



Government spending by function, 2021/22

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Health expenditures per-capita was the highest expense category by provincial-territorial and local governments in 2021/22. Yukon's 2021/22 per-capita health expenditure (\$9,490) was the third highest in Canada; Nunavut (\$16,657) had the highest per-capita expenditure on health, followed by the Northwest Territories (\$15,712). The average per-capita expenditure on health by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$5,596.

The *Economic affairs* category had the second highest per-capita expenditure by Yukon's territorial and local governments in 2021/22 (\$8,249) following Nunavut (\$9,653). The average per-capita expenditure on *Economic affairs* by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$1,902.

The *General public services* category had the third highest per-capita expenditure by Yukon's territorial and local governments in 2021/22. Yukon's per-capita general public services expenditure in 2021/22 (\$5,055) was the third highest in Canada; Nunavut (\$11,757) had the highest per-capita expenditure on general public services, followed by the Northwest Territories (\$8,447). The average per-capita expenditure on general public services by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$1,973.

Per capita spending by Canadian Classification of Functions of government (CCOFOG), Consolidated provincial, territorial and local governments, 2021/22, preliminary

	General public services	Public order and safety	Economic affairs	Environmental protection	Housing and community amenities	Health	Recreation, culture and religion	Education	Social protection
<i>Expenditure per-capita (dollars)</i>									
Provincial-territorial and local governments	1,973	790	1,902	318	233	5,596	365	2,752	2,289
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,409	675	1,564	187	243	6,913	258	3,032	1,342
Prince Edward Island	2,412	552	2,352	374	131	5,209	172	3,166	1,354
Nova Scotia	2,082	735	1,431	325	199	5,856	330	2,705	1,461
New Brunswick	2,272	788	1,591	177	207	5,929	210	2,731	1,260
Quebec	3,280	598	1,592	310	135	5,892	426	2,580	3,027
Ontario	1,399	821	1,890	313	208	5,358	313	2,837	2,071
Manitoba	2,129	927	974	304	286	6,162	230	2,863	1,825
Saskatchewan	1,818	1,082	3,772	340	490	5,771	379	3,444	2,648
Alberta	1,510	791	2,801	295	298	5,340	388	2,865	1,965
British Columbia	1,473	887	1,501	369	297	5,480	451	2,390	2,368
Yukon	5,055	2,574	8,249	1,907	1,999	9,490	965	4,872	3,585
Northwest Territories	8,447	2,976	7,309	1,707	2,145	15,712	1,379	6,696	6,565
Nunavut	11,757	3,292	9,653	495	3,490	16,657	1,559	7,499	7,524

See notes to readers on page 2.



Notes to readers:

Per capita data are based on Statistic's Canada's Q2 population estimates for Canada, the provinces and the territories. Annual data correspond to the end of the fiscal year closest to December 31. For example, data for the federal government fiscal year ending on March 31, 2022, (fiscal year 2021/2022) are reported as the 2021 reference year.

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 various 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.