



# Identifying secondary suites in Hamilton, Ontario.

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# Research Context

- Few purpose-built apartment buildings created since the 1970s;
- Lack of funding for social housing;
- Increasing income polarization;
- Rapidly rising real estate prices in urban areas;
- Secondary market offers greatest range in rental cost, and unit layout.

**Context** Questions Method Results Discussion Limitations Further Research

# The Secondary Market

- Secondary rental market includes all buildings with six or fewer rental units including purpose-built units.
- This study focuses on secondary units in single-family homes.
- The term ‘informal housing’ is used as these units tend to skirt regulatory mechanisms such as zoning by-laws, building code and/or fire regulations, or to evade taxation.
- In Hamilton, estimates in the media put the number of informal secondary units between 8,000 – 23,000.
- Threatened by gentrification and de-conversion activities.

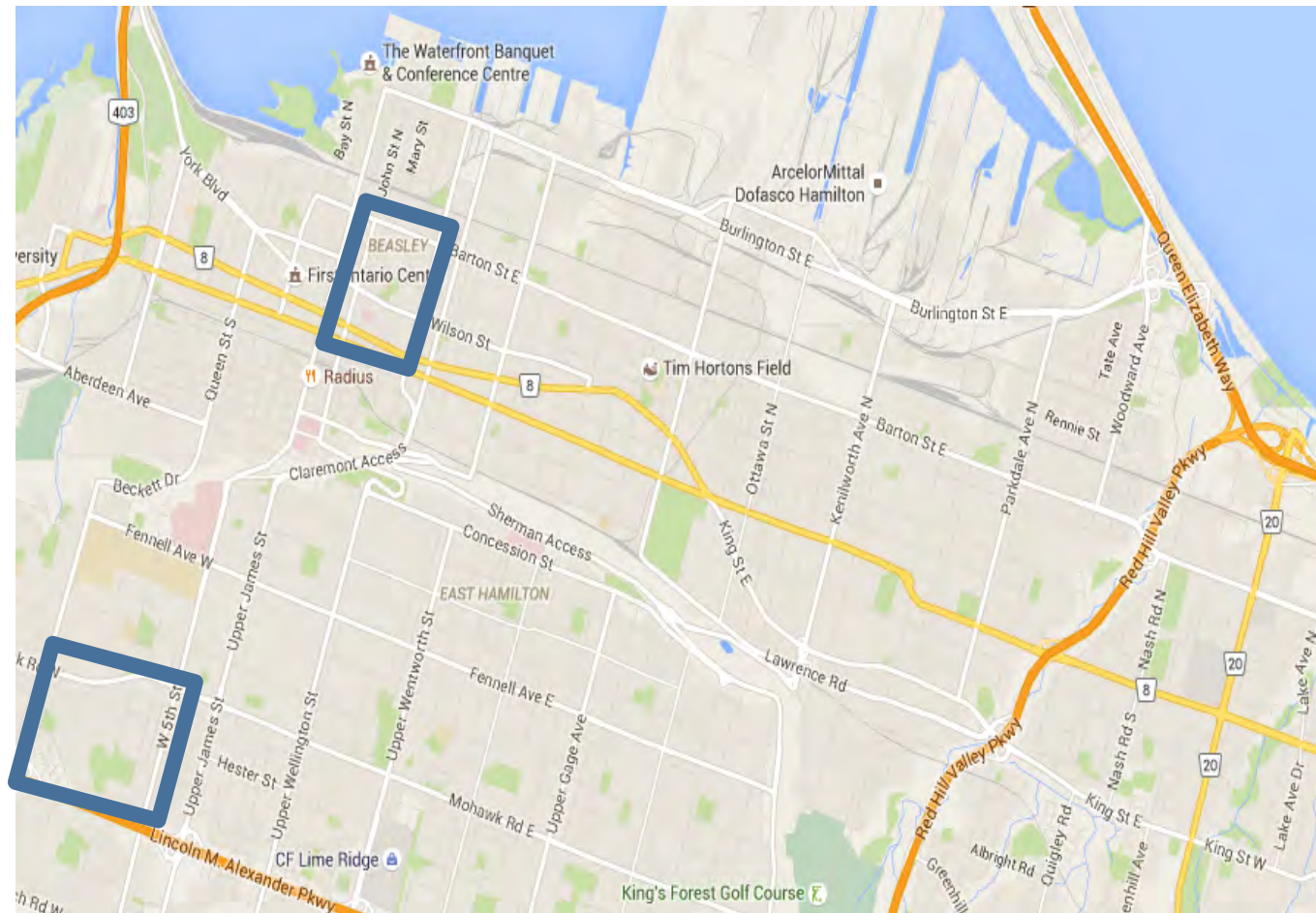
**Context** Questions Method Results Discussion Limitations Further Research

# Research Questions

- What are the external (street-level) visual characteristics of secondary units?
- Can a visual survey tool be used to enumerate informal secondary units?
- What is the prevalence of this type of housing?
- How is this type of housing distributed across space at the neighbourhood level?

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# Study Areas



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# Beasley Streetscape



- Residential stock is largely dominated by single family homes built between the 1870s – 1930s
- Sporadic redevelopment and infill has occurred since the late 1940s onwards.

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# Rolston Streetscape



- Housing stock primarily built between the 1950s – 1990s
- Large stock of single-family homes
- Outer boundaries of the neighbourhood contain an abundance of large social housing in high-rise apartment buildings and townhomes

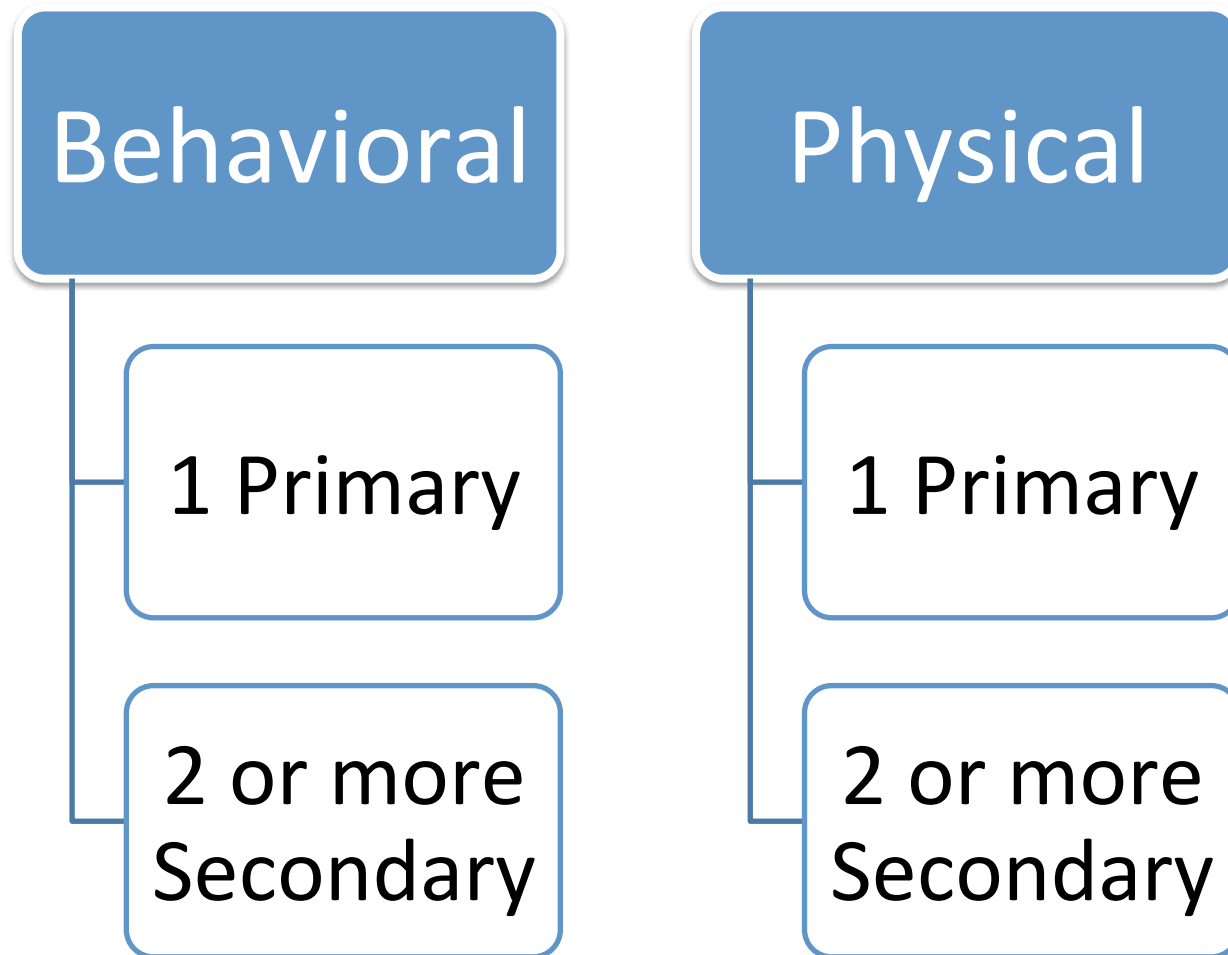
# The Method

- A list of 18 visual indicators of secondary units was compiled through the review of relevant literature, and observation.
- A field tool was created to ensure that records of visual data collection were consistent and complete.
- A systematic visual field census of two pre-selected neighbourhoods was conducted between August 2015-November 2015.
- The field census was comprised of all single family homes in the two neighbourhoods including semi-detached, row houses, and townhouses.

[Context](#) [Questions](#) **[Method](#)** [Results](#) [Discussion](#) [Limitations](#) [Further Research](#)



# Method Cont.



Context Questions **Method** Results Discussion Limitations Further Research

# Method Cont.

## Primary Behavioural Indicators

- Multiple mailboxes
- Presence of rental signs
- Unit numbers (ABCD, 1234)

## Secondary Behavioural Indicators

- 3 or more recycling bins
- More than three vehicles
- Multiple satellite dishes

## Primary Modification Indicators

- More than one hydro meter
- More than one water meter
- Fire escape(s)
- Converted lawns
- Accessory building for habitation

## Secondary Modification Indicators

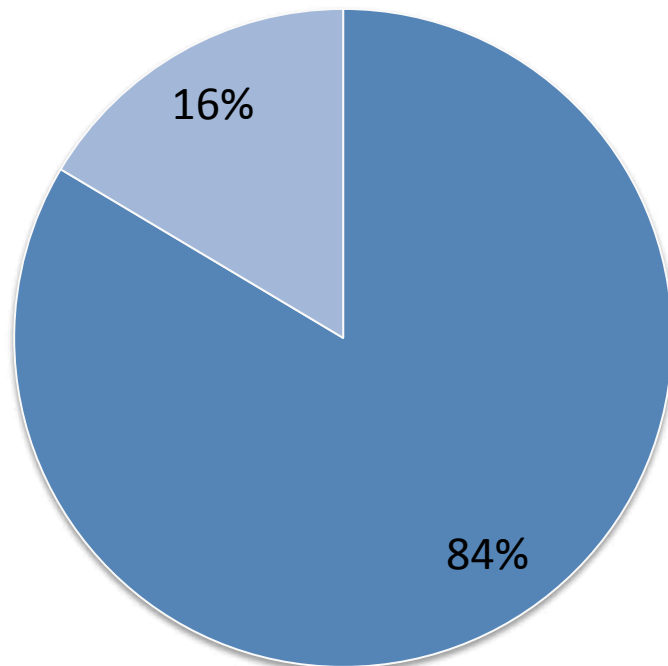
- Multiple front entrances
- Side entrance
- Back entrance
- Basement entrance
- Addition to primary dwelling
- Increase to building height

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# Preliminary Results: Beasley

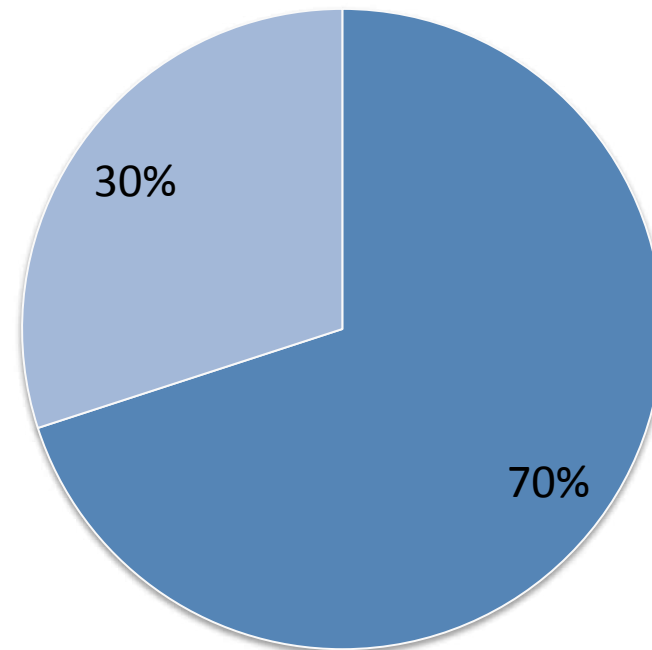
## Total Number of Dwellings in Beasley

■ Without indicators ■ With indicators



## Secondary Units as a Proportion of all Housing Units in Beasley

■ Total # housing units  
■ Total # observed secondary units

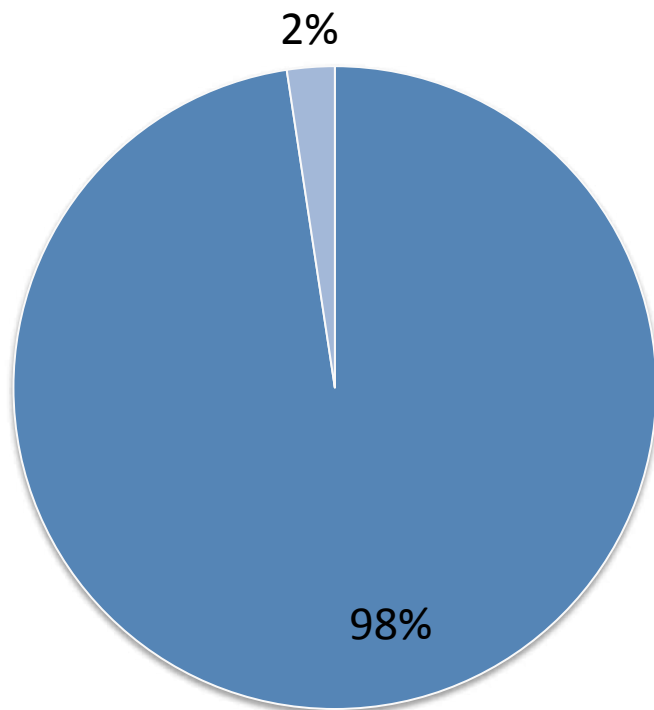


Context Questions Method **Results** Discussion Limitations Further Research

# Preliminary Results: Rolston

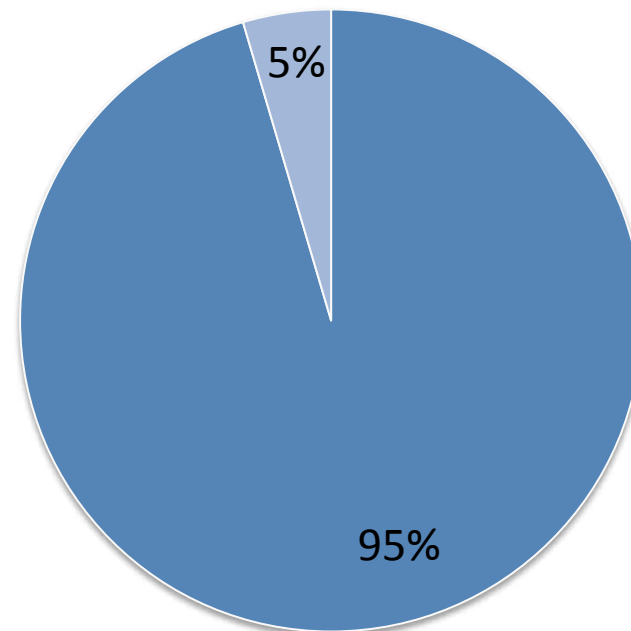
## Total Number of Dwellings

■ Without indicators   ■ With indicators



## Secondary Units as a Proportion of all Housing Units in Rolston

■ Total # of housing units  
■ Total # observed secondary units



Context Questions Method **Results** Discussion Limitations Further Research

# Significant Indicators: Beasley

## Most observed indicators:

Indicator	Count	Percentage
<b>Multiple mailboxes</b>	83	54%
<b>Visible unit numbers</b>	70	46%
<b>Multiple electric meters</b>	65	42%
<b>Converted lawns</b>	49	32%
Side entrance	41	27%

## Least observed indicators:

Indicator	Count	Percentage
<b>More than one water meter</b>	7	5%
Visible back entrance	5	3%
<b>Rental sign(s)</b>	3	2%
Increase to building height	1	1%
<b>Accessory building for habitation</b>	0	0

[Context](#) [Questions](#) [Method](#) **[Results](#)** [Discussion](#) [Limitations](#) [Further Research](#)

# Significant Indicators: Rolston

## Most observed indicators:

Indicator	Count	Percentage of Total
Multiple satellite dishes	10	42%
More than one front entrance	6	25%
<b>More than one doorbell</b>	4	17%
Three or more recycling bins	4	17%
<b>Rental sign(s)</b>	4	17%

## Least observed indicators:

Indicator	Count	Percentage of Total
<b>Visible fire escape(s)</b>	0	0
Addition to building footprint	0	0
<b>Visible unit numbers</b>	0	0
Increase to building height	0	0
<b>Accessory building for habitation</b>	0	0

Context Questions Method **Results** Discussion Limitations Further Research



# Distribution of Secondary Units

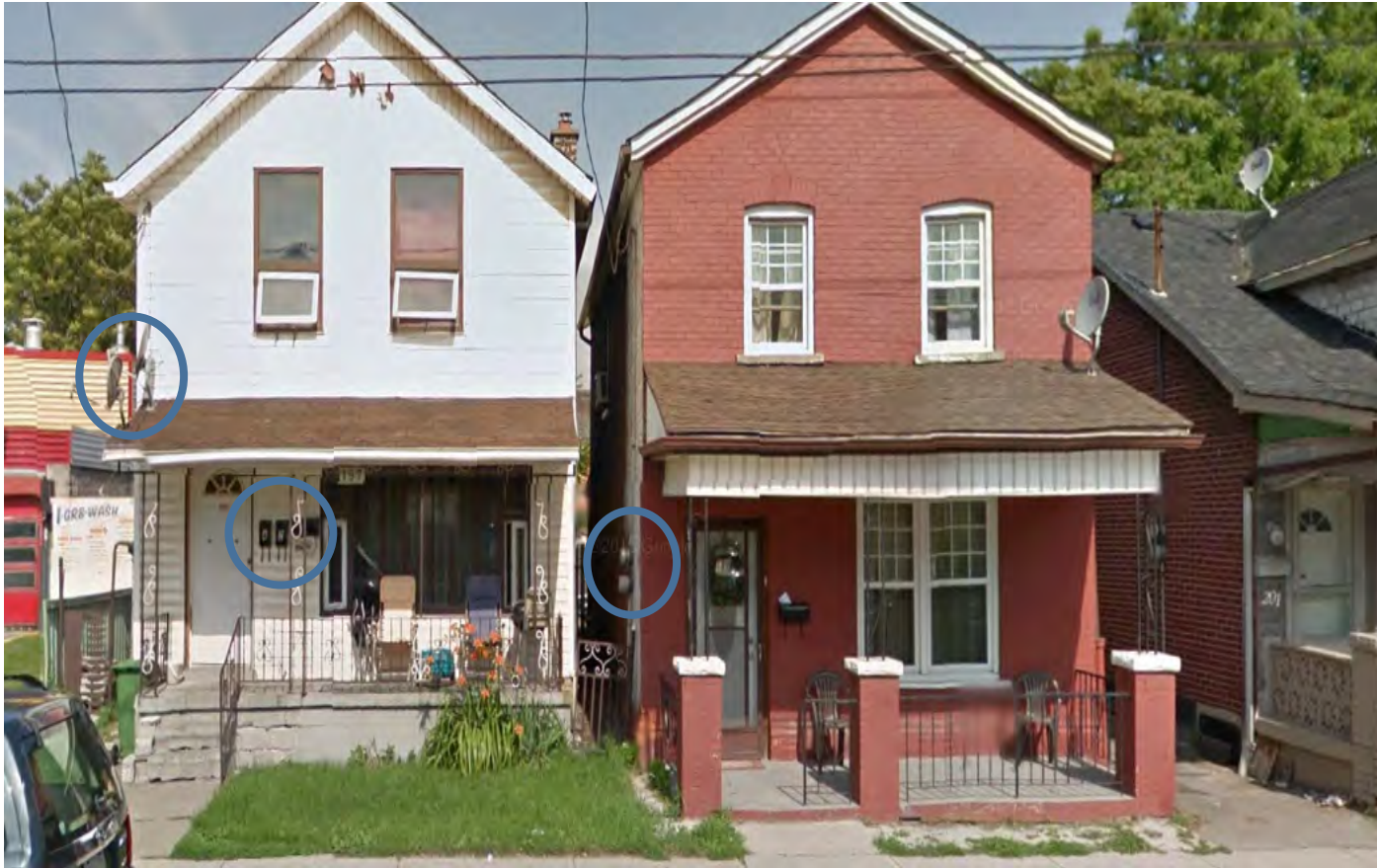
## Beasley:

- Main retail and commercial areas are void of these units due to the absence of single-family homes.
- A striking number of the remaining delivery units contain secondary dwellings.
- Highest density of secondary units observed in north western corner of the neighbourhood, and the central east side close to the boundary of the neighbourhood.

## Rolston:

- Single-family homes on the interior streets of the neighbourhood did not express indicators of secondary units.
- Very few local delivery units contain secondary dwellings.
- Homes with secondary units were observed on the edges of the neighbourhood boundaries, on major roads, close to commercial spaces, and on bus routes.

# Visual Indicators: Urban



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# Visual Indicators: Urban



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# Visual Indicators: Suburban



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# Preliminary Discussion

- None of the primary or secondary indicators emerged as being of equal importance for identifying informal housing in both Beasley and Rolston.
- Indicators that proved to be of less importance included accessory dwellings, and additions to building height.
- The relevance of secondary indicators needs to be further explored.
- Characteristics of housing stock, location, and threshold for entry into homeownership may impact the prevalence of secondary units.

# Further Research

- The next steps in the research project are:
  - to explore the relevance of primary and secondary indicators across neighbourhoods;
  - to compare results to property assessment;
  - to compare results to Multiple Listing Service data;
  - to expand the field survey to observe socio-spatial patterns across the wider study area.



# Acknowledgements

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**Dr. Richard Harris and Dr. Bruce Newbold**

**and**

The Neighbourhood Change Research Project, University of Toronto



# Questions?

# Real estate listings and secondary units



██████████ - ARRAY OF POTENTIAL. GREAT FOR 3 FAMILIES. 50FT X 200 FT LOT, APPROX. 6000 SQ. FT. INCLUDING BASEMENT LEVEL. OVER 4200 SQ. FT. ABOVE GROUND. 3 KITCHENS, MAIN FLOOR KITCHEN WITH GRANITE COUNTER. OUTSTANDING OPEN CONCEPT DESIGN, 12 FT. VAULTED CATHEDRAL CEILINGS ON TOP FLOOR, CERAMIC FLOORS. POSSIBILITY OF 3 DINING ROOMS, 7 BEDROOMS, 4.5 BATHROOMS, WALK-OUT TO BACKYARD DECKS FROM BOTH LEVELS. HUGE FENCED-IN LOT, VERY PRIVATE YARD. NEAR MOHAWK COLLEGE AND NEW HOSPITAL, JUST MINUTES AWAY FROM SHOPPING & BUS SERVICES. GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON OR PERSONS. SO MANY CUSTOM FEATURES. A SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION TO THE CITY OF HAMILTON COULD POTENTIALLY MAKE THIS HOME A TRIPLEX. RSA.

## Property Details

ID: H3170567	Style: Other	Beds: 7
Baths: 5 (Full: 4 3/4: 0 1/2: 1)	Status: Active	Total Rooms: 20
Other: 0)	Parking Type Description:	New Construction: No