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Quarterly Budget Report



1st Quarter 2019

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019

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Content and Purpose

This quarterly report contains an overview of the City’s operating revenues and expenditures through the first quarter of 2019, as compared to budgeted amounts, and explains any notable trends or aberrations in these numbers.

The purpose of this quarterly public report on the City’s revenues and expenditures is twofold. First, it ensures that the City is consistently monitoring its revenues and expenditures so that it can proactively respond to unanticipated changes or emerging trends, and second, these reports increase the transparency of City finances. The City is ultimately accountable to its taxpayers to use the revenue it brings in efficiently and effectively to deliver the highest quality services, and quarterly public reporting provides taxpayers with the information they need to hold the City to this standard.

The revenue and expenditure information in this report is organized by City fund. For definitions of the City’s budgeted funds and revenue sources, please refer to the Budget Overview book and the Budget Forecast reports (formerly Annual Financial Analysis). This report focuses on local fund operating revenues and expenditures. The quarterly budget report does not include information on grant funds, property tax levy, debt service funds, or capital expenditures. Information on those areas can be found in the Budget Overview book.

Timeframe and Limitations

The information in this report is the most accurate and up-to-date information available at the time of publication. However, this report is not an audited financial statement and the numbers provided herein are preliminary and subject to change as the year progresses. No data on revenues and expenditures is final until the City has completed its annual audit and finalized its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), which is released in the summer of each year for the prior year. It should be noted that the City balances its budget on an annual basis, and that each fund’s revenues and expenditures may not align on a quarterly basis. This is the result of the inherent seasonality of many of these revenue streams and expenses, as is further described in the following pages.

With respect to revenues: The City regularly monitors and adjusts its revenue projections based on to-date revenue performance and other developments that may affect City revenues in order to form a more accurate picture of the City’s financial position. As a result of this process, the City develops revenue projections for each month. These projections reflect historical patterns, seasonality, and other known factors that may affect certain revenue streams. These projections are used to develop the “Q1 2019 Budget” amounts shown in the tables in this report. The “Q1 2019 Estimate” presented in the tables in this report are the City’s current estimates, as of the date of this report, of its collected revenues through the first quarter. As previously mentioned, no data on revenues and expenditures is final until the City has completed its annual audit and releases its CAFR. The numbers contained in this report remain estimates pending adjustments that will be made as additional information and collections are received by the City. For example, certain revenues, as noted herein, are collected and distributed by the State, and there is a time delay in when information on the amount of actual collections is provided to the City, and in some cases, a delay in when the City receives actual distributions. In addition, a small portion of the fees and fines attributable to a given quarter typically arrive later in the year due to delinquencies and disputed payments, and the actual amount of such revenues is not known until all payments are received.

With respect to expenditures: The “2019 YR Budget” amounts presented in the expenditure tables in this report reflect the total department budget by fund from the 2019 Annual Appropriation Ordinance. The City does not provide quarterly expenditure budget estimates as many expenditures are cyclical, seasonal or otherwise fluctuate and are managed on an ongoing basis to not exceed the total annual appropriations per department. The “Q1 2019 Estimate” for expenditures are extracted directly from the City’s financial management system. Expenditures include funds that are encumbered but may not yet have been spent, such as the full-year cost of property rentals and payments under certain technology maintenance and licensing contracts. These figures represent a snapshot of City expenditures at a certain point in time and do not reflect final adjustments made to prepare the City’s CAFR.

Certain Finance General expenditures, such as debt payments, healthcare costs, and transfers to other funds, are not entered into the City’s financial management system until the end of the year and may not be captured in this report. Also, across all departments and all funds, the payroll expenses for the final pay period of the quarter will not have been entered into the system until the following month, and therefore, are not captured in this report

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019

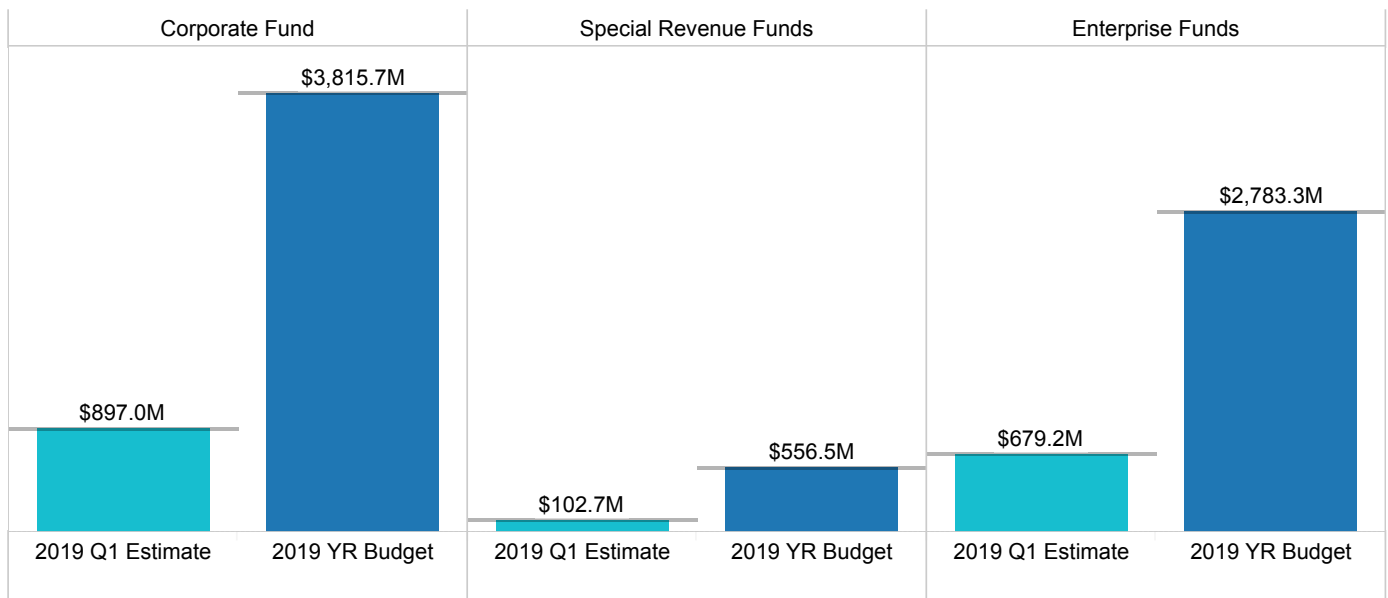


Summary of Local Funds

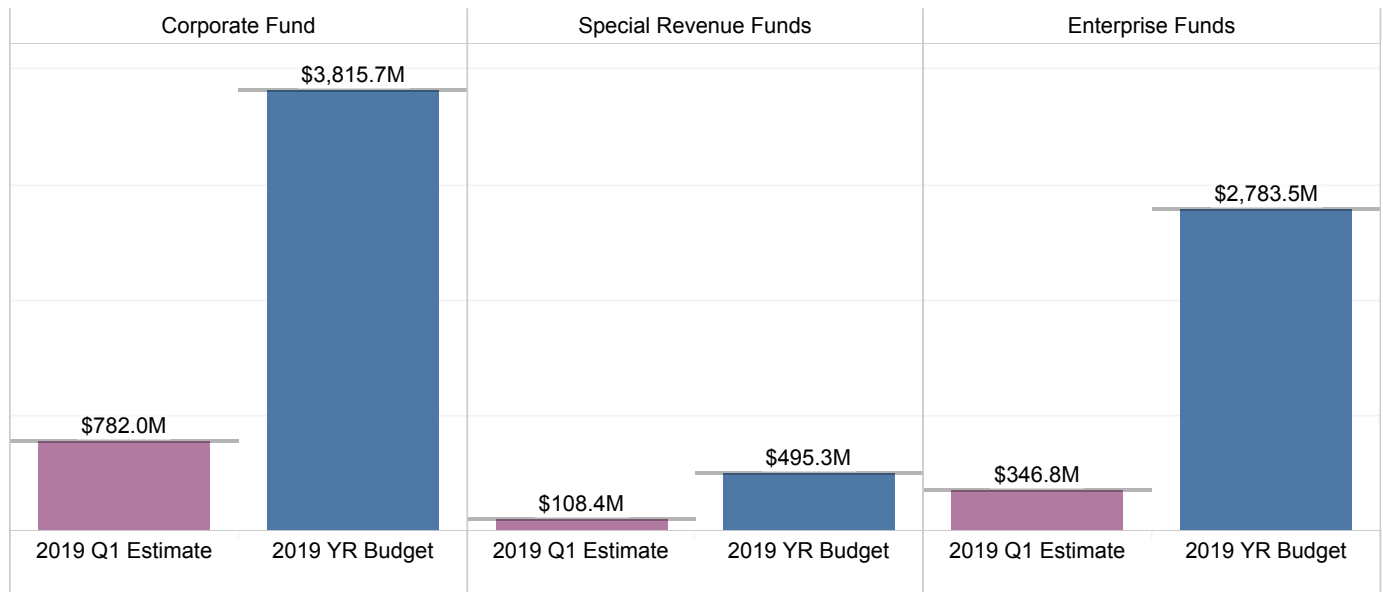
The City's local funds are comprised of the Corporate Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Enterprise Funds. These funds are the primary funds the City utilizes to support citywide operations including public safety, garbage collection, water and sewer services, and operations at the airports.

Altogether, local fund revenues ended the first quarter on budget at approximately 23.4 percent of full-year budgeted revenue expectations. The first quarter expenditures were roughly 17.4 percent of the full-year budgeted expectations.

Revenue



Expenditures



City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019

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Revenue - Corporate Fund

Total Corporate Fund revenues finished the first quarter at 2.7 percent above budgeted expectations due to growth in certain economically sensitive tax revenues as well as most non-tax revenues, despite lower than budgeted Telecommunications Tax and licenses and permits revenue.

Year-to-date Personal Property Replacement Tax (PPRT) revenues are above the first quarter budgeted expectations by more than \$3.0 million, or 7.9 percent, due in part to increased corporate profits resulting from 2017 federal tax reform.

Recreation tax revenue was \$0.9 million, or 1.2 percent, above first quarter budgeted expectations primarily due to higher than anticipated Amusement Tax revenue. Overall, business taxes were slightly lower than budgeted expectations for the first quarter by approximately \$.57 million, or 3.1 percent, primarily due to decreased collections for the Hotel Tax since revenue per room has experienced a decrease over the same time period last year.

Transaction tax revenue is above budgeted projections for the first quarter by more than \$10.0 million, or 10.9 percent. This is primarily due to strong performance in Personal Property Lease Tax, an increase of \$13.99 million, due to regular market fluctuations.

In October 2017, the City Council passed an ordinance authorizing the creation of a Sales Tax Securitization Corporation ("STSC"). This revenue securitization structure was developed because of legislation passed by the Illinois General Assembly, allowing all home rule municipalities to create a special purpose corporation organized for the sole purpose of issuing bonds paid for from revenues collected by the State. In December 2017, the City entered into a sales agreement ("Agreement") with the STSC. Under the Agreement, the City sold to the STSC the City's rights to receive Sales Tax revenues collected by the State. In return, the City received the proceeds of bonds issued by the STSC as well as a residual certificate. Sales Tax revenues received by the STSC are paid first to cover the STSC's operating expenses and debt service on the STSC's bonds. All remaining Sales Tax revenues are then paid to the City as the holder of the residual certificate. The residual Sales Tax revenue from the STSC through the first quarter was \$155.13 million, 2.8 percent over budgeted expectations. This is recorded in the category "Proceeds and Transfers In."

Certain sales taxes imposed by the City and collected by the City were not sold to the STSC and therefore do not flow to the STSC. These revenues continue to be reflected in 'Sales and Use Taxes' in the chart on the following pages. In total, the City's Sales and Use Tax revenue experienced a slight increase in the first quarter of \$.59 million, or 9.9 percent.

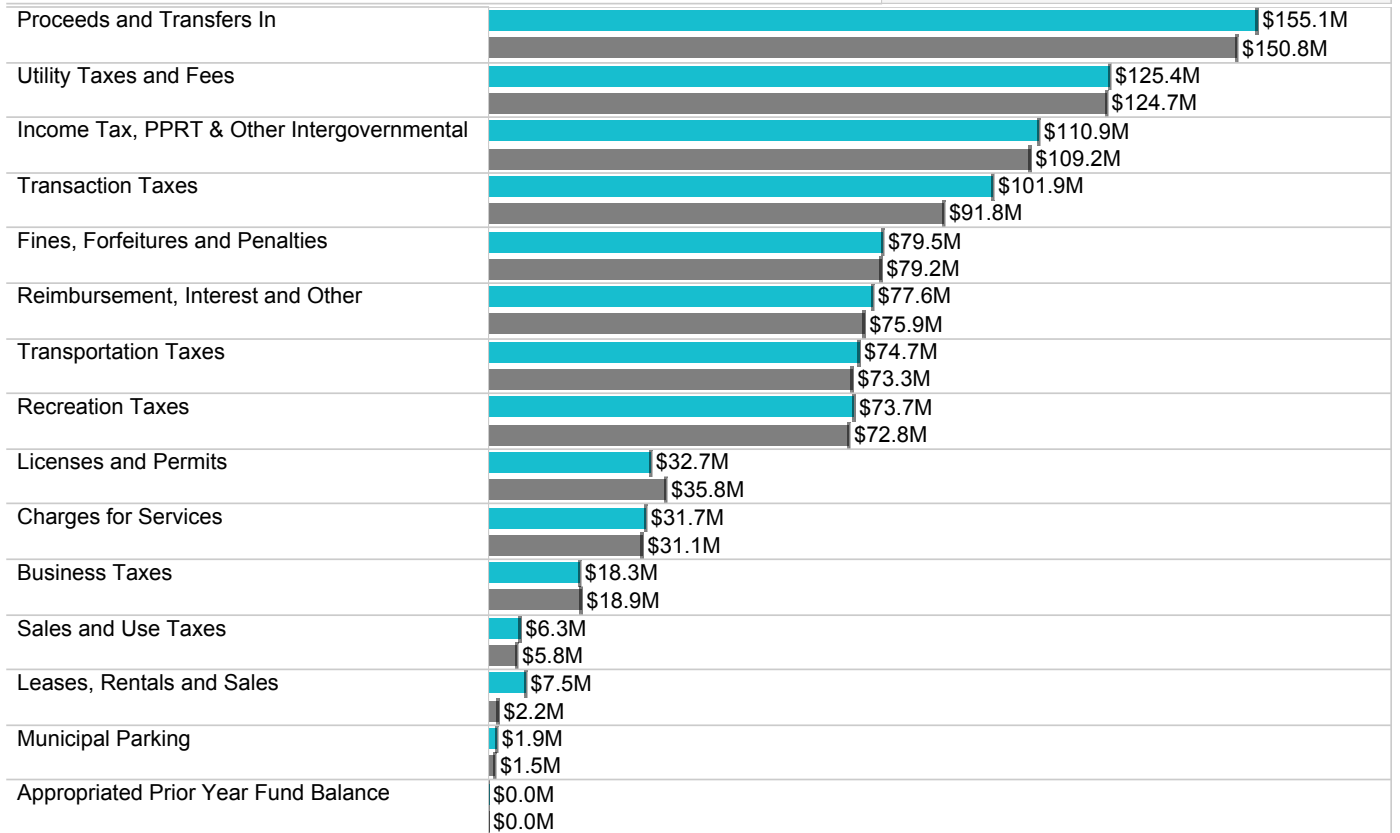
Non-tax revenue is above budget projections for the first quarter. Fines, forfeitures and penalty collections were \$79.45 million, approximately flat to budgeted expectations. Leases and rentals revenue experienced an increase of \$5.24 million over budgeted expectations in the first quarter, driven primarily by revenue increases from vacation of streets fees.

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019

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Revenue - Corporate Fund

		2019 Q1 Estimate	2019 Q1 Budget	2019 YR Budget
Tax Revenue	Business Taxes	\$18.3M	\$18.9M	\$132.2M
	Income Tax, PPRT & Other Intergovernmental	\$110.9M	\$109.2M	\$398.2M
	Recreation Taxes	\$73.7M	\$72.8M	\$270.1M
	Sales and Use Taxes	\$6.3M	\$5.8M	\$48.1M
	Transaction Taxes	\$101.9M	\$91.8M	\$440.4M
	Transportation Taxes	\$74.7M	\$73.3M	\$341.9M
	Utility Taxes and Fees	\$125.4M	\$124.7M	\$430.0M
	Proceeds and Transfers In	\$155.1M	\$150.8M	\$604.6M
Non-Tax Revenue	Charges for Services	\$31.7M	\$31.1M	\$139.6M
	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	\$79.5M	\$79.2M	\$345.0M
	Leases, Rentals and Sales	\$7.5M	\$2.2M	\$34.3M
	Licenses and Permits	\$32.7M	\$35.8M	\$134.1M
	Municipal Parking	\$1.9M	\$1.5M	\$7.6M
	Reimbursement, Interest and Other	\$77.6M	\$75.9M	\$413.7M
Appropriated Prior Year Fund Balance	Appropriated Prior Year Fund Balance	\$0.0M	\$0.0M	\$76.0M
Grand Total		\$897.0M	\$872.9M	\$3,815.7M



■ 2019 Q1 Estimate ■ 2019 Q1 Budget

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019



Revenue - Special Revenue Funds

Vehicle Tax Fund

Proceeds from the sale of vehicle stickers consistently make up the largest portion of the Vehicle Tax Fund, with revenues in the first quarter ending slightly above budgeted projections. Overall, the Vehicle Tax Fund was above budgeted projections in the first quarter by \$3.1 million, or 9.3 percent, due to pavement cut fees and Vehicle Tax ending above first quarter budgeted amounts.

Motor Fuel Tax Fund

Revenues in the Motor Fuel Tax (MFT) Fund come from two primary sources – the State’s Motor Fuel Tax and revenue from fees paid by tour boat operators and concessionaires along the Riverwalk. Revenue from the MFT was flat to first quarter budgeted expectations.

Revenue from Chicago Riverwalk concessions and tour boat operations as well as MFT revenues have been pledged to pay debt service on both outstanding MFT bonds and a loan issued by the U.S. Department of Transportation under the Transportation Infrastructure Finance Innovation Act (TIFIA). The City used proceeds from the TIFIA loan to fund expansion of the Chicago Riverwalk.

Garbage Fee Fund

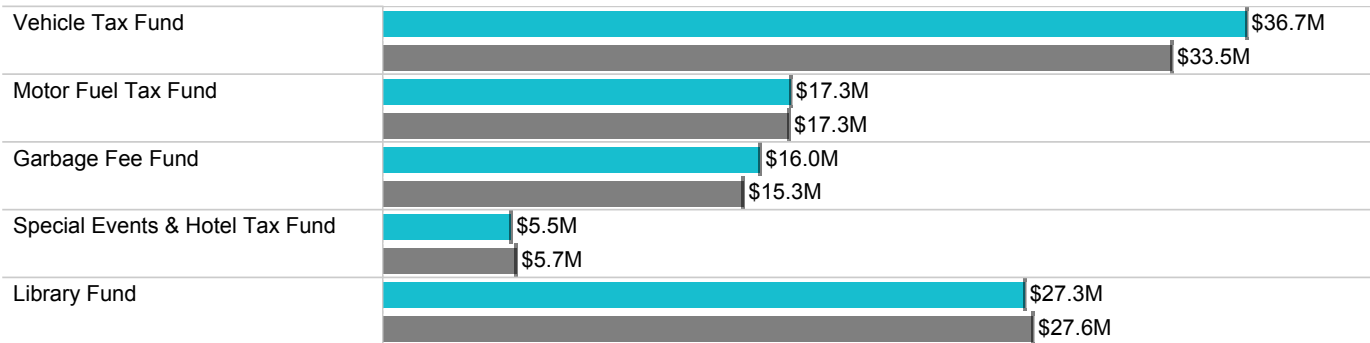
Starting in 2016, Chicago residences receiving City-provided garbage collection services pay a \$9.50 monthly fee per dwelling unit. The City collected approximately \$16.0 million in garbage fee revenue in the first quarter, which is above the budgeted amount by \$0.7 million by 4.6 percent.

Special Events & Hotel Tax Fund

The Special Events and Hotel Tax Fund revenue for the first quarter was \$5.5 million, or 3.6 percent, below budgeted expectations, mainly due to a decrease in the Hotel Operator’s Occupation Tax.

Library Fund

Revenue from the City’s Library Fund does not generally fluctuate from budgeted levels, as the majority of this revenue comes from the City’s Property Tax levy and an annual subsidy from the City’s Corporate Fund.



■ 2019 Q1 Estimate ■ 2019 Q1 Budget

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019



Revenue - Enterprise Funds

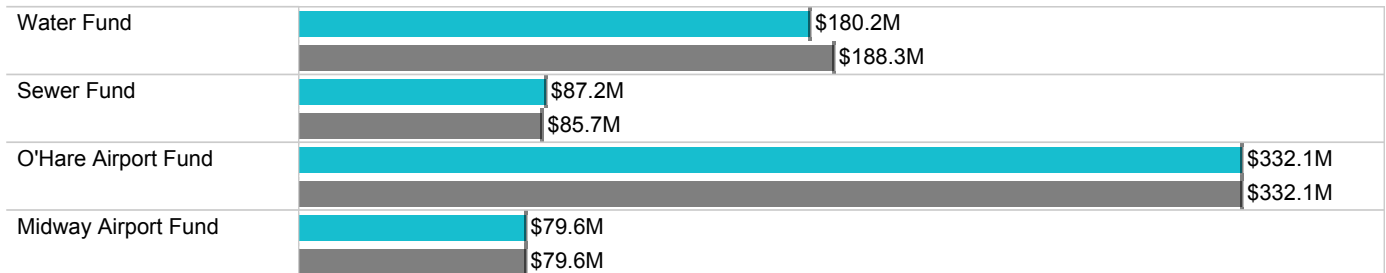
Water and Sewer Funds

The Water and Sewer Funds operate as commercial enterprises with each fund deriving its revenue from charges for service and associated user fees. The Water Fund ended the first quarter below budgeted expectations by 4.3 percent, while the Sewer Fund ended the quarter slightly above budgeted expectations by 1.7 percent. The Water and Sewer Funds overall budgets reflect the seasonality in usage along with overall reduction in water use attributable to citywide water conservation efforts and the installation of residential water meters.

Aviation Funds

The Midway and O'Hare Airport Funds operate as commercial enterprises. Each airport derives its revenue from charges and associated user fees, and revenue is aligned with fund expenditures. Revenues are derived from landing fees and terminal rent payments from the airlines, as well as car rentals, parking, food and beverage sales, and retail concessionaires at the airport locations. Combined, these revenues cover the full cost of airport operations, debt service and the costs incurred by other City departments providing support to the airports.

	2019 Q1 Estimate	2019 Q1 Budget	2019 YR Budget
Water Fund	\$180.2M	\$188.3M	\$760.9M
Sewer Fund	\$87.2M	\$85.7M	\$358.5M
O'Hare Airport Fund	\$332.1M	\$332.1M	\$1,328.5M
Midway Airport Fund	\$79.6M	\$79.6M	\$318.6M
Grand Total	\$679.2M	\$685.8M	\$2,783.3M



■ 2019 Q1 Estimate ■ 2019 Q1 Budget

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019

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Expenditures

As stated in the beginning of this document, the "2019 YR Budget" amounts presented in the expenditure tables in this report reflect the total department budget from the 2019 Annual Appropriation Ordinance. The City does not provide quarterly expenditure budget estimates as many expenditures are cyclical, seasonal or otherwise fluctuate and are managed on an ongoing basis to not exceed the total annual appropriations per department and fund.

Finance and Administration

Finance and administration functions include essential City services, such as accounting, contract management, legal and administrative services, and technology and systems expertise. The departments that perform these functions include the City Clerk, the City Treasurer, Department of Finance, Department of Human Resources, Department of Innovation and Technology, Department of Law, Department of Fleet and Facility Management, Department of Procurement Services, Office of Budget and Management, and the Office of the Mayor.

Infrastructure Services

Infrastructure services are provided by the Department of Streets and Sanitation (DSS) and the Chicago Department of Transportation (CDOT). Corporate Funds are used to provide City services – recycling and garbage collection; tree trimming and graffiti removal; maintenance of Chicago's streets, sidewalks, and bridges; and the planning and engineering behind this infrastructure. DSS is primarily funded through the Corporate Fund with additional expenditures, including garbage collection, towing and vehicle impoundment, and snow removal funded with Special Revenue Funds. Much of the City's major infrastructure construction performed by CDOT is funded through Special Revenue Funds, State and federal grants, TIF, and bond financings, and thus is not represented as a Corporate Fund expenditure.

Public Safety

Each year, the largest portion of Corporate Fund spending is dedicated to public safety functions, including services provided through the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Fire Department, the Office of Emergency Management and Communications, the Police Board, and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (previously called the Independent Police Review Authority). Public safety departments have not experienced reductions to the extent that other segments of the workforce have over the past 10 years. Over the last 10 years, public safety positions have made up approximately 60.0 percent of total Corporate Fund expenditures each year.

City Development

City development activities provided through the Department of Planning and Development (DPD) include planning and zoning; the promotion of retail, industrial, and commercial projects; and affordable housing support. While these activities are mostly funded through State and federal grants, the corporate budget in 2018 included \$10.7 million in funding for DPD. Grant funding for DPD and the projects they support are discussed in more detail in the grants section. In 2019, the City added the Department of Housing, which created a department focused exclusively on supporting access to housing and implementing the City's affordable housing strategies. The Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events, which manages the promotion of tourism, cultural planning, and the coordination of special events, is supported almost solely by the City's Special Events and Municipal Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Fund.

Community Services

Community services are provided through the Department of Family and Support Services, the Chicago Department of Public Health, the Chicago Public Library (CPL), and the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities. While the CPL receives some corporate funding, it is primarily funded through its dedicated property tax levy.

Regulatory

Regulatory services include the activities of six departments. The Department of Buildings enforces design, construction, and maintenance standards and promotes conservation and rehabilitation through permitting and inspection. The Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection is responsible for business licensing and consumer protection activities, including the regulation of minimum wage compliance, ground transportation, and food trucks. Additional regulatory departments include the Board of Ethics, Animal Care and Control, Office of the Inspector General and License Appeal Commission.

Legislative and Elections

The legislative and elections departments manage the City's legislative and election functions, while also maintaining and promoting the efficient and accurate administration of all local, State, and federal elections. This includes City Council and its staff, committees and legislative offices, and the Board of Election Commissioners. The City Council is the legislative body of the City of Chicago, consisting of the Mayor, the City Clerk, and the aldermen elected from each of the 50 wards to serve four-year terms. The Board of Election Commissioners registers voters and administers local, State, and federal elections within Chicago.

Finance General

Citywide expenses include contract and information technology costs, payments for legal costs and settlements and judgments, pension payments, employee benefits and other costs that are budgeted separately from the City's operating departments. These expenses are largely citywide personnel-related expenses such as healthcare costs and workers compensation.

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019

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Expenditures - Local Funds

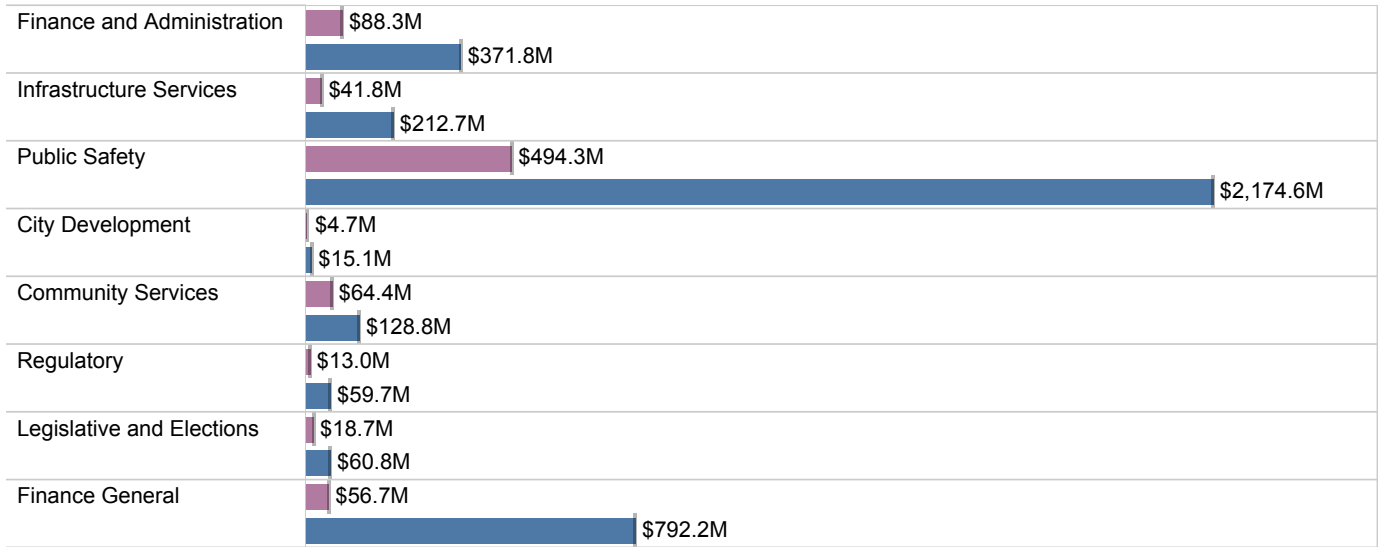
		2019 Q1 Estimate	2019 YR Budget	% Spent
Corporate Fund	Corporate Fund	\$782.0M	\$3,815.7M	20.5%
	Total	\$782.0M	\$3,815.7M	20.5%
Special Revenue Funds	Vehicle Tax Fund	\$61.3M	\$241.1M	25.4%
	Library Fund	\$25.6M	\$116.9M	21.9%
	Motor Fuel Tax Fund	\$13.5M	\$65.7M	20.5%
	Special Events and Municipal Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Fund	\$8.0M	\$53.3M	14.9%
	Motor Fuel Tax Fund Debt Service	\$0.0M	\$18.4M	0.0%
	Total	\$108.4M	\$495.3M	21.9%
Enterprise Funds	Water Fund	\$100.7M	\$762.9M	13.2%
	Sewer Fund	\$43.0M	\$373.4M	11.5%
	Chicago O'Hare Airport Fund	\$158.7M	\$1,328.6M	11.9%
	Chicago Midway Airport Fund	\$44.4M	\$318.6M	13.9%
	Total	\$346.8M	\$2,783.5M	12.5%
Grand Total	\$1,237.1M	\$7,094.6M	17.4%	

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019



Expenditures - Corporate Fund

The Corporate Fund is the City's general operating fund, supporting basic City operations and services, such as public safety, public health, refuse collection and tree trimming. In the first quarter, total Corporate Fund expenditures totaled 20.5 percent of the total annual appropriation.



■ 2019 Q1 Estimate
 ■ 2019 YR Budget

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019

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Expenditures - Corporate Fund

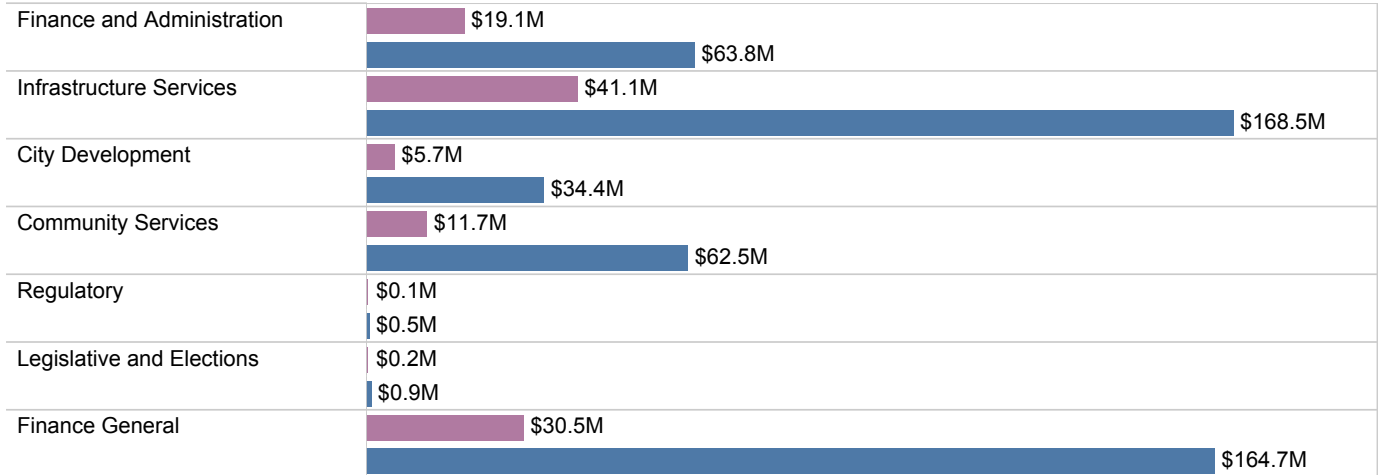
		2019 Q1 Estimate	2019 YR Budget	% Spent
Finance and Administration	Office of the Mayor	\$1.4M	\$7.3M	19.0%
	Office of Budget and Management	\$0.6M	\$3.1M	18.4%
	Department of Innovation and Technology	\$7.1M	\$23.9M	29.7%
	City Clerk	\$0.6M	\$4.1M	14.6%
	Department of Finance	\$11.6M	\$68.7M	16.9%
	City Treasurer	\$0.2M	\$1.7M	12.2%
	Department of Administrative Hearings	\$1.3M	\$8.4M	15.9%
	Department of Law	\$5.9M	\$30.6M	19.4%
	Department of Human Resources	\$1.3M	\$6.9M	19.0%
	Department of Procurement Services	\$1.3M	\$7.2M	18.3%
	Department of Fleet and Facility Management	\$57.0M	\$210.0M	27.1%
	Total	\$88.3M	\$371.8M	23.8%
Infrastructure Services	Department of Streets and Sanitation	\$31.3M	\$153.5M	20.4%
	Chicago Department of Transportation	\$10.5M	\$59.2M	17.7%
	Total	\$41.8M	\$212.7M	19.7%
Public Safety	Police Board	\$0.1M	\$0.5M	16.7%
	Chicago Police Department	\$355.5M	\$1,547.2M	23.0%
	Office of Emergency Management Communications	\$5.8M	\$26.6M	21.7%
	Chicago Fire Department	\$130.5M	\$586.5M	22.3%
	Civilian Office of Police Accountability	\$2.5M	\$13.9M	17.7%
	Total	\$494.3M	\$2,174.6M	22.7%
Community Services	Chicago Department of Public Health	\$8.1M	\$36.0M	22.4%
	Commission on Human Relations	\$0.2M	\$1.2M	18.4%
	Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities	\$0.5M	\$1.6M	29.3%
	Department of Family and Support Services	\$55.7M	\$90.1M	61.8%
	Total	\$64.4M	\$128.8M	50.0%
City Development	Department of Housing	\$1.9M	\$4.3M	43.2%
	Department of Planning and Development	\$2.9M	\$10.8M	26.5%
	Total	\$4.7M	\$15.1M	31.3%
Regulatory	Office of the Inspector General	\$1.2M	\$6.6M	18.1%
	Department of Buildings	\$4.6M	\$25.5M	18.1%
	Department of Business Affairs & Consumer Protection	\$5.7M	\$19.8M	28.8%
	Commission on Animal Care and Control	\$1.2M	\$6.8M	18.1%
	License Appeal Commission	\$0.0M	\$0.2M	20.0%
	Board of Ethics	\$0.2M	\$0.9M	20.3%
	Total	\$13.0M	\$59.7M	21.7%
Legislative and Elections	City Council	\$5.4M	\$26.6M	20.3%
	Board of Election Commissioners	\$13.3M	\$34.2M	38.9%
	Total	\$18.7M	\$60.8M	30.7%
Finance General	Finance General	\$56.7M	\$792.2M	7.2%
	Total	\$56.7M	\$792.2M	7.2%
Grand Total		\$782.0M	\$3,815.7M	20.5%

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019



Expenditures - Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are established to account for the operations of specific activities and the revenues generated for carrying out those activities. The City's Special Revenue Funds account for revenue from specific sources that by law must be used to finance specific functions, such as road repair, libraries, 911 services, special events, and tourism promotion. In the first quarter, total Special Revenue Fund expenditures totaled 21.9 percent of the total annual appropriation.



■ 2019 Q1 Estimate ■ 2019 YR Budget

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019

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Expenditures - Special Revenue Funds

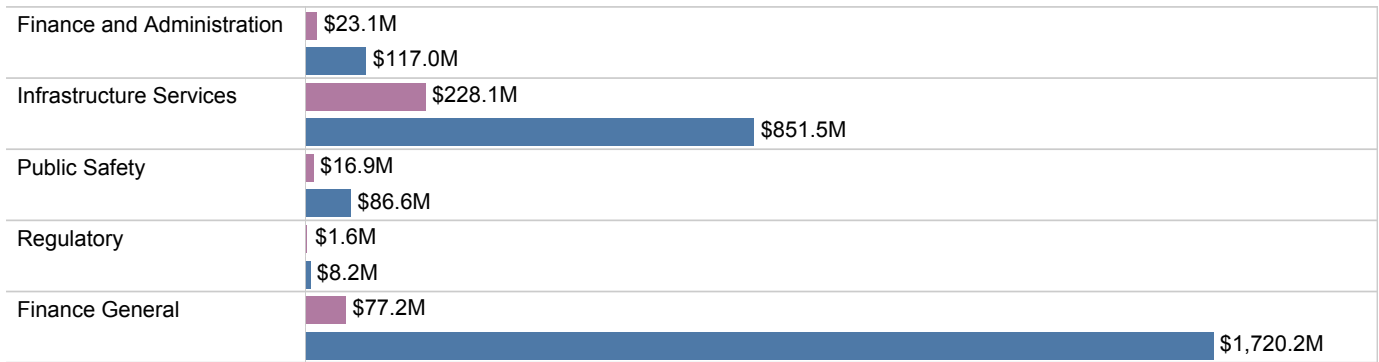
		2019 Q1 Estimate	2019 YR Budget	% Spent
Finance and Administration	City Clerk	\$1.0M	\$6.7M	15.5%
	Department of Finance	\$1.5M	\$2.3M	64.6%
	Department of Fleet and Facility Management	\$16.0M	\$51.7M	30.9%
	Department of Innovation and Technology	\$0.3M	\$1.2M	21.7%
	Department of Law	\$0.3M	\$1.6M	20.1%
	Office of the Mayor	\$0.0M	\$0.4M	11.3%
	Total	\$19.1M	\$63.8M	29.9%
Infrastructure Services	Chicago Department of Transportation	\$28.1M	\$114.2M	24.6%
	Department of Streets and Sanitation	\$12.9M	\$54.3M	23.8%
	Total	\$41.1M	\$168.5M	24.4%
Community Services	Chicago Public Library	\$11.7M	\$62.5M	18.7%
	Total	\$11.7M	\$62.5M	18.7%
City Development	Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events	\$5.7M	\$34.4M	16.7%
	Total	\$5.7M	\$34.4M	16.7%
Regulatory	Department of Buildings	\$0.1M	\$0.5M	19.5%
	Total	\$0.1M	\$0.5M	19.5%
Legislative and Elections	City Council	\$0.2M	\$0.9M	19.5%
	Total	\$0.2M	\$0.9M	19.5%
Finance General	Finance General	\$30.5M	\$164.7M	18.5%
	Total	\$30.5M	\$164.7M	18.5%
Grand Total		\$108.4M	\$495.3M	21.9%

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019



Expenditures - Enterprise Funds

Enterprise Funds are established to account for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of government services, such as operating the water and sewer systems and the airports. These self-supporting funds operate like commercial enterprises, in that each pays expenses with revenue derived from charges and user fees for the services it supports. The City’s four Enterprise Funds are the Water Fund, Sewer Fund, O’Hare International Airport Fund, and Midway International Airport Fund. In the first quarter, total Enterprise Fund expenditures totaled 12.5 percent of the total annual appropriation.



■ 2019 Q1 Estimate ■ 2019 YR Budget

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019

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Expenditures - Enterprise Funds

		2019 Q1 Estimate	2019 YR Budget	% Spent
Finance and Administration	City Treasurer	\$0.3M	\$2.1M	15.2%
	Department of Finance	\$2.4M	\$12.6M	18.8%
	Department of Fleet and Facility Management	\$16.8M	\$87.9M	19.1%
	Department of Human Resources	\$0.1M	\$0.7M	18.2%
	Department of Innovation and Technology	\$2.1M	\$6.4M	33.2%
	Department of Law	\$1.0M	\$5.1M	20.4%
	Department of Procurement Services	\$0.3M	\$2.2M	14.9%
	Office of Budget and Management	\$0.0M	\$0.1M	20.8%
	Total	\$23.1M	\$117.0M	19.7%
Infrastructure Services	Department of Aviation	\$162.0M	\$554.9M	29.2%
	Department of Water Management	\$66.0M	\$296.6M	22.3%
	Total	\$228.1M	\$851.5M	26.8%
Public Safety	Chicago Fire Department	\$8.4M	\$37.9M	22.2%
	Chicago Police Department	\$7.1M	\$33.7M	21.1%
	Office of Emergency Management Communications	\$1.4M	\$15.1M	9.0%
	Total	\$16.9M	\$86.6M	19.5%
Regulatory	Department of Buildings	\$1.0M	\$5.0M	20.0%
	Office of the Inspector General	\$0.6M	\$3.2M	17.9%
	Total	\$1.6M	\$8.2M	19.2%
Finance General	Finance General	\$77.2M	\$1,720.2M	4.5%
	Total	\$77.2M	\$1,720.2M	4.5%
Grand Total		\$346.8M	\$2,783.5M	12.5%

City of Chicago
1st Quarter 2019

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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City of Chicago
Mayor Lori E. Lightfoot

www.cityofchicago.org