

Regional Official Plan Monitoring Program

*A Look at Our Progress Report
(1996-2004)*



Planning

Progress Highlights

The many accomplishments tracked by the ROPMP between 1996 and 2004 have had a significant impact on the quality of life in Peel. These include:

- Approximately 542,000 trees and shrubs were planted in Peel's watersheds by local conservation authorities between 1998 and 2004. These plantings helped restore 238 hectares of Peel's Greenlands System.
- Highly successful efforts to engage volunteers to work with landowners, schools, establish partnerships with area municipalities and community groups in reforestation activities.
- The Core Areas of the Greenlands System in Peel have increased, including additional woodland, wetland, and valley and stream corridor designations.
- The Region of Peel continues to support local cultural heritage preservation and educational initiatives.
- The Region of Peel is actively involved in and supportive of GTA-wide initiatives to help support and maintain the agricultural sector, including the GTA Agricultural Action Plan Committee.
- The jobs to total population 15 years and older increased from 0.64 jobs per person in 1991 to 0.69 jobs per person in 2001, demonstrating that growth in employment in Peel has kept pace with population growth.
- Annual housing completions (2000-2004) demonstrate a continued demand for different housing types and densities. Growth of the apartment/condominium starts resulted in greater residential intensification during this period.
- Important rural areas have been maintained through actions such as the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan and more restrictive severance policies of the Town of Caledon resulting in the protection and preservation of rural areas in Peel.
- Region of Peel grant and funding levels to community agencies that deliver employment programs and services increased annually between 1998 and 2004 to meet existing needs.
- Uniform police officer levels in Peel Regional Police's jurisdiction have kept pace with population growth.
- Cumulative Regional tax increases since 1996 have been below the cumulative rate of inflation over the same period.
- The Region supports and funds Conservation Authorities and inter-regional body initiatives to protect, maintain and enhance the quality and quantity of Peel's water resources and has implemented a number of Regional programs to protect the Region's groundwater resources.
- The combined density (persons and employment per hectare) of Peel's urban nodes increased between 2001 and 2004.
- Congestion on the arterial road network in Peel increased from 9% of total vehicle kilometres traveled in peak hours in 1996 to 16% of total vehicle kilometres traveled in peak hours in 2001. If this trend persists and no significant progress is made in reducing auto dependence, road congestion could more than triple by 2021.
- Peel Public Health service levels have improved steadily since 1999 with the exception of 2003 due to the SARS response.
- Accessibility and adequacy of long-term care homes operated by the Region has improved to keep pace with the growing 75 years and older population with specific care needs.
- The Region of Peel has developed and launched a variety of education programs and public campaigns, all of which aim to reduce resident's daily use of water.
- Diversion of waste from landfill at 45.5% in 2004 is heading toward the 70% rate established in the Long Term Waste Resource Management Strategy.
- No ROPA has been required to facilitate current development applications, indicating an appropriate level of detail in accordance with the principles of the ROP.
- The Region of Peel has developed innovative children's services programs to respond to best practices and changing service provision guidelines.
- The Region of Peel's housing programs and services have helped avert immediate crises and are working to enhance individual, family and community capacity.

Background

The Region of Peel made significant progress towards achieving the objectives of the Regional Official Plan (ROP) between 1996 and 2004. During this period the ROP guided Regional Council decisions on matters to protect and restore important environmental areas in Peel, support population growth with local employment opportunities, achieve a broader range of housing mix, and keep pace with increasing population-based demand for human services such as policing, emergency services, children's services and affordable and social housing in keeping with the Region's available financial objectives.

Through innovation and advocacy, Peel will continue to find ways to improve its performance in areas it is responsible for and collaborate with area municipalities, partner agencies and community organizations in areas where responsibility is shared.

The ROP will continue to provide a long-term planning framework to guide decision making on all these matters in the future and is an important tool for implementing the Region of Peel's fourth Strategic Plan - ***Fast Forward Peel: Building A Stronger Community Together***

A Closer Look at the Regional Official Plan and the Regional Official Plan Monitoring Program

The ROP provides a planning policy framework for regional social, economic and environmental matters that is consistent with the Planning Act and the Provincial Policy Statement, as well as other relevant Provincial legislation. Peel is required to have an official plan under the Planning Act.

The Regional Official Plan Monitoring Program (ROPMP) is simply a lens to track the extent to which progress has been made within this policy framework.

Initiated under the Regional Official Plan Strategic Update work plan that was endorsed by Regional Council on August 8, 2002, the development of the ROPMP was a collaborative effort led by the Planning Department with staff from Peel's Social Services, Public Health, Public Works, Finance and Housing and Property departments.

Area municipalities, community agencies, conservation authorities and representatives of provincial ministries were also involved in the review and refinement of the ROPMP. The information and expert advice supplied by those involved in this Program's development was greatly appreciated.

The ROPMP features only one of a number of indicators regularly monitored in each policy area to gauge performance and progress over time. A more detailed ROPMP Technical Report (November 2005) is available from the Planning Department upon request.

It is well beyond the scope of the ROPMP, and reporting documents associated with the Program, to document the vast contributions of all Region of Peel programs and services, and those of the area municipalities, the conservation authorities and community agencies. However, these cannot be understated.

Indicators are clues about current conditions or past and future trends and each is one of many signals of upcoming situations or problems, measures of the existence or severity of current issues, measures of risk and potential need for action, and means to identify and measure the results of action taken. Regional staff monitor many indicators on a regular basis to determine if short-term policy or program adjustments are necessary.

Staff is mindful of the need for ongoing review and updating of the indicators used in the ROPMP by expanding research activities and collaborating internally and with external agencies, including the area municipalities. This action is currently being planned. An update to this report will be prepared for Regional Council before it meets to consider the need to review the Official Plan, as required by the Planning Act. The next review is scheduled for 2007.

For current information about this and other emerging initiatives of the Peel Planning Department, please visit our website at: <http://www.peelregion.ca/planning/>.

Introduction

Greenlands System Restoration

Annual Number of Trees and Shrubs Planted by the TRCA and CVC in Peel Watersheds and Covered Area Equivalent (1998-2004)

Year	Number of Trees and Shrubs Planted in Peel	Covered Area Equivalent (hectares)
1998	58,950	27.53
1999	45,619	20.34
2000	79,571	34.92
2001	158,854	68.94
2002	78,345	35.6
2003	51,551	21.44
2004	69,903	29.25
Total	542,793	238.02

Source: Credit Valley Conservation and Toronto Region Conservation Authority (2005).

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us how many hectares of Peel's Greenlands System have been restored through reforestation and habitat rehabilitation. Only statistics provided by the Toronto Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) and Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) authority are considered in this indicator. The data does not account for the efforts of many other environmental organizations and private land owners that have played a role in the restoration of Peel's Greenlands System.

Why is it important?

The restoration of important environmental areas in Peel plays a key role in protecting the ground and surface water that residents in Peel drink, preserving wildlife habitat and enhancing the diversity of species in the ecosystem. In many instances, these areas are accessible for recreation use. Human activity, particularly rapid urban growth in the GTA, has caused the loss and degradation of many thousands of acres of important environmental areas over the past decades and is a major contributor to loss of features in the Greenlands System.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 2.5.2.6: Support and encourage all efforts including those of the area municipalities and conservation authorities, in restoring and enhancing components of the Greenlands System.

How are we doing?

Approximately 542,000 trees and shrubs were planted in Peel's watersheds by local conservation authorities between 1998 and 2004. These plantings helped restore 235 hectares of Peel's Greenlands System.

What is important to keep an eye on?

Greenfield development will continue in Peel in the decades ahead. The ROP provides clear policy direction to ensure important environmental areas are preserved in their current natural state through the development process, so as to mitigate excessive restoration or rehabilitation efforts later on. Intensification and brownfield redevelopment in Peel may provide opportunities for environmental restoration within the existing built environment.

Core Areas - The Greenlands System

Hectares of Core Areas of the Greenlands System in Peel (1998-2005)

Municipality	1998 (Hectares)	2004 (Hectares)	Increase in Core Area Designation between 1998 and 2004 (Hectares)
Caledon	15,901	15,901	0
Brampton	1,727	2,540	813*
Mississauga	1,693	1,790	97
Region of Peel	19,320	20,231	911

* This increase is largely the result of greater positional accuracy due to the delineation of the actual feature rather than showing a representation. **Source:** Region of Peel Planning Department (2005)

What does this indicator tell us?

Core Area is a policy designation that protects different types of environmental features, including wetlands, rivers and valleys and woodlots. These features are identified on various schedules in the ROP and are further defined by GIS mapping technology. This indicator tells us if the number of hectares of designated Core Areas has changed.

Why is it important?

The ROP seeks to link and protect Core Areas to enhance the biodiversity of existing populations and ecosystems in Peel. Current research supports this method, often referred to as an ecosystem approach to environment planning, because it recognizes the existence of natural areas within a larger, more complex system that transcends political boundaries to consider terrain conditions and processes of ground water and surface water movement.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 2.3.2.2: Define the Core Areas of the Greenlands System in Peel as: (a) provincially significant woodlands; (b) woodlands that are a minimum 30 hectares; (c) Environmentally Sensitive or Significant Areas; (d) Provincial Life Science areas of Natural and Scientific Interest; (e) habitats of vulnerable, threatened or endangered species; (f) Escarpment natural areas; and (g) value and stream corridors shown on Schedule A of the ROP.

How are we doing?

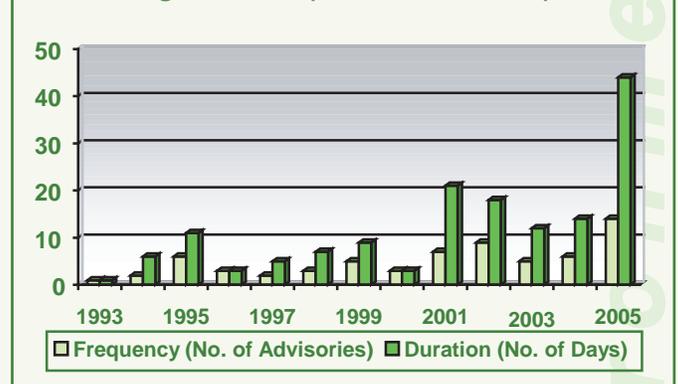
Nine hundred and eleven additional hectares of Core Area were identified in Peel between 1998 and 2004, with the majority of the new Core Area identified due to the delineation of the features rather than a representing with a symbol on a schedule. These areas and features are protected from development and are subject to restoration efforts, where required and in keeping with the Region's and the responsible conservation authority's financial objectives.

What should we keep our eye on?

There are opportunities to formally identify additional intact and largely undisturbed natural areas in Peel. Continued greenfield development to the perimeter of Peel's urban boundary will place pressure on local conservation authorities and the MNR to identify these areas in advance of development to ensure they are protected.

Airsheds

Number and Duration of Smog Advisories for the Region of Peel (Source: MOE, 2005)



Note: The number of hot days recently recorded in Ontario as well as meteorological conditions which favor the production of ozone and PM_{2.5} - key components of smog, are contributing factors to increased frequency of in smog days. The Ministry of Environment's also began monitoring PM_{2.5} in 2002. Data for 2005 is current to September 13. **Source:** Ministry of the Environment (2005).

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us how many times annually and the total number of days annually that smog advisory warnings were issued by the Ministry of Environment.

Why is it important?

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is an indicator used by the Ministry of the Environment to monitor air quality in different regions across Ontario. When levels of ozone and fine particulate matter, among other known pollutants monitored, reach or exceed the provincial standard, a smog advisory warning is released to the public.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 2.2.3.1: To evaluate the climatic and air quality impacts of the objectives and policies on the Plan.

How are we doing?

Air quality continues to be of concern to the Region of Peel, even though responsibility for the matter is shared among other levels of government, industry and individuals. Recent data suggests that while the number of smog advisories issued and the combined duration of time covered by the smog advisories has increased, shifting meteorological conditions (i.e., the trend to very hot and humid days in the summer and fall) is likely the primary contributing factor. Research to better understand and monitor the link between urban development and shifting meteorological conditions in the GTA is necessary.

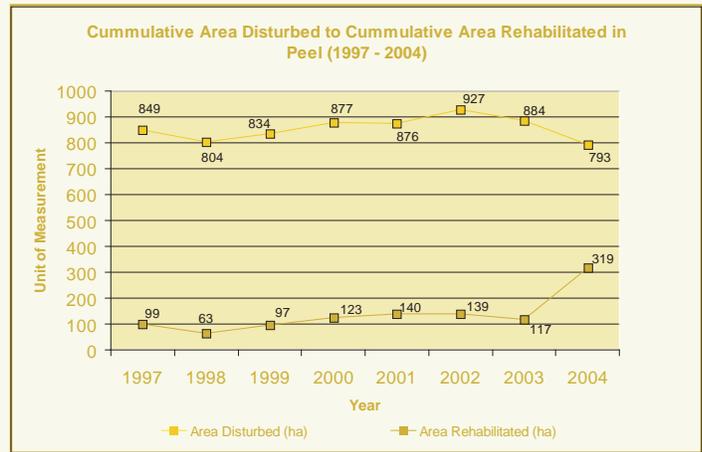
What should we keep an eye on?

The Region of Peel has developed a range of innovative policy and programs to contribute to smog reduction in the GTA. Initiatives include: Departmental Smog Response Strategies; an anti-idling policy for the Region's Public Works vehicle fleet; new Transportation Demand Management policies and programs to increase individual's commuting efficiency using non-auto modes of transport; and support for the Partners for Climate Protection Program by reducing corporate greenhouse gas emissions.

2

Natural Resources

Mineral Aggregates



Source: Licensees Compliance Assessment Reports submitted annually to the Ministry of Environment by licence holders, as required by the Aggregate Resources Act.

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us the extent to which the licensed aggregate area rehabilitated annually kept pace with the area disturbed annually (under extraction).

Why is it important?

Aggregate operators are responsible for rehabilitating licensed aggregate extraction sites, though this activity is impacted by the demand for aggregate resources which remains high. Progressive rehabilitation is necessary to mitigate environmental impacts, particularly those caused by long-term exposure (i.e. increased risk of groundwater contamination).

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 3.3.2.9: Promote progressive rehabilitation of licensed mineral aggregate extraction sites in a manner that conforms with the applicable policies of this Plan, the area municipal official plans, the Niagara Escarpment Plan and the *Aggregate Resources Act*.

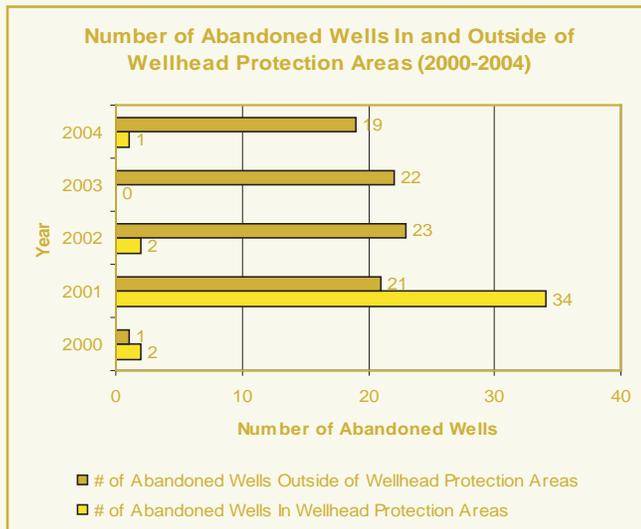
How are we doing?

The cumulative disturbed aggregate area in Peel generally remained constant (800-900 hectares) between 1997 and 2003 and the area rehabilitated increased at a steady but slow rate. In 2004, there was a significant increase in the area of rehabilitated land. The recent provincial emphasis on progressive rehabilitation is intended to narrow the gap between disturbed and rehabilitated area.

What should we keep an eye on?

The Province is responsible for issuing licences and monitoring the extraction and rehabilitation of aggregate material from licensed sites. The Region of Peel, therefore, supports the Ministry of Natural Resources stepped-up efforts to enforce aggregate site rehabilitation standards and guidelines.

Ground Water



Source: Region of Peel Public Works Department.

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us the number of wells abandoned in and outside of wellhead protection areas, which is an area around a well on privately owned property that is protected from incompatible development to prevent contamination of the ground water supply.

Why is it important?

All wells permeate the earth's surface and provide a pathway for contaminants to enter the ground water aquifers, which may cause deteriorated water quality to all wells that discharge from it. The fewer the number of private wells permeating the aquifer, the lower the risk of wellhead contamination to the water supply.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 3.4.2.1: Protect, maintain and enhance the quality and quantity of water resources, including surface and groundwater systems, and related natural systems, jointly with the area municipalities, conservation authorities and other related agencies.

How are we doing?

Through Peel's Private Well Abandonment Program, 39 wells on private property in wellhead protection areas and 86 wells on private property outside of wellhead protection areas were abandoned between 2000 and 2004.

What should we keep an eye on?

There are many sources of and entry points for ground water contaminants. Continued research and collaboration with area municipalities, Conservation Authorities and other stakeholders to mitigate these concerns is important for protecting Peel's groundwater supply.

Agriculture

Acres of Farmland in Production in Peel (1986-2001)

Year	Farm Acreage in Production
1991	115,352
1996	120,026
2001	104,433

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Agriculture 2001.

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us if the number of acres of farmland in production in Peel has changed.

Why is it important?

Agriculture production is an important economic input to the Region's economy. The industry sustains livelihoods for farming families and their employees and yields produce, meat, poultry, and other goods for the market. However, agricultural land is also the most efficient land type to convert to employment and residential land uses - commonly known as greenfield conversion.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 3.2.2.1: Protect the Prime Agricultural Area for agriculture as shown on Schedule B of the Regional Official Plan.

Policy 3.2.2.4: Encourage the continuance of agricultural activities on lands within the 2021 Regional Urban Boundary in Brampton consistent with the Agricultural policies in this Plan and the Brampton Official Plan.

How are we doing?

The number of farm acres in production in Peel decreased by approximately 10% between 1991 and 2001 mainly due to urban expansion on former agriculture land that lay within the 2021 Regional Urban Boundary. This shift in land use supports the ROP to allow for growth.

What should we keep an eye on?

The 2001 Statistics Canada Agricultural Census shows that employment in Peel's agriculture sector actually grew by 30% between 1996 and 2001 to 4,250 jobs, despite the reduction of farmed acres in production. Peel, in collaboration with other local and inter-regional agriculture stakeholders, should continue to stimulate conditions that strengthen the economic component of the agricultural sector and work towards the implementation of the GTA Agriculture Action Plan released in 2005 to support and promote agriculture in the GTA.

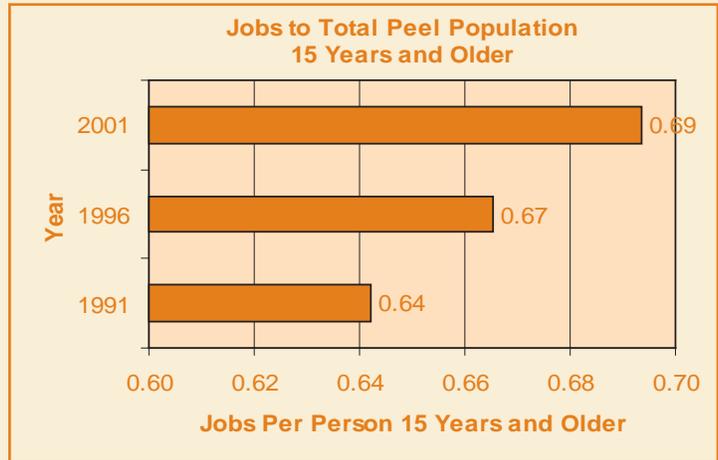
Natural Resources

3

Regional Structure

Employment

Change in Jobs to Total Population
15 Years and Older (1991-2001)



Source: Statistics Canada.1991, 1996 and 2001 Census Place of Work Tables.

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us if the number of jobs for every person 15 years and older changed between 1991 and 2001.

Why is it important?

The ROP promotes the idea that Peel residents should have opportunities to live and work in Peel Region. There are many benefits to this planning principle, including shorter commutes to work leading to improved work-life balance and a stronger sense of community and community involvement.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 5.3.1.2: To achieve a sustainable rate of employment growth relative to population growth.

How are we doing?

Considering the rapid growth of Peel's population, the number of jobs per person 15 years and older increased by 0.05 jobs between 1991 and 2001. Among the many implications of this result are an increased range of jobs which may have been available to Peel residents and increased in-bound trips to Peel by residents of other GTA municipalities, causing traffic congestion.

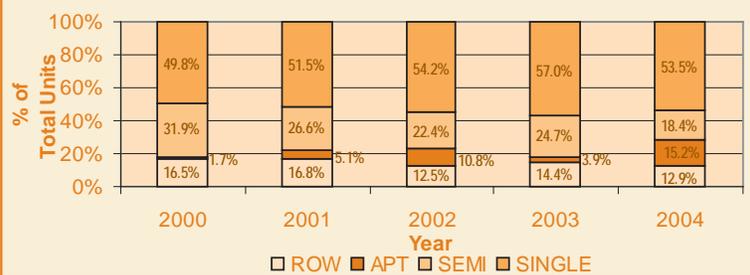
What should we keep an eye on?

Peel, jointly with area municipalities, should ensure that designated employment lands are protected from other types of development as growth continues, particularly in urban centres and corridors and business centres such as those surrounding the Pearson Airport.

Housing Supply

Urban Nodes

Change in Housing Completions Types (2000-04)



Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Local Market Reports

Combined Densities* by Node (2001 compared to 2004)

Urban Node	Combined Density	
	2001	2004 (estimate)
Mississauga City Centre Node	110.4	182.68
Brampton Queen Street Node	59.4	63.8

*Note: Combined density means persons and employment per hectare and is a gross SGU area calculation of population and employment data collected by Statistics Canada. The 2004 estimate is based on 2001 Census data.

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us about the mix of different types of housing like single family homes, row-townhouses and condominium apartments that are constructed in Peel annually.

Why is it important?

The ROP promotes the principle that planning areas should have a range of housing that is affordable for different types of households (i.e., income and family status) and that satisfies a range of housing interests (i.e., housing for older adults, group homes, etc.).

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 5.5.2.3: Encourage and support the efforts of area municipalities to plan for a range of densities and forms of housing affordable to all households, including moderate and lower income households, enabling all Peel residents to remain in their communities.

How are we doing?

Since 2002, Peel has experienced a significant increase in apartment/condominium completions in urban centres like Mississauga's City Centre, amidst continued strong demand for singles and semi-attached housing. Demand has been spurred by historically low interest rates that have allowed many households to move into home ownership - such as townhouses and condominiums.

What should we keep an eye on?

The provincial government plans to create conditions for intensified residential development in designated urban centres and corridors through its proposed Places to Grow Plan and associated legislation. Peel's ROP may be amended to ensure its consistency with this new direction and to provide policy direction that continues to ensure there is a mix of housing types provided in future medium and high density residential developments.

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us the extent to which there's been a change in population and employment within designated urban nodes in Peel. The figures are based on Small Geographic Units (SGUs) - a custom geography set based on census tracts, employment areas, secondary plans, traffic zones and water a sewer pressure zones.

Why is it important?

The continued development of urban nodes will result in a compact urban form that is more easily served by public transit, more cost effective to provide and operate infrastructure such as roads, sewer and water facilities and supportive of retail and business services which are accessible to residents and workers. The ROP provides policy direction to support the continued growth and intensification of employment and residential units in designated urban nodes.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 5.3.3.2.1: Designate Regional Urban Nodes in Schedule D to provide opportunities for compact forms of urban development and redevelopment with commercial, residential, recreational, cultural and civic activities that offer a wide range of goods and services to the residents of Peel Region and other residents of the Greater Toronto Area.

How are we doing?

Between 2001 and 2004, the combined density (persons and jobs per hectare) is estimated to have increased.

What should we keep our eye on?

The province's Draft Places to Grow Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe suggests higher density development in existing urban centres is critical for satisfying a larger proportion of demand for resident and employment needs in Peel. The proposed Plan, which is subject to change, suggests a target of 200 residents and jobs per hectare by 2015. Opportunities to achieve this target will be considered in greater detail when the final Plan is released.

Regional Infrastructure

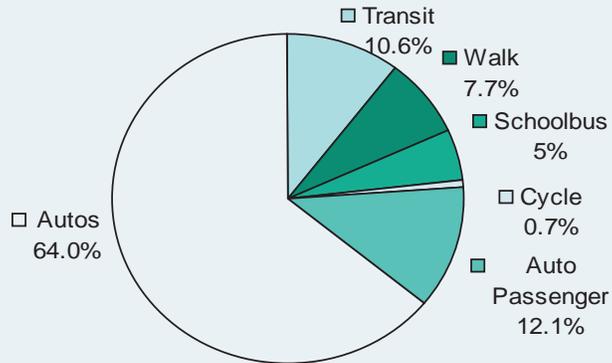
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Transportation

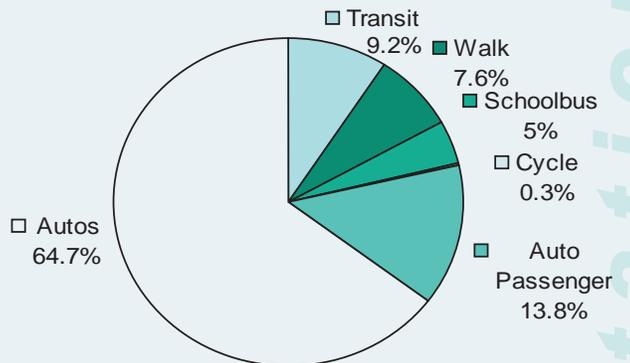
Sustainable Modes of Transportation

Variation in Modal Split between 1991 and 2001 - as a Percentage of Total Trips made by Peel Residents during Morning Peak Period

Modal Split in 1991



Modal Split in 2001



Source: Transportation Tomorrow Surveys Note: "Sustainable" refers to all modes except single-occupancy auto

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us if there was any change in the types of transportation Peel residents use to commute to work or school, which is often referred to as variation in modal split.

Why is it important?

The ROP encourages increased use of public transit and other non-auto travel modes that reduce air pollution and traffic congestion, among other desired results.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 5.6.2.5: Encourage the Provincial government and neighbouring municipalities to increase public transit usage and ridesharing as well as other travel demand management programs.

Planning

How are we doing?

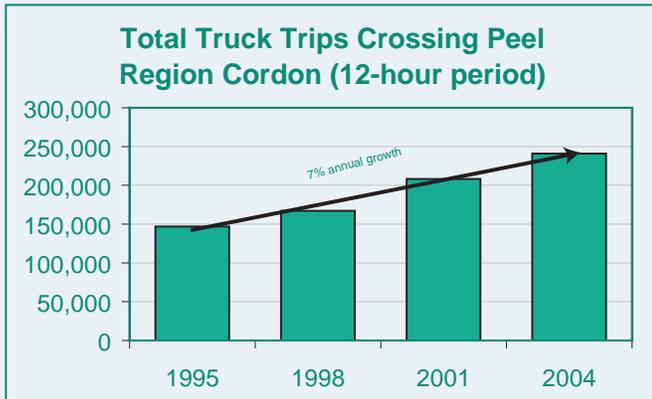
The proportion of total trips made by Peel residents using single occupant autos remained unchanged at 64-65% between 1991 and 2001. The proportion of total trips made by transit decreased by 1.4% to 9.2% and the proportion made by auto-passenger (car-poolers) increased by 1.7% to 13.8% of total trips made by Peel residents.

What should we keep an eye on?

Efforts to stimulate increased demand for public transit, ride sharing and non-auto modes of transportation are being pursued through the Region's Transportation Demand Management program. Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon are supporting similar initiatives.

Goods Movement

Total Medium and Heavy Truck Trips Crossing the Peel Region Boundary (12 Hour Period)



Source: Peel Cordon Counts



Brampton Transit

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us the extent in which truck traffic crossing through Peel changed over a nine-year period.

Why is it important?

As roadway congestion and traffic delays in Peel and the GTA increase, businesses dependent on moving goods become less competitive. Distribution, warehousing and manufacturing are significant economic activities in Peel, which add pressure to ensure the efficiency of the goods movement system in Peel is improved.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 5.6.1.1: To achieve convenient and efficient movement of people and goods in the region and GTA.

How are we doing?

Truck traffic crossing regional boundaries increased by 7% annually over the past ten years, representing a net increase of approximately 83,000 additional medium/heavy truck trips. This rate is higher than the annual population growth rate and the growth of total vehicle trips (4.3%) made in Peel.

What should we keep our eye on?

Construction activity creates heavy truck traffic. New subdivisions, commercial/industrial developments and office centres create a truck traffic surge that must be considered in future developments.



Highway 401 & 403

Transportation

5

Regional Services

Police Services

Regional Police Uniform Officer to Population Ratio (1996-2004)



Notes: Regional Police jurisdictional population does not include Caledon. Police services in Caledon are provided by the OPP through a financial arrangement with the Region of Peel. Field Support, Executive Services and Other Staff are not considered in the statistics reported above.

Note: The increase in 1998 is due to airport and previously unmet needs.

Source: Peel Regional Police Statistical Reports (1996-2004)

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us if the number of people served by a single uniformed police officer has changed over time. This is expressed as the total population in Mississauga and Brampton per uniformed officer (police services in Caledon are provided by the OPP).

Why is it important?

Policing services ensure the safety and security of residents and businesses and play a pivotal role in the response to local emergencies. It is important to ensure the number of officers available to respond to policing needs in Mississauga and Brampton keeps pace with population growth.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 6.2.2.26: Provide a level of police services appropriate to meet community needs and to fulfill the statutory requirements for the provision of adequate and effective policing.

How are we doing?

The population per uniformed officer in Mississauga and Brampton served by Peel Police has decreased from a high in 1997 of 770 people per uniformed officer to a low of 623 people per uniformed officer in 2003/04 indicating an improvement in level of police service during a time of rapid population growth.

What should we keep an eye on?

Providing policing services is expensive - it is the single most expensive item in the Region's Operating budget - nearly \$196,000,000 in 2004. Peel's ability to maintain current service levels in a context of population growth without greater financial assistance for additional policing services from the province will continue to be a challenge.

Planning

Poverty and Low Income

Incidence of Low Income in Private Households in Peel Region (LIP means Low Income Population)

	Peel Region	Mississauga	Brampton	Caledon
2001 Population	983,920	609,790	323,855	50,275
2001 LIP	114,510	77,155	35,045	2,305
2001 Incidence of LI	11.6%	12.7%	10.8%	4.6%
1996 Population	847,910	541,580	266,685	39,635
1996 LIP	127,125	88,930	36,350	1,845
1996 Incidence of low income	15.0%	16.4%	13.6%	4.7%
1991 Population	725,790	459,210	231,955	34,620
1991 LIP	70,860	50,035	19,630	1,185
1991 Incidence of low income	9.8%	10.9%	8.5%	3.4%

Source: 1996 and 2001 Censuses

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator helps us track change in the proportion of the total population in Peel considered by Statistics Canada to be living in poverty, based on family size and the consumer price index of such needs as food, clothing and shelter.

Why is it important?

Poverty is the root cause of many individual, household and societal problems in Peel. Understanding which population groups may need public assistance helps the Region of Peel and other agencies target and address the issues that contribute to poverty.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 6.2.2.1: Ensure Regional human service facilities and programs are provided in a manner consistent with the needs of present and future populations in Peel, based on a changing population age structure, multicultural and ethnic diversity, disability, and in keeping with the Region's financial objectives.

How are we doing?

Incidence of low income households in Peel decreased between 1996 and 2001, but have not returned to 1991 levels (prior to the recession in the early 1990's).

What should we keep an eye on?

Demand on human services programs delivered by the Region of Peel, such as Ontario Works, appears to be increasing along with population growth. Unless mitigated, this trend may place significant demand on the Region's financial resources in the future.

Child Care Services

Number of Subsidized Child Care Spaces as a Percentage of Child Population (2001-2004)

	Total Subsidized Spaces	Peel Child Population	Result (%)
2001	3,271	118,915	1.7
2002	2,941	193,230	1.5
2003	2,866	193,520	1.5
2004	3,076	201,260	1.5

Source: Region of Peel Social Services Department (2005).

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us how many subsidized child care spaces Peel provides relative to the child population 12 years or younger.

Why is it important?

There is a long waitlist for subsidized childcare in Peel. Monitoring this indicator is one of many ways of evaluating the extent to which existing demand is being met by the provision of new subsidized childcare spaces and other programs. It is important to note that the Region of Peel does not directly control the licensing framework or the responsibility for increase the number of childcare programs.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 6.2.2.2: Plan for and provide coordinated access where appropriate, for Regionally funded or delivered services.

How are we doing?

Peel traditionally received insufficient funding from the provincial and federal governments to provide the number of subsidized childcare spaces to meet growth demand, and consequently was able to serve a smaller proportion of the child population.

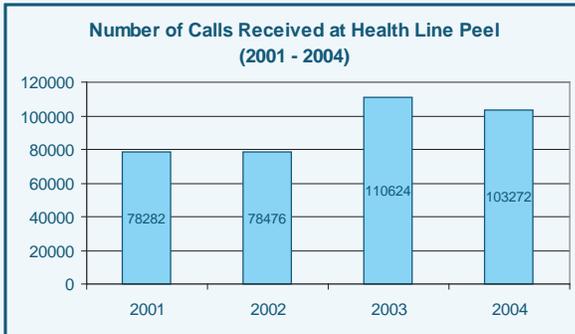
Peel was allocated new funding from the provincial and federal governments in 2004 and 2005 to provide more subsidized childcare spaces, and for special needs resources. This funding is not expected to fully address current need.

What should we keep an eye on?

While increased demand for subsidized childcare is expected as a result of population growth in Peel, it will be important to keep an eye on the length of time eligible children wait for a subsidized space. Non-regional funding will also be required to keep pace with increased demand likely caused by population growth in the Region.

Public Health

**Number of Calls Received at Health Line Peel
(main telephone access for all Peel Public Health programs)**



Source: Peel Public Health (2005).

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us the extent to which use of Health Line Peel changed.

Why is it important?

Queries from the public concerning Peel Public Health's six key service areas (communicable disease, clinical services, enforcement, youth and adult illness prevention, early childhood development and health surveillance) are received and addressed, whenever possible, through the Health Line. Change in use levels is a barometer of the need for the service.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 6.2.2.6: Advance health promotion and disease prevention as the primary means of achieving people's best health status.

How are we doing?

The number of calls received at Health Line Peel increased annually since 2001, reaching a peak of 110,624 calls in 2003 during the SARS outbreak.

What should we keep an eye on?

Peel is among the lowest per capita funded public health regions in Ontario, affecting the Region's ability to provide programs mandated by the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care. Preliminary results indicate Peel Public Health service levels being at 73.1% in 2004, marking a three percent increase since 2001. These results are based on the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care's Mandatory Programs Indicator Questionnaire (MPIQ).

Long Term Care

**Accessibility: Change in Percentage
of Community Need Satisfied**

	2002	2003
LTC beds in Peel	2,282	3,114
Total population aged 75 and older	34,302	36,201
Result	6.65%	8.60%

Note: These beds are operated by the Region of Peel, charitable and private agencies.
Source: OMBI (2004), provided by Peel Long-Term Care (2005).

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator compares the number of long term care beds in centres operated by Peel to the number of adults aged 75 years and older.

Why is it important?

This indicator is one way of determining if the current level of service provided can address current demand.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 6.2.1.2: To contribute to safe, accessible and healthy communities where people of all ages, backgrounds and capabilities can meet their needs throughout various stages of their lives by providing opportunities for emotional, physical and socio-economic well-being.

How are we doing?

Anticipating a net increase in the population aged 75 years and older, mainly due to the general aging of Peel's population, the Region of Peel and other community agencies increased the total supply of long-term care beds in centres in Peel by 832 beds to a total of 3,114 beds between 2002 and 2004.

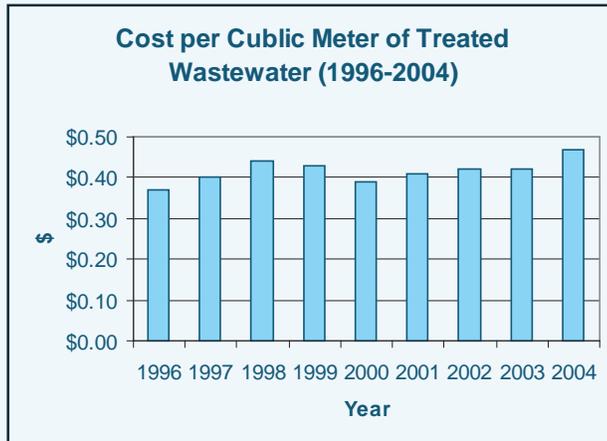
What should we keep an eye on?

Maintaining service quality is an important component of the Region of Peel's strategy for providing long-term care beds to satisfy population-based demand. In 2003 and 2004, over 90% of long term care centre residents that participated in the survey rated their centres as a good or excellent place to live.

Satisfaction among adult day program participants was also high. Eighty-eight percent of survey respondents rated the program either excellent or good.

Water and Wastewater

Cost per Cubic Metre of Wastewater Treated
(1996-2004)



Source: Region of Peel Public Works Department (2005).

What does this indicator tell us?

This is an indicator of efficiency. It tells us how much it costs to treat a cubic meter of wastewater.

Why is it important?

Tracked over time, this indicator tells us if we have sufficient infrastructure to cost-effectively meet the water and wastewater demand of a growing population. Viewed as a whole, it demonstrates the potential savings of reducing per household water consumption, through measures such as water conservation.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 6.3.2.1: Require and provide full municipal sewage and water services to accommodate growth in the Urban System and the three Rural Service Centres to the year 2021, subject to the Regional financial and physical capabilities.

How are we doing?

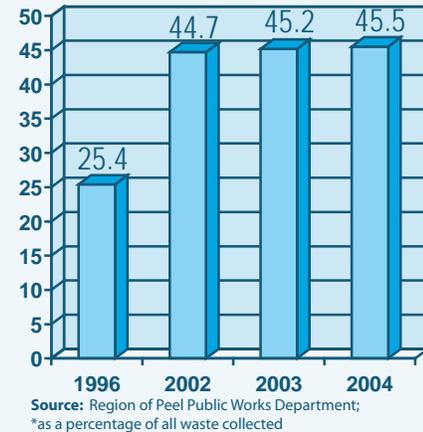
Wastewater treatment costs have remained stable since 1996. Increased wastewater processing capacity and efficiency has kept pace with population growth in Peel. The Region of Peel has also expanded and modernized two wastewater treatment facilities to increase capacity and the quality of treated waste water.

What should we keep an eye on?

Peel's Water Efficiency Strategy seeks to reduce per capita water consumption by 10-15% by 2015. The extent to which additional processing capacity will be required to keep pace with population growth could be somewhat mitigated if existing users consume less water.

Waste Management

Diversion Rate* for Residential Waste in Peel
(1996-2004)



Source: Region of Peel Public Works Department;
*as a percentage of all waste collected

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us the extent to which household waste was diverted from landfills because of residential and commercial recycling programs delivered by The Region of Peel.

Why is it important?

Programs that encourage waste reduction or emphasize reuse, recycling, composting and other minimization options help reduce the cost of processing residential waste in Peel and the environmental impact at landfill sites.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 6.4.2.2: Actively encourage, promote, and support efforts of government, the private sector and public to reduce waste, or emphasize reuse, recycling, composting and other minimization options.

How are we doing?

Peel residents diverted 45.5% of their household waste from landfills in 2004, compared to just 25.4% in 1996. The Region of Peel's Long Term Waste Resource Management Strategy sets a future residential waste diversion target of 70%.

What should we keep an eye on?

The Region is constructing the Peel Integrated Waste Management Facility, which includes a new single stream recycling facility, an organics composting system and a waste transfer station. Once the new facility is operational in April 2006, the Region will be introducing curbside organics collection in Brampton and Mississauga. This should increase the percentage of household waste diverted from landfills.

Affordable and Social Housing

Change in Number of Households on the Centralized Waiting List for Social Housing in Peel (1996-2005)

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Households	14,681	15,491	16,684	17,326	18,222	18,907	13,500	13,457	19,740	14,958

Note: An update of the wait list in 2002 resulted in a clean up to remove deceased, disinterested, and/or duplicate applicants.

Source: Peel Housing and Property Department (2005)

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us the number of households on the Centralized Waiting List (CWL) for social housing in Peel.

Why is it important?

Administered by the Region of Peel, Peel Access to Housing (PATH) provides households with access to social housing in Peel Region by maintaining a centralized waiting list for the 47 social housing providers in Peel who manage approximately 15,000 housing units. The list only includes households that are eligible for social housing assistance and is simply a high level indicator of demand.

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) suggests that an affordable rent should not exceed 30% of a household's gross income. For someone working 35 hours a week and earning the minimum wage of \$7.15 per hour, an affordable rent using CMHC's definition would be no more than \$325 per month (including utilities). The current average rent in Toronto and Peel is three times this level (\$973). Nearly 40% of all tenant households in Peel pay more than 30% of their income on rent - a significant contributor to increased demand for affordable and social housing in Peel.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

6.2.2.15: Maintain, monitor, evaluate and refine the centralized waiting list for all social housing units in Peel Region.

How are we doing?

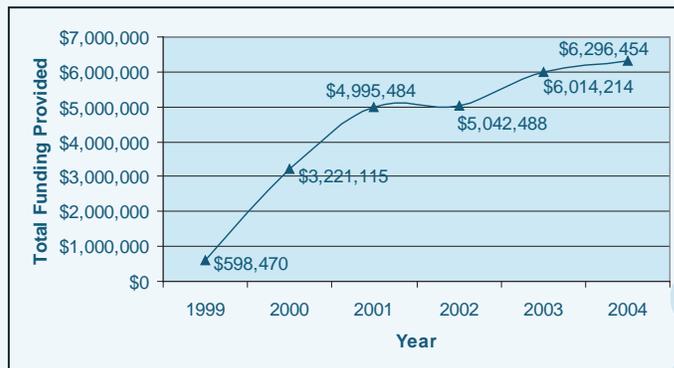
Since the CWL was updated in 2002, it has grown by 1,500 households, even with over 2,500 households being provided with subsidized units during this period. The Region of Peel constructed 367 new affordable housing units over the past 5 years.

What should we keep an eye on?

A large number of vulnerable citizens, including the working poor, low-income families and singles, and seniors, are still facing large affordable housing pressure. The wait time for low income households looking for 3-4 bedroom social housing units is 7-12 years.

Housing and Homelessness

Annual Region of Peel Funding to Community Agencies to Provide Shelter Services and Programs (1999 - 2004)



Source: Peel Social Services Department (2005).

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us how many dollars the Region of Peel provides in the form of grants or contracted services to community agencies that provide emergency shelter services and programs.

Why is it important?

This indicator is important because it provides a clear indication that Peel is a partner in the response to addressing increasing demand for emergency shelter services and programs. Viewed from another perspective, such a large and increasing expenditure draws resources away from constructing affordable and social housing that provides longer term support to individuals and families.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 6.2.2.23: Promote and encourage housing and shelter initiatives that offer residents stability through life-skills training and development.

How are we doing?

Annual funding increased from nearly \$600,000 in 1999 to \$6.2 million in 2004. Seven to twelve year waiting periods for affordable or social housing assistance, depending on the type of unit required, is a contributing factor to the increased need for emergency shelter services and programs. Over the past five years, the Region of Peel opened and continues to operate three emergency shelters.

What should we keep an eye on?

The Region of Peel delivers many support programs for social housing applicants and residents, in many instances averting immediate crisis such as losing their home. Increased programs of this nature, supported by the provision of additional affordable housing, including social housing units to address waitlisted demand should help manage demand for emergency shelter beds.

Planning

Transportation for Persons with Disabilities

Change in Low Floor Buses as a Proportion of Total Buses in Mississauga Transit's and Brampton Transit's Total Fleet

Year	Total Low Floor Buses (Brampton)	% of Fleet	Total number Low Floor Buses (Mississauga)	% of Fleet
1996	8	8%	0	0%
1997	8	8%	35	12%
1998	19	16%	77	25%
1999	19	16%	77	25%
2000	19	17%	77	25%
2001	19	16%	87	28%
2002	40	30%	101	31%
2003	57	38%	145	42%
2004	92	55%	145	42%

Source: Mississauga Transit and Brampton Transit (2005).

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us how many low floor transit buses were operated by Mississauga Transit and Brampton Transit annually.

Why is it important?

An overall increase in the number of low floor buses suggests that a transit system on the whole is more accessible to persons with physical disabilities. Moreover, with more low floor buses in any given public system, a transit authority can provide a regular accessible transit service on a greater proportion of the system's routes.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 6.2.2.11: Encourage the area municipalities and GO Transit to introduce a greater number of accessible low floor bus routes and other transit accessibility improvements to accommodate the travel needs of persons with disabilities in Peel Region.

How are we doing?

Mississauga Transit and Brampton Transit operated a greater number of low floor buses in 2004 than 1996, which enhanced the accessibility of both systems.

What should we keep our eye on?

Extending or increasing regular transit service using low-floor, and therefore, accessible buses on a greater proportion of total routes is critical to creating a fully accessible transit system. Where it is not feasible to introduce low-floor bus routes, other more expensive transportation options for persons with disabilities, including the Region's TransHelp service, will be required. Efforts to ensure TransHelp service levels keep pace with population growth and shifting demographics will be monitored.

Planning Approvals

Number of Decisions in Favour of Regional Official Plan Policies at the OMB Where the Region is an Active Participant of the Hearing (1996-2004)

Total Number of OMB Hearings: 20

Total Number of Decisions in Favour of Regional Policies: 19

What does this indicator tell us?

This indicator tells us the number of cases heard by the Ontario Municipal Board that favoured policies in the ROP over the cases made be third-parties on appeal.

Why is it important?

This indicator is a measure of the integrity of ROP policies. It is also a test of the appropriateness of policies, in that they provide a sufficient level of direction to guide orderly, phased development and redevelopment without the need for frequent policy amendments.

What ROP policy does it monitor?

Policy 7.3.4.2.1: Ensure consistency with the Plan through the exercise of its delegated approval powers under the Planning Act and in review of, and when providing comments on, development proposals and policy and planning initiatives.

How are we doing?

The OMB has ruled in favour of ROP policies, 19 times out of 20 since the ROP was adopted by Council in 1996.

What should we keep an eye on?

The provincial government's new Places to Grow legislation and proposed Plan provides clear direction to accommodate a larger proportion of future growth in existing urban areas, particularly in designated urban centres and corridors. This objective will undoubtedly be monitored closely.