OFFICIAL PLAN MONITORING

2023 UPDATE

City of Ottawa
Planning, Development and Building Services

June 2025

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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 the City is on track to meeting its ambitious goals and objectives.

Purpose and Framework

This monitoring report establishes a baseline of data indicators to evaluate the City's progress toward achieving OP goals and targets over time. 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	Healthy and Inclusive Communities
Economic Development	Gender Equity
Energy and Climate Change	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.
- High 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 is more expensive, increasing interest rates have impacted the rate of housing construction.

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. Data indicators that have not been updated in this report have been greyed out.

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

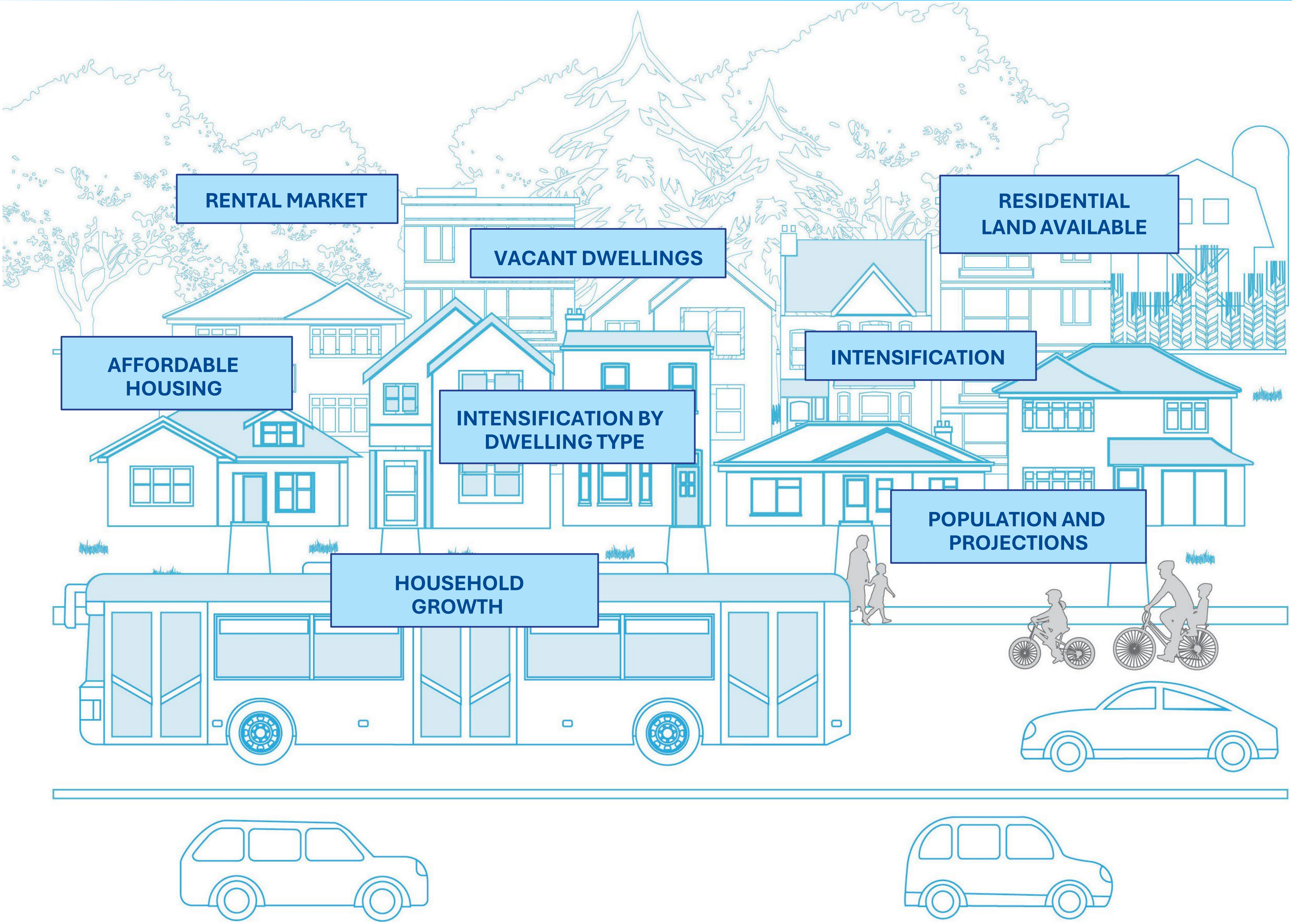
	Indicator	Data Updated	Status	Performance
GROWTH MANAGEMENT	Population and Projections	July 2023	Population distribution meeting targets, but the Statistics Canada population estimate is higher than the OP projection	●●○
	Residential Land Available	July 2023	Sufficient land and serviced land available for residential development as per the PPS	●●●
	Household Growth	July 2023	Distribution of net new dwellings mostly in line with OP targets, but dwellings in the urban greenfield area lower than targeted	●●○
	Intensification	July 2023	Intensification rates exceeding OP targets	●●●
	Intensification by Dwelling Type	July 2023	Making progress towards 2022-2026 targets but the number of ground-oriented dwellings is lower than targeted	●●○
	Affordable Housing	2023	Although the share of affordable new dwellings has increased, data is incomplete as private affordable housing isn't tracked.	○○○
	Rental Market	2023	2023 rental vacancy rate below the 3% OP target	●○○
	Vacant Dwellings	2022	Baseline established for vacant dwellings	○○○
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Employment	2023	An increase in the labour force and number of employed residents observed	●●●
	Employment Land Available	July 2023	Sufficient industrial and logistics land available for economic development as per the PPS	●●●

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
URBAN AND COMMUNITY DESIGN	Heritage Protection	2023	366 properties and 21 districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* at the end of 2023	●●●
	Parks	2021	Baseline parkland-to-resident ratios below targets in the Downtown Core and Inner Urban transects	●●○
MOBILITY	Mode Share	2022	Baseline modal splits have been established by OP transect. The new TMP Capital Infrastructure Plan (2025) will identify the new mode share targets to 2046.	○○○
	Road Safety	2023	Overall reduction in fatal or major injury (FMI) collisions between 2019-2023	●●●
	Active Transportation Network	2023	The network of cycling facilities has increased 6% between 2019-2023	●●●
	Winter Maintenance	2023	Winter cycling network increased 12% and there are 17% more winter-maintained bike racks year-over-year	●●●
CLIMATE, ENERGY, AND PUBLIC HEALTH	Natural Heritage	2023	The area of Natural Heritage Features and System Overlays remained unchanged from 2022 to 2023	●●●
	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%	●●○
	EV Chargers	2023	Baseline number of Level 3 and Level 2 EV charging stations established	○○○

GROWTH MANAGEMENT



Data last updated: July 2023

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.

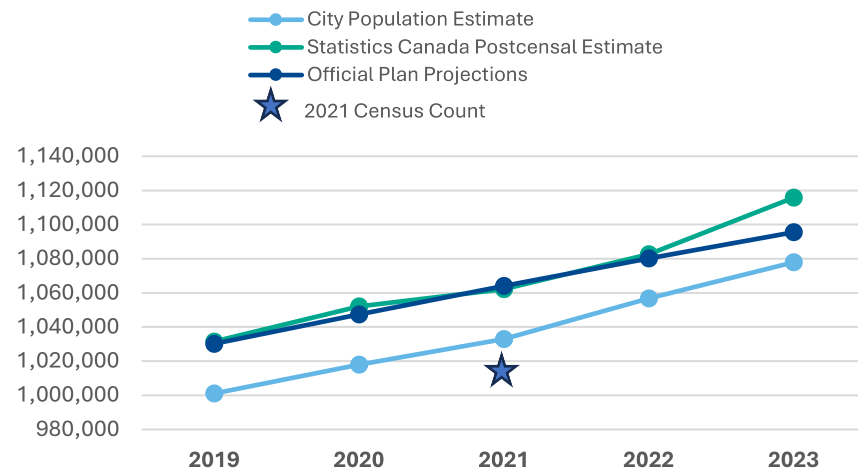
Results

As of July 1, 2023, City staff estimated a population of 1,077,900, while Statistics Canada's updated postcensal population estimate for Ottawa was 1,115,724. The City estimate is below the 1,095,500 projected for mid-2023 by 1.6%, while the Statistics Canada estimate is over by 1.8%. While a majority of the population still resides inside the Greenbelt, the proportion of the population outside the Greenbelt is slowly growing.

	Mid 2019	Mid 2020	Mid 2021	Mid 2022	Mid 2023
Statistics Canada	1,031,510	1,052,089	1,062,174	1,082,567	1,115,724
City of Ottawa Estimate	1,001,080	1,018,000	1,032,910	1,056,750	1,077,900
Official Plan Projections	1,030,200	1,047,400	1,064,100	1,080,200	1,095,500

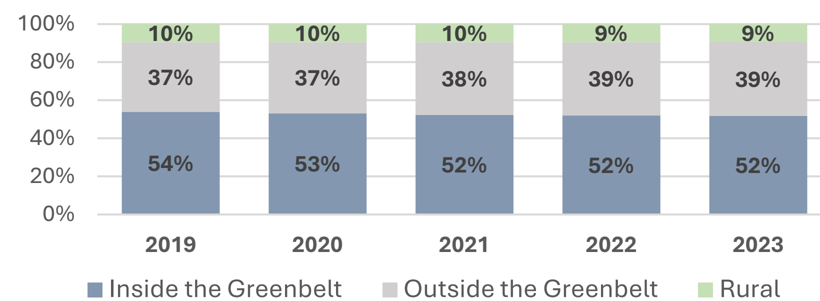
Mid 2019-2023 Population Comparison

Source: City of Ottawa, Statistics Canada



Distribution of Population Mid 2019-2023

Source: City of Ottawa Population Estimates



Data last updated: July 2023

Target Indicator

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

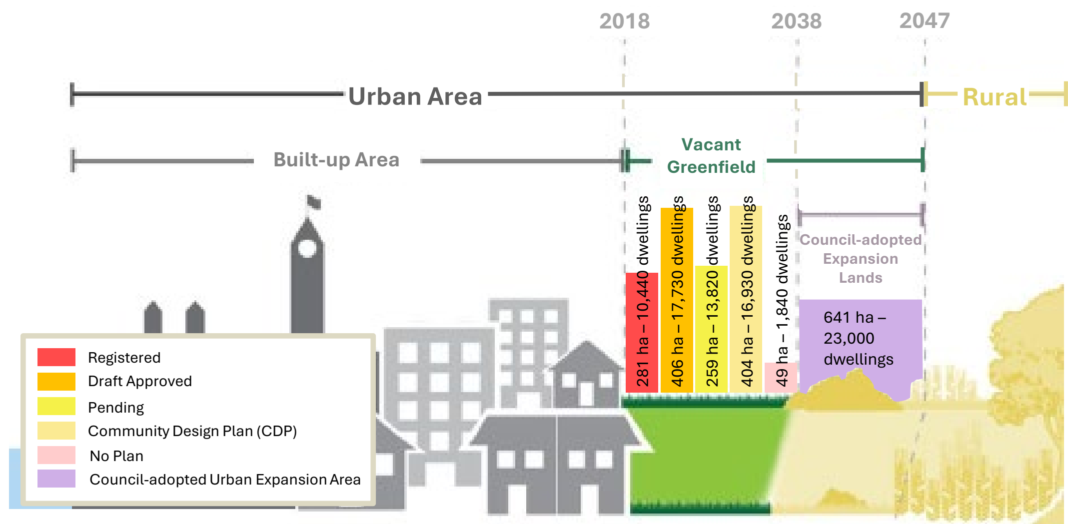
Context

The OP requires that sufficient land be designated for growth to meet OP projected population and housing demand in accordance with the PPS. This ensures that there is opportunity for residential development. The 2024 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 1,329 residential net ha. As of July 1, 2023, the greenfield land supply of 1,358 ha is consistent with the PPS requirements regarding minimum residential land supply. Of this supply, 646 ha is vacant land that is registered or draft approved providing serviced land sufficient for over seven years.

As of December 31, 2024, 594 of the 641 ha of Council-adopted expansion lands had started the secondary planning process. This brings the total supply of designated and available land for residential development to 1,952 ha or approximately 24 years.



As of July 1st, 2023,

15+ years or 1,358 ha

of designated greenfield land is available for residential growth. Of which

7+ years or 646 ha

is serviced.

As of Dec 31st, 2024,

An additional 594 ha

of Council-adopted expansion lands became designated and available for residential development providing

24 years or 1,952 ha of total supply

Source: Greenfield Residential Land Survey Mid-2023 Update

Related Official Plan Policies: 3.1 (1)

Performance: ●●○

Data last updated: July 2023

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

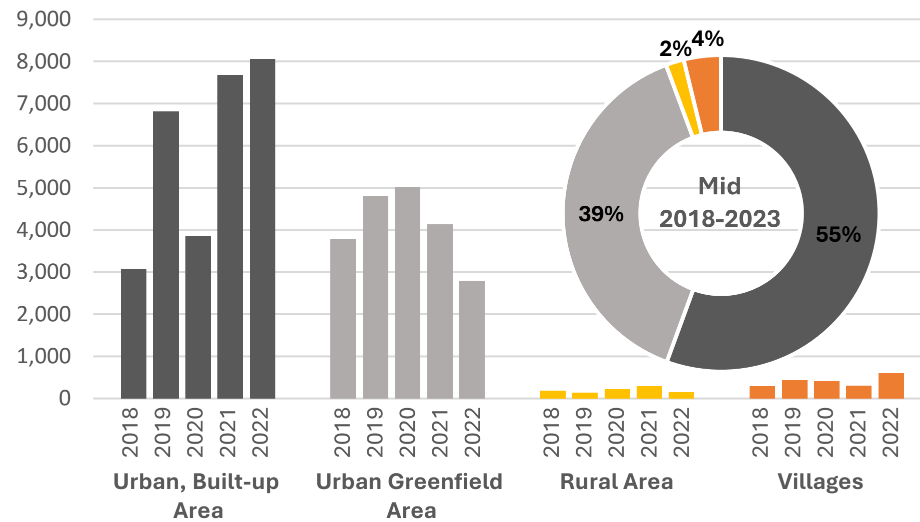
Between July 2018 and June 2023, building permits were issued for 53,029 dwellings, exceeding the 41,711 dwellings projected during this period. The vast majority of housing permitted was within the urban area, with 55% in the urban, built-up area and 39% in urban greenfield areas.

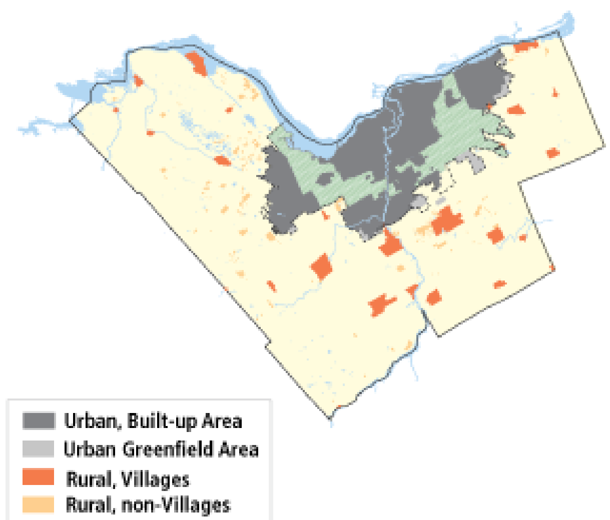
From July 2022 to June 2023, there were 11,585 net new dwellings issued permits, with 70% in the urban, built-up area, 24% in urban greenfield areas, 5% in villages, and 1% in the rural area. This exceeds the 8,185 dwellings projected for the period by 3,400 dwellings.

Achieved household growth exceeded projections for all geographical growth areas, except for the urban greenfield area where the city was short 1,474 dwellings between July 2022 to June 2023 and 2,532 dwellings between July 2018 to June 2023.

Net New Dwellings by Area, Mid 2018-2023

Source: City of Ottawa Building Permits





*Net new = new dwellings minus demolitions

Intensification

Performance:

Data last updated: July 2023

Target Indicator

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

Context

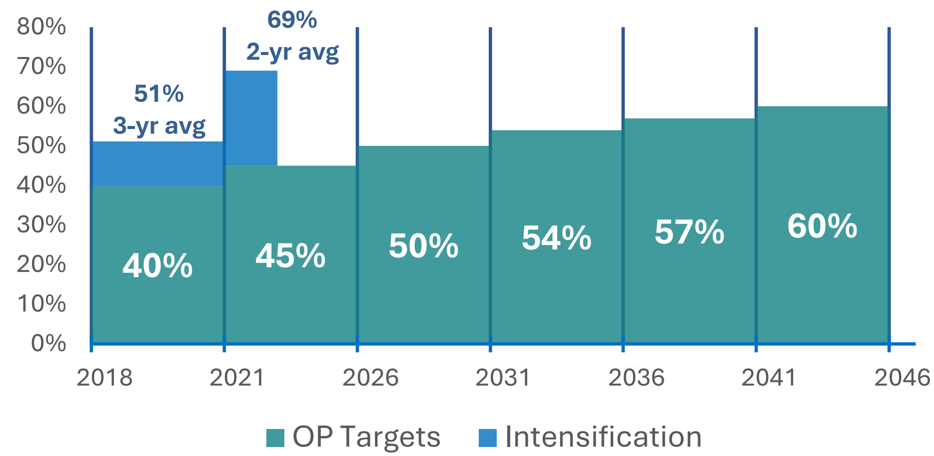
Intensification supports healthy, walkable 15-minute neighbourhoods by directing growth to Hubs, Corridors, and neighbouring areas where the majority of services and amenities are located. The OP sets an overall target that 51% of growth in the urban area occur through intensification. This is to be 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 2023, an intensification rate of 69% was achieved, 70% when including institutional and collective dwellings. This is significantly higher than the OP target of 45%, however, there are 3 years remaining in the period. Of this intensification, 85% occurred within 15-minute neighbourhoods, including Hubs, Mainstreets, and Minor Corridors, which accounted for 47%, 56%, and 50% of intensification, respectively.

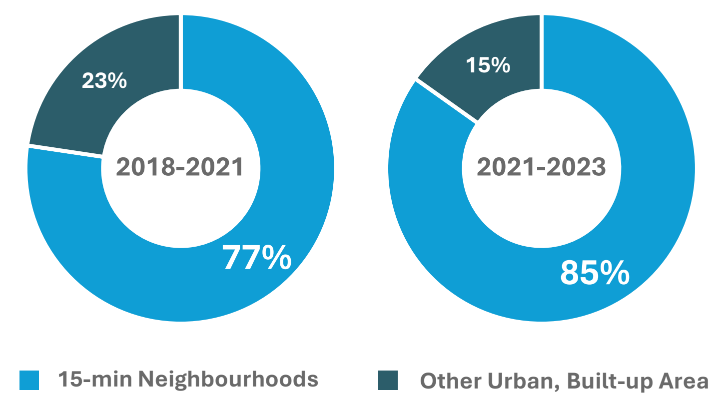
New Private Dwellings in the Urban, Built-up Area

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 2023

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 2021-2026.

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 2022 to June 2023, permits were issued for 7,968 private dwellings in the built-up area, 661 or 8% were for larger, ground-oriented dwellings and 7,307 or 92% were for apartment dwellings. This leaves a shortage of 727 ground-oriented dwellings to reach the 1,388 needed per year between mid 2021-2026 to meet OP targets. This is in addition to the 2,061 shortage between mid 2018-2022.

Dwelling Type	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2018-2022
Ground-oriented	**561**	**553**	**452**	**526**	**661**	**2,753**
Single detached	190	194	167	201	210	**962**
Semi-detached	128	140	201	136	84	**689**
Rowhouse	243	219	84	189	367	**1,102**
Apartment	**2,475**	**6,383**	**3,702**	**6,965**	**7,307**	**26,832**
Accessory dwelling	175	251	348	321	274	**1,369**
Coach house	4	9	5	12	12	**42**
Other Apartment	2,296	6,123	3,349	6,632	7,021	**25,421**
Total	**3,036**	**6,936**	**4,154**	**7,491**	**7,968**	**29,585**

	Ground-oriented	Apartment	Total
OP Target 2021-2026	6,940	10,520	17,460
New dwellings in built-up area, 2021-2023	1,187	14,272	15,459

Source: City of Ottawa Building Permits

Data is mid-year to mid-year

661/1,388

Ground-oriented dwellings required per year to meet 2021-2026 OP targets

7,307/2,104

Apartment dwellings required per year to meet 2021-2026 OP targets

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

Affordable Housing

Performance: ○○○

Data last updated: 2023

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 5.4% of all new housing starts in 2023 and there were 27% more starts than a year prior. Of the 402 new non-profit dwellings, 165 (41%) were core-affordable and 237 (59%) were market affordable. Please note that this figure does not include new affordable dwellings provided by the private sector. City staff are currently exploring ways to track this category of affordable dwellings in future monitoring reports.

	MARKET-AFFORDABLE	CORE AFFORDABLE
Home Price	**$438,300**	**$244,300**
Rent	**$1,544**	**$1,190**

Source: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Non-profit housing starts	231	8	219	365	402
Total housing starts	7,069	9,239	9,402	10,077	8,632
% Non-profit	**3.3%**	**0.1%**	**2.3%**	**3.6%**	**4.7%**

Source: Affordable Housing Development Branch and the CMHC

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: 2023

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 2023 Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) Rental Market Report, the rental vacancy rate for all categories of dwellings was 2.0%, which is below the target set in the OP and remains unchanged from 2022. The supply of private rowhouse and apartment rentals increased slightly year-over-year from 79,436 dwellings in 2022 to 79,463 dwellings in 2023, while condominium rentals increased from 10,599 to 11,117 dwellings.

Rental Vacancy Rates

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Private Apartments	1.8%	3.9%	3.4%	2.1%	2.1%
Private Townhouses	1.6%	2.7%	4.5%	3.3%	3.1%
Condominiums	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%
Total	**1.7%**	**3.3%**	**3.2%**	**2.0%**	**2.0%**

Source: CMHC Rental Market Reports

79,463[1]
Private rowhouse and apartment dwellings

11,117[2]
Condominium dwellings

36.1%[4]
of households rent

$1,544[5]
PPS affordable rent price

$1,698[3]
Avg rent for a 2-bedroom apartment

$2,402[6]
Avg rent for a new purpose-built rental

Sources: 2022 CMHC Rental Market Report[1 2 3], Statistics Canada 2021 Census[4], Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing[5] and Urbanation[6]

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 1% tax. For each additional consecutive year vacant, the rate goes up 1% up to a maximum of 5%. The rate resets to 1% after one year of occupancy. This is to incentivize property owners to rent or sell existing homes that are empty. All net proceeds generated from the program are to help fund the City's affordable housing initiatives.

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%	1,198	170,534
Semi-detached	0.7%	120	17,944
Rowhouse	0.7%	423	59,059
Condominium	1.9%	1,280	67,319
Multi-unit Residence up to 6 units	2.8%	589	20,833
Other	0.6%	62	1,123
Total	**1.1%**	**3,672**	**336,812**

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

Source: Vacant Unit Tax – 2022 occupancy year annual report


EMPLOYMENT
EMPLOYMENT LAND AVAILABLE

Data last updated: 2023

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 6.0% to 675,800 in 2023 where the number of employed residents increased by 34,700 employed residents between 2022 and 2023 to reach an average 645,200 employed residents for the year.

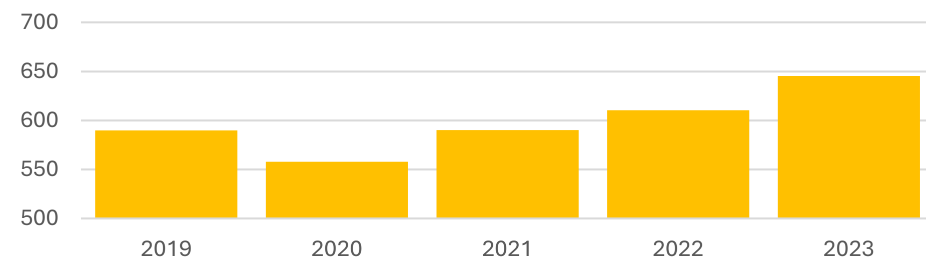
675,800 6.0%

Labour Force

645,200 5.7%

Employed residents

Employed Residents (x1000)



	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Population 15+ years (x1000)	893.2	909.6	925.6	946.8	975.3
Labour Force (x1000)	619.9	602.5	628.6	637.4	675.8
Employed Residents (x1000)	589.8	557.8	590.2	610.5	645.2
Unemployed Residents (x1000)	30.1	44.7	38.4	26.9	30.6
Participation Rate (%)	69.4	66.2	67.9	67.3	69.3

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

Related Official Plan Policies: 2.2.2

Data last updated: July 2023

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 275 and 387 net hectares of industrial and logistics land needs to be available for development.

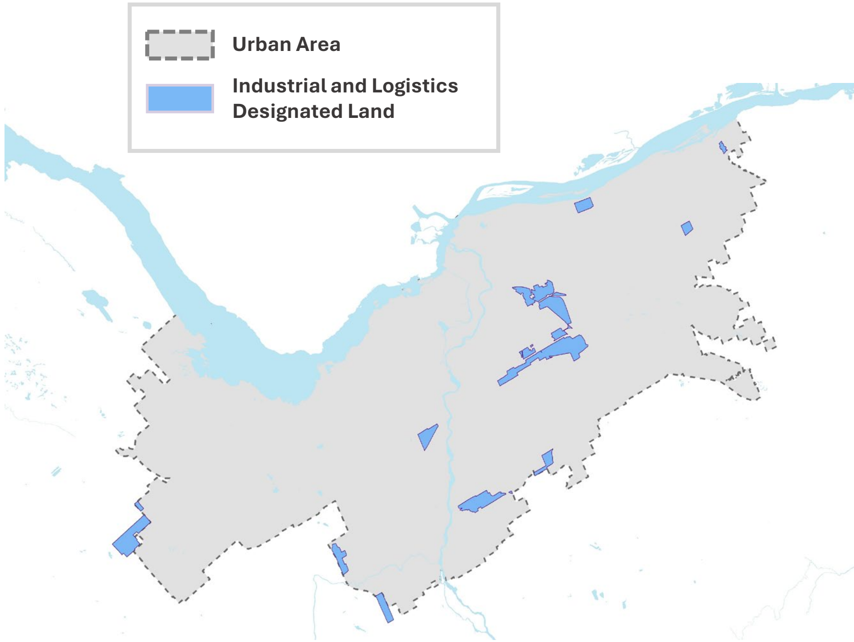
Results

Based on the supply estimates for industrially designated land in the city of Ottawa from draft mid-2023 Vacant Industrial Land Survey data, the 461 net ha of Industrial and Logistics designated land available surpassed the requirement for the City.

461 ha

of industrial and logistics land available

Source: Draft mid-2023 Vacant Industrial Land Survey data



Related Official Plan Policies: 3.1 (1)

URBAN AND COMMUNITY DESIGN

Heritage Protection

Performance: ●●●

Data last updated: 2023

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*.

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

In 2023, 6 additional properties were designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and 95 permits were issued to make approved changes to designated heritage properties. At the end of 2023, the City had 4,299 non-designated properties listed on the Heritage Register, 366 properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and 21 heritage conservation districts under Part V of the act.

In an effort to accelerate housing development, the provincial government passed *Bill 23, More Homes Built Faster Act* in November 2022. Among other changes, this introduced a new requirement that non-designated properties may only remain on the Heritage Register for a maximum of 2 years. Properties not designated within this timeframe must be removed from the register and cannot be re-listed for 5 years. This change resulted in the removal of numerous non-designated heritage properties in 2023 and presents a challenge to the policy goal of conserving properties, areas, and landscapes of cultural heritage value.

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

366
designated properties
under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

4,299
non-designated properties
on the Heritage Register

Source: Heritage Planning

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

No new data is available with this update

Parks

Performance:

Data last updated: 2021

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.

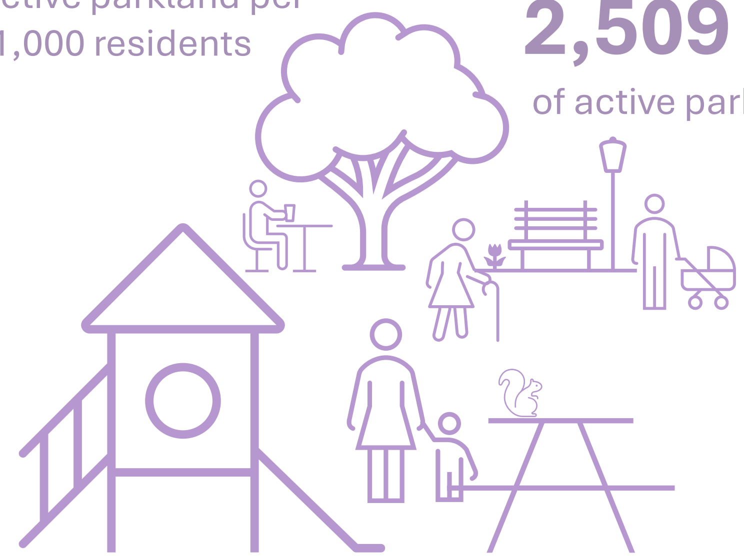
Note: the lower rural population contributes towards the higher parkland-to-resident ratio in the rural transect

2.35 ha

of active parkland per 1,000 residents

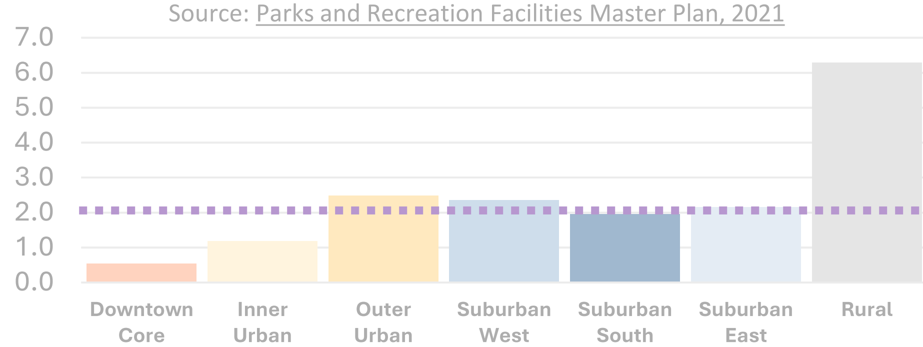
2,509 ha

of active parkland

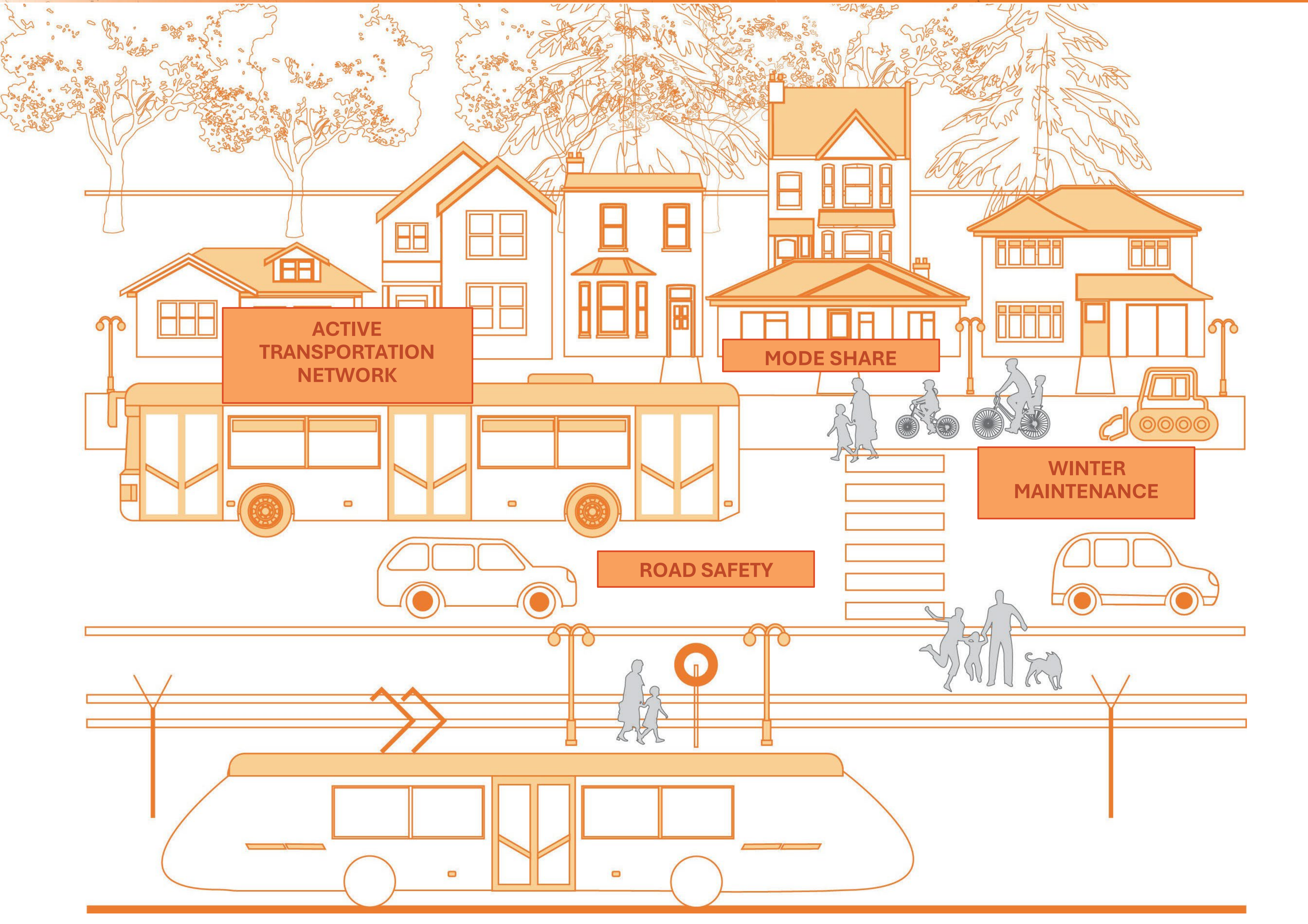


Parkland per 1,000 Residents by Transect

Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan, 2021



Related Official Plan Policies: 3.2 (16b)


ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
MODE SHARE
WINTER MAINTENANCE
ROAD SAFETY

Mode Share

Performance: ◯◯◯

Data last updated: 2022

Target Indicator

Mode shares that meet or exceed the targets for each transect as set out in the Transportation Master Plan (TMP).

Context

The OP aims to prioritize walking, cycling, and transit within, and to and from, the Downtown Core by enhancing transit level of service and improving the cycling and pedestrian networks. These improvements are intended to increase safety and convenience for all users, support a shift toward sustainable transportation modes, encourage intensification, and promote healthy, 15-minute neighbourhoods. Specific mode share targets by transect are anticipated with the new TMP.

Results

Baseline mode shares have been established from the 2022 Origin-Destination (OD) Survey by OP transect.

The preparation of the TMP Capital Infrastructure Plan is underway and will be presented to Council for approval in July 2025.

Observed Mode Shares of Daily Trips by Transect – 2022 OD Survey

	Downtown Core	Inner Urban	Outer Urban	Suburban	Rural
Automobile Driver	26.0%	45.4%	57.5%	62.5%	75.8%
Automobile Passenger	7.8%	12.1%	16.4%	18.8%	18.4%
Transit	12.7%	10.3%	10.1%	7.1%	2.3%
Bicycle	7.1%	7.7%	3.5%	1.8%	0.7%
Walk	46.5%	24.5%	12.5%	9.8%	2.9%
Total Sustainable Mode	*74.0%*	*54.6%*	*42.5%*	*37.5%*	*24.2%*

Source: Transportation Planning Service

Related Official Plan Policies: 5.1.2 (2), 4.1.2 (3e), and 3.2 (16a)

Data last updated: 2023

Trend 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 2019-2023, there were 598 reported collisions resulting in fatality or major injury, which is down 5% from 2018-2022. Of these, 10% involved cyclists and 26% involved pedestrians.

Overall, FMI collisions have declined over the past five years. In 2023, there were 105 FMI collisions, below the five-year average of 120. While the number of FMI collisions involving pedestrians and cyclists has decreased, the proportion has largely remained unchanged.

Between 2019-2023

598 FMI collisions

5%

10% involved cyclists

26% involved pedestrians

Fatal and Major Injury (FMI) Collisions including Pedestrians or Cyclists 2019-2023

	Pedestrian	Cyclist
2019	35	16
2020	21	16
2021	34	10
2022	31	11
2023	32	9
Total	**153**	**62**

Source: 2024 Strategic Road Safety Action Plan Annual Report

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.1.2 (3)

Data last updated: 2023

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 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 unidirectional cycling facilities on each side, or bidirectional cycle tracks on one side under specific circumstances.

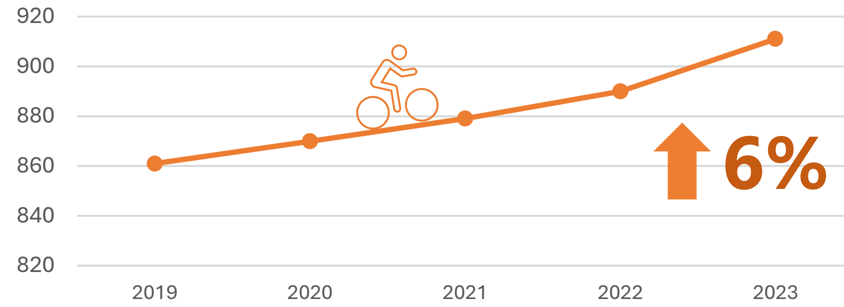
Results

Between 2019 and 2023, there was a 6% increase in cycling facilities by 50 km. As of 2023, there were 911 km of cycling facilities, where 27% of collectors, major collectors, and arterials within the urban area and villages had cycling facilities, up from 26% in 2022.

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

Kilometres of Cycling Facilities Citywide

Source: Active Transportation Branch



Kilometres of Cycling Facilities by Area

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019-2023
Urban Area	753	761	770	782	802	↑ 7%
Villages	31	31	31	31	32	↑ 3%
Hubs	48	49	50	51	52	↑ 8%
Along Corridors	175	177	181	183	192	↑ 10%
Near* rapid transit stations	588	593	600	610	621	↑ 6%

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

**baseline 2022 data was revised based on a more accurate dataset

Revised sidewalk data anticipated in the 2024 update

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

Winter Maintenance

Performance:

Data last updated: 2023

Trend Indicator

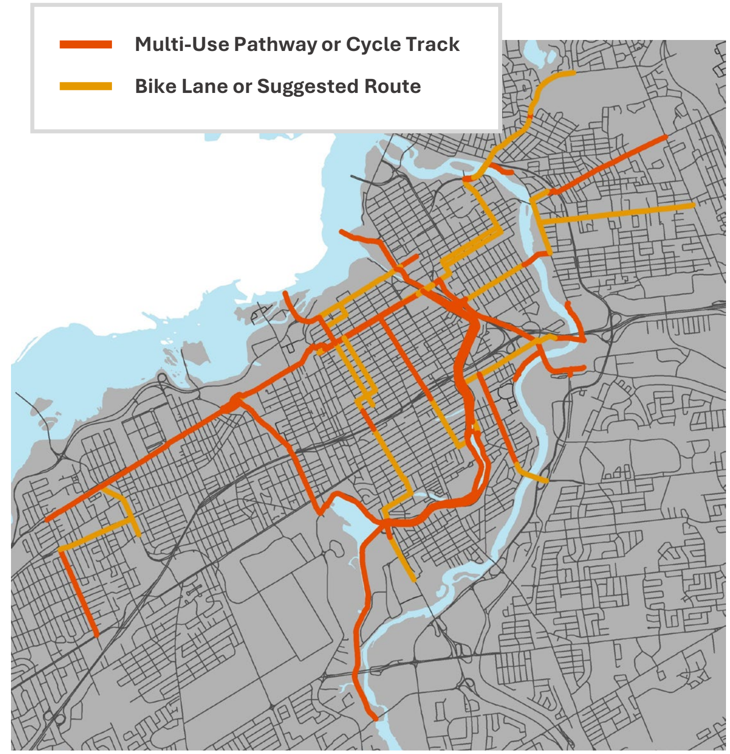
An increase in the kilometres of bike lanes and number of bike racks that are winter-maintained.

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

As of 2023, the City maintained 61 km of Ottawa's cycling network during the winter, which is a 12% increase from 54 km in 2022. This was in addition to the Transitway and 2,578 km of sidewalks and pathways. The City is also piloting an initiative to winter-maintain bike racks located near essential services, such as grocery stores and pharmacies, so they can be used year-round. In 2023, 81 bike racks were maintained during the winter, a 17% increase from 69 the year prior.



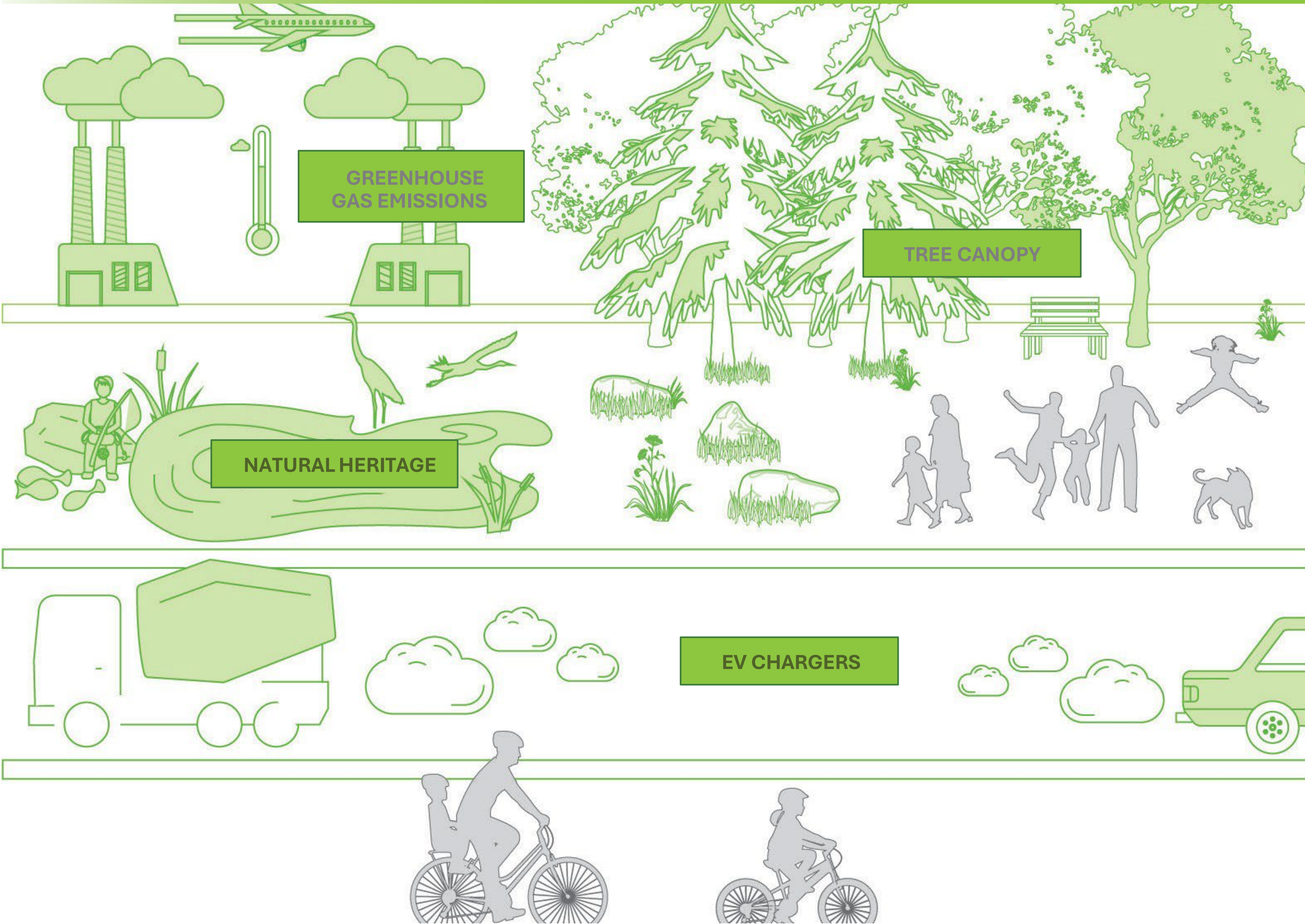
61 km of Ottawa's cycling network

and

81 bike racks are winter-maintained

Source: Active Transportation Branch and Roads and Parking Services

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.1.2 (3e)


GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
TREE CANOPY
NATURAL HERITAGE
EV CHARGERS

Trend Indicator

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

Context

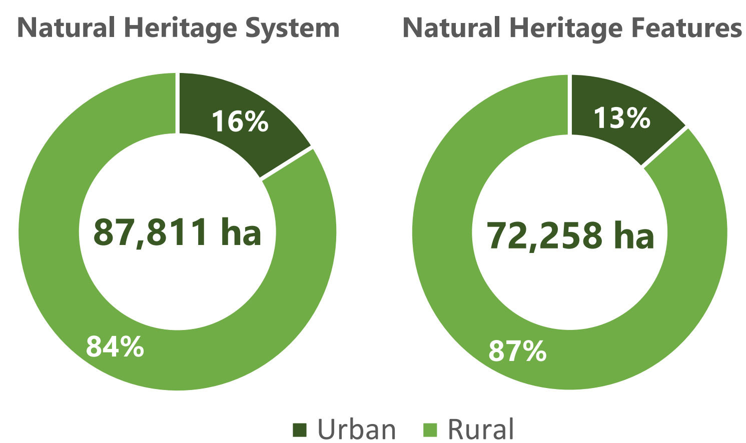
The OP aims to recognize, conserve and protect Ottawa's natural landscape and environment through the identification of natural heritage features and designating the most important natural features within a Natural Heritage System consisting of core natural areas and natural linkage areas. These Natural 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 2023, 72,258 ha of Natural Heritage Features have been identified of which 49,219 ha have been designated within the Natural Heritage System. The Natural Heritage System consists of 69,605 ha of core natural areas and 18,206 ha of natural linkage areas for a total of 87,811 ha. These areas have remained unchanged from the 2022 baseline.

*Figures have been revised from the 2022 baseline report.

	2022	2023	% change
Natural Heritage Features (ha)	72,258	72,258	0
Natural Heritage System (ha)	87,811	87,811	0



Source: Geospatial Analytics, Technology and Solutions

No new data is available with this update

Tree Canopy

Performance:

Data last updated: 2017

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

Related Official Plan Policies: 4.8.2 (2)

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 ($kt\ CO_2e$)				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%

Related Official Plan Policies: 3.1 (7), 3.2 (7)

EV Chargers

Performance: ○○○

Data last updated: 2023

Trend Indicator

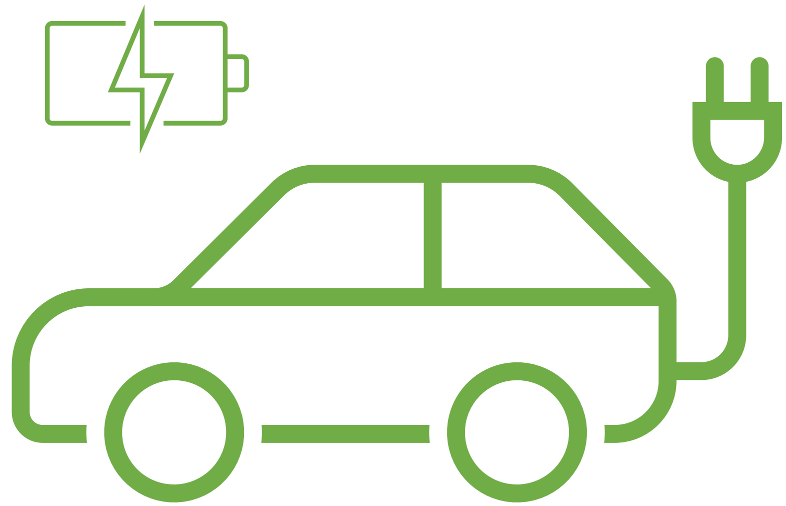
An increase in the number of electric vehicle (EV) chargers provided and supported by the City of Ottawa.

Context

To help reduce greenhouse gas emissions through land use, transportation, and energy planning, the OP aims to improve access to sustainable travel options and expand infrastructure to support the electrification of both private and public vehicles.

Results

As of 2023, there were a total of 185 EV charging stations installed across the city. This included 169 Level 2 chargers that could be used for home, workplace, and public charging, and 14 Level 3 fast charging stations. These chargers provide faster charging speeds at highway rest stops or commercial areas where drivers can spend 30 minutes or less to recharge.



EV Chargers	2023
Level 3 Charging	14
Level 2 Charging	169
Total	**185**

Source: Strategic Initiatives Department

Related Official Plan Policies: 3.1.7 (d) and 3.2.7 (d)

FURTHER INFORMATION

Referenced 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 Unit Tax – 2022 occupancy year annual report
- 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 Planning Branch, Transportation Policy and Networks Branch; Strategic Asset Management; Road Services; Traffic 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.

Level 2 Electric Vehicle (EV) Chargers
Level 2 equipment offers higher-rate AC charging through 240V (in residential applications) or 208V (in commercial applications) electrical service, and is common for home, workplace, and public charging. These operate between 3 kW and 20 kW.

Level 3 Electric Vehicle (EV) Chargers
Level 3 equipment is often called Direct Current Fast Charging (DCFC), as it charges electric vehicles using Direct Current at higher amperages. Given the faster charging speeds, this type of charging station is often featured at highway rest stops and commercial areas where drivers spend 30 minutes or less to recharge. These operate at 50 kW to 350 kW.

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, designated 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.