prior years are not comparable unless restated.

 • Financial Information Return: 92 1259 07.

	3.4 TOTAL CRIME RATE – EFFECTIVENESS								
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007			
3.4	Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (<i>Criminal Code</i> offences, excluding traffic).	18.7	24.2	22.3	19.6	28.4			
	OBJECTIVE:								
	Safe communities.								
	NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:								
	REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92 1263 07.								

	3.5 YOUTH CRIME RATE – EFFECTIVENESS									
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007				
3.5	Youth crime rate per 1,000 youths.									
		3.1	11.0	11.0	18.9	11.0				
	OBJECTIVE:									
	Safe communities.									
	NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:									
	REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92 1265 07.									

Building Permits & Inspection Services

Efficient building permits and inspection services.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

- MPMP measures for building permits and inspection services were introduced in 2011.
- Financial Information Return: 91 1301 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 1301 45 (Total costs measure).

	4.2 REVIEW OF COMPLETE BL	III DING	PERMIT APPLICATIONS – EFFECTIVENESS
	4.2 KEVIEW OF COMIT ELTE BO	2011	
4.2	Median number of days to review a comp building permit application and issue a pernot issue a permit, and provide all reason refusal:	lete rmit or	
a)	Category 1: Houses (houses not exceeding 3 storeys/600 square metres) Reference: provincial standard is 10 working days.	7	
b)	Category 2: Small Buildings (small commercial/industrial not exceeding 3 storeys/600 square metres) Reference: provincial standard is 15 working days.	7	
c)	Category 3: Large Buildings (large residential/commercial/ industrial/ institutional) Reference: provincial standard is 20 working days.	14	
d)	Category 4: Complex buildings (post disaster buildings, including hospitals, power/water, fire/police/EMS, communications) Reference: provincial standard is 30 working days.	0	
	OBJECTIVE: Complete bulding permit applications are	proces	sed quickly and accurately.
	NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERS The figure is 0 for Category 4 because thi		NG RESULTS: ship does not process Category 4 Building Permits.
			pection services were introduced in 2011.
	 Financial Information Return: (a) 91 1 	351 07,	(b) 91 1352 07, (c) 91 1353 07, (d) 91 1354 07.

Roads

5.1 PAVED ROADS – EFFIC										
2011 2010										
5.1 a) Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre. 1 16430 \$ 169.01										
5.1 b) Total costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre. \$ 2,744.37 \$ 3,365.66										

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient maintenance of paved roads.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

REFERENCE:

- ¹ The formulas for efficiency measures for paved roads were revised in 2010 to net out revenue received from utilities for utility cut repairs.
- The Total cost measure was also revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 2111 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 2111 45 (Total costs

5	5.2 UNPAVED ROADS – EFFICIENCY										
	2011	2010	2009								
5.2 a) Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane	\$ 1,052.35	\$ 1,243.61	\$ 1,243.27								
5.2 b) Total costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.	\$ 1,164.96	\$ 1,363.85									
OD JEOTIVE	•										

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient maintenance of unpaved roads.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 2110 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 2110 45 (Total costs measure).

5.3 BRIDGES AND CULVERTS – EFFICIENCY											
		2011		2010	20						
5.3 a) Operating costs for bridges and culverts per square metre of surface area.	\$	0.23	\$	1.36	\$ 0.6						
5.3 b) Total costs for bridges and culverts per square metre of	\$	0.80	\$	1.92	\$ 1.2						

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient maintenance of bridges and culverts.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

REFERENCE:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 2130 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 2130 45 (Total costs

5.4 WINTER MAINTENANCE OF ROADS – EFFICIEN												
		2011		2010		2009						
5.4 a) Operating costs for winter maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter.	\$	469.16	\$	401.04	\$	404.27						
5.4 b) Total costs for winter maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter.	\$	518.36	\$	439.82	\$	442.27						

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient winter maintenance of roads.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 2205 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 2205 45 (Total costs measure).

5.5 ADEQUACY OF PAVED ROADS – EFFECTIVENESS									
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007				
5.5 Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good. ¹	90%	92%	84%	79%	75%				
OR JECTIVE:									

OBJECTIVE

Pavement condition meets municipal objectives.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

REFERENCE:

- ¹ Pavement condition is rated using a Pavement Condition Index (PCI) such as the Index used by the Ontario Good Roads Association (OGRA) or the Ministry of Transportation's Roads Inventory Management System (RIMS).
- Financial Information Return: 92 2152 07.

5.6 ADEQUACY	OF BRIDGES	AND CULVER	RTS – EFFECT	TIVENESS
	2011	2010	2009	
5.6 Percentage of bridges and culverts where the condition is rated as good to very good. ¹	94%	94%	94%	

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

REFERENCE:

- The effectiveness measure for bridges and culverts was introduced in 2009.
- ¹ A bridge or culvert is rated in good to very good condition if distress to the primary components is minimal, requiring only maintenance. Primary components are the main load carrying components of the structure, including the deck, beams, girders, abutments, foundations, etc.
- Financial Information Return: 92 2165 07.

5.7 WINTER EVENT RESPONSES – EFFECTIVENESS										
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007					
5.7 Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined municipal service levels for road	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%					

OBJECTIVE:

Response to winter storm events meets locally determined service levels for winter road maintenance.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

REFERENCE:

• Financial Information Return: 92 2251 07.

Solid Waste Management (Garbage)

10.1 GARBAGE COLLECTION – EFFICIENCY											
		2011		2010	2009						
10.1 a) Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne	\$	127.43	\$	151.19							
10.1 b) Total costs for garbage collection per tonne or per household. (Specify)	\$	127.43	\$	151.19							

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient municipal garbage collection services.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

The information for 2009 is not comparable because it was per household and not per tonne.

REFERENCE:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 3404 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 3404 45 (Total costs

10.2 GARBAGE DISPOSAL – EFFICIENCY											
		2011		2010	2009						
10.2 a) Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne or per household. (Specify)	\$	139.55	\$	93.56		_					
10.2 b) Total costs for garbage disposal per tonne or per household. (Specify)	\$	142.61	\$	97.05							

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient municipal garbage disposal services.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

The information for 2009 is not comparable because it was per household and not per tonne.

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 3504 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 3504 45 (Total costs

10.3 SOLID WASTE DIVERSION (RECYCLING) – EFFICIENCY												
		2011		2010	2009							
10.3 a) Operating costs for solid waste diversion per tonne or per household.	\$	213.65	\$	156.39								
10.3 b) Total costs for solid waste diversion per tonne or per household. (Specify)	\$	213.65	\$	156.39								

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient solid waste diversion (recycling) services.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

The information for 2009 is not comparable because it was per household and not per tonne.

REFERENCE:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 3606 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 3606 45 (Total costs

10.4 SOLID WASTE N	10.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (INTEGRATED SYSTEM) – EFFICIENCY													
		2011		2010	2009									
10.4 a) Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne or per household. (Specify)	\$	224.46	\$	180.02										
10.4 b) Average total costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne or per household. (Specify)	\$	226.83	\$	182.56										

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient solid waste management (integrated system).

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

The information for 2009 is not comparable because it was per household and not per tonne.

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 3607 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 3607 45 (Total costs

	10.5 COMPLAINTS – COLLECTION OF GARBAGE AND RECYCLED MATERIALS EFFECTIVENESS									
	2011 2010 2009 2008 20									
10.5	Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
	OBJECTIVE:									
	Improved collection of garbage and	recycled mate	erials.							
	NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:									
	REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92 3452 07.									

10.6 NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES EFFECTIVENESS								
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007			
10.6 Total number of solid waste management facilities owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment certificate of								
OBJECTIVE: Context for solid waste management facility compliance measure.								
NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:								
REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92 3552 07.								

10.7 FACILITY COMPLIANCE - EFFECTIVENESS

10.7 Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect for a municipally owned solid waste management facility, by facility. FIR Days Days Days Days Days **Facility Name** line # 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 3553 Code Road Site (Drummond) 0 0 0 0 0 3554 3555 3556 3557 3558 3559 3560 3561 3562 Please delete unused rows List facilities in the order they appear in the 2011 Financial Information Return (FIR). **OBJECTIVE:** Municipal solid waste services do not have an adverse impact on environment.

- Facility Name: 92 3553 03 to 92 3562 03 in Financial Information Return.
- Days: 92 3553 07 to 92 3562 07.

10.9 DIVERSION OF RESIDENTIAL SOLID WASTE (Based on Combined Residential and Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Tonnage) EFFECTIVENESS									
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007			
10.9 Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling (based on combined residential and ICI tonnage). 22% 30% 17% 19% 18									
	OBJECTIVE: Municipal solid waste reduction pro	ograms divert v	vaste from land	dfills and/or inc	cinerators.				
	NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR U	NDERSTANDI	NG RESULTS	6 :					
	REFERENCE:								

- ICI means Industrial/Commercial/Institutional.
- Financial Information Return: 92 3656 07.

Parks and Recreation

11.3 RECREATION FACILITIES – EFFICIENC								
		2011		2010		2009		
11.3 a) Operating costs for recreation facilities per person.	\$	32.10	\$	34.40	\$	30.04		
11.3 b) Total costs for recreation facilities per person.	\$	33.08	\$	35.47				

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient operation of recreation facilities.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

REFERENCE:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 7306 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 7306 45 (Total costs

11.4 RECREATION PROGRAMS AND RECREATION FACILITIES (SUBTOTAL) EFFICIENCY									
		2011		2010		2009			
11.4 a) Operating costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal)	\$	32.10	\$	34.40	\$	30.04			
11.4 b) Total costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal)	\$	33.08	\$	35.47					

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient operation of recreation programs and facilities.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 7320 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 7320 45 (Total costs measure).

	11.6 OPEN SPACE – EFFECTIVENESS									
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007				
11.6	Hectares of open space (municipally owned)	1	1	1	1	1				
11.6	Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons (municipally owned)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				
	OBJECTIVE: Open space is adequate for popula NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UN		NG RESULTS	i:						
	REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92 7155 05 and 92 7155 07.									

	11.8 INDOOR RECREATION FACILITY SPACE – EFFECTIVENESS									
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007				
11.8	Square metres of indoor recreation facilities (municipally	436	436	436	436	436				
11.8	Square metres of indoor recreation facilities per 1,000 persons (municipally owned).	58.2	63.8	63.8	65.4	65.5				
	OBJECTIVE: Indoor recreation facility space is adequate for population.									
	NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:									
	REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92 7356 05 and 92 7356 07.									

Libraries

12.1 LIBRARY COSTS PER PERSON – EFFICIEN								
		2011		2010		2009		
12.1 a) Operating costs for library services per person.	\$	19.52	\$	21.02	\$	18.61		
12.1 b) Total costs for library services per person.	\$	22.79	\$	24.57				

OBJECTIVE:

Efficient library services.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

REFERENCE:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- Financial Information Return: 91 7405 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 7405 45 (Total costs measure).

12.2 LIBRARY COSTS PER USE – EFFICIENCY									
		2011		2010	2009				
12.2 a) Operating costs for library services per use. ¹	\$	0.84	\$	0.94	\$ 1.09				
12.2 b) Total costs for library services per use.	\$	0.99	\$	1.10					

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

- The formulas for efficiency measures were revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the reporting of expenses consistent with accrual accounting concepts. New total cost measures were introduced and revised in 2010. Total costs mean operating costs as defined in MPMP, plus amortization and interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.
- ¹ The calculation of electronic library uses was updated in 2009 to include the number of people using the public library wireless connection. In 2011 three additional categories of reference transactions were added to the definition of library uses. This may affect the comparability of 2011 results with earlier years.
- Financial Information Return: 91 7406 35 (Operating costs measure) and 91 7406 45 (Total costs measure).

	12.3 LIBRARY USES – EFFECTIVENESS							
	2011	2010	2009					
12.3 Library uses per person. ¹	31.98	27.75	23.58					
OD IEOTIVE								

OBJECTIVE:

Increased use of library services.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

REFERENCE:

- ¹The calculation of electronic library uses was updated in 2009 to include the number of people using the public library wireless connection. In 2011 three additional categories of reference transactions were added to the definition of library uses. This may affect the comparability of 2011 results with earlier years.
- Financial Information Return: 92 7460 07.

Line numbers for prior years:

• The FIR reference for the measure, library uses per person, did not change in 2009.

12.4 ELECTRONIC LIBRARY USES – EFFECTIVENESS								
	2011	2010	2009					
12.4 Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses. ¹	53%	24%	10%					

OBJECTIVE:

Better information on library usage.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

REFERENCE:

- ¹The calculation of electronic library uses was updated in 2009 to include the number of people using the public library wireless connection. In 2011 three additional categories of reference transactions were added to the definition of library uses. This may affect the comparability of 2011 results with earlier years.
- Financial Information Return: 92 7463 07.

12.5 NON - ELECTRONIC LIBRARY USES - EFFECTIVENESS									
	2011	2010	2009						
12.5 Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses. ¹	47%	76%	90%						

OBJECTIVE:

Better information on library usage.

NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:

- ¹The calculation of electronic library uses was updated in 2009 to include the number of people using the public library wireless connection. In 2011 three additional categories of reference transactions were added to the definition of library uses. This may affect the comparability of 2011 results with earlier years.
- Financial Information Return: 92 7462 07.

Land Use Planning

13.1 LOCATION OF NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT – EFFECTIVENESS						
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	
13.1 Percentage of new residential units located within settlement	27%	13%	3%	5%	2100%	
OBJECTIVE:						
New residential development is occurring within settlement areas.						
NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:						
REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92 8170 07.						

13.2 PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DURING REPORTING YEAR						
	EFFECTIVENESS					
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
13.2	Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	OBJECTIVE:	l				
	Preservation of agricultural land.					
NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:						
	REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92	2 8163 07.				

	13.3 PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RELATIVE TO 2000 EFFECTIVENESS					
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
13.3	Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%
	OBJECTIVE:					
	Preservation of agricultural land.					
NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:						
	REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92 8164 07.					

13.4 CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HECTARES DURING REPORTING YEAR EFFECTIVENESS						
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
13.4	Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses	0	0	0	0	0
	OBJECTIVE:					
	Preservation of agricultural land.					
NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:						
	REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92	2 8165 07.				

13.5 CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HECTARES SINCE 2000 EFFECTIVENESS					
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
13.5 Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since	668	668	668	668	668
OBJECTIVE:					
Preservation of agricultural land.					
NOTES & KEY FACTORS FOR UNDERSTANDING RESULTS:					
REFERENCE: • Financial Information Return: 92 8166 07.					