## Input-Output Division des <br> Division entrées-sorties






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# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR MARKET STUDY, 1983 

BY
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## I. Introduction

This paper is the outcome of a special study sponsored by Supply and Services Canada to measure the size and structure of the public sector market for the year 1983. Similar studies were completed previously for the years 1974 and 1979. The main purpose of this paper is to highlight the results of the 1983 study: it is not intended either to replace the analytical report produced by Supply and Services Canada or to duplicate the conclusions in that report.

In this paper. the public sector market refers to purchases of all goods and services by the government sector (federal, provincial and municipal governments, and public hospitals), universities, and government business enterprises (federal, provincial and local). These purchases include expenditures both for current operations and for capital formation as defined in the System of National Accounts. Transfer payments and subsidies which, by definition. are not purchases of goods and services, are not included here.

Furthermore, it should be noted that
(i) In the System of National Accounts. the current and capital purchases of the government sector and universities, and the capital purchases of government business enterprises. are all treated as final expenditures (i.e. final demand) while the current purchases of government business enterprises are treated as intermediate purchases.

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(ii) Although the goods purchased for resale (GPRS) have been counted here as intermediate purchases of the government business enterprises, in the System of National Accounts these purchases are netted out against sales revenues.

Thus, the total outlays by the public sector cannot be compared directly with gross domestic expenditure by government. because the inclusion of intermediate purchases and GPRS introduces an element of double counting in the former. Also. for the same reasons, the assessment of the public sector's size in relation to the rest of the economy would be inappropriate.

The public sector market study was undertaken to answer the following questions

1. What was the total dollar value of the public sector's purchases of goods and services?
2. What specific commodities comprised these purchases?
3. Were the purchased commodities imports (foreign production) or the results of domestic production? (In this context the term imports refers to the direct import content only. and excludes imports embodied in domestically produced goods.)
4. Which domestic industries produced the commodities purchased by the public sector?
5. What was the provincial distribution of the public sector's spending on goods and services?

As in the two previous studies, the conceptual and statistical framework of the System of National Accounts in general, and of the Input-Output Accounts in particular. was used for the collection and organization of the required data base. The System of National Accounts provides an over-all framework for studying the economy. and consists of several interrelated sub-systems such as the Income and Expenditure Accounts. Input-Output Accounts, Gross Domestic Product by Industry. Balance of International Payments. Financial Flow Accounts and Balance Sheets. The Input-Output Accounts provide among other things, details on goods and services which are called "commodities". 'Since the primary objective of this project was to measure the size and structure of the public sector's purchases of commodities, and the industries supplying them, the Input-Output sub-system was the most appropriate choice for carrying out this work.

The conceptual and statistical framework. sources of data. methods of estimation, and presentation of statistical tabulations are described in a separate document Size and Structure of the Public Sector Market. 1983 Sources and Methods. *

The public sector as indicated earlier, consists of three main segments (a) the government sector (three levels of government: federal, provincial and municipal) and public hospitals. (b) universities and (c) government business enterprises (federal, provincial and local). In 1983. these segments covered a total of 23.097 institutions $-4,835$ municipalities. 1.124 hospitals, 809 government business enterprises. 15.906 educational institutions, and 423 federal and provincial special funds - in addition to the federal and provincial government departments. For the purpose of data collection. the three main segments were organized into 28 categories, which were further aggregated into the following 8 summary groups as requested by the sponsoring department.
(1) Federal government (includes defence and other federal)
(2) Provincial government
(3) Municipal government (includes education and other municipal)

[^0](4) Hospitals
(5) Universities
(6) Federal government business enterprises
(7) Provincial government business enterprises
(8) Local government business enterprises

The summary results which follow are presented in the context of these 8 summary groups.

## II. Summary Results

1. In 1983. the public sector's expenditures in current dollars both for current operations and for capital formation amounted to $\$ 173.460$ million compared to $\$ 111,493$ million in 1979 . The government sector accounted for the largest portion of expenditures, followed by government business enterprises and then by universities, as reflected in Table I.*

The expenditures of the government business enterprises between 1979 and 1983 showed an increase of $\$ 20.423$ million (see Table II). However, this segment's share of the total public sector's outlays dropped from $37.8 \%$ to $36.1 \%$ producing a corresponding increase in the government sector's share. It should be noted that universities maintained their $3.5 \%$ share from 1979 to 1983.
2. Over the four year period, public sector expenditures increased by $\$ 61.967$ million or $55.6 \%$, which translates to $11.7 \%$ per year. The annual increase for the three component segments, namely. government sector, universities, and government enterprises was $12.5 \%, 11.5 \%$ and $10.3 \%$ respectively as shown in Table $11 .{ }^{3}$
3. Of the $\$ 39.421$ million increase in the government sector's expenditures, provincial and municipal governments accounted for the bulk, with an increase of $\$ 25,380$ million over the four year period. The changes in expenditures by each of the 8 summary groups are shown in Table III.
4. Within the government sector (see Table IV), the municipal governments had the largest expenditures at $\$ 38.928$ million or $22.4 \%$ of the public sector's outlays in 1983. In the government business enterprises group, provincial government enterprises
3. It should be noted that although this paper presents highlights of the 1983 study in order to provide some per. spectives the results of the 1979 sludy have been included. However iwo qualifications must be borne in mind when comparing these two studies. First. the source data for 1983 refiected the changes due to the recent historical revision of the Canadian System of National Accounts. Secondly the government business enterprises segment had changes in coverage due to shifts in ownership.

Table 1: Public Sector Expenditures: Totals and Shares by Segment: 1979 and 1983*

| Segment |  | (see also Charts I II and III) |  | s Million | Percent Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1979 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5 Million | Percent Share |  |  |
| (1) | Government Sector | 65.413 | 58.7 | 104.834 | $60.4$ |
| (II) | Universilies | 3.898 | 3.5 | $6.021$ | $3.5$ |
| (iii) | Government Business Enterprises | 42.182 | 37.8 | 62.605 | 36.1 |
|  | Total | 111.493 | 100.0 | 173.460 | 100.0 |

Table II: Change in Public Sector Expenditures by Segment Between 1979 and 1983

|  |  |  | Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 5 Million | \% growth | Annual growth \% |
| (1) | Government Sector | 39.421 | 60.3 | 12.5 |
| (ii) | Universities | 2. 123 | 54.5 | 1t. 5 |
| (iii) | Government Business Enterprises | 20.423 | 48.4 | 10.3 |
|  | Tolal | 61.967 | 55.6 | 11.7 |

Table III: Change in Public Sector Expenditures Between 1979 and 1983 by Summary Group

| Summary Group | Change in Expenditures 5 Million | Growth \% | Growth Annual Rate \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. Government Sector |  |  |  |
| Federal | 7.969 | 55.4 | 11.6 |
| Provincial | 11.579 | 68.8 | 14.0 |
| Municipal | 13.801 | 54.9 | 11.5 |
| Hospitals | 6.072 | 66.9 | 13.7 |
| Total Government Sector | 39,421 | 60.3 | 12.5 |
| B. Unversities | 2.123 | 545 | 11.5 |
| C. Government Business Enterprises |  |  |  |
| Federal |  | 54.0 |  |
| Provincial | 9.691 | 41.6 | $9.1$ |
| Local | 2306 | 70.0 |  |
| Total Government Business Enterprises | 20.423 | 48.4 | 103 |
| Total Public Sector | 61.967 | 55.6 | 11.7 |

recorded the largest outlay at $\$ 32,962$ million or $19.0 \%$ of the total public sector. Purchases by these two groups combined, amounted to $\$ 71.890$ million or over $40 \%$ of the total public sector. Provincial governments' expenditures formed the next largest segment. at $\$ 28.399$ million or $16.4 \%$. As can be seen, the three largest segments: municipal governments, provincial governments, and provincial government enterprises, accounted for almost $60 \%$ of the total public sector's expenditures.

The outlays of federal government and federal government business enterprises amounted to $\$ 46.399$ million or $26.8 \%$. Hospitals, universities and local government business enterprises accounted for the remainder, with a combined expenditure of $\$ 26,772$ million or $15.4 \%$.
5. The public sector's expenditures and population for 1983 are compared by province in Table V .

Table IV: Public Sector Expenditures: Totals and Shares by Summary Group. 1979 and 1983 (See Chart IV)

|  | 1979 |  | 1983 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ Million | Share | 5 Million | Share |
| A. Government Sector |  |  |  |  |
| Federal | 14.389 | 12.9 | 22.358 | 12.9 |
| Provincial | 16.820 | 15.1 | 28.399 | 16.4 |
| Municipal | 25.127 | 22.5 | 38.928 | 22.4 |
| Hospilals | 9077 | 8.1 | 15149 | 8.7 |
| Total Government Sector | 65.413 | 58.7 | 104,834 | 60.4 |
| B. Universities | 3,898 | 3.5 | 6.021 | 3.5 |
| C. Government Business Enterprises (GBE) |  |  |  |  |
| Federal | 15.615 | 14.0 | 24.041 | 13.9 |
| Provincial | 23.271 | 20.9 | 32.962 | 19.0 |
| Local | 3296 | 3.0 | 5.602 | 3.2 |
| Total Government Business Enterprises | 42, 182 | 37.8 | 62.605 | 36.1 |
| Total Public Sector | 111,493 | 100.0 | 173.460 | 100.0 |

Table V: Public Sector Expenditures - Primary Inputs * and Other Commodities *, and Population, 1983 (See Chart V)

|  | 5 Million |  |  | Percentage |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Primary | Other | Total | Primary Inputs | Other Commodities | Total | Pooulation Distribution ${ }^{\text {© }}$ |
| Newtoundland | 2.216 | 1.348 | 3564 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Prince Edward island | 408 | 252 | 660 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Nova Scolia | 3.739 | 2.721 | 6. 460 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| New Brunswick | 2. 722 | 1.795 | 4.517 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Quebec | 26.238 | 15.778 | 42.016 | 26.0 | 21.8 | 24.2 | 26.2 |
| Ontario | 32.718 | 22.094 | 54.812 | 32.4 | 30.5 | 31.6 | 35.5 |
| Maniloba | 4.623 | 3.417 | 8040 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 4.710 | 5.700 | 10.411 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| Alberia | 11.322 | 9.769 | 21.092 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 9.4 |
| Brilish Columbia | 11.484 | 7.591 | 19.075 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.3 |
| Yukon | 198 | 216 | 413 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Northwes! | 413 | 412 | 824 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Terriories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abroad | 200 | 1.376 | 1.576 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Canada | 100.991 | 72.469 | 173,460 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1000 |

Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded significantly high shares of expenditures in relation to their poputation proportions, due mainly to the grain activities in the two provinces and petroleum mining operations in Alberta. Ontario's lower proportion of expenditures to population was partly caused by the shift of Canada Development Corporation and its subsidiaries to the private sector.'
6. Of the total public sector's expenditures in 1983. outlays on other commodities accounted for $\$ 72.469$ million as shown below in Table VI. It is interesting to note that the combined total of other commodities and indirect taxes (items (e) and (b)
4. Peimary inputs in the input-Outpur Accounts include commodity 596 Commodity indirect laxes commodity 597 Subsidies (negative)
commodity 598 Non-commodity indirect taxes commodity 599 Wages and Salaries
commodity 600 Supplementary labour income commodity 601 Ne income of unincorporated Dusiness
commodity 602 Operating surplus. which includes profits or losses. net interest paid (interest paid less interest teceived) and depreciation.

In this study operating supplus (commodity 602) and subsidies (negative) (commodity 597) were combined to eliminate most of the negative entries for analysis.
5. Oiner commodities include intermediate goods and services goods purchased for resale and final goods and services
6. Canadian Statistical Review April 1985. Slatistics Canada Ollawa. p. 14.
7. See also Federal Government Enierprises Finance. 1981. Statistics Canada. Ottawa. Catalogue 61-203. p. 9.
below) was $\$ 76.807$ million which was almost the same level as the wages. salaries and supplementary labour income.

Table VI: Total Public Sector Expenditures by Component. 1983

|  |  | \$ Million | \% Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) | Wages salaries and | 77.568 | 44.7 |
|  | supplementary labour income |  |  |
| (b) | Indirecl laxes | 4. 338 | 2.5 |
| (c) | Operating surplus including net income | 19.085 | 11.0 |
| (d) | Sub-total Primary inputs | 100.991 | 58.2 |
| (e) | Other commodities | 72.469 | 41.8 |
| Total | expenditures [(d) $+(0)$ ] | 173.460 | 100.0 |

7. The public sector's expenditures on other commodities, which amounted to $\$ 72,469$ million in 1983. consisted of imports and domestically produced commodities. The term "domestic production" as used here represents production within Canada, irrespective of province. Thus, when a provincial breakdown is shown, "domestic purchases" consist of those purchases supplied either from within the province or from other provinces. but not from abroad. The share of imports in the public sector's purchases declined slightly between 1979 and 1983. (See Table VII).

Table VII: Public Sector Expenditures on Other Commodities: Estimated Imports and Domestically Produced Commodities, 1979 and 1983

|  | \$ Million | Share | \$ Milion | Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Estimated Imports * | 7.581 | 17.1 |  |  |
| Estimated purchases from domestic production | 36.642 | 82.9 | 60.709 | $\begin{aligned} & 16.2 \\ & 83.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 44.223 | 100.0 | 72.469 | 100.0 |

8. The "other commodities" category of $\$ 72,469$ million has been further sub-divided into (a) manufactured goods. (b) other goods and (c) services as shown below.

Of the domestic portion of other commodities, which amounted to $\$ 60,709$ million, the services component was almost as large as the combined total of manufactured goods and other goods.

Table VIII: Public Sector Purchases of Other Commodities, 1983

9. The domestic and foreign (import) composition of the goods and services purchased by the 8 summary groups is shown in Tables IX and X. There is considerable variation among the groups in the import content of purchases. Federal (which includes defence), hospitals. universities and provincial government business enterprises showed above average levels of import content of manufactured goods. This largely reflects imports of equipment for their operations. In the case of "other goods", provincial government business enterprises recorded the

[^1]highest import content, refiecting large imports of coal by the electric power industry.
10. As already mentioned, the domestic purchases in 1983 amounted to $\$ 60,709$ million (Table Vil). Of this amount, the government services (commodity 595) was $\$ 1.032$ million and the balance of $\$ 59.677$ million was purchased from the business sector. ${ }^{10}$ These purchases were routed to the producing industries using the market share assumption of the Input-Output Accounts. The Small level aggregation" of the industries which supplied the commodities to the 8 summary groups of the public sector is shown in Table XI.

[^2]TABLE IX: PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURES: IMPORT CONTENT OF "OTHER COMMODITIES" SHOWING IMPORTS VERSUS DOMESTIC COMMODITIES BY SUMMARY GROUP. 1983

| SUMMARY GROUP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MPORTS } \\ & \text { COL } 1 \\ & \text { ( } \$ \text { MILLION) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DOMESTIC } \\ & \text { COL } 2 \\ & \text { ( } \$ \text { MILLION) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOTAL } \\ & \text { COL } 3 \\ & \text { (5 MILLION) } \end{aligned}$ | MPORT CONTENT $\mathrm{COL} 4=$ \% | $\frac{\mathrm{COL} 1}{\mathrm{COL} 3} \times 100$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MANUFACTURED OTHEA GOOOS SERVICES TOTAL OTHEA COMMODITIES | $\begin{array}{r} 1821 \\ 20 \\ 475 \\ \hline 2315 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2036 \\ 303 \\ 4256 \\ \hline 6595 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3856 \\ 322 \\ 4731 \\ \hline 8910 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47.2 \\ 6.2 \\ 10.0 \\ 26.0 \end{array}$ |  |
| MANUFACTURED OTHEA GOODS SERVICES TOTAL OTHER COMMODITIES | $\begin{array}{r} 689 \\ 15 \\ 393 \\ \hline 1097 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2048 \\ 498 \\ 11213 \\ \hline 13759 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2737 \\ 513 \\ 11607 \\ \hline 14856 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25.2 \\ 2.9 \\ 3.4 \\ 7.4 \end{array}$ |  |
| MUNICIPAL <br> MANUFACTURED OTHER GOODS SERVICES TOTAL OTHER COMMODITIES | $\begin{array}{r} 869 \\ 20 \\ 249 \\ \hline 1138 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2806 \\ 956 \\ 4606 \\ \hline 8368 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3675 \\ 975 \\ 4855 \\ \hline 9505 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23.6 \\ 2.0 \\ 5.1 \\ 12.0 \end{array}$ |  |
| MANUFACTURED OTHEA GOODS SERVICES TOTAL OTHEA COMMODITIES | $\begin{array}{r} 886 \\ 11 \\ 45 \\ \hline 941 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1445 \\ 206 \\ 1267 \\ \hline 2918 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2330 \\ 217 \\ 1311 \\ \hline 3858 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38.0 \\ 5.1 \\ 3.4 \\ 24.4 \end{array}$ |  |
| MANUFACTURED OTHEA GOODS SERVICES TOTAL OTHER COMMODITIES | $\begin{array}{r} 4263 \\ 66 \\ 1162 \\ \hline 5491 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8335 \\ 1963 \\ 21341 \\ \hline 31640 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12598 \\ 2029 \\ 22503 \\ \hline 37129 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33.8 \\ 3.3 \\ 5.2 \\ 14.8 \end{array}$ |  |
| UNIVEASITIES <br> MANUFACTURED OTHEA GOODS SERVICES TOTAL OTHER COMMODITIES | $\begin{array}{r} 261 \\ 2 \\ 25 \\ \hline 288 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 118 \\ 567 \\ \hline 1084 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 661 \\ 120 \\ 591 \\ \hline 1372 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39.5 \\ 1.7 \\ 4.2 \\ 21.0 \end{array}$ |  |
| GBE FEDERAL <br> MANUFACTURED <br> OTHER GOODS SERVICES TOTAL OTHER COMMODITIES | $\begin{array}{r} 1387 \\ 618 \\ 320 \\ \hline 2326 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2941 \\ 6741 \\ 4187 \\ \hline 13869 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4328 \\ 7360 \\ 4507 \\ \hline 16195 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32.0 \\ 8.4 \\ 7.1 \\ 14.4 \end{array}$ |  |
| GBE PROVINCIAL <br> MANUFACTURED OTHEA GOODS SERVICES TOTAL OTHEA COMMODITIES | $\begin{array}{r} 2753 \\ 573 \\ 116 \\ \hline 3442 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4749 \\ 2369 \\ 3413 \\ \hline 10532 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7502 \\ 2942 \\ 3529 \\ \hline 13973 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36.7 \\ 19.5 \\ 3.3 \\ 24.6 \end{array}$ |  |
| GBE LOCAL <br> MANUFACTURED OTHEA GOOOS SERVICES TOTAL OTHER COMMODITIES | $\begin{array}{r} 199 \\ 2 \\ 13 \\ \hline 214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 538 \\ 2763 \\ 284 \\ \hline 3585 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 737 \\ 2765 \\ 297 \\ \hline 3799 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27.0 \\ 0.1 \\ 4.4 \\ 5.6 \end{array}$ |  |
| GBE TOTAL <br> MANUFACTURED OTHEA GOODS SERVICES TOTAL OTHER COMMODITJES | $\begin{array}{r} 4339 \\ 1193 \\ 449 \\ \hline 5982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8228 \\ 11873 \\ 7884 \\ \hline 27986 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12567 \\ 13066 \\ 8333 \\ \hline 33967 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34.5 \\ 9.1 \\ 5.4 \\ 17.6 \end{array}$ |  |
| TOTAL <br> MANUFACTURED OTHER GOODS SERVICES TOTAL OTHER COMMODITIES | $\begin{array}{r} 8863 \\ 1261 \\ 1636 \\ \hline 11760 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16962 \\ 13954 \\ 29793 \\ \hline 60709 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25825 \\ 15215 \\ 31429 \\ \hline 72469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34.3 \\ 8.3 \\ 5.2 \\ 16.2 \end{array}$ |  |

TABLE X: PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURES: IMPORT CONTENT OF "OTHER COMMODITIES" SHOWING IMPORTS VERSUS DOMESTIC PURCHASES BY PROVINCE, 1983

11. Data on primary inputs and other commodities by province are shown in the Summary Tables attached. (See Appendix II).

## III. Summary and Conclusions:

In summary. a special data base extensive in scope, was developed for the public sector study, based on the concepts of the System of National Accounts. The main results of the study are presented in the attached Summary Tables. (Appendices I \& II).

In conclusion. this complex project required considerable expertise in data gathering. consistent classification, data processing, and analysis of tabula-
tions. As mentioned in the document on Sources and Methods, actual data on commodity imports of the public sector were not available. Theretore, imports were estimated by using the national import coefficients of the input-Output Accounts. It is felt that a special study would be appropriate to determine the import content of the public sector's purchases.

In the course of the research. several data gaps and problems were encountered. These gaps were filled with estimates, but a continuing program of research and development is essential in this area. to obtain a more solid data base for further studies.

TABLE XI: PUBLIC SECTOR DOMESTIC PURCHASES OF "OTHER COMMODITIES" BY PRODUCING INDUSTRIES BY SUMMARY GROUP, 1983


Char
Public Sector's Expenditures
Percentage Share by Segment


Gov 1 Business Enterprises
2. Gov't Sector
3. Universilies


Cract
Public Sector's Expenditures
Comparison by Segment, 1979 and 1983


Chatt III
Public Sector's Expenditures
Percentage Share by Segment. 1979 and 1983


Chari iv
Public Sector's Expenditures
Proportions by 8 Summary Groups (Percentages)

-1. GBE's Provincial
-2. GBE
-3. Govi Sector

- Federal
- Gov't Sector

5. Gov't Sector

- Municipal
- Hosprals
.7. Unuversmies
- GBE's Fodera


[^3]Char V
Public Sector's Expenditures
Percentage Distribution of Expenditures and Population. 1983


## Appendix I

## Summary of Public Sector Expenditures, 1983: Canada Total by Summary Group ${ }^{\circ}$

 (\$ Million)
4. Less Government Services \& Other Non-compeling Imports which are not allocable 10 industries as Domestic Industries do not produce them
(Comm 588 to 595 )
A) Imports
B) Domestic Sources
C) Sub-lotal

| 107 | 68 | 47 | 17 | 239 | 15 | 40 | 23 | 2 | 65 | 319 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 206 | 308 | 374 | 6 | 894 | 2 | 79 | 56 | 2 | 137 | 1032 |
| 313 | 376 | 421 | 23 | 1133 | 17 | 119 | 79 | 4 | 202 | 1351 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 208 | 1029 | 1091 | 924 | 5252 | 273 | 2286 | 3419 | 212 | 5917 | 11441 |
| 6389 | 13451 | 7994 | 2912 | 30746 | 1082 | 13790 | 10476 | 3583 | 27849 | 59677 |
| 8597 | 14480 | 9085 | 3836 | 35998 | 1355 | 16076 | 13895 | 3795 | 33766 | 71118 |

Appendix II

## Summary of Public Sector Expenditures, 1983: Canada Total by Province*

1. Total
2. Of which Primary Inputs
A) Wages \& Salaries \& S.L.I. (Comm 599 \& 600 )
B) Indirect Taxes (Comm 596 \& 598)
C) Operating Surplus including Net Income (Comm 597.601 \& 602)
D) Sub-Total Primary Inpuis $(A+B+C)$
3. Of which Other Commodities (1-2D) A) Estimated Imports (Comm 1 to 595) B) Estimated Purchases from Domestic Sources (Comm 1 lo 595)
C) Sub-Total Other Commodities

Less Government Services \& Other
Non-competing Imporls which are not
allocable to industries as Domestic
industries do not produce them
(Comm 588 to 595)
A) Imporls
C) Sub-lotal
5. Routed to Producing Industries
as per Input-Output Model
A) Imports (3A Less 4A)
B) Domestic (3B Less 4B)
C) Sub-Total

| NFLD | PEI | NS | NB | QUE | ONT | MAN | SASK | ALTA | BC | YUK | NWT | ABR CANADA |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3564 | 660 | 6460 | 4517 | 42016 | 54812 | 8040 | 10411 | 21092 | 19075 | 413 | 824 | 1576 | 173460 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1717 | 328 | 3029 | 2012 | 20150 | 26537 | 3481 | 3099 | 8278 | 8215 | 160 | 361 | 200 | 77568 |  |  |
| 78 | 16 | 149 | 123 | 1052 | 1339 | 201 | 275 | 446 | 634 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 4338 |  |  |
| 422 | 63 | 561 | 587 | 5037 | 4841 | 940 | 1336 | 2599 | 2635 | 28 | 38 | 0 | 19085 |  |  |
| 2216 | 408 | 3739 | 2722 | 26238 | 32718 | 4623 | 4710 | 11322 | 11484 | 198 | 413 | 200 | 100991 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 181 | 29 | 384 | 224 | 2578 | 3826 | 433 | 445 | 1360 | 847 | 32 | 45 | 1376 | 11760 |  |  |
| 1166 | 223 | 2337 | 1571 | 13200 | 18269 | 2984 | 5255 | 8410 | 6744 | 184 | 367 | 0 | 60709 |  |  |
| 1348 | 252 | 2721 | 1795 | 15778 | 22094 | 3417 | 5700 | 9769 | 7591 | 216 | 412 | 1376 | 72469 |  |  |

- Details in all tables may not add due to rounding.

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[^0]:    1. See Chapter 1 on the Accounting Framework in the inputOutput Structure of the Canadian Economy 1971.79 Statistics Canada Ottawa. Catalogue 15-201 p. 9.
    2. Size and Structure of the Public Secior Market. 1983 Sources and Methods by P.S.K. Murty Input-Output Division. Statistics Canada. Ottawa September 1987
[^1]:    8. The limitation of the import calculation has been deall with on page 32 in the document on Sources and Methods referred to earlier.
    9. The grouping of commodities into manulactured goods. other goods. and services was done by assigning the commodities to their primary producers. Manufactured goods consist of commodities 52.521 while other goods consist of commodities $1-51.522-529 \quad 546.548 .549 \quad 580-582.584$. 588-593. Services consisi of commodities 530-545 547. 550-579 583. 585-586. 594 and 595.
    See The input-Output Siructure of the Canadian Economy. 1971-79 Catalogue 15-201-E "Size and Structure of the Public Sector Market. 1979*, Canadian Statistical Review. December 1983 Statistics Canada. Ottawa. p. xiv.
[^2]:    10. These values are presented in the Canada Summary Tables in Appendix I.
    11. For detailed definition of Link Medium and Small aggregations see Appendix $C$ of Input-Output Siructure of the Canadian Economy 1971-79. 00. cit.
[^3]:    Nole GBE's m Government Business Enterprises

