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- Timeline
- How to Read the Report
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  - Downtown Revitalization
  - Economy & Employment
  - Environment
  - Social Development
  - Growth Management
  - Housing
  - Transportation
  - Urban Design
- Implementation of the OCP
- Next Steps
What is an OCP?

- Provides a long term vision for the community of Prince George for the next 15 years.
- Connected to all other bylaws, works and programming adopted by Council.
- Directly related to financial planning and asset management.

What is this 5 Year Monitoring Report?

- Provides a snapshot of progress towards implementing and achieving the goals of the OCP.
Population and Demographics


- 1.2% = 90,200
- 0.8% = 84,700
- 0.4% = 77,900

Prince George Population Change 2016 and 2011 Census

- 80 to 84 years
- 70 to 74 years
- 60 to 64 years
- 50 to 54 years
- 40 to 44 years
- 30 to 34 years
- 20 to 24 years
- 10 to 14 years
- 0 to 4 years

Female 2011
Male 2011
Female 2016
Male 2016
Timeline

Step 1
Develop and Consult
myPG (2009-2010)
OCP (2010-2012)

Step 2
Council Adoption
June 2012

Step 3
Implementation
2012-2027

Step 4
Monitoring
2017/2018

Step 5
Update and Adjust

We are here

Spring 2017
Data Collection

Summer 2017
Data Analysis/Report Draft

September 2017
Internal Referral Meetings

October 2017
Implementation Section

November 2017
Internal Update and Review

December 2017
Final Edits/Review

January 2018
Council
How to Read the Report

What is being measured?
Explains what the indicator is measuring and where the data comes from.

How are we doing?
Performing in the right direction
Performing in the wrong direction
Difference is minimal
Not enough information

Why is this indicator important?
Explains how the indicator is related to OCP Policy and Objectives.

1.0 DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION

Construction Value of Downtown Office Development

What is being measured?
This indicator measures the construction value of office development (both new construction and renovations) within the downtown. This data is then compared with the construction value of office development in all areas outside of the downtown. Data for this indicator is based on annual building permit issuance from the City of Prince George.

How are we doing?
Performing in the right direction
This indicator is performing in the right direction because the OCP encourages locating office uses primarily in the downtown, and restricting them outside of the downtown for the purpose of maintaining the downtown as the Central Business District and primary location for offices. As displayed on Figure 3, through years 2011 to 2016, there was significant office development constructed in the downtown with less being constructed outside of the downtown, demonstrating the policy direction to focus on office development in the downtown is performing in the right direction.

Between 2011 and 2016, there was a total of $77M invested in office construction and renovation. Of the $77M, $63.2M was invested in the downtown and the remaining $13.8M was invested in offices outside of the downtown. The RCMP Municipal Facility ($23M) and the Wood Innovation and Design Centre ($18M) represent major public investments that were made in the downtown in 2011 and 2013 respectively. Downtown development in 2014 was largely due to the exterior façade improvements to all sides of the RBC building ($7M) and the construction of the BC Government Employees Union ($4M).

Value of Office Development (New Construction & Renovations)

- Downtown
- Other Areas

Figure 3: Value of Office Development

Why is this indicator important?
The OCP supports the downtown as the central office and business district and recommends restricting the expansion of office space outside the downtown. Investment in office development in the downtown is a key strategy for downtown revitalization, as office workers can support retail sector business development including restaurants, shops and services to the downtown.
Land Composition shown in 2011, 2017 and Future (2027)

**2011**
OCP Schedule B-5: Existing Land Use

- Business & Industrial: 7%
- Residential: 9%
- Recreational & Institutional: 7%
- Commercial: 1%
- Utility: 2%
- Rural: 74%

**2017**
Zoning Bylaw: Schedule A

- Business & Industrial: 9%
- Residential: 8%
- Recreation & Institutional: 5%
- Commercial: 2%
- Utility: 1%
- Rural: 65%

**2027**
OCP Schedule B-6: Future Land Use

- Business & Industrial: 10%
- Residential: 13%
- Recreation & Institutional: 10%
- Commercial: 2%
- Utility: 1%
- Rural: 64%
1 Downtown Revitalization

1.1 Construction Value of Downtown Office Development

- **2011**: Downtown - 25, Other Areas - 5
- **2012**: Downtown - 5, Other Areas - 5
- **2013**: Downtown - 20, Other Areas - 5
- **2014**: Downtown - 15, Other Areas - 5
- **2015**: Downtown - 10, Other Areas - 5
- **2016**: Downtown - 5, Other Areas - 5

1.2 Construction Value of Downtown Retail, Restaurants and Services

- **Other Areas**
  - Community & Social Services: 1
  - Hotel: 5
  - Restaurant: 10
  - Retail & Services: 8
  - Vehicle Service & Sales: 1

- **Downtown**
  - Community & Social Services: 1
  - Hotel: 15
  - Restaurant: 10
  - Retail & Services: 5
  - Vehicle Service & Sales: 1
2.1 Inventory of Light Industrial Land

- BCR Industrial Area: 42.4 ha
- Danson Industrial Park: 43.1 ha
- Boundary Road (within ALIP): 37.1 ha
- Central Hart: 19.5 ha
- Downtown/Queensway: 7.1 ha
- Carter Light Industrial: 3.0 ha

64% of available light industrial land is fully serviced.

2.3 Employment & GDP by Industry

Non-Commercial Services (healthcare, education) provide the highest number of jobs.

9,200 jobs in 2016

2.2 Inventory of Vacant Heavy Industrial Land

- BCR Industrial Area: 42.4 ha
- Danson Industrial Park: 43.1 ha
- Boundary Road (within ALIP): 37.1 ha
- Central Hart: 19.5 ha
- Downtown/Queensway: 7.1 ha
- Carter Light Industrial: 3.0 ha

2.4 Number of New Business Licenses
3.1 Amount of Environmentally Sensitive Land
3,186 ha are within Groundwater and Riparian Development Permit Areas

- Zoned Park and City-Owned: 96.3 ha
- Zoned Park: 98.71 ha
- City-Owned: 152.24 ha
- Crown/Privately held Sensitive Lands: 2,838.5 ha

3.2 Solid Waste and Recycling Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>KG Recycling</th>
<th>KG Garbage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>661</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>679</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Air Quality

3.4 Water Consumption
In 2016 each person used an average of 512L of water per day!
That’s the same as 128.4L jugs of water...every day!
4.1 Participation in Leisure Access Program and Aquatics

4.2 Access to Greenspace

89% of Prince George residents live within 400m of a public park or open space!

4.3 Participation in Farmers’ Market Nutrition Coupon Program

4.4 Number of Heritage Register Properties
5.1 Number of New Residential Units in Infill and Growth Priority Areas

87% of all new residential units (2011-2016) were constructed within infill or growth priority areas.

5.2 Gains & Losses in Land Designated Rural

Of the 30ha of rural land that was lost, 27ha were amended to facilitate light industrial development.

5.3 Gains & Losses in Land Designated Light Industrial

5.4 Gains & Losses in Land Designated Service Commercial
Construction is predominantly single family, but since 2011, there has been continuous diversification in the types of housing available. Notably, the increase of apartment units.

### Number of New Residential Units by Housing Type

#### Type and Number of New Dwellings Constructed from 2011 to 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Apartment</th>
<th>Townhouse</th>
<th>Duplex</th>
<th>Secondary Suite</th>
<th>Mobile</th>
<th>Single Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>134</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4 Number of New Visitable and Adaptable Units

An ‘adaptable’ unit can be easily adapted for a person with a disability or mobility device to live in.

Features of an adaptable unit can include a path of travel with a low profile, allowing mobility devices to easily glide over different floor types, and kitchens with consistent counter tops from the stove to the sink.

6.5 Housing Affordability Index

The percentage of income required to finance home ownership in Prince George has generally been around or below 30% with a mild trend towards declining.
Capital Investment in Transportation Infrastructure

Investment in Active vs. Vehicle Transportation Infrastructure (Existing Network)

- Active Transportation
- Vehicle Transportation

Average between 2011-2016

Total Dollars spent between 2011-2016

- $5,034,293
- $36,981,948

$1 = $7.40
Crashes Involving Pedestrians

The month of October often has the highest number of crashes involving pedestrians. This could be a result of changing weather, or daylight savings time (inadequate tires for the weather, darker mornings and evenings).
**Scores from Advisory Committee on Development Design**

Scores for New Development from the City's Advisory Committee on Development Design (2014 - 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downtown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Overall Implementation
• Capital Projects
5 years into our 15 year community plan, and 49% of identified projects are underway or complete!

Completed Implementation items highlights:
• 2015 Canada Winter Games delivery and sustainability strategy
• Support to develop the Wood Innovation and Design Centre, Wood First Policy
• Community Services Master Plan (Parks Strategy, Aquatic Needs Assessment)
• Fire Master Plan, Fire Underwriters Study and Standards of Response Coverage Study
• Downtown building façade improvement grants
• Multi-Family Incentive Program
Completed Capital Projects highlights:
- The construction of Boundary Road, servicing and bike lanes.
- Various water, sanitary and storm projects including, water main looping on Aberdeen and Clubhouse Road, and pump station upgrades.
- Airport Light Industrial Lands Storm Detention Pond
- Upgrade to lift station PW120 on Weisbrod Road
- The UNBC connector trail, joining Ginters Meadow to the existing trail system.
- Dedicated Bike Lanes on Arterial Roads
Next Steps

OCP Monitoring Report

- works to measure our progress to achieve objectives the City set out to accomplish in 2011/2012 – this assessment allows us to prioritize next steps.

Coming soon:

- Zoning Bylaw amendment to include detached secondary homes (e.g. carriage homes)
- New Pool – new civic facility build with accessibility and energy reduction in mind.
- Parks Ball Diamond Strategy, a Community Recreation Services Plan recommendation.
- Housekeeping amendments to OCP (e.g. update to GHG reduction targets)
Thank you

Thank you to the various City divisions and Departments who assisted in data collection and analysis, which made this report possible.

Thank you also to UNBC’s School of Environmental Planning Sustainable Communities course.

Questions?