QUARTER 4

2012 Results

Toronto's Management Information Dashboard

AS OF MARCH 2013

CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE







DA TORONTO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – TORONTO'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION DASHBOARD – Q4 2012 RESULTS

Components of the Management Information Dashboard

Toronto's Management Information Dashboard provides information to assess trends and directions of key indicators for Toronto as a whole and for City of Toronto services. It includes the most recent data available for 2012 and compares it to previous periods, previous years and any targets that had been established for those indicators.

In addition to the economic indicators included in this Dashboard, more comprehensive monthly reports on Toronto's Economic Indicators are available online at <u>http://www.toronto.ca/business_publications/indicators.htm</u>. Observations from those reports have been incorporated into this Dashboard.

The Dashboard includes:

- A summary and index to each of the indicators included (pages 13-14)
- A guide to interpreting the Dashboard (page 15)
- Sets of indicators divided into 3 parts:
 - Part 1- indicators for <u>the city of Toronto as a whole</u>, which includes sections on the health of Toronto's economy, development and construction, and community vulnerability
 - Part 2 indicators for <u>City of Toronto services</u>, including divisional statistics indicative of the economy, community vulnerability, key city revenue sources and other operations
 - Part 3 key categories of crime statistics
- The information provided for each indicator includes:
 - Bar charts with 2012 data contrasted against 2011 results, as well as any related 2012 budget or target:
 - by month, quarter or season
 - on a cumulative year-to-date (YTD) basis where appropriate
 - A short description of the trend or the direction of the results (increase, decrease, stable) and the following colour coding scheme to assist in assessing the trends or direction:
 - Green desired direction
 - Amber stable result
 - Red undesired direction

For economic indicators where Toronto data are not available, data from the Toronto CMA (Census Metropolitan Area, which includes most of the "905" municipalities) or province have been used.

Context - International and Canadian Economies

Toronto's, Ontario's and Canada's economic outlook can be significantly influenced by events that unfold across the world.

Europe

The continuing European sovereign debt crisis and recession are the largest risks to the global economy and to Canada. Key factors contributing to this risk include:

- A slowing economy in the Eurozone. The Markit PMI Composite Output Index in February 2013,¹ which measures manufacturing output and business activity in the services sector, showed continuing contraction in the Eurozone (17 countries), as it has for essentially the past year and a half.
 - Of the larger Eurozone countries, only Germany is showing growth.
 - France, the Eurozone's second largest economy, had an index score of 42.3 (below 50 indicates contraction); this is its lowest level since March 2009 (a 47 month period).
- Unemployment in the Eurozone was at 11.7% in December 2012. Of particular concern were Spain at 26.1% and Greece at 27% (November 2012).
- Youth unemployment (people aged 15 to 24) was 24.0% for the entire Eurozone, 55.6% in Spain, 59.4% in Greece (November) and 36.6% in Italy in December 2012.
- Estimates done in December 2012 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) project 2013 real (adjusted for inflation) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the Eurozone to decline by -0.1%, with Germany increasing by +0.6%, France rising by +0.3%, Spain declining by -1.4%, Italy by -1.0% and Greece by -4.5%.
- The Italian National Election held on February 25-26, 2013 resulted in what is being described as political gridlock and is seen as a rejection of austerity measures implemented by the previous government. In the immediate days following the election there was a downturn in European financial markets and a rise in Italy's borrowing costs, as measured by its 10-year bond yield, hitting a three-month high of nearly 4.9 percent. There is a concern that the experience in Italy could spread to other countries that have implemented similar austerity measures.

<u>China</u>

The Chinese economy—the world's second largest—is estimated to have grown by +7.8% in 2012, in line with expectations, but still the slowest rate of growth

¹ http://www.markiteconomics.com/MarkitFiles/Pages/ViewPressRelease.aspx?ID=10715

since 2009. Exports to the United States and Europe have been weakening but domestic demand continues to be strong and fuelling their economic growth.

Analysts polled by Reuters in January 2013 expect the Chinese economy to grow by +8.1% in 2013.²

United States

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis, real GDP in the United States decreased slightly in the fourth quarter of 2012 at an annualized rate of -0.1%, which was in contrast to an increase of +3.1% in the third quarter. This decline in the fourth quarter primarily reflected decreases in private inventory investment, federal (particularly military), state and local government spending, and exports. The U.S. Conference Board (as of February 13, 2013) is estimating 2013 growth in real GDP to be +2.2% and the OECD (as of December 4, 2012) expects it to increase by +2.0%.

The January 2013 U.S. Purchasing Managers Index, compiled by the Institute for Supply Management, showed expansion in the manufacturing sector for the second consecutive month.

At the time of writing this report, because an agreement could not be reached by March 1, 2013 between the White House and the U.S. Congress on a deficit reduction strategy, automatic across-the-board cuts in federal government spending of \$85 billion will be made for the balance of the fiscal year. These cuts will weaken the U.S. economy and could potentially send it back into a recession.

<u>Canada</u>

In 2012, Canada's real GDP increased by +1.8% for the year. In the fourth quarter of 2012 however, real GDP on an annualized basis only grew at a rate of +0.6%. TD Economics is projecting an increase of close to +2.0% in Q1 of 2013.³ The OECD (as of December 4, 2012) is projecting 2013 growth of +1.8%.

According to the Winter 2012-2013 Bank of Canada Business Outlook Survey,⁴ of the firms surveyed on their expectations over the next 12 months:

- 44% expected sales volumes to increase, 28% expected them to remain the same and 28% expected a decrease.
- 43% were planning to increase investment spending, 35% expected it to remain the same and 23% felt it would decrease.
- 42% expected to increase employment, 45% felt it would be the same and 14% expected it to be lower.

Statistics Canada data from Q3 of 2012 indicated that Canadian household debt continues to grow, with the ratio of household debt (mortgages, consumer credit

² <u>http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/02/01/us-china-economy-hsbcpmi-idUSBRE91003Z20130201</u>

³ <u>http://www.td.com/document/PDF/economics/comment/CanadianGDP-Nov2012.pdf</u>

⁴ http://www.bankofcanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/bos_winter2012.pdf

and loans) to disposable income in Canada now at approximately 164.6%, up from 163.2% in Q2 of 2012. At these debt levels household finances will be sensitive to any rise in interest rates.

Toronto's Economic Outlook

The Conference Board of Canada and Moody's use different methodologies for determining real GDP, but based on the average of the two, the Toronto CMA is estimated to have grown by +1.8% in 2012 as compared to +2.4% in 2011 and +3.5% in 2010.

Looking forward, economic growth is expected to increase modestly over the medium term with annual real GDP growth over the next four years in the Toronto CMA expected to average +2.5%.

Data from Emporis show that high-rise building construction in Toronto continues to outpace all other North American cities.⁵ As of January 2013, there were 184 high-rise buildings under construction in Toronto, the same figure as the combined total of high-rise buildings being constructed in the American cities of New York City (91), Houston (27), Chicago (18), Miami (15), Boston (15), Dallas (5), San Francisco (5), Los Angeles (4) and Atlanta (4).

Although the development climate is still positive, it is anticipated there will be a modest downturn in the level of new construction activity in 2013 with multi-residential high-rise construction expected to be affected the most.

Data from the Toronto Real Estate Board showed that Toronto's housing market, which had been growing for quite a while, started to cool in the last half of 2012, with monthly sales consistently decreasing on a year-over-year basis since June 2012. In December 2012, monthly sales were -24.5% lower than a year earlier. The rate of decline slowed in January 2013, but monthly sales were still -8.5% lower than a year earlier. The average home price also declined by -13.1% from a high of \$568,768 in May 2012 to \$494,127 in December 2012 (although the average home price did rise somewhat to \$507,859 in January 2013). It must be noted, however, that the average home price in any given month can be influenced by the mix of homes (detached vs. condominium and other types) and the location of the sales.

The most similar housing market to Toronto within Canada is Vancouver, and according to the Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver, the number of residential property sales in January 2013 were -14.3% lower than in January 2012, which was the second lowest January total in the region since 2001. Between May 2012 and January 2013, Vancouver's MLS Home Price Index composite benchmark price also declined by -5.9%.

These downward trends in sales are likely partly attributable to the federal government's decision in July 2012 to reduce the maximum amortization period

⁵ <u>http://www.emporis.com/</u>

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from 30 years to 25 years for government-insured mortgages. Fewer home sales and softening prices have an influence on Municipal Land Transfer Tax (MLTT) revenues received by the City of Toronto.

Toronto continues to rank highly in various ranking studies of international cities conducted by external organizations in terms of both quality of life and business climate. For a summary of these rankings see http://www.toronto.ca/progress/world_rankings.htm.

Key Observations from Indicator Data

The following sections of this report provide observations on the results of a number of key indicators in the Dashboard along with a page and chart reference to the more detailed data set.

Health of Toronto's Economy

- Industrial and Office Vacancy Rates (page 17, charts 1.01 & 1.02) [positive trend] at the end of Q3 2012 the amount of vacant industrial space decreased to 4.8% relative to 5.0% in Q3 2011, while in Q4 2012 vacant office space decreased slightly to 4.8% from 4.9% in Q4 2011. (It should be noted that this office vacancy rate refers to the central part of Toronto, comprising about 70% of available space; vacancy rates are significantly higher in the east and west parts of the city.) The continuing decreasing trend in the office vacancy rate from a high of 6.7% in Q1 of 2010 is remarkable given the significant amount of additional downtown office space added over the past three years. Toronto's vacancy rates for both industrial and office space continue to be lower than in the "905" municipalities.
- Personal and Business Bankruptcies in Ontario (page 17, charts 1.03 & 1.04) [positive trend] – these data show that both personal and business bankruptcies decreased in the first ten months of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011, with personal bankruptcies down by -7.3% and business bankruptcies down by -17.3% on an October year-to-date (YTD) basis.
- <u>Unemployment, Employment and Participation Rates</u> (page 18, charts 1.07, 1.08 & 1.09) [mixed trends] the seasonally adjusted three-month moving average unemployment rate for the City of Toronto in December 2012 stood at 9.49%, up slightly from 9.36% a year earlier but continuing a slight decline in monthly results since October 2012. Toronto's unemployment rate also tends to be higher than those of the surrounding municipalities and most other major economic regions in Canada. Interestingly, Toronto's employment rate has increased, reaching 60.66% in December 2012 compared to 58.46% a year earlier (page 18, chart 1.08). These seemingly mutually exclusive trends can be explained by the fact that the participation rate in the labour force has

increased to 67.02% in December 2012 compared to 64.49% a year earlier (page 19, chart 1.09). Growth in the participation rate is therefore outpacing growth in available jobs. This growth in participation rates appears somewhat unique to Toronto in relation to the rest of Canada and the United States.

- <u>Employed Torontonians</u> (page 18, chart 1.05) [positive trend] the number of employed Torontonians increased throughout 2012 and in December was +3.4% higher than in the same month in 2011. An associated statistic being monitored is the average weekly hours worked (page 19, chart 1.11). Reductions in average weekly hours worked can indicate a trend towards fewer full-time and more part-time jobs. In December 2012, average weekly hours worked decreased by -1.7% compared to 2011. A recent report entitled "It's More than Poverty Employment Precarity and Household Well-being"⁶ found that in 2011 for the GTA-Hamilton Region, barely half of those working were in permanent, full-time positions that provided benefits and a degree of employment security.
- <u>Number of Employment Insurance (EI) beneficiaries</u> (page 19, chart 1.10) –
 [positive trend but contrary to the trends in Social Assistance caseloads] –
 while the result in November 2012 was -4.0% lower than in November 2011, it
 may not accurately reflect real improvement because many unemployed
 individuals may not be eligible for EI and must turn to Social Assistance for
 additional support (see discussion on Social Assistance Caseload).
- <u>Home Sales and Prices</u> (pages 19-20, charts 1.12 &1.13) [negative trends] the total number of homes sold on a December YTD basis decreased by -9.1% in comparison to 2011. Monthly sales in 2012 compared to 2011 have been consistently lower every month since June 2012. Toronto's average home price in December 2012 of \$494,127 was up +4.2% from a year earlier, but it declined by -13.1% from the monthly high of \$568,768 experienced in May 2012. It must however be noted that the average home price in any given month can be influenced by the mix of homes (detached vs. condominium and other types) and the location of the sales.
- <u>Value of Ontario Product Exports to U.S.</u> (page 20, chart 1.14) [positive trend] Ontario exports on a November 2012 YTD basis were up +6.2% over 2011, and were at their highest November YTD mark since 2008. Ontario's manufacturing sector was hit hard during the recession, particularly the automobile sector, but based on these data it appears to be making a recovery. The federal government continues to advocate the diversification of Canadian exports so there is less reliance on U.S. markets.

http://www.unitedwaytoronto.com/downloads/whatwedo/reports/ItsMoreThanPovertySummary2013 -02-09singles.pdf

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- <u>Retail sales in the Toronto CMA</u> (page 20, chart 1.15) [positive trend] retail sales were up +1.4% on a November 2012 YTD basis compared to 2011 but it must be noted that these figures are not adjusted for inflation..
- <u>Toronto CMA Consumer Price Index CPI</u> (page 20, chart 1.16) [stable trend] – Toronto's CPI in December 2012 was up +1.0% over December 2011 and the annual average for the year was up +1.5%. Factors contributing to this modest rise were increased prices of food, countered by decreased energy prices.
- <u>Business Licenses Reissues and New Issues</u> (page 23, charts 2.01 & 2.02) [stable to negative trends] – business license renewals for all of 2012 were stable at -0.3% compared to 2011 and the number of new business licenses issued decreased by -5.0%.
- <u>TTC Ridership Levels</u> (page 24, chart 2.05) [positive trend] total ridership (passenger trips) for 2012 were +2.8% higher than 2011 and also +2.2% better than budgeted/targeted ridership levels. As shown in chart 2.04, similar increases in ridership were experienced for both peak and non-peak hours. If the average annual rate of ridership growth seen between 2008 and 2012 continues, ridership would double in less than 30 years.

Development and Construction

- <u>Planning Applications</u> (page 21, charts 1.17 & 1.18) [stable to negative trend]
 the number of Community Planning Applications for 2012 were down by
 -13.8% compared to 2011, while Committee of Adjustment Applications remained stable at -1.8% over the same period.
- <u>Construction Value of Building Permits Issued</u> (pages 21-22, charts 1.19, 1.21, and 1.23) [negative trends] the 2012 construction values of permits <u>issued</u> (all building types) were down by -14.9% compared to 2011. This overall decrease is attributable to a combination of a -9.2% decrease experienced in the ICI sector, and a decrease of -20.2% in the residential sector. Although these figures are down, it must be recognized that 2011 was an unusually strong year for development.
- <u>Construction Value of Building Permits Received</u> (page 21-22, charts 1.20, 1.22 and 1.24) [positive] the construction value of all permit types received in 2012 was up by +6.3% over 2011, with the residential sector up by +11.3% and the ICI sector stable at +0.3%. Value of permits received can provide some sign of future construction activity but is not as indicative of construction health as the value of issued permits. Although the development climate is still positive, it is anticipated that there will be a modest downturn in the level of construction activity in 2013 with multi-residential high-rise construction expected to be affected the most.

Key City Revenue Sources

- <u>TTC User Fees</u> (page 25, chart 2.10) [positive trend] –TTC revenues from ridership in 2012 were up by +4.9% over 2011 and were +1.4% above/better than budgeted levels.
- <u>Water Revenues Billed</u> (page 26, chart 2.11) [positive trend] revenues from the sale of water for 2012 amounted to more than \$823 million, representing an increase of +10.2% over 2011. This revenue increase arose in part from a +9% rate increase effective January 1, 2012, a warm spring and a dry summer.
- Land Transfer Tax (page 26, chart 2.12) [positive trend but could be impacted by economic uncertainty] for 2012, Municipal Land Transfer Tax revenues totalled \$354.7 million, representing a +11.1% increase over 2011, primarily resulting from increased average home prices (see chart 1.12) and the sale of a large office tower.⁷ Results are also +23.1% above/better than the budgeted amount. While 2012 figures are above those from 2011, there are signs the housing market is cooling, which may affect future revenues.
- <u>Planning Application Fees</u> (page 26, chart 2.14) [positive trend] planning fee revenues for 2012 were up by +28.3% from 2011 levels. This increase is mostly attributable to a spike in Q1, which resulted from applications being submitted before an increase in development application fees on April 1, 2012. Additionally, even though application submissions were lower in 2012 compared to 2011 (see Planning Applications section above), many of the applications in 2012 were for large projects (e.g., multi-unit condominiums), the fees for which are greater than those for small or medium projects.
- <u>Building Permit Fees</u> (page 27, chart 2.15) [stable trend] building permit fee revenues for 2012 were down slightly by -1.4% from 2011 but were +1.4% above budgeted revenues.
- <u>Waste Management Revenues</u> (page 27, chart 2.17) [negative trend] waste management revenues are realized from the sale of recycled materials. During the recession these revenues dropped significantly with the sharp decline in commodity prices. After a rebound in 2010 and 2011, commodity prices have again been falling, resulting in a -32.6% decline in Waste Management revenues for 2012 compared to 2011. Although these revenue changes were anticipated by Solid Waste, year-end figures were -5.7% below target.
- <u>City cost of social assistance</u> (page 26, chart 2.13) [positive trend] this is an area of costs closely monitored because it could be impacted by unexpected increases in the social assistance caseload. Year-end 2012 results were -6.8% less than 2011 levels. The decrease in costs is due to the phased-in uploading of Ontario Works benefits by the province. In 2011, the province paid for 81.2%

⁷ Of the year-end MLTT total, approximately \$10 million is subject to appeal.

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of OW benefits, while in 2012 it paid for 82.8%. Costs are -8.7% lower than budgeted levels due to a higher proportion of singles in the caseload (benefits are based on the number of people in a family, so payments to families are significantly higher than payments to singles), lower than budgeted total caseload, and fewer cases of special diet benefits.

Community Vulnerability Indicators

- Ontario Mortgages in Arrears (page 23, chart 1.25) [stable trend] this indicator is monitored because mortgages in arrears were a significant issue in the United States leading up to and during the recession. During November 2012, the rate of mortgage arrears in Ontario remained well below 1% and has been dropping since the beginning of the year. Given the high level of household debt noted earlier, a rise in mortgage interest rates could have a significant effect on future results.
- <u>Food Bank Usage</u> (page 23, chart 1.26) [negative trend] from January to October 2012, there were more than 648,000 client visits to the Daily Bread Food Bank, which was an increase of +2.1% compared to the same period in 2011. Food Bank usage increases may be attributable to a general upward trend in social assistance caseloads, a lukewarm economy and changes to the Ontario Government rental guidelines that allow for increases in housing rental rates of up to 3.1%, which may reduce disposable income.
- <u>Wait List for Social Housing Units</u> (page 27, chart 2.18) [negative trend] the wait list for social housing units continues to grow. In Q3 2012 the list was at 86,892, representing a +7.3% increase from a year earlier.
- <u>Social Assistance Caseload</u> (page 28, chart 2.20) [stable trends] in December 2012 the total social assistance caseload was +0.3% greater than in December 2011. Since July 2012, there has generally been a gradual reduction in the total caseload. The total caseload level was also below 2012 budgeted levels. In general, the stabilizing trend in the total caseload is contradictory to the decrease in Employment Insurance beneficiaries (see chart 1.10), resulting from an increased number of people losing their EI eligibility. (Note: In December 2012, Toronto Employment and Social Services adjusted its definition of Family, resulting in a number of cases being moved from Single status to Family status.)
- <u>Emergency Shelter Use</u> (pages 29-30, 2.26 & 2.27) [negative trends] the average number of beds used per night in emergency shelters in Q4 2012 increased by +0.9% for singles (individuals), and also increased by +10.0% for families compared to Q4 2011. Family shelter use is closely tied to immigration and refugee trends, and occupancy can change dramatically in response to changes in federal immigration policies. The family shelter system is able to

expand and contract to respond to these changes through contracts with motel operators.

• <u>Waiting List for a Child Care Fee Subsidy</u> (page 30, chart 2.29) – [negative trend] – as of December 2012, the wait list amounted to 20,739, representing a +6.2% increase from December 2011.

Other Divisional Statistics

- Sports and Recreation Programs
 - <u>Registered Program Enrolment</u> (page 31, chart 2.32) [positive trend] Fall program enrolment in 2012 was up by +2.4% compared to Fall 2011. Preschool and Sports programs experienced the largest rise in the number of registrations, while swimming programs had a decline in registrations.
 - <u>Welcome Policy Registrations</u> (page 32, chart 2.37) under the Fall 2012 program, registrations under the Welcome Policy (WP) increased by +40.9% over Fall 2011. This significant increase can be attributed to the shift from a program-based allocation (i.e., WP participants could choose to enrol for free in any one class of their choosing) to an annual financial subsidy (i.e., WP participants are given a monetary allotment to put towards Recreation programs as they choose). Preschool, Arts & Heritage and Sports sections had the most noticeable rise in registrations.
 - <u>Priority Centre Registered Program Enrolment</u> (page 32, chart 2.38) Fall 2012 program enrolment in priority centres increased by +5.5% over 2011 levels. There was a rise in the Preschool, Older Adults and Leadership sections.
- <u>Library Use</u> (pages 33-34, charts 2.40 to 2.43) [negative trends] library visits in Q4 2012 were -1.6% lower compared to Q4 2011, reference transactions decreased by -3.3% and library circulation decreased by -4.8%. The -14.3% decrease in electronic workstation and wireless activity is mostly due to the use of a new counting method (Google Analytics) to more accurately track wireless use. Google Analytics excludes automatic Wi-Fi connections of mobile devices in branches (without active use), which could not be excluded using previous tracking methods. It should be noted that decreases in library use experienced in Q1 2012 are largely attributed to the March 19-29, 2012 closure of all Toronto Public Library branches due to a labour disruption.

Crime Rates

- <u>Total Criminal Incidents in 7 Crime Categories</u> (page 34, chart 3.01) [positive trend] the total number of incidents for all seven crime categories decreased by -9.9% in 2012 compared to 2011.
 - Individual Crime Categories (page 34-36, charts 3.02 to 3.08) [mostly positive trends] of the 7 crime categories included in the total above, 2012 totals for 6 categories (sexual assaults, assaults, robberies, break and enters, auto thefts and theft over \$5,000) showed decreases from 2011. The only exception was the number of murders that increased to 54 in 2012 from 50 in 2011.
 - <u>Domestic Violence</u> (page 36, charts 3.09 & 3.10) [mixed trends] incidents of domestic violence in 2012 showed a decrease of -10.6% over 2011. Incidents where a call was received but no offence was alleged increased by +24.2% over the same period. (Note: domestic violence data are preliminary results for 2012 and may be subject to change.)

Staff continue to monitor a number of indicators, such as those included in this Dashboard, on an ongoing basis to support decision-making and planning processes.

CONTACT

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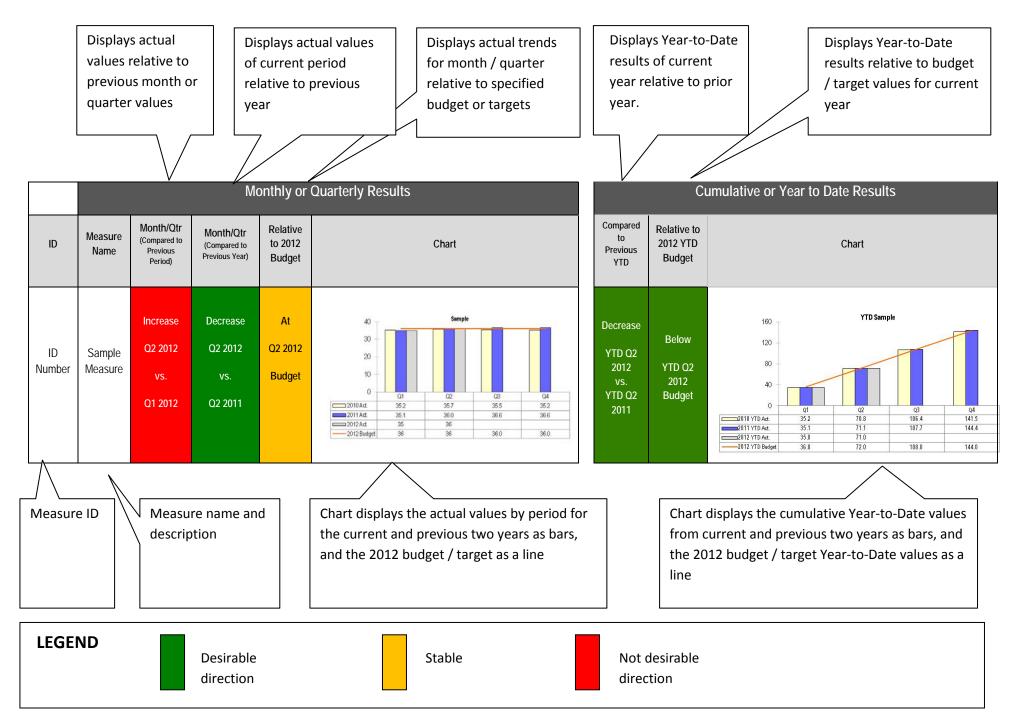
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		Cu	rrent Period Tre	end	YTD Trend		
D	Measure Name	vs. previous period	vs. previous year	vs. budget	vs. previous year	vs. budget	Page Ref.
	Part I - Indicators for the City of Toronto as	a Whole					
	Health of Toronto Economy				_		
	Percentage of Vacant Industrial Space	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	17
	Percentage of Vacant Office Space	Increase	Decrease Stable	n/a	n/a	n/a	17
	Number of Personal Bankruptcies (Ontario)	Increase Increase	Decrease	n/a	Decrease Decrease	n/a	17
	Number of Business Bankruptcies (Ontario)	Decrease	Increase	n/a		n/a	17
	Employed City of Toronto Residents (000s)	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	18
	% of Toronto Residents who are Self-Employed	Decrease	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	18
	Unemployment Rate - Toronto Residents Employment Rate - Toronto Residents	Stable	Increase	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	18
	Participation Rate - Toronto Residents	Stable	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	18 19
	Number of Employment Insurance (E.I.) Beneficiaries	Increase	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	19
	Average Weekly Hours Worked - City of Toronto Residents	Stable	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	19
	Average Home Price - City of Toronto	Decrease	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	19
	Number of Home Sales - City of Toronto	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	20
	Ontario Product Exports to U.S. (\$millions CAD)	Increase	Increase	n/a	Increase	n/a	20
	Retail Sales - Toronto CMA (\$millions CAD)	Increase	Increase	n/a	Increase	n/a	20
	CPI - Consumer Price Index - Toronto (% Change)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20
	Development and Construction						
1.17	Community Planning - Number of Applications	Increase	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	21
	Committee of Adjustment - Number of Applications	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Stable	n/a	21
	Construction Value of Building Permits Issued - All Types	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	21
	Construction Value of Building Permits Received - All Types	Increase	Decrease	n/a	Increase	n/a	21
	Construction Value of Building Permits Issued- Residential	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	22
	Construction Value of Building Permits Received- Residential	Increase	Decrease	n/a	Increase	n/a	22
	Construction Value of Building Permits Issued- Industrial, Commercial & Institutional	n/a	Decrease	n/a	22		
	Construction Value of Building Permits Received- Industrial, Commercial & Institutional	Increase	Decrease	n/a	Stable	n/a	22
1.21	Community Vulnerability			TH G		TITCA	22
1 25	Percentage of Ontario Residential Mortgages in Arrears 3 months or more	Stable	Stable	n/a	n/a	n/a	23
	Food Bank Usage	Increase	Decrease	n/a	Increase	n/a	23
1.20	Part II - Indicators for City of Toronto Ser	vices		n/a		11/a	23
-	Divisional Statistics Indicative of Econo		_	_	_	_	_
2 01	Number of Business Licenses Renewed	Increase	Increase	n/a	Stable	n/a	23
	Number of New Business Licenses Issued	Stable	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	23
	TTC Average Weekday Ridership (000s)	Decrease	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	24
	TTC Annual Passenger Rides (000s) Peak and Non-Peak	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	24
	TTC Monthly Ridership (000s of rides)	Increase	Increase	Above	Increase	Above	24
	HR - Number of Job Applications Received per External Advertisement	Decrease	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	24
	HR - Number of Summer Job Applications Received per Summer Job Opportunity on Web	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	25
	HR - Number of Job Applications Submitted On-Line for Ongoing Recruitment as Posted on the Web	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	25
2.00	Key Revenue Sources			n/a		n/a	25
2 00	Interest on Outstanding Property Tax Accounts (\$000s)	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	25
	TTC Ridership Revenues (\$millions)	Increase	Increase	At	Increase	Above	25
	Water Revenues Billed for all Water Customers (\$000s)	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Increase	n/a	25
	Revenue from Land Transfer Tax (\$millions)	Increase	Increase	Above	Increase	Above	26
	City Cost of Social Assistance Benefits (\$millions)	Decrease	Decrease	Below	Decrease	Below	26
	Fees Generated by Planning Applications (\$000s)	Increase	Decrease	n/a	Increase	n/a	26
	Fees generated by Humming Permits (\$000s)	Decrease	Decrease	Below	Stable	At	20
	POA Fine Revenue (\$000s)	Stable	Increase	n/a	Stable	n/a	27
	Revenue from Sale of Recycled Materials (\$000s)	Decrease	Decrease	Below	Decrease	Below	27
,	Divisional Statistics Related to Community VL	Inerability					
2.18	Size of Waiting List for Social Housing (Total Number)	Increase	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	27
	Number of Rent Bank Loans	Increase	Increase	n/a	Stable	n/a	28
	Social Assistance caseload - total	Decrease	Increase	Below	n/a	n/a	28
	IISocial Assistance caseload - singles	Decrease	Decrease	Below	n/a	n/a	28
	IISocial Assistance caseload - angles	Increase	Increase	Above	n/a	n/a	28
	Percentage of Toronto Population Receiving Social Assistance	Stable	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20
	Average Time (months) Receiving Social Assistance - Cases > 1 year	Stable	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	29
	Average Time (months) Receiving Social Assistance - Cases > 1 year Average Time (months) Receiving Social Assistance - Cases > 3 months	Stable	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	29
2.20	Shelter Use - Singles (Average Individual Per Night)	Increase	Stable	n/a	n/a	n/a	29
2 26	Shelter Use - Sindles (Averade Individual Per Nidni)						

Toronto's Management Information Dashboard -Q4 2012 Results Summary and Index

	Cu	rrent Period Tre	end	YTD		
) Measure Name	vs. previous period	vs. previous year	vs. budget	vs. previous year	vs. budget	Page Ref.
2.27 Shelter Use - Families (Average Individuals Per Night)	Decrease	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	30
2.28 Child Care - Number of Vacant Licensed Spaces	Decrease	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	30
2.29 Number of Individuals on Wait list for Subsidized Child Care Spaces	Decrease	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	30
2.30 Number of Water Accounts Added to Tax Roll for Collection	Increase	Increase	n/a	Increase	n/a	30
2.31 Monthly Increase (Decrease) in Number of POA Accounts for Collection in Default (Past Due Date)	Increase	Increase	n/a	Increase	n/a	31
Other Divisional Statistics					nira	51
2.32 Sports and Recreation -Registered Program Enrolment (#)						1
Winter - Winter	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Spring - Spring	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Summer - Summer	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Fall - Fall	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
2.33 Sports and Recreation - Drop-in Program Attendance (#) Winter - Winter		Decrease				21
Spring - Spring	n/a n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	31
Summer - Summer	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Fall - Fall	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
2.34 Sports and Recreation - Permit Activity - Number of Bookings						
Winter - Winter	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Spring - Spring	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Summer - Summer	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Fall - Fall 2.35 Sports and Recreation -Permit Activity - Number of Hours Booked	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Winter - Winter	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
Spring - Spring	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
Summer - Summer	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
Fall - Fall	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
2.36 Sports and Recreation Welcome Policy - Number of Approved Membership Individuals						
Winter - Winter	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
Spring - Spring Summer - Summer	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
Fall - Fall	n/a n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	32
2.37 Sports and Recreation Welcome Policy - Number of Registrations	- Tira	increase	11/a	TI/d	TI/d	52
Winter - Winter	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
Spring - Spring	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
Summer - Summer	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
Fall - Fall	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
2.38 Priority Centre Usage for Registered Sports and Recreation Programs Winter - Winter		Increase				22
Spring - Spring	n/a n/a	Increase Decrease	n/a	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	32
Summer - Summer	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
Fall - Fall	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
2.39 Priority Centres usage- Drop-In Program Attendance						
Winter - Winter	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Spring - Spring	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Summer - Summer Fall - Fall	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
2.40 Number of Library Visits	n/a Decrease	Increase Decrease	n/a Below	n/a Decrease	n/a Below	31
2.41 Libraries - Electronic Workstation Use	Decrease	Decrease	Below	Decrease	Below	33
2.42 Libraries- Standard and Electronic Reference Transactions II	Stable	Decrease	Below	Decrease	Below	33
2.43 Library Circulation of Materials	Decrease	Decrease	Below	Decrease	Below	34
Part III - Crime Rates						
3.01 Crime- Total Number of Incidents- in 7 Crime Categories	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	34
3.02 Crime- Number of Murders	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Increase	n/a	34
3.03 Crime-Number of Sexual Assaults	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	34
	Decrease	Decrease		Decrease		
3.04 Crime- Number of Assaults		Decrease	n/a		n/a	35
3.05 Crime- Number of Robberies	Decrease		n/a	Decrease	n/a	35
3.06 Crime- Number of Break and Enters	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	35
3.07 Crime- Number of Auto Thefts	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	35
3.08 Crime- Number of Thefts Over \$5,000	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	36
3.09 Crime- Domestic Violence (Charges Laid or Warrants Sought)	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Decrease	n/a	36
3.10 Crime- Domestic Violence (No Offence Alleged)	Decrease	Decrease	n/a	Increase		36

Guide to Interpretation of Dashboard



					Monthly or Quarterly Results			Cumulative or Year to D
ID	Measure Name	Mnth/Qtr Trend (comp. to prev. period)	Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year)	Relative to 2012 Budget	Chart	YTD Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year YTD)	Relative to YTD 2012 Budget	
			as a Who	ble				
					Health of Toronto Economy			
1.01	Percentage of Vacant Industrial Space	Decrease Q3 2012 vs. Q2 2012	Decrease Q3 2012 vs. Q2 2011	n/a	Toronto Industrial Vacancy Rate (%) 6.0% 5.0% 4.0% 6.0% 3.0% 6.0% 2.0% 6.0% 1.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.4 1.0% 5.50% 5.10% 5.20% 1.2011 Act. 5.20% 1.2012 Act. 5.00% 1.30% 4.90%	n/a	n/a	
					8.0% – Toronto Office Vacancy Rate (%)			
1.02	Percentage of Vacant Office Space Data are for Central area only and respresent about 70% of the entire City's inventory (Source: Cushman Wakefield LePage)	Increase Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2012	Decrease Q4 2012 vs. Q4 2011	n/a	7.0% 6.0% 6.0% 6.0% 5.0% 6.0% 4.0% 6.0% 3.0% 6.0% 2.0% 6.0% 1.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.1 0.0% 0.203 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.0% 0.20% 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.0% 0.20% 0.1 0.2 0.0% 0.20% 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.0% 0.1 0.2	n/a	n/a	
					3,500 T Number of Personal Bankruptcies - Ontario			YTD Number o
1.03	Number of Personal Bankruptcies (Ontario)	Increase Oct 2012 vs. Sep 2012	Stable Oct 2012 vs. Oct 2011	n/a	3,000 2,500 2,000 1,500 0 J F M A M J J A S O N D 2010 Act. 2,443 2,695 3,188 3,175 2,850 2,963 2,579 2,496 2,783 2,685 2,681 2,462 2011 Act. 1,757 1,932 2,539 2,343 2,236 2,260 1,846 2,035 2,176 2,045 2,277 2,083 2012 Act. 1,643 1,938 2,078 2,079 2,186 2,010 1,878 1,888 1,840 2,075 -	Decrease YTD Oct 2012 vs. YTD Oct 2011	n/a	40,000 30,000 20,000 0 J F M A 2010 YTD Act. 2,443 5,138 8,326 11,5 2011 YTD Act. 1,757 3,689 6,228 8,57 2012 YTD Act. 1,643 3,581 5,659 7,73
1.04	Number of Business Bankruptcies (Ontario)	Increase Oct 2012 vs. Sep 2012	Decrease Oct 2012 vs. Oct 2011	n/a	Number of Business Bankruptcies - Ontario 180 0	Decrease YTD Oct 2012 vs. YTD Oct 2011	n/a	VTD Number 1,800 1,600 1,400 1,200 1,000 800 600 0 J F M A 2010 YTD Act. 143 273 424 575 2011 YTD Act. 91 180 339 442 2012 YTD Act. 91 181 300 385

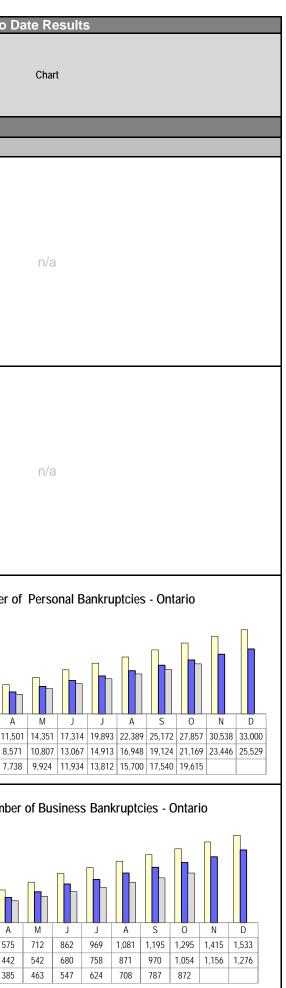


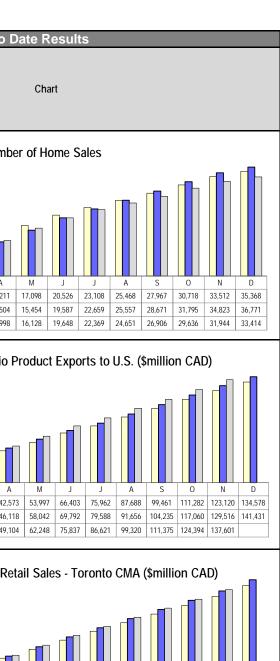


Chart	
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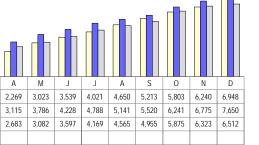


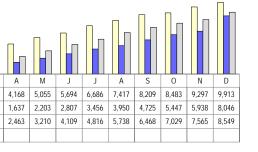
Chart	
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n/a	

					Monthly or Quarterly Results	Cumulative or Year to Date Results					
ID	Measure Name	Mnth/Qtr Trend (comp. to prev. period)	Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year)	Relative to 2012 Budget	Chart	YTD Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year YTD)	Relative to YTD 2012 Budget	Chart			
1.13	Number of Home Sales - City of Toronto	Decrease Nov 2012 vs. Oct 2012	Decrease Nov 2012 vs. Nov 2011	n/a	5,000 4,000 2,000 1,000 0 2010 Act. 1,973 2,891 4,037 4,310 2011 Act. 1,718 2,577 3,690 3,519 3,950 4,133 3,520 2,721 2,887 3,124 3,520 2,721 2,887 3,114 3,124 3,028 1,948 3,114 3,124 3,028 1,948	Decrease YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	VTD Number of Home Sales 30,000 0 30,000 0 0			
1.14	Ontario Product Exports to U.S. (\$millions CAD)	Increase Nov 2012 vs. Oct 2012	Increase Nov 2012 vs. Nov 2011	n/a	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Ontario Product Exports to U.S. ($million CAD} \\ 14,00 \\ 10,00 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	Increase YTD Nov 2012 vs. YTD Nov 2011	n/a	YTD Ontario Product Exports to U.S. (\$million CAD) 140,000 100,000 </td			
1.15	Retail Sales - Toronto CMA (\$millions CAD)	Increase Nov 2012 vs. Oct 2012	Increase Nov 2012 vs. Nov 2011	n/a	Retail Sales - Toronto CMA (\$million CAD) 5,00 6,000 5,000 0,	Increase YTD Nov 2012 vs. YTD Nov 2011	n/a	YTD Retail Sales - Toronto CMA (\$million CAD) 60,000 0 50,000 0 40,000 0 30,000 0 20,000 0 0 F M A M J A S O N D 2010 YTD Act. 4,445 8,526 13,536 18,711 24,168 29,810 35,171 40,386 45,644 50,928 56,436 62,963 2010 YTD Act. 4,876 9,610 15,186 20,597 26,668 32,660 38,097 43,749 49,288 54,791 60,605			
1.16	CPI - Consumer Price Index - Toronto (% Change)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Consumer Price Index (All Items) - Toronto % Change from same month last year (2002=100) 4.00% 5.50% 0.00% 1.50% 0.00% 0.00% 1.50% 0.00% 0.	n/a	n/a	n/a			



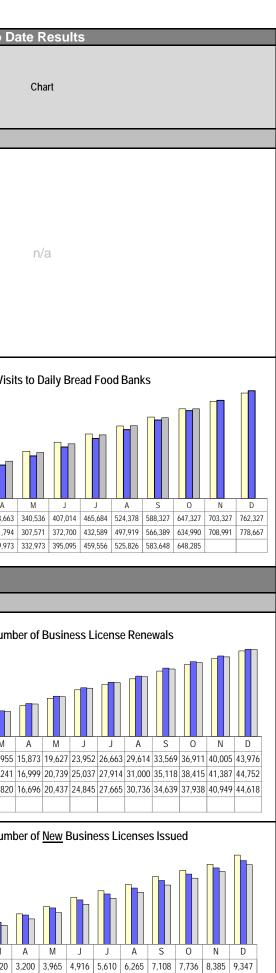
					Monthly or Quarterly Results	Cumulative or Year to Date Results			
ID	Measure Name	Mnth/Qtr Trend (comp. to prev. period)	Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year)	Relative to 2012 Budget	Chart	YTD Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year YTD)	Relative to YTD 2012 Budget	Chart	
					Development and Constructio	n			
1.17	Community Planning - Number of Applications	Increase Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2012	Decrease Q4 2012 vs. Q4 2011	n/a	Community Planning - Number of Applications 200 200 100 <td>Decrease YTD Q4 2012 vs. YTD Q4 2011</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>VTD Community Planning - Number of Applications 800 700 600 600 900 0</td>	Decrease YTD Q4 2012 vs. YTD Q4 2011	n/a	VTD Community Planning - Number of Applications 800 700 600 600 900 0	
1.18	Committee of Adjustment - Number of Applications	Decrease Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2012	Decrease Q4 2012 vs. Q4 2011	n/a	Committee of Adjustments - # of Applications	Stable YTD Q4 2012 vs. YTD Q4 2011	n/a	YTD Committee of Adjustments - # of Applications 3,500 3,000 2,500 0 2,500 0 1,500 0 0 0	
1.19	Construction Value of Building Permits Issued - All Types	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Construction Value of Building Permits Issued All Types (\$millions) 1,500 1,000 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	Decrease YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	VTD Construction Value of Building Permits Issued All Types (\$millions) 7,000 All Types (\$millions) 7,000 A S O N D 0 J F M A M J J A S O N D 2010 YTD Act. 678 1,019 1,506 2,269 3,023 3,539 4,021 4,650 5,213 5,803 6,240 6,948 2011 YTD Act. 619 1,316 2,187 2,683 3,082 3,597 4,169 4,565 4,955 5,875 6,323 6,512 2012 YTD Act. 619 1,316 2,187 2,683 3,082 3,597 4,169 4,565 4,955 5,875 6,323 6,512 2012 YTD Budget I	
1.20	Construction Value of Building Permits Received - All Types	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Constrution Value of Building Permits Received All Types (\$millions) 2,000 1,500 0 1,500 0 1,500 0 1,500 0 1,500 0 1,500 1,500 0 1,500 1,500 0 1,500 1,	Increase YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	YTD Constrution Value of Building Permits Received 12,000 All Types (\$millions) 10,000 8,000 6,000 0 2,000 0 0 F M 0 F M 0 F M 0 J F 0 J F 0 J F 10,000 0 J 2,000 0 J 2,001 TD Act. 704 1,13,17 1,637 2,203 </td	







					Monthly or Quarterly Results	Cumulative or Year to Date Results			
ID	Measure Name	Mnth/Qtr Trend (comp. to prev. period)	Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year)	Relative to 2012 Budget	Chart	YTD Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year YTD)	Relative to YTD 2012 Budget	Cumulative of Tear to Date Results	
					Community Vulnerability		I		
1.25	Percentage of Ontario Residential Mortgages in Arrears 3 months or more	Stable Nov 2012 vs. Oct 2012	Stable Nov 2012 vs. Nov 2011	n/a	Ontario - % Residential Mortgages in Arrears (3 months or more)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1.26	Food Bank Usage Includes Daily Bread Food Bank member food banks. North York Harvest Food Bank agencies are not included. Client visits represents the total number of people served. For example, if a family of two visits their food bank twice in the month, it is counted as four client visits in the total for that month.	Increase Oct 2012 vs. Sep 2012	Decrease Oct 2012 vs. Oct 2011	n/a	Client Visits to Daily Bread Food Banks 70,00 60,00 60,00 40,000 0,	Increase YTD Oct 2012 vs. YTD Oct 2011	n/a	900,000 800,000 700,000 600,000 500,000 400,000 300,000 200,000 100,000 0 201 YTD Act. 69,128 136,514 209,441 13,998 178,646 241,794 307,571 32,973 32,973 32,973 355,095 459,556 525,826 583,648 648,285 583,648 648,285 583,648 584,390 708,991 778,667 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,327 708,667 709,000 100,000 0 100,000 0 100,000 0 100,000 0 100,000 0 100,000 0 100,000 1	
					Part II - Indicators for City of Toronto				
2.01	Number of Business Licenses Renewed	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Divisional Statistics Indicative of Ec Number of Business License Renewals 5,000 0 <td>Stable YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>VTD Number of Business License Renewals 40,000 30,000 20,000 0 J F M A M J J J A S O N D 2010 YTD Act. 3,588 7,011 11,955 15,873 19,627 23,952 26,663 29,614 33,569 36,911 40,005 43,976 2011 YTD Act. 4,637 8,417 13,241 16,999 20,739 25,037 27,914 31,000 35,118 38,415 41,387 44,752 2012 YTD Act. 4,160 7,829 12,820 16,696 20,437 24,845 27,665 30,736 34,639 37,938 40,949 44,618 2012 YTD Target</td>	Stable YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	VTD Number of Business License Renewals 40,000 30,000 20,000 0 J F M A M J J J A S O N D 2010 YTD Act. 3,588 7,011 11,955 15,873 19,627 23,952 26,663 29,614 33,569 36,911 40,005 43,976 2011 YTD Act. 4,637 8,417 13,241 16,999 20,739 25,037 27,914 31,000 35,118 38,415 41,387 44,752 2012 YTD Act. 4,160 7,829 12,820 16,696 20,437 24,845 27,665 30,736 34,639 37,938 40,949 44,618 2012 YTD Target	
2.02	Number of New Business Licenses Issued	Stable Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Number of New Business Licenses Issued 1,200 1,000 0	Decrease YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	VTD Number of New Business Licenses Issued 10,000 8,000 <	



					Monthly or Quarterly Results			Cumulative or Year to Date Results
ID	Measure Name	Mnth/Qtr Trend (comp. to prev. period)	Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year)	Relative to 2012 Budget	Chart	YTD Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year YTD)	Relative to YTD 2012 Budget	Chart
					Average Weekday Ridership (000s riders)			
2.03	TTC Average Weekday Ridership (000s)	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	1,500 1,000 500 J F M A M J J A S O N D 2010 Act. 1,474 1,538 2011 Act. 1,540 1,595 1,568 1,595 1,568 1,595 1,568 1,595 1,568 1,595 1,614 1,614 1,609 1,627 1,528 1,515 1,727 1,712 1,716 1,655 - 2012 Target 	n/a	n/a	n/a
					350,000 TTC Annual Passenger Rides (000s) Peak and Non-Peak			
2.04	TTC Annual Passenger Rides (000s) Peak and Non-Peak	n/a	Increase Annual 2012 (estimated) vs. Annual 2011	n/a	300,000 250,000 200,000 150,000 0 200,000 150,000 0 2003 2004 2005 2006 2006 2007 2008 2008 2008 2009 2010 2010 2011 2012 2012 2012 2012 2012 2012 2012 2012 2012 2012 2013 2014 2012 2015 2016 2017 2018 2010 2010 2010 2011 2012 2012 2012 2013 2014 2015 2015 2016 2012 2015 2016 2012 2016 2012 2016 2012 2018 2016 2016 2017 2018 2016 2016 2017 2018 2016 2016 2017 2018 2016 2016 2017 2018 2018 2016 2017 2018 2018 2018 2010 2010 2010 2011 2012 2018	n/a	n/a	n/a
					60,000 Monthly Ridership (000s of rides)			YTD Ridership (000s of rides)
2.05	TTC Monthly Ridership (000s of rides)	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	Above Dec 2012 Budget	50,000 40,000 30,000 20,000 0 J F M A M J J J A S O N D 2010 Act. 37,403 36,780 44,902 36,178 36,823 44,980 36,427 34,479 48,479 38,956 39,174 42,776 2011 Act. 38,249 38,043 48,174 37,900 38,786 48,086 38,128 35,277 50,446 40,663 46,006 2012 Act. 37,936 39,251 49,555 38,949 38,951 50,362 37,384 36,753 51,614 41,339 42,202 49,711 2012 Target 37,967 38,119 47,820 37,929 38,597 49,126 36,357 35,664 50,118 41,191 41,725 48,187	Increase YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	Above YTD Dec 2012 Budget	500,000 400,000 300,000 200,000 0 J F M A M J J J A S O N D 2010 YTD Act. 37,403 74,183 119,085 155,263 120,066 273,493 307,972 356,451 395,407 434,581 477,357 2011 YTD Act. 38,249 76,292 124,466 162,366 201,152 249,238 247,366 322,643 373,089 413,552 454,213 500,219 2012 YTD Act. 37,936 77,187 126,742 165,691 204,642 255,004 292,388 329,141 380,755 422,094 464,296 514,007 2012 YTD Targel 37,967 76,086 123,906 161,835 200,432 249,558 285,915 321,579 371,697 412,888 454,613 502,800
					# of Job Applications Received per External Advertisement			
2.06	HR - Number of Job Applications Received per External Advertisement Assumption that more applications reflect a greater number of people looking for work and less healthy economy	Decrease Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2012	Increase Q4 2012 vs. Q4 2011	n/a	200 150 100 50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	n/a	n/a	n/a





1		T							
M	А	М	J	J	А	S	0	Ν	D
3.7	76.5	98.1	144.9	167.6	193.0	209.5	229.0	251.6	274.5
).4	69.0	95.1	136.2	169.7	208.0	240.3	265.8	289.0	319.2
5.9	88.9	121.9	158.7	198.7	237.5	262.8	288.2	311.4	354.7
3.0	79.0	103.0	141.0	173.0	202.0	227.0	248.0	268.0	288.0



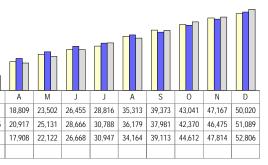


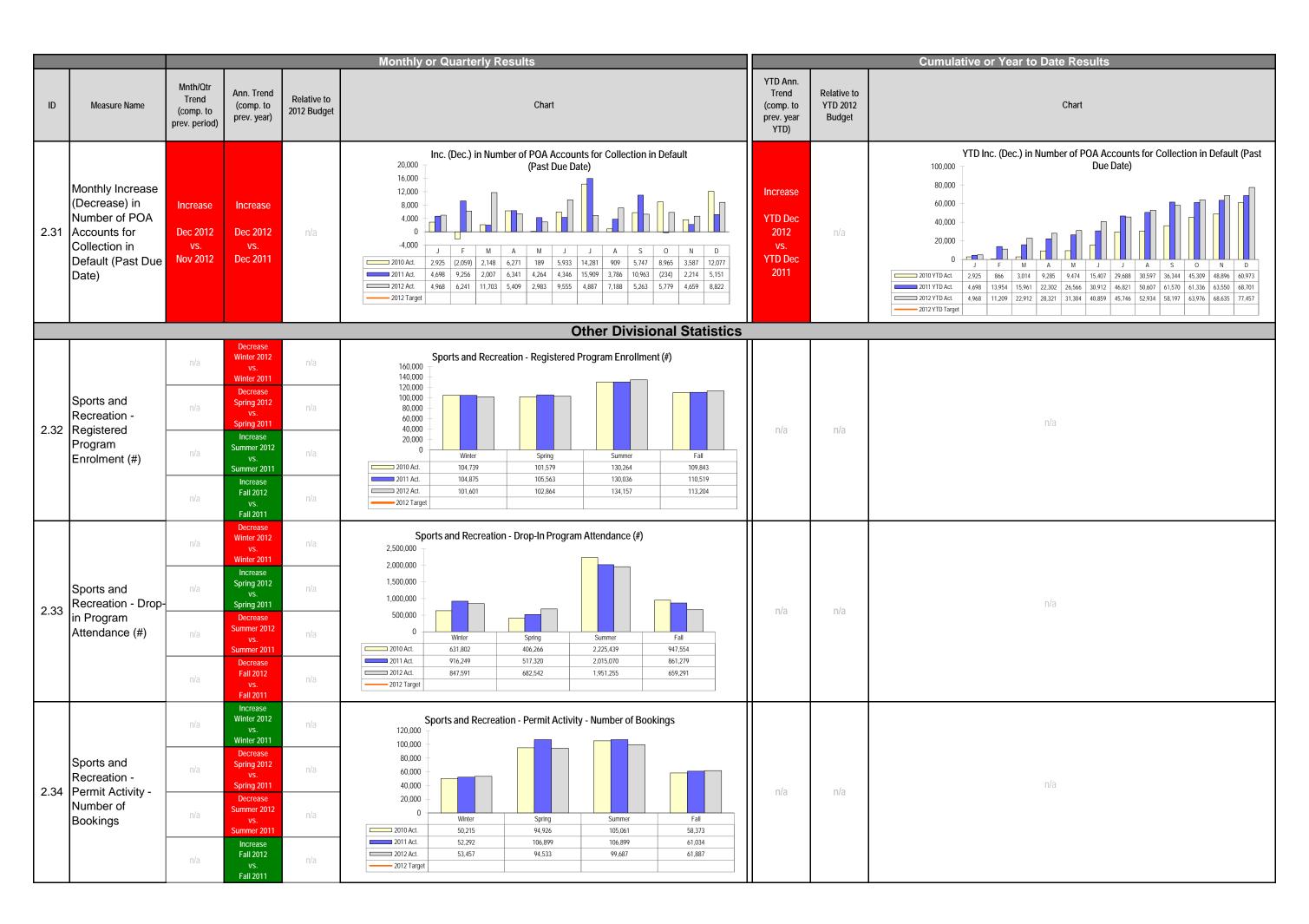
					Monthly or Quarterly Results			Cumulative or Year to Date Res
ID	Measure Name	Mnth/Qtr Trend (comp. to prev. period)	Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year)	Relative to 2012 Budget	Chart	YTD Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year YTD)	Relative to YTD 2012 Budget	Chart
2.23	Percentage of Toronto Population Receiving Social Assistance Population Source for 2010 and prior is Statistics Canada's 2006 Census for the City of Toronto (2,503,281 people) Population Source for 2011 is Statistics Canada's 2011 Census for the City of Toronto (2,615,060 people)	Stable Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2012	n/a Year to year results are not comparable due to recent population updates from StatCan	n/a	Dercentage of Toronto Population Receiving Social Assistance 10% 100	n/a	n/a	n/a
2.24	Average Time (months) Receiving Social Assistance - Cases > 1 year	Stable Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Average Time (Months) Receiving Social Assistance - Cases >1 year 0 <td< td=""><td>n/a</td><td>n/a</td><td>n/a</td></td<>	n/a	n/a	n/a
2.25	Average Time (months) Receiving Social Assistance - Cases >3 months	Stable Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Average Time (Months) Receiving Social Assistance - Cases > 3 months August of the second s	n/a	n/a	n/a
2.26	Shelter Use - Singles (Average Individual Per Night)	Increase Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2012	Stable Q4 2012 vs. Q4 2011	n/a	Shelter Use (Average Beds Used per Night) - Singles 3,000 2,500 0 <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td>	n/a	n/a	n/a

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ID	Measure Name	Mnth/Qtr Trend (comp. to prev. period)	Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year)	Relative to 2012 Budget	Monthly or Quarterly Results Chart	YTD Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year YTD)	Relative to YTD 2012 Budget	Cumulative or Year to Date Results Chart	
2.27	Shelter Use - Families (Average Individuals Per Night)	Decrease Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2012	Increase Q4 2012 vs. Q4 2011	n/a	Shelter Use (Average Beds Used per Night) - Families 1,000 0 1000 0 800 0 600 0 400 0 200 0 0 01 02 0 01 02 2010 Act. 921 827 866 865 2011 Act. 862 796 905 861 2012 Act. 827 919	n/a	n/a	n/a	
2.28	Child Care - Number of Vacant Licensed Spaces	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Child Care - Number of Vacant Licensed Spaces 3,00 2,000 0, J F M A M J J J A S O N D 2010 Act. 2,750 2,733 2,362 2,259 2,244 2,268 2,301 2,341 2,465 2,909 2,713 2,630 2011 Act. 2,816 2,613 2,263 2,117 2,129 2,006 2,185 2,087 2,300 2,366 2,308 2,264 2012 Act. 2,252 2,230 2,162 2,113 1,990 1,965 2,099 2,386 2,881 2,973 2,818 2,736 2012 Target	n/a	n/a	n/a	
2.29	Number of Individuals on Wait list for Subsidized Child Care Spaces	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Wait List for Child Care Fee Spaces 24,000 0	n/a	n/a	n/a	
2.30	Number of Water Accounts Added to Tax Roll for Collection Water bills are added to tax roll if they are greater than two months past due date	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Increase Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Number of Water Accounts Added to Tax Roll for Collection 12,000 0 10,000 0 6,000 0 4,000 0 0 0	Increase YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	YTD Number of Water Accounts Added to Tax Roll for Collection 60,000 50,000 50,000 60,000 70,000	





			Monthly or Quarterly Results					Cumulative or Year to Dat		
ID	Measure Name	Mnth/Qtr Trend (comp. to prev. period)	Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year)	Relative to 2012 Budget	Chart	YTD Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year YTD)	Relative to YTD 2012 Budget			
	Sports and Recreation - Permit Activity - Number of Hours Booked	n/a	Increase Winter 2012 vs. Winter 2011	n/a	Sports and Recreation - Permit Activity - Number of Hours Booked	n/a	n/a	n/a		
2.35		n/a	Increase Spring 2012 vs. Spring 2011	n/a	5,000,000 - 4,000,000 - 3,000,000 - 2,000,000 -					
		n/a	Decrease Summer 2012 vs. Summer 2011	n/a	1,000,000 Winter Spring Summer Fall 2010 Act. 242,339 7,033,666 755,193 1,241,576 2011 Act. 229,397 6,935,265 766,793 1,209,247					
		n/a	Decrease Fall 2012 vs. Fall 2011	n/a	Image: Construction Construction Construction Construction 2012 Act. 258,476 7,218,269 736,976 1,193,525 2012 Target					
	Sports and Recreation Welcome Policy - Number of Approved Membership Individuals	n/a	Decrease Winter 2012 vs. Winter 2011	n/a	Welcome Policy - Number of Approved Membership Individuals			n/a		
2.36		n/a	Decrease Spring 2012 vs. Spring 2011	n/a	80,000 - 60,000 - 40,000 - 20,000 -	n/a	n/a			
		n/a	Increase Summer 2012 vs. Summer 2011	n/a	O Winter Spring Summer Fall 2010 Act. 3,748 5,494 50,016 22,497 2011 Act. 20,416 18,628 59,591 12,833					
		n/a	Increase Fall 2012 vs. Fall 2011	n/a	2012 Act. 12,370 12,223 112,989 19,095					
	Sports and Recreation Welcome Policy - Number of Registrations	n/a	Decrease Winter 2012 vs. Winter 2011	n/a	Sports and Recreation Welcome Policy - Number of Registrations	n/a	n/a n/a	n/a		
		n/a	Increase Spring 2012 vs. Spring 2011 Increase	n/a	20,000 - 15,000 - 10,000 - 5,000 -					
		n/a	Summer 2012 vs. Summer 2011 Increase	n/a	0 Winter Spring Summer Fall 2010 Act. 14,024 13,611 27,971 13,572 2011 Act. 16,570 15,443 26,836 15,624 2012 Act. 15,727 17,588 33,097 22,019					
		n/a	Fall 2012 vs. Fall 2011 Increase	n/a	2012 Target 10,727 17,560 55,677 22,617					
	Priority Centre Usage for Registered Sports - and Recreation Programs	n/a	Winter 2012 vs. Winter 2011 Decrease	n/a	Priority Centre Usage for Registered Sports and Recreation Programs					
		n/a	Spring 2012 vs. Spring 2011 Decrease	n/a		n/a				
		n/a	Summer 2012 vs. Summer 2011 Increase	n/a	O Winter Spring Summer Fall 2010 Act. 9,814 9,617 11,426 11,214 2011 Act. 11,143 11,587 12,062 10,465					
		n/a	Fall 2012 vs. Fall 2011	n/a	2012 Act. 11,840 9,720 11,281 11,036 2012 Target <td< td=""><td></td><td></td></td<>					

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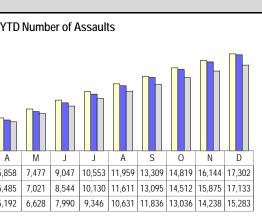


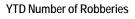


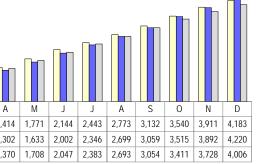
					Monthly or Quarterly Results			Cumulative or Year to D
ID	Measure Name	Mnth/Qtr Trend (comp. to prev. period)	Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year)	Relative to 2012 Budget	Chart	YTD Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year YTD)	Relative to YTD 2012 Budget	
3.04	Crime- Number of Assaults	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Number of Assaults 1,600 0	Decrease YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	YT 20,000 18,000 16,000 14,000 12,000 10,000 8,000 4,000 2,000 0 J F M A 2010 YTD Act. 1,505 2,906 4,353 5,85 2011 YTD Act. 1,327 2,693 4,085 5,48 2012 YTD Act. 1,375 2,640 3,962 5,19
3.05	Crime- Number of Robberies	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Number of Robberies 500 600 700 600 700 600 700 700 700 700 700 700 700	Decrease YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	4,500 4,000 3,500 2,500 2,500 1,500 0 J F M A 2010 YTD Act. 345 694 1,045 1,41 2011 YTD Act. 341 629 970 1,30 2012 YTD Act. 367 658 1,034 1,37
3.06	Crime- Number of Break and Enters	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Number of Break and Enters 900 0 700 0 700 0 600 0 700 0 600 0 700 0 600 0 500 0 400 0 300 0 200 0 0 F M A 1 F 1 F 1 624 600 670 721 779 692 731 780 619 1 2010 Act. 672 595 615 624 600 670 721 779 692 731 780 619 1 2012 Act. 555 542 582 530 617 594 539 644 560	Decrease YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	YTD Nun 9,000 8,000 7,000 6,000 4,000 3,000 2,000 1,000 0 J F M A 2010 YTD Act. 672 2012 YTD Act. 555 1,097 1,679 2,209
3.07	Crime- Number of Auto Thefts	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Number of Auto Thefts 40<	Decrease YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	YTD Num 4,500 4,000 3,500 2,500 2,500 1,500 1,500 0 J F M A 2010 YTD Act. 425 842 1,267 1,665 2011 YTD Act. 313 629 949 1,296 2012 YTD Act. 355 700 1047 1361

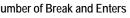
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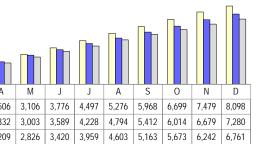
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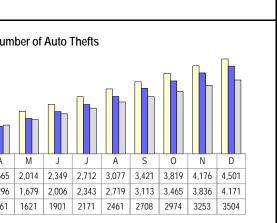












Monthly or Quarterly Results								Cumulative or Year to Date Results					
ID	Measure Name	Mnth/Qtr Trend (comp. to prev. period)	Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year)	Relative to 2012 Budget	Chart	YTD Ann. Trend (comp. to prev. year YTD)	Relative to YTD 2012 Budget	Chart					
3.08	Crime- Number of Thefts Over \$5,000	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Nov 2012	Decrease Dec 2012 vs. Dec 2011	n/a	Number of Thefts Over \$5,000 00 0	Decrease YTD Dec 2012 vs. YTD Dec 2011	n/a	UTD Number of Thefts Over \$5,000 1,000 0					
3.09	Crime- Domestic Violence (Charges Laid or Warrants Sought) Preliminary data: may be subject to change.	Decrease Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2012	Decrease Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2011	n/a	Domestic Violence (Charges Laid or Warrants Sought) 1,600 1,400 1,200 1,000 1,000 800 600 400 200 0	Decrease YTD Q4 2012 VS. YTD Q4 2011	n/a	Domestic Violence (Charges Laid or Warrants Sought)					
3.10	Crime- Domestic Violence (No Offence Alleged) These are occurrences where a call for service was received but the officers see no evidence of an offence. Preliminary data; may be subject to change.	Decrease Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2012	Decrease Q4 2012 vs. Q3 2011	n/a	Domestic Violence Occurrences (No Offence Alleged) 5,000 (No Offence Alleged) 5,000 (No Offence Alleged) 3,000 (No Offence Alleged) 2,000 (No Offence Alleged) 1,000 (No Offence Alleged) 0 (O1 0 (O1 2010 Act. 3,565 3,752 4,024 2011 Act. 3,610 3,004 4,003 2012 Act. 4,968 5,203 5,557	Increase YTD Q4 2012 vs. YTD Q4 2011	n/a	Domestic Violence Occurrences (No Offence Alleged) 20,000 15,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					

