

YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Canadian Classification of Functions of Government (CCOFOG) 2017

Highlights:

In 2017, the territorial government and all municipal governments in Yukon collectively spent per capita:

\$7,898 on *Health*; \$6,233 on *Economic affairs*; \$4,971 on *Education*;
 \$4,138 on *General public services*; \$3,281 on *Social protection*; \$2,221 on *Environmental protection*;
 \$2,069 on *Public order and safety*; \$1,464 on *Housing and community amenities*; \$1,035 on *Recreation, culture and religion*.

In the Canadian Classifications of Functions of Government (CCOFOG), government expenses are presented by their main socioeconomic functions. The information then provides an important picture of the role governments play in delivering services.

Consolidated data takes into account differences in administrative structures and the delivery of government services by removing the effects of internal public sector transactions within each jurisdiction. Consolidated data for the provincial-territorial and local government (PTLG) include spending by provincial and territorial governments, health and social service institutions, universities and colleges, municipalities and other local public administrations, and school boards; and exclude spending by Government Business Enterprises.

The constitutional framework of PTLGs in the territories differs from that in the provinces, leading to differences in the roles and financial authorities of governments. These differences, as well as other geographic, demographic and socioeconomic dissimilarities between the North and the rest of Canada, give rise to marked disparities in government finance statistics. Because PTLG finance statistics vary significantly across jurisdictions in Canada due to size differences, per capita data are used to allow comparisons. Per capita data are based on Statistics Canada's population estimates for July 1 of given year.

Per capita spending of federal general government and consolidated provincial-territorial and local governments (PTLG), by government function classification, 2017^(p)

	General public services	Defense	Public order and safety	Economic affairs	Environmental protection	Housing and community amenities	Health	Recreation, culture and religion	Education	Social protection
	----- Expenditure per-capita (dollars) -----									
Federal General Gov't	1,400	503	257	292	63	79	175	130	143	2,964
Average of PTLG	1,777	0	738	1,299	287	220	4,616	373	2,542	1,888
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,211	0	639	1,546	191	206	6,115	223	3,152	1,387
Prince Edward Island	1,880	0	518	1,640	252	113	4,609	186	2,736	1,149
Nova Scotia	1,690	0	782	1,270	283	219	5,281	328	2,702	1,413
New Brunswick	2,247	0	639	1,427	188	171	5,298	224	2,566	1,536
Quebec	2,815	0	605	1,366	208	146	4,561	396	2,184	2,219
Ontario	1,378	0	770	1,101	304	202	4,349	327	2,588	1,911
Manitoba	1,948	0	840	891	199	276	5,327	210	2,694	1,819
Saskatchewan	1,703	0	913	1,128	297	275	4,924	308	3,373	2,321
Alberta	1,141	0	771	2,165	418	291	5,033	486	3,129	1,779
British Columbia	1,364	0	752	953	277	259	4,397	462	2,085	1,411
Yukon	4,138	0	2,069	6,233	2,221	1,464	7,898	1,035	4,971	3,281
Northwest Territories	7,277	0	3,004	5,408	1,758	2,604	13,375	1,179	5,652	6,231
Nunavut	7,163	0	3,302	11,264	506	3,409	12,276	1,571	7,270	6,950

Notes:

- **General Public Services** includes: Executive and legislative organs, Financial and fiscal affairs and external affairs; Foreign economic aid; General services; Basic research; Research and development general public services; General public services n.e.c.; Public debt transactions; and Transfers of a general character between different levels of government.

- **Public Order and Safety** includes: Police services; Fire-protection services; Law courts; Prisons; Research and development Public Order and Safety; and **Public order and safety** n.e.c.

- **Economic Affairs** includes: General economic, commercial, and labour affairs; Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Fuel and energy; Mining, manufacturing and construction; Transport; Communication; Other Industries; research and development economic affairs; and Economic affairs n.e.c.

- **Environmental protection** includes: (Waste management; Waste water management; Pollution abatement; Protection of biodiversity and landscape, Research and development environmental protection; and Environmental protection n.e.c.

- **Housing and community amenities** includes: Housing development; Community development; Water supply; Street lighting; Research and development housing and community amenities; and Housing and community amenities n.e.c.

- **Health** includes: Medical products, appliances and equipment; Outpatient services; Hospital services; Public health services; Research and development health; and Health n.e.c.

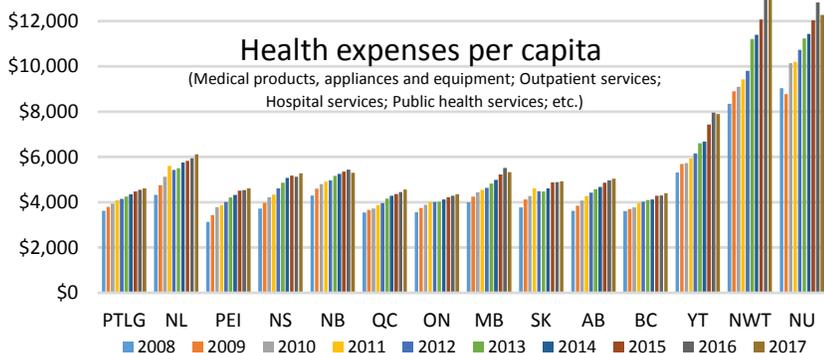
- **Recreation, culture and religion** includes: Recreational and sporting services; Cultural services; Broadcasting and publishing services; Religious and other community services; Research and development recreation culture and religion; and Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.

- **Education** includes: Pre-primary and primary education; Secondary education; Post-secondary non-tertiary education; Tertiary education; Education not definable by level; Subsidiary services to education; Research and development education; and Education n.e.c.

- **Social protection** includes: Sickness and disability; Old age; Survivors; Family and children; Unemployment; Housing; Social exclusion n.e.c.; and Research and development social protection.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

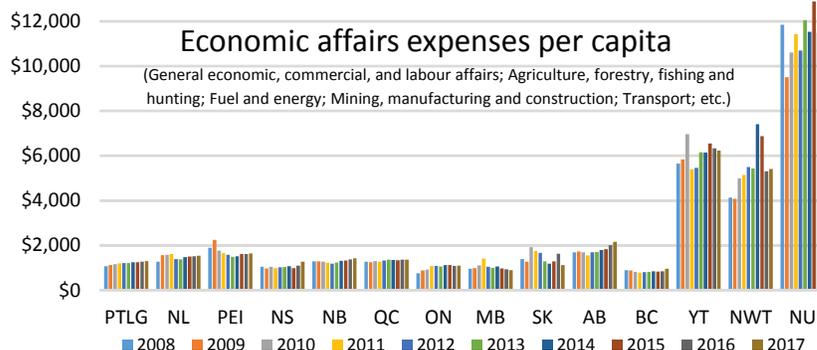
Per capita spending of consolidated provincial-territorial and local governments (PTLG), by selected government function classification, Provinces and Territories, 2008 to 2017^(P)



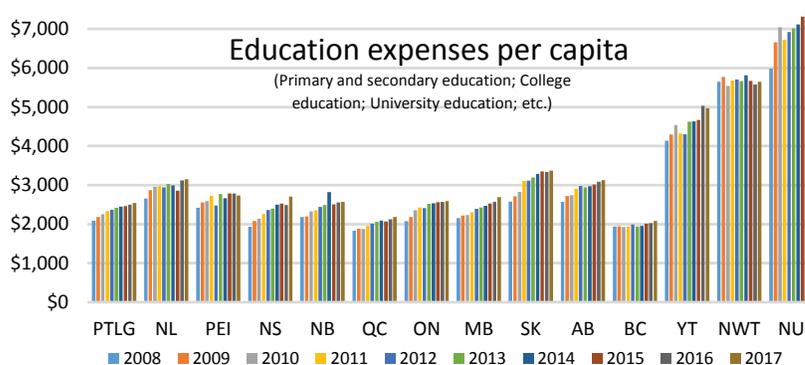
- According to the Canadian Classifications of Functions of Government (CCOFG), *Health* was the largest expense function of consolidated Yukon territorial and local governments in 2017. At \$313 million, or \$7,898 per capita, *Health* expenses accounted for 23.7% of all expenses.
- *Health* expenses decreased from \$7,964 per person in 2016 to \$7,898 per person in 2017; a decrease of \$66, or 0.8%. However, compared to 2008 (\$5,320 per person), expenses increased by \$2,579 per person, or 48.5%.

- *Hospital services* in Yukon (\$227 million or \$5,728 per capita) was the largest category in 2017 within the *Health* function. This figure ranked Yukon the third-highest in Canada following the Northwest Territories (\$8,390) and Nunavut (\$6,365). Among the provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador (\$4,643) had the highest per capita expenses, while Ontario had the lowest (\$2,489) *Hospital services* expenses.
- Yukon spent \$44 million (\$1,110 per capita) on *Outpatient services* in 2017. This was the third-highest per capita figure following Nunavut (\$5,033) and the Northwest Territories (\$2,203). British Columbia (\$785) ranked highest among the provinces and New Brunswick had the lowest (\$292).

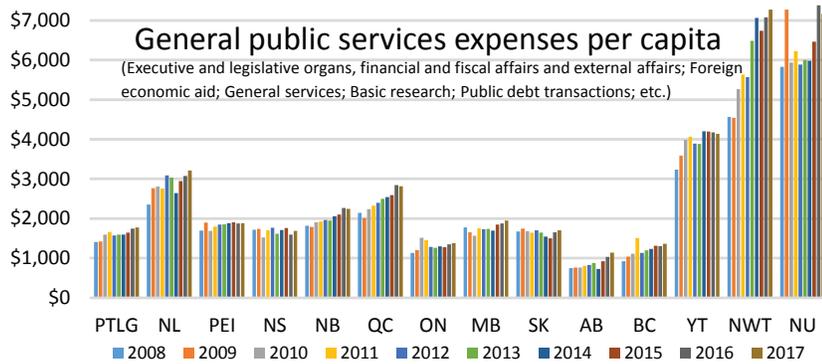
- *Economic affairs* was the second-largest expense function of consolidated Yukon territorial and local governments in 2017. At \$247 million, or \$6,233 per capita, *Economic affairs* expenses accounted for 18.7% of all expenses in 2017.
- *Economic affairs* expenses decreased from \$6,330 per person in 2016 to \$6,233 per person in 2017; a decrease of \$97, or 1.5%. However, compared to 2008 (\$5,652 per person), expenses increased by \$581 per person, or 10.3%.
- *Transport* (\$126 million or \$3,180 per capita) was the highest expenditure category within the *Economic affairs* function in 2017. The per capita figure ranked Yukon the second-highest in Canada following Nunavut (\$3,622). Among the provinces, Saskatchewan had the lowest *Transport* expense in the country in 2017 at \$394 per capita, and the highest was New Brunswick at \$862 per capita.



- In 2017, the third-largest expense function in Yukon was *Education*. At \$197 million, or \$4,971 per capita, *Education* expenses accounted for 14.9% of all expenses.
- *Education* expenses decreased from \$5,033 per person in 2016 to \$4,971 per person in 2017; a decrease of \$62, or 1.2%. However, compared to 2008 (\$4,141 per person), expenses increased by \$830 per person, or 20.0%.



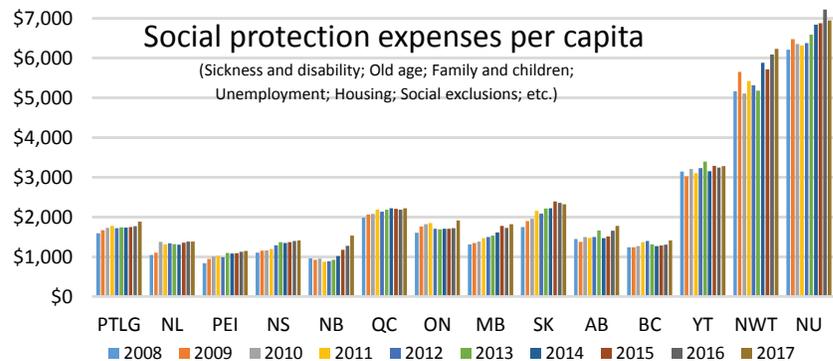
Per capita spending of consolidated provincial-territorial and local governments (PTLG), by selected government function classification, 2008 to 2017^(p), continued



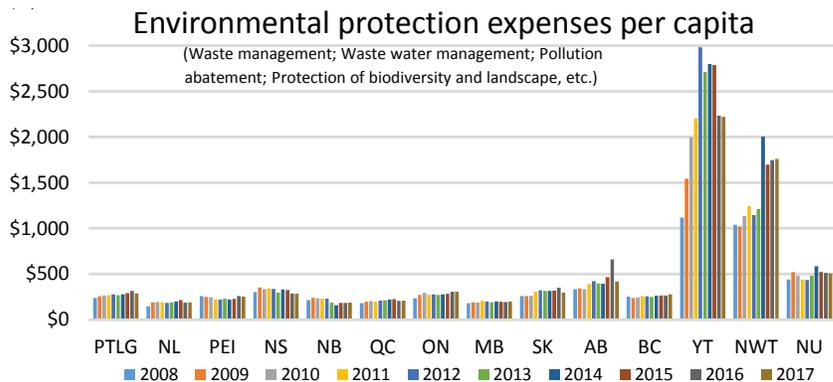
- The fourth-largest expense function for Yukon consolidated territorial and local governments in 2017 was *General public services*. At \$164 million, or \$4,138 per capita, *General public services* (see page 1 for the definition) expenses accounted for 12.4% of all expenses.
- *General public services* expenses decreased from \$4,177 per person in 2016 to \$4,138 per person in 2017; a decrease of \$38, or 0.9%. However, compared to 2008 (\$3,234 per person), expenses increased by \$904 per person, or 28.0%.

Note: General Public services also includes all interest payments for government loans (public debt) regardless of the function associated to the incurrence of the debt.

- *Social protection* was the fifth-largest expense function of consolidated Yukon territorial and local governments in 2017. At \$130 million, or \$3,281 per capita, *Social protection* expense accounted for 9.8% of all expenses in 2017.
- Yukon's *Social protection* expenses included \$39 million for *Sickness and disability*; \$32 million for *Family and children*; \$27 million for *Social exclusion*; \$24 million for *Housing*; and \$5 million for *Old age*.
- *Social protection* expenses increased to \$3,281 per person in 2017 from \$3,243 per person in 2016; an increase of \$38, or 1.2%. Compared to 2008 (\$3,144 per person), expenses increased by \$137 per person, or 4.4%.
- Yukon's *Social protection* expenses per capita figure (\$3,281) ranked the third-highest in Canada following Nunavut (\$6,950) and the Northwest Territories (\$6,231). Amongst the provinces, Prince Edward Island had the lowest *Social protection* expense in the country in 2017 at \$1,149 per capita; the highest among provinces was Saskatchewan at \$2,321 per capita.

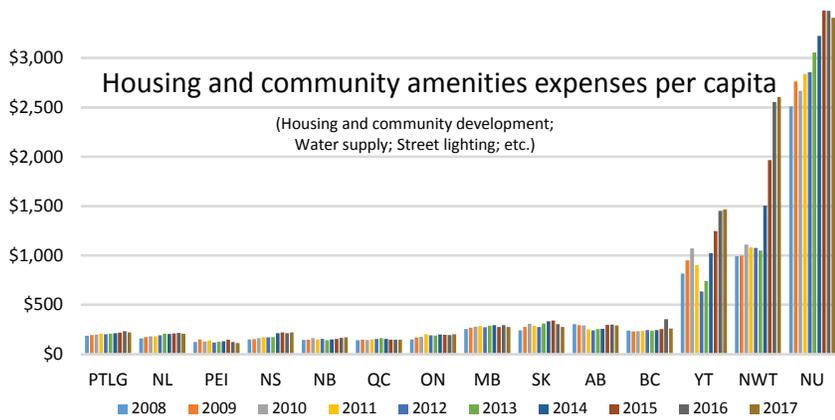


- The sixth-largest expense function in 2017 was *Environmental protection*. At \$88 million, or \$2,221 per capita, *Environmental protection* expenses accounted for 6.7% of all Yukon expenses.
- *Environmental protection* expenses decreased to \$2,221 per person in 2017 from \$2,231 per person in 2016; a decrease of \$10, or 0.4%. However, compared to 2008 (\$1,118), expenses per capita have roughly doubled – an increase of \$1,102 per person, or 98.6%.



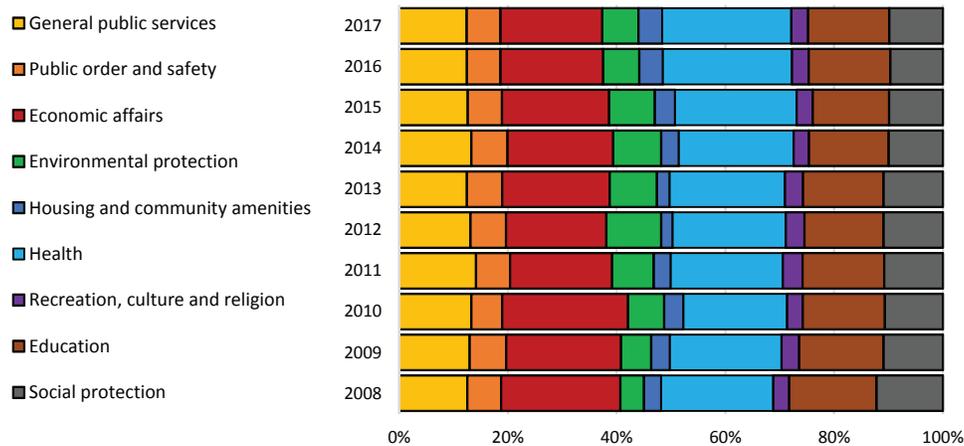
- Amongst the provinces in 2017, Alberta had the highest per capita expenses on *Environmental protection* at \$418, while New Brunswick had the lowest at \$188 per capita.
- *Protection of biodiversity and landscape* (\$43 million or \$1,085 per capita) was the highest expenditure category within the *Environmental protection* function in 2017. This per capita figure (\$1,085) ranked Yukon as the highest in Canada followed by a distant second — the Northwest Territories (\$334). Amongst the provinces, British Columbia had the lowest *Protection of biodiversity and landscape* expense in the country in 2017 at \$11 per capita, followed closely by Prince Edward Island (\$13), Newfoundland and Labrador (\$15) and Saskatchewan (\$17).

Per capita spending of consolidated provincial-territorial and local governments (PTLG), by selected government function classification, 2008 to 2017^(p), continued



- Although the *Housing and community amenities* expense function accounted for only 4.4% of all expenses in 2017, spending in this function increased to \$58 million (\$1,464 per capita) in 2017 from \$27 million (\$816 per capita) in 2008; an increase of \$31 million, or 114.8% (up \$647 per capita).
- Yukon's *Housing and community amenities* expenses included \$44 million (\$1,110 per person) for *Housing and community development*; \$12 million (\$303 per person) for *Water supply*; and \$1 million (\$25 per person) for *Street lighting*.

Share of Consolidated Provincial-territorial and Local Government (PTLG) Expenses by Function, Yukon, 2008 to 2017^(p)



- In Yukon over the past ten years, consolidated territorial and local government expenditures on *Health* averaged 21.4% of total spending; *Economic affairs* accounted for 20.0%; and *Education* accounted for 15.0% over the same time period.
- *Health* has consistently been the largest expense function of Yukon's territorial and local governments since 2011. *Health* expenses increased steadily from 2011 (\$210.0 million) to 2017 (\$313 million); an increase of \$103 million, or 49.0%. In contrast, the Yukon population increased by 11.9% over the same time frame — from 35,411 persons in 2011 to 39,628 in 2017.

Publication source: Statistics Canada, data tables: 17-10-0005-01 (Yukon Bureau of Statistics' analysis based on 2016 Census counts **adjusted** for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and 10-10-0005-01. Annual data are for fiscal year ending closest to December 31 and are largely based on government budget forecasts and estimation. The input data to the Canadian Government Finance Statistics (CGFS) are not final until several years after the reference year, and the more recent the input data are, the more they are subject to revision.