



**2013**  
Financial  
Indicator  
Graphs



Generated for:  
STIRLING

## Financial Indicator Graphs

### Introduction

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The financial indicator graphs are intended to serve as a tool that may assist council and administration with operational decisions. The comparative measures may be useful in assessing past performance and for budget planning. Each municipality is compared to a group of similar size urban municipalities, or to rural municipalities with similar tax base. The comparison group is shown on the last slide.

Custom graphs can be created comparing your municipality to other Alberta municipalities.

Financial Advisory Services is available to assist you in interpreting the information contained in the graphs. Please be aware that advisors will not have access to any of the custom graphs you create, but would still be able to assist with the underlying formulas and data used to create all graphs.

It should be noted that that the financial indicator graphs are point-in-time documents. The system is updated daily as new information is added to the municipal financial database. As such graphs will reflect the current data set and the results will be subject to change as the database is updated and verified. However, most information from the previous reporting year will have been posted by the fall of the subsequent year.

Other points to note are:

- The range for most of the graphs is 2008 to 2013.
- Caution should be used when interpreting results as each municipality has unique characteristics affecting how it compares to the group. Also, circumstances may have changed since the December 31, 2013 reporting date.

## Financial Indicator Graphs

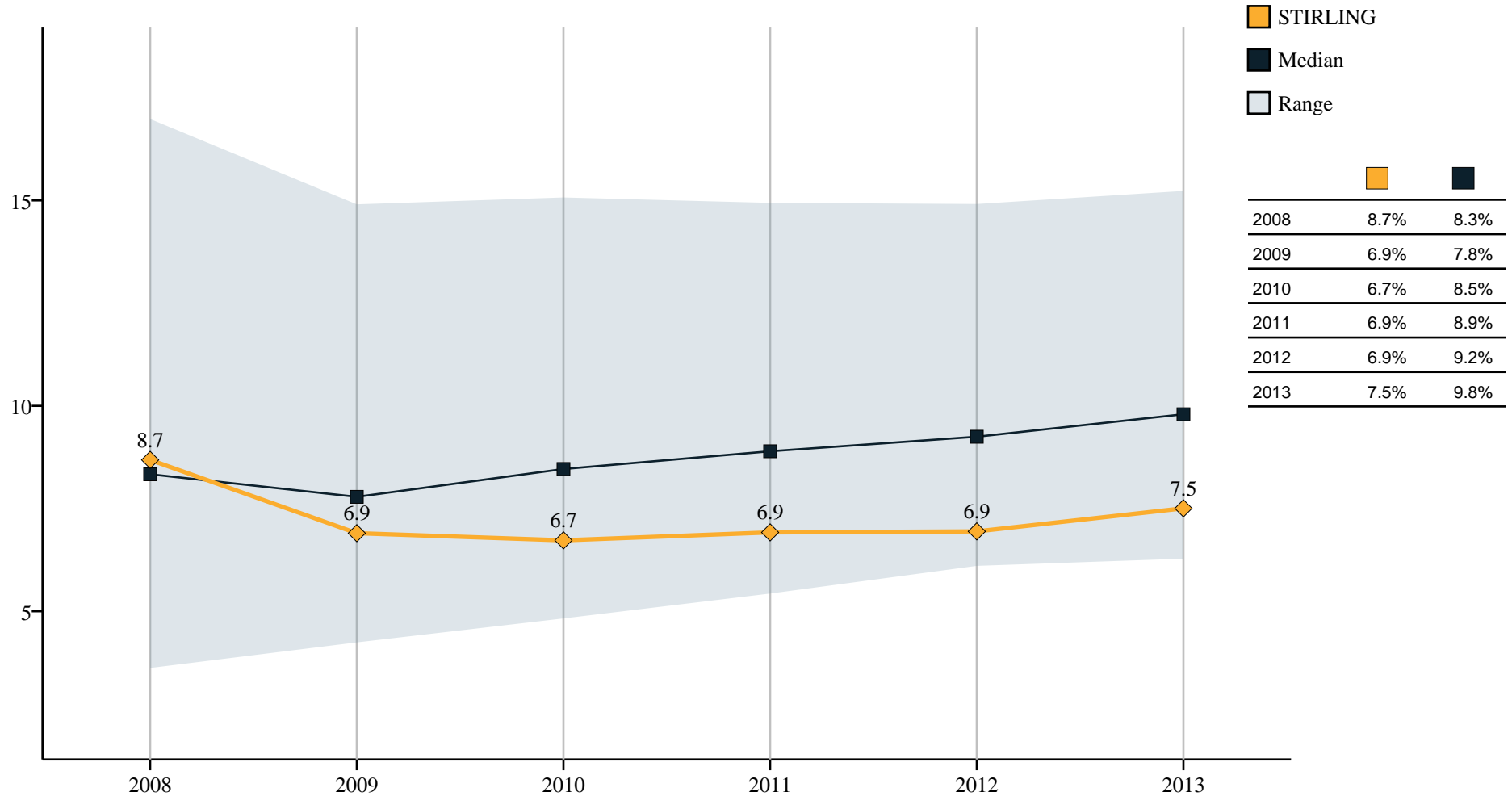
### Introduction

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#### ***Financial Indicator Graphs include:***

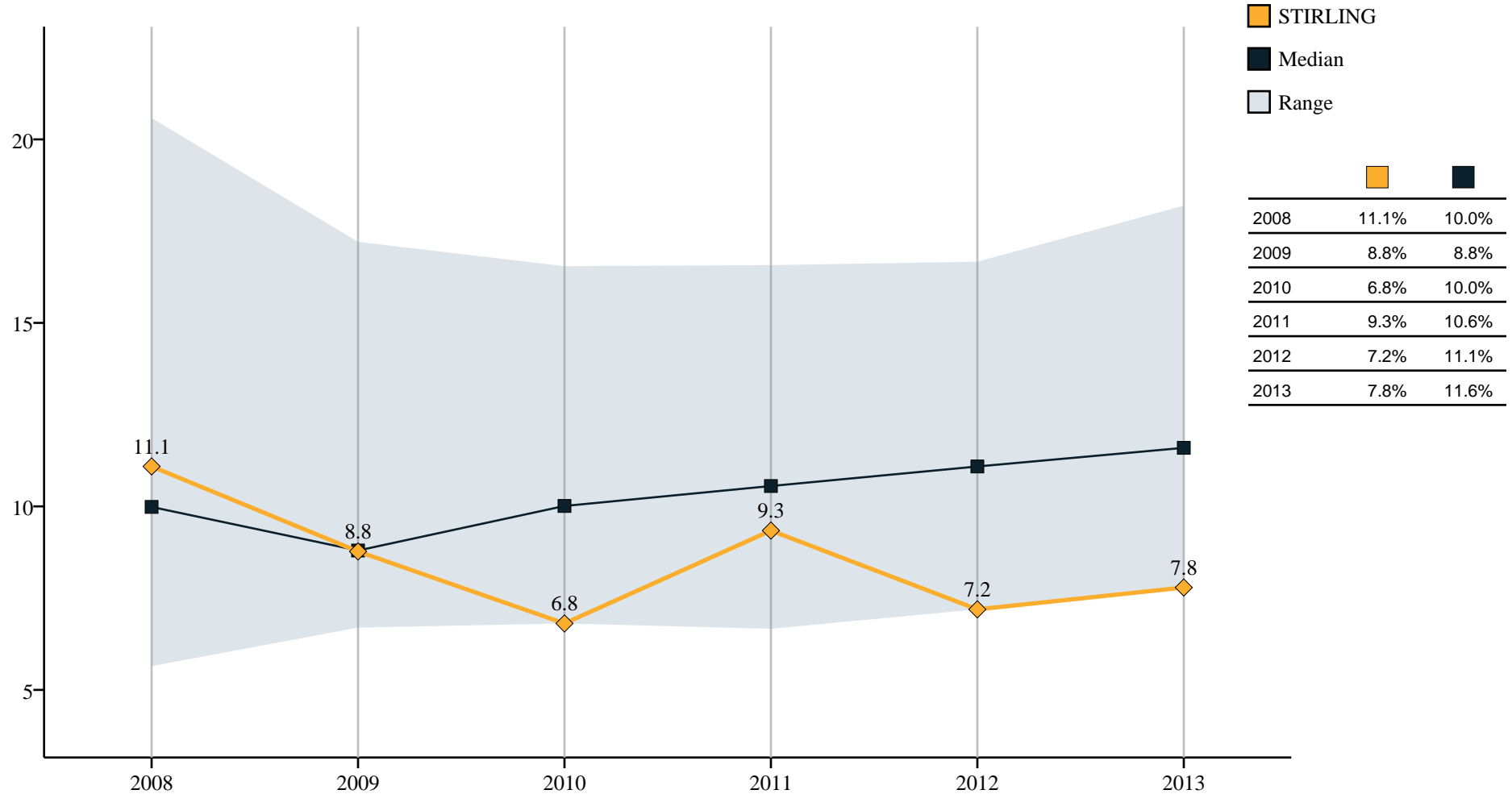
- o Equalized Tax Rates - Municipal/Residential/Non-Residential
- o Equalized Assessment Per Capita
- o Non-Residential Equalized Assessment as % of Total
- o Tax Collection Rate
- o Debt & Debt Service as % of the Limits
- o Long Term Debt Per Capita
- o Major Revenue Sources Per Capita
- o Major Revenue Sources As % of Total Revenue (only 2013)
- o Broad Function Expenses Per Capita (only 2013)
- o Per Capita Expenses by Major Type:
  - Salaries, Wages & Benefits
  - Contracted & General Services
  - Materials, Goods, Supplies & Utilities
  - Bank Charges & Interest
  - Amortization
- o Net Book Value As % of Capital Costs
- o Accumulated Surplus Categories, As % (only 2013)
- o Accumulated Surplus Categories, Per Capita (only 2013)
- o Ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities

Equalized Tax Rates: Net Municipal



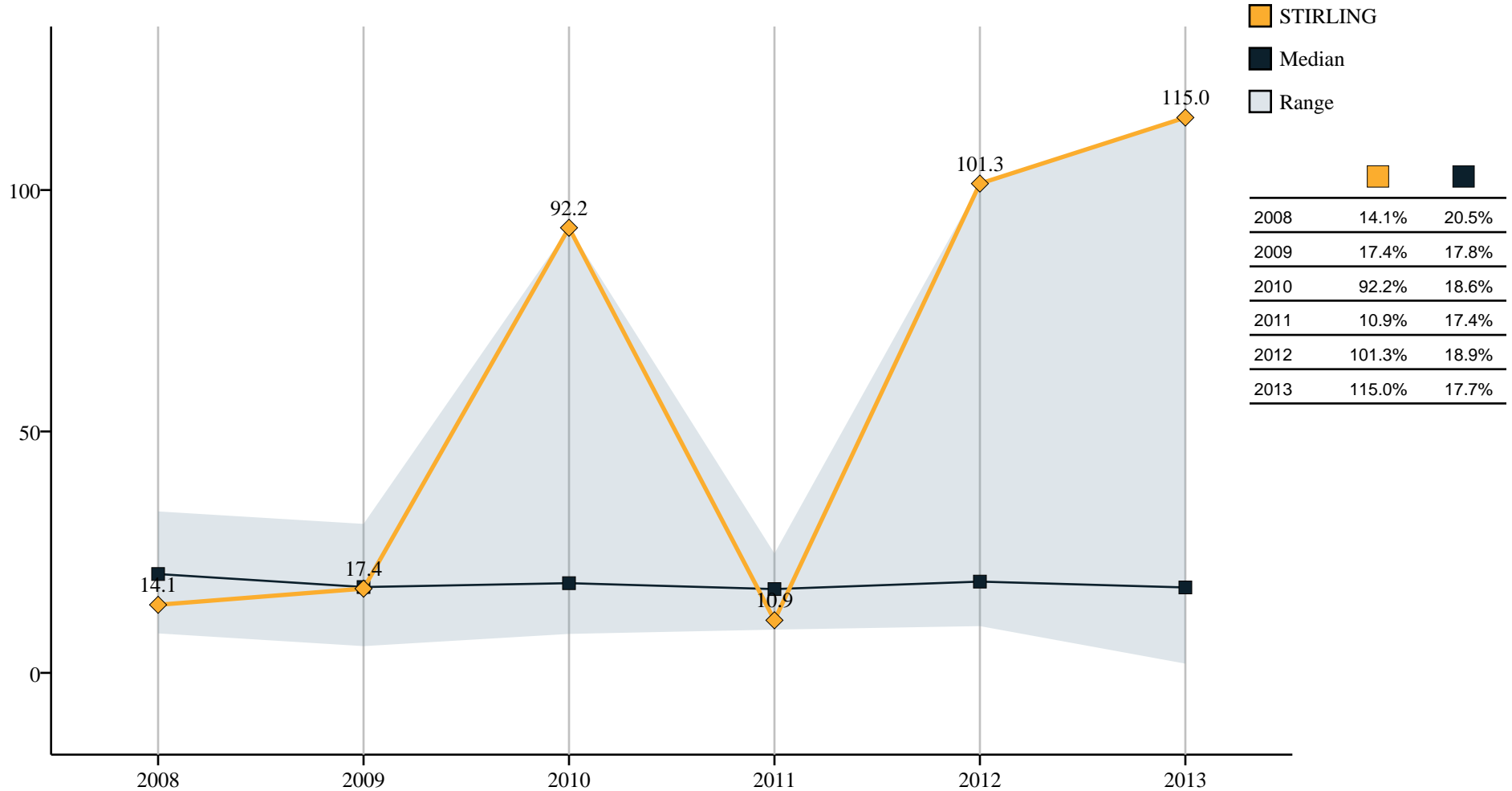
**Note:** Municipal Equalized Tax Rate is calculated based on total equalized assessment and net municipal property tax.

Equalized Tax Rates: Residential



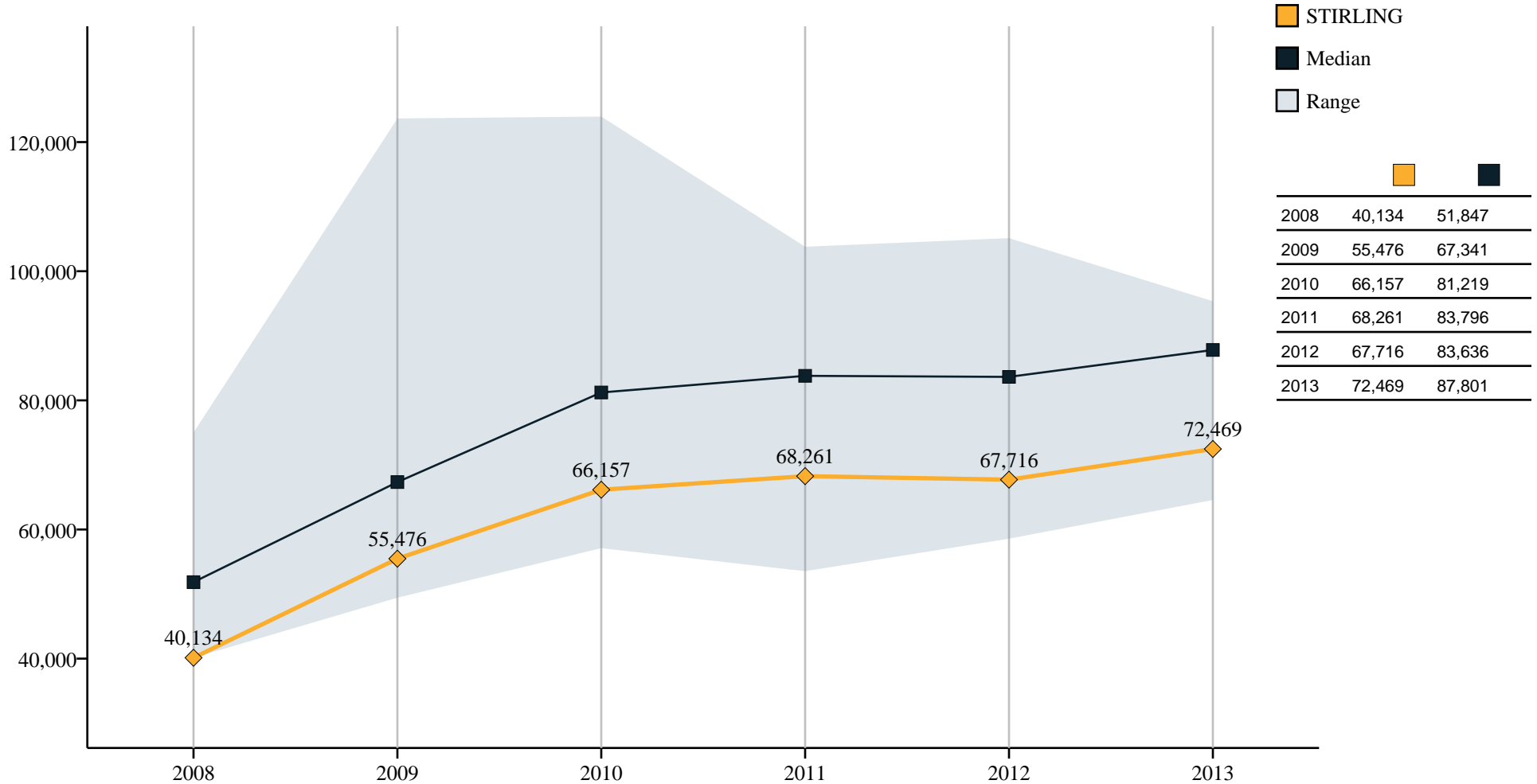
**Note:** Residential Equalized Tax Rate is calculated based on gross residential property taxes and residential equalized assessment.

Equalized Tax Rates: Non-Residential



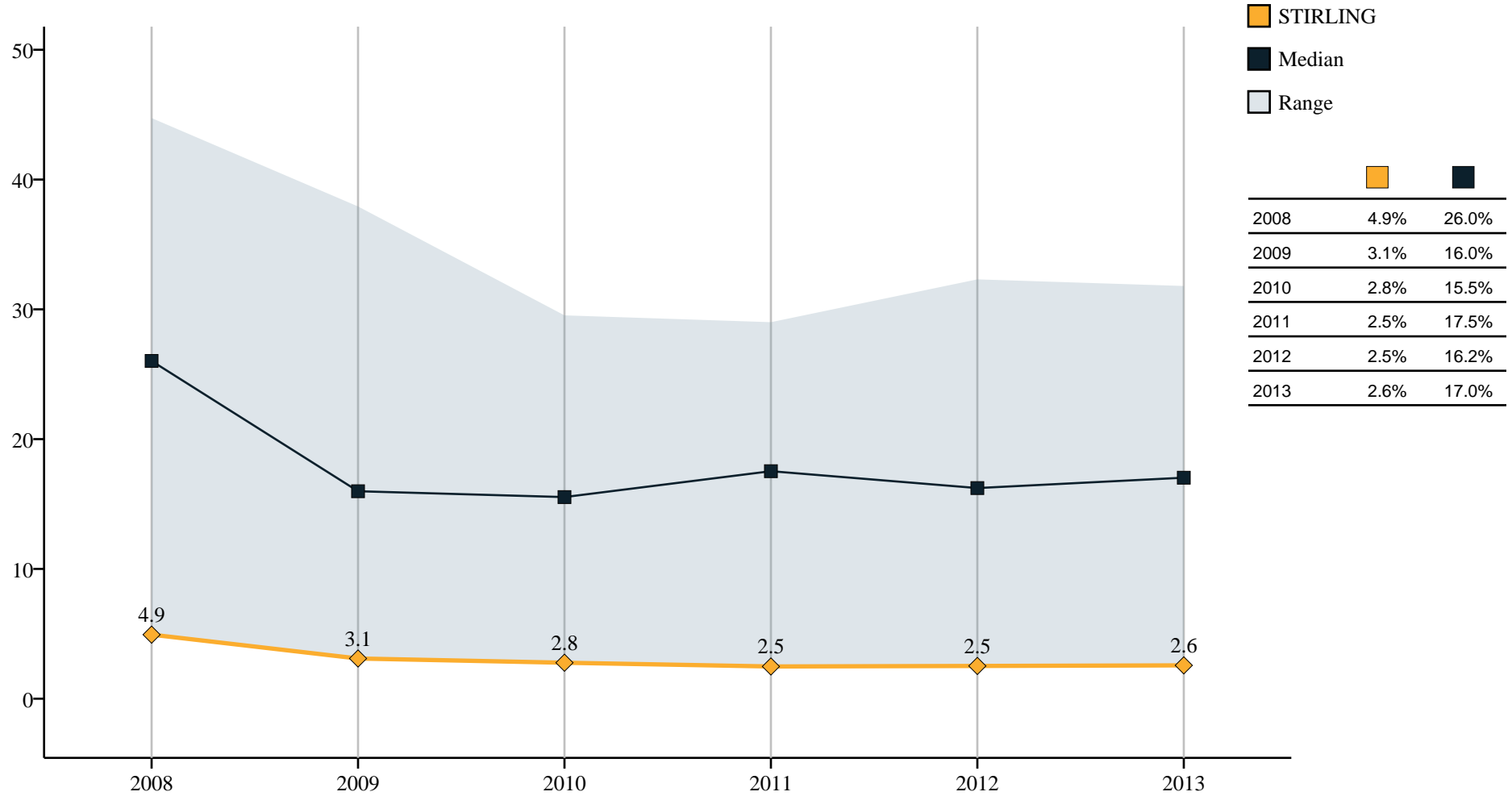
**Note:** Non-Residential Equalized Tax Rate is calculated based on gross non-residential property taxes and non-residential equalized assessment

### Total Equalized Assessment Per Capita



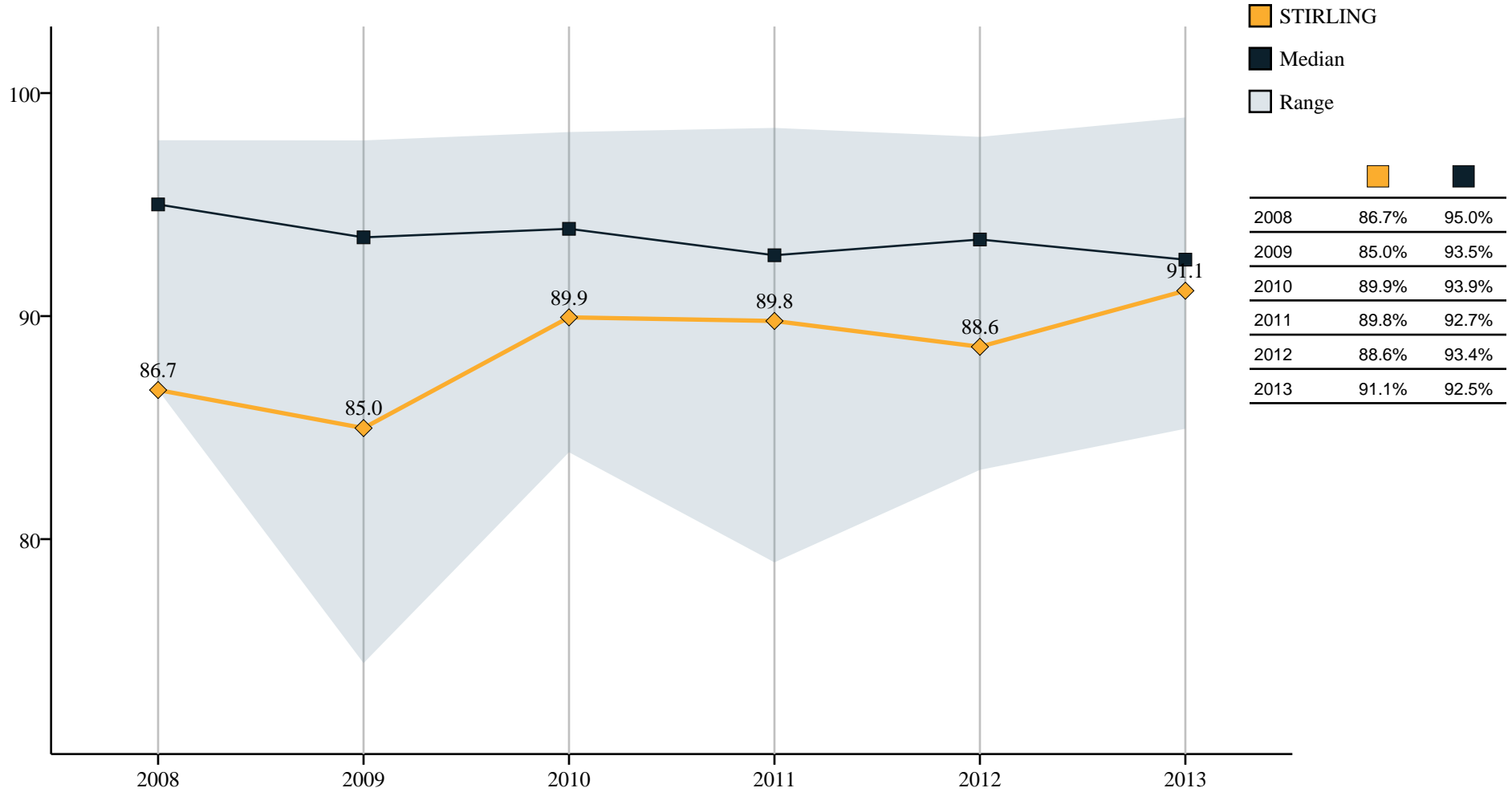
**Note:** Equalized Assessment Per Capita approximates a municipality's ability to generate property tax revenue in comparison to similar municipalities

Non-Residential Assessment as % of Total Equalized Assessment



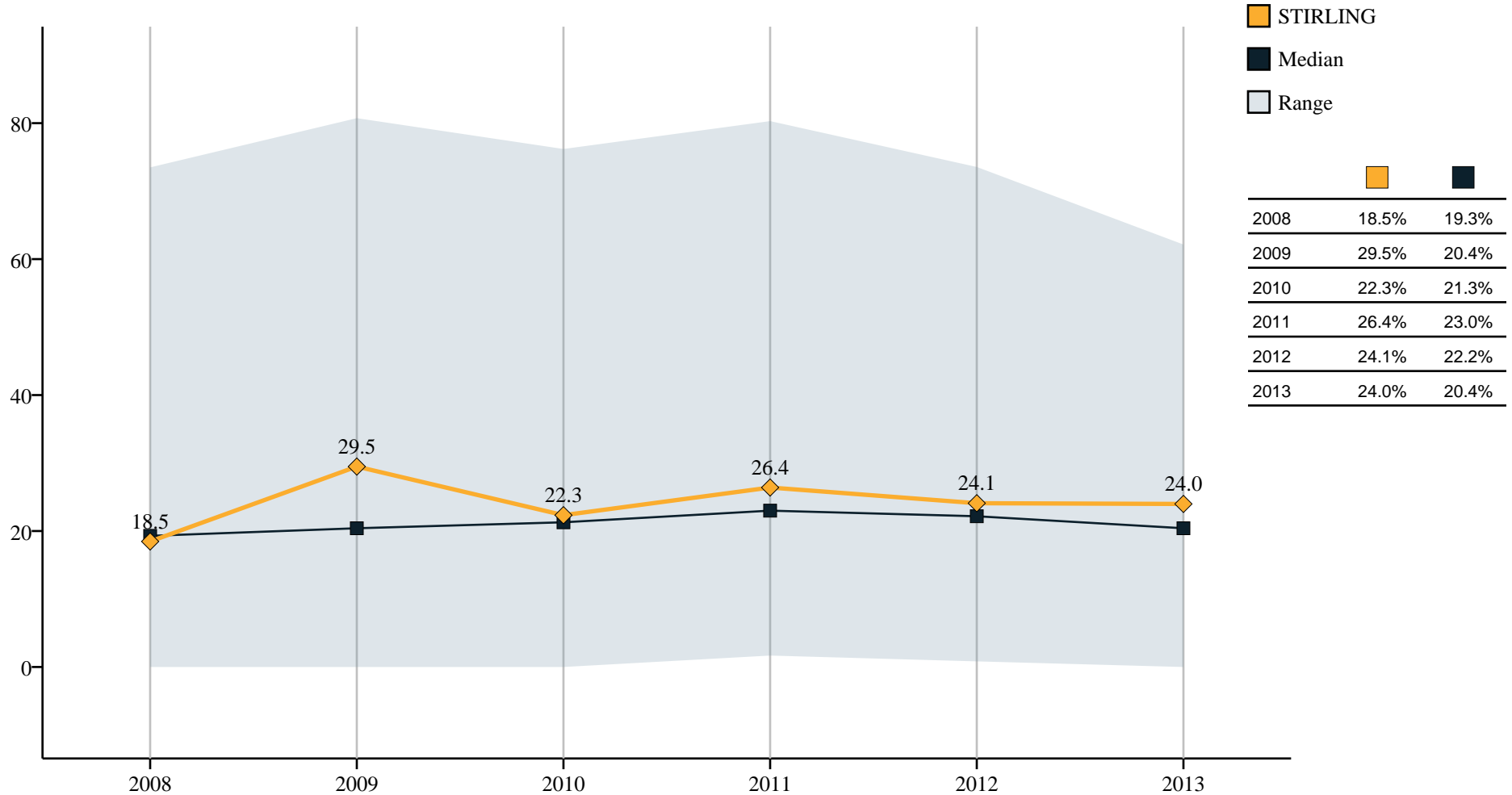


Tax Collection Rates



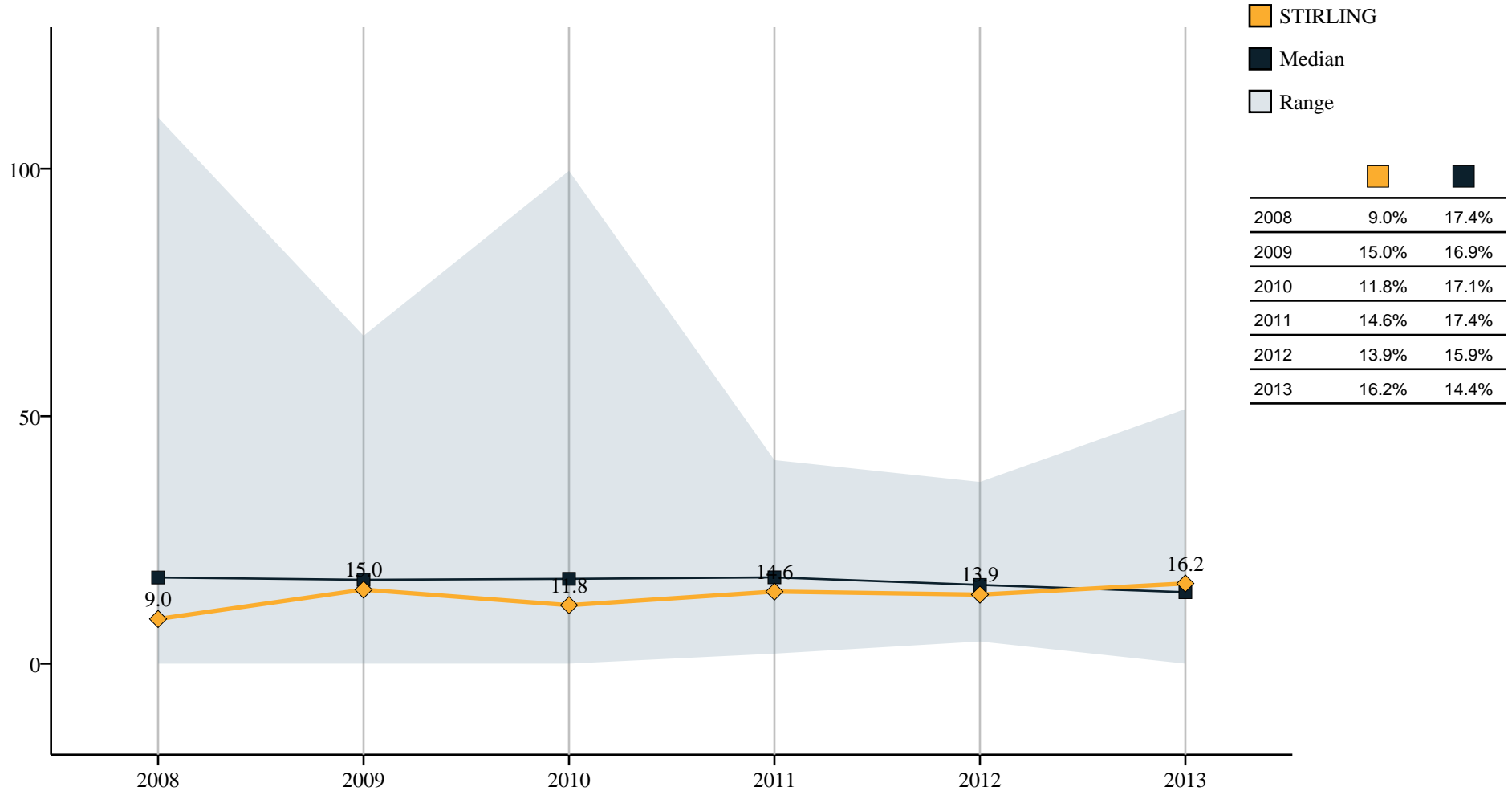
**Note:** This indicator reflects the percentage of taxes and grants in place of taxes which are collected by the municipality in the year in which they are levied.

Percent of Debt Limit Used



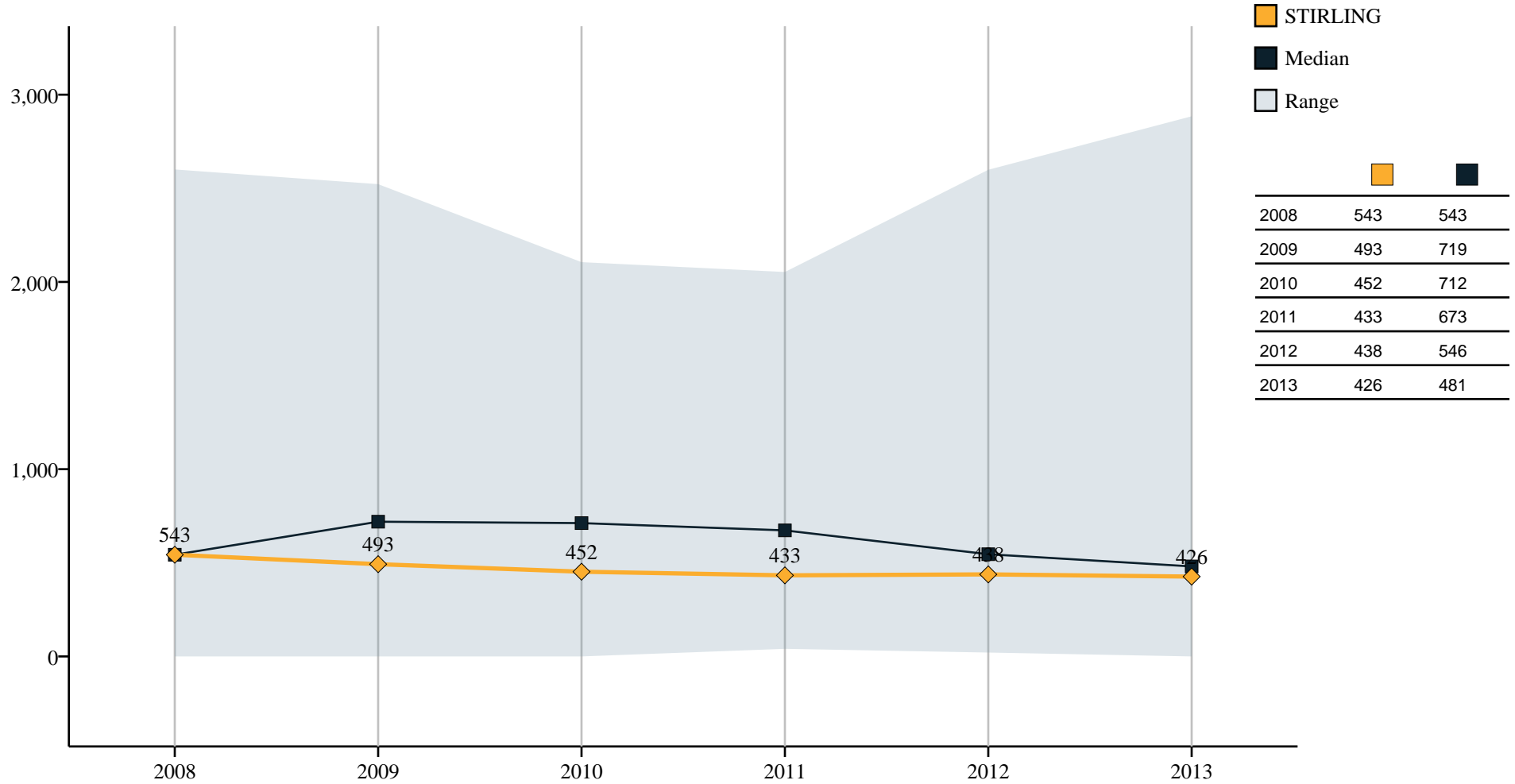
**Note:** This graph shows, in percentage terms, the municipality's debt as a percentage of the regulated limit. This is compared to the median for the group of similar municipalities.

Percent of Debt Service Limit Used

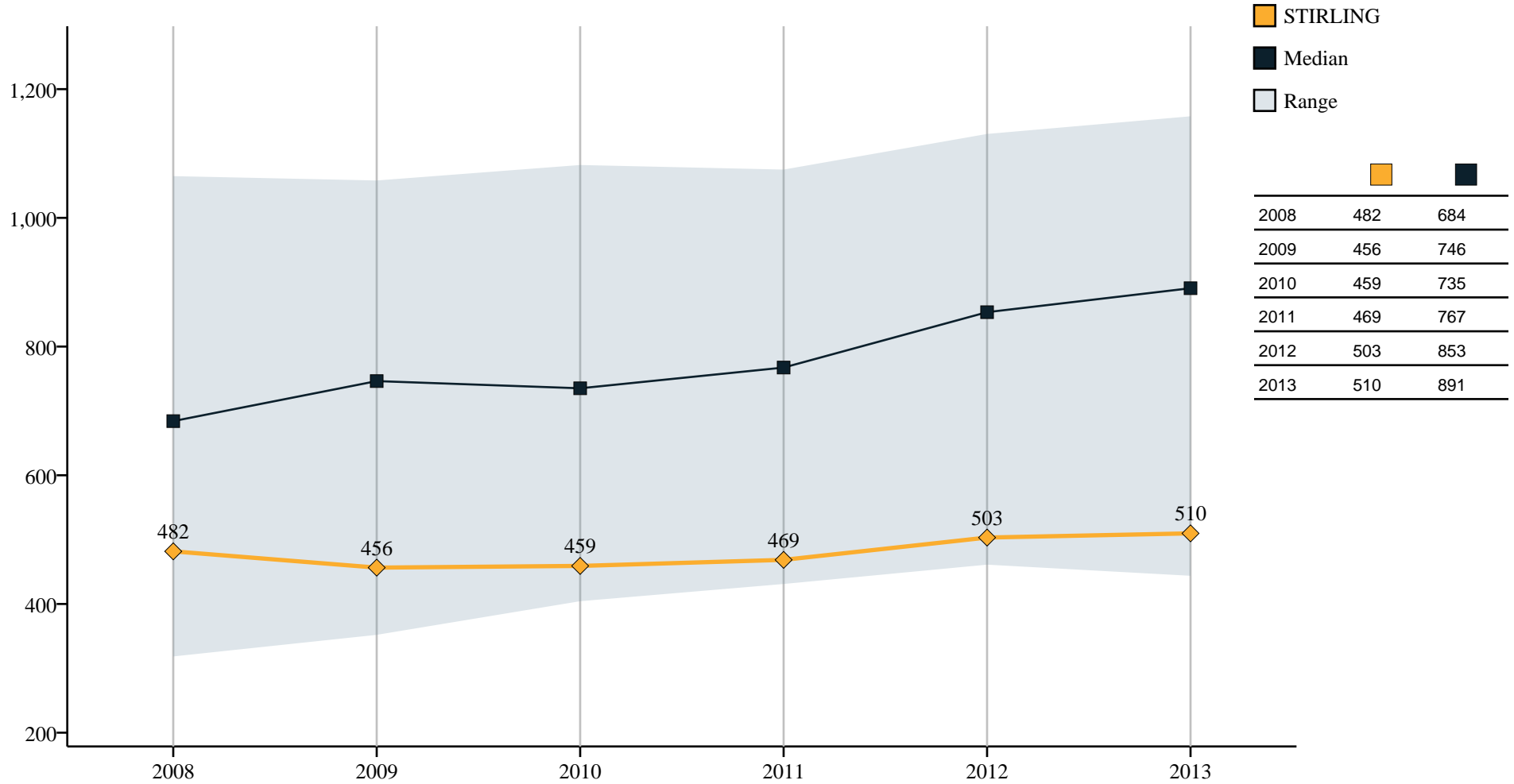


**Note:** This graph shows, in percentage terms, the municipality's current debt servicing requirement relative to the regulated limit. This is compared to the median for the group of similar municipalities.

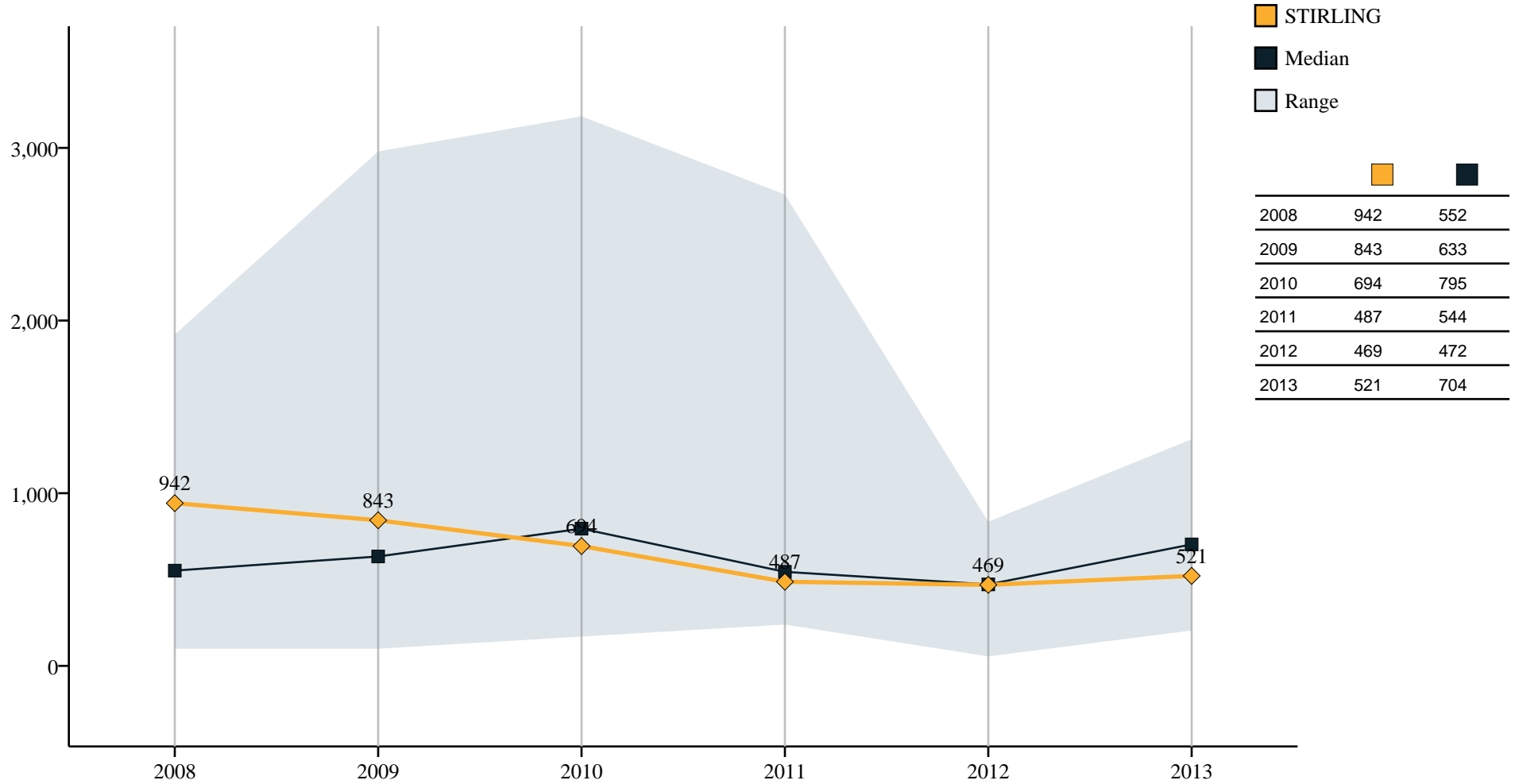
Long Term Municipal Debt Per Capita



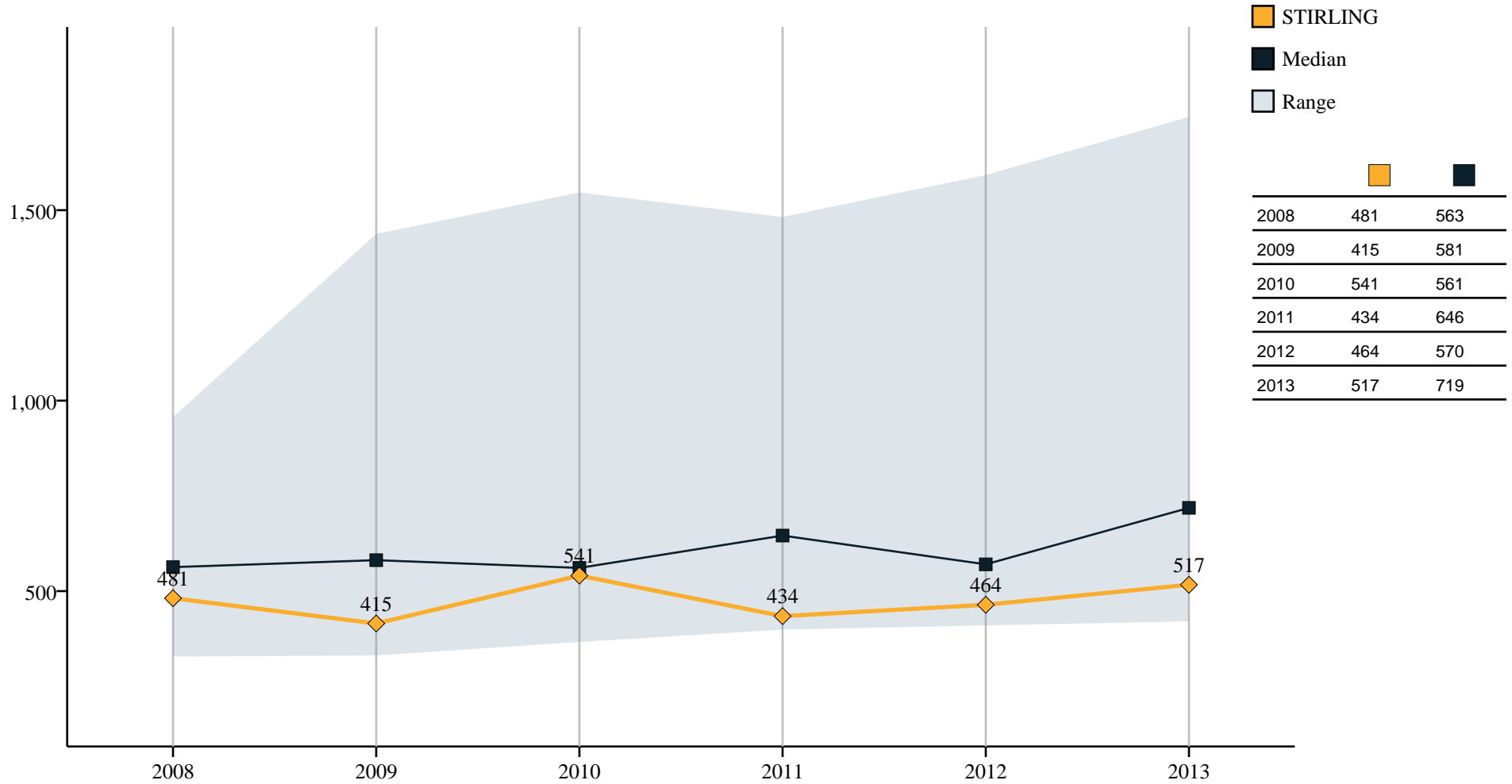
Revenue Sources Per Capita: Net Municipal Property Taxes



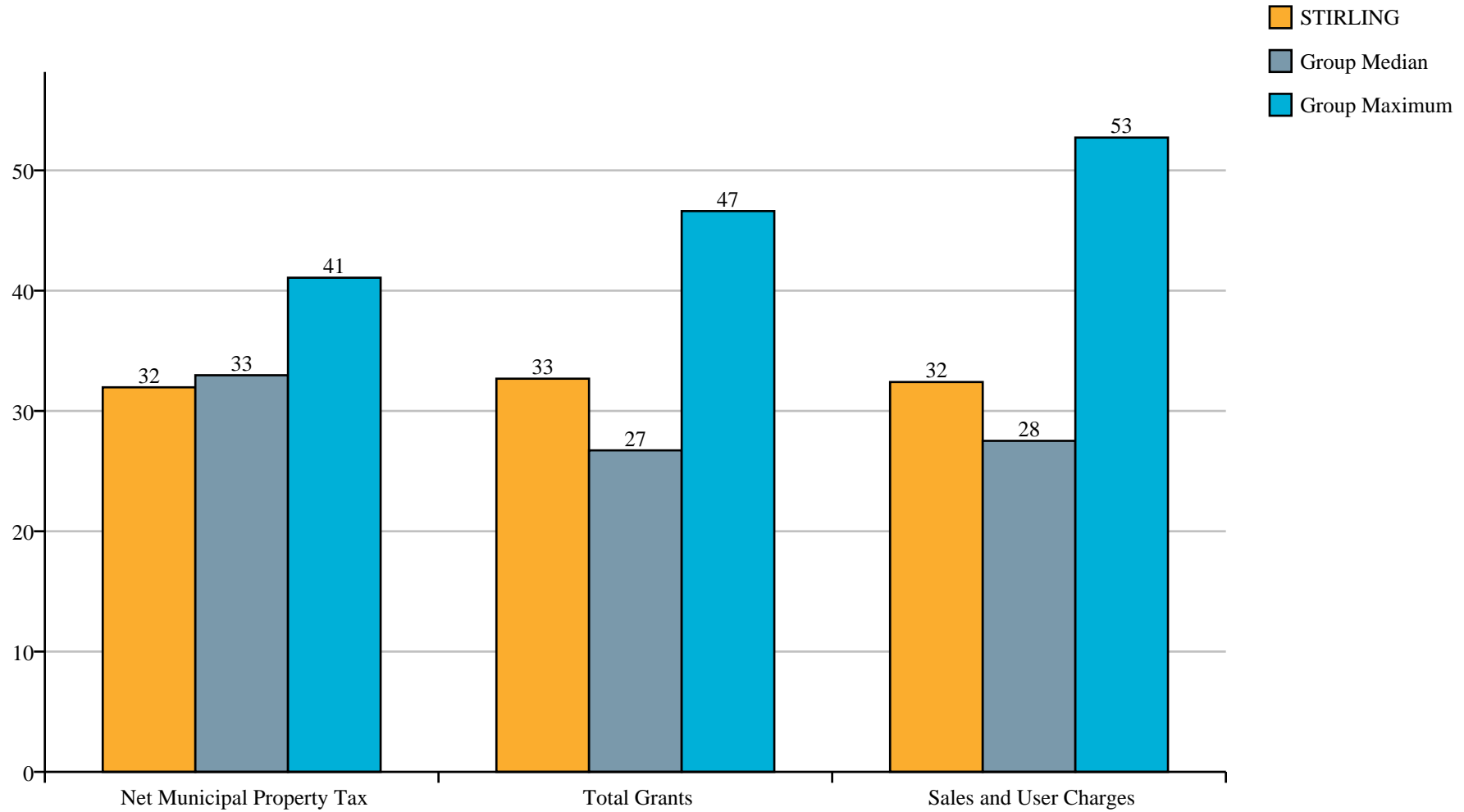
Revenue Sources Per Capita: Total Grants



Revenue Sources Per Capita: Sales and User Charges

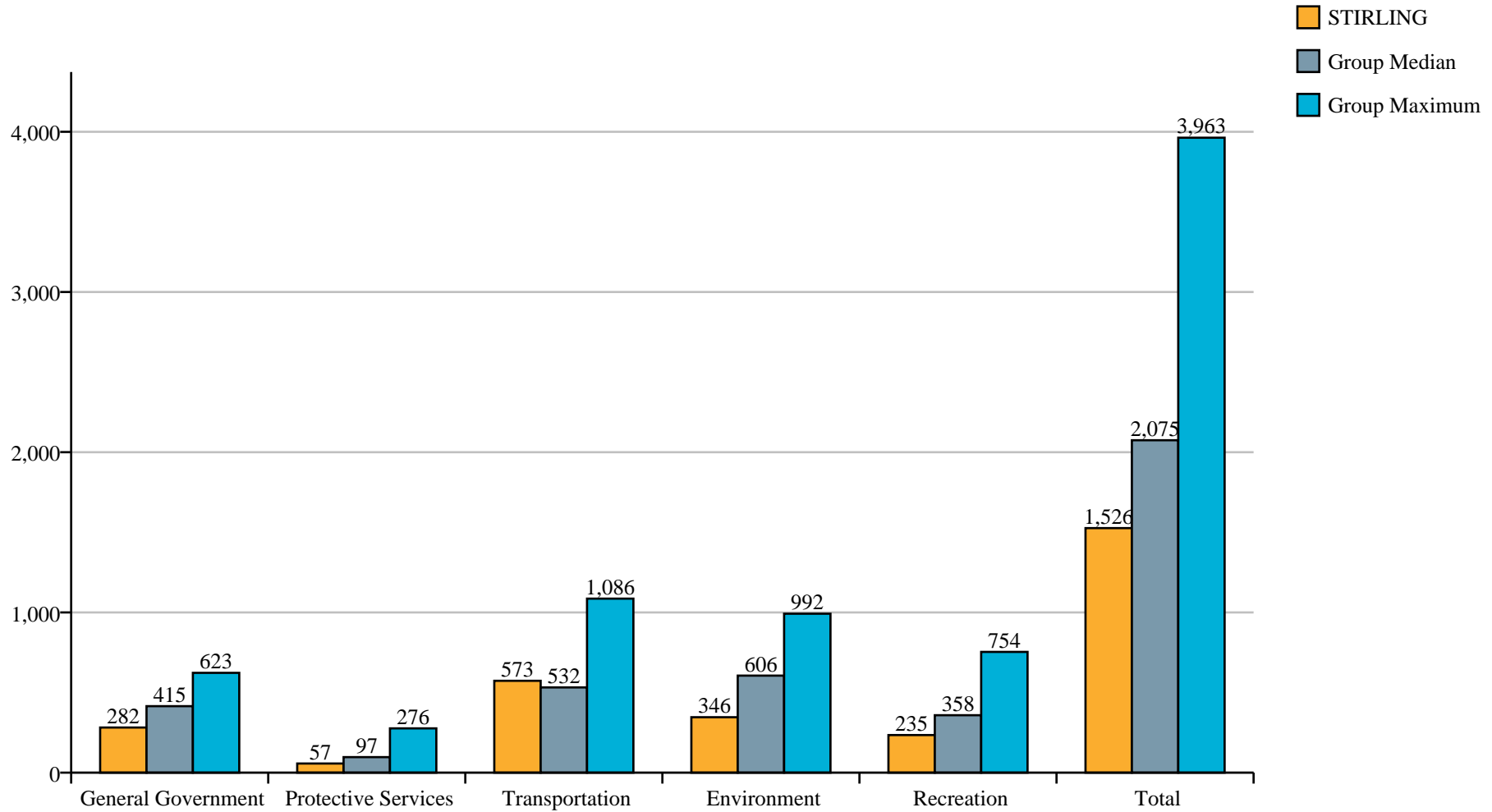


**Major Revenue Sources As % of Total Revenue, 2013**

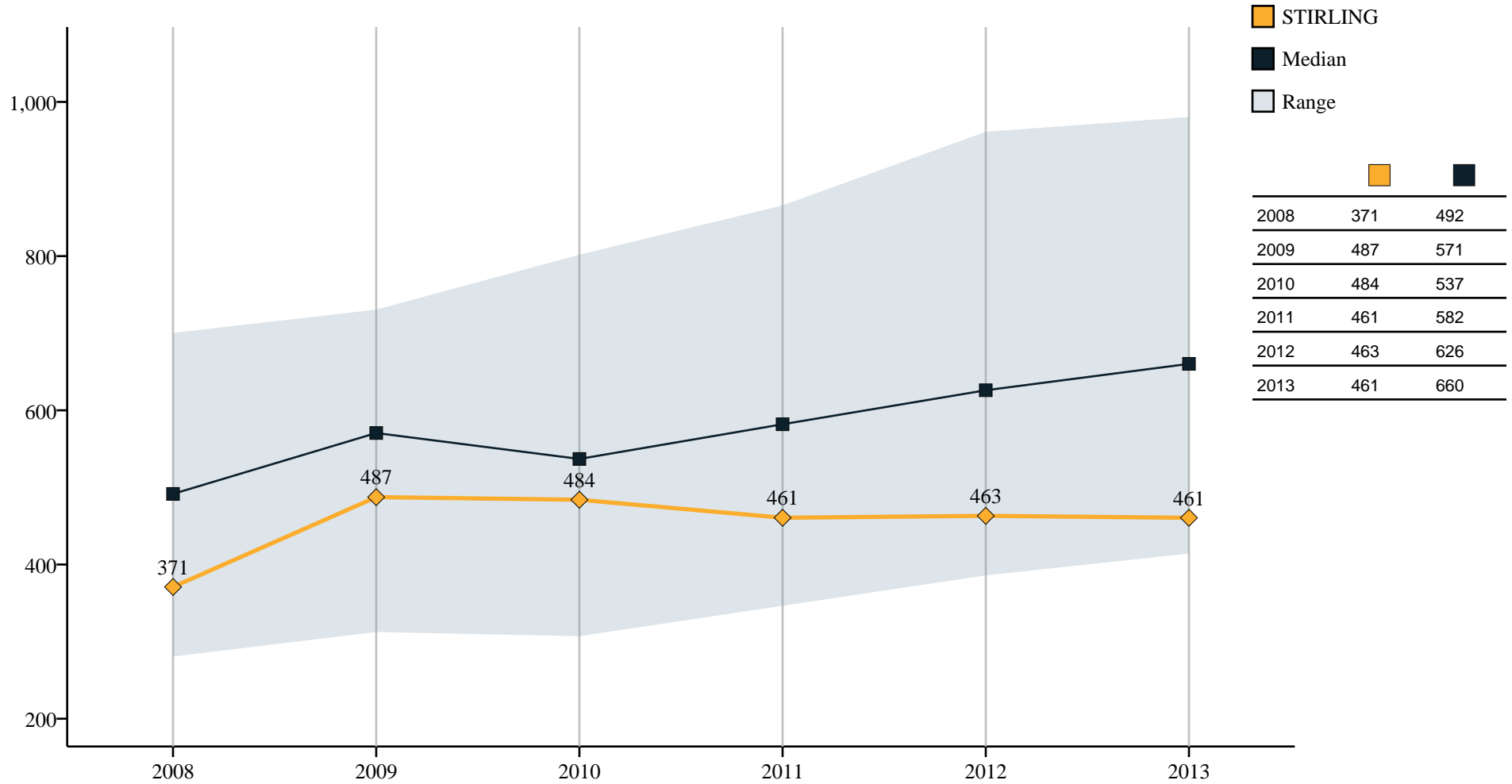




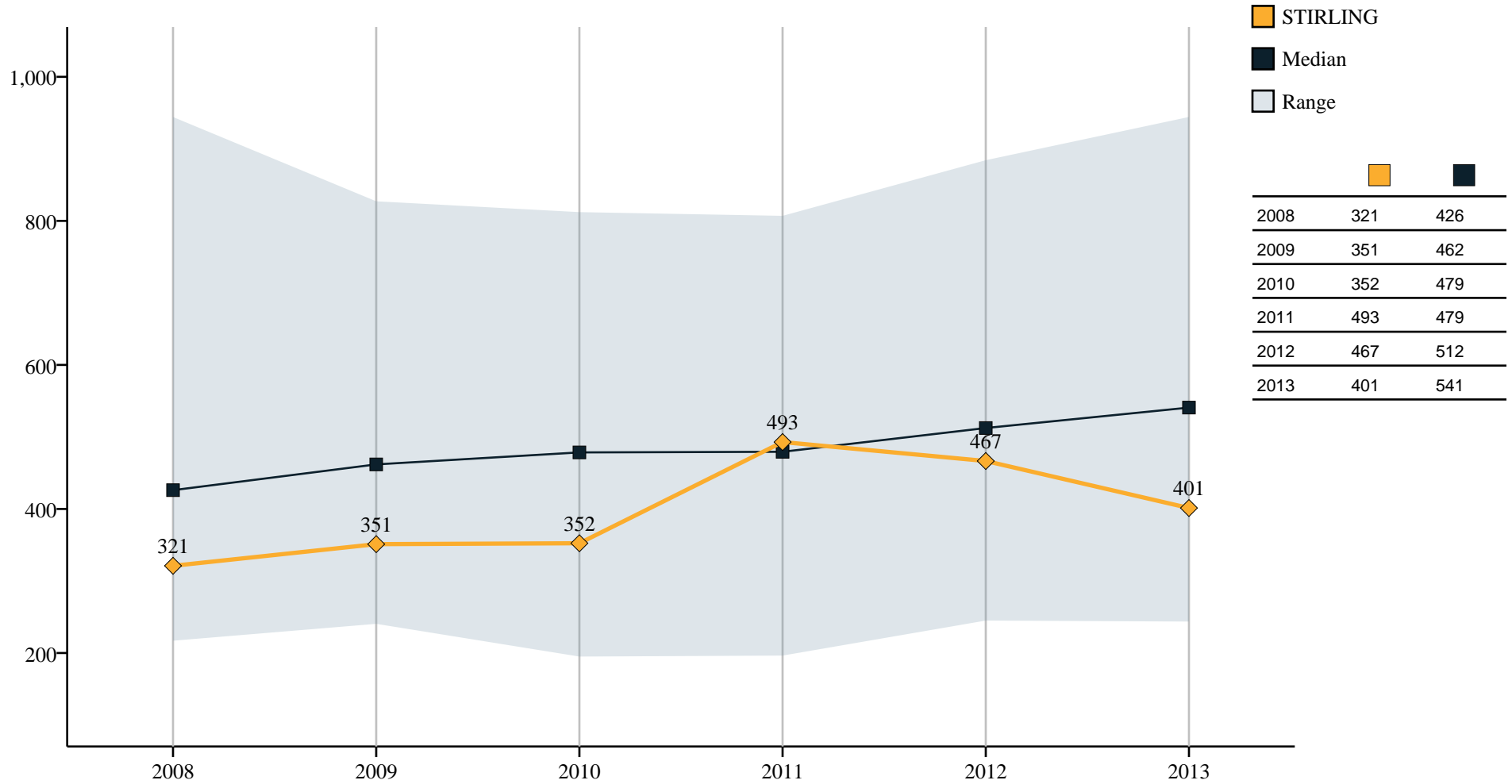
**Major Expenditures Per Capita by Broad Function, 2013**



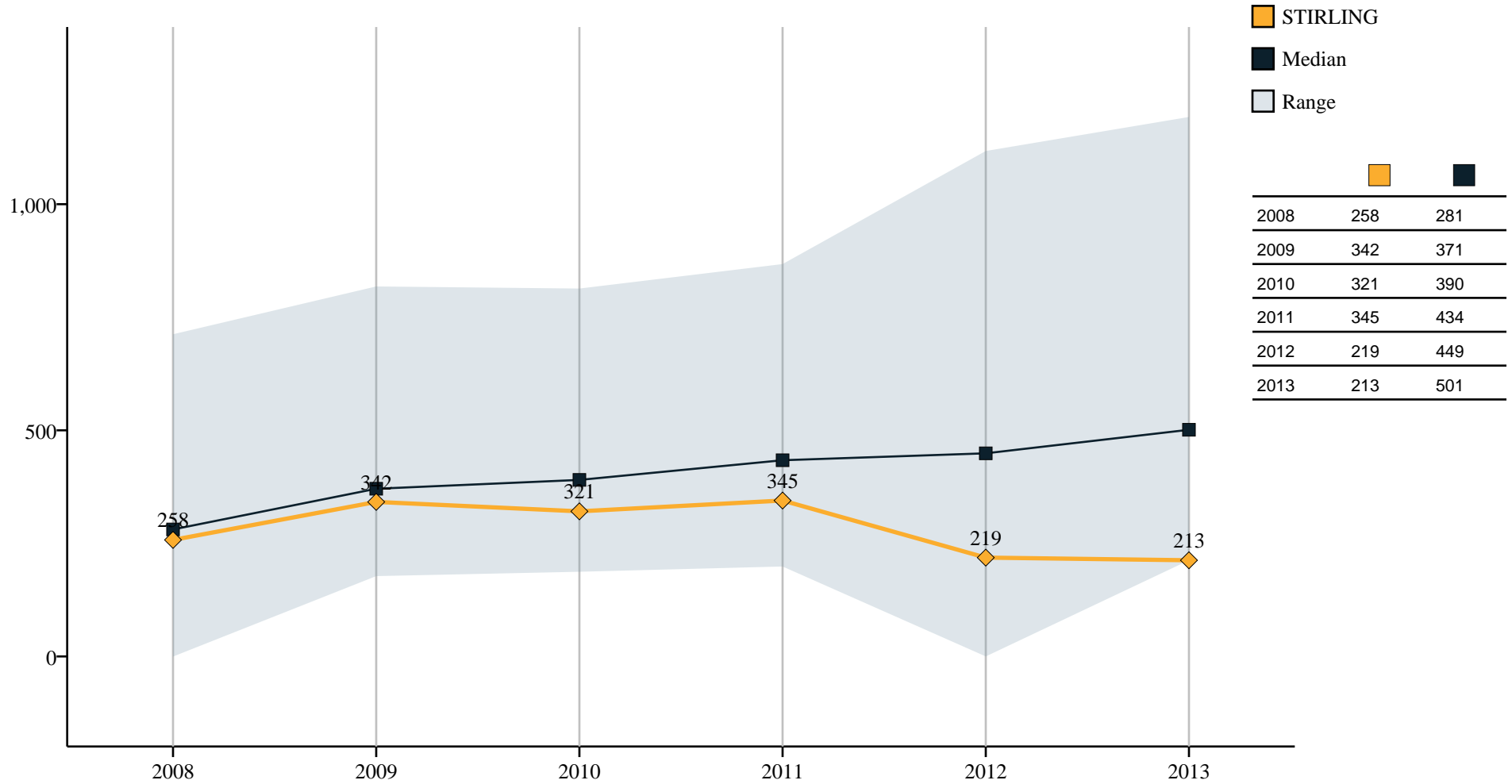
Major Expenditures Per Capita by Type: Salaries, Wages and Benefits



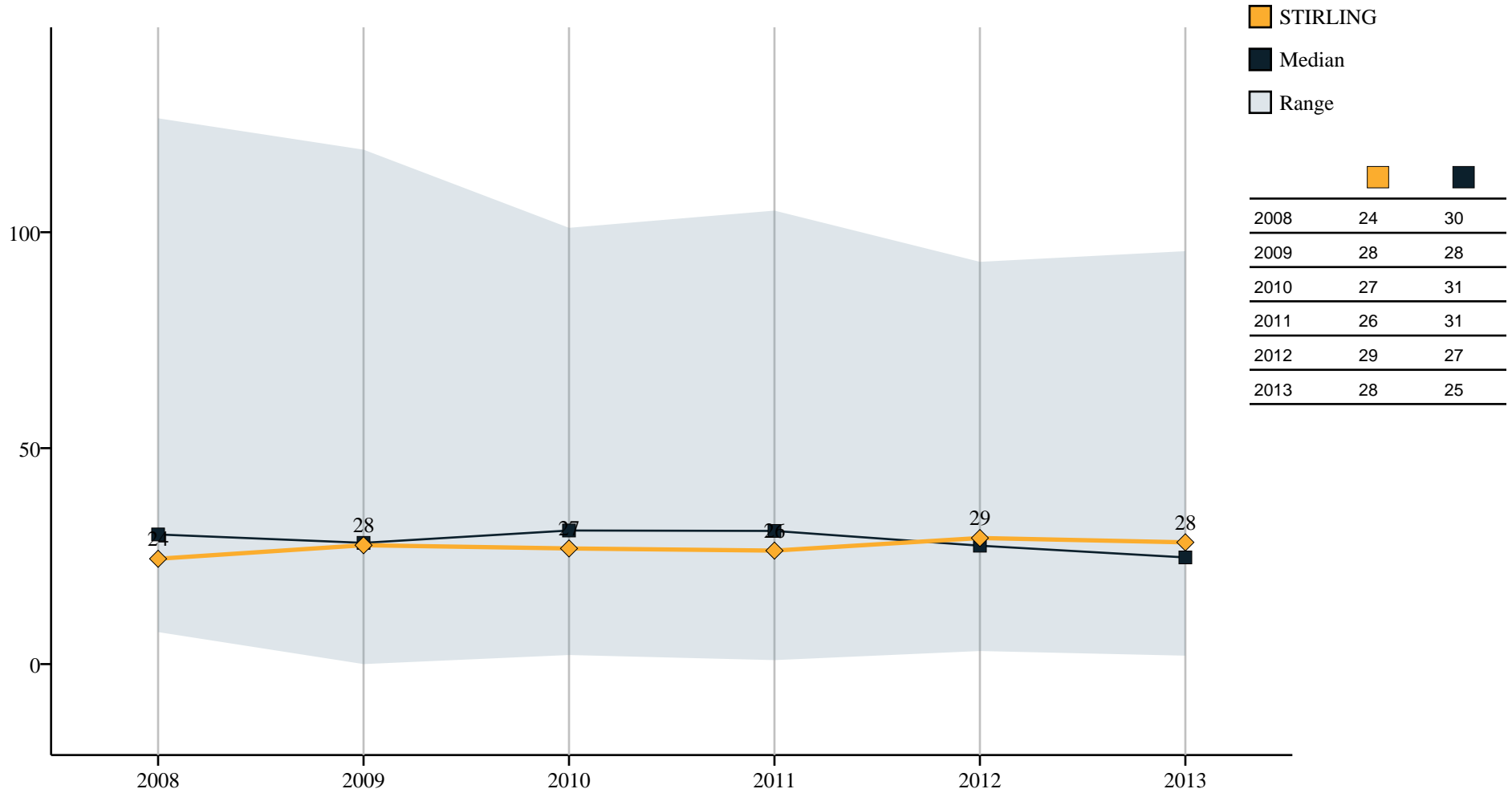
Major Expenditures Per Capita by Type: Contracted and General Services



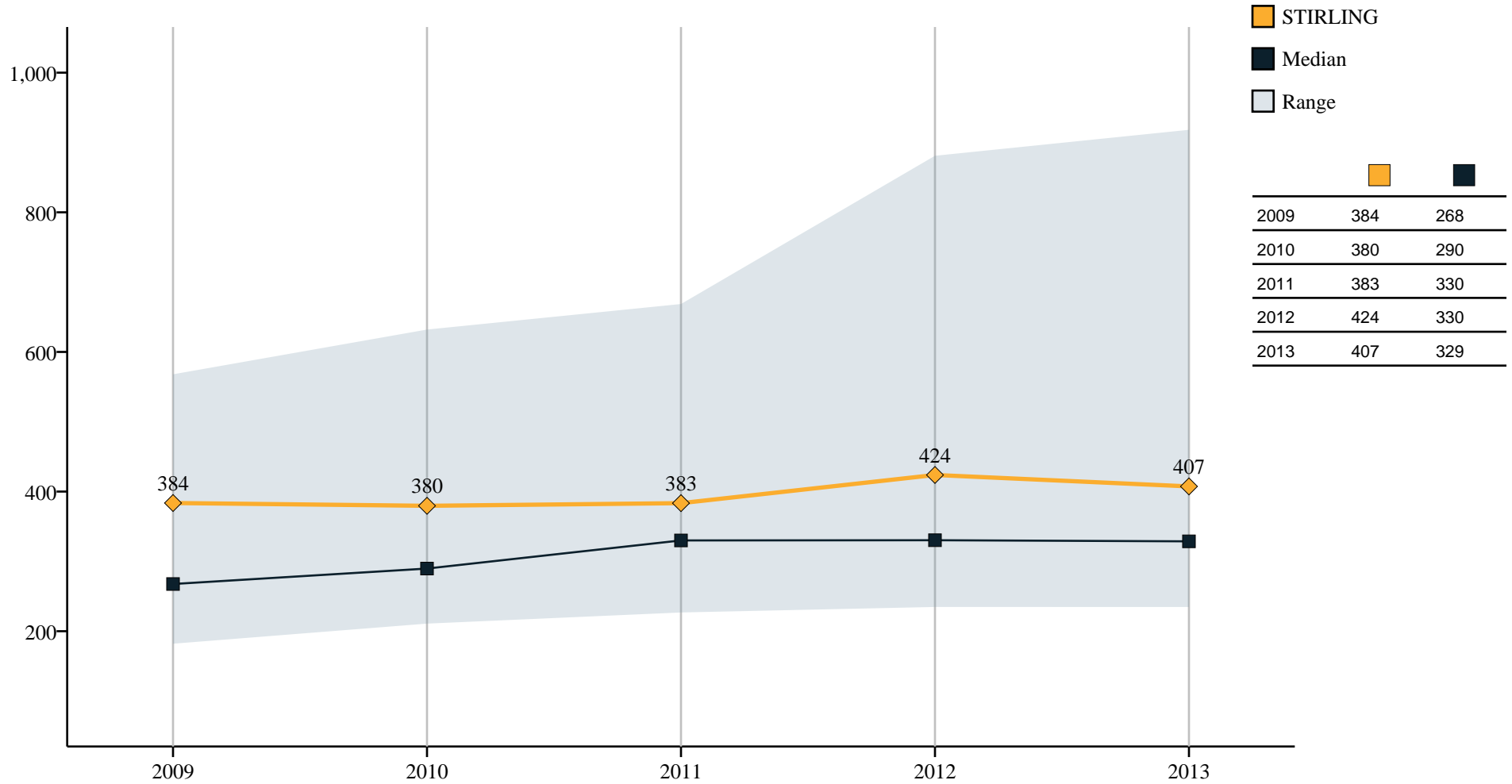
Major Expenditures Per Capita by Type: Materials, Goods, Supplies and Utilities



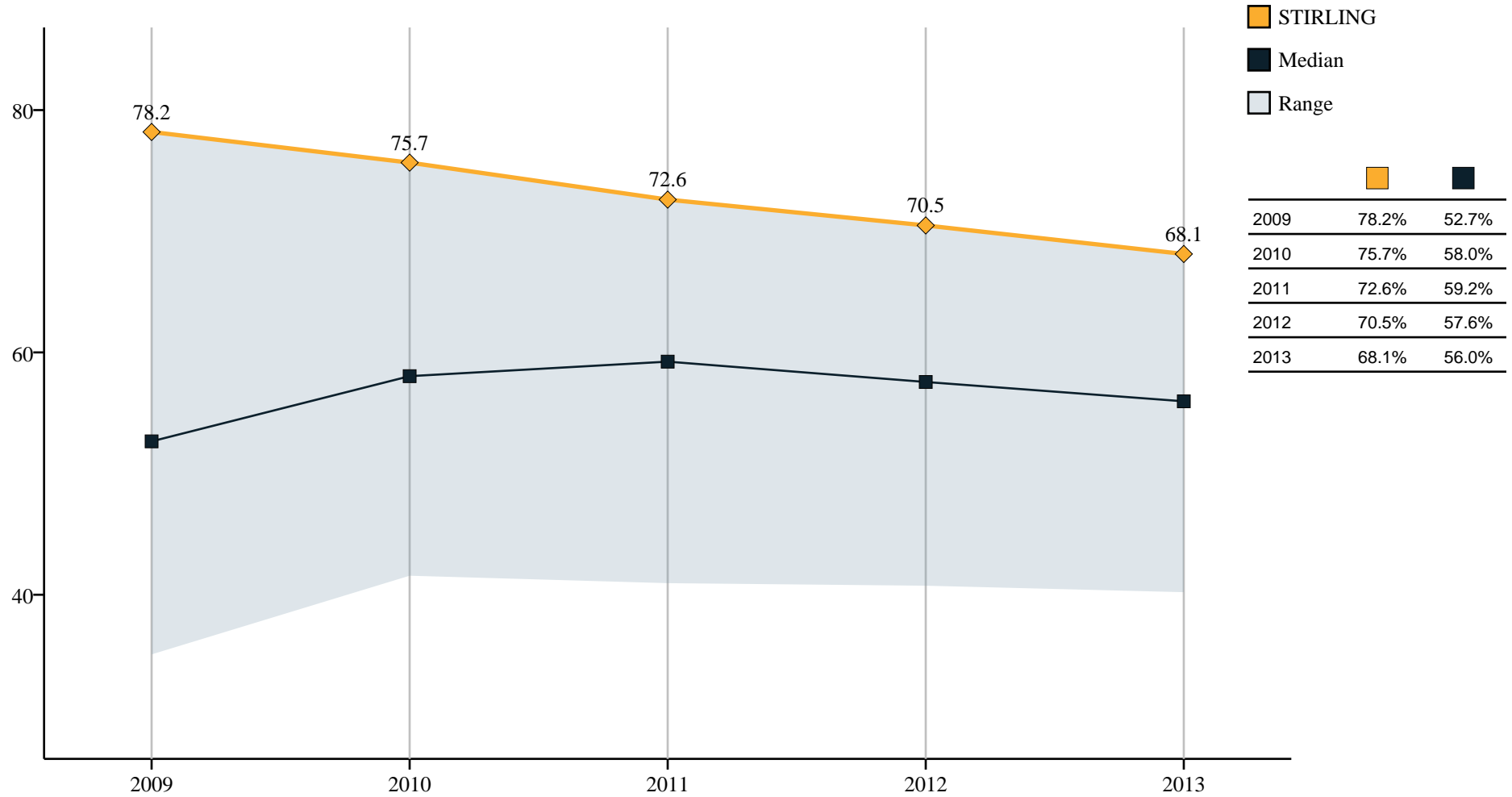
Major Expenditures Per Capita by Type: Interest and Banking



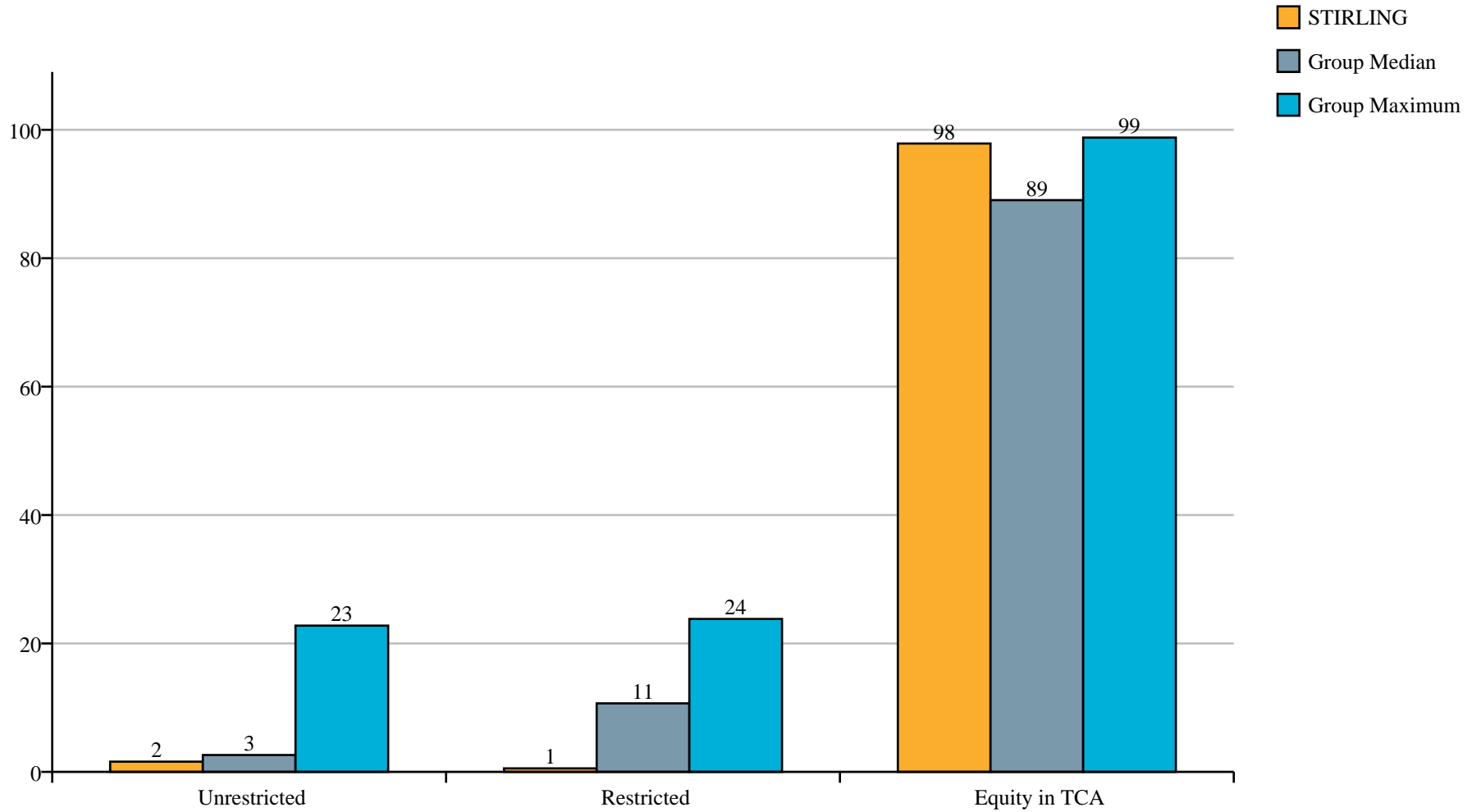
Major Expenditures Per Capita by Type: Amortization of Tangible Capital Assets



Net Book Value as % of Total Capital Property Costs

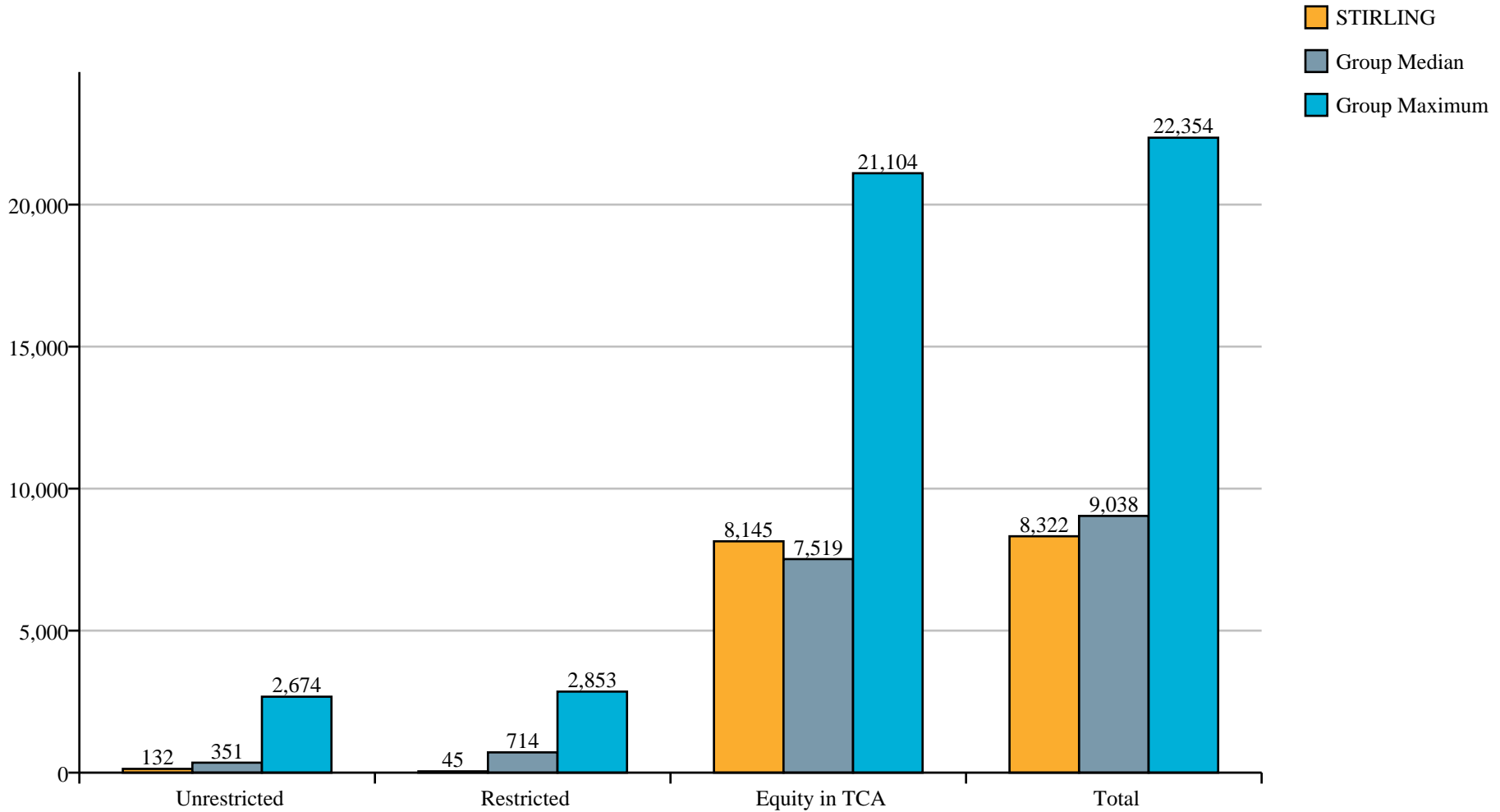


**Accumulated Surplus Categories as % of Total, 2013**

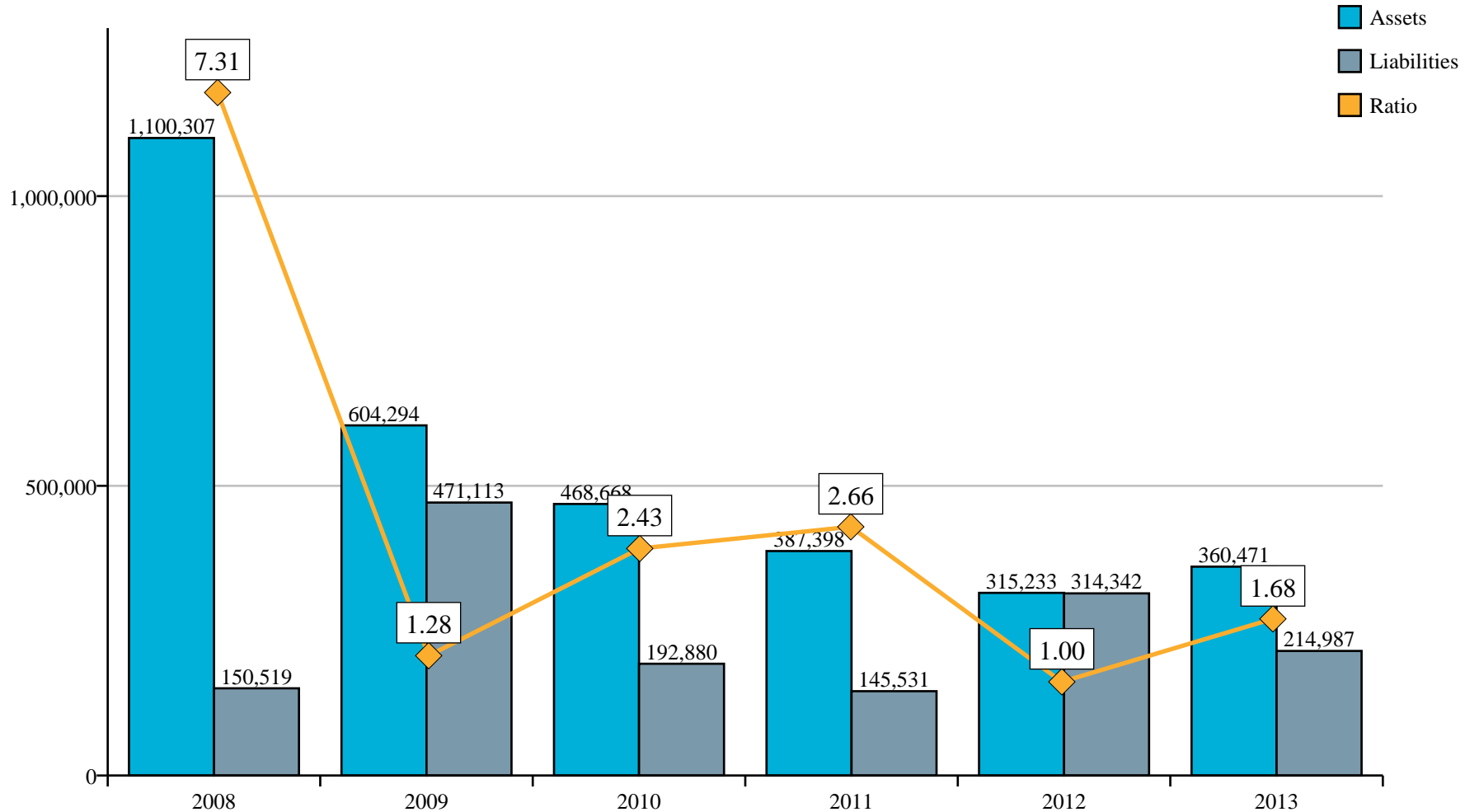




**Accumulated Surplus Per Capita, 2013**

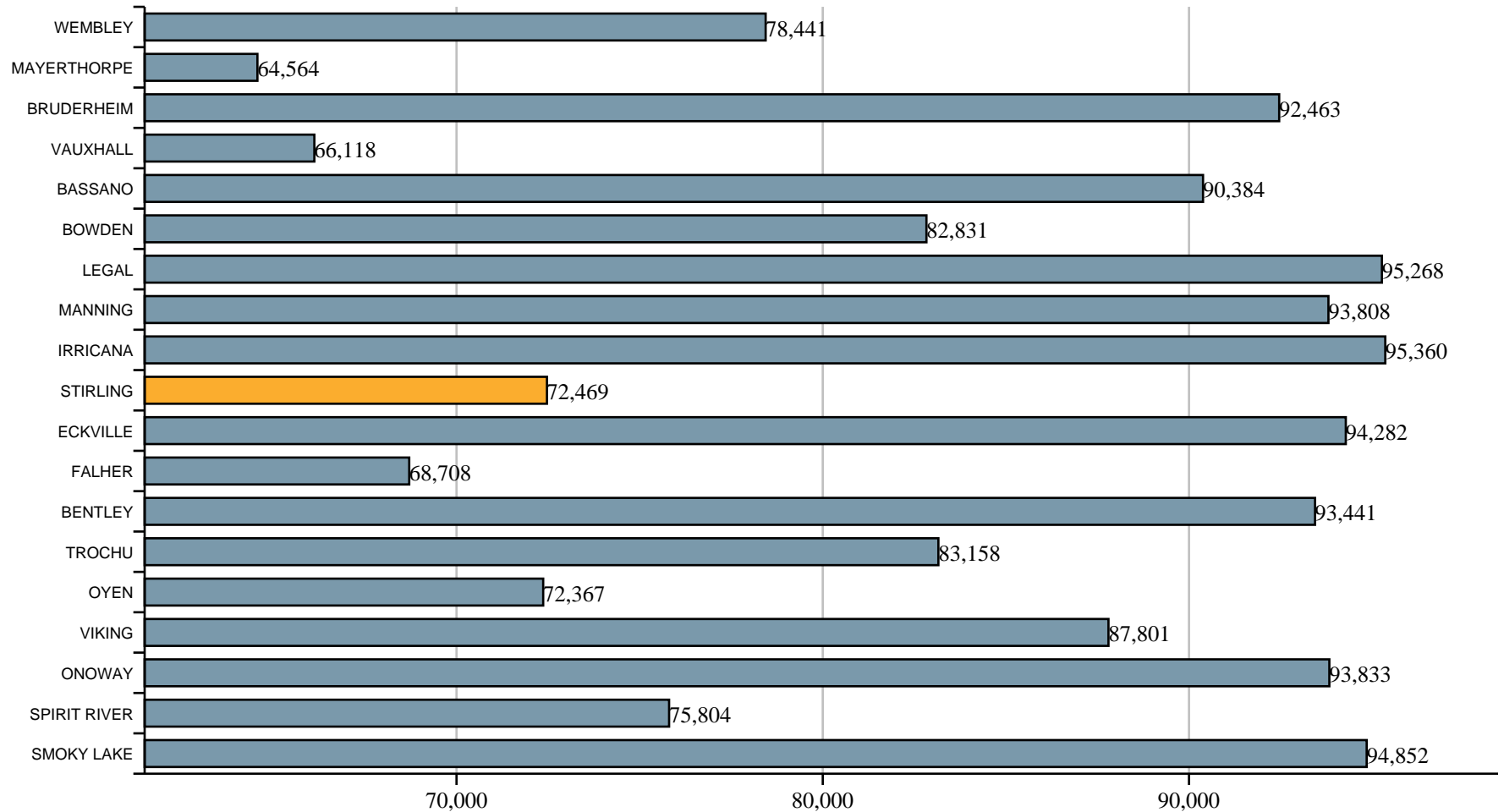


Ratio of Current Assets to Liabilities



**Note:** The current ratio calculation measures ability to meet short-term obligations with existing liquid assets. "Current Assets" are those which are liquid in nature (cash or an asset which can be easily converted to cash). Inventory is excluded from the calculation. "Current Liabilities" are generally obligations coming due within the next fiscal year. The ratio is shown in the centre of the column. A ratio greater than one indicates the degree to which current assets exceed current liabilities; a ratio smaller

### Equalized Assessment Per Capita



### Group Population

