

## **Appendix 1 – Examples of Participatory Budgeting Processes**

Note: Information from the relevant PB initiative and publicly available sources.

### **Toronto Community Housing Corporation (Est. pop. (2016): 110,000 residents)**

- 2000-2015, resumed modified approach in 2018 after tenant/staff consultation
- Approximately \$8 million capital funding available each year
- TCHC resident-led process open to all residents, elected delegates work with staff to review ideas, residents aged 15 years and older can vote
- Resident voting results are the final decision
- TCHC suspended process in 2016 to address resident and staff concerns. Introduced modified approach in 2018 where only non-capital items (e.g. window blinds, furniture) were eligible for PB funding and separate engagement process invited resident input but not voting on larger capital projects plans. Every three years, voting is replaced with fund allocation to every community.

### **Victoria, British Columbia (Estimated population (2016): 85,795)**

- City-wide process piloted in 2017 and extended until 2021.
- \$50,000 capital or operating funds per year. \$10,000/year for communications.
- Each year has different project eligibility: 2019 will focus on youth, 2020 will focus on newcomers, 2021 will focus on neighbourhood spaces
- Citizen Steering Committee coordinates the process
- Resident voting results are the final decision

### **Guelph, Ontario (Estimated population (2016): 131,795)**

- Process ran from 1999-2013
- \$225,000 capital or operating funds were available each year
- City allocated funding to Neighbourhood Support Coalition to administer PB process with 11 Neighbourhood Groups.
- Process open to all residents, but only Neighbourhood Group delegates voted and voting results were final.

### **Halifax, Nova Scotia (Estimated population (2016): 401,130)**

- Process has run in one ward (District 7) since 2011.
- Local Councillor uses PB to allocate up to \$94,000 from "district capital fund"
- Non-profit organizations submit proposals, District 7 residents vote and Councillor has final say on allocations
- In election year, available funding per project is reduced from \$20,000 to \$10,000

### **New York City, New York (Estimated population (2016): 8.6 million)**

- Since 2011, local councillors could choose to join PB process as way to administer \$1 million from their district capital budget
- In 2016-17, \$40 million was available for PB capital projects
- Voting results are not final – Council reviews and identifies which projects will be included in next 5-7 year capital budget
- School capital projects are eligible for PB funding, which attracts participation
- Committee of residents, organizations and councillors coordinate process, and elected residents work with staff to review and finalize projects for ballot
- Website tracks progress of PB projects

- A 2018 ballot decision established a Civic Engagement Office for the City of New York, and its work will include coordination of city-wide PB process

**Chicago, Illinois** (Estimated population (2016): 2.7 million)

- Since 2009, expanded from 1 ward to 10, option for councillors to allocate their \$1.3 million district capital budgets ("menu money") for parks and roads projects
- Local non-profit organization contributes approx. \$300,000 in funding and in-kind
- Neighbourhood assemblies of residents elect PB delegates to review and finalize projects for ballots; ward residents 14 years and older can vote
- Voting results are not final – Council reviews and identifies which projects will be included in next 5-7 year capital budget
- Council is piloting use of Tax Increment Financing to fund PB process

**Boston, Massachusetts** (Estimated population (2016): 678,430)

- Began process in 2013 and offers up to \$1 million each year
- Focus is on youth and under-served areas: PB is City-wide but promotion is focussed in under-served areas, only capital or operating project that benefit youth are eligible, and voting is only open to residents between 12-25 years old
- Voting results are not final – Council reviews and identifies which projects will be included in next 5-7 year capital budget

**Vallejo, California** (Estimated population (2016): 121,376)

- Began city-wide process in 2012 and dedicated 1% sales tax contributes \$1 million in annual funding for capital and operating projects
- Residents elect PB delegates to review and finalize projects for ballots; residents 14 years and older can vote
- Voting results are not final – Council reviews and identifies which projects will be included in next 5-7 year capital budget

**Paris, France** (Estimated population (2016): 2.2 million)

- PB process started in 2014 to allocate 5% of the capital investment budget (almost 500 million euros) between 2014 and 2020
- Half of the budget is allocated to city-wide projects and the other half is divided among 20 districts with priority given to under-served areas
- Commissions of councillors and residents review projects and finalize budget
- Online and in-person voting open to all Paris residents, who participate individually or in small groups, but not broad sessions or deliberations.
- Website tracks progress of PB projects
- Voting results are not final – Council reviews and identifies which projects will be included in next 5-7 year capital budget

**Glasgow, Scotland** (Estimated population (2016): 615,070)

- Process ran from 2012-2014, and is no longer in place
- City Council used PB to allocate a portion of its area budgets through community organizations: approximately \$20,000 was made available for each of the 21 Area Partnerships, co-funded by City grants and the Scottish government
- Community groups would submit proposals and residents would vote
- Resident vote was final decision.