

Official Community Plan Indicators Report

2015



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Introduction

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The Official Community Plan

The Official Community Plan (OCP) is our shared vision for Kelowna as a sustainable city over the next 20 years. It illustrates how we want to grow and what we want our city to be like. It outlines what our city needs to be successful in the future – a great place to live, work and play. To achieve this, the OCP sets goals, objectives and policies to guide our growth and change (see pg. 4). It was developed with significant public involvement and responds to the community's vision for a livable and thriving community.

The OCP guides long-term civic infrastructure investment and helps to prioritize the use of limited resources. The OCP is also used by the development community, businesses and the public for a range of purposes such as determining which areas are suitable for development or what changes could occur at a neighbourhood level.

OCP Indicators Report

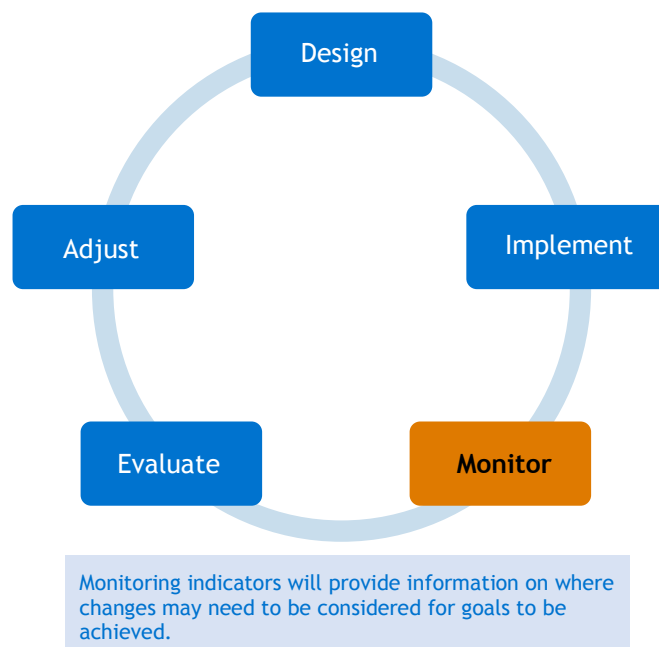
Ensuring the successful implementation of the OCP requires a commitment that extends well beyond the date of adoption. A robust monitoring and evaluation program is a central part of this effort and is vital in equipping staff and elected officials with the information needed to respond to the evolving context of the community and to determine whether OCP objectives are being achieved. The *OCP Indicators Report* represents the City's principal effort in this area, using metrics that have been established and measured at regular intervals to quantify progress. Measuring progress will provide information on where changes may need to be considered for goals to be achieved.

Indicators were selected using two key criteria: the indicators had to be meaningful by reflecting the goals and objectives of the OCP, and they had to be based on data that would be readily available on an annual basis.

The 2015 report contains data to the end of 2014, and builds on the previous years, including all data and results from the previous four reports. 2011, the year the OCP was adopted, is used as the baseline year. Some indicators utilize years prior to 2011 to help provide a broader view of how these indicators are performing in the long term.

How to use this report

For each indicator, four key questions are answered: What is being measured? Why is it important? What is the desired target? How are we doing? A coloured symbol measures performance relative to the baseline year. However, it is important to note that performance (annual) does not always equate to a trend (long-term). While performance in any given year may be positive or negative, a clear trend may take many years of data to identify reliably. Where possible, trend lines are included in the graphs to help illustrate the indicator trend over the four years.



OCP Goals























The objectives and policies of the OCP are focused on creating a sustainable community and support the following main goals:



Balance Sheet

The following is a snapshot of how we are performing in the current year relative to the previous years:

Performing in the right direction  Performing in the wrong direction  Yearly difference in performance is minimal 

Indicator	Measurement frequency	Performance
Contain Urban Growth		
1. Urban Growth		
1.1 Percent of new residential units located in the Urban Core	Annually	
1.2 Percent of new commercial square footage located in the Urban Centres	Annually	
1.3 Impact of changes to the Permanent Growth Boundary	Annually	
Address Housing Needs of All Residents		
2. Housing Composition	Annually	
3. Housing Affordability		
3.1 Housing affordability index (ratio of income to house price)	Annually	
3.2 Rental vacancy rate	Annually	
3.3 Supply of single unit residential land	Annually	
3.4 Supply of multiple unit residential land likely to redevelop by 2030	Annually	
Feature a Balanced Transportation Network		
4. Length of new cycling and pedestrian network compared to new roads	Annually	
5. Modal split for travel to work	Every 5 years	Not enough data
6. Proximity to transit	Annually	
Improve Efficiency and Performance of Buildings		
7. Average household energy (electricity and gas) consumption	Annually	
Foster Sustainable Prosperity		
8. Median household income relative to provincial median	Annually	
9. Business Growth (number of businesses with employees)	Annually	
Protect and Enhance Natural Areas		
10. Percent of environmentally sensitive land under formal protection	Annually	
11. Percent of green space protected from development	Annually	
Provide Spectacular Parks		
12. Percent of residents that live within 400m of a park	Annually	
13. Number of public program hours delivered per resident	Annually	
Include Distinctive and Attractive Neighbourhoods		
14. Distinctive Neighbourhoods		
Percent of parks and transportation dollars spent in the Urban Core	Annually	
Percent of total assessed value within the Urban Core	Annually	
Enable Healthy and Productive Agriculture		
15. Food Production		
Percent of land base actively farmed	Annually	
Number of community gardens	Annually	
Encourage Cultural Vibrancy		
16. Safety		
Crime rate in Kelowna	Annually	
Number of motor vehicle crashes reported per 1,000 people	Annually	2014 data not available
17. Cultural indicator (undetermined to date)	To be Determined	Not enough data

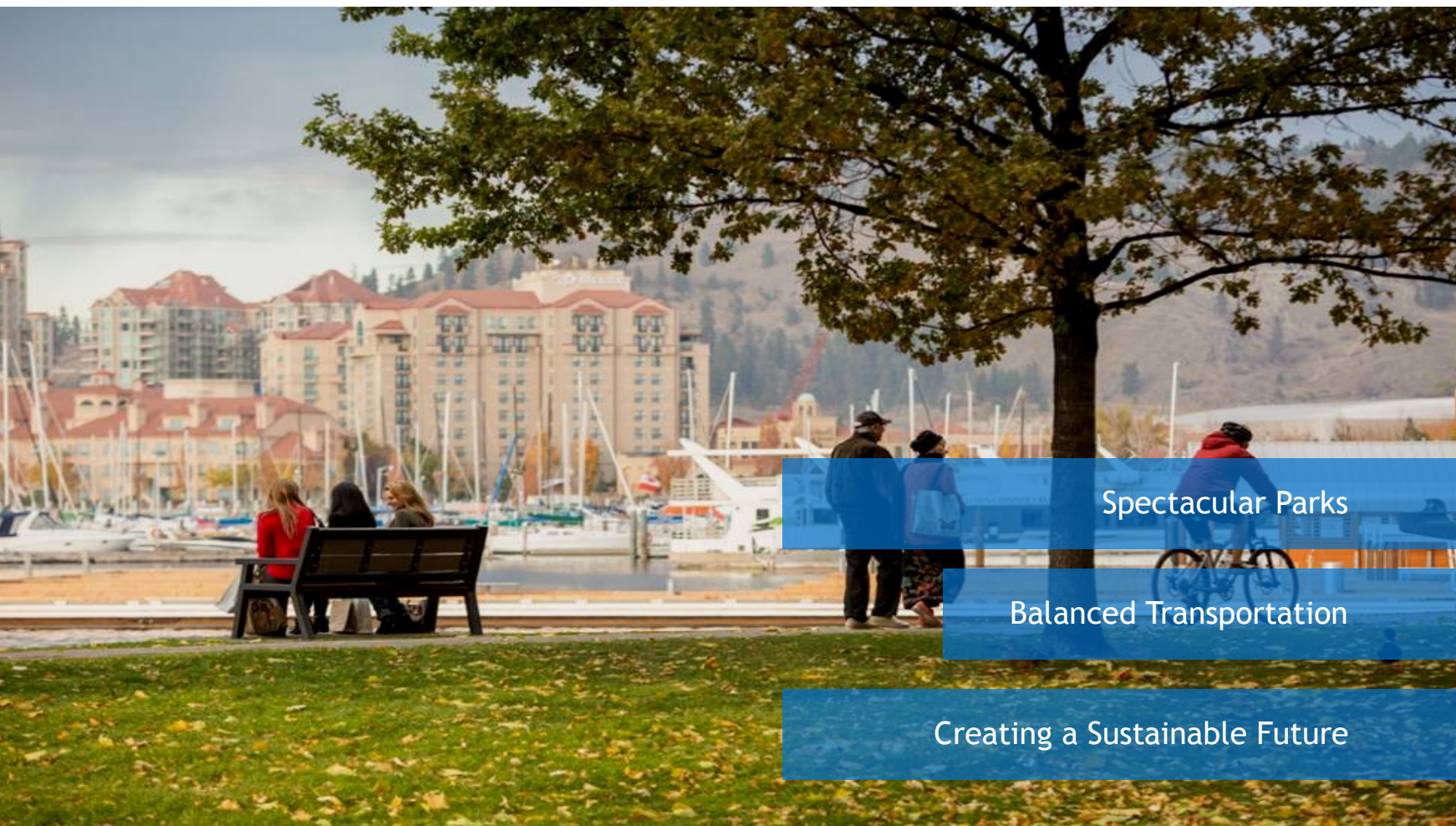
Trends & Issues

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Emerging Trends & Issues

This early in the reporting process it is difficult to document concrete emerging trends and issues; however, some of the key areas where trends are starting to emerge are:

- Urban communities are becoming more compact (indicator 1.1)
- Proportion of new housing that is multi-family housing continues to increase (indicator 2)
- Rental housing vacancy rate continues to decrease below the target rate (indicator 3.2)
- Number of businesses with employees continues to increase year-over-year (indicator 9)
- Proportion of new commercial space in urban centres continues to be a challenge (indicator 1.2)
- Protection of natural areas continues to increase (indicators 10 and 11)
- Median incomes are maintaining relative to the provincial median (indicator 8)
- Household electricity and gas consumption on average continues to decrease (indicator 7)



1

Urban Growth

1.1 Residential Units

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the percentage of new residential units located within Kelowna's Urban Core, as well as the percentage of new units located within Kelowna's five Urban Centres. New units are based on annual building permit issuance data from the City of Kelowna. The Urban Core was introduced with adoption of OCP 2030.

Why is this indicator important?

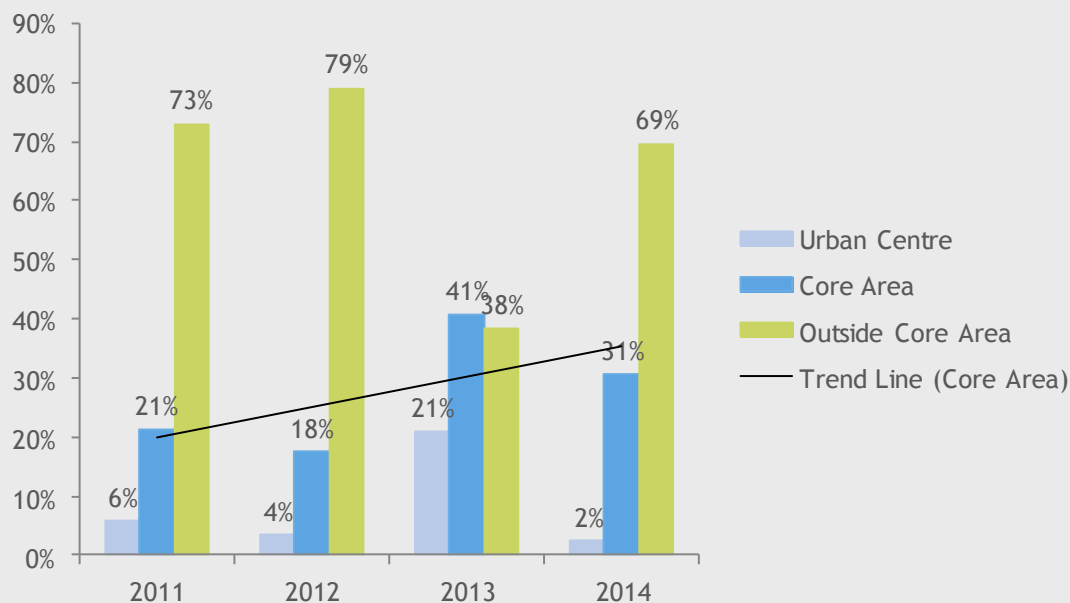
One of the main goals of the OCP is to contain urban growth by reducing urban sprawl and developing great neighbourhoods. To achieve this, the City of Kelowna aims to balance the projected need for approximately 20,100 housing units by the year 2030 by directing this growth to the Urban Core and its supporting Urban Centres.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase the proportion of units in the Urban Core and Urban Centres to approximately 46% of all new residential units

How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

In 2014, 2% of all new residential units approved were located in an Urban Centre, and 31% were located in the Urban Core (which includes the Urban Centres). This represents an improvement over 2011 and 2012, however is below 2013. While the percent of the total is down, in absolute unit terms, 2014 saw significantly more residential permits issued since OCP adoption in 2011. While a clear trend will benefit from a few more years of data, the indicator is performing in a positive direction, as shown by the Core Area trend line.

Location of New Residential Units



1.2 Commercial Space

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the percentage of new commercial square footage located within Kelowna's Urban Centres. New commercial square footage is based on annual building permit issuances.

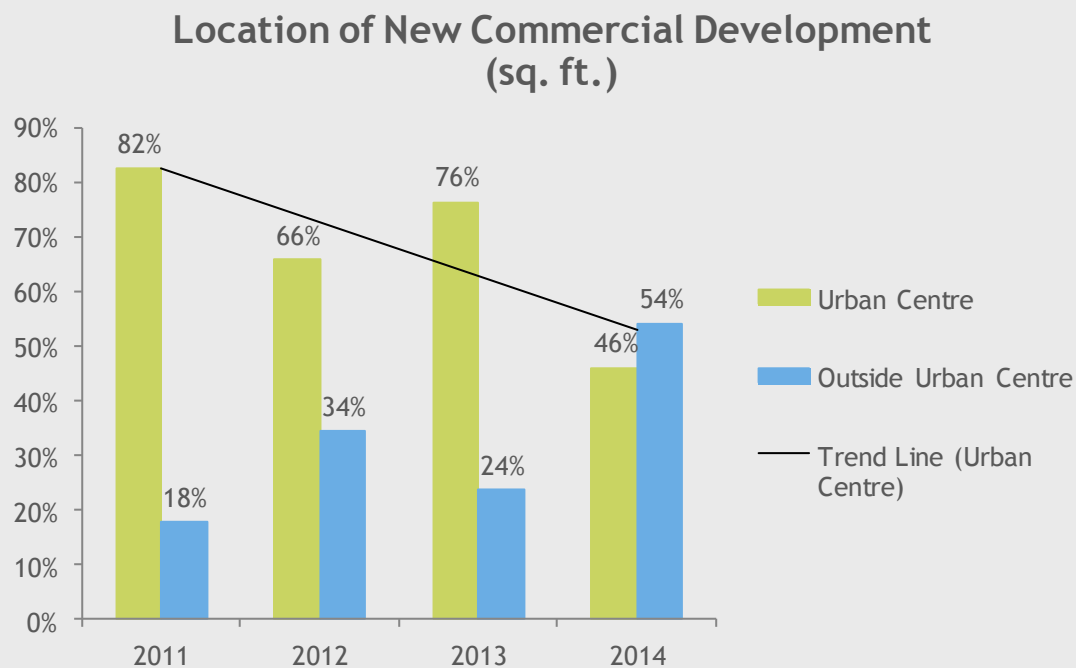
Why is this indicator important?

The City of Kelowna projects the need for an additional 3,000,000 square feet of commercial floor space by the year 2030 to accommodate the projected growth within the City. Much of the new commercial growth is projected to be in the Urban Centres and this is supported by policies that aim to ensure that these Centres develop as vibrant commercial nodes. However, small amounts of commercial space are expected in suburban areas (e.g. convenience commercial) to facilitate the development of complete suburbs.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase the percentage of new commercial space in Urban Centres

How are we doing? Performing in the wrong direction. ←

In 2014, 46% of all new commercial floor space approved was located in the Urban Centres. Comparatively, in 2011, the year the OCP was adopted, 82% of new commercial floor space was located in an Urban Centre. In terms of building permit issuances, 5 of the 19 commercial building permits were issued for projects inside an Urban Centre. The indicator suggests that the City is performing the wrong direction relative to the previous three years. However, 2015 should look very different with significant development already underway in the City Centre and South Pandosy Urban Centres.



1

Urban Growth

1.3 Permanent Growth Boundary

What is being measured?

This indicator measures how much building space has been added for urban development where changes to the Permanent Growth Boundary (PGB) have been approved. Data for this indicator is based on annual building permit issuances from the City of Kelowna.

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator serves as a tool used to protect farms, forests, parks and to promote the efficient use of land and services within the Permanent Growth Boundary (PGB). By designating the area inside the boundary for higher density urban development, and the area outside for lower density rural development, the PGB helps control urban sprawl and protect agricultural land.

Target / Desired Trend: No changes to the PGB that result in an increase in building floor area for urban development

How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

There have been minor changes to the Permanent Growth Boundary but none have resulted in additional floor space for urban development. This indicator has been trending in the right direction for four consecutive years. This suggests that the PGB is playing a positive role in containing urban sprawl and directing growth to designated areas. However, a 14 lot subdivision was approved at 1620 KLO Road in 2014 and is located outside the PGB. We are anticipating a building permit for this residential development will be issued in 2016.

0 sq.ft.

of new building space added for urban development in 2014 as a result of changes to the PGB

“Over the last 4 years, the Permanent Growth Boundary has not been amended to accommodate urban development.”

2

Housing Composition

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the composition of new residential units by housing type. Housing types are categorized as either multiple unit residential (e.g.: row housing, apartment housing) or single/two unit residential (e.g.: detached or semi-detached dwellings). Data for this indicator is based on annual building permit issuances from the City of Kelowna.

Why is this indicator important?

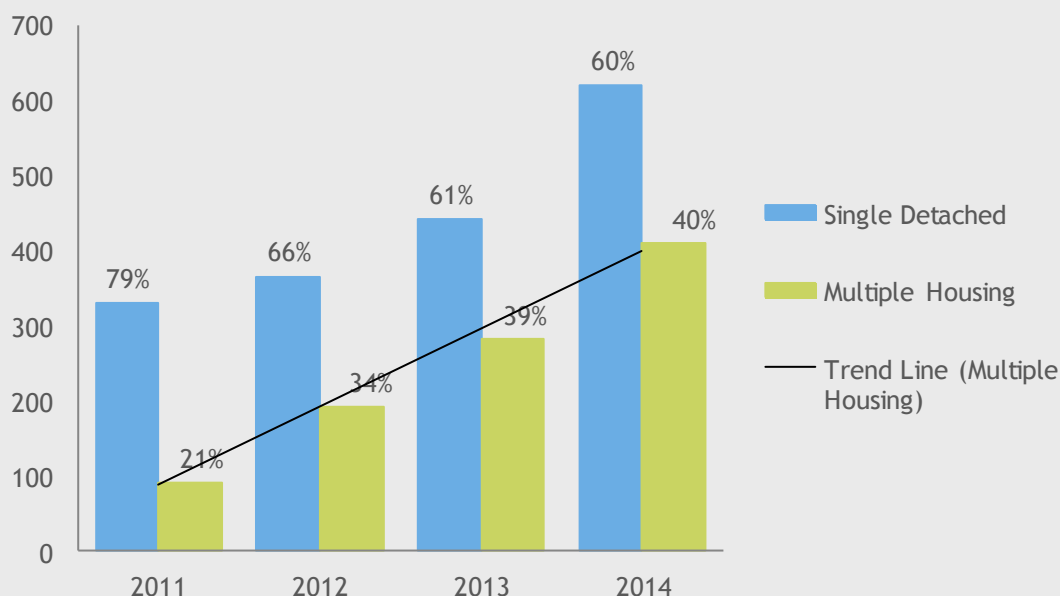
The OCP includes policy direction that promotes higher density housing development as a means to reduce sprawl and to make more efficient use of infrastructure resources, especially in the form of infill or redevelopment in core areas. The OCP sets a target for housing distribution of new units at approximately 43% being single/two unit housing, and 57% being multiple unit residential.

Target/Desired Trend: 57% multiple unit and 43% single/two unit

How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

In 2014, 1,029 building permits were issued for residential development. Of these, 40% were in the form of multiple housing units, and 60% were single/two unit. Comparatively, in 2011, 423 building permits were issued for residential development. Of these, 21% were multiple housing units. Since 2011, the percentage of multiple unit residential development has been increasing annually. This indicator is performing in a positive direction and it will be interesting monitor the long-term trend.

Housing Breakdown by Type (Units)



3

Housing Affordability

3.1 Housing Affordability Index

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the number of years of wages (working at the median household income) needed to purchase a home at the median house price (including all building forms). Data for this indicator is from Envision Analytics and the British Columbia Assessment Authority.

Why is this indicator important?

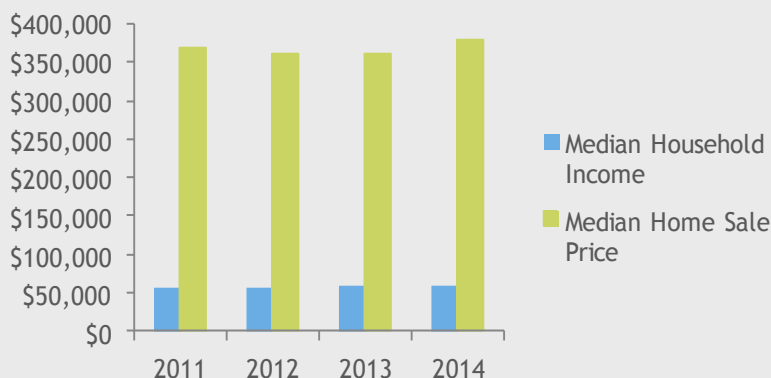
According to community input, citizens want a City where housing is available and affordable. To measure performance in this area, median income is compared to the median house price as the “median multiple”, a standard used internationally. While this is a valuable indicator of housing affordability, it should be noted that it does not take into account other home ownership costs such as utilities and property tax. Staff have previously noted that when utility, property tax and mortgage rates are factored in, Kelowna’s ownership viability is comparable to other similar Canadian municipalities.

Target/Desired Trend: 3.5 years of wages to purchase a home

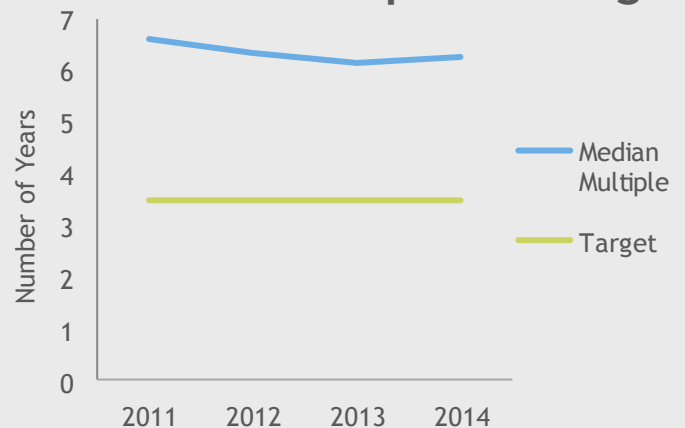
How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

In 2014, the median household income was \$60,360 and the median house sale price was \$378,000, for a median multiple of 6.26. 2014 has seen an increase in the Median Multiple due to higher home sale prices. CMHC acknowledges that 2014 was a strong year for home sales and is forecasting a moderate reduction of median house prices in 2015 and 2016, along with moderate increases in employment. While this still exceeds the targeted 3.5, three of the past four years have seen small decreases in the median multiple, which indicates that home ownership is becoming generally more affordable. In 2014, the rate of home ownership in Kelowna was nearly 72%, higher than the provincial rate of just under 71%. A few more years of data will determine if 2014 was an anomaly.

Median Income vs. Median Home Price



Median Multiple vs. Target



3.2 Rental Vacancy Rate

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the rental vacancy rate. The measure shows how many rental properties, at the time of survey, are without tenants and available for immediate rental. The City uses the vacancy rate published by Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), in their Rental Market Report for Kelowna CMA.

Why is this important?

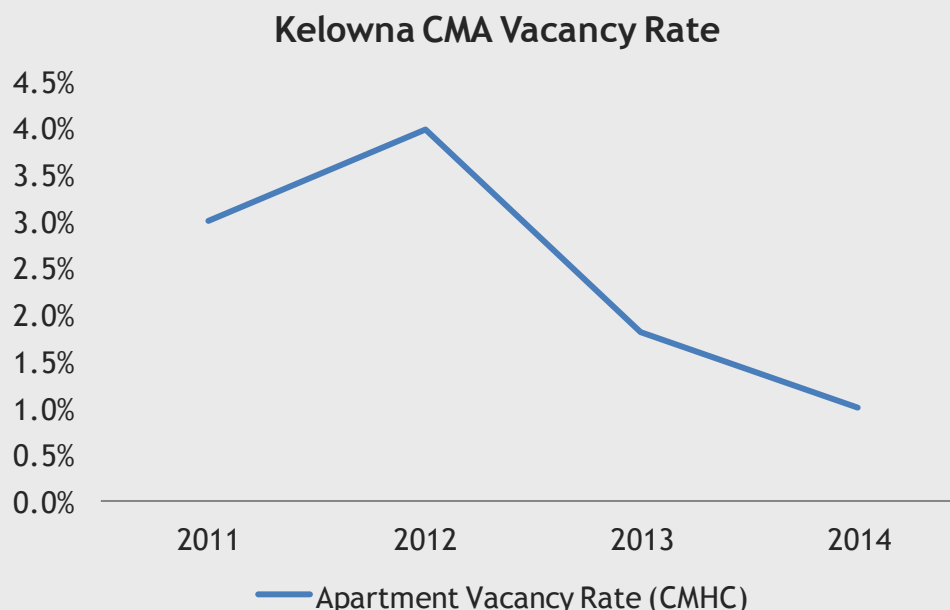
This indicator offers insight into rental market conditions and ultimately guides the City in developing housing investment strategies and establishing housing policy. Kelowna 2030 OCP includes policy direction in support of affordable and safe rental housing. To accommodate the projected growth, a range of housing units is required, including rental units. A three percent vacancy rate is considered healthy in the rental market.

Target / Desired Trend: A vacancy rate between 3% and 5%

How are we doing? Performing in the wrong direction. ←

The rental vacancy rate published by CMHC was 1.0% for 2014. This is a decrease from 1.8% in 2013, 4.0% in 2012, and decrease from 3.0% for the baseline year of 2011. However, at this time it is unclear whether this is a trend or an anomaly. Currently, the City has multiple policies that encourage the development of rental housing, including tax incentives and rental housing grants, as well as discouraging the conversion of rental housing when the vacancy rate is below 3%.

CMHC characterizes Kelowna's rental market as having a static supply of rental housing and a growing demand for rental accommodation. Pressure on the rental market should continue as CMHC is forecasting gains in employment and migration levels into 2016. Few additions to the stock of purpose built rental over the past two years is one of the key factors shaping Kelowna's rental market. However, there has been a recent increase in rental building applications; but, these take time to construct and impact the market.



3.3 Supply of Single Unit Residential Land

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the supply of available land (in years) designated for single detached development in Kelowna. Data for this indicator uses housing projections from the OCP, relative to the years remaining on the lifespan of the OCP (currently 15 years). A units/hectare calculation provides the estimated total unit yield.

Why is this indicator important?

Ensuring a balanced land supply is a critical factor in managing the growth of a city. The City of Kelowna projects the need for approximately 20,100 housing units of all types by the year 2030 to accommodate the projected growth. Of this total, approximately 8,600 are estimated to be single detached dwellings.

Target / Desired Trend:

For single detached development, enough available land to match the years remaining on the current OCP.

How are we doing? Performing in the wrong direction. ←

For single detached development, there is estimated to be approximately 9.8 years of supply remaining. New single detached development appears to be developing at a lower density (6.2 units/ha) than previously expected. This may be the result of the high proportion of new development occurring on hillside lands, where development density is more challenging to maximize. To address this shortfall, a new Area Structure Plan (Thomson Flats) area is under development in order to examine the potential for new development lands to accommodate projected housing demand within the OCP timeframe. Work is also underway on the *Infill Challenge*, a project looking into possibilities to expand capacity in existing developed areas through unconventional housing.

9.8

years of
undeveloped land
remaining for
single detached
dwellings.



3.4 Supply of Multiple Unit Residential Land

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the supply of multi-family designated land in Kelowna that is likely to redevelop within the horizon of the OCP. In order to determine which land is likely to redevelop, the relationship between land value to building value was examined. A ratio of 1:0.25 or less, is considered land that will likely redevelop within the short-term (OCP horizon). For example, a property with a land value of \$100,000, and a building value of \$25,000 or less, is considered as a candidate for redevelopment in the short term.

This indicator is an attempt at identifying sites that may be the most likely candidates for redevelopment. It is recognized that a host of other factors are considered that may encourage or discourage land owners to redevelop or not. Furthermore, as short-term land supply is absorbed by the market, other land will become available.

Why is this indicator important?

Ensuring a balanced land supply is a critical factor in managing the growth of a city. The City of Kelowna projects the need for approximately 20,100 housing units of all types by the year 2030 to accommodate projected growth. Of this total, approximately 11,500 are estimated to be multiple unit dwellings.

Target / Desired Trend:

Enough underutilized land available to match the years remaining on the current OCP (15 years)

How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

2014 was the first year that this indicator has been measured. For multi-family development, there is estimated to be approximately 14 to 16 years supply of land that is considered likely to redevelop in the short-term (within OCP horizon). This puts the land supply in line with the target. In addition to this, Kelowna has significantly more land designated for multi-family development in the long-term (beyond 2030). If considering both short-term and long-term multi-family designated land, there is a supply of over 60 years. This suggests that the City is not unduly restricting the market for multi-family land.

Multi-Family Land Supply Likely to Redevelop by 2030

14 to 16

years of land that is most likely to redevelop as multi-family within OCP horizon.

LAND LIKELY
TO REDEVELOP
(UNDERUTILIZED)

=

BUILDING VALUE
< 25% OF LAND
VALUE

For example, a property with a land value of \$100,000, and a building value of \$25,000 or less, is considered underutilized, and a candidate for redevelopment in the short term.

4

Pedestrian & Cycling Network

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the length of new pedestrian and cycling network compared to new road lanes constructed per year. Data is provided by the City of Kelowna.

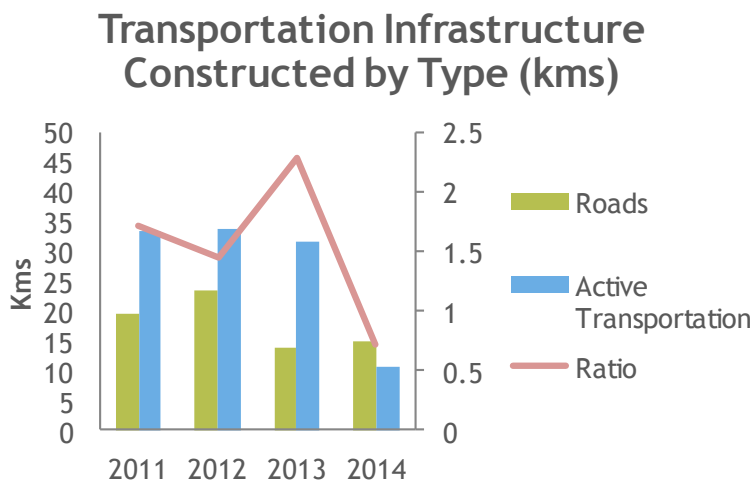
Why is this indicator important?

Creating walk-able, pedestrian-friendly, and connected neighbourhoods is a central focus of the OCP and is achieved in part through a balanced transportation network. For this to occur, it is important increase the attractiveness, convenience and safety of all modes of transportation by implementing complete streets that are designed to serve a broader range of transportation modes, including pedestrians and cyclists. OCP policy 7.6.1 (Transportation Infrastructure Priority), supports funding walking and cycling infrastructure ahead of infrastructure for vehicles.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase the pedestrian and cycling infrastructure relative to new roads . Target to be revised to align with targets from the *Pedestrian & Cycling Master Plan*.

How are we doing? Performing in the wrong direction. ←

Active transportation infrastructure continues to be funded and constructed annually. In 2011, for every 1.0 kilometre of road lane constructed, 1.72 kilometres of walking and cycling infrastructure was constructed. In 2013, the ratio was 2.28 kilometres of walking and cycling for every 1.0 kilometre of road lane. In 2014, the ratio decreased to 0.72 kilometres of walking and cycling infrastructure for every 1.0 km of road lane constructed. 2014 saw investment in multi-use pathways with the new section of Rails with Trails coming online as well as small segments of new bike lanes were constructed. The City also made a number of cycling infrastructure improvements that included bicycle signals, permanent bike count equipment, cyclist push buttons, as well as lockers and bike racks. At this point, due to the annual fluctuations, there are not enough years of data to determine a clear trend. Fluctuations are to be expected due to funding availability and partnerships with other levels of government.



Note: data on the distribution of bike lane development between 2012 and 2013 is not available. Therefore, the total bike lane marked was divided evenly over each year.

The Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan is currently underway and will identify infrastructure and policy requirements to promote walking and cycling within Kelowna.

5

Balanced Transportation Network

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the modal split (% of population that uses each mode of transportation) for transportation to work. The modes of transportation include vehicle - as driver, vehicle - as passenger, public transit, walk, bicycle, or other. Data for this indicator is based on census data and will be measured every five years when census data is released.

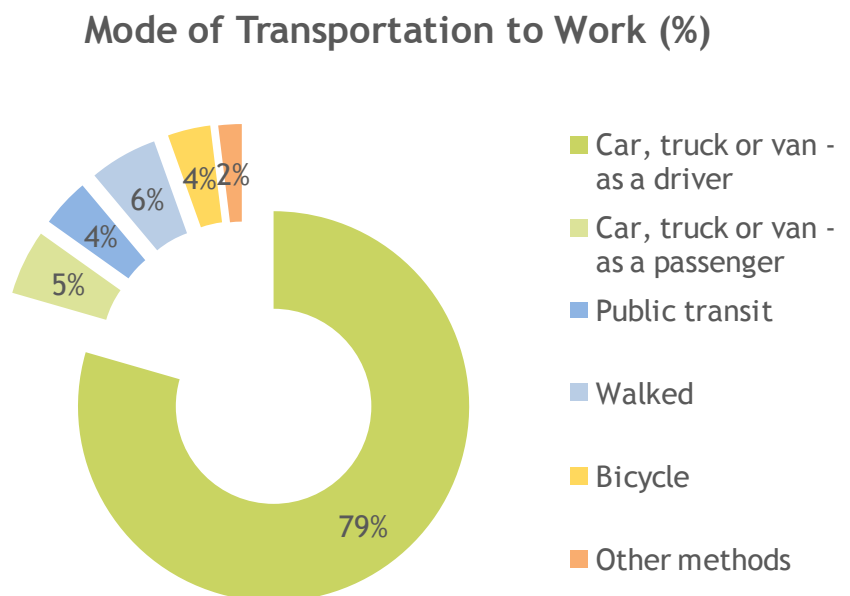
Why is this indicator important?

Active transportation is a major theme of the OCP and is supported by one of the main goals: to feature a balanced transportation network. Increasing the attractiveness, convenience and safety of all modes of transportation by implementing complete streets is supported by OCP objectives and policy.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase the number of people making more sustainable transportation choices (e.g. pedestrian, cycling, transit) - *under review*

How are we doing?

As this indicator is measured every 5 years, at this point this report is dependant upon the next census data which will be provided in 2016. The data provided below is based on 2011 Census and until more data is available, no trend can be identified.



6

Proximity to Transit

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the percentage of our population that lives within 400 m (5 minute walk) of a transit stop. Data for this indicator utilizes BC Transit data as well as census data.

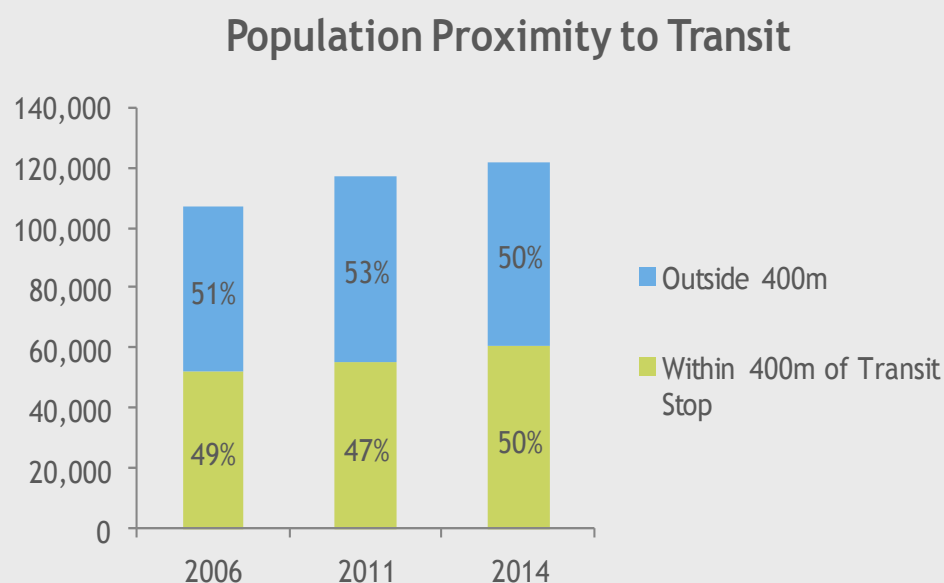
Why is this indicator important?

An important part of a sustainable city is creating compact communities served by transportation routes that encourage transit, bicycles and pedestrians. As traffic becomes more congested and as we work towards becoming a more sustainable city, transit will play a larger role in daily commutes. The OCP supports increasing density (people and employment) in communities to a level that will support transit service. Increased density around transit will also contribute to the City's commitment to reducing our Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase the percentage of people living within 400 m of a transit stop

How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

Compared to the baseline year, which was the 2006 Census, 50% Kelowna residents now live within a 400m (approximately a 5 minute walk) of a transit stop. In the baseline year, 49% of people lived within 400m of a stop. Although there has been a slight increase in people living close to a transit stop, communities within Kelowna need to reach greater density to make transit viable. A stronger trend will emerge with more data.



7

Efficient Energy Use

What is being measured?

This indicator measures household energy consumption (electricity and gas). Data for this indicator was provided by Fortis and the City of Kelowna.

Why is this indicator important?

The OCP was developed to establish a long-term vision for a sustainable community. As part of this, new buildings will be required that are attractive as well as energy efficient. A reduction in energy consumption will also contribute to a reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and help to minimize Kelowna's contribution to climate change.

Target / Desired Trend: A decrease in average household electricity and gas consumption

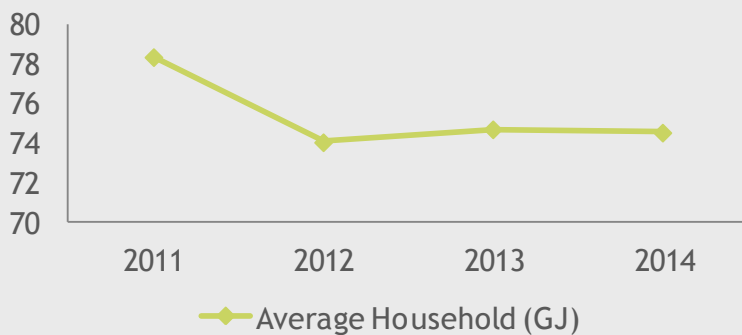
How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

Residential electricity consumption has been decreasing per household since the baseline year of 2011. In 2014, households in Kelowna consumed an average of 11,004 Kwh of electricity.

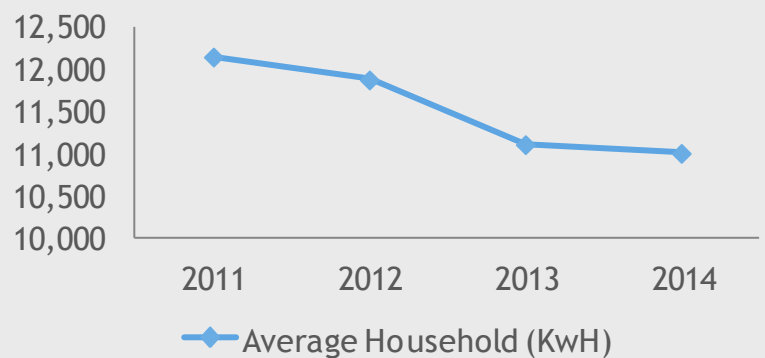
Residential gas consumption per household has decreased compared the 2011 baseline, but remained relatively steady compared to 2012, 2013 and 2014. In 2014, households in Kelowna consumed an average of 74.5 GJ of gas.

The trend for both gas and electricity consumption has been going in the right direction since 2011. With continued reduction in energy consumption, the community is contributing to the City's commitment to reduce GHG levels.

Average Household Gas Consumption (GJ)



Average Household Electricity Consumption (Kwh)



What is being measured?

This indicator measures the median household income for those employed in Kelowna relative to the provincial median. Median income data is derived from Environics Analytics.

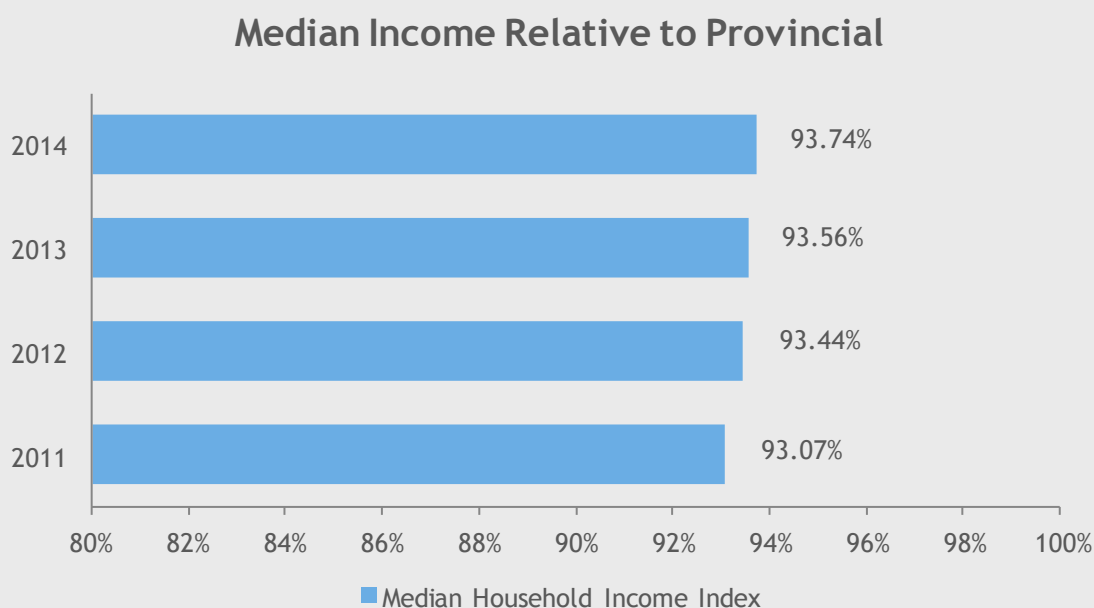
Why is this indicator important?

One of the goals of the OCP is to foster economic prosperity. A healthy, dynamic and sustainable economy will help retain and attract youth and talent, support business, encourage investment, and improve the quality of life for Kelowna residents.

Target / Desired Trend: Median income equivalent or higher than provincial median

How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

Kelowna median household income has increased at a slightly faster rate compared to the provincial median over the past four years. From 2010 to 2012, the median in Kelowna was 93% of the provincial median and in 2013 and 2014 that increased to 94%. In 2014, the estimated median household income was \$60,360 while the provincial median household income was estimated at \$64,394. Even though the relative change is minor, this indicator is considered to be performing in the right direction because the Kelowna median is gaining incrementally relative to the provincial median.



What is being measured?

This indicator measures the number of businesses with employees. Data for this indicator provided by BC Stats and is only available at the Census Metropolitan Area level (RDCO).

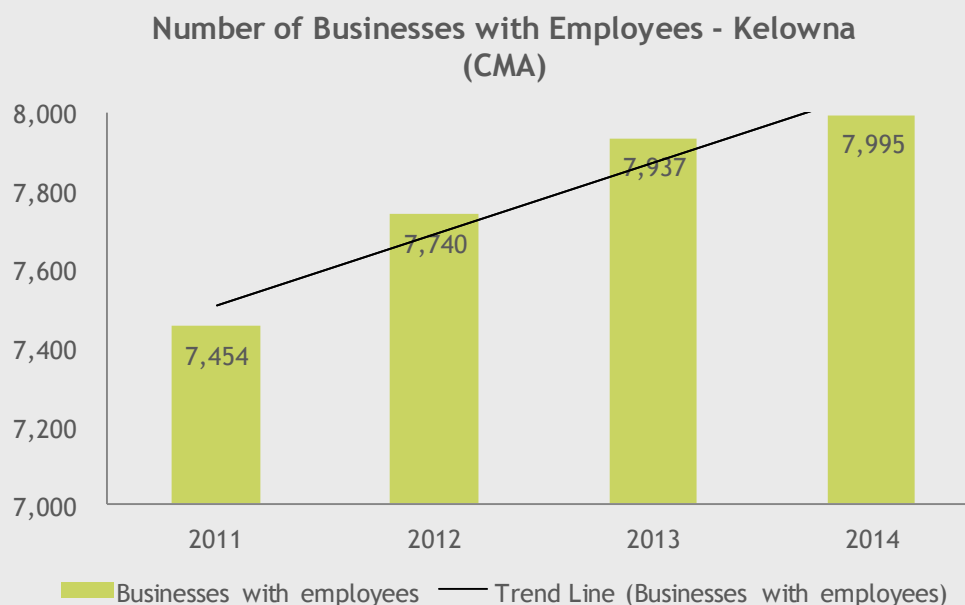
Why is this indicator important?

According to community input, people want a City where the economy is growing, vibrant and attracting new business. In order to create a sustainable city, there needs to be a balance between, environmental protection, economic growth, social development and cultural vibrancy. Measuring the number of businesses with employees provides a snapshot of efforts in the attraction and retention of business.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase in the number of businesses with employees

How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

There has been consistent growth in the number of businesses with employees in Kelowna CMA since the base-line year of 2011. In 2014, there were 7,995 businesses with employees in Kelowna CMA. While the business climate is influenced by a wide array of factors, including provincial, national and international economic trends, data from this indicator suggests that there is a positive business climate in Kelowna. This emerging trend is based on four years of data, and will be more thoroughly analyzed as more years of data becomes available.



10

Protected Sensitive Ecosystems

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the percentage of Kelowna's land base that is considered to be environmentally sensitive and is under formal and permanent environmental protection. Data for this indicator is from the City of Kelowna's Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory (SEI).

Why is this indicator important?

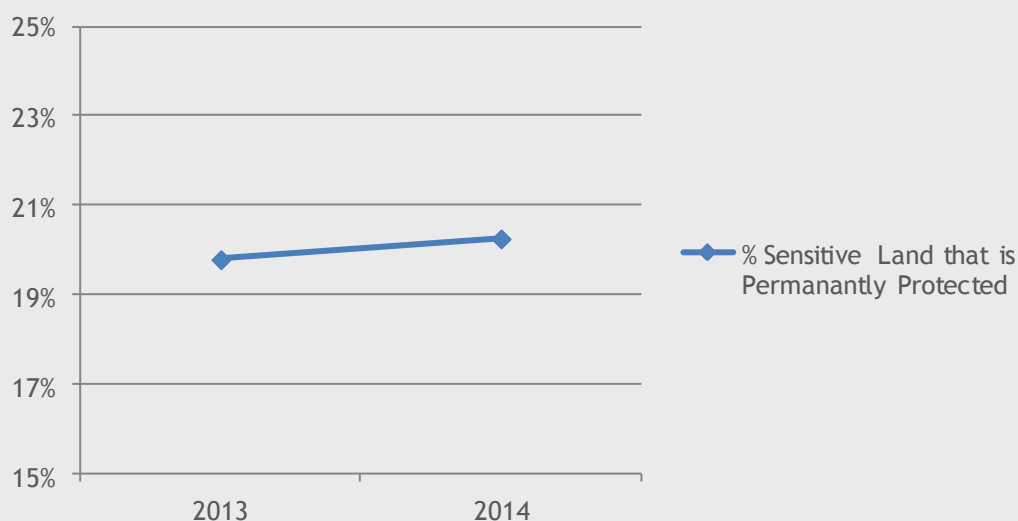
Kelowna residents have identified that protecting the natural environment is a priority. It is the City of Kelowna's objective to protect and enhance natural areas, including creating an open space network that protects sensitive ecosystems and links important habitat areas.

Target / Desired Trend: As a requirement for development, protect and preserve environmentally sensitive area (ESA's), or portions of thereof, where possible

How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

This indicator only has two years worth of data. 2014 saw an increase in the amount sensitive land that is permanently protected. In 2013, the baseline year, 19.8% of sensitive land was protected. In 2014, the amount increased slightly to 20.3%. This suggests that the City's efforts towards this goal are proving successful. A trend will emerge as more years worth of data is collected.

Percent of Sensitive Land that is Permanantly Protected



What is being measured?

This indicator measures the percentage of Kelowna's green space that is protected from development. To quantify this, the amount of land that is currently zoned for park is measured against the amount of land designated for park in the Official Community Plan. Data for this indicator is from the City of Kelowna.

Why is this indicator important?

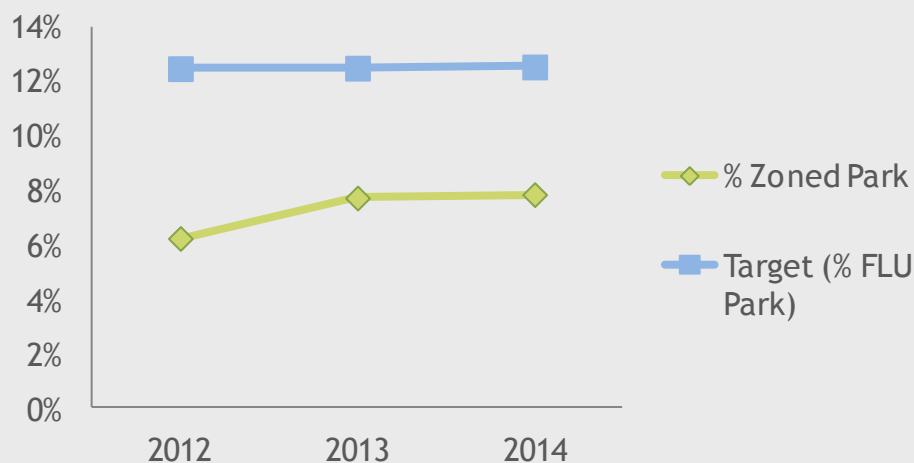
A healthy natural environment positively impacts both quality of life and economic vitality. In order to preserve the biodiversity and ecological landscape from development pressures, the City of Kelowna will take an integrated ecosystem management approach to ensure that the environment is afforded a high priority in land use related decisions.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase amount of lands zoned park to reach OCP Future Land Use Parks and Open Space target

How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. →

Since the baseline year of 2012, each year has seen slightly more land become zoned for park. In 2014, 7.8%, or 1,687 hectares, of land in Kelowna's is zoned as park, up from 6% in 2012. This suggests that the City is making steady progress towards its objectives.

**Parkland Protected from Development (as
Percent of City Land Base)**



12

Parks Proximity to Population

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the percent of Kelowna residents that live within 400 meters of a park (5 minute walk). Data for this indicator is from the City of Kelowna GIS system.

Why is this indicator important?

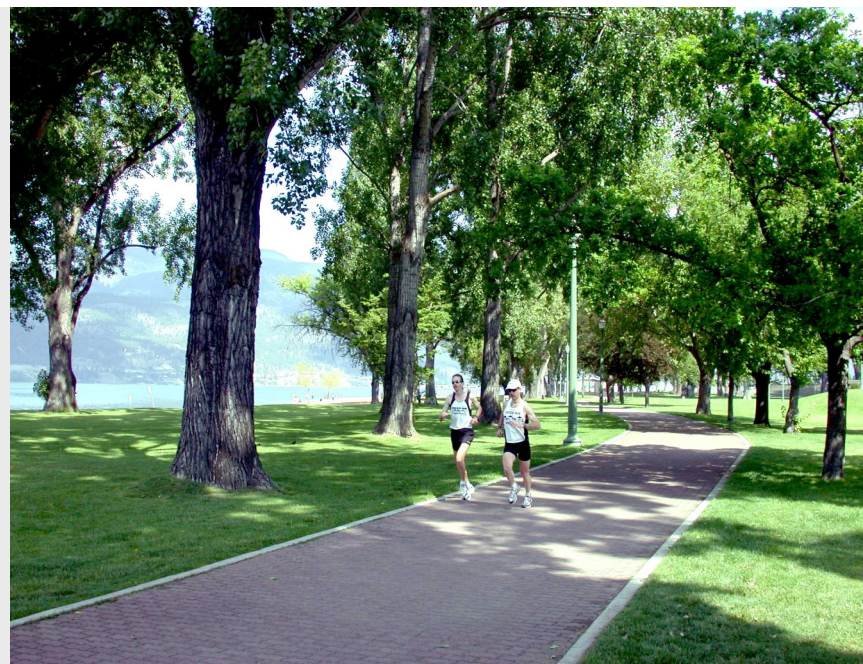
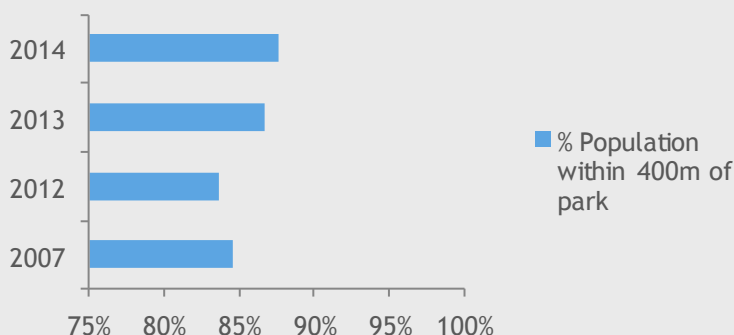
The OCP aims to provide spectacular parks for residents and visitors to enjoy. Parks play a critical role in supporting community sustainability and in enhancing community quality of life. This is encouraged by OCP objectives to protect and enhance natural areas and to provide a variety of parks for people to pursue active, creative and healthy lifestyles close to where they live and work. The OCP has specific policy requiring 2.2 ha of park per 1,000 of new population growth. But, understanding the proximity of parks to population is also critical.

Target / Desired Trend: To have 90 percent of the population within walking distance of a park

How are we doing? Performing in the right direction. ➡

Every year since the 2007 baseline year, there has been an increase in the percent of the population that lives within 400m of a park. In 2014, 87.7% of Kelowna residents live within 400m of a park. This suggests that policy is being adhered to and parks are being established to match population growth.

Percentage of Population within 400m of park



13

Recreational Opportunities

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the number of public program hours delivered by the City per resident. Data for this indicator provided by the City of Kelowna.

Why is this indicator important?

The vision for Kelowna includes a place where recreation and cultural opportunities are plentiful. The OCP is supported by objectives that promote social well-being and quality of life by providing facilities and services for all community members.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase in the number of recreational opportunities available

How are we doing? Yearly difference in performance is minimal. 

The number of program hours has remained consistent since the baseline year of 2011, at 0.3 hours of programming delivered per resident, and has kept pace with population growth.

Year	Program Hours (Per Resident)
2011	0.3
2012	0.3
2013	0.3
2014	0.3

“Over the past 4 years the number of hours of programming per resident has remained consistent.”

What is being measured?

This indicator is measured in two parts – the first part measures the percent of parks and transportation capital dollars that are invested within the Urban Core. This metric is based on annual budget capital requests from the City of Kelowna. The second measurement is the percent of total value of assessed land and buildings located within Kelowna's Urban Core. This metric is based on annual British Columbia Assessment Authority property assessments.

Why is this indicator important?

An underlying theme of the OCP is to create compact communities served by transportation routes, to encourage active living, and by investing in efficient infrastructure. The OCP has policy to support resource allocation to be directed in the Urban Core with the purpose of making these safe, accessible, high-quality living and working environments.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase in parks and road infrastructure, as well as the percentage of assessment value in the Urban Core

How are we doing for infrastructure spending in the Core?

Performing in the right direction. →

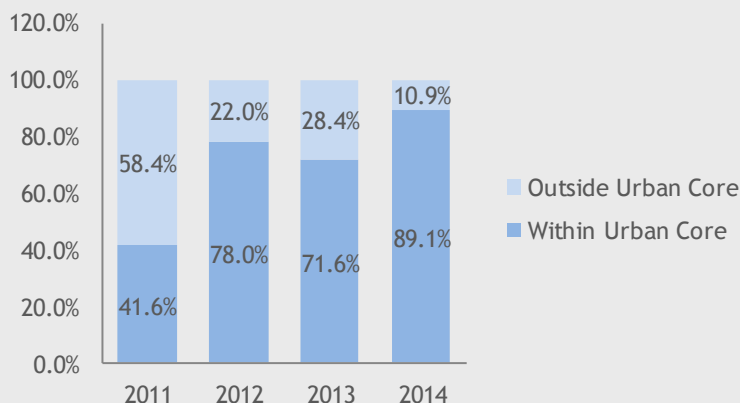
The percent of Parks and Transportation dollars spent in the Urban Core continues to increase. In the baseline year of 2011, 41.6% of dollars were spent in the Urban Core. In 2014, the percent has increased to 89.1%. Major civic investment through such projects as the Bernard Avenue Revitalization and Stuart Park walkway have solidified the City's commitment to the Urban Core.

How are we doing for focusing investment in the Core?

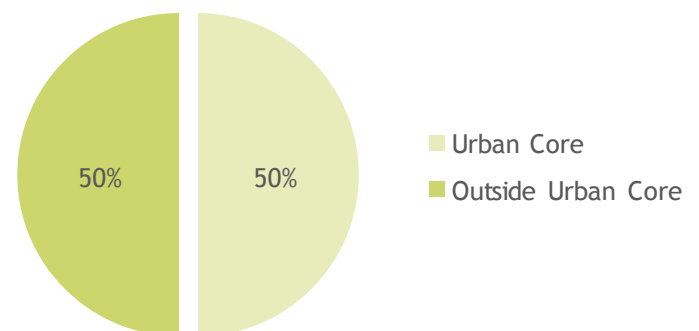
Yearly difference in performance is minimal. ==

This metric has been consistent over the past 4 years. In 2011, the baseline year, 50% of the total assessed value of land and buildings in Kelowna was within the Urban Core. Subsequently, the last 3 years have remained consistent at 49%. In 2014, the total property value for all land and buildings in Kelowna was over \$26 billion. As several major projects get underway Downtown, this ratio may improve.

Parks and Transportation Capital Projects
(% of dollars spent)



Assessed Value



What is being measured?

This indicator is comprised of two parts — the percentage of Kelowna's land base that is actively farmed, and the number of community gardens in Kelowna. The actively farmed land metric is based on British Columbia Assessment Authority data. Data for the second measurement (the number of community gardens in Kelowna) is provided by Central Okanagan Community Gardens.

Why is this indicator important?

An important goal of the OCP is to enable healthy and productive agriculture, particularly given the large agricultural land base within the city's boundaries. This is supported by policy that promotes healthy agriculture through diverse strategies that protect farmlands and promote food production.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase agricultural land in production

How are we doing for active farmland?

Yearly difference in performance is minimal. **==**

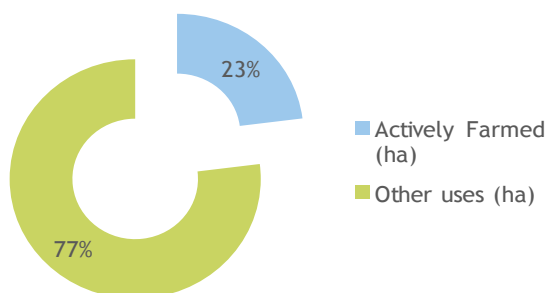
The percentage of land that is actively farmed has remained relatively stable since that baseline year of 2011. In 2014, 23% of that land base is actively farmed. This is a positive indication that actively farmed land is not decreasing in the face of development pressure. More data will solidify a trend.

How are we doing for community gardens?

Performing in the right direction. **→**

Community gardens continue to increase in popularity. As of 2014, there are 11 community gardens. This has increased from 7 in 2011. A trend is beginning to emerge that residents are interested in food production as new community gardens come on-stream each year and the waitlist for plots continues to grow. The City is currently amending the Official Community Plan and the Zoning Bylaw to encourage the development of shared garden space in new multi-residential developments to help ease pressure for community garden space.

Percentage of Kelowna's land base Actively Farmed (2014)



In Kelowna, there are 11 Community Gardens that are active and in full production, 8 of which are on City property:

- > Cawston Avenue Garden
- > St. Paul Garden
- > Sutton Glen Garden
- > Gibbs Road Garden
- > Hartman Road Garden
- > Barlee Road Garden
- > Michaelbrook Garden
- > Willow Park Garden
- > Lindahl Garden
- > DeHart Garden
- > Parkinson Rec. Garden

What is being measured?

This indicator is measured in two parts — the crime rate in Kelowna, and the number of motor vehicle crashes related to the population. The crime rate is provided by the RCMP and the motor vehicle crash data is provided by ICBC. The crime rate provided is a mid-year estimate. The final crime rate for 2013 is expected to be released in the last quarter of 2014.

Why is this indicator important?

According to community input, residents want a city where they feel safe downtown and in their own neighbourhoods. The OCP has policy that supports this vision. In the 2015 Citizen Survey, residents ranked concerns about personal safety relatively low, with 94% of citizens describing Kelowna as a safe community. Measuring the crime rate and the number of motor vehicle collisions provides a concise picture of community safety.

Target / Desired Trend: Increase in the level of safety in the community (reduced crime rate and collisions)

How are we doing for crime rate?

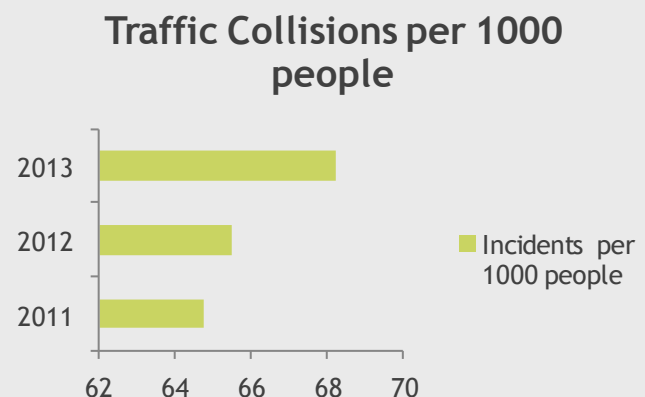
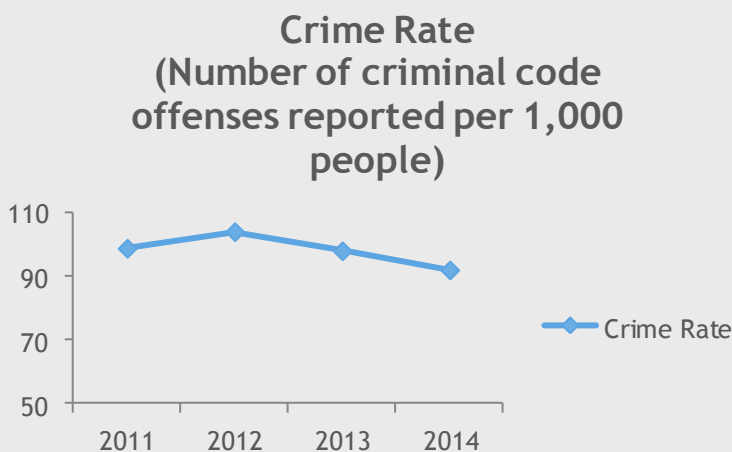
Performing in the right direction. →

The crime rate is measured as the number of criminal code offenses reported per 1,000 people. In 2014, there were 92 * crimes reported per 1,000 people. Comparatively, the baseline year of 2011 saw a crime rate of 98.8, and in 2012, the crime rate was 104, and 98 in 2013. This general decrease is consistent with the overall trend of declining crime rates being observed in BC and across Canada.

* crime rate is a mid-year estimate. Final crime rate to be released in the fourth quarter of 2014 and will be reflected in next year's report.

How are we doing for traffic collisions?

2014 crash data was not available at time of publication. Between 2011 and 2013, the number of motor vehicle crashes per 1,000 people increased each year. In 2011, there were 64.8 crashes reported for every 1,000 people, compared to 68.2 in 2013. Based on the available data, a trend is starting to emerge but more data is required to substantiate the trend.



What is being measured?

Appendix 7 of Kelowna's 2012-2017 Cultural Plan contains quantitative and qualitative indicators for cultural vibrancy. These include employment in the cultural sector, levels of investment, cultural facility usage, numbers of organizations, events and programs and perceptions about the importance of arts and culture in quality of life.

How are we doing?

A 'report card' providing a snapshot of data will be produced in 2015. As implementation of the Cultural Plan proceeds, positive progress can be noted in the following areas:

- The City has increased funding support for professional arts organizations (15% increase) and cultural facilities (the Kelowna Art Gallery, Kelowna Museums and Rotary Centre for the Arts), consistent with Goal 1 of the Cultural Plan;
- Over \$250,000 has been invested to improve acoustic and amplified sound systems at Kelowna Community Theatre (Cultural Plan Goal 2);
- New events have been added to the Festivals Kelowna mandate, and annual public attendance at these free events is approaching 100,000 (Cultural Plan Goal 5);
- Kelowna celebrations for national Culture Days at the end of September included 45 registered events and over 3,000 participants (Cultural Plan Goal 6);
- In 2013/14, the artsVest program generated \$393,257 of new investment in the cultural sector through a combination of private sector sponsorship and matching incentive grants. The program will continue for a second year in 2014/15 (Cultural Plan Goal 8).





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