



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 (\$10,219) was the third highest in Canada; Nunavut (\$19,403) had the highest per-capita expenditure on health, followed by the Northwest Territories (\$17,878). The average per-capita expenditure on health by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$6,104.

The *Economic affairs* category had the second highest per-capita expenditure by Yukon's territorial and local governments in 2023/24 (\$9,395). Yukon's 2023/24 per-capita economic affairs expenditure (\$9,395) was the third highest in Canada following Nunavut (\$12,278) and the Northwest Territories (\$10,727). The average per-capita expenditure on *Economic affairs* by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$1,927.

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 (\$4,943) was the third highest in Canada; Nunavut (\$8,851) had the highest per-capita expenditure on *Education*, followed by the Northwest Territories (\$7,421). The average per-capita expenditure on *Education* by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$3,055.

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	2,172	904	1,927	357	277	6,104	432	3,055	2,627
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,600	781	2,098	257	218	7,917	289	2,910	1,498
Prince Edward Island	2,380	733	2,374	663	111	5,813	157	3,462	1,722
Nova Scotia	1,788	834	1,196	393	1,013	6,941	364	3,369	1,241
New Brunswick	2,121	815	1,713	213	172	6,549	214	3,203	1,272
Quebec	3,875	785	1,927	340	178	6,447	528	3,003	3,064
Ontario	1,544	891	1,827	336	238	5,549	365	3,091	2,524
Manitoba	2,409	1,201	1,266	234	286	6,764	243	3,152	2,762
Saskatchewan	1,784	1,131	3,240	357	435	6,386	402	3,671	3,199
Alberta	1,532	845	2,707	280	311	5,799	423	3,089	2,399
British Columbia	1,560	1,037	1,366	526	329	6,616	581	2,673	2,719
Yukon	4,275	3,362	9,395	2,583	1,158	10,219	913	4,943	3,384
Northwest Territories	11,064	3,913	10,727	1,619	2,181	17,878	1,574	7,421	9,153
Nunavut	10,404	3,649	12,278	567	2,465	19,403	1,701	8,851	13,067

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	4,280	4,275	-0.1%
Public order and safety	3,429	3,362	-2.0%
Economic affairs	9,297	9,395	1.1%
Environmental protection	2,623	2,583	-1.6%
Housing and community amenities	1,128	1,158	2.7%
Health	10,310	10,219	-0.9%
Recreation, culture and religion	944	913	-3.3%
Education	5,017	4,943	-1.5%
Social protection	3,245	3,384	4.3%

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, 2023, (fiscal year 2023/24) are reported as the 2023 reference year.

Per capita data are based on Statistics Canada's Q2 (as of April 1 for each year) 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.