OFFICIAL PLAN MONITORING

2022 BASELINE REPORT

DRAFT

City of Ottawa
Planning, Development and Building Services
Draft for Consultation

July 2024

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Background

The vision for Ottawa is to become the most liveable mid-sized city in North America. The Official Plan (OP) is central to achieving this goal as a key policy document to manage and guide growth and development until 2046. Over the course of this period, it is important to continually monitor the effectiveness of the OP's policies to assess whether we are on track to meeting our ambitious goals and objectives for the city.

Purpose and Framework

This first monitoring report is to establish a baseline of currently available data indicators that can be measured over time to assess the City's performance in achieving the goals and objective set out in the OP. From this baseline data, we can measure whether we are meeting OP targets or making progress towards meeting OP goals and objectives.

Like the OP, this report is structured by the 5 Big Policy Moves: Growth Management; Economic Development; Mobility; Urban and Community Design; and Climate, Energy and Public Health. Each data indicator has its own page under the most relevant big policy move. Where data indicators span multiple themes, the following icons identifying cross cutting issues can be found next to the indicator title:

Intensification
Economic Development
Energy and Climate Change
Healthy and Inclusive Communities
Gender Equity
Culture

A performance report of these data indicators is included towards the beginning of this document to quickly summarize and assess the City's progress in achieving the goals and objectives set out in the OP.

Emerging Trends and Issues

The OP and its policies manage and guide how Ottawa evolves over time, however, it is important to acknowledge that other external or political factors play a role in the progress made towards OP goals and objectives. Some of these factors include:

- *Bill 23, More Homes Built Faster Act*: the bill was passed in November 2022 and will impact several areas of land use planning. Up to 3 dwellings are now allowed on all urban-serviced lots citywide, maximum parkland dedication rates have been halved, and criteria and timelines for heritage designation have become stricter, among other changes. These changes might impact the types of dwellings being built, the amount of new parkland acquired, and the number of heritage properties designated over the coming years.
- Increase in Bank of Canada (BoC) Interest Rates: following very low interest rates during the COVID-19 pandemic, the BoC began raising the key interest rate in March 2022 in an effort to lower high inflation. As lending becomes more expensive, increasing interest rates might impact the rate of housing construction and economic development.

Data Indicator Criteria and Limitations

The data indicators that were included in this report were selected if they:

- **Could be used to measure a specific OP policy or policies**
- **Had data readily available**
- **Could be tracked over time**

There are other policies, goals, and objectives within the OP that are measurable but do not currently have data available to measure or would be too difficult to measure with the resources currently available.

It should also be noted that not all indicators can be measured the same way. Some OP policies have clear targets for comparison and others can only be assessed by observing trends towards OP goals and objectives. Therefore, two different kinds of indicators are included in this report:

Target Indicators: These are indicators that directly measure progress towards an OP target.

Trend Indicators: These are indicators that measure a general trending direction towards OP goals and objectives.

Lastly, while some data indicators can be measured annually, some data sources are updated less frequently (e.g. every 5 years). Dates data was last updated are included on each indicator page and within the performance report table.

Next Steps

This report is to be continuously reviewed and can be modified based on the availability of data and resources allocated for OP monitoring. Current data indicators may be refined, and new indicators may be added as additional data becomes available.

Where data is not currently readily available, City staff are working towards tracking the information, exploring potential new data indicators, or methods of retrieving data.

PERFORMANCE REPORT

●●● Meeting or exceeding Official Plan targets or objectives

●●○ Progress being made, but not meeting Official Plan targets or objectives

●○○ No or minimal progress being made towards Official Plan targets or objectives

○○○ Not enough information to assess performance at this time

	Indicator	Data Updated	Status	Performance
GROWTH MANAGEMENT	Population and Projections	July 2022	Population distribution meeting targets but population estimates below projections	●●○
	Residential Land Available	July 2022	Sufficient land and serviced land available for residential development as per the PPS	●●●
	Household Growth	July 2022	Distribution of net new dwellings mostly in line with OP targets but dwellings in the urban greenfield area lower than targeted	●●○
	Intensification	July 2022	Intensification rates exceeding OP targets	●●●
	Intensification by Dwelling Type	July 2022	Making progress towards 2022-2026 targets but the number of ground-oriented dwellings lower than targeted	●●○
	Affordable Housing	2022	Data reported incomplete as private affordable housing not currently tracked	○○○
	Rental Market	2022	2022 rental vacancy rate below the 3% OP target	●○○
	Vacant Dwellings	2022	Baseline established for vacant units	○○○
	Short Term Rentals	2022	Decrease in the average number of short-term rental listings observed	●●●
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Employment	2022	An increase in employed residents and a return to pre-pandemic unemployment rates observed	●●●
	Employment Land Available	July 2022	Sufficient industrial and logistics land available for economic development as per the PPS	●●●

PERFORMANCE REPORT

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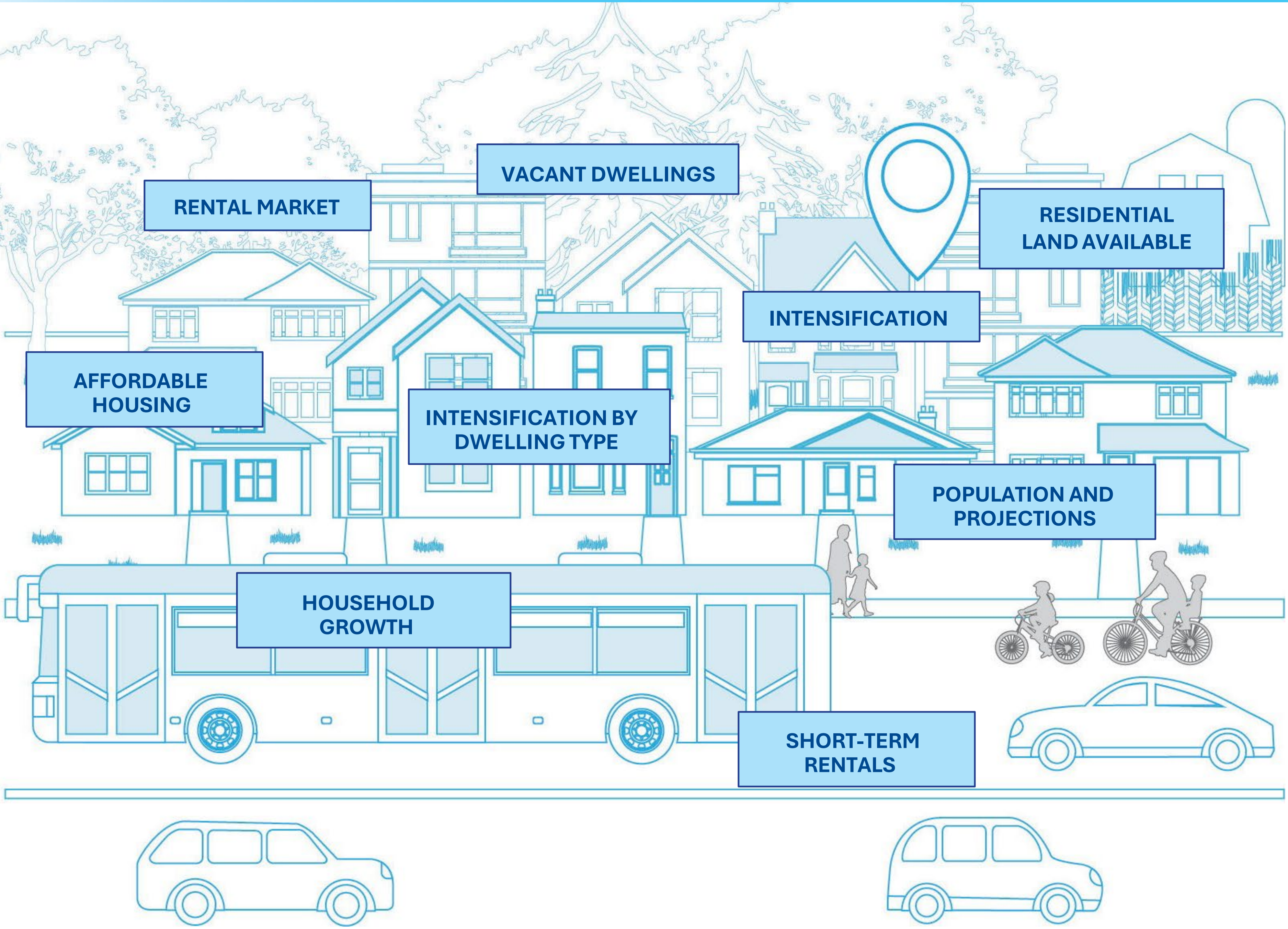
	Indicator	Data Updated	Status	Performance
URBAN AND COMMUNITY DESIGN	Heritage Protection	2022	363 properties and 21 districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* at the end of 2022	●●●
	Parks	2021	Baseline parkland-to-resident ratios below targets in the Downtown Core and Inner Urban transects	●●○
MOBILITY	Road Safety	2022	Overall reduction in fatal or major injury (FMI) collisions between 2018-2022	●●●
	Active Transportation Network	2022	Kilometres of cycling facilities and sidewalks have increased 5% and 9% between 2018-2022	●●●
	Winter Maintenance	2022	Baseline winter cycling network and winter-maintained bike racks established	○○○
CLIMATE, ENERGY, AND PUBLIC HEALTH	Natural Heritage	2022	Baseline natural Heritage Features have been identified and designated within a Natural Heritage System	○○○
	Tree Canopy	2017	Baseline urban forest canopy cover of 31% below 40% target	●●○
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2021	GHG emissions down 15% from 2012 levels and making progress towards the 2025 target of 43%	●●○


VACANT DWELLINGS
RENTAL MARKET
RESIDENTIAL LAND AVAILABLE
INTENSIFICATION
AFFORDABLE HOUSING
INTENSIFICATION BY DWELLING TYPE
POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS
HOUSEHOLD GROWTH
SHORT-TERM RENTALS

Population and Projections

Performance: ●●○
Data last updated: July 2022

Trend Indicator

Population estimates in line with OP projections.

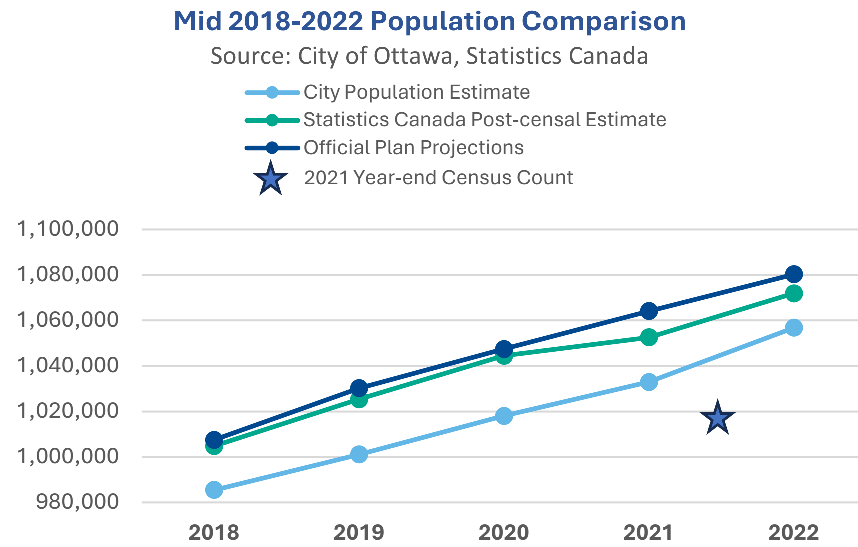
Context

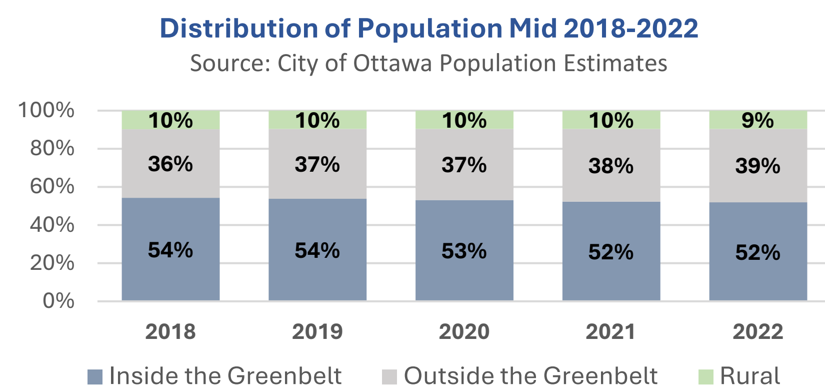
Growth management is dependent on population growth and distribution. The OP projects that Ottawa's population will grow 40% by 2046 and intends on keeping more of this growth inside the Greenbelt than outside the Greenbelt.

Results

As of July 1, 2022, City staff estimated a population of 1,056,750 while Statistics Canada preliminary post-censal population estimate for Ottawa was 1,071,868. Both estimates are below the 1,080,200 projected for mid-2022 by 2.2% and 0.8%, respectively. While a majority of the population still resides inside the Greenbelt, the proportion of the population outside the Greenbelt is slowly growing.

	Mid 2018	Mid 2019	Mid 2020	Mid 2021	Mid 2022
Statistics Canada	1,004,802	1,025,354	1,044,484	1,052,526	1,071,868
City of Ottawa Estimate	985,470	1,001,080	1,018,000	1,032,910	1,056,750
Official Plan Projections	1,007,500	1,030,200	1,047,400	1,064,100	1,080,200





Residential Land Available

Performance:
Data last updated: July 2022

Target Indicator

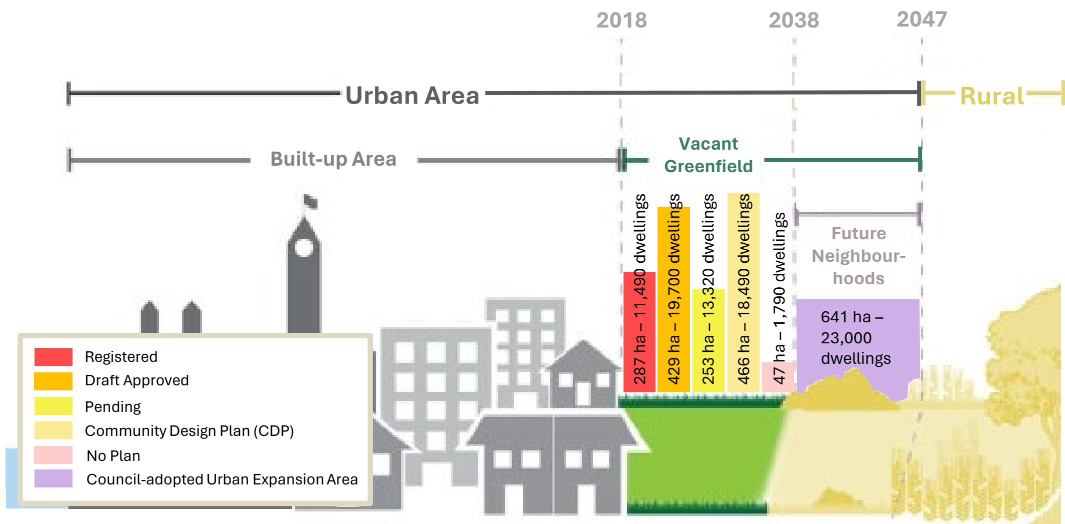
Sufficient land and serviced land available for housing in accordance with the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS).

Context

The OP requires that sufficient land be designated for growth to meet projected population and housing demand in accordance with the PPS. This ensures that there is opportunity for residential development. The 2020 PPS requires a 15-year minimum of residential land supply and a 3-year supply of serviced land ready for development.

Results

Based on projected greenfield demand, the estimated 15-year greenfield supply required is approximately 1,397 residential net hectares. As of July 1, 2022, the greenfield land supply, including Council-approved expansion areas, was 2,122.7 ha and consistent with the PPS requirements regarding minimum residential land supply. Of this supply, 715.5 hectares is vacant land that is registered or draft approved providing serviced land sufficient for over six years.



25 years or 2,123 ha
of greenfield land available for residential growth. Of which
6+ years or 716 ha
is serviced today

Source: Greenfield Residential Land Survey Mid-2022 Update

Related Official Plan Policies: 3.1 (1)

Household Growth

Performance: ●●○

Data last updated: July 2022

Target Indicator

The number of net new* dwellings issued building permits meeting or exceeding household growth targets within the urban, built-up area, urban greenfield area, villages, and rural area.

Context

Managing household growth ensures that there are sufficient housing options, that existing infrastructure is used efficiently, and sustainable transportation is supported. The OP sets household growth targets where 47% percent of growth is to occur within the urban, built-up area, 46% within the urban greenfield area, 5% within villages, and 2% within the rural area.

Results

Between July 2018 and June 2022, building permits were issued for 41,444 dwellings, exceeding the 33,527 dwellings projected during this period. The vast majority of housing permitted was within the urban area, with 52% in the urban, built-up area and 43% in urban greenfield areas.

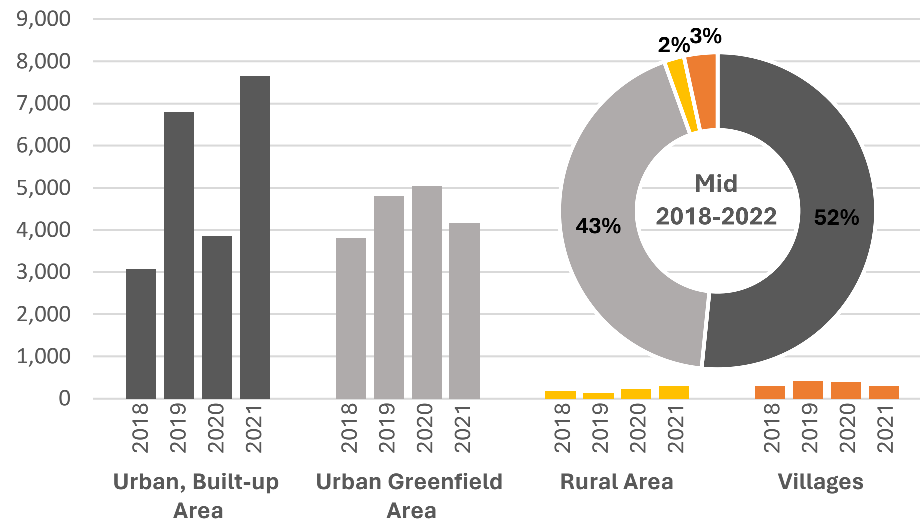
From July 2021 to June 2022, there were 12,408 net new dwellings permitted, with 62% in the urban, built-up area, 33% in urban greenfield areas, 2% in villages, and 2% in the rural area. This exceeds the 8,185 dwellings projected for the period by 4,223 dwellings.

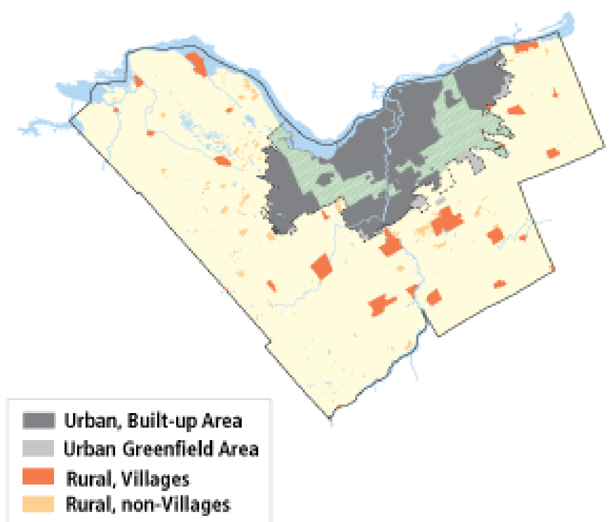
Achieved household growth exceeded projections for all geographical growth areas, except for the urban greenfield area where the city was short 117 dwellings between July 2021 to June 2022 and 1,034 dwellings between July 2018 to June 2022.

*Net new = new dwellings minus demolitions

Net New Dwellings by Area, Mid 2018-2022

Source: City of Ottawa Building Permits





Intensification

Performance:
Data last updated: July 2022

Target Indicator

That 45% of new residential dwellings issued permits between mid 2021-2026 are within the urban, built-up area.

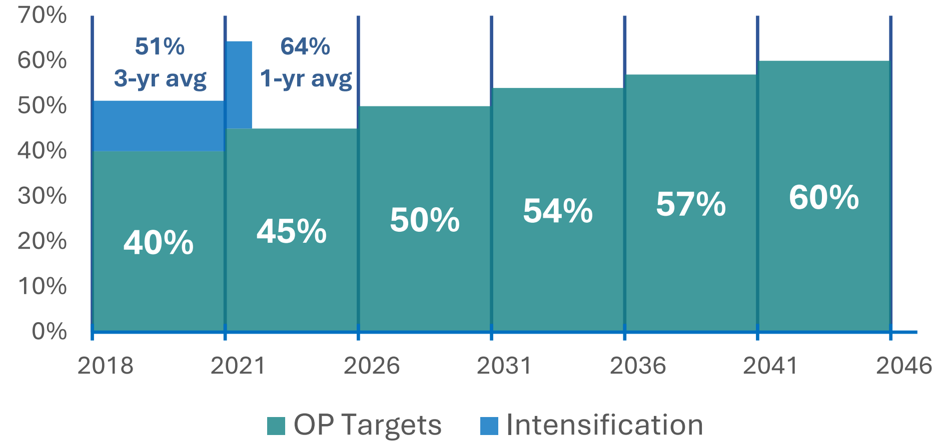
Context

Intensification supports healthy, walkable 15-minute neighbourhoods by directing growth to Hubs, Corridors, and neighbouring areas where the majority of services and amenities are located. The OP sets an overall target that 51% of growth in the urban area occur through intensification. This is to be achieved through a gradual increase in new private dwellings in the urban, built-up area, with a majority focused within Hubs and along Corridors. From July 2018 to June 2021, the OP target was 40% intensification, with actual achieved intensification averaging 51%.

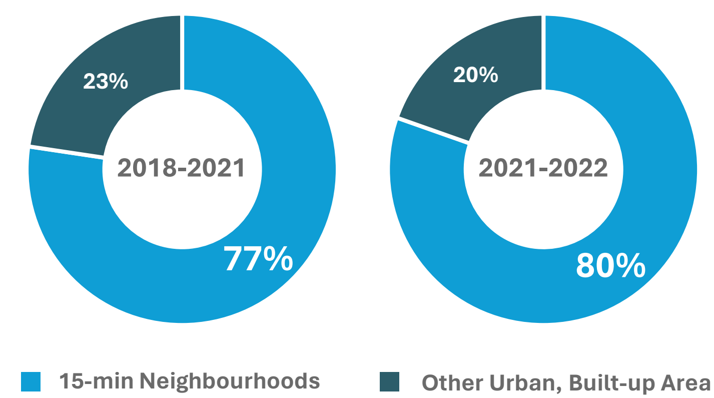
Results

From July 2021 to June 2022, a 64% intensification rate was achieved, 68% when including institutional and collective dwellings. This is significantly higher than the OP target of 45%, however, there are 4 years remaining in the period. Of this intensification, 80% occurred within 15-minute neighbourhoods, which are comprised of Hubs and Mainstreet and Minor Corridors where 41%, 45%, and 45% of intensification occurred, respectively.

New Private Dwellings in the Urban, Built-up Area
Source: Official Plan and City of Ottawa Building Permits



New Private Intensification Dwellings
Source: City of Ottawa Building Permits



Related Official Plan Policies: 3.2 (1) (3) (15)

Intensification by Dwelling Type

Performance:

Data last updated: July 2022

Target Indicator

That the number of new dwellings issued building permits in the urban, built-up area meets or exceeds 1,388 ground-oriented dwellings and 2,104 apartment dwellings annually between 2022-2026.

Context

To ensure a range of housing options for residents of all life stages, the OP has established targets for residential intensification by dwelling size as follows:

49,000 ground-oriented/large-household dwellings

43,000 apartment/small-household dwellings

Results

The OP categorizes dwellings into two sizes: small-household dwellings with up to 2 bedrooms and large-households with 3+ bedrooms. As a proxy, small-household dwellings are typically apartments and large-household dwellings are typically ground-oriented built forms such as singles, semis, and rowhouses.

From July 2021 to June 2022, permits were issued for 7,491 private dwellings in the built-up area, 526 or 7% were for larger, ground-oriented dwellings and 6,965 or 93% were for apartment dwellings. This leaves a shortage of 862 ground-oriented dwellings to reach the 1,388 needed per year between 2022-2026 to meet OP targets. This is in addition to the 1,194 shortage between 2018-2021.

Dwelling Type	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2018-2022
Ground-oriented	**561**	**553**	**452**	**526**	**2,092**
Single detached	190	194	167	201	**752**
Semi-detached	128	140	201	136	**605**
Rowhouse	243	219	84	189	**735**
Apartment	**2,475**	**6,383**	**3,702**	**6,965**	**19,525**
Accessory dwelling	175	251	348	321	**1,095**
Coach house	4	9	5	12	**30**
Total	**3,036**	**6,936**	**4,154**	**7,491**	**21,617**

	Ground-oriented	Apartment	Total
OP Target 2022-2026	6,940	10,520	17,460
New dwellings in built-up area, 2022	526	6,965	7,491

Source: City of Ottawa Building Permits

Data is mid-year to mid-year

526/1,388
Ground-oriented dwellings required per year to meet 2022-2026 OP targets

6,965/2,104
Apartment dwellings required per year to meet 2022-2026 OP targets

Related Official Plan Policies: 3.2 (8) (9)

Affordable Housing

Performance: ○○○
Data last updated: 2022

Target Indicator

That 20% of all new dwellings be affordable, where 70% are core affordable and 30% are market-affordable.

Context

Housing is a basic requirement for people to be healthy and thrive. Spending too much on housing means having less money available for other life necessities such as food, transportation, and childcare. In accordance with the City's 10-Year Housing and Homelessness Plan, the OP has set a target that 20% of all new dwellings be affordable, where 70% are to be targeted to households whose needs fall within the definition of core affordability, and the remaining 30% are to be targeted to households whose needs fall within the definition of market-affordability.

Results

The percentage of new affordable residential dwellings is growing, but progress still needs to be made to reach the 20% target set in the OP. Non-profit housing accounted for 3.6% of all new housing starts in 2022, a 1.8 percentage point increase from 2018. Please note that this figure does not include new affordable dwellings provided by the private sector or a breakdown by core versus market affordable. City staff are currently exploring ways to track these categories of affordable dwellings in future monitoring reports.

	MARKET-AFFORDABLE	CORE AFFORDABLE
Home Price	$463,700	$258,500
Rent	$1,770	$1,150

Source: PPS

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Non-profit housing starts	128	231	8	219	365
Total housing starts	6,950	7,069	9,239	9,402	10,077
% Non-profit	**1.8%**	**3.3%**	**0.1%**	**2.3%**	**3.6%**

Source: Affordable Housing Development Branch and the CMHC

1 in 5

or 20.1% of households spend 30% or more of their income on housing

11.2%

of households are living in core housing need

Source: Statistics Canada 2021 Census

See affordable housing definition in the OP

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.2.2 (4)

Rental Market

Performance: ●○○

Data last updated: 2022

Target Indicator

A rental vacancy of at least 3% among all dwelling categories.

Context

A diverse supply of housing to meet the needs of people at different life stages and levels of affordability is an important contributor to healthy and inclusive communities. To ensure there is adequate supply of rental dwellings, the OP seeks to maintain a rental vacancy rate of at least 3% among all categories of dwellings.

Results

According to the 2022 Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) Rental Market Report, the rental vacancy rate for all categories of dwellings was 2.1%, which is below the target set in the OP and is 1.3 percentage points lower than a year prior. This is despite a 5.2% increase in private rowhouse and apartment rentals from 74,266 dwellings in 2021 to 78,103 dwellings in 2022. In response to this shortage in rental supply, the City and other levels of government have taken multiple steps to improve opportunities for rental development.

Rental Vacancy Rates

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2-Bedroom	1.8%	1.9%	3.7%	3.4%	2.4%
1-Bedroom	1.5%	1.7%	3.9%	3.5%	2.0%
Bachelor	1.3%	2.2%	3.1%	2.8%	1.6%
Total	**1.6%**	**1.8%**	**3.9%**	**3.4%**	**2.1%**

Source: CMHC Rental Market Reports

78,103[1]
Private rowhouse and apartment dwellings

10,599[2]
Condominium dwellings

36.1%[4]
of households rent

$1,462[5]
PPS affordable rent price

$1,625[3]
Avg rent for a 2-bedroom apartment

$2,100[6]
Median asking rent for a 2-bedroom apartment

Sources: 2022 CMHC Rental Market Report[1 2 3], Statistics Canada 2021 Census[4], *Provincial Policy Statement*[5] and A Housing Profile of Ottawa[6]

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.2.2 (1a)

Vacant Dwellings

Performance: ◯◯◯
Data last updated: 2022

Trend Indicator

A decrease in the percentage of vacant dwellings.

Context

In order maximize the ability to provide affordable housing options citywide, the OP requires that the City manage current housing supply by discouraging or preventing the undue withholding of existing vacant dwellings from the housing market.

Results

The City first implemented the residential Vacant Unit Tax in 2023 for the 2022 occupancy year. Properties that are unoccupied for more than 184 days during the previous calendar year or where owners fail to make a declaration are deemed vacant and subject to the 1% tax. This is to incentivize property owners to rent or sell existing homes that are empty. Revenue collected through the tax is also used to fund affordable and supportive housing across Ottawa. Preliminary data from the 2022 occupancy year showed that 1.1% of homes in Ottawa met the definition of vacant.

2022 Vacant Unit Summary by Dwelling Type

	Vacancy Rate	Vacant Units	Total Units
Single detached	0.7%	1,173	169,249
Semi-detached	0.7%	119	17,944
Rowhouse	0.8%	469	55,903
Condominium	2.1%	1,410	67,319
Property with 2 self-contained units	1.78%	133	7,466
Property with 3 self-contained units	1.70%	83	5,517
Property with 4 self-contained units	2.61%	79	3,028
Other	2.65%	277	10,439
Total	**1.1%**	**3,743**	**336,865**

*The Vacant Unit Tax does not apply to multiunit rental properties

Source: Preliminary data from Memo: Vacant Unit Tax - Update on Year 1 Data (October 27, 2023)

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.2.2 (3)

Short Term Rentals

Performance:
Data last updated: 2022

Trend Indicator

A decrease in the average number of short-term rentals.

Context

To ensure that existing affordable housing supply is maintained, the OP requires that the City strictly control the diversion of long-term rental dwellings to short-term rental use, including through online sharing-economy platforms that enable dwellings to be rented to the travelling public.

Results

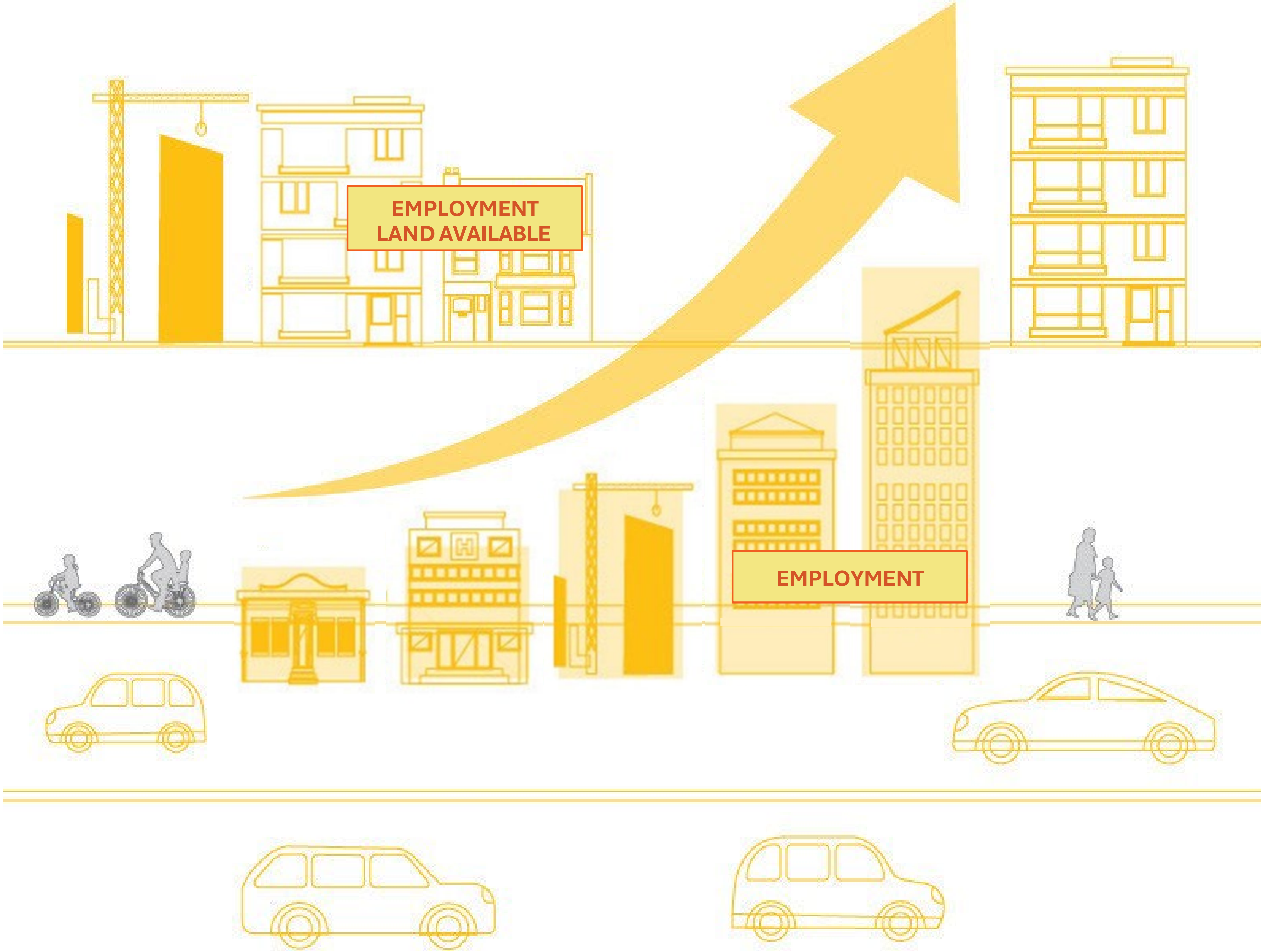
The Short-Term Rental Bylaw was implemented in 2022 requiring short-term rental hosts to acquire a permit. As of 2022, we have seen a decrease in the average number of short-term rental listings from the 4-year average of 1,304 listings per year to 1,134 listings.

Average Number of Short-term Rentals by Year

Year	Average number of short-term rental listings
2019	1,716
2020	1,303
2021	1,063
2022	1,134

Source: AirDNA data provided by Bylaw Review Services

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.2.2 (1b)


EMPLOYMENT
LAND AVAILABLE
EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Performance:

Data last updated: 2022

Trend Indicator

An increase in the labour force and the average number of employed residents.

Context

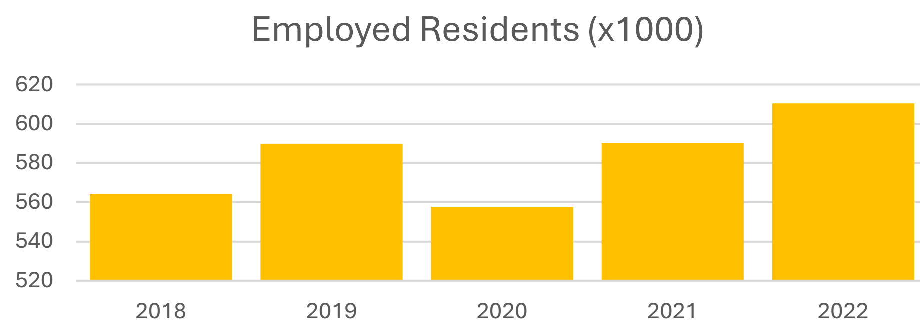
The OP plays an important role in boosting economic development through land use policies that contribute to the sustainability, resiliency, diversification and growth of the local economy. These policies support new and existing industries, businesses, and services citywide and at all scales. The OP also seeks to enhance Ottawa's high quality of life to attract businesses and skilled workers. Making Ottawa a great place to live and work keeps our economy thriving and competitive.

Results

The Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) saw its labour force grow 1.9% to 637,400 in 2022 where the number of employed residents increased by 20,300 employed residents between 2021 and 2022 to reach an average 610,500 employed residents for the year.

637,400 ↑ 1.9%
Labour Force

610,500 ↑ 3.4%
Employed residents



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Population 15+ years (x1000)	873.8	893.2	909.6	925.6	946.8
Labour Force (x1000)	590.7	619.9	602.5	628.6	637.4
Employed Residents (x1000)	564.1	589.8	557.8	590.2	610.5
Unemployed Residents (x1000)	26.6	30.1	44.7	38.4	26.9
Participation Rate (%)	67.6	69.4	66.2	67.9	67.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0385-01

Related Official Plan Policies: 2.2.2

Employment Land Available

Performance:

Data last updated: July 2022

Target Indicator

Sufficient employment and industrial land available for development in accordance with the PPS.

Context

The OP requires that sufficient land be designated to accommodate projected job growth to 2046 in accordance with the PPS. This involves protecting and preserving employment areas, such as traditional business parks built for manufacturing, warehousing, logistics, fuel depots and corporate office parks for research and development, for current and future employment. In order to accommodate the 189,000 new jobs projected, between 288 and 405 net hectares of industrial and logistics land needs to be available for development.

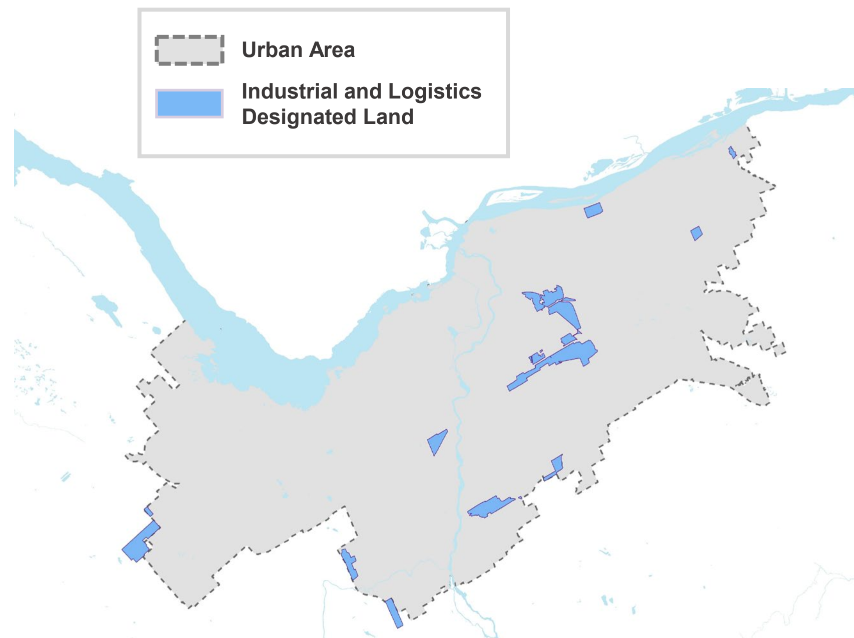
Results

Based on the supply estimates for industrially designated land in the city of Ottawa from the Mid-2022 Vacant Industrial Land Survey (VILS) report, the 469 net ha of Industrial and Logistics designated land available surpassed the requirement for the City.

469 ha

of industrial and logistics land available

Source: Mid-2022 Vacant Industrial Land Survey



Related Official Plan Policies: 3.1 (1)


HERITAGE PROTECTION
PARKS

Heritage Protection

Performance:

Data last updated: 2022

Trend Indicator

An increase in the number of properties and heritage conservation districts designated under Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the number of permits issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Context

Cultural Heritage allows us to better understand our history and provides a sense of community. The OP aims to conserve properties, areas, and landscapes of cultural heritage value. Individual buildings, structures, and sites can be designated as properties of cultural heritage value under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and groups of buildings or areas of the city can be designated under Part V. Properties that City Council believes to have cultural heritage value or interest can also be listed on the Heritage Register under Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Results

Between 2018 and 2022, 17 properties and 3 districts were designated under Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and 572 permits were issued to make approved changes to designated heritage properties. At the end of 2022, the City had 4,614 non-designated properties listed on the Heritage Register, 363 properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and 21 heritage conservation districts (4,618 properties) under Part V of the act.

The provincial government passed Bill 23 in November 2022 which will impact criteria and timelines for heritage designation moving forward.

21
heritage conservation districts
designated under Part V
of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

363
designated properties
under Part IV of the
Ontario Heritage Act

4,614
non-designated properties
on the Heritage Register

Source: Heritage Planning

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.5.1 (3) (4) (5)

Parks

Performance: ● ● ○

Data last updated: 2021

2.35 ha

of active parkland per 1,000 residents

2,509 ha

of active parkland

Target Indicator

A minimum of 2.0 hectares of active parkland per 1,000 residents in each OP transect.

Context

Parks are an important part of creating a liveable city for all by improving quality of life and well-being, promoting healthy active living, mitigating the urban heat island effect, and providing relief from the heat. The need for parks is especially important as the suburban areas expand and urban areas continue to intensify. The OP requires that the City seek opportunities to acquire new parkland in accordance with the Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan (PRFMP) to keep pace with the growing population.

Results

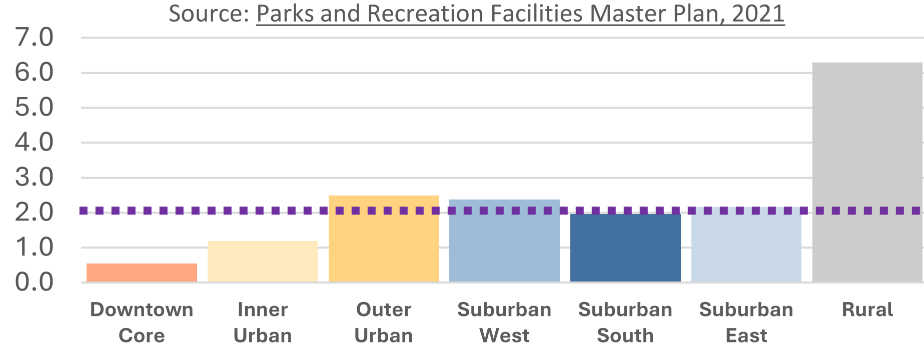
As a baseline, the City had 2.35 ha of parkland per 1,000 residents with 2,508.71 ha of active parkland citywide in 2021. Parkland provisions in the 2021 PRFMP target 2.0 hectares per 1,000 residents in each OP transect, prioritizing the acquisition of new parkland in transects that do not meet this target. The Downtown Core and Inner Urban transects were the most park deficient at 0.54 ha and 1.18 ha per 1,000 residents, respectively.

The provincial government passed Bill 23 in November 2022 which will greatly reduce the City's ability to achieve the parkland targets set out in the 2021 PRFMP.

Note: the lower rural population contributes towards the higher parkland-to-resident ratio in the rural transect

Parkland per 1,000 Residents by Transect

Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan, 2021



Related Official Plan Policies: 3.2 (16b)


ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
WINTER MAINTENANCE
ROAD SAFETY

Road Safety

Performance:
Data last updated: 2022

Indicator

A decrease in the number and percentage of collisions resulting in fatality or major injury (FMI) for all modes of transportation.

Context

Providing mobility options to safely navigate the city is a key objective of the OP, particularly when it comes encouraging active and sustainable modes of transportation and walkable 15-minute neighbourhoods. To accomplish this, the City has committed to a Safe Systems Approach to reduce the frequency and severity of collisions for all road users by minimizing opportunities for human error and reducing the severity of injuries when errors occur.

Results

Between 2018 and 2022, there have been 632 reported collisions resulting in fatality or major injury. Of these collisions, 10% involved cyclists and 25% involved pedestrians. Overall, there has been a reduction in FMI collisions over the past five years. In 2022, there were 100 FMI collisions compared to the 126 five-year average. The proportion of FMI collisions involving pedestrians and cyclists has largely remained unchanged, with 10% involving cyclists and 24% involving pedestrians in 2022.

Of all FMI collisions...

10% involved cyclists

25% involved pedestrians

Fatal and Major Injury (FMI) Collisions 2018-2022

	Pedestrian	Cyclist
2018	42	13
2019	35	16
2020	21	16
2021	34	10
2022	24	10
Total	**156**	**65**

Source: 2023 Strategic Road Safety Action Plan Annual Report

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.1.2 (3)

Active Transportation Network

Performance:

Data last updated: 2022

Trend Indicators

An increase in the kilometres of cycling facilities* and sidewalks within the urban area, villages, hubs, along corridors and within 1.9 km of existing and planned rapid transit stations for cycling facilities and within 600 m for sidewalks.

An increase in the percentage of collectors, major collectors, and arterials within the urban area and villages that have sidewalks and cycling facilities.

Context

To support a shift towards sustainable modes of transportation, the OP aims to prioritize public transit and active transportation to promote healthy 15-minute neighbourhoods. This involves providing safe and convenient pedestrian and cycling routes and facilities within Hubs and Corridors and near existing or planned rapid transit stations. Additionally, arterials, major collectors, and collectors in the urban area and villages are to include sidewalks on both sides and unidirectional cycling facilities on each side, or bidirectional cycle tracks on one side under specific circumstances.

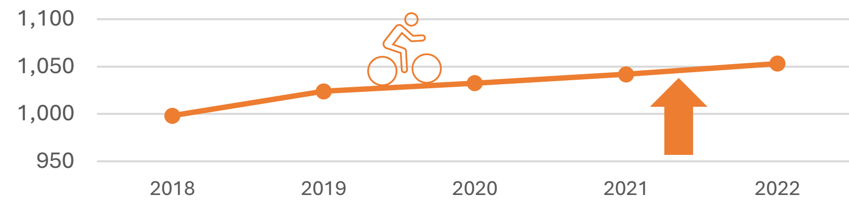
Results

Between 2018 and 2022, there was a 5% increase in cycling facilities and a 9% increase in sidewalks citywide. As of 2022, there was 1,053 km of cycling facilities and 2,187 km of sidewalks citywide, where 30% of collectors, major collectors, and arterials within the urban area and villages had cycling facilities and 73% had sidewalks.

*Cycling facilities include City of Ottawa multi-use pathways, bike lanes, cycle tracks, and separated bike lanes

Kilometres of Cycling Facilities Citywide

Adapted from data provided by the Active Transportation Branch



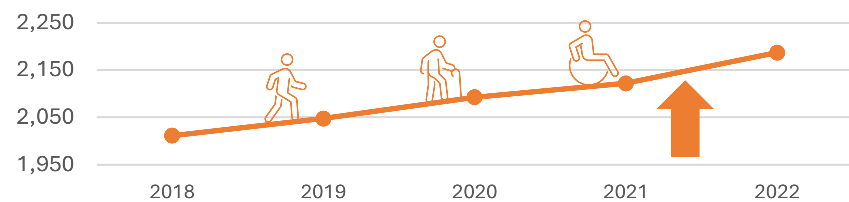
Kilometres of Cycling Facilities by Area

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-2022
Urban Area	890	914	922	931	942	↑ **6%**
Villages	33	34	34	34	34	↑ **4%**
Hubs	58	65	66	67	70	↑ **20%**
Along Corridors	176	186	189	193	195	↑ **11%**
Near* rapid transit stations	689	708	713	721	730	↑ **6%**

*within a 1.9 km radius of existing and planned rapid transit stations

Kilometres of Sidewalks Citywide

Adapted from data provided by the Strategic Asset Management Branch



Kilometres of Sidewalks by Area

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-2022
Urban Area	1,950	1,984	2,027	2,055	2,117	↑ **9%**
Villages	53	55	57	58	61	↑ **15%**
Hubs	139	141	143	144	147	↑ **6%**
Along Corridors	489	493	502	505	512	↑ **5%**
Near* rapid transit stations	433	439	450	453	464	↑ **7%**

*within a 600 m radius of existing and planned rapid transit stations

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.1.2 (2) (7) (11a)

Winter Maintenance

Performance:
Data last updated: 2022

Indicator

An increase in the kilometres of bike lanes and number of bike racks that are winter-maintained.

Context

Supporting and prioritizing healthy, active transportation for all ages and abilities, including children and older adults, involves providing safe, convenient infrastructure that is usable year-round, even in winter. Winter maintenance standards within the OP are to support the priority of active transportation networks and the achievement of mode share targets as outlined in the Transportation Master Plan (TMP) and associated plans.

Results

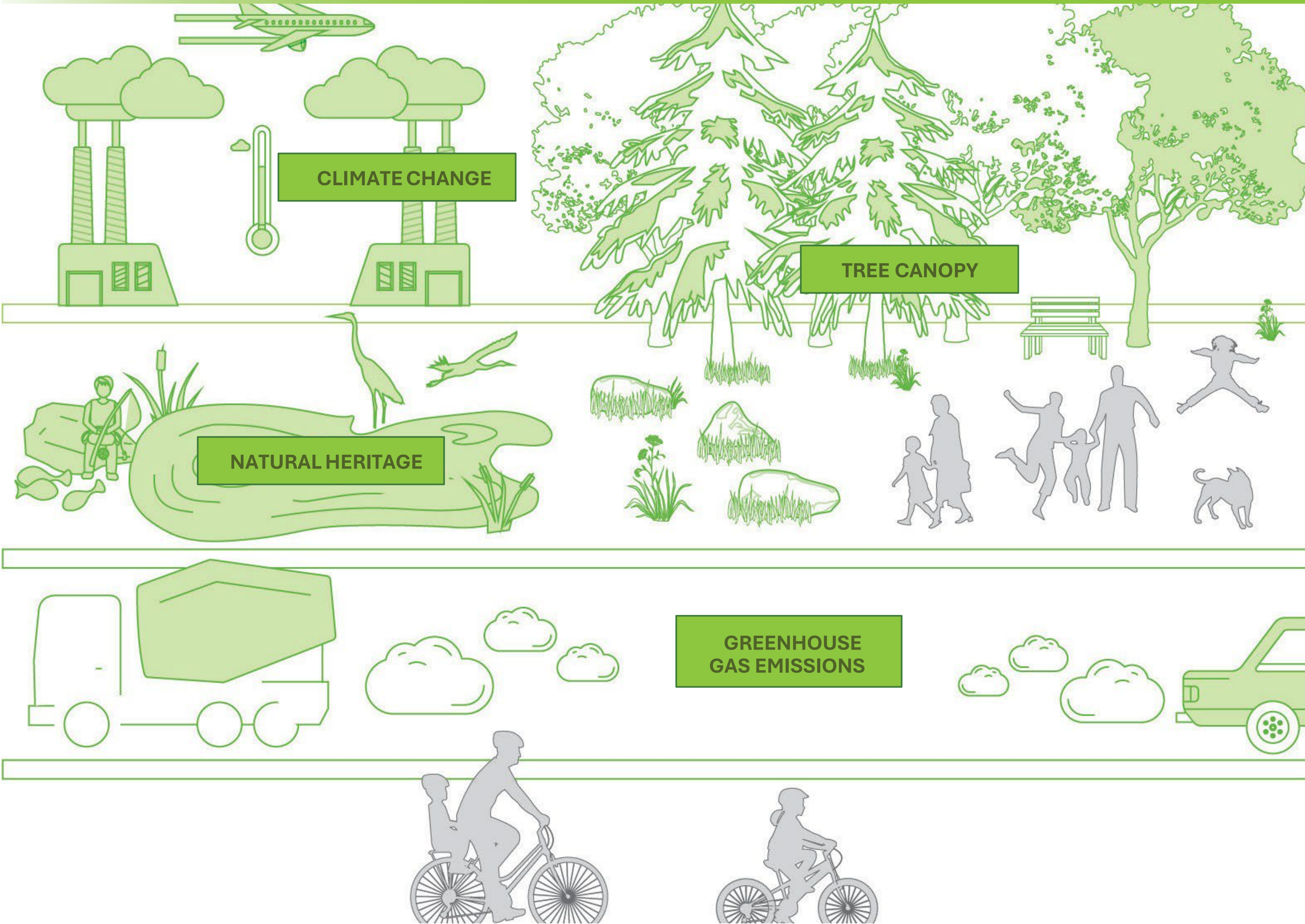
In addition to the over 157 km of Transitway lanes and over 2510 km of sidewalks and pathways maintained, as of 2022 the City maintained 54 km of Ottawa's cycling network. The City is also currently piloting an initiative where bike racks in close proximity of essential services, such as grocery stores, pharmacies, etc. will be winter-maintained to allow cyclists to use them throughout the winter months. As of 2022, 69 of these bike racks were maintained during the winter.

54 km of Ottawa's cycling network
and
69 bike racks are winter-maintained

Source: Roads and Parking Services

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.1.2 (3e)

CLIMATE, ENERGY, AND PUBLIC HEALTH



Natural Heritage

Performance: ○○○

Data last updated: 2022

Trend Indicator

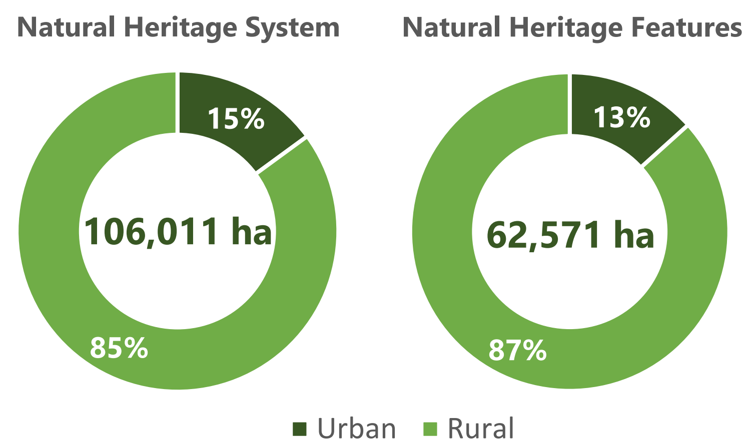
That the area of the Natural Heritage Features and Natural Heritage System Overlays be maintained.

Context

The OP aims to recognize, conserve and protect Ottawa's natural landscape and environment through the identification of natural heritage features and designating the most important natural features within a Natural Heritage System consisting of core natural areas and natural linkage areas. These Natural Heritage Features include significant wetlands and woodlands, significant wildlife and fish habitat, among others listed under policy 4.8.1 (3) and are to be protected for their natural character and ecosystem services. The Natural Heritage System and those features within it are subject to a higher standard of protection than features outside the Natural Heritage System.

Results

As of 2022, 62,571 ha of Natural Heritage Features have been identified of which 44,471 ha have been designated within the Natural Heritage system. The Natural Heritage System consists of 87,807 ha of core natural areas and 18,204 of natural linkage areas for a total of 106,011 ha.



Source: Geospatial Analytics, Technology and Solutions

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.8.1, 5.6.4

Tree Canopy

Target Indicator

An urban forest canopy cover of 40%.

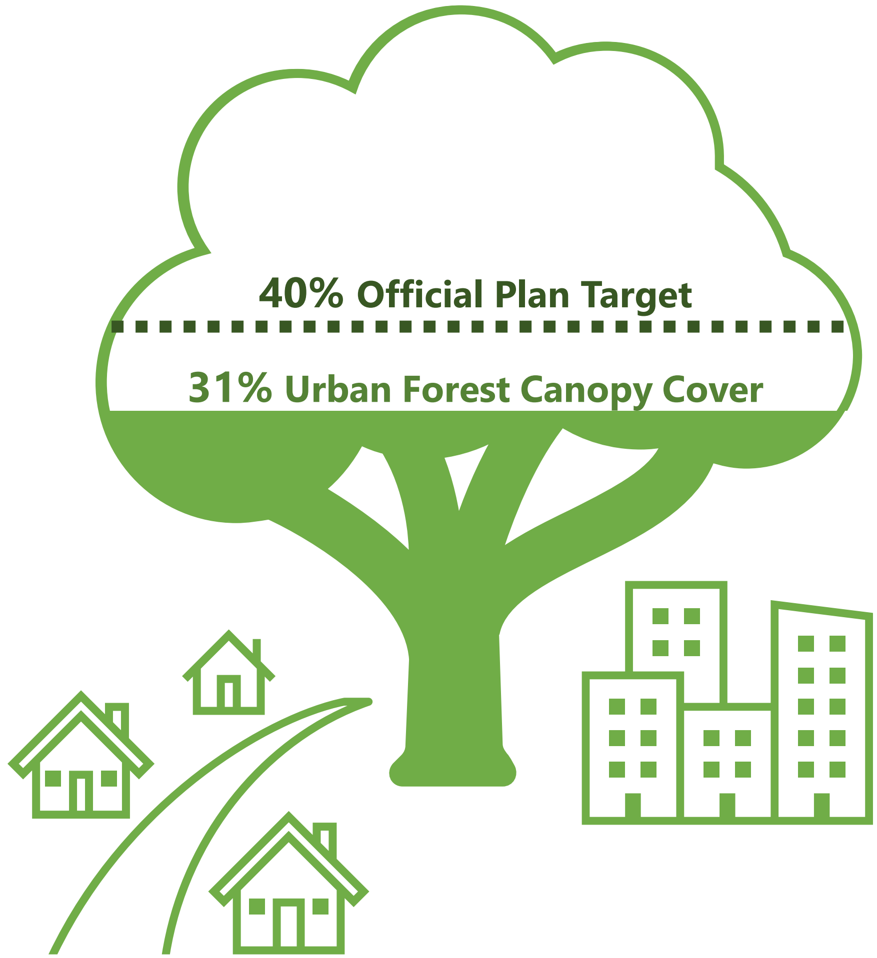
Context

A healthy and robust tree canopy is crucial to the sustainability and livability of our urban areas as it provides numerous ecosystem benefits for residents and businesses, including air and water pollution reduction, stormwater control, moderation of extreme heat and its impacts on human health, comfortable conditions for active transportation, aesthetic views, wildlife habitat, and a community sense of place and well-being. The OP contains strong policies, regulations, and processes to maintain and grow the urban forest canopy, which includes all trees and their growing environments.

Results

As of 2017, 31% of land within the urban area was covered by tree canopy. This includes inner urban areas inside the Greenbelt, as well as the suburban areas outside the Greenbelt.

Tree canopy data is not currently available for current ward and neighbourhood boundaries but will be measured at these levels for future OP monitoring reports.



Source: Tree Canopy Assessment – Canada's Capital Region, Fall 2019

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Performance:
Data last updated: 2021

Target Indicator

A 43% reduction in total community greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from buildings, transportation, waste, and agricultural sectors from 2012 baseline levels by 2025.

Context

The City has committed to reducing GHG emissions by adopting short, mid, and long-term emission reduction targets based on 2012 emission levels. The OP makes a significant contribution to reducing GHG emissions at the community level by supporting intensification and sustainable transportation policies as well as facilitating and encouraging energy efficiency within new and existing development.

Results

Between 2012 and 2020, Ottawa's emissions decreased by 15%. Historically, this decrease has been attributed to the province phasing out coal plants across Ontario, however, a significant reduction in GHG emissions was also observed during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly within the transportation sector. In order to meet the short and mid-term GHG reduction targets, emissions will need to decrease by 5 to 6 per cent a year over the next five to ten years. In Ottawa, the building and transportation sectors account for approximately 90 per cent of city-wide emissions which has remained consistent since 2012.

Note: these results are currently undergoing a third-party review and may be subject to change.

Sector	GHG emissions (kt CO2e)				Contribution to achieving targets (%)
	2012	2018	2019	2020	
Buildings	3,163	2,789	2,862	2,588	-9%
Transportation	2,776	2,630	2,700	2,329	-7%
Waste	464	478	468	494	0%
Agriculture	205	182	185	180	0%
Total	**6,608**	**6,079**	**6,215**	**5,591**	**-15%**

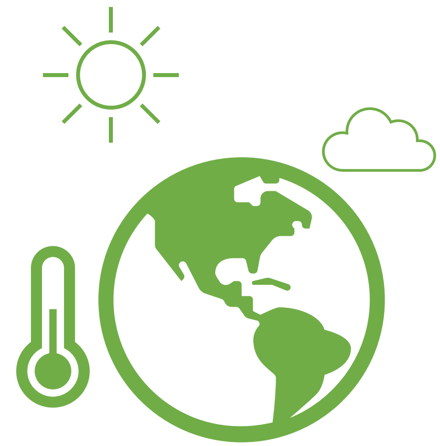
Source: Results of the 2020 Community and Corporate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventories

Council-Approved GHG Emission Reduction Targets

2025 43%
2030 68%
2040 96%
2050 100%

Indicator Gaps for Climate Change

Context



Climate change is the greatest global threat in the 21st Century according to the World Health Organization as it impacts people's health and safety, their communities, infrastructure, economy, and the natural environment. Municipalities have a responsibility to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and the OP plays a role in achieving Council-approved targets to reduce community emissions by 100 per cent by 2050.

To achieve these targets, the OP aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through land-use, transportation, and energy planning within intensification and urban expansion areas. The OP also encourages innovative, sustainable, and resilient site and building design citywide.

Currently, there are gaps in available indicators reducing GHGs that specifically relate to land use, transportation, and energy planning categories.

Potential Indicators

Further research is required to measure progress towards more specific sources of GHG emissions among the following categories:

Land Use

- More dwellings in proximity to existing transit, services, and amenities to reduce the potential of GHG emissions from transportation trips
- Achieving minimum residential densities in urban expansion areas to accommodate growth in more energy efficient built forms

Transportation

- Increasing shares of trips by transit, walking, cycling, and other sustainable modes to reduce GHG emissions from transportation trips
- More EV charging stations available for public use to reduce the potential of GHG emissions from transportation trips

Energy Planning

- More solar roofs, or "solar ready" roof installations to reduce GHG emissions from power generation
- More buildings with High-performance Development Standards (HPDS) to reduce future GHG emissions
- More existing homes enrolled in the Better Homes Ottawa Loan Program to reduce existing GHG emissions

Related Official Plan Policies: 3.1 (7a-d), 3.2 (7a-e), 4.6.4

FURTHER INFORMATION

Other reports

- Official Plan
- Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan
- Climate Change Master Plan
    - Climate Change Master Plan - Annual Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Status Update
- Greenfield Residential Land Survey
- Vacant Industrial and Business Park Lands Survey
- Strategic Road Safety Action Plan Annual Report
- Tree Canopy Assessment – Canada's Capital Region, Fall 2019

Thank you to the following departments and groups for contributing to this project through their data, feedback, insights, and time:

Ottawa Public Health; Business and Technical Support Services; Geospatial Analytics, Technology and Solutions Branch; Research and Forecasting; Affordable Housing Development Branch; Community & Social Services, Social Policy, Research, and Analytics; Finance and Corporate Services; By-law Review Services; Public Realm and Urban Design Branch; Heritage Planning; Parks and Facilities Planning, Recreation, Culture and Facility Services; Infrastructure & Water Services; Linear Asset Management Branch; Active Transportation Planning Branch; Transportation Policy and Networks Branch; Strategic Asset Management; Road Services; Parking Services; Policy Planning; Strategic Initiatives; and the Climate Change and Resiliency Branch

GLOSSARY

Active Parkland
Active parkland consists of parks containing any features or facilities that encourage use by the public. These parks may include active facilities such as pathways, play structures, water play and sports fields, among others.

Affordable Rent
In accordance with the PPS definition of affordable, an affordable rent is at or below the average market rent of a dwelling in the regional market area.

Asking Rent
The rent an owner or property manager is asking for a dwelling listed on the rental market.

Bike Lane
A dedicated space for cycling, at road level, demarcated by paint and signage.

Core Housing Need
According to Statistics Canada, Core housing need refers to whether a private household's housing falls below at least one of the indicator thresholds for housing adequacy, affordability or suitability, and would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (attains all three housing indicator thresholds).

Cycle Track/Separated Bike Lane
A dedicated space for cycling, either at road or sidewalk level. Demarcated with a physical barrier such as a curb or pinned-curb.

Cycling Facilities
Interventions made by the City to designate space within the street for the movement of cyclists. These include bike lanes, multi-use pathways, cycle tracks, and segregated bike lanes.

Multi-Use Pathway
A facility with shared usage for pedestrians and cyclists.

Non-profit Affordable Housing
Housing owned and/or operated by a not-for-profit or charitable housing organization that has received funding through the City of Ottawa from municipal, provincial, and/or federal funding programs.

Rural Area
Lands that are located outside settlement areas and Ottawa’s urban boundary.

Urban, Built-up Area
The built-up portion of Ottawa’s urban boundary.

Urban Greenfield Area
The undeveloped, greenfield portion of Ottawa’s urban boundary.

Vacant Unit
A residential unit is considered to be vacant if it has been unoccupied for more than the aggregate of 184 days during the previous calendar year, is not the Principal Residence of an Occupier, and it is not occupied for residential purposes by a Tenant under a Tenancy Agreement, or by a subtenant under a Sublease Agreement, for a term of at least 30 consecutive days.

Villages
Settlement areas within the rural area.