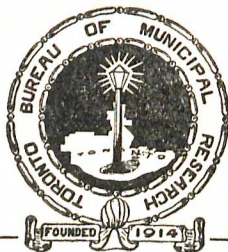


Citizen Control of the Citizen's Business

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

ISSUED BY THE

137 WELLINGTON ST. WEST



TELEPHONE ELGIN 1904

White Paper No. 156

June 26th, 1930

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

Story No. 3

The total estimated current expenditure out of taxation and revenue other than taxation for 1930 is

\$35,206,777.

Out of this \$18,076,871 will go in salaries, wages, fees and other payments for the personal services of those employed by the City, Board of Education and Separate School Board in producing general services other than those rendered by City-owned public utilities. \$6,662,214 will go to paying interest, sinking fund charges and repayment of borrowed capital. \$10,467,702 will go to supplies, upkeep of plant, contractual services, etc. These represent respectively 51.35%, 18.91% and 29.74% of the total expenditure.

Comparison of Estimated Current Expenditures out of Taxation and General Revenues other than Taxation for the years 1930, 1929 and 1928, analyzed according to objects of expenditure.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	TOTAL			PER CAPITA			PER CENT. OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE		
	1930	1929	1928	1930*	1929**	1928	1930	1929	1928
Salaries, wages and other payments for personal services.....	\$18,076,871	\$17,043,319	\$16,201,115	\$29.16	\$28.11	\$27.66	51.35%	51.63%	51.7%
Other Services.....	1,558,028	1,374,943	1,389,944	2.51	2.26	2.37	4.43%	4.17%	4.4%
Heat, Light and Power.....	985,655	937,490	892,975	1.59	1.55	1.53	2.80%	2.84%	2.8%
Supplies other than Heat, Light and Power..	2,511,405	2,498,200	2,580,478	4.05	4.13	4.41	7.13%	7.57%	8.2%
Upkeep and Depreciation.....	1,768,310	1,698,404	1,418,600	2.85	2.80	2.42	5.02%	5.14%	4.5%
Debt Service.....	6,662,214	6,048,920	6,236,927	10.74	9.98	10.65	18.91%	18.33%	20.0%
Interest.....	3,888,667	3,492,750	3,653,377	6.27	5.76	6.24	11.04%	10.58%	11.7%
Debt Retirement.....	2,773,547	2,556,170	2,583,550	4.47	4.22	4.41	7.87%	7.75%	8.3%
Unclassified.....	3,152,880	2,663,728	2,583,411	5.09	4.39	4.41	8.96%	8.07%	8.2%
Capital outlay from current funds.....	491,414	744,073	60,000	.79	1.22	.10	1.40%	2.25%	0.2%
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 population of 606,370.

COMMENT.

1. The total estimated payments for "salaries, wages and other payments for personal services" has gone up from \$17,043,319 to \$18,076,871, an increase of \$1,033,552 or about 6 per cent.
2. The debt charges payable out of taxation and general revenues other than taxation have gone up in total, per capita and percentage of total expenditure over 1929, although below 1928 in percentage of total expenditure.
3. The apparent decrease in capital outlays is due largely to the partial completion of the police signal system.
4. The apparent increase in expenditures unclassified in these analyses is largely due to a greater deferred expenditure in 1930 than in 1929 which are met out of "reserve for deferred expenditures".
5. The salary and wage bill has remained at nearly the same percentage of the total during the three-year period. Out of every dollar of taxation and miscellaneous revenue other than taxation, over 50 cents goes to salaries and wages, etc. If the contribution of the average family, directly or indirectly, to the city's expenditure be estimated at 28 days' work, about 14 days' pay goes to employ men and women to perform its share of the civic services. It is further to be borne in mind that the city is also a large employer of labour through its various utility commissions. Altogether the city, with its various Boards and Commissions, gives employment to over 15,000 people and thus maintains, say, from 45,000 to 65,000 people, representing possibly nine per cent. of the total population and contributing possibly nine per cent. of the total electorate. As a rapidly growing city, and a large public ownership city, the matter of civic personnel administration is of growing importance to citizens.

To use one's time most effectively, one must plan. To best conserve one's financial resources, one must operate under a budget. To secure the most complete use of the space in one's home or office, one must lay it out in the light of the facts. Cities are not different in this respect from their citizens. Cities are just extensions of human service, which, without the city, the individual would have to secure for himself or go without. The conservation and economic management of the city's resources is the conservation and economic management of the resources of the citizens. The interest of the citizens in city planning is, therefore, vital; and, in the last analysis, no one can protect these interests but the citizens themselves.

The two elements in effective city planning are:

- (1) The creation and adoption by Council, subject to amendment by succeeding Councils, of a key plan of projected necessary and desirable improvements.
- (2) A budget of future capital expenditures outlining methods of financing these improvements and determining the order of these improvements in importance.