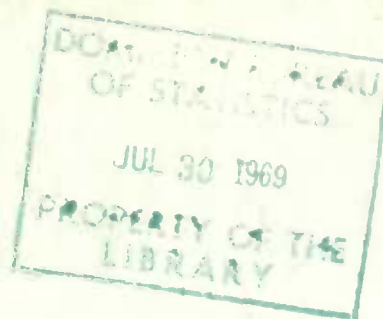


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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 1958

(Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1959)

Revenue and Expenditure

(First Analysis)

Summary of Estimates

Published by Authority of
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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 1958

(Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1959)

Revenue and Expenditure – Summary of Estimates (First Analysis)

This report presents a condensed analysis of projected expenditures and anticipated revenues of provincial governments for the current fiscal year. The information was derived from the Estimates and Budget Speeches presented to the provincial legislature by the provincial treasurers. The budgets are normally presented near the beginning of the fiscal year. However, this year the Newfoundland budget was unusually late (August 26) due to that Province's decision to await the report of the federal royal commission on Newfoundland's public finances.

Because of the variations in accounting and financial reporting methods in use among the provinces, certain adjustments to the provincial figures are necessary to achieve interprovincial comparability. The accuracy of such adjustments, and also of the breakdown of revenue and expenditure into the standard statistical categories, depends upon the extent and detail of the available sources of information. The annual report "Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments—Revenue and Expenditure—Actual" explains in detail the various adjustments to provincial figures that are required to produce public finance statistics on this basis.

BUDGET COMMENTS

The Budget Speeches contained various proposals to stimulate employment. Large road-building programmes in the settled parts of the provinces and the construction of northern development roads to mining and lumbering areas will be initiated by several provinces. Capital expenditures by government enterprises—largely power commissions—are being increased. The current economic situation was viewed as a "period of readjustment" in the long-range exploitation of the country's great natural resources.

Several new federal-provincial fiscal developments are reflected in the provincial budgets for 1958-59. Following is a summary of the principal ones.

An interim adjustment in the "Federal-Provincial Tax-Sharing Arrangement Act" increased the provincial share of the federal tax on personal income from 10 per cent to 13 per cent, for this fiscal year. As in 1957-58, which was the first year of the new arrangements, the provinces will receive 9 per cent of taxable corporate income and 50 per cent of federal succession duties collections. The "equalization" clause continues to provide each province with a revenue yield equal to the average of the two highest per capita yields and the "stabilization" clause assures the provinces of as much revenue as they would have received had the former tax rental agreements been continued. In these statistics the estimates of payments to be made by the federal government have been substituted for the amounts appearing in the provincial Estimates. Pay-

ments to the ten provinces under the Federal-Provincial Tax-Sharing Arrangements Act are expected to amount to \$390 million compared with actual gross payments of \$353 million in 1957-58.

Atlantic Provinces Assistance Grants of \$25 million for each of the following four fiscal years were announced in January by the Government of Canada. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will each receive \$7,500,000 and Prince Edward Island \$2,500,000 annually. These are unconditional subsidies, i.e., the provinces may use this revenue for any provincial purpose.

A federal royal commission was appointed over a year ago under the Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada to review the financial position of the Province and to recommend such changes in financial assistance as were deemed necessary to enable Newfoundland "to continue public services at the levels and standards reached subsequent to the date of Union (April 1, 1949) without resorting to taxation more burdensome, having regard to capacity to pay, than that obtaining generally in the region comprising the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island". The Commission made its report in June 1958. It recommended that the Province be paid an additional annual subsidy of \$8 million (less the amount of the transitional grant in the fiscal years 1957-58 to 1960-61). In August the federal government announced that its decision regarding the acceptance or rejection of the Commission's recommendation would be deferred. In preparing its 1958-59 budget,

the Newfoundland government assumed that it would receive, as an additional subsidy under the Terms of Union, at least as much as the amount recommended by the Royal Commission for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1958 and 1959, viz \$13,550,000. This amount has accordingly been included in item 19 of table 1.

Much negotiating has taken place between the federal and provincial governments regarding the financing and coverage of the hospital insurance schemes which are to be administered by the provincial governments. The provinces have also been studying the various methods of financing their share of the total cost. Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia will have the new schemes in operation for the full fiscal year ending March 31, 1959. Federal government participation dates from July 1, 1958 and these provinces expect to receive \$5.3 million, \$6 million and \$12.5 million respectively in grants from the Government of Canada towards the first year's operation. These amounts have been offset against expenditure on "hospital care" in these statistics. Saskatchewan, which has had a form of government hospital insurance since 1947, will continue its individual and family premiums. Alberta expects to collect \$3.7 million from its municipalities (offset against hospital expenditure in these statistics) and to finance the balance of the costs from the general revenue collections. British Columbia, which has had its own hospital insurance scheme since 1949, will continue to rely on general revenue collections (the 5 per cent general sales tax is intended to finance hospital insurance).

Newfoundland's scheme became operative on July 1, 1958. The federal share of the costs for the first nine months is estimated at \$3 million. No new taxes were introduced to cover the provincial share.

Nova Scotia and Ontario will enter the hospital insurance field on January 1, 1959. Nova Scotia will finance its share of the total cost with revenue derived from a new 3 per cent general sales tax (food, fuel, children's clothing, etc., exempted) and special sales taxes on liquor and tobacco. Ontario will collect monthly premiums (\$2.10 for a single person and \$4.20 per family). The Ontario plan will be compulsory for employees in firms with fifteen or more employees.

The remaining provinces are still carrying on studies of the costs and methods of financing government-operated hospital insurance.

Provincial tax rates remained virtually unchanged from those of the previous year. However, in Manitoba the amusement tax was reduced by raising the tax exemption to cover a 60 cents admission price. The loss of provincial revenue is expected to amount to approximately \$80,000. The decline in corporation profits in Ontario which commenced in the third quarter of 1956, is reflected in the reduction in revenue from corporate sources not only in 1957-58 but also in 1958-59. The rates were unchanged.

Revenue estimates for privileges, licences and permits in Alberta are down in 1958-59 reflecting the uncertainty over markets for oil. In particular the sale of leases and reservations are expected to yield the government \$15 million less than estimated for the previous year.

The following additional expenditures were introduced during the current fiscal year. In Manitoba grants to municipalities under the Unconditional Grants Act were increased by 25 per cent bringing the total cost of this programme to the Province in 1958-59 to \$2.5 million. School grants were also increased.

In New Brunswick the unconditional grants to municipalities were increased by \$120,000 as a result of the Province's decision to pass on 16 per cent of the new Atlantic Adjustment Grant to the municipalities.

In British Columbia indirect aid to municipalities was increased. The municipal share of social assistance costs was reduced from 20 to 15 per cent, at an annual cost to the Province of \$384,000. The municipal per diem contribution towards hospital care was repealed; the Province thereby assumed an additional expenditure of \$1.1 million. Upward salary revisions for civil servants will cost an additional \$2.7 million.

In Saskatchewan increased school grants will raise the Province's share of total local school costs to almost 40 per cent.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT

Tables 1 and 2—Net General Revenue and Expenditure

"Net General Revenue" and "Net General Expenditure" are arrived at by first analyzing the combined revenues and expenditures of capital account, current or ordinary account and those working capital funds and special funds for which separate accounts are kept. Then the following types of revenue are deducted from revenue and offset against the related expenditure: (a) interest, premium, discount and exchange; (b) institutional revenue; (c) grants-in-aid and shared-cost contributions from other governments; and (d) capital revenue.

Other Taxes, table 1, item 12, includes the tax on premium income of insurance companies (except in Ontario and Quebec where it is not separable from corporation taxes), security transfer and property transfer taxes in Ontario and Quebec and the Hospital Insurance Tax in Saskatchewan.

Privileges, Licences, and Permits, table 1, item 18, includes licences and permit fees for the manufacture, purchase, sale or use of alcoholic beverages; motor vehicle licences and permit fees; licences, royalties and permit fees for the use of natural resources, such as fishing and hunting

licences, timber royalties, Crown land leases, mining royalties, water power or storage leases and also the income taxes on logging and mining corporations which the provinces may levy under the federal-provincial tax-sharing arrangements; and corporation and other business or occupational licences, rentals of government real estate and court and legal fees.

Subsidies, table 1, item 19. This item includes only general and unconditional grants. Grants in aid of specific projects, such as health grants and trans-Canada highway grants from the Government of Canada, are offset against the related expenditure to arrive at the "net" presentation used in these tables.

Share of Income Tax on Power Utilities, table 1, item 20. All provinces receive a share of the income tax collected by the Government of Canada from corporations whose main business is the distribution to, or generation for distribution to, the public of electric energy, gas or steam.

Other Revenue, table 1, item 23, combines revenue from the following sources: sales and services, fines and penalties, and miscellaneous items not otherwise provided for in the classification, as well as non-revenue and surplus receipts, such as refunds of previous years' expenditure and repayments of loans and advances, where such have been included in current account revenue by the provinces.

Health—Other, table 2, item 4, includes expenditures on public health; medical, dental and allied services; and administration of health services generally.

Social Welfare—Other, table 2, item 9, includes expenditures on child welfare, labour and general social welfare administration.

Contributions to Municipalities, table 2, item 16, includes payments in the form of general **subsidies** having no relation to any particular municipal expenditure and **shared-revenue contributions** whether or not such contributions are related to specific municipal expenditures. All other payments to municipal governments have been classified according to the nature of the municipal expenditure to which the provincial payment is related. For example municipal highway subsidies are included under "Transportation and Communications" in these statistics. See table 3 for a breakdown of estimated grants-in-aid and shared-cost contributions to local governments.

Other Expenditure, table 2, item 17, includes expenditures on the following functions: general government, protection of persons and property, recreational and cultural services, trade and industrial development, local government planning and development, and miscellaneous items not otherwise specifically provided for in the classification as well as non-expense and surplus payments such as refunds of previous years' revenue and loans and advances where such have been included in current account expenditures by the provinces.

Table 3—Specified Amounts Paid to Local Governments

This table corresponds with table 10 of Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments—Revenue and Expenditure—Actual. This analysis of certain expenditure items included in general expenditure is provided at the estimates stage for the first time.

The following symbols have been used in the tables in this report:

- to indicate nil and amounts under \$500
- ... to indicate figures are not applicable
- .. to indicate figures are not available

LIQUOR CONTROL REVENUE

Revenues of this nature arise from the following sources: profits on the operation of provincial wholesale vendors and retail outlets, item 22; privileges, licences and permit fees, included in item 18; taxes on the sale of liquor, item 5; and

miscellaneous revenue such as fines, penalties and confiscations, included in item 23. The following table shows the amount estimated for the current year in relation to the latest totals available for prior years.

Total Liquor Control Revenue Fiscal Years Ended March 31

Province	1955	1956	1957	1958 ¹	1959 ²
thousands of dollars					
Newfoundland	3,131	3,248	3,828	5,160	3,515
Prince Edward Island	1,202	1,200	1,201	1,205	1,200
Nova Scotia	9,913	10,587	10,945	11,460	11,290
New Brunswick	6,335	7,072	7,370	7,360	6,930
Quebec	35,868	39,539	43,081	45,540	46,450
Ontario	48,065	53,695	58,466	66,460	66,460
Manitoba	8,311	8,835	9,659	10,980	10,915
Saskatchewan	10,416	10,259	11,253	11,900	10,150
Alberta	15,367	16,260	17,881	18,800	16,250
British Columbia	21,263	22,819	25,298	23,600 ²	24,720
Total liquor control revenue	159,871	173,514	188,982	202,465	197,880

¹ Preliminary.

² Estimates.

The following summaries, first by province and secondly by source and function for all provinces,

show the current year's estimates in relation to prior years' operations.

Net General Revenue of Provincial Governments Fiscal Years Ended March 31

Province	1955	1956	1957	1958 ¹	1959 ²
millions of dollars					
Newfoundland	33	33	37	41	62
Prince Edward Island	8	8	8	9	12
Nova Scotia	51	54	58	64	74
New Brunswick	51	53	57	62	68
Quebec	339	413	446	512	519
Ontario	399	432	482	583	606
Manitoba	57	59	66	74	76
Saskatchewan	99	103	122	136	138
Alberta	175	225	241	256	225
British Columbia	200	231	273	275	271
Total net general revenue	1,412	1,611	1,790	2,012	2,051

¹ Preliminary.

² Estimates.

Net General Expenditure of Provincial Governments (Exclusive of Debt Retirement) Fiscal Years Ended March 31

Province	1955	1956	1957	1958 ¹	1959 ²
millions of dollars					
Newfoundland	39	42	44	49	57
Prince Edward Island	9	10	10	11	12
Nova Scotia	53	58	71	74	87
New Brunswick	51	54	59	64	69
Quebec	350	400	434	490	495
Ontario	421	489	552	684	782
Manitoba	48	52	63	78	98
Saskatchewan	96	101	110	124	136
Alberta	138	159	170	199	224
British Columbia	179	208	258	273	266
Total net general expenditure (exclusive of debt retirement)	1,384	1,573	1,771	2,046	2,226

¹ Preliminary.

² Estimates.

Net General Revenue of Provincial Governments
Fiscal Years Ended March 31

Source	1955	1956	1957	1958 ¹	1959 ²
	millions of dollars				
Taxes:					
Corporations.....	16	20	20	21	22
Income—corporations.....	49	54	62	225	224
individuals.....	25	30	36	41	42
Property.....	7	7	8	8	8
Sales:					
Amusements and admissions.....	22	21	20	20	20
Motor fuel and fuel oil.....	240	269	301	344	353
General.....	129	149	178	181	176
Other.....	20	22	24	26	27
Succession duties.....	41	72	65	51	44
Other.....	17	20	18	26	26
Total taxes.....	566	664	732	943	942
Federal tax rental agreements.....	327	320	366	—	—
Federal-provincial tax-sharing arrangements.....	—	—	—	353	390
Privileges, licences and permits.....	327	422	469	486	454
Government of Canada:					
Subsidies.....	24	24	23	22	60
Share of income tax on power utilities.....	7	8	7	7	7
Liquor profits.....	127	138	153	160	155
Other revenue.....	34	35	40	41	43
Total net general revenue.....	1,412	1,611	1,790	2,012	2,051

¹ Preliminary.

² Estimates.

Net General Expenditure of Provincial Governments
Fiscal Years Ended March 31

Function	1955	1956	1957	1958 ¹	1959 ²
	millions of dollars				
Transportation and communications.....	371	448	561	599	630
Health:					
Hospital care.....	206	214	228	274	281
Other.....	28	32	33	40	42
Total health.....	234	246	261	314	323
Social welfare:					
Aid to aged and blind persons.....	42	44	49	56	63
Aid to unemployed.....	20	22	24	28	34
Mothers' allowances.....	23	23	23	31	34
Other.....	39	45	47	44	49
Total social welfare.....	124	134	143	159	180
Total health and social welfare.....	358	380	404	473	503
Education.....	274	332	362	446	523
Natural resources and primary industries.....	106	122	133	151	161
Debt charges:					
Debt retirement.....	71	84	111	81	68
Interest and other charges.....	57	55	55	55	64
Contributions to municipalities.....	37	36	41	55	63
Other expenditures.....	181	200	215	267	262
Total net general expenditure.....	1,455	1,657	1,882	2,127	2,294
Less debt retirement included above.....	71	84	111	81	68
Total net general expenditure excluding debt retirement.....	1,384	1,573	1,771	2,046	2,226

¹ Preliminary.

² Estimates.

TABLE 1. Net General Revenue Estimates
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1959

No.	Revenue by Source	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
		thousands of dollars										
	Taxes:											
1	Corporations ¹	—	—	—	—	21,900	²	—	—	—	—	21,900
	Income:											
2	Corporations ¹	—	—	—	—	77,325	147,000	—	—	—	—	224,325
3	Individuals ³	—	—	—	—	42,000	—	—	—	—	—	42,000
4	Property	—	—	101	228	—	1,840	—	—	—	5,750	7,919
	Sales:											
5	Alcoholic beverages	—	273	⁴	—	1,950	—	—	—	—	—	2,223
6	Amusements and admissions	100	90	415	375	6,500	8,530	670	100	990	2,400	20,170
7	Motor fuel and fuel oil	4,800	1,775	13,730	11,410	86,250	146,500	14,300	18,280	25,640	29,840	352,525
8	Tobacco	—	210	⁴	1,400	17,200	—	—	—	—	—	18,810
9	General	8,150	—	2,000	7,000	62,500	—	—	18,500	—	78,000	176,150
10	Other commodities and services	—	—	245	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	6,245
11	Succession duties ¹	—	—	²⁵	—	18,000	26,000	³⁵	—	⁵⁵	—	44,010
12	Other	490	75	720	637	1,500	5,720	1,227	11,200	1,995	2,360	25,924
13	Total taxes	13,540	2,423	17,213	21,050	341,125	335,590	16,200	48,080	28,630	118,350	942,201
	Federal-Provincial tax-sharing arrangements:⁶											
14	Tax rental agreements	4,675	838	9,445	12,654	—	91,858	19,425	14,575	30,502	57,290	241,262
15	Tax equalization	12,153	3,279	18,287	9,662	49,224	—	14,543	20,150	15,318	4,535	147,151
16	Revenue stabilization	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,373	1,408
17	Total tax-sharing arrangements	16,828	4,152	27,732	22,316	49,224	91,858	33,968	34,725	45,820	63,198	389,821
18	Privileges, licences and permits	5,220	730	7,010	7,375	84,150	116,990	13,480	37,060	125,820	56,250	454,085
	Government of Canada:											
19	Subsidies	23,669 ⁷	3,157 ⁸	9,557 ⁸	9,179 ⁸	3,241	3,641	2,032	2,078	2,275	1,281	60,110
20	Share of income tax on power utilities ..	250	40	300	225	1,675 ⁹	1,200	—	60 ⁹	2,000	1,700	7,450
21	Total Government of Canada	23,919	3,197	9,857	9,404	4,916	4,841	2,032	2,138	4,275	2,981	67,560
22	Liquor profits	2,100	880	10,950	6,880	31,000	45,400	8,450	10,000	15,220	24,320	155,200
23	Other revenue	543	238	1,268	805	8,885	10,941	1,570	6,237	5,695	6,301	42,483
24	Total net general revenue	62,150	11,620	74,030	67,830	519,300	605,620	75,700	138,240	225,460	271,400	2,031,350

¹ Suspended under terms of the 1957 tax rental agreements in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario.

² Not separable from item 2.

³ Suspended under terms of the 1957 tax rental agreements in all provinces except Quebec.

⁴ Not separable from item 9.

⁵ Estimated collections of arrears.

⁶ Payments expected to be made by the Government of Canada have been substituted for amounts appearing in the provincial estimates.

⁷ Includes transitional grant 1,050, Atlantic Provinces Adjustment Grant 7,500, recommended subsidy under the Terms of Union 13,550 and Annual statutory subsidies 1,569.

⁸ Includes Atlantic Provinces Adjustment Grant: P.E.I. 2,500; N.S. 7,500; N.B. 7,500.

⁹ Not shown separately in the provincial estimates hence the actual amount received in the previous year has been shown.

TABLE 2. Net General Expenditure Estimates
(Current and Capital)
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1959

No.	Expenditure by Function	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
		thousands of dollars										
	Transportation and communications:											
1	Highways, roads and bridges	11,630	4,010	26,855	23,110	120,630	254,380	35,145	31,950	56,960	59,675	624,345
2	Other	170	70	945	600	470	20	35	310	340	2,855	5,815
	Health:											
3	Hospital care ¹	8,490	1,080	11,180	6,640	62,120	76,630	9,870	32,030	29,630	43,440	281,110
4	Other	1,730	455	1,540	1,600	6,500	10,950	1,900	6,270	4,280	6,510	41,735
5	Sub-total health	10,220	1,535	12,720	8,240	68,620	87,580	11,770	38,300	33,910	49,950	322,845
	Social welfare:											
6	Aid to aged and blind persons	1,950	400	2,120	2,255	16,120	14,300	2,020	4,610	6,800	12,640	63,215
7	Aid to unemployed and unemployables	4,440	165	900	550	6,000	10,090	1,775	1,610	2,990	4,960	33,480
8	Mothers' allowances	²	120	1,945	1,380	15,700	9,410	1,110	2,080	1,860	285	33,890
9	Other	1,380	100	915	625	26,000	8,800	1,585	3,060	2,860	4,015	49,340
10	Sub-total social welfare	7,770	785	5,880	4,810	63,820	42,600	6,490	11,360	14,510	21,900	179,925
11	Total health and social welfare	17,990	2,320	18,600	13,050	132,440	130,180	18,260	49,660	48,420	71,850	502,770
12	Education	13,810	1,885	19,340	10,730	114,000	191,770	23,080	27,950	64,800	55,320	522,685
13	Natural resources and primary industries	2,530	590	3,700	4,605	53,430	40,860	6,990	10,030	16,250	21,830	160,815
	Debt charges:											
14	Debt retirement (from current account)	1,590	700	5,950	4,810	14,840	15,620	2,650	—	1,025	20,720	67,905
15	Interest and other charges	2,060	1,095	8,260	6,565	13,260	41,050	— 900 ³	— 250 ³	— 11,760 ³	4,980	64,360
16	Contributions to municipalities	720	130	1,050	4,750	250	26,810	2,660	—	15,210	11,100	62,680
17	Other expenditure	8,140	1,365	8,000	5,440	60,350	96,650	13,100	16,740 ⁴	33,605 ⁵	38,760 ⁶	282,150
18	Total net general expenditure	58,640	12,165	92,700	73,660	509,670	797,340	101,020	136,390	224,850	287,090	2,293,525
19	Deduct debt retirement included above	1,590	700	5,950	4,810	14,840	15,620	2,650	—	1,025	20,720	67,905
20	Total net general expenditure exclusive of debt retirement	57,050	11,465	86,750	68,850	494,830	781,720	98,370	136,390	223,825	266,370	2,225,620

¹ See Comments re introduction of the various hospital insurance plans.

² Replaced by "social assistance" which is included in item 7.

³ Excess of interest, premium, discount and exchange revenue over interest expenditure and other debt charges.

⁴ Includes "buildings generally" 3,620 for which no breakdown by function of expenditure is available in the provincial Estimates.

⁵ Includes oil and gas royalty dividends 10,000 payable to specified residents of Alberta.

⁶ Includes home-owner subsidies 7,440.

TABLE 3. Specified Amounts Paid to Local Governments (Estimated)
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1959

No.		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
		thousands of dollars										
	Grants-in-aid and shared-cost contributions:											
1	Transportation and communications (roads)	—	15	—	210	4,850	60,050	5,750	4,470	4,770	190	80,305
	Health:											
2	Hospital care ¹	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	1,680	—	850	—	3,530
3	Other	—	—	—	—	—	1,880	130	160	1,050	295	3,515
	Social welfare:											
4	Aid to aged persons	—	—	—	—	—	4,110	—	—	—	—	4,110
5	Aid to unemployed and unemployables	—	5	475	100	—	6,650	1,260	1,500	1,260	2,600	13,850
6	Other	—	—	—	—	—	3,250	290	—	350	615	4,505
7	Education (schools operated by local authorities) ²	3	1,260	12,890	7,875	62,920 ⁴	131,180	14,740	20,370	50,580	43,770	345,585
8	Natural resources and primary industries ..	—	—	—	—	150	920	320	100	—	5	1,495
9	Other	70	5	15	145	1,700	2,230	—	—	140	355	4,660
10	Sub-total items 1 to 9	70	1,285	14,380	8,330	69,620	210,270	24,170	26,600	59,000	47,830	461,555
11	Subsidies and grants in lieu of taxes	720	130	1,050	4,750	250	26,810	2,660	—	15,210	11,100	62,680
12	Total paid to local governments	790	1,415	15,430	13,080	69,870	237,080	26,830	26,600	74,210	58,930	524,235

¹ Excludes amounts paid directly to municipal hospital boards.

² Includes estimated grants paid directly to teachers in P.E.I., N.B. and Que.

³ Primary and secondary schools are operated on a religious denominational basis. Grants to denominational schools are estimated at 11,460.

⁴ Does not include payments on account of school loans assumed by the Province 4,405.

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