



Mission Statement

Through research, community development, and public education, the Peterborough Social Planning Council (PSPC) works to build a strong community.

Vision

The Vision of the PSPC is to be an organization that facilitates active, broad-based citizen participation in shaping healthy communities in Peterborough City and County; acts as a catalyst for positive sustainable social change; and promotes understanding that social justice is in everyone's interest.

Resources to this Project:

Dawn Berry Merriam, Research & Policy Analyst (principal researcher)
Brenda Dales, Executive Director
Yvonne Burton, Administrative & Communications Coordinator
Debra Seole & Susan Oxford, Volunteer Research Assistants

The Social Planning Council has a longstanding mandate to conduct research of value to the community and to help build a strong, healthy community through public education and planning. We hope the report will be used by any organizations working to build a healthier community and by governments that have the capacity to make a fundamental difference.



Introduction:

The PSPC has completed a Quality of Life Report for the City and County of Peterborough.

The intent of this report is to:

- Build on the work of the Community Social Plan
- Provide a snapshot of how things have changed in the 13 sectors identified in that plan as being important to having a high quality of life in this community
- Incorporate information from a variety of community partners, both individuals and agencies who are experts in these sectors
- Include a balance of quantitative and qualitative data from these experts
- Build a data base that may be easily updated on a regular basis in order to annually monitor change in our community
- Develop a signature document around quality of life indicators that will assist the PSPC, the United Way of Peterborough and District and community partners to enhance planning capabilities in our community

Recommended Future Directions:

The PSPC will:

- continue to build partnerships with community experts within the 13 sectors of the Community Social Plan
- update the Quality of Life report on an annual basis on behalf of the community and strive to increase the information and data on county issues
- utilize the information in the Quality of Life report for planning initiatives for the City and County of Peterborough
- share the information in this report with community partners to address the issues facing quality of life
- host a series of sectoral Think Tanks to discuss the findings of this report i.e. with the arts and cultural community, the environmental tables. Ensure that non-traditional groups be included in these consultation meetings such as Food Not Bombs, Peterborough Heritage Conservancy, Kawartha Choice (to buy locally).
- Build on this report and advance the research in to specific initiatives i.e. analysis of cultural workers and the impact they have in our community, work with current consultations to develop a broader picture of our health care system which includes health promotion activities, labour and employment.
- Work with the municipal planning departments re role of “Places to Grow” legislation and the impact this will have on poverty, intensification, maintenance of agricultural lands

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- Provide interface between social and physical planning to assist in addressing issues such as the relationship of land-use planning and service provision i.e. public transit, building communities for people and their needs.

Background

Quality of life is a term that is widely used in our community. Individual citizens, when talking about quality of life, tend to speak in terms of personal health, relationships with family and friends, appreciation of others for their skills and efforts, and basic financial security. Citizen quality of life and community quality of life are intertwined, and both are complex.

In the mid-1990s, we witnessed major changes in virtually all aspects of our lives. Major economic restructuring followed the free trade agreements and recession. In response to Provincial demands, the Federal Government eliminated fundamental national criteria and standards for social programs and downloaded or discharged themselves from a number of responsibilities, housing being a prime example. In Ontario, our provincial government followed suit, downloading such programs as ambulances, social assistance, child care and housing to municipalities. At the same time, both senior levels of government made deep cuts in health, education, environment and social spending, directly affecting individual recipients of transfer payments as well as public institutions serving critical community needs.

Social Planning Councils across Ontario recognized a need to measure and analyze the impact of restructuring and cuts in public services. A Quality of Life Index was developed in 1997 by the Ontario Social Development Council and Social Planning Network of Ontario. The Index addressed sets of indicators that are representative of conditions in the social, health, environmental and economic sectors.

Since the Quality of Life Index was developed, there has been a resurgence of interest in alternative models of measuring the state of our communities. The Federation of Canadian Municipalities has developed its own model for measuring the health and well-being of communities. The Canadian Policy Research Network undertook a major national study of Canadian's views on quality of life issues and measurements. A University of Toronto study of the field has identified more than 850 indicators that have been used in various state of the environment or state of the community reports across Canada. This interest underlies the growing consensus that productivity measures such as the GNP and GDP and common local indicators such as building permits or housing starts are incomplete and sometimes misleading measures of our well-being.

Research into the area of Quality of Life emphasizes the need to consult with the community to ascertain how to define what is important to quality of life for people who live there. In order to build upon past consultations, it was decided to build this report on the priorities identified during the development of the Community Social Plan (2002).

Why Is It Important to Look At Quality of Life?

Business leaders around the world recognize that quality of life is a key component for economic prosperity. A municipality can capitalize on this knowledge by establishing a clear community vision and specific community goals that build local quality of life.

Quality of life can best be described as the degree to which people have a sense of well-being in relation to the space in which they live, work and play. Generally, communities that are safe, attractive, environmentally sound, diverse and culturally rich are not only desirable places to live but tend to thrive economically.

Building on a sense of place and enhancing quality of life can be done in various ways such as:

- Strengthening community assets through revitalization and rehabilitation of commercial or residential areas
- Returning former industrial lands to productive uses
- Historic building conservation
- Taking a leadership role in social and cultural issues

By investing in the preservation and enhancement of natural, social, cultural and physical features, municipalities can distinguish themselves. While it is important to invest in the physical infrastructure of a community, people are drawn to a community because of the combined effects of all of these elements of community well-being, be it rural or urban communities.

Methodology:

The purpose of this report is not to provide a total inventory of services or data under each priority. Indeed, the purpose is to provide a snapshot of how this community has grown and changed since the last Quality of Life report was completed by the PSPC in 2000. The report is a collection of information, trends and data provided by agencies and individuals in this community who are expert in their sectors.

The PSPC has made a concerted effort to build on research and documentation that was completed by these community experts, thus ensuring that the data presented here accurately represents the changes in our community according to recognized sources. It must be recognized that much of the information is based in agencies located in the City of Peterborough but indeed these agencies serve both the County and the City. Because the community has chosen 13 priority areas, it is important to point out that consistent data is not available across sectors. Information that is available for one sector such as Access to Health has no comparable information for the Environment.

This report will also provide a backdrop to the next Peterborough Profile, which will be developed by the PSPC once the 2006 Census data is received from Statistics Canada in 2007.

Finally, it is the intent to develop this Quality of Life report as a data base, which will be updated on a regular basis. This will provide the community with a living document that will describe the changing face of Peterborough City and County, which in turn will be an effective planning tool.

In essence this report is based on:

- An overview of the historical 2001 data for this community
- Information from agencies and individuals that are expert in the related sector
- The results of a Think Tank whereby over 20 community leaders came out to identify some of the major changes that have occurred in our community since 2000

Contributors to this Report:

Sector	Contributor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to arts, culture, heritage and recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Peterborough
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Health Care Services of Peterborough • Peterborough Community Access Centre • Statistics Canada • Peterborough County City Health Unit • Canadian Cancer Society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Peterborough
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care and child development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peterborough Family Resource Centre • City of Peterborough
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Care Peterborough • Ontario Ministry of Citizenship & Immigration • United Way of Peterborough & District • Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic/income security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peterborough County City Health Unit • City of Peterborough • Community Counselling & Resource Centre & Housing Resource Centre • Peterborough, Victoria & Haliburton Victorian Order of Nurses • Greater Peterborough Area Economic Development Corporation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Peterborough • Peterborough Green-Up • Otonabee Region Conservation Authority • Ministry of the Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kawartha Food Share • Affordable Housing Action Committee

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing Action Committee • City of Peterborough • CMHC • HRSDC • Peterborough & Kawarthas Association of Realtors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Canadian Centre • Community & Race Relations of Committee of Peterborough • Report of the Steering Committee “Don’t Tell Me What I Need, Ask Me” • Urban Aboriginal Strategy Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service • YWCA • Kawartha Sexual Assault Centre • CMHA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seniors/Aging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Care Peterborough • Abuse Prevention of Older Adults Network • Alzheimer Society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Peterborough

Given that this report is not intended to be a complete inventory for each of the sections, it must be read in the context that this is a resource document which will continue to be changed and enhanced as additional information comes forward.

The PSPC would like to thank the contributors to the report. We acknowledge that there are other agencies that were approached to participate in this initiative but were unable to take part due to time/resource constraints.

Building on Past Consultations

The Peterborough County & City Municipal Social Plan

In 2002, the United Way of Peterborough & District in collaboration with the PSPC, the City of Peterborough and the County of Peterborough undertook an extensive community consultation process. The purpose of this process was to develop a social plan for the community and to identify what people in this community viewed as priorities to ensure a quality of life for residents of Peterborough City and County.

The following priority areas were identified. They are recognized as significant and important elements for quality of life in this community. **This report documents some of the significant changes that have occurred in the following sectors:**

- Access to arts, culture, heritage and recreation
- Access to health
- Accessibility
- Child care and child development
- Community involvement
- Economic/income security
- Environment
- Food security
- Housing
- Human rights
- Safe communities
- Seniors/Aging
- Transportation

The following is the Vision that was developed from that community process.

Vision:

We envision a safe, healthy and caring community. We value the strengths and abilities of all our residents, and believe that we all grow richer when every person is able to participate fully in our community. Acting together, we build on the strengths and resources of our people, organizations and governments, to create a community where all residents can meet their needs and enjoy a good quality of life.

In our vision of a caring community, all people have equal access to:

- Housing, food and clothing
- Freedom from violence
- Education and life-long learning, training and employment
- Arts, culture and recreation

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- Health and community services
- Democratic participation in decision-making processes
- A sense of belonging to the community
- Connection to the natural world
- Social justice

In creating our caring community, we balance social, economic and environmental well-being, now and for the future.

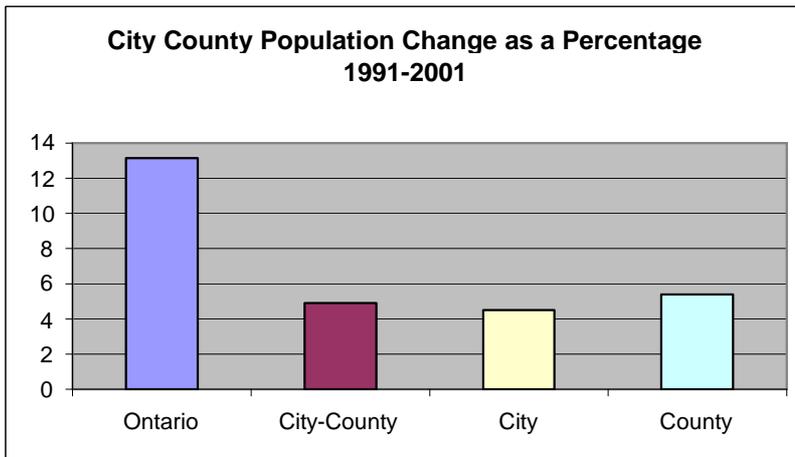
In creating a Quality of Life report, it is important to identify the indicators that are important to the community. The above elements that were recognized during the Community Social Plan consultation process are the factors that our community feels are important to quality of life. As a result, rather than undertaking a separate consultation, our Quality of Life report builds on the work of the Community Social Plan.

What Our Community Looks Like: Highlights of the 2001 Census

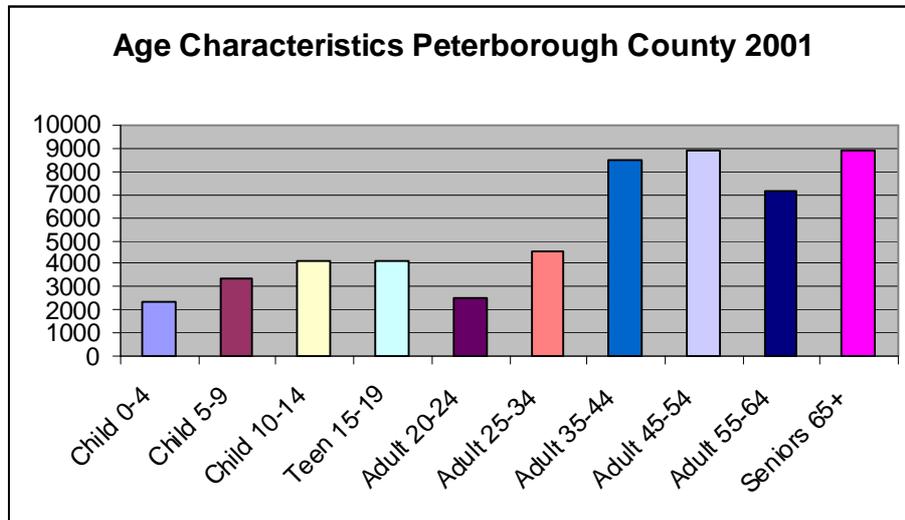
Here are some key findings about our community according to the 2001 Census. (Note: this information will be updated in 2007 when the 2006 census data is released).

Population

- The total population in the City-County in 2001 was 125,856 (including 71,446 City residents and 54,410 County residents). Over the last decades, the distribution of the population has become more equal.
- Peterborough City-County recorded its lowest growth rate (1.95%) in the past 30 years on the 2001 Census. Growth was greater in the City (2.4%) than the County (0.9%).



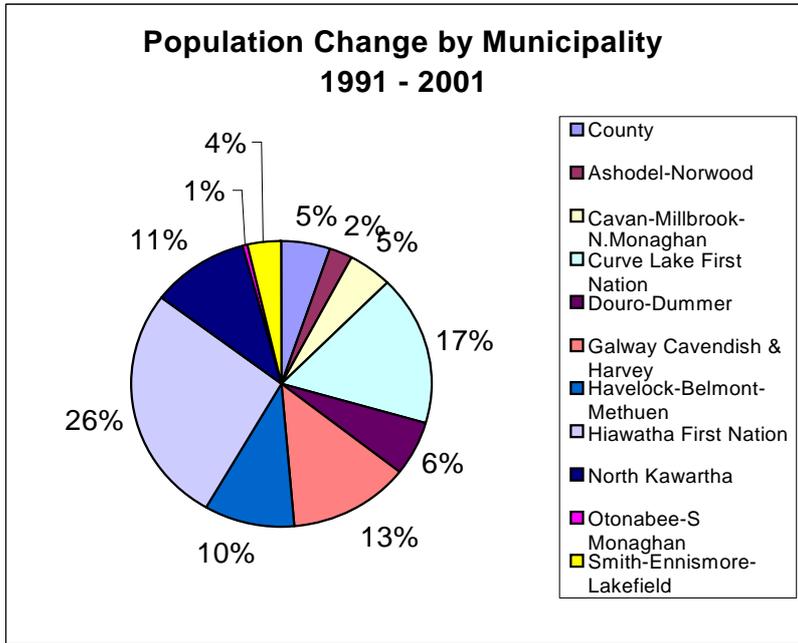
- The number of births per annum in the City-County decreased and deaths outnumbered births. In 2001-2, there were 1.25 deaths for each birth.
- The median age of the population in the City-County is 41.1, higher than the provincial median of 37.2 and the national median of 37.6 years.
- Young adults aged 15-19 increased by 12.3% from 1996-2001, forming 7.1% of the population. The number of young adults aged 20-24 decreased by 2.2% from 1996 to 2001.



Source: Peterborough Profile 2004

As the baby boomers moved into the 35-44 and the 44-54 age ranges, these two groups formed the largest proportion of the population, 15% and 14.9% respectively.

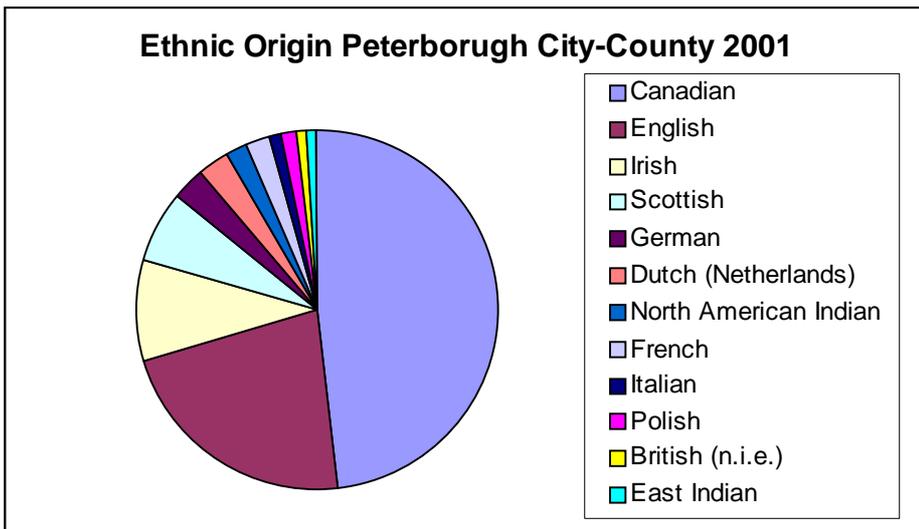
- Adults aged 55-64 formed 10.9% of the population. This age group is expected to increase over the next few years as the baby boom generation approaches retirement age.
- Seniors 65 and over form a higher percentage of the City-County population (18.1%) than Ontario as a whole (12.9%).
- Of the 22,745 seniors in the City-County in 2001, 53% were aged between 65 and 74 and 47% were aged 75+.



Source: Peterborough Profile 2004

Ethnicity

Canadians identified over 200 ethnic origins in 2001, and City-County residents reported almost 60 different ethnic and cultural origins.



Source: Peterborough Profile 2004

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- The ethno cultural portrait of the City-County reflects the importance of First Nations peoples and succeeding patterns of immigration to Canada over the past centuries, as well as a growing sense of Canadian identity. The most frequently reported ethnic origin was Canadian (43.7%).
- In 2001, a total of 4,510 people in the City-County reported an Aboriginal ancestor, and 3,080 people or 2.5% of the City-County population, identified as a member of one or more Aboriginal groups.
- In 2001, 2.4% of the City-County population self-identified as visible minorities, compared to 19.1% of the Ontario population. According to Statistics Canada, of the people who self-identified as visible minorities in 2001, the most prevalent groups were South Asian, Black, Chinese and Korean.
- The majority of new immigrants to Canada in the 1990s came from Asia including the Middle East (58%), with a further 20% from Europe, 11% from the Caribbean, Central and South America, 8% from Africa, and 3% from the United States.
- In 2001, 92.8% of City-County residents had knowledge of English only. The languages other than English most frequently reported were German (1,975), Spanish (955) and Dutch (880).
- The largest single denominational group in the City-County was Roman Catholic (24%). A higher percentage of City-County residents reported Protestant affiliations compared to the provincial average (53% vs. 34.9%).

Households & Families

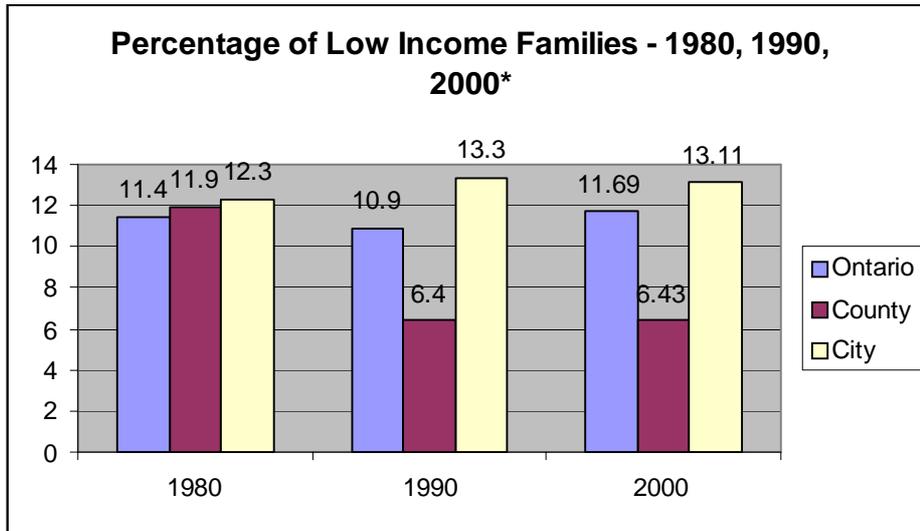
- The total number of households in Peterborough City-County increased by more than a third (36.9%) between 1981 to 2001, from 36,265 to 49,645 households.
- The County experienced a greater growth rate during this period, with an increase of 49% compared to 29.5% in the City.
- One-person households account for a greater percentage of households in the City (28.6%) than in the County (17.7%). Factors contributing to the increase of smaller households include the declining fertility rate, the increase in childless/empty-nest couples, the growing number of seniors, and marital/common-law break ups.

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- The percentage of Census families with children is below the provincial rate; 65.2% of Census families in Ontario have children at home compared to 56.6% in the City-County.
- The percentage of lone parent families in the City has been higher than the provincial average in every Census year over the last two decades. In 2001, 17.9% of City families were lone parent families compared to 15.2% across the province.
- In the City-County only 3% of seniors live with relatives (including adult children) and 1% live with non-relatives.

Income

- In the City-County in 2000, 57.9% of women reported incomes less than \$20,000 compared to 36.6% of men.
- A greater percentage of males reported incomes in the highest brackets: 10% of males reported incomes of \$60,000+ compared to 3.5% of females.
- The median income for men aged 15+ in the City-County was \$27,583 in 2000, and the median for women was \$16,520.
- The median income for all families in Peterborough City-County in 2000 was \$51,408, 84.2% of the Ontario median of \$61,024.
- The highest rates of low income by age group in the Census Agglomeration were among children and youth: 18% of children 15 and under were low income in 2000, with 22.3% of children under 6 living below the poverty line. The low-income rate for youth 18-24 was 27%.
- The low-income rate for senior single women who are living alone is 32% compared to 23% for senior single men living alone.
- In the City-County the number of cases receiving Ontario Works decreased from 4,562 in 1998 to 2,685 in 2002, a drop of 41%.
- The number of cases receiving Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP) assistance increased by 16.9% between 1998 and 2001 from 2,131 to 2,491.



Education

Is Peterborough a college town? Wikipedia defines a college town as: *“a community which is dominated by its university population. The university may be large, or there may be several smaller institutions such as liberal arts colleges clustered, or the residential population may be small, but college towns in all cases are so dubbed because the educational institution(s) presence pervades economic and social life. Many local residents may be employed by the university, many businesses cater primarily to the university, and indeed the students population may outnumber the local population outright.”*

There are a total of 12,656 full time students attending Trent University, all campuses of Sir Sandford Fleming College (SSFC), Kawartha Lakes Bible School, and Trillium College. Including part time students at these schools, the total post-secondary student population of Peterborough and area is 21,447. A recent Statistics Canada report noted that in 2002 half of the children under the age of 19 had an average of \$8,600 put aside by their parents for post-secondary education. If half of the full time students, or 6,328 students, in Peterborough had \$8,600 available for tuition and living expenses, there would be \$54,520,800 ‘student dollars’ in Peterborough. (This figure would not include OSAP funds, privately saved money, or money earned from part time work by students).

School	Trent University 2005	Sir Sandford Fleming College 2006	Trillium College	Kawartha Lakes Bible School 2006	TOTAL
Fulltime students	6,690	5,600 (OCAS)	70	26	12,386
Part time students	1,383	15,000 (SSFC)	0	8	16,391
Grad students	270				270
TOTAL	8,343	20,600	70	34	21,447

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The Greater Peterborough Area Economic Development Corporation Community Profile for 2006 shows that a total of 2,173 people are employed by SSFC and Trent University. SSFC is the third largest employer in Peterborough with 1,373 employees and, according to the Peterborough Examiner, 23 of them earned more than \$100,000 in 2005, and Trent University employs 800 people and 142 of them earned more than \$100,000 in 2005. These large salaries bring in \$16,500,000 to the Peterborough area and this figure does not include the salaries of the other staff employed by these schools. A total of 2,173 people employed by SSFC and Trent University servicing 12,656 fulltime students, or 5.82 students per education services employee.

This very conservative estimate of dollars (based on the above information) brought into the Peterborough area by students and employees of SSFC and Trent University is \$71,020,800. The large number of students, the large number of people employed by the schools, and the large amount of dollars brought into the community by education does indeed qualify Peterborough as a college town and demonstrates the importance of considering the needs of students in social planning.

Municipal Context for Quality of Life Indicators

Building on the Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP)

Many services Ontarians use and enjoy each day, including drinking water, fire protections, policing, garbage collection, recycling, roadways and public transit are provided by municipal government. Municipal councils are responsible for setting priorities on how tax dollars will be spent including how much will be spent on each service areas and what level of service is feasible for the available money. Decisions also reflect regulatory requirements and the need to limit municipal risk.

The Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) was established in 2000 to track a municipality's own performance year after year. This program provides municipal administrators, residents and municipal councils with information that can help them evaluate service delivery. The MPMP is the first comprehensive program of its kind in North America. All Ontario municipalities provide information on the efficiency and effectiveness of municipal services in ten key areas:

- Municipal government
- Fire protection
- Police services
- Roadways
- Public transit
- Drinking water
- Wastewater (sewers)
- Storm water management
- Solid waste
- Land use planning

What MPMP is:

- Management tool: municipalities can track performance over time.
- Comparable: standardized definitions and formulas for performance measures make comparisons possible between municipalities.
- Balanced information: information is provided on both service quality and costs for most services.
- Universal: all Ontario municipalities responsible for a service report performance measures on that service.

What performance measurement encourages:

- Accountability: reporting to the public improves municipal government accountability to taxpayers.
- Communication: encourages discussion between taxpayers and council and encourages dialogue between municipalities.
- Priority setting: performance measures can assist council in setting priorities and allocating tax dollars to services in the municipal budget.
- Monitoring the municipal budget: performance measures help monitor whether budgeted costs and expected service levels are met.
- Focus: attention is focused on results, leading to closer review of how service is delivered, how well it is delivered, what it costs and impacts on the community.
- Setting targets: Improvements in performance can occur simply by setting clear, measurable targets.
- Best practices: performance measures are a starting point for identifying best practices.
- Improved service delivery: improved communication, setting targets, comparisons, a focus on service and access to a directory of best practices can lead to improved service delivery.

Municipalities are required to report results to their taxpayers annually. However, there has also been interest in a comprehensive survey of results done in a way that does not single out any individual municipality. Municipalities are affected by many local factors such as demographics, geography, urban/rural mix and assessment base. By grouping municipalities by geography, municipal type and population it is possible to see patterns in results. The range and median allow municipalities to compare their own results with other similar municipalities.

The following table provides the 2005 results of MPMP for the year ending December 2005 in selected sectors.

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Category	Local Outcome	2004 Comparative Results	2003 Median
Local Government operating costs (governance & political support & corporate management support)	1.9% of total operating costs	The 2004 comparative result for this measure was 2%	4%
Fire Services Operating costs	\$2.14 per \$1000 of property assessment	The 2004 comparative result for this measure was \$1.84 per \$1000 of property assessment.	\$1.52
Police Services Operating costs	\$201.20 per person	This measurement has changed from costs for police services per household in 2004 to costs for police services per person in 2005.	\$441
Violent crime rate	10.776 violent crimes per 1,000 persons	The 2004 comparative result for this measure was 10.62.	10
Property crime rate/1,000	37.803 property crimes per 1,000 persons	The 2004 comparative result for this measurement was 42.74 property crimes per 1,000 persons.	44
Total crime rate/1000	73.592 crimes per 1,000 persons	The 2004 comparative result for this measure was 78.41 crimes per 1,000 persons.	60
Youth crime rate/1000	192.87 youth crimes per 1,000 youths	This measurement has been changed for 2005	

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Category	Local Outcome	2004 Comparative Results	2003 Median
		to include pre-charge resolutions such as warnings and cautions, in order to remain consistent with the Youth Criminal Justice Act. In 2005, there were a total of 1,109 youths cleared by charge or cleared otherwise.	

Category	Local Outcome	2004 Comparative Results	2003 Median
Road Services Operating costs for paved roads	\$1,054.37 per paved lane kilometer	The 2004 comparative result for this measure was \$485.06 per paved lane kilometer. The lower cost in 2004 reflects the reallocation of resources in the second half of the year from regular road maintenance to performing flood repairs.	\$1,787
	Condition of Roads 70% of lane kilometers rated as good to very good	The 2004 comparative result for this measure was estimated at 70% of paved lane kilometers where condition was rated as good to very good.	63%
Transit Services Operating costs	\$2.44 per regular service passenger trip	The 2004 comparative result for this measure was \$2.13 per regular service passenger trip.	\$3.15
	Public transit use 30.5 trips per capita	The 2004 comparative result for this measure was 32.02 conventional transit trips per person in the service area in a year	17
Parks & Recreation Operating costs for parks	\$24.08 per person	In 2004, the comparative result was \$23.23 per person for the operations of the parks.	
	Recreation programs \$13.47	In 2004, the comparative result was \$12.46 per person.	
	\$66.41 per	In 2004, the	

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Category	Local Outcome	2004 Comparative Results	2003 Median
Recreation facilities	person	comparative result was \$53.72 per person	
Parks & recreation	\$103.96	In 2004 the comparison was \$89.41	
Participant hours for recreation programs	122,815 participate hours of recreation programs per 1,000 persons	In 2004, the comparative result was 98,625 recreation hours per 1,000 persons	
Total kilometers of trails	0.276 kilometers per 1,000 persons	The 2004 comparison was 0.237 km of trails per 1,000 persons	
Library Services Cost per person	\$20.15 per person	The 2004 comparison was \$18.93 per person	
Land Use Planning Preservation of agricultural land	100% of land designated	As of December 31, 2005, the city had 120 hectares of land designated for agricultural use in the Official Plan.	

Source: City of Peterborough, Financial Report, 2005

Beginning the Evaluation of Quality of Life 2006

Results of the Think Tank Exercise

Representatives from over 20 organizations attended a Think Tank session in October to participate in an exercise to provide a snapshot of how this community has grown and changed since the PSPC completed the last Quality of Life report in 2000. The following is a synopsis of the significant initiatives that have improved the quality of life, as well as outstanding issues that must be addressed to improve our community.

What significant initiatives have improved the quality of life in this community since 2000?

- Completion of Rotary Walking / Biking Trails within city and connecting to (and within) other communities
- New hospital and clinic infrastructure
- Family Health Teams Initiative
- Nurse Practitioners to reduce physician hours and shorten waiting periods
- Expansions at Trent University (DNA Building, Agri-foods/greenhouse, bio-fuel initiatives) and SSFC – bringing more young people into the community
- 250 less-than-market-rent housing units under development by a variety of organizations including public, private and public-private partnerships
- Transit Study completed in 2006 has led to major operational changes including additional bus routes and extended hours of operation
- Growth of local museums and art galleries – a growing arts community (particularly musicians) that should be nurtured and supported
- Strong rejuvenation of downtown core (both market-driven and city-driven) and café / restaurant area
- Introduction of three nodes of development (service hubs) in County including Havelock, Buckhorn and Apsley
- The victory by rural communities against the closure of local schools, including Norwood Secondary school, through the introduction of innovative programs such as hockey, equestrian activities, carpentry and forestry
- The City-hosted cultural forum “creating a sense of place” with respect to cultural activities and heritage
- Completion of the Wellness Centre in cooperation with SSFC
- An increasing number of partnerships on new projects including public-private initiatives (i.e. Lakefield Oval)
- City and County now working together more effectively
- Upgrades to County water and sewerage systems that were previously associated with health problems

- Industry Canada's Small Business Development Program for Eastern Ontario which provides dollars and training to create new intern positions for young people
- New local government structures have strengthened the City's activities in areas such as ambulance services, housing and social services
- Vitality and "givingness" of the volunteer sector, however this is perceived of as a problem as well because there is an over-reliance on the volunteer sector that is not recognized in our local economy and without which, the entire system would collapse; volunteer contributions in rural areas are the backbone of those communities
- The new government information centre on Water Street initially provided provincial government information, and now also local and federal government information. New technology is being incorporated with computer kiosks
- Steady growth in existing industries such as Minute Maid, Ventra Plastics, the new hospital, plus increasing residential construction and retail growth
- New YMCA

What outstanding issues must be addressed to improve quality of life?

- Poverty issues including growing income gaps, increasing number of people living below or near the poverty level, and families and children living in poverty
- Increase in petty crime (break and enter, theft), increasing prostitution, and methadone labs
- The community is more exposed/accessible to GTA (region of Durham is now on our doorstep) and it is recognized that this is a double edged sword
- Need for resolution of traffic issues including extending The Parkway as the access route to the new hospital
- Challenges associated with increased private residential development around lakes and waterways which is progressively limiting access to natural waterfront areas
- Need for more options to private vehicular transportation including public transport, cycling and walking alternatives
- Recognizing the expected increase in the proportion of seniors in the population, we will need to consider mobility and transport issues, and the potential increased demand for inner city housing that is close to shops and services therefore creating residential intensification in the city centre
- Need to ensure high speed internet access to rural communities
- City needs strategies around youth retention to attract young people to the city, and to ensure job availability and the need for skilled trades people
- Encourage a sustainable agricultural industry on viable agricultural land and introduce a wider assortment of agricultural product (similar to those grown in similar soil conditions in Scandinavia i.e. growing organic materials for bio-mass products, producing methane from woody vegetation)

Quality of Life 2006

- Need to introduce programs to support or formalize service delivery roles provided by the volunteer sector and to continue to implement services currently underway as pilot projects in rural areas
- The growing outflow of commuters to GTA is increasing the number of local residents who do not identify with the Peterborough community and also reduces the number of people who have time to contribute here as volunteers
- Private corporations will contribute to addressing “causes” but only “popular” causes, therefore we need to work to improve the understanding and portrayal of community issues in a human light to increase funding for important local issues
- Peterborough is becoming more culturally diverse and we need to ensure that there are services to assist in settlement, integration, ESL and education
- Need to be proactive and forward thinking to respond to growing demand for health and social services for the ageing population including those who have established year round homes in lake areas but who will require services in town
- Improve marketing and promotion of the Peterborough area to reflect lifestyle and experiences offered in the area

Attendees	Affiliation
Murray Rodd	Peterborough Lakefield Community Police
Kate Kincaid	SSFC
Sharon Chapman Sheehan	Peterborough Community Access Centre
Pat Hooper	St. Joseph’s Care Foundation
Sue Hubay	Peterborough County City Health Unit
John Martyn	Affordable Housing Advisory Committee
Malcolm Hunt	City of Peterborough
Jim Struthers	Trent University, Frost Centre
Bjorn Nielson	Ministry Health Promotion
Carmel Valles	New Canadian Centre
Bryan Weir	Peterborough County
Kate Reed	Central East Local Health Integration Network
John Lorenz	Central East Local Health Integration Network
Doreen Anderson Roy	VON
Judy Coward	OMAFRA
Ken Doherty	City of Peterborough
Bill Casey	Family Health Team
Ann-Marie Kelleher	GPAEDC
Carol Gordon	Kawartha Participation Projects
Mary-Lynn Koekkoek	Community Care Peterborough

Access to arts, culture, heritage and recreation

What This Means to Our Community:

The roles that arts, culture, heritage and recreation play in the quality of life is defined in a variety of academic literature. “The Fourth Pillar of Sustainability: culture’s essential role in public planning” by John Hawkes, states:

“When culture is understood to denote the social production and transmission of values, meaning and purpose and it is recognized that the expression of social goals and aspirations is at the heart of the public planning process, the connection between culture and planning becomes clear.”

The United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe, ECE Strategy for a Sustainable Quality of Life in Human Settlements in the 21st Century, states:

“Restoration of urban heritage, archeology and architecture help to link cities with their past, providing a sense of identity and cultural richness. Urban design should improve social communication and interaction and facilitate the integration of commercial, institutional and residential facilities.”

Local Details:

Examples of How Our Cultural and Heritage Community Has Flourished

Peterborough has a vibrant and growing cultural community. The following is a snapshot of what our arts community looks like. The following information has been provided by the City of Peterborough to describe changes since 2000:

- The Heritage Property Tax Relief Program & Bylaw of the City of Peterborough
 - The number of designated properties:
 - 2003 – 14 properties
 - 2004 – 12 properties
 - 2005 - 15 properties
 - 2006 – 12 properties
- There are 142 arts and cultural organizations:
 - 6 art galleries/visual arts
 - 23 cultural groups
 - 7 libraries/literary
 - 20 material/media arts
 - 39 performing/dance
 - 47 music (not including over 50 bands & performers)

Quality of Life 2006

- 42 heritage/umbrella organizations
 - 5 museums
 - 10 archives
 - 12 heritage organizations
 - 11 education departments
 - 5 service organizations

- over 350 cultural industries
 - 26 music dealers
 - 5 dance studios
 - 24 galleries/studios
 - 60 craft & art suppliers/dealers
 - 31 photographers
 - 22 printing firms
 - 56 rest/bars/cafes
 - 22 architects
 - 41 material/tech designers
 - 15 local media
 - 22 TV & music producers
 - 17 publishers/book stores
 - 10 antique dealers

- over 180 not for profit organizations and over 200 businesses engaged in cultural industries

- hundreds of individual artistic professionals

“There is not a single individual in our community who is not touched by our local arts, culture and heritage sector in some way on a regular basis.”

DEMONSTRATION OF ONGOING COMMITMENT
 City of Peterborough 2001-2004 (Per Approved Expenditures)
 Including Library

Funding Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
1. Culture & Heritage Division, Operating						
Subtotal	\$1,535,094	\$1,728,442	\$1,955,044	\$2,130,405	\$2,313,527	\$2,537,316
2. Culture & Heritage Division, Capital						
Subtotal	\$269,900	\$247,900	\$113,300	\$366,200	\$315,800	\$948,800
3. Direct Operating Grants						
Subtotal	\$50,500	\$158,000	\$235,000	\$260,000	\$295,000	
4. Direct Capital Grants						
4.1 Showplace		\$25,000				

Source: Arts, Culture & Heritage Division, City of Peterborough

Recreation:

“If we analyze the operations of scenes of beauty upon the mind, and consider the intimate relation of the mind upon the nervous system and the whole physical economy, the action and reaction which constantly occur between bodily and mental conditions, the reinvigoration which results from such scenes is readily comprehended. . . . The enjoyment of scenery employs the mind without fatigue and yet exercises it; tranquilizes it and yet enlivens it; and thus, through the influence of the mind over the body gives the effect of refreshing rest and reinvigoration to the whole system.”

Frederick Law Olmstead, The Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Trees, 1865

As of 2006, the City of Peterborough has the following recreational infrastructure in place:

- 331 hectares of parkland that includes 14 regional parks, 47 community parks and 63 neighborhood parks,
- children’s play structures in 56 parks in the city
- 4 arenas with a total of 6 ice surfaces
- 1 leisure/wellness centre (Peterborough Sport & Wellness Centre)
- 1 multipurpose recreation Centre (Queen Alexandra)
- 1 multi-use facility (Millennium Park)

Number of Users of Recreation Division Programs for the City of Peterborough

Year	Number of Users
2000	24,140
2005	27,890

Source: City of Peterborough

This includes counting participants only once, where possible, even if they participated in more than one activity. It also includes participation in sports leagues, instructional sports, family recreation, children and youth initiatives, senior activities, drop in programs, fitness and wellness initiatives, and special events. This does not include arena activities like hockey leagues and figure skating for which statistics are not kept.

Access to Health

What This Means to Our Community:

During the consultation for the Community Social Plan in 2002, it was recognized that Access to Health included not just access to health intervention services, but also access to the promotion of health and wellness. The World Health Organization defines health as a “state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity.”

Local Details:

Population Health Profile

The following information was provided by: Primary Health Care Services of Peterborough (PHCSP) - Business and Operational Planning (March 17, 2006).

Below is a table with select data on Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) in Peterborough County-City Health Unit area as compared to Ontario data. This data is frequently used to measure quality of life within the health service system as well as measure the impact that environments may have on people.

(PYLL)¹		
Potential Years of Life Lost rate per 100,000 (average 2000-01)		
PTBO. County- City Health Unit	Ontario	% Difference
5,326	4,755.4	12

Data Source: Statistics Canada, www.statscan.ca

PYLL (Rate per 100,000 population)			
Chronic Disease	Peterborough County-City Health Unit	Ontario	% Difference
Cancer	1,662.4	1,505.0	10.5
Circulatory Disease*	882.6	823.4	7.2
Respiratory Disease	144.6	145.8	-0.8
Unintentional Injury	582.3	470.6	23.7
Suicides and self-inflicted injuries	248.8	258.1	-3.6

Data Source: Statistics Canada, www.statscan.ca

*Includes Ischaemic, Cerebrovascular and all other circulatory diseases

Statistics Canada: Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is the number of years of potential life not lived when a person dies "prematurely," defined for this indicator as before age 75. All rates in this table are calculated using the population aged 0 to 74.

Chronic Disease Prevalence**				
Chronic Disease	PTBO. County-City Health Unit		Ontario	
	Number	%	Number	%
Diabetes	6,476	5.7	474,127	4.6
High Blood Pressure	17,257	15.3	1,513,425	14.7
Asthma	12,860	11.4	855,781	8.3
Arthritis/Rheumatism	26,525	23.5	1,802,634	17.5

Data Source: Statistics Canada, www.statscan.ca

** not age standardized

Implication

Peterborough County-City Health Unit PYLL rates are 12% higher than Ontario rates. The prevalence of chronic disease is also generally higher than the Ontario average although the data is not age standardized. Together this suggests a local health system that is sub-optimized and under resourced.

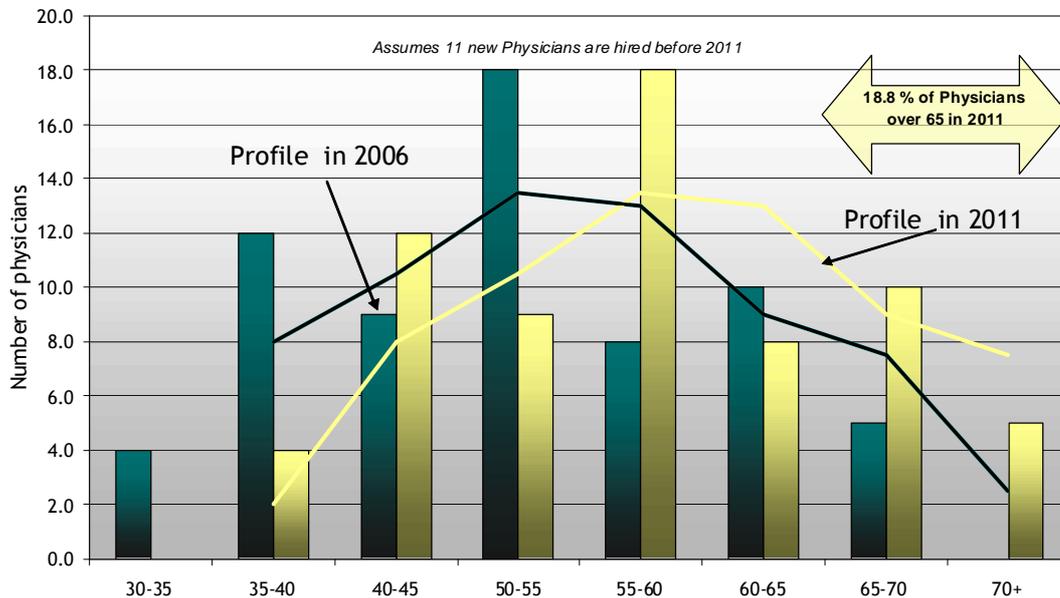
Primary Health Care Shortage

- It is conservatively estimated that as many as 20,000 people in Peterborough are without a family physician (exact figures are unavailable) and estimates are as high as 30,000. This represents almost 20% of the total population of the Greater Peterborough Area (GPA) and is a dramatic rise from a 2001 estimate of 12,000. In January of 2003 roughly 9.7% of people using the hospital emergency

department were unable to identify a local family physician; by December of that year fully 16.9% of patients did not have a local family physician. Peterborough has been struggling with this lack of essential medical resources for some time and is recognized by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care as under-serviced with a physician to general population ratio of 1:1,880.

- The population of Ontario continues to increase, and it is anticipated that future growth of the elderly population (65+) will far outpace overall population growth. Over the next 20 years, Ontario’s population is projected to increase by almost 25%. However, during that same timeframe, the elderly population will expand by as much as 70% (OMA Human Resources Committee Position Paper on Physician Workforce Policy and Planning, April 4, 2002).
- Despite the presence of a Physician Recruiter and several available “turn-key” locations for new physicians to practice, Peterborough has been unable to attract the additional physicians it needs and is in danger of losing current physicians to retirement and more lucrative opportunities elsewhere. As a result it is projected that Peterborough’s unattached population will more than double in as little as five years.

Primary Healthcare Services of Peterborough
Age of Active FP Physicians as of March 1, 2006



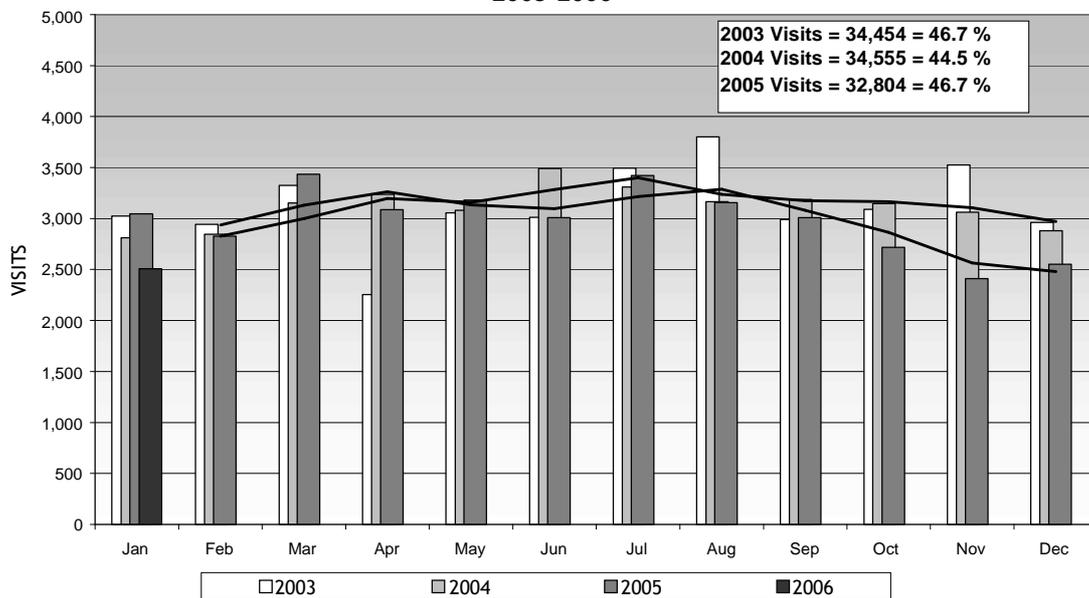
PHCSP	2006		2011	
	Number	% of FHT	Number	% of FHT
Physicians age 65+	5	7.5%	15	19.2%
Patients of physicians age 65+	7312	8.0%	24,424	16.5%

Assuming 11 doctors are recruited before 2011, 18.8% of physicians will still be over the age of 65. The above table indicates 15 doctors will retire with in the next five years assuming a retirement age of 65.

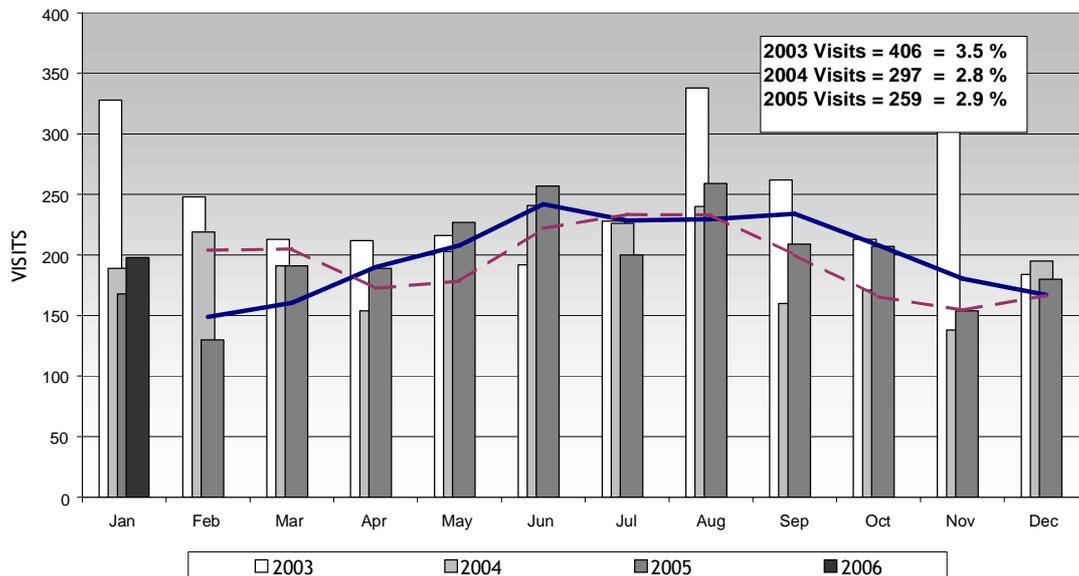
Hospital Use

- Peterborough’s hospital system is attempting to fill the gap found in primary care and as a result has the busiest Emergency Department in the province. The Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care has recognized that the current hospital facilities are inadequate and a larger facility is expected to start receiving patients in 2008. However, replacing primary care services with emergency room access is an inefficient and expensive approach to health care. Patients are very appreciative of the increased accessibility provided by their family physician through the Family Health Team process, and this is creating a noticeable impact on the local Emergency Department.
- See figures below which provide an overview of emergency services patient volume from years 2003 to 2006 who could otherwise be accommodated in primary care. While there was some reduction in level 4 and 5 patients seeking emergency services, in January 2006 there were still 2,705 who sought emergency services and whose needs could be adequately dealt with in a primary care setting.

Peterborough Regional Health Centre
ER Visits Catagory 4
2003-2006



Peterborough Regional Health Centre
ER Visits Category 5



Implication

Without a substantial and immediate investment in primary care the number of avoidable hospital emergency visits could double.

Curve Lake Health Centre

- The Curve Lake Health Centre has been struggling to provide primary care to over 750 patients without the benefit of primary care physicians since the closure of the Lakefield practices in 2002. The high incidence of diabetes, renal failure, depression and cardiac conditions in this First Nations community further increases the burden on the Health Centre.
- Currently a family physician is available three days a week at the Curve Lake Reserve Health Centre. It has been observed that members of the Reserve turn to a doctor when a disease is prevalent.

Summary of Implications

1. Peterborough's population is older than the provincial population, which results in a greater need for primary care services.
2. Peterborough's socio-economic indicators suggest that PHCSP patients are at significant risk of health problems greater than Ontario's population.
3. PYLL rates and age standardized mortality rate for the area indicate that the Peterborough area health system is sub-optimized.
4. Without the comprehensive development of the primary care system, patients, in greater numbers, will turn to emergency care for primary care services.
5. Health care costs may rise well beyond the rate of inflation if the avoidable reliance on hospital-based services continues.
6. The current shortage of primary care physicians and the impending loss of 15 doctors due to retirement will only increase the current crisis situation.
7. The comprehensive, immediate and strategic transformation of Peterborough's primary care system is the only course of action available to moderate costs and improve health care outcomes.

The above information describing the state of the health care system in Peterborough County and City formed part of the business case submitted by the PHCSP to the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care as application for Family Health Teams in this community. The application was approved for the entire first year application.

To date PHCSP has placed approximately 7,000 formerly unattached patients and has roughly 3,500 on their waiting list. They are also placing all newborns and their families, and are in the process of developing a method of accepting discharged patients without a family physician into family practice and hope to have that in place later this Fall (2006). As well they have worked with the Hospitalists to find innovative ways to support this hospital-based program with community based family physicians.

PHCSP has hired 10 nurse practitioners, 2 nurses, 2 social workers and 2.5 nutritionists to work within these five family health teams and will be actively recruiting more throughout the Fall (2006). In addition to this they have successfully attracted three Family physicians to the community for the Fall of 2006 and will potentially have more success to report on that front in the coming months.

Peterborough Community Access Centre

The Peterborough Community Access Centre (PCAC), established in 1997, has played a large role in changing the infrastructure of community health. The role of the PCAC has been to:

- manage transition from hospital care to in-home care
- arrange admissions to long-term care facilities
- arrange for the provision of visiting health and personal support services in people's homes
- arrange for the provision of visiting health services for children in schools

New programs provided by the PCAC include innovation in the provision of services. For example the acute hospital replacement services provide a variety of programs to support people to remain in the community rather than being hospitalized. Examples of these programs include, but are not limited to:

- The Respiratory Rehabilitation Program provided in partnership with the Wellness Centre re: supporting people with chronic pulmonary respiratory needs. A respiratory therapist and a physiotherapist provide assistance to the client, while access to equipment is provided by the Wellness Centre
- Enhanced supports are now provided to assist someone to return home much earlier after major surgery such as from an amputation
- Intravenous therapy allows people to come home from hospital sooner with a limited number of nursing visits

The service delivery system has continued to change in order to be more accessible and efficient. A pilot project of the PCAC is the Nursing Clinic for people who are able to assimilate back into the community yet may still need dressing changes etc.

Placement Services

Placement	April							August
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (YTD)
Caseload	534	638	482 **	496	504	531	531	700
LTC Waitlist	355	398	361	353	363	352	465	491
LTC Beds	912	912 *	967 ***	967	1,092 ****	1,092	1,082 *****	1,082
Interim LTC Beds	48	61	80	74	0	5	21	21
SS Beds	8	8	10	10	12	10	10	10
CCP Beds	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Crisis Admissions	50 (99/00)	62 (00/01)	59 (01/02)	39 (02/03)	27 (03/04)	25 (04/05)	54 (05/06)	25

Source: Peterborough Community Access Centre

Utilization 2005/06 utilization of LTC beds was consistently over 99%; June 2006 utilization was 100%. 66% of clients are waiting for Basic Accommodation.

Hospital ALC for LTC 2005/06 there was an average 27 waiting for placement at month's end. During the past 3 months (June/July/Aug'06) an average of 42 clients were waiting in hospital for LTC. This increase has occurred despite the opening of 18 Interim LTC beds (for hospital applicants only) in the spring of 2006.

* RFP for 128 LTC beds in late 2001 was revoked.

** LTC Regulation changes re: "first bed offer." Persons refusing LTC bed are removed from all waitlists for a period of 6 months. This change resulted in a number of clients withdrawing their name from the waitlist.

*** Extencicare-Lakefield opened 100 beds October 2001; 40 of these 100 beds were relocated from Extencicare-Peterborough, netting 60 new beds.

**** Centennial Place opened 128 new beds in July 2003.

***** 10 LTC beds were assigned to the Convalescent Care Program.

Source: Peterborough Community Access Centre

Local Health Integration Networks (LHIN)

The Central East LHIN is one of 14 Local Health Integration Networks that have been established by the government of Ontario as community-based organizations to plan, coordinate, integrate and fund health care services at the local level – including hospitals, long-term care homes, community access centre, community support services, community mental health and addictions services and community health centres. LHINs will develop community planning structures to maintain and monitor the health care system locally.

Other Significant Indicators of Health:

Many quality of life reports document incidence rates of diseases such as cancer. The following information provides a snapshot of cancer incidence in this community.

Cancer Incidence & Mortality Crude Rates (1991-2001 combined)

The following table indicates the 10 most commonly diagnosed cancers for this community according to the Peterborough County City Health Unit. Males and females are included in these numbers (excludes skin cancers other than melanoma).

Type of Cancer	Number of Cases
Lung	350
Breast	311
Colorectal	310
Prostate	299
Melanoma	93
Uterus	73
Unknown (unable to diagnose primary site)	71
Bladder	67
Kidney	62
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	54

Source: Peterborough County City Health Unit

Mortality due to Cancer (1999-2001 combined)

The following table indicates the number of deaths due to cancer for the period 1991 to 2001, according to the Peterborough County City Health Unit.

Type of Cancer	Number of deaths
Lung	275
Breast	78
Unknown	73
Colorectal	62
Prostate	48
Pancreas	45
Esophagus	35
Brain	34
Leukemia	25
Ovarian	25

Source: Canadian Cancer Society

Quality of Life 2006

- Canadian Cancer Statistics 2006, produced by the Canadian Cancer Society, indicates an increase in incidence in the general population due to the aging of the population. Access to treatment services for this community is through centres located in Kingston, Oshawa, Toronto, and locally at the Peterborough Regional Health Centre.

The following table documents the number of new cancer cases in Peterborough County and City each year for the decade ending in 2001 (the most recent date that data was available).

Year	Number of New Cases
1991	683
1992	654
1993	646
1994	638
1995	690
1996	654
1997	667
1998	667
1999	686
2000	750
2001	811

Source: Peterborough County City Health Unit

Accessibility

What This Means to Our Community:

The priority of Accessibility, as identified in the Community Social Plan consultation, addresses two concerns: accessibility for persons with disabilities, and transportation issues.

The Province's Ontarians with Disabilities Act requires communities having a population greater than 10,000 persons prepare an "Annual Access Plan." Accordingly, the 2005 Plan was approved by both the Community Accessibility Advisory Committee and by City Council.

Local Details:

The Peterborough Community has been striving towards the creation of a 'barrier-free' community since the early 1980s. Here are some of the most recent achievements by the City of Peterborough in striving to improve access in this community:

- An Access Coordinator has been hired whose role is to increase community awareness, support educational opportunities, and assist the Council for Persons with Disabilities
- The number of handi-vans has increased
- New buses are being replaced with kneeling buses to increase access to transportation
- The municipal site-plan committee is working with architects to encourage barrier-free design
- An Access Fund was developed to retrofit municipal buildings
- Curb cuts and audible traffic signals are part of the plan for enhanced accessibility
- For this municipal election, the voting system will accommodate people with sight deficits and will provide brail access

Quality of Life 2006

The following is a synopsis of the 2005/6 Access Plan prepared by the city of Peterborough:

Theme	Highlights
Access Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommending increasing the fund to \$100,000 annually • On-going use of fund for City buildings, property, sites
Access Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update of 2002 Access Guidelines • On-going distribution of Guidelines to community
Building Audit Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive audit of all city buildings • Use of Audit Tool Accessibility Checklist • Create 2006-2008 building/project priority list
Community Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005 Access Plan Forum • Access Awareness Week program • City Website
Community Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Plan policies • Site Plan Review Committee • Subdivision Planning
Customer Service Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host customer service training program for retailers • Implement city Staff training programs
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct comprehensive audit of City multiple unit housing projects • Establish Housing Access Fund
Information & Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Website review • Access documents • City report formats
Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible meetings • City meeting room upgrades/enhancements
Outdoor Recreation/Play Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify preferred locations for integrated outdoor recreation play facilities • East City Bowl spectator area project
Retail Audit Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop retail store audit tool • Implement audit program • Education & awareness
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking programs • Transit services • Transportation planning
Wayfinding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City signage guideline • On-going initiatives

Child care and child development

What This Means to Our Community:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child asserts that, “For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child care services and facilities for which they are eligible.”

Local Details:

The 2001 Census shows that there were a total of 5,960 children aged 0-4 living within the County of Peterborough and the City of Peterborough, with 2,325 living in the County of Peterborough and 3,635 children living in the City of Peterborough. As of May 31, 2004, child care in the County and City of Peterborough is available in over 34 licensed child care centres and through two licensed private home care agencies. There are a total of 1,468 day care spaces with 332 spaces in the County of Peterborough and 1,136 in the City of Peterborough. This leaves a potential total 4,492 children aged 0-4 without day care.

Any form of child care not licensed is considered informal. Parents find someone in the community to provide care either in the child's home or in the provider's home. The Day Nurseries Act requires that any premise be licensed that receives more than five children under the age of 10 years not of common parentage for temporary care and guidance.

The Federal Government will create more flexible child care spaces and will work with provinces and territories, employers and community organizations to ensure that the new Child Care Spaces Initiative supports the creation of child care spaces that meet the needs of families across Canada. This initiative will support the creation of up to 25,000 new child care spaces each year beginning in 2007. This initiative will create more licensed and unlicensed day care spaces.

The City of Peterborough Social Services reports that the Childcare programs service approximately 3,000 children each year. Their families collectively receive \$2.76 Million in fee subsidy support. The department subsidizes 51 childcare agencies. The programs also supports \$1.4 million of special resource support to children in day care centers and school who require individualized therapy. The CMSM provides \$1.9 Million to support the wages of over 300 staff working in license child care programs. The program also provides \$1.4 Million in funding for special needs resourcing to support learning, health and behavioural needs of children in early and school age years.

Quality of Life 2006

Through the new Best Start Program, the department has worked with the Boards of Education and Board of Health to increase available childcare spaces in the city and county by implementing capital and operating funding to support an additional 133 spaces. The program has added \$3 Million do local resources between 2006 and 2010. The program will move forward to develop school based community centers over the next few years.

Statistics and Observations from Peterborough Family Resource Centre

Prior to 2003, statistics for the Peterborough Family Resource Centre (PFRC) were collected manually. The Centre tracked number of visits rather than individual people. In 2003 PFRC began using a computer system to track attendance.

The following are estimated figures.

Number of individuals served per calendar year			
Year	Families	Adults	Children
2000	1589	**	**
2001	1678	**	**
2002	1772	**	**

Source: Peterborough Family Resource Centre

The following are actual figures:

Number of individuals served per calendar year			
Year	Families	Adults	Children
2003	1822	1810	2406
2004	1565	1687	2118
2005	1369	1561	1899
2006-YTD	1090	1294	1560

Source: Peterborough Family Resource Centre

Additional Supports offered to families in our programs of the Peterborough Family Resource Centre

Designated programs within PFRC may offer a variety of supports including transportation (within the city of Peterborough), breakfast, snacks, lunch, supper, food vouchers, food cupboard, and/or child minding to participants registered in the program.

Anecdotal Events and Changes

Year	Description
2000-2005	Organized Family Fair 2000-2005 35 exhibitors representing health, recreation, food security and family support offered information to approx. 2000 family members/yr.
2001	Became designated Ontario Early Years Centre (OEYC) for Peterborough This allowed PFRC to stop charging fees for programs. Prior to this the Resource Library and Parenting Courses were fee for service. It also allowed PFRC to offer more Parent Education opportunities in the County than they were able to before.
2003-2006	Parent Relief through OEYC Challenge Fund Dollars This limited time funding allowed PFRC to offer free parent relief for up to three hours once a week to parents who needed child minding while they attended appointments or if they needed a break. By 2005 PFRC was serving 97 families/yr
2004- Present	School for Young Moms Entered into a partnership to offer access to secondary school education for adolescent mothers of infants.

The following table describes the community support for children registered with Big Brothers/Big Sisters. This is another indication of support for children in our community.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters

Year	Number of Youth Served	Waiting List for Match
2006	374	89
2005	348	115
2004	321	109
2003	324	?

Source: Big Brothers/Big Sisters

Community involvement

What This Means to Our Community:

Canada is a world leader, behind the United States, in volunteering and charitable giving. Both are now considered big business because they have a significant effect on the economy. For example, 85% of the Canadian population donated a total of \$8.9 billion in 2004, the last year for which figures are available. That works out to an average annual contribution of \$400 for each donor.

Some 45% of the population aged 15 and over volunteered in the community in 2004, Statistics Canada figures show. They volunteered for more than two million hours, which represents one million full-time jobs. The volunteer community makes a substantial contribution to hospitals and other social services, but also to nongovernmental organizations lobbying for cancer research money or for laws to make water cleaner. (James Ferrabee Institute for Research on Public Policy, Peterborough Examiner, November 21, 2006)

Local Details:

Volunteerism

The role that volunteers play in communities has always been a major indicator in assessing the quality of life and the health of a community. The following statistics provide a snapshot of community involvement in Peterborough.

Number of Criminal Clearance Checks for Volunteering

2002	2003	2004	2005
2,402	2,339 (22.6% increase)	1,912 (-18.3% decrease)	3,203 (67.5% increase)

Source: Peterborough, Lakefield Community Police Service

Some observations about volunteering:

Community Care Peterborough (CCP):

The following table indicates the number of volunteers and the hours they contribute to supporting the clients of CCP:

	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03	2001/02
Volunteers	978	994	797	764	822
Hours of Service	70,487	69,801	65,541	65,308	72,124

Source: Community Care Peterborough

Here are some of the challenges facing volunteers from the perspective of CCP:

- A continuing trend in the clients we serve is a decline in their physical and mental health as they tend to be living in their own homes longer. This makes it difficult for our volunteers to respond since clients tend to be more challenging to serve.
- CCP's programs are delivered by volunteers, and the degree of assistance they are able to provide must be within the scope of their position. As needs of these longer-term clients increase, communication becomes more frequent to address changing needs, level of care required and appropriateness of service in meeting those needs.
- The greatest challenge for staff is to find appropriate volunteers to support those individuals who suffer from isolation and/or mental illness.
- Sometimes for safety reasons or the level of complexity, service cannot be provided and staff then makes every effort to refer the individuals to appropriate service providers.
- There are increasing cases where the primary caregiver, usually the spouse, is no longer able to care for the individual.
- Volunteers in this organization are getting older and experiencing increased health problems themselves.
- Fewer volunteers are providing more hours and more services.
- The challenge is to recruit younger volunteers.
- Other trends and issues are the liability issues in general.

Quality of Life 2006

The following table indicates the number of recipients of the Volunteer Service awards, presented by the Province of Ontario, in the four county area of Haliburton, Northumberland, Peterborough and Victoria (City of Kawartha Lakes). Many of these individuals have volunteered in their communities in excess of 25 years.

YEAR	TOTAL RECEIPIENTS
2000	110
2001	280
2002	336
2003	309
2004	295
2005	339
2006	428

Source: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship & Immigration

Agencies in Peterborough and their volunteer numbers 2006

The following chart documents the number of volunteers that support the United Way agencies of Peterborough.

Agency	Number of Volunteers
Big Brothers & Big Sisters Association of Peterborough Incorporated	311
Canadian Hearing Society	65
Canadian Mental Health Association	120
Canadian National Institute for the Blind	80
Canadian Red Cross	115
C.H.A.N.G.E.S. Peterborough & Area Down Syndrome Support Group	40
Community Care Peterborough	900
Community Counselling and Resource Centre	24

Quality of Life 2006

Agency	Number of Volunteers
Community Living Peterborough	75-100
Elizabeth Fry Society of Peterborough	15
John Howard Society of Peterborough	20
Kairos Community	20-25
Kawartha Child Care Services	18
Kawartha Food Share	250
Kawartha Sexual Assault Centre	69
Kinark Child & Family Services	100
(The) Learning Disabilities Association of Peterborough	242
Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada	490
New Canadians Centre - Peterborough	150
Nursery Two Inc.	45
Ozanam Community Home	20
PARN – Your Community AIDS Resource Network	50 active, another 60 short-term volunteers
Peterborough Family Resource Centre Ontario Early Years Centre	125
Peterborough Social Planning Council	100
Peterborough Youth Services	58
Schizophrenia Society of Ontario	26
Scouts Canada	220
St. John Ambulance	65
Telecare Distress Centre of Peterborough Inc.	100

Quality of Life 2006

Agency	Number of Volunteers
Trent Child Care Centre	45
Victorian Order of Nurses	85
YMCA of Peterborough	250
Youth Emergency Shelter of Peterborough Inc. (Y.E.S.)	130
YWCA of Peterborough, Victoria & Haliburton	185
United Way of Peterborough & District	2,421
Total number of volunteers	7,059

Source: United Way of Peterborough & District

Another indicator of community involvement is the amount of money raised in large campaigns. Peterborough has had a number of large capital campaigns that have been very successful. Examples of these are:

- the St. Joseph's Care Foundation (\$4.5 million in partnership with the Fleming College Foundation)
- the Peterborough Regional Health Centre (the goal was \$10 million and they achieved \$14 million)

The following table describes the community support given annually to the United Way of Peterborough and District.

Campaign Goals and Achievements of the United Way of Peterborough & District

Year	Goal	Announced
1990	\$1,850,000	\$1,801,000
1995	\$1,840,000	\$1,841,000
1999	\$2,000,000	\$1,935,000
2000	\$1,935,000	\$1,986,007
2001	\$1,900,000	\$2,013,451
2002	\$2,000,000	\$2,021,000
2003	\$2,142,000	\$1,960,000
2004	\$2,156,000	\$2,061,256
2005	\$2,070,000*	\$2,070,307

* due to change in accounting procedure due to national campaign

Source: United Way of Peterborough & District

Economic/income security

What This Means to Our Community:

Economic/income security focuses on policies, programs and social issues in the areas of income security programs and employment. Local studies focusing on hunger, homelessness and housing insecurity have pointed to the link between these issues and inadequate market and transfer incomes. Further, the economic health of a community is impacted by the major industries of the area. In Peterborough, the agricultural sector is second only to the automotive industry in terms of economic wealth that is produced.

Local Details:

Community Social Plan

The Community Social Plan program has been implemented with the aim of furthering the vision of the GPA 2020 vision and in an endeavour to address the priorities set out in the Community Social Plan Report #1, 2001.

The department has developed 2 rural community centers in Havelock and Buckhorn in 2006 to offer a cluster of local services in response to documented community need. Development of 3 new centers is planned to 2007, including Douro Dummer Township. The program works very closely with Peterborough Social Planning Council to monitor the status of the 13 key priorities identified by the community. Community feedback is very positive.

Employment Services

In addition to employment supports offered to those receiving social assistance, the department offers the local federal employment program open to all members of the community.

In 2006, 20,000 visitors attended the Peterborough Employment Resource Centre each year. An increase of 5,000 is anticipated in 2007. The program budget is estimated at \$638,000 in 2007.

Help Centres inHavelock (weekly including some evenings),

- Buckhorn (weekly)
- Keene (bi-weekly)
- Stewart Hall (monthly)
- Bailiboro (monthly)
- and Warsaw (weekly).

Quality of Life 2006

Note: the basket in this case for the family of three is made up of only basic food items and does not include prepared foods, paper products or toiletries.

Some of the facts about the economics of poverty:

- The latest data from Campaign 2000 indicates that the child poverty rate has been stuck at 15-16% since 2000.
- The average two parent family would need an additional \$10,200 in income just to reach the poverty line. The average lone parent family is living \$9,600 below the poverty line.
- For people living on Ontario Works in the City and County of Peterborough, the following is the breakdown for maximum shelter allowance (includes heat and hydro):
 - Individual \$335 (as opposed to \$400 in 1995)
 - Family of 2 \$527
 - Family of 3 \$571
 - Family of 4 \$621
 - Family of 5 \$669
 - Family of 6 \$694
- In September 2006, the number of individuals receiving Ontario Works in Peterborough City and County was 5,024, 38% of which were children (0-17).
- As of October 2006, 1,466 households are currently on the waiting list for subsidized housing in Peterborough. The average wait time is 3-5 years and 35% of this list is comprised of families with children.

The Number of Cases Receiving Ontario Works & ODSP

Year	Ontario Works	ODSP
2001	2879	2491
2002	2685	2543
2003	2569	2667
2004	2661	2772
2005	2792	2787

Source: Social Services Department, City of Peterborough

Community Counselling & Resource Centre (CCRC) – A View On Trends:

CCRC provides the following services as part of its portfolio of support to the community:

- Housing Resource Centre
- Credit Counselling Service

- Counselling Services

The following observations around poverty and income security are based on the experiences of the clients seen by CCRC:

- High levels of poverty
- Since being cut by 22% in 1995, social assistance benefits rose only 3% in 2005.
 - In addition, eligibility for social assistance has been greatly reduced and fewer people are receiving assistance
 - The minimum wage is known to have had a “steep decline in its real value” through the 1990s. The current minimum wage is \$7.75 per hour and this will rise to \$8.00 per hour in early 2007 – still \$2 less than the \$10 said to be needed for a living wage
 - Many working people cannot make ends meet, even with working full time for a full year

Housing Resource Centre (HRC) – Experiences in Supporting People:

The HRC was asked, “What is the waiting list for individuals and families for affordable housing?” The following is a breakdown of that information:

- As of July 31, 2006 there are 1,384 individuals and families on the waiting list for rent-geared-to-income (RGI) housing.
 - The average wait time is 3-5 years
 - 39% of this list comprises families with children
- The wait time for supportive housing (housing with services for the disabled) is estimated at 10 years
- This is not representative of the total need in our community since many households do not apply when informed of the wait time

HRC identified the following trends:

- In June 2006, 87% of HRC clients reported their income was below the poverty line (Statistics Canada Low Income Cut Off)
- Over the past 12 months, 41% of HRC client households paid more than 70% of their income for housing (a standard affordability measure used by the Canadian Housing & Mortgage Corporation is that housing is considered affordable if it costs up to a maximum of 30% of income)
- HRC staff report an alarming increase in the number of families reporting food security issues for their households and requesting assistance to purchase basic foods

Quality of Life 2006

- In July 2006, 84 client households served by the HRC required assistance with food
- In the past 12 months (Sept. 2005 – August 2006) 556 HRC client households (who were living below the poverty line and were at risk of homelessness within 30 days) required emergency financial assistance for rent arrears or utility disconnections to retain their housing
- The average cost per household to prevent homelessness through the HRC's emergency financial assistance funds was just \$564 per household over the past 12 months (Sept. 2005 – Aug. 2006)
 - For just \$564 a household can prevent homelessness and avoid the economic and social costs involved with losing their housing, living in temporary housing (eg- shelter), having their children's schooling disrupted, dealing with the stress of homelessness, and trying to find new and affordable housing
- In the past 11 months (Sept. 2005 – August 2006) the HRC has served 1,393 households that were literally homeless or with or without shelter (these are households who did not have their own housing. Those with shelter would have been in a shelter or staying with friends/relatives, or those without shelter would be on the street).

Peterborough Oral Health Coalition Developed:

In May 2003, the community came together to develop a coalition to address dental care for low income people. A brochure and a fact sheet were developed to promote awareness of the coalition. The United Way was supportive in lending themselves as a contact for the coalition, eventually including it on their web site. The Peterborough County-City Health Unit agreed to administratively support the dissemination of any money the coalition might raise for an emergency dental fund.

In February 2005, a significant appointment occurred within the Federal Government with the appointment of Dr. Peter Cooney as the Chief Dental Officer of Health for Canada, providing a beacon for community groups seeking to improve access to dental care. Victorian Order of Nurses (VON) provided major support to the Coalition and developed a funding proposal to the United Way for \$14,000, which was approved for one year from July 2005 to June 2006. VON committed \$10,000 to support individuals in need to access dental care.

Changes in Ontario Works – Social Assistance

The rates for social assistance have increased by 3% in 2005 and 2% in 2006. The rate increases have been accompanied with significant changes in legislation designed to assist social assistance recipients in transition to employment.

Quality of Life 2006

Earnings exemptions have increased so that 50% of all earnings is exempt from deductions. If a recipient starts full-time employment, he/she may be eligible for a new full-time employment benefit of up to \$500 to help cover work-related expenses. The maximum deduction for informal child care costs has increased to \$600 per month from the \$390. If recipients leave Ontario Works for employment, they are able to keep your health benefits (including the drug card) for six months or until they get health benefits from your employer, whichever comes first.

These legislative changes, as well as additional programs to support job seekers, such as job development and job fairs have been put in place to help clients help themselves through employment. In 2006, in collaboration with 29 employers, Social Services Department, serving the City and County of Peterborough, hosted 9 job fairs that were attended by over 1,350 job seekers resulting in over 260 new hires.

In addition to employment programs, Peterborough has developed a strong discretionary benefit program to address crises, overcome barriers to employment and alleviate homelessness. Discretionary benefits, totally over \$1 million dollars annually, is considered one of the most comprehensive programs in the province and includes basic dental care for adults.

Peterborough Social Service Department consults with the community and stakeholders on a regular basis and will be completing a comprehensive client survey in 2007.

Unemployment Rates

Year	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
2001	45,900	4,200	8.4%
2002	47,00	3,300	6.6%
2003	49,500	2,100	4.1%
2004	55,300	3,400	5.8%
2005	55,900	4,300	7.1%
2006	53,900	3,500	6.1%

Source: Statistics Canada

Peterborough's unemployment rate decreased to 6.1% in 2006 from 8.4% in 2001. Over that period of time the unemployment rate was the lowest in 2003 when it was 4.1%.

The Economic Health of Our Rural Communities

Agriculture has traditionally been a dominant land use and economic force in both the City of Kawartha Lakes and the Greater Peterborough Area (GPA). Agriculture and agriculturally related businesses generate significant economic activity through direct and indirect employment and through the buying and selling of products, goods and services.

To better understand the industry and plan for its future, the Economic Impact and Development Study Steering committee commissioned a study of agriculture within the geographical boundaries of the City of Kawartha Lakes and the County of Peterborough. Here is a synopsis of the findings:

- The Kawartha Lakes/Peterborough area contributed approximately 2% of the gross farm receipts generated in Ontario in 2001.
- According to Statistics Canada, in 2001 there were 2,718 farms in the region occupying 629,000 acres and generating approximately \$156 million in gross farm receipts.
- \$156 million in gross farm receipts was generated in 2001, translating into the following impacts:
 - A total impact in excess of \$353 million (\$85 million in direct impact, \$207 million in indirect impact, \$62 million in induced impact, and a labor income impact in excess of \$56 million).
 - For each one-dollar reduction in the output of any of the top five commodity groups there will be, at a minimum, a two-dollar reduction in total regional economic output.
- There has been a consistent decline in the number of farms across Ontario during the period from 1971 to 2001, and 931 farms disappeared (479 in Kawartha Lakes and 452 in Peterborough). This represents a 25.5% decline as compared to a 37% decline at the provincial level.
- Overall there is a trend in agriculture toward larger farms and rationalization of operations.
- In the combined area of Kawartha Lakes/Peterborough between 1971 and 2001, the number of acres classified as farmland declined by 121,418 acres. This represents a 16.4% decline as compared to the provincial decline of 15.4% and a 24% decline in the Central Ontario region.
- Between 1971 and 2001, the number of acres classified as farmland declined by 60,239 acres in the Kawartha Lakes and 61,179 acres in Peterborough.
- In 2001 there were 3,795 farm operators in Kawartha Lakes/Peterborough and 4,780 employed in the agricultural sector.
- The average age of farm operators was 52.2 years.

Note: Further work will be conducted to analyze employment and unemployment trends in the community.

Environment

What This Means to Our Community:

The environment is an important aspect of quality of life and is fundamentally linked to Peterborough City and County. It is an integral part of our identity. A safe and healthy environment is vital to the health and well-being of residents and also contributes to our economic health providing a basis for tourism.

Local Details:

The City of Peterborough has made significant commitment to ensuring protection of the environment as well as profiling the importance of natural space. Public attention was brought to the harms that pesticides cause the environment and animal and public health. Peterborough enacted their pesticide bylaw in 2006 and the Coalition for a Healthy Ottawa considers the Peterborough bylaw as a model pesticide bylaw for the City of Ottawa to adopt.

There has also been a great deal of energy and resources dedicated to Peterborough's natural outdoor spaces and their contributions to recreational and creative activities. Millennium Park is an example of a natural outdoor space that borrows the beauty and tranquility of the Otonabee River to create a peaceful space for memorials and contemplation.

Other community partners have committed to preserving the environment. For example, Trent University has approved a hydroelectric plan to harness energy from the nearby rapids of the Otonabee River and this may be an opportunity for the university to be an environmental leader in the production of "green power." The plan will allow Trent University to develop its own green energy supply, sell CO2 credits according to the Kyoto Protocol, and sell excess energy to the local community. (Source: MacLeod, Russell, Baker, Wantanabe, Scotch. Dam-It! An Overview of green energy development on the Trent University campus).

Source Water Protection

The Otonabee Region Conservation Authority (ORCA) is taking a lead role in the provincial initiative of Source Water Protection. The area to be studied is located within the Kawartha Lakes region of Ontario and includes the Otonabee, Ouse and Indian River watersheds. For the purpose of Sources Water Protection Planning, the watersheds north of the Trent Severn Waterway in Peterborough County have been added. They include the Eels Creek East and West, Sandy Creek, Mississauga River, Deer Bay and Jack's Lake watersheds.

The predominant physical features of the SWP Planning Area are the Trent Severn Waterway, which not only divides the planning area in approximately half but in general is also the dividing line between the Precambrian Canadian Shield to the north and the Palaeozoic physiographic area to the south. The Trent-Severn Waterway is operated by the Federal Department of Transportation and consists of approximately 80 water control structures upstream from Peterborough County. The operation of these structures is primarily for boating, fishing, recreation and other forms of tourism. The other predominant features include the Peterborough Drumlin Fields and the karst or sinkhole topography of the Indian River watershed.

The City of Peterborough is the largest urban centre with a population of approximately 74,600 or 55% of the watershed population of approximately 135,000. The City of Peterborough is the second largest populated area in Ontario taking its drinking water supply from a river (the City of Brantford is the largest population with a river surface drinking water source). The large upstream drainage area, numerous lakes and associated cottages, 80+ dams and impoundments, Lakefield Sewage Treatment Plant and agricultural operations, all contribute to the background drinking water quality that must be treated prior to consumption.

There are nine municipal groundwater sources in the watershed and North Peterborough County including Alpine Pirates (Harvey), Oak Shores (Harvey), Buckhorn Lake Estates (Ennismore), Birchpoint/Highview (Ennismore), Norwood Village, Keene Heights Subdivision, Elgeti Subdivision (Otonabee), Chrystal Springs Subdivision (Otonabee), Village of Millbrook and Pinewood/Pontypool. With the exception of Norwood, Millbrook and Pinewood/Pontypool, all are individual subdivisions. The predominant land uses affecting these aquifers are agricultural operations, septic tile fields, road salts and oils, historic brownfields (buried gas station tanks, historic landfill sites), and industrial and commercial sites.

Watershed municipalities and north Peterborough County have been fortunate to date by avoiding any major spills, contamination or “boil-water orders.” Population growth in all areas is anticipated to be moderate at a rate of 2-4 % per year. At this growth-rate, water quantity for drinking water supplies is not expected to be an issue. Further study will be required to confirm this preliminary position.

There are numerous gaps in information that will need to be addressed prior to developing any sources water protection planning recommendations. They include the location of: aquifers (groundwater); aquifer recharge and discharge areas; detailed water budget; susceptibility of groundwater to contamination; karst bedrock areas; private wells and surface water intakes; state of septic system functioning; actual amount of water takings; minimum environmental flows for environmental sustainability, and; historic brownfield locations.

Current reports are being prepared using all existing data available for the ORCA watershed and North Peterborough County. Monitoring and the filling of data gaps will

continue to be an ongoing initiative of ORCA, watershed municipalities, the provincial government, NGOs and private citizens.

Recycling Accomplishments

The City of Peterborough has been a leader in recycling. From the City's report on Solid Waste Management in 2004, the following information indicates some of the major changes that have occurred in efforts by the City to enhance environmental protection.

Recycling Programs

The City blue box program was implemented at houses in 1987, the Materials Recycling Facility was constructed in 1989, and in 1991, the blue box program expanded to include apartments. The program is now mature with capture rates averaging 84% for all materials collected, as shown by waste composition studies done in 2000 and 2001.

Since the beginning of the recycling program in 1987, all materials collected for recycling have been marketed.

Blue Box Recycling

Regular curbside collection of recyclables began in 1984. Curbside blue box program serves approximately 24,000 households.

Apartment Recycling

The recycling for apartments program serves approximately 120 buildings with a total of 6,000 housing units. .

Business Recycling

All businesses in the City are entitled to curbside collection of recyclables.

Park and Public Space Recycling

The City marina and five parks, including Beavermead, were equipped with recycling bins in 1998.

Composting Programs

The total compostable fraction of Peterborough's waste stream is estimated to be 15,000 tonnes per year.

Home Composting

By December 2002, 13,480 home composting units had been purchased through the City's subsidized home composter program.

Assuming the typical household with a composter composts 100 kg of organics per year, 1,387 tonnes of organic waste was diverted from landfill through this program in 2004.

Green Waste Collection

Peterborough's green waste collection program began in 1993. Participation in this program is excellent with capture rates estimated at 98%. In 2004, a total of 4,806 tonnes were collected curbside, with an additional 1,765 tonnes coming to Harper Road from the landfill site. The total quantity of green waste processed was 6,571 tonnes.

Compost Production and Sales

Green waste collected by the City is composted at the Harper Road Composting Facility. A total of 3,624 cubic yards of finished compost was sold to City and County of Peterborough residents in 2004. Gross revenues from sales were \$65,429.00

Organics Pilot

A pilot to evaluate methods of diverting kitchen and other household organics from garbage was implemented in September 2001 at 600 homes. The purpose of the pilot is to determine the optimal method of collecting kitchen and other household organics for composting.

Waste audits, surveys, set out counts and inspection of the material being composted provided information to staff on how to design a system for the entire City. The name of the system is the Clean Stream Waste Management System. The program is designed to keep the recycling and composting streams pure, promoting community stewardship of waste and maximizing diversion by producing a contaminant-free product.

Both kitchen organics and green waste are collected together in this pilot area. Outside the green waste season, the amount of food waste has averaged about 750 kilograms/week. The pilot will continue until the program is implemented Citywide.

Peterborough Green-Up

In 1993, Peterborough joined the Ontario Green Communities' initiative. It began as a project to encourage local action in the areas of energy conservation, waste reduction, water conservation and the establishment of green-spaces. Eventually, a new organization was formed with a broader mandate, working in cooperation with the City, Consumers Gas, Peterborough Utilities Commission and the local Chamber of Commerce. It adopted the name Peterborough Green-Up.

Peterborough Green-Up and the Waste Reduction Office work together on many waste-reduction projects. In return for financial assistance from the City, Green-Up provides the necessary staff to perform important outreach works in the community. Peterborough Green-Up was involved in the following waste reduction related projects in 2003:

- management of the website, peterboroughreuses.com, which lists businesses that accept items for reuse/recycling in the City and County and has an interactive function that allows users to list items that they have to give away or that they

- want. It also has a listing for garage sales
- the Ecology Park with its composting workshops and demonstration area
 - resource centre, which provide residents with information on all of the City's waste management programs, composting, and alternatives to hazardous products used in the home
 - distribution of backyard composters, blue boxes, liner bags (pilot)
 - assistance with the monitoring and maintenance of the organics pilot
 - development of curriculum relevant waste reduction school programs
 - waste reduction promotion and waste management information distribution

Waste Collection and Disposal

Waste Disposal

The City's main waste policies that contribute to continued high diversion rates are:

- Two bag limit on waste from each household per week and a four bag limit on waste from each business per week.
- Ban on green waste and recyclables in the garbage. This ban applies to City curbside garbage collection and to the landfill.

Commercial Waste

Waste from the commercial, industrial and institutional sectors accounted for more than 60% of the waste received at the landfill in 2004. The main incentives for commercial establishments to recycle are financial, corporate environmental responsibility, and the ban on recyclables and green waste at the landfill.

Residential Waste

An estimated 48% of the residential waste stream was diverted from landfill in 2004. The amount of garbage any household can put out each week is limited to two bags/containers. The limit is four bags/containers per week for businesses. Recyclables and green waste are banned from collection and the landfill.

Highlights of a City of Peterborough waste composition study in 2002 indicate the recycling capture rates of various materials. Some of the highlights are:

- 98% of newspapers and magazines are being recycled, 93% of cardboard, 92% of glass, 94% of steel cans, 88% of PET plastic bottles, 86% of aluminium cans, 72% of all plastic containers, 39% of film plastic (e.g. plastic bags), 69% of boxboard, 55% of household paper (up from 28% in 1998)
- overall, 84% of recyclables (by weight) are going in the blue box
- non-recyclables in the blue box represent 0.3% of the contents by weight
- 98% of green waste put to the curb is being put out as green waste, not garbage
- 65% by weight of waste in the garbage stream could be composted at a central composting facility (after home composting)

Summary

48% of residential waste was diverted from landfill through recycling and composting programs in 2004. The major components of the waste diversion program are:

- 1) A supportive Council and community that participate to a high degree in all diversion programs.
- 2) A two-bag limit per week on garbage from each household and a four-bag limit from each business.
- 3) A ban on recyclables and yard waste in the garbage from curbside and at the landfill.
- 4) A wide range of convenient, inexpensive waste diversion programs for residents and businesses.
- 5) City ownership and management of all facilities required to service waste management needs, ensuring that revenues and costs are accrued to the same waste management cost centre.

The Environment Is Changing:

The following table indicates the number of smog days for this area.

Summary of Smog Advisories (2002 to 2006 as of August 1, 2006)

Region	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Adv	Days								
Algonquin	3	5	2	4	3	6	5	16	1	3
Haliburton	6	12	4	10	6	12	10	30	4	9
Peterborough & Kawartha Lakes	9	18	5	12	6	12	12	38	4	9

Source: Ministry of the Environment

The increasing use of energy in the summer is due to the rising temperatures documented over the past few years.

Food security

What This Means to Our Community:

Food security focuses on the right of “all people, at all times (to) have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life,” according to Canada’s Action Plan for Food Security.

Local Details:

In 2006, the Affordable Housing Action Committee prepared a document entitled “Housing is Fundamental.” The following information was included in this document and speaks to the other social pressures involved with shelter:

- Food Bank usage has increased by 34.4% since 2003.
- The 2005 Hunger Report conducted by Kawartha Food Share (KFS) cited increased housing costs, rising heating costs and insufficient income (for food) as contributors to greater food bank usage.
- Member agencies of KFS reported an increase in single persons visiting food banks. Families with many dependents and single parent families commonly used the food banks.

Food Bank Usage During the Month of March in the GPA 2003 to 2005

	2003	2004	2005	%Change 2003-2005
Adults	2,555	2,864	3,478	36.1%
Children	1,943	2,263	2,565	32.0%
Total	4,498	5,127	6,043	34.3%

Source: Kawartha Food Share, Hunger Count Result, March 2005

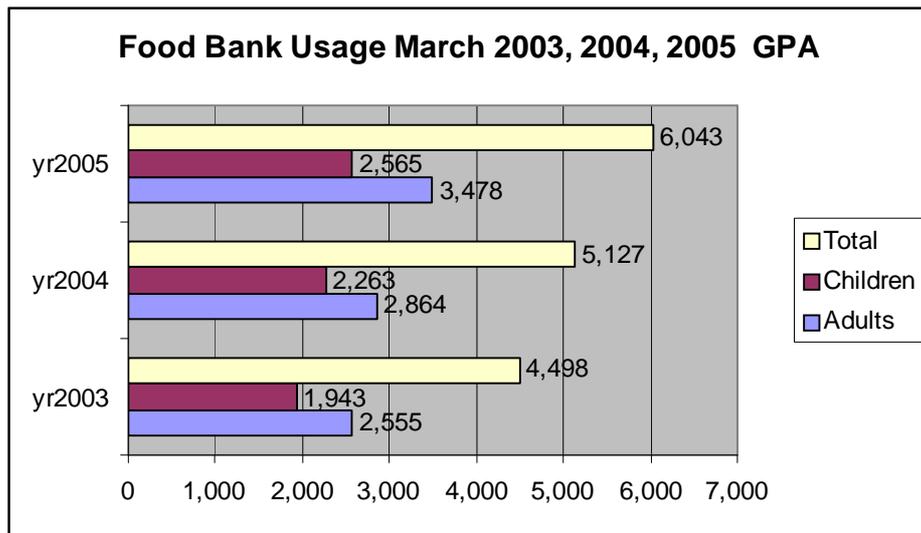
Household Composition of Clients Accessing Kawartha Food Share’s Member Agencies, March 2005

Single Parent Families	44%
Singles	34%
Dual Parent Families	14%
Couples With No Children	8%

Source: Kawartha Food Share, Hunger Count Result, March 2005

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In 2006, KFS identified that it currently attempts to distribute 18,000-20,000 items of non-perishable food per month. With over 6,500 people, that equates to about three items per person per month. States KFS, “We would have to establish a stable enough food source of 25,000 items per month to be able to take on additional ‘mouths.’”



Source: Kawartha Food Share, Hunger Count Result, March 2005

Housing

What This Means to Our Community:

Decent affordable housing is a fundamental right for all citizens in our community. The County and the City require a range of choices for adequate, affordable, suitable housing in order to ensure “a decent home for everyone.”

Local Details:

In 2006, the Affordable Housing Action Committee prepared a document entitled “Housing is Fundamental.” The following information was taken from this document that was developed as a progress report on housing in this community.

Quick Facts On Housing:

- Rent increases have outpaced growth of income since 2003.
- House prices have increased by more than 20% since 2003.
- Only 4% of houses completed in 2004/5 were priced under \$150,000.
- Demand for RGI units has increased since 2003 and remains very high.
- No additional RGI units have been added since 2003.
- Wait time for RGI units can be 3 to 5 years.
- 90% of homes constructed since 2003 (City of Peterborough) have been single-detached at a cost of \$205,000 and higher.
- Most shelters operate at capacity.
- Only 25 temporary wintertime beds have been added to emergency housing supply since 2003.
- Wait time for Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) supportive housing is 36 months.
- Wait time for other supportive housing is at least five years.
- There is a growing demand for housing for seniors. By 2026, 25% of population in the GPA will be over age 65.
- An hourly wage of \$10.85 is needed to rent a bachelor apartment.
- The current Affordable Housing Programme (federal and provincial) provides capital dollars only.
- 682 Aboriginal people experience homelessness or housing insecurity in Peterborough each year.
- Lower borrowing costs, higher housing prices, increasing utility costs and slow income growth are making it more difficult for first time homebuyers according to a report from the Royal Bank of Canada. Annual Canadian incomes increased by

Quality of Life 2006

- 1% to 5%. In Peterborough house prices have increased by at least 10% annually since 2003.
- A detached bungalow in 2005 sold for \$205,000, an increase of 20.59% since 2003.

Rental Market Affordability:

Low-income people spend a disproportionate amount of their income on housing, food and clothing. The City’s Housing Progress Report of 2006 demonstrates rental affordability assuming that households do not exceed 30% of income on rent.

Comparison of Average Rents to Affordable Rents in the GPA:

Household income (2001)	Proportion Renter Households	Affordable Monthly Rent	1 Bedroom (2005) \$693	2 Bedroom (2005) \$797	3 Bedroom (2003*) \$845
Under \$10,000	12.1%	Under \$250	Not affordable	Not affordable	Not affordable
\$10,000 to \$19,000	27.9%	\$250 to \$500	Not affordable	Not affordable	Not affordable
\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$20.0%	\$500 to \$750	Rent is not affordable to households earning under \$27,720	Not affordable	Not affordable
\$30,000 to \$39,999	13.4%	\$750 to \$1,000	Affordable	Rent is not affordable to households earning under \$31,880	Rent is not affordable to households earning under \$38,680
\$40,000 to \$49,999	10.1%	\$1,000 to \$1,250	Affordable	Affordable	Affordable
\$50,000 and over	16.5%	\$1,250 and higher	Affordable	Affordable	Affordable

*2005 data unavailable for 3 bedrooms

Source: CMHC Rental Market Report 2005, Statistics Canada Special Tabulations (2001), SHS Calculations . (“Housing is Fundamental”: Report to the Community from the Affordable Housing Action Committee).

Minimum Housing Wage

A new measure of affordability for average market rents is the hourly wage a person must earn in order to rent a unit without spending more than 30% of their total income. Using this approach, a study found that in Metro areas across Canada provincial minimum wages were inadequate to afford average market rents (Credit: Steve Pomeroy in an article written for CHRA).

2005 Minimum Housing Wage, Peterborough

	Bachelor	Average Hourly Wage 2005	Maximum Affordable Rent	Maximum Affordable Ownership Price	Minimum Wage
Peterborough CA	\$10.85	\$14.44	\$16.60	\$20.15	\$7.45
Downtown Peterborough	\$10.33	\$13.73	\$16.50	N/A	\$7.45
Remaining CA	N/A	\$15.38	\$16.69	N/a	\$7.45

Source: CMHC Rental Market Report, 2005, Ministry of Labour, Employment Standards Fact Sheet – Minimum Wage & SHS Calculations (“Housing is Fundamental”: Report to the Community from the Affordable Housing Action Committee)

Comparison of Incomes Required to Afford Average Rents, 2003 and 2005

	Income Required for Rent to be Affordable 2003	Income Required for Rent to be Affordable 2005	Change in income required for Rent to be affordable 2003-2005
1 bedroom	\$24,560	\$27,720	\$3,160
2 bedroom	\$29,120	\$31,880	\$2,760
3 bedroom	\$33,800	\$38,680	\$4,880

Source: SHS Inc. Calculations based on CMHC Rental Market Report (“Housing is Fundamental”: Report to the Community from the Affordable Housing Action Committee).

Supply Housing Targets

The 2003 Needs Analysis identified housing targets for the GPA necessary to keep pace with anticipated growth. While actual housing starts represented 84% of the total annual target set in 2003, the number of units built that were affordable to households earning lower and more moderate incomes fell significantly short.

Housing Targets for New Supply in the GPA

Household Income 2001	Annual Housing Supply Target GPA	2004 Actual Housing Supply GPA	2005 Actual Housing Supply GPA
Under \$10,000	31	0	0
\$10,000 to \$19,000	93	0	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	94	4	14
Sub-total	218	4	15
\$30,000 to \$39,999	84	35	17
\$40,000 and over	368	520	381
Sub-total	452	555	398
Total Units	670	559	413

Of the 218 units required for incomes under \$30,000, the actual supply fell short by 214 units in 2004 and 203 in 2005.

Source: "Housing is Fundamental": Report to the Community from the Affordable Housing Action Committee.

Emergency Shelters

There are 1,000 individuals who receive shelter through the emergency shelter system each year. They range for the age of 16 years to 80+ years. There are currently 85 emergency shelter beds in Peterborough City, there are no emergency shelter beds in the County of Peterborough. The shelter is paid \$52.05 per person/day, including a personal needs allowance of \$3.00 payable to the resident daily. Length of stay averages 9 – 17 days depending upon client group. The department has implemented an intensive housing intervention program, working with Whitepath Counselling and Consulting Services, to ensure homeless clients are rapidly placed in suitable housing. The program works very closely with landlords. The overall occupancy of the emergency shelters has been steadily decreasing in response to the implementation of intensive casework and support group strategies.

The City's Social Services Department shares in the support of the community meal program "Open Table" which serves approximately 100 people daily, through the Brock Mission.

Maximum Affordable Rent/Ownership 2005

Without spending more than 30% of gross annual income, the following table illustrates housing affordability for selected occupations in the GPA:

Maximum Affordable Rent and Maximum Ownership Costs for Selected Occupations, 2005

Occupation	Average Hourly Wage 2005	Average Salary 2005	Maximum Affordable Rent	Maximum Affordable Ownership Price
Construction Millworks & Industrial Mechanics	\$21.34	\$44,387	\$1,109.68	\$160,776
Sales, Marketing & Advertising Managers	\$18.13	\$37,710	\$942.75	\$136,591
Manufacturing Managers	\$19.23	\$39,998	\$999.95	\$144,878
Administrative clerks	\$14.49	\$30,139	\$753.48	\$109,168
Customer Service, Information & Related Clerks	\$12.11	\$25,189	\$629.73	\$91,238
Shippers & Receivers	\$12.74	\$26,499	\$662.48	\$95,950
Registered Nurses	\$26.34	\$54,787	\$1,369.68	\$198,446
Retail Salespersons & Sales Clerks	\$10.14	\$21,091	\$527.28	\$76,395
Industrial Electricians	\$21.58	\$44,886	\$1,122.15	\$162,583
Welders	\$16.27	\$33,842	\$846.05	\$122,580
Truck Drivers	\$14.94	\$31,075	\$776.88	\$112,558
Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing & Utility	\$13.34	\$27,747	\$693.68	\$100,503
Minimum Wage	\$7.75	\$16,120	\$403.00	\$58,389

Source: HRSDC 2003 Wage Book for the Peterborough HRSDC Area, 2003 and SHS Inc. Calculations. ("Housing is Fundamental": Report to the Community from the Affordable Housing Action Committee).

Note: Annual salary calculation based on 40 hour work week for 52 weeks.

Trends in Housing Sales

The following table documents the trends in housing sales of selected years.

Total MLS Accumulative Single Family Residential Sales

Year	Total \$ Volume	Units Sold	Average Price
1975	\$14,816,035	386	\$38,383.51
1980	\$33,012,466	741	\$44,551
1990	\$175,236,320	1249	\$140,301
1995	\$172,209,513	1524	\$113,147
2000	\$279,818,188	2119	\$132,052
2001	\$309,644,569	2249	\$137,681
2002	\$365,677,598	2417	\$151,294
2003	\$414,892,800	2450	\$169,344
2004	\$480,012,624	2548	\$188,388
2005	\$504,131,795	2455	\$205,349

Source: Peterborough & The Kawarthas Association of Realtors

Human Rights

What This Means to Our Community:

The Ontario Human Rights Code protects human rights in Ontario in accordance with the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. Every person in Ontario has a right to equal treatment with respect to services, goods and facilities, without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status or disability.

Local Details:

Peterborough has several agencies committed to Human Rights in Peterborough:

- New Canadians Centre
- Amnesty International
- Ontario Public Interest Research Group Peterborough
- CMHA
- 5 Counties LIFT (Low Income Families Together)
- Community Race Relations Committee of Peterborough
- Peterborough Women's Events Committee
- Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration
- Peterborough Community Legal Centre
- Peaceful Communities
- Coalition for Social Justice
- Council of Canadians
- Development & Peace
- Elizabeth Fry Society
- Fleming Diversity Committee
- Jamaica Self Help
- Kawartha Sexual Assault Centre
- Kawartha World Issues Centre
- Older Women's Network
- Peterborough Health Coalition
- Soroptomist International of Peterborough
- Trent Canadian Studies
- Trent Women's Centre
- Trent Women's Studies
- YWCA of Peterborough, Victoria & Haliburton
- Walk Wheel & Ride for Dignity Campaign
- ODSP Action Coalition
- Women's Events Committee

Quality of Life 2006

- International Vegetarian Potluck Dinner, Dance & Auction linking local and global issues (organized for 20+ years)

Human Rights Celebrations in Peterborough

The following is a synopsis of some of the events held to celebrate aspects of human rights in our community:

- **Persons Day**

A celebration of women gaining Personhood in 1929. Past celebrations have focused on:

- 2006 – Action Against Poverty
- 2005 – Building a Safe Community, for Women Everywhere
- 2004 – Building a Culture of Hope: Personal Journeys in HIV/AIDS Work
- 2003 – Building a Culture of Peace: Personal Journeys in Peace Building
- 2002 – Open Eyes – Open Hearts: Personal Journeys in Activism
- 2001 – Creating Art – Creating Justice
- 2000 – Walking for Justice – Next Steps

- **December 6 Memorial**
- **International Women’s Day**
- **Take Back the Night**

New Canadians’ Centre (NCC)

The NCC addresses the needs of the community and newcomers to Canada who settle in Peterborough. Services provided by the NCC include:

- Immigration Settlement Adjustment Program
- Newcomers Settlement Program
- Core Settlement Services
- Host
- Language Instruction for New Canadians Assessment
- Employment Assistance Service

NCC Client Numbers from 2002 to 2006

NCC	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
New Clients	130	155	168	200	206

Source: NCC

Community Race Relations Committee of Peterborough

The Community Race Relations Committee of Peterborough encourages positive race relations and supports the basic principle that all individuals in Canada are equal in dignity and rights. The Committee's strategies and approaches aim to identify and eliminate all institutional and systemic discrimination.

Trent Women's Centre

The Trent Women's Centre is a student run, campus-based group that seeks to provide space, support, events, resources and referrals to women-identified Trent University students, as well as the greater Peterborough community. The Women's Centre hosts events and provides a resource library and office space at Sadleir House. Some of the services and events provided by Trent Women's Centre include:

- Anniversary Gala (October)
- Cliterate Publication Submission (October)
- Travelling World Community Film Festival (January)
- Drop-In Fridays
- Arthur Column: Womyn's Wire
- Radio Show
- Free Webspace

Aboriginal Services in Peterborough and County

As of June 2006 there are 21,268 Aboriginal people living in Peterborough, Haliburton, Northumberland Counties, the Region of Durham, the City of Kawartha Lakes and the area First Nation communities of Curve Lake, Hiawatha, Alderville, Scugog and Burleigh Falls. There are approximately 4,510 Aboriginal people residing in the City of Peterborough. The "Don't Tell Me What I Need, Ask Me" 2006 report states that "Using the Statistics Canada general data gathering philosophy we estimate a 40% increase in the average population rate of Aboriginal People in Canada from 1996-2001. One may project a City Aboriginal population level of 107,338 and a Peterborough CMA Aboriginal population of 398,837 by the year 2100."

In the spring of 2001 the Peterborough Native Friendship Centre closed its doors, ending its provision of services as a referral service and a gathering place. Current services available to Aboriginal people in Peterborough and area are identified in the "Don't Tell Me What I Need, Ask Me" 2006 report are:

- Local Aboriginal community volunteers
- Fleming College, Aboriginal Student Services: Sir Sandford Fleming College (SSFC) has an Aboriginal Student Association and an Aboriginal Student Services Team that

provide programs, services and events geared to the teachings of the Medicine Wheel. Together with area First Nation communities, Aboriginal Student Services offers activities such as Talking Circles and special ceremonies, socials, Pow-wows, and educational and personal counselling. Facilities include an Aboriginal Library and an Aboriginal Student Lounge with fully networked computers.

- Kagita Mikam Aboriginal Employment Services: The primary objective is to provide training and employment services that will get clients back in the work force. The agency's success is being monitored based on the number of full time jobs resulting from training, as well as proof that they can generate savings to various income supports. Employment and Training services are provided to members of Curve Lake First Nation, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan (Golden Lake), Hiawatha First Nation, Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, and the Mohawks of Wahta First Nation. Although many of their Inuit clients are located in or near the City of Ottawa, Kagita Mikam provides employment and training services to all Inuit in Ontario. Eligible Aboriginal people can reside either on or off the territory since they operate with inclusiveness to all. They focus on the following areas of training and employment strategies:
 - self-employment assistance
 - summer youth initiative
 - stay in school initiative
 - mobility assistance
 - employment assistance support
 - purchase of training
 - aboriginal targeted wage subsidy
 - aboriginal business service network
 - local labour partnership
 - job creation partnership

- Nijkiwendidaa Anishnaabe-Kwewag Services Circle is a counselling service which enables First Nations Women to move forward on a healing journey that is believed to ultimately lead to healthier families and communities by validating and valuing the qualities of Anishnaabe culture. One to one counselling, sacred healing circles, traditional Anishnaabe healing methods and other methods as appropriate, examination of issues resulting from childhood trauma, education and/or information on abuse. Guest speakers are available for workshops and teaching on a variety of issues around abuse. Clients and women of First Nations are provided with workshops on culture, traditions, teaching and healing circles.

- Ontario Metis Aboriginal Association

- Peterborough Native Learning Centre's main goal is to offer a program that will help Native and Non-Native adults who require a small setting to better their academic and life skills.

- Peterborough Social Planning Council

Quality of Life 2006

- Provide a voice for social policy
- Create opportunities for people in the community to address social issues
- Serve as a resource for information on social issues and trends
- Promote positive social change, social justice, and caring for all people in the community
- Foster the strengthening of community in Peterborough City and County
- Trent University Native Students Association: The Trent University Native Association (TUNA) provides a place to meet other students, socialize, play sports, take part in various social and cultural events. The First Peoples House offers social gatherings and a variety of other activities, helping to connect students with members of the local Aboriginal communities.
- Whitepath Counselling and Consulting Services: Whitepath's mission is to develop and share unique and innovative approaches that enhance an individual's abilities to heal, create, maintain and function within healthy relationships and communities. They are committed to offering personal development programs based on holistic Aboriginal teachings that promote healing and self-wellness by addressing the physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual lives of participants.
- Kawartha Native Housing Society Inc.
- Wigwamen Housing Inc.: Providing decent and affordable housing for Aboriginal individuals, families, and seniors (including Status, non-Status, Metis, Inuit), Wigwamen Inc. is the oldest and the largest urban Native housing provider in the City of Toronto and the Province of Ontario, and is one of the largest in Canada. Wigwamen Non-Profit is also responsible for the delivery of the federally funded "Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program" for homeowners and for persons with disabilities living in Peterborough County, Northumberland County, the City of Kawartha Lakes and the Durham Region.

Source: "Don't Tell Me What I Need, Ask Me" report, June 2006 and respective websites.

Safe Communities

What This Means to Our Community:

Public awareness of the health effects and costs of violence has led to growing intolerance for all forms of violence and abuse, including bullying, domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse, sexual harassment and sexual assault. The creation and maintenance of safe communities requires support for law enforcement and community programs, and long and short term prevention strategies which deal with the prevention and consequences of crime and assists victims.

Local Details:

The Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service documents the following Support Services Statistics:

Total Calls for Service

2003	2004	2005
• 27,621	• 27,246	• 27,251

Source: Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service annual report

- 2.15% lower number of calls from 2002
- 1.40% lower number of calls from 2003

Accident Trends

2003	2004	2005
• 2,381 collisions	• 2,214 collisions	• 2,292 collisions
• 404 injuries	• 406 injuries	• 435 injuries

Source: Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service annual report

- collisions investigated increased 3.5% between 2004 and 2005
- collisions involving injuries increased 7.1% in that time period

The Collision Reporting Centre was opened in January of 2002, thereby making the reporting of a collision easier for the public. In 2005, the Centre handled 1,719 collision investigations and was responsible for the detection of six unlicensed drivers and 22 uninsured drivers.

Crime Stoppers of Peterborough

	2002	2003	% of previous year	2004	% of previous year	2005	% of previous year
Number of calls received	1443	1040	-27.9%	1208	16.2%	1234	2.2%
Number of arrests	137	80	-41.6%	86	7.5%	79	-8.1%
Number of cases cleared	167	109	-34.7%	148	35.8%	82	-44.6%
Number of charges laid	395	192	-51.4%	329	71.4%	109	-66.9%
Value of property recovered	\$416,841	\$220,896	-47%	\$72,459	-67.2%	\$351,596	385.2%
Value of Street Drugs Seized	\$7,754,370	\$2,823,527	-63.6%	\$21,578,699	664.2%	\$17,623,335	-18.3%

Source: Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service annual reports for 2003, 2004,2005

YWCA – The Role It Plays in Supporting Safe Communities:

YWCA has had an increase in the number of women staying longer at the shelters because of the lack of affordable housing. Finding a need to double staff is more often due to the complexity of issues that women and their children face because of the violence and poverty they have experienced, and the coping strategies which they have had to develop in order to stay alive. Communal living is difficult for women and their children. YWCA is being asked more often to support and house women with addictions and mental health issues. A national study of YWCA shelters has recommended that more counselling be provided in shelters to meet these increasingly complex issues. Women who are living in shelters must have access to counselling and assistance and referrals to services to support their needs in order to leave shelters. YWCA can't be seen as simply providing a safe physical space – it provides the social and emotional counselling for women to be able to turn a corner.

Crossroads I has 13 beds and Crossroads II has 12 for a total of 25 beds available daily.

For Month of July 2006:

Crossroads I: total # of residents: 18 (6 women and 12 children) Occupancy: 114%
 Crossroads II: total # of residents: 30 (14 women and 16 children) Occupancy: 95%
 Crossroads I and II combined: 48 women and children stayed at Crossroads (105% occupancy)

On July 24th 2006:

Crossroads I: total # of residents: 15 (6 women and 9 children) Occupancy: 115%
Crossroads II: total # of residents: 17 (9 women and 7 children) Occupancy: 142%
Crossroads I and II combined: 32 women and children stayed at Crossroads (128% occupancy)

- 370 women and children used the services of the Crossroads shelters in the year 2005/6.
- Over 11,000 women and children accessed Crossroads I and II Shelter services since 1983.
- Women who are abused and have substance abuse or mental health issues have more barriers to safety planning and self-protection. The challenge for the Shelter staff is managing communal living with women with diverse/complex needs and limited staffing. There are very limited services available to help women deal with their addictions.
- When asked if there are any emerging trends and/or crisis situations your agency sees in Peterborough and area, the YWCA responded, “We continue to be inspired by the courage of women.” Many women who stayed at Crossroads were measured to be in Severe to Extreme Danger in the ‘Risk of Lethality Assessment.’ The good news is that women are coming to us at a younger age, average 24 years. However, we see women from all ages from 16-80 years old. We continue to hear that women met their abusers when they were teenagers. Women need access to economic security and safe affordable housing.
- Because there is no transit system in rural areas, services are not accessible to many.
- There is a need for prevention work with young women and men to learn about healthy and safe relationships.

Kawartha Sexual Assault Centre (KSAC)

The following information documents changes occurring in our community according to the KSAC’s data:

Crisis Calls:

2004-2005 - 1,319

2005-2006 - 1,645

Quality of Life 2006

Individual Counselling Appointments:

2004-2005 - 1,455

2005-2006 - 1,770

Group Counselling:

2004-2005 - 416

2005-2006 - 508

Trends:

There has been an increase in the number of male child sexual assault survivors calling requesting services for men and also an increase in the number of agencies calling for the same services.

KSAC has also had an increase in the number of women with intellectual disabilities receiving individual counselling over the past two years. Staff states that this may be because this group is more aware of the Centre's services as the Centre has been able to offer Art Therapy Groups at the Centre in partnership with Alternatives Community Program Services. Further the Centre has been providing space for Alternatives Community Program Services to hold a weekly group for their clients.

There has also been a dramatic increase in the number of calls from women stating that they have been victims of drug facilitated sexual assault.

Supporting the Vulnerable

CMHA is responsible for the 4 County Crisis Team. This program, developed in 2005, now provides access to a 24/7 crisis phone line staffed by mental health professionals.

- The program has the capability to do out reach in the four counties of Peterborough, Haliburton, Northumberland and the City of Kawartha Lakes.
- It has the capacity to provide outreach within the four counties, as well as short-term case management.
- In January 2007, the program will include six safe beds.

The following table indicates the increase of use of services:

Number of Calls		
Region	August, 2005	August, 2006
Peterborough	72	294
City of Kawartha Lakes	9	56
Haliburton	17	41
Northumberland	8	81
Out of Region	2	8
Unknown	0	17
Total	108	480

Source: CMHA

Crisis Calls

Region	June, 2006	July, 2006	August, 2006	Total
Peterborough	291	275	294	860
City of Kawartha Lakes	30	30	56	116
Haliburton	44	42	41	127
Northumberland	68	100	81	249
Out of Region	1	1	8	10
Unknown	22	24	17	63
Total	456	472	480	1425

Source: CMHA

Service Delivery Data for April 11, 2005 to March 31, 2006

Region	Calls
Peterborough	2775
City of Kawartha Lakes	182
Haliburton	119
Northumberland	829
Out of Region	113
Unknown	666
Total	4684

Source: CMHA

There has been a steady increase in calls and visits as well as referrals to short-term case management. Referrals to short-term case management are primarily in the 35 to 55 years of age range with the trend moving towards those individuals over 45 that are isolated with little or no family contact or natural supports. There has been an increase in referrals from hospitals, with many of these referrals relating to people who require support upon discharge to resolve the underlying issue that led to the crisis that brought them to hospital. This program is providing a safety net to a vulnerable part of our community.

Seniors/Aging

What This Means to Our Community:

As stated earlier in this report, seniors 65 and over form a higher percentage of the City-County population (18.1%) than Ontario as a whole (12.9%). Demographic trends indicate that this bulge in the population will continue to grow.

Local Details:

Community Care Peterborough (CCP) – Serving Seniors:

Organizations such as CCP provide support and assistance to seniors in the community. The ongoing restructuring of the health care delivery system in Ontario has resulted in a greater number of seniors requiring a range of services if they are to remain in their homes safely and with dignity. As in most communities in Ontario, the ongoing shortage of family physicians has increased the number of medical drives, which are longer in distance. Targeted recruitment efforts to find drivers is an ongoing challenge. With clients remaining in their own homes longer, they are frailer, have more complex medical needs and are in need of multiple services.

CCP has seen an increase in clients who are already registered with their agency requesting other services. Therefore, staff must conduct more thorough and comprehensive assessments, which is more time intensive. Clients are also discharged from the hospital when they are still very sick which often results in an urgent request for service. A number of clients with dementia related illnesses are continuing to live at home alone. However, early discharge of clients often leads to repeated hospital admissions, which show the variances of getting a lot more short-term clients using our multiple services.

The Peterborough Community Access Centre is no longer funded to provide homemaking service, so clients are relying on CCP's Home Help program.

The significant increase in the number of new applications to CCP received per month has resulted in a waiting list assessment. A record high of 77 new applicants was reached in the month of January 2006. A client application review committee was established to develop strategies to help reduce the client application waiting list and the number of refused drives. In the City of Peterborough, applications from residents of Long-Term Care and Retirement Homes are no longer being accepted

**Community Care Peterborough
Summary of Statistics**

	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03	2001/02
Clients	3,670	3,795	3,906	3,772	3,532
Volunteers	978	994	797	764	822
Hours of Service	70,487	69,801	65,541	65,308	72,124

Source: Community Care Peterborough

Changes observed:

- New types of referrals are being received from agencies such as the Elizabeth Fry Society and for services such as drives to methadone clinics.
- Social workers from Peterborough Regional Health Centre are referring clients who are not suitable for home support services. However, this is not detected until after the home visit has been conducted, which is very time intensive. Referrals are on the increase for people who are transient and without permanent homes and telephones. These individuals are difficult to serve due to problems in contacting them.
- There has also been an increase in visually impaired clients who require an attendant to accompany them shopping. This is a gap in service as the Canadian Institute for the Blind is not able to offer this support.
- An increase in requests for long distance transportation for people in wheelchairs.
- Clients with mental health problems continue to be referred by the Access Centre, CMHA and ODSP.

The following table provides an indication of the numbers of seniors dependant on supports such as Meals on Wheels. As seen from the table below, the demand of meal programs continues to increase.

Frozen and Hot Meals on Wheels Units Summary

Year	Frozen	Hot	Total
2005/06	19,094	11,506	30,600
2004/05	21,954	10,270	32,224
2003/04	12,803	431	13,234
2002/03	12,741	640	13,381
2001/02	13,493	792	14,285
2000/01	10,077	1704	11,781

Source: Community Care Peterborough

Note: The statistics in the years 2000 – 2004 do not include the Meals on Wheels Peterborough data. (CCP did provide hot meals in some of the county offices during this period).

Victorian Order of Nurses (VON), Peterborough, Victoria & Haliburton Branch Trends In Serving Seniors

In 1998-99, VON operated one adult day program (ADP) site in the City of Peterborough, which served just over 100 clients and provided 3,500 units of service (one unit equaling 1 day of attendance by 1 individual).

By 2005/06, VON continues to have one site in the City, which now operates seven days per week and has provided 4,000 units of service to 110 clients. Additionally, VON has two ADP sites in Peterborough County with one day per week in Havelock and two days per week in Lakefield providing almost 900 units of service to 40 individuals.

Trends observed:

- From 1999 to 2006, Day Program clients have increasingly complex health issues with multiple diagnoses and increasingly fragile health.
- VON has also seen an increase in the number of clients (38% in 1999 to 66% in 2006) experiencing Alzheimer Disease or dementia.
- There are also an increasing number of clients attending several times a week.
- While waiting lists are small, there is an increasing wait list for additional days of service in the County and increasing demand for additional day program sites in the County.

Older Adult Abuse Network –Supporting the Vulnerable

Abuse prevention of older adults is an important issue within our community. In the last two decades, Peterborough County and City have had the third highest percentage of older adults in the province. Research has determined that between four and 10 per cent (60,000 to 150,000) of Ontario's seniors experience some type of abuse. Elder abuse can take place in the home, in a residential setting or in the community. Elder abuse is most often defined as any act that harms an older adult or jeopardizes his or her health or welfare and can be financial, emotional or physical abuse and neglect.

The Abuse Prevention of Older Adults Network (APOAN) of Peterborough County and City is a partnership of:

- older adults
- professionals and agency representatives, who are working to end abuse of older adults in our community by providing education to the community

The education is targeted at all who interact with older adults, including:

- older adults
- senior recreational and social clubs
- faith community, educators and students at all levels
- financial institutions
- health and social service providers
- professionals

Quality of Life 2006

- volunteers
- long term care facilities
- justice system
- business community
- general public

The advocacy/information/support/referral aspect is for older adults and those concerned about them.

In 2001, APOAN hired a coordinator to raise awareness about the issue of older adult abuse. In 2004 a project coordinator was hired to work with the community to develop a coordinated response resulting in the Coordinated Community Response Agreement. The agreement is a description of how our community has agreed to work together to address abuse and neglect of older adults by providing a common accountability framework. This guides an inclusive network of community organizations, professionals and others in Peterborough County and City to provide a coordinated, client-oriented, rights-based approach that is inclusive of the victim and deals with the root cause and effects of the abuse or neglect.

VON recognizes the significance of this issue to our community and to the clients served every day by its nurses, respite workers and adult day programs and has been actively involved with the APOAN in Peterborough for many years. Recently, VON took the lead in a collaborative project funded by the Ontario Trillium Foundation to develop volunteer resources to support the work of this Abuse Prevention Network. This community initiative recruits, screens, trains and places volunteers to assist with various committees and activities of the network. Volunteers are involved in community awareness activities to ensure that seniors and members of our communities understand the issue of elder abuse, elder’s rights to live in an abuse-free environment, and how to seek help for themselves or someone they know. Volunteers are assisting with a speaker’s bureau, media monitoring, and taking a leadership role in developing the volunteer capacity within the network.

The following table describes the projected population of seniors and the projected number of dementia cases. This increase in the number of people suffering from dementia will have significant impact on the service system of the community.

SENIORS WITHIN TOTAL POPULATION & CASES OF DEMENTIA

YEAR	TOTAL POP.	5-YEAR AGE GROUPS		70-74		75-79		80-84		85-90		90+		TOTAL
		POP & CASES		POP & CASES										
2005	24,110	6,340	96	5,810	195	5,160	410	3,820	620	1,990	564	990	512	2,398
2010	26,990	8,000	122	6,110	205	5,110	406	4,150	674	2,520	714	1,100	569	2,691
2015	31,830	10,410	158	7,680	258	5,430	432	4,170	677	2,760	782	1,380	714	3,022
2020	37,380	11,580	176	9,620	338	6,850	545	4,380	732	2,820	799	1,560	807	3,398

Source: Alzheimers Society; Hopkins Statistics for the County of Peterborough

Transportation

What This Means to Our Community:

Transportation and the ability for people to move around safely in their community are paramount to quality of life. It impacts on peoples' ability to access services, the environment and the safety of the community.

Local Details:

The following information was derived from the City of Peterborough, September 2006:

• Transportation Plan

The City's 2002 Transportation Plan has targets for increased walking, cycling and transit, along with many recommendations to support the targets. The City hired a Transportation Demand Management Planner to assist with implementation of measures to reduce vehicle trips, a step that few Ontario municipalities have taken. A reduction in vehicle trips has many health and environmental benefits including reduced smog and improved air quality overall. Increased mobility for low-income earners and non-drivers is a benefit of a more multi-modal approach to transportation.

• Active and Safe Groups

With the group Active and Safe Community Routes, a two-year Peterborough Walks campaign was undertaken from 2003-2005. There is also an Active and Safe Routes to School Committee that focuses on increasing active transportation option for elementary and secondary students.

• Trails

A private donation has resulted in a new trail in the City's north-end called the Parkway Trail. This trail, completed in 2005, is a paved 4.2 km. trail that is used for recreation and transportation. Some facts to consider:

- This brings the City's trail network size to 36 km.
- The amount of cycling lanes has not increased for almost a decade.
- There is 7.5 km of cycling lanes and parking is permitted on them except during rush hour. On-road cycling facilities need more attention to support the needs of cyclists.

• Transit

The City's transit system is undergoing significant improvements as of the fall of 2006, representing a 30% increase in service. These improvements are likely the single most significant change in the City's transportation system this decade. Some facts to consider:

- For the first time there is Sunday service.

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- In October 2006 there will be two new routes, extended evening hours past midnight to accommodate shift workers, and increased service to every 20 minutes on some routes.
- It is anticipated to reverse the trend of decreased transit use with the transit improvements of 2006.

Mode share statistics Trips made by Residents of the City

Mode of Transportation	1996	2001
Auto driver	66%	69%
Auto passenger	20%	18%
Transit	5%	3%
Walk & Cycle	7%	7%
Other	3%	3%

Source: City of Peterborough

Vehicle use Statistics

Vehicle ownership increased from 1.2 to 1.4 vehicles per family from 1996 to 2001. 17% of households reported having no vehicle in 1996 and 12% in 2001. These statistics indicate a trend towards increasing vehicle use in the city.

Factors Which May Effect Our Community

Communities are continually changing – changes come from within the community and from outside. Over the next year, this report will be used as a touch stone for community development and the PSPC will monitor changes that are occurring locally, provincially and federally that will impact on our quality of life.

Here are some examples of factors that are going to impact on the quality of life for the citizens of Peterborough County and City:

- Improvements to the Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP) to help recipients find jobs and keep more of what they earn
- The City of Peterborough is reviewing how new subdivisions will be built in order to maximize land use and make new communities more pedestrian friendly

The Peterborough Social Planning Council will work on behalf of the community to maintain a role of information and data collection to support planning and community development.

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