

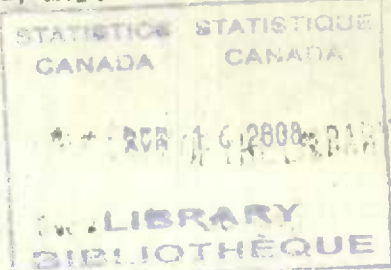
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA

FINANCE STATISTICS BRANCH

O T T A W A



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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1927.
(Subject to Revision).

The compilation of the Bureau's annual report on Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments is dependent on the publication of the various Public Accounts reports of the provinces. As the provincial fiscal years vary considerably, early publication of a uniform classification is necessarily delayed, and in view of this fact it is felt that a preliminary general statement, showing the totals of ordinary receipts, expenditures and bonded debt of each province for its fiscal year ended 1927 would be useful pending the more detailed uniform analysis.

The statistics herewith submitted, are, of course, subject to slight revision, but the data are taken from the very latest available sources of information, and a general idea of the principal financial activities of the provinces in 1927 is therefore made available some months in advance of previous years.

The present report contains four tables. The first table shows total and per capita ordinary receipts and expenditures of each province for its fiscal year ended in 1927.

TABLE 1.

Province	Fiscal year ended in 1927 on -	Ordinary Receipts		Ordinary Expenditures	
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	Dec. 31	836,747.64	9.65	870,426.56	10.04
Nova Scotia	Sept. 30	6,517,072.99	12.00	6,566,143.34	12.09
New Brunswick	Oct. 31	5,096,446.29	12.40	4,636,156.63	11.28
Quebec	June 30	30,924,997.01	11.88	29,078,702.89	11.17
Ontario	Oct. 31	56,306,224.51	17.67	55,763,688.63	17.50
Manitoba	Apr. 30	11,592,758.15	17.92	10,446,285.43	16.15
Saskatchewan	Apr. 30	13,050,217.18	15.61	12,962,216.75	15.51
Alberta	Dec. 31	12,263,400.64	19.88	12,479,380.97	20.23
British Columbia	Mar. 31	20,257,915.95	35.23	1/19,408,881.34	33.75
TOTAL		156,845,780.36	16.50	152,211,882.54	16.01

1/ Includes "Sinking Funds" taken from "Capital Account (Expenditure out of Income)".

The steady growth of both receipts and expenditures will be seen by comparison with earlier years. The first year in which statistics for all nine provinces are available is 1906, as the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were only created in 1905. In that year the total ordinary receipts for all provincial governments were \$23,027,122, or \$3.70 per capita; in 1916 the total receipts were \$50,015,795, or \$6.23 per capita; in 1926 the receipts had grown to \$146,450,904 for all provinces, or a per capita amount of \$15.62, while in 1927 the total ordinary receipts were \$156,845,780, or \$16.50 per capita.

A similar review of expenditures shows a total for all provinces of \$21,169,868 or \$3.43 per head of the population in 1906; \$53,826,219 or \$6.71 per head in 1916; \$144,183,178 or \$15.38 per head in 1926; \$152,211,882 or \$16.01 per capita in 1927.

Table 2 will be of interest, showing as it does the sources from which the principal licensing and taxation revenues were obtained.

TABLE 2.

Province	Succession Duties	Motor Vehicles	Liquor Traffic Control	Gasoline
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	8,586.86	74,391.16	15,000.00	7,460.32
Nova Scotia	188,384.92	677,377.97	167,973.30	242,820.19
New Brunswick	736,759.50	615,383.04	123,402.43	229,988.11
Quebec	3,653,897.66	3,381,814.56	5,700,000.00	1,285,654.28
Ontario	9,468,950.06	5,917,134.01	4,750,366.09	4,032,941.72
Manitoba	757,488.93	712,690.35	727,463.60	445,645.37
Saskatchewan	295,191.69	1,510,262.59	615,829.00	-
Alberta	471,859.12	1,319,492.50	2,184,361.62	691,311.81
British Columbia	701,736.89	1,613,793.29	1,529,463.94	680,086.06
TOTAL	16,282,855.63	15,822,339.47	15,813,859.98	7,615,907.86

The total ordinary receipts of the provinces as shown in Table 1 amounted in 1927 to \$156,845,780.36, while the items mentioned in Table 2 aggregate \$55,534,962.94, leaving a balance of \$101,310,817.42. While it is impossible as yet to give detailed receipts for 1927 from all sources of revenue, it may be stated that the Dominion Government subsidies and special grants to the provinces in 1926 amounted to over \$14,000,000; mines and mining receipts to over \$2,900,000 (of which coal and mineral taxes and royalties represented \$2,331,000); forests, timber and woods receipts, consisting principally of timber, dues, licenses, bonus and royalties, to over \$14,000,000; fish and game licenses to over \$1,700,000; corporation, land and miscellaneous taxation to over \$24,851,000; amusement tax to over \$2,400,000 and race track taxation to over \$2,100,000; interest received to over \$5,000,000; municipal contributions for charities, hospitals and institutions of correction to over \$2,000,000; court fines and legal fees to over \$6,700,000; education receipts to over \$1,400,000; refunds to over \$1,000,000 and other miscellaneous items to over \$3,000,000, while public utilities, the most important of which is the Ontario Hydro-Electric System, contributed over \$13,000,000 to the total.

The interest paid on public debt is one of the leading items of expenditure for all provinces, and the following table shows the amounts expended in 1927 by each province.

TABLE 3.

Province:	Interest Payments
	\$
Prince Edward Island	70,020.38
Nova Scotia	1,849,637.26
New Brunswick	1,072,765.83
Quebec	3,839,506.24
Ontario	19,344,779.21
Manitoba	3,859,648.27
Saskatchewan	2,160,378.56
Alberta	4,018,611.01
British Columbia	3,684,601.26
TOTAL	39,899,948.02

In comparison with earlier years the interest charges for the provinces have increased greatly. In 1916 the payments amounted to a little over \$7,817,000; in 1921 to over \$19,800,000; in 1926 to \$37,366,000 and in 1927 to over \$39,899,000

The balance of expenditures by the provinces, amounting to \$112,311,934.52, are as yet unclassified for 1927, but the other larger items of expenditure in 1926 showed in round figures \$9,000,000 for civil government administration; \$2,400,000 for legislation; \$3,900,000 for agriculture; \$3,000,000 for forests, timber and woods; \$7,600,000 for legal administration; \$1,000,000 for health and sanitation; \$23,500,000 for public buildings, roads, works and public utilities; \$26,000,000 for education; \$10,000,000 for hospitals; \$1,500,000 for correctional institutions; \$1,000,000 for charities; \$3,500,000 for Mothers' Allowances; \$1,200,000 for colonization and \$3,300,000 for Sinking funds.

Bonded indebtedness represents four-fifths of the total direct liabilities of all provinces. The following table shows the amount outstanding for each province at the close of its fiscal year ended in 1927.

TABLE 4.

Province	Bonded Debt.
	\$
Prince Edward Island	1,933,000.00
Nova Scotia	41,708,457.32
New Brunswick	36,554,409.32
Quebec	79,212,226.27
Ontario	307,146,094.54
Manitoba	67,293,827.90
Saskatchewan	56,944,576.29
Alberta	90,890,457.75
British Columbia	75,485,736.00
TOTAL	757,168,785.39

In comparison with previous years bonded debt has steadily mounted up. The total for all provinces was \$644,195,268 in 1923; \$705,230,487 in 1924; \$708,900,342 in 1925; \$715,489,427 in 1926 and \$757,168,785 in 1927.

The development of public ownership in the provinces is in a large measure responsible for an increase of bonded indebtedness. This is particularly the case in Ontario, owing to the expansion of the Hydro Electric and Central Ontario Power Systems, for which the government has advanced in the aggregate in the neighbourhood of \$147,000,000. These public utilities, however, are usually revenue-producing, as is shown in the paragraph dealing with receipts, which states that \$13,000,000 were received from public utilities in 1926.

June 20th, 1928.

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