



Government spending by function, 2022/23

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Health expenditures per-capita was the highest expense category by Yukon territorial and local governments in 2022/23. Yukon's 2022/23 per-capita health expenditure (\$9,642) was the third highest in Canada; Nunavut (\$17,737) had the highest per-capita expenditure on health, followed by the Northwest Territories (\$17,279). The average per-capita expenditure on health by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$5,682.

The *Economic affairs* category had the second highest per-capita expenditure by Yukon's territorial and local governments in 2022/23 (\$9,104) following Nunavut (\$9,511). The average per-capita expenditure on *Economic affairs* by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$1,790.

The *Education* category had the third highest per-capita expenditure by Yukon's territorial and local governments in 2022/23. Yukon's per-capita *Education* expenditure in 2022/23 (\$4,754) was the third highest in Canada; Nunavut (\$7,411) had the highest per-capita expenditure on *Education*, followed by the Northwest Territories (\$7,319). The average per-capita expenditure on *Education* by provincial-territorial and local governments across Canada was \$2,821.

Per capita spending by Canadian Classification of Functions of government (CCOFOG), Consolidated provincial, territorial and local governments, 2022/23, 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	1,999	821	1,790	336	241	5,682	388	2,821	2,424
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,231	634	2,439	213	196	7,080	257	2,818	1,384
Prince Edward Island	2,247	559	1,775	378	146	5,239	198	3,172	2,020
Nova Scotia	1,886	591	1,097	328	324	6,851	392	3,035	1,576
New Brunswick	2,207	835	1,563	218	208	6,727	202	3,069	1,063
Quebec	3,475	675	1,838	323	177	6,049	450	2,631	3,178
Ontario	1,443	842	1,663	309	219	5,270	320	2,927	2,054
Manitoba	2,370	930	1,206	242	272	6,185	236	2,808	2,367
Saskatchewan	1,799	1,028	2,941	301	365	5,729	416	3,443	3,307
Alberta	1,323	783	2,416	319	277	5,378	375	2,926	2,154
British Columbia	1,435	966	1,383	475	304	5,741	548	2,433	2,680
Yukon	4,373	2,803	9,104	3,453	1,211	9,642	830	4,754	3,453
Northwest Territories	8,841	3,536	7,655	1,992	2,149	17,279	1,410	7,319	8,572
Nunavut	10,845	3,607	9,511	494	1,877	17,737	1,507	7,411	9,511

See notes to readers on page 2.



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 2022/23) are reported as the 2022 reference year.

Per capita data are based on Statistics Canada's Q2, 2023 (as of April 1, 2023) 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 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.