

Citizen Control of the Citizen's Business

TORONTO'S CITIZENS CAN CONTROL TORONTO'S AFFAIRS ONLY THROUGH FREQUENT, PROMPT, ACCURATE AND PERTINENT INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO TORONTO'S BUSINESS.

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137 WELLINGTON ST. WEST



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White Paper No. 155

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The 1930 Budget of Current Revenues and Expenditures for the City of Toronto

Story No. 2

The net estimated current revenue from which appropriations could be made in 1930 is \$33,767,365 (p. 14, Estimates).

The gross estimated amount from which current appropriations could be made, including reserve for deferred expenditures, payments from the Province and County re administration of justice, provincial subventions for education, educational surpluses and credits, etc., is

\$35,206,777

which is the amount of estimated appropriations for expenditure on current account which are analyzed in succeeding pages.

This is an estimated expenditure of \$56.78 per person, or \$283.90 per average family of five, as compared with \$54.44 and \$272.20 for last year on the basis of actual population.

If the ratepayers' share of local improvements were included, the total estimated expenditure out of current revenues would amount to

\$37,856,522

which is equivalent to \$61.06 per capita on an estimated population of 620,000.

Comparison of Estimated Current Civic Expenditures (including deferred expenditures) for 1930, 1929, 1928

COMMUNITY SERVICES	TOTAL			PER CAPITA			PER CENT. OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE		
	1930	1929	1928	1930*	1929**	1928	1930	1929	1928
General Government	\$ 3,601,234	\$ 3,278,693	\$ 3,125,614	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.41	\$ 5.34	10.23%	9.93%	10.0%
Protection of Persons and Property	6,218,191	6,200,329	5,647,757	10.03	10.22	9.64	17.66%	18.78%	18.0%
Health and Sanitation.....	4,011,583	3,843,289	3,709,882	6.47	6.34	6.34	11.40%	11.64%	11.8%
Highways	3,530,684	3,103,222	3,070,747	5.69	5.12	5.24	10.03%	9.41%	9.8%
Education	11,865,987	11,149,016	10,541,979	19.14	18.39	18.00	33.70%	33.78%	33.6%
Recreation	1,923,013	1,924,538	1,861,081	3.10	3.17	3.18	5.46%	5.83%	5.9%
Charities and Correction	2,442,814	2,123,100	1,846,460	3.94	3.50	3.15	6.94%	6.43%	5.9%
Special Services	1,577,321	1,346,140	1,529,577	2.54	2.22	2.61	4.48%	4.08%	4.9%
Special Grants	35,950	40,750	30,353	.06	.07	.05	0.10%	0.12%	0.1%
Totals.....	\$35,206,777	\$33,009,077	\$31,363,450	\$56.78	\$54.44	\$53.55	100%	100%	100%

*On an estimated population of 620,000.

**On actual assessed population, 606,370.

‡ Including deficits of \$1,541,332, see page 14 of the estimates.

COMMENT.

1. It will be noted that General Government has increased in total, per capita and percentage of the total over 1929.
2. The cost of Protection of Persons and Property remains almost stationary and has decreased since 1929 in per capita cost and percentage of the total.
3. Health and Sanitation has increased in total and per capita but has decreased in percentage of total.
4. The expenditure on Highways has increased on all three bases.
5. Educational expenditures have increased in total and per capita but represent a slightly lower percentage of the total than in 1929.
6. Recreational expenditures are less than in 1929 on all three bases.
7. Expenditures on Charities and Corrections have increased on all three bases.
8. Special Services are larger on all three bases than in 1929, but are smaller than in 1928 on the per capita basis and that of percentage of total.
9. If Toronto is to reap the most complete benefit from its expenditure on industrial promotion and is to continue to grow as a residential city, it must control expenditure from general funds.

10. Capital expenditures are reflected in current expenditures through the annual debt charges. The annual general debt charges for civic and educational services, not of course including the public utilities, constitute 18.91% of the total current expenditure, as analyzed in this White Paper, and 21.92% of general taxation. One way, then, of controlling current expenditures is to control capital expenditures out of borrowed funds. City-wide planning of improvements, together with the financial planning or budgeting in advance of capital expenditures caused by these improvements, that is, the most economical use of capital funds in producing improvements necessary to the city's efficiency, offers the only sure means of controlling the debt charges which are defrayed out of taxation and general revenue other than taxation. If it will take two or three years to produce a city-wide key plan of improvements with a city-wide financial plan or capital budget for financing these improvements, outlining how and when and in what order these improvements are to be paid for, the sooner the work is started the sooner the two or three years will be overtaken. Drawing a map of Toronto with proposed improvements located thereon will not in itself control taxation or lighten the burden on industry, business and homes.