

# TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR

## Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS

**Questions about MPMP results should be addressed to:**

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Title: Deputy Treasurer / Coordinator of Accounting	
Municipality: Township of St. Clair	
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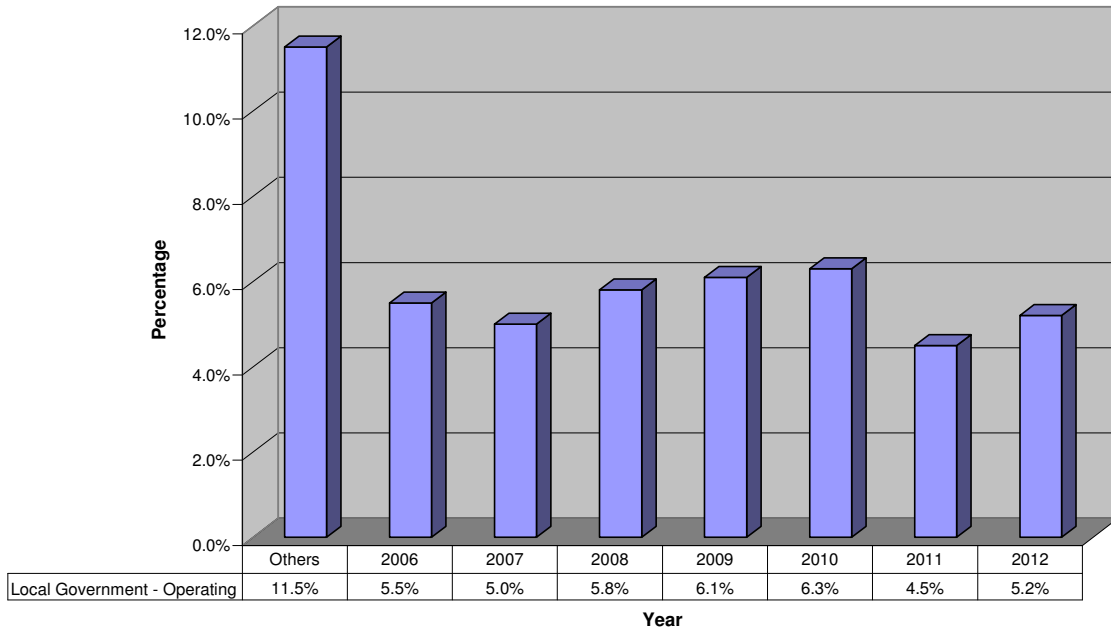
## Local Government

**CONTACT PERSON FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT: John DeMars, Clerk 519-867-2021**

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT - EFFICIENCY

**Operating costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs:**

**General Government (Based on Operating Costs)**



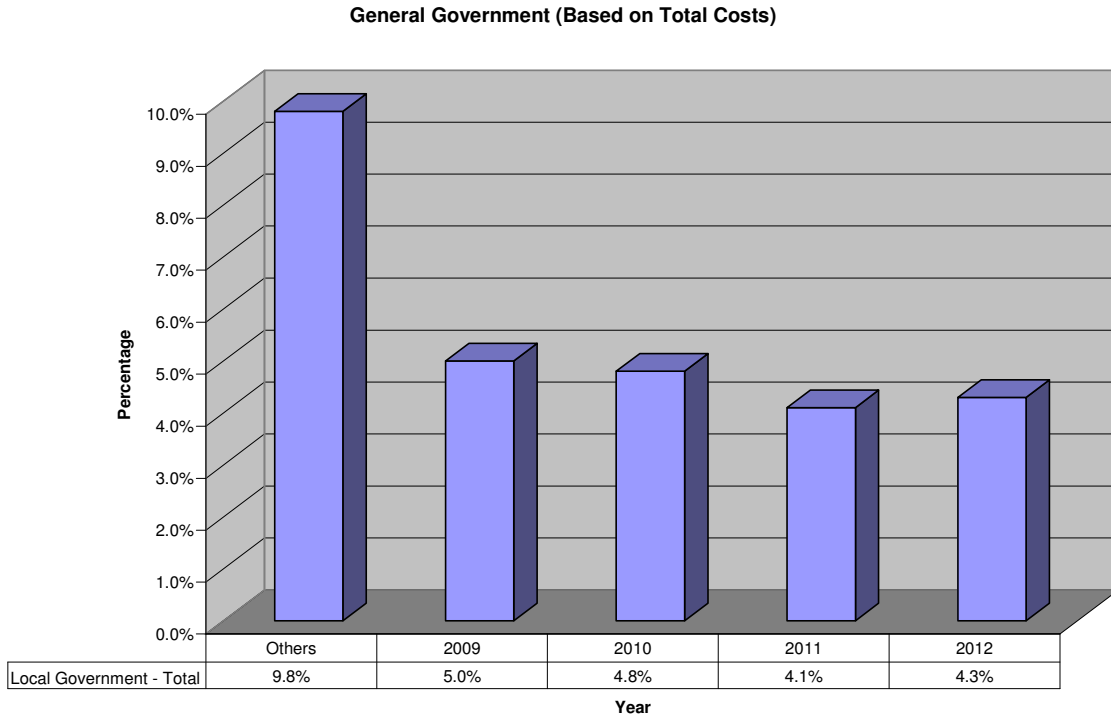
Objective: Efficient local government

Local government costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs increased between 2012 and 2011.

**The Others column (which is included throughout this report) is an average (arithmetic mean-which is just adding up all the results then dividing by the number of results) of 2011 figures for 347 other municipalities with populations under 50,000 reporting to the Province.** Out of the 347 municipalities that reported this measure, the range was from a low of 0.3% to a high of 49.2%, with an average (mean) of 11.5% and a median (which just means half are above and half below the median) of 10.6%. The Township cost of local government is significantly below the average cost of comparably sized municipalities.

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**Total costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal costs:**



Objective: Efficient local government

**Important note:** Our previous performance measures (pre 2009) were based on comparing only operating costs (the previous performance statistics did not include any of the costs to construct for example, a road.) Now with the new accounting standards we also have total costs, which include amortization (which was previously called depreciation, which just divides the original capital cost of an asset and then allocates it to each year for the expected life of the asset for assets that last longer than one year), interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.

We currently have four years of information using total costs (2009 through 2012). **Note that on each of the performance statistics we will show the first graph using just operating costs and the second graph using total costs (which will include operating costs, capital costs, interest on long-term debt, less revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital assets.)**

Out of 347 municipalities that reported this measure, the range was from a low of 0.2% to a high of 45.8%, with an average (mean) of 9.8% and a median (which just means half are above and half below the median) of 9%. We are currently significantly below what the average municipality spends on general government costs (as a percentage of total costs).

Local government costs above include Council, Council support (such as minute taking, agenda's, etc.), CAO/City Manager, corporate accounting (financial statements, FIR), corporate communication (such as general information telephone lines, web site, etc.), corporate legal support, debt management, development charge administration, emergency planning, internal audit, and taxation. The above costs are not allocated to any other categories of spending, contrary to the program support costs (such as payroll, accounts receivable, accounts payable, etc.) which are allocated to other departments or categories of costs based on a percentage of costs and are not included above.

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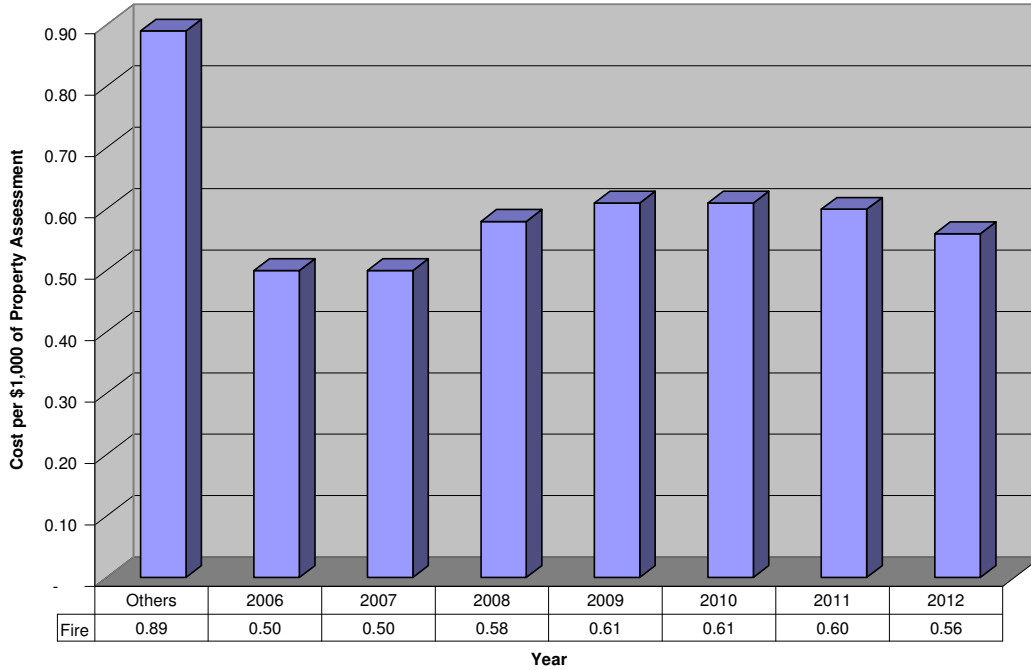
**FIRE SERVICES**

CONTACT PERSON FOR FIRE SERVICES: Walt Anderson, Assistant Fire Chief 519-481-0111
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**FIRE SERVICES - EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment:**

**Fire Services: Operating costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment**

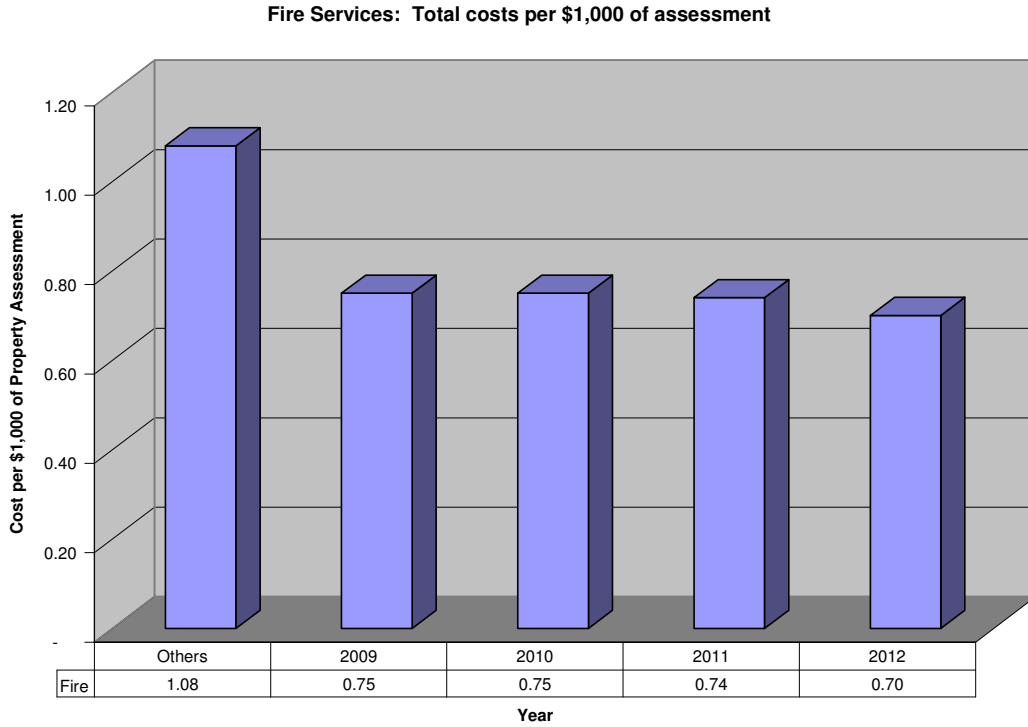


Objective: Efficient fire services.

Operating costs decreased for fire services between 2011 and 2012 per \$1,000 of assessment by approximately 6.7%. The 2011 cost for 340 other municipalities ranged from zero to \$5.44 per \$1,000 of assessment, with an average of \$0.89, and a median of \$0.60, so we compare favourably.

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**Total costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment:**



Total costs also decreased for fire services between 2011 and 2012 per \$1,000 of property assessment by approximately 5.4%. The 2011 cost for 340 other municipalities ranged from \$0.05 to \$6.88 per \$1,000 of property assessment, with an average of \$1.08 and a median of \$0.73, so we compare favorably also when looking at total costs.

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**CIVILIAN FIRE RELATED INJURIES – EFFECTIVENESS**

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Number Of residential fire related civilian injuries per 1,000 persons.</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Number of residential fire related civilian injuries averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons.</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>

Objective: Minimize the number of civilian injuries in residential fires.

The average number of residential fire related civilian injuries per 1,000 persons for 2011 for 317 other municipalities was 0.727, with a median of zero, and a minimum of zero and maximum of 12.821.

The average number of residential fire related civilian injuries averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons for 2011 for 315 other municipalities was 0.633, with a median of zero, and a minimum of zero and maximum of 2.172.

**CIVILIAN FIRE RELATED FATALITIES – EFFECTIVENESS**

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Number of residential fire related civilian fatalities per 1,000 persons.</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Number of residential fire related civilian fatalities averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons.</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.027</b>

Objective: Minimize the number of civilian fatalities in residential fires.

The average number of residential fire related civilian fatalities per 1,000 persons for 2011 for 317 other municipalities was 0.108, with a median of zero, and a minimum of zero and maximum of 0.892.

The average number of residential fire related civilian fatalities averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons for 2011 for 313 other municipalities was 0.286, with a median of zero, and a minimum of zero and maximum of 1.56.

**NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURAL FIRES – EFFECTIVENESS**

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Number of residential structural fires per 1,000 households.</b>	<b>0.638</b>	<b>4.161</b>	<b>3.740</b>

Objective: Minimize the number of residential structural fires.

The average number of residential structural fires per 1,000 persons for 2011 for 320 other municipalities was 1.711, with a median of 1.288, and a minimum of zero and maximum of 22.901 residential structural fires per 1,000 households.

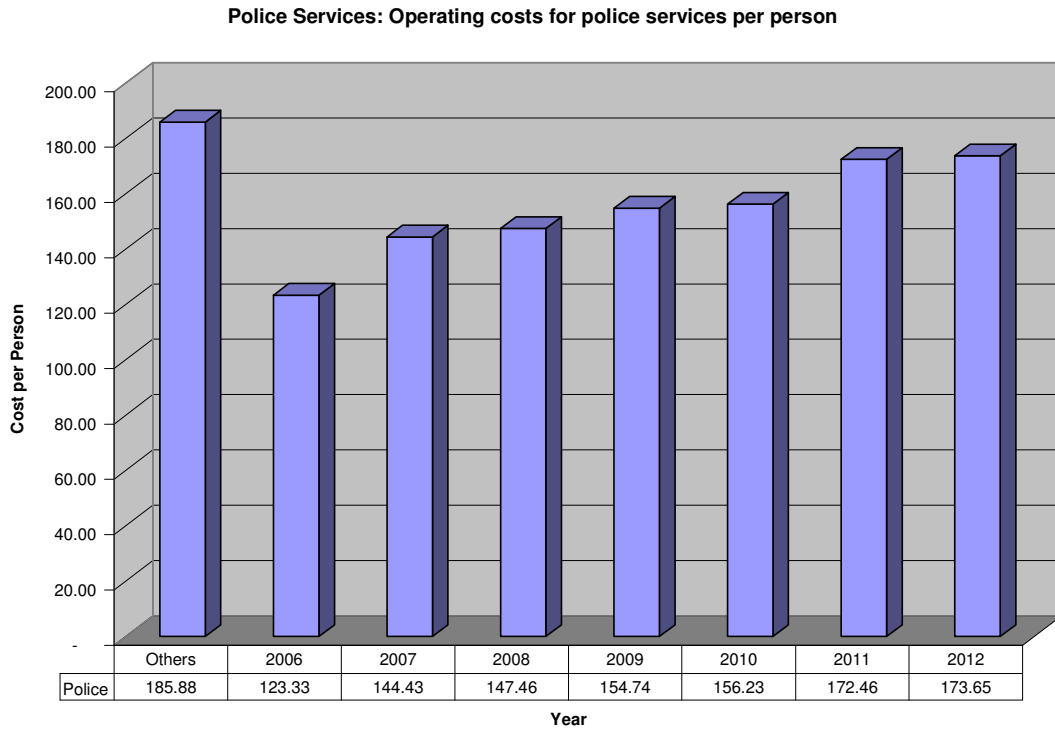
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**POLICE SERVICES**

CONTACT PERSON FOR POLICE SERVICES: John DeMars, Clerk 519-867-2021

**POLICE SERVICES - EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for police services per person:**

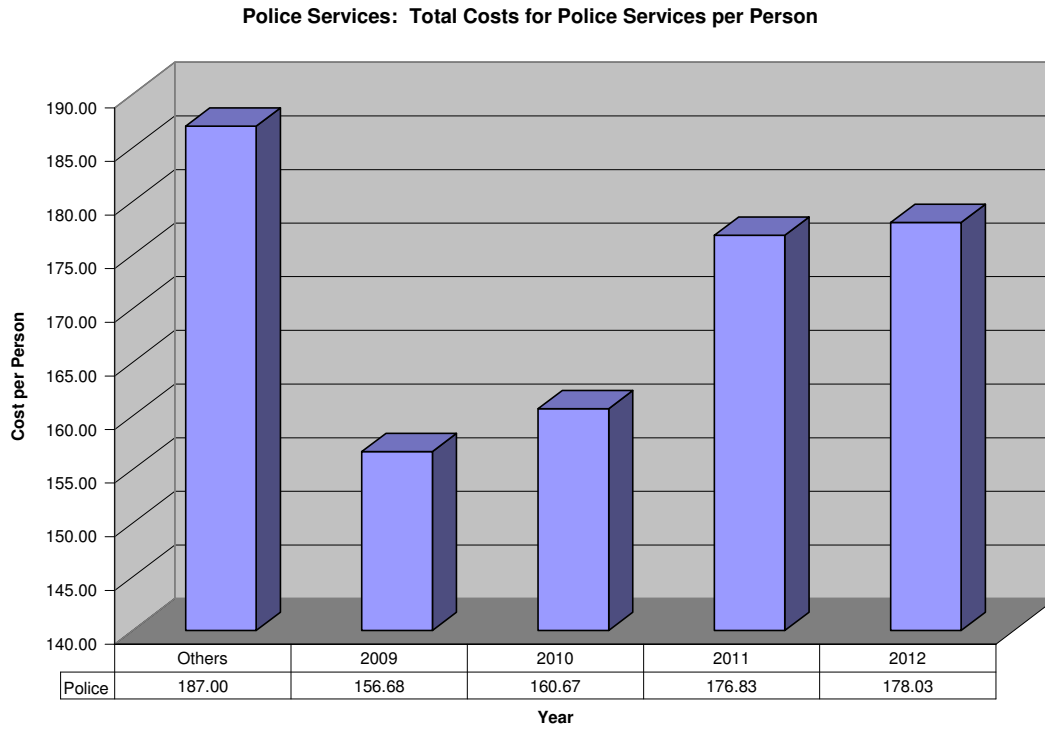


Objective: Efficient police services

Operating costs per person increased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 0.7%. The comparison with 304 other municipalities had a range of a low of \$0.08 to a high of \$604.62 per person, with an average of \$185.88, and a median of \$157.50.

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**Total costs for police services per person:**



Objective: Efficient police services

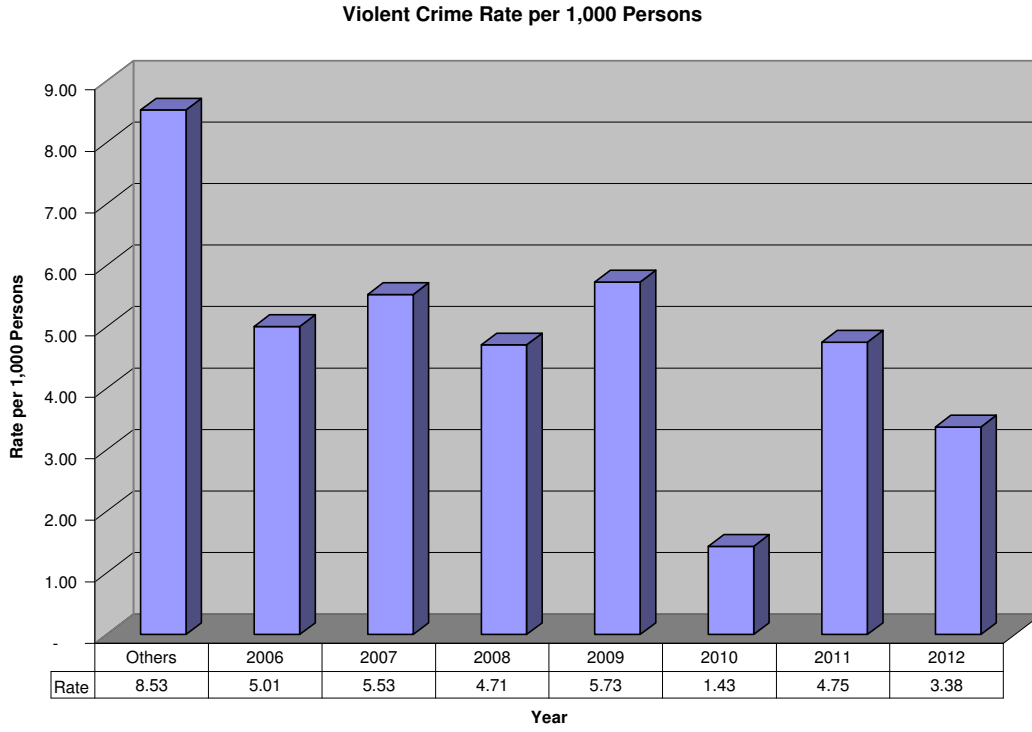
Total costs increased between 2011 and 2012 by 0.7%. The comparison with 304 other municipalities had a range of a low of \$0.08 to a high of \$613.58 per person, with an average of \$187.00, and a median of \$157.50.



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**VIOLENT CRIME RATE – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons:**



Objective: Safe communities

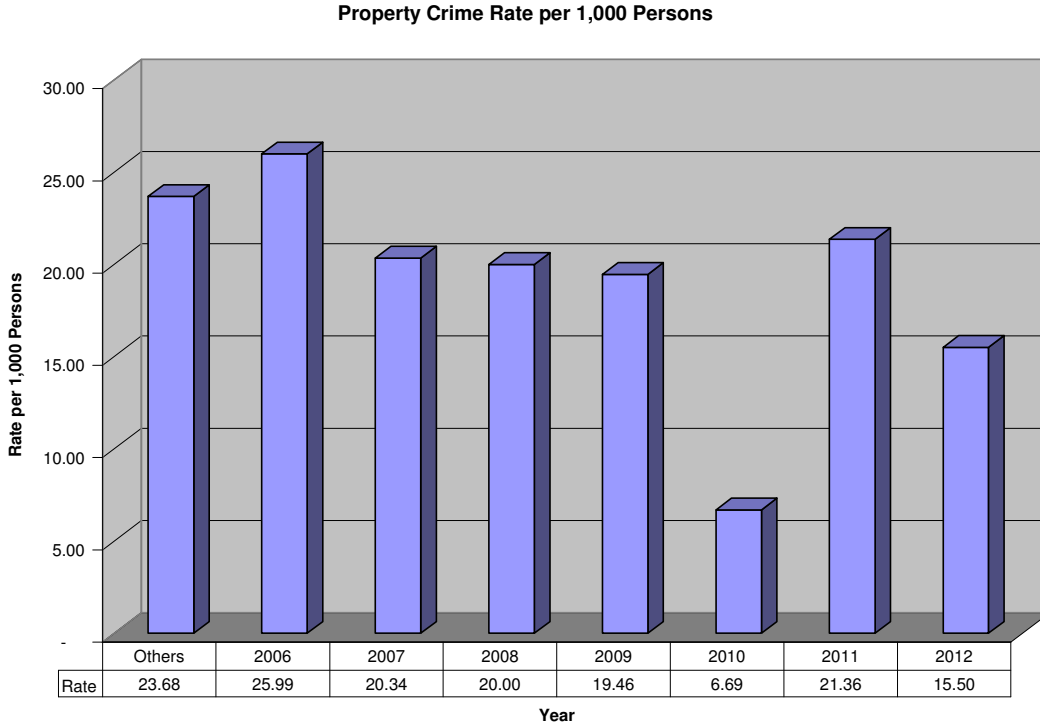
Violent crime decreased between 2011 and 2012. It is substantially below the average of other municipalities. The 2011 range for 278 other municipalities went from a low of zero to a high of 68.42 with an average of 8.53, and a median of 6.31 violent crimes per 1,000 persons.

*Please note that as of 2009 this measure reflects some changes in Statistics Canada definitions of violent crime, therefore, prior years may or may not be comparable.*

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**PROPERTY CRIME RATE – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Property crime rate per 1,000 persons:**



Objective: Safe communities

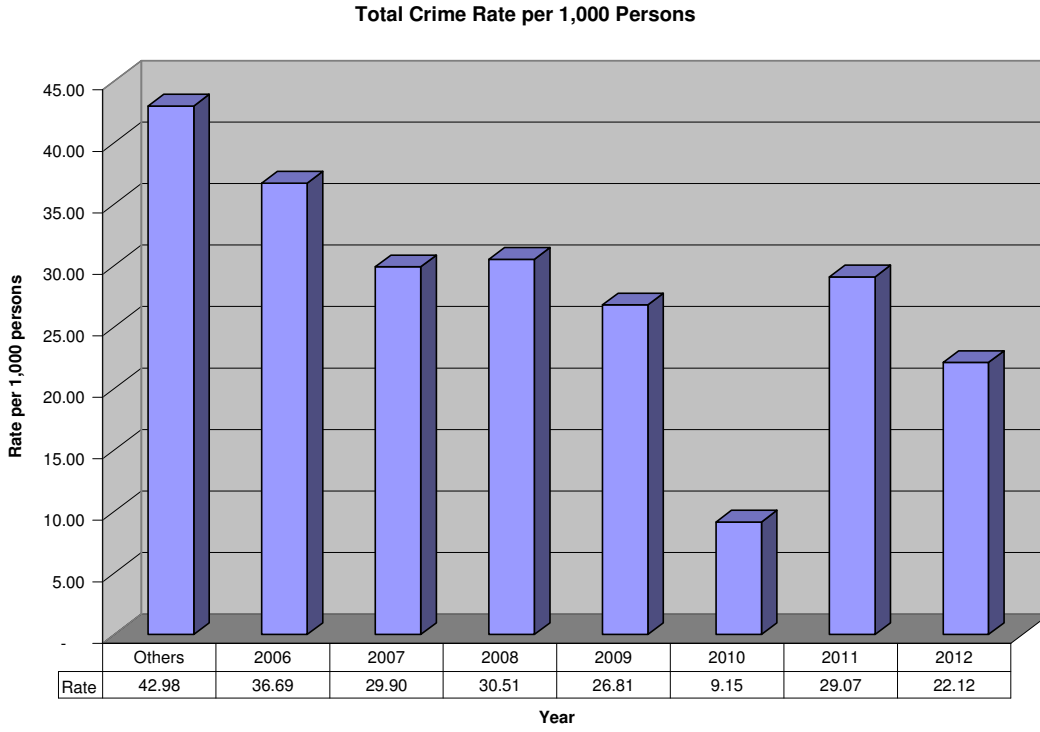
Property crime decreased between 2011 and 2012, and it was below the average of other municipalities also. The 2011 range for 278 other municipalities went from a low of zero to a high of 84.21, with an average of 23.68, and a median of 20.51 property crimes per 1,000 persons.

*Please note that as of 2009 this measure reflects some changes in Statistics Canada definitions of violent crime, therefore, prior years may or may not be comparable.*

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**TOTAL CRIME RATE – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic):**



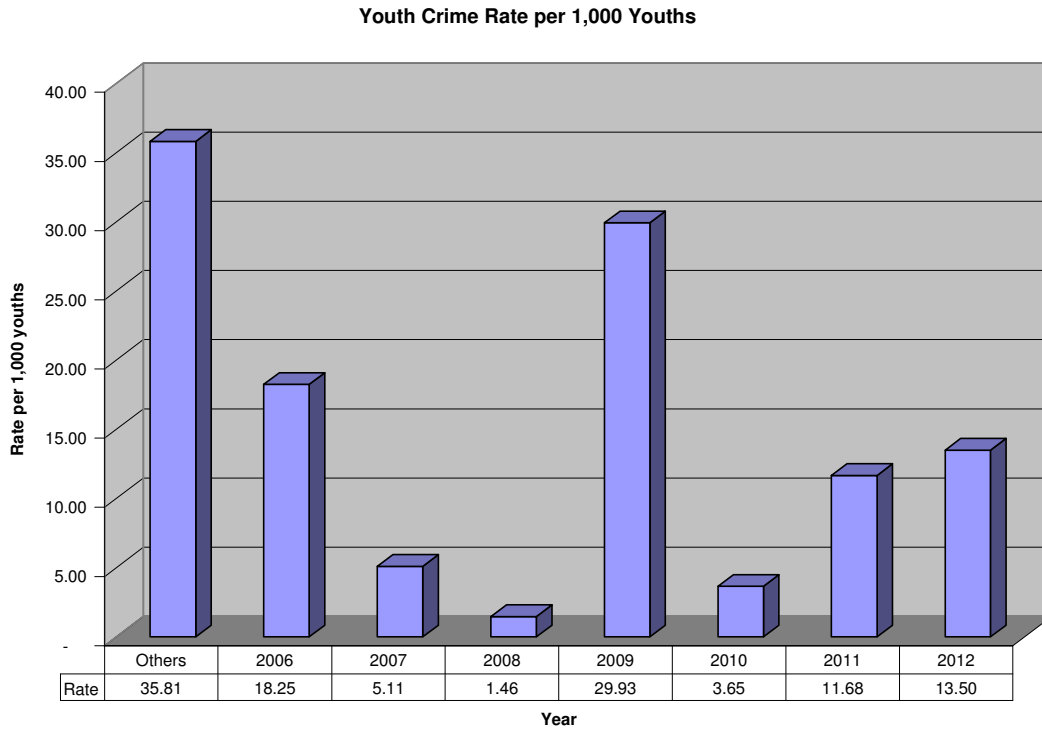
Objective: Safe communities

The total crime rate decreased between 2011 and 2012; and it was significantly below the average of other municipalities. The 2011 range of 272 other comparable municipalities went from a low of 3.55 to a high of 353.66, with an average of 42.98, and a median of 32.39 crimes per 1,000 persons.

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**YOUTH CRIME RATE – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Youth crime rate per 1,000 youths:**



Objective: Safe communities

The year 2012 saw an increase in youths charged per 1,000 youths when compared with 2011. The wide variation in rates could be because of our small youth population, for example, 5 youths were charged in 2010, 16 in 2011 and 16 in 2012. Our rate is still significantly below the average rate for other municipalities. The 2011 range for 271 other municipalities ran from a low of 0.00 to a high of 462.23, with an average rate of 35.81, and a median of 15.87 youth crimes per 1,000 youths.

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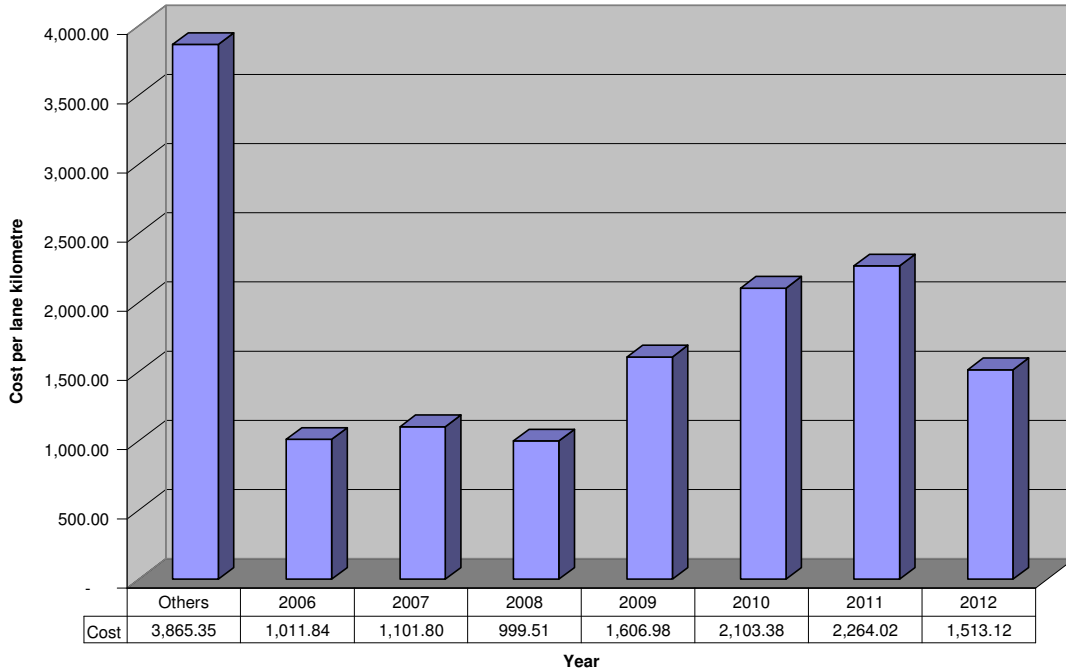
**ROADS**

**CONTACT PERSON FOR ROADS: Larry Burnham, Director of Public Works, Operations & Engineering 519-867-2993**

**PAVED ROADS - EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre:**

**Operating Cost for Paved Roads per Lane Kilometre**

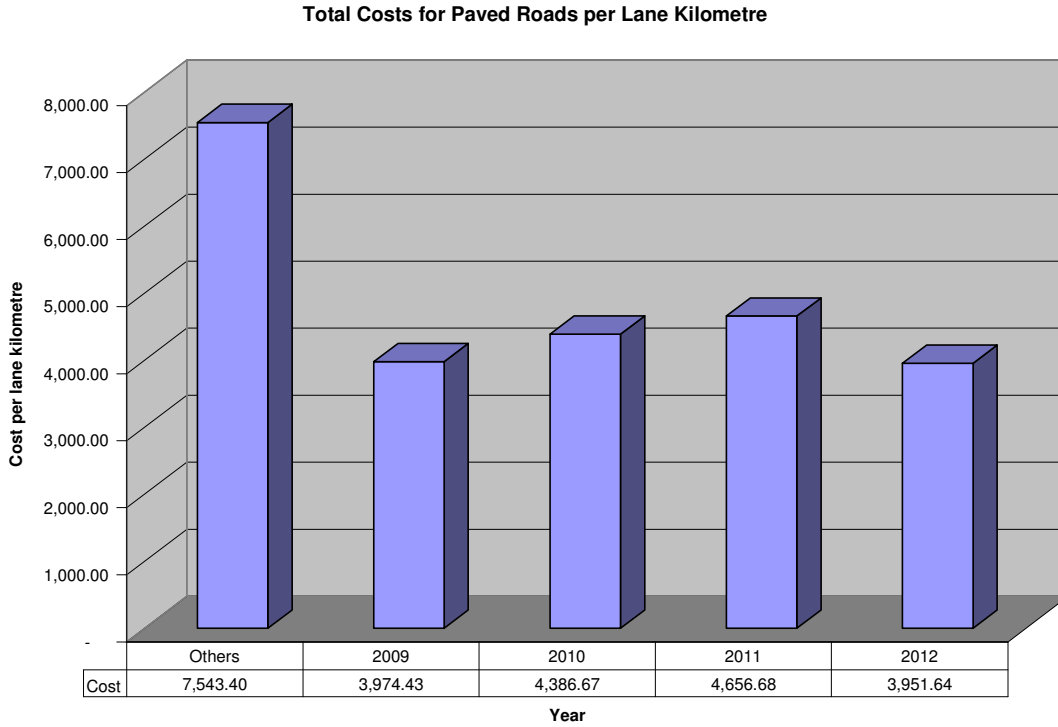


Objective: Efficient maintenance of paved roads

Operating costs per lane kilometre decreased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 33.2%. The 2011 range for paved roads – operating costs for 312 other municipalities ran from of a low of zero to a high of \$91,699.00, with an average of \$3,865.35 per lane kilometer, and a median of \$1,894.83; so we are lower cost than average when compared with other municipalities.

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**Total costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre:**



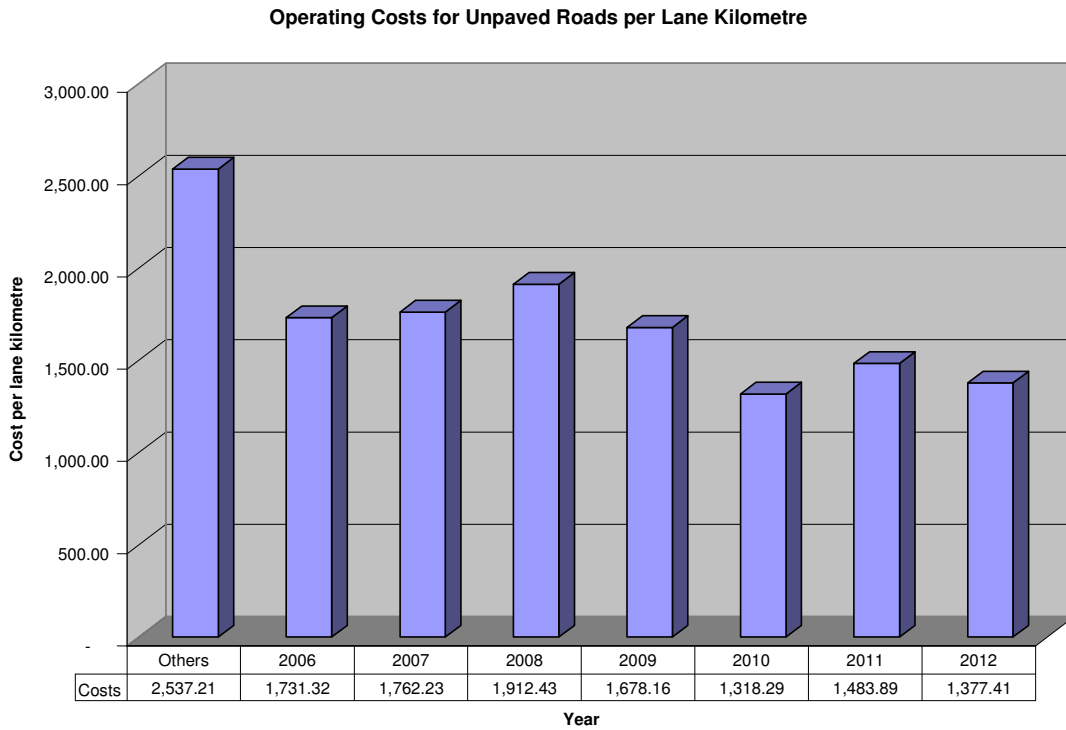
Objective: Efficient maintenance of paved roads

Total costs per lane kilometre decreased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 15.1%. The 2011 range for paved roads – total costs for 312 other municipalities ran from of a low of \$253.79 to a high of \$130,561, with an average of \$7,543.40 per lane kilometer, and a median of \$4,827.19; so we are lower cost than average when compared with other municipalities.

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**UNPAVED ROADS – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre:**

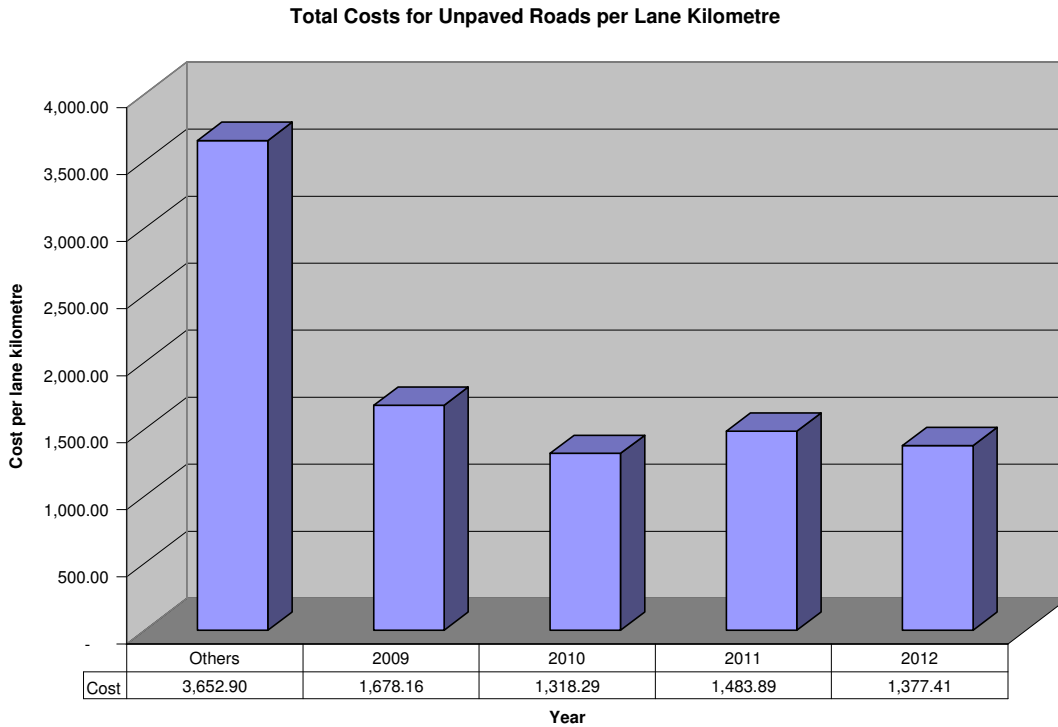


**Objective:** Efficient maintenance of unpaved roads

Operating costs per lane kilometre decreased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 7.2%. The 2011 range for unpaved (loose top) roads – operating costs for 278 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$72,493.55, with an average of \$2,537.21 per lane kilometer, and a median of \$1,723.43; so here we are also better than average when compared with other municipalities.

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**Total costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre:**



Objective: Efficient maintenance of unpaved roads

Total costs per lane kilometre decreased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 7.2%. The 2011 range for unpaved (loose top) roads – total costs for 278 other municipalities ran from a low of \$3.06 to a high of \$74,114.45, with an average of \$3,652.90 per lane kilometer, and a median of \$2,440.61; so here we are also better than average when compared with other municipalities.

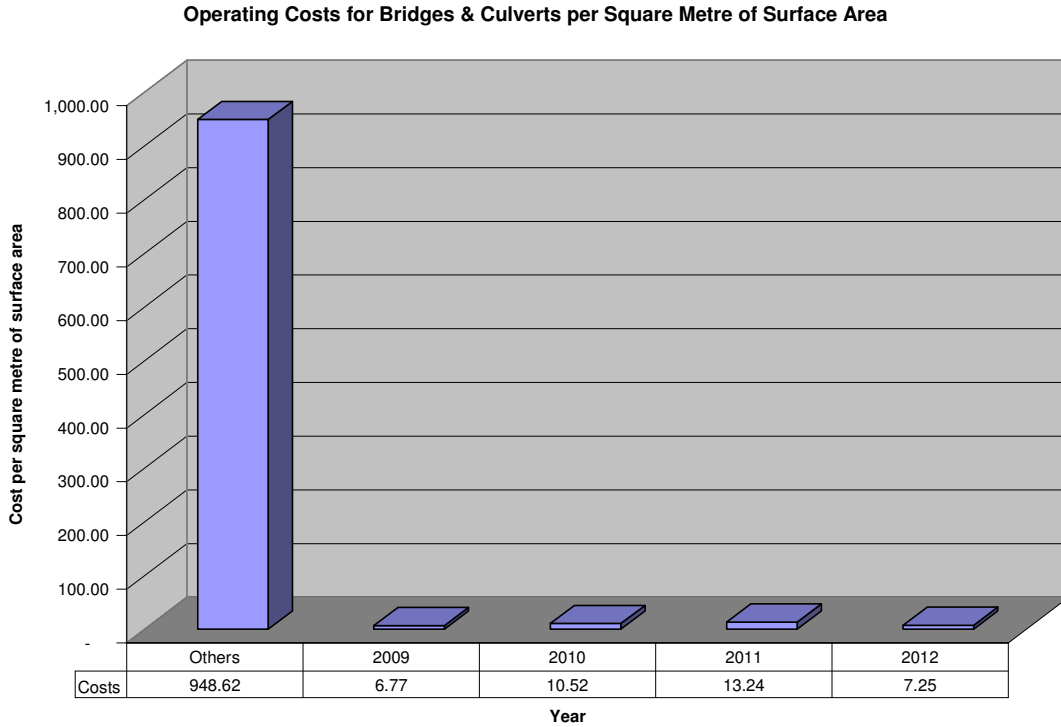
*The Township costs are the same for operating and total costs for unpaved roads because assets used are dual use, costs for assets are charged against paved roads, they are then charged out based on hours used for the various functions, and therefore operating costs indirectly include capital cost or at least the cost to replace the capital assets used on loose top roads; and also because loose top roads are not depreciated the way paved roads are, for example, the cost to put additional gravel on loose top roads is expensed in the year it is applied as it approximates the cost if the gravel was capitalized and depreciated.*



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**BRIDGES AND CULVERTS – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for bridges and culverts per square metre of surface area:**



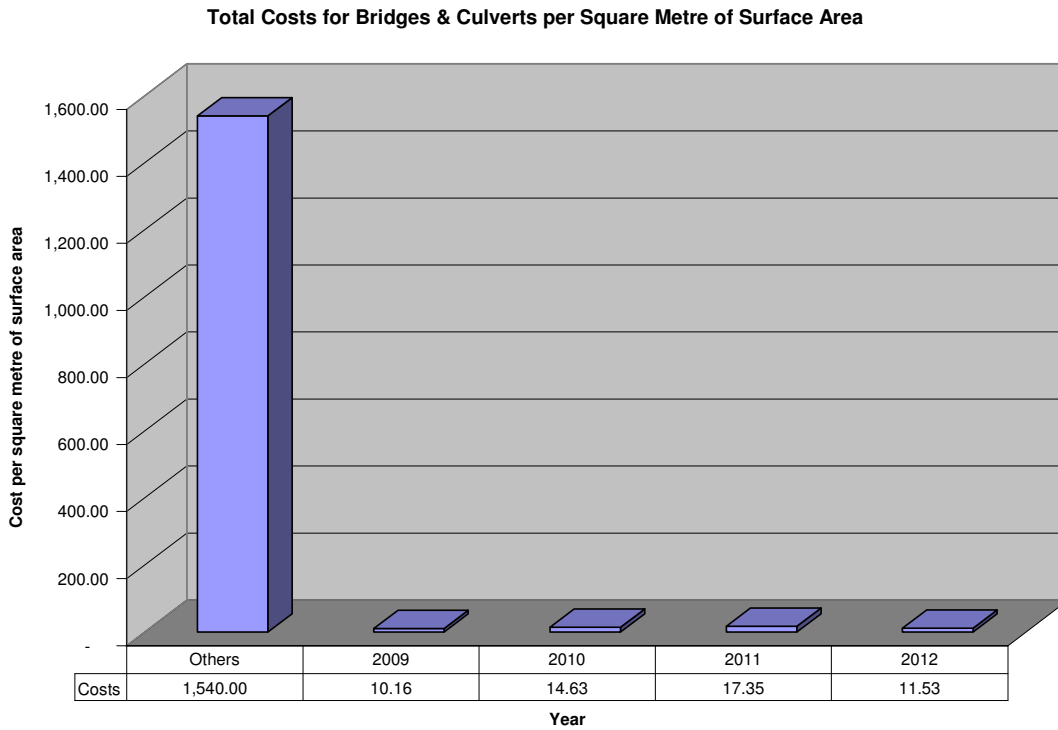
**Objective:** Efficient maintenance of bridges and culverts

Operating costs per square metre of surface area decreased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 45.2%. The 2011 range for bridges and culverts – operating costs for 242 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$110,791.00, with an average of \$948.62 per square metre of surface area, and a median of \$13.09; so here we are also better than average when compared with other municipalities.

The huge difference in costs between municipalities is caused by the difference in the type and cost of bridges and/or culverts in the various municipalities, which makes comparing them difficult.

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**Total costs for bridges and culverts per square metre of surface area:**



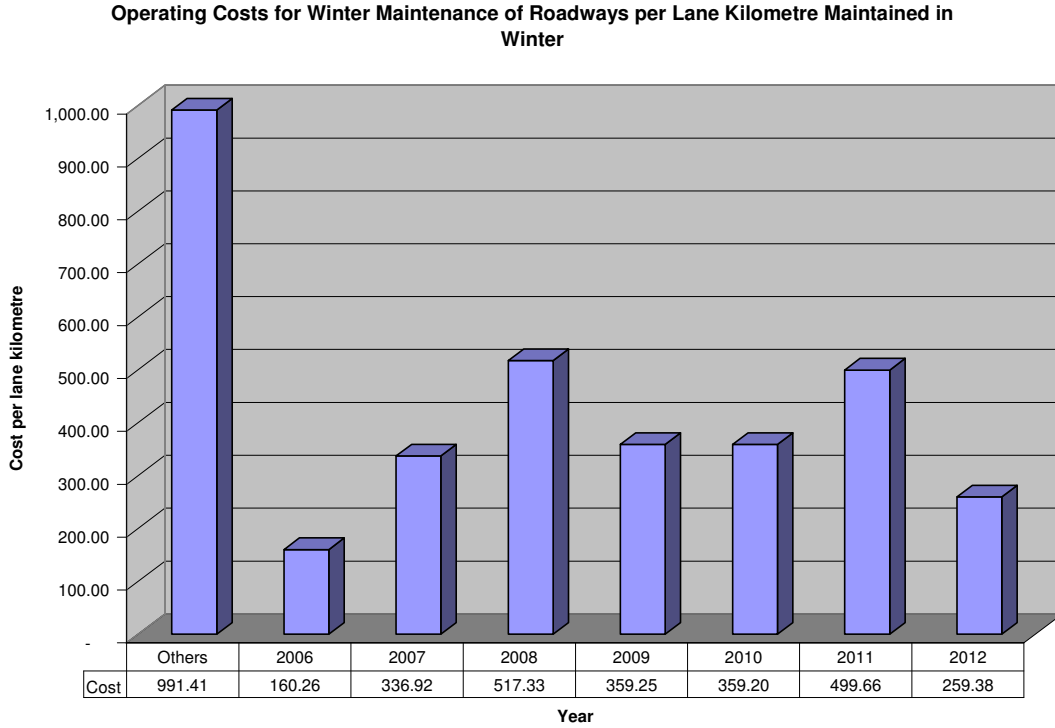
Objective: Efficient maintenance of bridges and culverts

Total costs per square metre of surface area decreased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 18.6%. The 2011 range for bridges and culverts – total costs for 229 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$218,199, with an average of \$1,540.00 per square metre of surface area, and a median of \$37.60; so here we are also better than average when compared with other municipalities.

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**WINTER MAINTENANCE OF ROADS – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for winter maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter:**

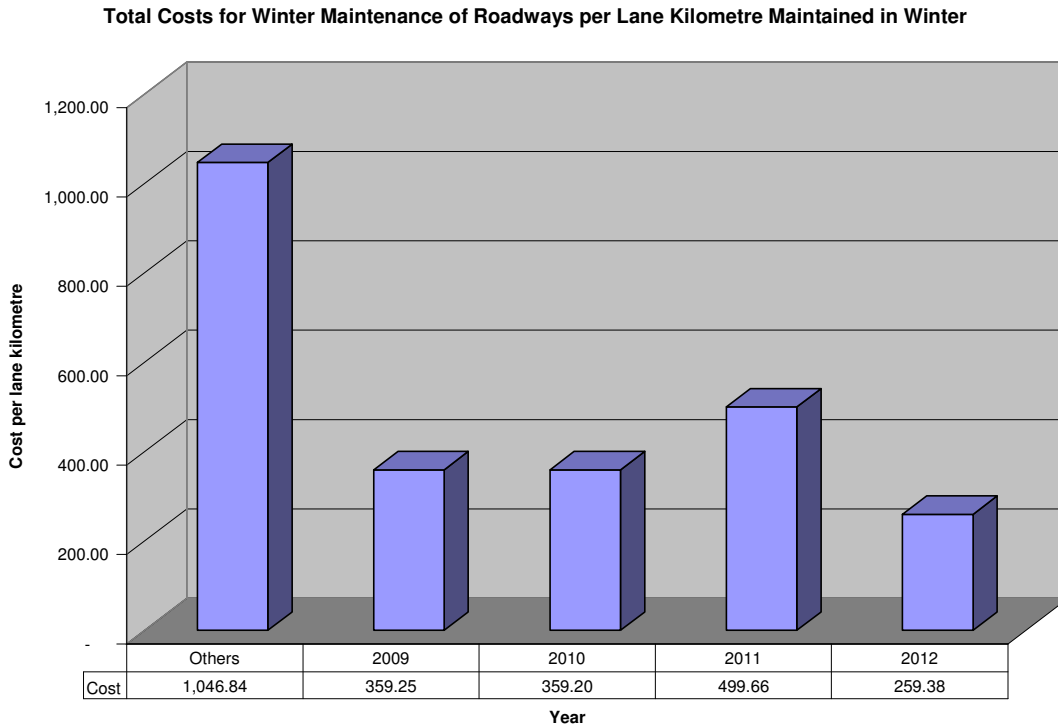


Objective: Efficient winter maintenance of roads

Operating costs per lane kilometre of surface area decreased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 48.1%. The 2011 range for operating costs for winter control for 316 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$6,123.85, with an average of \$991.41 per lane kilometer maintained in winter, and a median of \$681.40; so here again we are better than average with compared with other municipalities.

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**Total costs for winter maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter:**



Objective: Efficient winter maintenance of roads

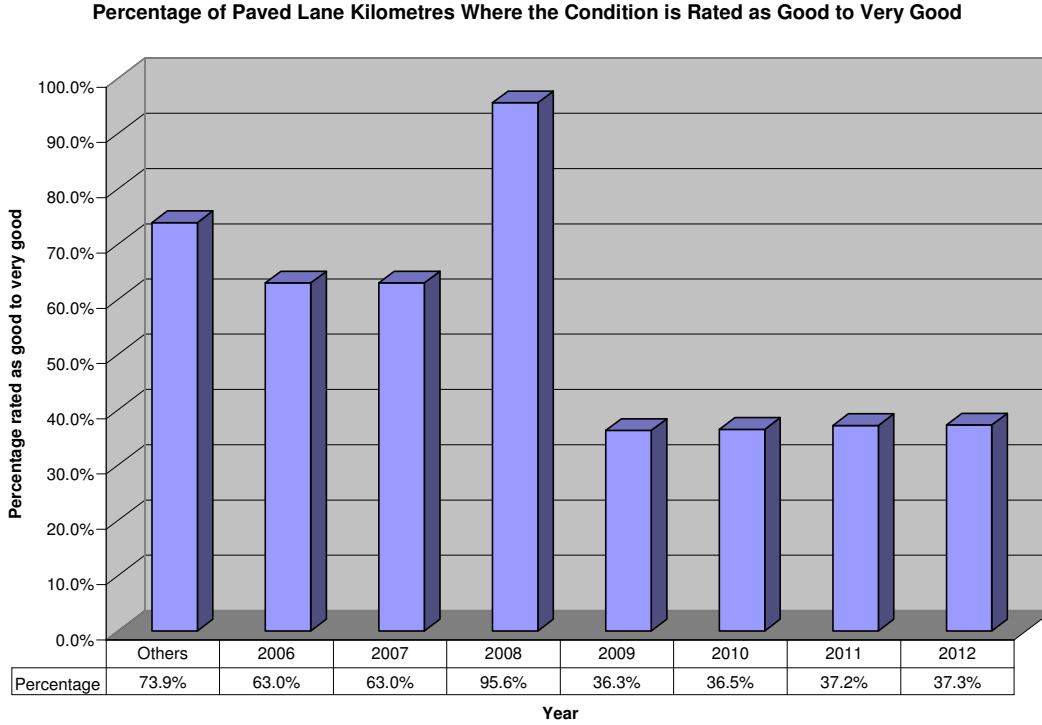
The 2011 range for total costs for winter control for 316 other municipalities ran from a low of \$19.33 to a high of \$6,123.85, with an average of \$1,046.84 per lane kilometer maintained in winter, and a median of \$744.15; so here again we are better than average with compared with other municipalities.

*The Township costs are the same for operating and total costs for winter maintenance because assets used are dual use, costs for assets are charged against paved roads, they are then charged out based on hours used for the various functions, and therefore operating costs indirectly include capital cost or at least the cost to replace the capital assets used on winter maintenance.*

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**ADEQUACY OF PAVED ROADS – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good:**



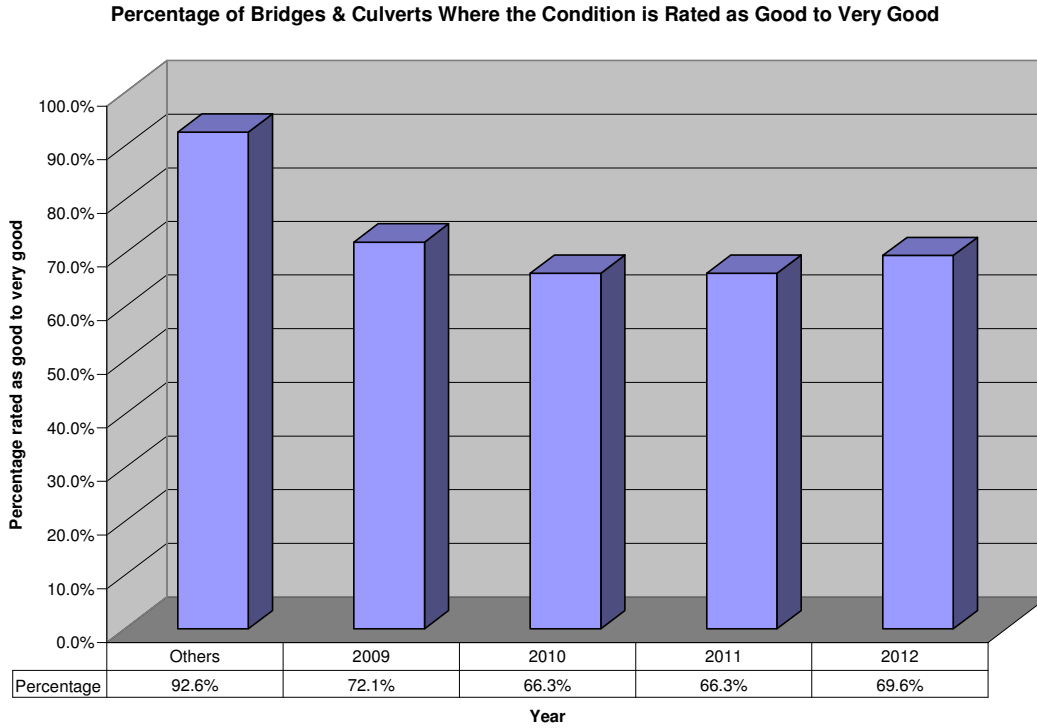
Objective: Pavement condition meets municipal objectives

The 2011 range for the percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good for 314 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 100%, with an average of 73.9%, and a median of 69.9%; so here we are below average when compared with other municipalities. This performance measure can be affected by the type of pavement condition index (PCI) used, as there is an index used by the Ontario Good Roads Association (OFRA), another by the Ministry of Transportation’s Roads Inventory Management System (RIMS), etc. The Township used a St. Clair Township modified PCI rating system.

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**ADEQUACY OF BRIDGES AND CULVERTS - EFFECTIVENESS**

**Percentage of bridges and culverts where the condition is rated as good to very good:**



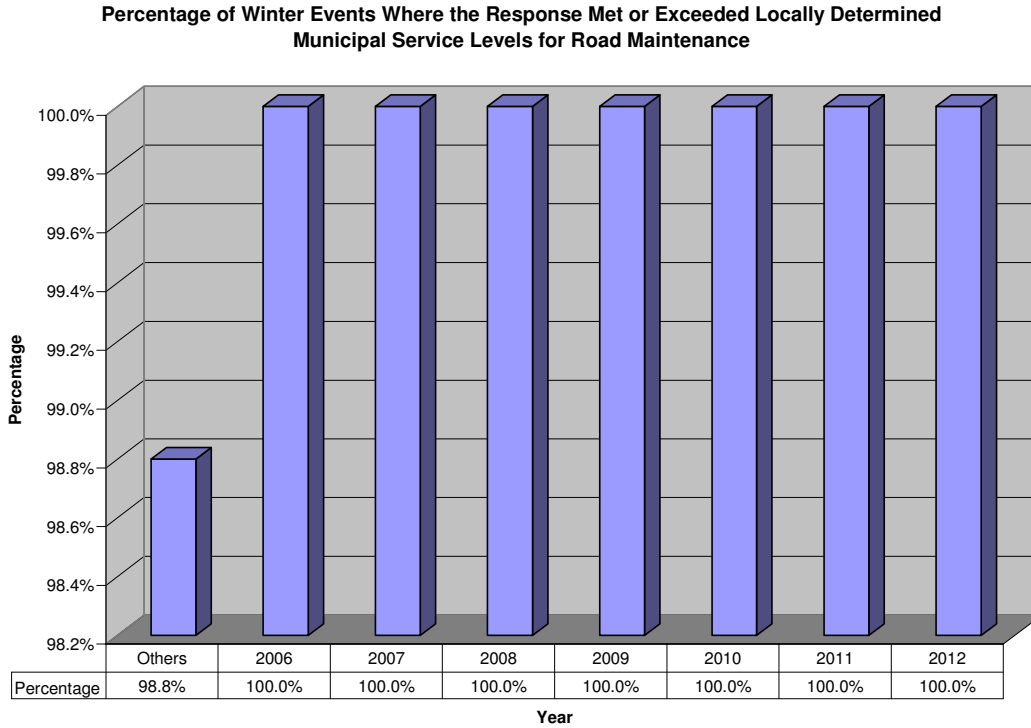
Objective: Safe bridges and culverts

The 2011 range for the percentage of bridges and culverts where the condition is rated as good to very good for 284 other municipalities ran from a low of 1.5% to a high of 100%, with an average of 92.6%, and a median of 86.3%; so here we are below average when compared with other municipalities. *This effectiveness measure was introduced in 2009. 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.*

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**WINTER EVENT RESPONSES – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined municipal services levels for road maintenance:**



**Objective:** Response to winter storm events meets locally determined service levels for winter road maintenance

The effectiveness of winter control has been consistently above 90% since amalgamation in 2001. The effectiveness measure used is Ontario’s Minimum Maintenance Standards (MMS) for Municipal Highways. These standards vary depending upon the average annual daily traffic and speed limit, to determine the time limit that snow, ice, etc. must be removed within (for example, a roadway with an 80 km/hour speed limit and a traffic count of between 1,000 and 5,000 vehicles daily would be required to have snow cleared when it reaches a depth of 8 cm within 12 hours.)

The 2011 rates for 311 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 100%, with an average of 98.8%, and a median of 100%, so we are slightly above average.

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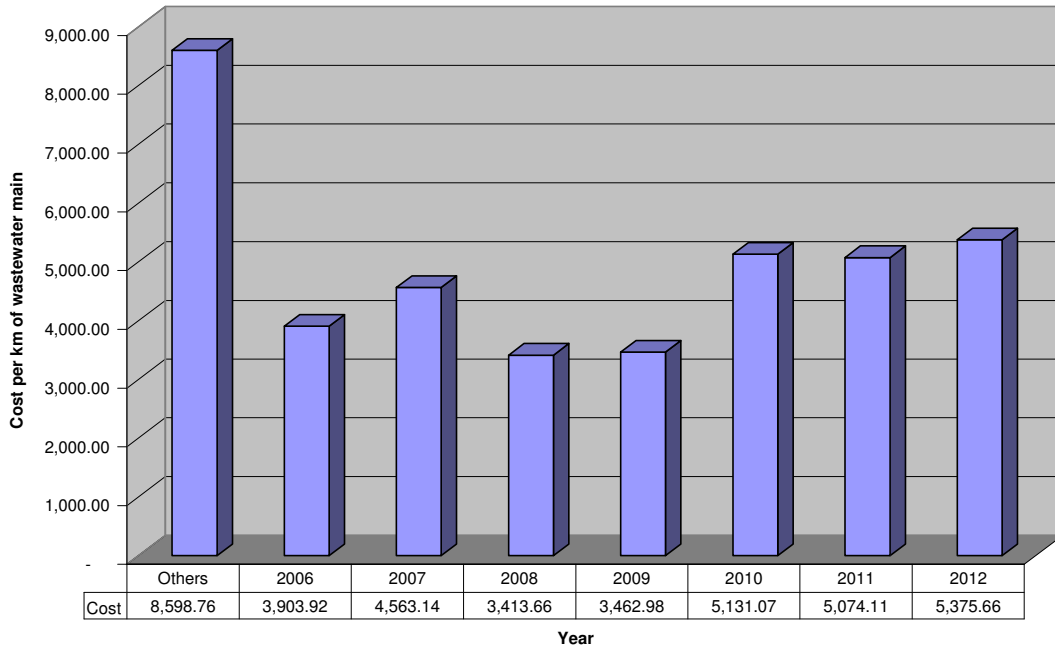
**WASTEWATER (SEWAGE)**

**CONTACT PERSON FOR WASTEWATER: Larry Burnham, Director of Public Works,  
 Operations & Engineering 519-867-2993**

**WASTEWATER COLLECTION / CONVEYANCE – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for the collection / conveyance of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main:**

**Operating Costs for the Collection / Conveyance of Wastewater per Kilometre of Wastewater Main**



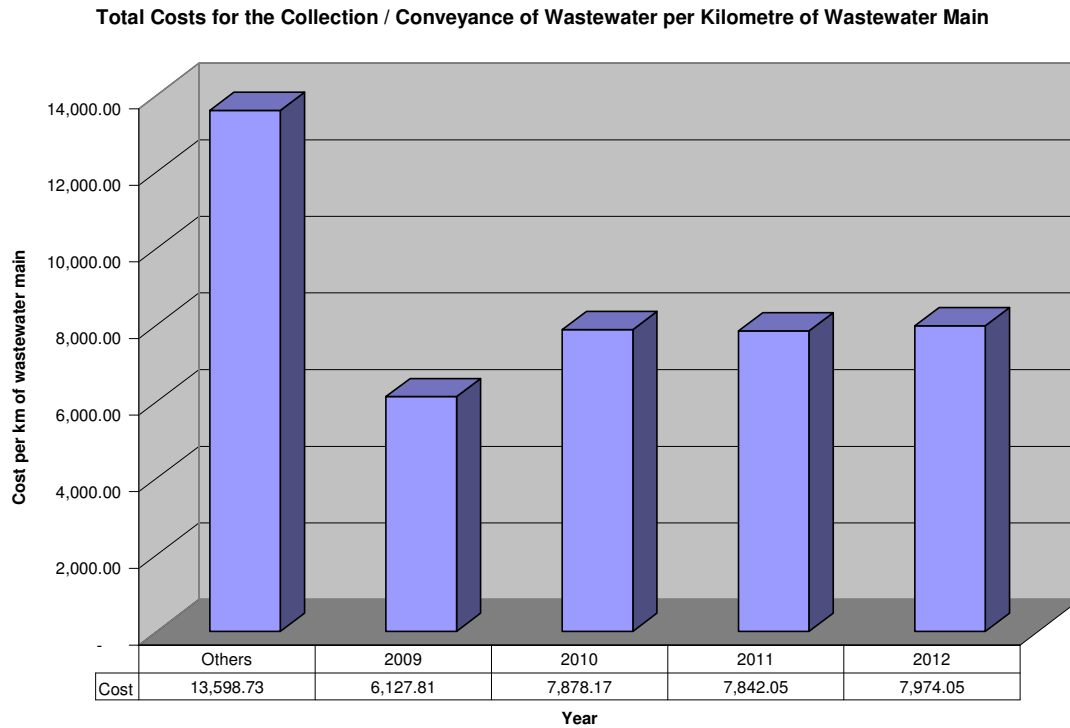
Objective: Efficient municipal wastewater collection / conveyance

Operating costs per kilometre of wastewater main increased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 5.9%. The 2011 range for 170 other municipalities reporting this measure ran from a low of zero to a high of \$91,002.00, with an average of \$8,598.76, and a median of \$5,895.35; therefore, we are below the average cost for this measure.



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**Total costs for the collection / conveyance of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main:**



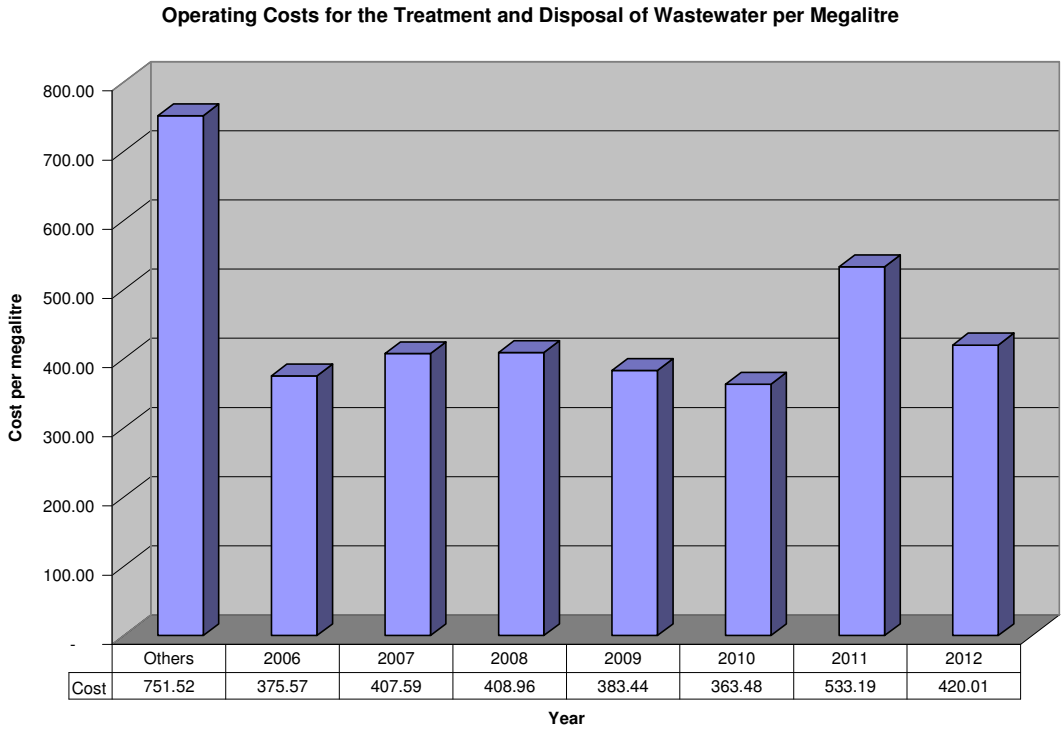
Objective: Efficient municipal wastewater collection / conveyance

Total costs per kilometre of wastewater main increased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 1.7%. The 2011 range for 170 other municipalities reporting this measure ran from a low of \$0.07 to a high of \$107,690.31, with an average of \$13,698.73, and a median of \$10,237.25; therefore, we are below the average cost for this performance measure.

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**WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL - EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre:**

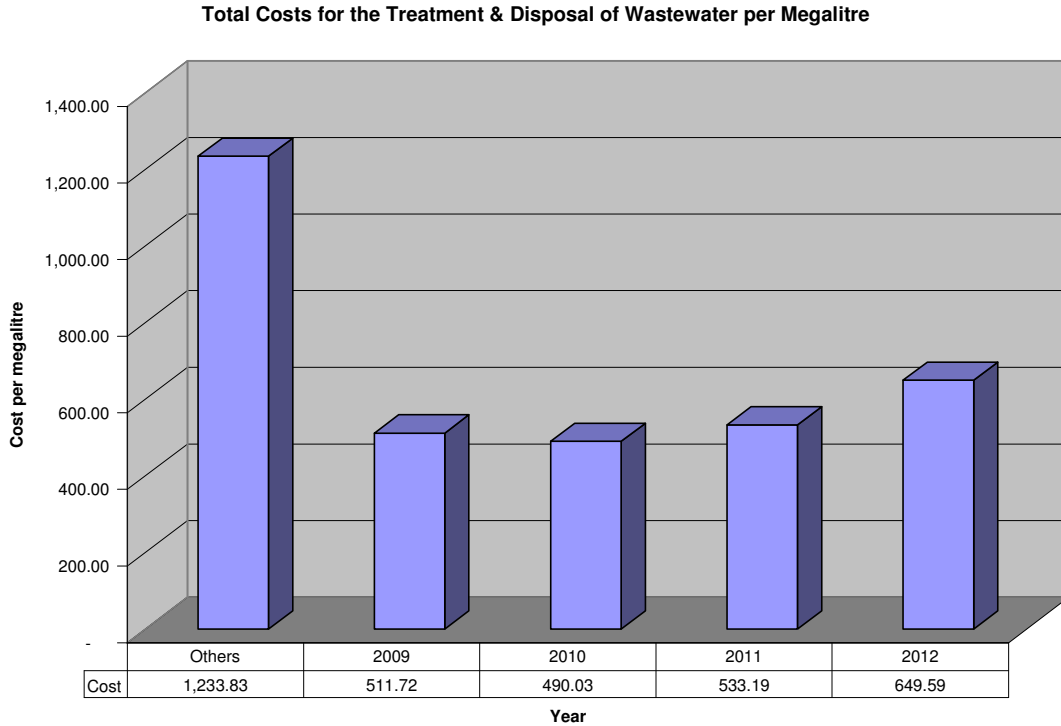


Objective: Efficient municipal wastewater treatment and disposal

Wastewater treatment and disposal costs (operating costs) decreased by 21.2% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range of 156 other municipalities runs from a low of zero to a high of \$20,507.87, with an average of \$751.52, and a median of \$459.07; therefore we are below the average cost for this performance measure. The majority of the cost increase in 2011 was caused by an increase in debt interest expense.

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**Total costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre:**



Objective: Efficient municipal wastewater treatment and disposal

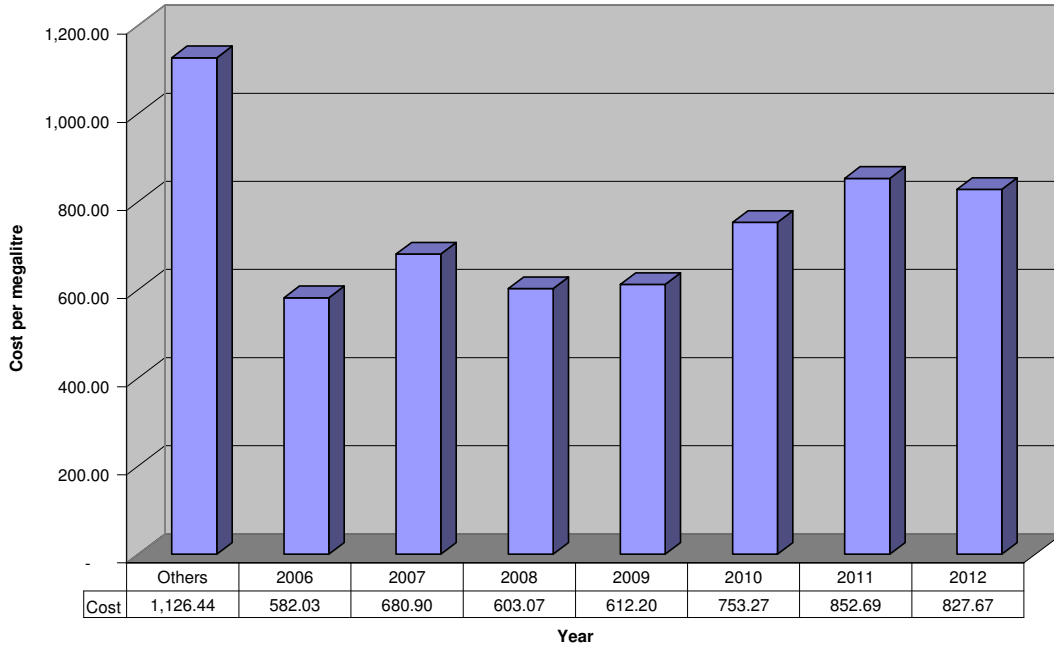
Wastewater treatment and disposal costs (total costs) increased by 21.8% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range of 156 other municipalities runs from a low of \$0.25 to a high of \$54,867.19, with an average of \$1,233.83, and a median of \$667.93; therefore we compare favorable with other municipalities for this performance measure. The 21.8% increase between 2011 and 2012 would have been a 21.2% decrease in costs without the interest costs for the new sewage treatment plant loan (total costs without interest costs would be \$420.01 per megalitre.)

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**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**WASTEWATER INTEGRATED SYSTEM - EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for the collection / conveyance, treatment, and disposal of wastewater per megalitre (integrated system):**

**Operating Costs for the Collection/Conveyance, Treatment & Disposal of Wastewater per Megalitre**



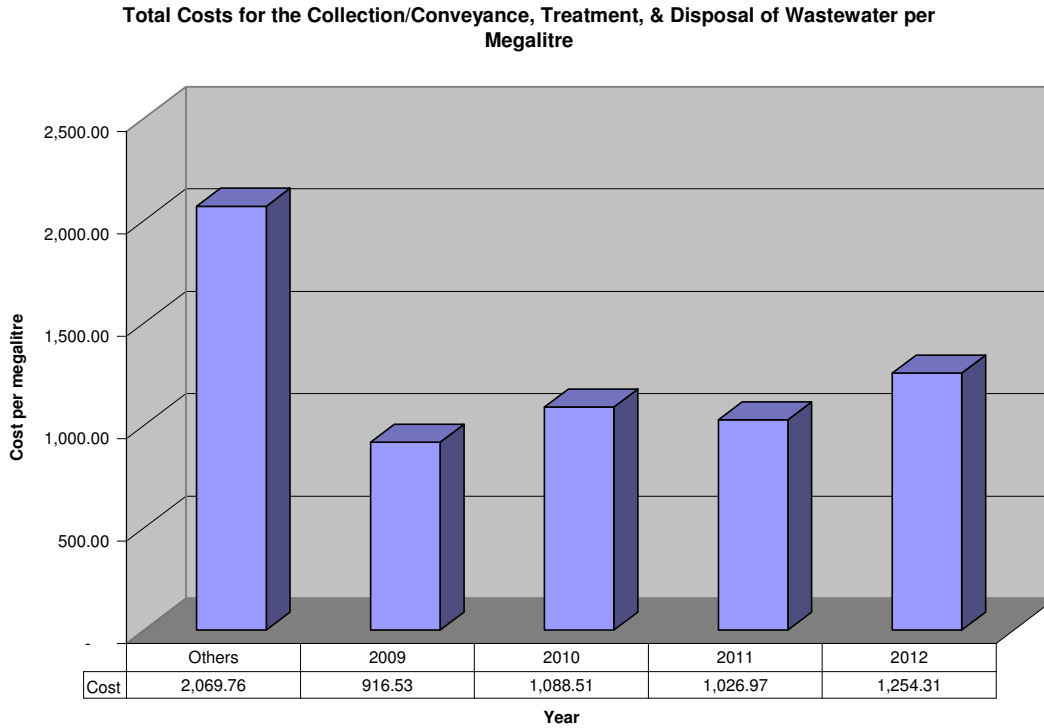
Objective: Efficient municipal wastewater system (integrated system)

This measure is a summary of the two previous measures, and includes the operating cost for collection from four pages back as well as the operating cost for treatment and disposal from the two pages back.

Wastewater costs (operating) decreased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 2.9%. The 2011 range of 128 other municipalities run from a low of \$0.16 to a high of \$41,015.74, with an average of \$1,126.44, and a median of \$666.42; therefore, we are below the average cost in operating costs for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal but above the median costs.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for the collection / conveyance, treatment, and disposal of wastewater per megalitre (integrated system):**



Objective: Efficient municipal wastewater system (integrated system)

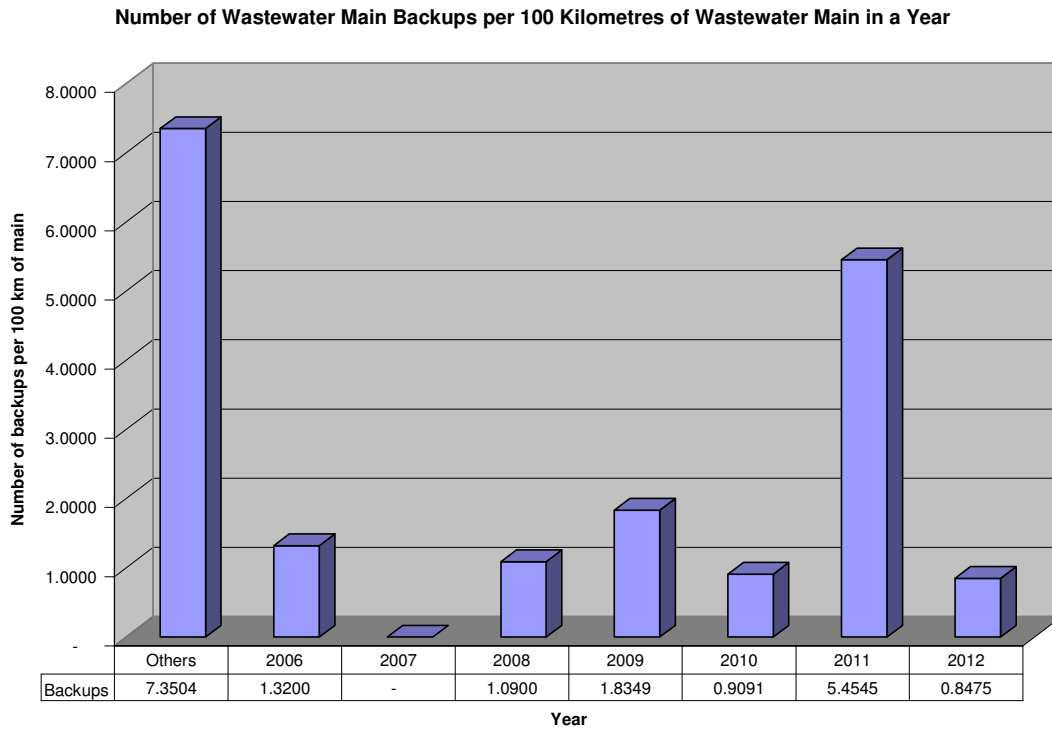
This measure is a summary of the two previous measures, and includes the total cost for collection from four pages back as well as the total cost for treatment and disposal from the two pages back.

Wastewater costs (total costs) increased between 2011 and 2012 by approximately 22.1%. The 2011 range of 128 other municipalities run from a low of \$0.36 to a high of \$109,728.76, with an average of \$2,069.76, and a median of \$996.42; therefore, we are significantly below the average cost in total costs for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal but slightly above the median costs. The 22.1% increase between 2011 and 2012 would have been a 0.2% decrease in costs without the interest costs for the new sewage treatment plant loan (total costs without interest costs would be \$1,024.72 per megalitre.)

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**WASTEWATER MAIN BACKUPS - EFFECTIVENESS**

**Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year:**



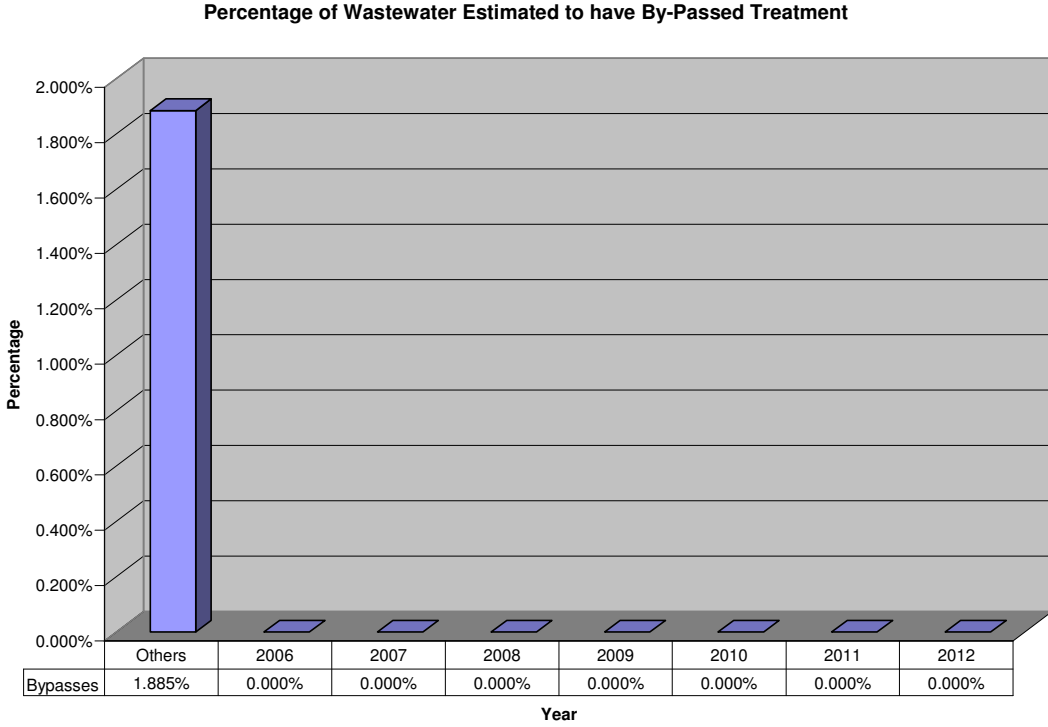
Objective: Municipal sewage management practices prevent environmental and human health hazards

In 2012 there was one wastewater main backups (six in 2011). The 2011 range for 174 municipalities reporting this measure went from a low of zero to a high of 107.69, with an average of 7.3504, and a median of zero backups per 100 km of wastewater main; therefore, we are better then average with this statistic.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**WASTEWATER BYPASSES TREATMENT – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment:**



Objective: Municipal sewage management practices prevent environmental and human health hazards

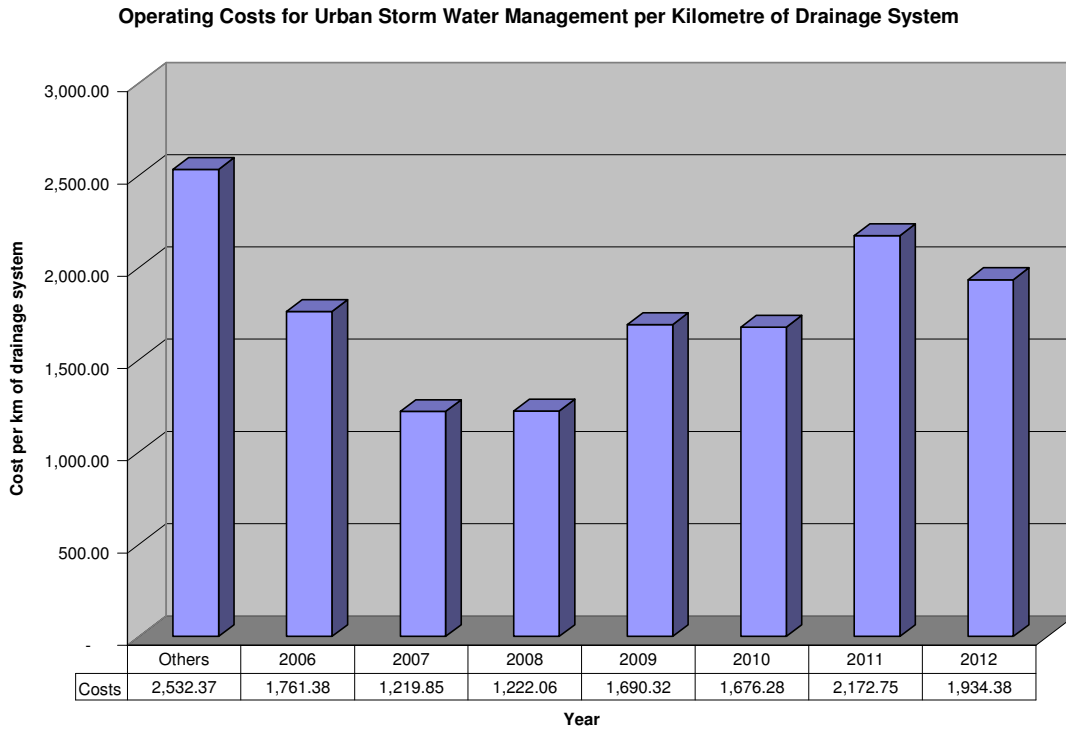
The 2011 range of 151 other municipalities ran from a low of zero percent to a high of 100%, with an average of 1.885%, and a median of zero percent; therefore, we are rated as better than average with this performance measure.

## STORM WATER

**CONTACT PERSON FOR STORM WATER: Larry Burnham, Director of Public Works,  
 Operations & Engineering 519-867-2993**

### URBAN STORM WATER MANAGEMENT - EFFICIENCY

**Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system:**



Objective: Efficient urban storm water management

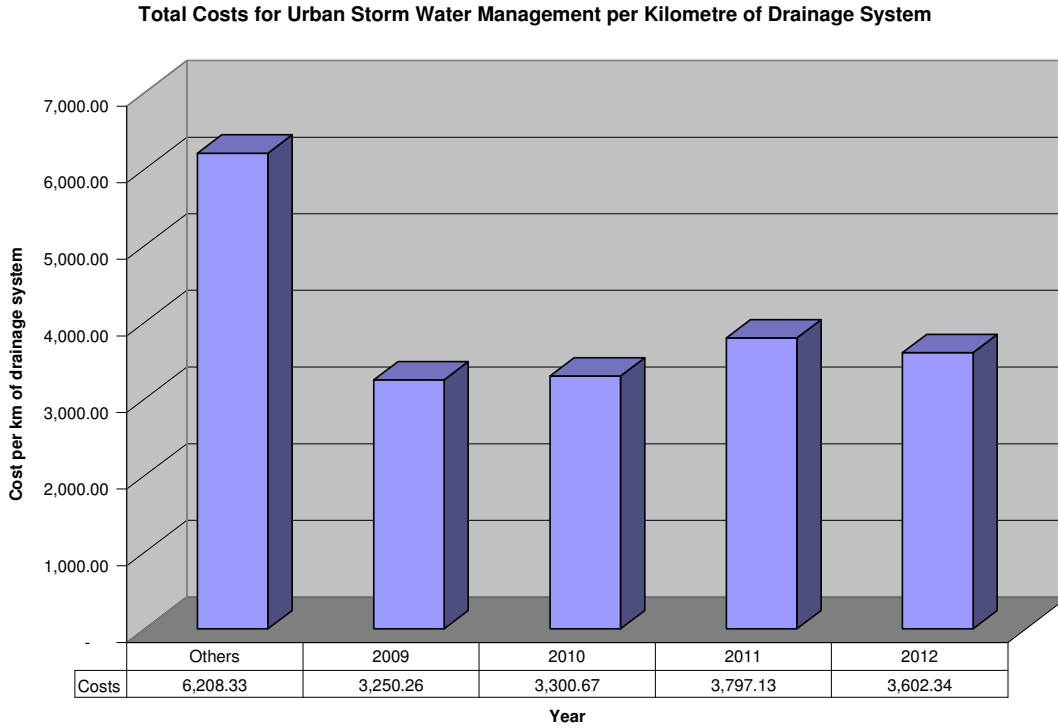
Urban storm sewer costs include catch basin cleaning, catch basin & curb repairs, line locates, main installation, main maintenance & repair, main inspection, etc.

Operating costs for urban storm water management decreased by 11% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for urban storm water management operating costs for 85 municipalities reporting this figure run from a low of zero to a high of \$58,722.44, with an average of \$2,532.37, and a median of \$1,195.00 per kilometre of urban drainage system; therefore, we are below the average cost but above the median costs of comparable municipalities.



**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system:**



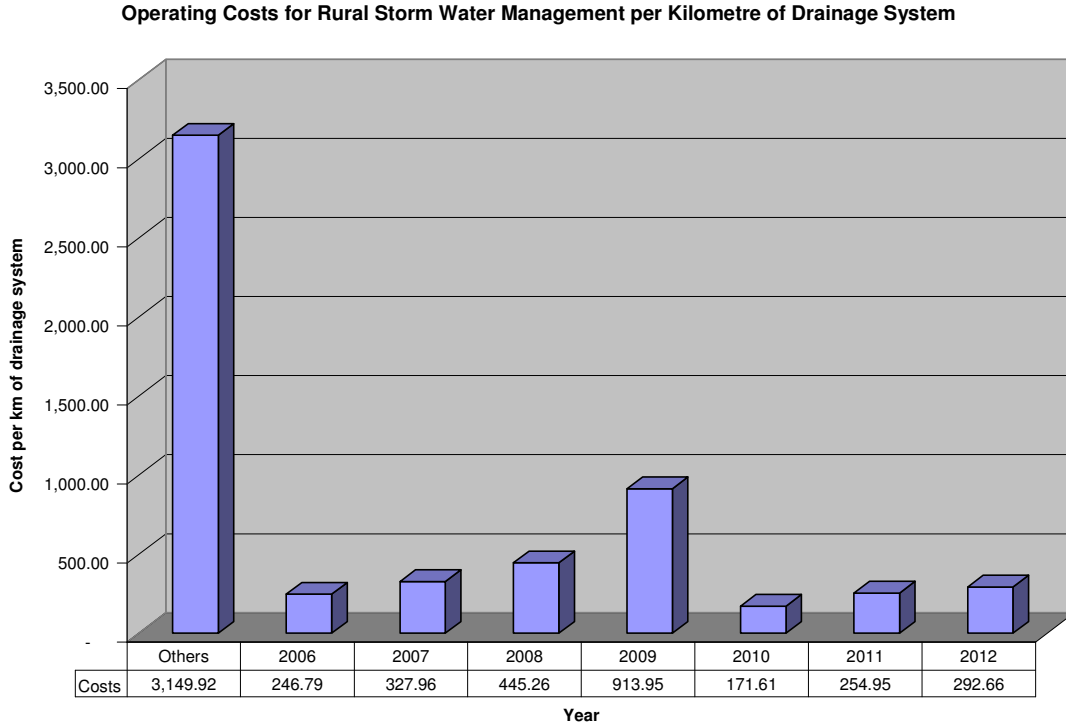
Objective: Efficient urban storm water management

Total costs for urban storm water management decreased by 5.1% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for urban storm water management total costs for 85 municipalities reporting this figure run from a low of \$93.60 to a high of \$72,890.00, with an average of \$6,208.33, and a median of \$4,156.63 per kilometre of urban drainage system, therefore, we are significantly below average cost with comparable municipalities for this performance measure.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**RURAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system:**



Objective: Efficient rural storm water management

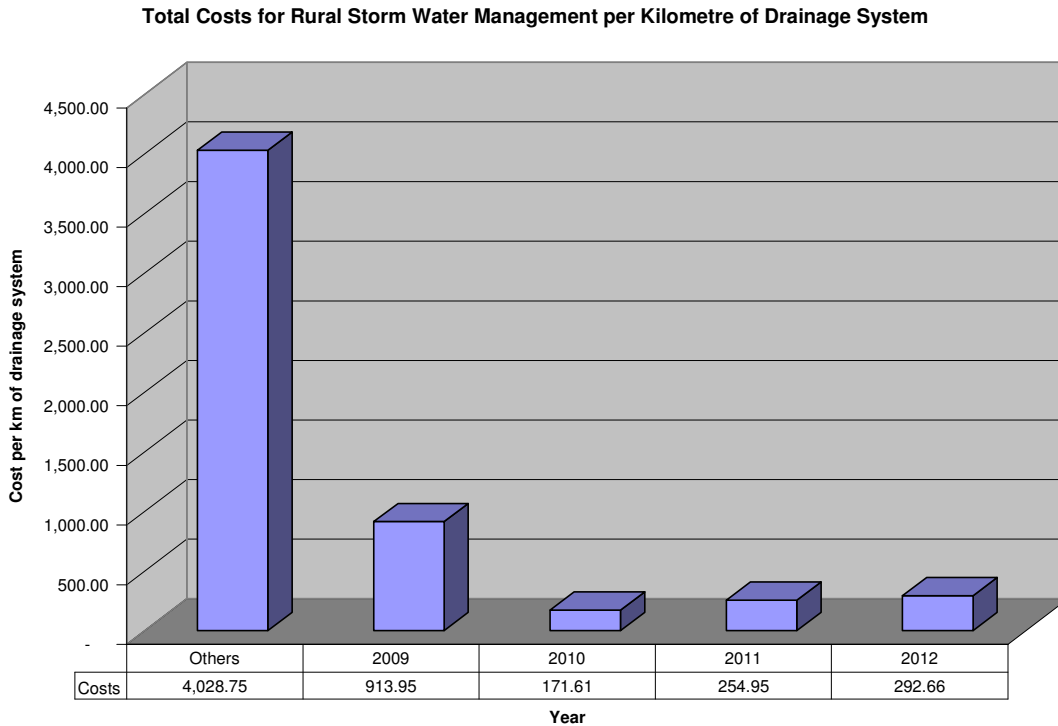
Rural storm sewer costs include drain repairs, municipal drains, washout repairs, and drainage superintendent services.

Operating costs for rural storm water management increased by 14.8% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for operating costs for rural storm water management for 29 municipalities reporting this figure run from a low of zero to a high of \$47,131.00, with an average of \$3,149.92, and a median of \$284.76. We have significantly lower than average costs when compared with other municipalities for this performance measure; however there are only 29 municipalities that have rural storm water management out of the 347 municipalities in our comparable group of municipalities with a population of fewer than 50,000 persons.

*Please note: For 2009 only the increase in the rural storm water management costs were mostly caused by a change in accounting procedures (the capital portions of the drains previously were recorded as a capital expense but now they are recorded as a normal expense as there is no longer a separate capital fund as there was in previous years).*

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system:**



Objective: Efficient rural storm water management

Rural storm sewer costs include drain repairs, municipal drains, washout repairs, and drainage superintendent services.

Total costs for rural storm water management increased by 14.8% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for total costs for rural storm water management for 29 municipalities reporting this figure run from a low of \$32.19 to a high of \$47,131.00, with an average of \$4,028.75, and a median of \$600.96. We have significantly lower than average costs when compared with other municipalities for this performance measure; however there are only 29 municipalities that have rural storm water management out of the 347 municipalities in our comparable group of municipalities with a population of fewer than 50,000 persons.

*Please note: Please note that our operating costs for rural storm sewers are exactly the same as the total costs as there are no depreciable assets for our Township for rural storm sewers (they are mostly open drains, therefore no amortization is required).*

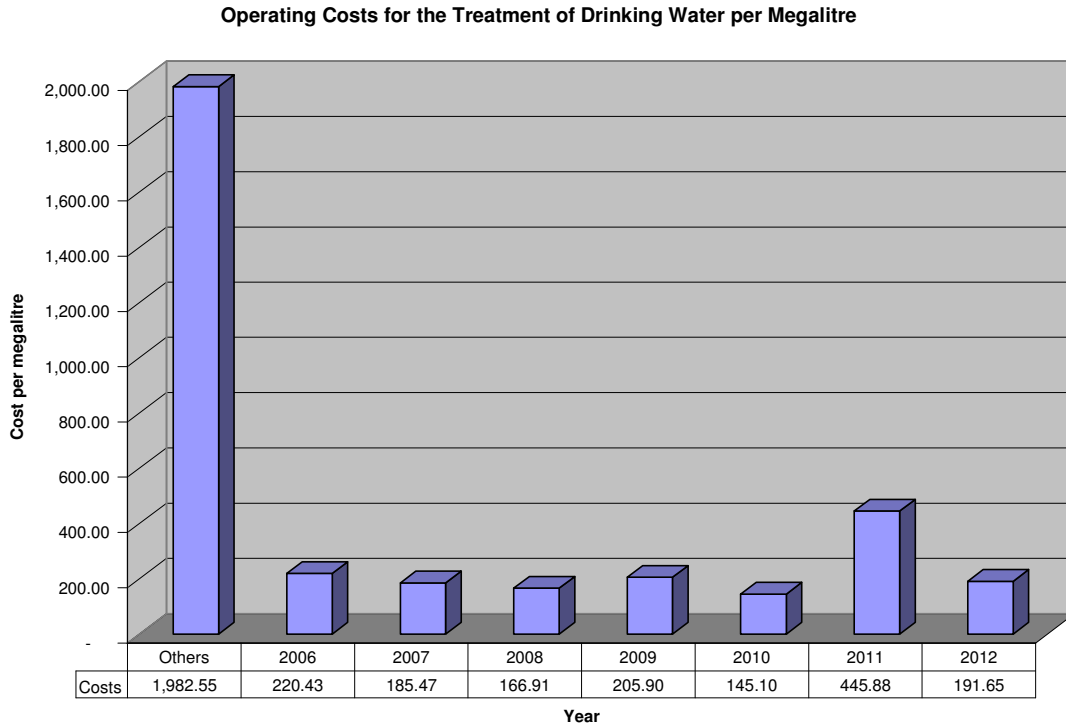
**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**DRINKING WATER**

**CONTACT PERSON FOR DRINKING WATER: Larry Burnham, Director of Public Works,  
 Operations & Engineering 519-867-2993**

**DRINKING WATER TREATMENT – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre:**



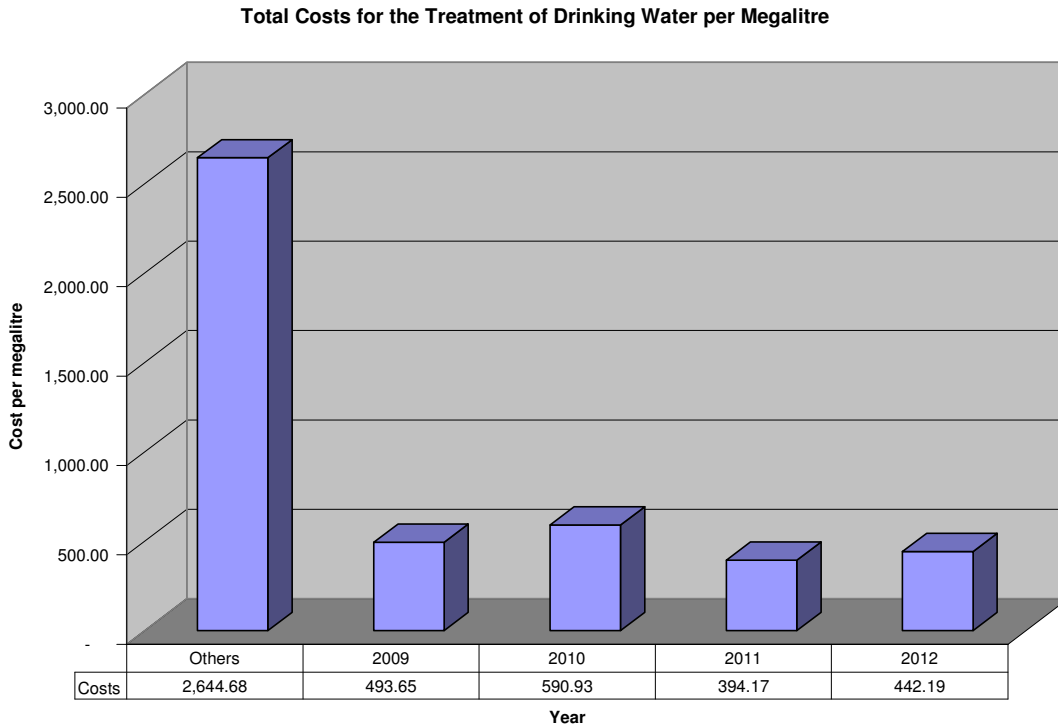
Objective: Efficient municipal water treatment services.

Treatment costs are made up primarily of payments to LAWSS (Lambton Area Water Supply System), which is owned by six municipalities united in the delivery of safe clean water at an affordable price. Ownership of LAWSS is based upon the water flow of the municipality in proportion to the entire flows provided by the joint board for the previous year. For 2012, St. Clair’s share of the System was 24.41% (2011 – 21.91%).

Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water decreased by 57% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range of 164 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$176,206.29, with an average of \$1,982.55; and a median of \$683.42 per megalitre; therefore, we are significantly below average for the operating cost of the treatment of drinking water.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre:**



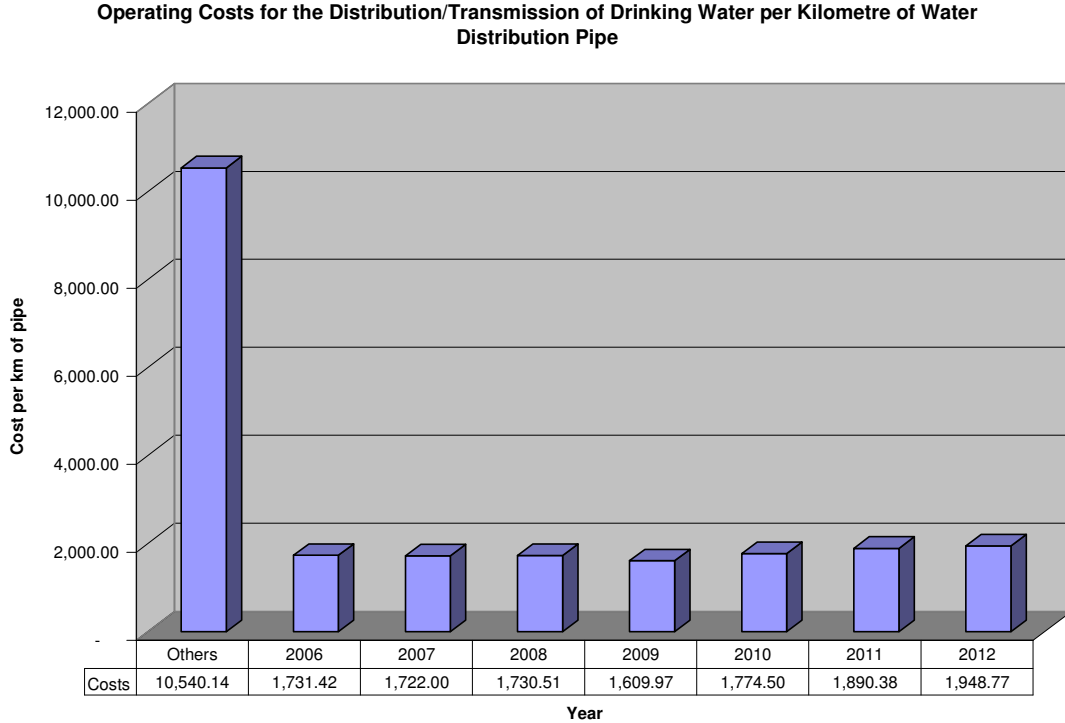
Objective: Efficient municipal water treatment services.

Total costs for the treatment of drinking water increased by 12.2% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range of 164 other municipalities ran from a low of \$0.13 to a high of \$215,957.14, with an average of \$2,644.68; and a median of \$926.77 per megalitre; therefore, we are significantly below average for the total cost of the treatment of drinking water. The 2012 cost without interest on long term debt would have been \$289.14 per megalitre.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**DRINKING WATER DISTRIBUTION / TRANSMISSION – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for the distribution / transmission of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe:**



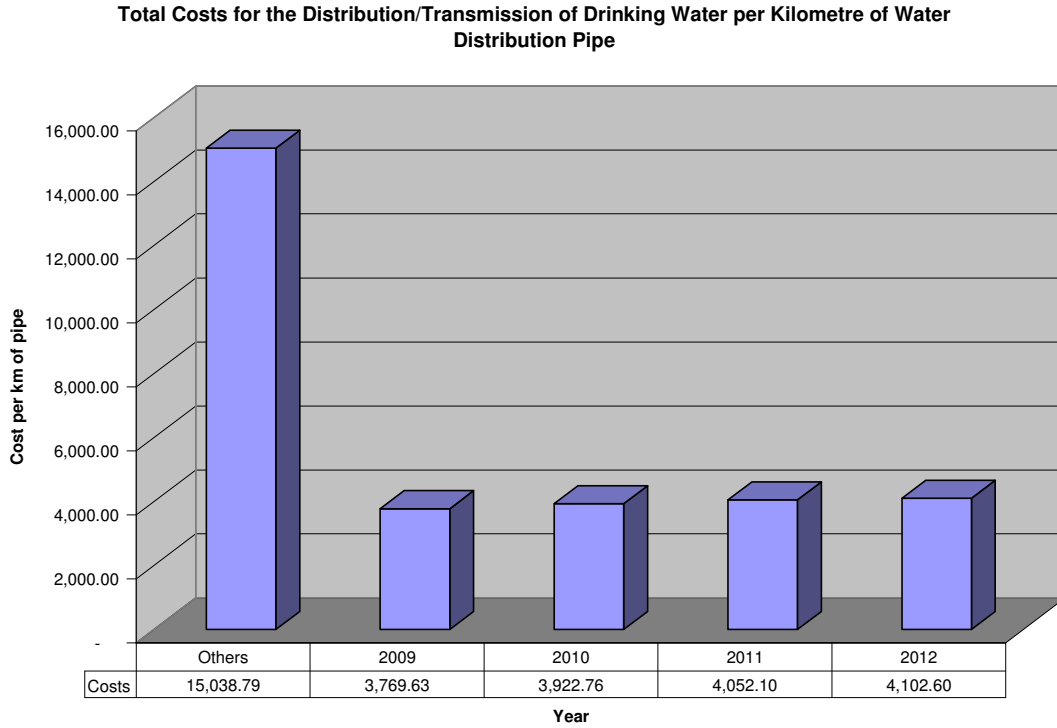
Objective: Efficient municipal water distribution / transmission services

Distribution costs are defined as all activities from the point the water leaves the treatment plant and reaches private property lines. The Township (not LAWSS-see previous 2 pages) is responsible for all distribution costs within the Township boundaries. Distribution costs include line locates; main, service, meter, hydrant, and water tower installation repair & maintenance.

Operating costs for distribution/transmission of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe increased by 3.1% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range of 182 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$53,025.00, with an average of \$10,540.14, and a median of \$8,320.29 per kilometre of water distribution pipe; therefore, we are significantly below average for the cost of the distribution / transmission of drinking water.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for the distribution / transmission of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe:**



Objective: Efficient municipal water distribution / transmission services

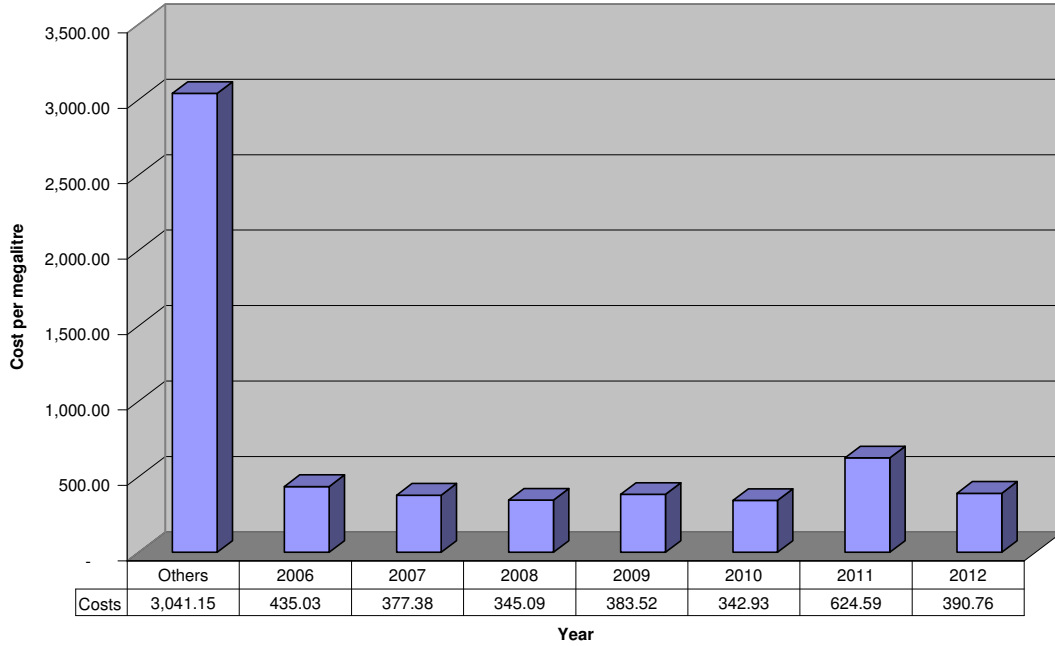
Total costs for distribution/transmission of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe increased by 1.2% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range of 182 other municipalities ran from a low of \$72.14 to a high of \$75,621.00, with an average of \$15,038.79, and a median of \$12,109.00 per kilometre of water distribution pipe; therefore, we are significantly below average for the cost of the distribution / transmission of drinking water. The 2012 cost without interest on long term debt would have been \$4,071.12 per kilometre of water distribution pipe.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**DRINKING WATER INTEGRATED SYSTEM - EFFICIENCY**

Operating costs for the treatment and distribution / transmission of drinking water per megalitre (integrated system):

**Operating Costs for the Treatment & Distribution/Transmission of Drinking Water per Megalitre**



Objective: Efficient municipal water system (integrated system)

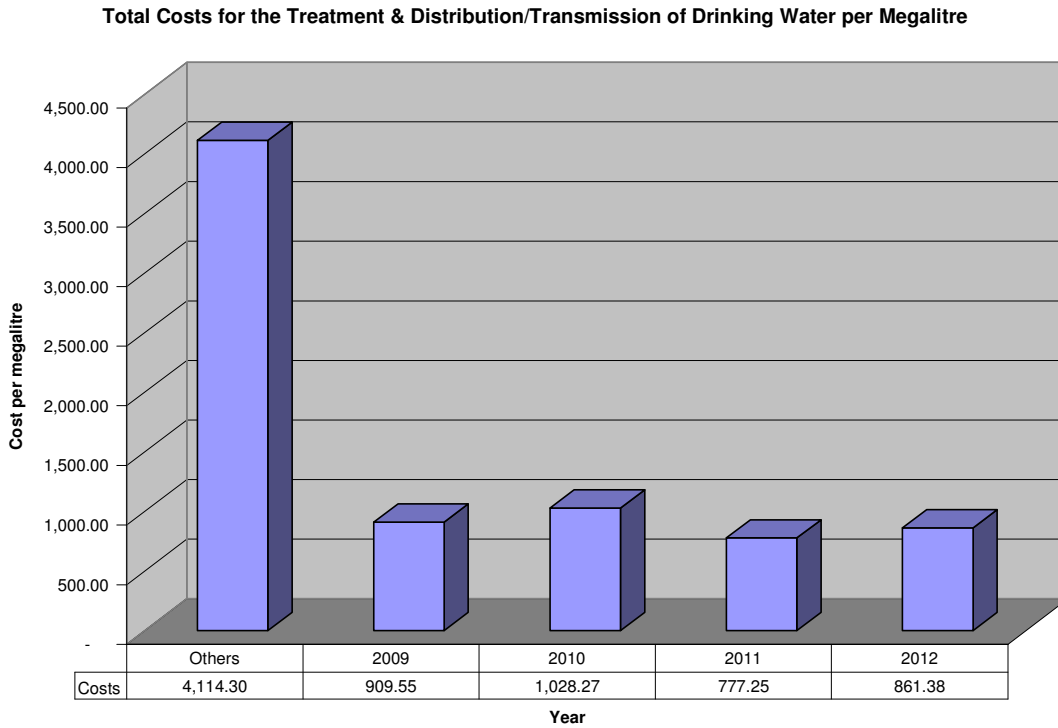
This measure is a summary of the two previous measures, and includes the cost for treatment from four pages back as well as the cost for distribution from the two pages back (this is for operating costs only, total costs are presented on the next page).

Operating costs for the treatment and distribution/transmission of drinking water decreased by 39.2% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range of 133 other municipalities ran from a low of \$0.58 to a high of \$208,309.71, with an average of \$3,041.15, and a median of \$1,164.77 per megalitre; therefore, we are significantly below average for the cost of the treatment and distribution of drinking water.



**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for the treatment and distribution / transmission of drinking water per megalitre (integrated system):**



Objective: Efficient municipal water system (integrated system)

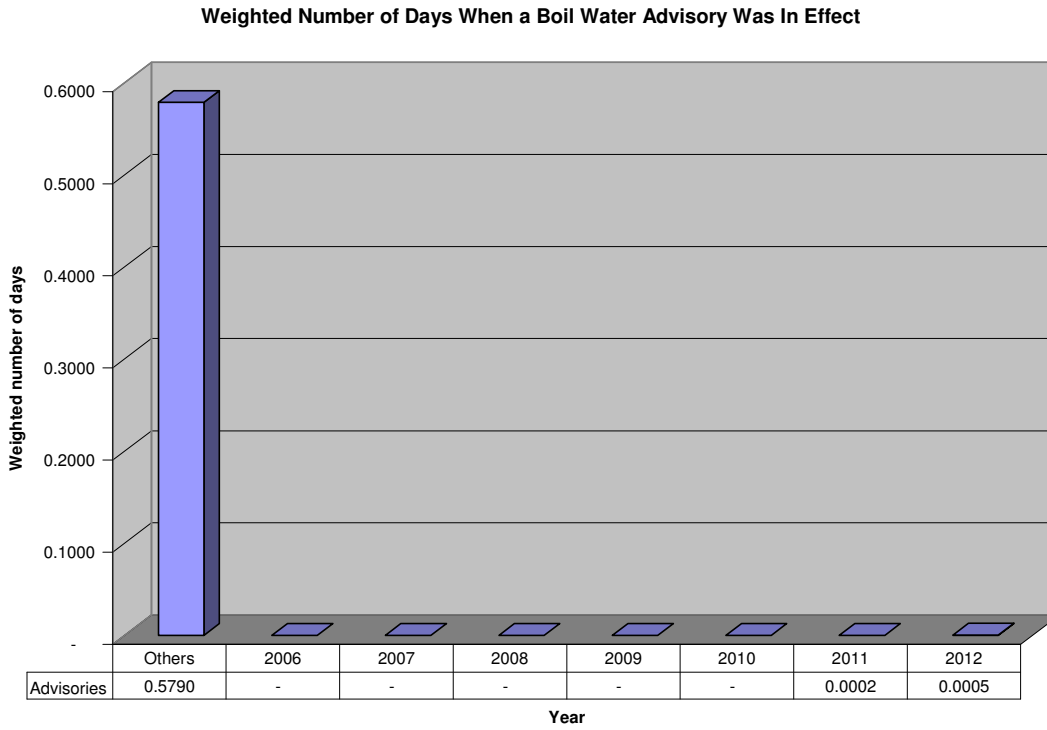
This measure is a summary of the two previous measures, and includes the total cost for treatment from four pages back as well as the cost for distribution from the two pages back (this is for total costs only, operating only costs are presented on the previous page).

Total costs for treatment and distribution/transmission of drinking water per megalitre increased by 10.8% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range of 133 other municipalities ran from a low of \$0.78 to a high of \$256,525.71, with an average of \$4,114.30, and a median of \$1,703.84 per megalitre; therefore, we are significantly below average cost for this performance measure. The 2012 cost without interest on long term debt would have been \$705.11 per megalitre.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**BOIL WATER ADVISORIES – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the medical officer of health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect:**



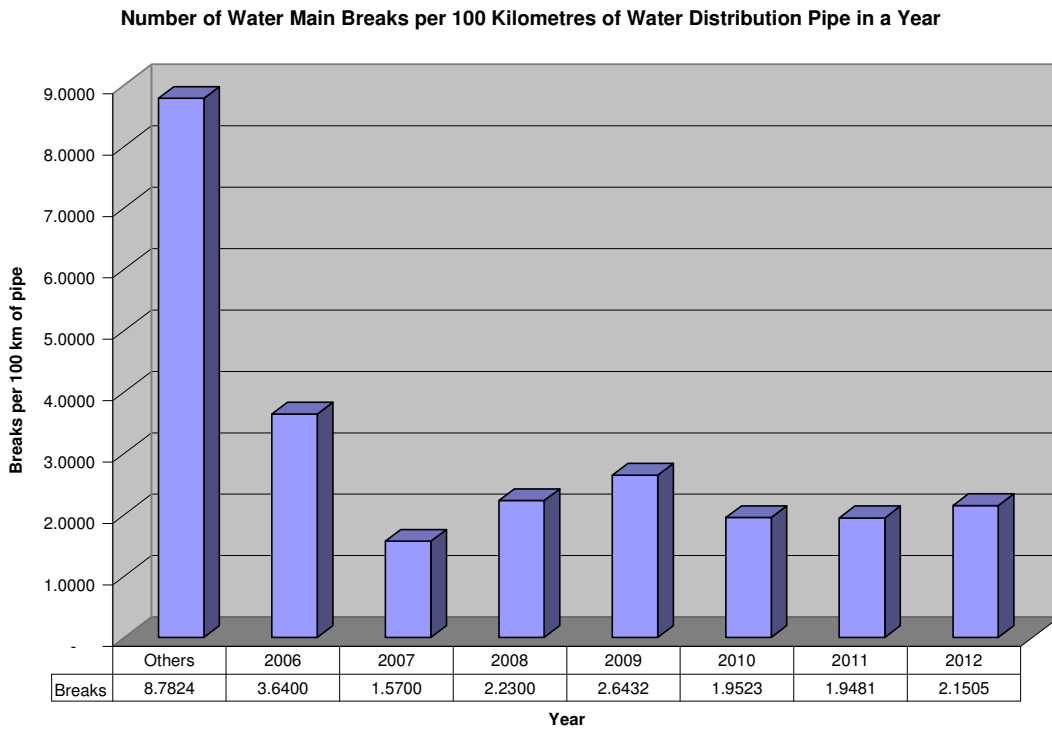
Objective: Water is safe and meets local needs

The 2011 range of 174 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 51.08, with an average of 0.579, and a median of zero. This performance measure is calculated by dividing the summation of the number of boil water days times the number of connections affected and then dividing by the total connections in the service area.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**BREAKS IN WATER MAINS – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Number of water main breaks per 100 kilometres of water distribution pipe in a year:**



Objective: Improve system reliability

The 2011 range of 192 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 88.89, with an average of 8.7824, and a median of 5.3892 breaks per 100 km of water distribution pipe; therefore we had approximately 75.5% less breaks in 2012 than the average municipality.

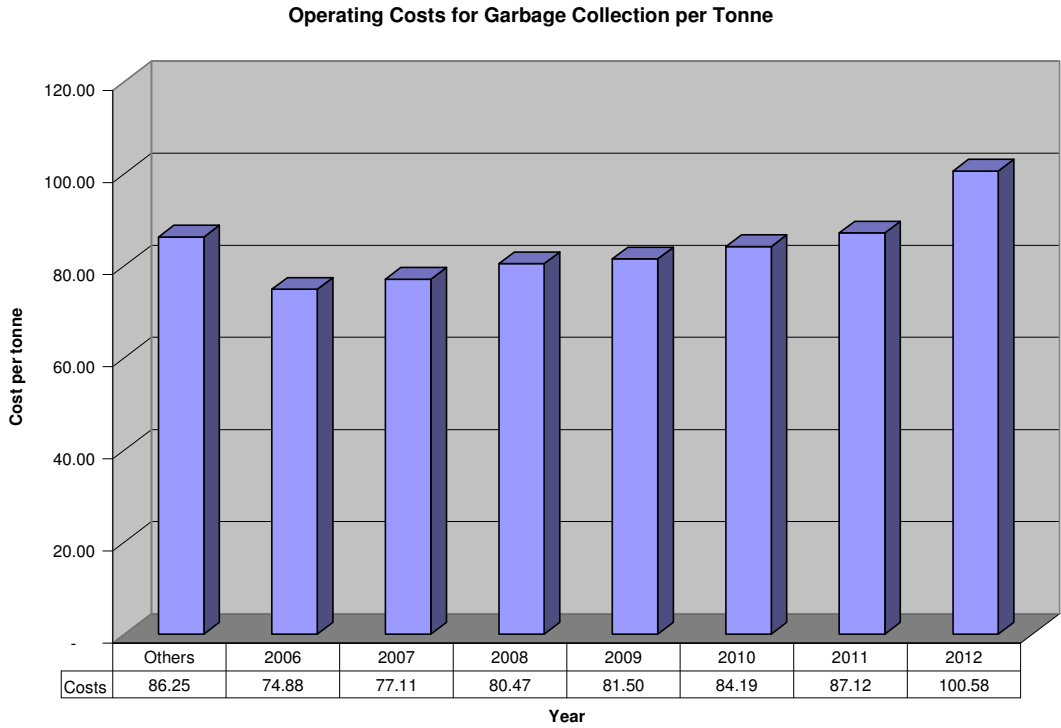
**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (GARBAGE)**

**CONTACT PERSON FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: Larry Burnham, Director of Public Works, Operations & Engineering 519-867-2993**

**GARBAGE COLLECTION – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne:**

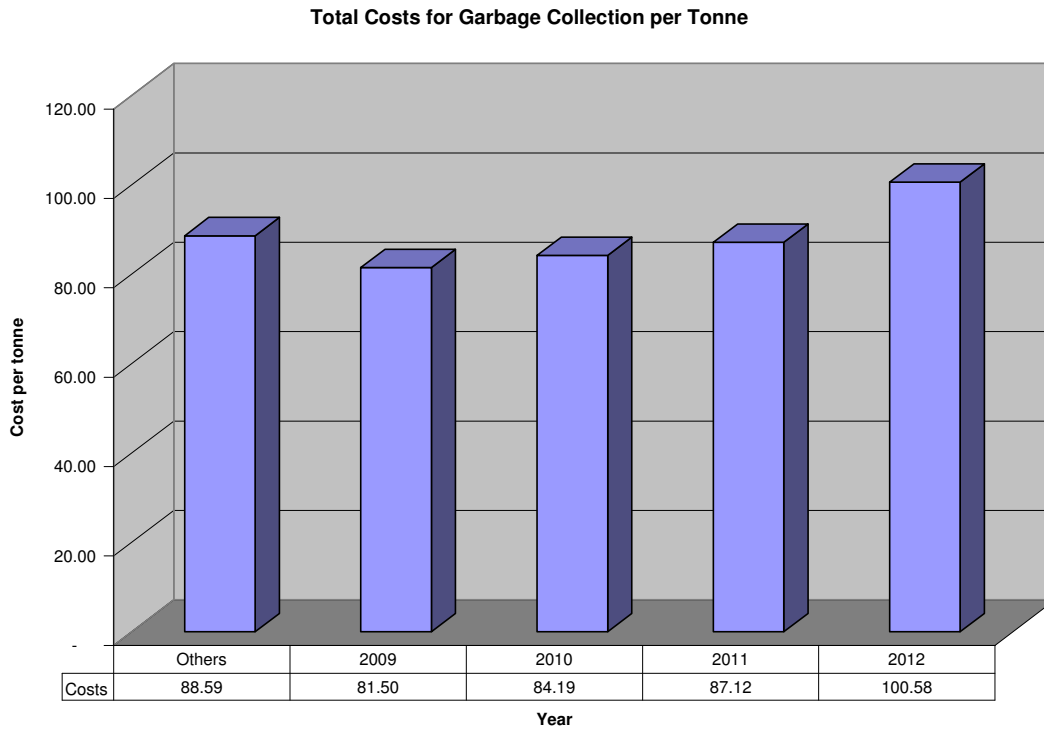


Objective: Efficient municipal garbage collection services

Operating costs for garbage collection increased by 15.4% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for operating costs garbage collection for 185 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$650.49 per tonne, with an average of \$86.25 per tonne, and a median of \$71.04 per tonne; therefore we are above average when it comes to costs for garbage collection.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for garbage collection per tonne:**



Objective: Efficient municipal garbage collection services

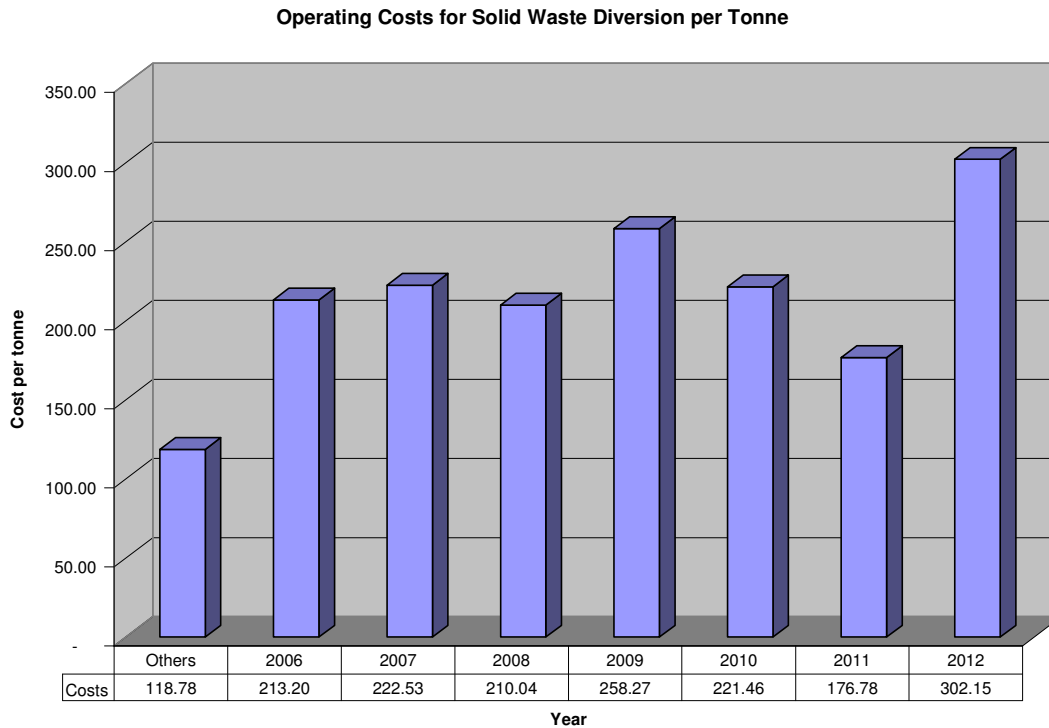
Total costs for garbage collection increased by 15.4% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for total costs garbage collection for 185 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$680.02 per tonne, with an average of \$88.59 per tonne, and a median of \$72.12 per tonne; therefore we are above average when it comes to total costs for garbage collection.

*The Township's costs are the same for operating and total costs for garbage collection because we do not have any assets for garbage collection as it is contracted out.*

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**SOLID WASTER DIVERSION (RECYCLING) – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for solid waste diversion per tonne:**



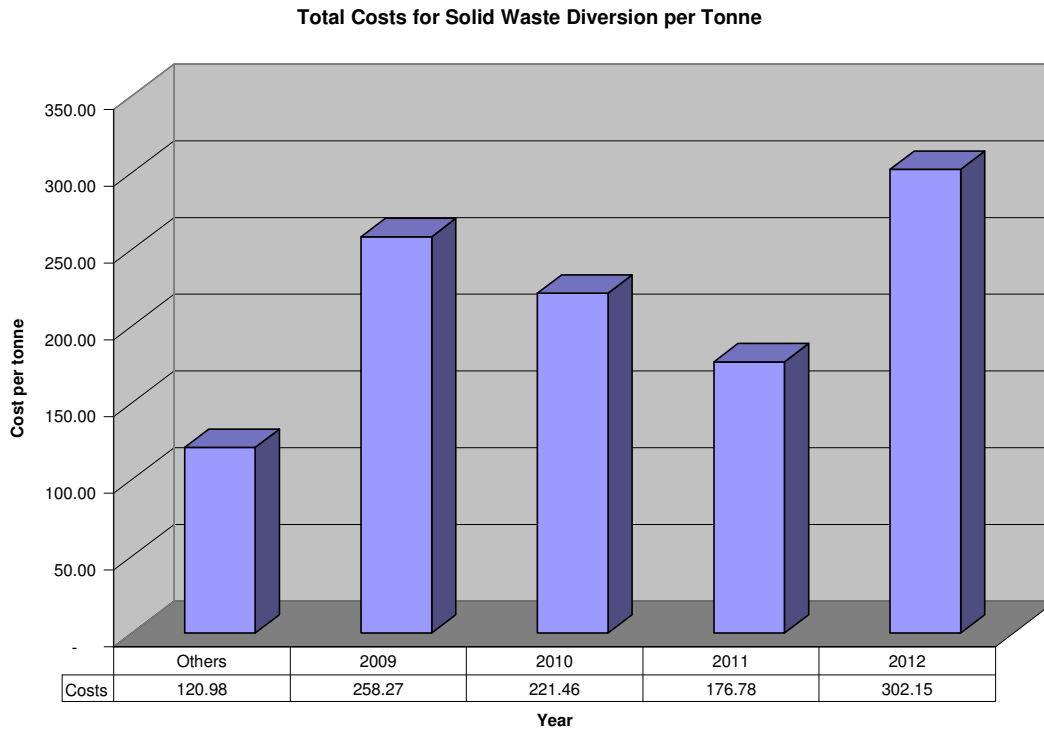
**Objective:** Efficient solid waste diversion (recycling) services

Operating costs for solid waste diversion increased by 70.9% between 2011 and 2012. Net costs (net of recycling revenue) increased from \$165,821 to \$239,908 (a 44.7% increase) while volumes decreased from 938 to 794 tonnes (a 15.4% decrease.) The 2011 range for operating costs for recycling (solid waste diversion) for 196 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$2,903.37 per tonne, with an average of \$118.78 per tonne, and a median of \$56.02 per tonne. Our costs are higher than average for this performance measure.

*Please note that the newest figures we have for the other category above is 2011 performance measure statistics so we can not yet determine if other municipalities also saw large increases in their recycling costs in 2012.*

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for solid waste diversion per tonne:**



Objective: Efficient solid waste diversion (recycling) services

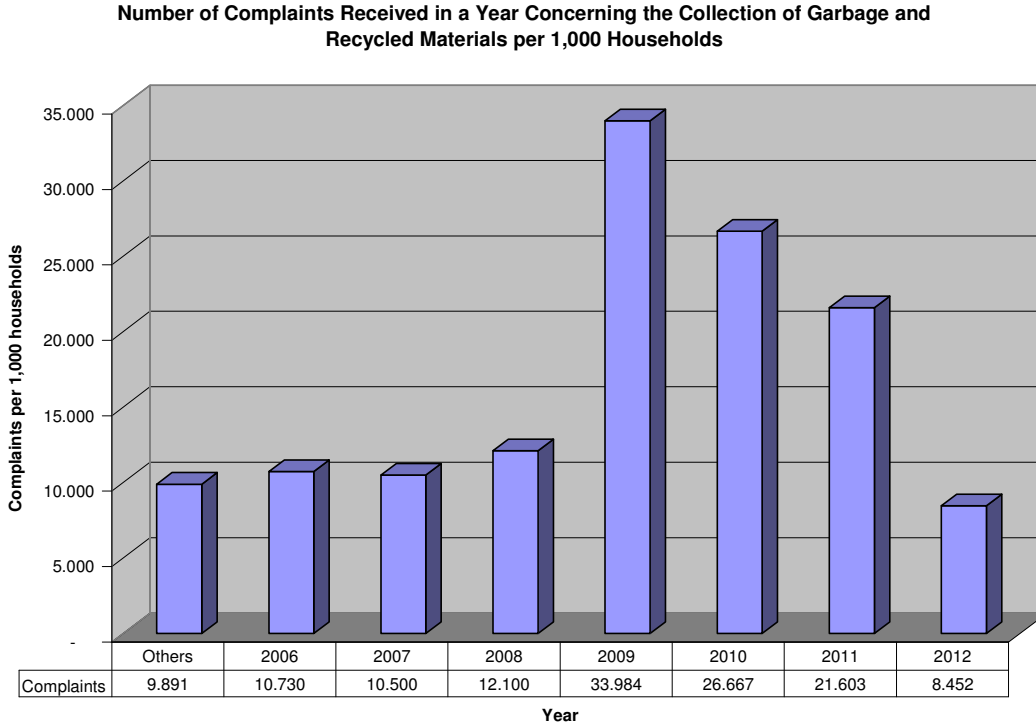
Total costs for solid waste diversion increased by 70.9% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for total costs for recycling (solid waste diversion) for 196 other municipalities ran from a low of \$0.30 to a high of \$2,903.37 per tonne, with an average of \$120.98 per tonne, and a median of \$56.84 per tonne. Our costs are higher than average for this performance measure.

*The Township's costs are the same for operating and total costs for recycling because we do not have any assets for recycling as it is contracted out.*

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**COMPLAINTS – COLLECTION OF GARBAGE AND RECYCLED MATERIALS – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households:**



Objective: Improved collection of garbage and recycled materials

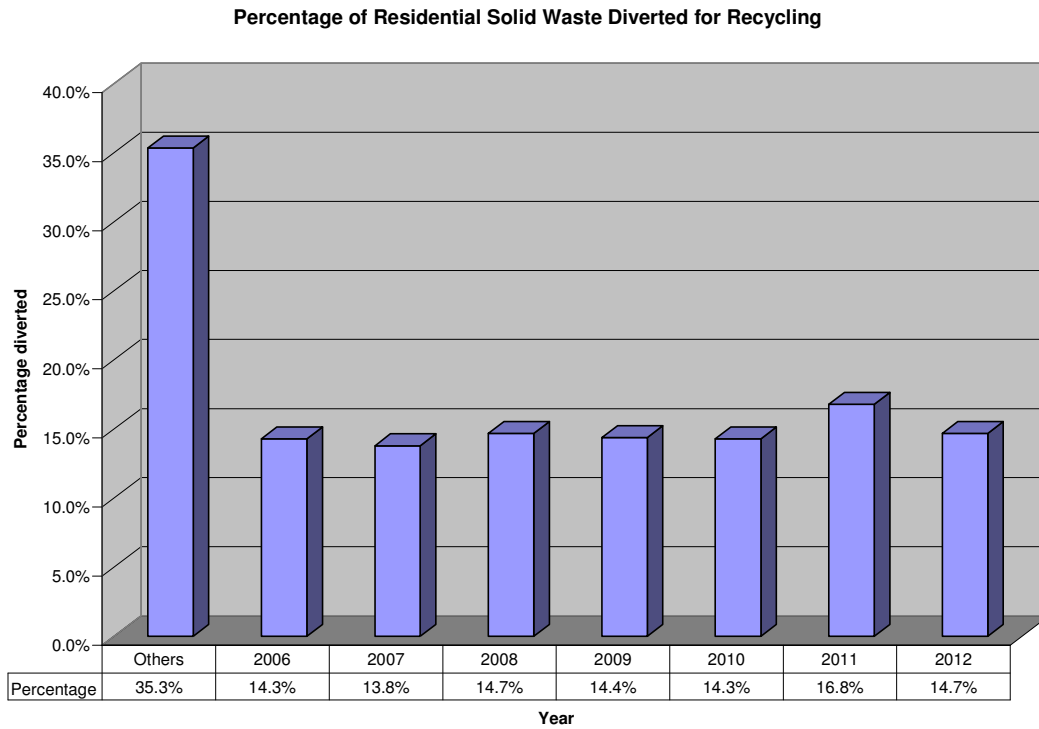
Complaints decreased by 61% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range of 243 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 219.3, with an average of 9.891, and a median of 2.937; therefore we are below average this year for complaints.



**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**DIVERSION OF RESIDENTIAL SOLID WASTE - EFFECTIVENESS**

**Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling:**



Objective: Municipal solid waste reduction programs divert waste from landfills and / or incinerators

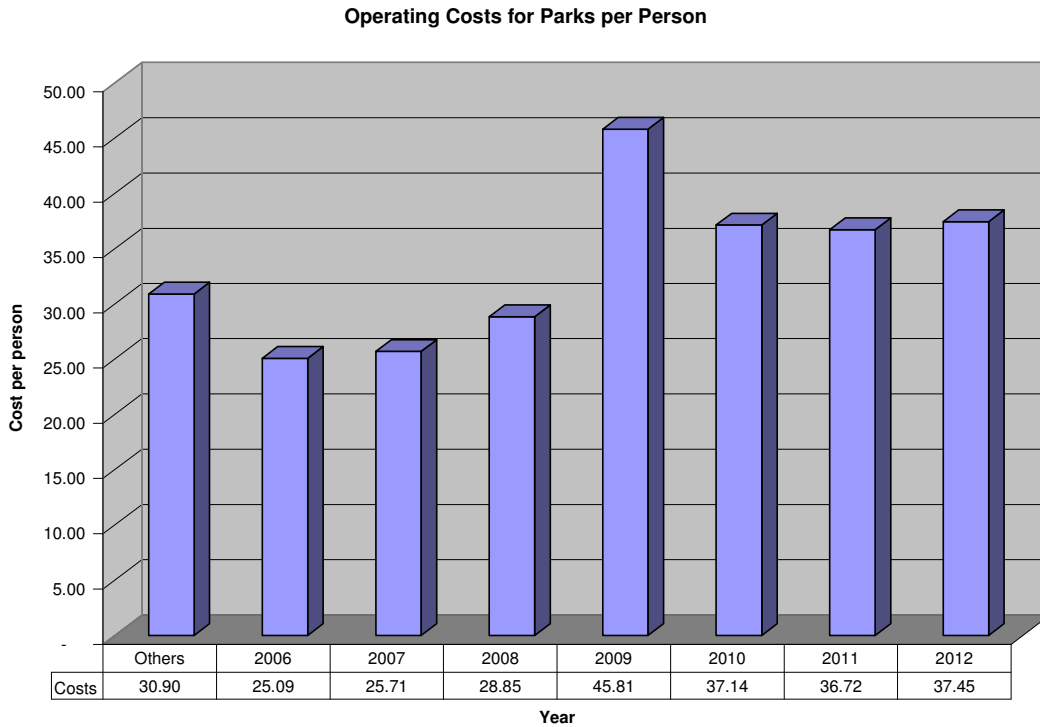
The percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling decreased from 16.8% in 2011 to 14.7% in 2012. The 2011 range of 114 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 100%, with an average of 35.3%, and a median of 32.8%.

## PARKS AND RECREATION

**CONTACT PERSON FOR PARKS AND RECREATION: Gary Hackett, Director of Community Services 519-867-2651**

### PARKS – EFFICIENCY

**Operating costs for parks per person:**

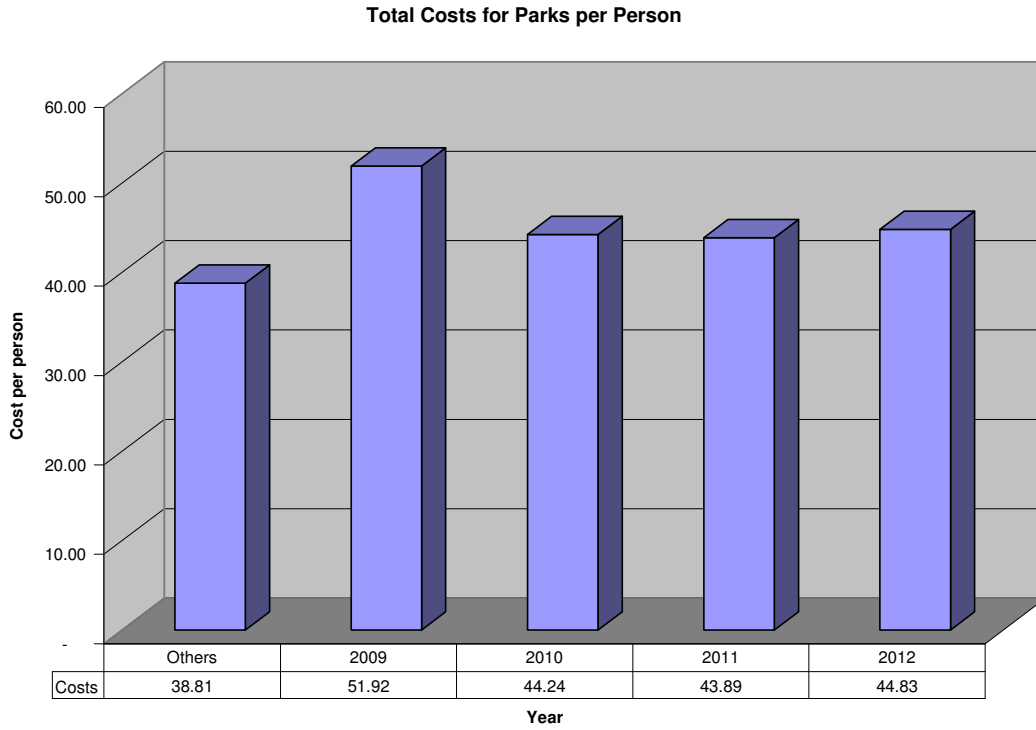


Objective: Efficient operation of parks

Operating costs for parks per person increased by 2% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for operating costs for parks for 265 municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$236.93, with an average of \$30.90, and a median of \$22.92 per person. Our costs are approximately 21.2% higher than the average of other municipalities operating costs for parks per person.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for parks per person:**



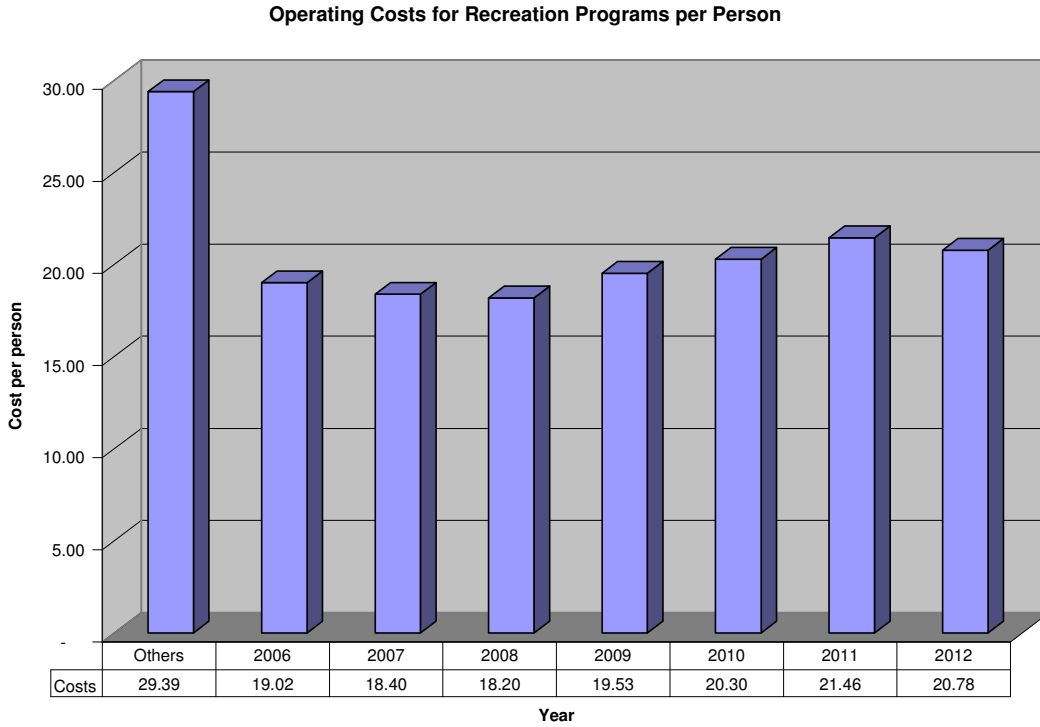
Objective: Efficient operation of parks

Total costs for parks per person increased by 2.1% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for operating costs for parks for 284 municipalities ran from a low of \$0.02 to a high of \$252.36, with an average of \$38.81, and a median of \$30.13 per person. Our costs are approximately 15.5% higher than average for total costs for parks per person.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**RECREATION PROGRAMS – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for recreation programs per person:**

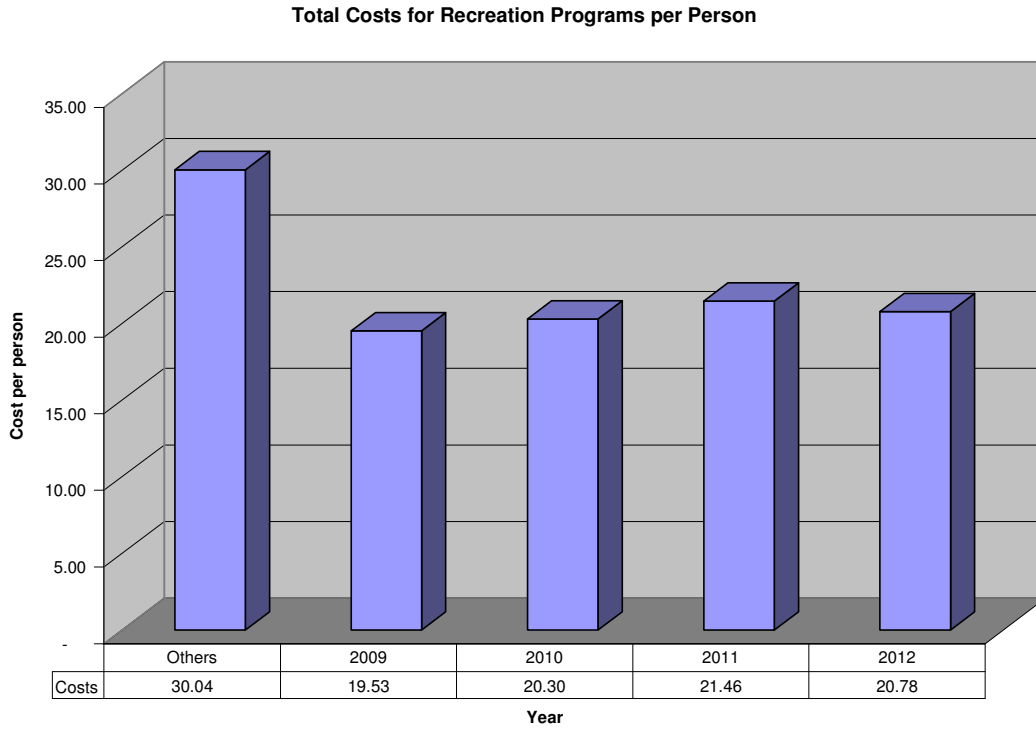


Objective: Efficient operation of recreation programs

Operating costs for recreation programs per person decreased by 3.2% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for operating costs for recreation programs for 251 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$230.55, with an average of \$29.39, and a median of \$14.60 per person. Our costs are approximately 29.3% lower than average for operating costs for recreation programs per person.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for recreation programs per person:**



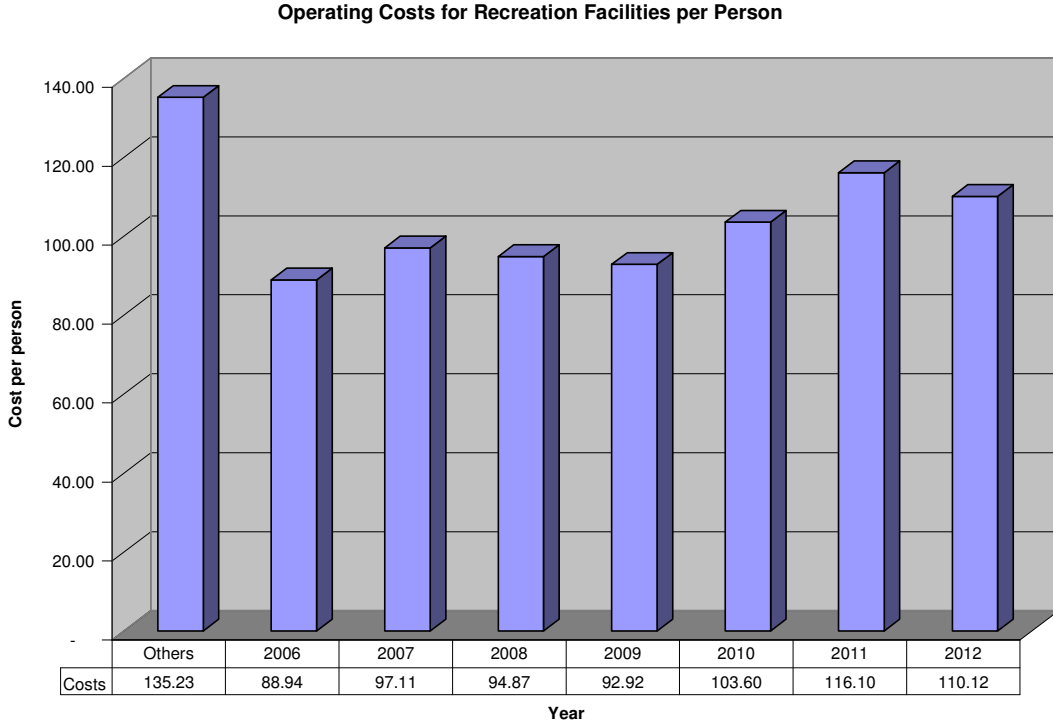
Objective: Efficient operation of recreation programs

Total costs for recreation programs per person decreased by 3.2% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for total costs for recreation programs for 251 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$230.55, with an average of \$30.04, and a median of \$15.09 per person. Costs are the same for both operating and total costs as there are no depreciable assets used in recreation programs in our Township. Our costs are approximately 30.8% lower than average for total costs for recreation programs for other municipalities.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**RECREATION FACILITIES – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for recreation facilities per person:**

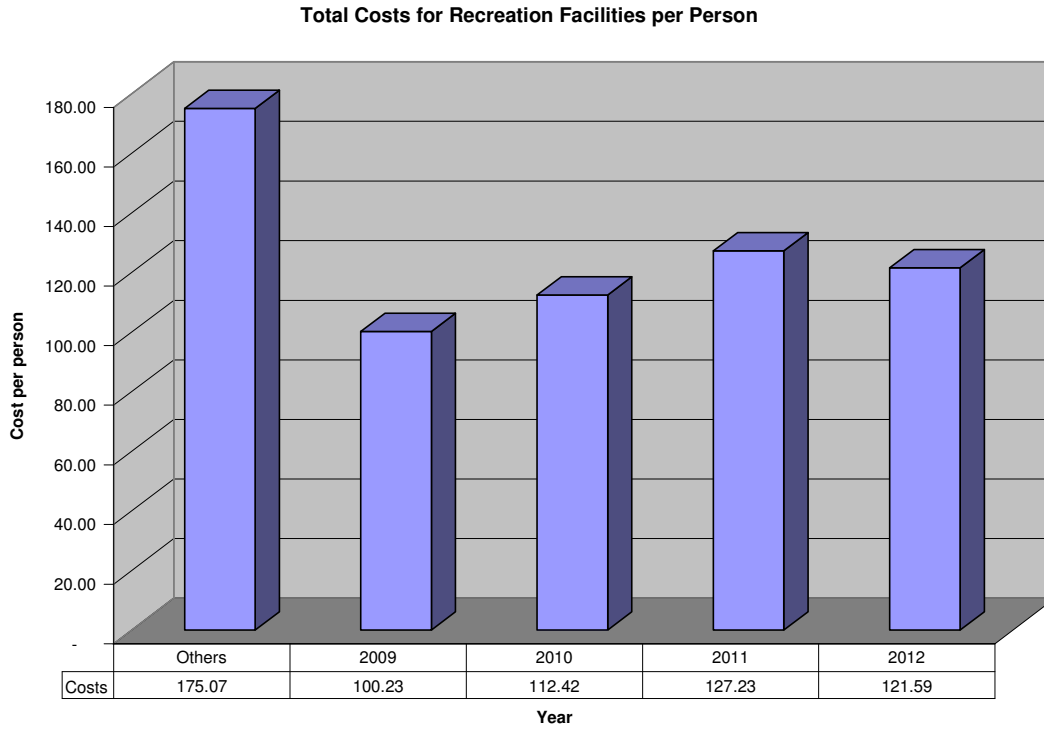


**Objective:** Efficient operation of recreation facilities

Operating costs for recreation facilities per person decreased by 5.2% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for operating costs for recreation facilities for 324 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$10,391.50, with an average of \$135.23, and a median of \$83.85 per person. Our costs are approximately 18.6% lower than the average of comparable municipalities for recreation facilities per person, however they are higher than the median cost of comparable municipalities of \$83.85 per person.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Total costs for recreation facilities per person:**



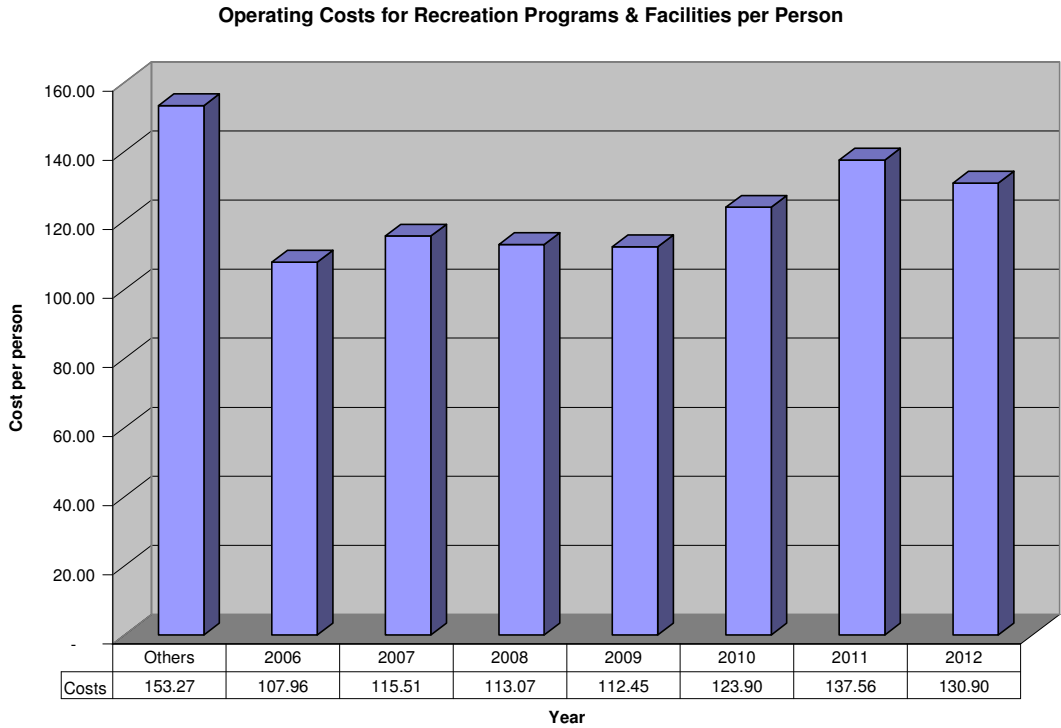
Objective: Efficient operation of recreation facilities

Total costs for recreation facilities decreased by 4.4% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for total costs for recreation facilities for 324 other municipalities ran from a low of \$0.12 to a high of \$15,510.50, with an average of \$175.07, and a median of \$102.14 per person. Our costs are approximately 30.5% lower than the average for comparable municipalities for recreation facilities, however they are higher than the median cost of comparable municipalities of \$102.14 per person.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**RECREATION PROGRAMS AND RECREATION FACILITIES (SUBTOTAL) –  
EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal):**



Objective: Efficient operation of recreation programs and facilities

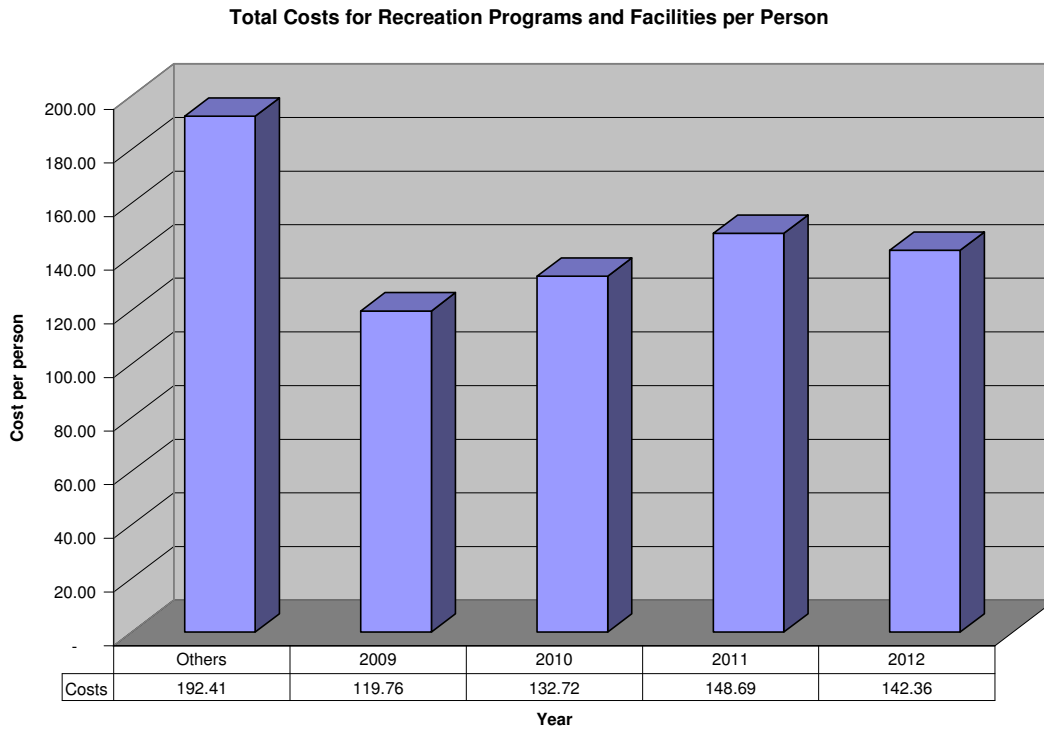
The graphs on the six previous pages show parks, recreation programs, and recreation facilities costs separately (both operating and total costs), while the above graph shows the total operating costs for recreation programs and facilities added together (however it does not include parks).

Operating costs for recreation programs and facilities decreased by 4.8% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for 334 other municipalities ran from a low of \$0.11 to a high of \$10,391.50, with an average of \$153.27, and a median of \$103.05. Our costs are approximately 14.6% lower than average, however they are higher than the median cost of comparable municipalities of \$103.05 per person.



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**Total costs for recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal):**



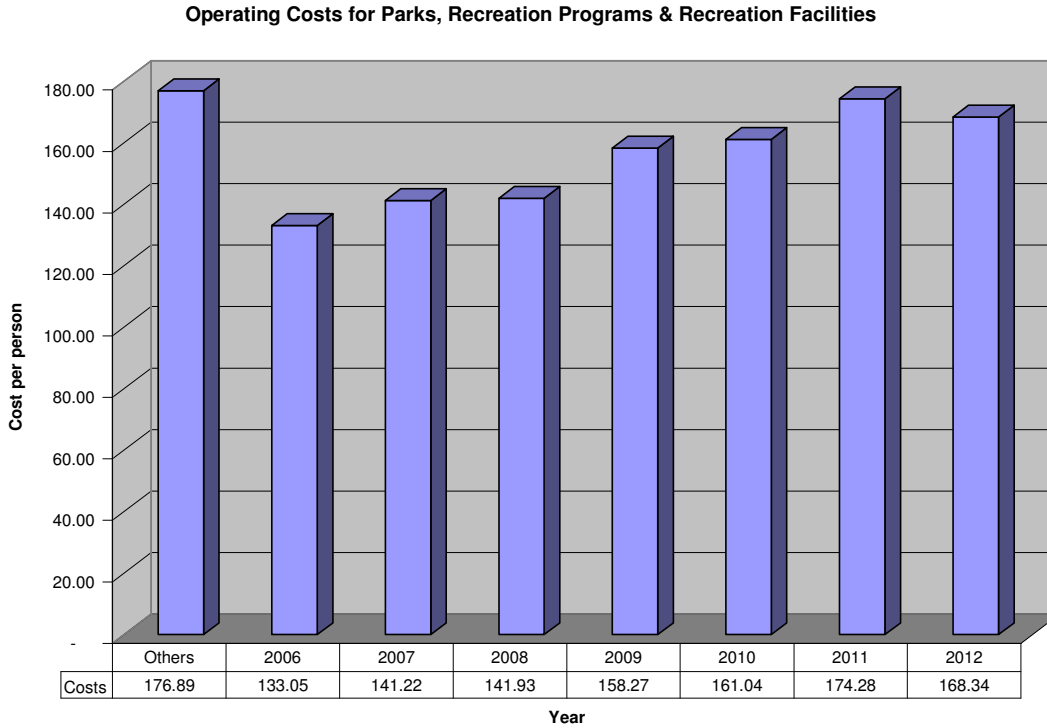
Objective: Efficient operation of recreation programs and facilities

Total costs for recreation programs and facilities decreased by 4.3% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for 334 other municipalities ran from a low of \$0.11 to a high of \$15,510.50, with an average of \$192.41, and a median of \$119.91 per person. Our costs are approximately 26% lower than the average for total costs for recreation programs and facilities per person, however they are higher than the median cost of comparable municipalities of \$119.91 per person.

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**PARKS, RECREATION PROGRAMS AND RECREATION FACILITIES**  
**(SUBTOTAL) – EFFICIENCY**

**Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal):**



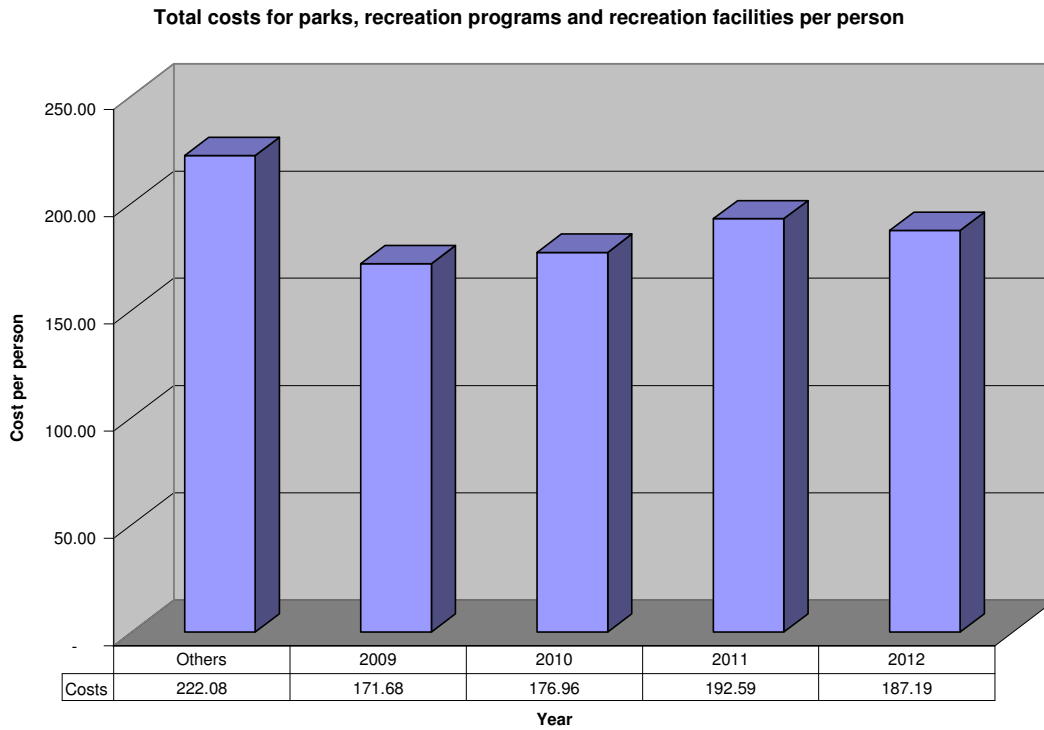
Objective: Efficient operation of parks, recreation programs and facilities

The graphs on the previous pages show parks, recreation programs, and recreation facilities costs separately (both operating and total costs), while the above graph shows the total operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities added together.

Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and facilities decreased by 3.4% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for 339 other municipalities ran from a low of \$1.76 to a high of \$10,391.50, with an average of \$176.89, and a median of \$125.88. Our costs are approximately 4.8% lower than average, however they are higher than the median cost of comparable municipalities of \$125.88 per person.

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**Total costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal):**



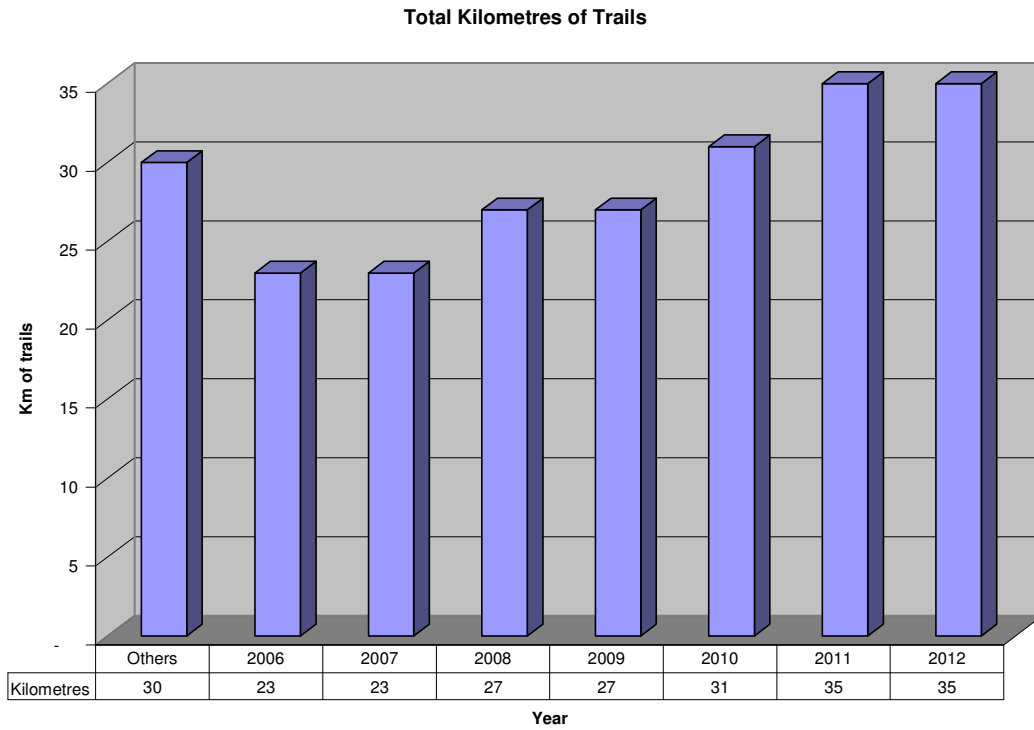
Objective: Efficient operation of parks, recreation programs and facilities

Total costs for parks, recreation programs and facilities decreased by 2.8% between 2011 and 2012. The 2011 range for 339 other municipalities ran from a low of \$1.76 to a high of \$15,510.50, with an average of \$222.08, and a median of \$150.87 per person. Our costs are approximately 15.7% lower than the average for total costs for parks, recreation programs and facilities per person; however they are higher than the median cost of comparable municipalities of \$150.87 per person.

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**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**TRAILS – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Total kilometres of trails:**

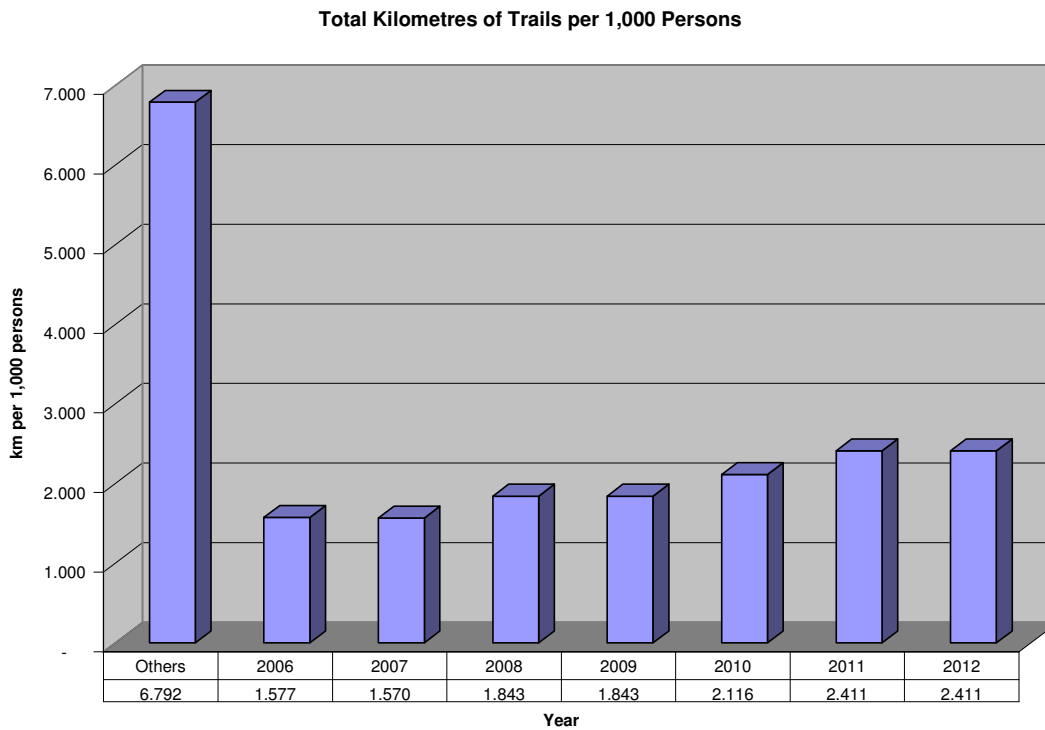


Objective: Trails provide recreation opportunities

The 2011 range for 267 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 1,200 kilometres, with an average of 30, and a median of 10 kilometres. Total kilometres of trails is higher than the average for comparable municipalities.

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**Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons:**



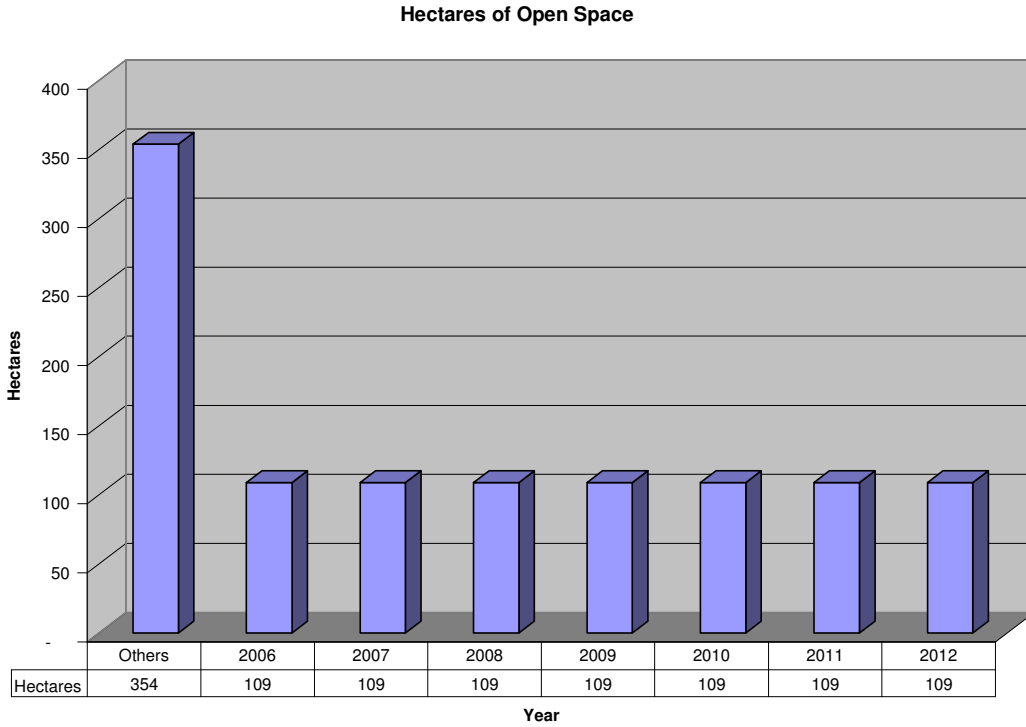
Objective: Trails provide recreation opportunities

The 2011 range for 267 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 233.08, with an average of 6.792, and a median of 1.087 kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons. We have more trails than more than 50% of similar municipalities (median) but we are below the average because some of the municipalities have extensive trail systems with small populations.

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**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**OPEN SPACE – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Hectares of open space (municipally owned):**

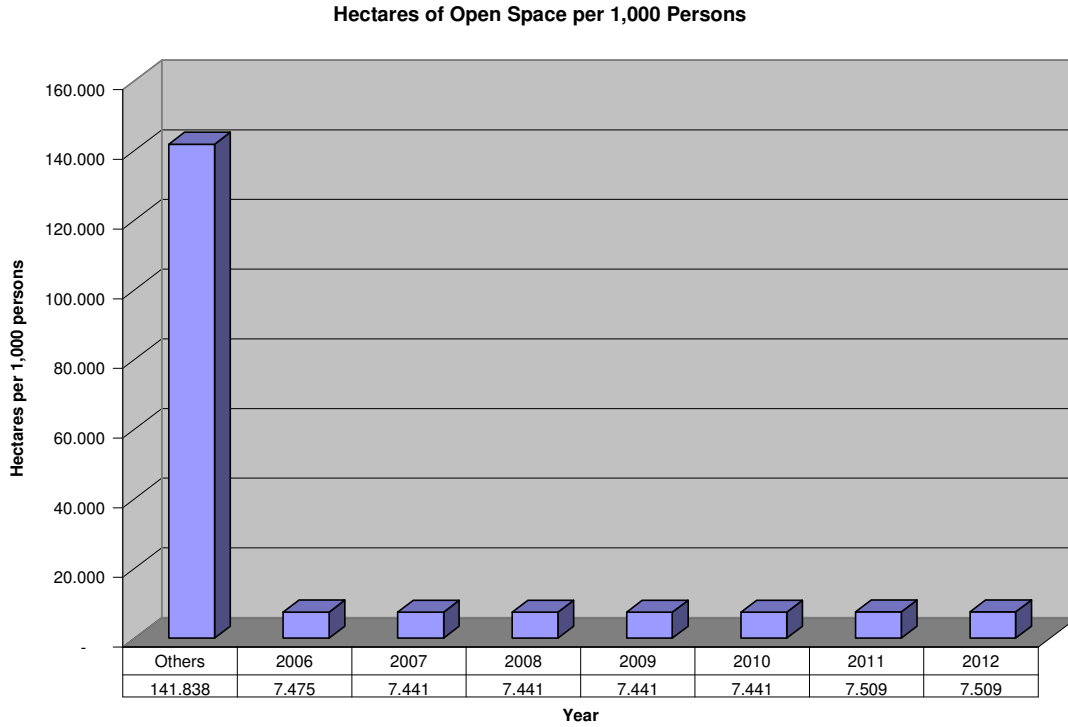


Objective: Open space is adequate for population

The 2011 range for 274 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 74,196, with an average of 353, and a median of 38 hectares. We have less open space than the average municipality because a few municipalities have a very large amount of open space that skews the average. The median amount of open space (that is the amount that has exactly 50% of the municipalities above and 50% below) is 38; therefore, we have more open space than more than 50% of municipalities.

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**Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons (municipally owned):**



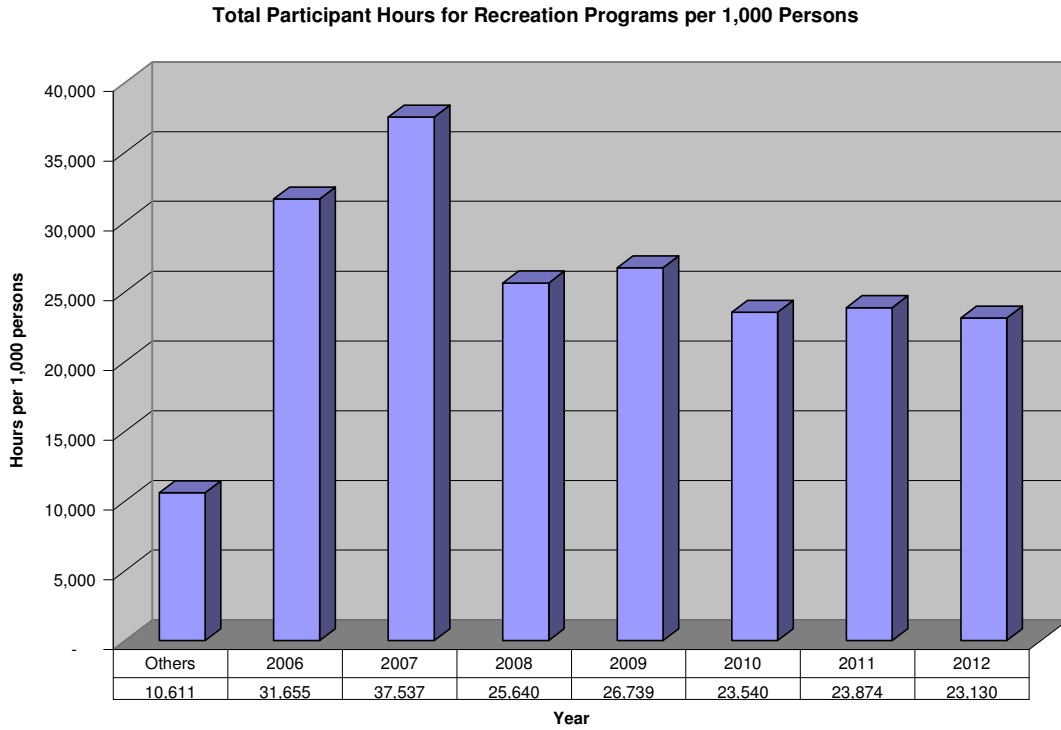
Objective: Open space is adequate for the population

The 2011 range for 274 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 30,383.29, with an average of 141.838, and a median of 5.353 per 1,000 persons. We have less open space than the average municipality because a few municipalities have a very large amount of open space that skews the average. The median amount of open space (that is the amount that has exactly 50% of the municipalities above and 50% below) is 5.326; therefore we have more open space than more than 50% of municipalities.

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**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**PARTICIPANT HOURS FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons:**



Objective: Recreation programs serve needs of residents

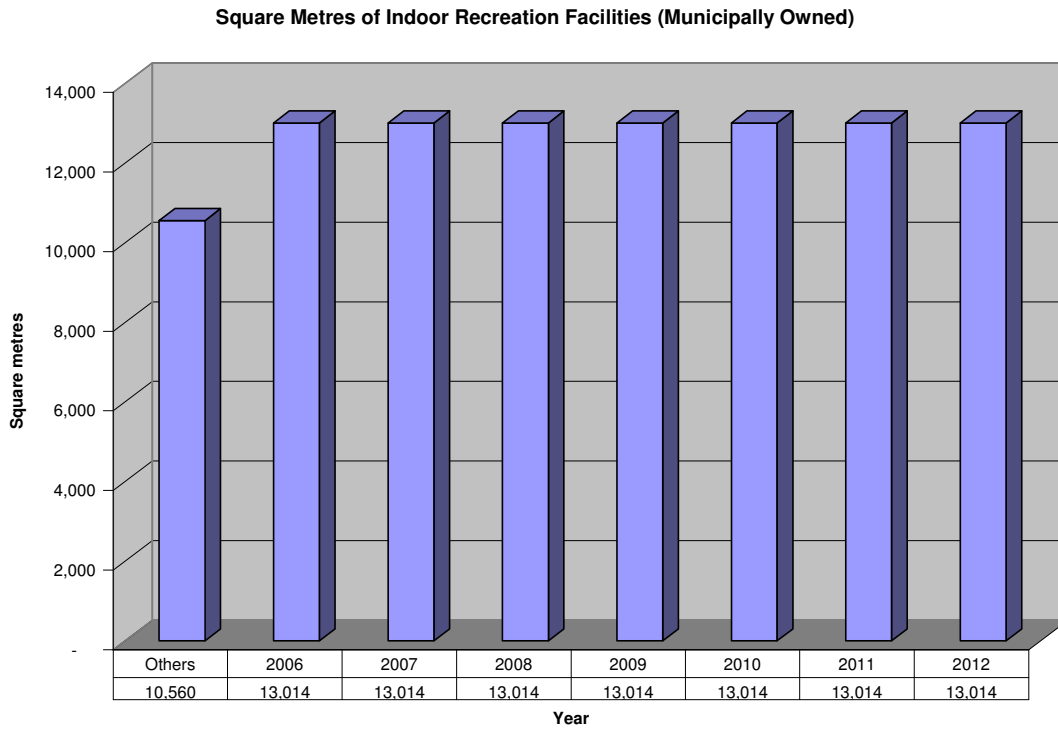
Total participant hours in recreation programs for 2008 is lower than 2007's because of a change in the way we calculated total participant hours. Because of this change, 2006 and 2007 hours are not directly comparable with 2008 through 2012. The 2011 range for 242 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 612,467; with an average of 10,611; and a median of 1,811 hours per 1,000 persons. We are approximately 118% above the average when compared with other municipalities.



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**INDOOR RECREATION FACILITY SPACE – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Square metres of indoor recreation facilities (municipally owned):**

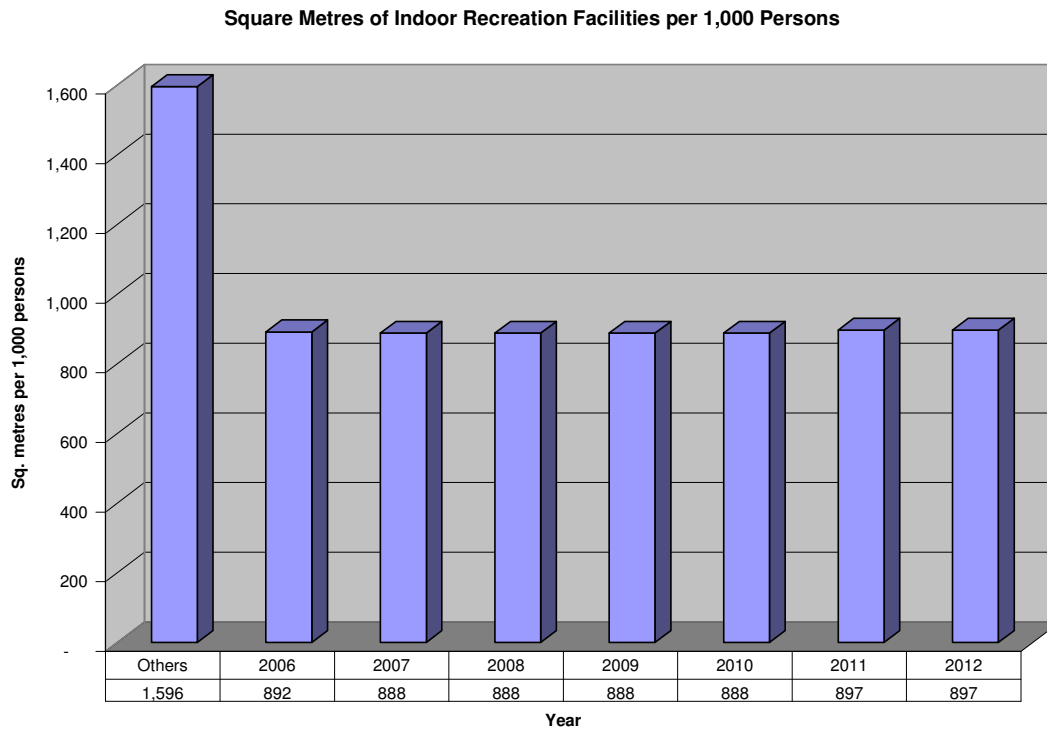


**Objective:** Indoor recreation facility space is adequate for population

The 2011 range for indoor recreation facility space for 285 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 500,000; with an average of 10,560; and a median of 4,710 square metres of indoor recreation facilities. We are approximately 23.2% above average for total indoor recreation facility space.

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**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Square metres of indoor recreation facilities per 1,000 persons (municipally owned):**



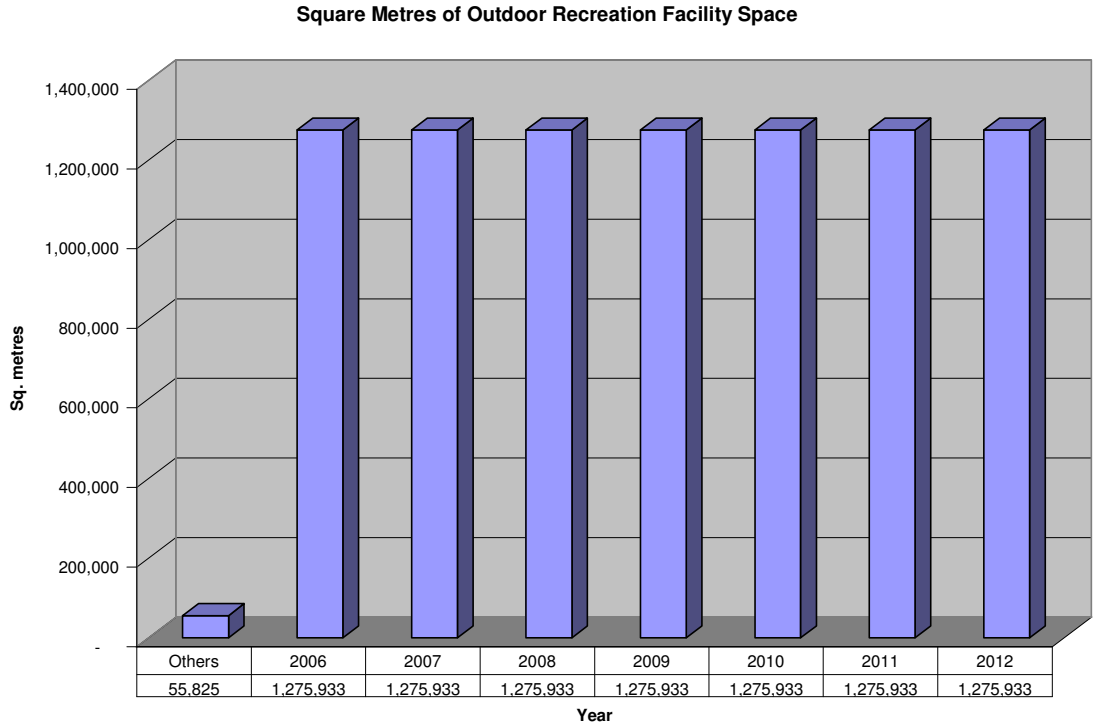
Objective: Indoor recreation facility space is adequate for population

The 2011 range for indoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons for 285 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 44,135; with an average of 1,596; and a median of 743 square metres of indoor recreation facilities per 1,000 persons. In this measure we are below average; however, when looking at the median, we have more indoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons than more than 50% of the municipalities.

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**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITY SPACE – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Square metres of outdoor recreation facility space (municipally owned):**

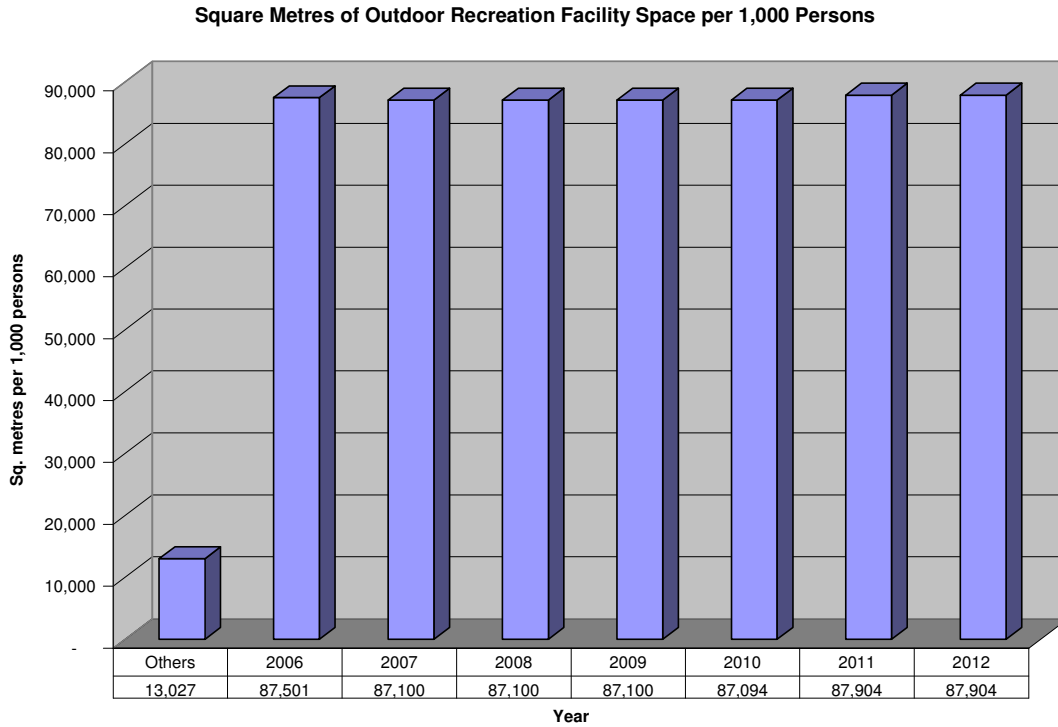


Objective: Outdoor recreation facility space is adequate for the population

The 2011 range for outdoor recreation facility space for 256 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 1,570,500; with an average of 55,825; and a median of 1,398 square metres of outdoor recreation facility space. This means that we have a significantly higher than average amount of outdoor recreation facility space with controlled access. This is caused by our ownership of three campgrounds and one golf course which are counted as outdoor recreation facility space in this performance measure.

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**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**Square metres of outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons (municipally owned):**



Objective: Outdoor recreation facility space is adequate for the population

The 2011 range for outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons for 256 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 1,209,007; with an average of 13,027; and a median of 234 square metres of outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons. This means that we have a much higher than average amount of outdoor recreation facility space with controlled access per 1,000 persons (approximately 575% higher than average). This is caused by our ownership of three campgrounds and one golf course which are counted as outdoor recreation facility space in this performance measure.

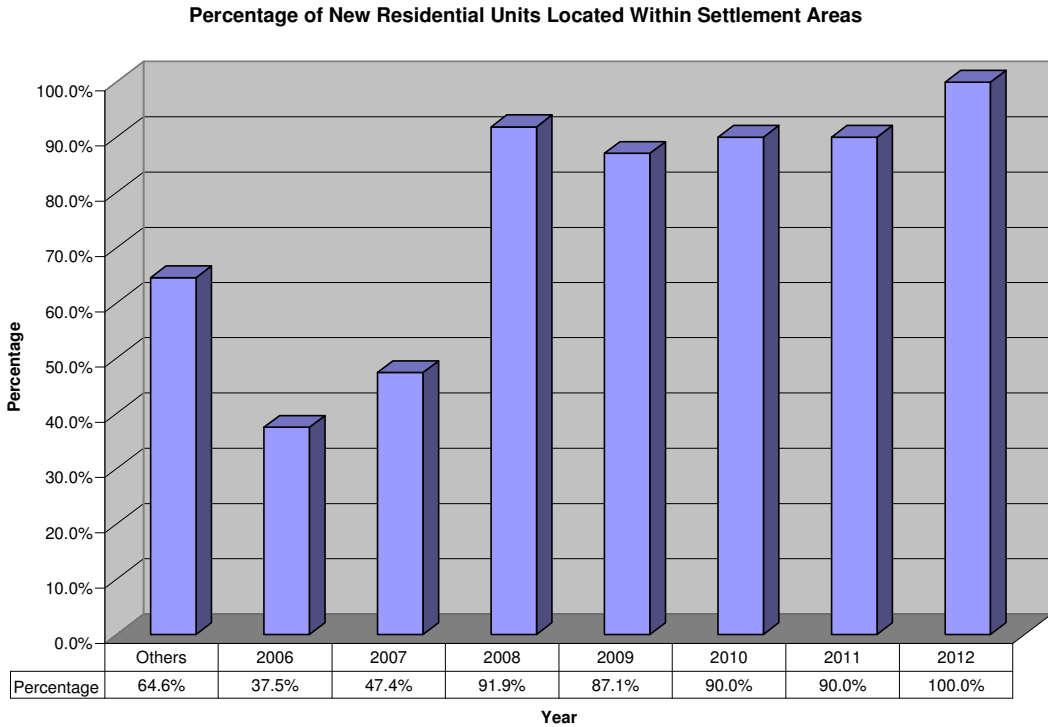
**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**LAND USE PLANNING**

**CONTACT PERSON FOR LAND USE PLANNING: John DeMars, Clerk 519-867-2021**

**LOCATION OF NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Percentage of new residential units located within settlement areas:**



Objective: New residential development is occurring within settlement areas

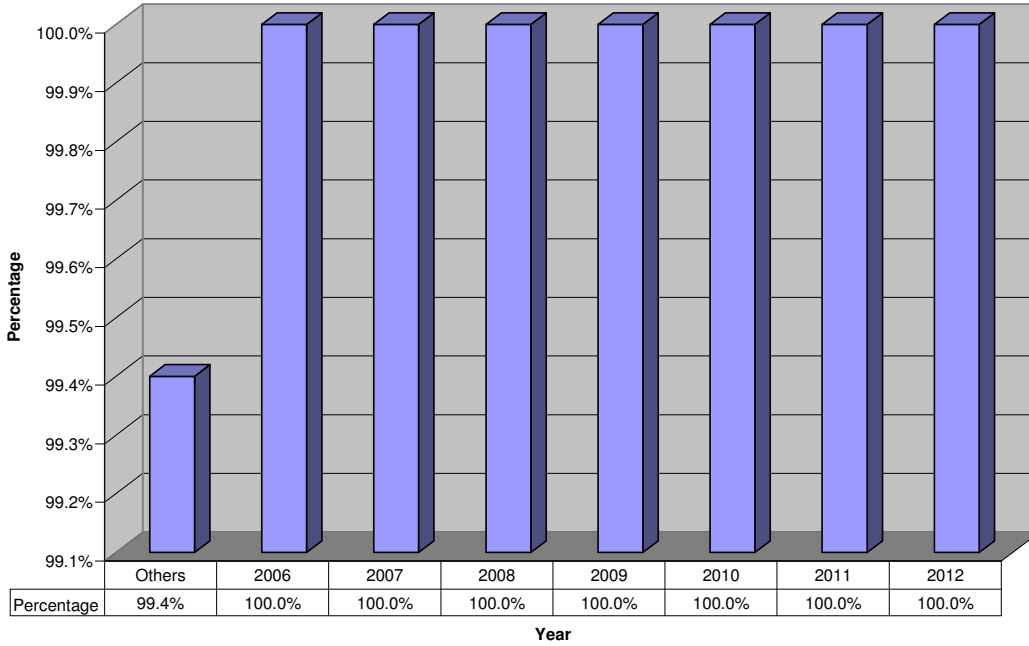
The 2011 range of 218 other municipalities runs from a low of 0% to a high of 100%, with an average of 64.6%, and a median of 83.3%. We are above average for this statistic, which means that in 2011 more of our settlement is taking place in settlement areas than with most other municipalities.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DURING REPORTING YEAR –  
EFFECTIVENESS**

**Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year:**

**Percentage of Land Designated for Agricultural Purposes Which Was Not Re-Designated for Other Uses During the Reporting Year**



Objective: Preservation of agricultural land

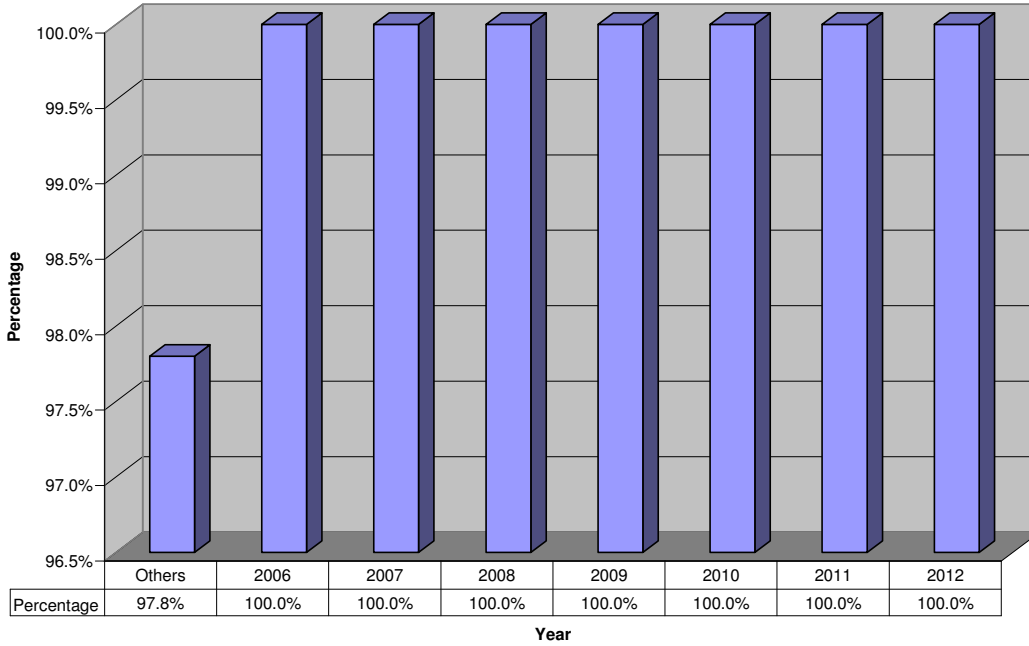
The 2011 range of 160 other municipalities ran from a low of 10.5% to a high of 100%, with an average of 99.4% and a median of 100%.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RELATIVE TO 2000 –  
EFFECTIVENESS**

**Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000:**

**Percentage of Land Designated for Agricultural Purposes Which Was Not Re-Deisgnated for Other Uses Relative to the Base Year of 2000**



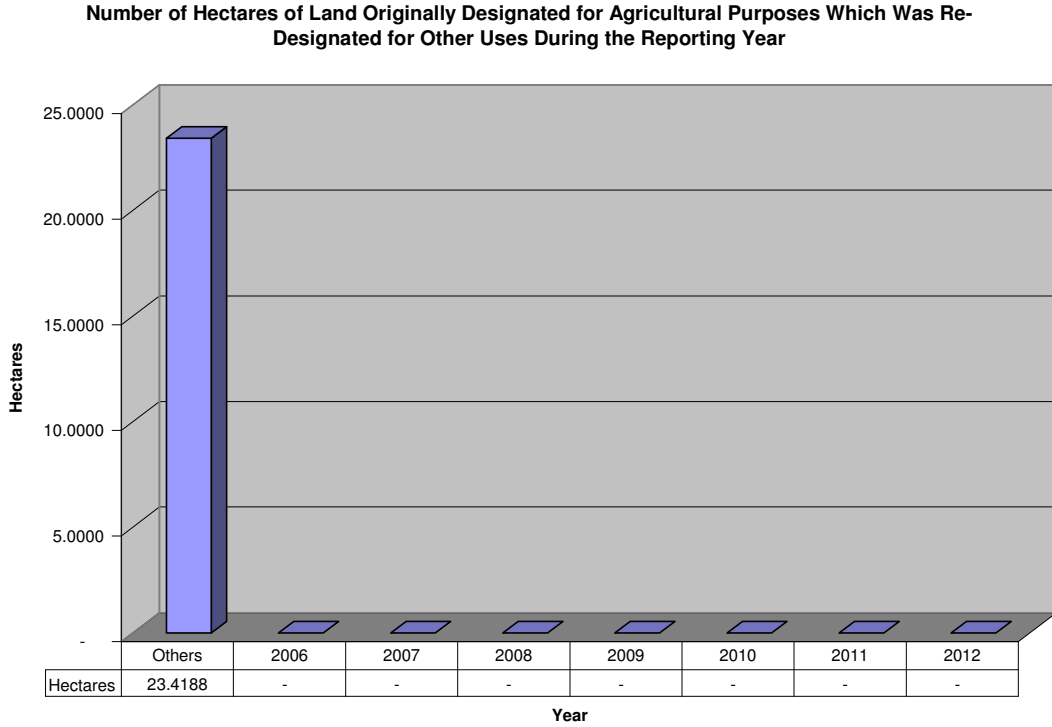
Objective: Preservation of agricultural land

The 2011 range of 157 other municipalities ran from a low of 0% to a high of 100%, with an average of 97.8% and a median of 100%.

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**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HECTARES DURING  
REPORTING YEAR – EFFECTIVENESS**

**Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year:**



Objective: Preservation of agricultural land

The range of 160 other municipalities ran from a low of -192 hectares to a high of +3,835 hectares, with an average of 23.4188 hectares, and a median of zero hectares re-designated during the reporting year.

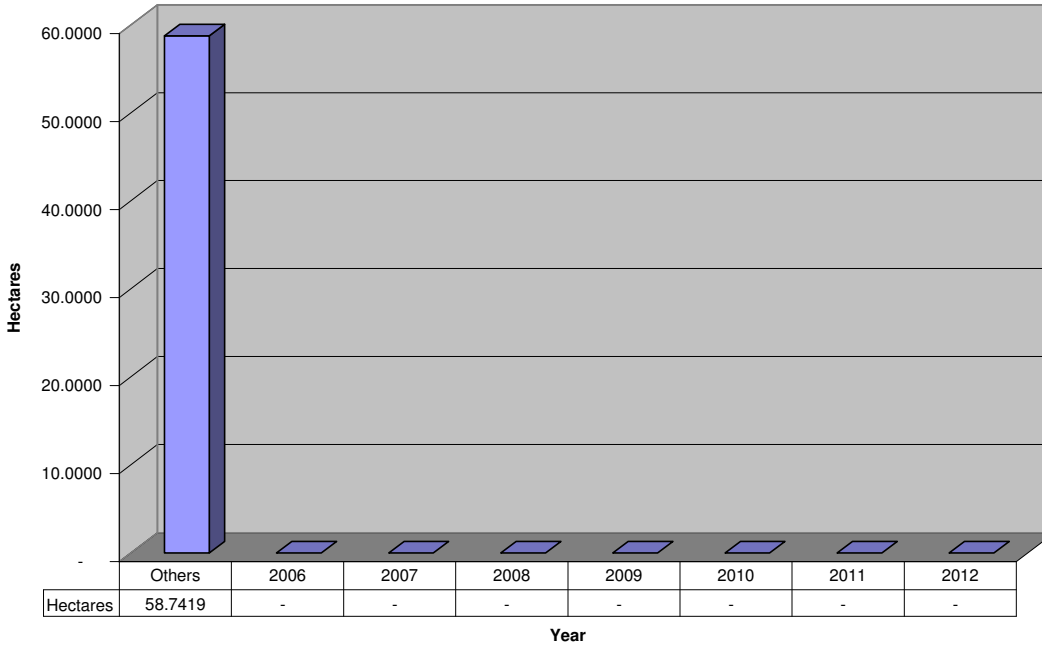


**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HECTARES SINCE 2000 –  
EFFECTIVENESS**

**Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000:**

**Number of Hectares of Land Originally Designated for Agricultural Purposes Which Was Re-Designated for Other Uses Since January 1, 2000**



Objective: Preservation of agricultural land

The range of 155 other municipalities ran from a low of -25,300 hectares to a high of +8,343 hectares, with an average of 58.7419 hectares, and a median of zero hectares re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.

**TOWNSHIP OF ST. CLAIR**  
**Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) · 2012 RESULTS**

**BUILDING SERVICES**

**CONTACT PERSON FOR LAND USE PLANNING: John DeMars, Clerk 519-867-2021**

The following performance measures are new for 2011 and therefore we do not have comparative data available.

		<b>Average (Others)</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Operating costs for building permits and inspection services per \$1,000 of construction activity (based on permits issued)	Efficiency	\$33.97	\$6.45	\$10.08
Total costs for building permits and inspection services per \$1,000 of construction activity (based on permits issued)	Efficiency	\$34.17	\$6.45	\$10.08
<b>Median number of working days to review a complete building permit application and issue a permit or not issue a permit, and provide all reasons for refusal:</b>				
Category 1: Houses (houses not exceeding 3 storeys/600 square metres) <i>Reference: provincial standard is 10 working days</i>	Effectiveness	7 working days	2 working days	1 working day
Category 2: Small Buildings (small commercial/industrial not exceeding 3 storeys/600 square metres) <i>Reference: provincial standard is 15 working days.</i>	Effectiveness	8 working days	4 working days	1 working day
Category 3: Large Buildings (large residential/commercial/industrial/institutional) <i>Reference: provincial standard is 20 working days</i>	Effectiveness	10 working days	2 working days	1 working day
Category 4: Complex Buildings (post disaster buildings, including hospitals, power/water, fire/police/EMS, communications) <i>Reference: provincial standard is 30 working days</i>	Effectiveness	10 working days	0 working days	0 working days