



2026 BUDGET

THE CITY OF TORONTO
DOES NOT NEED
MORE MONEY.

HOW THE CITY
\$\$ SPENDS \$\$

The City of Toronto's annual handouts to charities & non-profits total \$2,000,000,000.

Many of the non-profits and charities that receive public funding do not publish their financial statements.

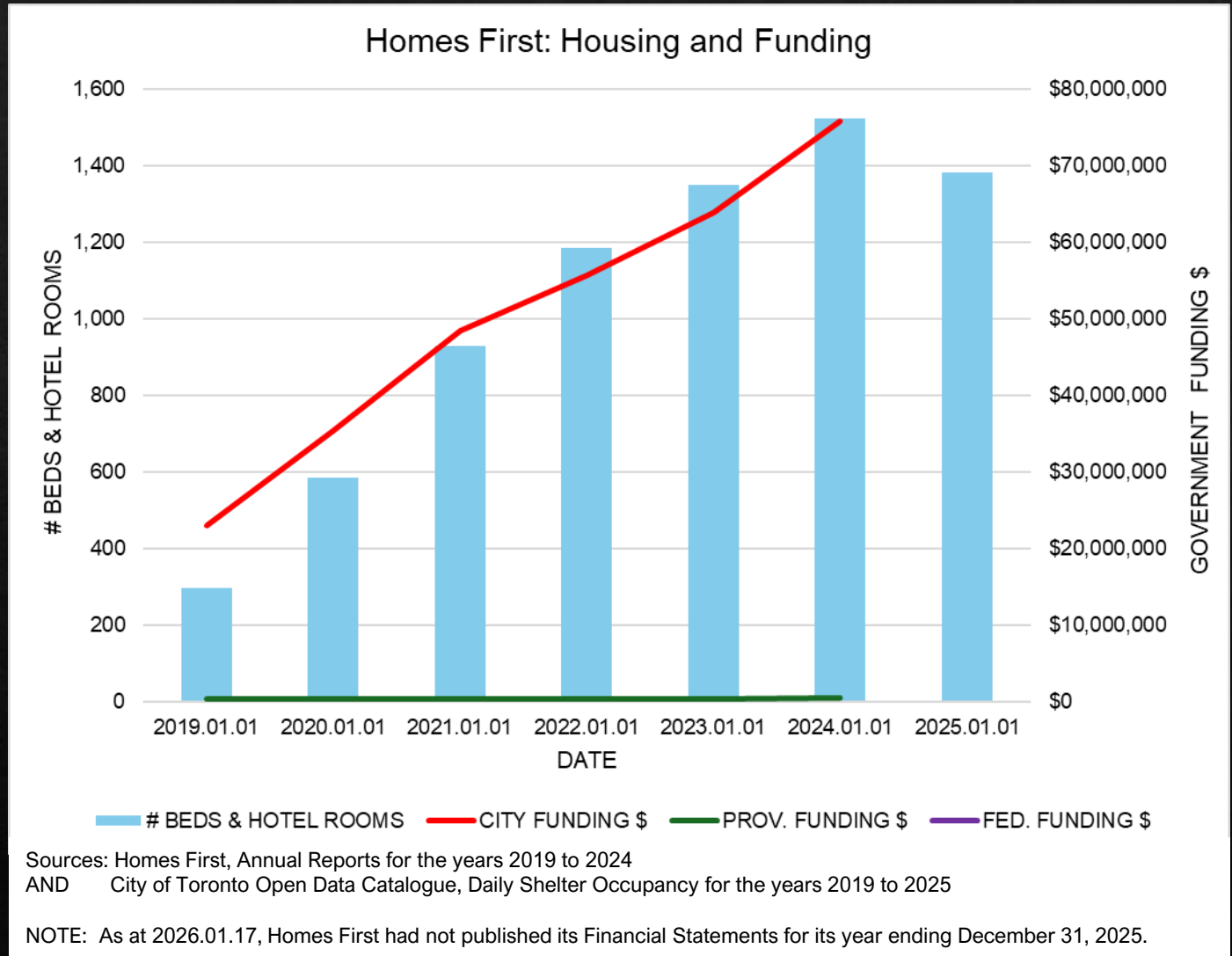
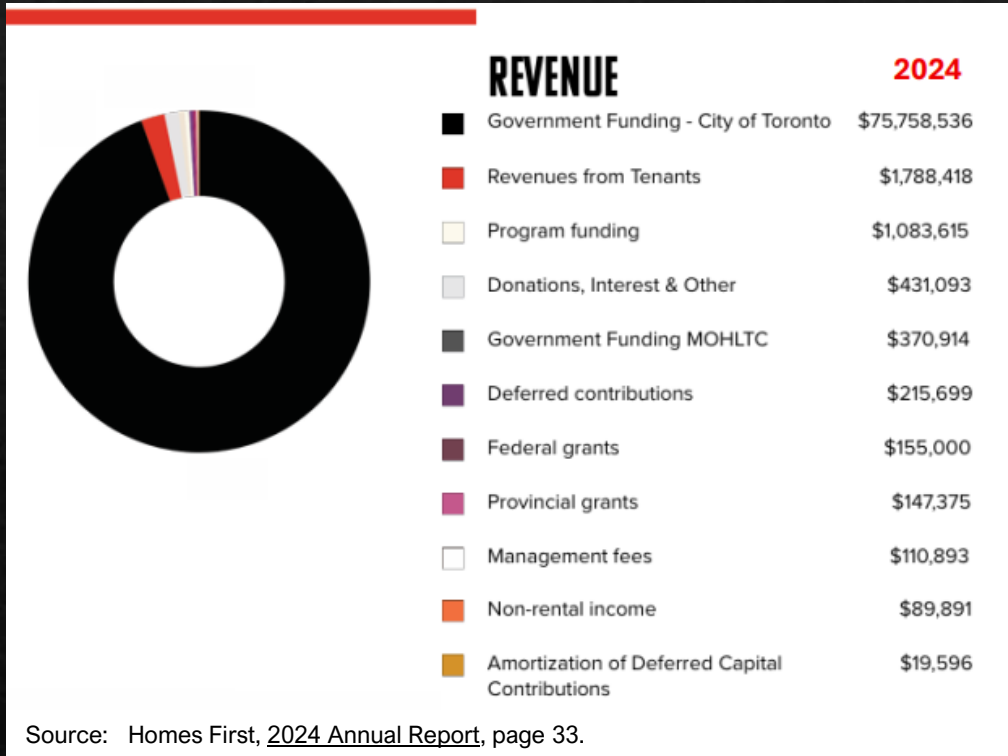
My thanks to those organisations that do publish their financials, including those discussed herein.

The examples provided herein are not unique as government-funded organisations. They are typical.

EXAMPLE 1: HOMES FIRST SOCIETY

Homes First Society is the sole member of Homes First Foundation, a registered charity. \$\$ flows between them.

This registered charity primarily provides emergency shelter beds & housing.



The City of Toronto provides

95%

of this charity's revenue.

In 2024, each bed provided by Homes First cost the City of Toronto **\$51,500**.

EXAMPLE 2: DIXON HALL

This registered charity operates shelter beds, housing, meals on wheels, seniors' services, and activity programs for which there is a membership fee.

DIXON HALL

Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2025

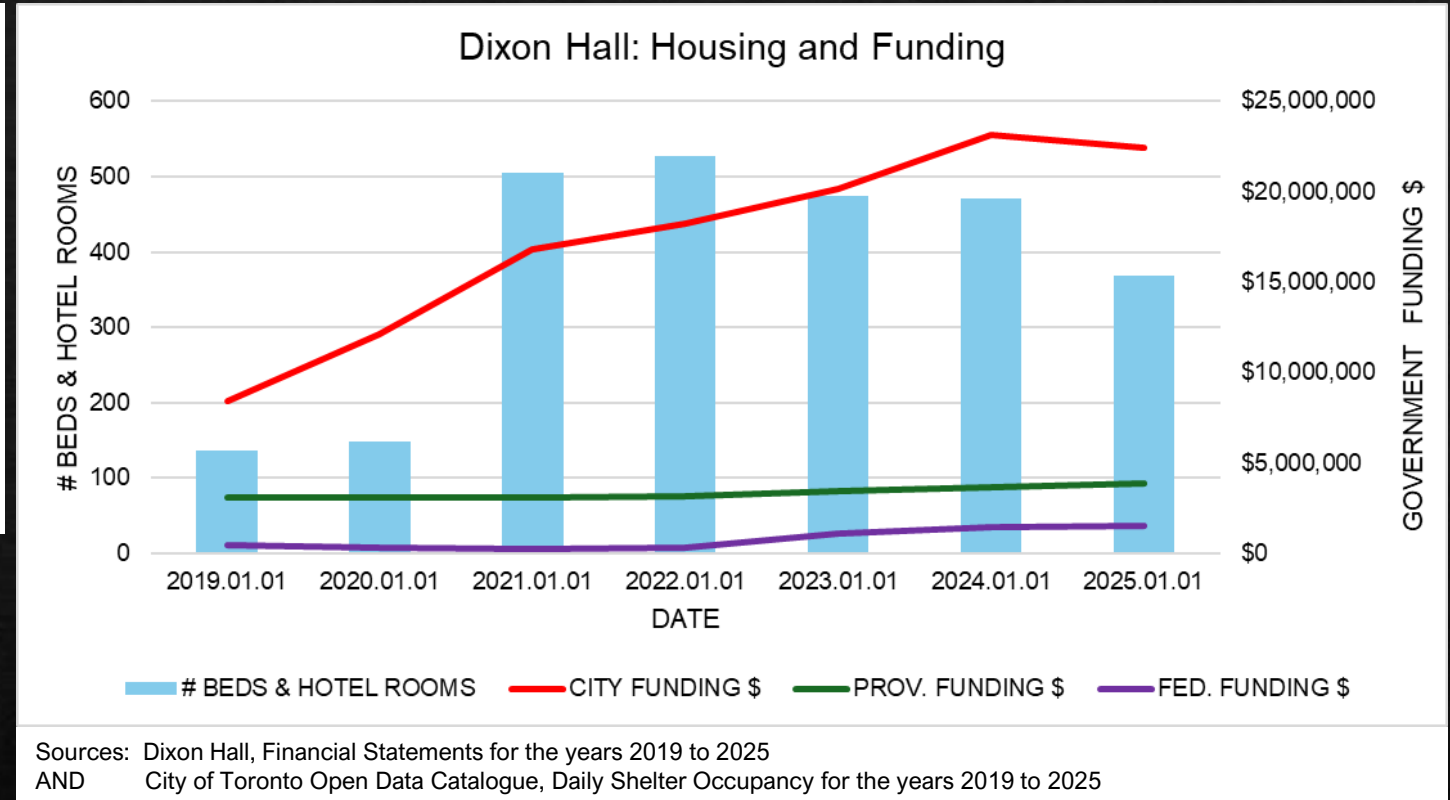
| EXPENSES | \$ | % |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Salaries and Benefits | 17,976,121 | 56 |
| Social, educational and food | 5,419,651 | 17 |
| Premises | 3,746,939 | 12 |
| Support services | 4,472,292 | 14 |
| Amortization of capital assets | 637,792 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 32,252,795 | 100* |

*There is a one percent variation in the total due to rounding

Source: MNP LLP, Audited Financial Statements, Dixon Hall, March 31, 2025, page 10.
<https://dixonhall.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/2025-Audited-Financial-Statements-March-31-2025.pdf>

The biggest expense item is Salaries & Benefits which represent 56% of total expenses for this charity. One would expect that those working for a charity would be volunteering their time, especially where public funding is the major revenue source.

City funding to Dixon Hall peaked in 2024 when it represented 73% of the charity's revenues. Funding from the Provincial and Federal governments represented 12% and 5% respectively, bringing total government funding to 90% of Dixon Hall's revenues in 2024. In 2025, there was an increase in rental income, user fees, and fundraising revenue to make up for the slight drop in City funding. Although funds from the City declined by 3% in 2025, total revenues increased by 4%. Charities need not be reliant on public funding for their revenue.



In 2025, each bed provided by Dixon Hall cost the City of Toronto \$64,000. This would have included meals and the seniors' services offered.

The total government cost (City, Prov., Fed.), in 2025, was \$67,400 /bed.

Homes First and Dixon Hall each have, in their portfolios, a block of rooms in a downtown hotel. Each of these organisations maintains paid staff. The hotel also has paid staff; and the City has thousands of employees in housing, social services, children's services, senior's services, recreation, etc. This is how public funding to charities & non-profits quadruples administration costs in the delivery of publicly-funded housing and social services – a very wasteful allocation of resources.

A bed that is funded or procured by the City of Toronto costs over \$51,000 a year.
If a bed costs over \$51,000 per year (\$4,250 /month), how much should an apartment cost?
How much should a house cost?

WHO IS DRIVING UP THE COST OF HOUSING IN THE CITY OF TORONTO?

**The City of Toronto must
GET OUT OF THE HOUSING BUSINESS and
STOP FUNDING CHARITIES & NON-PROFITS.**

EXAMPLE 3: SOCIAL PLANNING TORONTO (SPT)

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS & CHANGES IN NET ASSETS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

| | General Operations | Projects | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| REVENUES | | | | |
| City of Toronto | \$ 488,626 | \$ 92,720 | \$ 581,346 | \$ 984,154 |
| United Way of Greater Toronto | 626,563 | 105,946 | 732,509 | 570,686 |
| Other income | 20,194 | — | 20,194 | 46,861 |
| Membership fees | 14,095 | — | 14,095 | 14,000 |
| Fees for services | 390 | 5,020 | 5,410 | 12,789 |
| Government of Canada | — | — | — | 10,789 |
| Foundation grants | 35,000 | 61,142 | 96,142 | 10,116 |
| Donations & other fundraising | 4,077 | — | 4,077 | 3,346 |
| | 1,188,945 | 264,828 | 1,453,773 | 1,652,741 |
| EXPENSES | | | | |
| Salaries & benefits | 745,092 | 151,566 | 896,658 | 905,942 |
| Program supplies | 71,837 | 21,205 | 93,042 | 274,604 |
| Professional fees | 147,547 | 24,414 | 171,961 | 212,496 |
| Building occupancy | 124,051 | — | 124,051 | 133,609 |
| Office and administration | 61,861 | 9,089 | 70,950 | 68,816 |
| Other | 13,031 | — | 13,031 | 3,254 |
| Provision for bad debts | 6,186 | — | 6,186 | — |
| Amortization | 513 | — | 513 | — |
| Travel | 1,745 | 22 | 1,767 | 194 |
| | 1,171,863 | 206,296 | 1,378,159 | 1,598,915 |
| EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES FROM OPERATIONS | | | | |
| | 17,082 | 58,532 | 75,614 | 53,826 |

Social Planning Toronto is a registered charity engaged in advocacy, lobbying government, and

*“community mobilization that pressures City Council in the short and long term; continuing the conversation about revenue tools; challenging narratives and myths about the budget; preventing harmful budget cuts; and strengthening relationships with community partners, resident leaders, government and elected officials.” **

Although Social Planning Toronto engages in lobbying, neither the organisation nor anyone of its board or staff is registered as a lobbyist.

SPT receives hundreds of thousands of dollars every year from the City of Toronto to cover its administrative costs associated with advocating for higher taxes, more taxes, new taxes, more wasteful spending, and influencing Toronto City Council in decision-making.

*“At least 17 attendees at our workshops ended up deputing during budget consultation sessions.” ***

No city council & no government should give public money to any advocacy group or lobbyist to push any agenda – especially not an agenda fighting the property owners and ratepayers.

* Social Planning Toronto, Annual Report 2024/25, page 7.

** Ibid. page 8.

Percentage Change in Population Group, Toronto, 2016-2021

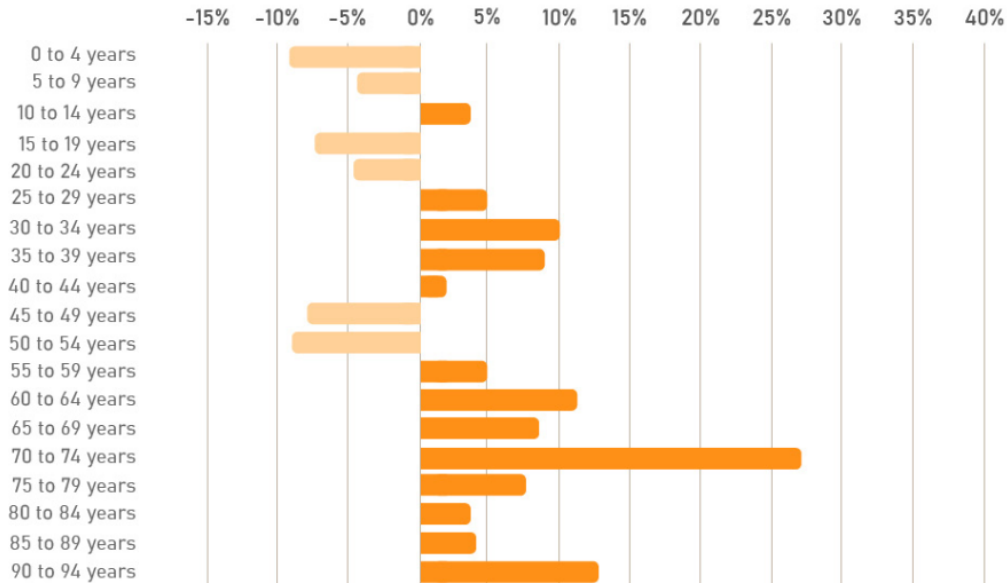


Figure 2 Source: Statistics Canada. 2022. Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001 (table).

Source: *City of Toronto Housing Data Book*, March 2023

- People in their peak income earning years are leaving the City of Toronto in search of space, single-family homes, safe neighbourhoods with no second-hand 'skunk' fumes, and a place where they are not taxed to death.
- College-aged kids, searching for independence, choose out-of-town universities.
- Graduates move back to Toronto looking for employment opportunities. They discover life is expensive; but they won't move in with granny because she'll ask them to do chores and sit for tea and conversation.
- The City of Toronto is driving out the productive high-income earners and family supports for seniors. How long can the City play this game?

- Families among some cultures live in multi-generational homes. Family members help each other with childcare, caring for ageing parents, household chores, etc.
- City programs such as the *Property Tax Increase Cancellation Program* discriminate against those families that are self-reliant, responsible providers, and look after seniors.
- The City encourages seniors to remain in their homes **alone** to avoid tax increases.
- Apart from being unfair and discriminatory, such programs reflect a total disregard for the needs of seniors, the importance of families, the private home being a family asset.
- These programs benefit only the organisations that look for excuses to pick our pockets.

Property Tax Increase Cancellation Program

To qualify the following is required:

- *Combined household income must not exceed \$60,000.
- *Residential assessment must be below \$975,000.
- Receipt of disability benefits or meet the below requirements.
 - Be between the ages of 60 to 64 and be in receipt of the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS). If widowed, be in receipt of the Spouse's Allowance. Refer to [Old Age Security Act](#) ².
 - Be over 65 years of age.

Property Tax Increase Deferral Program

To qualify the following is required:

- *Combined household income must not exceed \$60,000.
- Receipt of disability benefits or meet the below requirements.
 - Be over 50 years of age and be receiving either a pension or a pension annuity resulting from a pension plan under the Income Tax Act (Canada).
 - Be between the ages of 60 to 64 and be in receipt of the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS). If widowed, be in receipt of the Spouse's Allowance. Refer to [Old Age Security Act](#) ².
 - Be over 65 years of age.

Source: <https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/property-taxes-utilities/property-tax/property-tax-water-solid-waste-relief-and-rebate-programs/property-tax-and-utility-relief-program/>

**As long as charities & non-profits run the City of Toronto,
we will be poor, homeless, dependent, and hungry.**

The *raison d'être* of publicly-funded charities requires the amplification of social ailments & resident hardships.

Through twisted strategies, high taxation, and irrational decisions advocated by the charities & non-profits “that pressure City Council”, we have driven out good businesses, responsible and competent citizens, and the benefits that accrue from them.

**If the City of Toronto desires to be in
a strong financial position, it must
DEFUND CHARITIES & NON-PROFITS.**

**Cut the \$2-billion annual funding to charities & non-profits.
Leave housing to the private sector and social services to families.**

Fix the roads! Clean out the catch basins! Sweep the streets! Deliver reliable public transit! More subways!

MAKE TORONTO A WORLD-CLASS CITY.

The City of Toronto does NOT need more money. It needs better management – free from outside influence.

**FYI: There are private firms that can take over management of
the city and do the required work at a lower cost with warranty.**