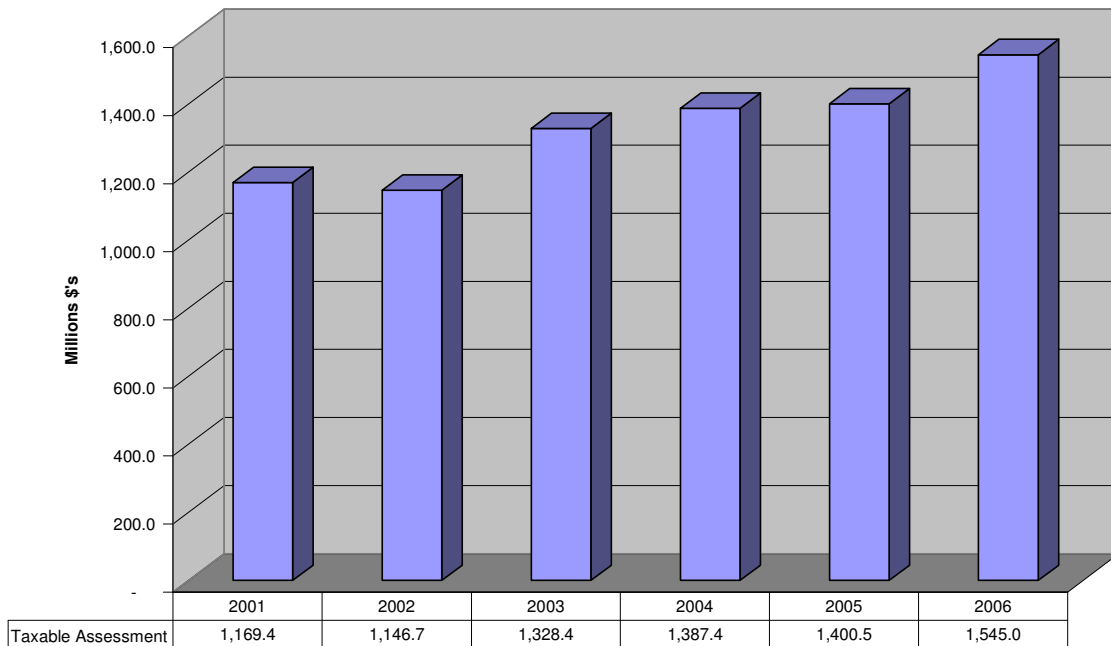




2006 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

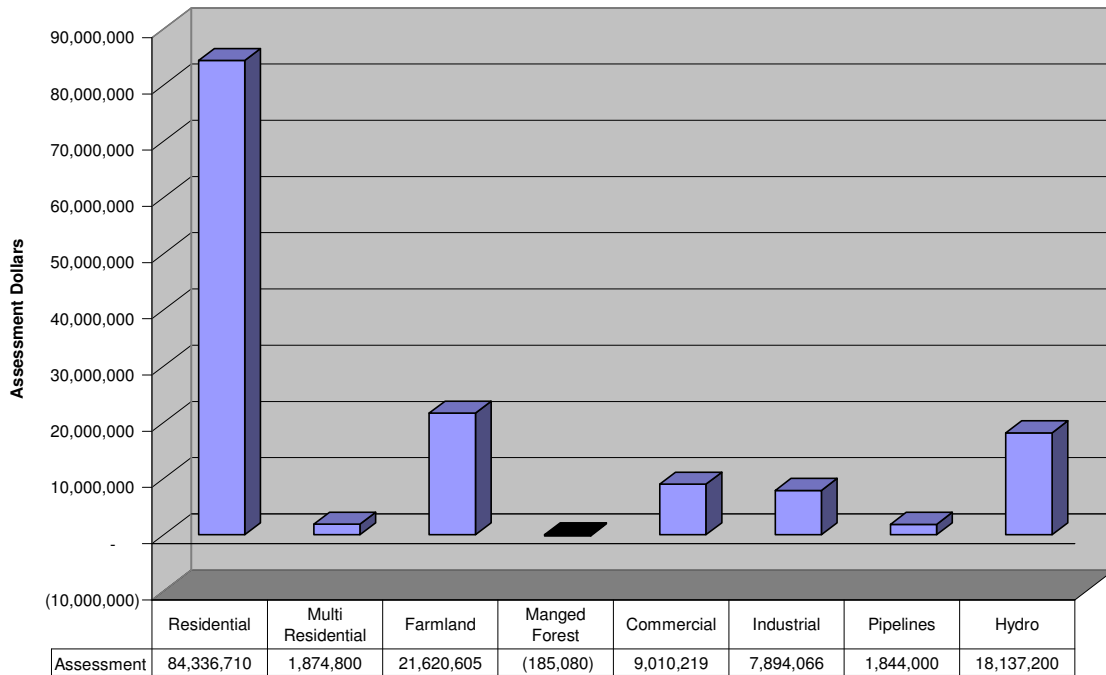
Taxable Assessment



Taxable assessment increased by approximately 10.3% (\$144,532,520) between 2005 and 2006 as assessed values were update from June 30, 2003 values used in 2005 to January 1, 2005 values used in 2006. Also, part of the change would have been from new construction less any reductions in assessment from demolitions, etc. A chart below shows the change in assessment by class:

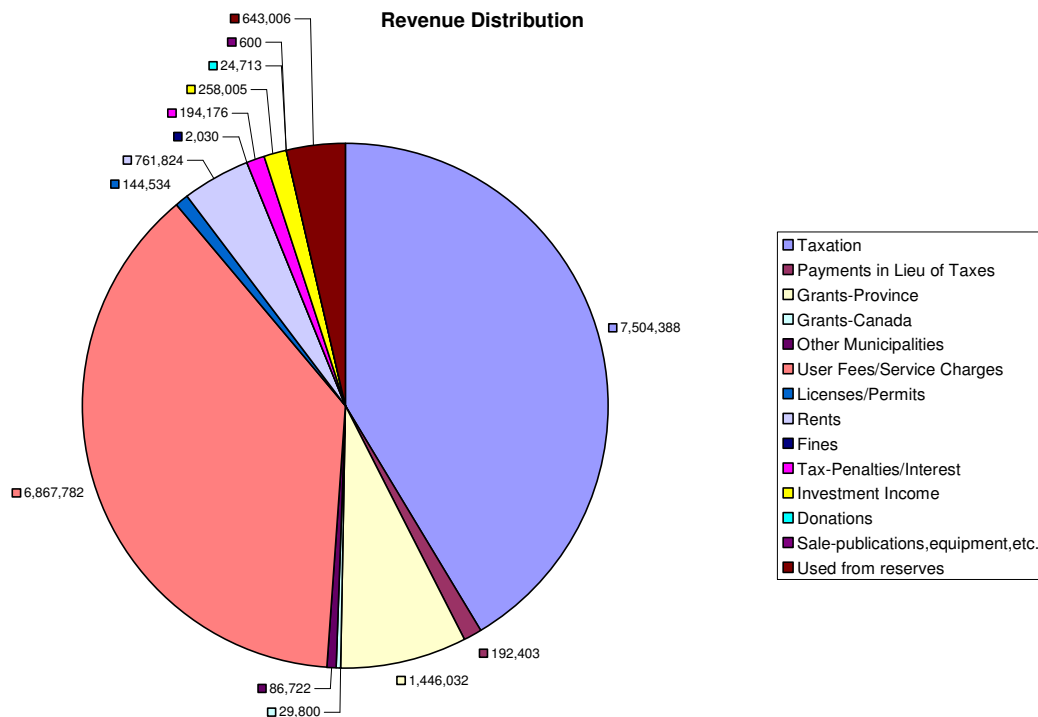
Tax Class	Assessment Change	Percentage Change of Each Tax Class
Residential	\$84,336,710	11.0%
Multi-residential	\$1,874,800	24.3%
Farmland	\$21,620,605	7.0%
Managed Forests	(\$185,080)	(57.9%)
Commercial	\$9,010,219	12.3%
Industrial	\$7,894,066	8.5%
Pipelines	\$1,844,000	1.5%
Hydro Properties	\$18,137,200	54.2%
Total	\$144,532,520	10.3%

2005 - 2006 Assessment Changes by Tax Class

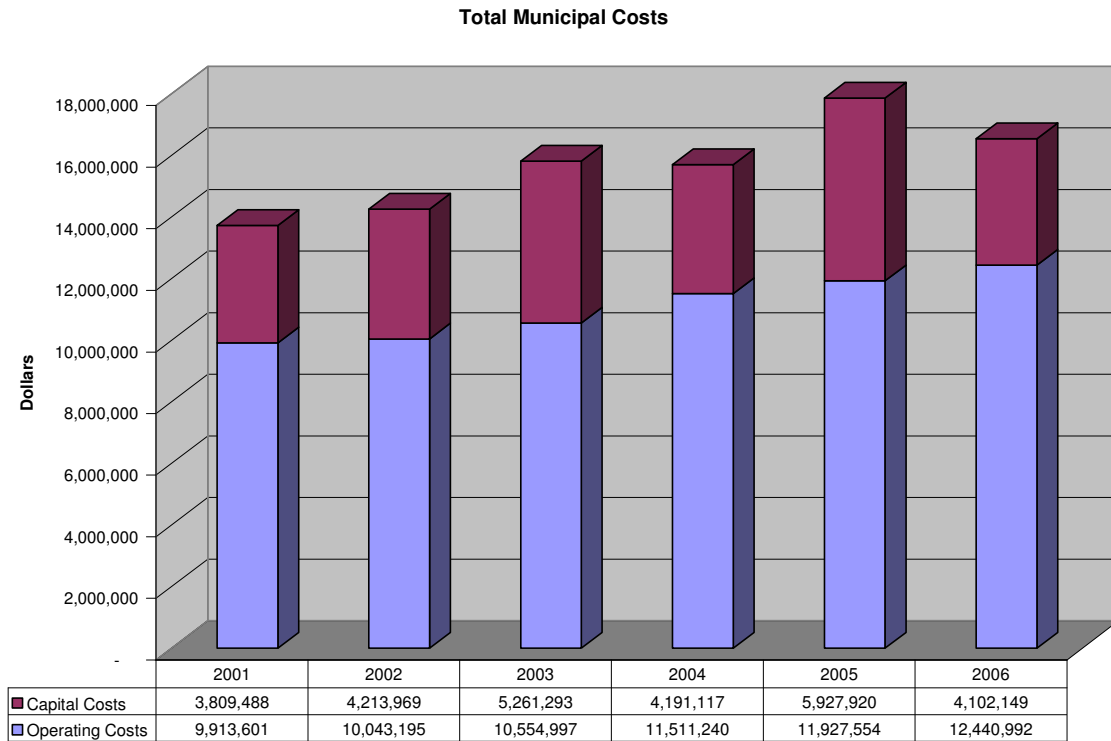


One thing to note is that a 1% increase in assessment does not equal a 1% increase in tax revenue, for example, for a 1% total assessment increase with all the increase in farmland, the Township would receive approximately \$12,890 in tax revenue, however, the same 1% increase in assessment with the increase all in the large industrial class would equal \$155,326.

Revenue Distribution



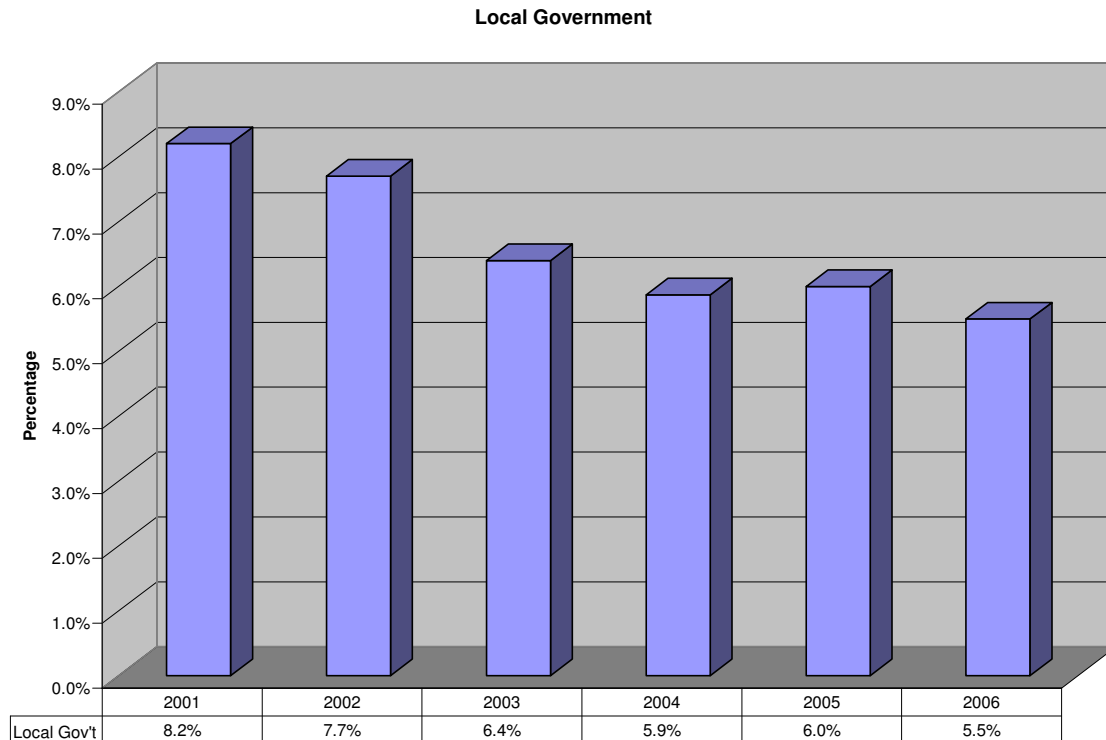
Total Municipal Costs



The above graph includes all costs, including operating and capital, and for all functions, except for the golf course that the Township took over from the St. Clair Parkway Commission in 2006 as the prior years would not be comparable in that circumstance (however, the parks and campgrounds that the Township took over in 2006 are included above). Please note that during 2006 the Township took ownership of the St. Clair Parkway Commission assets that were located in the Township, including the St. Clair Parkway Golf Course, Branton Cundick campground, Cathcart Park campground, along with many small parks along the St. Clair River.

Total costs (operating and capital) advanced at an average rate of 3.8% between 2001 and 2006, but actually decreased by 7.35% between 2005 and 2006. Many of the variations between years can be caused by timing differences, such as capital expenditures not being made until the subsequent year or by other causes such as retroactive pay increases including pay equity.

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

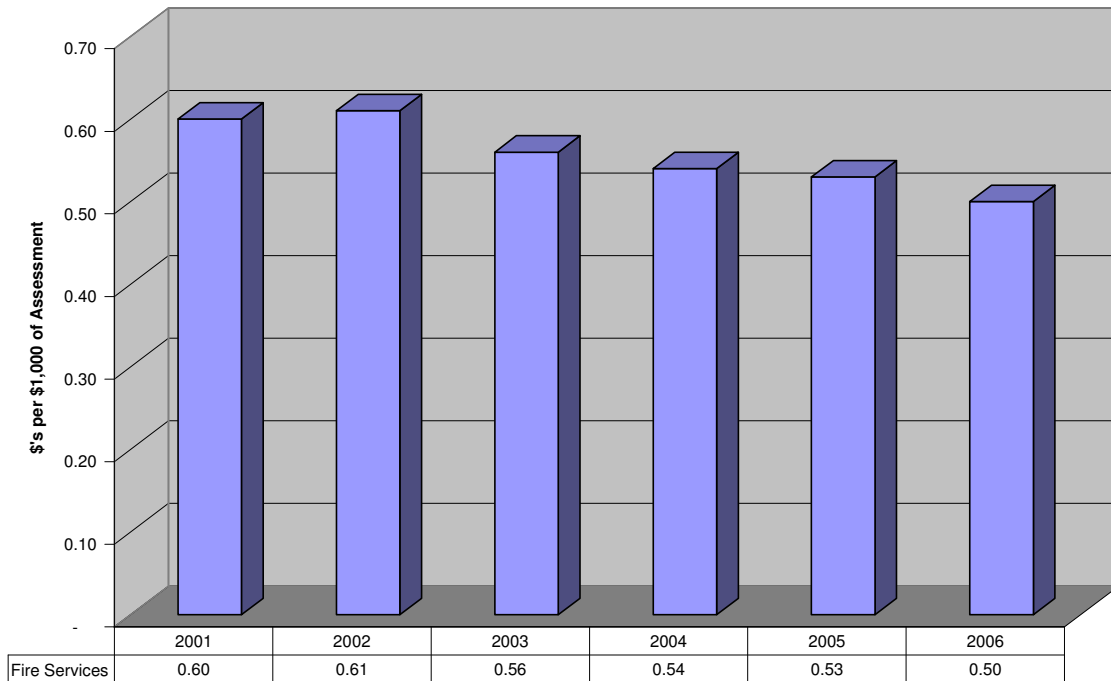


Local government costs resumed their decline between 2005 and 2006 as a percentage of total municipal operating costs after a steady decline since amalgamation. The 2005 median (half of the municipalities are above this and half are below) of 54 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 9% and the arithmetic average (mean) was also 9% (with a range of a low of 1.2% to a high of 20.5%), so we compare favourably with like sized municipalities (2005 was the most recent year that this information was available in summary form for other municipalities, so we've tried to incorporate it throughout the report).

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

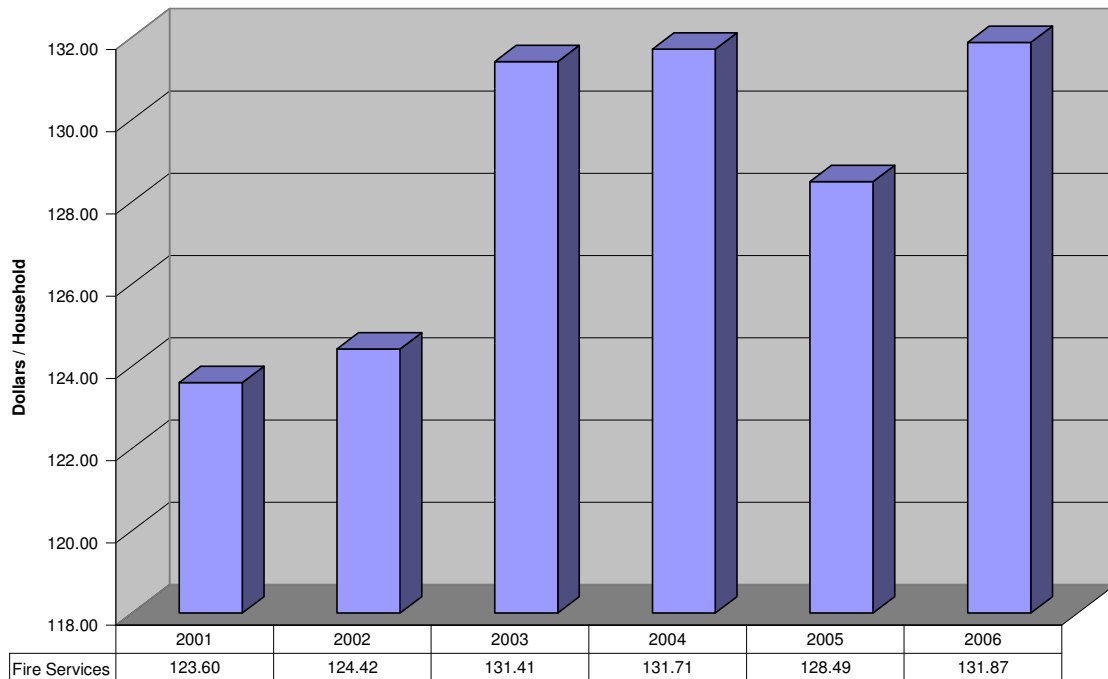
Fire Services: Cost per \$1,000 of Assessment



The 2005 cost for 54 lower tier southern Ontario municipalities ranged from \$0.20 to \$2.33 per \$1,000 of assessment, so we compare favourably. This is more than likely a result of our municipality using a volunteer fire force, as other municipalities in this survey could have a full time fire fighting force, which can be significantly more expensive. The 2005 average for 28 lower tier southern Ontario Township's (which would be more comparable as they would be mostly volunteer forces) ranged from \$0.29 to \$0.87, which would put us below average in cost.

Fire Services (continued)

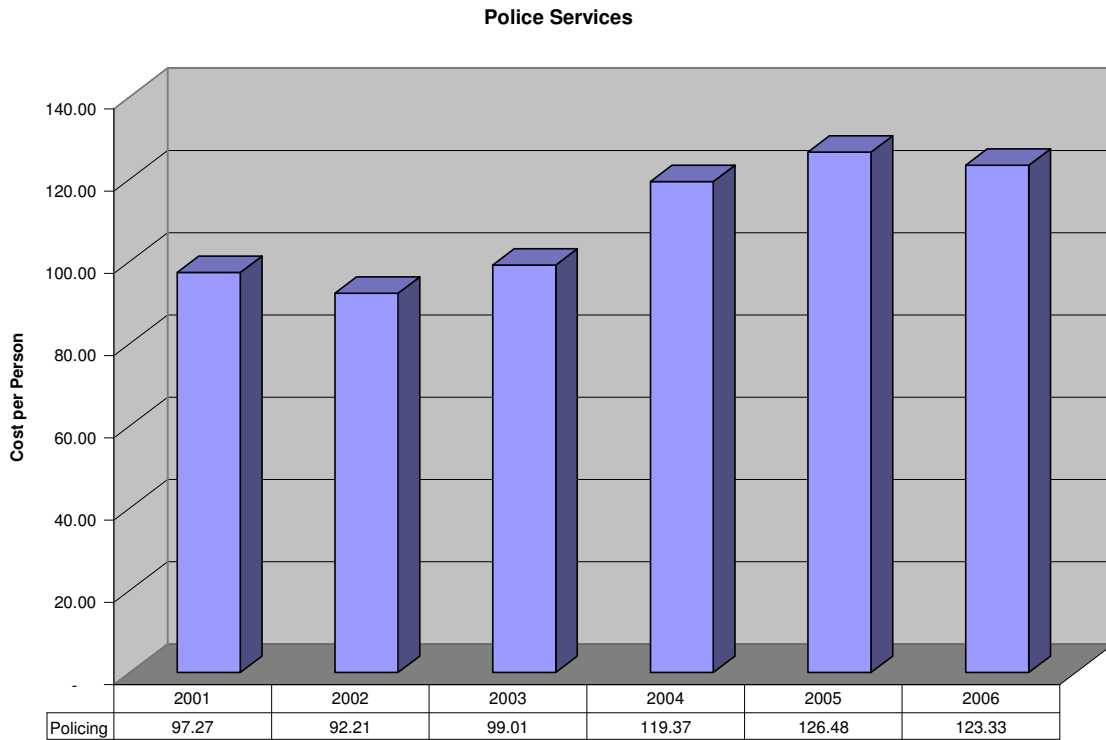
Fire Services: Cost per Household



The above graph and the previous graph show fire costs two different ways, the one on the previous page is required by the Province and it shows the cost of fire services per \$1,000 of assessment, the graph on this page shows the cost per household, which is not required by the Province. The cost per household gives a more realistic picture of the year over year changes in reassessment years, of which 2006 was a reassessment year. Costs held almost constant between 2003 and 2006 with a slight decrease in 2005 when looked at on a per household basis.

Police Services

Operating costs for police services per person

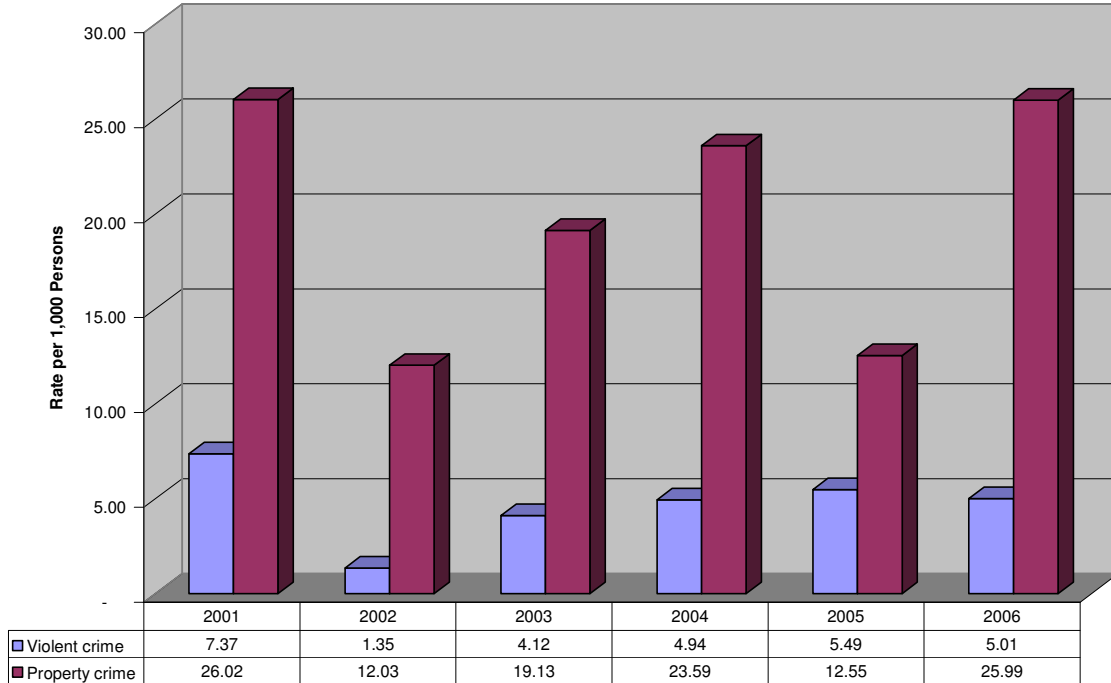


After costs increasing the last three years, costs decreased in 2006 (by 2.5%). The 2005 median (half the municipalities are above this and half below) of 33 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$124.00 with an average (mean) of \$140.00 (with a range of a low of \$0.68 to a high of \$289.02), so we are approximately average with this cost.

Police Services (continued):

Crime Rate per 1,000 Persons

Crime Rate per 1,000 Persons

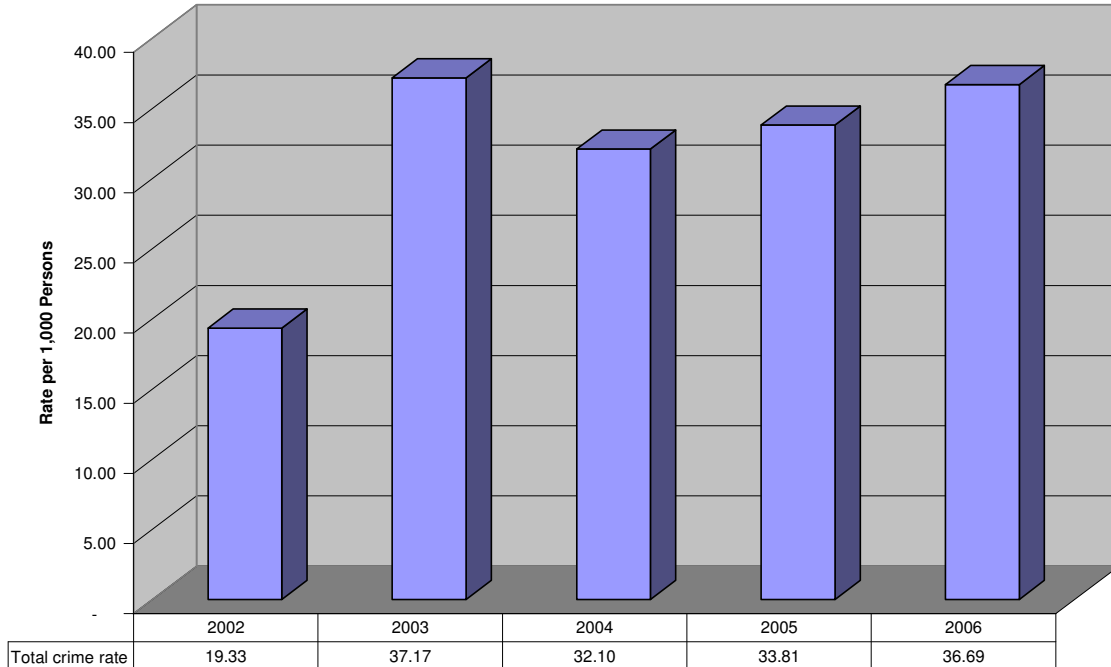


Violent crime decreased between 2005 and 2006. The violent crime rate for 2006 is also significantly below the Ontario average of 7.56 and the Canada average rate of 9.51 per 1,000 persons (compared to St. Clair Township's rate of 5.01). The 2005 median (half the municipalities are above this and half below) of 31 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 5.00 with an average (mean) of 7.00 (with a range of a low of 0.00 to a high of 27.44), so we are approximately average or a little below average with comparable municipalities.

Property crime increased between 2005 and 2006. The property crime rate is also significantly below the Ontario average of 28.11 and the Canada average rate of 35.88 per 1,000 persons (compared to St. Clair Township's rate of 25.99). The 2005 median (half the municipalities are above this and half below) of 31 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 17.00 with an average (mean) of 23.00 (with a range of a low of 0.00 to a high of 62.66).

Police Services (continued):

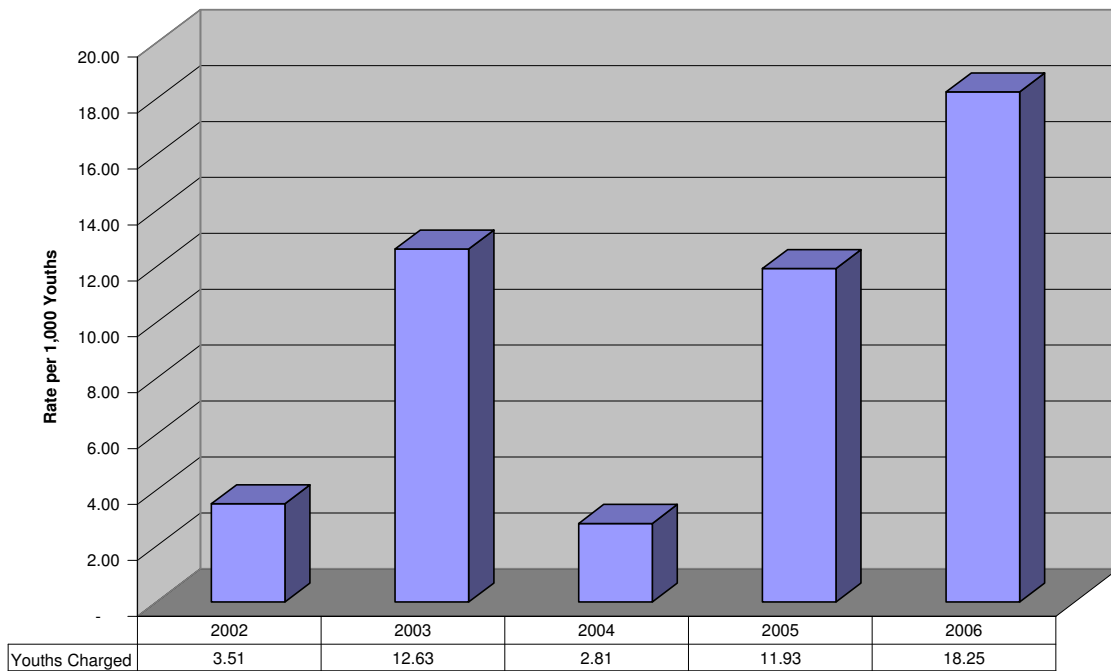
Total Crime Rate per 1,000 Persons



The total crime rate increased slightly between 2005 and 2006. The Township rate still compares very favourably with the Ontario rate of 56.89 and the Canada wide rate of 75.18 (compared to the Township rate of 36.69); with the Ontario rate more than one and a half times our rate and the Canada wide rate showing more than two times our rate of crime. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 30 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 35.00 with an average (mean) of 48.00 (with a range of a low of 19.41 to a high of 132.86), so we are better than average for comparable sized municipalities.

Police Services (continued)

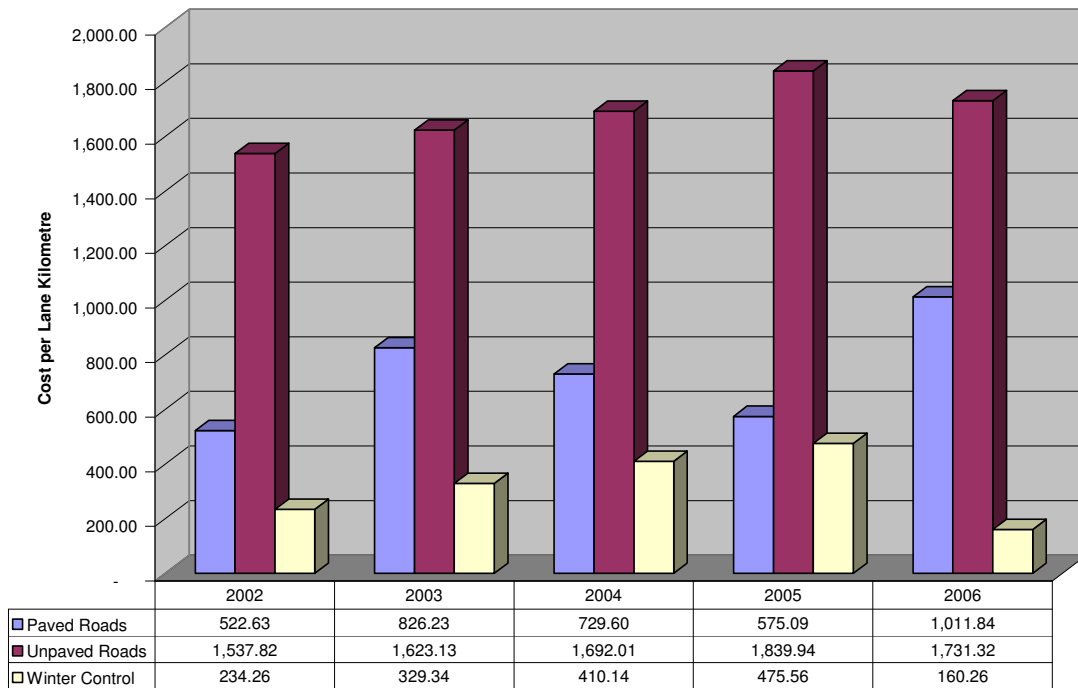
Youths Charged per 1,000 Youths



The year 2006 saw the second annual 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 and 26 in 2006. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 30 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 17.00 with an average (mean) of 46.00 (with a range of a low of 0.00 to a high of 257.92), so we are better than average and quite significantly lower than the maximum that was reported.

Roadways

Roadways: Operating Costs 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. 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.), structures (such as culverts, bridges, etc.) and stormwater management. Also to note is that these costs do not include any capital costs for paved roads, only maintenance/operating costs are included here.

The 2005 median (half above and half below) for paved roads for 51 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$807.00 and the average (mean) was \$1,866.00 (with a range of a low of \$45.09 to a high of \$22,884.20), so here we are comparable with similar sized municipalities.

The 2005 median (half above and half below) for unpaved roads for 44 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$1,583.00 and the average (mean) was \$2,164.00 (with a range of a low of \$412.86 to a high of \$10,442.10), so here we are better than average when compared with similar sized municipalities.

The 2005 median (half above and half below) for winter control for 51 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$746.00 and the average (mean) was \$905.00 (with a range of a low of \$132.08 to a high of \$3,683.22). Our measure is at the very bottom of the range and significantly below average, mostly due to 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.

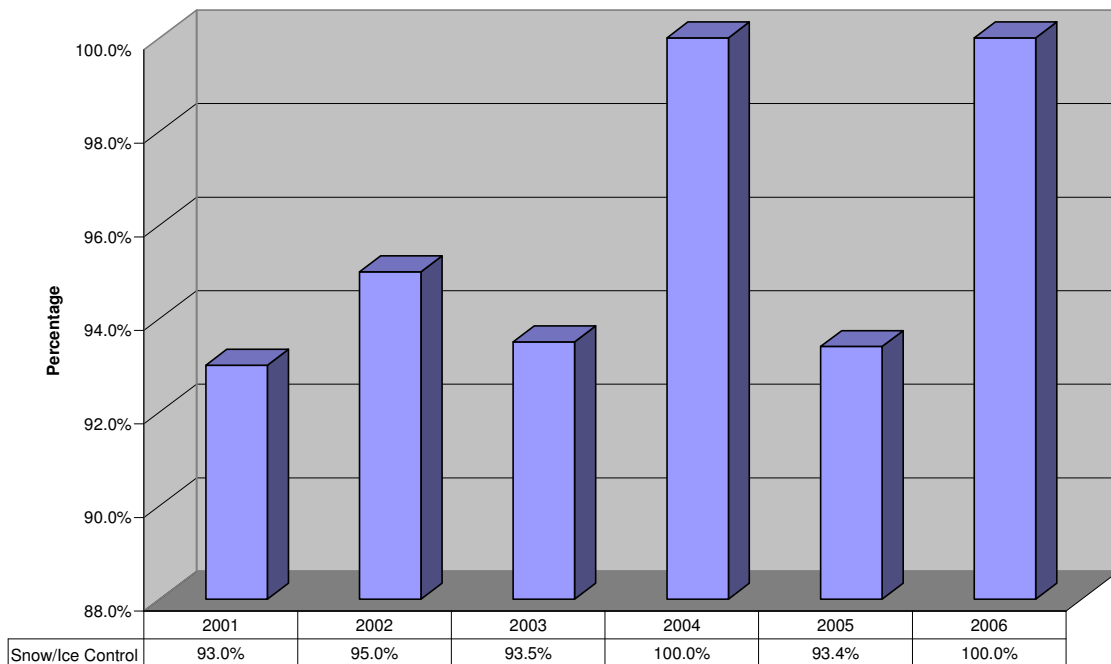
Roadways (continued):

Adequacy of Roads

During 2006 we had all 462 lane kilometres of roads tested for adequacy using a PCI (Pavement Condition Index). Out of these 462 kilometres, 291 lane kilometres were rated as good to very good. Therefore, **63%** of roads were rated as good to very good condition. We do not have previous years' results for this performance measure as roads were not previously tested. A road rated as good to very good is a road whose surface distress is minimal and no maintenance or rehabilitation action is required. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 48 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 67.0% with an average (mean) of 66.0% (with a range of a low of 17.4% to a high of 100.0%), so our 63% rating is a little below average.

Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined road maintenance standards

Effective Snow and Ice Control for Winter Roads

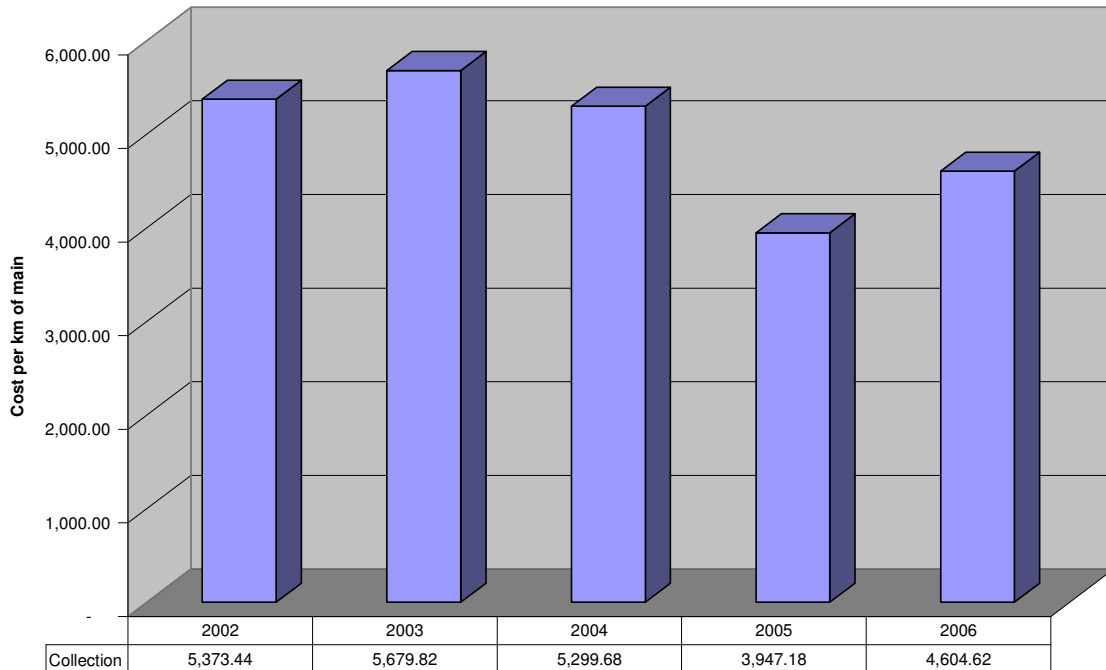


- The effectiveness of winter control has been consistently above 90% since amalgamation in 2001. The effectiveness measure used is Ontario's Minimum Maintenance Standards (MMS) for Municipal Highways. These standards vary depending upon the average annual daily traffic and speed limit, to determine 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 2005 median (half above and half below) of 52 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 100.0% with an average (mean) of 99.0% (with a range of a low of 90.7% to a high of 100.0%); therefore we are above average this year for this measure.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: WASTEWATER

WASTEWATER COLLECTION – EFFICIENCY

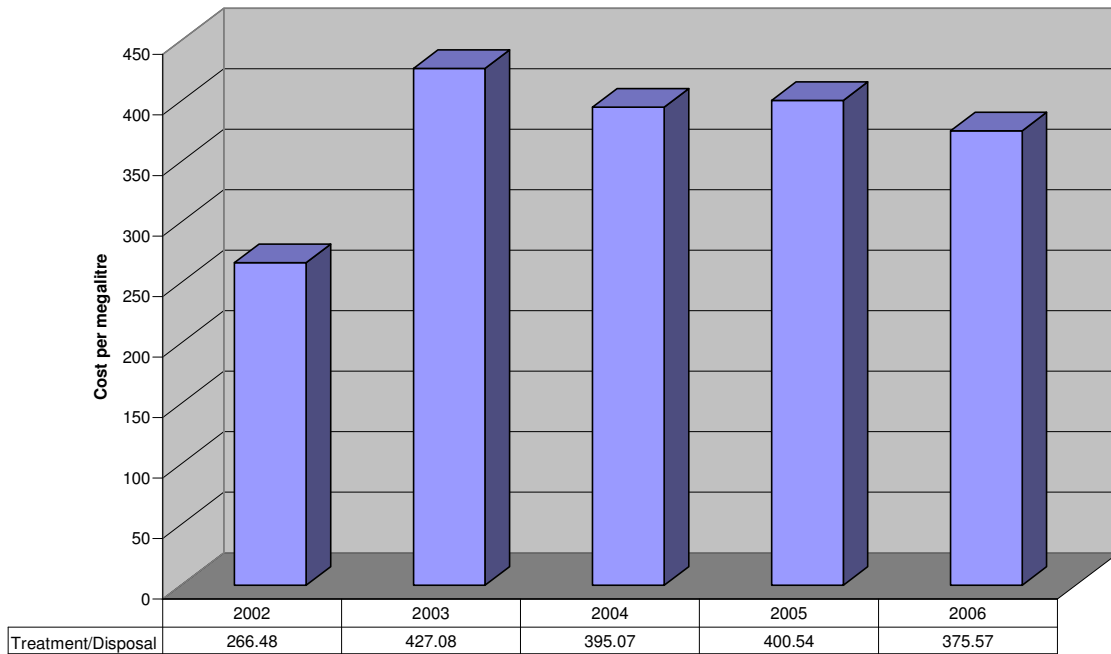
Wastewater Collection: Cost per Kilometre of Wastewater Main



Wastewater collection costs increased by 16.7% between 2005 and 2006, but are still 13.1% below the 2004 level. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 35 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$3,261.00 with an average (mean) of \$3,791.00 (with a range of a low of \$287.24 to a high of \$9,227.81), therefore, we are above average this year but were only slightly above average last year.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL – EFFICIENCY

Wastewater Treatment & Disposal: Cost per Megalitre

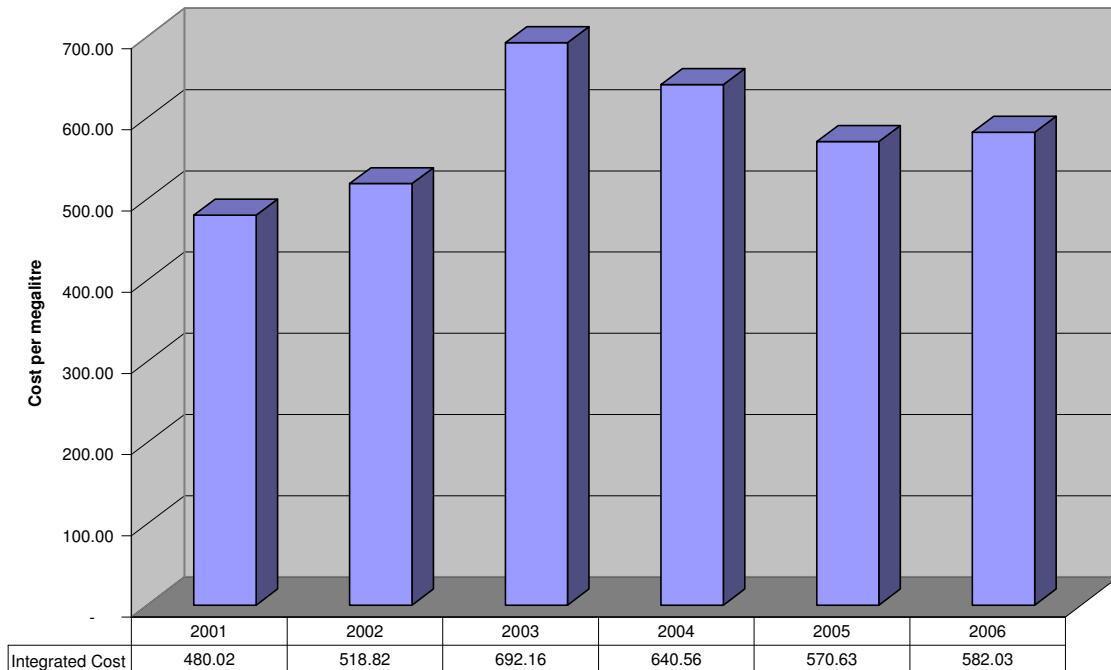


Wastewater treatment and disposal costs decreased by 6.2% between 2005 and 2006, bringing them below 2003 levels. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 32 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$327.00 with an average (mean) of \$449.00 (with a range of a low of \$52.41 to a high of \$2,388.72); therefore we are approximately average for this measure.

Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):

WASTEWATER INTEGRATED SYSTEM - EFFICIENCY

Operating Costs for the Collection, Treatment & Disposal of Wastewater per Magalitre

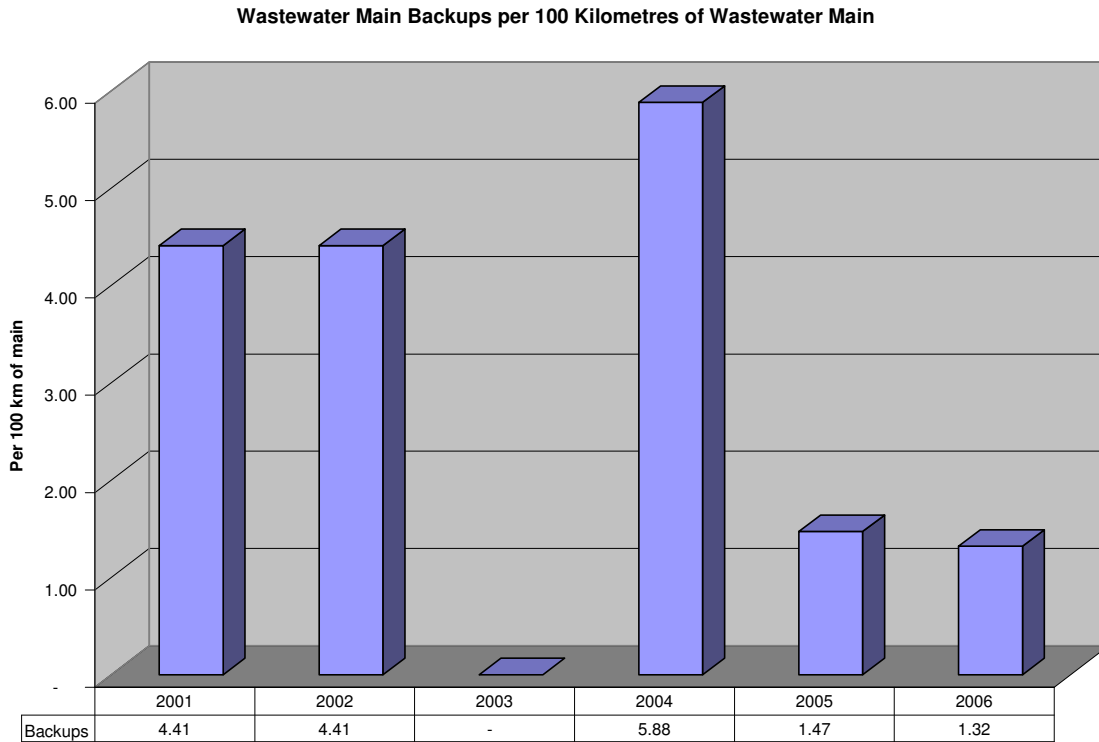


This measure is a summary of the two previous graphs, and includes the cost for collection from two pages back as well as the cost for treatment and disposal from the previous page.

Wastewater costs increased in 2006 by 2.0% overall but were lower when compared to both 2004 and 2003. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 29 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$517.00 with an average (mean) of \$562.00 (with a range of a low of \$151.53 to a high of \$1,698.93), therefore we are slightly above average in total costs for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal.

Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):

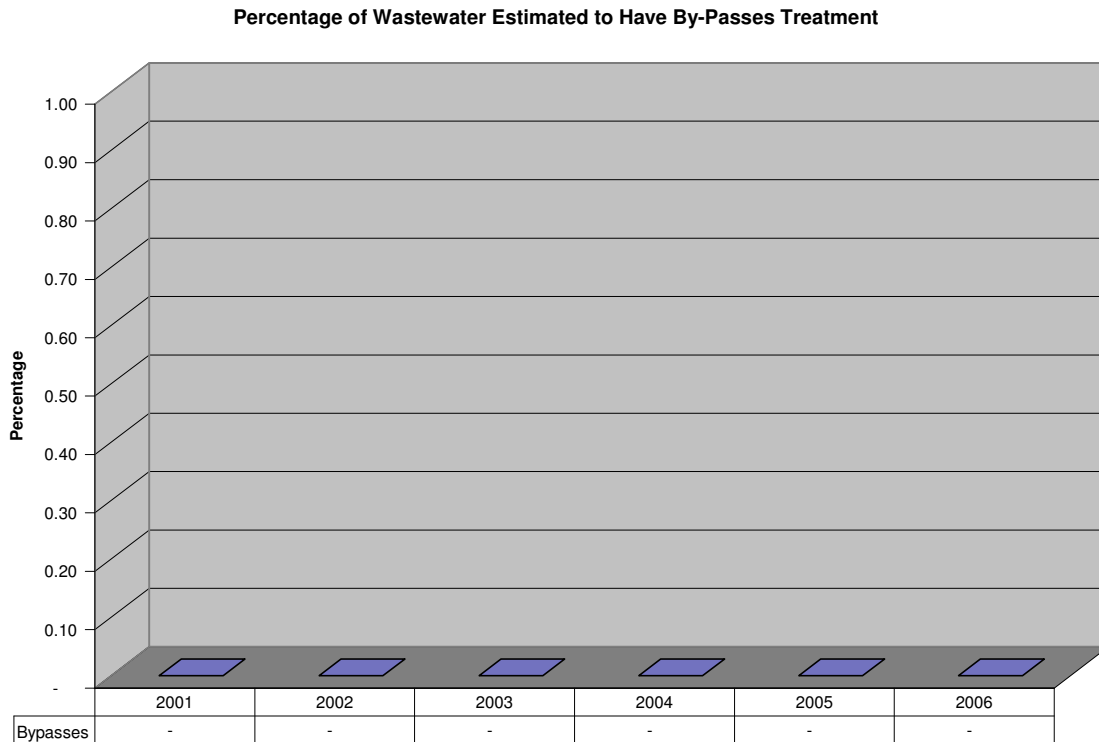
Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year



The 2006 statistic decreased slightly, however this was caused by having more kilometres of wastewater mains in 2006 than in 2005. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 42 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 1.0 with an average (mean) of 5.0 (with a range of a low of 0.0 to a high of 23.42); therefore we are below average with this statistic. It could be assumed because of our slightly higher costs our system is in better shape than many other municipalities.

Environmental Services - Wastewater (continued):

Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment

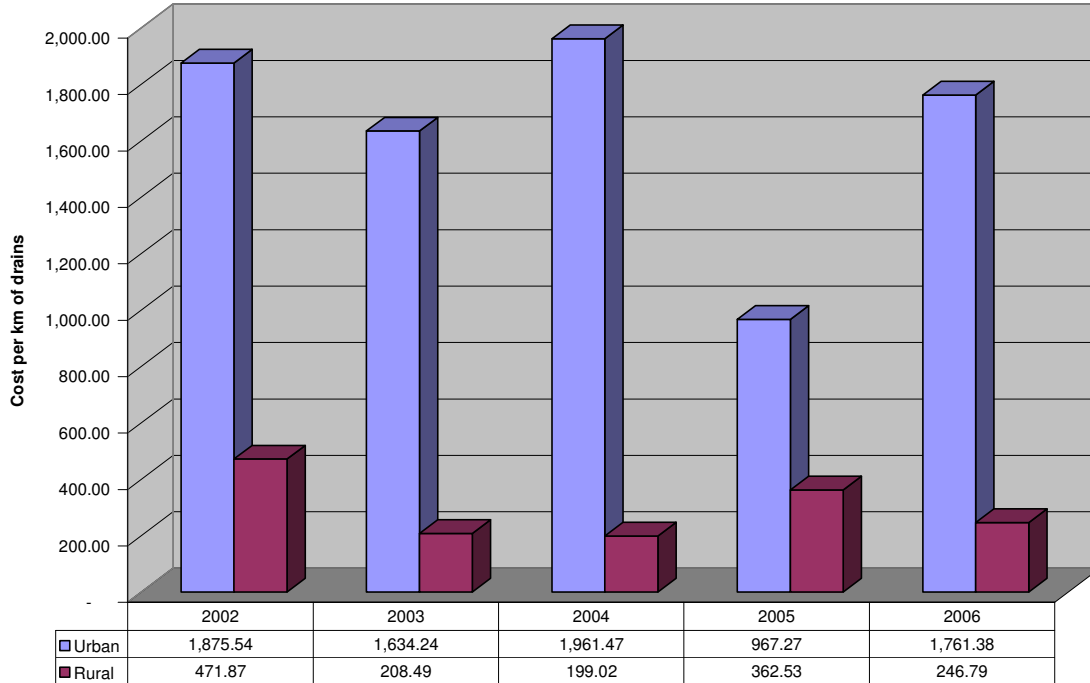


We have consistently not have had any wastewater by-passing treatment in the past six years. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 33 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was zero with an average (mean) of zero (with a range of a low of 0.0 to a high of 5.98); therefore we are rated as good or excellent with this performance measure.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: STORM WATER

Operating costs for storm water management per km of drainage system

Operating Costs for Storm Water Management per Kilometre of Drainage System



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 2005 median for urban storm water management (half above and half below) of nine other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$485.00 with an average (mean) of \$920.00 (with a range of a low of \$21.19 to a high of \$3,253.47). We are above average on these costs this year; however we were average in 2005.

The 2005 median for rural storm water management (half above and half below) of three other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$359.00 with an average (mean) of \$303.00 (there were three municipalities with the values of \$177.13, \$359.00 and \$373.20). We are average for this statistic, but since many municipalities do not either have rural drains or they do not track the costs separately, it is hard to compare our statistic to other municipalities.

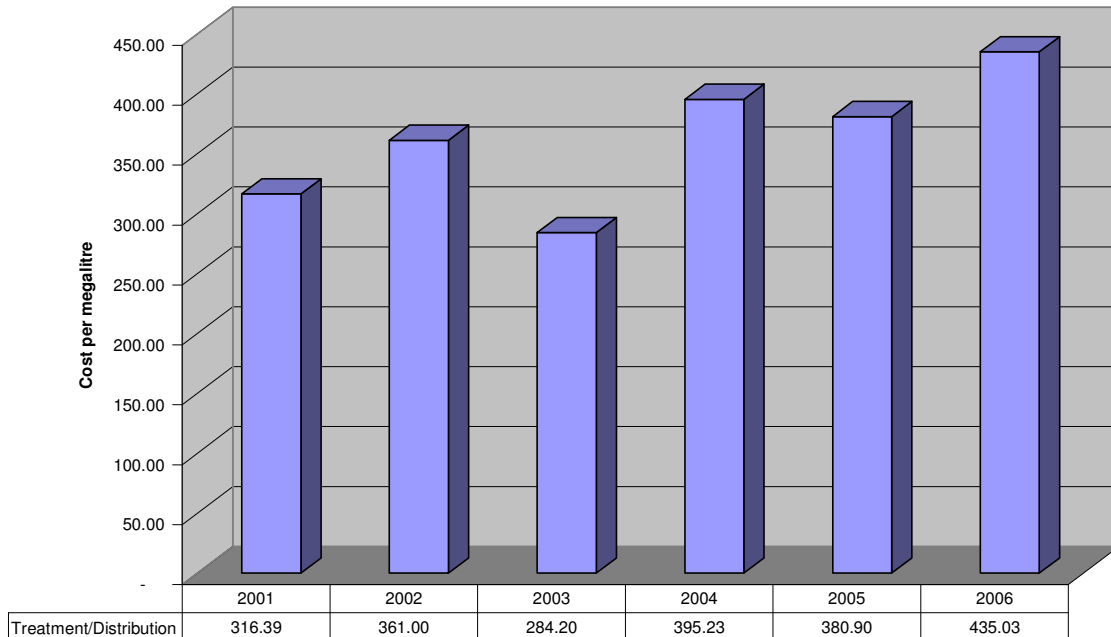
The factors that could contribute to our slightly higher cost for urban storm water management could be a combination of factors. Many municipalities did not separately track urban and/or rural storm water systems and therefore had to estimate their costs. Also, the size of the service area, service 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.

Note: Prior year figures have been adjusted for a change in the calculation of the length of the drainage system.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: WATER

Operating Costs for the Treatment and Distribution of Drinking Water

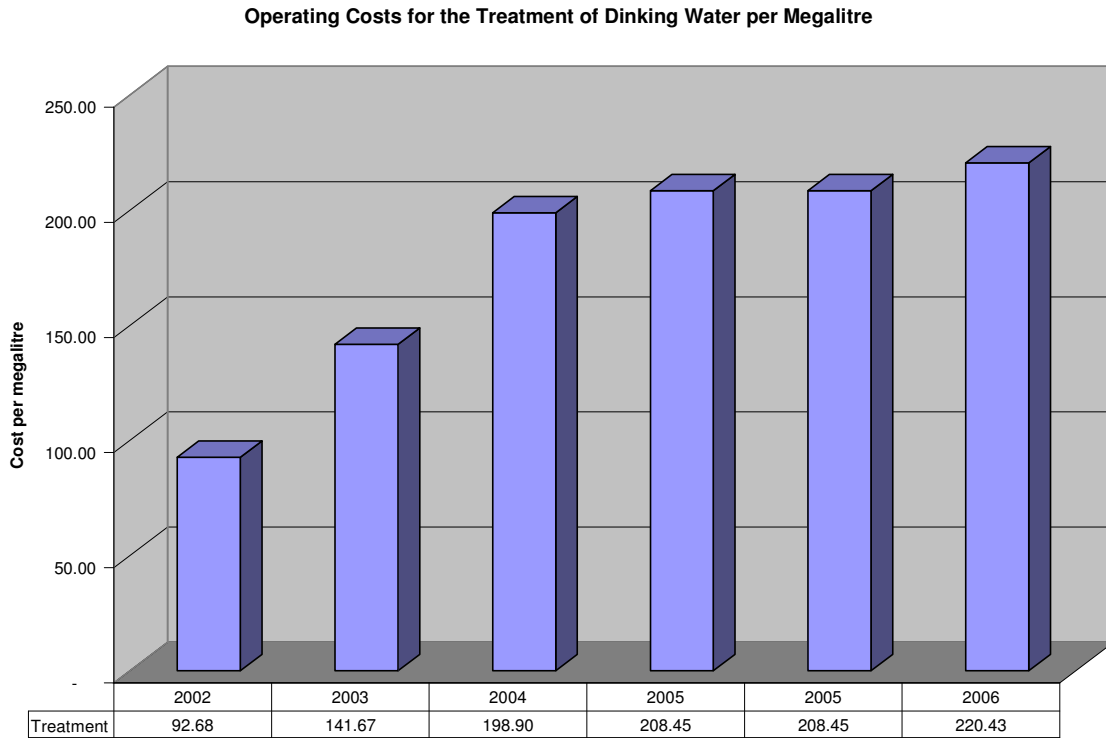
Operating Costs for the Treatment & Distribution of Drinking Water per Megalitre



Costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water have increased by 14.2% between 2005 and 2006. In the following graphs you will see an analysis of the costs of drinking water split between treatment and distribution costs. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 32 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$587.00 with an average (mean) of \$689.00 (with a range of a low of \$249.43 to a high of \$1,708.93), therefore we are significantly below the average cost of treating and distributing drinking water (approximately 37% below average).

Environmental Services - Water (continued):

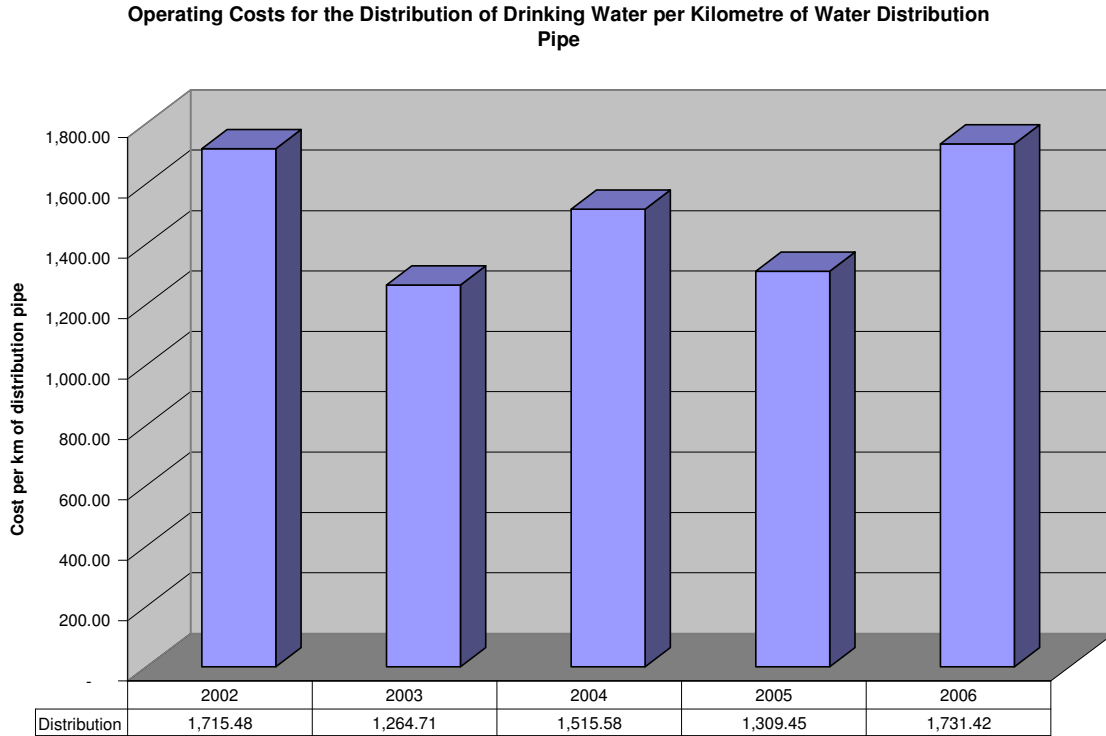
Operating Costs for the Treatment of Drinking Water per Megalitre



Treatment costs are made up primarily of payments to LAWSS (Lambton Area Water Supply System), which is a collection of six municipalities united in the delivery of safe clean water at an affordable price. Treatment costs increased approximately 5.7% between 2005 and 2006. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 33 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$364.00 with an average (mean) of \$449.00 (with a range of a low of \$98.92 to a high of \$1,595.84); therefore we are substantially below average (approximately 51% below average).

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) 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 increased by approximately 32% between 2005 and 2006 however they are only approximately the same cost now as in 2002.

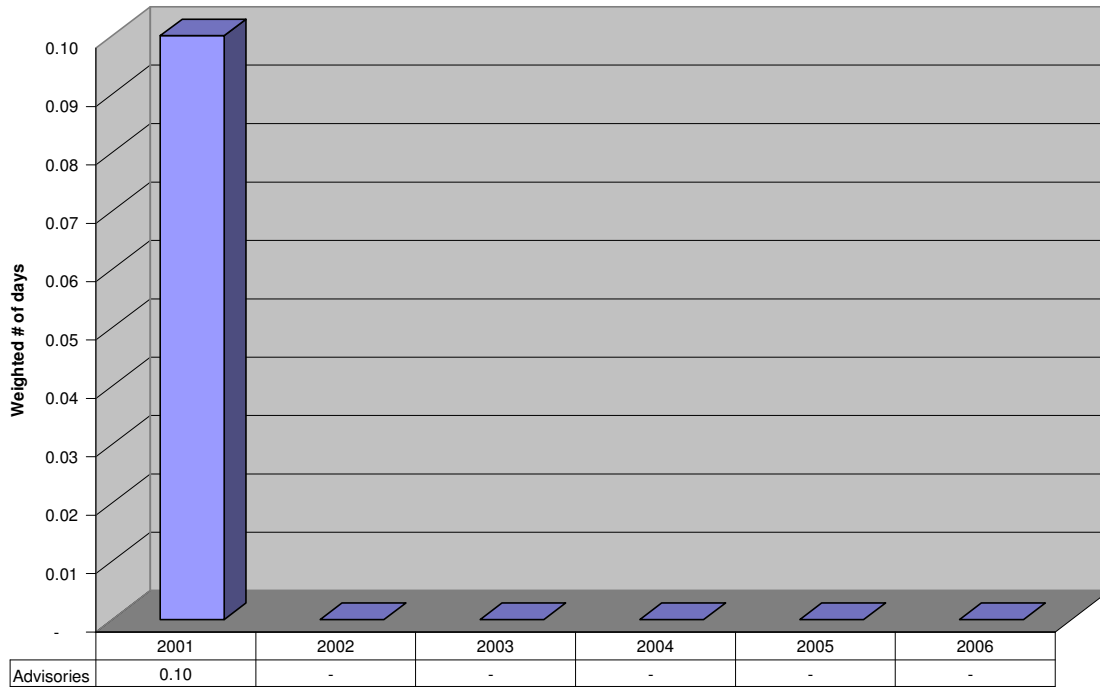
The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 42 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$4,403.00 with an average (mean) of \$4,954.00 (with a range of a low of \$1,120.93 to a high of \$14,050.70); therefore we are significantly below average (by approximately 65% below average).

Note: 2002 to 2005 costs have been restated for a change in the calculation of the kilometres of water distribution pipe (it no longer includes connections or hydrants).

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

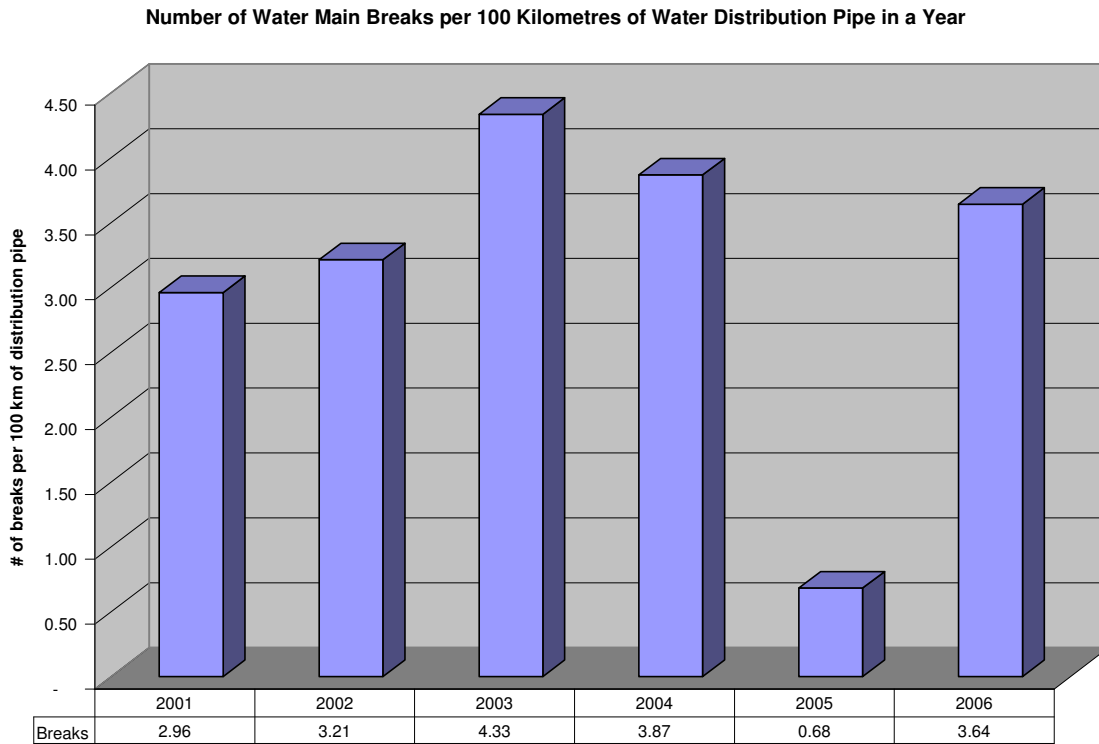
Weighted Number of Days When a Boil Water Advisory Was In Effect



This measures the desired outcome of safe water meeting local needs. There were no boil water advisories between 2002 and 2006 in the Township. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 42 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was zero with an average (mean) of zero (with a range of a low of zero to a high of 4.0), therefore most of the lower tier municipalities of this size had no boil water advisories either.

Environmental Services - Water (continued):

Water Main Breaks: Number of water main breaks per 100 kilometres of water distribution pipe in a year

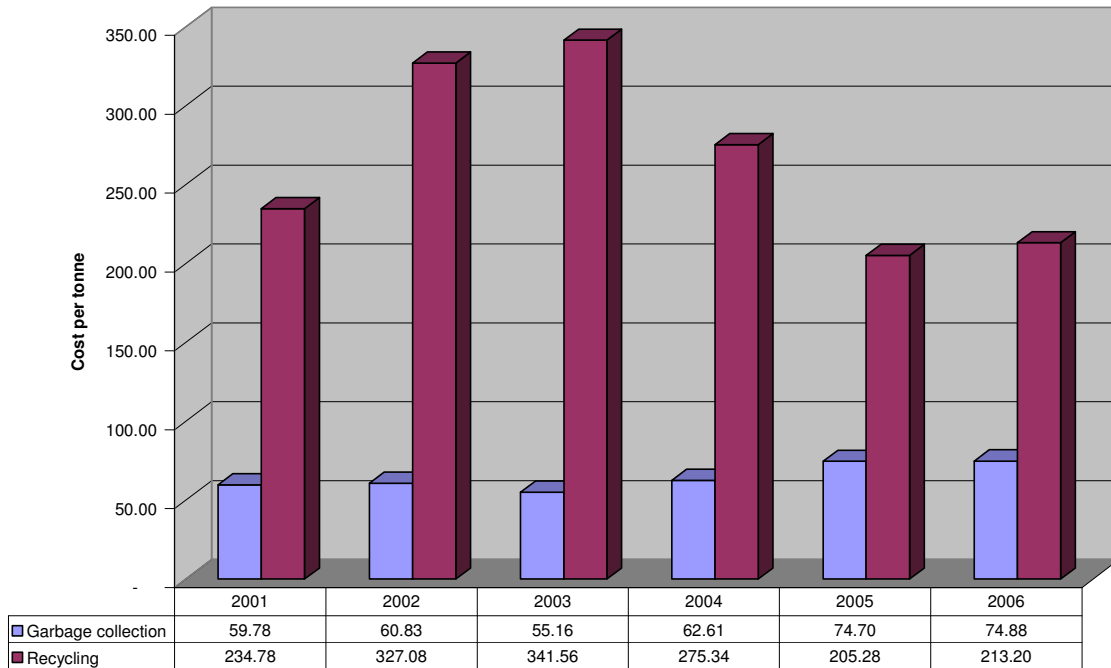


This performance measure desired outcome is to improve system reliability. In 2006 the number of breaks increased as compared to 2005 however it was still lower than in either 2003 or 2004. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 45 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 3.00 with an average (mean) of 5.00 (with a range of a low of zero to a high of 23.53); therefore we had approximately 27% less breaks in 2006 than the average municipality. However, 50% of similar municipalities had 3.49 or less water main breaks per 100 km of distribution pipe in 2005, which would make our reliability average as compared to similar municipalities.

Note: 2002 to 2005 costs have been restated for a change in the calculation of the kilometres of water distribution pipe (it no longer includes connections or hydrants).

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: SOLID WASTE

Operating Costs for Garbage Collection and Recycling per Tonne



Total tonnes of waste increased from 4,856 tonnes in 2005 to 5,558 tonnes in 2006, and total tonnes recycled (diverted) increased from 865 tonnes in 2005 to 930 tonnes recycled in 2006. Garbage collection costs per tonne have increased marginally between 2005 and 2006, while recycling costs have increased by 3.9% between 2005 and 2006.

The 2005 median for garbage collection (half above and half below) of 32 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$57.00 with an average (mean) of \$72.00 (with a range of a low of \$2.02 to a high of \$196.38 per tonne), therefore we are roughly average when it comes to costs for garbage collection.

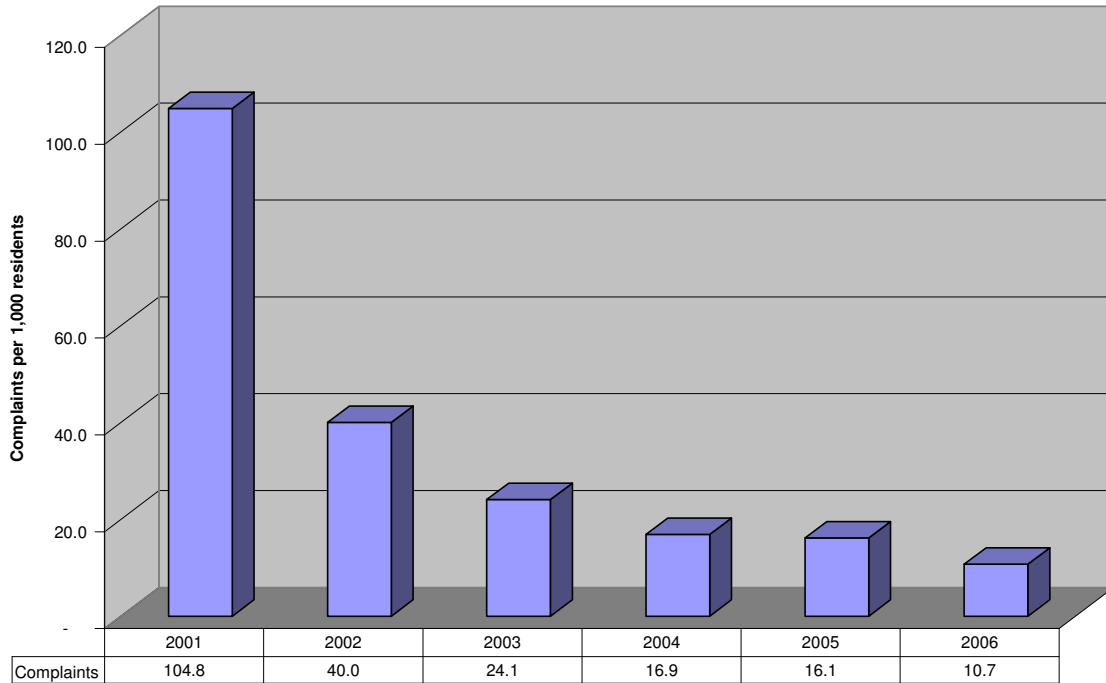
The 2005 median for recycling (solid waste diversion) (half above and half below) of 27 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$48.00 with an average (mean) of \$102.00 (with a range of a low of \$0.04 to a high of \$578.11 per tonne). The Township's costs were consistently above the average, but because they have been trending down, in the current year (2006) they are less than our cost was in 2001 per tonne.

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

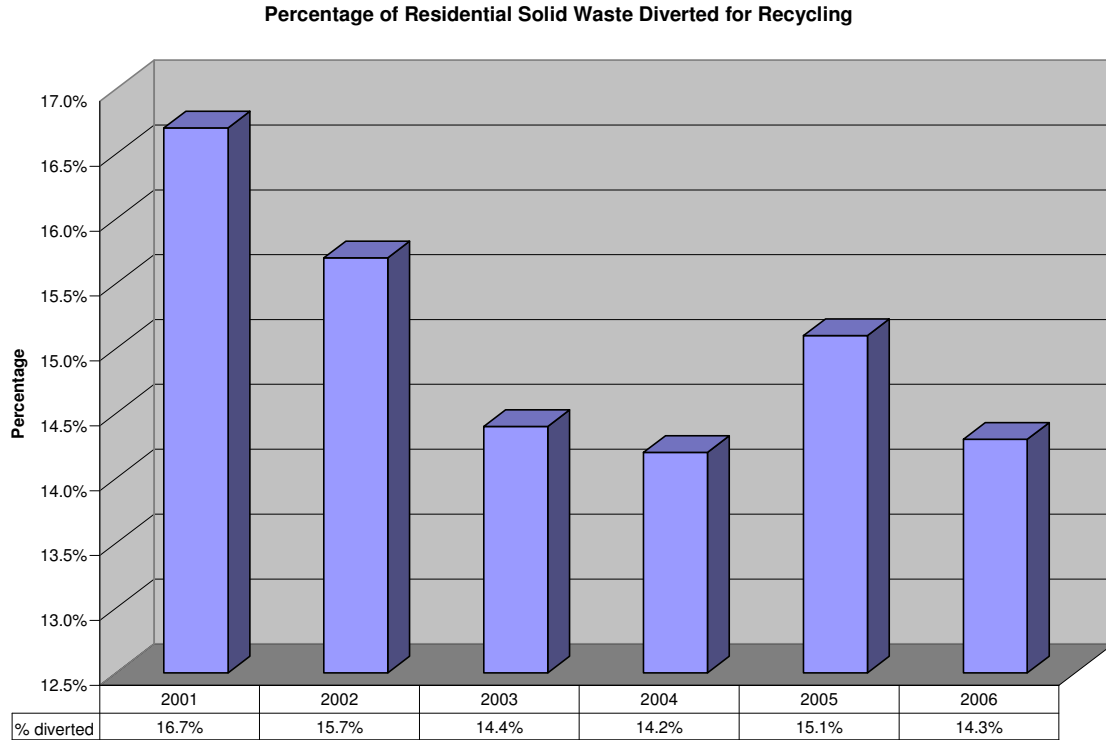
Number of Complaints Received in a Year per 1,000 Residents



The numbers of complaints have been dropping steadily since reaching a high point in 2001. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 28 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was five complaints with an average (mean) of 21.0 (with a range of a low of zero to a high of 160.9); therefore we were comparatively average now with the reduced complaints.

Environmental Services – Solid Waste (continued):

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

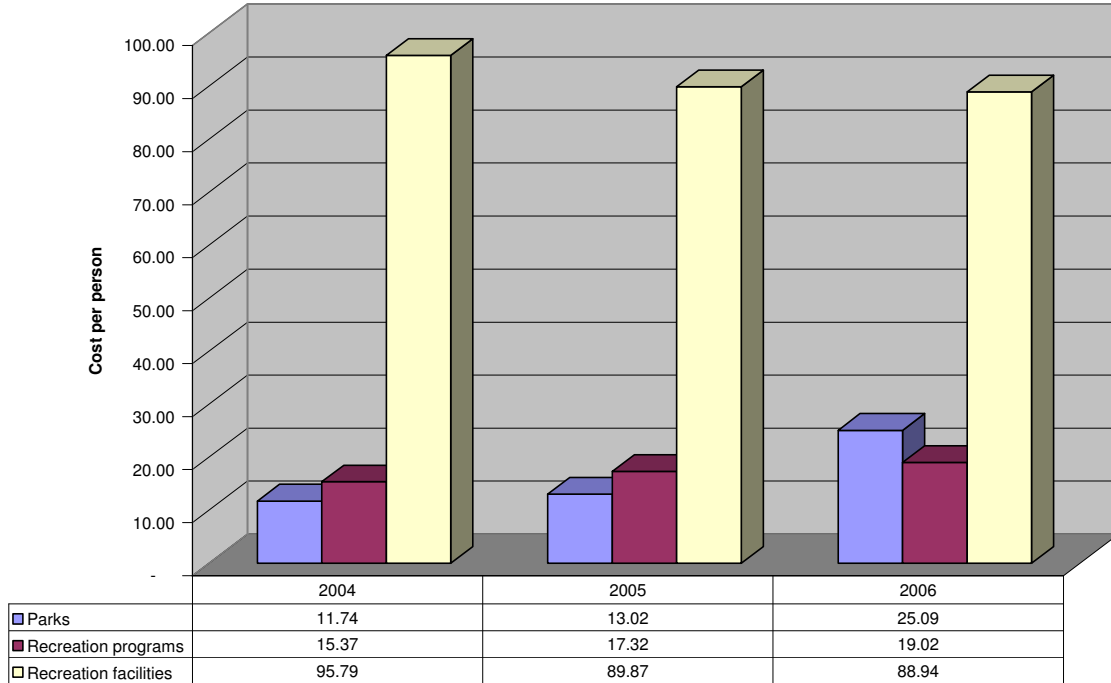


The amount of solid waste recycled as a percentage of total residential solid waste decreased in 2006. The level in 2006 is higher than the lowest point of 14.2% in 2004 however. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 17 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 24% with an average (mean) of 29% (with a range of a low of 10% to a high of 56.4%). We currently are considerably below average on the amount of waste that is recycled in our Township when compared with other municipalities.

Between 2000 and 2004, Canada wide, the percentage of residential waste that was diverted to recycling increased from 19% to 27%. For Ontario, the 2004 percentage was 30% diverted for recycling, with 98% of the households that had recycling available using the program.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Operating Costs 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 all three services. Operating costs per person for parks increased 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).

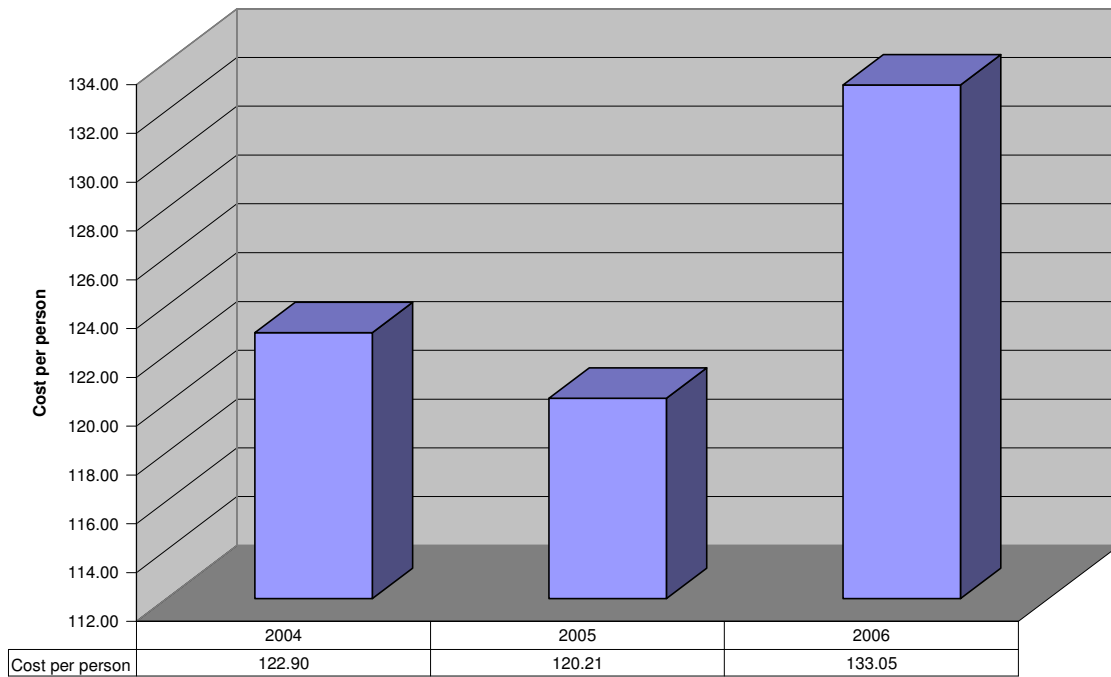
The 2005 median for parks (half above and half below) of 49 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$20.00 with an average (mean) of \$22.00 (with a range of a low of zero to a high of \$84.00). Even with the large number of parks we currently have along the St. Clair River, our cost per person is only 14% higher than the average.

The 2005 median for recreation programs (half above and half below) of 48 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$10.00 with an average (mean) of \$21.00 (with a range of a low of zero to a high of \$104.00). Our costs are approximately 9.4% lower than average per person for recreation programs.

The 2005 median for recreation facilities (half above and half below) of 52 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$64.00 with an average (mean) of \$62.00 (with a range of a low of zero to a high of \$116.00). Our costs are approximately 43% higher than similar municipalities for recreation facilities; however this statistic doesn't take into account revenues, which could make a very large difference on the net cost to the taxpayer. A graph on one of the subsequent pages takes into account net costs for parks and recreation services, which shows the exact cost to the taxpayer for leisure services after reducing costs by the revenue received.

Parks and Recreation (continued):

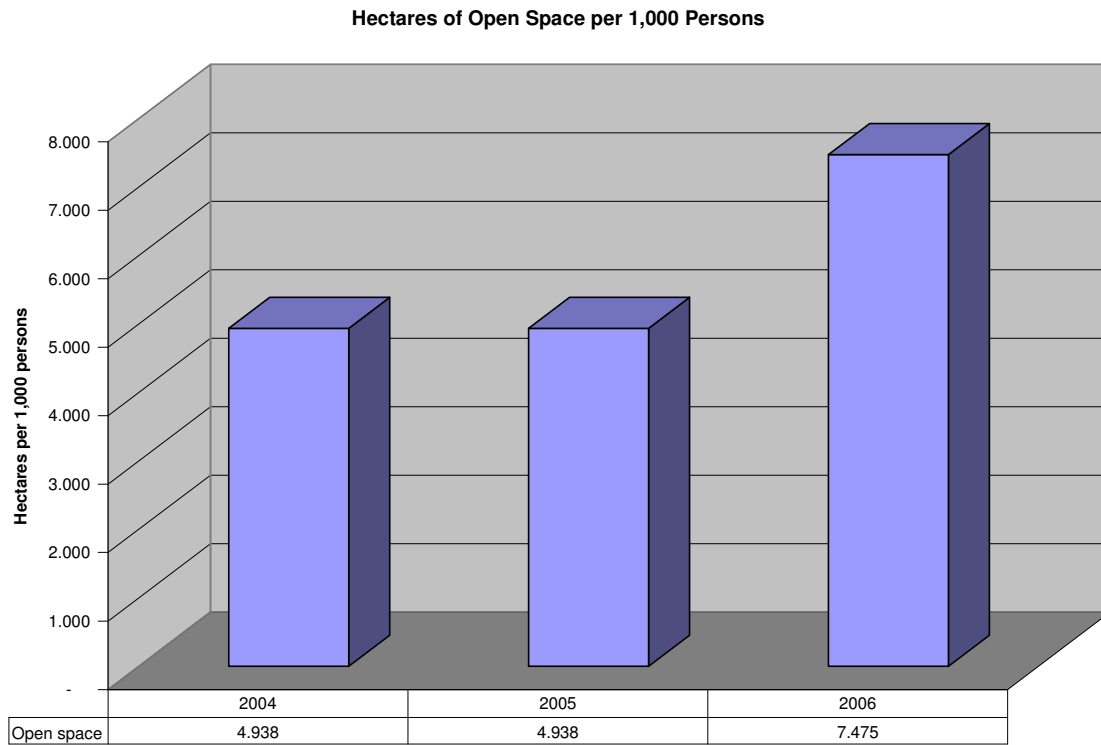
Operating Costs for Parks, Recreation Programs & Recreation Facilities per Person



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 all three services.

The 2005 median (half above and half below) for the total of the above three measures - parks, recreation programs, and recreation facilities of 54 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was \$95.00 with an average (mean) of \$99.00 (with a range of a low of \$17.00 to a high of \$246.00). Our costs are approximately 34% higher than average. Again this performance measure ignores revenues as stated above and we have a large quantity of parks along the St. Clair River and a large recreation complex which other similar sized municipalities might not have.

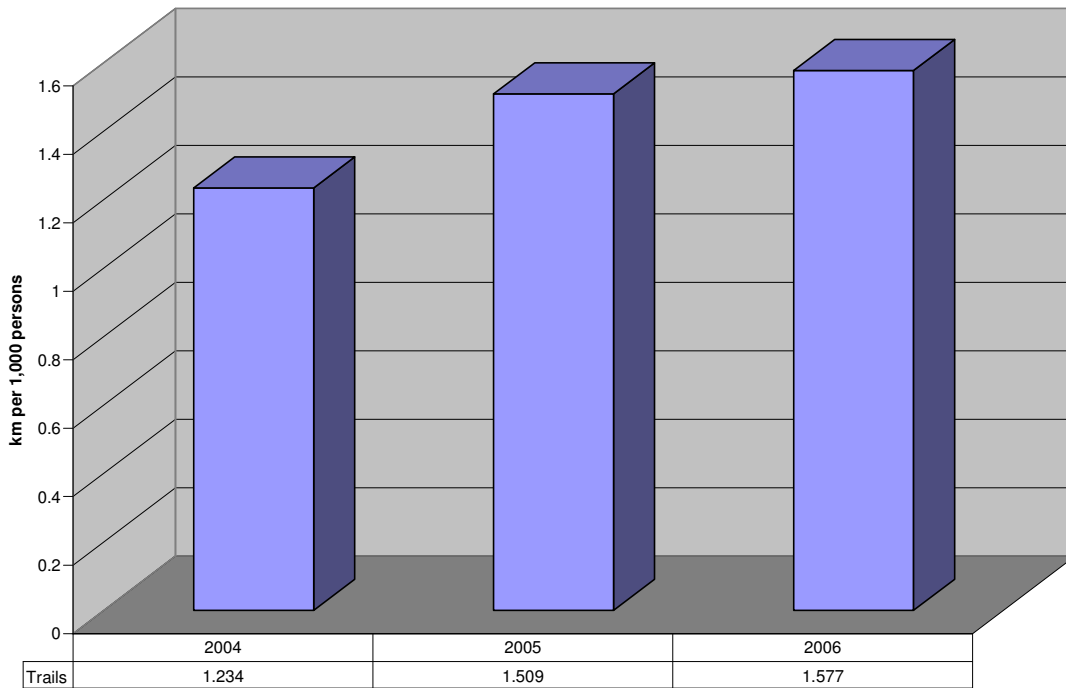
Parks and Recreation (continued):



The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 57 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was five hectares of open space per 1,000 persons; with an average (mean) of five also (with a range of a low of 0.8 to a high of 11.2). We have about 50% more open space than the average municipality. The amount of open space increased in 2006 because of the parks received from the St. Clair Parkway Commission.

Parks and Recreation (continued):

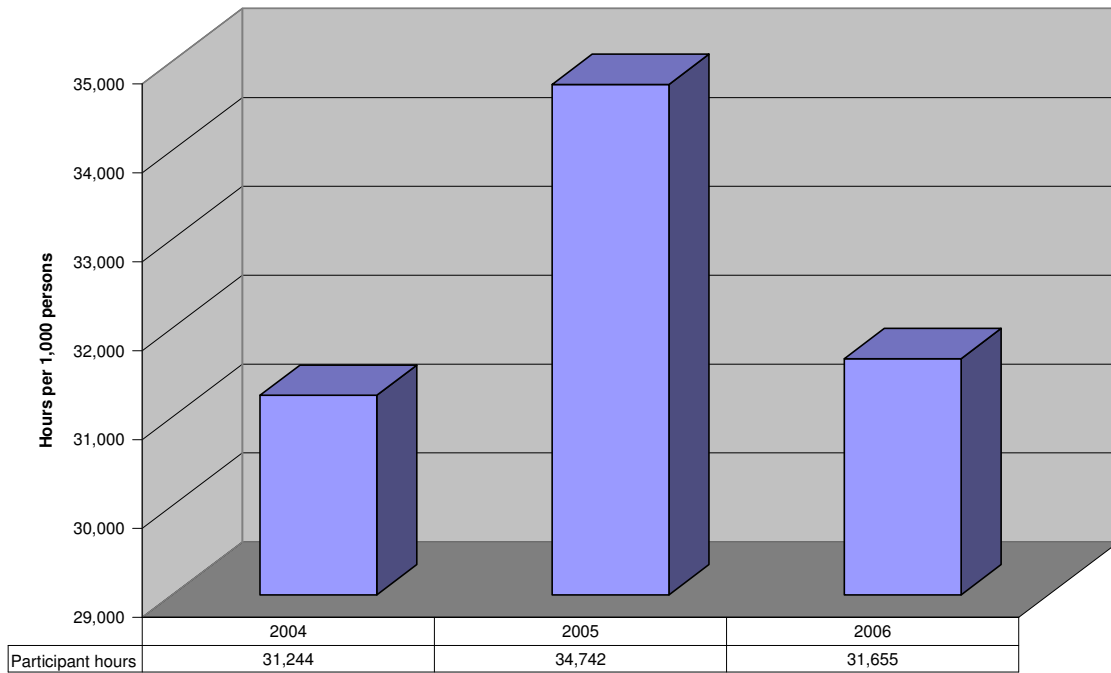
Total Kilometres of Trails per 1,000 Persons



The continued work on the St. Clair Parkway River Trail increased this statistic in both 2005 and 2006. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 57 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was one kilometre of trail per 1,000 persons; with an average (mean) of four kilometres (with a range of a low of zero to a high of 103.1). 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):

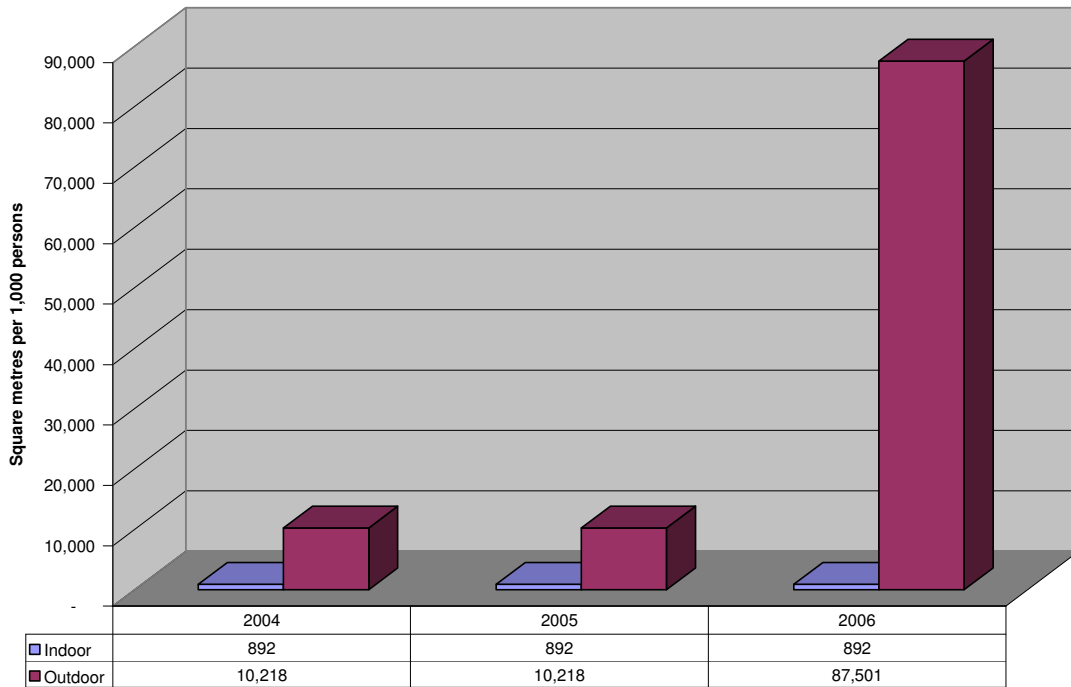
Total Participant Hours for Recreation Programs per 1,000 Persons



Total participant hours in recreation programs decreased by 8.9% between 2005 and 2006, however they were still higher than the hours recorded in 2004. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 54 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 978 with an average (mean) of 11,101 (with a range of a low of zero to a high of 102,567). We are approximately 185% above the average for similar sized municipalities for the number of hours of recreation programs per 1,000 persons.

Parks and Recreation (continued):

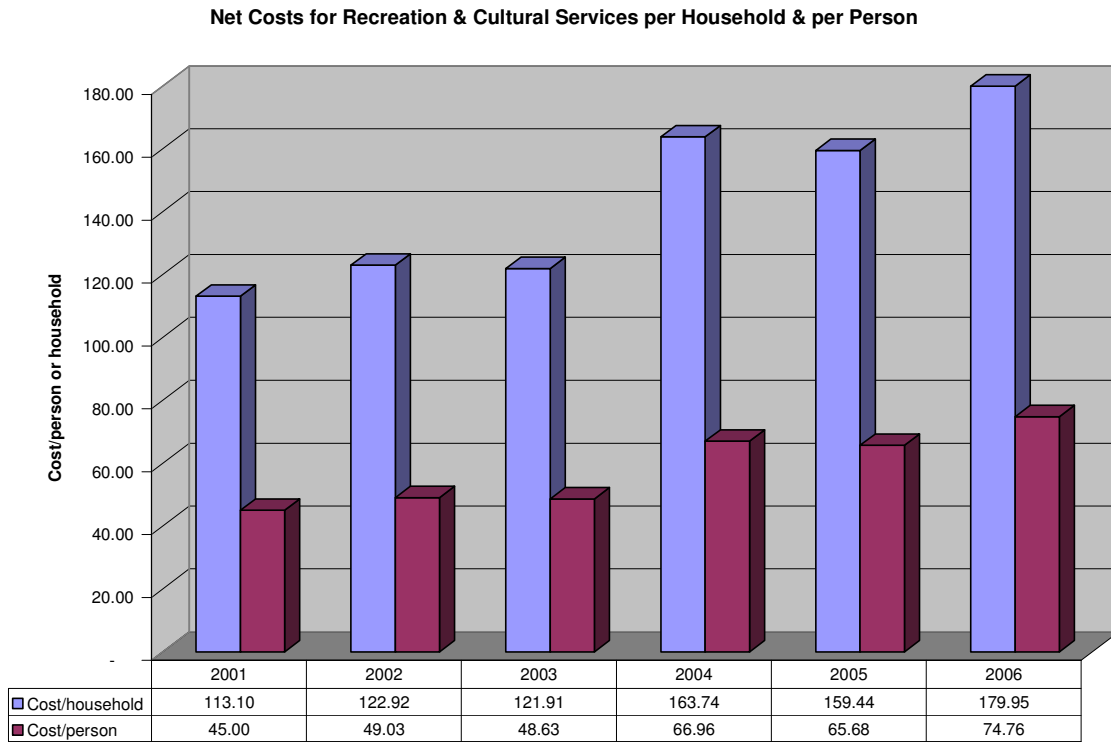
Square Metres of Recreation Facility Space per 1,000 Persons



Outdoor recreation facility space increased in 2006 because of two campgrounds and a golf course received from the St. Clair Parkway Commission. The 2005 median (half above and half below) for combined outdoor and indoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons of 54 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 716 square metres with an average (mean) of 3,595 (with a range of a low of zero to a high of 68,150). This means that we have the highest amount of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons of any similar sized municipality in Ontario. This is caused by our control 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 (\$74.76) than the calculation for parks, recreation programs, and facilities on one of the previous pages (\$133.05) as this calculation takes into account revenues, whereas the calculation from the previous page does not.

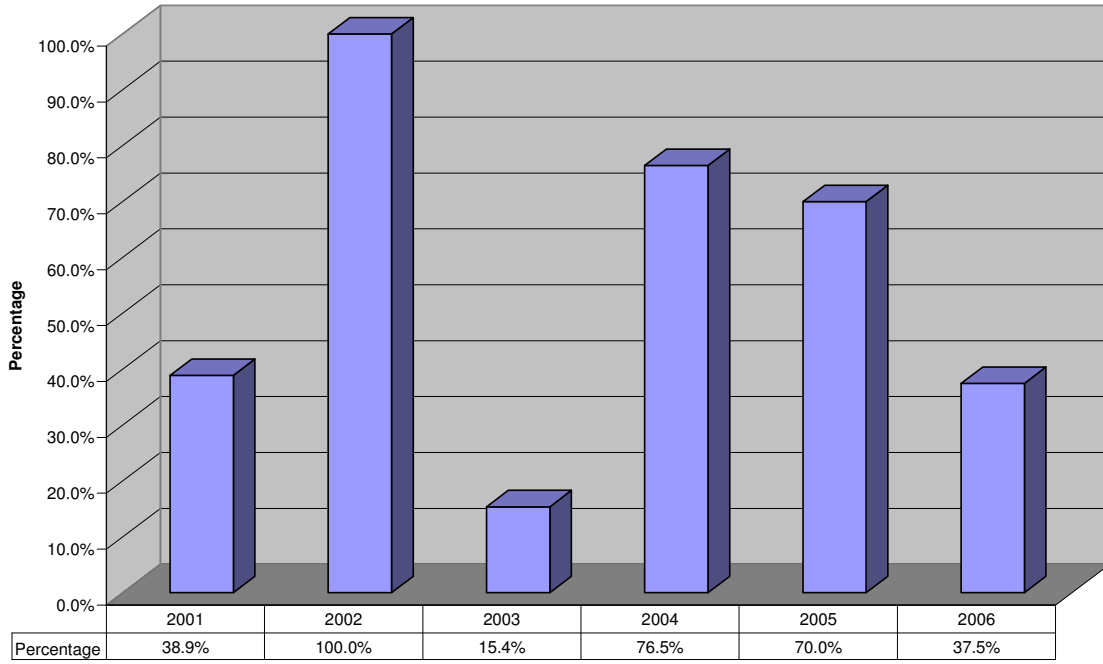
Net costs showed an increase of approximately 13.8% in between 2005 and 2006. None of the increase in costs was due to the St. Clair Parkway assets as their net cost to the Township in 2006 was zero as any surplus for these assets was put to a reserve.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

LAND USE PLANNING

Location of New Development: Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas

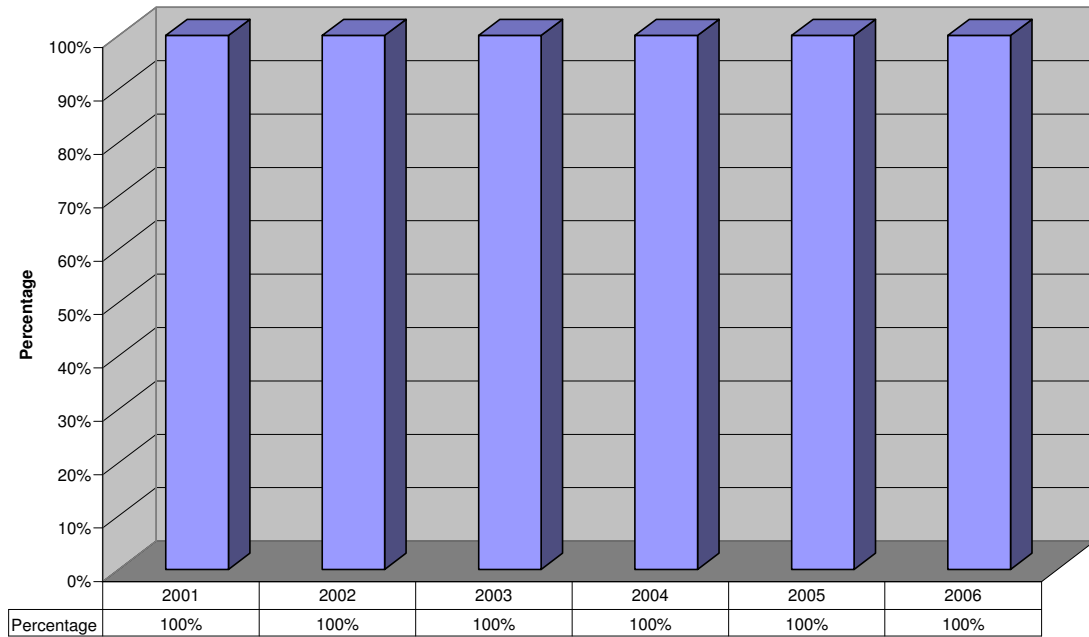
Location of New Development: Percentage of New Lots, Blocks and/or Units With Final Approval Which are Located Within Settlement Areas



This statistic shows if new lot creation is occurring in settlement areas. The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 45 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 90% with an average (mean) of 78% (with a range of a low of 10% to a high of 100%). We are below average for this statistic. The most likely reason is that many of the new lots are being created along the St. Clair River in areas that are outside of our built up settlement areas.

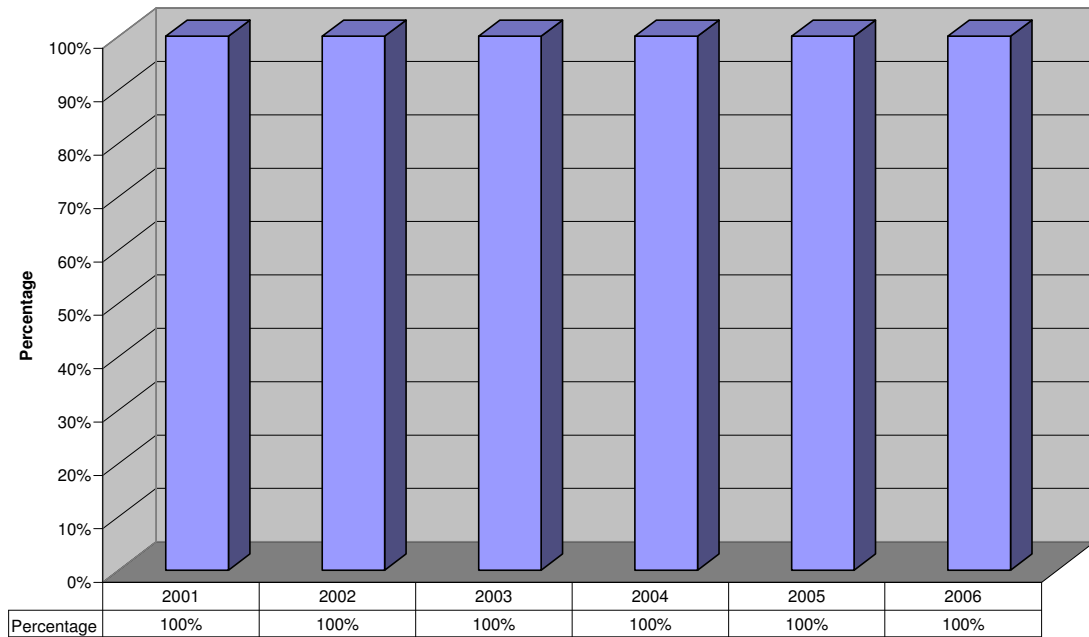
Planning and Development (continued):

Preservation of Agricultural Land in Reporting Year: Percentage of Land Designated for Agricultural Purposes Which was not Re-Designated for Other Uses During the Reporting Year



The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 43 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 100% with an average (mean) of 100% (with a range of a low of 99.8% to a high of 109.9%).

Preservation of Agricultural Land Relative to Base Year: Percentage of Land Designated for Agricultural Purposes Which was not Re-Designated for Other Uses Relative to the Base Year of 2000



The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 43 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was 100% with an average (mean) of 100% (with a range of a low of 85.3% to a high of 131.2%).

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
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The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 43 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was zero with an average (mean) of -22 hectares (with a range of a low of -1,046 hectares to a high of 67 hectares).

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000	0 hectares
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The 2005 median (half above and half below) of 43 other lower tier southern Ontario municipalities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was four hectares with an average (mean) of 49 hectares (with a range of a low of -2,756 hectares to a high of 2,025 hectares).