

Quality of Life Report

2015

PETERBOROUGH

**Social
Planning
Council**



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This is the Peterborough Social Planning Council's (PSPC) 5th edition of the Quality of Life Report for the City and County of Peterborough funded by the City and County of Peterborough and United Way of Peterborough and District.

Defining and measuring local quality of life supports efforts to manage growth and change in a community. Each community is unique and must build consensus on what is considered important and worth preserving, enhancing or changing.

Quality of life is a term that is widely used in our community. Individual citizens 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.

What is Quality of Life?

Quality of life is defined as:

"The product of the interplay among social, health, economic, and environmental conditions which affect human and social development." (Ontario Social Development Council)

Credibility of Sources

Specifically, the intent of this report is to:

- Build on the many sources of community data that document the changes and accomplishments of Peterborough County and City.
- Incorporate information from a variety of partners, resources, individuals and agencies who are experts in these sectors.
- Include a balance of applicable quantitative and qualitative data specific to our community.
- Produce a signature document around quality of life indicators that will assist the PSPC, the United Way of Peterborough and District and community and Government partners to enhance planning in our community.
- Provide an interface between social and physical planning to assist in addressing issues such as the relationship of land use planning and service provision.

Background

The Quality of Life Report was initially developed as a method to identify, evaluate and analyze data in the areas identified by our community as paramount to a high quality of life. When the PSPC launched its first Quality of Life Report in June of 1998, it was a nine page trend analysis comparing demographic statistics over a 10-year period across five major sectors: social, economy, environment, citizenship, and health.

The 2007 and 2010 reports took a different turn. They were not simply data reports but a culmination of community consultation processes, which included input from municipal planning departments, citizens, community partners, agencies and businesses. The reports inventoried many community services and served as a "...collection of information, trends and data provided by agencies and individuals in this community who are experts in their sector". The report completed in 2012 was further enhanced to introduce questions as to how our community will need to monitor and build a high quality of life. It formed the basis for extensive discussion.

Evolution of Quality of Life Reporting

In the mid-1990s social planning councils across Ontario recognized the increased thrust of governmental program changes and spending cuts in health, education, environment, and social spending. These cuts affected not only individual recipients but also public institutions that served critical community needs. The Social Planning Councils across Ontario recognized the negative impact of the cuts and the need to measure and analyze the effects.

By 1997, the *Quality of Life Index* (QLI) was developed by the Ontario Social Development Council and Social Planning Network of Ontario. It was designed to convert data into rates that would allow for comparisons across communities and it addressed a set of 12 indicators representative of conditions in the social, health, environmental, and economic sectors.

In 2000, the Ontario Social Development Council and the Social Planning Network of Ontario launched a series entitled "*The Quality of Life in Ontario*". Using the Quality of Life Index it provided a 10-year examination of progress and setbacks endured during the 20th century and set a series of benchmarks for the 21st century. Using the same model (with minor data variation) Peterborough Social Planning Council launched its first Quality of Life Report at this time.

Over time, the Peterborough Social Planning Council's (PSPC) approach to the Quality of Life Report has transitioned. For its 2007 and the 2010 reports, the PSPC focused its efforts building on research and documentation that was completed by community partners and building on the Community Social Plan from 2001. The Community Social Plan was built on a comprehensive consultation process where the community chose 13 priority areas for quality of life that continue to be used as sectors for further research in PSPC's Quality of Life reports. It was recognized that much of the information available under these sectors was based on data from community agencies located in the City of Peterborough that serve both the City and County.

This version of our Quality of Life report continues to build on data and resources from community partners, however much of the analysis is based on primary research completed by the PSPC. Effective social planning requires a qualitative measurement of community progress and setbacks as well it providing the voice on the needs of the community.

There are a variety of indicators that can be/are used as measurements of the

quality of life in a community. The report has traditionally been based on local data from local community sources and quotes are included from primary research, which we have conducted. Comments and excerpts from media form part of the analysis of the information.

For this report the following sources of information have been accessed:

- PSPC documents
- SPNO
- Community agency reports (produced in Peterborough and in Ontario)

Sections of the Report:

Each section of this report provides a snapshot of indicators describing the sector. It is not meant to be an exhaustive description but due to the extensiveness of each sector, we have limited the amount of information so as not to overwhelm the reader.

- ▲ Access to Healthcare
- ▲ Accessibility
- ▲ Arts, Culture, Heritage & Recreation
- ▲ Children & Youth
- ▲ Community Involvement
- ▲ Diversity
- ▲ Economic Health
- ▲ Environment
- ▲ Food Security
- ▲ Housing
- ▲ Safe Communities
- ▲ Seniors
- ▲ Transportation
- ▲ Quality of Life Report for the Peterborough Region: The Trent University Community Perspective

Team

- ▲ Brenda Dales, Executive Director
- ▲ Dawn Berry-Merriam, Research & Policy Analyst
- ▲ Kate Stoodley, Research Associate
- ▲ Eva Kennedy, Editor

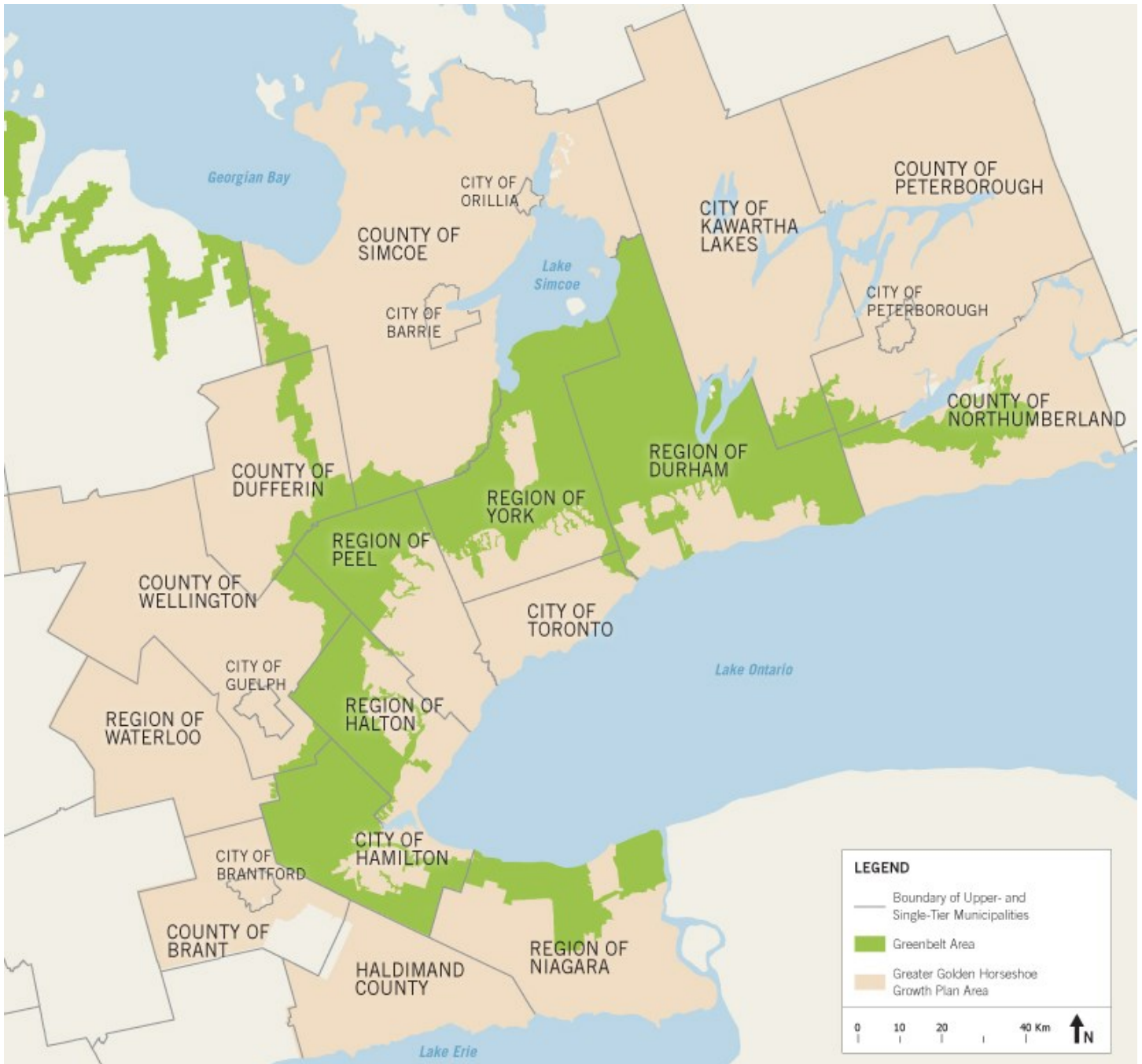
Contributors to the Report:

- ▲ Active & Safe Routes to School
- ▲ Affordable Housing Action Committee
- ▲ Alzheimers Society
- ▲ Andy Cragg, Trent University
- ▲ Brad Appleby, City of Peterborough
- ▲ Bryan Weir, County of Peterborough
- ▲ Carol Gordon, Kawartha Participation Projects
- ▲ Carolyn Doris, Peterborough County City Health Unit
- ▲ Camp Kawartha
- ▲ Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation
- ▲ Canadian Revenue Agency (CCRA)
- ▲ Central East Community Care Access Centre
- ▲ Central East Local Health Integration Network Strategy (CELHINS)
- ▲ Charmalee Sandanayake, City of Peterborough
- ▲ Chief Murray Rodd, Peterborough Police Services
- ▲ Chris Kawalec, City of Peterborough
- ▲ City of Peterborough
- ▲ Community Accessibility Advisory Committee
- ▲ Council for Persons with Disabilities
- ▲ Count Me In Ontario
- ▲ County of Peterborough
- ▲ Dana Zaumseil, Trent University
- ▲ Danielle Belair, Community Care Peterborough
- ▲ Debbie Harrison, Fleming College
- ▲ Deputy Chief Tim Farquharson, Peterborough Police Services
- ▲ Doors Open Peterborough
- ▲ Environment Canada
- ▲ Farms at Work
- ▲ Financial Post Markets
- ▲ Fleming College
- ▲ Greater Peterborough Area Economic Development Corporation (GPAEDC)
- ▲ Heart & Stroke Foundation
- ▲ Housing Access Peterborough
- ▲ Human Resource Service Development Canada (HRSDC)
- ▲ Jane Hoffmeyer, Peterborough

- County City Health Unit
- ▲ Jason Stabler, Peterborough New Canadian Centre
- ▲ Jennifer Chenier, Kawartha Haliburton Children’s Aid Society
- ▲ John Coreno, City of Peterborough
- ▲ John Good, Community Foundation, Greater Peterborough
- ▲ John Merriam, Merriam & Associates
- ▲ John Oldham, City of Peterborough
- ▲ Julie Eldridge, Trent University
- ▲ Kawartha Choice Farm Fresh
- ▲ Kawartha Food Share
- ▲ Maclean’s Magazine
- ▲ Matthew Martin, United Way
- ▲ Martin Prosperity Institute
- ▲ Mark Buffone, City of Peterborough
- ▲ Ministry of Community and Social Services
- ▲ Ministry of Economic Development and Employment
- ▲ Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
- ▲ Moneysense Magazine
- ▲ Nancy Fischer, City of Peterborough
- ▲ National Seniors Council
- ▲ Niquel Pritchard Pataki, Peterborough Police Services
- ▲ ONPHA
- ▲ Ontario Human Rights Commission
- ▲ Ontario Provincial Police
- ▲ Pat Learmonth, Farms at Work
- ▲ Paul Armstrong, Affordable Housing Action Team
- ▲ Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee
- ▲ Peterborough County City Health Unit
- ▲ Peterborough Community Garden Network (PCGN)
- ▲ Peterborough County Environmental Services
- ▲ Peterborough Council on Aging
- ▲ Peterborough Examiner
- ▲ Peterborough Green Up
- ▲ Peterborough Health for Life Committee
- ▲ Peterborough Housing Corporation
- ▲ Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service
- ▲ Peterborough Moves
- ▲ Peterborough Networked Family Health Teams
- ▲ Peterborough Partnership Council on Immigrant Integration

- ▲ Peterborough This Week/ My Kawartha
- ▲ Peterborough Transit Services
- ▲ Peterborough Utilities
- ▲ Peterborough Victoria Northumberland & Clarington Central District School Board
- ▲ Safo Musta, Peterborough New Canadian Centre
- ▲ Sandra Robinson, City of Peterborough
- ▲ Sarah Cullingham, Age Friendly Community Project
- ▲ Sheridan Graham, County of Peterborough
- ▲ Statistics Canada
- ▲ Sue Sauve, City of Peterborough
- ▲ Sustainable Peterborough
- ▲ Suzanne Galloway, YES Shelter
- ▲ Teresa Dawe, Community Advocate
- ▲ Tim Farquharson, Peterborough Community Police
- ▲ Tom Phillips PhD, Trent University
- ▲ Transition Town – Peterborough
- ▲ Trent Arthur
- ▲ Trent University
- ▲ Trillium Foundation
- ▲ United Way of Peterborough & District
- ▲ Workforce Development Board

Greater Golden Horseshoe



Note: The information displayed on this map is not to scale, does not accurately reflect approved land-use and planning boundaries, and may be out of date. For more information on precise boundaries, the appropriate municipality should be consulted. For more information on Greenbelt Area boundaries, the Greenbelt Plan 2005 should be consulted. The Province of Ontario assumes no responsibility or liability for any consequences of any use made of this map.

(Source: Greenbelt Plan 2005)

Population Trends Across Peterborough & Beyond

The snapshot of population trends (2006 to 2011):

There was a 1.39% increase in population for the City and County between 2006 and 2011 while the city proper grew by 5%. The rate of combined growth was less than that of the province, 4.3% vs. 5.7%.

- ▲ In 2011, total population of the City of Peterborough was 78,698. The total population of the County of Peterborough (excluding the City) was 56,236. Combined, the population was 134,933.
- ▲ 20% of the population of the City of Peterborough and County of Peterborough is over 65 years of age.
- ▲ Decreases were documented in the following age groups in the county including the city:
 - 5 to 14
 - 15 to 19
 - 20 to 24
 - 25 to 44
- ▲ The age group 0 to 4 increased by 16.7% in the city and by 10.63% in the county/city tabulations.
- ▲ Significant increases also were observed in the age groups
 - 55 to 64
 - 65 to 44
 - 85+

Due to the voluntary nature of the NHS and high non-response rates in Peterborough, bias may have been introduced into these data. In addition, high non-responses have resulted in the suppression of some data. Caution must also be used when comparing NHS estimates to previous census data due to changes in survey methodology.

The following tables provide the detailed population changes for our communities and the province.

Table 1.1

2006 to 2011 Population Change by Age Group and Median					
Ages	City of Peterborough				
	2006	%	2011	%	Change, 2006-11
Total	74,900	—	78,698	—	5.07%
Age 0-4	3,345	4.47%	3,905	4.96%	16.74%
Age 5-14	8,140	10.87%	7,445	9.46%	-8.54%
Age 15-19	5,240	7.00%	5,140	6.53%	-1.91%
Age 20-24	6,375	8.51%	6,465	8.21%	1.41%
Age 25-44	17,855	23.84%	18,460	23.46%	3.39%
Age 45-54	10,820	14.45%	11,140	14.16%	2.96%
Age 55-64	8,570	11.44%	10,410	13.23%	21.47%
Age 65-74	6,360	8.49%	6,990	8.88%	9.91%
Age 75-84	5,835	7.79%	5,800	7.37%	-0.60%
Age 85+	2,345	3.13%	2,945	3.74%	25.59%
Median age of population	41.7		42.7		1.06%
% of population ages 15+	84.70%		85.60%		
Ages	Ontario				
	2006	%	2011	%	Change 2006-11
Total	12,160,285	—	12,851,820	—	5.69%
Age 0-4	670,770	5.52%	704,260	5.48%	4.99%
Age 5-14	1,540,035	12.66%	1,476,510	11.49%	-4.12%
Age 15-19	833,115	6.85%	863,635	6.72%	3.66%
Age 20-24	797,255	6.56%	852,910	6.64%	6.98%
Age 25-44	3,452,055	28.39%	3,383,895	26.33%	-1.97%
Age 45-54	1,861,370	15.31%	2,062,020	16.04%	10.78%
Age 55-64	1,356,515	11.16%	1,630,275	12.69%	20.18%
Age 65-74	868,190	7.14%	1,004,265	7.81%	15.67%
Age 75-84	589,180	4.85%	627,660	4.88%	6.53%
Age 85+	191,810	1.58%	246,400	1.92%	28.46%
Median age of population	39		40.4		1.44%
% of population ages 15+	81.82%		83.00%		

Table 1.2

2006 to 2011 Population Change by Age Group and Median					
Ages	County (includes City)				
	2006	%	2011	%	Change, 2006-11
Total	133,080	—	134,933	—	1.39%
Age 0-4	5,690	4.28%	6,295	4.67%	10.63%
Age 5-14	14,865	11.17%	12,960	9.60%	-12.82%
Age 15-19	9,375	7.04%	8,715	6.46%	-7.04%
Age 20-24	9,420	7.08%	9,390	6.96%	-0.32%
Age 25-44	30,075	22.60%	28,905	21.42%	-3.89%
Age 45-54	20,935	15.73%	20,900	15.49%	-0.17%
Age 55-64	17,995	13.52%	20,720	15.36%	15.14%
Age 65-74	12,340	9.27%	13,885	10.29%	12.52%
Age 75-84	9,120	6.85%	9,195	6.81%	0.82%
Age 85+	3,270	2.46%	3,970	2.94%	21.41%
Median age of population	43.6		45.7		1.30%
% of population ages 15+	84.60		85.70		
Ages	County (excludes City)				
	2006	%	2011	%	Change 2006-11
Total	58,180	—	56,235	—	-3.34%
Age 0-4	2,345	4.03%	2,390	4.25%	1.92%
Age 5-14	6,725	11.56%	5,515	9.81%	-17.99%
Age 15-19	4,135	7.11%	3,575	6.36%	-13.54%
Age 20-24	3,045	5.23%	2,925	5.20%	-3.94%
Age 25-44	12,220	21.00%	10,445	18.57%	-14.53%
Age 45-54	10,115	17.39%	9,760	17.36%	-3.51%
Age 55-64	9,425	16.20%	10,310	18.33%	9.39%
Age 65-74	5,980	10.28%	6,895	12.26%	15.30%
Age 75-84	3,285	5.65%	3,395	6.04%	3.35%
Age 85+	925	1.59%	1,025	1.82%	10.81%
Median age of population					1.77%
% of population ages 15+	84.44%		85.94%		

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

For planning purposes it is important to look at historical trends as provided by the following tables:

Table 1.3

Community	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
Ontario	9,101,695	10,084,885	10,753,573	11,410,046	12,160,282	12,851,821
City-County	105,056	119,992	123,448	125,856	133,080	134,933
City	61,049	68,371	69,742	71,446	75,406	78,698
County	44,007	51,621	53,913	54,410	57,674	56,235
Asphodel-Norwood	3,087	3,897	4,080	3,985	4,247	4,041
Cavan-Monaghan	6,540	8,068	8,252	8,453	8,828	8,601
Curve Lake	498	806	891	945	1,060	1,003
Douro-Dummer	5,524	6,269	6,684	6,652	6,954	6,805
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	3,809	4,073	4,327	4,479	4,637	4,523
Hiawatha First Nation	144	234	277	297	483	362
North Kawartha	1,763	1,938	2,104	2,144	2,342	2,289
Otonabee-South Monaghan	5,712	6,627	6,584	6,669	6,812	6,660
Selwyn	14,063	15,836	16,107	16,414	17,027	16,846
Trent Lakes	2,867	3,873	4,400	4,372	5,284	5,105

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

Table 1.4

Population Change in Percentages					
Community	1981-2011	1981-1996	1996-2011	1996-2006	2006-2011
Ontario	49.00%	24.68%	19.51%	13.08%	5.69%
City-County	31.71%	20.50%	9.30%	7.80%	1.39%
City	29.82%	15.05%	12.84%	8.12%	4.37%
County	34.44%	28.89%	4.31%	6.98%	-2.50%
Asphodel-Norwood	35.15%	36.45%	-0.96%	4.09%	-4.85%
Cavan-Monaghan	42.28%	36.51%	4.23%	6.98%	-2.57%
Curve Lake	84.04%	63.49%	12.57%	18.97%	-5.38%
Douro-Dummer	23.41%	21.22%	1.81%	4.04%	-2.14%
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	23.58%	18.22%	4.53%	7.16%	-2.46%
Hiawatha First Nation	120.73%	68.90%	30.69%	74.37%	-25.05%
North Kawartha	42.62%	31.09%	8.79%	11.31%	-2.26%
Otonabee-South Monaghan	18.93%	17.57%	1.15%	3.46%	-2.23%
Selwyn	28.28%	22.65%	4.59%	5.71%	-1.06%
Trent Lakes	97.49%	70.21%	16.02%	20.09%	-3.39%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

The following table provides an overview of the population of the townships, land area and population densities:

Table 1.5

Population Distribution (pop/km²)			
Community	Population	Area (km ²)	Density (pop/km ²)
Ontario	12,851,821	908607.67	14.14
Peterborough City-County	134,933	3847.77	35.07
Peterborough City	78,698	63.8	1233.51
Peterborough County	56,235	3783.97	14.86
Asphodel-Norwood	4,041	160.98	25.10
Cavan Monaghan	8,601	306.22	28.09
Curve Lake First Nation	1,003	6.62	151.51
Douro-Dummer	6,805	458.98	14.83
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	4,523	543.59	8.32
Hiawatha First Nation	362	8.07	44.86
North Kawartha	2,289	776.04	2.95
Otonabee-South Monaghan	6,660	347.58	19.16
Selwyn	16,846	315.64	53.37
Trent Lakes	5,105	860.26	5.93

Population projections are based on historic trends as well as economic and social trends within a community and the surrounding region. The following population forecast scenarios, completed in 2013 for the Growth Plan of the Greater Golden Horseshoe, indicate growth to 2041.

Table 1.7

Population Forecast Scenarios, June 2013 (Figures in 000's)									
Municipality	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
County of Peterborough	56	59	57	61	64	67	70	73	76
City of Peterborough	75	78	82	86	90	97	103	109	115
Comparing High and Low Growth Scenarios' for County of Peterborough									
Rate of Growth	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
High Scenario	56	59	57	62	66	72	78	85	93
Low Scenario	56	59	57	59	61	62	64	65	65
Comparing High and Low Growth Scenarios' for City of Peterborough									
Rate of Growth	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
High Scenario	75	78	82	87	94	104	116	129	144
Low Scenario	75	78	82	85	87	91	93	96	98

Source: Addendum to the Growth Plan Population and Employment Forecast Technical Document

The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2012 provided forecasts developed through the creation of a "reference scenario" based on current population and land use trends. Mathematical modeling techniques were then employed to evaluate how the distribution of population (and employment) would change in response to different planning strategies which might increase or change the amount of socioeconomic activity within a given area. The above table indicates that Peterborough will have a slow but steady growth through to 2041.

References

- Addendum to the Growth Plan Population and Employment Forecast Technical Document <http://www.hemson.com/downloads/HEMSON%20-%20Greater%20Golden%20Horseshoe%20-%20Growth%20Forecasts%20to%202041%20-%20Technical%20Report%20Addendum%20and%20Rev.%20Appendix%20B%20-%20Jun2013.pdf>
- Ontario Social Development Council
- Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

Access to Health (care)

The term health is “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

(Source: World Health Organization, 2008)



Photo Credit: Peterborough Examiner, January 20, 2015

<http://www.thepeterboroughexaminer.com/2015/01/21/group-suing-hospital-for-privacy-breaches-awaiting-appeal-court-decision>

Good health and access to quality health services are important to the well-being of individuals and in turn, the community. All aspects of quality of life are contingent on individual and community well-being and access to health care. Health is fundamental to shaping our residents' capacity to participate and contribute to our community. Ability and willingness to participate in relationships, leisure activities, and work activities are all determined by an individual's health.


Health Profile, December, 2013

According to the Health Profile completed by Statistics Canada, this is how our community compares to Ontario according to how participants responded to the Health Profile questions:

- ^ In terms of well-being, more women than men perceived their health to be very good or excellent (67.3% of women vs 61.9% of men compared to 59.7% women and 60.1% nationally). Men and women in Peterborough reported similarly in the perception of mental health being very good or excellent (66%) but that is lower than the national average of 72%).
- ^ Our sense of community is greater in Peterborough than the national average (71.8% vs 65.4%) (This is defined as the population aged 12 and over who reported their sense of belonging to their local community as being very strong or somewhat strong.)
- ^ Our life satisfaction in Peterborough was recorded as 92.8%, similar to the national response of 92.3% (This was defined as the population aged 12 and over who reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their life in general).
- ^ Those responding that they experience pain or discomfort that prevents activities was higher in Peterborough, which could relate to the high proportion of seniors in our community (locally the response was 17.3% vs. 14.7% nationally).

- ^ In Peterborough the incidence of low income was recorded as 12.6% vs. 14.8% nationally.
- ^ The rate of children aged 17 and under living in low income families was recorded as 14.9% in Peterborough and 16.1% in Canada.

(Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. Peterborough (Census Metropolitan Area), Ontario and Canada (table). *Health Profile*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 82-228-XWE. Ottawa. Released December 12, 2013.



The Canadian Institute for Health Information report found that the aging of the population is only a modest cost driver, responsible for 0.9% of the health-care spending increase this year. The proportion of health-care spending dedicated to seniors actually held nearly steady at around 45% between 2002 and 2012, even as the percentage of seniors in the population grew from 12.55 to 14.9%.....the aging effect could become more pronounced in 10 to 15 years, when baby boomers enter their mid-to-late 70's – the age at which an individual's cost to the system begins to rise dramatically...."

("Spending on health care in Canada", Globe & Mail, October 31, 2014)



The following table derived from the Health Profile completed by Statistics Canada, provides a comparison of how we rated in specific fields to that of the provincial responses.

Health Profile by Statistics Canada				
	2011		2013	
	PCCHU	Ontario	PCCHU	Ontario
Perceived Life Stress	20.2%	24.0%	19.9%	22.8%
Leisure time physical activity – Moderately Active or Active	59.9%	50.5%	58.2%	53.8%
Self-rated health – Very Good or Excellent	60.5%	61.0%	62.4%	60.4%
Perceived mental Health – Very Good or Excellent	72.2%	74.3%	66.5%	72.4%
Average Life Expectancy (at birth)	81	81		
Low birth weight	5.9%	6.2%	5.9%	6.2%
Percentage of Smokers (daily)	14.6%	14.4%	17.7%	14.4%
Percentage of people with limitations to their physical activity Participation and activity limitation, sometimes or often	37.4%	28.2%	N/A	N/A
Overweight	34.7%	34.4%	39.4%	34.3%
Obese	21.1%	18.0%	13.6%	18.3%

Sources: Statistics Canada. 2009. *Peterborough County-City Health Unit, Ontario* (table). *Health Profile*, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 82-228-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 25, 2009, *Statistics Canada. 2011. Health Profile., Statistics Canada*

Community Supports

The ability for people to remain in the community is reliant on many factors such as access to friends, family and community support services. The tables below document the rise in the number of clients accessing services by Community Care Peterborough.

Community Care Peterborough: Providing services that support independence and promote peace of mind for seniors, their families, and for adults with physical challenges who live in the City and County of Peterborough

Community Care Peterborough Summary of Statistics						
Fiscal year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Clients	4,073	4,078	4,384	4,613	4,741	5,571
Volunteers	883	892	946	965	928	910
Volunteer Hours	72,726	79,342	87,339	88,938	86,490	98,078

(Source: Community Care Peterborough, 2014)

Meals on Wheels Units Summary	
Fiscal year	Total meals
2008/09	36,198
2009/10	36,613
2010/11	41,054
2011/12	39,613
2012/13	40,833
2013/14	42,283

(Source: Community Care Peterborough,

(hot and frozen meals combined)

Cost of Care

Location	Provincial Costs	Personal Costs
Hospital	\$1000/person/day	ALC varies 0-\$100/day
Long-term Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$130/per person/day Medications through ODSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private room no subsidy: \$2400/month or \$80/day Shared room with subsidy LTC takes OAS & CPP: \$1000/month or \$30/day; personal spending \$3/d
Retirement Homes	Medications through ODSP	\$4,000-\$6,000 /month or \$130- \$200/day
Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Max 40 hrs service per week Average \$55/person/day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ranges \$10-\$40/ hour 2 hours per day \$10/hr: \$600/month or \$20/day

LICO in PTBO \$20,000, Living Wage \$32,000, OAS ~ \$6,000, CPP ~ \$6000 varies

(Source: Peterborough Social Planning Council 2012 and Samir Sinha, Gov't of Ontario)

Long Term Care

Long-term care is a variety of services, which help those with disability or chronic illnesses meet both the medical and non-medical daily needs. These are individuals who cannot care for themselves for long periods of time; they may or may not have exhausted the resources of their caregivers.

Here are some facts about long-term care in our community:

- ✦ There are 30 interim LTC beds in Peterborough: 2 Extendicare Peterborough, 3 Fairhaven, 25 PRHC (which are closing March 31/15)
- ✦ There are 10 CCP beds at Extendicare Peterborough.
- ✦ In 2011 there were 1,360 people on wait lists for long-term care beds in

Total Number of Long-term Care Beds and Wait Lists					
Facility	Licensed Beds	Wait list for basic room	Wait list for semi-private	Wait list for private	Total 2014
Centennial Place	128	189	n/a	115	304
Extendicare Lakefield	98	252	n/a	86	338
Extendicare Peterborough	159	140	19	36	195
Fairhaven	252	367	150	132	649
Riverview Manor	124	66	11	25	102
St. Joseph's At Fleming	200	291	102	77	470
Pleasant Meadow	61	39	7	8	54
Springdale Country Manor	68	99	30	30	159
Total	1090	1445	319	509	2271

(Source: Central East Community Care Access Centre, November, 2014)

Central East Community Care Access Centre

“Over the past three years, CCACs have reduced wait times by 24 per cent for 9 out of 10 patients.”

(CECCAC website)

Mandate of Central East Community Care Access Centre: access to health care, support at home, at school or in the community. Care coordinators work with people in the community or leaving the hospital to determine what help is needed and arrange for care. Care is provided in community settings such as the home, school, residential facility or CCAC. Community clinics provide information about other community services and refers when appropriate.

According to the Central East Community Care Access Centre, Long-Term Care Homes in the Peterborough area have an average wait time of 309 days, meaning that 9 out of 10 people will wait 309 days to be placed into one of these facilities. As of November 2014 there were 1443 names on the waitlist for a **basic** long-term care bed in the area.

- 
- ▲ Serves an area of over 16, 673 sq. km
 - ▲ 1.6 million residents
 - ▲ 9 hospitals operating out of 15 sites
 - ▲ 7 Family Health Teams
 - ▲ 8 Community Health Centres
 - ▲ 68 Long-Term Care Homes with 9,529 beds
 - ▲ Spent approximately \$700,000 each day
 - ▲ 80, 434 patients served annually
 - ▲ Assessed 7,066 people

(Source: CECCAC annual report)

Peterborough Regional Health Centre

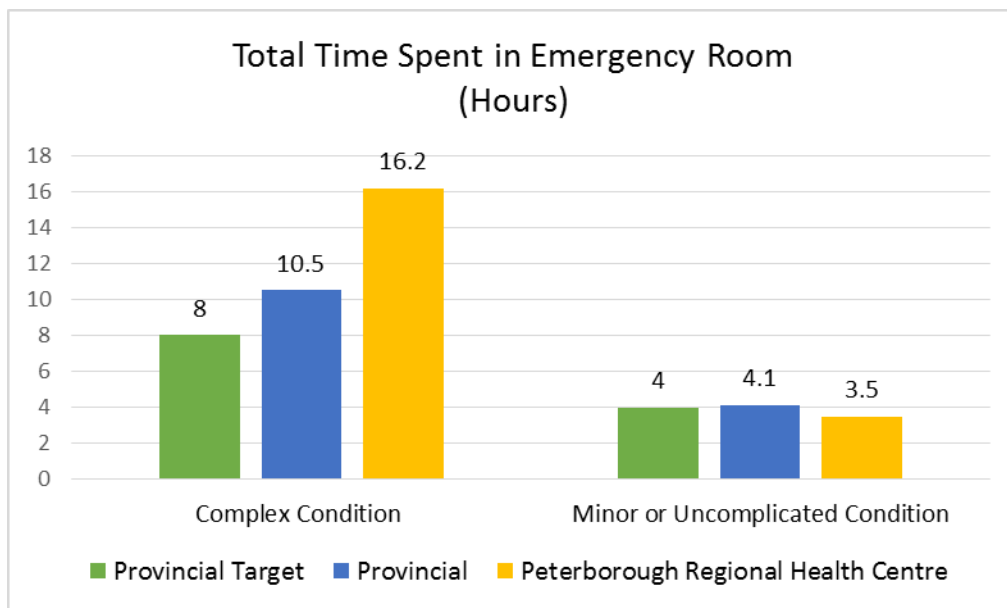
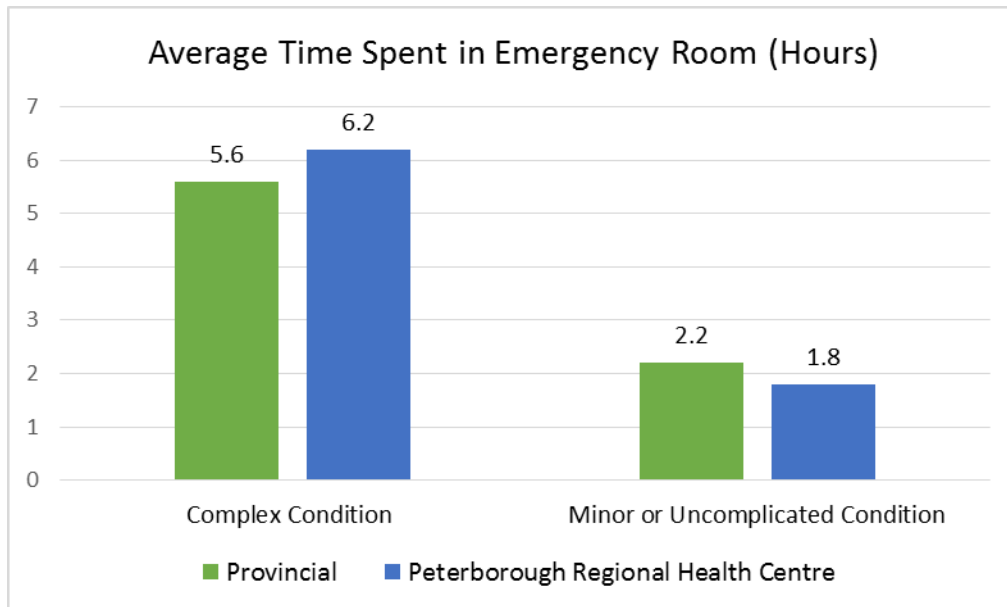
Peterborough Regional Health Centre (PRHC) is a state of the art hospital funded by the Central East LHIN and is the largest employer in the region with over 2,000 staff and nearly 350 physicians with privileges, and 600 volunteers.

The following is an overview of activities In 2013/14 with a comparison of 2010/2011 where possible:

- ^ Admitted over **17,500** patients in comparison to 16,000 in 2010/11
- ^ Had more than **74,500** visits to the Emergency Department in comparison to 70,000 in 2010/11)
- ^ Performed **114,312** Diagnostic Imaging procedures
- ^ Delivered **1,630** babies into the world in comparison to 1,500 in 2010/11
- ^ Completed **18,835** surgical procedures in comparison to 17,000 in 2010/11
- ^ Completed **1.43 million** laboratory tests
- ^ Completed **959** Cardiac PCI Procedures
- ^ Administered **2 million** doses of medication
- ^ Had **135,000** outpatient visits

(Source: <http://www.prhc.on.ca/cms/about-prhc>)

The following charts compare Peterborough Regional Health Centre emergency room wait times with provincial emergency room wait times. (Total time spent in ER = the time you spend in the ER from the moment you arrive and register to the point at which you are either discharged or admitted to hospital)



February 2014

[9 out of 10 patients)

(Source: <http://test.waittimes.net/EDRS/en/Data.aspx?LHIN=0&city=&pc=&dist=0&hosptID=4073&str=P&view=0&period=0&expand=0>)
test.waittimes.net/EDRS/en/PublicMain.aspx

Primary Health Care Services of Peterborough

Primary Health Care Services of Peterborough (PHCS) is a non-profit organization that was created in 2005 to act as the coordinating agency for the Peterborough Networked Family Health Team. Today it supports over 50 health professionals working in primary care in Peterborough County all of which are newly funded positions that did not exist before the creation of Family Health Teams.

In 2007, PHCS' Board of Directors formally endorsed a Mission, Vision, and Values for PHCS and the Peterborough Networked Family Health Team that would guide work beyond the creation of Family Health Team in response to the unattached-patient crisis in Peterborough.

The team provides administrative support and allied health professional services to five (5) Family Health Organizations (FHOs), who work collaboratively to provide comprehensive primary care to about 105,000 patients. Collectively, the team includes over 80 physicians and more than 80 allied health professionals such as nurse practitioners, mental health clinicians, registered dietitians,

Did You Know?

Our allied health professionals provided over 80,000 visits to patients during the 2013/14 fiscal year.

Voices of Seniors: A Report on How the City and County of Peterborough Can Create a Better Senior-Friendly Community.

In 2013, the Seniors Planning Table began to plan for a series of events to celebrate and acknowledge seniors in our community and to foster healthy aging. A survey of seniors and their needs, issues and perceptions was undertaken as part of the continuing monitoring of service requirements in our community. The survey was led by the Peterborough Social Planning Council in partnership with Dr. James Struthers, Trent University, the Trent Centre for Community Based Education and the City of Peterborough.

The report developed from this survey stressed the following needs of seniors regarding health care:

1. **Increase Health Care Services to Support Seniors to Remain at Home and Improve Marketing of the Services:** this is an especially severe issue for those seniors living in the county who need medical care from professionals if they are to live longer at home. By having more support from outside their personal circle of friends and family, seniors can continue living at home and enjoy a better quality of life in their home community. Further, 54% of respondents who say they have difficulty accessing the services they need, cite lack of information: either they don't know who to contact, or don't know what kinds of support are available, or whether they might be eligible for it.
2. **Develop more Long-term Care Accommodation:** seniors, especially those from the county, find it difficult to gain placement in long-term care facilities due to long waiting lists.

Questions

Moving Forward:

1. Why do local participants in the Statistics Canada survey perceive their health to be good or excellent? What would be the indicators for people's perceptions of healthy life styles?
2. How do we as a community build our infrastructure to promote healthy lifestyles and increase the ability to walk as a method of transportation? How can we build more green space to promote active living?
3. How many more Family Health Teams will be required as our community changes? Will we need different resources in these teams to address the aging population and a more diverse community?
4. How many long-term care beds will be required to meet the aging of our population? Can the system of long-term care beds be adjusted to move beds to Peterborough from a community that may be over-bedded?
5. How can we reduce regionalization of speciality services to accommodate a growing aging population?

References

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Accessibility

Accessibility means giving people of all abilities opportunities to participate fully in everyday life.

(Source: Ministry of Economic Development, Employment and Infrastructure)



Photo Credit: Quality of Life 2010, Peterborough Social Planning Council

Multiple sources of information were used to demonstrate the differences in calculating the percentage/prevalence of disability. The prevalence of disability is impacted by such factors as age. The prevalence of disability in Ontario is 15.4% for the population between 15 and 64 years of age. That translates into 20,779 people with some limitation in a population the size of Peterborough (including city and surrounding townships in the county which has a population of 134,933). Within the city proper, with a population of 78,698, 11,800 people would have a type of disability that could limit their quality of life.

Did You Know?

- ▲ There are approximately 12,400 people living with at least one disability in the City of Peterborough, which is 16% of Peterborough's population.
- ▲ Community Living Peterborough (CLP) has stated that perception has been the most consistent issue faced by individuals with intellectual disabilities trying to lead inclusive lives within Peterborough's community. A 2008 "Community Knowledge Survey" showed that there was an overall misconception about how people with intellectual disabilities functioned on a daily basis.
- ▲ According to the Peterborough County-City Health Unit Health Profile of October 2011, the percentage of people in Peterborough who find their participation and activity is sometimes or often limited is 29.3%.

(Source: Peterborough Social Planning Council, Proceedings from the Municipal All-Candidates Meeting, Peterborough county and city, October 16, 2014)

Prevalence of Disability for Adults by Sex and Age Group, Ontario 2012			
Age Groups	Total Population	Persons with Disabilities (#)	Prevalence of Disability (%)
Both Sexes			
Total – 15 and over	10,727,900	1,651,620	15.4
15 to 64	9,065,910	1,035,090	11.4
15 to 24	1,782,160	87,700	4.9
25 to 44	3,600,580	277,390	7.7
45 to 64	3,683,180	670,000	18.2
65 and over	1,661,990	616,530	37.1
65 to 74	942,530	282,800	30.0
75 and over	719,460	333,730	46.4
Males			
Total – 15 and over	5,244,970	732,070	14.4
15 to 64	4,501,260	487,850	10.8
15 to 24	908,800	47,750	5.3
25 to 44	1,775,070	130,820	7.4
45 to 64	1,817,390	309,280	17.0
65 and over	743,710	244,220	32.8
65 to 74	447,600	115,650	25.8
75 and over	296,120	128,570	43.4
Females			
Total – 15 and over	5,482,930	919,550	16.8
15 to 64	4,564,650	547,240	12.0
15 to 24	873,350	39,950	4.5
25 to 44	1,825,510	146,560	8.0
45 to 64	1,865,790	360,720	19.3
65 and over	918,280	372,310	40.5
65 to 74	494,940	167,150	33.8
75 and over	423,340	205,160	48.5

(Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2013 Catalogue no. 89-654-X — No. 001 ISBN 978-1-100-22946-1)

Introduction

The Peterborough area has been formally active in accessibility awareness and advocacy for over 25 years. We've made huge strides since the formation of the Peterborough Council for Persons with Disabilities in 1989, an organization that still exists as a not-for-profit community organization.

The year 2015 marks a milestone in meeting the goal of an accessible City and County of Peterborough. For 10 years, public, private and non-profit organizations across Ontario have been working together to improve the everyday lives of people with disabilities, as mandated under the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005 (AODA). More significantly, it marks the halfway point to the goal of an accessible Ontario by 2025.

Accessibility is such a broad term it is difficult to define it. It has traditionally been perceived as a word associated with disabilities, but society is moving towards an understanding that accessibility is about doing what is right for everyone.

Accessibility turns legal rights into practical, everyday realities. It creates an inclusive society where everyone can participate to their full potential.

Accessibility strengthens our society, our economy and our quality of life.

The City and County of Peterborough as a whole will benefit from providing full accessibility. As accessibility increases, people with disabilities will bring their talents to bear more effectively in all aspects of life. Youth with disabilities will have more opportunity for educational achievement and seniors will live more fulfilling lives. Consumer spending by people with disabilities will rise. Our quality of life will be enriched by the fuller inclusion of people with disabilities in our social relationships and community activities.

Most importantly, the realization of accessibility will demonstrate our shared commitment to each other and reinforce the values of decency, fairness and respect for individual dignity.

Changing Perceptions

Society's perceptions of disability are changing and people with disabilities are now seen to include a larger population.

For a long time, the word disability was centred on physical conditions. More recently, a wider view has gained ground. Sensory, developmental, mental health, learning and other "invisible" disabilities are better understood and more widely recognized. The definition of disability under the Human Rights Code and the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA) is inclusive and reflects this broader view.

More than 1.85 million Ontarians or 15.4 per cent of the population have a disability and this number is quickly rising as society ages. By 2017, for the first time, Ontarians aged 65 and over will account for a larger share of the population than children under 14 years old.

Changing attitudes and the changing legal framework have led to advances in accessibility in recent years. Measures such as, wheelchair ramps, reserved parking spaces, special education programs and close-captioned broadcasts are now more commonplace. But much remains to be done to remove and prevent barriers for people with disabilities.



Employment

“More than two million Canadian adults, or 11 per cent of the population, have some sort of disability and only about half of them participate in the labour force.

Of those who do look for work, the jobless rate is 40 per cent or more for some groups. Underemployment is higher and even if they hold a job, incomes among adults with disabilities are typically far lower than the rest of the population. But that is beginning to change.

Many companies are discovering the business advantages of hiring people with physical and mental disabilities. Often, these employers have found that disabled employees have unique abilities and tend to work harder to prove themselves. Turnover rates and absenteeism are also often lower. And as the population ages, and the portion of people with various disabilities grows, more inclusive hiring practices can help companies develop better goods and services for the market.

There’s also a deep untapped pool of talent. A 2013 study for Employment and Social Development Canada found that there were 795,000 working-age Canadians who are not working but whose disability doesn’t prevent them from doing so. Almost half of these people had postsecondary education, the study found.”

- Tavia Grant, “The (dis)ability edge”, Globe & Mail, February 28, 2015



Did You Know?

- ▲ 2.4 million – the number of people with disabilities in the total labour force (aged 15 to 64)
- ▲ 1 million: the number of those who are actually employed
- ▲ 53%: portion of Canadians who have a disability or have a close family member or friend with one
- ▲ 795,000: number of working-aged Canadians who are not working but whose disability does not prevent them from doing so
- ▲ 1.3 billion: estimated global population of people with disabilities, according to Return on Disability Group
- ▲ 28%: labour participation rate among some groups, such as those with autism and developmental disorders
- ▲ 54%: labour participation rate among those with disabilities
- ▲ 40%: jobless rate among those with a very severe hearing disability
- ▲ 24%: jobless rate among those with a very severe psychological disability

Accessibility Compliance

Three pieces of complementary legislation have a major impact on accessibility in Ontario: Ontario's Human Rights Code (HRC), Ontario's Building Code (OBC) and the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA).

The HRC has primacy and sets out the legal duty to accommodate people with disabilities. The OBC sets minimum accessibility standards for the construction of buildings. The AODA came into force in 2005 and sets out a clear goal and timeframe to make Ontario accessible by 2025.

The AODA is no ordinary piece of legislation. It is an ambitious means to ensure the inclusion of people with disabilities. Ontario is the first jurisdiction in the world to enact specific legislation establishing a goal and time-frame for accessibility. Ontario is also the first jurisdiction to make accessibility reporting the law and has established standards so people living with disabilities can enjoy increased participation in their communities. To date, the standards include:

- ⤴ **Accessibility Standards for Customer Service** (Ontario Regulation 429/07) to ensure organizations provide goods, services or facilities in ways that take the needs of people with disabilities into account.
- ⤴ **Accessible transportation** to make it easier for people with disabilities to travel to work and enjoy recreational, shopping and entertainment venues.
- ⤴ **Accessible information and communications** to allow people with disabilities to access information that many of us rely on every day, including web sites, textbooks and business information.
- ⤴ **Accessible public spaces** to remove barriers for people with disabilities when accessing sidewalks, recreational trails, service counters, parking lots and outdoor play spaces.

AODA Obligations Currently in Effect

A major feature of the AODA is a phased-in implementation approach with staggered compliance deadlines ranging from 2010 to 2021. Although there are already two regulations made under the AODA, the requirements within those regulations are only partially applicable at this time.

Compliance dates for requirements vary according to sector and size of organization. For each requirement in the regulations, the deadlines typically begin with the Government of Ontario, then extend to the public sector and finally to the private sector.

For example, the Government of Ontario had to establish accessible recruitment practices by 2013, large public sector organizations had to do so by 2014, small public sector organizations by 2015, large private sector organizations by 2016 and small private sector organizations by 2017. A large organization has 50 or more employees, while a small organization has at least one but fewer than 50 employees.

As a snapshot, below is a list of some of the significant AODA requirements that were in effect as of January 1, 2015:

- ⤴ All organizations that provide goods and services were required to comply with the Accessibility Standards for Customer Service.

(ie, create policies, allow service animals and support persons, provide notice of temporary service disruptions, provide training, develop a feedback process)
- ⤴ All organizations that provide public transportation were required to comply with most of the Transportation Standards.

(ie, ensure fare equity, provide courtesy seating, don't charge for storage of mobility aids, provide same hours of service for conventional and specialized services, ensure efficient booking systems for specialized services)
- ⤴ The Government of Ontario and large public sector organizations were required to establish accessibility policies, prepare multi-year accessibility plans, and incorporate accessibility into procurement.
- ⤴ All public sector organizations were required to comply with the Employment Standards.

(ie, develop accessible recruitment, return to work and accommodation processes)
- ⤴ All public sector organizations were required to train staff and people they do

Accessibility & Economics

Making Ontario accessible to people with disabilities isn't just the right thing to do. It also makes good business sense.

In the next 20 years, an aging population and people with disabilities will represent 40% of total income in Ontario – that's \$536 billion.

360,000 Ontario businesses and organizations are affected by Ontario's accessibility law. The AODA helps them meet the needs of people with disabilities and attract their growing spending power. A more accessible Ontario is good for our economy and our communities.

Improved accessibility in Ontario can help generate up to \$9.6 billion in new retail spending and \$1.6 billion in new tourism spending. We are seeing the development of a new market, driven by innovation in all sectors.

Diversity and inclusion are important drivers of economic growth and innovation. Communities that have a flourishing mixture of cultures, industries and personality types send positive signals to other communities. Over time these signals generate positive effects, attracting people to the area, financial resources and the creativity necessary for innovation.

Regulations can provide a strong force to change industry knowledge, shift competitiveness and drive innovation. Organizations that are able to adapt quickly to increased accessibility demands can introduce a new range of products and services designed for a larger segment of the population. These businesses will be facing new environmental and technical challenges that force them to rethink parts of their value chain as they seek to accommodate the AODA.

This involves thinking through the entire experience from customer service to the actual use of the product. In creating integrated inclusive experiences, the City and County of Peterborough can establish a leadership position, defining globally the standard of what it means to design for the entire population. Ontario has an opportunity to become a pioneering jurisdiction in innovative design at a time when the global trend is to view design as high value added economic activity.

(Source: City of Peterborough, 2012-2016 Accessibility Plan (January 14, 2013))

Our Community

Did you know how the community is changing due to these directions?:

In terms of transportation the city has:

- ^ Installed audible traffic signals at intersection of Sherbrooke and George Streets
- ^ Installed one new bus stop on the Parkway and two on Hospital Drive
- ^ Purchased six new conventional transportation vehicles and six new Handi-Vans
- ^ Implemented designated priority and courtesy seating on transportation vehicles
- ^ Incorporated audible stop announcements on transportation vehicles

At City Hall:

- ✦ Constructed a new building with accessible washroom, meeting room and offices
- ✦ Renovated Council Chambers: added accessible seating, desks and podium;
- ✦ Installed accessible audio and visual systems;
- ✦ Constructed wider entrance; added automatic door openers; improved acoustics; improved lighting system
- ✦ Renovated south wing of the City Hall main floor: constructed accessible main reception desk, service area in the Tax Office, and office spaces for City staff
- ✦ Renovated main front lobby of the City Hall: upgraded lighting systems to improve visibility in main lobby area

At the Art Gallery of Peterborough:

- ✦ Completed an accessibility assessment of the existing facility
- ✦ Incorporated accessibility into stage two of the feasibility and functional analysis study to assess growth potential for gallery operations and programs

At Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre:

- ✦ Retrofitted pedestrian access point to the gym and pool change rooms

With the Trans-Canada CPR Bridge:

- ✦ Reconstructed the CPR bridge and added a new accessible pedestrian walkway
- ✦ Added new bridge lighting to make pedestrian travel safe and more accessible

With Sidewalks:

- ▲ Installed 1.8 kms of new sidewalks along existing streets where sidewalks previously did not exist and reconstructed 2.7 kms of existing sidewalks
- ▲ Educated businesses on the regulated size, use and location of sandwich panel signage on downtown sidewalks, including a presentation to the DBIA

(Source: 2013 Annual Status Report: An update on the 2013 progress towards meeting the goals of the City's five year Accessibility Plan)

Voices of Our Community

"We know from the 2012 Canadian Survey on Disability that rates of disability increase with age (not to mention that our population is aging). Disability rates are:

- 4.4% for people aged 15 to 24
- 6.5% for 25 to 44
- 16.1% for 45 to 64
- 26.3% for 65 to 74
- 42.5% for 75 and older

Considering these numbers, are the poverty reduction strategies for people with disabilities appropriately targeted? Does the Poverty Reduction Strategy adequately and appropriately address people with multiple vulnerabilities? Do the indicators and evaluations cross-reference vulnerabilities?

We know from the 2012 Canadian Survey on Disability that the (age standardized) labour market participation rate for people with disabilities is 55.6% compared to 79.2% for people without disabilities. Ontario's poverty reduction strategy for people with disabilities focuses almost exclusively on getting people to participate in work.

I believe one of the most serious gaps in the plan, is the failure to examine and uncover all of the variables as to why people with disabilities are not participating in labour market activities.

I believe that it is both faulty and harmful to set policy and programs without knowing why 44.6% of a vulnerable group is neither employed nor unemployed. What are the factors in play in the NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) indicator for people with disabilities and how should these factors be addressed?"

- Teresa Daw, presentation at the Roundtable with Minister Matthews, Ontario's Poverty Reduction Strategy, January 23, 2015

Questions

Moving Forward:

1. Why is it important for Peterborough to be an accessible place to live?
2. What is the community of Peterborough actively doing to improve the quality of life for residents living in Peterborough with disabilities?
3. What more can we do? Why has it taken so long to enact changes?
4. How can our service system better support newcomers to Peterborough?

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Arts, Culture, Heritage, & Recreation

Arts and culture serve to preserve our community's heritage and allow us to define who we are, where we have been and our dreams for the future. Arts and culture is developing as a lucrative industry in Peterborough



Photo Credit: Bryan Keelan

Did You Know?

- ✦ In Canada, there are 136,600 people who work as artists more than at any other occupation, a figure that is “slightly larger than the labour force in automotive manufacturing (133,000)”. As noted in the national report, “one in every 129 Canadian workers is an artist”.
- ✦ Among the nine occupation groups counted as artists, the largest group (nationally and in every province) is musicians and singers, with 33,800 people working in this occupation in Canada in May of 2011 (25% of all 136,600 artists). Authors and writers comprise the second-largest group (25,600 workers, or 19%), followed by “producers, directors, choreographers, and related occupations (23,000, or 17%), visual artists (15,900, or 12%), [and] artisans and crafts-persons (13,100, or 10%)”.
- ✦ In 2011, 671,100 people worked in cultural occupations, representing 3.82% of the Canadian labour force (based on 50 occupations identified as cultural in Statistics Canada’s Conceptual Framework for Cultural Statistics and its associated Classification Guide). The national report indicated that “the number of cultural workers (671,100) is over two-and-a-half times larger than the labour force in real estate (254,200), about double the labour force on farms (339,400), and slightly lower than the labour force in the wholesale trade industry (733,500)”.

Did You Know?

- ⤴ Based on Labour Force Survey annual estimates, the number of artists increased by 56% between 1989 and 2013, while the number of cultural workers grew by 47%. Both of these growth rates are higher than the 38% increase in the overall national labour force.
- ⤴ Regarding incomes, the national report found that “the total individual income of Canada's 136,600 artists averages \$32,800, a figure that is 32% less than the overall labour force in Canada (\$48,100). Cultural workers have average individual incomes of \$42,100 (12% less than the overall labour force).”
- ⤴ The median income of artists is considerably low (\$21,600), 43% less than the median income of all Canadian workers (\$37,900). In fact, “the median income of artists is 5% lower than Statistics Canada’s low-income cutoff for a single person living in a community of 500,000 people or more (\$22,600)”. (Low-income cutoffs “are income thresholds below which families devote a larger share of income to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family would”. The median is the point where one-half of respondents have lower incomes and the other half have higher incomes.)

(Source: Kelly Hill, Hill Strategies Research Inc. , A Statistical Profile of Artists and Cultural Workers in Canada, Based on the 2011 National Household Survey and the Labour Force Survey Article, <http://www.hillstrategies.com/content/statistical-profile-artists-and-cultural-w...>)

Education

Peterborough also has a relatively well-educated population for a city of its size. Although the percentage of residents with post-secondary education is slightly lower than the provincial average, it is higher than in Belleville, Hamilton, St. Catharines, and Thunder Bay (of the seven benchmark cities studied, only Toronto and Kingston have considerably more well-educated residents)

(Source: City of Peterborough Municipal Cultural Plan, 2012).

For a city of its size, Peterborough has had considerable success in attracting young talent to the city, and is in an enviable position with respect to its demographic profile. This is partly a result of the presence in Peterborough of two, high quality post-secondary institutions, Trent University and Fleming College. It is also likely that Peterborough's vibrancy and high quality of life are drawing an increasing number of young creative industry workers and professionals to the city. Although the population of the entire Peterborough Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is the oldest in Ontario (the median age is 42.8), it is currently the 25 to 34 year-old cohort that is growing the fastest. Peterborough is also attracting increased numbers of recent immigrants from larger urban centres such as Toronto, Durham Region, and Ottawa. A significant number of immigrants fall within the 25 to 44 year-old age range at the time of migration and the vast majority have a post-secondary education

(Source: City of Peterborough Municipal Cultural Plan, 2012).

Education Levels, Total Population 25-34 Years , 2006							
	Peterborough	Kingston	Hamilton	Toronto	St.	Thunder	Ontario
Total Population 25-34 years	8,360	14,645	60,695	384,500	15,190	12,140	1,529,590
No Certificate, Diploma or Degree	890	1,025	6,190	27,910	1,255	1,185	132,715
% of Total	10.65%	7.00%	10.20%	7.26%	8.26%	9.76%	8.68%
High School or Equivalent	2,145	3,370	15,620	76,295	4,395	3,185	364,260
% of Total	25.66%	23.01%	25.74%	19.84%	28.93%	26.24%	23.81%
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate	455	645	4,730	16,535	1,005	850	91,525
% of Total	5.44%	4.40%	7.79%	4.30%	6.62%	7.00%	5.98%
College or other Non-University Certificate Diploma	2,525	3,825	16,495	68,350	4,005	3,465	372,355
% of Total	30.20%	26.12%	27.18%	17.78%	26.37%	28.54%	24.34%
University Certificate or Diploma below the Bachelor Level	240	400	2,235	23,805	405	325	68,800
% of Total	2.87%	2.73%	3.68%	6.19%	2.67%	2.68%	4.50%
University Certificate, Diploma or Degree	2,095	5,385	15,420	171,600	4,125	3,125	499,935
% of Total	25.06%	36.77%	25.41%	44.63%	27.16%	25.74%	32.68%
Total Percentage with Post-Secondary Education	58.13%	65.62%	56.26%	68.60%	56.19%	56.96%	61.53%

(Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Canada)

Within the 25 to 34 year-old cohort, the percentage of residents with a post-secondary education is considerably higher than for the city as a whole, falling only a few percentage points below the provincial average, and less than ten percentage points below both Kingston and Toronto.

The following table indicates the level of education for the Peterborough CMA.

Education	Total	Male	Female
Total Population Aged 15 Years & Over by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree	98,815	47,245	51,575
No Certificate, Diploma or Degree	18,925	9,275	9,650
High School Diploma or Equivalent	27,590	13,620	13,970
Postsecondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree	52,300	24,345	27,955
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma	8,735	5,980	2,755
College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma	23,575	9,435	14,140
University Certificate or Diploma Below Bachelor Level	2,450	970	1,475
University Certificate, Diploma or Degree at Bachelor Level or Above	17,545	7,965	9,585
Bachelor's Degree	10,415	4,475	5,935
University Certificate, Diploma or Degree Above Bachelor Level	7,135	3,485	3,650

(Source: National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 2011)



Photo Credit: Bryan Keelan

Field of Study	Total	Male	Female
Total Population Aged 15 Years & Over By Major Field of Study – Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2011	98,820	47,240	51,575
No Postsecondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree	46,520	22,895	23,620
Education	4,800	1,270	3,530
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	1,380	665	710
Humanities	2,910	1,215	1,695
Social and Behavioural Sciences and Law	5,510	2,075	3,435
Business, Management and Public Administration	9,310	3,380	5,935
Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies	2,150	1,220	925
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	1,350	725	625
Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies	10,355	9,820	540
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	1,585	995	590
Health and Related Fields	9,420	1,255	8,160
Personal, Protective and Transportation Services	3,530	1,730	1,800
Other Fields of Study	0	0	0

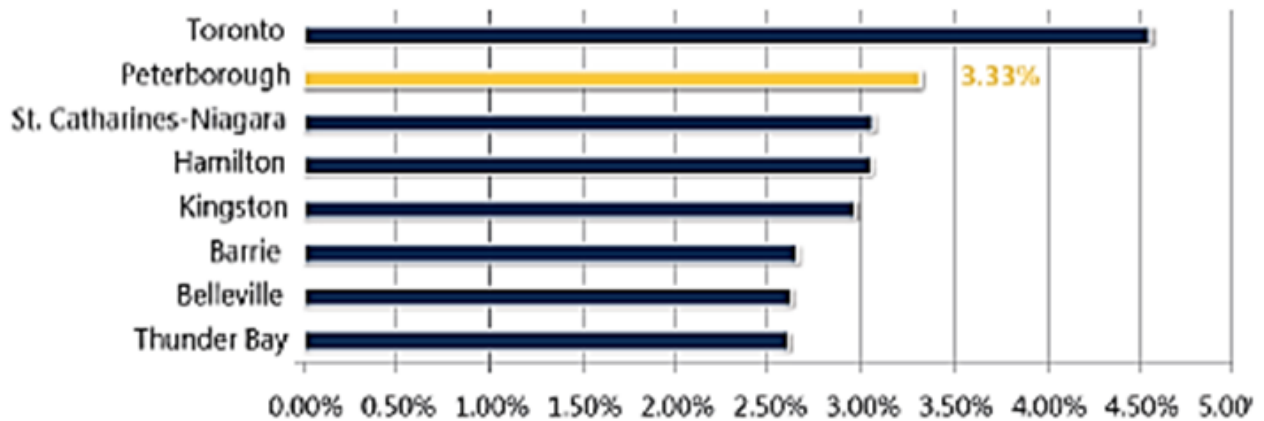
(Source: National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 2011)



Photo Credit: John Merriam

Availability of a Skilled, Creative Workforce

Creative Class Workers as a Percentage of Total Labour Force, by CMA, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Canada

“There’s an incredible group of very skilled, successful people in that age group who have experience that they could transfer to the up and coming practitioners,” he said. “We have to get away from this negative perception that because we have an older population it diminishes our opportunity for growth in the future... There’s enough diversity and skill and technology and talent in the Peterborough community to grow it.”

- Dr. Tom Phillips, Trent University

The Electric City Culture Council (EC3)

The Electric City Culture Council (EC3) is a new arts service organization in Peterborough, Ontario, incorporated as a not-for-profit in November of 2012. This Arts, Culture and Heritage Council was created to develop and support the creative ecology of the region by providing leadership, advocacy, professional development, information, resources, networking and collaborative partnerships that build and strengthen the capacity and infrastructure of the arts and culture community.

Our Current Mission Statement:

The Electric City Culture Council (EC3) is a not-for-profit arts and culture organization whose work is to recognize, advocate, support, and develop a strong and sustainable cultural ecology for Peterborough and the surrounding region. To this end, the Council works to:

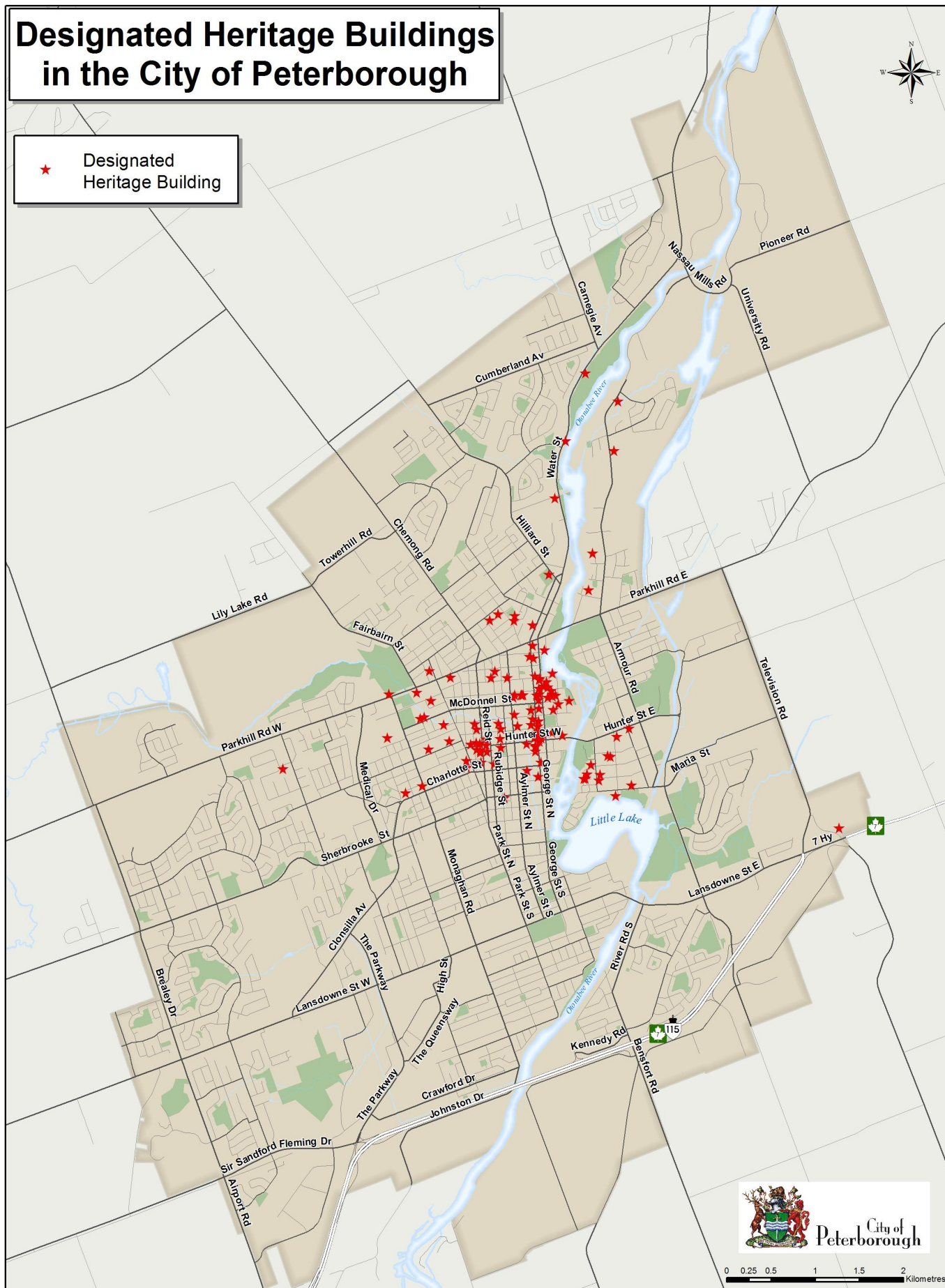
- ▲ Facilitate the professional development of artists and cultural workers.
- ▲ Advocate for the value of an independent and vibrant arts and culture scene.
- ▲ Build capacity at an arm's length from the city in order to further the Peterborough Cultural Plan for the benefit of its citizens and economy.
- ▲ Promote citizen participation in the arts and cultural life of the city.

The Current Mandate:

The mandate of EC3 is stewardship of arts and culture in our community. The Electric City Arts Council supports and values diversity through coalition building.

Designated Heritage Buildings in the City of Peterborough

★ Designated
Heritage Building



Heritage Designation

One particular area in which the City excels compared to other municipalities of its size is the in the number of buildings designated under the Heritage Act.

Peterborough has is 123 such buildings, more than any other city of comparable size excluding Kingston. Peterborough has made significant progress in protecting its built heritage in recent years, and has increased the number of designated buildings within its border from the 52 that existed in 2005. There are also three structures that are National Historic Sites: the Peterborough Lift Lock, the Cox Terrace and the Peterborough Drill Hall and Armoury. These successes in the area of heritage preservation have been recognized provincially and nationally

(Source: City of Peterborough Municipal Cultural Plan)

Peterborough Museum & Archives

Peterborough Museum & Archives is responsible for: Preserving and celebrating the collective memories of our community ~ stories, images and traces of the people and the land

Here is an overview of the Museum and its activities:

Total Visitors/Users:

The following numbers include: "School Program Participants"; "Public Program Participants (on-site and off-site)"; "Use of Premises"; "Archives Appointments"; "Walk-in Visitors"

2014	25,361*
2013	24,405
2012	29,092
2011	26,880
2010	25,368

* Note that there were no "Archives Researchers" in 2014 since the Archives was closed for renovation. Walk-in gallery visits were 22% higher than in 2013.

Museum Volunteer Program:

The following chart describes unpaid volunteer service given to the Peterborough Museum & Archives:

Year	#of Volunteers	Total Hours Contributed
2014	131	2,710*
2013	155	5,177
2012	137	5,943
2011	123	3,809
2010	144	5,601

(stats incomplete)

* Ongoing facility renovations throughout 2014 resulted in a temporary but significant reduction in volunteer activities. Archival volunteers were on hiatus for the whole year, only one education intern was accepted, Museum Management & Curatorship students did not produce an exhibition for the PMA, and additional paid summer staff reduced reliance on volunteers.

Budget Allocation:

As an on-line department of the City of Peterborough, all financial data for the museum is reported on the City of Peterborough's website.

<http://www.city.peterborough.on.ca>

Growing Social Media Impact:

As of 17 March 2015:

- ▲ Facebook “Likes” up 22% over 2014
- ▲ Twitter “Followers” up 29% over 2014

Museum Management and Curatorship program (Fleming College):

Each year, the Peterborough Museum & Archives acts as campus for Fleming College’s *Museum Management & Curatorship* program. This post-graduate diploma program provides approximately 30 students an eight-month, immersive, hands-on experience at the Museum. Students attend classes on-site and work on many applied projects using the Peterborough Museum & Archives’ collections. Students then fulfill an internship at museums from around the world.

MUSE International Fine Films:

MUSE International Fine Films is presented by the Peterborough Museum & Archives and the Toronto International Film Festival Group, which has brought more than 220 Canadian and International Films to Peterborough since 1998.

Year	Number of Screenings	Total Audience
2014	28	5,489
2013	32	6,619
2012	24	5,801
2011	28	6,618
2010	20	4,995

Museum Renewal:

The Peterborough Museum & Archives has completed the **Museum Renewal** project. This project has resulted in the provision of facilities that will help the Museum fulfil its mandate to preserve and celebrate the collective memories of our community: stories, images and traces of the people and the land.

The Museum's storage crisis had been well documented. When the Museum was constructed in 1967, it was intended to provide adequate storage to accommodate collection growth for at most 20 years. However, only two years after opening, a plea for further expansion was made.

While the need was unquestioned, earlier bids to expand were ultimately deemed financially unmanageable. The Museum has since sought lower cost alternatives to address the most critical facility deficiencies.

The Museum undertook a major facelift to its public spaces (lobby, entrance and galleries) in 2010. The positive results were instantly recognized by the public and visitation has steadily increased since then. However, despite these transformative improvements, creating additional space was the only solution that would facilitate organizational improvements in other areas.

Now as the Museum approaches its 50th anniversary, it finally has storage facilities that match the extent and significance of its collections. Where collections were once tightly (albeit carefully) packed, now sufficient space helps ensure their long term care and protection. Some of the Museum's most significant collections - once stored off-site - are now securely located on-site where staff can best monitor and provide access to them.

Once hampered by limited space, the Museum now has full and safe access to its collections which will, in turn, ensure improved public access, better research opportunities and richer exhibitions.

Under the **Museum Renewal** project, a 9,000 square foot stand-alone facility was constructed on Museum grounds to securely store the Museum's extensive collections.

Vastly improved public, staff and volunteer work space, mechanical systems and programming space have been gained through a significant renovation (about 3,000 square feet) to the Museum's lower level.

All Museum collections are now stored on site (archival collections, including photographs, stored in the lower level of the main building, and all other artifacts stored in the new storage facility.)

Long Term Impacts:

The **Museum Renewal** project improves and ensures:

- ▲ on-site storage facilities (and environmental controls) for all collections;
- ▲ separation between storage areas and other uses (better environmental conditions for the artifacts, improved safety and security for artifacts and people);
- ▲ working facilities for staff, volunteers, students and the public;
- ▲ public access to collections, programming, and services;
- ▲ security, improving human and collections safety;
- ▲ dedicated programming space within the main building;

- ▲ the Museum's capacity to expand its collections, thereby preserving a greater percentage of Peterborough's important cultural legacy.

Museum Renewal Budgeted Costs:

1. Total approved budget of **\$3,343,200** for:
2. Construction of a 9,000 square foot *Curatorial Centre*;
3. Renovation to about 3,000 square feet of the Museum's lower level;
4. Storage and relocation of the Museum's collections.
5. Confirmed funding of **\$3,343,200** from:
6. City of Peterborough (\$2,836,966)
7. Department of Canadian Heritage, Cultural Spaces Fund (\$380,000)
8. Department of Canadian Heritage, Museums Assistance Program (\$50,000)
9. Fleming College (\$60,000)
10. City of Peterborough, Access Fund (\$13,000)
11. Peterborough Utilities Group, Save on Energy Fund (\$3,234)

Project Phases:

The Museum officially broke ground on 5 November 2013 and site preparation began almost immediately. Renovation work within the Museum's main building took place through the winter of '13-'14. In February, 2014, work commenced on the new *Curatorial Centre* and was completed by autumn, 2014. Collections were returned from temporary storage in late autumn, 2014. The Museum celebrated the completion of the **Museum Renewal** project with a special opening reception, held on 12 February 2015.

Short Term Impacts of the Project:

Throughout all phases of the **Museum Renewal**, the Museum remained open to the public and continued to: host new exhibitions, welcome school groups, operate camps and activities for children, host Fleming College's *Museum Management & Curatorship* program, as well as provide facility rental services.

The **Archives** was unavailable for public appointments while the collections were in temporary storage.

Engaging Families, Children and Youth:

The Peterborough Museum & Archives is a supporter of the *Kids in Museums Manifesto*, pledging to work towards putting the following 20 points into practice:

- 1) **Say 'Hello!'** and welcome every visitor. Curators, volunteers, front of house and those who work in the cafe should all be part of the family friendly experience.
- 2) **Be positive** and do away with the word 'No'. Tell visitors what they can do at the door, don't pin up a list of things they can't.
- 3) **Share stories** with each other. Listen. Families can be experts too.
- 4) **Begin at birth.** It's never too early to visit a museum. They're social, sensory, stimulating places – perfect for babies.
'The colours and images brought art to life and my six month old son gave his first review – waving his arms, smiling and making loud noises.'
- 5) **Play the generation game.** Grandparents are increasingly important. Conversation between generations should be at the heart of what you do.
'Oooh, we had one of those...That's how Granny got the scar on her head from swinging on the mangle handle.'

- 6) **Invite teenagers** in and let them hang out. Ask them if they want to get involved and **value their opinions. Museums can lead the way** in letting people know the contributions teenagers make.
- 7) **Be consistent** about what age you consider adult. If you charge an adult price, do you let the young visitor in on their own?
- 8) **Reach beyond** your four walls to new visitors. Ask how you can help make a visit possible. Take responsibility for the hurdles outside, even if they're not put up by you.
- 9) **Be flexible** in your activities, events and family tickets. **Families come in all shapes and sizes.** Design pricing and programmes with all sorts of families in mind.
- 10) **Chat online.** Your social media and website need to be family friendly and up to date, so visitors can easily find what's available and prepare for their visit.
- 11) **Create a comfy, safe place** for children and families. Museums can be havens and make visitors feel better.
- 12) **Be the core of your community,** with spaces where families can get together and talk.
'I've always loved this museum. The idea of just going, here's a space, do some stuff. That's really cool.'
- 13) **Don't say ssshhush!** If kids are being noisy, ask yourself 'Why?' Is it because they're excited? Great! Then capture that excitement. Is it because they're bored? Then give them something meaningful to do.
- 14) **Say 'Please touch!'** as often as you can. Everyone finds real objects awesome. Direct kids to things that can be handled, teach respect and explain why others can't.

- 15) **Give a hand to grown-ups** as well as children. Sometimes it isn't the kids who are shy – parents need your support too. Produce guides, trails and activities so everyone can join in.
'The staff help me to talk to my children about the art, so I don't feel embarrassed if I don't know the answer.'
- 16) **Be aware of different families' needs.** Use your imagination with signs, symbols and words understood by all. Design everything you offer to be equally accessible to disabled and non-disabled visitors alike.
- 17) **Make the most of your different spaces,** outside as well as inside. Cafes, gardens, stairways and reception areas are valuable parts of the museum too.
'Even the lift is fun, as it has a Vermicious Knid in it, which always makes us laugh!'
- 18) **Keep an eye on visitors' comfort.** Make sure the toilets are always pleasant, with room for pushchairs and baby changing facilities. It's the only place every family will visit. Provide somewhere to leave coats, bags and pushchairs, scooters and skateboards.
- 19) **Provide healthy, good-value food,** with high chairs and unlimited tap water. Your cafe should reflect the same family friendly values as the rest of the museum.
- 20) **Make the visit live on.** Build relationships with your family visitors and let them know you want to keep in touch, Involve them in long-term decision making at the museum. Give them a reason to come back. Families can be your best advocates.

The Peterborough Museum & Archives hosts free, regular "Warm Up to Your Museum" drop-in family programs on Sunday afternoons (1-4pm) from October to April each year. Each program is led by a museum educator and includes custom-designed activities and crafts that are thematically tied to the Museum's current temporary exhibition.

City of Peterborough

Community Centres

-  Northcrest Arena
-  Kinsmen Civic Centre
-  Evinrude Centre
-  Memorial Centre





Parks

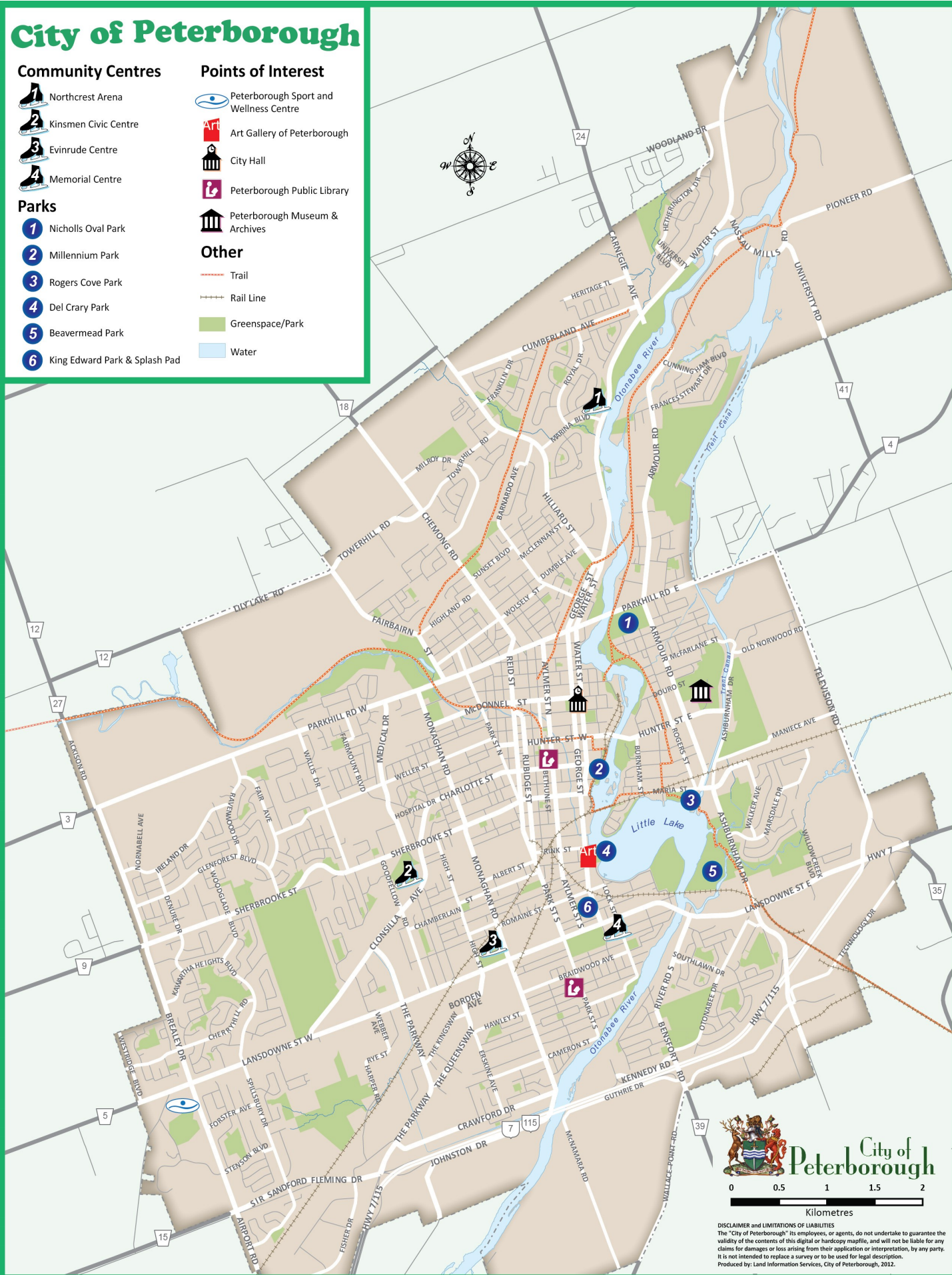
-  1 Nicholls Oval Park
-  2 Millennium Park
-  3 Rogers Cove Park
-  4 Del Cray Park
-  5 Beavermead Park
-  6 King Edward Park & Splash Pad

Points of Interest

-  Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre
-  Art Gallery of Peterborough
-  City Hall
-  Peterborough Public Library
-  Peterborough Museum & Archives

Other

-  Trail
-  Rail Line
-  Greenspace/Park
-  Water



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 Produced by: Land Information Services, City of Peterborough, 2012.

The Changing Face of Recreation

Culture in Peterborough also encompasses recreation, sports, creative activity and a sense of belonging that people associate with Peterborough. Here is a brief update on how recreational opportunities have changed since our last quality of life report in 2012:

1. Collaboration between the Townships and the City:

In 2013, the Peterborough County City Health Unit, the Recreation leads from each Township, and the City began meeting regularly in an effort to work collaboratively in creating opportunities to improve access to recreation for the residents and visitors of the City and County of Peterborough. That group is now known as the Municipal Access to Recreation Group (MATRG) and is operating under an established Terms of Reference. The Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport (MTCS) is also represented on MATRG. As of September 2014, all 8 Townships and the City have Council approved policies addressing access to recreation.

In 2014, Selwyn Township applied for an Ontario Sport and Recreation Communities Fund (OSRCF) grant, as the lead applicant, in partnership with the 7 other Townships and the City. On July 25, 2014, it was announced the application was successful in the amount of \$68,000. The funds will support a project known as "Activate Peterborough County and City". This is a 2-year project made up of 2 phases. Phase 1 will lay the foundation for a strong network of information sharing between sport and recreation groups within each of the 9 municipalities. Phase 2 will provide capacity building activities such as Fundamental movement skills training, HIGHFive® training, NCCP Coaching certification, volunteer development training, and information sessions on Canadian Sport for Life's physical literacy, Canadian Tire Jumpstart, and other related subsidy programs. By providing these training sessions, community

groups will be able to develop their programs and services to be a sustainable and integral part of their community, in turn building a strong foundation for lifelong healthy, active residents.

2. Splash Pad Development

Two new accessible splash pads were constructed in Rogers Cove Park and Nicholls Oval Park in 2013. Work is underway to establish a splash pad in the City's west end, which does not currently have a splash pad or wading pool.

3. Sport Facility Development

The City partnered with the Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board and the Kinsmen Minor Football League/Peterborough Wolverines Football to convert rectangular sport field at Thomas A Stewart Secondary to a multi sport artificial turf field with night lighting, and an 8 lane track. The facility opened in the fall of 2013.

The City partnered with Fleming College and the Peterborough Youth Soccer Club to construct 2 new multi sport artificial turf fields with night lighting on College property. The complex opened in 2014.

The City partnered with the Peterborough Cricket Association to create the City's first official cricket pitch in Milroy Park. The pitch opened during the 2014 season.

The City Partnered with Soul Beach Volleyball to create two additional beach volleyball courts in Beavermead Park.

Plans are underway to convert the unutilized tennis court in Knights of Columbus Park to the City's first Pickleball Court, in partnership with the newly formed Peterborough Outdoor Pickleball Association. The aim is to complete the work in the spring of 2015.

The process to establish a second official sized baseball diamond within the City is well underway.

An arena needs assessment was completed in 2013/14, initiated by the need to replace the aging Northcrest Arena in the near future. The process to establish the appropriate location, partners, amenities, etc. is underway.

4. Programs

The Downtown Youth Space relocated to the PCVS building in 2013, due to increasing attendance. The program sees approximately 4,000 visits annually.

Activity Haven Seniors Recreation Centre expanded its programs and services within the City owned Queen Alexandra Building in 2013, when Community Care moved to a new facility.

Annually, the Recreation Administration Division has in excess of 440,000 participants accessing its various programs, camps and services.

Annually, the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre has in excess of 305,000 participants registered in its various organized programs, plus over a half million walk-in visits.

Lang Pioneer Village

Lang Pioneer Village is located in Otonabee Ward of Otonabee – South Monaghan Township on the banks of the Indian River. The Village itself is on land owned by the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority.

Lang Pioneer Village Museum was established by the County of Peterborough in 1967 to celebrate and preserve the rural history of the area. Each year, thousands of visitors from around the world take a trip back in time to discover how the pioneers lived.

Nestled along the banks of the historic Indian River, Lang Pioneer Village Museum features over twenty-five restored and furnished buildings constructed between 1825 and 1899. Many of the buildings were donated by townships within the County of Peterborough and moved to their present site when the Museum was founded.



(Source: www.langpioneervillage.ca)

The following table documents the number of visitors from 2011 to 2014:

Attendance at Lang Pioneer Village				
	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	171	0	0	28
February	105	55	0	61
March	47	110	30	56
April	32	0	29	212
May	403	426	477	625
June	4152	4362	3813	3725
July	3605	3886	4990	3073
August	3264	4238	3275	3884
September	1526	2072	962	874
October	2963	2052	2283	1872
November	499	144	412	226
December	1924	1408	2261	2166
Totals	18691	18753	18532	16802

In terms of numbers for last year, the tourism industry as a whole took a hit from the bad weather and this is a trend seen across Ontario.

(Source: personal correspondence With Interim Assistant Manager Lang Pioneer Village Museum).

Questions

Moving Forward:

1. How can we enhance the cultural fabric of Peterborough as we attract New Canadians to the community?
2. What role will newly-settled retirees from the GTA have in supporting culture and recreation?
3. How much of an economic driver will culture be in the next decade?



Photo Credit: Bryan Keelan

References

- City of Peterborough Municipal Cultural Plan, 2012
- Kelly Hill, Hill Strategies Research Inc. , A Statistical Profile of Artists and Cultural Workers in Canada, Based on the 2011 National Household Survey and the Labour Force Survey Article, <http://www.hillstrategies.com/content/statistical-profile-artists-and-cultural-w...>
- National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 2011
- Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Canada

Children & Youth

High quality child care is very important to our community. It has implications for child development and is a driver of regional economic development as it allows for the mobilization of the parental labour force. Our future depends on our ability to raise children in a safe community. Finally, our children and youth are our future.



(Photo Credit: Dawn Berry-Merriam)

Child & Youth Population

While Peterborough's population has continued to see an increase in the number of seniors, there has also been a spike in the number of children under five years thanks to what's being called the Baby Boom echo according to the 2011 Census data.

Population by gender/percentage of total population for County of Peterborough Including City						
Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4	3,115	4.8	3,180	4.5	6,295	4.7
5-9	3,175	4.9	2,850	4.1	6,025	4.5
10-14	3,540	5.4	3,400	4.9	6,940	5.1
15-19	4,375	6.7	4,345	6.2	8,720	6.5
Total population	64,990	100	69,945	100	134,935	100

(Source: Statistics Canada, 2011)

Comparison of youth population 2006 to 2011 for total population of County of Peterborough including City				
Age Group	2006		2011	
	Total	%	Total	%
0-4	5,690	4.2	6,295	4.7
5-14	14,865	11.1	12,965	9.6
15-19	9,375	7.0	8,720	6.5
Total population	133,080	100%	134,935	100%

(Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 and 2006 census data)

According to Statistics Canada 2011, less than 20.8% of the population in Peterborough and County is under the age of 19. The median age of our population is 45.7 and census data notes that 84.7 % of the population are 15 years and over.

Child Care Stats for the City & County of Peterborough
as of December 31, 2014:

- ⤴ Total licensed Child care programs: 56 (40 City/ 16 County)
- ⤴ Total licensed child care spaces: 2905 (2143 City/762 County)
- ⤴ Total children served through Fee Subsidy program in 2014: 1458
- ⤴ Total families served through Fee Subsidy program in 2011: 1091
- ⤴ Children served in Special Needs Resourcing Program in 2014: 270
- ⤴ Waitlist for fee subsidy assistance at December 2014: 224

(Source: www.peterborough.ca/childrensservices and City of Peterborough, Social Services Division, 2014 data.)

2014 Profile of Child Care Costs

Item	Average Monthly Cost			Data source and explanation of calculations
	Family of 4	Family of 2	Single person	
Average Fees in 2014				
Fully Subsidized Any type of care	\$0.00	\$0.00	No child care needs	City/County of Peterborough - Average childcare costs for licensed childcare in 2014 have been used to calculate related fees.
Full Fee—no subsidy Toddler (18-30 months)		\$10,049		Family of 2: One toddler-aged child attends full time for 12 months /year.
Infant	\$11,484			Family of 4: One infant and one preschooler attending full time childcare 12 months of the year.
Preschool	\$9,205			
Total	\$20,689	\$10,049	\$0	
Or for School-aged children				
Before School—7-9 am	\$1,957			Note: When a family is eligible for provincial childcare fee subsidy from the City of Peterborough and receives full subsidy coverage – the family pays \$0.00/day.
After-school—3-6 pm	\$2,436			
Summer Care—full days	\$1,417			
TOTAL	\$5,810			

Source: City of Peterborough, Social Services Division, Personal Research

The need for high quality, licensed child care in our community continues to be greater than the availability of spaces. On average, 22% of all families who require child care have access to and can afford licensed child care. Licensed child care for infant aged children continues to be in high demand with very few spaces available. Child care operators report extensive waiting lists for infants and many families have to make alternative arrangements due to the lack of spaces.

(Source: City of Peterborough, Social Services Division, Personal Research)

Children Living in Poverty

The Low Income Measure – After Tax (LIM-AT) is calculated as living with less than half of the after-tax median income. The LIM-AT for households in Peterborough CMA is \$26,323 or half of the after-tax median household income. The following table indicates that almost one in five children less than 6 years of age lives in poverty in the Peterborough CMA according the 2011 census.

Age groups	Population in private households for	In low-income using LIM-AT	Prevalence of low income using LIM-AT
Less than 6 years old	6,615	1,290	19.50%
Less than 18 years	21,700	3,865	17.80%
18 to 64 years	72,125	9,780	13.60%
65 years and older	20,980	1,365	6.50%
All households	114,810	15,015	13.10%

(Source: National Household Survey, Peterborough, CMA, Ontario)



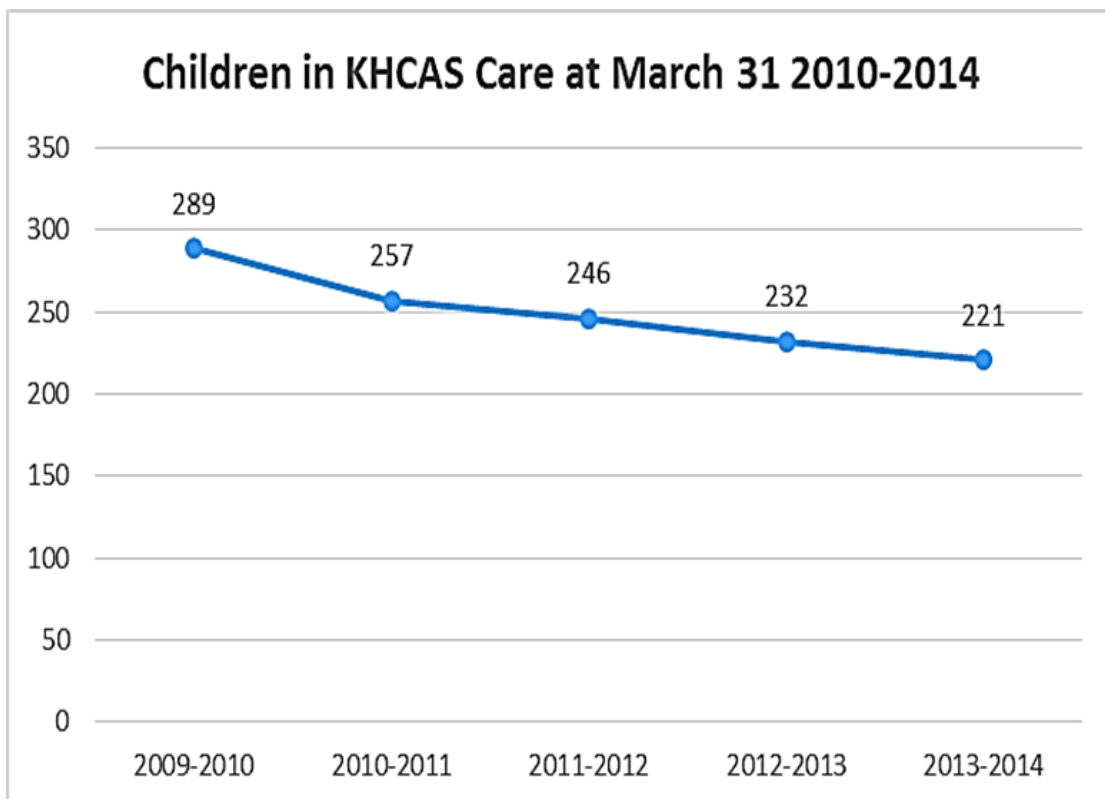
As its new logo above launched in 2014 emphasizes, Kawartha-Haliburton Children's Aid Society (KHCAS) is focused on safe kids, strong families and thriving communities. In addition to investigating child protection concerns, KHCAS works directly with families to support them in providing safe care for their child(ren). Below is an overview of services for the 2013-2014 fiscal year. Please note that these statistics cover the geographic area of Peterborough County, City of Kawartha Lakes and County of Haliburton.

Working to Keep Children Safe

During 2013-2014, 5,291 child protection reports were received by the agency resulting in 1,479 completed child protection investigations. The remainder of the reports received did not meet the criteria for intervention. At year end, 582 families were receiving ongoing services related to child protection concerns.

Service to Children in Care

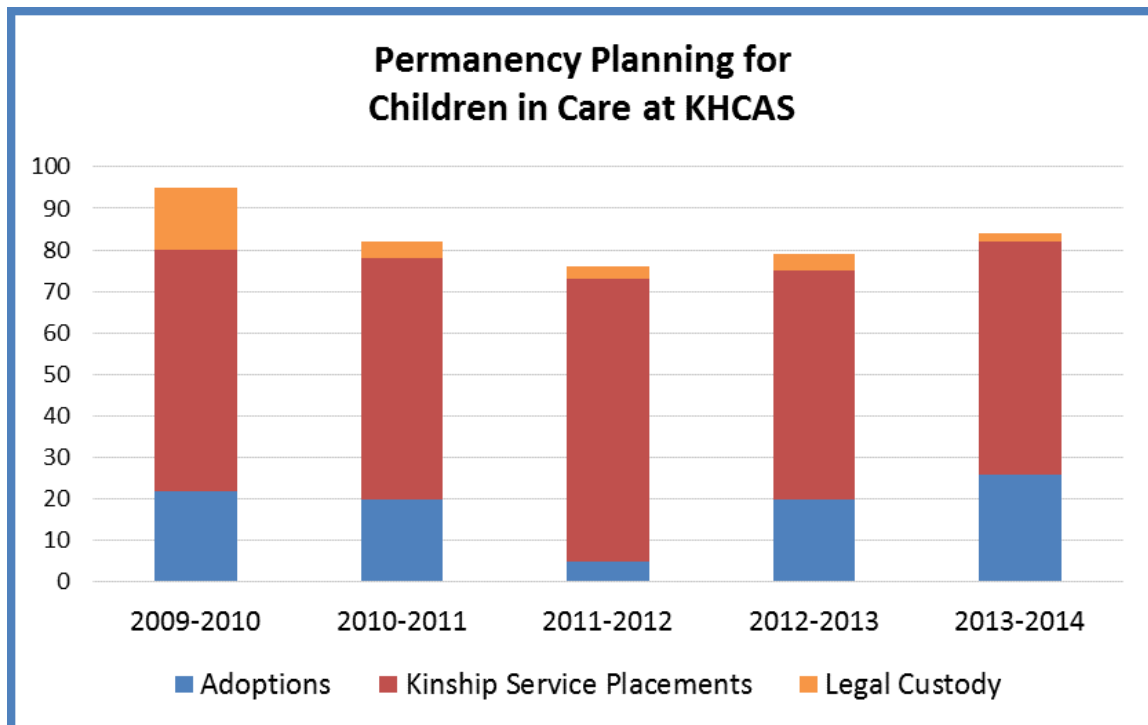
At March 31st, 2014 KHCAS had 221 children in care. The vast majority of these children resided in family-based care environments and at March 31st the agency had 148 approved foster homes. As the graph below illustrates, there has been a continual reduction of children in care over the past five years. In 2006, the Ministry of Children and Youth Services introduced the Child Welfare Transformation Agenda, placing a greater emphasis on admission prevention and permanency planning for children who require out-of-home care. KHCAS has continued to engage extended family and community members through formal kinship agreements (Kinship Service) and Legal Custody Agreements. As a result, the number of children in care has declined consistently.



Permanency Planning for Children in Care

There are three ways that the agency seeks to find permanent placements for children who are not able to remain in their home:

1. Kinship Service which includes placing children with extended family members;
2. Legal Custody Orders which includes placing children permanently with their foster family; and



KHCAS developed a new five-year strategic plan in 2013-2014. Four strategic directions were identified which include: Strengthening Communities, Evidence-Informed Services, Workplace of Choice and Operational Excellence. The Society has realigned the service model in support of these strategic directions. There has been an integration of a number of positions in order to facilitate a reduction in the number of workers assigned to a family and to children who are admitted into care. The resulting practice is expected to foster engagement, collaboration, communication and good outcomes for families and children. Additional recommendations include evolving a philosophy for permanency, expanding case conferencing models and evolving strengths based interventions.

The most common referral reason to the Society continues to be parents with depleted caregiving capacity as evidenced by a substance misuse concern, developmental delay or mental health concern that impacts their ability to provide safe care for their children. The second most common reason for referral is physical harm with the third being intimate partner violence. Poverty plays a powerful role in these family situations as does all of the other factors associated with the social determinants of health. Keeping children safe requires strong community partnerships, services, and supports that work together in the best interest of families.

Youth Emergency Shelter

- ^ YES works to reduce homelessness by providing shelter, training, education, and transitional services for youth and families in the Kawarthas.
- ^ YES serves youth ages 16-24 and families – (anyone with legal guardianship of a child).
- ^ YES' foodbank is open to **all** youth aged 16-24 and families **who have resided at YES**

Programmes include:

YES' Transitional Facility "Abbott House" was home to nine young adults this past fiscal year. Residents have the support of a mentor to learn life skills such as cooking and budgeting and to work on the goals they have set out.

Transitional Worker Program

This new program began in February to serve youth aged 16-24 with involvement in the Children's Aid Society (CAS). YES' new Transitional Worker has already supported many youth to find housing, research bursaries for post-secondary education, navigate the justice system, and get out of a bad contract.

Food Cupboard

YES provides food to an average of 84 individuals with 41 children each month.

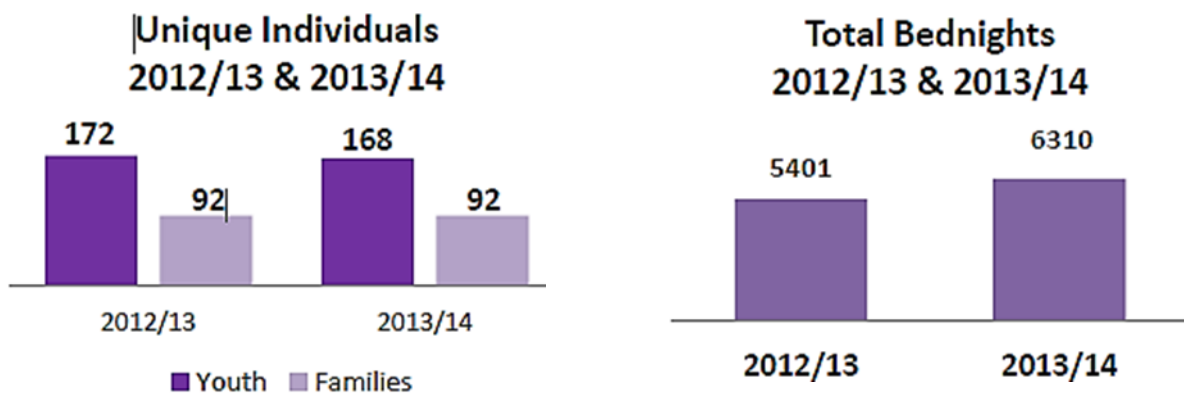
Volunteers

over 70 volunteers who contributed hundreds of hours doing maintenance, cooking, pick-ups, sorting donations, staffing the food cupboard, and many other tasks that allow YES to serve clients better.

Carriage House High School

The Carriage House is a high school Classroom operated by YES in a building behind the shelter, in partnership with the Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board. This year 34 students attended and enjoyed art and health classes

In 2013-14, YES provided emergency shelter to:
168 youth and 92 family members.

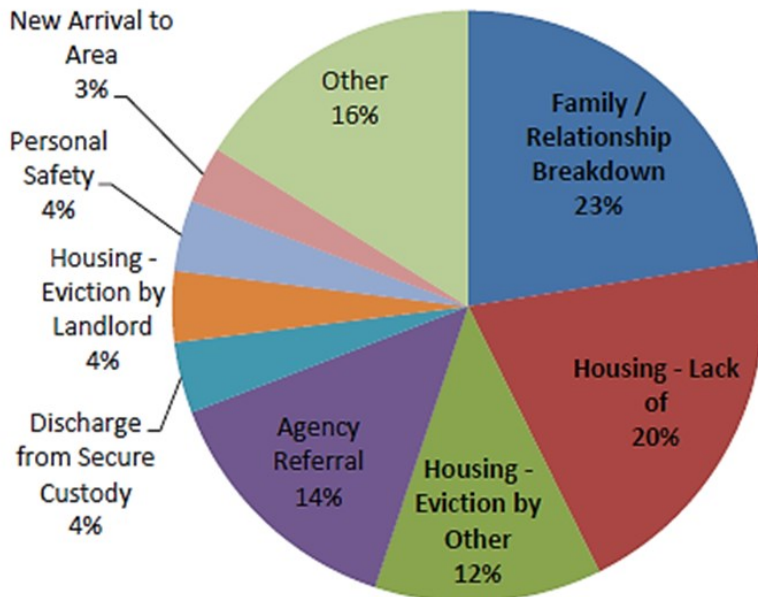


“ New research on successful approaches to mitigating homelessness indicates that rapidly re-housing residents of emergency shelters yields the best benefit for them and is most cost-effective. However, research specific to youth and homelessness affirms that many youth require transitional supports and intermediary steps before they are prepared to live independently. YES’ goal to provide a continuum of responses to youth and family homelessness is illustrated below. YES is grateful for and welcomes your ongoing support as we continue to grow and change.”

- Suzanne Galloway, BES, MA Executive Director

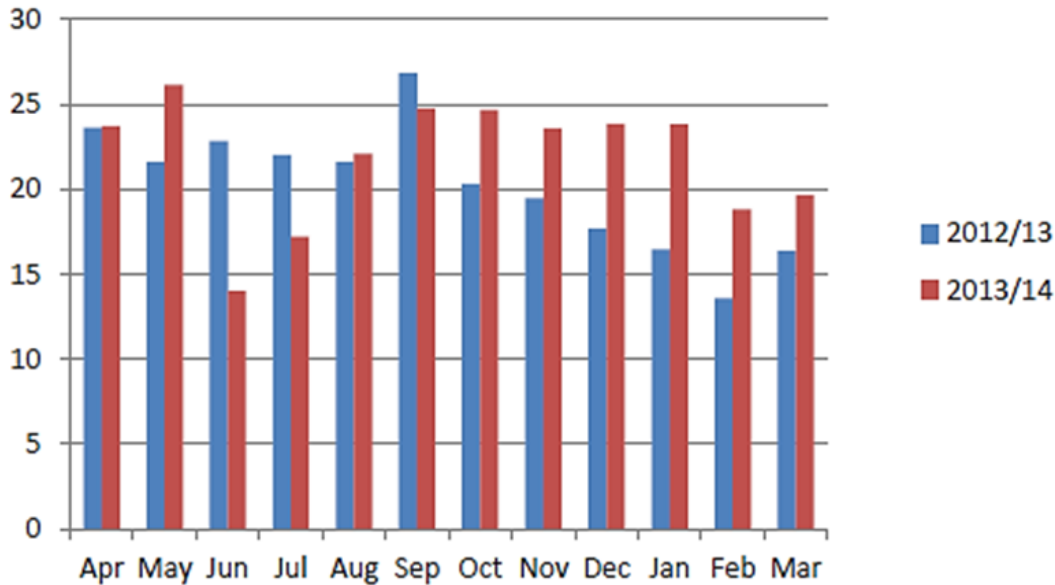
(Source: YES: Shelter for Youth & Families Annual Report 2013-2014)

Reason for Service 2013/14



- ▲ YES experienced higher average occupancy for 8 months of 2013/14 compared to the previous year.
- ▲ The number of residents in our emergency shelter fluctuates between 9 to 28, without any recognizable pattern

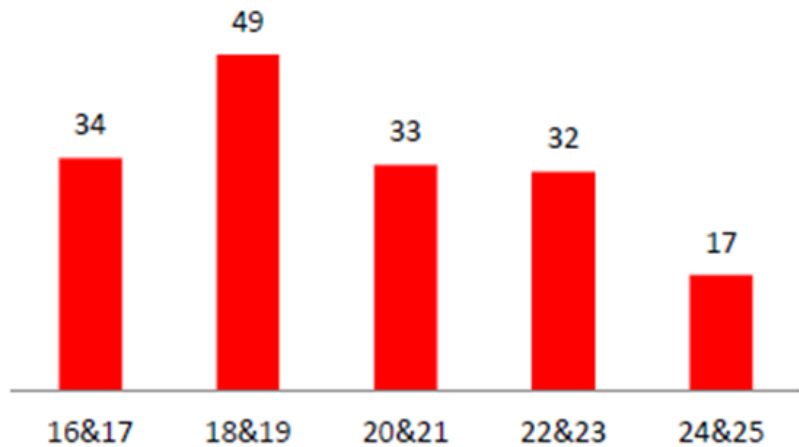
Average Occupancy 2012/13 & 2013/14



^ **YES Offered Emergency Shelter to 24 Families**

Over 80% were single parent families. YES staff offered the Nobody's Perfect parenting program to 5 parents, in partnership with the Peterborough County City Health Unit.

Age of Youth Residents 2013/14



^ **YES Provided Emergency Shelter to 168 Unique Youth and Transitional Housing to Nine Youth**

The gender composition of youth residents was 58% male, 32% female and we served 3 transgender individuals. YES provides shelter to some youth more than once, given the challenges for a young person to maintain their housing independently. YES also provided temporary housing to 10 youth involved with the Children's Aid Society, through a separate funding contract.

(Source: YES: Shelter for Youth & Families Annual Report 2013-2014)

The Type of Work that is Helping Support Youth: A Story from YES

Max grew up in Peterborough. When his parents divorced, he moved to Toronto with his mom and got involved in a bad crowd. At age 17, he wanted to start a new life and returned to Peterborough to live with his father. Unfortunately, his new home became unsafe for him as his father's verbal abuse and physical violence escalated. After just a week at the shelter, Max moved into YES' transitional residence, "Abbott House" where he received weekly support from a mentor. With this stability, Max managed to keep his part time job and continued to work towards his high school diploma. After a year at Abbott House, he recently moved into his own place. He's putting the \$225 put in trust for him during the last 6 months of his stay towards a new car so he can continue to get to his now-full-time job.

Please also see the story in YES' most recent newsletter: <http://yesshelter.ca/yesnews/2014/12/winter-2014-haven-newsletter-in-from-the-cold-concert->

Compelling Youth Stories

YES hosted a research project with Dr. Fay Martin to explore what influenced rurally-raised youth in their decisions to stay (or return to) where they were raised or to move to urban centres. Youth, aged 16 to 30, self-described as 'insecurely housed' participated in the research. Their stories of struggle and success are similar to many YES clients. The report and narratives can be found at www.to-go-or-to-stay.ca

"The Home Depot Canada Foundation is donating \$25,000 to Peterborough's Youth Emergency shelter for youths and families as one of four recipients nationally of funding from a new programme. The donation to the Brock St. facility is amide at helping to put an end to youth homelessness in Peterborough..."

- (Peterborough Examiner, February 9, 2015)

Community Context

Peterborough has a high need for housing stability due to:

- ▲ **Low incomes** - the average individual income in Peterborough from the 2011 National Household Survey was \$37,288, lower than the average for Ontario at \$42,264¹
- ▲ **High unemployment** - Peterborough's rate was 9.7% compared to a provincial average of 7.4% in June 2014; the second highest rate among CMAs²
- ▲ **High dependency on social assistance** - 8.66% of the residents of Peterborough rely on social assistance compared to an average of 6.8% across the province³. The dependency on social assistance across the province has been dropping but the dependency in Peterborough is increasing
- ▲ **High rental costs** - 48% of renters in Peterborough spend more than 30% of household income on shelter costs compared to 42% provincially⁴
- ▲ **Core housing need** - 33.2% of renters and 6.3% of owners in the Peterborough census metropolitan area are in core housing need which equates to 6,055 households⁵
- ▲ **High rate of child poverty** - Our children are not fairing as well as older residents. Only 6.5% of people over 65 in Peterborough live below the low income measure⁶; however, 20% of our children under 6 years of age live in low income households

(Source: YES, Peterborough's Housing Stability Fund Report)

- 1 Statistics Canada. 2013. Peterborough, CTY, Ontario (Code 3515) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed August 14, 2014).
- 2 Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0116 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2006 census boundaries, 3-month moving average, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly (persons unless otherwise noted)*, CANSIM (database). (accessed: 2014-08-14)
- 3 Dependency is calculated with the total number of beneficiaries on OW and ODSP in December 2011 compared to the 2011 census population.
- 4 National Housing Survey data tables Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011046. Peterborough GNR =38.1% <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/dt-td/Rpeng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=5&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=3515&GID=0&GK=2&GRP=0&PID=107595&PRID=0&PTYPE=105277&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2013&THEME=98&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF> (accessed Aug 14, 2014) defined as having unaffordable(30% or more of income), unsuitable or inadequate housing
- 5 Households in Core Housing Need, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Metropolitan Areas 2001,2006, 2011 CMHC http://www.cmhc.ca/en/corp/about/cahoob/data/data_013.cfm (accessed 28-11-2014)
- 6 Low Income measure (LIM) income falls below 50 percent of the median household income, after taxes

Did You Know?

“Each night of the year, on average, the YES Shelter for Youth and Families of Peterborough provides emergency housing to twenty individuals - a total of approximately 6,300 bed-nights annually. Those individuals may be youth - men or women as young as 16, on their own - or they may be a family, parents and children living together in just about every possible configuration. For any variety of reasons, they need a safe, warm place to stay - sometimes for a few days, sometimes for several weeks. YES has been providing that safe haven since 2002.”

Questions

Moving Forward:

1. What possibilities exist in our community with respect to partnerships between youth and the older adult population?
2. How can the older engaged youth support the dreams and hopes of our gap group: the 15 and 16 year olds?
3. Caring neighbourhoods have been identified as a resiliency factor for our community youth—how can we support neighbourhoods to become a caring one?
4. How can we develop more community service hubs to support people to have better access to health, social services and cultural opportunities?

References

- National Household Survey, Peterborough, CMA, Ontario
- Kawartha-Haliburton Children's Aid Society Annual Report 2011-2012.
- Personal Research, Kawartha-Haliburton Children's Aid Society (KHCAS)
- Personal Research, City of Peterborough, Social Services Division.
- Personal Research, Kawartha-Haliburton Children's Aid Society Data.
- Personal Research, Kawartha Food Share Data.
- Personal Research, Peterborough Victoria Northumberland Clarington Catholic District School Board Data.
- Personal Research, Youth Emergency Shelter (YES) Data.<http://www.yesshelter.ca/>
- Peterborough's Children Services, <http://www.peterborough.ca/childrenservices>.
- Peterborough Social Planning Council, Youth Confidence in Learning and the Future Project: Preparing Our Leaders of Tomorrow, 2012.
- Service Coordination for Children & Youth Annual Report 2011-2012.
- Statistics Canada, 2011, <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=529&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=Peterborough&SearchType=Begins&Searc>

Community Involvement

Engaged citizens make our community
a better place to live



Community Care Peterborough

Photo Credit: John Merriam

Engaged citizens value and participate in our community and this makes Peterborough an even better place to live, work and play.

Community involvement and engaged citizenry is about:

- ^ Empowering citizens to play a part in decisions and decision-making processes that affect them.
- ^ Informed decision-making: citizens must develop an understanding of political, social and economic contexts of their participation in the community, particularly in the realms of public policy and services.
- ^ The ability to challenge policies, actions and structures on the basis of social justice principles.

The United Way

The United Way of Peterborough & District has played an important role in enhancing community life and connecting community needs to community resources. Through an annual fundraising campaign, it strives to raise financial resources to support our community's quality of life.

Campaign Goals & Achievements of United Way of Peterborough & District		
Year	Goal	Announced
1990	\$1,850,000	\$1,801,000
2000	\$1,935,000	\$1,986,007
2005	\$2,070,000	\$2,070,307
2011	\$2,588,500	\$2,536,804
2012	\$2,562,162	\$2,492,878
2013	\$2,500,001	\$2,375,111
2014	\$2,383,497	\$2,209,001

(Source: United Way correspondence for each year)

- ^ Number of United Way volunteers for 2014: **1,115**
- ^ Total hours worked by UW volunteers in 2014: **17,388**
- ^ Number of volunteers at UW Partner Agencies *receiving Long Term Priority Funding*: **3,733**
- ^ Number of searches for volunteer opportunities on www.fourinfo.com in 2014: **34,583**
- ^ Number of known volunteer referrals via www.fourinfon.com: **238***

*This is the number of volunteers who applied through fourinfo – it does not capture those who contacted the agency directly.

Local Engagement: Volunteerism

Volunteering could be considered one of the most important acts of citizenship. It is the act of offering time, energy and skills of one's own free will. By caring and contributing to change, volunteers decrease suffering and disparity, while they gain skills, increase self-esteem and make a difference. People work to improve the lives of neighbours, friends and community. According to the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participation (Statistics Canada, 2004) **46.4%** of our community volunteers.

Most volunteer organizations use criminal clearance checks as a way to assess the suitability of an applicant for a volunteer role. For this reason, the number of volunteer checks carried out by the police force in a community is one indicator of civic engagement. The following chart documents the increasing number of applications being made.

Number of Criminal Clearance Checks for Volunteering by the Peterborough Police Services							
Year	2002*	2005*	2008*	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014
Number of Checks	2402	3203	4000	5966	6545	6827	5286

(Source: Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service data inquiry (2002 to 2013)*Peterborough Police Service data inquiry 2014 (note the name of the organization changed in 2014))

Did You Know?

In 2008/2009 Community Care Peterborough documented **72,726** volunteer hours. By 2013/2014 the hours were documented as **98,078**.

Fiscal year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Clients	4,073	4,078	4,384	4,613	4,741	5,571
Volunteers	883	892	946	965	928	910
Hours	72,726	79,342	87,339	88,938	86,490	98,078

(Source: personal correspondence from Executive Director of Community Care Peterborough)

The number of full-time employment that translates from these volunteer hours:

2008/09	40 full time jobs
2009/10	44 full time jobs
2010/11	48 full time jobs
2011/12	49 full time jobs
2012/13	48 full time jobs
2013/14	54 full time jobs

(Source: personal correspondence from Executive Director of Community Care Peterborough)

“At the end of the day I can look back and say, I made a difference.”

-Jim King, MOW delivery, PDA (Personal Distress Alarm) installer, driver, SSAC (Support Services Advisory Committee) member of Community Care Peterborough

“I volunteer because, first of all I like the people I am working with but mostly because I find it to be a well managed and well organized agency and I like helping people to stay in their own home.”

-Barbara Thompson, past board member, current office volunteer and Volunteer Development Committee member. Community Care Peterborough

Community Foundation of Greater Peterborough's (CFGP)

	2013	2014
# of Grants Awarded	23	13
Total Value of Grants Awarded	\$70 001	\$288 530

Highlights from 2013:

- ▲ CFGP launched 7 Days of Green, a collaborative initiative to increase creative dialogue about local green initiatives while building awareness around green living and giving. 7 Days of Green brought together 26 organizations in Greater Peterborough with more than 20 community activities and events throughout the week.
- ▲ CFGP released Greater Peterborough's Vital Signs report, providing a unique and accessible way for community members to learn more about the place they call home. More than 700 community members participated in a community perception survey, and 28 community organizations contributed to the production of the report.
- ▲ CFGP hosted a series of activities in November 2013 to celebrate Philanthropy Month, including Peterborough's first Timeraiser. Bringing local artists, volunteers and non-profit organizations together, Timeraiser raised 1910 volunteer hours from volunteers who bid their time (rather than money) on locally produced art.

- ▲ CFGP joined 1300 charities, foundations and groups across the country to celebrate Canada's first ever Giving Tuesday on December 3 2013. Riding on the heels of Black Friday and Cyber Monday, Giving Tuesday engages millions of Canadians in a global movement aimed at raising awareness for community engagement, volunteerism and charitable giving.

Highlights from 2014

- ▲ CFGP hosted the 5th annual Philanthropy Forum during Philanthropy Month in November 2014. Over 100 volunteers, staff and board members from the non-profit sector gathered for a day of networking and professional development.
- ▲ CFGP partnered with the Greater Peterborough Chamber of Commerce to host the Peterborough Business Exchange on November 4 2014. With a focus on arts and culture, the networking event brought members of the arts and business communities together at the Art Gallery of Peterborough, where everyone had a chance to draw on the gallery walls.
- ▲ In 2014 CFGP released the 2nd annual Vital Signs Report, with the addition of 'housing' as a new area of vitality.
- ▲ With support from CFGP's newly established Social Finance Fund, the Mount Community Centre received the largest grant that CFGP has awarded since being established in 2009, helping the Mount to access the capital needed to develop affordable housing units

Civic Engagement

Voting is one of the most fundamental aspects of civic engagement. Many political scientists link voting with the health of the democratic process and argue that declining voting rates may be symptomatic of a 'democratic deficit' (Pammett and LeDu 2003; Nakhaie 2006). Political participation can influence public policy, therefore it is important to consider that participation could result in policies that are not necessarily representative of key constituencies, like those who tend to vote less (Archer, 2003). As a result, the voter turnout rate is used as one indicator of civic engagement.

Some Local Research

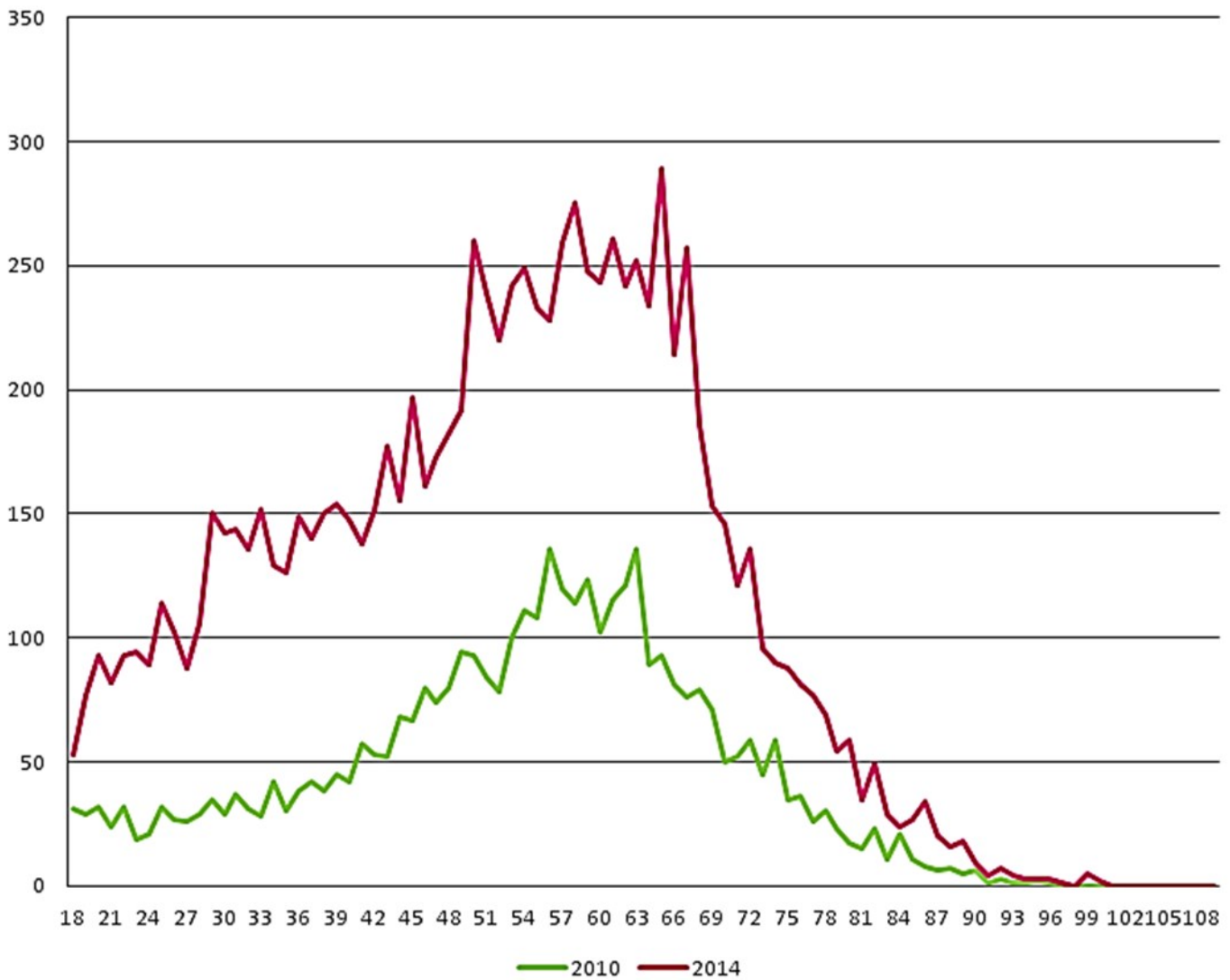
In 2014, A research project was undertaken by the Peterborough County City Health Unit and the Peterborough Social Planning Council with support from the Trent Centre for Community Based Education. The goal was to determine some best practices for planning and conducting public consultations/community engagement sessions, and similar activities. The process and resulting report focused on consultations practices used within community settings. (For the full report go to www.pspc.on.ca "Developing Together: Investigating best practices for community engagement and public consultation, 2014).

The issues identified:

- ⤴ Community distrust toward public officials
- ⤴ Disinterest towards participating in Public Consultation or Community Engagement processes
- ⤴ Difficulty generating effective advertisement for consultation sessions
- ⤴ Difficulty making consultations accessible (i.e., the sessions are at a time of day when people are available, they are at location that is easy to get to, and they are accessible to persons with disabilities or other impairments)

The following graph provides the online voting results for the Municipal Election for the City of Peterborough. The volume and growth in people age 60 - 69 using online voting is very high.

Internet Votes Cast By Age For City of Peterborough Municipal



(Source: City of Peterborough, November, 2014)

"...the election brought about a tangible expression of community interest in the manner in which we engage our constituents. It is plain that we are only as respected and relevant as the people believe us to be and that their expectations must be our expectations. It is on this basis that I put forward a variety of proposals in October. I include here the provision of new resources to permit councillors to hold more community meetings; assistance to communities who wish to form local associations in their own interest; a new protocol for notifying communities of major public works; an online resource to improve information about those works; an increased number of public meetings for road projects that are the subject of an environmental assessment; improved public engagement through the live streaming of committee of the whole and council meetings...."

-Mayor Daryl Bennett, Inaugural Address, December 1, 2014.



Municipality	Voter turnout (2010)	Voter turnout (2014)
Township of Asphodel	45.71%	unknown
Township of Cavan Monaghan	43.36%	47.2%
Township of Douro Dummer	33.37%	31.82%
Municipality of Trent Lakes formerly Township of Galway-	37.11	37.80%
Township of Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	39.0%	38%.
Township of North Kawartha	34.19% (note: mail-in ballot was used)	46.05 %
Township of Otonabee South Monaghan	45.17%	29.84%* (In this election there was only one vacant seat. In 2010 there
Township of Smith Ennismore-Lakefield (now Township of	47.16%	39.78%**
City of Peterborough	44.19%	46.95

(Source: personal correspondence with Municipal Clerks Office of each municipality)

**Note: the same voting method was used in 2014 as with the 2010 election. The difference between elections was the Mayor and Deputy Mayor's race which are both at-large positions (all voters vote for these contests). These at-large positions will drive voting numbers. In 2010 - both the Mayor and Deputy Mayor's positions were contested and the Mayor's position in particular was of great interest to voters.

In 2014 - the Mayor's position was contested and the voter interest was less so than in 2010. The Deputy Mayor was acclaimed.

"...the election campaign of 2014 and the community conversations that arose from it served as a dialogue of discovery...exploring our common interests and clarifying our collective purpose. The people of Peterborough have invested in us an expression of their hopes and dreams for a better tomorrow..."

-Mayor Daryl Bennett, Inaugural Address, December 1, 2014.

Voter Turnout for Provincial Election of Peterborough			
	2014	2011	2007
Provincial	51.30%	48.20%	52.10%
Peterborough	57.30%	53.18%	57.47%

(Source: personal correspondence with office of MPP, Elections Ontario www.election.on.ca)

Voter Turnout for Federal Election			
	2011	2008	2006
Federal	61.1%	58.8%	64.7%
Peterborough	69.7%	63.3%	64.7%

(Source: personal correspondence with office of MP, Elections Canada,

Questions

Moving Forward:

1. What do we as a community need to do to increase voter turnout?
2. How can we be more inclusive about giving youth a voice in decision-making?
3. What role can seniors play in building a healthy community?

References

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Diversity

A diverse community is a strong community.
Peterborough is growing not only in size but in
diversity.



Photo Credit: Paul Elliott

Immigration

The Rural Ontario Institute states that:

- ▲ In 2011, 7% of the residents in non-metro census divisions were immigrants, born outside Canada.
- ▲ In contrast, 40% of the residents in metro census divisions were immigrants.
- ▲ Non-metro census divisions are more likely to have immigrants who arrived before 1971.

Why look at where immigrants are residing now?

By 2030, Canada's population will grow only via the arrival of immigrants¹. The presence of an immigrant community provides a core of individuals who have experienced the challenge of immigrating and who could contribute to the welcoming of new immigrants. The presence of immigrants in a community is an advantage for communities wishing to attract more immigrants.

An immigrant is a person born outside Canada and who is now or who has ever been a landed immigrant / permanent resident.

Findings:

In 2011, 3.6 million Ontario residents were immigrants. This represented 29% of Ontario's population at the time. Non-metro census divisions (CDs), only had 7% of immigrant population in 2011. Across the non-metro CDs, this ranged from 10% in four CDs (Northumberland, Haliburton, Haldimand- Norfolk and Lambton) to 3% in Timiskaming, Cochrane and Sudbury. This is in comparison to the three CDs where more than 40% of their population is an immigrant - Peel with 50%, Toronto with 49% and York with 45%.

(Source: Rural Ontario Institute, Focus on Rural Ontario, Vol 1, No. 7, July, 2014)

Census Division	Total Population (in private)	Immigrant Population	Immigrants as a % of the Total	Non-permanent Residents
Partially Non-metro Census Divisions				
Durham	601,605	125,845	21	2,100
Simcoe	438,285	50,915	12	985
Peterborough	131,930	10,755	8	475
Non-metro Census Divisions				
Northumberland	79,640	8,285	10	95
Haliburton	16,830	1,710	10	-
Kawartha Lakes	71,450	5,590	8	45
Ontario	12,651,795	3,611,395	29	134,430

Census Division	Number of Immigrants by period of arrival						
	Before 1971	1971 to 1980	1981 to 1990	1991 to 2000	2001-2011		
					2001 to 2011 (subtotal)	2001 to 2005	2006 to 2011
Partially Non-metro Census Divisions							
Durham	33,860	23,850	21,325	24,920	21,895	12,945	8,950
Simcoe	22,790	8,025	6,395	6,145	7,565	3,815	3,750
Peterborough	5,625	1,520	1,195	985	1,425	835	595
Non-metro Census Divisions							
Northumberland	5,180	1,450	610	490	550	305	245
Haliburton	1,095	290	185	80	65	20	40
Kawartha Lakes	3,475	815	495	335	465	270	195
Ontario	723,050	464,370	538,280	866,230	1,019,465	518,390	501,065

1. An immigrant is a person who is born outside Canada and is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident

(Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011)

- ^ Compared to other areas in the Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH), the City of Peterborough receives little international immigration. (See page () for map describing the GGH)
- ^ As of 2006, only 10% of the City's residents were born outside of Canada whereas almost 36% of the GGH population was of international origin.
- ^ Of all municipalities in the GGH, only the City of Kawartha Lakes, Haldimand County and Peterborough County have a lower proportion of immigrant residents.

Immigration status of all residents in the City of Peterborough, the Province of Ontario and the GGH and its Inner and Outer Rings, 2006

	Peterborough (City)	Ontario	GGH	Inner Ring	Outer Ring
Non-immigrants	89.4%	70.8%	63.3%	56.6%	83.5%
Immigrants	9.9%	28.3%	35.5%	42.1%	15.9%
Non-permanent residents	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	7.9%	0.6%

(Source: 2006 Census)

- ^ Of those immigrants who call Peterborough home, almost 78% arrived in Canada prior to 1991.
- ^ Since 1991, Peterborough's rate of immigrant settlement has consistently been lower than the average for the Province, the GGH and both the Inner and Outer Rings of the GGH.
- ^ Consequently, unlike areas of the GGH where international immigration is, and will continue to be, a major determinant of population growth, Peterborough is not a major destination for international immigrants and therefore immigration will have a relatively small influence on Peterborough's population growth throughout the Growth Plan horizon.

Proportion of immigrant population by period of settlement in the City of Peterborough, the Province of Ontario, and to the GGH and its Inner and Outer Rings

	Peterborough (City)	Ontario	GGH	Inner Ring	Outer Ring
Before 1991	77.7%	55.4%	53.4%	51.2%	71.1%
1991 to 2000	12.1%	27.5%	28.7%	30.1%	17.5%
2001 to 2006	10.1%	17.1%	17.9%	18.7%	11.4%

(Source: 2006 Census)

Immigrants as % of Total Population, Ontario CMAs* and CAs*, 2006

Provincial Rank	Municipality	% Immigrant Population
1	Toronto	46%
2	Hamilton	25%
3	Windsor	24%
4	Kitchener	23%
5	Leamington	22%
/		
25	Orillia	10%
26	Centre Wellington	10%
27	Chatham-Kent	10%
28	Peterborough	9%
29	Brockville	9%
30	Belleville	9%
/		
39	Kenora	5%
40	Pembroke	5%
41	Hawkesbury	4%
42	Timmins	4%

(Source: 2006 Census Highlight Tables, Statistics Canada, 2008)

* CMA = Central Metropolitan Area, CA = Census Agglomeration

Peterborough receives relatively few immigrants compared to most other areas of the GGH. As illustrated in the following tables, **Peterborough's immigration levels are more similar to urbanized centers outside the GGH.**

% of All Immigrants Residing in Ontario CMAs* and CAs* that immigrated between 2001 and 2006

Provincial Rank	Municipality	% immigrated between 2001 and 2006
1	Toronto	19%
2	Windsor	18%
3	Cornwall	18%
4	Ottawa-Gatineau	17%
5	Kitchener	16%
/		
15	Barrie	9%
16	Woodstock	9%
17	Belleville	9%
18	Stratford	9%
19	Ingersoll	8%
20	Peterborough	8%
/		
39	Sault Ste. Marie	2%
40	Temiskaming Shores	2%
41	Port Hope	1%
42	Kenora	1%
43	Elliot Lake	1%

(Source: 2006 Census Highlight Tables, Statistics Canada, 2008)

New Canadians Centre Peterborough

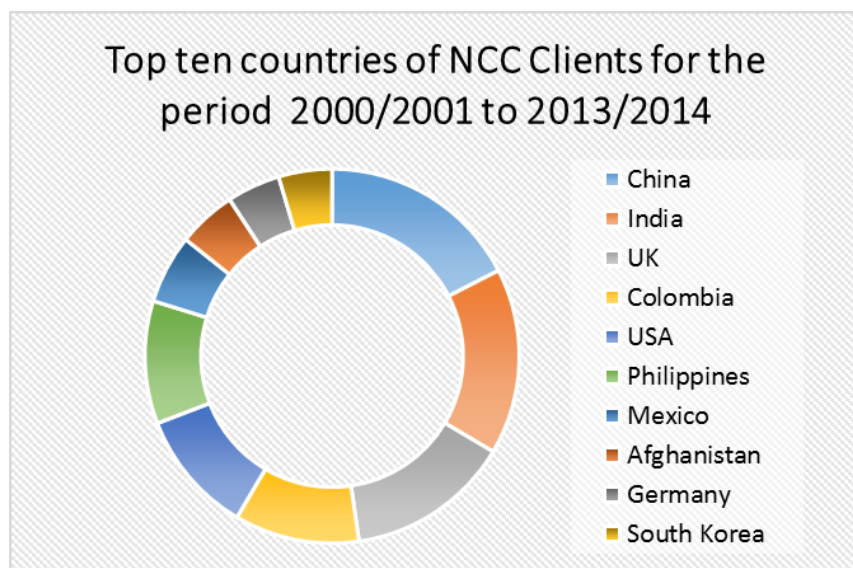
The New Canadians Centre (NCC) is dedicated to supporting immigrants, refugees, and other newcomers.

Information on NCC clients by country of origin, language, new clients and returning clients:

New Clients by Country of Origin for the period 2000/2001–2013/2014

There are 128 countries of origin represented in the NCC clients' pool for the period 2000/2001 to 2013/2014. Only the top ten countries of NCC clients are shown in the table and graph below:

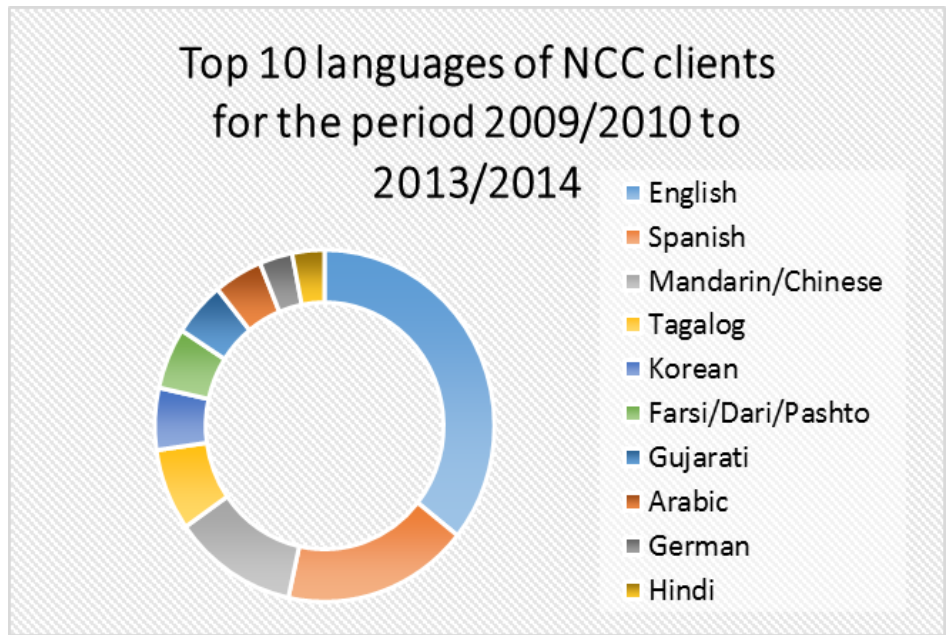
Country	Total Clients
China	299
India	276
UK	243
Colombia	185
USA	183
Philippines	182
Mexico	102
Afghanistan	87
Germany	79
South Korea	79



New Clients by Language for the period 2009/2010–2013/2014

There are 86 languages represented in the NCC clients' pool for the period 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 period. Only the top ten languages spoken by the NCC clients are shown in the following table and graph:

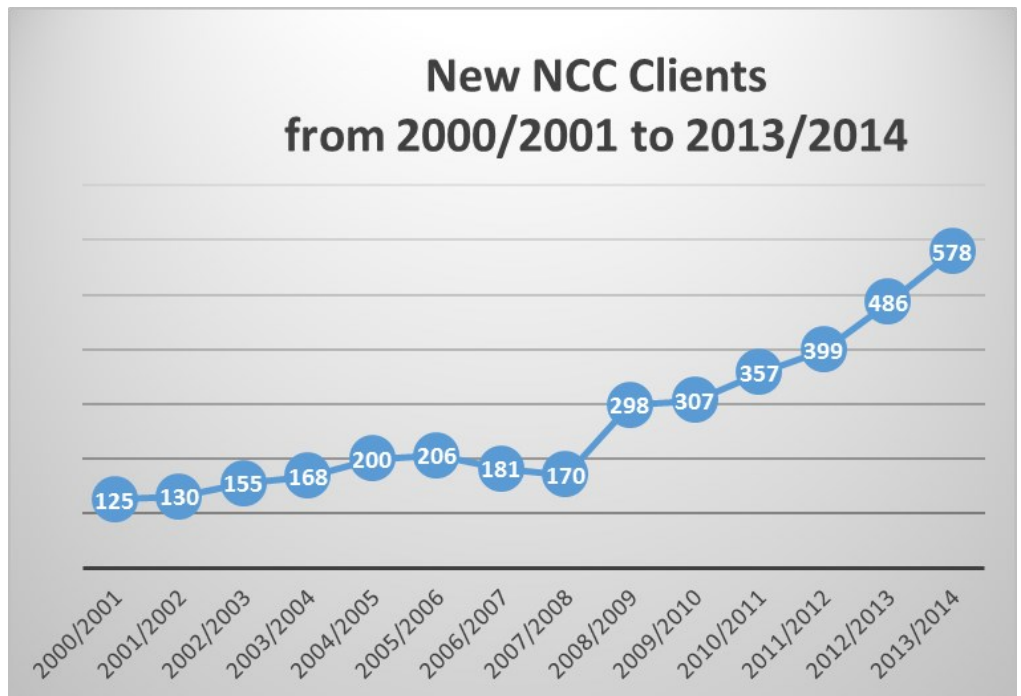
Language	Total Clients
English	546
Spanish	271
Mandarin/ Chinese	181
Tagalog	115
Korean	87
Farsi/ Dari/ Pashto	86
Gujarati	77
Arabic	71
German	48
Hindi	47



New NCC Clients during the period 2000/2001 – 2013/2014

The table and the graph below show the growing trend of NCC’s new clients from the 2000/2001 fiscal year to present. It is worth noting a 20% growth in new clients for the NCC in the last fiscal year alone.

2000/2001	125
2001/2002	130
2002/2003	155
2003/2004	168
2004/2005	200
2005/2006	206
2006/2007	181
2007/2008	170
2008/2009	298
2009/2010	307
2010/2011	357
2011/2012	399
2012/2013	486
2013/2014	578
TOTAL	3760



The New Canadians Centre Peterborough does not track returning clients regularly. The Centre estimates that it has served approximately 500 returning clients per year over the past few years.

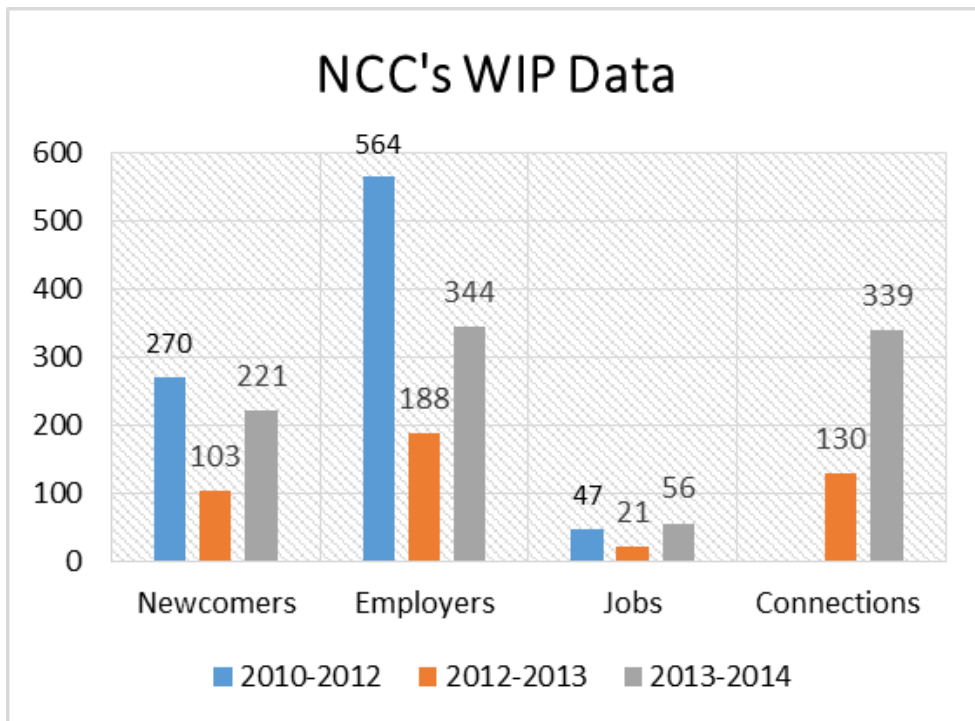
News by the numbers:

- ▲ 84: That’s how many countries represented by new clients served by the New Canadian Centre for the fiscal year ended March 2011.
- ▲ 578: That’s how many newcomers served by the NCC during fiscal 2011.

Workplace Integration Program (WIP) client numbers

- ▲ how many worked with
- ▲ how many connections facilitated
- ▲ & how many employment matches

	2010-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	Total
Newcomers	270	103	221	594
Employers	564	188	344	1096
Jobs	47	21	56	124
Connections	N/A	130	339	469



Peterborough Partnership Council on Immigrant Integration

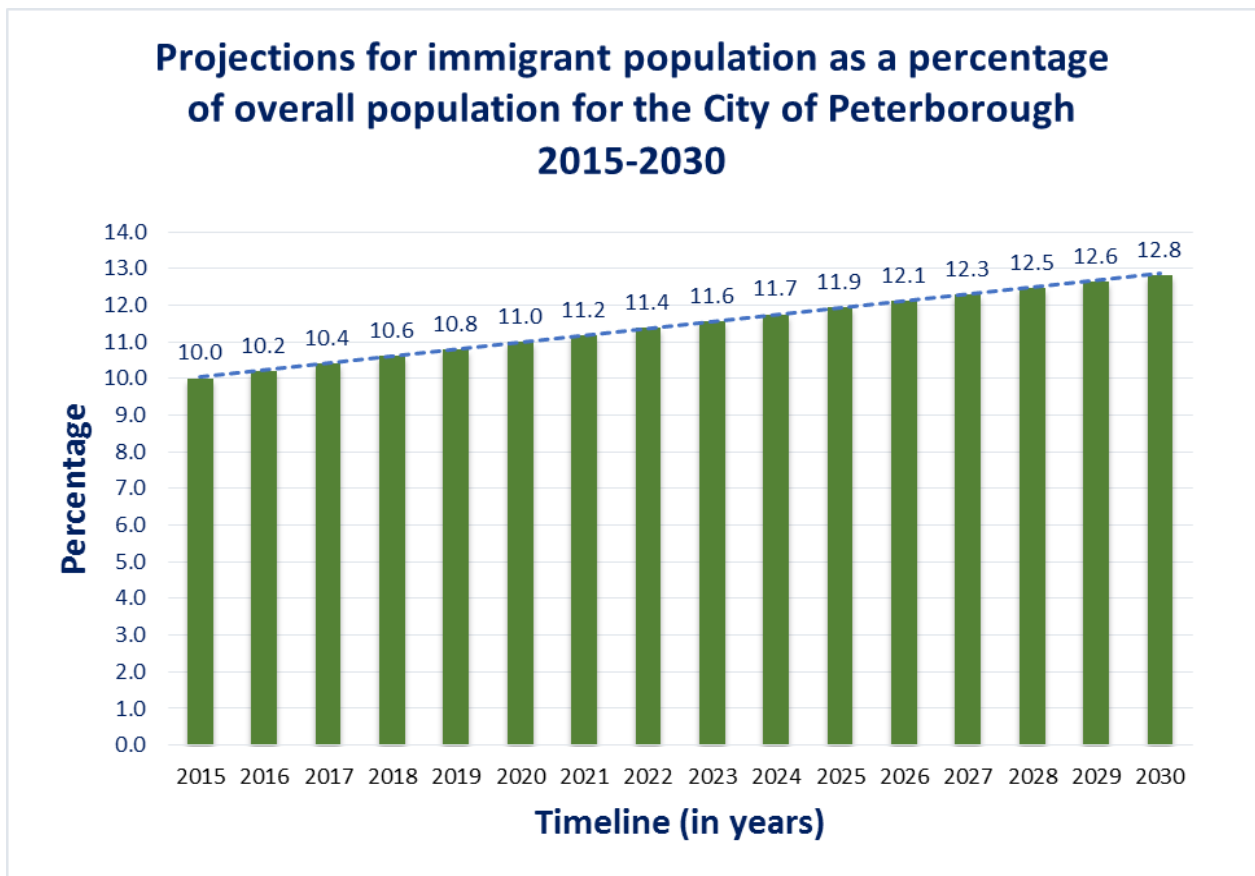
“Since 1979, the New Canadians Centre Peterborough has been the hub for service provision for new Canadians in the Peterborough community. In 2008, in an effort to create a cohesive regional response to the emerging needs of newcomers, the City of Peterborough and the NCC joined together with over twenty-five local organizations to establish the Peterborough Partnership Council on Immigrant Integration.”

The Peterborough Partnership Council on Immigrant Integration (PPCII) was established in 2008 to create a cohesive regional response to the needs of newcomers in the City and County of Peterborough. In 2010, the PPCII launched its five year Integration Strategy that outlines the need to be met to improve immigrant integration in the County and City of Peterborough. The PPCII is currently working on the 2015-2020 Integration Strategy.

- ▲ **Peterborough 2030 – Moving Towards a Diverse Future** - In 2014 the PPCII contracted with the Peterborough Social Planning Council to conduct a review of population demographics and trends in both the City of Peterborough and Peterborough County, with a special focus on the immigrant population. The goal of the project was to inform the PPCII on the anticipated dynamics in the local population profile and growth by 2030. The report shows a slow but steady growth of immigrant population and points to the need to plan for a very different community as we experience an increasingly diverse population.

- ⤴ During 2014 PPCII received funding from the Government of Ontario to deliver **Workplace Language and Training as a Factor in Labour Force Productivity** research project. The project is implemented in partnership with the New Canadians Centre, Trent Community Research Centre and the Peterborough Social Planning Council. The project builds on earlier PPCII research indicating that local employers strongly believe that possession of appropriate levels of English language skills is the greatest challenge to attracting, hiring, and retaining immigrant employees. This recent project looks specifically at the role of cross-cultural communication barriers in such perception by the employers and the extent to which cross-cultural communication barriers are a factor in the workplace integration of immigrants.

- ⤴ **English as a second language (ESL) Forum of Peterborough** - During 2014 PPCII continued to facilitate the work of the ESL Forum of Peterborough for the third year in a row. Formed in summer 2012, the ESL Forum is a partnership of community organizations, service providers, schools and individuals that deliver or have an interest in the provision of ESL services and are committed to improving the quality and range of ESL services in Peterborough and improving access to local ESL services for all ages and abilities. This initiative is supported by Ontario Trillium Foundation.



Over the next 15 years the proportion of immigrants in Peterborough’s population will grow by approximately 3%.

(Source: Peterborough Partnership Council on Immigrant Integration. *Peterborough 2030: Moving Towards a Diverse Future*)

What Others are Saying About Issues Impacting Immigration Trends and Diversity:

“Think Fast: Ontario Employer Perspectives on Immigration Reform and the Expression of Interest System”

As part of the quality of life research, consideration was given to “Think Fast: Ontario Employer Perspectives on Immigration Reform and the Expression of Interest System”. The Greater Peterborough Chamber of Commerce in partnership with the Ontario Chamber of Commerce is developing an “Expression of Interest” recruitment process which identifies people with skills from other countries, matches them to job openings and provides a fast-track process to get them here working (January, 2015). Think Fast: Ontario Employer Perspectives on Immigration Reform and the Expression of Interest System is based on the assumption that Canada’s immigration system is changing dramatically.

In early 2015, the federal government will introduce a new application management system for selecting and processing economic immigrants: the Expression of Interest (EOI) system. The goal of the EOI system is to make immigration more responsive to the needs of the country’s labour market and to attract the best and brightest from across the globe.

The proposed EOI system will replace a first-come, first-in-the-door process that has led to waiting periods of two-years or more and long queues for potential immigrants. The introduction of the EOI system will create a pool of pre-qualified candidates ready to work in Canada, from which employers and government can select prospective immigrants based on the skills they need. Many aspects of the system will be web-based, electronic, and automated.

This system represents a huge opportunity for the province and its employers, if the system is designed properly with the following criteria: it must reflect the needs of employers, large and small, and accommodate Ontario's complex labour market realities that recognizes an economy in transition as well as a changing labour force. The report states that many of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce's (OCC) 60,000 members are having trouble finding the skilled workers they need in order to compete and grow the economy. If Ontario is to emerge stronger from the economic downturn, we need to redouble our efforts in building a 21st century workforce.

This requires a renewed focus on building the skills of our domestic workforce, including retraining those workers whose jobs have disappeared. It also means building a fast, flexible, and responsive immigration system capable of attracting and bringing top talent to the province. Both are essential ingredients of a globally competitive and prosperous Ontario.

(Source: <http://www.occ.ca/portfolio/ontario-employer-perspectives-on-immigration-reform-and-the-expression-of-interest-system/>)

“Who Works Where in Peterborough”

“Who Works Where in Peterborough” is an in-depth analysis of Peterborough's labour force, employment profile and workplaces undertaken with the goal of leveraging our competitive advantages for economic growth. In December, 2013, Peterborough Economic Development and its community partners unveiled the results of this study, prepared by Toronto-based Martin Prosperity Institute.

The “Who Works Where in Peterborough” study was undertaken in 2013 in order to assess and analyze the composition of Peterborough's workforces and workplaces, and how the two intersect. This study provides an understanding about Peterborough's economy, its uniqueness and how to best leverage assets for growth and prosperity.

Martin Prosperity Institute looked at Peterborough's Top 5 occupations in the Top 5 industries, segmenting them out by "Creative Class", "Service Class" and "Working Class" occupations, and benchmarking them against comparable regions in Ontario and the United States.

This study identified aspects that can be leveraged to positively impact our economy:

- ⤴ First, Peterborough's manufacturing sector employs a high percentage of its workforce in "Creative Class" occupations – these workers are driving innovation, research and efficiency in our manufacturing sector.
- ⤴ Second, Peterborough has a unique, leverageable demographic position as the "oldest community in Ontario". Though this information is not new, we can look at it through a different lens: one that identifies opportunities for growth in the health services sector, and identifies opportunities for mentorship between aging community members and younger generations of entrepreneurs and professionals.

Peterborough Economic Development will be using the results of this study to inform how best to leverage our community's assets and to drive economic growth.

Sir Sandford Fleming College

Snapshot of Diversity at Fleming College:

- ⤴ 465 international students registered for the winter 2015 semester, 91% of those students are at the Sutherland campus
- ⤴ 82% of the international students are from India
- ⤴ Fleming has students from: Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Columbia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, USA, Venezuela and Vietnam.
- ⤴ Programs with the highest international student enrollment at Brealey Campus are as follows:
 - Wireless Information Networking: 196
 - Project Management: 60
 - Biotechnology Advance: 43
 - International Business Management: 31
 - Computer Engineering Technology: 15



Photo Credit: John Merriam

Fleming Equity Statistics							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aboriginal Students	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	6%	8%
Visible Minorities	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%
Students with Disabilities	13%	11%	13%	11%	10%	11%	12%
First Generation Post-Sec. Ed.	18.5%	22.8%	20.4%	20.9%	40%	38%	35%
International #	40	42	44	29	25	149	274
Immigrant %	6%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%

(Source: First Year Student Survey, last updated in Fall 2012)

Perspectives from Fleming College

- ▲ Fleming is currently (2015) sitting at 7% for visible minorities
- ▲ Peterborough is a “hub” for the LGBTQ community, especially those identifying as Transgender, because it has services that the surrounding areas (specifically smaller towns) don’t have.
- ▲ Peterborough is also a “hub” for persons with disabilities because it has extremely well-developed services for those with disabilities.

(Source: personal interview by Kate Stoodley with Debbie Harrison, Coordinator, Diversity & Accessibility & International Student Supports Fleming College)

Voices From Our Community

“In my view, Trent University contributes a great deal to the diversity of the broader Peterborough community. Peterborough receives a relatively low number of immigrants (compared with the major urban centres), particularly from countries outside of western Europe. The ethnic and cultural background of residents of Peterborough is changing over time, and Peterborough is certainly much more diverse than it was 20 years ago; but, I think that the diversity present on campus at Trent, both within the student and employee populations, is much greater than that of Peterborough. As students venture off-campus and participate in the community, they are exposing people in Peterborough to a world of difference that they might not be familiar with. In most cases, I think the interactions that result are positive, but unfortunately there have been incidences of racial discrimination as a result. Over time, as Peterborough becomes more diverse and welcoming, I think that Trent will be able to attract and retain an even more diverse student population, and that these students will then in turn help to make Peterborough even more diverse.”

- Andy Cragg, Chair of the Peterborough Partnership Council on Immigrant Integration



Photo Credit: Trent Alumni Association

Questions

Moving Forward:

1. What will be the impact of Highway 407 on the future of Peterborough? Will this lead to more people commuting to Peterborough for employment but continuing to live in the GTA? (or visa-versa)
2. How can we develop incentives and opportunities for people to choose Peterborough as their home?
3. What is needed to create a sense of belonging in a new community?
4. How is our health and social service system able to support a more diverse community? How can our commercial sector provide for the expectations of a more diverse community?
5. What impact does Fleming College and Trent University have on diversity within Peterborough?

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Economic Health

Economics. Income Security. Labour Force Activity



Introduction

"...economic development will continue to be a mainstay of our work. I will be recommending to both city and county councils, a re-organization of Peterborough Economic Development Corporation with the intention of more directly integrating the activities of the corporation with its funding governments; improving its accountability to those governments and their taxpayers...my intention is to signal to investors that we are rededicating ourselves to the intention and attraction of jobs as a primary commitment of this council..."

- Mayor Daryl Bennett, Peterborough Examiner, December 2, 2014.

The Proportion of the labour force working part time in 2010.

- ▲ Greater Peterborough 25%
- ▲ Barrie 20.9%
- ▲ Guelph 20.7%
- ▲ Oshawa 19.5%

3.2% of total workers were involuntary part-time workers in 2013.

(Source: "Housing is Fundamental"—Affordable Housing Action Committee, 2014)

The following tables document household income by type of family:

Household Income in 2010				
Income	Total Household type	Census-family households	One-family-only households*	Couple-family households
Total	48,850	33,500	31,040	26,970
Under \$5000	1,170	340	320	295
\$5000 to \$9999	725	220	210	90
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,365	350	345	165
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,140	455	420	215
\$20,000 to \$29,999	5,395	1,820	1,725	1,025
\$30,000 to \$39,999	6,185	3,255	3,110	2,235
\$40,000 to \$49,999	5,920	4,090	3,900	3,320
\$50,000 to \$59,999	5,280	4,055	3,800	3,290
\$60,000 to \$79,999	7,555	6,505	6,035	5,590
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5,500	5,100	4,575	4,310
\$100,000 and over	7,615	7,320	6,600	6,450
\$100,000 to \$124,999	3,930	3,785	3,440	3,345
\$125,000 and over	3,690	3,540	3,160	3,115
Median after-tax income	52,646	66,622	65,464	70,182
Low-income households	7,450	3,450	3,160	1,855

(Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011)

Household Income in 2010

Income	Without Children	With Children	Lone-parent -family Households	Other family Households	Non-census -family Households
Total	14,625	12,350	4,075	2,455	15,350
Under \$5000	245	50	25	0	830
\$5000 to \$9999	55	30	120	0	500
\$10,000 to \$14,999	90	65	185	0	1,015
\$15,000 to \$19,999	125	95	205	30	1,685
\$20,000 to \$29,999	670	350	705	95	3,570
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,780	450	880	140	2,930
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2,095	1,225	575	190	1,835
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2,195	1,095	515	250	1,225
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3,300	2,285	450	465	1,045
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1,895	2,420	265	520	400
\$100,000 and over	2,170	4,280	145	720	295
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,280	2,060	100	340	145
\$125,000 and over	890	2,220	45	380	150
Median after-tax income	60,381	84,148	39,271	80,298	30,179
Low-income households	910	940	1,310	285	4,000

(Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011)

*One-family-only households refers to households that consist solely of one census family without additional persons.

Household Income in 2010 - Percent				
Income	Total Household type	Census-family households	One-family -only households	Couple-family households*
Under \$5000	2.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
\$5000 to \$9999	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.6%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4.4%	1.4%	1.4%	0.8%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	11.0%	5.4%	5.6%	3.8%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	12.7%	9.7%	10.0%	8.3%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	12.1%	12.2%	12.6%	12.3%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	10.8%	12.1%	12.2%	12.2%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	15.5%	19.4%	19.4%	20.7%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	11.3%	15.2%	14.7%	16.0%
\$100,000 and over	15.6%	21.9%	21.3%	23.9%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	8.0%	11.3%	11.1%	12.4%
\$125,000 and over	7.6%	10.6%	10.2%	11.5%
Median after-tax income	\$52,646	\$66,622	\$65,464	\$70,182
Low-income households	15.3%	10.3%	10.2%	6.9%

(Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011)

*Couple-family households refers to households with opposite-sex or same-sex couples.

Household Income in 2010 - Percent					
Income	Without Children	With Children	Lone-parent-family Households	Other family* Households	Non-census -family Households
Under \$5000	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	5.4%
\$5000 to \$9999	0.4%	0.2%	2.9%	0.0%	3.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0.6%	0.5%	4.5%	0.0%	6.6%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	0.9%	0.8%	5.0%	1.2%	11.0%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	4.6%	2.8%	17.3%	3.9%	23.3%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	12.2%	3.6%	21.6%	5.7%	19.1%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	14.3%	9.9%	14.1%	7.7%	12.0%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	15.0%	8.9%	12.6%	10.2%	8.0%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	22.6%	18.5%	11.0%	18.9%	6.8%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	13.0%	19.6%	6.5%	21.2%	2.6%
\$100,000 and over	14.8%	34.7%	3.6%	29.3%	1.9%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	8.8%	16.7%	2.5%	13.8%	0.9%
\$125,000 and over	6.1%	18.0%	1.1%	15.5%	1.0%
Median after -tax income	\$60,381	\$84,148	\$39,271	\$80,298	\$30,179
Low-income households	6.2%	7.6%	32.1%	11.6%	26.1%

(Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011)

*Other family households refers to one-census family households with additional persons and to multiple-census family households, with or without additional persons.

Income Comparison (Before Tax)			
	Median Income (all sources)	Median Employment income	Median Household Income
Barrie	\$31,167	\$49,941	\$70,745
Guelph	\$34,119	\$51,085	\$71,597
Hamilton	\$31,497	\$52,033	\$65,851
Kingston	\$32,415	\$49,126	\$63,564
London	\$29,772	\$47,963	\$58,405
Oshawa	\$34,816	\$55,256	\$76,816
Peterborough	\$29,294	\$46,164	\$58,314

(Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011)

“Nearly five million Canadians were considered low income in 2012. That equates to 13.8 per cent of the country’s population or 4.7 million people to be exact. (while not comparable, the 2011 SLID showed three million Canadians or 8.8 percent of the population, were low income in that year). About one in six children in the country or 16.3 per cent lived in low-income status to 2012. Levels are much higher for kids living with single mothers, where the incidence is 44.5 per cent....For seniors, the low-income incidence was 6.2 per cent for those who lived in families and much higher – 28.5 percent among those living alone...”

(Tavia Grant, The Globe & Mail, Thursday, December 11, 2014)

Comparison of Low Income Households

Proportion of Low Income Households				
Locale	Total – Population in Private	Total – Income Status	Low Income	%
Ontario	12,028,895	11,926,140	1,749,965	14.5%
Peterborough City	131,520	128,715	16,450	12.5%
Peterborough County	73,805	72,750	12,380	16.8%
Peterborough City excluding	57,715	55,965	4,070	7.1%
Asphodel-Norwood	4,130	4,130	530	12.8%
Otonabee-South Monaghan	6,915	6,875	455	6.6%
Cavan-Monaghan	8,620	8,610	460	5.3%
Selwyn	17,300	17,280	1,025	5.9%
Douro-Dummer	6,955	6,895	430	6.2%
Havelock-Belmont-Methuen	4,640	4,630	480	10.3%
North Kawatha	2,335	2,320	235	10.1%
Trent Lakes	5,285	5,230	455	8.6%

(Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census)

Median & Average Income for Peterborough CMA			
	Total	Male	Female
Median income from all sources	\$29,294	\$34,961	\$25,054
Median income from all sources – after tax	\$27,100	\$31,756	\$24,431
Average income from all sources	\$37,786	\$43,873	\$32,189
Average income from all sources – after tax	\$32,327	\$36,825	\$28,189
Median income from employment – worked full year, full time	\$46,164	\$50,081	\$41,672
Average income from employment – worked full year, full time	\$54,133	\$59,434	\$47,678

(Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey; NHS Profile, Peterborough, CMA, Ontario, 2011)

Comparing Unemployment & Participation Rates			
	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Peterborough			
2012	8.5%	63.7%	58.7%
2013	9.0%	58.3%	53.1%
Ontario			
2012	7.9%	66.5%	61.3%
2013	7.5%	66.4%	61.4%
Canada			
2012	7.3%	66.7%	61.9%
2013	7.1%	66.5%	61.8%

(Source: City of Peterborough, Social Services: People Serving People, 2013-2014 Service Plan)



Photo Credit: John Merriam

The following table highlights some of the risk factors associated with food and/or housing security and their occurrence in the Peterborough area compared to national and/or Ontario averages, according to the Peterborough City/County Health Unit.

Risk Factor	Peterborough (City)	Peterborough (County)	Peterborough City & County
Households with Children under 18 years	12,115*	20,660*	
Female-headed lone parent families	3510*	1310*	4820*
Median Income ^a	\$27,801		
Renter Households	11710	1720	13430
Recent Immigrants ^a	420	175	595
Aboriginal Identity	2605	2205	4810

Main risk factors associated with Food Insecurity and the affected population in Peterborough City and County, the Province of Ontario and across Canada

(Source: *Statistics Canada Census Data 2011 and the 2011 National Household Survey).

^aPCCHU recommends use of this cautionary statement when using NHS data:

Due to the voluntary nature of the NHS and high non-response rates in Peterborough, bias may have been introduced into these data. In addition, high non-responses have resulted in the suppression of some data. Caution must also be used when comparing NHS estimates to previous census data due to changes in survey methodology.

City of Peterborough Social Services (2013) reports that it serves almost 4000 individuals and families per month through Ontario Works (OW) with a 2013 gross budget for OW (including addiction services) of \$42.45 million (City of Peterborough Social Services, 2013).

In August 2014, the basic needs allowance for a single adult was \$250 plus a maximum shelter allowance of \$376. For a two-parent family with two children (under 18 years of age) the basic needs allowance was \$458 plus a maximum shelter allowance of \$702. Recipients may also receive up to \$250 a month per person for a special diet prescribed by a medical professional and meeting certain conditions and \$40 per month for a pregnancy diet (\$50 for a non-dairy pregnancy diet). From the age of 65, recipients may receive an additional \$39 per month (Peterborough Social Services, 2013)

Peterborough Social Services (2013a) *Housing Stability Fund: For OW and ODSP Recipients*. Available at: http://www.peterborough.ca/Living/City_Services/Social_Services/Emergency_Shelter_and_Assistance/Housing_Stability_Fund.htm

Peterborough Social Services. (2013b). *Ontario Works Rate Chart–August 2014*. Available at: <http://www.peterborough.ca/Assets/City+Assets/Social+Services/Documents/Other/Ontario+Works/OW+Rate+Chart+Aug2014.pdf>

Unemployment

“Peterborough’s unemployment rate continued its dramatic plunge in November falling to 5.95 from 6.4% in October, Statistics Canada reported....the Peterborough rate is down from 7.3% in September (2014) and 8% in August (2014), although it is slightly higher than a year when the November 2013 jobless rate was 5.7%. The national jobless rate rose slightly to 6.6% in November (2014), Statistics Canada said, while the Ontario rate rose 0.5% to 7%. Oshawa’s rate was 6.3%, Kingston’s was 6.2%, Barrie’s was 4.5% and Toronto’s was 7.8%....(the Statistics Canada rates are based on a survey and use a three-month moving average).”

(Peterborough Examiner, December 6, 2014)

“The number of people working in the Peterborough census metropolitan area has climbed dramatically from a year ago. Statistics Canada pegs the local labour force at 66,000 with 62,000 working compared to 58,100 working out of a labour force of 61,600 in November 2013.”)

(Peterborough Examiner, December 6, 2014)

“Peterborough’s unemployment rate nudged up to 7% in January, from 6.9% in December, but it’s down substantially from a year ago when Peterborough had the highest jobless rate of Canada’s 34 census metropolitan areas. The national jobless rate dropped to 6.6% in January from 6.7% in December, while the Ontario unemployment rate slipped to 6.9% from 7% in January...”

(Peterborough Examiner, February 9, 2015)

Looking at our Labour Market Plan

The Workforce Development Board produces a Labour Market Plan annually. The plan builds on a variety of sources and is developed to facilitate labour market planning and development at the local level. The following information provides an overview of trends for our community.

The following table shows the changes in the numbers of employers by industry for Peterborough County from June 2013 – June 2014. The total number of employers in 2014 was 8474, up 2.3% from the previous year. Specific growth sectors for 2014 included Education (9.5%), Manufacturing (7.2%) and Utilities, which added 4 new employers to the region. The Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sector declined (-7.8%) as did Transportation & Warehousing, which lost a total of 7 employers by June 2014. (Source: Workforce Development Board, Labour Market Plan, 2014/15)

Change in Number of Employers: 2013-2014 – Peterborough				
Industry	Year		Change	% Change
	June 2013	June 2014		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	378	391	13	3.4
Mining, oil and gas	24	21	-3	-12.5
Utilities	14	18	4	28.6
Construction	1075	1089	14	1.3
Manufacturing	263	282	19	7.2
Wholesale trade	276	286	10	3.6
Retail trade	1040	1050	10	1.0
Transportation, warehousing	332	325	-7	-2.1
Information, culture	97	99	2	2.1
Finance, insurance	1348	1396	48	3.6
Professional, scientific, technical services	862	885	23	2.7
Other business services	503	519	16	3.2
Education	84	92	8	9.5
Health, social services	677	693	16	2.4
Arts, entertainment, recreation	167	154	-13	-7.8
Accommodation, food	436	441	5	1.1
Other services	690	719	29	4.2
Government	15	14	-1	-6.7
TOTAL	8281	8474	193	2.3

Change in Number of Employers by Size: 2013-2014 – Peterborough				
Employer Size Range	Year		Absolute Change	Percent Change (%)
	2013	2014		
Indeterminate	4101	4129	28	0.68
1-4	2092	2115	23	1.1
5-9	922	895	-27	-2.9
10-19	583	583	0	0.0
20-49	338	356	18	5.3
50-99	98	106	8	8.2
100-199	39	42	3	7.7
200-499	19	21	2	10.5
500+	10	11	1	10.0
Total	8218	8474	256	3.1

(Source: Canadian Business Patterns June 2014 and June 2013)



Photo Credit: John Merriam

Newcomer and Youth Community Indicators for WDB Region					
		County			
		Haliburton	Kawartha Lakes	Peterborough *	Northumberland
Population		17,026	73,214	13,4933	82,126
Indicator					
Economy	Employment Income per Capita	\$52,545	\$51,490	\$53,330	\$54,036
	Employment Growth (%)	-1.51%	-0.78%	0.10%	-0.33%
Amenities	Proportion of Workforce Employed in Cultural Industries (%)	5.40%	3.59%	7.18%	6.34%
	Proportion of Workforce Employed in Tourism Industries (%)	15.16%	10.14%	11.86%	9.28%
	Number of Seasonal Dwellings per 1,000 people	26.01	4.58	3.78	1.95
Health	Number of Specialist Physicians per 100,000 Population	12.10	11.26	0.61	1.87
	Number of General Practitioners per 100,000 Population	9.10	10.23	9.83	9.72
	Number of Dentists per 100,000 Population	1.17	2.32	4.00	2.92
	Proportion of Population Employed in Health Care Services Occupations (%)	3.96%	4.68%	3.54%	3.83%
Housing	Proportion of Income Spent on Mortgage (%)	21.24%	21.13%	20.35%	20.36%
	Proportion of Income Spent on Rent (%)	24.01%	24.12%	26.78%	24.74%
	Proportion of Rental Units (%)	12.79%	17.62%	24.56%	18.20%
(Source: Workforce Development Board custom calculations)					
Source: Newcomer and Youth Community Indicator Tool (OMAFRA) 2014					
*Note: Peterborough includes City of Peterborough					

The Workforce Development Board's Labour Force Survey information was used to provide a brief overview of the labour force numbers, participation rates, employment rates, and unemployment rates for Peterborough County. The tables below indicate that the total number of individuals in the labour forces was 67,450 which represents 59.8% participation rate for the total labour force (n = 112,710). The total unemployment rate for Peterborough County was 8.7% or 5,885 people. Similar to other communities in WDB's service area, unemployment rate for the population 15-24 was high at 19.2%. The participation rates for people with no certificate, diploma or degree was low for Peterborough (33.3%), a trend that was also present in the data for Haliburton, Kawartha Lakes and Northumberland.

Population and Participation in the Peterborough County Labour Force by Age and Education				
Dimension		Total Labour Force	In the Labour Force	Employed
TOTAL		112710	67450	61565
Age	15-24 years	17735	11470	9265
	25-44 years	28550	24100	22150
	45-64 years	41120	28870	27245
	65+	25000	3005	2910
Education	No Certificate, Diploma or Degree	22035	7345	5945
	High School Diploma	31900	19430	17335
	Postsecondary Education	58780	40675	38290
	Apprenticeship	10605	6290	5800
	Trade Certificate	5055	3000	2680
	College, CEGEP or non-university certificate or diploma	26490	19000	17725
	University Certificate, diploma or degree bachelor level or above	2905	1665	1515

(Source: National Household Survey 2011, Workforce Development Board's Labour Market Plan, 2014)

Population and Participation in the Peterborough County Labour Force by Age and Education				
Dimension		Unemployed	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate (%)
TOTAL		5885	59.8	8.7
Age	15-24 years	2200	64.7	19.2
	25-44 years	1955	84.4	8.1
	45-64 years	1625	70.2	5.6
	65+	100	12.0	3.3
Education	No Certificate, Diploma or Degree	1395	33.3	19.0
	High School Diploma	2095	60.9	10.8
	Postsecondary Education	2390	69.2	5.9
	Apprenticeship	485	59.3	7.7
	Trade Certificate	320	59.3	10.7
	College, CEGEP or non-university certificate or diploma	1275	71.7	6.7
	University Certificate, diploma or degree bachelor level or	140	57.3	8.5

(Source: National Household Survey 2011, Workforce Development Board's Labour Market Plan, 2014)

What the Workforce Development Board has Found

- ⤴ Peterborough Economic Development has seen many organizational changes over the 2013 and 2014 period.
- ⤴ The following areas are currently being supported or pursued aggressively: Tourism, Agriculture, Nuclear, Aerospace, Clean Tech Water, Health Care and Wellness, Skills Training, Right People in the Right Place.
- ⤴ The Peterborough Regional Health Centre finds the skills required for jobs include: good communication skills, a continued desire to acquire new knowledge, the acceptance of change as a constant in any workplace and the ability to deal with conflict through relationship management.
- ⤴ Curve Lake Economic Development indicates there are 2183 Registered Members, 764 On Reserve First Nations and 4 -500 non-native members. The major employer is First Nations with 90 employees. The economy is also driven by contractors, convenience stores and gas stations.
- ⤴ Greater Peterborough Chamber of Commerce membership has been stable at approximately 1000 members over the past five years. Members continue to come and go and the Chamber concluded that the idea of attracting members for networking purposes only is no longer their mainstay. Businesses continue to join for the networking opportunity, however, they also leave unless there are other value-added opportunities for their membership dollars. A major impact was felt by the downtown area with the move of the Government offices from King Street. We have a vibrant cultural community and this has recently been enhanced with the new Music Peterborough addition.

- ⤴ Downtown Business Improvement Area indicates that businesses are being affected by the high unemployment in our city. While jobs may exist, they are not the high paying type that impacts the downtown economy. High end restaurants are struggling because of the job losses and the fixed incomes of many of the aging population. More recently, the perceived issue of safety at night has impacted the staff who work late and must walk home after their shift. Employers report that females particularly are more reluctant to work the late night shifts.
- ⤴ Kawartha Manufacturers' Association has identified Fitter Welders, Industrial Electricians, and CNC Programmers as areas of need in Peterborough. Each of these require specialized training.
- ⤴ Small companies struggle with administrative costs of Government programs yet they continue to contribute to a strong economy. Work is being done on three supply chains areas: Aerospace, Nuclear and Water. A number of companies have identified their ability to become part of this movement locally.
- ⤴ The Peterborough District Labour Council have concerns about the increase of contract work, part-time work with no benefits or pensions and often pay at minimum wage. Youth unemployment and the continuation of youth leaving our community to find work and the loss of graduating talent to other communities are concerns as well.

(Source: Workforce Development Board, Labour Market Plan, 2014/2015, <http://peterboroughed.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014-2015-WDB-Labour-Market-Plan.pdf>)

National Occupation Classification

(NOC) skill level criteria - education/training and other criteria:

- ^ The NOC is designed to classify occupational information from statistical surveys. It is also used in a range of contexts to compile, analyze and communicate information about occupations. Occupational information is of critical importance for the provision of labour market and career intelligence, skills development, occupational forecasting, labour supply and demand analysis, employment equity and numerous other programs and services. It provides a standardized framework for organizing the world of work in a manageable, understandable and coherent system.
- ^ The basic principle of classification of the NOC is that of kind of work performed. Occupations are identified and grouped primarily in terms of the work usually performed, this being determined by the tasks, duties, and responsibilities of the occupation. Factors such as the materials processed or used, the industrial processes and the equipment used, the degree of responsibility and complexity of work, as well as the products made and services provided, have been taken as indicators of the work performed when combining jobs into occupations and occupations into groups.
- ^ An occupation is defined as: a collection of jobs, sufficiently similar in work performed to be grouped under a common label for classification purposes. A job, in turn, encompasses all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete

NOC Definitions

Skill level A

- ⤴ University degree (bachelor's, master's or doctorate)

Skill level B

- ⤴ Two to three years of post-secondary education at community college, institute of technology or CÉGEP
- ⤴ Or, two to five years of apprenticeship training
- ⤴ Or, three to four years of secondary school and more than two years of on-the-job training, occupation-specific training courses or specific work experience
- ⤴ Occupations with supervisory responsibilities are also assigned

Skill level C

- ⤴ Completion of secondary school and some short-duration courses or training specific to the occupation
- ⤴ Or, some secondary school education, with up to two years of on-the-job training, training courses or specific work experience

Skill level D

Note; Skill level is referenced in the code for all occupations with the exception of management occupations. For all non-management occupations the

second digit of the numerical code corresponds to skill level. Skill levels are identified as follows: level A – 0 or 1; level B – 2 or 3; level C – 4 or 5; and level D – 6 or 7.

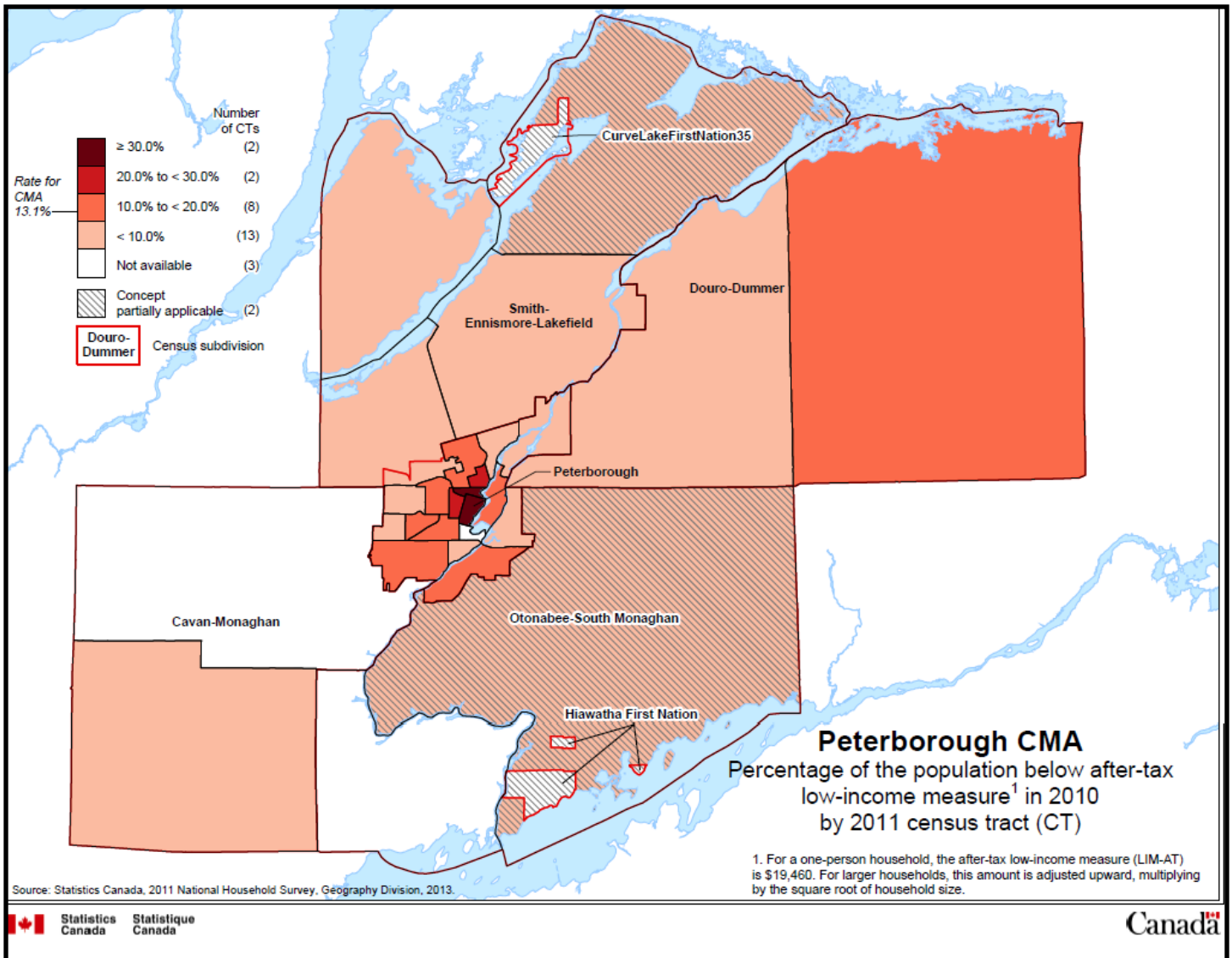
Skill Level Distribution					
	Northumberland	Peterborough	Kawartha Lakes	Haliburton	Ontario
Skill Level A	26.20%	28.38%	25.38%	27.86%	31.67%
Skill Level B	31.57%	31.40%	32.39%	28.42%	29.62%
Skill Level C	29.27%	27.78%	29.18%	29.46%	27.80%
Skill Level D	12.96%	12.44%	13.05%	14.26%	10.91%
<i>Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.</i>					
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(Source: Statistics Canada - 2011 National Household Survey. Catalogue No. [99-012-X2011051](#))

- ▲ 61% of Ontario's employed labour force work in an occupation that typically requires some sort of postsecondary education, compared to:
- ▲ 58% of Northumberland,
- ▲ 60% of Peterborough,
- ▲ 58% of Kawartha Lakes and
- ▲ 56% of Haliburton

Change in Number of Employers – 2011 to 2012			
	Total Employers		Change
	2011	2012	
Haliburton	1007	974	-33
Kawartha Lakes	4395	4869	+474
Northumberland	5306	5221	-85
Peterborough	8310	7804	-506

(Source: Workforce Development Board Labour Market Plan, 2014)



"...the real issue is not the wealth of the 1 per cent, but the difficulty the 99 per cent is having in raising its own standard of living. Why are young people having so much trouble landing career-building jobs? Why are pensions disappearing? Why are more companies offering contract work instead of full-time jobs? Why is it so hard for laid-off middle-aged workers to find new employment?..."

(Bob Carrick, "It's time to talk about the wealth gap and real problems", Globe & Mail, January 20, 2015)

Entrepreneurial Opportunities

“No city would be a city if not for entrepreneurs. Emerging first as a result of natural features of the land and location, successive growth of settlements, towns and cities depended on a virtuous circle of commercial and social development. Some entrepreneurs were attracted to the advantages of a certain location, while others saw the benefits of large and growing markets for their products. Those areas that grew the fastest, or the most, did so because the commercial advantages were the greatest relative to other areas. The same was true for people; opportunity was a chief reason people came or stayed in a community.”

The Canadian Federation of Independent Business completed its seventh review of which entrepreneurial characteristics Canada’s cities possess. One of the clearest signs of a successful entrepreneurial community is the presence of a high concentration of entrepreneurs and a high business start-up rate. The study is based on the following indicators:

- ▲ Business establishment growth
- ▲ Business establishments per capita
- ▲ Self-employment as a percentage of total employment
- ▲ Information and cultural businesses
- ▲ Expected future business performance
- ▲ Future full-time hiring expectations
- ▲ Overall state of business
- ▲ Commercial, industrial and institutional building permits
- ▲ Life satisfaction
- ▲ Local government tax balance
- ▲ Cost of local government
- ▲ Local government sensitivity to local

The highest score was Lloydminster, British Columbia (77.4) The following table shows how Peterborough and a selection of neighbouring Ontario cities fared based on the above indicators:

City	Score
Guelph	59.4
Barrie	56.6
Oshawa	56.1
Hamilton	53.4
Kingston	52.3
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	51.4
Orillia	51.1
Windsor	50.3
Ottawa	49.5
Peterborough	49.0
City of Toronto	46.4

(Source: Canadian Federation of Independent Business, "Entrepreneurial communities" <http://www.cfib-fcei.ca/cfib-documents/rr3337.pdf>)

Regional Economic Development Outlook

Regional Economic Outlook: Muskoka-Kawarthas is prepared annually by the Ontario Chamber of Commerce and is based on information from Statistics Canada and Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation (<http://www.occ.ca/advocacy/ontario-economic-outlook-2015/muskoka-kawarthas/>)

The report documents that:

- ▲ Muskoka-Kawarthas Economic Region (ER) is anchored by the census metropolitan area of Peterborough and the city of Kawartha Lakes. The ER also spans the Northumberland, Muskoka and Haliburton regions.
- ▲ While the geographic region is large, Muskoka-Kawarthas represents less than three percent of Ontario's population.

- ⤴ The region's industry concentration is geared towards the utilities and health sectors, as well as services such as accommodation and food services, and trade. Industry concentrations reflect the older age structure of the region, as well as the importance of the tourism industry.
- ⤴ Economic conditions in the Muskoka-Kawarthas ER exhibited strength last year as residential and non-residential investment surged and total employment jumped to 9.9 percent. As a result, the unemployment rate dropped by more than a full percentage point in 2014 to 6.4 percent.
- ⤴ Residential activity was boosted by a:
 - 15.4 percent jump in building permits,
 - a 5.6 percent increase in housing sales, and
 - a 6.2 percent rise in the average sale price.
 - While market conditions weakened in Kawartha Lakes and Peterborough, they were offset by robust sales growth and solid price gains in Muskoka-Haliburton in 2014.
- ⤴ Employment in the Muskoka-Kawarthas ER is forecast to record modest growth over the projected period as non-residential construction activity begins to taper off.
- ⤴ The report predicts that while the investment flows of previous projects should continue to benefit the economy, the value of non-residential building permits in the Muskoka-Kawarthas ER is expected to decline this year by about 30 percent before recovering in 2016.

- ⤴ It theorizes that a stronger U.S. demand and a weak Canadian dollar should buoy the region's manufacturing sector, while tourism-related industries, such as accommodations and food services, are expected to benefit from increased visits from outside the region as economic conditions improve elsewhere in the province and in the U.S.

- ⤴ Some recent developments bode well for employment in Peterborough:
 - The new Nordia call centre in Peterborough opened in November 2014 and management plans to hire about 400 people in the first 12 to 18 months of the facility's operation.

 - Minacs, another call-centre operation in the city, will also be hiring another 60 people in the coming months.

 - The GE Canada plant in Peterborough has won a tentative contract from TransCanada Corp. to build electric motors for the Calgary-based company's Energy East pipeline project. (The contract win for the plant follows the \$65 million modernization of the facility over the past five years and is expected to create 250 jobs at its facility and across its local supply chain over a two-year period.)

- ⤴ The report also speculates that elsewhere, plans are progressing for a not-for-profit, small-batch, food-processing facility in Northumberland which will provide local farmers with fruit and vegetable value-adding opportunities.

- ⤴ On balance, employment growth is forecast to ease considerably following last year's strong growth, with forecast gains of 1.0 percent in 2015 and 1.3 percent in 2016. Growth will be underpinned by a general improvement in economic conditions in the province and higher tourism levels. Unemployment is expected to decline slightly to 6.2 percent by 2016 compared to 6.4 percent last year.

- ⤴ Population growth, which is primarily attributed to net positive flows of people from other parts of the province, is forecast to rise to 0.7 percent in 2016. With more retired people moving into the region, less interprovincial outflow, and improving employment growth, total net migration is seen rising above 3,000 persons in 2016.
- ⤴ In terms of housing, MLS® sales in the Muskoka-Kawarthas ER are forecast to increase about three percent annually, with more upside than downside potential. Demographically-driven demand and low interest rates have generated a stable environment for the regional housing market, which should help home prices rise moderately over the forecast horizon.

Questions

Moving Forward:

1. How can housing prices be adjusted to reflect the decline in earned wages?
2. What will be needed to support youth to remain in our community and ensure jobs that provide adequate income?
3. What role can Workforce Development Board play in developing a mentorship program for seniors/retirees?

References

- Canadian Federation of Independent Business, “Entrepreneurial Communities: Canada’s top places to start and grow businesses in 2014
- *Peterborough Examiner, December 6, 2014*
- Regional Economic Outlook: Muskoka-Kawarthas , the Ontario Chamber of Commerce (based on information from Statistics Canada and Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation (<http://www.occ.ca/advocacy/ontario-economic-outlook-2015/muskoka-kawarthas/>)
- *Statistics Canada - 2011 National Household Survey. Catalogue No. [99-012-X2011051](#)*
- Workforce Development Board Labour Market Plan, 2014

Environment and Green Space

Maintaining a sustainable environment is vital to our community. We must find a way to meet the needs of our community while responsibly utilizing and preserving our natural resources.



(Photo Credit: Peterborough Examiner, April 2014)

Environment

How well we care for our environment will directly impact on our quality of life now and for generations to come. A safe and healthy environment is vital to the health and well-being of residents and also contributes to our economic health.



(Photo Credit: John W. Merriam, Merriam & Associates, April 17, 2014)

Weather

The weather can have an incredible influence on our daily lives. It affects the growth of crops and the availability of water. It has a direct impact on our recreational and economic activities, and can pose a serious threat to our health and safety.

Below is a chart showing the monthly record temperatures and precipitation.
Data reported by the Peterborough Airport weather station: 716290 (CYPQ)

Latitude: **44.23** | Longitude: **-78.36** | Altitude: **191**

Average Climatic Values and Annual Totals											
Year	T	TM	Tm	PP	V	RA	SN	TS	FG	TN	GR
<u>1983</u>	7.3	11.2	2.6	-	13.2	82	61	9	122	0	2
<u>1984</u>	6.9	10.7	2.1	-	12.9	90	70	11	146	0	0
<u>1985</u>	6.7	10.4	2.0	-	13.5	93	77	11	117	0	1
<u>1986</u>	7.3	10.8	2.7	-	12.7	103	66	11	137	0	0
<u>1987</u>	8.2	12.2	3.0	-	11.7	85	49	13	138	0	0
<u>1988</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1993</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1994</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1995</u>	6.8	12.0	0.7	723.77	11.4	87	73	9	123	0	0
<u>1996</u>	6.2	12.2	0.2	1046.04	10.1	130	92	10	69	0	0
<u>1997</u>	6.1	12.4	- 0.3	696.73	10.5	115	86	6	45	0	0
<u>1998</u>	8.6	15.1	2.1	729.29	9.3	138	55	17	43	1	1
<u>1999</u>	7.6	14.7	0.7	904.01	9.8	119	58	9	39	0	2
<u>2000</u>	6.5	13.1	0.1	923.48	9.7	138	78	7	43	0	1
<u>2001</u>	7.8	14.5	1.0	713.96	10.8	131	76	8	42	0	0
<u>2002</u>	-	-	-	-	-	129	103	10	29	0	0
<u>2003</u>	6.2	12.9	- 0.4	882.09	9.8	144	77	7	32	0	0
<u>2004</u>	6.4	12.8	0.2	1115.17	9.7	167	78	22	72	0	0
<u>2005</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>2006</u>	7.9	14.3	1.7	994.58	10.4	162	70	0	20	0	0
<u>2007</u>	7.0	13.9	0.2	687.36	10.7	149	94	0	19	0	0
<u>2008</u>	6.6	13.1	0.5	1176.04	10.3	171	113	0	33	0	0
<u>2009</u>	6.6	13.0	0.3	960.49	9.8	168	56	0	2	0	0
<u>2010</u>	8.2	14.2	2.4	-	-	157	70	1	8	0	0
<u>2011</u>	7.7	13.0	2.9	-	10.7	180	87	17	45	0	0
<u>2012</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>2013</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>2014</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Source: Peterborough Airport weather station: 716290 (CYPQ))

Interpretation: Annual Average Climate Values

T	Average annual temperature
TM	Annual average maximum temperature
Tm	Average annual minimum temperature
PP	Rain or snow precipitation total annual
V	Annual average wind speed
RA	Number of days with rain
SN	Number of days with snow
TS	Number of days with storm
FG	Number of foggy days
TN	Number of days with tornado
GR	Number of days with hail

(Source: Environment Canada - Tutiempo Network, S.L.)

How Peterborough Compares to the 100 Largest Canadian Cities:

Category	Rank
Most Smoke & Haze	25
Most Hot Days	39
Hottest Summer	24
Lowest Snow Fall	48
Warmest fall	44
Warmest Spring	38
Coldest Winter	53
Snowfall as % of precipitation	73
Clearest Skies Year round	19

(Source: Environment Canada, 2012)

Note: Score is average over 30 years

Air Quality

The Ministry of the Environment monitors air pollution levels (on an air quality index (AQI) scale) and issues smog advisories when there is a strong likelihood that widespread elevated and persistent smog levels are expected.



Photo Credit: Peterborough Examiner, July 16, 2013

Here is a summary of smog advisories for Peterborough:

Air Quality Forecast Region	Year	No. of advisories issued to 31-Dec	No. of advisory days to 31-Dec
Peterborough	2014	0	0
	2013	1	2
	2012	1	1
	2011	0	0
	2010	2	8
	2009	2	4
	2008	3	6
	2007	8	21

(Source: Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2015)

According to Environment Canada: “smog is a mixture of pollutants with ground-level ozone as the main component. Ground-level ozone is formed when nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds interact in the presence of sunlight.”

Smog in Ontario is usually the result of the migration of pollutants from the United States combining with unfavorable weather patterns. There are, however, local sources of pollution that can contribute to the severity of smog events.

The purpose of these alerts is to:

- ^ Inform people with breathing difficulties to avoid unnecessary exposure to smog,
- ^ Inform major pollution sources that they should consider, if possible, reducing their emissions,

Summary of Peterborough Air Quality in Ontario in 2012			
Percentage of Valid Air Quality Hours			
Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor
32.1%	61.1%	6.6%	0.2%

(Source: Ministry of the Environment, 2013)

Environmental Resource Management

Environmental management controls and maintains the impact caused by human activities. In Peterborough City there are three municipal offices that are jointly responsible for environmental management.

They are:

- ▲ The Environmental Protection Division
- ▲ Peterborough Utilities Commission (PUC)
- ▲ The Waste Management Division

The Environmental Protection Division

The Environmental Protection Division operates the City's Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) and the 13 pumping stations and force mains used to convey sanitary sewage to the WWTP. The Division enforces the Sewer Use By-Law and regulations as they pertain to the City.



(Photo Credit: http://www.peterborough.ca/Living/City_Services/Environmental_Services.htm)

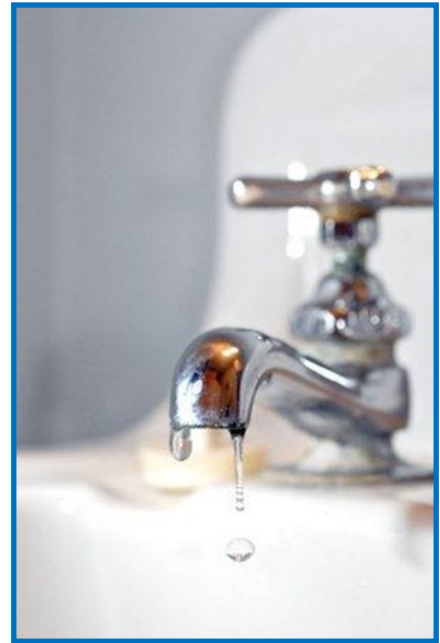
Operating Costs for: Collection, Treatment and Disposal of Peterborough's Wastewater	
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15,246 megalitres of wastewater treated at a cost of \$572.10 per megalitre. • There were no instances of untreated wastewater being discharged into the Otonabee River.
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17,267.7 megalitres of wastewater were treated at a cost of \$501.35 per megalitre • There were no instances of untreated wastewater being discharged into the Otonabee River.
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15,791 megalitres of waste water were collected, treated and disposed at a cost of \$564.17 per megalitre • 51.53 megalitres of 94.98 megaliters of untreated wastewater were estimated to have bypassed treatment.
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16,079 megalitres of waste water collected treated and disposed at a cost of \$588.81 per megalitre. • There were no instances of untreated wastewater being discharged into the Otonabee River.

(Source: Peterborough Municipal Performance Measurement Program, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 restated each following year)

Peterborough Utilities Commission (PUC - a subsidiary of Peterborough Utility Services Incorporated (PUSI))

The Peterborough Utilities Commission (PUC) is responsible for supplying all of Peterborough with safe, clean drinking water which is drawn from the Otonabee River. This water is tested and treated by the utilities commission (to ensure it

- In 2013 the municipality treated and distributed 11,499 megalitres of water at a cost of \$1,149.47 per megalitre.
- In 2012 the cost was \$1,137.44 per megalitre.
- There were no reported Boil Water Advisories issued 2012 or 2013. This is the same as 2012. Boil water advisories are issued when there is a possibility of water quality not meeting provincial standards. This is determined by the treatment plant operator.



(Source: Peterborough Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) report 2013).

(Photo Credit: public domain)

Waste Diversion Ontario (WDO)

Each year, WDO requires municipalities to complete the Municipal Data call to be eligible for the next year's Blue Box funding. Municipalities with over 5,000 people are required by the Ontario government to operate a Blue Box program.

In addition to Blue Box information, the system tracks such statistics as tonnes collected of garbage through residential collection programs, organics, electrical and electronic equipment, hazardous or special waste, and other recyclables such as scrap metal. It also tracks local waste reduction policies (e.g., set out limits and bag limits).

The latest results revealed that:

4.8 million tonnes of residential waste were generated in Ontario in 2012, of which **2.3 million tonnes** were diverted from landfill, which equals the weight of **30,732 empty Space Shuttles**. It also represents a 2012 residential waste diversion rate for Ontario of 47.19 per cent.

Both the City and County of Peterborough report information to the WDO.

The WDO 2013 Blue Box performance indicator summary indicates:

Total diverted material vs total generated waste was 93.5% for the City of Peterborough and 72.0% for the county of Peterborough.

For more information on the WDO go to:

<http://www.wdo.ca/about/about-wdo/>

(Source: WDO 2013 performance Factors Alphabetically)

Peterborough City Waste Management Division

The Waste Management Division is responsible for the collection, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste generated from within the City of Peterborough.

The Waste Management Division provides the following programs:

- ▲ Blue box collection
- ▲ Green waste collection
- ▲ Backyard composting
- ▲ Organics processing
- ▲ Compost sales
- ▲ Household hazardous waste processing and disposal
- ▲ Education
- ▲ Promotion of environmental events

The Division also operates the Peterborough County/City Waste Management Facility which includes the Landfill Site on Bensfort Road and Public Drop-off Depot, as well as the Pido Road Material Recycling Facility, the Household Hazardous Waste Facility, and the Harper Road Composting Facility.

- ▲ During 2013, 21,141 (2012 – 20,675) tonnes of solid waste were diverted from the City's landfill facility at a cost of \$129.14 per Tonne.
- ▲ The 2012 comparative measure was \$127.40 per tonne.
- ▲ The 2011 comparative measure was \$98.24 per tonne.
- ▲ The 2010 comparative measure was \$149.17 per tonne.
- ▲ The variations from year to year highlight the volatility in the revenues per tonne in the sale of recyclables.
- ▲ In 2013 the city served 33,715 households in its Blue box program alone.

(Source: WDO December 2014)

2013 Summary of Residential Waste Diversion	
Material Stream (City residential only)	Tonnage Diverted
Blue Box Material (curbside collection)	7,390
Recyclables Dropped Off (including landfill diversion)	3,470
Compostables (Food Waste/Leaf and Yard)	5,155
Grasscycling and Backyard Composting	2,110
HHW/Electronics (also include small commercial)	410
LCBO deposit return (estimated)	455
Total Tonnes Diverted	18,990

- ▲ City diversion programs kept a total of 18,990 tonnes of residential material out of landfill in 2013.

(Source: City of Peterborough, Report USWM15-002 2013 Annual Waste Management Report, February, 2015)

County of Peterborough Environmental Services

The County of Peterborough Environmental Services Division helps County residents reduce household waste through waste reduction initiatives. The County continues to include new materials to the recycling program while making the process of recycling easy, convenient and cost efficient.

Below is a list of some of the services they offer:

- ▲ Curbside Recycling Collection.
- ▲ A Depot Recycling Program.
- ▲ White Goods Drop-Off Days.
- ▲ Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) drop-off.
- ▲ Plastic Boat Wrap Collections.

Curbside Recycling Collection

In March of 2008 the County of Peterborough began a new 2 stream curbside recycling program. The 2 stream system allows drivers to more efficiently collect recycling while reducing the environmental impact of collection and processing. For example, weekly paper, cardboard and plastic bag pickup is expected to reduce the space residents require to store their fibre waste. Containers are picked up at the same time but are in a separate recycle bin.

The county's Blue Box program collects the same range of products as the City of Peterborough. In 2013, the county Blue Box program collected from 33,114 households.

(Source: WDO December 2014)

Provincial Planning under the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS -2014) - approved by Order in Council No. 107/2014

The Provincial Policy Statement provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development. As a key part of Ontario's policy-led planning system, the Provincial Policy Statement sets the policy foundation for regulating the development and use of land. It also supports the provincial goal to enhance the quality of life for all Ontarians.

The Provincial Policy Statement provides for appropriate development while protecting resources of provincial interest, public health and safety, and the quality of the natural and built environment. The Provincial Policy Statement supports improved land use planning and management, which contributes to a more effective and efficient land use planning system.

The policies of the Provincial Policy Statement may be complemented by provincial plans or by locally-generated policies regarding matters of municipal interest. Provincial plans and municipal official plans provide a framework for comprehensive, integrated, place-based and long-term planning that supports and integrates the principles of strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and economic growth, for the long term.

Land use planning is only one of the tools for implementing provincial interests. A wide range of legislation, regulations, policies and programs may also affect planning matters, and assist in implementing these interests.

Policies that directly reference the environment are Policy 2.0 (Wise Use and Management of Resources) and Policy 3.0 (Protecting Health and Safety).

(Source: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing)

For further information go to: www.ontario.ca/pps

These policies are further supplemented with provincial / federal legislation that deals with the environment. Examples are:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act (2001) & Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (2002) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Clean Water Act (2006) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Species at Risk Act (SARA)- Federal (2002) last amended November 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Trent Conservation Coalition Source Plans (2014) Effective January 1, 2015 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Endangered Species Act – Ontario (2007) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2006) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Strong Communities legislation (2004) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Endangered Species Act (2007) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Provincial Policy Statement (2014) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Brownfield’s legislation (2007) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Provincial Planning Act (1990) last amended 2011 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Green Energy and Green Economy Act (2009) last amended 2011 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Greenbelt Act (2005) & Greenbelt Plan (2005) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Conservation Authorities Act and regulations (1990) last amended 2011 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Changes to the Municipal Act (2014) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (1992) last amended 2010) |

Recent provincial legislative moves have emphasized the preservation of green space as well as intensification of development and protection of farmland (see PPS 2014). One such plan is “the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe” which serves to protect the Greenbelt and promote responsible planning. Initiatives and policies such as this impact on Peterborough's city and county land use planning. Federal legislation (through budget omnibus bills) however is diverging from the provincial thrusts, with federal environment legislation altered in 2012 (Bill C-38). Most of the federal amendments weaken existing legislation by reducing approval and consultation requirements.

The preservation of green space:

- 
- ▲ Protects natural environments
 - ▲ Improves air quality in urban areas
 - ▲ Ensures that urban dwellers have access to countryside, with consequent educational and recreational opportunities; and
 - ▲ Protects the unique character of rural communities

Local Planning

Official Plans of the Separated City of Peterborough as well as the upper tier Official Plan of the County of Peterborough and the Townships set the criteria for environmental considerations in development applications.

Recent community plans including the “Central Area Master Plan for the City”, the “Little Lake Master Plan”, “Otonabee River Trail Extension around Little Lake” and the “Urban Forest Strategic Plan” have centered on the following goals:

- ▲ Meeting the needs of diverse populations (both culturally and economically diverse).
- ▲ Providing mixed land use.
- ▲ Reducing urban sprawl.
- ▲ Providing user friendly trail systems within the urban areas
- ▲ Providing a contiguous trail system throughout the county (using abandoned Rail Right-of-ways) to connect to other trail systems (e.g. the Trent to Lakefield Trail).
- ▲ Building more compact service hubs.
- ▲ Increasing the use of public transportation.

The 2014 PPS through policy 2.1 (Natural Heritage) has introduced a requirement that Official Plans protect the ecological functions and biodiversity of natural heritage systems. In practice this means that development will not occur in significant wetlands, valleylands, wildlife habitat, Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI's) and coastal wetlands unless it has been demonstrated that the development will have no negative impact on the natural feature or its ecological function.

The preservation of green space is integral to achieving all of the above goals in a sustainable manner. This has become clear as recent community planning and consultation processes have found increased public interest and support for preservation of green space and waterways.

To visit the Peterborough City Planning Department's website or see a list of their ongoing planning studies visit:

[http://www.peterborough.ca/
BusinessPlanningOngoing_Planning_Studies_Applications.htm](http://www.peterborough.ca/BusinessPlanningOngoing_Planning_Studies_Applications.htm)

To visit the County of Peterborough Planning Department's web site or see a list of services visit:



Photo Credit : <http://www.theweathernetwork.com/uk/photos/view/787/sunset-on-little-lake-peterborough-ontario/20441238>

Recreation and the Environment

Riverview Park and Zoo (PUC)

The Public Utilities Commission operates a zoo and train at the water treatment plant. Some pertinent facts are:

- ⤴ The zoo received CAZA /AZAC accreditation in 2014.
- ⤴ It is the only North American accredited zoo that does not have an admission charge
- ⤴ The zoo has 137 animals and 49 species.
- ⤴ During summer months, 60% are visitors from outside Peterborough, while 40% are from the City. This changes to a 50-50 percent split during the shoulder seasons.
- ⤴ The zoo borders on the Otonabee River and contains significant park land and picnic shelters /areas as well as the municipal water treatment plant (55 acres or 22 ha).

Photo Credit:

<http://www.mykawartha.com/news-story/4039737-sloths-settling-in-at-riverview-park-and-zoo/>, Peterborough This Week



The Otonabee Region Conservation Authority (ORCA)

ORCA owns approximately 10,300 acres. Revenue producing active recreation areas includes Warsaw Caves and Selwyn Beach Conservation Areas. Non-revenue producing Conservation Areas for the public to access for hiking, birding, x-country skiing, snow shoeing and some cycling include Miller Creek Wildlife Area, Gannon's Narrows CA, Young's Point CA, Heber Rogers WA, Harold Town CA, Jackson Creek Kiwanis Trail etc.

Outdoor recreation has been an important aspect of many of these lands whether in a primary or secondary capacity, providing countless hours of enjoyment for watershed residents and visitors to the area. Conservation lands contribute significantly to the social, environmental and economic health of the community.

Recently the Otonabee Conservation has undertaken the management of the City of Peterborough's Beavermeade Park and Campground which features a beach and 98 camping sites (46 un-serviced and 52 serviced sites)

For more Information visit the OC website listed below

www.otonabee.com

(Source: Otonabee Region Conservation Authority)



Photo Credit:

<http://www.otonabee.com/parks-trails/parks-2/beavermead-campground/>

Peterborough County Forest

The County Forest occupies a total of approximately 2,130 hectares of County owned lands within the County of Peterborough. The Forest is comprised of three separate and distinct blocks.



Block	Area (ha)
Belmont-Dummer	1967.7
Havelock Depot	72.9
Cavan	90.2
Total	2130.8

The County has adopted a forest management plan that covers the time period of 2010 to 2019.

Principles of the County Forest Management Plan:

1. "The sustainability of the forest is paramount."
2. "The forestry/resource use is the primary use of the County Forest."
3. "Recreational/cultural uses are secondary uses for the forest."
4. "Forestry activities and uses enhance the forest for recreational and cultural opportunities."

The 2013 report indicates that 49 ha of forest in the Belmont – Dummer block were assessed and marked for thinning. Monitoring and assessment activities continued in the forest tracts.

(Source: Peterborough County Forest – Annual Work Report – Forest Management 2013)

For more detail go to:

http://cms.county.peterborough.on.ca/assets/uploads/documents/20140108_PCF_Annual_Work_Report_Forest_Management_2013.pdf

For more information on the county forest visit:

<http://county.peterborough.on.ca/county-forests>

Camp Kawartha Environment Centre



(Source: <http://www.campkawartha.ca/environmentcentre/>)

Located at 2505 Pioneer Road, on Trent University Nature Area lands, the Camp Kawartha Environment Centre is a unique partnership among the Gainey Foundation, Trent University and Fleming College's sustainable building program. Over 30 foundations, organizations, businesses and individuals have supported this award winning initiative.

Using innovative green architecture; the Camp Kawartha Environment Centre showcases alternative energy in action. Designed and built by students in Fleming College's Sustainable Building Design and Construction program, the centre is, in the words of program coordinator and award winning sustainable builder Chris Magwood "Canada's most sustainable building."

Located on more than 200 acres of Trent University's stunning wildlife sanctuary lands, this unique 2,000 square foot structure is open for programming year round and will accommodate up to 80 people at any one time.

The Centre not only showcases sustainable building practices and energy conservation, but it serves as a training ground for future teachers in strategies for effective environmental education and alternative, sustainable living. The centre delivers over 40 environmental education programs linked to the Ontario curriculum. It also offers workshops on environmental education to student teachers from Trent's School of Professional Learning, and provides hands-on workshops, lectures and seminars and day camps on sustainability to the general public.

For more information about the centre visit their website at:

<http://www.campkawartha.ca/environmentcentre/>

"The great challenge of our time is to reconnect ourselves with the world around. It is the biosphere that is our home and our most fundamental need is clean air, water, soil and energy and the diversity of life to deliver these basic needs. Most children today grow up in cities where we focus on the economy. We have to change this focus".

- David Suzuki on the Camp Kawartha Environment Centre



Earth Hour

In 2014 Peterborough celebrated “Earth Hour” along with many other cities in Canada. Earth Day is a worldwide event when people turn out their lights for an hour, beginning at 8:30 p.m., to conserve energy and promote an environmentally friendly lifestyle.

Peterborough residents managed to save two megawatts of power — enough electricity to power 1,000 homes during Earth Hour on March 29, 2014.

The electricity reduction represents a 4% decrease in power usage and is on par with what the city did in 2013.



The *Clean Water Act, 2006*, passed by the Ontario legislature, assists communities with protecting their municipal drinking water supplies at the source. Through source protection planning, communities have identified potential risks to local water quality and water supply, and have created a plan to reduce or eliminate these risks. The task of developing a local source protection plan involved watershed residents working with municipalities, conservation authorities, property owners, farmers, industry, health officials, community groups, and others.

On October 31, 2014, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change approved the Trent Source Protection Plan, go to www.otonabee.com/minister-approves-trent-source-protection-plan/ for more details.

Trent Conservation Coalition

The Trent Conservation Coalition is a partnership of five conservation authorities (Crowe Valley, Ganaraska Region, Kawartha, Lower Trent and Otonabee) and municipalities working together to develop Source Protection Plans. Under the umbrella of the Trent Conservation Coalition, the five conservation authorities coordinate the collection of scientific information about water resources within the watersheds of the Source Protection Areas (a combined 14,500 square kilometre drainage basin stretching from Algonquin Park to Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte).

Source Protection Committee

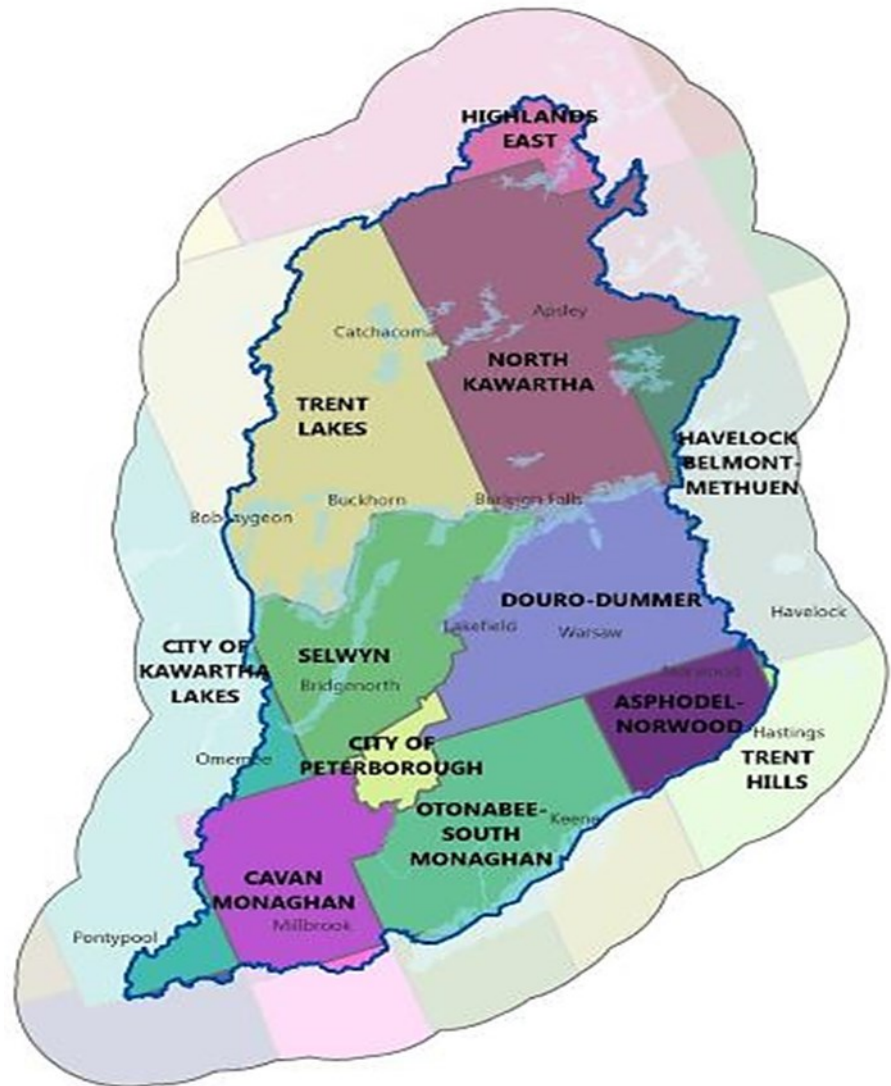
The Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee is responsible for gathering information about the local watersheds, assessing drinking water threats and assembling this information into a comprehensive Drinking Water Source Protection Plan.

Source Protection Authority

Each Source Protection Area has a Source Protection Authority responsible for decision making and reporting to the Source Protection Committee. The Source Protection Authority is comprised of the Board of the Directors of the conservation authority, and in some cases, representatives from municipalities beyond the Conservation Authority's area of jurisdiction but within the Source Protection Area.

Municipalities represented on the Otonabee-Peterborough Source Protection Authority include:

- ⤴ Asphodel-Norwood
- ⤴ Cavan Monaghan
- ⤴ City of Kawartha Lakes
- ⤴ City of Peterborough
- ⤴ Douro-Dummer
- ⤴ Trent Lakes (formerly Galway-Cavendish and Harvey; outside CA jurisdiction)
- ⤴ Havelock-Belmont-Methuen (outside CA jurisdiction)
- ⤴ Highlands East (outside CA jurisdiction)
- ⤴ Otonabee-South Monaghan
- ⤴ North Kawartha (outside CA jurisdiction)
- ⤴ Selwyn (formerly Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield)
- ⤴ Trent Hills



(Source: <http://www.otonabee.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Final-OP-SPA-Primer-31OCT14.pdf>)

Local Source Protection Planning

The Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region extends across the Trent and Ganaraska River watersheds, covering a 14,500 square kilometre area stretching from Algonquin Park to Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte.

The Proposed Trent Source Protection Plan was submitted to the province for approval in August, 2012, and remains under review at this time. The Plan addresses significant drinking water threats in the Otonabee-Peterborough, Kawartha-Haliburton, Crowe Valley and Lower Trent Source Protection Areas.

To view a copy of the Proposed Trent Source Protection Plan, go to <http://www.trentsourceprotection.on.ca/theplanningprocess/sourceprotectionplan/>.

Municipal Drinking Water Systems

Within the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region, there are 32 lower tier, three single tier and five upper tier municipalities. There are a total of 54 municipal drinking water systems within the Source Protection Region. There are 35 municipal wells drawing drinking water supply from underground aquifers, and 19 surface water intakes drawing water from inland lakes and rivers or Lake Ontario. There are 12 municipal drinking water systems in the Otonabee-Peterborough Source Protection Area (3 surface water systems, 8 groundwater systems and 1 planned system).

Municipal Working Group

Each Source Protection Area has created a Municipal Working Group, comprised of representatives from each municipality including planners, staff, Clerks and CAOs. The Municipal Working Group was created to ensure that municipalities have an opportunity to discuss issues related to source protection, ask questions, and participate directly throughout the source protection planning process.

To learn more about Source Water Protection in our local area, visit the Trent Conservation Coalition drinking water website at www.trentsourceprotection.on.ca

The Otonabee-Peterborough Source Protection Area is one of five source protection areas in the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region. The O-P SPA covers approximately 3,365 km² and includes portions of 12 municipalities. Twelve municipal drinking water systems across the O-P SPA supply over 129,000 people or 67 % of the population with their drinking water and are protected under the Trent Source Protection Plan

(Source : Trent Conservation Coalition)

Farm Stewardship Initiatives in the County

Many farms in the County have undertaken on-farm projects to create environmental improvements over the period 2012 to 2014. There is no tracking system for projects planned, executed and paid for by individual farm owners who regularly work to protect soil, water and habitat resources. However, there are a significant number of projects that have received assistance through the partners in the Kawartha Farm Stewardship Collaborative www.kawarthafarmstewardship.org. Records show that at least 25 County projects have been completed over the past three seasons with funding from sources such as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, the Peterborough Stewardship Council, Ducks Unlimited Canada and Farms at Work. Growing Forward 2, a comprehensive federal-provincial initiative, has likely also provided funding to stewardship projects.

Information is available to farmers through Environmental Farm Plan workshops and extensive online resources and best practices prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA). The Kawartha Farm Stewardship Collaborative also holds an annual Farm Stewardship Day in February, where farmers share information on interesting projects they have completed, and speakers are invited on current topics of interest. This event is unique to our area of the province.

“The Robinson Place provincial government building at 300 Water St. has received a LEED EBOM platinum designation from the Green Building council of Canada. Only 12 buildings in Canada have the designation, according to a news release, and it’s the first government building in Canada to achieve it. The building uses rainwater and new energy efficient chillers during the cooling season and also has a community garden above its parking garage”

- (Press release, February 9, 2015)

Questions

Moving Forward:

1. How will future development impact on our ability to maintain green space?
2. How will we monitor the impact of access to green space to well-being and health?
3. Are there significant environmental changes that we can achieve in order to further reduce the amount of waste going to landfill sites?
4. How will climate change alter our need for Green space?
5. How sustainable are land fill sites?
6. How important is it that the Federal Government remains in the Environmental Protection role that it had in the past?
7. How will we ensure access to green space for recreation, health and well-being?
8. How can we further reduce the amount of waste going to landfill sites?
9. How will climate change alter our current efforts to promote environmental sustainability?

References

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Food Security & the Future Ability to Feed Ourselves

According to the United Nations, Food Security exists when all people, at all times, 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.

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
Nation



The Broad Perspective of Food Security:

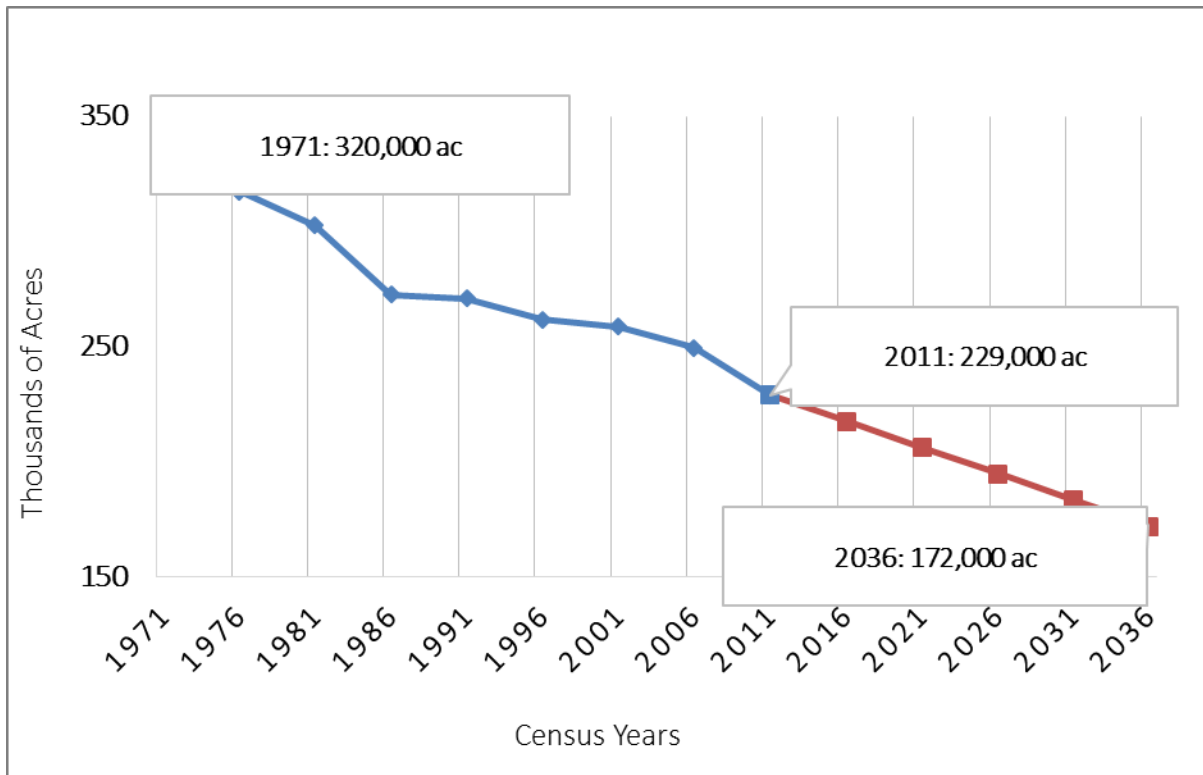
For a community to be food secure means that people have access to local, fresh and nutritious food. It also means that we have a commitment to protecting our food-production lands.

How are we doing in protecting our food-production lands?

The Future of Food & Farming Working Group of Sustainable Peterborough analyzed the changing landscape of food producing lands in our county. The report of Sustainable Peterborough's Future of Food and Farming Working Group, Farmland Task Force, "Patterns in the Use and Protection of Farmland in Peterborough County", 2014 documented the changing infrastructure of our food producing lands in Peterborough County. (For the complete report go to www.pspc.on.ca.) A review was undertaken of historical records of agricultural land in production in the County from 1971 to 2011, and discussion of possible acres in production through the next 25 years, assuming historical trends continue.

- ⤴ Since 1971, the County has experienced a steady loss in the amount of land reported by farmers as being "farmed" in the County. This land is referred to in the Census of Agriculture as "total area". Approximately 90,000 acres, or 28% of the land farmed in 1971, is no longer being reported in the Census by farmers.
- ⤴ If the average rate of reduction of farmed acres over the past 40 years is assumed to continue into the future, then another 57,000 acres could be out of production by the time of the Census in 2036. This would bring the loss of active farmland in the County to a total of 46% over a 65 year period. **Figure 1** below shows the historical acreages in blue, and the possible future trajectory in

Figure 1: Acres in production in Peterborough County, 1971-2011, and possible trajectory through 2036.



Note that the historical acreages in Figure 1 include wetlands, woodlots, Christmas trees and other land. The detailed breakdown of land use for the 2011 Census is shown in Table 1 below, illustrating that only 175,000 acres (crop and pasture) are available for production of food.

Table 1: Agricultural Land Uses in Peterborough County, 2011.

	Acres*	Percent
Crops (including summerfallow)	118,000	52%
Pasture (tame and seeded)	57,000	25%
Wetland, Woodlot, Christmas Trees & Other	54,000	23%
Total	229,000	100%

*rounded to the nearest thousand acres

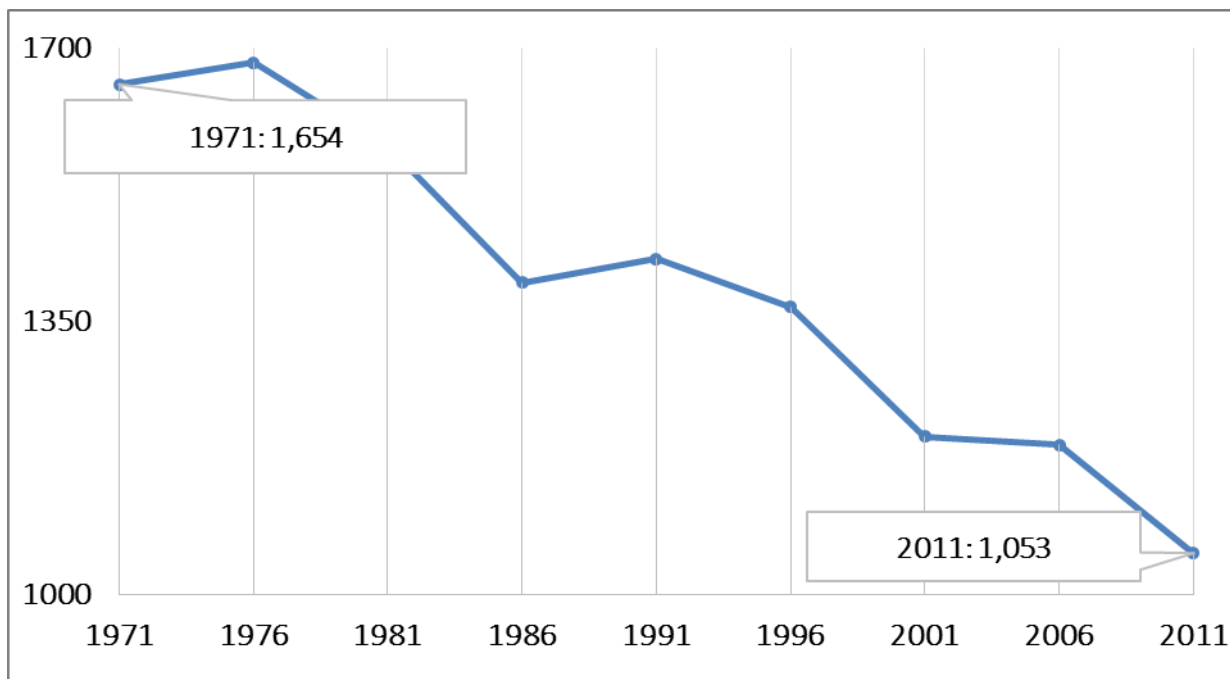
There are three possible reasons that Peterborough farmers, over the last 40 years, may be reporting a declining number of farmed acres through the Census of Agriculture.

1. It is likely that some land that was farmed historically has been gradually abandoned.
2. Urban expansion has also played some part in farmland loss since 1971. Between 1971 and 2013, the City of Peterborough annexed approximately 3300 acres of primarily agricultural land for the purpose of accommodating long-term urban development. Since that time, approximately 3600 acres of land have been developed in the City, including 800 acres on lands annexed since 1971 and 2800 acres on lands already within the City prior to 1971. Presently, the City has approximately 2800 acres of land within its boundary to accommodate future development. Information on expansion by hamlets is not available.
3. While marginal land retirement and urban expansion play some role in reduction of land in production, it is the Task Force's expectation that the main reason is likely to be the economics of farming. Over the past 40 years, many farm businesses have been discontinued, and young people have not been fully replacing retiring farmers. When farms are sold to non-farmers, land goes out of production.



The loss of farm businesses between 1971 and 2011 is documented in **Figure 2** below. The loss of 601 businesses represents a decline of 37% over 40 years.

Figure 2: Number of Farm Businesses in Peterborough County, 1971-2011.

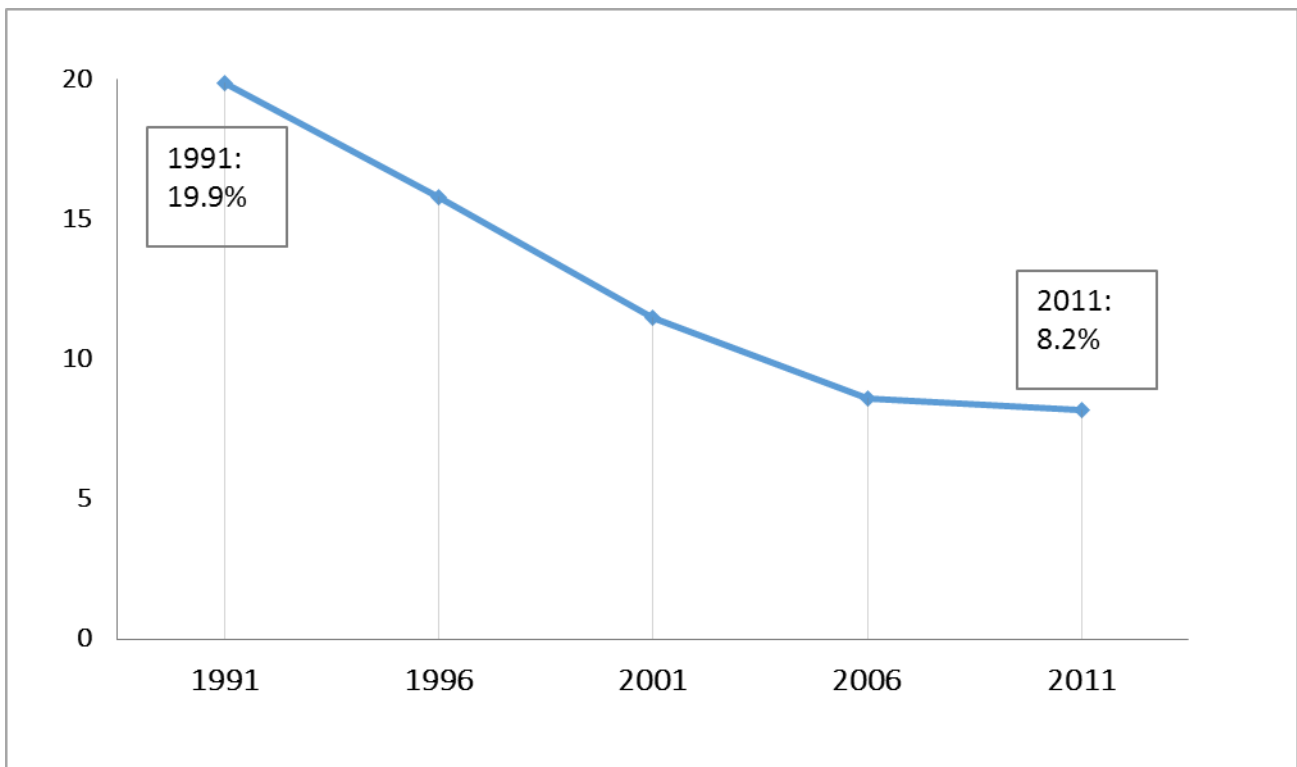


The decline in the number of farm businesses has been partially offset by an increase in the number of acres farmed on average by farm businesses. However, the decline in the number of farm businesses is also a reflection of the economics of farming and the impact this has had on farm succession.

In 2011, more than half the farmers in the County were over the age of 55 and only 85 farmers (6%) were under the age of 35. The trends from 2001 to 2011 in Table 2 show that the number of young farmers has been in decline over at least

The main assumptions are that farmers on average will retire at age 75, and that the number of farmers under age 35 will stay the same. No other factors are considered. The latter assumption is optimistic given the trend seen in Table 2 that shows the number of young farmers decreasing, and the fact that the pool of farming parents is also decreasing over time. Table 2 suggests that by 2036, 677 farmers (less than half the present number) may be farming, unless additional new farmers are added to the pool.

Figure 3: Percent of Ontario farmers under the age of 35, 1991-2011.



In conclusion, while farm size is increasing on average, and may be thought to compensate for the decline in farmers and farm businesses, it is clear that in the past 40 years, a significant decline in the acres in production has nevertheless accompanied these other trends. The number of young farmers entering the industry is falling and this is leading to sales of family farms that do not always stay in production in the hands of purchasers.

To quote the Greater Peterborough Economic Development Corporation's Agricultural Economic Impact and Development Study:

"A review of the number of farms...does not necessarily provide a true indication of changes in the scale of the industry. Rather it provides an indication of the shift taking place in the size of farm operations. Overall there is a trend in agriculture toward larger farms and rationalization of operations. Therefore an assessment of the change in farm acres...is more representative of actual change in production."

The Task Force set out to determine how the community's goals, laid out in the Sustainable Peterborough Plan, might be achieved. Ongoing loss of production, through loss of farmland, accompanied by an increase in population, may challenge our ability to "feed ourselves sustainably with local, healthy foods."

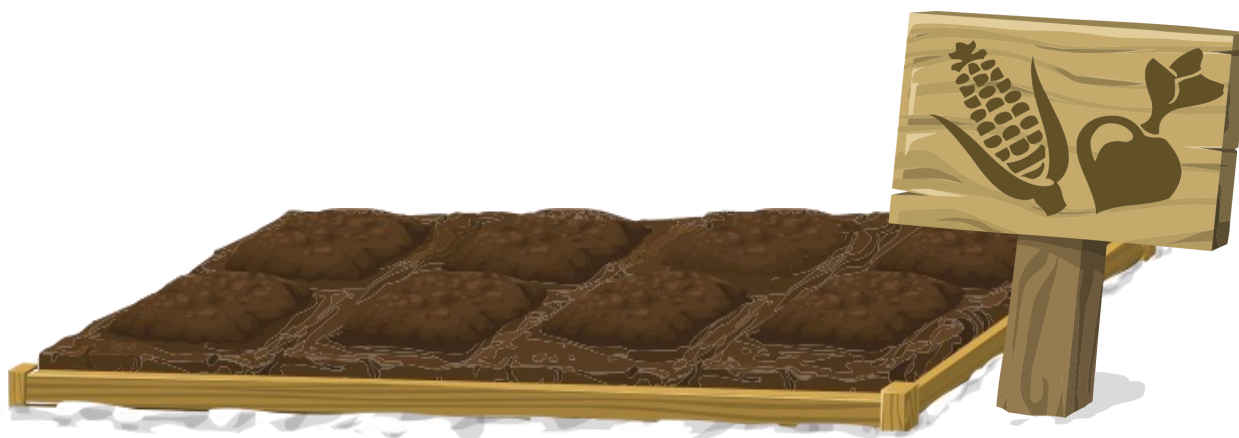
Community Gardens

Established in 2008, the **Peterborough Community Garden Network** (PCGN) brings together four community agencies (YWCA, GreenUP, PCCHU, and Fleming College). The City of Peterborough Community Garden Policy was enacted in 2010 after consultation with community gardeners, local food security organizations and members of the PCGN.

The Network is comprised of over 400 growers, organizations, teachers, garden coordinators & community members. Its mandate is to grow community gardens in our region and seed vibrant connections between gardens, local growers and community food security organizations. The PCGN aims to support poverty reduction, food security and environmental integrity, inclusion and community development by working with communities to *Cultivate Resilience & Vibrant Communities, One Garden at a Time*.

In response to a growing need for community garden space, the PCGN has helped facilitate the expansion of 3, and the creation of 12 new community gardens. This has resulted in the creation of over 100 new community garden plots. Currently, there are 26 community gardens in the City of Peterborough, and 7 additional ones in the County.

The gardens are located on federal lands, municipal property, the front yards of local organizations, Church property, and school yards.



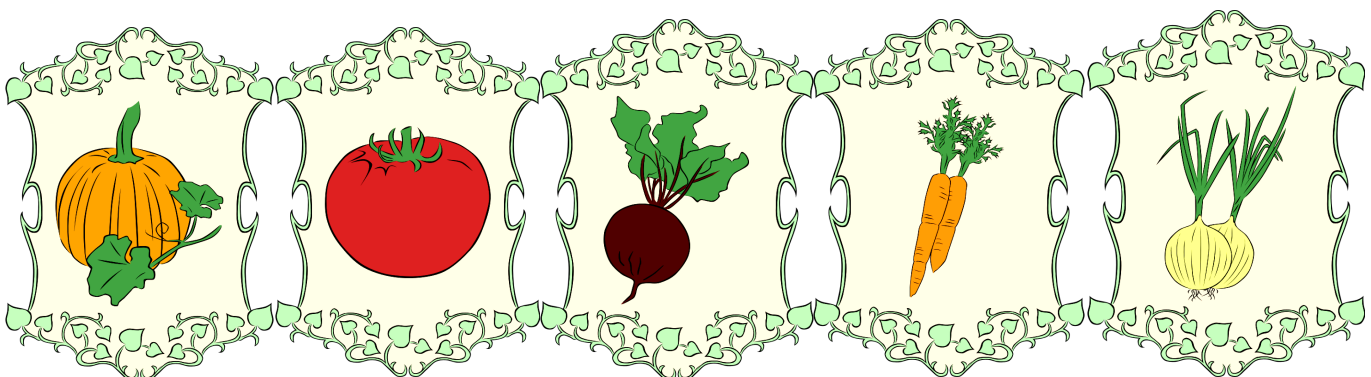
The **Nourish Project** held roundtable conversations throughout the County in the spring of 2013. They brought together individuals and groups involved in the full spectrum of food-related endeavours, from farm to table, in all 8 townships. Participants were asked to describe what they would like to see happening in the next five years around food in their Township. Community gardens were mentioned in all the conversations, but Douro Dummer, Havelock, North Kawartha, Asphodel Norwood, Selwyn and Trent Lakes identified community gardens as one of their three main goals. Havelock has since moved forward and launched a community garden on private land in the spring of 2014.

(Source: Peterborough in context: Phase One, Documenting How Local Activities Align With the AMO Best Practices in Local Food Guide for Municipalities, Prepared by Farms at Work & Peterborough Social Planning Council for the Future of Food & Farming Working Group of Sustainable Peterborough, 2014)

Municipal Planning Policies and Zoning By-laws

The best practices outlined in the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) Guide relate to topics such as protection of farmland, flexible zoning for value-added activities, use of smaller parcels of land for agriculture and access to land for new farmers.

As noted above, the City of Peterborough is currently engaged in an Official Plan review and has been considering the role of food production/urban agriculture in its future. The County Official Plan review is being launched in 2015.



Moving our Farm Communities Forward: Farms at Work


Highlights:

- ⤴ Farms at Work offered two mentorship programs for beginning farmers in 2014: Beekeeping and Sheep Farming. Two additional mentorships will also be offered for 2015: Pasture Management and Maple Syrup Production. These are multi-day on-farm training opportunities with highly experienced mentor farmers. Training new farmers is key to building supply for the local food system.
- ⤴ Farms at Work's Pollinator Day attracted about 100 people to Douro in November 2014. They heard from pollination biologist Susan Chan, as well as Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture Debra Sikora, Medical Officer of Health Dr. Rosana Pellizzari and Parks Canada Ecologist Team Leader Dr. Leo Cabrera.
- ⤴ Farms at Work was a Supporting Partner of the first Ecological Farmers of Ontario conference, held in Orillia in December 2014. It was attended by close to 200 farmers from across the province. FAW developed livestock workshops, sponsored a pollination workshop and organized a social event at the conference.
- ⤴ Farms at Work held two workshops on seed saving topics in 2014. The first was a general overview of seed saving techniques and issues. The second was a hands-on event, where 15 attendees built a seed winnower to take back to the farm. This equipment allows small growers to scale up by saving or selling seed in larger quantities.
- ⤴ Launched "Find Local Food", a free online system connecting institutional purchasers of local food with growers. We also worked directly with Chartwells, food providers at Trent University, to meet local farmers and begin to develop a strategy for procuring local food to be served on campus.
- ⤴ Farms at Work is a member and coordinator of the 11-member Kawartha Farm Stewardship Collaborative. The Collaborative held a Farm Stewardship day in February 2015 and completed several on-farm projects during the summer.

Food Bank Use

Here are the statistics that paint a picture of our local food bank culture:

7724 Peterborough City and County residents were helped by food banks in March, 2013, of those:

- 
- ▲ 50.2% were women
 - ▲ 40.8% were children under the age of 18
 - ▲ 5.4% were 65 or older
 - ▲ 8% were aboriginal
 - ▲ 39.2% were families with children (either single-parent or 2 parent)
 - ▲ 46.8% were single people
 - ▲ 47.7% were on social assistance
 - ▲ 30.5% had disability related income support
 - ▲ 10.6% had job income
 - ▲ 5.3% were homeowners
 - ▲ 1% were living on the street
 - ▲ 2.1% were living in a shelter/group home

Although the number of people using food banks slightly decreased since 2012, it is still 20% higher than it was in 2008.


Hunger Count - Peterborough									
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adults	3478	3748	3748	3930	4980	5391	4821	5064	4575
Children	2565	2794	2513	2529	2630	2614	2436	2451	3153
Total	6043	6542	6261	6459	7610	8005	7257	7515	7728

(Source: Kawartha Food Share, November 13, 2013)

The local Hunger Count does not include the number of children participating in school breakfast programs as they only count the number of meals served. According to Food For Kids the school breakfast programs feed **17,000** children daily.

Trends and activities from Kawartha Food Share (KFS);

- ⤴ There has been a steady increase in the use of food banks, which is reflected in the numerous requests from KFS' agencies, and the subsequent monthly orders.
- ⤴ KFS continues to share their surplus with nearby regional food banks, thereby building relationships that are necessary for food exchange.
- ⤴ The distribution of fresh and frozen foods has been shown to make a large difference in the quantity and quality that the consumers are now able to access.
- ⤴ KFS distributes thousands of pounds of fresh and frozen produce and other frozen products on a weekly basis.
- ⤴ KFS' ability to network surplus items has been crucial in order to receive offers of additional product; this has allowed Kawartha Food Share to provide a greater variety of food to their agencies.



...It's great for us – a lot of the food we get is canned,' said Ashlee Aitken, the office manager at Kawartha Food Share. Aitken said that food banks are trying to offer healthy produce and meat these days, but it's hard to come by..."

(Joelle Kovach, "A chicken in every pot", Peterborough Examiner, January 21, 2015)

“Food banks across the province can expect 100,000 whole chickens donated annually under a new programme launched by the Chicken Farmers of Ontario. The programme will encourage 1,100 farms across the province to each donate up to 300 chickens a year. In exchange, the farmers get a tax credit from the provincial government worth 25% of the value of their donation. The tax break has been offered since 2013, and individual farmers – no matter what they produce – have taken advantage. But the Chicken Farmers of Ontario (CFO) are taking it a step further by encouraging all 1,100 members across the province to donate. ...‘This is great news’, said Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs Minister Jeff Leal, the MPP for Peterborough... He said the government established the tax break to reward farmers for offering ‘fresh, healthy, local food’ to needy people... One of those local farmers is Tim Klompaker. His family-run farm Hanor Poultry is located just south of Norwood.

(Joelle Kovach, “A chicken in every pot”, Peterborough Examiner, January 21,

Food Insecurity in Peterborough:

The Peterborough County City Health Unit (PCCHU) annually provides an analysis of how much a nutritious food basket costs. In November, 2014 the latest report was provided to the community. (Source: Peterborough County City Health Unit, Food Insecurity in Peterborough, November, 2014)

Here are some of the facts about food insecurity in Peterborough:

- ⤴ According to the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2010-2011, about 11.5% of people in Peterborough households experience some degree of household food insecurity, defined as worrying about running out of food, compromising food quality or not having a variety of food choices on hand.
- ⤴ For 5% of people in Peterborough households the situation is severe, and people, including children, do not have enough to eat because of a lack of money.
- ⤴ The CCHS analysis indicates that 1 in 7 children under 18 years of age in Peterborough now live in a food-insecure home.
- ⤴ Across Canada there are now food banks in every province and territory with a network of almost 5,000 emergency food programs including food banks, soup kitchens and various meal and snack programs offered by schools, shelters, drop-in centers, prenatal programs and other such community organizations. (Food Banks Canada, Hunger County 2013: A comprehensive report on hunger and food bank use in Canada and recommendations for change (2013). Food Banks Canada, <http://www.foodbanks.ca>)
- ⤴ Locally, the primary response to food insecurity has been food banks and meal programs.
- ⤴ There is now a food bank or food cupboard in every township in Peterborough County and nine food banks/cupboards throughout the City of Peterborough. (Food For All, Peterborough County-City Health Unit. July 2014 Accessed at <http://www.foodinpeterborough.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/2014-07-16-Food-For-All.pdf>)

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- ▲ In March 2013, 7,724 people used a Kawartha Food Share member agency food bank.
- ▲ Some individuals and families are at greater risk for food insecurity than others. Social assistance recipients, especially lone-parent families, are particularly vulnerable, with 60% reporting a lack of food security. However, 55% of all Ontarians who reported being food insecure had some employment income. Despite perceptions about food bank users, locally 10.6% of people who access local food banks had employment income and 5.3% were home owners.

(Vogt, J. & Tarasuk, V., Analysis of Ontario sample in Cycle 2.2 of the Canadian Community Health Survey 2004, Toronto, 2007. Available online: <http://www.phred-redsp.on.ca/CCHSReport.htm>)

“the Otonabee-south Monaghan Food Cupboard opened just over a year ago in the church...Food bank chairwoman Joan DiFruscia says they provide 20 families with groceries every time they’re open. But they’re not just servicing people on social assistance, DiFruscia has noticed: there are plenty of working people who need the food bank, too. We’re talking about those who work for minimum wage she says. She calls them the working poor...”

(Joelle Kovach, “One in seven local children go hungry”, Peterborough Examiner, December 12, 2014)

The following table is a summary of some real life situations for people living in Peterborough. The scenarios, developed by the PCCHU, illustrate that after paying for shelter and food, minimum wage earners and households on fixed incomes have little, if any money left over to cover other basic monthly expenses.

The monthly cost of feeding a family of four in Peterborough was **\$850** in May, 2014.

Nutritious Food Basket Costs as Prepared by the Peterborough County City Health Unit, 2014						
Monthly Income/ Expenses	Single Man	Single Man	Single Elderly Woman	Single Parent Family of 3	Family of 4	Family of 4
Monthly income – after tax; includes federal & provincial benefits and tax credits	\$709 (Ontario Works)	\$1,179 (Ontario Disability Support Program)	\$1,513 (Old Age Security & Guaranteed Income Supplement)	\$1,961 (Ontario Works)	\$2,748 (Minimum Wage)	\$6,954 (Ontario Median)
Estimated Shelter Cost	\$668	\$800	\$800	\$941	\$1,129	\$1,428
Food – based on Canada’s Food Guide	\$286	\$286	\$208	\$648	\$850	\$850
What’s Left?	-\$245	\$93	\$505	\$377	\$769	\$4,676
% income Required for Shelter	94%	68%	53%	48%	41%	21%
% income Required for Nutritious	40%	24%	14%	33%	31%	12%

Note: Shelter costs may or may not include utilities.

(Source: Peterborough County City Health Unit, “Limited Incomes: A Recipe for Hunger”, 2014)

Questions

Moving Forward:

1. How will the loss of farm families impact the social fabric of the farm community? What impact will this have on small community service centres and schools?
2. What would we need to do to produce enough food to feed Peterborough County/City? What is Peterborough's role in providing food to Ontario?
3. What role can land use planning take in protecting the future of farming in our County?
4. As a community, how does Peterborough increase awareness of the link between good food and good health?
5. Can encouraging new farmers to establish businesses in Peterborough help support a strong agricultural community for the future and keep farmland in production?
6. How are we planning to ensure that our local primary processing infrastructure will be sufficient into the future? (Eg. abattoirs, mills, freezing and canning facilities).
7. Are our local regulatory decisions keeping pace with the needs of farm businesses to, for example, diversify into small on-farm processing activities, or host farm help on the farm?
8. What is the impact of the increasing price of farmland and the costs of land, machinery, buildings and quota as barriers to new entrants?
9. How will we enable our farm community to recover the value of their environmental contributions/ecological goods and services (eg., protection of water and habitat) from agriculture?
10. What role will urban agriculture play in our future?
11. How can we encourage local grocery stores to stock locally produced food?

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- Greater Peterborough Economic Development Corporation, Agricultural Economic Impact and Development Study, 2006
- Peterborough County City Health Unit, “Limited Incomes: A Recipe for Hunger”, 2014
- Sustainable Peterborough Future of Food and Farming Working Group, Farmland Task Force, “Patterns in the Use and Protection of Farmland in Peterborough County”, 2014.
- Vogt, J. & Tarasuk, V., Analysis of Ontario sample in Cycle 2.2 of the Canadian Community Health Survey 2004, Toronto, 2007. Available online: <http://www.phred-redsp.on.ca/CCHSReport.htm>

Housing

Having access to affordable and safe housing is one of our most basic needs and paramount to our quality of life.



Photo Credit: <http://www.thepeterboroughexaminer.com/2011/11/22/home-affordability-rate-in-peterborough-one-of-the-highest-in-canada>

**Shelter is paramount to our quality of life.
Everyone in our community is entitled to a place of
comfort and refuge – a safe place to call home.**

Did you know?

Proportion of households in core housing need:

- ▲ Overall 25.9%
- ▲ Renters 48.1%
- ▲ Owners 17.8%

Renters are more likely than homeowners to live in unaffordable housing.

Number of issuances of emergency financial assistance to help people remain in or secure adequate housing:

- ▲ 2011 was 5633
- ▲ 2012 was 5658
- ▲ 2013 was 3232*

Note: the funding structure and source of emergency housing assistance programs changed in 2013 thus the data may not be comparable to previous years.



Some facts to consider:

- The average resale of a house in 2011 for Greater Peterborough \$254,605 and for Ontario was \$385,519.
- A homeowner would need an annual income of \$71,100 or higher for the average house to be affordable.
- The average rent for a 2 bedroom apartment in Greater Peterborough is \$899
- A renter would need an annual income of

(Sources: <http://www.peterborough.ca/>, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Affordable Housing Action Committee, Housing is Fundamental 2014 with data from the 2011 National Household Survey,

Documenting the Housing Stock

The following table describes the housing stock of our community:

Total Housing Tenure – Peterborough CTY (County) - Total			
Age groups of primary household maintainer	Total	Owner	Renter
Total	55,635	42,200	13,430
Under 25 years	1,955	610	1,340
25 to 34 years	6,660	3,555	3,105
35 to 44 years	7,565	5,590	1,970
45 to 54 years	11,495	9,420	2,070
55 to 64 years	11,575	9,735	1,840
65 to 74 years	8,125	6,880	1,250
75 years and over	8,265	6,410	1,855
Peterborough CY (City) - Total			
Age groups of primary household maintainer	Total	Owner	Renter
Total	33,435	21,725	11,710
Under 25 years	1,720	430	1,285
25 to 34 years	4,715	2,040	2,680
35 to 44 years	4,805	3,025	1,780
45 to 54 years	6,480	4,760	1,720
55 to 64 years	6,155	4,600	1,555
65 to 74 years	4,135	3,140	990
75 years and over	5,425	3,730	1,690

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011

Did you know?

- ^ There are **1,474** on Social Housing Wait List, Greater Peterborough Area (2013)
- ^ **47, 240** individuals have annual incomes below the median before-tax income of \$29,294.
- ^ More than **29,000** people have annual incomes below \$15,000.

(Source: Housing Access Peterborough, National Household Survey, Peterborough CMA, 2011 (2010 incomes - individuals 15 years and older))

“Peterborough ranks fourth worst among major Ontario cities in the availability of decent, affordable housing, according to figures released by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The ranking comes from 2011 Census data...Only Toronto, Barrie and Brantford ranked worse for availability of adequate, affordable housing (affordable is defined as less than 30% of before-tax household income) among major cities in Ontario, the rankings found... Canada wide, the percentage of people lacking adequate, affordable housing has dropped, the statistics indicate.”

-Peterborough Examiner, November 25, 2014

According to Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation, Peterborough ranks fourth worst among major cities in Ontario in the availability of affordable housing. The following tables indicate the cost of renting as well as the proportion of the households spending more than 30% of their income on housing.

	Rent	Hourly Wage	Annual Wage
Bachelor	\$622	\$12.76	\$24,880
1 bedroom	\$778	\$15.96	\$31,120
2 bedroom	\$915	\$18.77	\$36,600
3 bedroom	\$1,085	\$22.26	\$43,400

(Source: Affordable Housing Action Committee, National Housing Survey, Peterborough CMA, 2011, Statistics Canada)

	Renter Households	Owner Households	Totals
All households	12,735	34,880	47,615
Spending in excess of 30%	6,126 (48.1%)	6,209 (17.8%)	12,335 (25.9%)

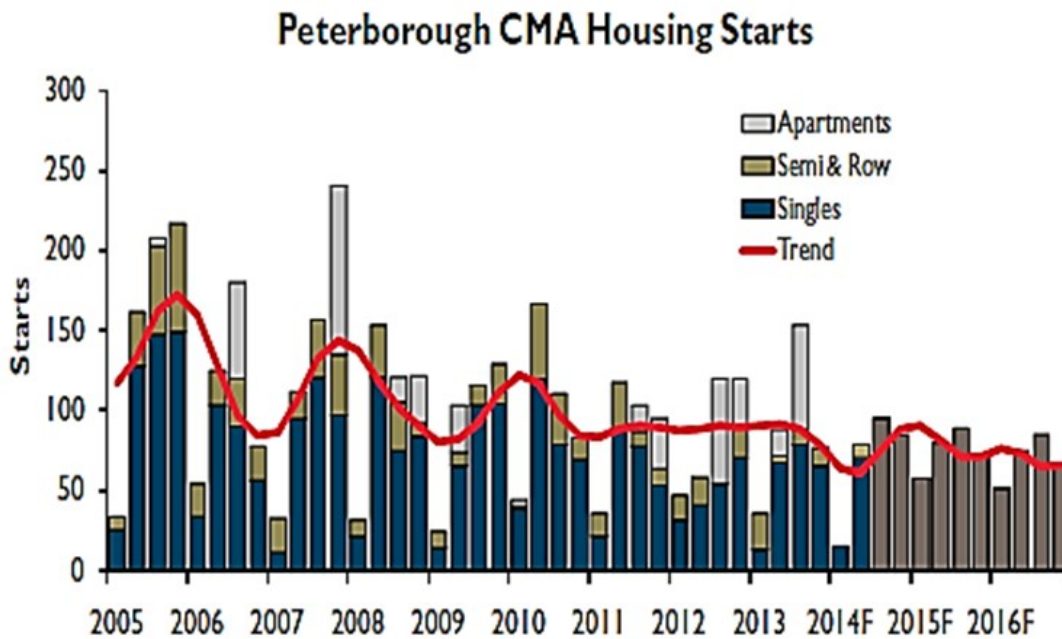
(Source: Affordable Housing Action Committee, National Housing Survey, Peterborough CMA, 2011, Statistics Canada, Housing is Fundamental, 2014)

City CMA	Spending More Than 30% of Total Household Income on Shelter		
	Owners %	Renters%	Renters & Owners
Toronto	26.6	43.2	31.8
Barrie	23.4	49.4	28.8
Brantford	17.6	44.3	24.6
Peterborough	17.8	48.1	25.9

(Source: National Household Profile, CMA, Ontario, 2011)

Peterborough CMA	Private Apartment Vacancy Rate Changes (%)				
	Bachelor	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	Total
October 2013	2.0	4.2	5.0	7.0	4.8
October 2014	5.8	3.7	2.3	3.5	2.9

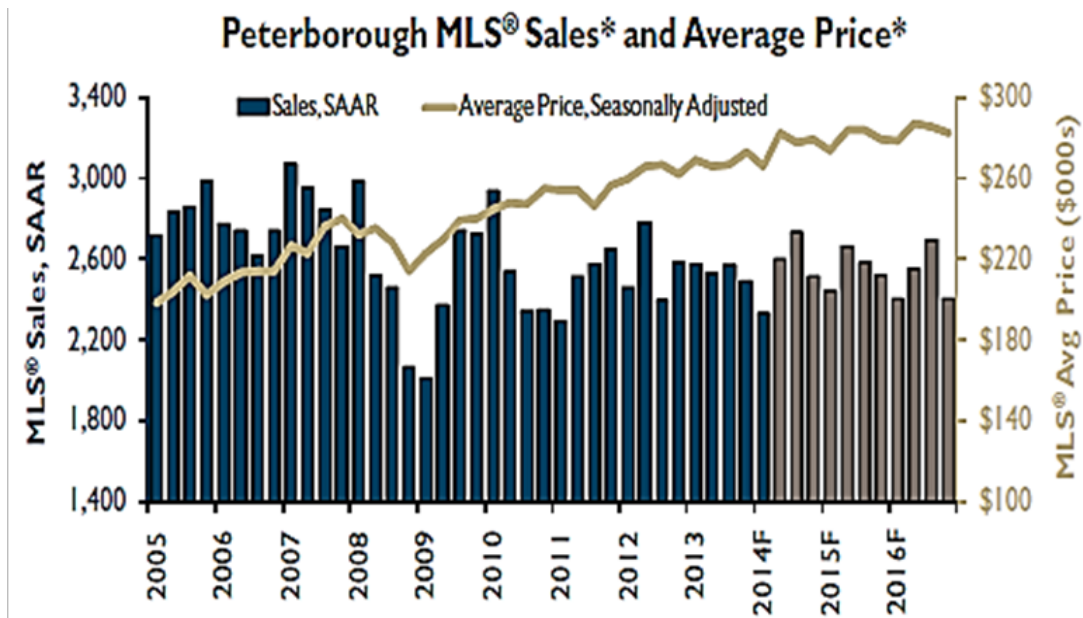
(Source: CMHC Rental Market Report, 2014)



The forecasts included in this document are based on information available as of October 22, 2014.

(Source: CMHC (Starts and Completions Survey), CMHC Housing Market Outlook, 2014)

According to CMHC, the breakdown of MLS® listed sales by price range shows that during the first eight months of 2014 there were more homes sold at the higher price range, which pushed the average MLS® price above 2013 level. High home prices have encouraged owners to list their homes for sale.



(Source: CMHC Housing Market Outlook, 2014)

The following table indicates the new construction market comparisons:

New Construction	Average Price of Single Detached Homes
2012 Q4	\$340,795
2013 Q3	\$300,533
2014 Q3	\$333,061

(Source: CMHC, Housing Now, Peterborough CMA, Fourth quarter 2014)

Forecast Summary									
Peterborough CMA									
Fall 2014									
	2011	2012	2013	2014 (F)	% Chg	2015 (F)	% Chg	2016 (F)	% Chg
New Home Market									
Starts:									
Single-Detached	239	197	224	210	-6.3	210	0.0	200	-4.8
Multiples	112	146	130	50	-61.5	80	60.0	80	0.0
Semi-Detached	6	2	0	4	n/a	5	25.0	5	0.0
Row/ Townhouses	58	50	48	30	-37.5	40	33.3	40	0.0
Apartments	48	94	82	16	-80.5	35	118.8	35	0.0
Starts - Total	351	343	354	260	-23.6	290	11.5	280	-3.4

Forecast Summary									
Peterborough CMA									
Fall 2014									
	2011	2012	2013	2014 (F)	% Chg	2015 (F)	% Chg	2016 (F)	% Chg
New Home Market									
Average Price									
(\$)									
Single-Detached	330,749	327,943	318,141	320,000	0.6	322,000	0.6	328,000	1.9
Median Price									
(\$)									
Single-Detached	289,990	293,990	299,000	306,000	2.3	310,500	1.5	315,000	1.4

Forecast Summary

Peterborough CMA

Fall 2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Chg	2015	% Chg	2016	% Chg
Resale Market									
MLS®	2,507	2,553	2,539	2,550	0.4	2,550	0.0	2,500	-
MLS® New Listings	5,043	4,843	4,887	4,950	1.3	5,000	1.0	4,950	-1.0
MLS® Average Price (\$)	254,604	264,946	271,161	276,000	1.8	280,000	1.4	283,000	1.1

Forecast Summary

Peterborough CMA

Fall 2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014 (F)	% Chg	2015 (F)	% Chg	2016 (F)	% Chg
Rental Market									
October Vacancy Rate (%)	3.5	2.7	4.8	5.1	0.3	5.4	0.3	2.4	0.0
Two-bedroom Average Rent	899	904	915	925	1.1	935	1.1	945	1.1

Forecast Summary

Peterborough CMA

Fall 2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014 (F)	% Chg	2015 (F)	% Chg	2016 (F)	% Chg
Economic Overview									
Mortgage Rate (1 year) (%)	3.52	3.17	3.08	3.00- 3.25	-	3.20- 4.00	-	3.70- 4.60	-
Mortgage Rate (5 year) (%)	5.37	5.27	5.24	5.00- 5.50	-	5.25- 6.00	-	5.55- 6.45	-
Annual Employment Level	57,700	59,300	55,400	58,000	4.7	58,500	0.9	58,600	0.2
Employment Growth (%)	0.9	2.8	-6.6	4.7	-	0.9	-	0.2	-
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	8.2	8.6	8.3	-	8.0	-	7.8	-
Net Migration	145	586	437	450	3.0	480	6.7	510	6.3

Source: CMHC Housing Market Outlook, 2014

The following table compares the shelter cost in Peterborough to selected communities in Ontario.

Shelter to Income Ratio			
Community	Median rental shelter cost (annual)	One maintainer households – median income (annual)	Shelter to income ratio %
Barrie	\$12,024	\$34,380	35.0
Guelph	\$10,308	\$33,433	30.8
Hamilton	\$9,576	\$32,363	29.6
Kingston	\$10,176	\$31,524	32.3
London	\$9,300	\$30,342	30.7
Oshawa	\$10,824	\$37,087	29.2
Peterborough	\$10,200	\$29,665	34.4

(Source: Affordable Housing Action Committee, Housing is Fundamental, 2014)

The table below supports that many households are paying well in excess of 50% of their total household income.

% Income Paid for an Average 2 Bedroom Apartment		
Income	Number of Households	% of income paid for an average 2 bedroom apartment (\$915/month)
Under \$10,000	890	110% or more
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2,030	110% to 55%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2,540	55% to 36.6%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,865	36.6% to 27.4%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2,530	27.4% to 18.35%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	900	18.3% to 13.7%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	535	13.7% to 11%
\$100,000 and over	420	11% or less
Total households	11,710	

(Source: Affordable Housing Action Committee, Housing is Fundamental, 2014)

Similar to the information from the 2006 Statistics Canada Census, almost half of renters are spending in excess of 30% on housing.

Core Housing Need (30% or Greater Shelter-to-income Ratio)			
	Renter Households	Owner Households	Totals
All households	12,735	34,880	47,615
Spending in in excess of 30%	6,126 (48.1%)	6,209 (17.8%)	12,335 (25.9%)

(Source: National Household Survey Data, Statistics Canada, 2011 census, Peterborough CMA, Ontario)

Supportive Housing

The Supportive Housing Network completed an up-date in 2013. Here are some updated statistics:

Those requiring supportive housing included:

- ⤴ 76 people with physical disabilities and at the end of March 2013 there were 86 people waiting [as of December 31st 2014 there are 78 people waiting for Supportive Housing.]
- ⤴ 90 people on the waiting list for services through the Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA);
- ⤴ 136 people on the waiting list for services through Community Living Peterborough (in 2013).
- ⤴ Today, there were 1,598 applications for rent geared to income (RGI) social housing in Peterborough as compared to 1,474 in Greater Peterborough Area in 2013. Source: Housing Access Peterborough
- ⤴ There is no tracking of other applications that may have been made by the social housing applicant, nor cross-referencing to Long-Term Care or Peterborough Regional Health Centre waiting lists according to the city's Housing Division.

Correspondence in February, 2015 with the chair of the Supportive Housing Network indicates:

- ⤴ There are six people currently in ALC beds in hospital who have been referred to KPP Supportive Housing . as of February, 2015.
- ⤴ CMHA notes that there are currently **20** individuals on the Supportive Housing Wait list as of February 4th, 2015 but notes there are a number of clients in transition.
- ⤴ The waitlists do not provide an accurate picture of the need for Supportive Housing. We know they are a gross underestimate of need.



“We know that many people are not referred or do not refer themselves to Supportive Housing for services because the wait lists are long and they feel there is no hope of receiving service for years. This was proven when, in 2007-2008, KPP was approved for 42 additional Supportive Housing apartments in the City of Peterborough. We were very excited as this number of apartments would virtually address the needs of most of the people on our waiting list for Supportive Housing at the time. These apartments did open and most of the people on our waiting list were housed and received the supports they needed to live in the community. However, within three weeks of opening our waiting list for people requiring Supportive Housing services was twice as large as our original waiting list before we opened the new apartments. Also, the telephone was ringing off the wall from people requesting Supportive Housing services in the new apartments they had heard were just opened. We wondered why this was happening so asked our community partners who were making these referrals and were advised that ‘as soon as we heard there were new opportunities opening we quickly referred the people we knew could be supported in Supportive Housing units hoping they would be able to access the new apartments. We know if there are long waiting lists there is no point in referring people because there are no available opportunities to receive these services in the short term and people need the supports now. Also, we don’t want to raise people’s hopes when we know only disappointment will follow.”

Carol Gordon, Kawartha Participation Projects, Chief Executive Officer

Local Municipally Funded Shelter System

Due to economic hardship or other circumstances, some in our community may experience homelessness. When this occurs the city provides emergency accommodation for these individuals through the local shelter system. Located in the city's core the shelters are open to anyone in need of their services.

- ▲ Brock Mission: emergency accommodation for males aged 18+
- ▲ Youth Emergency Shelter: emergency and transitional housing for youth aged 18-24 and families
- ▲ Cameron House: emergency accommodation for women aged 24+

Peterborough Emergency Shelter Costs

2013	Brock Mission	Cameron House	Youth & Family Emergency	TOTALS	Difference from 2012
Number of Bed Days	11,903 11,060 (2012)	2,770 3,264 (2012)	6,117 6,492 (2012)	20,790 20,816 (2012)	0.12% decrease
Total (per diem) Cost	\$523,732	\$121,880	\$269,148	\$914,760	
Municipal Base Funding	\$125,322		\$65,140	\$190,462	
Shelter Service Enhancement Funding	\$49,800			\$49,800	
Total Cost:	\$1,155,022				6.4% decrease
Per Diem, Base Funding, Enhancement	\$1,234,059.20(2012)				decrease

Notes: The Brock Mission and Cameron House are operated by one entity or service provider.

(Source: Social Services Department, City of Peterborough, February 2014)

Average # individuals sheltered per night	
2011	47
2012	57
2013	57

(Source: Social Services Department, City of Peterborough, February 2014)

Number of Bed Days at Shelters in	2012	2013	2014
Brock St. Mission	11,060	11,903	11,733
Cameron House	3,264	2,770	2,748
Youth Emergency Shelter	6,492	6,117	7,673
Total Bed Days All Shelters	20,816	20,790	22,154

(Source: City of Peterborough, Social Services 2014 Year End Report)

Questions

1. Are there more people requiring supportive housing but are not being put on the wait list because it is perceived that they will never be able to acquire a unit due to the length of the wait list?
2. How many people end up going into long-term care who would thrive and could be having a high quality of life in a community supported living environment?

References

- Affordable Housing Action Committee
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Rental Market Survey, October 2011
- City of Peterborough, Social Services 2014 Year End Report
- CMHC, Housing Now, Peterborough CMA, Fourth quarter 2014
- CMHC Rental Market Report, 2014
- <http://www.peterborough.ca/Assets/City+Assets/Housing/Documents/Reports/2011+Residential+Monitoring+Report.pdf>
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, City of Peterborough Residential Monitoring Report; Housing Market Outlook, Canada Edition, CMHC 1st Q 2013.
- Housing Access Peterborough
- "Housing is Fundamental", produced by the Affordable Housing Action Committee, 2010, 2012, 2014
- National Household Survey, Statistics Canada
- Peterborough Poverty Reduction Network, 2013
- Social Services Department, City of Peterborough, February 2014

Safe Communities

Our sense of safety is assessed not only by how often crimes are committed or solved but also by our own personal sense of security



(Source: Peterborough This Week, June 23, 2014, <http://www.mykawartha.com/news-story/4591010-new-police-services-board-set-up-for-peterborough-only/>)

Reducing deaths and injuries from cars and crime requires changes in public policy and of the public attitude. These changes are needed in order to foster cultural values that support public action as well as a change in personal behaviours that promote safety and an improved quality of life for our community.

A safe and inclusive community boasts a diversity of people and has developed engaging processes to plan for safety and inclusion, measure success, and address issues that arise. It is one where residents, organizations, businesses and the public sector come together to promote the safety, inclusion and well-being of all.

Safe & Inclusive Communities generally have:

1. **Leadership** – a commitment from leaders in the community to focus on issues of safety and inclusion for all residents, with the shared vision of attracting and retaining employers and skilled workers and developing a strong quality of life for all.
2. **Priority Setting and Programs** – programs that are developed and implemented based on priorities. Example: Analysis of complaints and police calls can result in focussed community policing or community education strategies.
3. **Sustainability** – funding and support that are available for initiatives which grow safety and inclusion.
4. **Community Engagement** – a comprehensive and thoughtful plan is in place to make sure that all voices are heard, particularly voices from residents who tend to be vulnerable. Example include: community policing engagement with the LGBT community and homeless residents; neighbourhood safety audits.

(Source: Peterborough Social Planning Council, Proceedings from the Municipal All-Candidates Meeting, Peterborough county and city, October 16, 2014)

Did You Know?

- ⤴ In 2010 Peterborough had the fourth highest ranking for hate crimes in the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA). This surpassed London, Barrie and Toronto. For the safety of the community, Peterborough must find innovative ways to deal with hate crime. Is the high reporting due to positive measures already taken to build trust?
- ⤴ Drinking is often a factor associated with increased injury rates and crimes. Adult drinkers in Peterborough engage in heavy drinking at rates 9.1% higher than the provincial average (males 11.4% higher; females 7.5% higher (Canadian Community Health Survey 2007/2008).
- ⤴ The violent crime severity index prepared by Statistics Canada shows that most communities are experiencing a downward trend, yet here in Peterborough we have been experiencing an upward trend. This can be partially attributed to influences from the GTA and the impact of our local drug culture. In 2013, 63% of our robberies were drug motivated.
- ⤴ We experienced an 11.1% increase in violent crime in 2013 (This includes homicides and attempts, all types of assaults, robberies, forcible confinement and firearms and weapons offences)
- ⤴ Social service organizations can attest that domestic violence and sexual assault continue to be under-reported crimes and are most likely to involve perpetrators known to the victim.

(Source: Peterborough Social Planning Council, Proceedings from the Municipal All-Candidates Meeting, Peterborough county and city, October 16, 2014).

Here is a comparison of youth crime statistics for the past 5 years:

Youth Crime Statistics						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Breach of Probation	286	166	148	170	113	129
Detention	82	54	74	69	63	77
Controlled Drugs and Substances	33	22	21	13	9	18
Weapons Possession	24	12	11	5	12	11
Threatening	58	26	31	21	16	31
Assault	8	10	12	9	17	13
Sexual Assault	68	51	47	41	47	45
Mischief	12	3	7	9	8	11
Theft from Auto	26	12	26	13	64	37
Theft of Auto	4	7	10	5	3	4
Break and Enter	9	2	5	1	3	6
	16	7	9	15	11	25

(Source: Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Services, 2014)

The following table ranks and compares municipal police services by cost per capita.

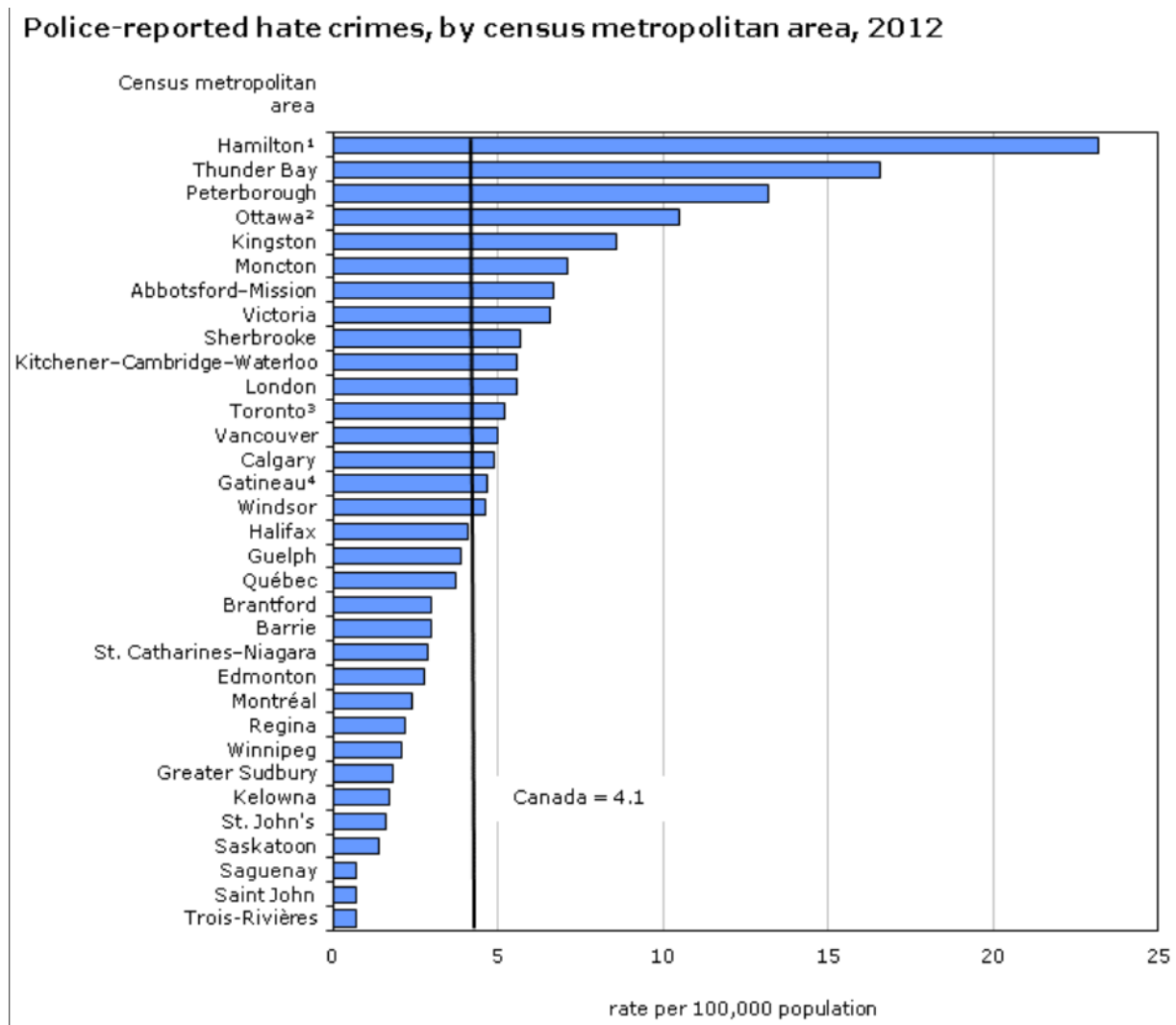
Indicates a Direct Comparator

Quality of Life Report

2012			2013	
Rank	Municipal Police Service	Cost per	Municipal Police Service	Cost per
1	Gananoque	\$620.81	Gananoque	\$631.59
2	Dryden	\$560.00	Smith Falls	\$487.96
3	Pembroke	\$510.22	Deep River	\$464.09
4	Perth	\$500.00	Windsor	\$441.20
5	Smith Falls	\$497.63	Woodstock	\$394.37
6	Hanover	\$460.03	Brockville	\$389.53
7	Windsor	\$448.62	Thunder Bay	\$388.66
8	Espanola	\$439.02	Toronto	\$374.33
9	Deep River	\$426.28	Cornwall	\$370.95
10	Woodstock	\$392.07	Sault Ste Marie	\$352.72
11	Brockville	\$383.87	Owen Sound	\$351.92
12	Cornwall	\$365.81	Stirling Rawdon	\$346.95
13	Toronto	\$360.75	Cobourg	\$346.56
14	Owen Sound	\$358.63	Hanover	\$336.73
15	Thunder Bay	\$357.60	Aylmer	\$334.69
16	Stirling Rawdon	\$354.12	Stratford	\$329.83
17	Belleville	\$345.24	Barrie	\$326.68
18	Sault Ste Marie	\$343.61	Timmins	\$321.56
19	Cobourg	\$330.67	Greater Sudbury	\$317.37
20	Aylmer	\$327.14	Belleville	\$314.62
21	Barrie	\$325.16	Sarnia	\$312.21
22	Stratford	\$320.75	North Bay	\$311.92
23	Midland	\$320.23	Brantford	\$311.72
24	Timmins	\$317.59	Orangeville	\$311.20
25	Shelburne	\$317.59	Shelburne	\$307.94
26	Niagara Regional	\$313.32	Saugeen Shores	\$307.66
27	Brantford	\$307.96	St. Thomas	\$300.95
28	Sudbury	\$303.20	Midland	\$298.96
29	North Bay	\$302.52	Peterborough	\$296.03
30	Saugeen Shores	\$301.79	Ottawa	\$293.01
31	Orangeville	\$299.85	Kingston	\$290.71
32	Sarnia	\$289.82	Hamilton	\$282.15
33	St. Thomas	\$289.58	Guelph	\$277.83
34	Ottawa	\$286.64	London	\$273.75
35	Peterborough	\$286.40	Chatham Kent	\$273.48
36	Kingston	\$286.24	West Nipissing	\$267.34
37	Guelph	\$282.08	Peel Region	\$267.26

(Source: All data is from the Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) as found in the municipality's Financial Information Return (FIR) - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Services, 2014)

The following graph provides a visual ranking from highest to lowest, of Ontario communities (and provincial counterparts) of hate related crimes. Again, Peterborough was surpassed only by Hamilton and Thunder Bay.



(Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey)

“The holiday season is an incredibly busy time of year in the downtown core. We wanted to pause to remind the community that we serve that our dedication to our downtown is unwavering,” he says. Statistically, the downtown core, known as Area 1, has less crime and calls for service during the day than other areas of the City. “But the perception is different than the reality,” Chief Rodd states.

In the New Year the Peterborough Police Service is launching a 30 day pilot project that will see an increased police presence in the downtown. Officers will be on foot patrol conducting regular duties and speaking with the community, merchants and property owners to take a pulse of the downtown.

“We are proud of the Service that we provide and want to build on that,” says Chief Rodd.

“It’s not just about being visible. It’s about building relationships.”

The information gathered during the pilot project will be analyzed to determine next steps regarding policing of the downtown.

“Downtown business owners, workers and customers will be happy to hear Peterborough Police Service reaffirmed its commitment to foot patrols in the downtown, Downtown Business Improvement Area Executive Director Terry Guiel says. “Downtown is the busiest area of the city. We’re looking forward to seeing increased police visibility in the downtown and more conversations between police and the people who spend time in the heart of our city.”

Chief Rodd says the heart of any community is its people..”

The following overview indicates that the number of total calls for service has declined:

Total Calls for Service	
2012	28,456
2013	27,573
2014	27,810

Collision Trend		
	Collisions	Injuries
2012	1,993	371
2013	2,007	360
2014	2104	321

Sworn Strength and Criminal Code Offenses			
	Sworn Members	CC Offences	Offenses/Officer
2012	128	4,728	36.9
2013	129	4,799	37.2
Information for 2014 is not yet available from Stats Canada			

(Source: 2013 Annual Report, NICHE, Wendy Chapman, Traffic Clerk, Stats Canada)

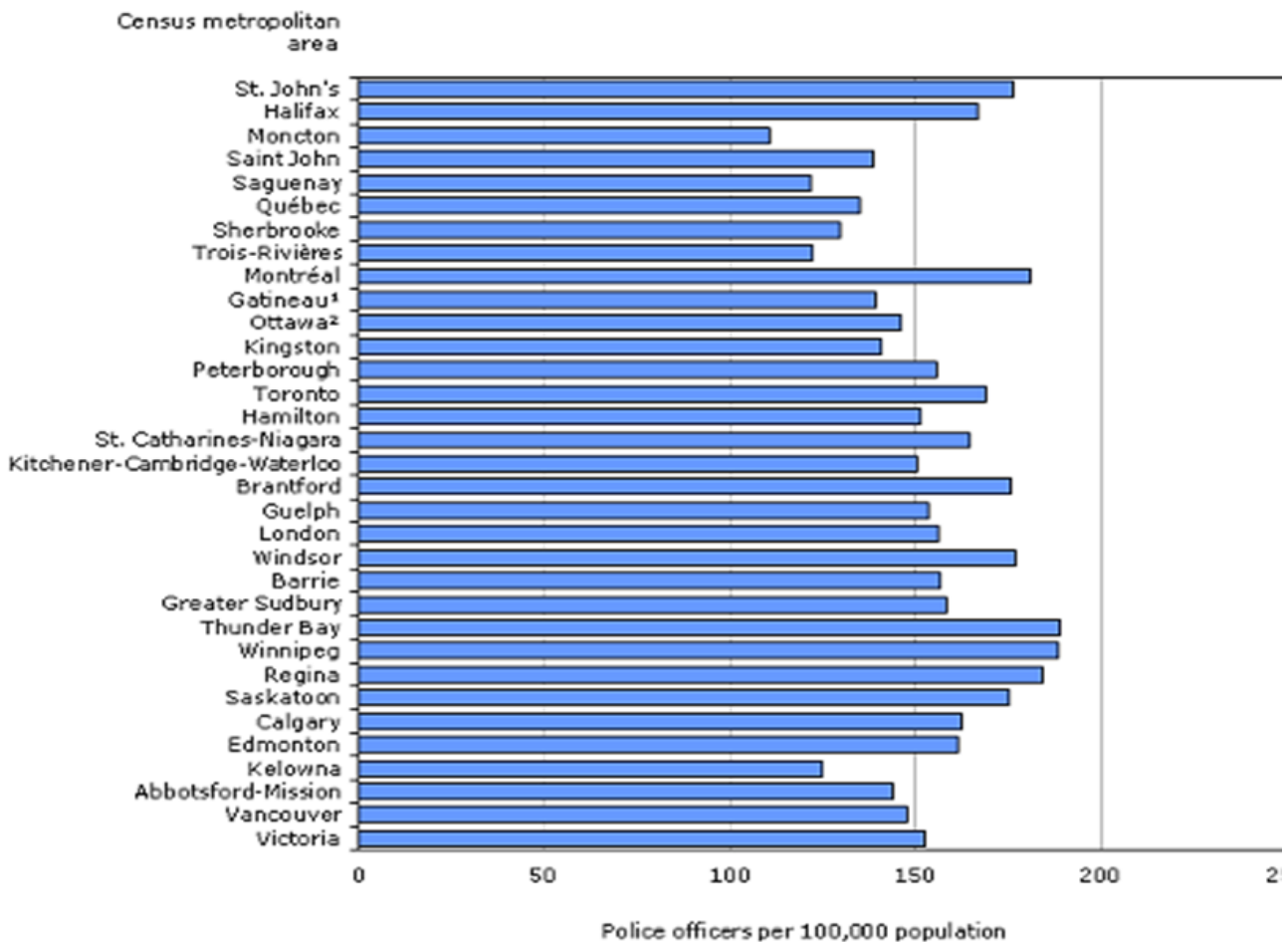
"The city's streets are among Canada's safest to drive, according to results of an annual study released Tuesday by Allstate Canada examining collision frequency. The Safe Drive Study looks at Allstate Canada customer claims data in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta over a two-year period from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2014 and ranks 50 Canadian communities. Peterborough at 4.07% ranked fourth, improving on its ninth place finish in 2013...The result came as 'fantastic' news to city police traffic unit head Sgt. Jeff Chartier, who credited and thanked local motorists for driving with 'due care and attention'...Traffic statistics from January 1 to September 30 this year show Landsdowne Street and Monaghan Road as the worst intersection for collisions with 21 in total so far..."

-(Jason Bain, "City Streets ranked fourth in Canada", Peterborough Examiner, December 3, 2104)

"Cop to Pop" Ratios						
	2012 Figures			2013 Figures		
	Population (2011 #)	# of Officers	Ratio	Population	# of Officers	Ratio
Canada	33,476,688	69,539	1:481	35,158,304	69,272	1:508
Ontario	12,851,821	26,274	1:489	13,585,887	26,359	1:515
Peterborough Lakefield	82,019	129	1:636	83,733	129	1:649
Average of Ontario Municipal			1:588			1:598

(Source: Stats Canada)

Rate of police strength, by census metropolitan area, 2013



(Source: Statistics Canada, Policing Resources in Canada, 2013, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2014001/article/11914-eng.htm>)

"...I will be recommending a multi-year programme for downtown revitalization that includes rebuilding our major streets, an improvement in downtown cleanliness and maintenance, and enhancements to the perception and the reality of personal safety and security. In order to give these plans the attention they deserve, I will be recommending to council that I sit as your representative on the DBIA..."

-(Mayor Daryl Bennett, Inaugural Address, December 1, 2014)

Did You Know?



"The last three years has seen Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service improve its safety on the roads by 8 places, 2012 - 12th place, 2013 - 8th place, 2014 - 4th place. These figures are compiled by **Allstate Canada safe driving study.** "

-Peterborough Police Services

Questions

Moving Forward

1. How will social media impact on Peterborough in the future?
2. What will be the impact of faster access to Peterborough to the GTA?
3. What different skills and resources will community policing require to deal with a different social infrastructure?
4. How will a changing economic situation impact on the social fabric of our community?
5. What is needed to ensure that the community has the capacity to safely support alternative transportation models such as cycling and walking?
6. How will an aging population impact transportation needs, accessibility, and safety?

References

- ▲ 2013 Annual Report
- ▲ Jason Bain, Peterborough Examiner
- ▲ Mayor Daryl Bennett, Inaugural Address
- ▲ Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey
- ▲ Wendy Chapman, Traffic Clerk
- ▲ Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) as found in the municipality's Financial Information Return (FIR) - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
- ▲ NICHE
- ▲ Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Services
- ▲ Peterborough Social Planning Council, Proceedings from the Municipal All-Candidates Meeting, Peterborough county and city, October 16, 2014
- ▲ Statistics Canada
- ▲ Statistics Canada, Policing Resources in Canada, 2013
- ▲ Peterborough This Week, June 23, 2014, <http://www.mykawartha.com/news-story/4591010-new-police-services-board-set-up-for-peterborough-only/>

Seniors

As we age we experience unprecedented changes in life; we also become more vulnerable to illness and disability. The numerous changes that come with age can affect every aspect of our quality of life from our physical abilities, to our incomes and housing opportunities.



Here are some facts about the changing nature of our communities:

- ▲ Our communities will change as members of the baby boomer generation mature and age. According to the World Health Organization, by 2050 it's estimated that 1 in 5 people around the world will be 60 years of age or older.
- ▲ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has estimated that by 2036, 35% of the Canadian population will be over the age of 55.
- ▲ The Ontario Seniors' Secretariat is planning that in Ontario, for the first time ever, in 2016 seniors over 65 years old will account for a larger share of the population than children age 0-14.

Locally this is what our population looked like in our last census conducted by Statistics Canada in 2011:

Population by Sex/Percentage of Total Population – Peterborough County including City						
Age group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
60-64	4,870	7.5%	5,245	7.5%	10,115	7.5%
65-69	3,845	5.9%	4,100	5.9%	7,945	5.9%
70-74	2,855	4.4%	3,090	4.4%	5,945	4.4%
75-79	2,360	3.6%	2,815	4.0%	5,175	3.8%
80-84	1,705	2.6%	2,315	3.3%	4,020	3.0%
85+	1,290	2.0%	2,685	3.85	3,975	2.9%
Total population of county including	64,990	100%	69,945	100%	134,935	100%

(Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011)

Population by Sex/Percentage of Total Population – Peterborough City						
Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4	3,115	4.8%	3,180	4.5%	6,295	4.7
5-9	3,175	4.9%	2,850	4.1%	6,025	4.5
10-14	3,540	5.4%	3,400	4.9%	6,940	5.1
15-19	4,375	6.7%	4,345	6.2%	8,720	6.5
20-24	4,685	7.2%	4,705	6.7%	9,390	7.0
25-29	3,885	6.0%	3,875	5.5%	7,760	5.8
30-34	3,215	4.9%	3,405	4.9%	6,620	4.9
35-39	3,340	5.1%	3,445	4.9%	6,785	5.0
40-44	3,680	5.7%	4,055	5.8%	7,735	5.7
45-49	4,810	7.4%	5,195	7.4%	10,005	7.4
50-54	5,140	7.9%	5,750	8.2%	10,890	8.1
55-59	5,105	7.9%	5,490	7.8%	10,595	7.9
60-64	4,870	7.5%	5,245	7.5%	10,115	7.5
65-69	3,845	5.9%	4,100	5.9%	7,945	5.9
70-74	2,855	4.4%	3,090	4.4%	5,945	4.4
75-79	2,360	3.6%	2,815	4.0%	5,175	3.8
80-84	1,705	2.6%	2,315	3.3%	4,020	3.0
85+	1,290	2.0%	2,685	3.8%	3,975	2.9
Total	64,990	100%	69,945	100%	134,935	100%
Median Age	84.9		86.5		85.7	

(Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011)

Survey of Local Seniors

In its 2012 report “Global Age-Friendly Cities: How does Peterborough compare?”, the Peterborough Social Planning Council committed to addressing how to make Peterborough City and County even more age- friendly by measuring social services and assistance for seniors on a global scale. This report recommended improvements in transportation, housing, social participation, civic participation, employment, and community and health services for seniors. The Seniors Planning Table led by the City of Peterborough, provided input into the development of those recommendations and created directions for policy and decision-makers to better plan for an aging community.

In 2013, the Seniors Planning Table began to plan for a series of events to celebrate and acknowledge seniors in our community and to foster healthy aging. A survey of seniors and their needs, issues and perceptions was undertaken as part of the continuing monitoring of service requirements in our community. The survey was led by the Peterborough Social Planning Council in partnership with Dr. James Struthers, Trent University, the Trent Centre for Community Based Education and the City of Peterborough.

This report was commissioned to discover what kind of issues seniors face in the City and County of Peterborough so that community members and policy decision-makers can best plan for an aging community.

The research draws attention to the fact that there is a lack of affordable and accessible public care services for seniors in Peterborough County. The survey conducted for this project showed, in particular, the need for enhanced public transportation, health care, nursing homes, and various types of programs for social participation that are available to all seniors, no matter what their financial situation or where they live. These gaps in public support directly lead us to see another issue, the high dependency of care for aging citizens on their close relationships with family members and friends, which needs to be fostered and supplemented. These are the challenges Peterborough faces if it wants to be a more senior-friendly community.

Enhancing easy access to public care services is the key in order to foster healthy aging. Our report evaluates this range of services and concludes that enhanced access is required to meet the challenge presented by Peterborough's aging population and their family caregivers.

Recommendations from the survey and the consultation process:

- ^ **Improve Public Bus Service:** this is key to increase independence in the county because there is no public bus system there, except the Go Bus. Creating more options for public transportation can enhance the mobility of seniors and reduce the burden on their family and friends, especially those living in the county. Further, as the population in both the county and city continues to age, public transportation will be increasingly important for those who will no longer be able to drive or have access to automobile support.

- ^ **Increase Health Care Services to Support Seniors to Remain at Home and Improve Marketing of the Services:** this is an especially severe issue for those seniors living in the county who need medical care from professionals if they are to live longer at home. By having more support from outside their personal circle of friends and family, seniors can continue living at home and enjoy a better quality of life in their home community. Further, 54% of respondents who say they have difficulty accessing the services they need, cite lack of information: either they don't know whom to contact, or they don't know what kinds of support are available, or whether they might be eligible for it.

- ^ **Develop more Long-term Care Accommodation:** seniors, especially those from the county, find it difficult to gain placement in long-term care facilities due to long waiting lists.

- ^ **Provide more Financial Aid:** cost is always a major problem for seniors and their family's ability to access "public" care services. Either the cost of these services should be reduced or additional financial supports should be provided.

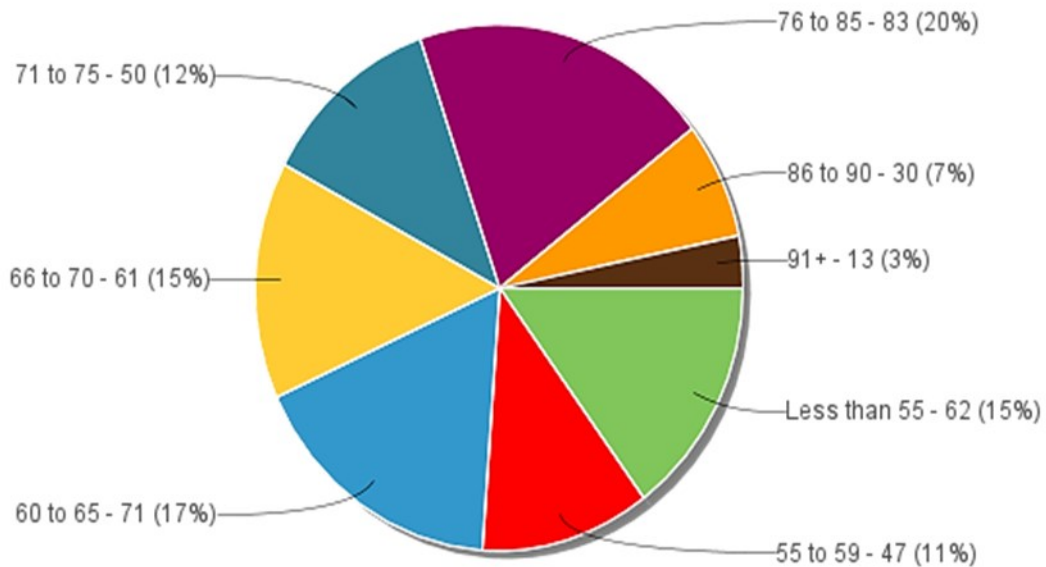
- ^ **Rethink Neighborhood Planning:** Planning for the future should include the development of neighborhood hubs that will provide services such as health and social supports, access to food shopping and places to allow for more social engagement. More emphasis should be placed on neighborhoods that support aging in place.

- ^ **Increase Basic Home Care Services such as Housekeeping, Home Maintenance and Personal Support:** assistance in shopping, and other small errands is necessary. The survey showed that 79% of those respondents who were already receiving services, were receiving help with either outdoor home maintenance or housekeeping. These are exactly the two types of home care provided by the Veterans Independence Program (since 1981) which are most often not easily accessible by a wider aging and frailer community of seniors. Yet, as our survey shows, they are critical to 'aging in place'. Every frail senior should be treated as a VIP!

The Results:

Five hundred and seventy-one people participated in the survey. Of the total, 436 (76%) completed all the questions in the survey. Of this number 74% were women and 26% were men.

Age Characteristics of survey respondents – City and County of Peterborough



The following table shows the proportion of respondents who identified living in the City vs. the County of Peterborough:

City of Peterborough	37%	156
County of Peterborough	54%	224
Other (please specify):	9%	37
Total responses: 417		

Do you provide care for another person?

Of 411 respondents, 21 % provide care, mostly to their parents, a spouse, and children, but the remaining 79% listed that they do not provide care. When asked **“Do you receive care from another person?”**, 11% of respondents answered “Yes” and identified that they receive care mostly from a spouse, children, and

Respondents were very clear that community and health services are important to people as they age and attempt to remain independent in the community.

Transportation that supports people who cannot drive was the second most important service. Housing that is affordable and includes supports was identified as key to maintaining the ability to remain in the community. People also identified that we must begin to plan our communities differently and this requires more service hubs and a greater emphasis on neighbourhood planning.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The sectors that impact on our well-being according to the World Health Organization (WHO)					
Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Not important	Do not know	Total Responses
Recreation: i.e., more accessible parks and outdoor spaces					
135 (36%)	121 (32%)	62 (16%)	33 (9%)	29 (8%)	380
Transportation: i.e., improvements in the transportation system, good connections with well-marked routes, well-marked vehicles					
234 (61%)	92 (24%)	24 (6%)	9 (2%)	24 (6%)	383
Housing: i.e., increased number of affordable, supportive housing units					
219 (59%)	77 (21%)	31 (8%)	19 (5%)	23 (6%)	369
Social Participation: i.e., increased opportunities to have seniors involved/engaged in the community					
195 (53%)	124 (34%)	27 (7%)	9 (2%)	15 (4%)	370
Civic Participation and Employment: i.e., increased range of paid opportunities for older people to work, income supports					
126 (35%)	116 (32%)	57 (16%)	32 (9%)	29 (8%)	360
Community and Health Services: i.e., enhanced system of health and social services to keep people in the community					
256 (70%)	76 (21%)	14 (4%)	3 (1%)	17 (5%)	366
Neighbourhood Planning: i.e., new and old neighbourhoods planned to incorporate service hubs - service hubs that have: health and social service offices (Family Health Teams), cultural centres (for meetings, library services, and social events), and small food/retail stores					
206 (57%)	95 (26%)	32 (9%)	6 (2%)	22 (6%)	361

Dependency

Typically, the total demographic dependency ratio is the ratio of the combined youth population (0 to 19 years) and senior population (65 or older) to the working-age population (20 to 64 years). It is expressed as the number of "dependents" for every 100 "workers":

youth (ages 0 to 19) + seniors (age 65 or older) per 100 workers (aged 20 to 64).

The youth demographic dependency ratio is the ratio of the youth population to the working-age population; the senior demographic dependency ratio is the ratio of seniors to the working-age population.

The demographic dependency ratio is based on age rather than employment status. It does not account for young people or seniors who are working, nor for working-age people who are unemployed or not in the labour force. It merely reflects population age structure and is not meant to diminish the contributions made by people classified as "dependents".

(Source: Statistics Canada <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-229-x/2009001/demo/dep-eng.htm>)

For the Peterborough Profile we have used several different scenarios to document dependency rates for our community.

- ▲ Scenario 1 uses the standard 0 to 14 and 65+ age groups
- ▲ Scenario 2 uses the 0 to 19 and 70+ (age groups in an attempt to better reflect the changing social and economic landscape facing our community).
- ▲ Scenario 3 uses the 0 to 19 and 75+ (age groups in an attempt to better reflect the changing social and economic landscape facing our community).

Dependency Ratios:

- ⤴ Statistics Canada notes that a century ago, children outnumbered the elderly by as much as 10 to one in Canada. Today, there are as many people over 65 as there are under 16.
- ⤴ In Britain, roughly one in six people is 65 or older, compared with one in eight Americans, and one in four Japanese.
- ⤴ This shift is related to declining infant-mortality rates in the first half of the 20th century, together with declining birth rates and rising life expectancy in recent decades. Sociologists are concerned that rapidly aging populations will increasingly strain health, welfare and social-insurance systems, putting unsustainable pressure on public budgets.
- ⤴ The standard indicator of population aging is the old-age dependency ratio (OADR), which divides the number of people who have reached the pension age by the number of working-age adults. But this approach fails to distinguish between being of working age and actually working, while classifying all people above the statutory pension age as “dependants.” Today, more and more people over 65 are continuing to work.
- ⤴ The standard indicator of youth dependency ratio which divides the number of people age 0 to 14 by the number of working-age adults. But this approach fails to recognize the growing number of young people up to age 19 who are not in the workforce. Today, there is an increasing number of older young people who are still dependent on family and living at home. Social and economic shifts have broken the link between age and dependency.

(Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/91-003-x/2007001/4129904-eng.htm>)

The region has a slightly older age profile than that of Ontario as a whole, with higher proportions of residents in all age groups over 50 years. As a result, the region has a correspondingly high age dependency ratio, measured as the ratio between the population over 65 and the population aged 15-65. In 2011, the region's age dependency ratio sat just over 20%, while that of the Province fell under 15%.

Dependency Rate					
Community	Total Population	Ages 0-14	Ages 65+	Ages 70+	Ages 75+
Ontario	12,851,820	16.97%	14.62%	10.23%	6.80%
Peterborough County & City	134,935	14.27%	20.05%	14.16%	9.76%
Peterborough City	78,700	14.42%	19.99%	15.12%	11.11%
Peterborough County	56,235	14.06%	20.12%	12.82%	7.86%

(Source: Peterborough Social Planning Council, Peterborough Profile, 2014)

Dependency by Various Age Groups					
Municipality	Population	0 to 19	65+	70+	75+
Peterborough CTY	134,935	20.73%	20.05%	14.16%	9.76%
CY of Kawartha Lakes	73,215	20.31%	21.87%	15.03%	10.10%
Northumberland CTY	82,125	20.47%	21.78%	15.14%	9.85%
CTY of Simcoe	446,065	24.24%	15.66%	10.77%	7.04%
RM of Durham	608,125	26.32%	12.10%	8.30%	5.48%
RM of York	1,032,525	25.93%	11.71%	8.01%	5.08%

(Source: Peterborough Social Planning Council, Peterborough Profile, 2014)

Seniors Within Population & Cases of Alzheimers– Peterborough County				
Year	Total Population 65+	All Ages		
		Cases of Alzheimers		
2005	24,110	2,398		
2010	26,990	2,691		
2015	31,830	3,022		
2020	37,380	3,398		
Year	65-69		70-74	
	Population	Cases of Alzheimers	Population	Cases of Alzheimers
2005	6,340	96	5,810	195
2010	8,000	122	6,110	205
2015	10,410	158	7,680	258
2020	11,580	176	9,620	338
Year	75-79		80-84	
	Population	Cases of Alzheimers	Population	Cases of Alzheimers
2005	5,160	410	3,820	620
2010	5,110	406	4,150	674
2015	5,430	432	4,170	677
2020	6,850	545	4,380	732
Year	85-90		90+	
	Population	Cases of Alzheimers	Population	Cases of Alzheimers
2005	1,990	564	990	512
2010	2,520	714	1,100	569
2015	2,760	782	1,380	714
2020	2,820	799	1,560	807

(Source: Alzheimer’s Society: Hopkins Statistics for the County of Peterborough)

Questions

Moving Forward:

1. How can we better utilize the experiences and strengths of the older worker and the retiree?
2. Can we develop a mentorship program that will support youth to learn new skills and allow seniors to remain engaged in the community?
3. How can the health and social service system be restructured to support more seniors to live in the community rather than in institutions?
4. How can transportation be enhanced to address needs of an older population?
5. How can affordability of housing be improved for the aging population?
6. How can better community planning based on service hubs be implemented, with an emphasis on neighbourhood planning?

References

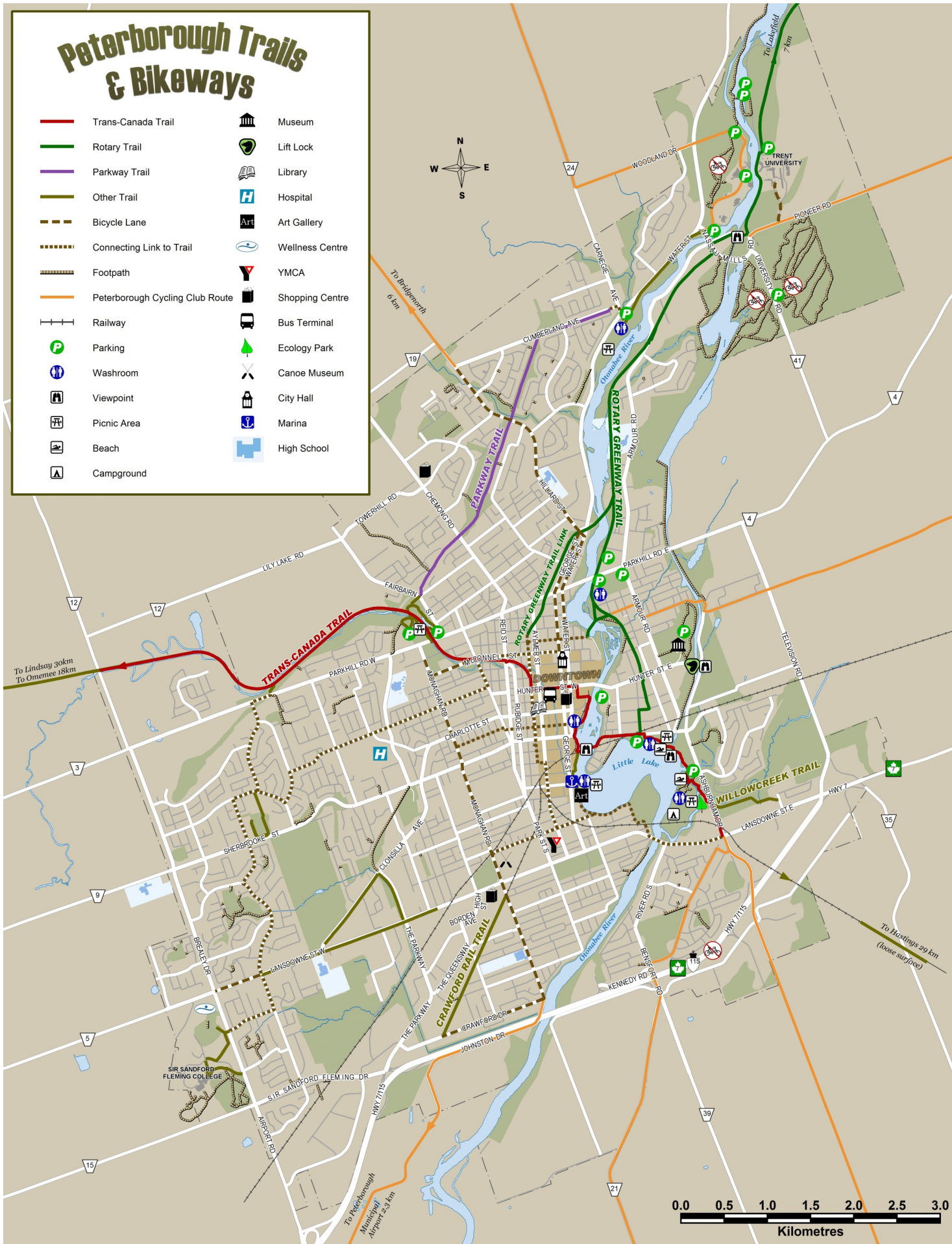
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- Statistics Canada, 2011 <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/91-003-x/2007001/4129904-eng.htm>

Transportation

Transportation is about moving people,
not about moving cars.



(Photo Credit: http://www.peterborough.ca/Living/City_Services/Transportation/Transit.htm)



Active Transportation Report

In 2014, the community benefited from a partnership project led by the Peterborough County City Health Unit, the City of Peterborough and Peterborough Greenup. The report “Active Transportation & Health Indicators Report” sought to achieve the following objectives:

- ▲ To increase awareness about the impact transportation has on personal health, the health of the community, and the health of the natural environment;
- ▲ To enhance understanding regarding factors that influence levels of walking, cycling, and transit ridership;
- ▲ To identify critical issues and trends that can inform the development of evidence-based policies;
- ▲ To establish indicators that can be used to meaningfully measure progress toward a more walkable, bikeable, and transit-friendly community; and,
- ▲ To highlight successes and opportunities for future intervention.

For **elected officials and community decision-makers**, the report stressed that the development of robust pedestrian, cyclist, and transit indicators will provide the information necessary to support informed and grounded decision-making processes.

For **planners, advocates, health professionals and other stakeholders working within the field**, this report was intended to provide metrics to evaluate the efficacy of projects and strategies, and to better communicate the relationship between health, safety, and levels of use.

For **members of our community**, it helped to better illustrate the complexity of local travel decisions, and to demonstrate the impact these decisions have on individual health and the health of the community. Travel behaviour matters and, most of all, this report demonstrates why.

Specifically, the report highlighted the following:

Consumer Spending

- ▲ “In Ontario, the average household spends nearly one-fifth of its income on transportation. Across Canada, 90% of that spending is dedicated to private transportation, while only 10% is spent on public transit.”
- ▲ In 2012, the Canadian household average spent on transportation was \$11,216.
- ▲ In general, people with lower incomes are more likely to walk or utilize public transit.

(Source: Active Transportation Report, 2014)

City of Peterborough 2011 commuters:

Mode of Transportation	Average Income	Associated Costs/Year	Percentage of Income
Private Vehicle	\$42,911	\$10,452	24%
Public Transit	\$11,836	\$660	5.6%
Bicycle	\$20,407	\$150	<1%
Walking	\$17,201	\$0	0%

The following facts were documented:

- ▲ \$10,452 is the cost of owning and operating a vehicle/year according to the Canadian Automobile Association.
- ▲ \$660 is the cost of a Peterborough Transit pass/year.
- ▲ \$150 is the cost of owning and operating a bicycle/year according to Share the Road, 2010

(Source: Active Transportation Report, Statistics Canada, 2006; Canadian Automobile Association, 2012; City of Peterborough, 2011; and, Share the Road, 2010)

Transit Pass vs Parking Costs

The report stressed the link between economic situation and mode of transportation.

For people who work in the downtown core, or work for one of Peterborough's seven largest employers, a monthly transit pass (\$60) is generally more expensive than a monthly parking pass (\$33.50-65\$). However, for individuals who don't frequent these locations on a daily basis, a two-way adult transit ticket (\$5) is less expensive than daily parking costs (\$6-12).

(Source: 2014 Active Transportation Report, City of Peterborough, 2014, Personal Correspondence, Peterborough Regional Health Centre, 2014; General Electric, 2014; Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board, 2014; Fleming College, 2014; Trent University, 2014; Ontario Public Service, 2014)

Employment & Travel Behaviour

“The type of job someone has and whether they work part-time or full-time has an impact on their mode of travel.” Individuals who earn less money and/or have a shorter distance to work, are more likely to walk, ride a bike or take public transit. Generally, those who make more money and/or have a longer distance to work, are more likely to rely on private vehicles.

(2014 Active Transportation Report)

“In 2006, part-time employees were 1.6 times more likely to ride transit and 1.8 times more likely to walk or bike than full-time employees”.

(2014 Active Transportation Report, Transportation Tomorrow Survey 2006)

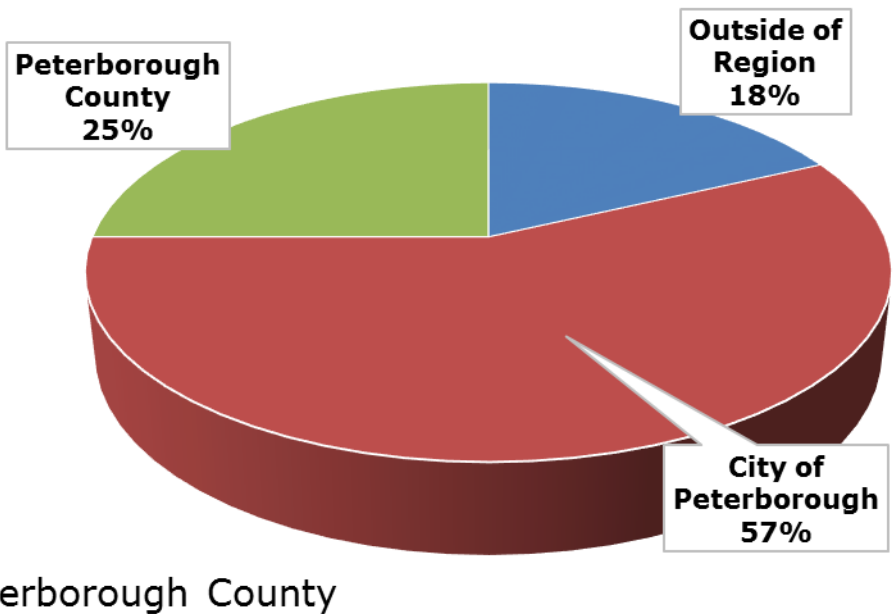
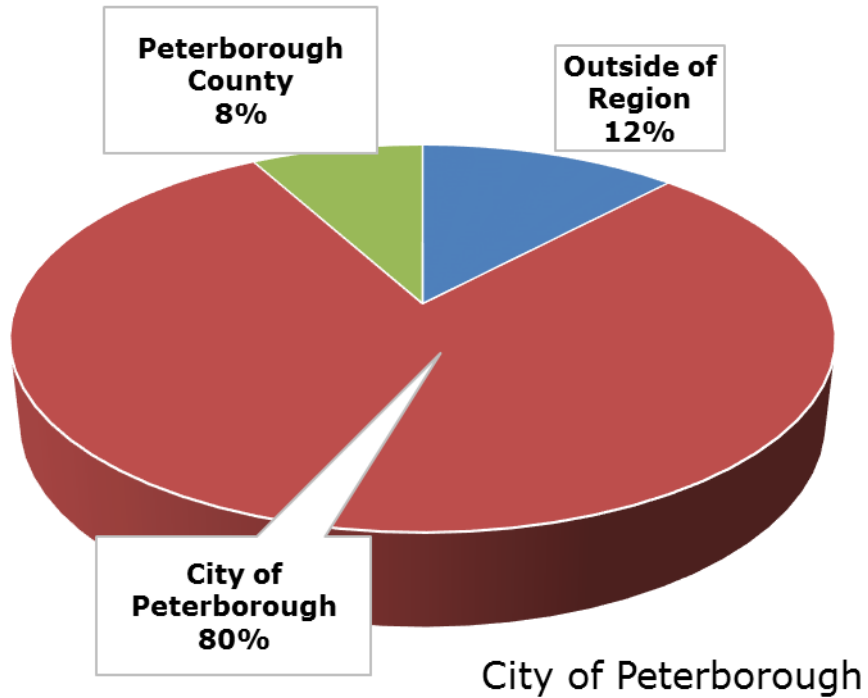
Mode of Transport by Industry:

Public Transit	
Most Likely to Use	Least Likely to Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail • Accommodation & Food Services • Educational Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real Estate • Finance & Insurance • Manufacturing

Walk or Bike	
Most likely to Use	Least Likely to Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation & Food Services • Administration & Support Services • Information & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation & Warehousing • Finance & Insurance • Construction

(Source: 2014 Active Transportation Report, Statistics Canada, 2006 census)

Where We Travel to Work:



(Source: 2014 Active Transportation Report, Transportation Tomorrow Survey, 2006)

Distance:

Did you know that in the City of Peterborough:

- ^ Average person (age 11+) makes 2.7 trips/day and travels an average distance of 2.7 km/trip on weekdays.

Did you know that in Peterborough County:

- ^ Average person (age 11+) makes 2.6 trips/day and travels an average distance of 8.3 km/trip on weekdays.

(Source: 2014 Active Transportation Report, Transportation Tomorrow Survey,

Commute Travel Time

Here are the regional averages for commuting:

Mode of Transportation	Time	Distance
Walking	15 minutes	1.25 km at 5 km/hr
Cycling	20 minutes	5 km at 15 km/hr
Public Transit	37 minutes	10.5 km at 17 km/hr
Private Vehicle	22 minutes	14.5 km at 40 km/hr

“The nature of car ownership is changing, thanks to several factors: a renewed affinity for city living, the revival of public transit, and the fact that today’s cash-strapped young people simply can’t afford to drive. Car purchases by people aged 18 to 34 fell almost 30% between 2007 and 2011.”

- Ivor Tossel, “Gonne in 60 years”, Report on Business, March, 2015

Vehicle Ownership - 2006

# of Vehicles	City of Peterborough	Peterborough County
One	48%	30%
Two	33%	50%
Three or More	7%	18%
None	12%	2%

In the City and County of Peterborough, the majority of households own one or two vehicles...statistics show that the more vehicles a household owns, the less likely those residents are to walk or cycle.

(Source: 2014 Active Transportation Report, Transportation Tomorrow Survey 2006)

Recent Travel Study (City of Peterborough Household Transportation Survey, 2010)

When surveyed, City residents indicated that weather was one of the top three factors influencing their decision to walk or cycle for transportation.

- ▲ 37% indicated that poor weather conditions would influence their decision to walk
- ▲ 24% indicated that poor weather conditions would influence their decision to cycle
- ▲ 8% indicated that poor weather conditions would influence their decision to ride transit

(Source: 2014 Active Transportation Report, City of Peterborough Household Transportation Survey, 2010)

How We Travel

The report documented that:

- ^ Driving is the most common mode of transportation for both residents of Peterborough City and County, riding as a passenger is the second most common
- ^ More than 85% of outings in the City of Peterborough are by car (as a driver or passenger)
- ^ More than 90% of outings in the County of Peterborough are by car (as a driver or passenger)
- ^ "In 2006, 10.4% of City residents walked to work and 3.3% cycled", "the provincial average: 5.6% walked to work and 1.2% cycled"

Active Transportation

Did You Know?

Within the City, the people most likely to use active modes of transportation reside in downtown or the surrounding neighbourhoods.

"Persons residing in and around the downtown are the most likely to be using active modes of transportation for short trips, while persons in the south-east and north-east of the City are the most likely to drive for trips within a suitable

Transit Accessibility

- ^ 69% of buses are accessible
- ^ 100% have auditory voice readers
- ^ 10 Handi-vans which make 36,000 trips/year

(Source: 2014 Active Transportation Report, City of Peterborough)

Injuries & Fatalities

	Pedestrians	Cyclists
Emergency Room Visits (2003-2012)	836	3283
Hospitalizations (2003-2012)	99	137
Deaths (2003-2009)	8	<5

- ▲ 81% of pedestrians injured in Peterborough City and County are due to a collision with a vehicle
- ▲ Intersections are the most common location (this is not consistent with Ontario)
- ▲ The number of cyclists visiting the Emergency Departments in Peterborough is decreasing over-time while it remains stable in Ontario

(Source: 2014 Active Transportation Report, Ontario Ministry of Transportation 2006-2010, National Ambulatory Care Reporting System, Canadian Institute for Health Information (2003 - 2012), Discharge Abstract Database (DAD), Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) (2003 - 2012), Statistics

Peterborough Public Transit

Did You Know: The Cost of Monthly Bus Passes?

Child Pass	\$40.00
Students (to grade 12)	\$55.00
Adults	\$60.00
Seniors (65+)	\$40.00

(Source: Backgrounder developed for Municipal All-Candidates meeting Peterborough county and city, 2014)

Cost of Subsidies Transit Passes for Adults in 2013

OW & ODSP users	12,038	▲ 30 day pass is \$60.00
Total		
Revenue Received	\$722,280	▲ Rider subsidy contribution in 2013-\$30.00
Rider Portion	\$361,140	▲ Rider subsidy contribution in 2014-\$26.00
Municipal Subsidy	\$361,140	

(Source: Backgrounder developed for Municipal All-Candidates meeting Peterborough county and city, 2014)

What the Community is Saying to Decision Makers:

An all-candidates meeting was held on October 16, 2014 at the Evinrude Centre.

- To provide an opportunity for members of the public to discuss a variety of social issues with City and County candidates for Mayor, Councillor's and School Board Trustees.
- To capture key ideas, issues and recommendations from the round-table discussions and share them with the general public following the meeting.

The results of that community discussion were documented in the PSPC report "Proceedings from the Municipal All-Candidates Meeting Peterborough County and City". Here are the issues/recommendations around transportation that were documented based on the following questions:

1. What kinds of strategies can the municipality put in place to make public transportation more accessible and affordable?
2. What should the municipality do to create more alternative active transportation options (e.g. walking, cycling, and transit)?
3. How will you develop Peterborough into a more pedestrian friendly community?

Recommendations to the Municipality:

Infrastructure of streets

1. Maintain sidewalks and clear them in winter
2. Clear snow from bus stops
3. (develop) a better strategy for roadway and sidewalk retrofits
4. (encourage) council members to set example and ride the bus, walk or ride bike to work
5. (increase) the number of bus shelters
6. Design a walkable community
7. Increase capacity for biking and walking

Rural Transportation

1. Work with the county (to develop a transportation system)
2. Develop a thorough review of integrating city and county systems and support a rural system of transit.

Public Transit

1. Implement the recommendations of recent transportation plans
2. Ensure that (council understands that) transit is an essential service
3. (evaluate) the grid system vs hub system
4. Develop circle transit system rather than what we have right now
5. Increase frequency of buses
6. (ensure) that buses are accessible for all
7. (improve) efficiency of transit system
8. (explore) how to move people round Peterborough more efficiently
9. (develop) a different system of transit so that all buses do not come back to the terminal
10. Increase number of disabled parking spaces in city
11. (Explore) having free transit ridership for volunteers who are

GO Transit

GO Bus Route 88 (Peterborough/Oshawa) has **10,280** average monthly boardings, and **340** average weekday boardings. This average includes all boardings on Route 88, including customers travelling within Durham Region and along our stops in Peterborough County.

When adjusting GO Transit service, Metrolinx reviews current and projected ridership demand based on population, travel patterns, operational and infrastructure requirements, and the availability of resources to deliver the service.

Below is a breakdown of service adjustments GO Transit has made to Bus Route 88 over the last 5 years to meet ridership demand:

- ▲ 2010 - 20 weekday trips, 12 Saturday trips, and 12 Sunday trips
- ▲ 2011 - 20 weekday trips (+an additional 4 Friday only trips), 12 Saturday trips, and 13 Sunday trips
- ▲ 2012 - 20 weekday trips (+an additional 5 Friday only trips), 12 Saturday trips, and 13 Sunday trips
- ▲ 2013 - 20 weekday trips (+an additional 6 Friday only trips), 16 Saturday trips, and 16 Sunday trips
- ▲ 2014 – (and current) - 20 weekday trips (+an additional 7 Friday only trips), 16 Saturday trips, and 16 Sunday trips

Source: www.gotransit.com, Personal correspondence, constituency office for Jeff Leal

Questions

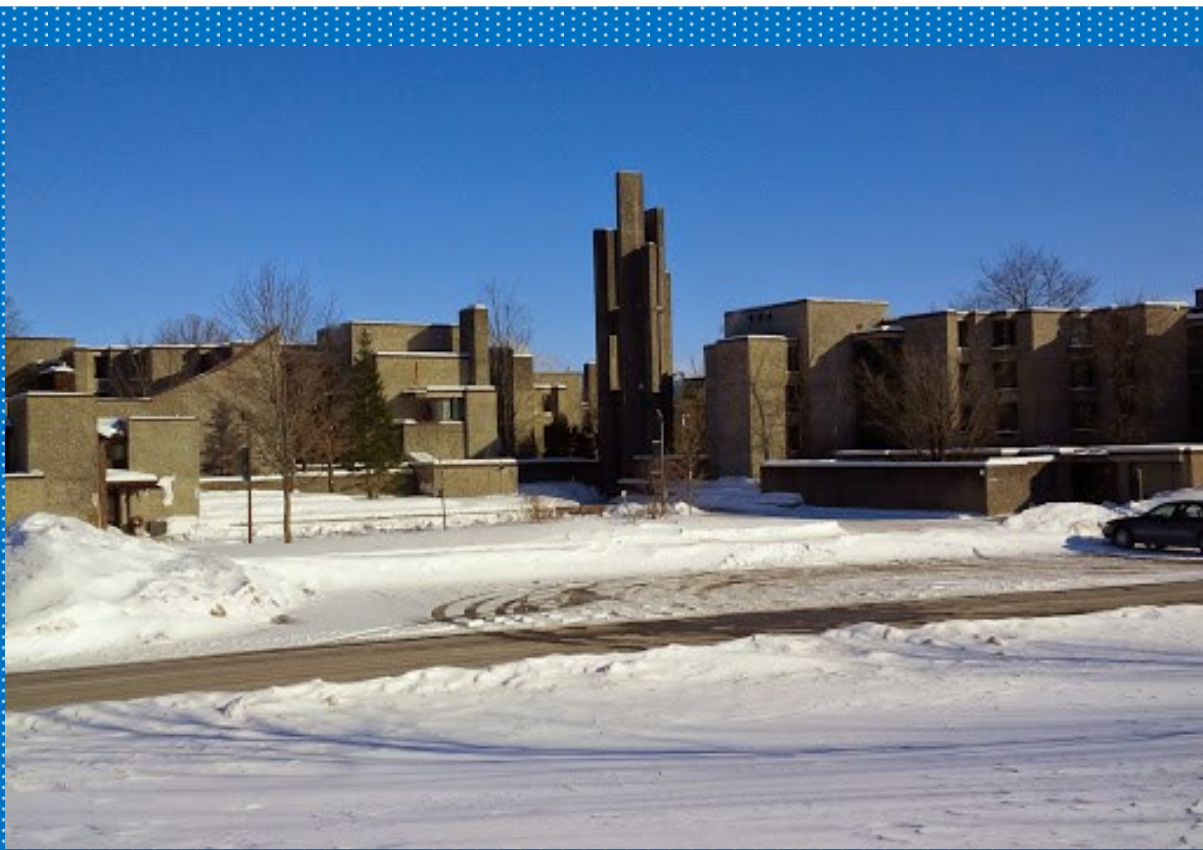
Moving Forward:

1. What are the external benefits of investing in mass transit today? How will these investments serve the needs of Peterborough City and County over the next 25 years?
2. Considering how the history of successfully large urban centres has consistently depended on intricate public transit systems, how can Peterborough create a capable foundation without rapid growth?
3. Would the City and County benefit by implementing vehicle ownership and user taxes to subsidize an expanded bus system in order to attract drivers to the public transit system?
4. How would a walk / bike friendly region affect activity, obesity, and mental health rates?
5. Could a co-op car ownership system, like Zip-car, work in the region?
6. How would an increase in ease of mobility and decrease in transportation costs affect poverty rates and the susceptibility to poverty in Peterborough?
7. How would a rapid transit system connecting Peterborough and the GTA affect the culture and age distribution in Peterborough City and County?
8. How will an underdeveloped urban transportation system cope with developing rural regions with increased social infrastructure costs such as school, hospitals, and transportation corridors?
9. How will the City and County cope with transportation costs related to a general provincial trend of a declining manufacturing sector and greater need for post-secondary education?
10. How will the transportation needs change in a post-baby boomer society?

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Quality of Life Report for the Peterborough Region: The Trent University Community Perspective



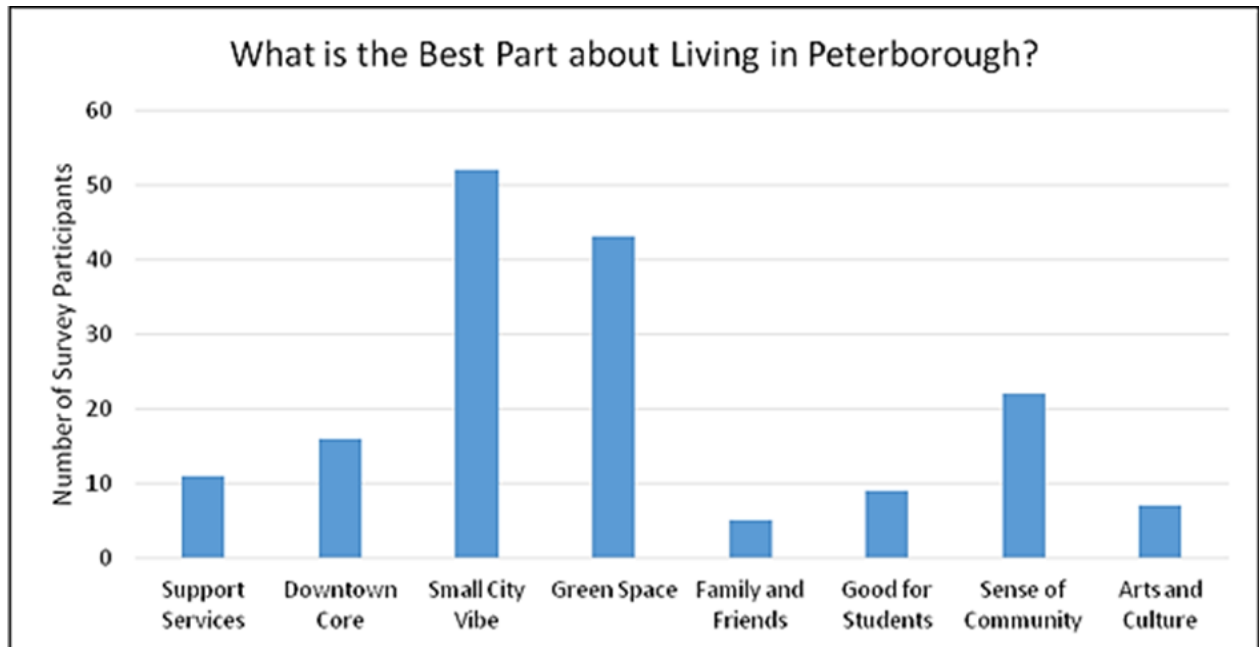
Introduction

A research project was undertaken by students in the Canadian Studies programme to assist the Peterborough Social Planning Council learn what students and faculty of Trent feel about the quality of life in Peterborough. The report entitled “Quality of Life Report for the Peterborough Region: The Trent University Community Perspective” was prepared by Julie Eldridge and Dana Zaumseil

The purpose of the report was to gain insight as to what the Trent community thinks that Peterborough as a community has done well, and what areas need improvement, in order to have a higher quality of life in Peterborough. Overall, 177 surveys were collected, but seven of the surveys were incomplete and therefore were not used for the purposes of the report. Of the 170 surveys used within this report, 108 were students at the University. Another 30 participants were Staff at the University, and 22 respondents were Faculty members. An additional 10 respondents identified as ‘Other’ with varying answers from Sessional Instructors to contract workers, and including some retired members of faculty.

The make-up of the respondents was 63% students, 18% staff, 13% faculty, and 6% ‘Other’. Overwhelmingly, the respondents lived in Peterborough City, with 132 respondents citing this as their place of residence; 16 respondents live on the Trent Campus, 16 respondents live in Peterborough County, and 6 respondents live elsewhere, most commonly in Oshawa. The geographic location of respondents was therefore 78% within Peterborough City, 9% each to Trent Campus and Peterborough County, and a further 4% of respondents living outside of the area. The results which follow demonstrate that the Peterborough community, while praised for its’ inclusion of green space into the city plans, failed in aspects surrounding the economy. The researchers found that the major areas of concern for Peterborough were mostly areas that the community had already identified as problematic, making the improvement of these areas a top priority in order to improve the overall quality of life in Peterborough.

Figure 1: A graph representing what survey participants view as the best part of living in Peterborough.



Small City Vibe

"[Peterborough is] not an overbearingly large city. [Making it] not as overwhelming coming from a small town. Small enough that you see similar faces around campus and the community."

-Trent University Student

When asked the question “What is your favourite part about living in Peterborough?” over a third of the respondents cited the size and location of Peterborough (see Figure 1). Namely that they felt it was large enough to have some key amenities, such as multiple shopping locations and a dedicated downtown core, but still retained the feeling of a smaller town due to the relatively low population. In the case of Trent students, particularly those coming from smaller towns, this small city vibe allowed a much smoother transition into independence and adulthood. Additionally, with incorporation of two post-secondary institutions (Trent and Fleming) into Peterborough, survey participants also remarked that they felt the city catered well to student activities and culture.

Sense of Community

Peterborough’s overall size allows for the interaction of community members on a somewhat frequent basis which has enabled the development of a strong sense of community.

Nearly twenty-five percent of respondents cited the development of a collective identity through community involvement as an area that Peterborough is doing well in (see Figure 2).

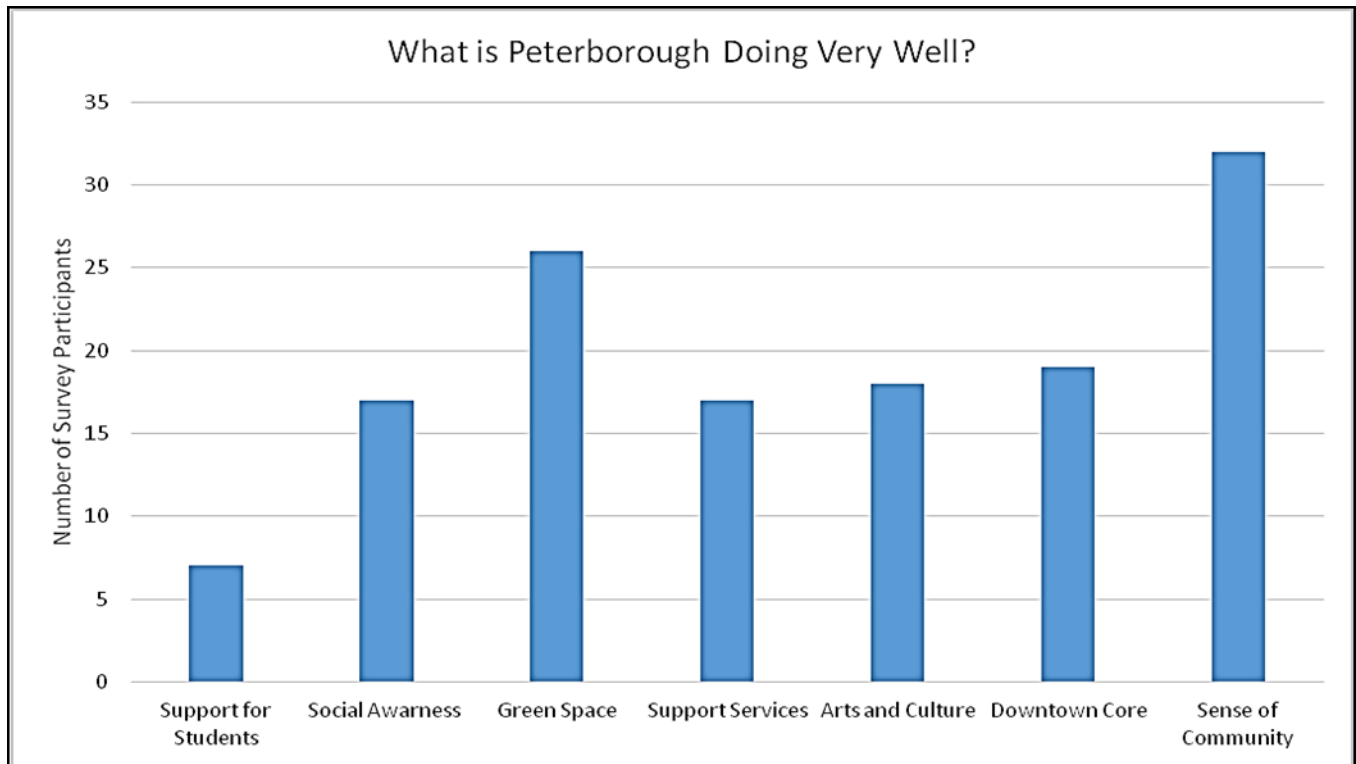
This feeling could possibly stem from the previously discussed ‘small city vibe’ that Peterborough possesses in addition to the surrounding post-secondary educational institutions.

“The rotary trails, bike paths, and the city parks and green spaces all serve the community well. They allow citizens to connect with each other and nature.”

- Trent University Student

According to one Trent student: “The best part [about Peterborough] is the lively Trent community that holds diverse events and groups.” They situate the University community as distinct from the Peterborough community, yet still

Figure 2. A graph depicting survey respondent’s answers to the question of what Peterborough is doing well.

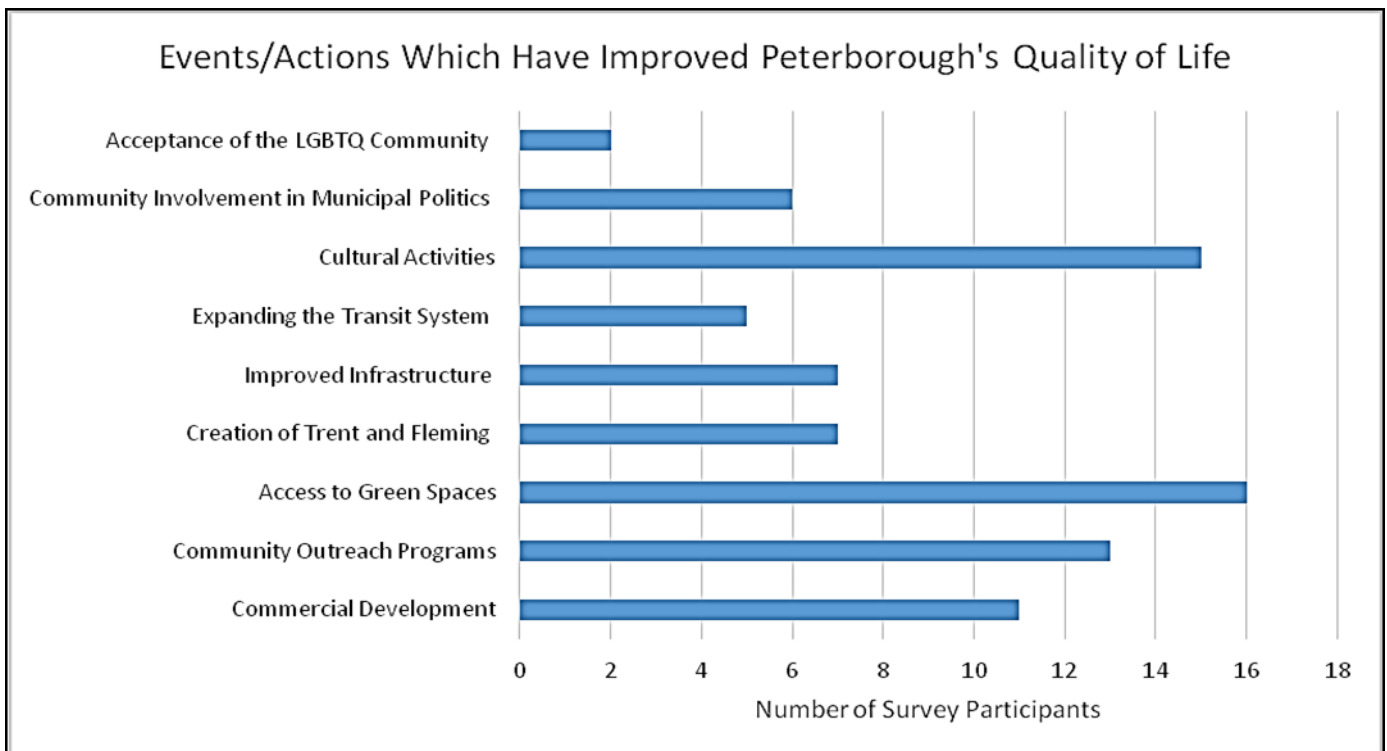


Arts and Culture

The Trent University community appears to really respond to the arts and culture scene of Peterborough, namely the city’s downtown core and variety of community events. As one Trent student stated: “The bi-weekly, free music festivals downtown, beautifying and creating access to the waterfront (Millennium and Rotary Trails) [is what Peterborough has done well]”.

Multiple respondents cited the “Little Lakes Festival” and the “Reframe: Documentary Film Festival” as key community events that they felt improved the quality of life in Peterborough. Reframe in particular was depicted as an event which allowed varying socio-economic groups within the city to come together as a community to watch documentaries, some of which were sponsored and created by local groups. Art space in the downtown core was also cited as a project which Trent student’s particularly enjoyed. Overall these events seem to foster the development of a community identity based on artistic expression. The inclusion and promotion of cultural activities in Peterborough is clearly an area in which survey respondents feel has improved the quality of life in this city (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. A graph demonstrating the events/actions which survey participants have cited as improving the quality of life in Peterborough.



Healthcare - Support Services

"[...] Working together to provide social and health resources (though extremely underfunded and sometimes inaccessible) for community members above and beyond the inadequate social welfare provisions of the city. eg. Warming Room, The OPIRG Food Cupboard, etc."

-Trent University Student

A key aspect of any successful municipality is its ability to provide services to community members ranging from healthcare to transit. In the context of this survey, respondents seemed to positively favour the development of healthcare complexes and the multiplicity of healthcare services that are available. In particular they cited the development of mental health services and facilities as a positive aspect of inhabiting Peterborough. As one student stated: "[Peterborough] offers many programs to assist the community--food banks, mental health, recreational".

Transportation

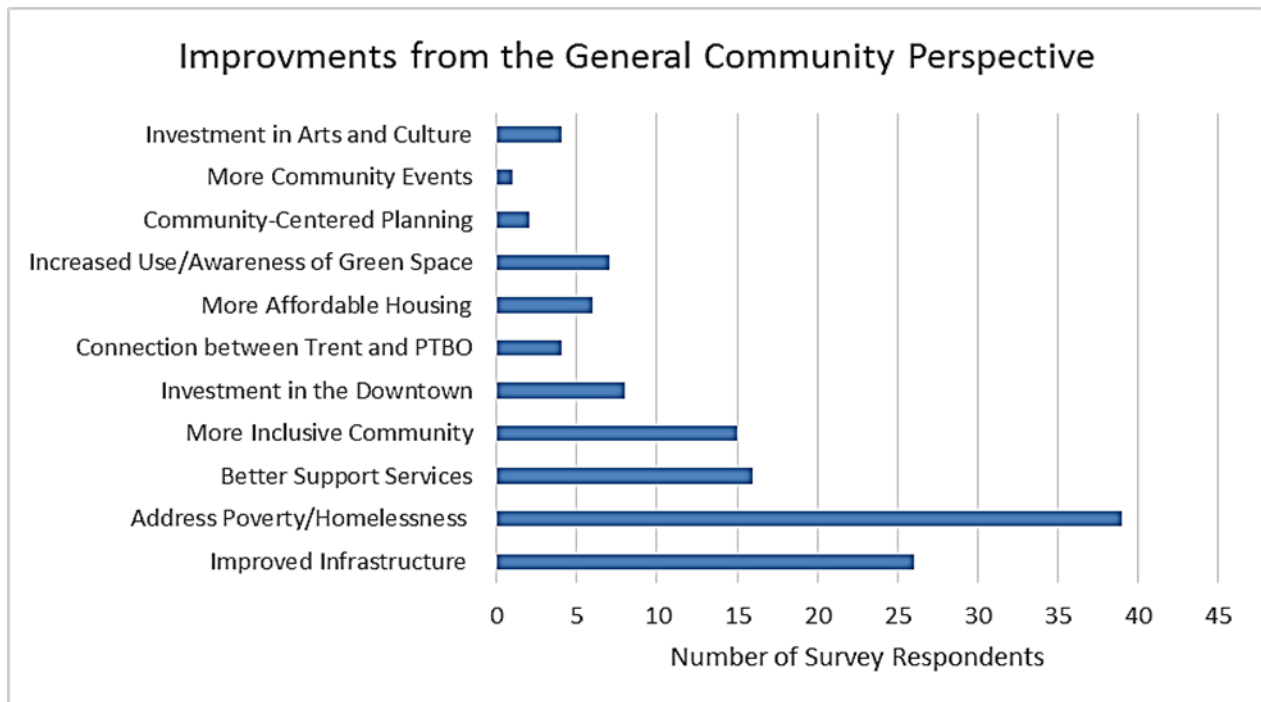
Though not without flaws, the public transit system in Peterborough is a service which most survey respondents seemed to welcome. The very existence of this system enables Trent community members to experience a certain level of accessibility to the downtown in addition to other commercial areas.

In an article published by Christopher Kennedy he discusses public transit in the Greater Toronto Area, GTA, as encouraging urban sustainability, which he defines as: “[...] a process of change in the built environment which fosters economic development while conserving resources and promoting the health of the individual, the community and the ecosystem” (462).

While the municipality of Peterborough is significantly smaller than the GTA, its transit system seemingly follows Kennedy’s concept of urban sustainability in that it encourages the use of a more economically and environmentally friendly mode of transportation. Additionally, he draws on the concept of social sustainability which is essentially the idea that transportation has a large impact on society, influencing one’s access to amenities, recreation, employment, well-being, and basic social interaction (Kennedy 481). In regard to Trent, a clear connection can be made as to the importance of public transit for students who live both on-campus and off-campus. The Peterborough bus system is key for students to access the Peterborough community in addition to the Trent community who may be spread throughout the city.

An improved public transit system was a very common response to the question asked as shown in figure 6 from the report. as one faculty member noted “Better transportation to Peterborough downtown and surrounding areas (e.g., Lakefield). I want to support local businesses but it's difficult to do without good sustainable transportation (in the winter; summer biking is awesome!),” (Faculty).

Figure 6:



As a general community, most respondents cited that improving the infrastructure of Peterborough would improve their quality of life (overwhelmingly this related to snow removal, which could be a reflection of the time of year the survey was undertaken). Other concerns for the infrastructure of Peterborough tend to echo sentiments seen previously in this report, especially surrounding transit: one student declared Peterborough needs to provide:

“BETTER TRANSIT throughout the city. The lack of bus times is preposterous. Also, better snow removal on sidewalks along with roads. I find the sidewalks are treacherous and I am able-bodied.”

Community Involvement

Social Awareness

“There is a lot of support for marginalized people (food banks, free meals, social services, etc.”

–Trent University Student

Participants in the survey stated that Peterborough is a community which encourages a strong sense of social awareness through multiple programs orientated toward improving the socio-economic and environmental lives of Peterborough residents. Trent community members provided multiple examples of events and organizations which have helped the most marginalized in the community. In questioning what event improved the lives of Peterborough residents, a Trent student responded:

“The Sister's in Spirit Vigil held annually in Peterborough and the Purple Onion Festival hopefully improved the quality of human and ecological life in Peterborough City and educate community members on social justice issues and action.”

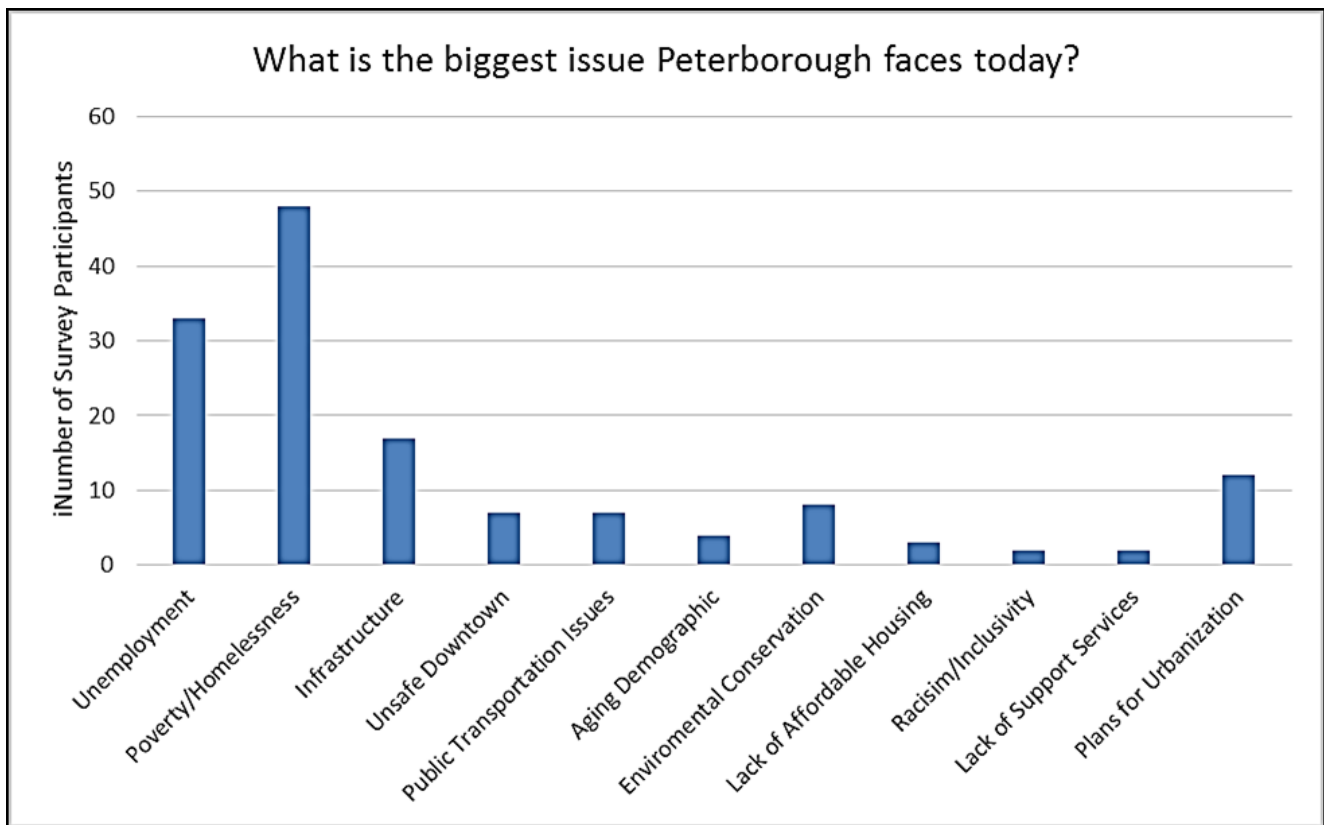
This student was far from the only survey respondent who held this opinion as other respondents cited the Speak Easy Café's suspended meal program and the Salvation Army's food pantry as other programs which have improved the lives of Peterborough residents.

As previously discussed, Veenhoven's characteristic of an environment as liveable to improve one's quality of life is applicable in this category. As survey respondents frequently cited the social improvements in Peterborough as the most impactful on their lives. One student cited the New Canadian Centre's effort in assisting newcomers integrate in the community as a positive improvement in addition to the steps being taken to further embrace the LGBTQ community. In answering the question of what has most improved the quality of life in Peterborough, one student stated:

"[The] steps [taken] to improve the acceptance of the LGBTQ community, like an openly accepting church".

Clearly there is key theme of social awareness as being a titular factor in the improvement of life for the Trent community in Peterborough.

Figure 4. A chart depicting what the survey respondents' view as the biggest issue Peterborough currently faces.



Respondents also felt that addressing issues caused by, and the causes of, poverty and homelessness in Peterborough would improve their quality of life- one respondent was quite succinct in their answer, stating "We need to stop ignoring the poor -- recent changes to united way funding are a great example -- they seem to have ignored the poor and disadvantaged in an attempt to improve funding to the middle class."(Faculty).

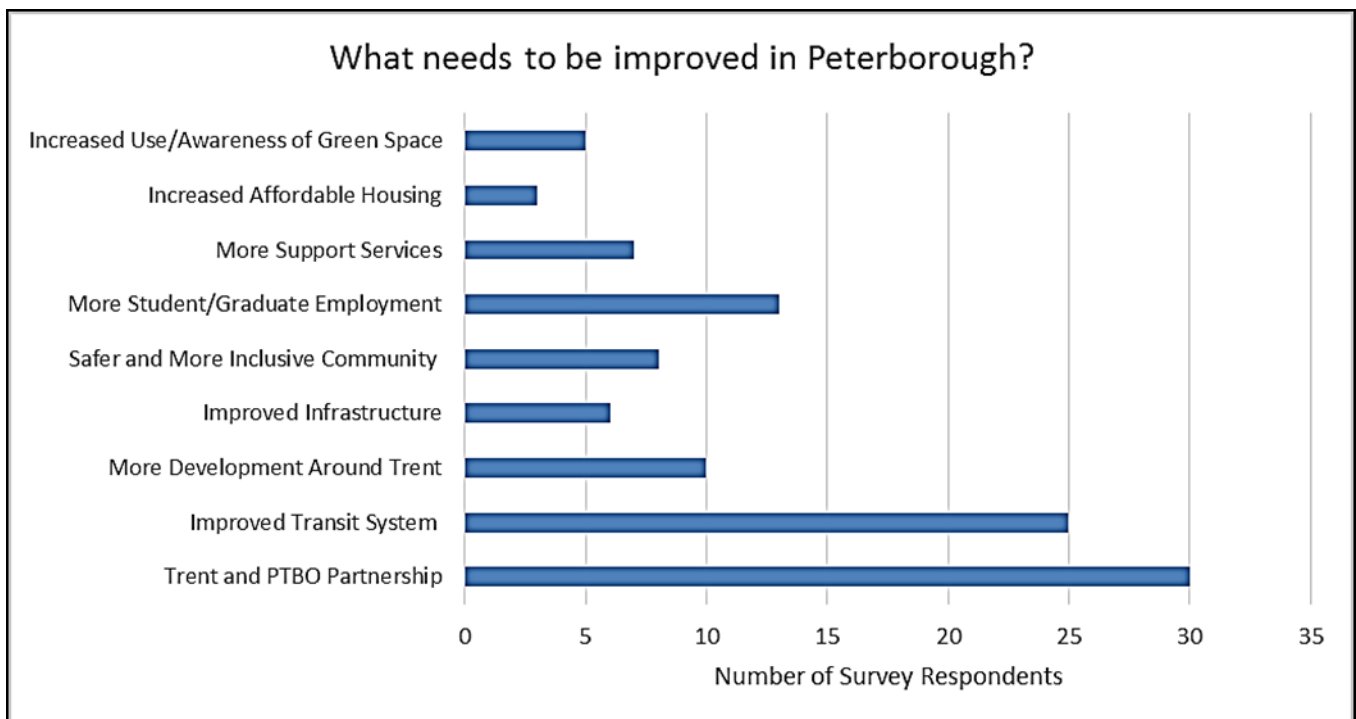
Community Engagement

The overwhelming response from the Trent community to the question of what would improve their quality of life in Peterborough was more integration between the schools and the community. (See Figure 5)

“Trent can seem very alienated from the rest of the Peterborough community- community based projects should be promoted by the university and Peterborough community - community based projects should be made in collaboration with local business, interest groups and of course municipal actors.”

- (A Trent University Student).

Figure 5. A graph depicting the improvements to Peterborough suggested by survey respondents.



Housing

Members of the Trent community spoke out about the most important social issue that faces Peterborough today. Poverty and Homelessness was the most reported serious problem that respondents believe Peterborough faces. One Trent student displayed their apparent distaste for the current state of Peterborough's treatment of homeless people alongside the neglect of the downtown core, by citing what they saw as the most important issues - "Litter on the streets, quality of care for homeless people, family planning for youth in the region," (Trent Student). Issues related to poverty and homelessness included a lack of meaningful employment and employment in general, as well as a lack of affordable housing.

Diversity

Even though many respondents liked that Peterborough had a 'small town feel', others felt that "*This town is REALLY racist,*" (Student), and that the issue of racism in Peterborough needs to be addressed.

Economic Health

A Trent student stated:

“There aren't enough jobs for young people. After students graduate, they want to stay but they can't”.

Overall, the biggest issue identified in Peterborough by the Trent community was the low socio-economic status of the community at large. Poverty, homelessness, and unemployment were also identified as areas that were of the upmost importance for Peterborough to improve, in order for members of the Trent community to have an increased quality of life. A lack of safe, affordable housing in Peterborough may present problems when trying to fix the situation without heavy subsidization, as “Creating a “better” neighbourhood always raises the issue of better for whom, especially in a period when concerns about gentrification are notable in many cities,”

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