

## Executive Summary – City of Hamilton

### Socio-Economic Factors

Socio-economic indicators describe and quantify a municipality’s wealth and economic conditions and provide insight into a municipality’s collective ability to generate revenue relative to the municipality’s demand for public services. An evaluation of socio-economic factors contributes to the development of sound financial policies. An examination of local economic and demographic characteristics can identify the following situations:

- Changes in the tax base as measured by population, property value, employment, or business activity
- A need to shift public service priorities because of demographic changes in the municipality
- A need to shift public policies because of changes in economic conditions

Socio-Economic Factors	Hamilton	Total Survey Average	GTHA
2024 Population Density per sq. km.	564	559	1,214
2016-2021 Population Increase %	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%
2023 Building Construction Value per Capita	\$ 4,042	\$ 4,295	\$ 4,035
2024 Estimated Average Household Income	\$ 114,469	\$ 124,639	\$ 153,894
2024 Weighted Median Value of Dwelling	\$ 381,778	\$ 365,753	\$ 613,845
2024 Unweighted Assessment per Capita	\$ 135,768	\$ 168,081	\$ 219,331
2024 Weighted Assessment per Capita	\$ 158,197	\$ 168,896	\$ 231,398

### Financial Indicators

The Municipal Financial Indicators section of the report includes a number of measures such as the financial position, operating surplus, asset composition ratio, reserves, debt and taxes receivables.

**Key financial indicators** have been included to help evaluate each municipality’s existing financial condition and to identify future challenges and opportunities. A number of industry recognized indicators that are used by credit rating agencies and/or recommended by Government Finance Officers’ Association (GFOA) and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing have been included. Indicators related to **Sustainability**, **Flexibility** and **Vulnerability** have been included. It should be noted that Water and Wastewater indicators have also been included in the Water/Wastewater section of the report.

The tables on the following page provide highlights from this section of the report.

**Sustainability**

The ability to provide and maintain service and infrastructure levels without resorting to unplanned increases in rates or cuts to services.

2023 Sustainability Indicators	Hamilton	Total Survey Average
Financial Position per Capita		\$ 847
Tax Asset Consumption Ratio		45.4%
Net Financial Liabilities Ratio		(0.5)

**Vulnerability**

Addresses a municipality’s vulnerability to external sources of funding that it cannot control and its exposure to risks.

2023 Vulnerability Indicators	Hamilton	Total Survey Average
<b>Reserves</b>		
Tax Reserves (less WWW) as % of Taxation		96.6%
Tax Reserves as % of Own Source Revenues		70.0%
Tax Reserves / Capita		\$ 1,038
<b>Debt</b>		
Total Debt Charges (less WWW) as % of Own Source Revenue		3.6%
Total Debt Outstanding / Capita		\$ 751
Total Debt Outstanding (less WWW) / Capita		\$ 505
Debt Outstanding per Own Source Revenue	N/A	37.7%
Debt to Reserve Ratio	N/A	0.7

**Flexibility**

The ability to issue debt responsibly without impacting the credit rating. Also, the ability to generate required revenues.

2023 Flexibility Indicators	Hamilton	Total Survey Average
Taxes Receivable as % of Taxes Levied		6.5%
Rates Coverage Ratio		93.6%

***Analysis of Net Municipal Levy per Capita and per Assessment***

In order to better understand the relative tax position for a municipality, another measure that has been included in the study is a comparison of net municipal levies on a per capita and per \$100,000 basis. This measure indicates the total net municipal levy needed to provide services to the municipality. This analysis does not indicate value for money or the effectiveness in meeting community objectives. Net municipal expenditures per capita may vary as a result of:

- Different service levels
- Variations in the types of services
- Different methods of providing services
- Different residential/non-residential assessment composition
- Varying demand for services
- Locational factors
- Demographic differences
- Socio-economic differences
- Urban/rural composition differences
- User fees policies
- Age of infrastructure
- What is being collected from rates as opposed to property taxes

As such, this analysis is not an “apples to apples” comparison of services, but rather has been included to provide insight into the net cost of providing municipal services within each municipality. Further analysis would be required to determine the cause of the differences across each spending envelope and within each municipality. This analysis was completed using the most current information available – net municipal levies as per the 2024 municipal levy by-laws and the 2024 estimated populations.

2024	Hamilton	Total Survey		GTHA
		Average		
Net Municipal Levy per Capita	\$ 1,833	\$ 1,865	\$	1,816
Net Municipal Levy per \$100,000 Unweighted CVA	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,254	\$	882

***User Fees***

A number of user fees have been included in the Study including the following:

2024 Fees	Hamilton	Total Survey		GTHA
		Average		
Development Charges - Single Detached	\$ 86,598	\$ 59,116	\$	133,950
Residential Building Permit Fee	\$ 2,971	\$ 2,638	\$	3,034

### Comparison of Tax Ratios

Tax ratios reflect how a property class tax rate compares to the residential rate. Changes in tax ratios affect the relative tax burden between classes of properties. Tax ratios can be used to prevent large shifts of the tax burden caused by relative changes in assessment among property classes as well as to lower the tax rates on a particular class or classes.

2024 Tax Ratios	Total Survey	
	Hamilton	Average
Multi-Residential	2.0658	1.6876
Commercial (Residual)	1.9800	1.6622
Industrial (Residual)	3.0066	2.1172

### Taxes and Comparison of Relative Taxes

The purpose of this section of the report is to undertake “like” property comparisons across each municipality and across various property types. In total there are 12 property types in the residential, multi-residential, commercial and industrial classes. There are many reasons for differences in relative tax burdens across municipalities and across property classes including, but not limited to:

- Differences in values of like properties
- Differences in the tax ratios and the use of optional classes
- Non-uniform education tax rates in the non-residential classes
- Level of service provided and the associated costs
- Extent to which a municipality employs user fees
- Access to other sources of revenues such as dividends from hydro utilities and casino revenues

2024 Property Taxes	Total Survey		
	Hamilton	Average	GTHA
Detached Bungalow	\$ 5,236	\$ 3,971	\$ 5,124
2 Storey Home	\$ 6,469	\$ 5,246	\$ 6,026
Senior Executive Home	\$ 8,313	\$ 7,336	\$ 8,246
Walk Up Apartment (per Unit)	\$ 2,204	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,725
Mid/High Rise (per Unit)	\$ 2,045	\$ 2,068	\$ 1,976
Neigh. Shopping (per sq. ft.)	\$ 5.86	\$ 3.99	\$ 4.77
Office Building (per sq. ft.)	\$ 3.68	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.72
Hotels (per Suite)	\$ 2,330	\$ 1,742	\$ 1,653
Motels (per Suite)	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,486
Industrial Standard (per sq. ft.)	\$ 2.75	\$ 1.69	\$ 2.18
Industrial Large (per sq. ft)	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.54
Industrial Vacant Land (per Acre)	\$ 15,567	\$ 5,051	\$ 11,471

### *Comparison of Water and Sewer User Costs*

A comparison was made of water/sewer costs in each municipality. The following table summarizes the costs in the municipality for water and sewer on typical annual consumption against the overall survey average.

2024 Water/Sewer Cost of Service	Total Survey		
	Hamilton	Average	GTHA
Residential - 200 m <sup>3</sup>	\$ 965	\$ 1,393	\$ 1,078
Commercial - 10,000 m <sup>3</sup>	\$ 45,720	\$ 45,366	\$ 42,378
Industrial - 30,000 m <sup>3</sup>	\$ 134,240	\$ 131,281	\$ 123,993
Industrial - 100,000 m <sup>3</sup>	\$ 437,125	\$ 429,738	\$ 401,639
Industrial - 500,000 m <sup>3</sup>	\$ 2,158,250	\$ 2,113,134	\$ 1,964,377

### *2024 Property Taxes and Water/Wastewater Costs as a % of Income*

This section of the report provides a comparison of the availability of gross household income to fund municipal services on a typical household. This provides a measure of affordability within each community.

2024 Affordability Indicators	Total Survey		
	Hamilton	Average	GTHA
Property Taxes as a % of Household Income	4.7%	3.7%	3.8%
Water/Sewer + Taxes as a % of Household Income	5.6%	4.9%	4.5%

### *Economic Development Programs*

A summary was completed of programs that municipalities have implemented to promote economic development in the areas of retention and expansion and downtown development.