



Government spending by function, 2023/24

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Health expenditures per-capita was the highest expense category by Yukon territorial and local governments in 2023/24. Yukon's 2023/24 per-capita Health expenditure (\$9,902) was the third highest in Canada; Nunavut (\$19,265) had the highest per-capita Health expenditure, followed by the Northwest Territories (\$17,791). The average per-capita Health expenditure by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$5,912.

The Economic affairs category had the second highest per-capita expenditure by Yukon's territorial and local governments in 2023/24 (\$9,104). Yukon's 2023/24 per-capita Economic affairs expenditure (\$9,104) was the third highest in Canada following Nunavut (\$12,191) and the Northwest Territories (\$10,674). The average per-capita expenditure on Economic affairs by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$1,866.

The Education category had the third highest per-capita expenditure by Yukon's territorial and local governments in 2023/24. Yukon's per-capita Education expenditure in 2023/24 (\$4,789) was the third highest in Canada; Nunavut (\$8,788) had the highest per-capita expenditure on Education, followed by the Northwest Territories (\$7,385). The average per-capita expenditure on Education by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$2,959.

Per capita spending by Canadian Classification of Functions of government (CCOFOG), Consolidated provincial, territorial and local governments, 2023/24, preliminary

	General public services	Public order and safety	Economic affairs	Environmental protection	Housing and community amenities	Health	Recreation, culture and religion	Education	Social protection
	Expenditure per-capita (dollars)								
Provincial-territorial and local governments	2,103	876	1,866	346	268	5,912	419	2,959	2,544
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,557	771	2,073	254	215	7,823	285	2,876	1,480
Prince Edward Island	2,307	711	2,301	643	107	5,634	152	3,356	1,669
Nova Scotia	1,747	815	1,168	385	990	6,783	356	3,293	1,213
New Brunswick	2,062	793	1,665	207	167	6,366	208	3,114	1,237
Quebec	3,786	767	1,883	332	174	6,299	516	2,934	2,994
Ontario	1,490	860	1,764	324	229	5,357	352	2,984	2,437
Manitoba	2,341	1,167	1,230	227	278	6,573	236	3,063	2,684
Saskatchewan	1,738	1,102	3,156	348	424	6,220	392	3,576	3,116
Alberta	1,467	809	2,594	269	298	5,556	406	2,959	2,299
British Columbia	1,508	1,003	1,321	509	318	6,396	562	2,584	2,629
Yukon	4,142	3,258	9,104	2,503	1,122	9,902	885	4,789	3,279
Northwest Territories	11,010	3,894	10,674	1,611	2,171	17,791	1,566	7,385	9,108
Nunavut	10,330	3,623	12,191	563	2,448	19,265	1,689	8,788	12,974

See notes to readers on page 2.



Growth in per capita spending, by Canadian Classification of Functions of government (CCOFOG), Yukon consolidated territorial and local governments, 2023/24, preliminary

	2022/2023 ^r	2023/2024 ^P	% change
General public services	4,141	4,142	0.0%
Public order and safety	3,317	3,258	-1.8%
Economic affairs	8,995	9,104	1.2%
Environmental protection	2,538	2,503	-1.4%
Housing and community amenities	1,091	1,122	2.8%
Health	9,974	9,902	-0.7%
Recreation, culture and religion	913	885	-3.1%
Education	4,854	4,789	-1.3%
Social protection	3,139	3,279	4.5%

Notes to readers:

Annual data correspond to the fiscal year that starts on April 1 of the year and ends on March 31 of the next year. For example, data for the federal government fiscal year ending on March 31, 2024, (fiscal year 2023/24) are reported as the 2023 reference year.

Per capita data for fiscal year 2023/24 are based on Statistics Canada's Q2 2024 (as of April 1, 2024) population estimates for Canada, the provinces and the territories.

The Canadian Classification of Functions of Government (CCOFOG) organizes government expenses into their main socioeconomic functions. This provides information on how governments spend money and the role governments play in delivering services.

Currently, CCOFOG data exclude the acquisitions of non-financial assets and the consumption of fixed capital expenses. Future data improvements may include the functionalization of capital expenditures and the consumption of fixed capital.

The consolidated provincial, territorial and local government (PTLG) estimates are recommended for provincial and territorial comparisons since there can be different delineations of responsibilities between levels of government in different jurisdictions. These estimates combine provincial and territorial governments, health and social service institutions, universities and colleges, municipalities and other local public administrations, and school boards, while removing interparty transactions. The consolidated Canadian General Government estimates combine the federal government data with PTLG data. They exclude data for the Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Pension Plan, and for federal and provincial government business enterprises.

The constitutional framework of PTLGs in the territories differs from the framework in the provinces. This leads to differences in the roles and financial authorities of government. These differences, as well as other geographic, demographic and socioeconomic dissimilarities between the North and the rest of Canada, give rise to significant differences in government finance statistics.

Since the size of PTLG estimates varies significantly across jurisdictions because of different population sizes, per-capita data are used for expense comparisons.