Government spending by function, 2025/26
November 26, 2026

Health expenditures per capita was the highest expense category by Yukon territorial and local governments in 2025/26. Yukon's 2025/26 per-capita *Health* expenditure ($10,930) was the third highest in Canada; Nunavut ($23,217) had the highest per-capita *Health* expenditure, followed by the Northwest Territories ($20,251). The average per-capita *Health* expenditure by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was $6,607.

The *General public services* category had the second highest per-capita expenditure by Yukon's territorial and local governments in 2025/26. Yukon's 2025/26 per-capita *General public services* expenditure ($5,395) was the third highest in Canada following Nunavut ($12,945) and the Northwest Territories ($8,465). The average per-capita expenditure on *General public services* by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was $2,240.

The *Economic affairs* category had the third highest per-capita expenditure by Yukon's territorial and local governments in 2025/26. Yukon's per-capita *Economic affairs* expenditure in 2025/26 ($5,234) was the third highest in Canada; Nunavut ($12,734) had the highest per-capita expenditure on *Economic affairs*, followed by the Northwest Territories ($10,723). The average per-capita expenditure on *Economic affairs* by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was $2,057.

Per-capita spending[1] by Canadian Classification of Functions of Government (CCOFOG), Consolidated provincial, territorial and local governments, 2025/26, 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	**2,240**	**1,025**	**2,057**	**405**	**296**	**6,607**	**478**	**3,230**	**2,637**
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,538	853	2,240	347	240	9,309	294	2,924	1,510
Prince Edward Island	2,250	651	3,235	690	339	7,537	186	3,678	2,135
Nova Scotia	2,185	978	1,526	427	954	7,615	448	3,404	1,544
New Brunswick	2,276	912	1,950	206	355	7,529	265	3,432	1,731
Quebec	3,809	1,022	2,308	492	220	6,731	617	3,362	3,291
Ontario	1,584	989	2,101	372	240	6,119	409	3,256	2,353
Manitoba	2,352	1,287	1,240	295	312	7,308	218	3,325	2,613
Saskatchewan	2,039	1,570	2,348	433	460	6,742	394	3,695	3,546
Alberta	1,645	840	2,225	319	324	6,029	479	3,071	2,377
British Columbia	1,883	1,090	1,437	440	329	7,316	584	2,827	2,771
Yukon	**5,395**	**3,590**	**5,234**	**3,089**	**1,785**	**10,930**	**842**	**4,833**	**4,131**
Northwest Territories	8,465	3,798	10,723	2,257	2,323	20,251	1,519	7,185	10,592
Nunavut	12,945	4,174	12,734	492	2,697	23,217	1,782	8,841	11,514

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables: 17-10-0009-01 (released on September 23, 2026) and 10-10-0005-01 (released on November 26, 2026).

[1] 2017 constant prices

Growth in per-capita spending[1], by Canadian Classification of Functions of Government (CCOFOG), Yukon consolidated territorial and local governments, 2025/26, preliminary

	2024/2025[r]	2025/2026[P]	% change
General public services	5,537	5,395	-2.6%
Public order and safety	3,643	3,590	-1.5%
Economic affairs	4,981	5,234	5.1%
Environmental protection	3,129	3,089	-1.3%
Housing and community amenities	1,811	1,785	-1.5%
Health	10,971	10,930	-0.4%
Recreation, culture and religion	885	842	-4.8%
Education	4,899	4,833	-1.3%
Social protection	4,322	4,131	-4.4%

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables: 17-10-0009-01 (released on September 23, 2026) and 10-10-0005-01 (released on November 26, 2026).

[r] = revised [P] = preliminary

[1] 2017 constant prices

Note 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, 2026, (fiscal year 2025/26) are reported as the 2025 reference year.
- Per-capita data for fiscal year 2025/26 are based on Statistics Canada's Q2 2026 population estimates (as of April 1, 2026) for Canada, the provinces and the territories and are subject to revision. The extent of any revision will also depend on changes to the classification of expenditures as additional information becomes available.
- 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. 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.