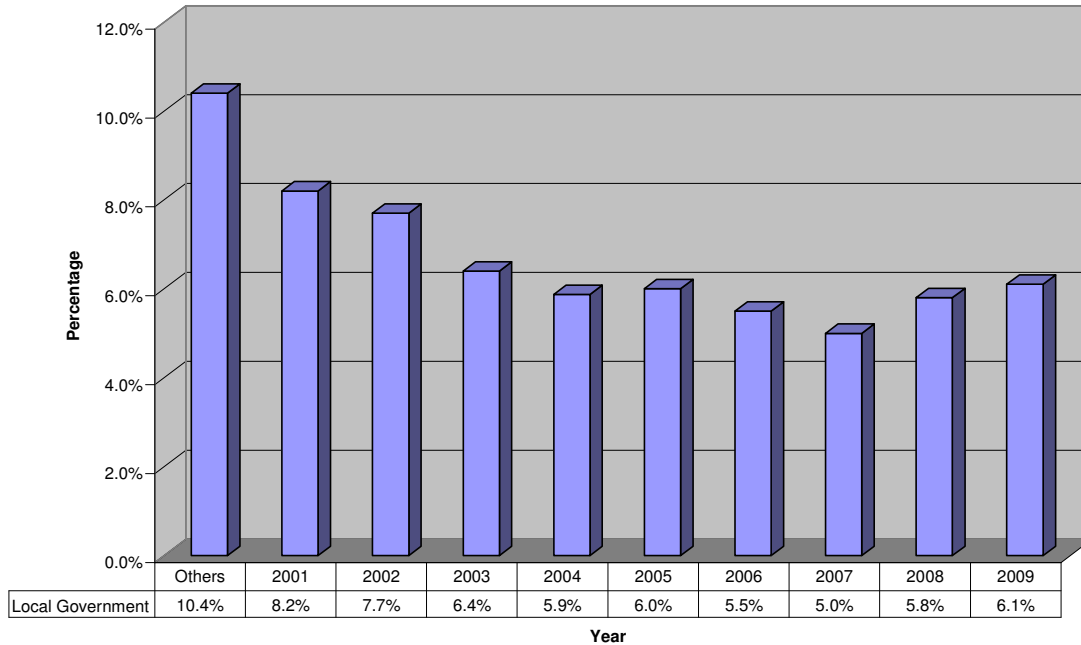


# 2009 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

**General Government: Operating costs for governance and corporate management as a % of total municipal operating costs**



Local government costs increased between 2008 and 2009 as a percentage of total municipal operating costs, however it is still less by percentage then it was in 2003, and it is less then the average for other municipalities.

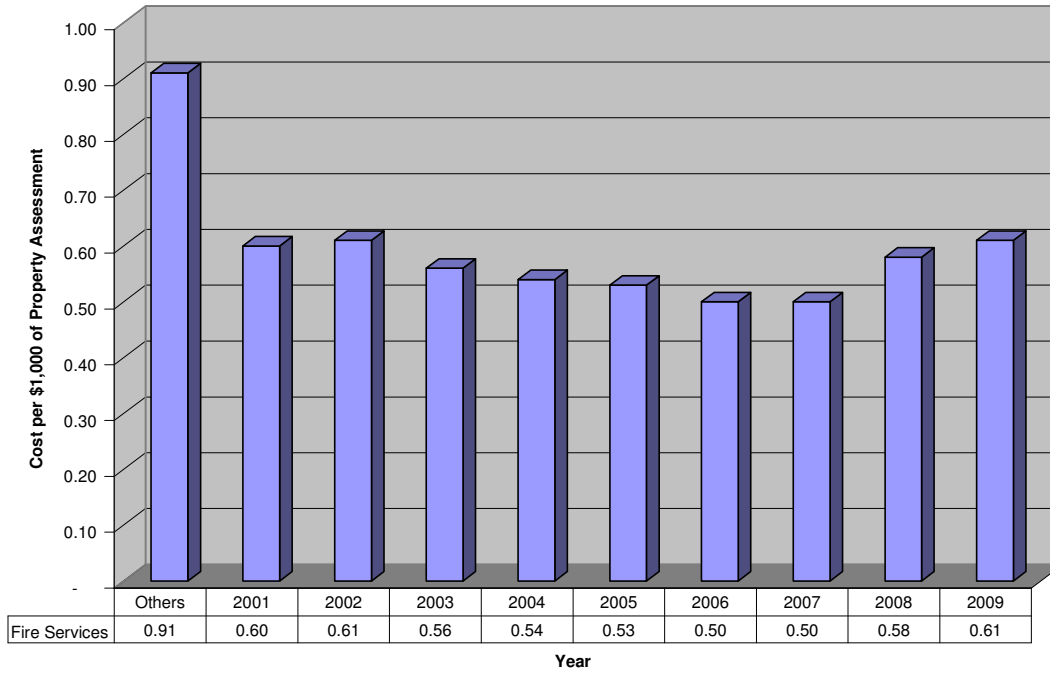
**The Others column (which is included throughout this report) is an average (arithmetic mean-which is just adding up all the results then dividing by the number of results) of 2008 figures for 358 other municipalities with populations under 50,000 reporting to the Province.** Out of 358 municipalities that reported this measure, the range was from a low of 0.8% to a high of 37.6%, with an average (mean) of 10.4% and a median (which just means half are above and half below the median) of 9.6%.

**This efficiency measure when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would be 5%.** In the following years we will have statistics to be able to compare the total cost measures with both our own historical data and with other municipalities, however, for this year, only our own measure is available and just for the year 2009 so it will be reported under each graph as a note.

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

# FIRE SERVICES

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



Costs increased for fire services between 2008 and 2009 per \$1,000 of assessment; however, they have been consistently between \$0.50 and \$0.61 for our Township since amalgamation. The 2008 cost for 351 other municipalities ranged from \$0.05 to \$5.41 per \$1,000 of assessment, with an average of \$0.91, and a median of \$0.60, so we compare favourably. **This efficiency measure when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) is \$0.75 per \$1,000 of property assessment.**

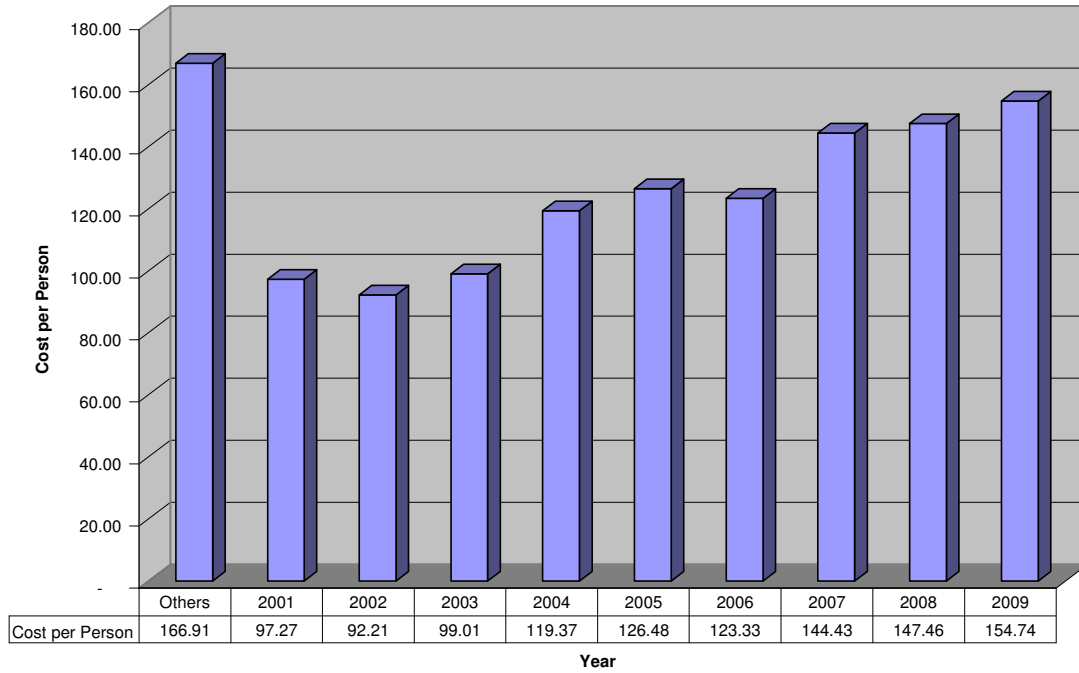
We are also required to report the following new performance measures (for fire protection services):

Performance Measure	Year 2009
Number of residential fire related injuries per 1,000 persons	0.000
Number of residential fire related injuries averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons	0.000
Number of residential fire related fatalities per 1,000 persons	0.068
Number of residential fire related fatalities averaged over 5 years per 1,000 persons	0.027
Number of residential structural fires per 1,000 households	2.764

# Police Services

## Operating costs for police services per person

Police Services: Operating costs for police services per person

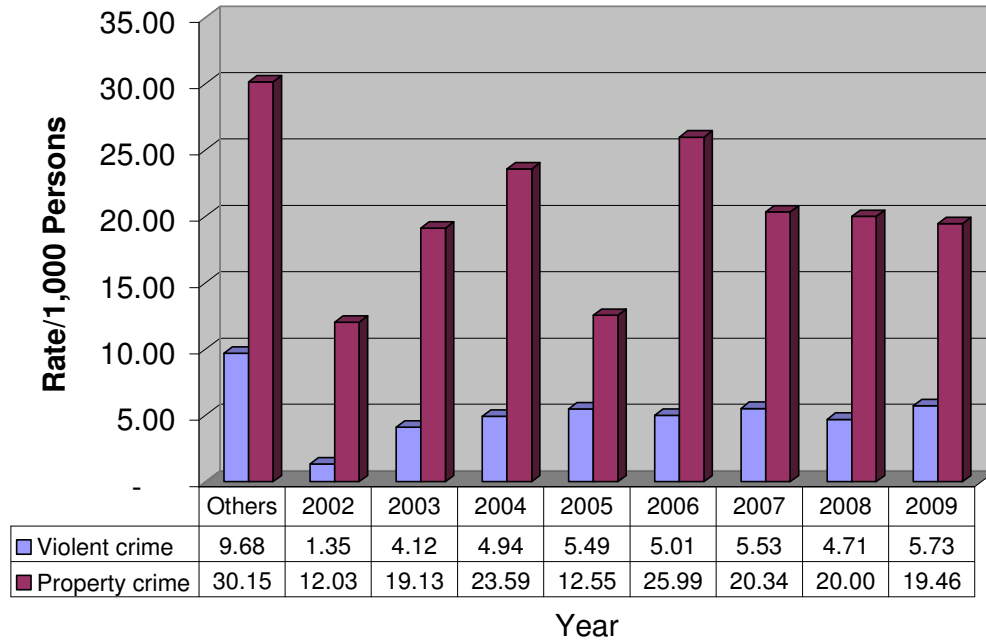


Costs increased between 2008 and 2009 by 4.9%. The comparison with 306 other municipalities had a range of a low of \$0.34 to a high of \$691.00 per person, with an average of \$166.91, and a median of \$140.57. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$156.68 per person.**

**Police Services (continued):**

**Crime Rate per 1,000 Persons**

**Crime Rate per 1,000 Persons**

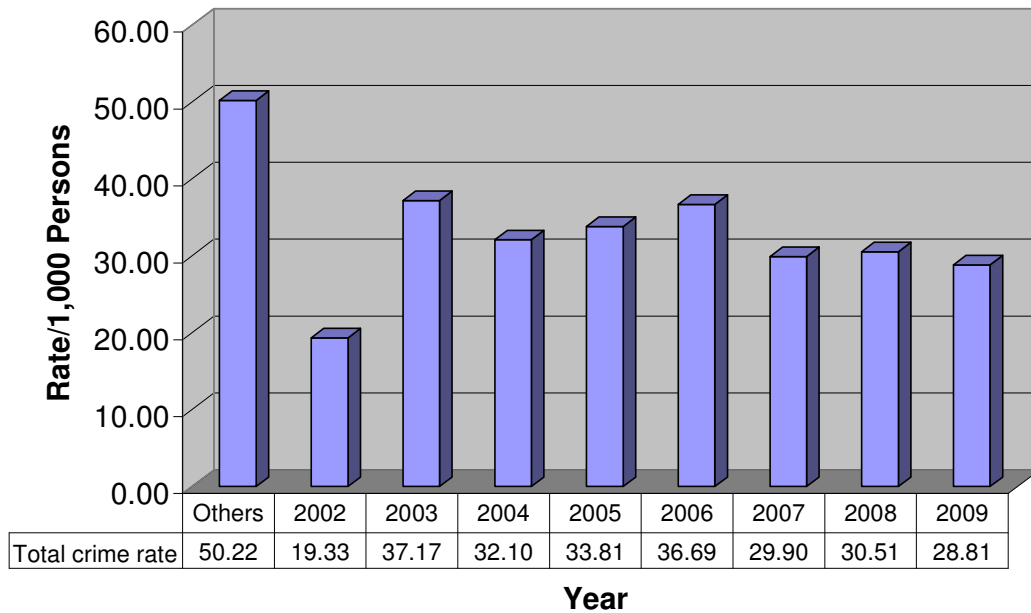


Violent crime increased slightly between 2008 and 2009, but was still substantially below the average of other municipalities. The 2008 range for 269 other municipalities went from a low of zero to a high of 121.37 with an average of 9.68, and a median of 7.12 violent crimes per 1,000 persons.

Property crime decreased between 2008 and 2009, and was also substantially below the average of other municipalities. The 2008 range for 269 other lower tier municipalities went from a low of zero to a high of 500.00, with an average of 30.15, and a median of 24.89 property crimes per 1,000 persons

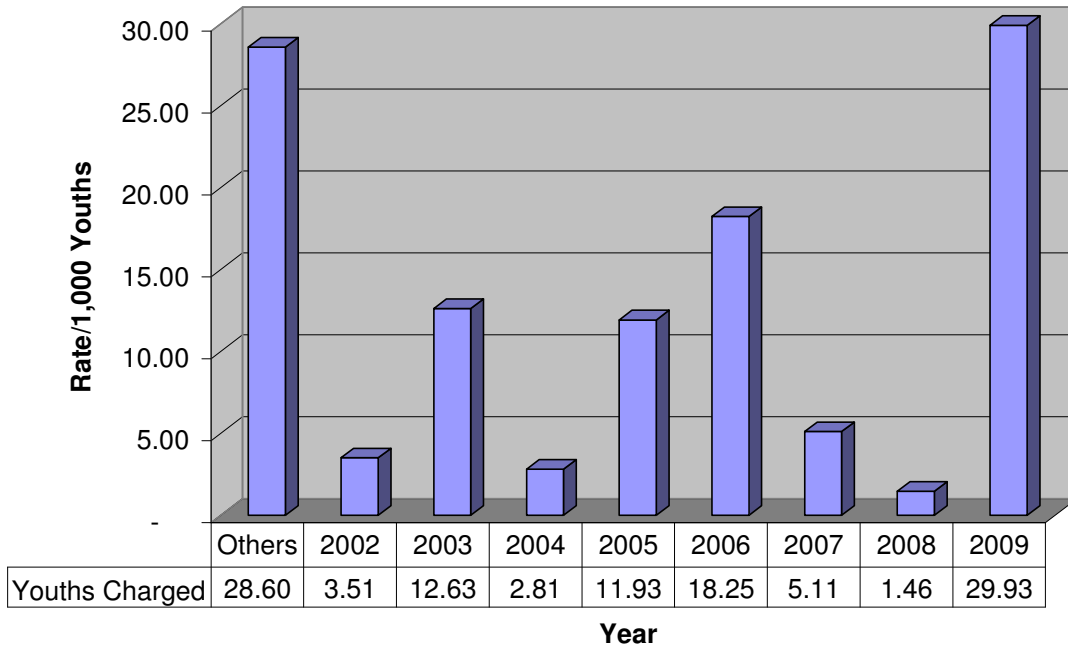
**Police Services (continued):**

**Total Crime Rate per 1,000 Persons (Criminal Code Offences, Excluding Traffic)**



The total crime rate decreased slightly between 2008 and 2009. The 2008 range of 266 other lower tier municipalities went from a low of 6.33 to a high of 500.00, with an average of 50.22, and a median of 37.49 crimes per 1,000 persons; therefore, we are significantly lower than average for comparable municipalities in total crime.

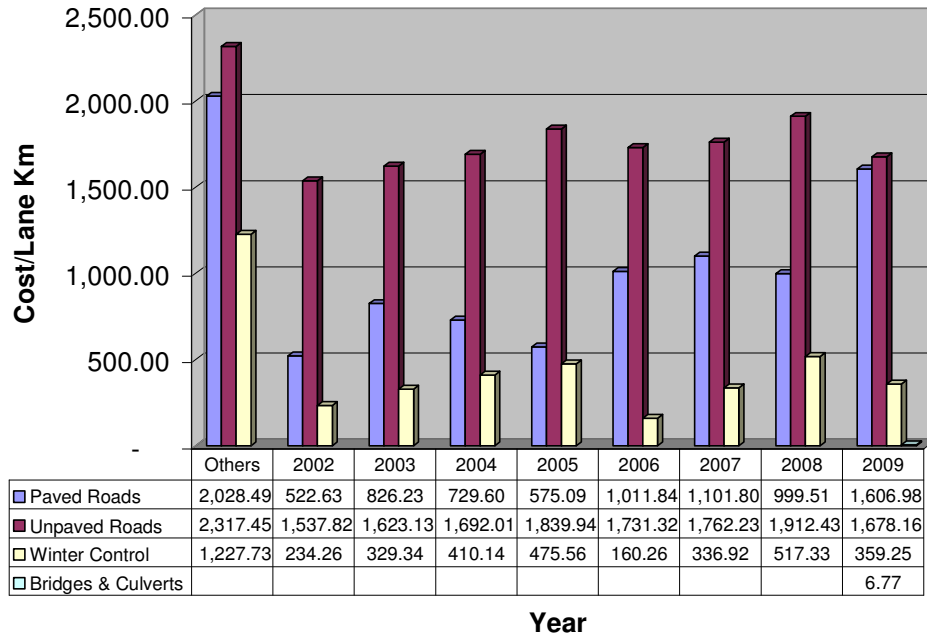
### Youth Crime Rate per 1,000 Youths



The year 2009 saw a large increase in youths charged per 1,000 youths. The wide variation in rates could be because of our small youth population, for example, four youths were charged in 2004 as compared to 17 in 2005, 26 in 2006, 7 in 2007, 2 in 2008, and 41 in 2009. The 2008 range for 253 other municipalities ran from a low of 0.00 to a high of 739.39, with an average rate of 28.6, and a median of 5.65 youth crimes per 1,000 youths.

## Roadways

### Operating Costs for Roadways per Lane Kilometre



Paved roads include costs such as shoulder maintenance, surface maintenance, sweeping, etc. Unpaved roads include grading, gravelling, wash-outs, etc. Winter control includes snow plowing, ice control, standby, etc. *Bridges and culverts are a new performance measure being reported this year and is based on cost per square metre of surface area and not on the cost per lane kilometre.* Please note that this measure does not compare all the transportation costs; not included in the comparison are the following: traffic operations (such as pavement markings, railroad crossing maintenance, signs, etc.), roadside (such as vegetation management, sidewalks, etc.), and storm water management (however storm water management is recorded in a separate performance measure as urban and rural storm water management).

The 2008 range for paved roads for 285 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$21,878.72, with an average of \$2,028.49 per lane kilometer, and a median of \$1,196.66; so we are better than average when compared with other municipalities. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$3,974.43 per lane kilometre.**

The 2008 range for unpaved (loose top) roads for 267 other municipalities ran from a low of \$9.08 to a high of \$20,733.00, with an average of \$2,317.45 per lane kilometer, and a median of \$1,578.75; so here we are also better than average when compared with other municipalities. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have still been \$1,678.16 per lane kilometre.**

The 2008 range for winter control for 297 other municipalities ran from a low of \$3.42 to a high of \$6,153.99, with an average of \$1,227.73 per lane kilometer maintained in winter, and a median of \$795.95; so here again we are better than average with compared with other municipalities. This measure is affected by our location in the south of the Province, as the amount of snowfall and icing of roads would be the main difference in costs of this performance measure. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would still have been \$359.25 per lane kilometre maintained in winter.**

2008 costs were not available for bridges and culverts for other municipalities. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$10.16 per square metre of surface area on bridges and culverts.**

**Roadways (continued):**

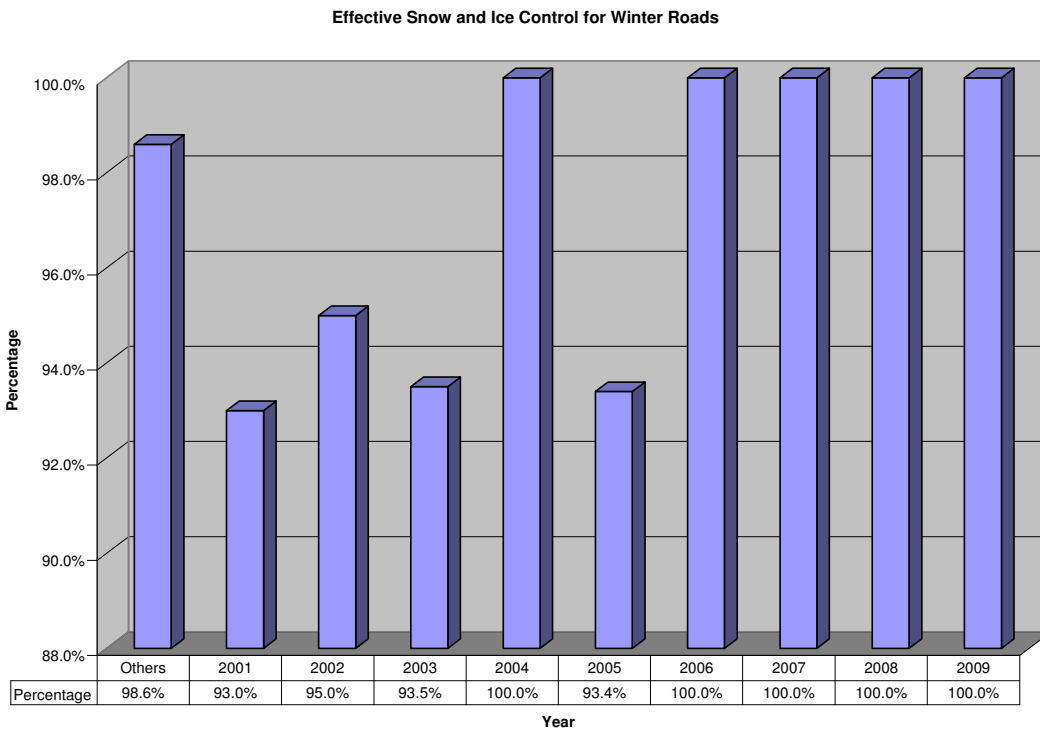
**Adequacy of Roads**

The percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition of the paved roads is rated as good to very good is 36.3%, using a St. Clair Township modified PCI (pavement condition index).

**Adequacy of Bridges and Culverts**

The percentage of bridges and culverts where the condition is rated as good to very good is 72.1%.

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

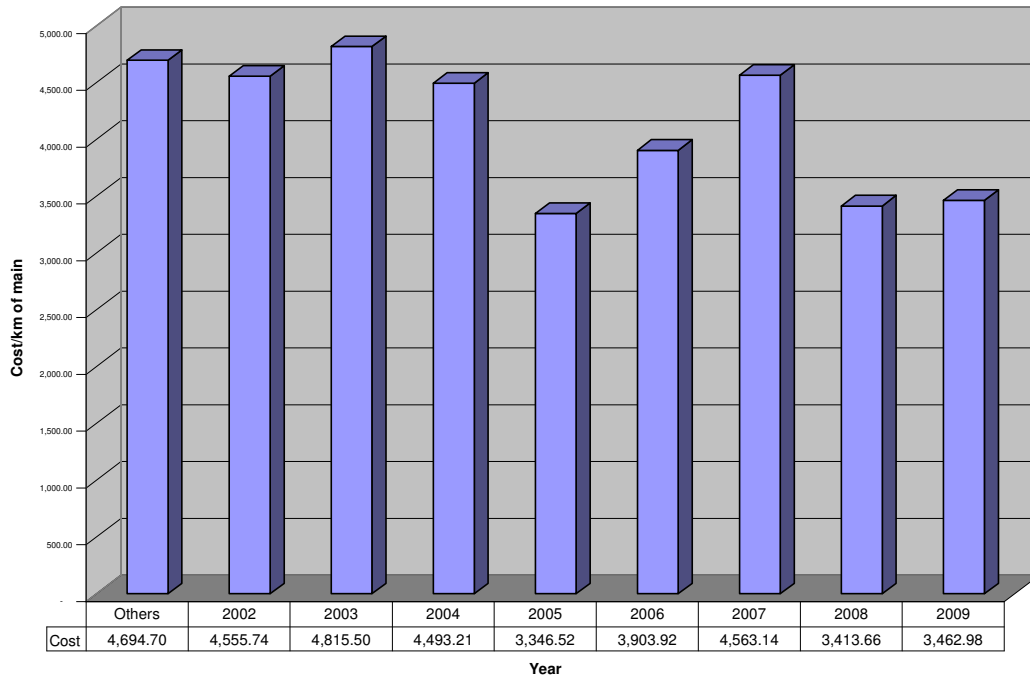


- The effectiveness of winter control has been consistently above 90% since amalgamation in 2001. The effectiveness measure used is Ontario’s Minimum Maintenance Standards (MMS) for Municipal Highways. These standards vary depending upon the average annual daily traffic and speed limit, to determine the time limit that snow, ice, etc. must be removed within (for example, a roadway with an 80 km/hour speed limit and a traffic count of between 1,000 and 5,000 vehicles daily would be required to have snow cleared when it reaches a depth of 8 cm within 12 hours.)
- The 2008 rates for 291 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 100%, with an average of 98.6%, and a median of 100%.

# ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: WASTEWATER

## WASTEWATER COLLECTION – EFFICIENCY

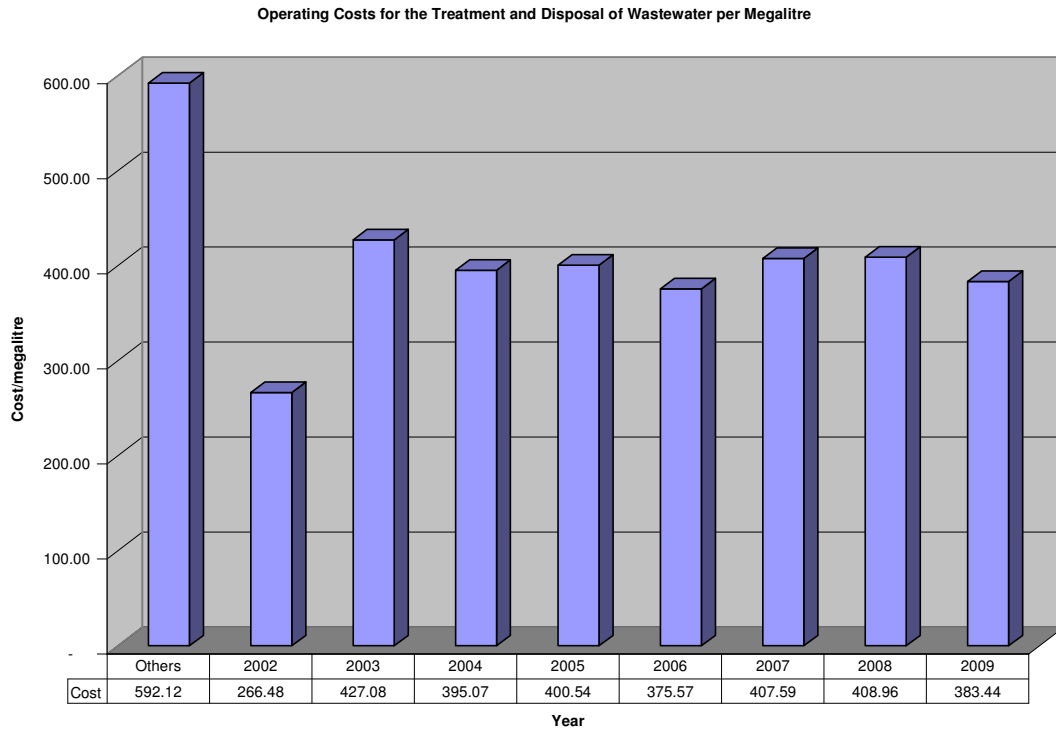
Operating Costs for the Collection of Wasterwater per Kilometre of Wastewater Main



Wastewater collection costs (operating) increased 1.4% between 2008 and 2009. The 2008 range for 142 other municipalities reporting this measure ran from a low of zero to a high of \$24,934.75, with an average of \$4,694.70, and a median of \$3,828.33; therefore, we are below the average cost for this measure for this year. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$6,127.81 per kilometre of wastewater main.**

Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):

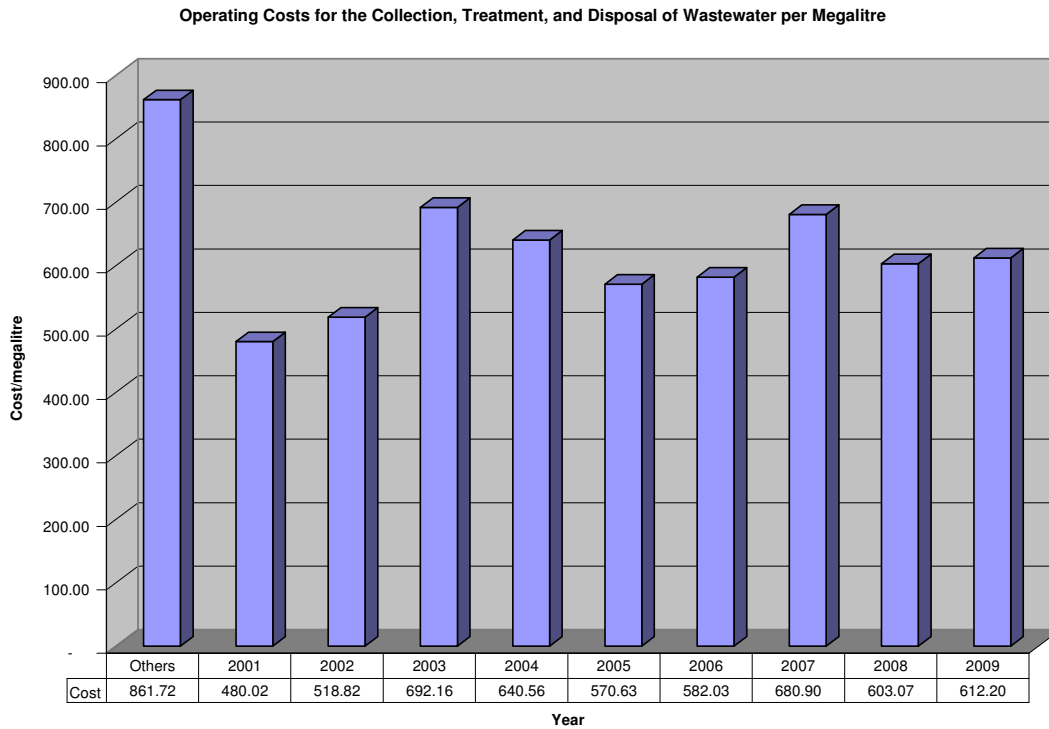
WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL – EFFICIENCY



Wastewater treatment and disposal costs (operating) decreased by 6.2% between 2008 and 2009. The 2008 range of 141 other municipalities runs from a low of \$0.25 to a high of \$13,270.42, with an average of \$592.12, and a median of \$355.15; therefore we are below the average cost for this measure. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$511.72 per Megalitre.**

**Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):**

**WASTEWATER COLLECTION, TREATMENT & DISPOSAL - INTEGRATED SYSTEM - EFFICIENCY**

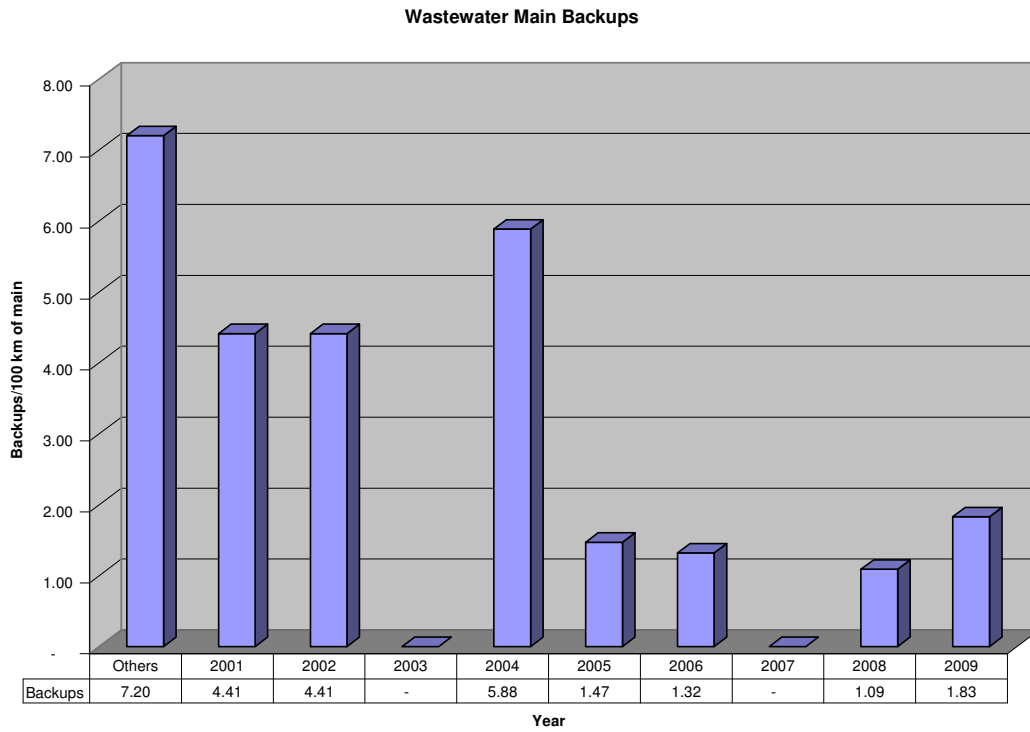


This measure is a summary of the two previous measures, and includes the cost for collection from two pages back as well as the cost for treatment and disposal from the previous page.

Wastewater costs (operating) increased in 2009 by 1.5%. The 2008 range of 136 other municipalities run from a low of \$0.31 to a high of \$26,541.17, with an average of \$861.72, and a median of \$504.20; therefore, we are below the average cost in total costs for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$916.53 per Megalitre.**

**Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):**

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

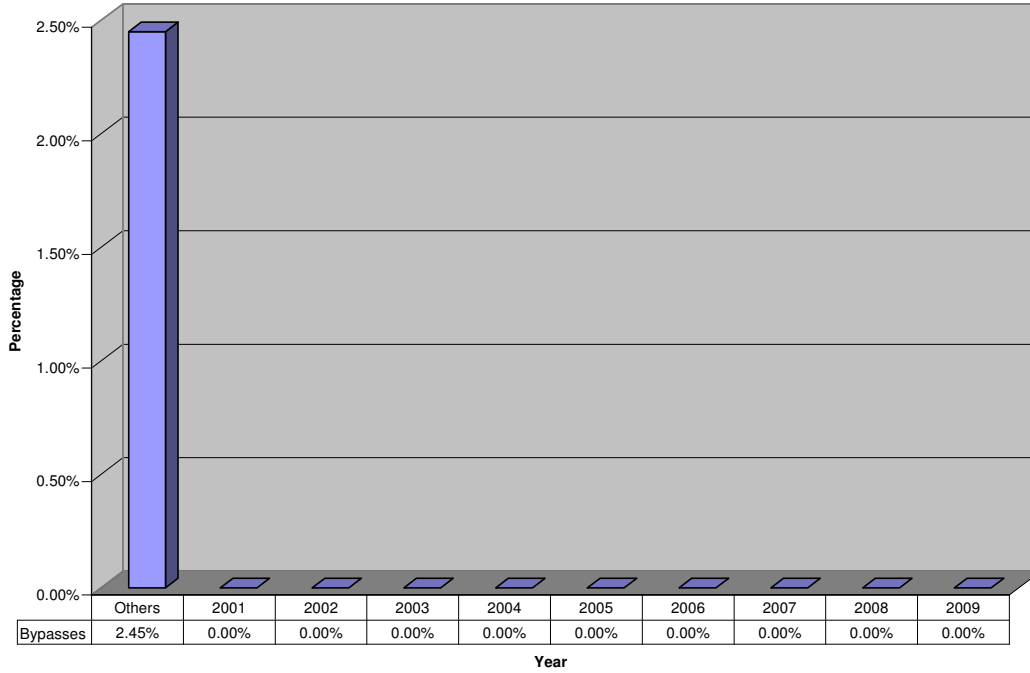


In 2009 there were two wastewater main backups. The 2008 range for 157 municipalities reporting this measure went from a low of zero to a high of 136.59, with an average of 7.2, and a median of 1.01 backups per 100 km of wastewater main; therefore, we are better than average with this statistic.

**Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):**

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

**Wastewater Bypasses Treatment**

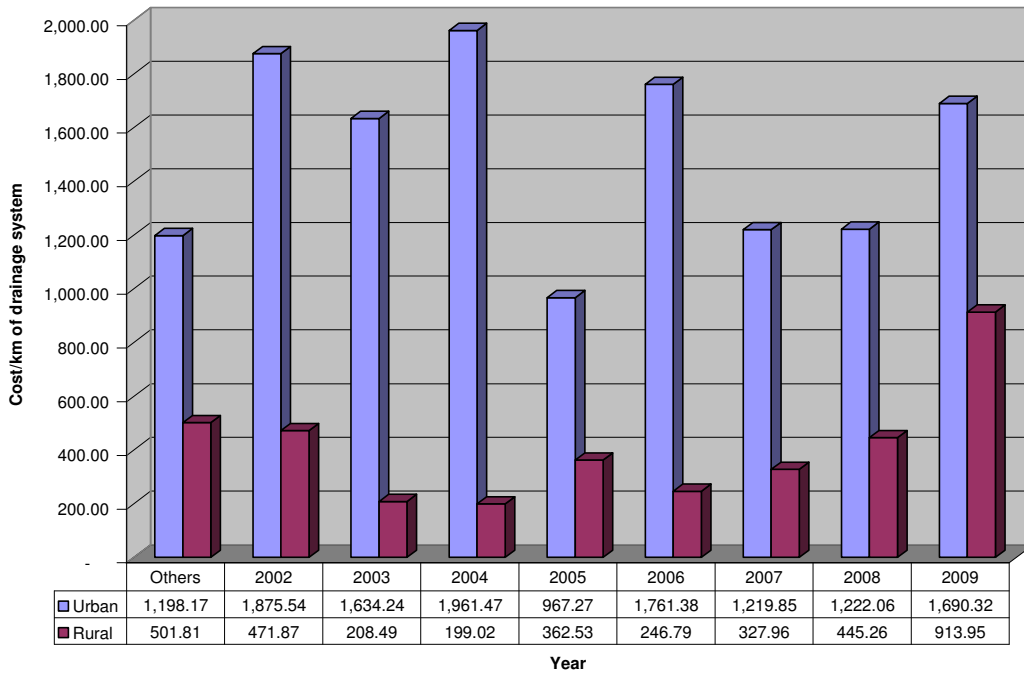


We have consistently not have had any wastewater by-passing treatment in the past 9 years. The 2008 range of 149 other municipalities ran from a low of 0% to a high of 100%, with an average of 2.45%, and a median of 0%; therefore, we are rated as better then average with this performance measure.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: STORM WATER

### Operating costs for storm water management (collection, treatment & disposal) per km of drainage system)

**Urban & Rural Storm Water Management**



Urban storm sewer costs include catch basin cleaning, catch basin & curb repairs, line locates, main installation, main maintenance & repair, main inspection, etc. Rural storm sewer costs include drain repairs, municipal drains, washout repairs, and drainage superintendent services.

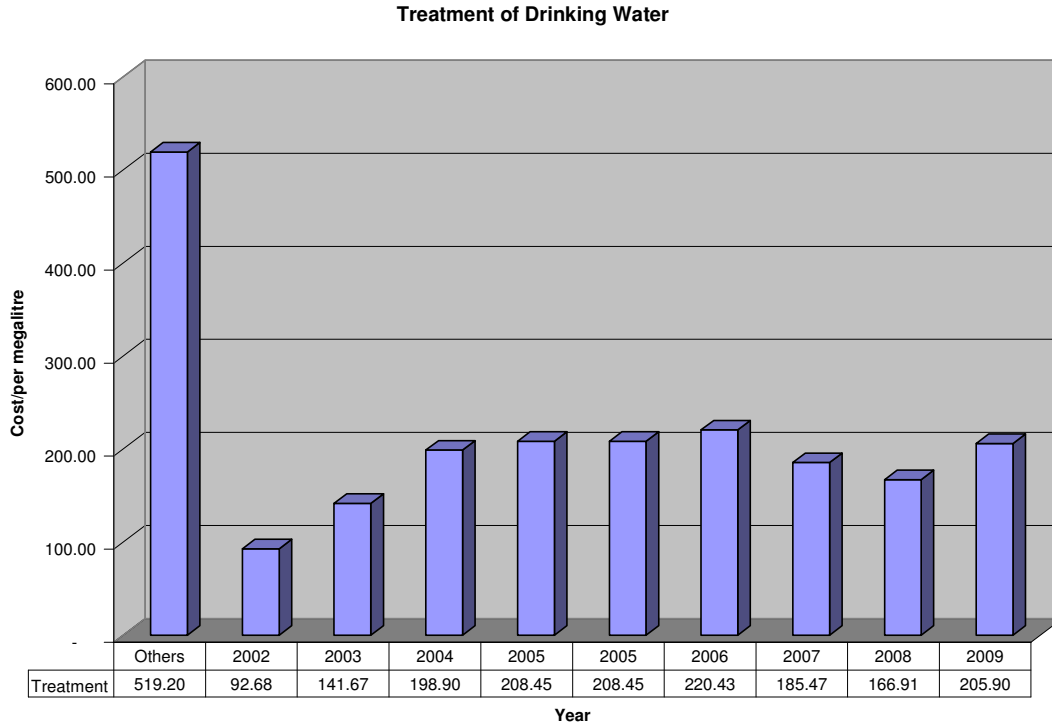
The 2008 range for urban storm water management for 53 municipalities reporting this figure run from a low of \$30.20 to a high of \$8,462.89, with an average of \$1,198.17, and a median of \$605.95 per km of urban drainage system. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$3,250.26 per kilometre of urban drainage system.**

The 2008 range for rural storm water management for 22 municipalities reporting this figure run from a low of \$26.88 to a high of \$1,867.10, with an average of \$501.81, and a median of \$219.19. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have still been \$913.95 per kilometre of rural drainage system.**

The factors that could contribute to our higher cost for urban storm water management could be a combination of factors. Many municipalities did not separately track urban and/or rural storm water systems and therefore had to estimate their costs. Also, the size of the service area, service level standards, urban form (i.e., numerous small urban areas versus large compact urban area), and availability of data regarding the kilometres of drainage systems would also affect the cost calculation. *The increase in the rural storm water management costs were mostly caused by a change in accounting procedures in 2009 (the capital portions of the drains previously were recorded as a capital expense but now they are recorded as a normal expense as there isn't a separate capital fund as there was in previous years).*

## ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: WATER

### Operating Costs for the Treatment of Drinking Water per Megalitre

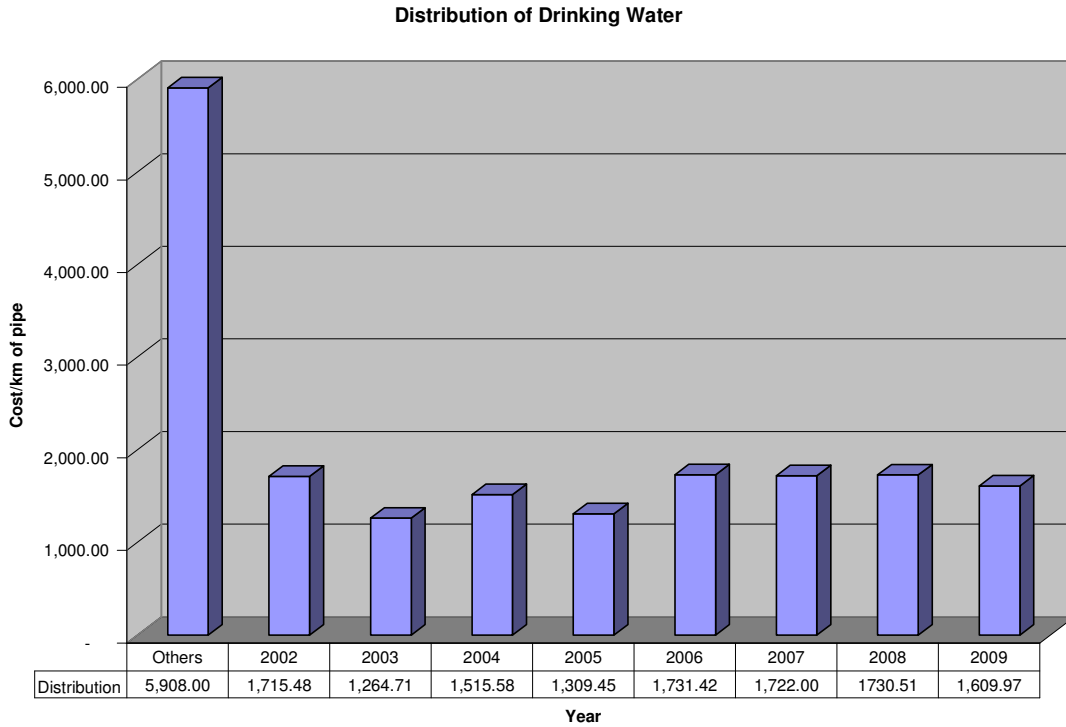


Treatment costs are made up primarily of payments to LAWSS (Lambton Area Water Supply System), which is owned by six municipalities united in the delivery of safe clean water at an affordable price. Ownership of LAWSS is based upon the water flow of the municipality in proportion to the entire flows provided by the joint board for the previous year. For 2009, St. Clair's share of the System was 22.5% (2008 – 20.62%).

Treatment costs increased approximately 23.4% between 2008 and 2009 (compared to a 10% decrease between 2007 and 2008). The 2008 range of 142 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$150,851.78, with an average of \$1,835.82; and a median of \$519.20 per Megalitre (the median was used in the above graph instead of the average because of the huge difference in the average); therefore, we are substantially below average for the cost of the treatment of drinking water (approximately 89% below the average for other municipalities). **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$493.65 per Megalitre.**

**Environmental Services - Water (continued):**

**Operating Costs for the Distribution of Drinking Water per Kilometre of Water Distribution Pipe**

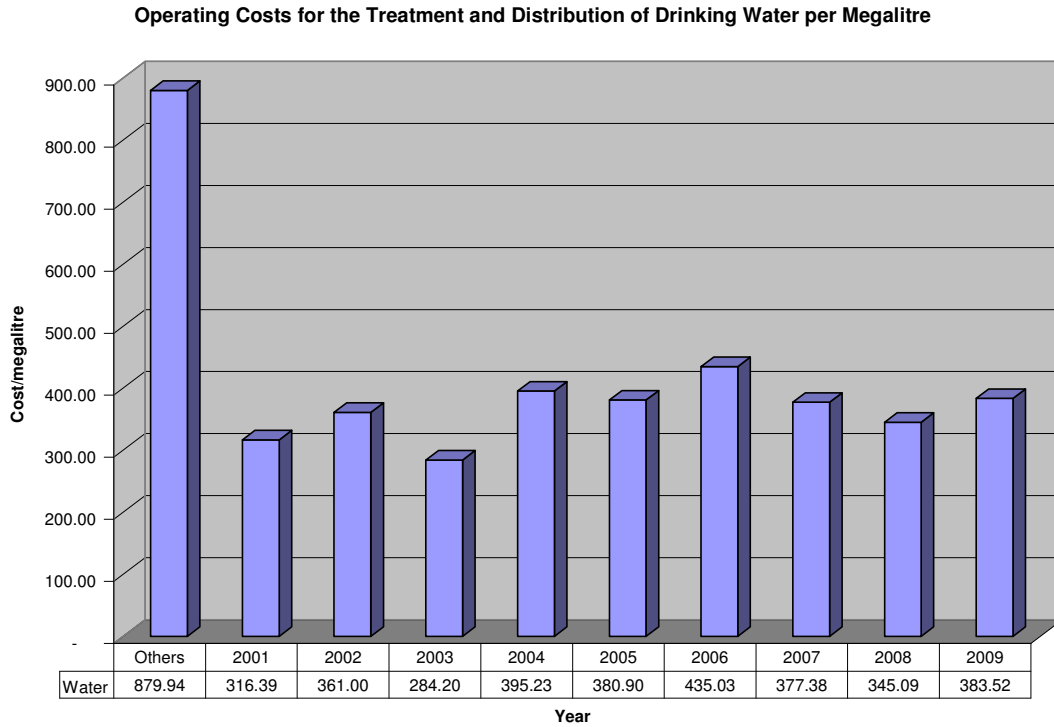


Distribution costs are defined as all activities from the point the water leaves the treatment plant and reaches private property lines. The Township (not LAWSS-see previous page) is responsible for all distribution costs within the Township boundaries. Distribution costs include line locates; main, service, meter, hydrant, and water tower installation repair & maintenance. Distribution costs decreased by approximately 7% between 2008 and 2009.

The 2008 range of 168 other municipalities ran from a low of \$0.05 to a high of \$31,130.50, with an average of \$7,112.54, and a median of \$5,908.00 per kilometre of water distribution pipe; therefore, we are substantially below average for the cost of the treatment of drinking water (approximately 77% below average). The median was used in the above graph instead of the average because of the huge difference in the average. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$3,769.63 per kilometre of distribution pipe.**

**Environmental Services - Water (continued):**

**Operating Costs for the Treatment and Distribution of Drinking Water per Megalitre**



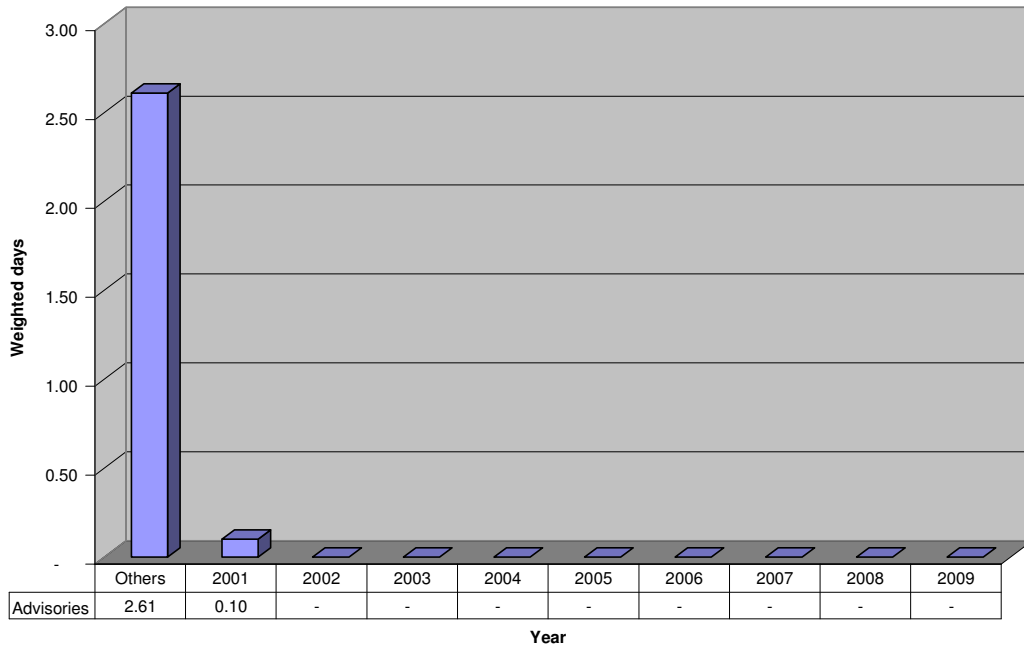
This measure is a summary of the two previous measures, and includes the cost for treatment from two pages back as well as the cost for distribution from the previous page. Costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water have increased by 11.1% between 2008 and 2009 (8.6% decrease between 2007 and 2008).

The 2008 range of 140 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$211,343.55, with an average of \$2,593.59, and a median of \$879.94 per Megalitre; therefore, we are substantially below average for the cost of the treatment and distribution of drinking water (approximately 85% below average). The median was used in the above graph instead of the average because of the huge difference in the average. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$909.55 per Megalitre.**

**Environmental Services - Water (continued):**

**Boil Water Advisories**

**Weighted Number of Days When a Boil Water Advisory Issued by the Medical Officer of Health, Applicable to a Municipal Water Supply, Was In Effect**

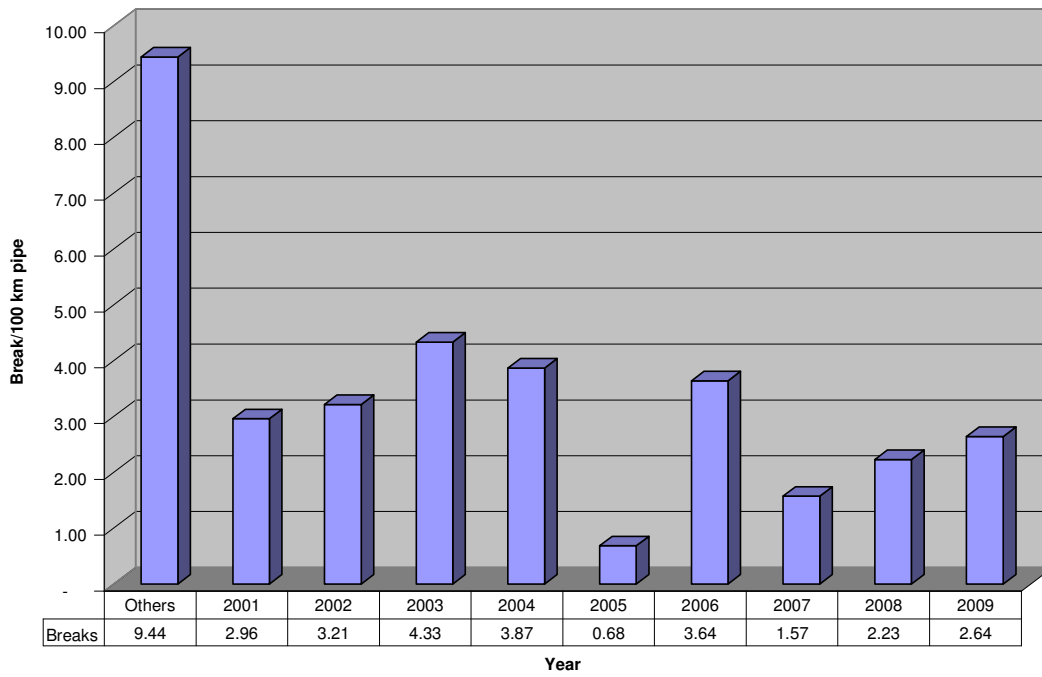


This measures the desired outcome of safe water meeting local needs. There were no boil water advisories between 2002 and 2009 in the Township. The 2008 range of 167 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 365, with an average of 2.61, and a median of zero; therefore our system has consistently met the desired outcome of safe water meeting local needs.

**Environmental Services - Water (continued):**

**Water Main Breaks**

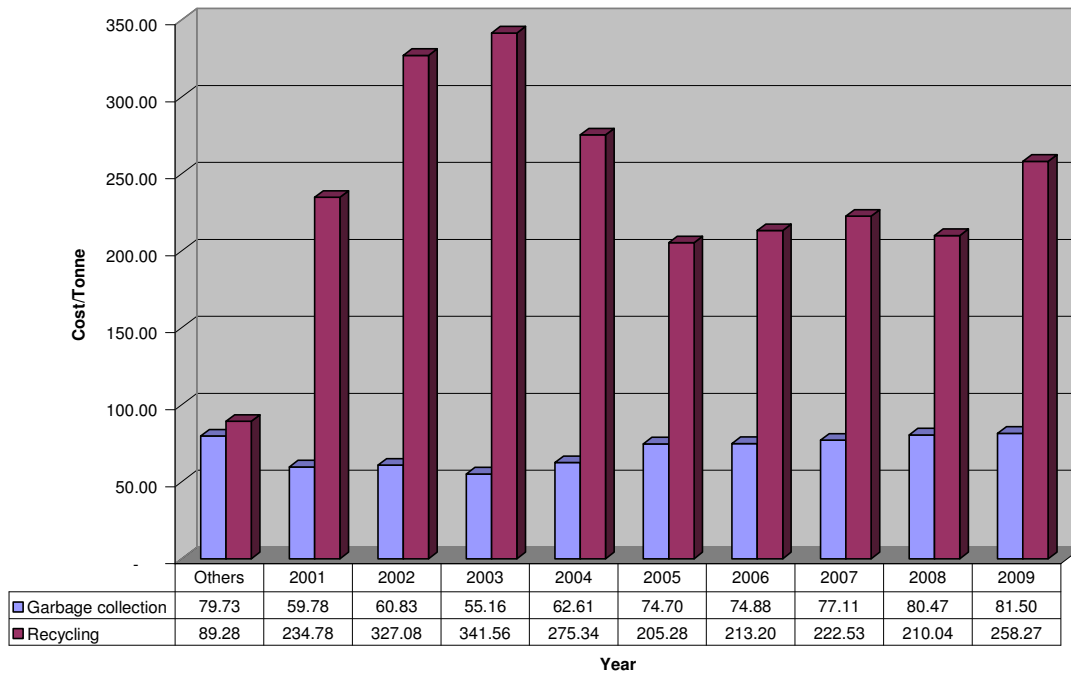
**Number of Water Main Breaks per 100 Kilometres of Water Distribution Pipe in a Year**



This performance measure's desired outcome is to improve system reliability. In 2009 the number of breaks increased as compared to 2008. The 2008 range of 185 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 80, with an average of 9.44, and a median of 5.21 breaks per 100 km of water distribution pipe; therefore we had approximately 72% less breaks in 2009 than the average municipality.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: SOLID WASTE

### Operating Costs for Garbage Collection and Recycling Per Tonne



Total tonnes of waste decreased from 4,876 tonnes in 2008 to 4,721 tonnes in 2009, and total tonnes recycled (diverted) also decreased from 842 tonnes recycled in 2008 to 797 tonnes recycled in 2009. Garbage collection costs per tonne have increased by 1.3% between 2008 and 2009, while recycling costs have increased by 23% between 2008 and 2009 (when calculated out on a per tonne basis).

The 2008 range for garbage collection for 172 other municipalities ran from a low of \$0.25 to a high of \$874.42 per tonne, with an average of \$79.73 per tonne, and a median of \$65.54 per tonne; therefore we are slightly above average (2.2%) when it comes to costs for garbage collection. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have also been \$81.50 per tonne (as we have no capital assets owned by the Township that we use for this service).**

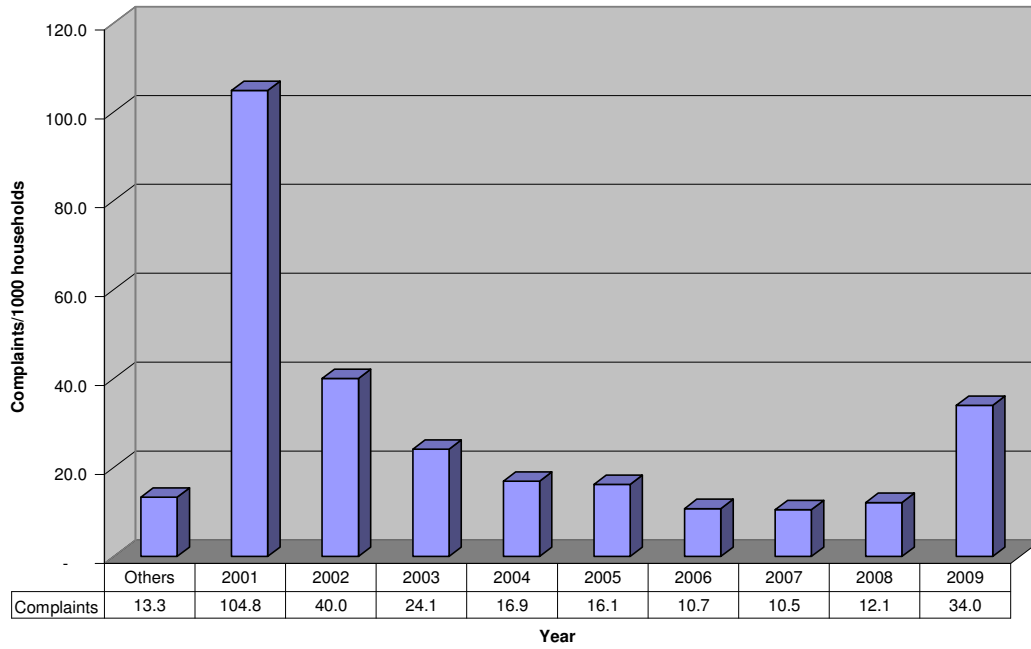
The 2008 range for recycling (solid waste diversion) for 193 other municipalities ran from a low of \$0.67 to a high of \$1,012.89 per tonne, with an average of \$89.28 per tonne, and a median of \$43.73 per tonne. The Township's costs were consistently above the average, but in the current year (2009) they are less than our costs were in 2002 to 2004 period per tonne. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have also been \$258.27 per tonne (as we have no capital assets owned by the Township that we use for this service).**

The reasons our costs are above average for recycling could be a combination of several factors such as: rural/urban mix, the scope of the program and the materials diverted, the mix of residential, industrial and institutional waste in the diversion stream, the actual diversion rate including levels of both public and industrial and commercial participation, the pick-up services and frequency of pick-up, the promotional and education budget, the distance to processing and markets, the presence of competitive market forces, the reliance on private contactors, and the prices received for recyclable material.

**Environmental Services – Solid Waste (continued):**

**Complaints – Garbage and Recycling Collection**

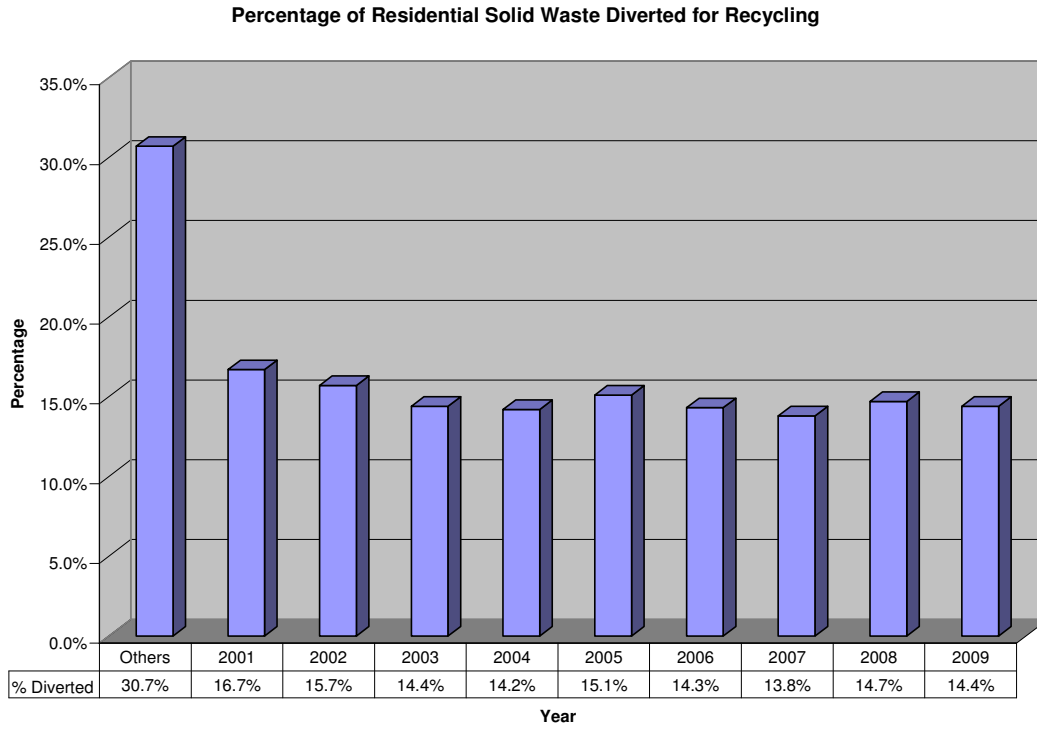
**Number of Complaints Received in a Year Concerning the Collection of Garbage and Recycled Materials per 1,000 Households**



The numbers of complaints have been dropping steadily between 2001 and 2007; however, they have increased in both 2008 and 2009. The 2008 range of 232 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 347.2, with an average of 13.3, and a median of 3.1; therefore we are above average this year for complaints.

**Environmental Services – Solid Waste (continued):**

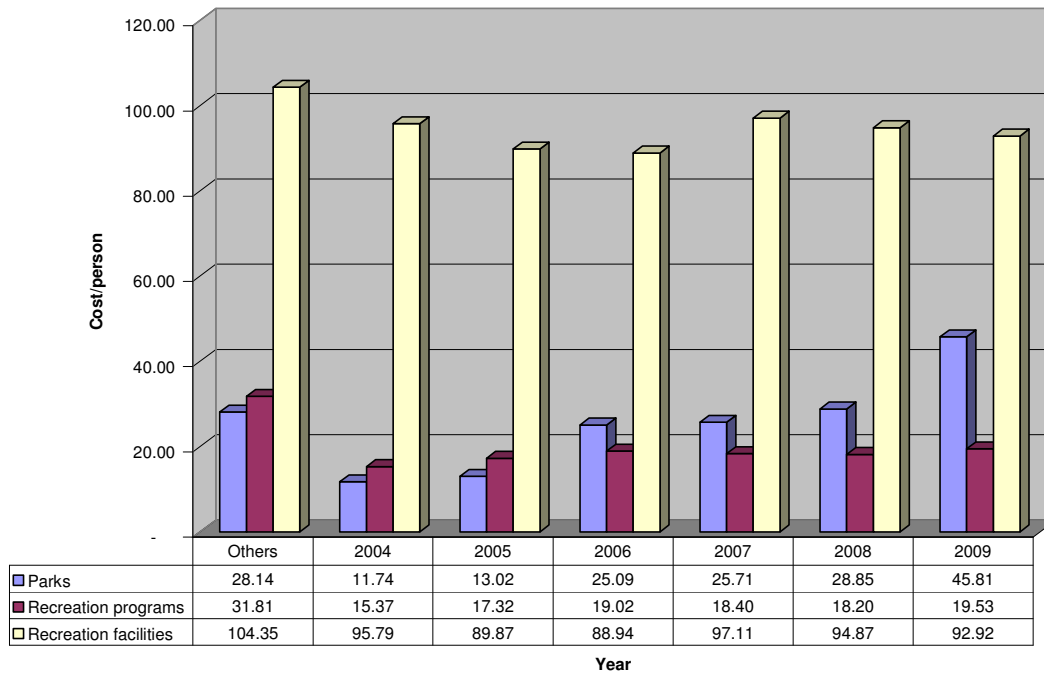
**Diversion of Residential Solid Waste: Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling**



The amount of solid waste recycled as a percentage of total residential solid waste decreased in 2009. The 2008 range of 97 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 93.3%, with an average of 30.7%, and a median of 28.2%. We currently are below average on the amount of waste that is recycled in our Township when compared with other municipalities (approximately half).

## PARKS AND RECREATION

**Operating Costs for Parks, Recreation Programs and Recreation Facilities per Person**



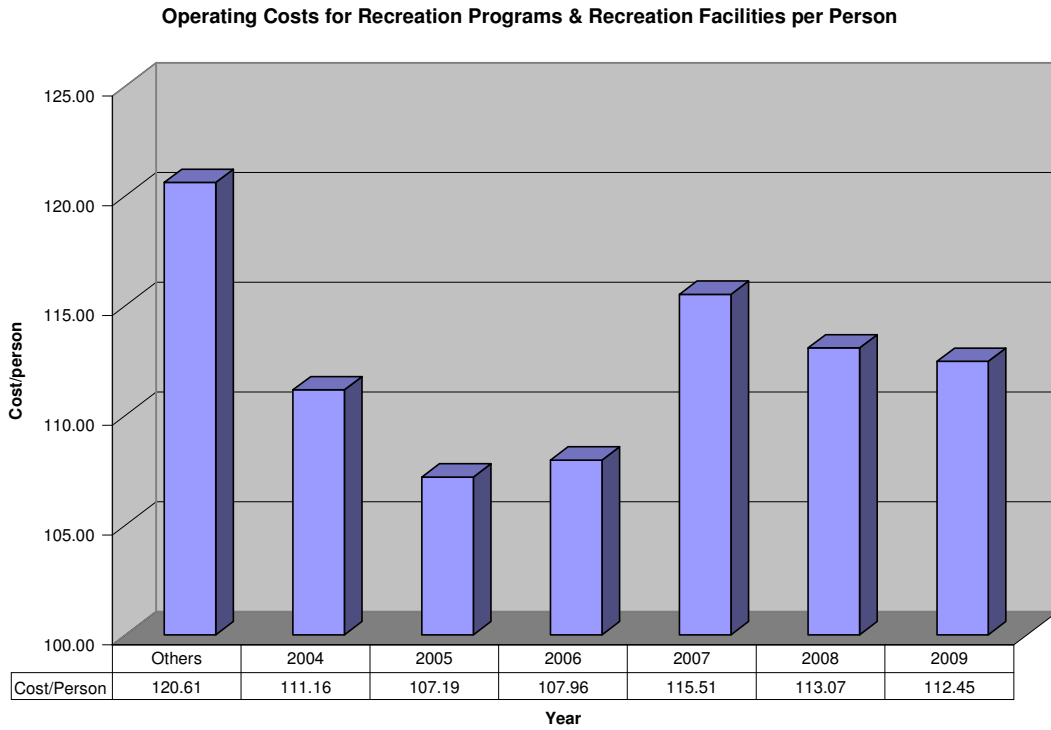
The above graph shows parks, recreation programs, and recreation facilities costs separately, while the graph on the next page shows the total operating costs for recreation programs and facilities together (not including parks). Operating costs per person for parks increased between 2005 and 2006 mainly because of additional parks now looked after by the Township as the St. Clair Parkway Commission was dissolved in 2006 and the Township was the recipient of all of its assets, including many small parks along the St. Clair River (along with two campgrounds and a golf course whose costs are not included in this performance measure).

The 2008 range for parks for 277 municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$250.00, with an average of \$28.14, and a median of \$21.00 per person. Our costs are approximately 62.7% higher than comparable municipalities for parks. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$51.92 per person.**

The 2008 range for recreation programs for 263 municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$770.00, with an average of \$31.81, and a median of \$13.00 per person. Our costs are approximately 38.6% lower than average for comparable municipalities for recreation programs. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been also been \$19.53 per person (as we have no capital assets owned by the Township that we use for this service).**

The 2008 range for recreation facilities for 324 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$4,963.00, with an average of \$104.35, and a median of \$73.00 per person. Our costs are approximately 11% lower than comparable municipalities for recreation facilities. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$100.23 per person.**

**Parks and Recreation (continued):**

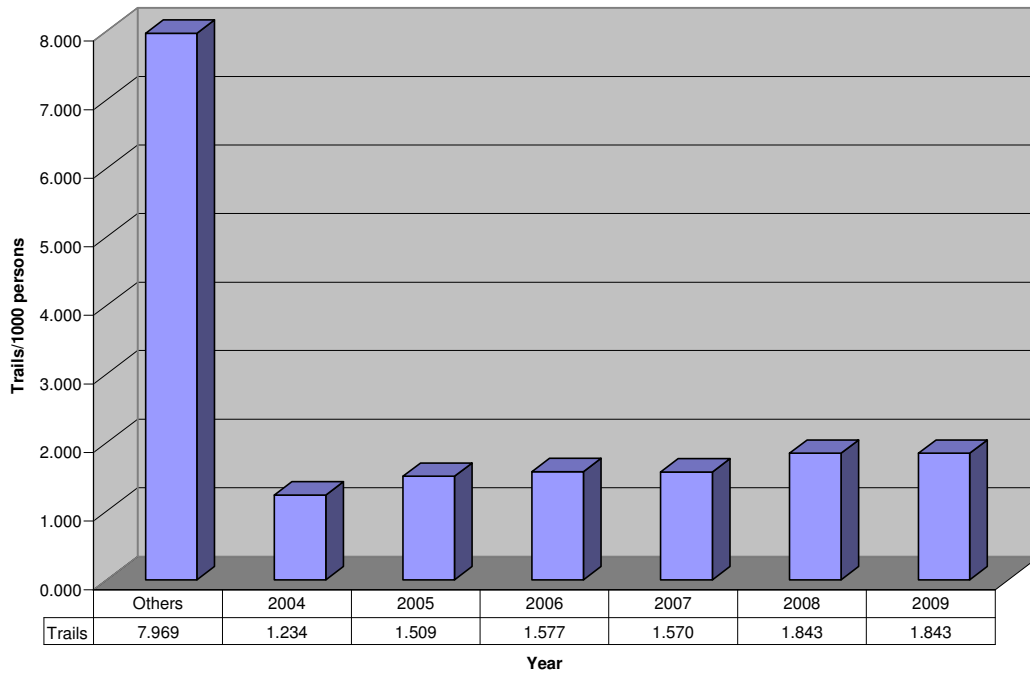


The graph on the previous page shows parks, recreation programs, and recreation facilities costs separately, while the above graph shows the total operating costs for recreation programs and facilities added together (however it does not include parks).

The 2008 range for 350 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of \$4,963.00, with an average of \$120.61, and a median of \$83.00. Our costs are approximately 6.8% lower than average. Costs decreased by 0.5% between 2008 and 2009. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$119.76 per person.**

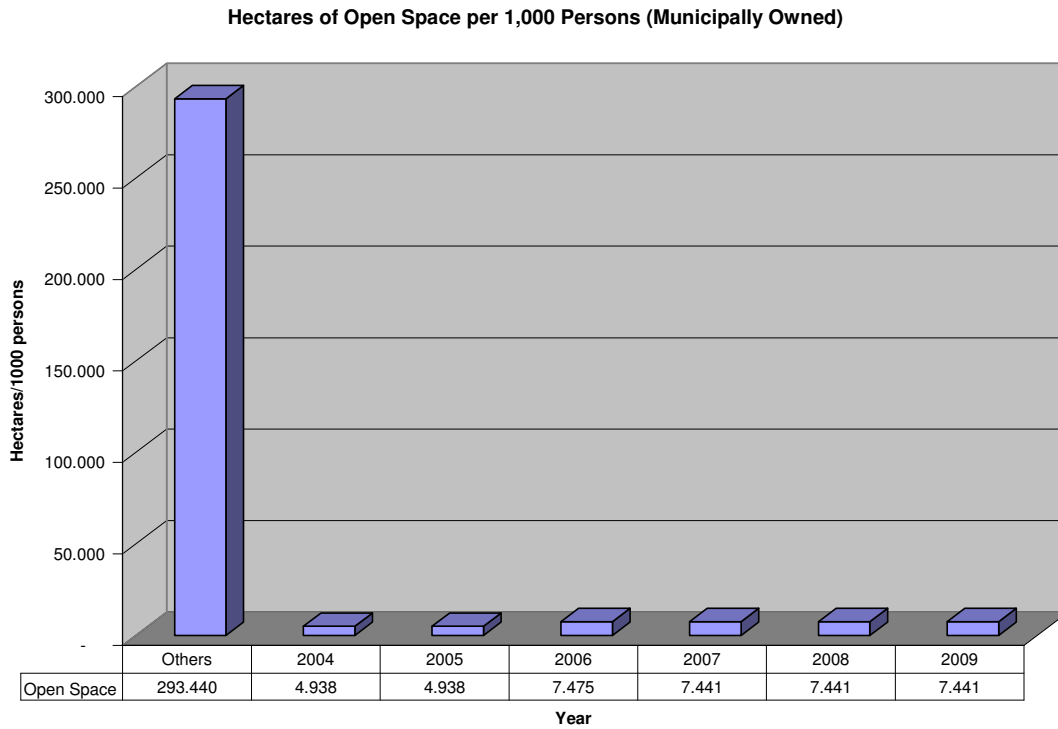
**Parks and Recreation (continued):**

**Total Kilometres of Trails per 1,000 Persons**



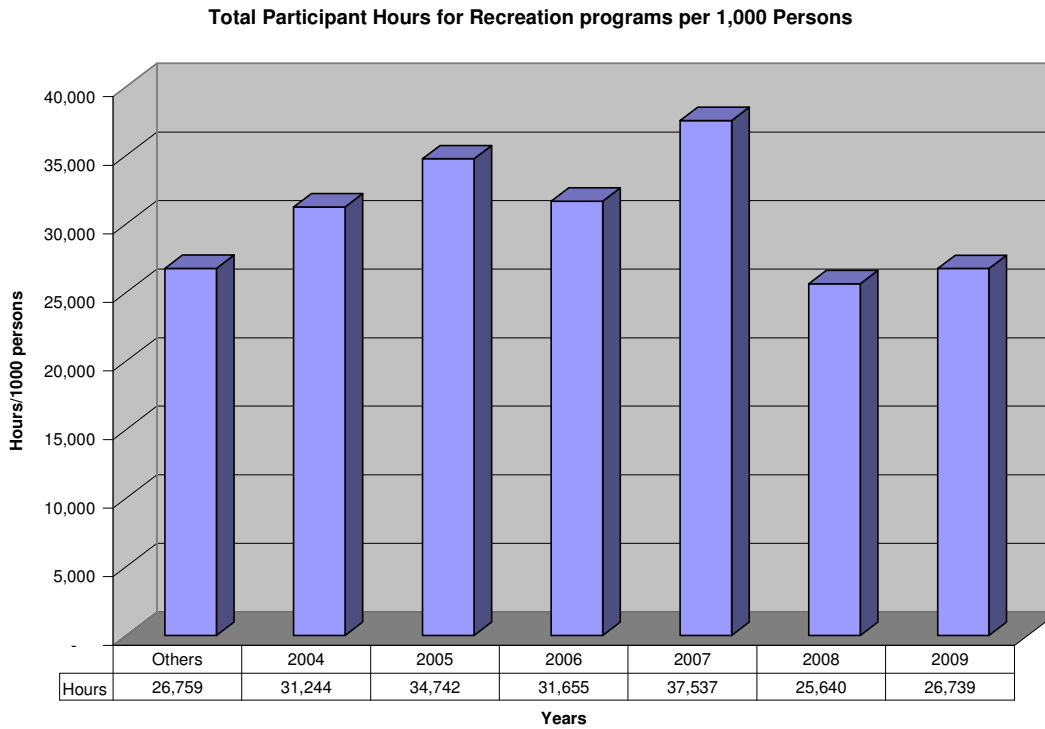
**The Township had 27 kilometres of trails in 2009.** The 2008 range for 246 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 302.2, with an average of 7.968, and a median of 0.963. We have more trails than more than 50% of similar municipalities but we are below the average because a few of the municipalities have extensive trail systems which increase the average.

**Parks and Recreation (continued):**



**The Township had 109 hectares of municipally owned open space in 2009.** The 2008 range for 261 municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 27,893.23, with an average of 293.44, and a median of 5.01 per 1,000 persons. We have less open space than the average municipality because a few municipalities have a very large amount of open space that skews the average. The median amount of open space (that is the amount that has exactly 50% of the municipalities above and 50% below) is 5.01; therefore we have more open space than more than 50% of municipalities. The amount of open space increased in 2006 because of the parks received from the St. Clair Parkway Commission.

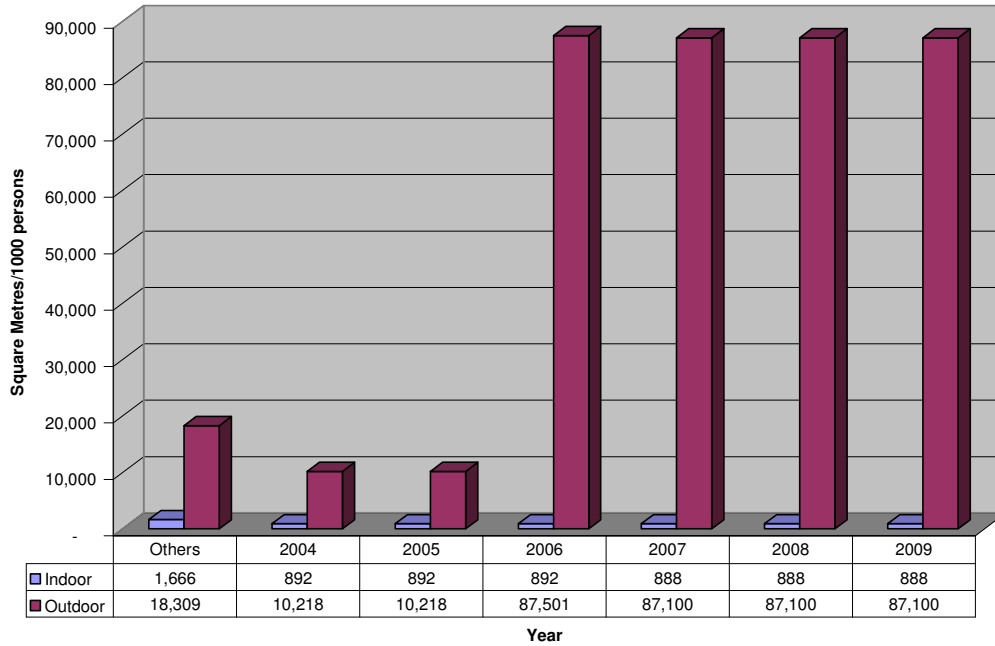
**Parks and Recreation (continued):**



Total participant hours in recreation programs for 2008 is lower than 2007's because of a change in the way we calculated total participant hours. Because of this change 2004 through 2007 hours is not directly comparable with 2008 or 2009. The 2008 range for 235 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 4,002,334; with an average of 25,759; and a median of 1,582 hours per 1,000 persons. We are approximately average when compared with other municipalities.

**Parks and Recreation (continued):**

**Square Metres of Indoor & Outdoor Recreation Facilities/Space per 1,000 Persons  
(Municipally Owned)**



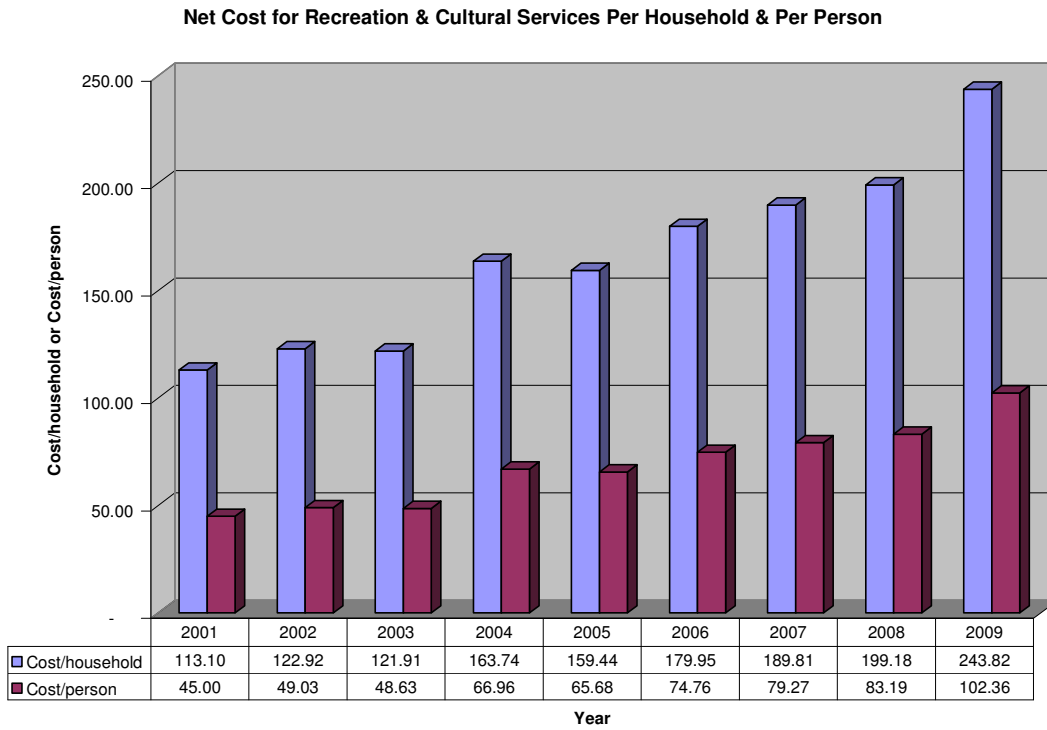
**The Township had 13,014 square metres of indoor recreation facilities (municipally owned) and 1,275,933 square metres of outdoor recreation facility space with controlled access (municipally owned).** Outdoor recreation facility space increased in 2006 because of two campgrounds and a golf course received from the St. Clair Parkway Commission.

The 2008 range for indoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons for 271 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 50,000; with an average of 1,666; and a median of 743 square metres of indoor recreation facilities per 1,000 persons.

The 2008 range for outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons for 241 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 1,314,095; with an average of 18,309; and a median of 229 square metres of outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons. This means that we have a higher than average amount of outdoor recreation facility space with controlled access. This is caused by our ownership of three campgrounds and one golf course which are counted as outdoor recreation facility space in this performance measure.

**Parks and Recreation (continued):**

**Parks and Recreation: Operating Net Cost for Recreation and Cultural Services per Household and per Capita**



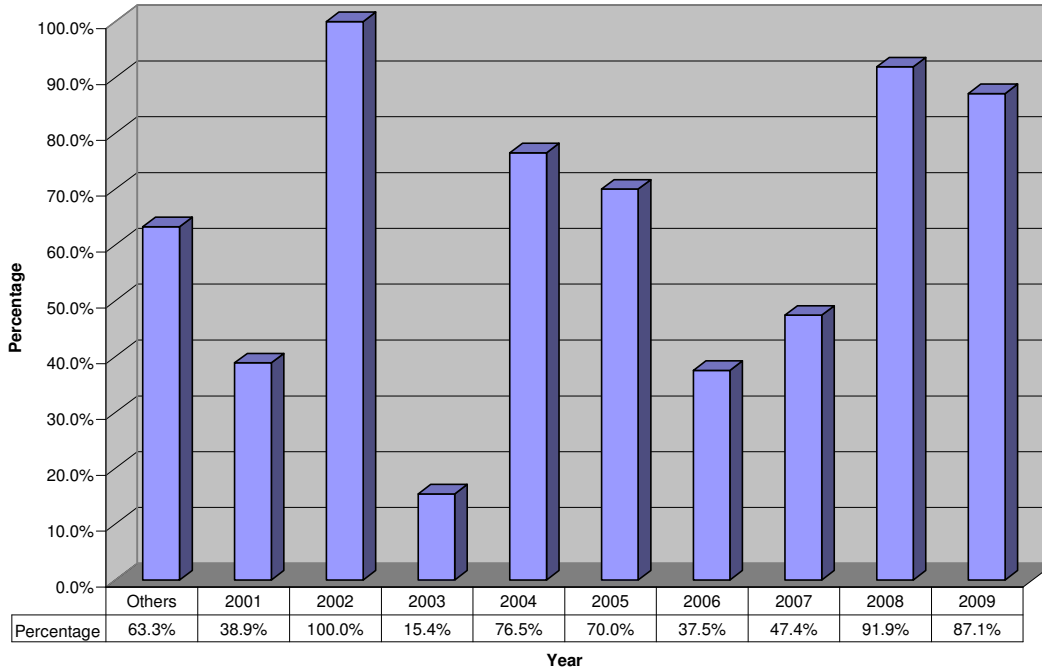
These graphs include the entire Department of Community Services, which includes parks, recreation programs, facilities, museums, campgrounds, and a golf course. The cost per person is less on the calculation on this page (\$102.36) than the total for parks, recreation programs, and facilities from page 24 (\$158.26) as this calculation takes into account revenues, whereas the calculation from the page 24 does not, plus this calculation also includes the revenues and expenses for the golf course and campgrounds whereas the other calculation does not. **This efficiency measure, when based on total cost (which would include capital costs) would have been \$296.07 per household or \$124.30 per person.**

# PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

## LAND USE PLANNING

### Location of New Development

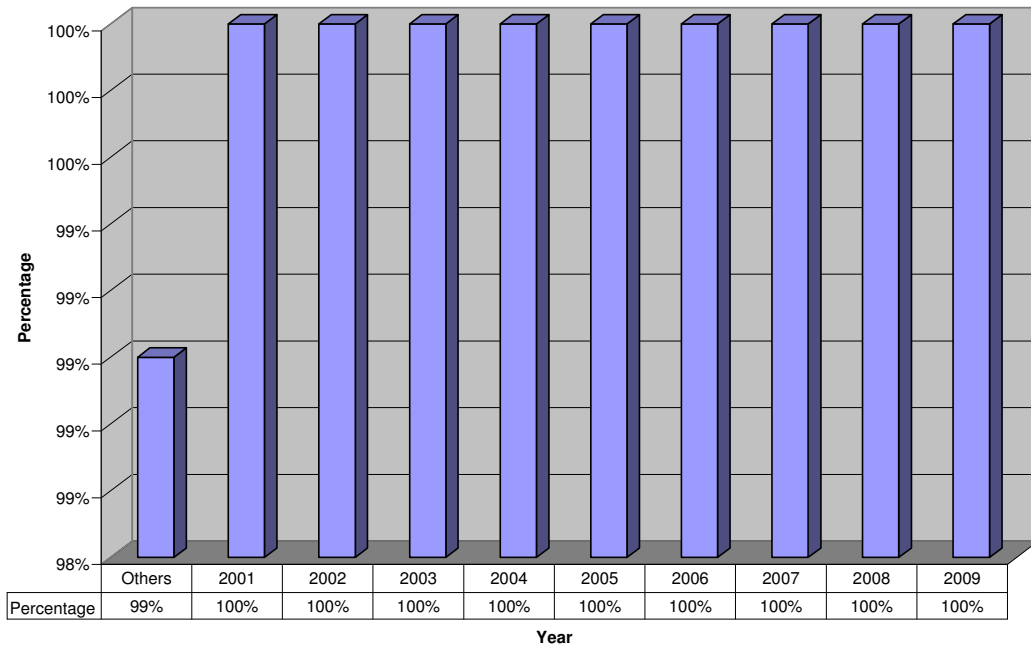
Percentage of New Residential Units Located Within Settlement Areas



This statistic shows if new lot creation is occurring in settlement areas. The 2008 range of 213 other municipalities runs from a low of 0% to a high of 100%, with an average of 63.3%, and a median of 82.4%. We are above average for this statistic, which means that more of our settlement is taking place in settlement areas than with most other municipalities.

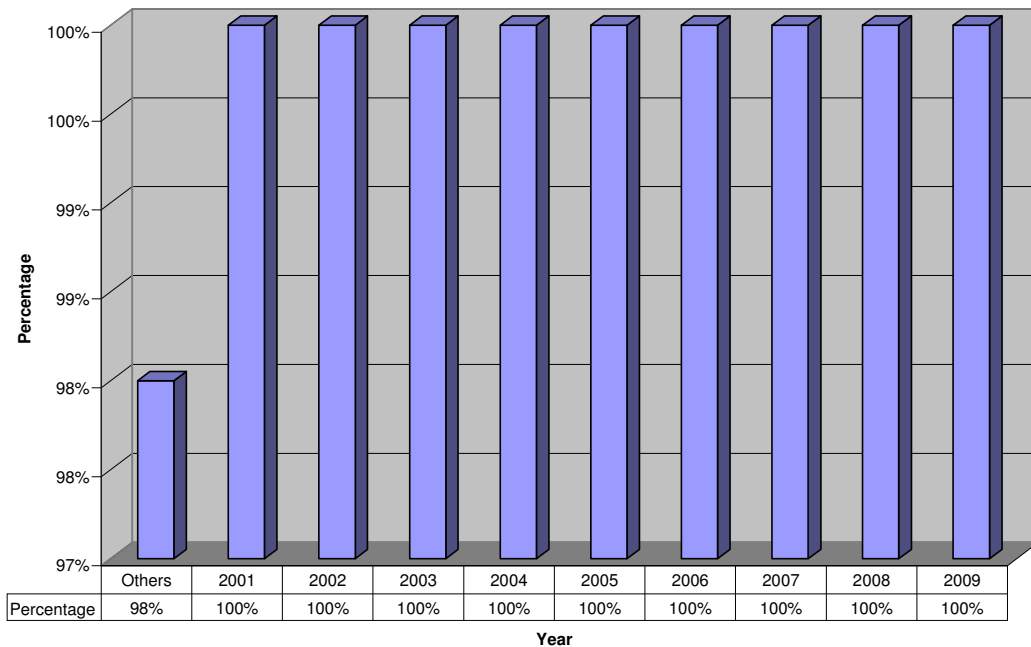
**Planning and Development (continued):**

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



The 2008 range of 152 other municipalities ran from a low of zero to a high of 100%, with an average of 99% and a median of 100%.

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



The 2008 range of 153 other municipalities ran from a low of 0% to a high of 100%, with an average of 98% and a median of 100%.

**Planning and Development (continued):**

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year	0 hectares
---	------------

The range of 152 other municipalities ran from a low of zero hectares to a high of 303 hectares, with an average of 9 hectares, and a median of zero hectares re-designated during the reporting year.

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000	0 hectares
---	------------

The range of 153 other municipalities ran from a low of zero hectares to a high of 8,012 hectares, with an average of 201 hectares, and a median of zero hectares re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.