BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

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

137 WELLINGTON ST. W TELEPHONE EL. 1904



TORONTO

White Paper No. 227

November 29, 1937

City of Toronto

BUDGET STORY No. 3*

The Estimated Cost of General Functions in 1937

The estimated cost of current general and educational services for 1937, together with the estimated deficits on utilities and other current costs, total—

\$37,670,074

On account of the City's policy of direct unemployment relief financing since 1932, the current appropriations total—

\$37,889,079

as the cost of direct unemployment relief in 1937 is less than the appropriations on account of direct unemployment relief by

\$219,005

The postponement of payments of current costs is always expensive and is only defensible on the basis of proved necessity. The non-inclusion of all current costs in current budgets and financial statements, irrespective of the method of financing current costs, never is—in the opinion of the Bureau—in the public interest.

^{*}For Stories 1 and 2 see White Papers Nos. 222 and 225 respectively.

Estimated Current Expenditures for the Years 1927-1937 (both inclusive) Analyzed by Cost of Main Functions to be Met out of Taxation, and in 1933 to 1937 inclusive of the Actual or Estimated Proceeds of Debentures Issued to Meet the Net Cost of Direct Unemployment Relief.

	TOTAL										PER CAPITA*											
COMMUNITY SERVICES BY MAIN FUNCTIONS	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1937*	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
General Government	\$ 4,377,636 5,773,381 3,911,038	\$ 4,523,198 5,659,197 3,925,144	\$ 4,535,174 5,752,584 3,924,359	\$ 4,940,483 5,753,640 3,898,599	\$ 4,800,260 5,730,269 3,773,605	\$ 4,156,319 6,152,768 4,240,838	\$ 4,543,338 6,016,129 4,229,809	\$ 3,637,223 6,218,191 4,011,583	\$ 3,322,450 6,200,329 3,843,289	\$ 3,179,749 5,647,757 3,709,882	\$3,384,714 5,280,451 3,615,090	\$6.71 8.86 6.00	\$7.01 8.77 6.08	\$7.11 9.01 6.15	\$7.85 9.14 6.20	\$7.70 9.19 6.05	\$6.63 9.82 6.77	\$7.24 9.59 6.74	\$5.85 10.00 6.45	\$5.48 10.22 6.34	\$5.43 9.64 6.34	\$5.94 9.27 6.34
Highways Education† Recreation	2,533,904 12,760,809 1,665,246	2,429,685 12,202,669 1,547,659	2,404,625 12,391,099 1,576,106	2,390,878 12,525,388 1,556,567	2,497,217 12,316,402 1,576,220	3,094,780 12,513,049 1,918,150	3,631,504 12,491,296 2,020,748	3,530,684 11,865,987 1,923,013	3,103,222 11,149,016 1,924,538	3,070,747 10,541,979 1,861,081	2,803,650 10,102,836 1,798,374	3.89 19.57 2.55	3.76 18.91 2.40	3.77 19.42 2.47	3.80 19.90 2.47	4.00 19.75 2.53	4.94 19.96 3.06	5.79 19.92 3.22	5.68 19.09 3.10	5.12 18.39 3.17	5.24 18.00 3.18	4. 92 17. 73 3. 15
Welfare, Charities and Correction	5,176,436	6,150,568	6,245,275	5,653,869	4,994,243	2,730,662	2,890,183	2,442,814	2,123,100	1,846,460	1,737,057	7.94	9.53	9.78	8.99	8.02	4.36	4.61	3.93	3.50	3.15	3.05
To be met out of proceeds of Debenture Issues	3,383,936 1,792,500	3,809,208	2,985,275 3,260,000	2,803,974 2,849,895z	2,593,452y 2,400,791	2,730,662 Nil	2,890,183 Nil	2,442,814 Nil	2,123,100 Nil	1,846,460 Nil	1,737,057 Nil	5.19 2.75	5.90 3.63	4.67 5.11	4.46 4.53	4.17 3.85	4.36 Nil	4.61 Nil	3.93 Nil	3.50 Nil	3.15 Nil	3.05 Nil
Special Grants	62,879 1,408,745 (Surplus)‡	61,379 1,633,191 (Surplus)‡	71,481 1,723,549 126,272	64,900 1,742,958 186,634	31,968 1,916,739 1,258,328	36,750 1,848,998 880,288		35,950 1,541,332 (Surplus)	40,750 1,302,383 (Surplus)	30,353 1,475,442 (Surplus)	33,575 1,371,178 (Surplus)	.10 2.16 (Surp.)	.09 2.53 (Surp.)	2.70 20	2.77 .30	3.07 2.02	2.95 1.40	2.59 (Surp.)	.06 2.48 (Surp.)	2.15 (Surp.)	2.52 (Surp.)	2.40 (Surp.)
Total Expenditure (not including debt charges on unemployment relief debentures 1933-1937 inclusive)	\$37,670,074	\$38,132,690	\$38,750,524	\$38,713,916	\$38,895,251	\$37,572,602	\$37,486,425	\$35,206,777	\$33,009,077	\$31,363,450	\$30,126,925	\$57.78	\$59.08	\$60.71	\$61.52	\$62.38	\$59.95	\$59.76	\$56.64	\$54.44	\$53.55	\$52.86
Less to be met out of proceeds of sales of debentures	1,792,500 2,011,505	2,341,360	3,260,000	2,849,895z 320,266z	2,400,791 12,239y	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	2.75 3.09	3.63 2.23	5.11 1.60	4.53	3.85	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
Total Current Expenditure to be met out of current funds	\$37,889,079	\$37,231,654	*\$36,507,648	\$36,184,287	\$36,506,699	\$37,572,602	\$37,486,425	\$35,206,777	\$33,009,077	\$31,363,450	\$30,126,925	\$58.12	\$57.68	\$57.20	\$57.50	\$58.55	\$59.95	\$59.76	\$56.64	\$54.44	\$53.55	\$52.86
Population (actual)	652,000*	645,462	638,271	629,285	623,562	626,674	627,231	621,596	606,370	585,628	569,899											

†Current expenditures out of revenue from all sources, as with all main functions. Includes Public Schools, Separate Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Public Library, etc.

‡After borrowing over 2 million dollars for current expenditures on relief in 1936 and \$1,792,500 in 1937.

*The 1937 population is the City's Estimate, and 1937 per capitas are based thereon. In all other years the per capitas are based on the actual populations.

yRelief debt charges of \$12,239 were included in the City expenditures for 1933.

D.C.-Debt Charges.

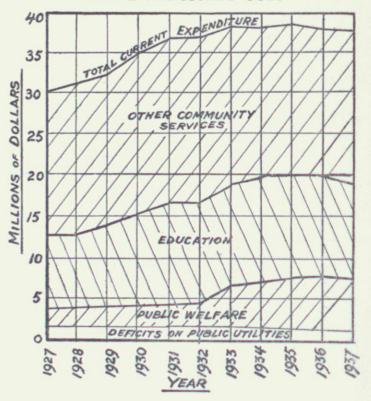
zWhite Paper No. 199 used the \$2,000,000 Estimated Unemployment Relief total mentioned in the introduction to the 1934 Estimates, but not included in the Estimates proper. In order that one year might be comparable with the others, the approximate actual figures given in the 1935 Estimates were used in the White Papers 206 and 215 and in this Paper.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS

- That in view of the improvement in business and industry and the demand for additional employees, the present is a particularly opportune time for a thorough administrative survey of the civic establishment to ascertain:
 - a. How many and what departments are needed.
 - b. What personnel establishment is required for each department and sub-department.

- c. How accounting and auditing control might be strengthened.
- d. How recording might be made more efficient and less costly.
- e. How capital and current budget procedure might be improved.
- f. How the development of the City might be controlled so as to preserve and, if possible, increase its amenities and convenience as the workshop and home of its citizens.
- g. How the policy-forming and legislative machinery might, if possible, be made more efficient.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES



COMMENT

- 1. For the fourth consecutive year the appropriations for general government (overhead) have decreased.
- 2. The estimated cost of protection of persons and property has increased but still is lower than in 1932, 1931 and 1930.
- 3. The appropriations for health and sanitation are less than in 1936 and are less than in 1932 by over \$300,000.
- The cost of highways has again increased but is still more than one million dollars less than in 1931.
- The estimated cost of education is again on the increase and is now higher than in 1930 by almost \$900,000.
- 6. The estimated cost of recreation is again on the increase but is still more than one third of a million less than in 1931.
- The estimated cost of welfare, etc., in 1937 is almost one million dollars less than last year, but is still more than double the 1930 estimate.
- 8. The combined deficits on public utilities, etc., again decreased and have declined since the peak in 1933 by a half million dollars.
- For the first time since the policy of funding direct unemployment relief costs, the estimated payments for direct unemployment relief in the current year exceed the cost of direct unemployment relief for the current year.

The Bureau of Municipal Research is an independent, non-partisan agency, carried on in the interests of all taxpayers and citizens by voluntary contributions of some citizens. Naturally it receives, and can receive no support from governmental or municipal sources. It ascertains facts as to municipal government, analyzes these facts, and presents the results to the general public, along with constructive suggestions based on the facts. It backs no candidates, recommends no one for civic appointment, and has no axe to grind other than that of those who use and directly or indirectly pay for the cost of municipal services.