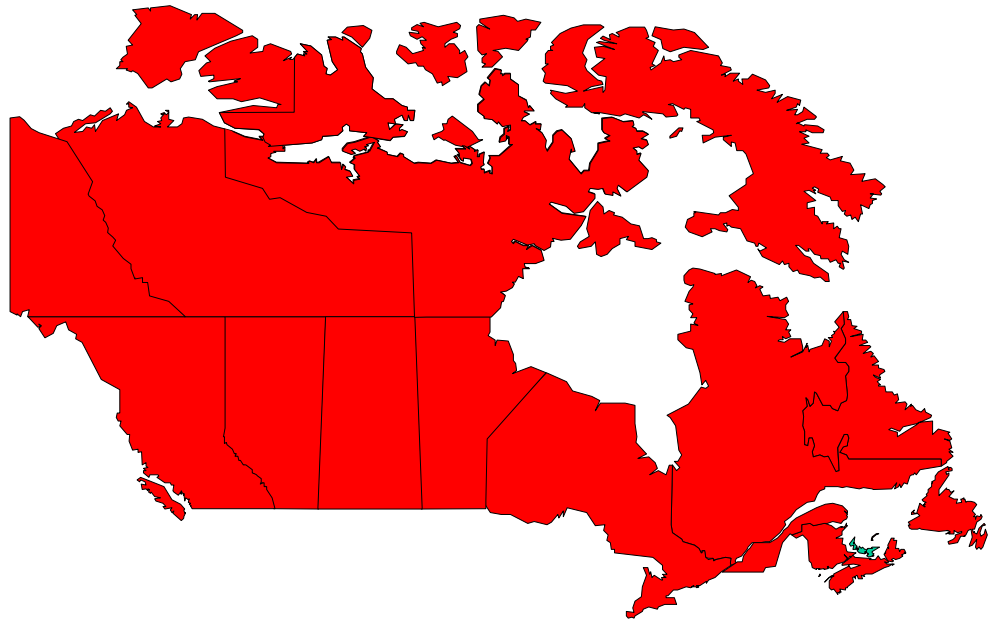


# The Fiscal Balance in Canada



*August 2000*



Department of Finance  
Canada

Ministère des Finances  
Canada

**Canada**

## ***The Fiscal Balance in Canada***

### ***The provinces and territories recorded an aggregate surplus last year***

- ✓ The provincial-territorial government sector recorded a surplus of \$1.4 billion in 1999-2000, the first aggregate surplus in at least 30 years.
- ✓ According to the most recent estimates, six provinces and one territory are expected to record a balanced budget or a surplus in 1999-2000.

### ***The provincial-territorial outlook for 2000-01 is very good***

- ✓ Based on the 2000 budgets, seven jurisdictions are forecasting a balanced budget or a surplus in 2000-01.
- ✓ Given the level of prudence included in these forecasts and the continued strength of the Canadian economy, it is very likely that outcomes for 2000-01 will be better than forecast.

### ***The provincial debt burden is much smaller than the federal debt burden***

- ✓ The provincial-territorial debt burden is much smaller than at the federal government level. Therefore, the federal government remains more vulnerable than the provinces to increases in interest rates.
- ✓ Because of its higher debt load, debt charges consume a much higher proportion of federal revenues than is the case with the provinces and territories.

### ***The provinces and territories have diversified revenue bases***

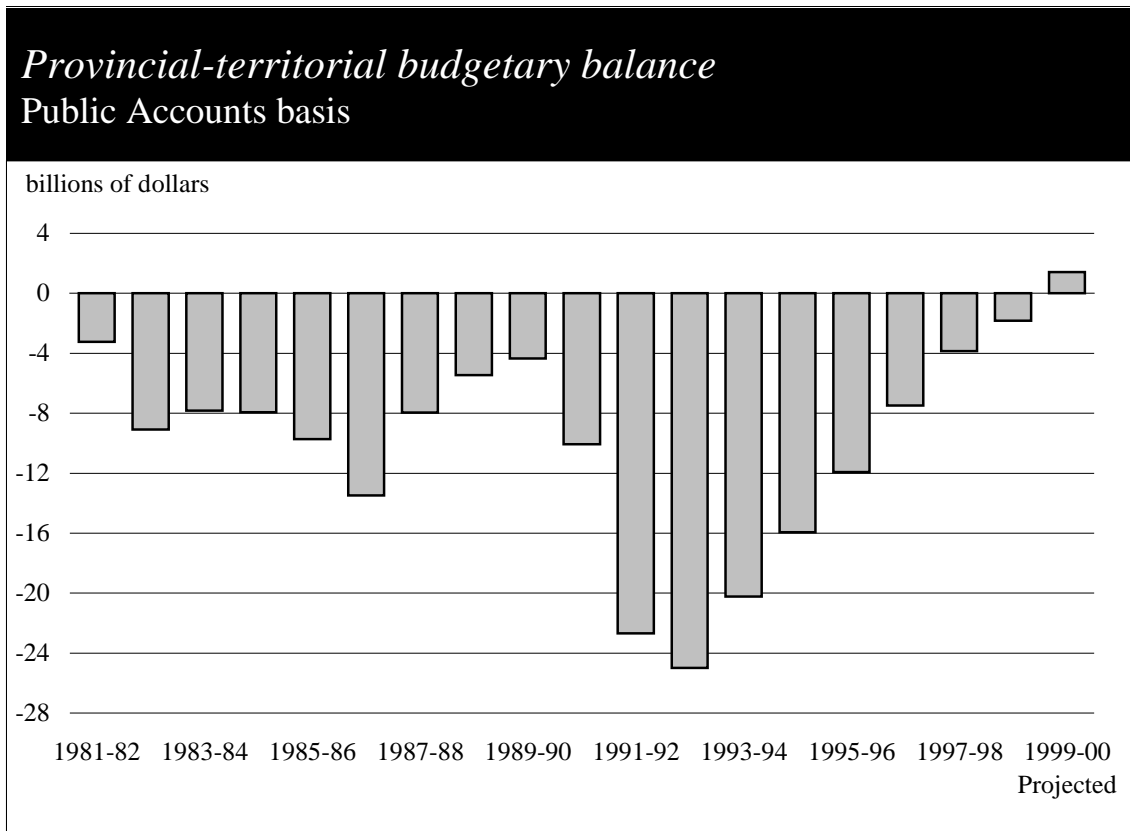
- ✓ Combined provincial-territorial revenues have exceeded federal revenues for almost 25 years – since 1975.
- ✓ Historically, provincial-territorial revenues have kept pace with the growth in their program spending.
- ✓ The fact that provinces are choosing to reduce taxes suggests that they have the revenue base to meet their spending needs.
- ✓ The tax bases from which both the federal and the provincial governments derive revenues are essentially the same, providing the provinces with virtually the same diversity of revenue sources on which to draw, if deemed necessary, to meet their spending priorities. The option of moving to a tax-on-income system will provide the provinces and territories with even greater tax flexibility.
- ✓ Provincial-territorial own-source revenues have grown faster than federal revenues over the past 24 years. In fact, the provinces have unique access to fast growing categories, such as gaming profits. In contrast, some uniquely federal revenue

categories, such as import duties and employment insurance revenues, are not growing and are even declining.

***Spending pressures from an ageing population are not unique to the provinces and territories***

- ✓ The spending pressures associated with an ageing population will not become significant until 10 to 15 years from now.
- ✓ At that time, both levels of government will be affected: provincial-territorial governments will face higher spending pressures for health care, partially offset by lower spending for primary and secondary education, whereas the federal government will face increased old-age security spending pressures.
- ✓ For both levels of government, the cost pressures associated with an ageing population should be manageable, particularly if governments continue to take action now to bring down debt loads, thus freeing up resources now devoted to servicing the debt.

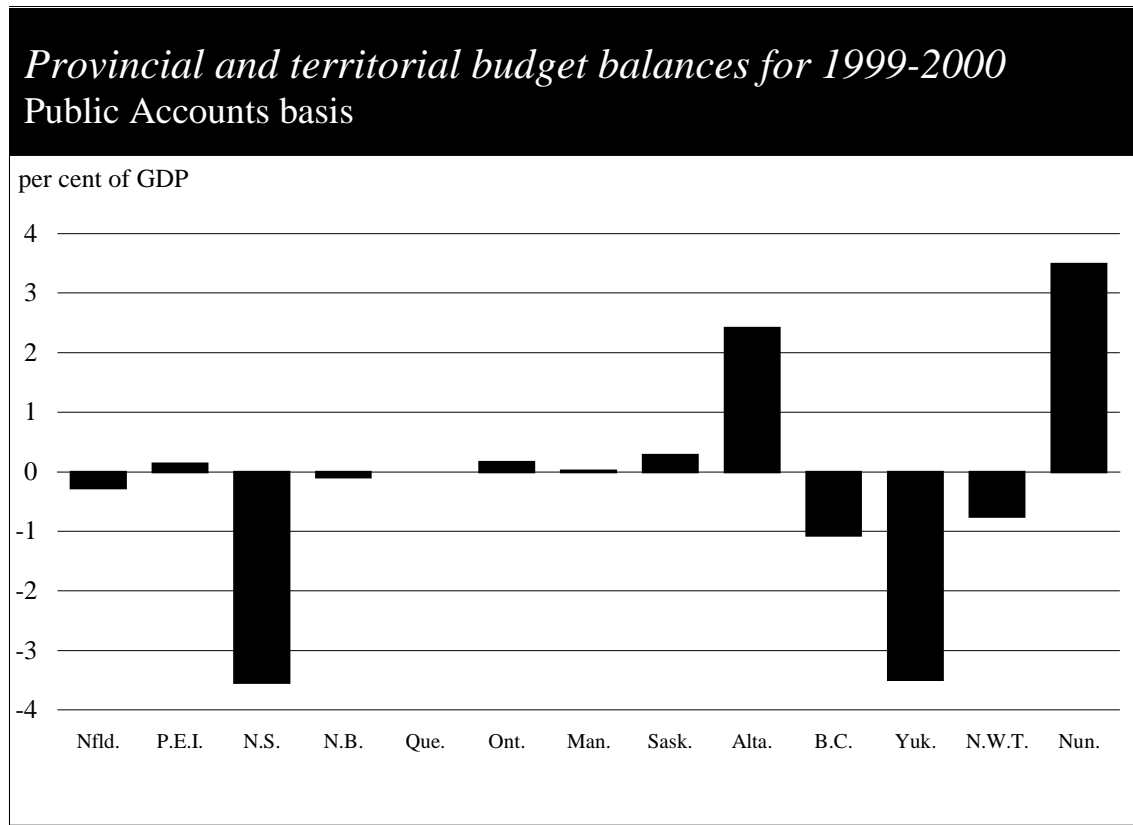
## The provinces and territories recorded an aggregate surplus in 1999-2000



Source: Public Accounts and 2000 budgets.  
Note: See the annex for supporting data.

- ✓ The provincial-territorial sector recorded a surplus of \$1.4 billion in 1999-2000, an improvement of more than \$3 billion from the previous year's deficit.
- ✓ More importantly, this represents the first aggregate surplus in at least 30 years.
- ✓ This constitutes an historical milestone that testifies to the continued improvement of the financial health of provincial and territorial governments.
- ✓ Based on current budget forecasts and the strong economic outlook, it seems very likely that another aggregate surplus will be recorded in 2000-01.

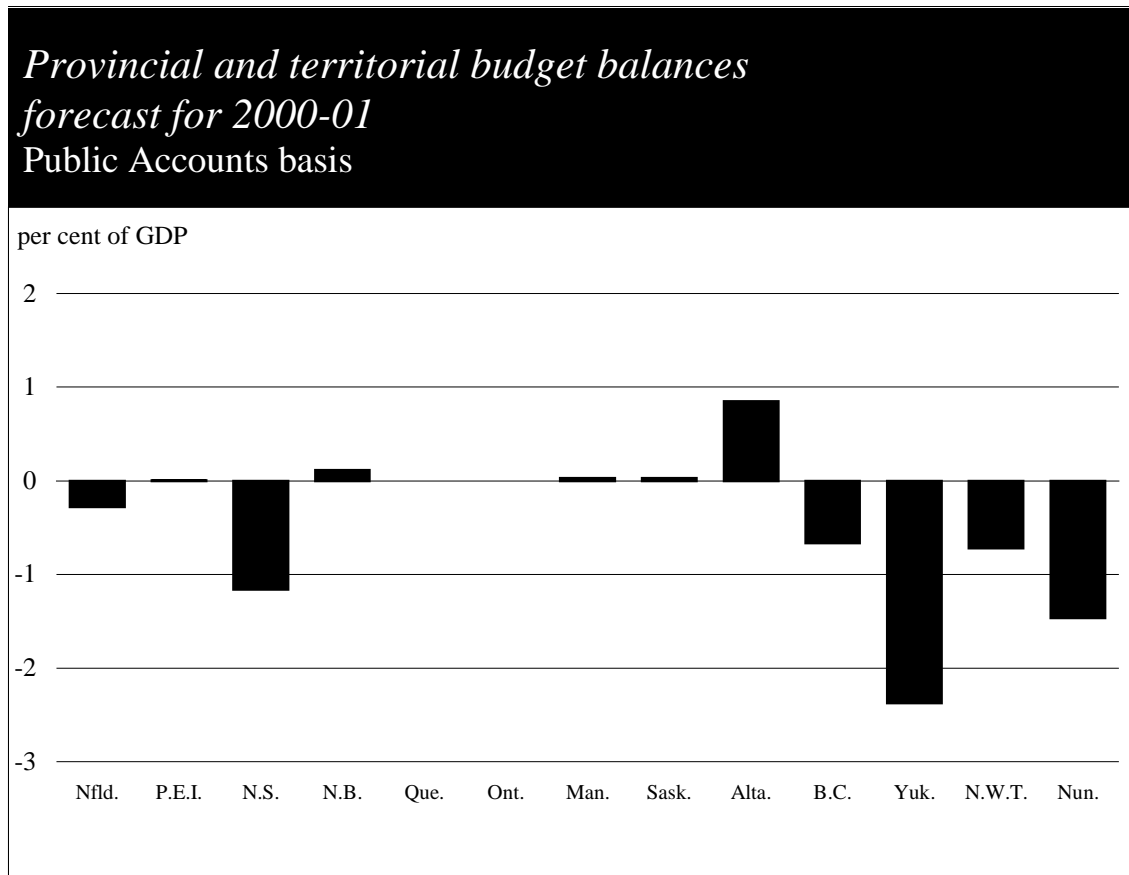
***A majority of provinces and territories have achieved a balanced budget or surplus***



Source: Public Accounts and 2000 budgets.  
Note: See the annex for supporting data.

- ✓ According to the most recent provincial data, seven jurisdictions recorded a balanced budget or surplus in 1999-2000.
- ✓ Three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have recorded five or more consecutive surpluses.
- ✓ This situation is a major improvement compared to 1991-92, when every province and territory was in a deficit position.

***A majority of provinces are forecasting a balanced budget or a surplus in 2000-01***

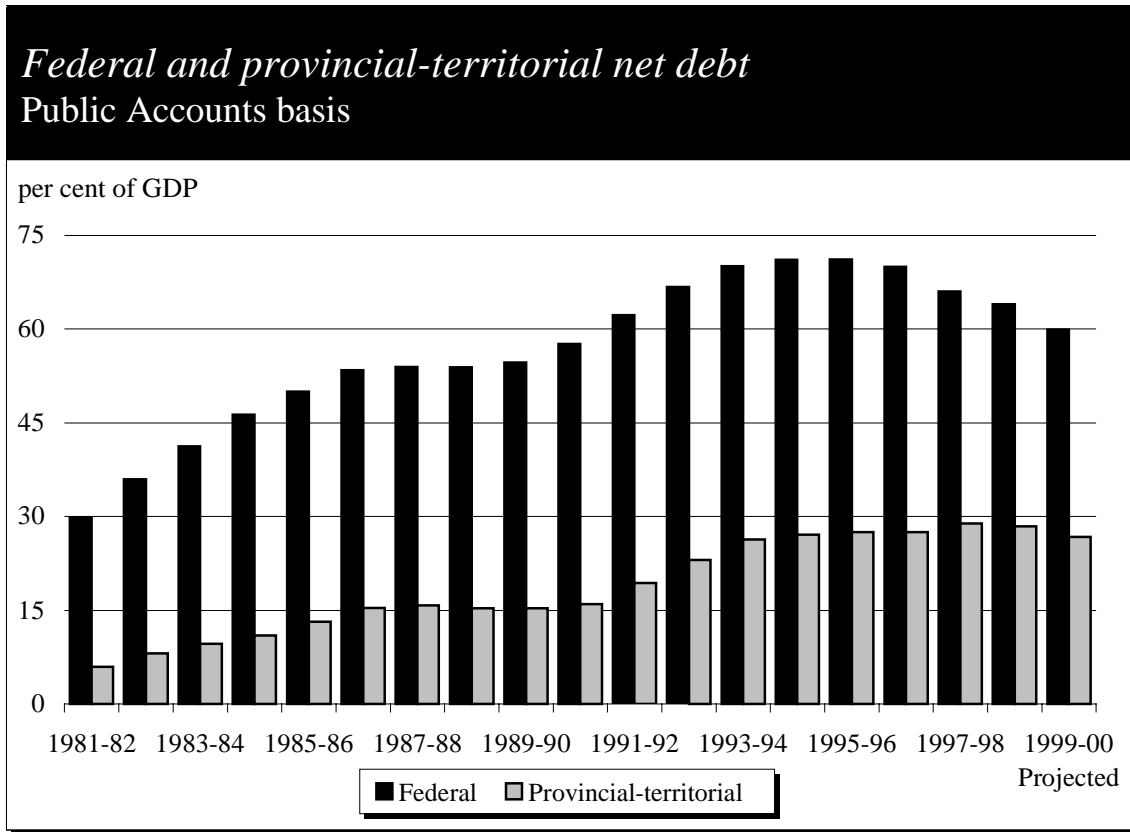


Source: 2000 budgets.

Note: See the annex for supporting data.

- ✓ Based on the 2000 budgets, seven jurisdictions are forecasting a balanced budget or a surplus in 2000-01.
- ✓ These budget forecasts are based on prudent assumptions and include various reserves.
- ✓ In light of the continued strength of the economy, the actual outcomes are very likely to be better than forecast.

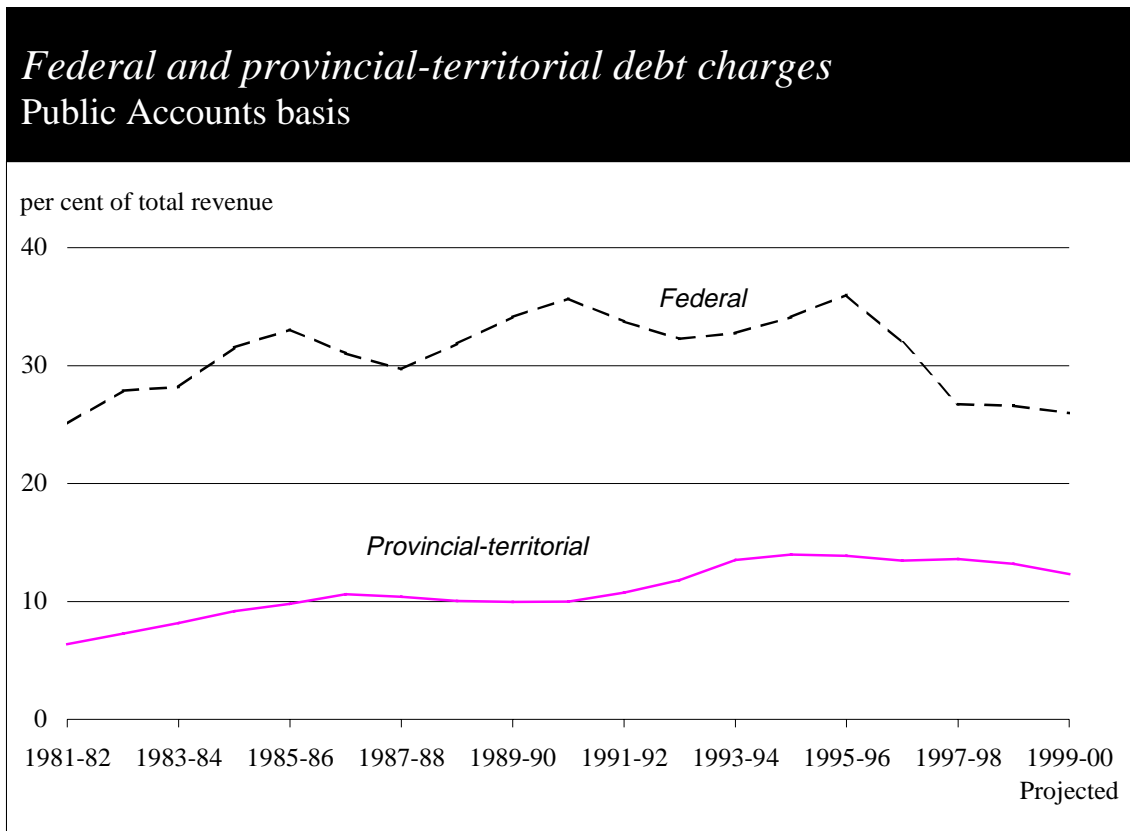
## *The federal debt burden is much larger than the provincial-territorial debt burden*



Source: Public Accounts and 2000 budgets.  
Note: See the annex for supporting data.

- ✓ The debt burden of both levels of government has increased substantially during the last 20 years.
- ✓ However, the federal government's debt burden is over twice as large as the aggregate provincial-territorial debt burden.
- ✓ Reducing the debt burden must continue to be a major priority for the federal government.

## Debt charges are significantly higher at the federal level



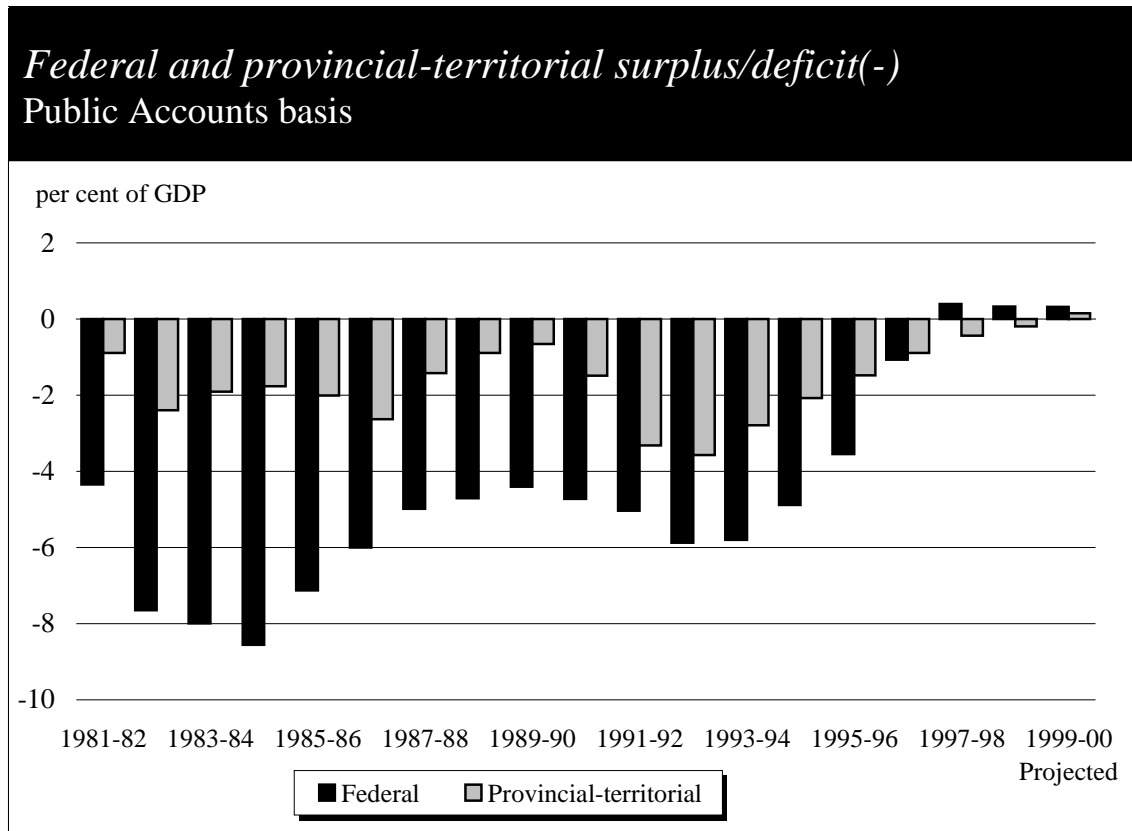
Source: Public Accounts and 2000 budgets.

Note: See the annex for supporting data.

- ✓ Because of its higher debt load, the federal government has consistently faced a higher debt service burden than the provinces and territories.
- ✓ In 1995-96, the federal government spent 36 per cent of its revenues on debt charges. Although significant progress in moderating this burden has been made, federal debt charges still consume more than a quarter of all federal revenues, compared to about 12 per cent at the provincial-territorial level.
- ✓ Because its debt charges are so large, the federal government has considerably less fiscal room-to-manoeuvre than the provinces and is more vulnerable to volatility in global interest rates.
- ✓ A further reduction in the federal debt burden is critical to reduce the share of revenues going to servicing the debt, and thereby free more funds to reduce taxes and invest in key priorities.



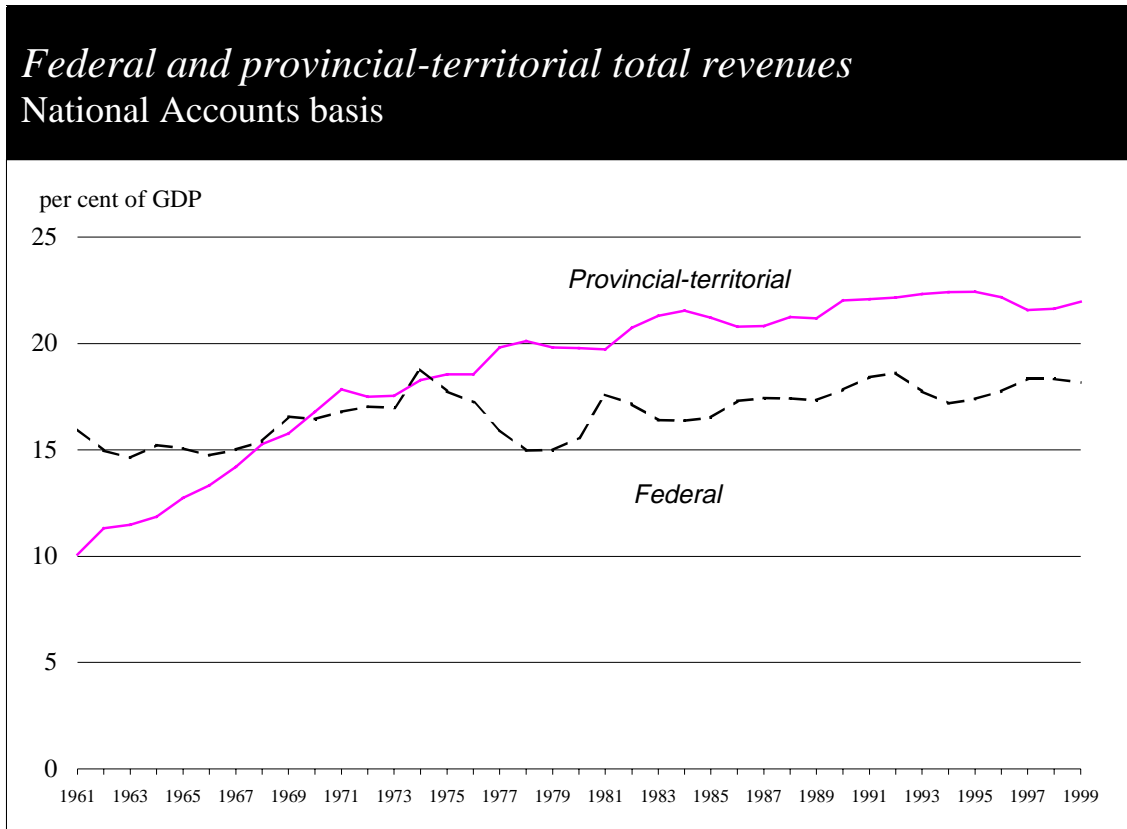
## *The federal government needs to maintain a prudent fiscal approach*



Source: Public Accounts and 2000 budgets.  
Note: See the annex for supporting data.

- ✓ Historically, the federal government has incurred significantly larger deficits, as a per cent of GDP, than the provinces and territories.
- ✓ After years of fiscal restraint and favourable economic conditions, the federal government has recorded budget surpluses for three consecutive years, from 1997-98 to 1999-2000.
- ✓ Continued fiscal prudence is vital for the restoration of fiscal room-to-manoeuve in the future.

***Provincial-territorial revenues have been larger than federal revenues for more than two decades***

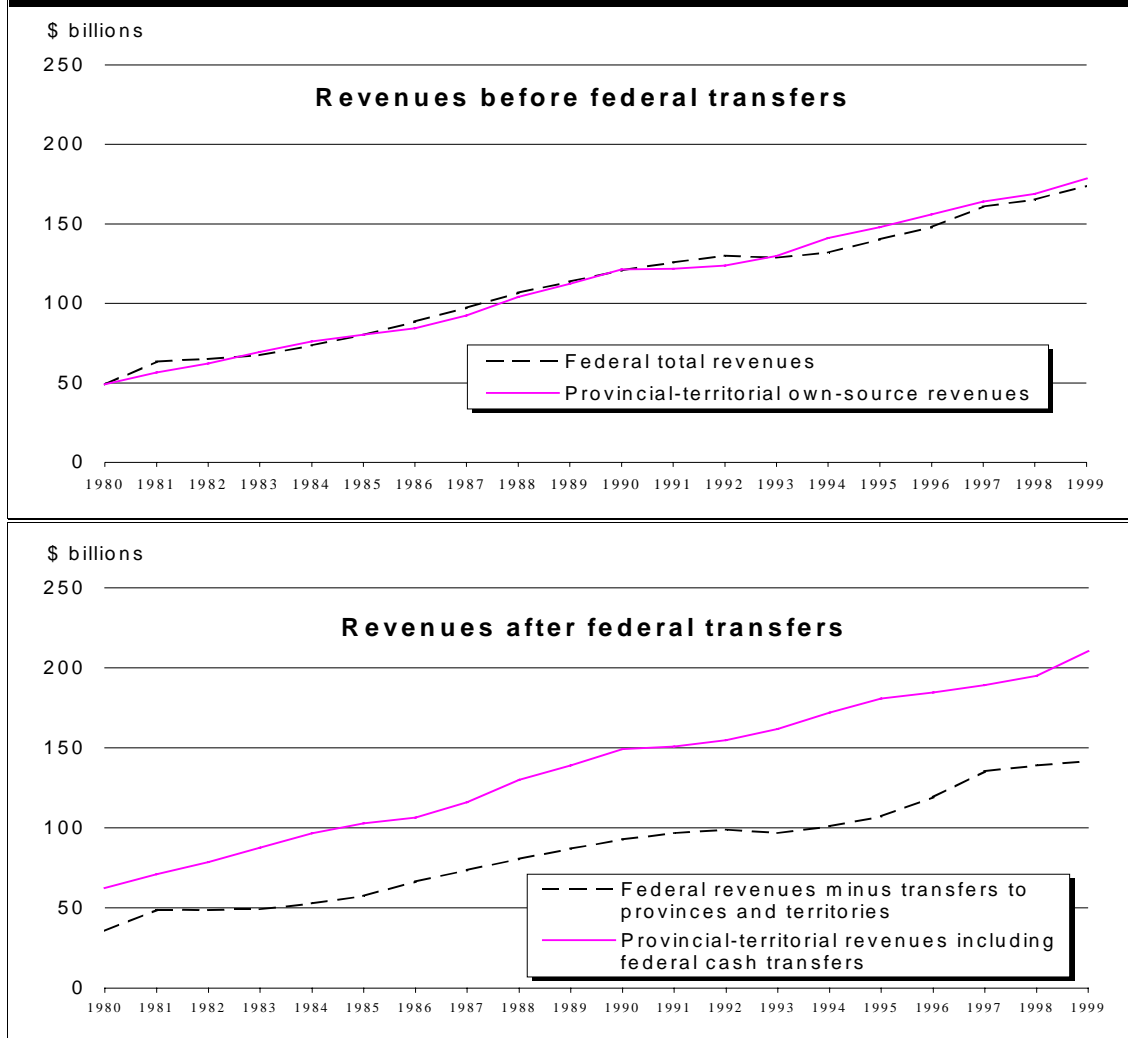


Source: National Income and Expenditure Accounts.  
Note: See the annex for supporting data.

- ✓ Since 1975, total provincial and territorial revenues have exceeded federal revenues. In 1999, provincial-territorial revenues exceeded federal revenues by \$36.5 billion, or 3.8 per cent of GDP.
- ✓ During this period, provincial-territorial revenues increased by 3.5 percentage points from 18.5 per cent of GDP in 1975 to 22.0 per cent in 1999. In comparison, federal revenues rose by a mere 0.4 percentage points from 17.8 per cent of GDP in 1975 to 18.2 per cent in 1999.
- ✓ This rise in revenues testifies to the ongoing capacity of provincial-territorial administrations to use their revenue bases to finance their spending.

## Contribution of federal cash transfers to provincial revenues

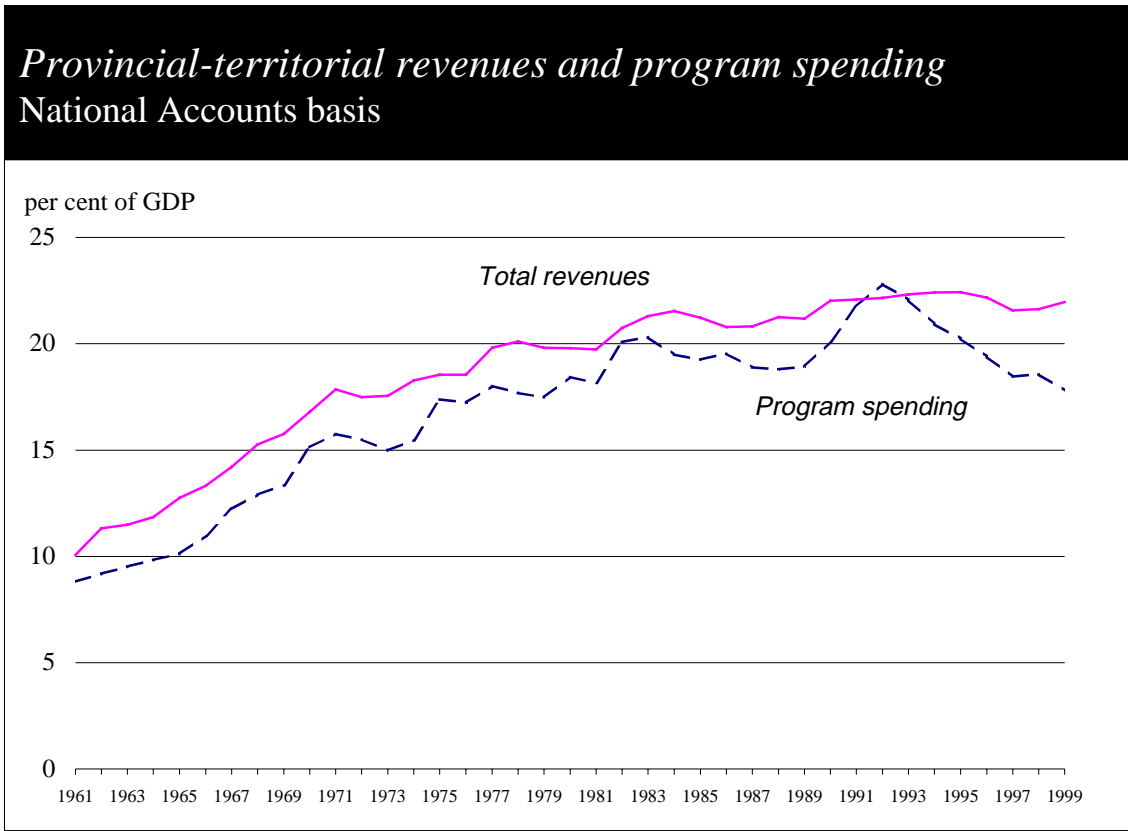
### Government revenues before and after federal cash transfers to provinces and territories



Source: National Income and Expenditure Accounts.  
 Note: See the annex for supporting data.

- ✓ In 1999, the federal government transferred \$32 billion in cash to the provinces and territories.
- ✓ This amount is a \$32-billion expenditure out of federal revenues.
- ✓ In 1999, the effect of transfers was to increase provincial-territorial revenues from \$178 billion to \$210 billion.

## *Provincial-territorial revenues have kept pace with program spending*



Source: National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Note: See the annex for supporting data.

- ✓ Over the last four decades, provincial-territorial program spending as a share of GDP has more than doubled, rising by 9.0 percentage points. This reflects the creation of new social programs and increased spending under existing programs.
- ✓ At the same time, total provincial-territorial revenues as a share of GDP increased even faster, rising by 11.9 percentage points.
- ✓ Thus, the increase in provincial spending has not led to a fundamental imbalance in provincial finances.

## ***Provincial tax cuts suggest that current and future spending pressures are manageable***

### ***Tax cuts announced in recent budgets<sup>1</sup>***

	<b>Personal income tax</b>	<b>Corporate income tax</b>	<b>Retail sales tax</b>	<b>Payroll tax</b>
Newfoundland	<b><i>Post-1999 budget 2000 budget</i></b>		<b><i>1996 budget<sup>2</sup></i></b>	<b><i>1998, 1999 &amp; 2000 budgets</i></b>
Prince Edward Island	1999 & 2000 budgets			
Nova Scotia	<b><i>1996, 1998 &amp; 2000 budgets</i></b>		<b><i>1996 budget<sup>2</sup></i></b>	
New Brunswick	1997 to 2000 budgets	1995, <b><i>1999</i></b> & 2000 budgets	1996 budget <sup>2</sup>	
Quebec	<b><i>1997, 1999 &amp; 2000 budgets</i></b>			1998 budget
Ontario	<b><i>1996 to 1999 &amp; 2000 budgets</i></b>	<b><i>1998</i></b> & 2000 budgets	2000 budget	<b><i>1996 &amp; 1998 budgets</i></b>
Manitoba	1998 to 2000 budgets	1999 budget		1997 & 1998 budgets
Saskatchewan	1998 & 2000 budgets	1995 budget	1997 & 1999 budgets	
Alberta	1998 to 2000 budgets			
British Columbia	<b><i>1996, 1998 to 2000 budgets</i></b>	<b><i>1996, 1998 to 2000 budgets</i></b>		

1. Tax cuts include changes in personal income tax rates, individual surtaxes or credits, bracket thresholds, corporate income tax rates, sales tax rates and payroll tax rates or exemptions.

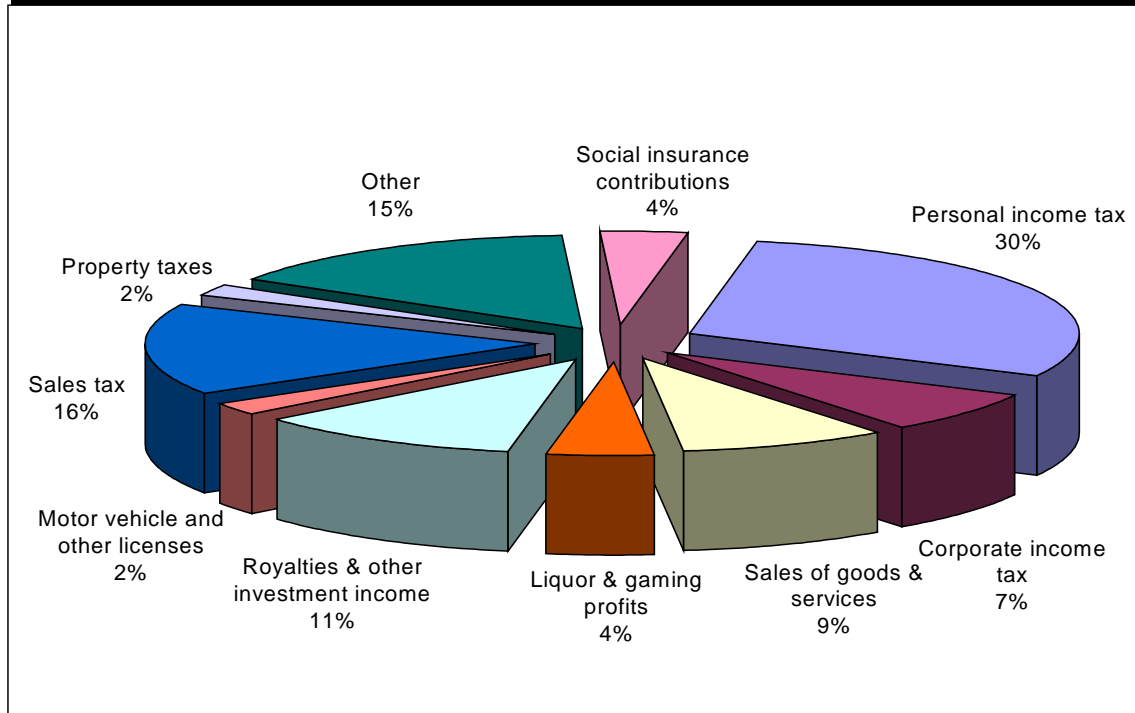
2. Harmonized sales tax.

Note: Budgets presented in bold italics indicate that the tax reduction initiatives were announced prior to the balancing of the budget.

- ✓ All provinces have announced tax cuts over the last five years.
- ✓ The fact that provinces are choosing to implement tax reductions strongly suggests that their spending pressures are manageable and that they are able to respond to them with existing resources.

## *The provinces and territories have a very diversified revenue base*

### *Breakdown of provincial-territorial revenue, excluding federal cash transfers – 1999* National Accounts basis



Source: National Income and Expenditure Accounts.  
Note: See the annex for supporting data.

- ✓ In Canada, provinces and territories can draw their revenues from a very wide variety of sources. With the exception of import duties and taxes on non-residents, which are exclusive to the federal jurisdiction, provinces have access to the same revenue sources as the federal government.
- ✓ In addition, provinces benefit from some revenue sources that fall under their exclusive jurisdiction, such as natural resource royalties, liquor and gaming profits, property taxes and specific licenses and permits.
- ✓ Beginning in the 2001 taxation year, the provinces and territories will have the freedom to adopt a tax-on-income system for personal income taxes, without having to create separate income tax forms. Provincial and territorial income taxes will no longer have to be calculated as a percentage of Basic Federal Tax. This will provide provincial and territorial governments with increased flexibility to design their tax systems according to their policy objectives and financial needs.

***Provincial-territorial own-source revenues have grown faster than federal revenues over the last 24 years***

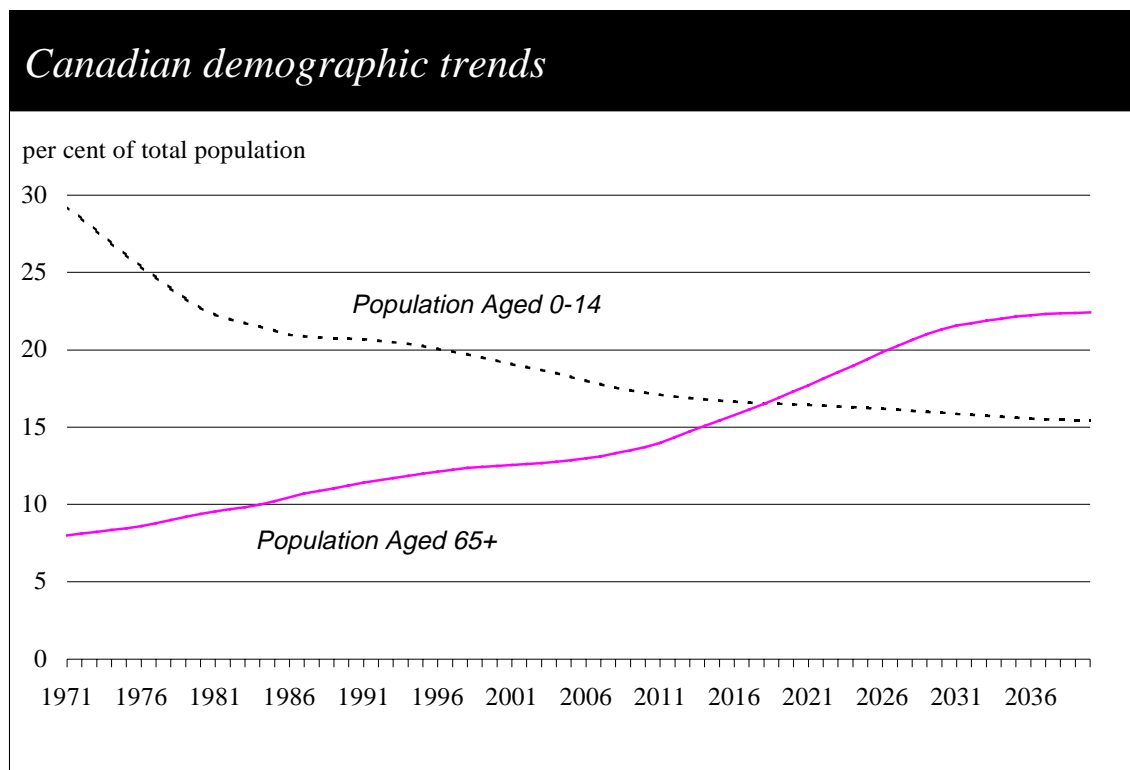
*Growth in revenues and revenue sources from 1975 to 1999 and shares of revenue sources as of 1999*

	<b>Federal revenues</b>	<b>Provincial-territorial revenues (excluding federal cash transfers)</b>	<b>Direct taxes from persons</b>	<b>Direct taxes from corporations</b>	<b>Contributions to social insurance plans</b>	<b>Total indirect taxes</b>
(per cent)						
<b>Average annual growth in revenues and revenue sources from 1975 to 1999</b>						
	7.5	8.7	8.6	6.9	9.5	8.0
<b>Shares of revenue sources as of 1999</b>						
Federal share			61	65	74	35
Provincial-territorial share			39	35	26	65

Source: National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

- ✓ During the past 24 years, provincial-territorial own-source revenues grew faster than federal revenues by some 1.2 per cent per year, on average.
- ✓ Provinces have access to essentially the same tax bases as the federal government.
- ✓ For personal and corporate income taxes, provinces have the ability to set their own tax rates.
- ✓ Some components of federal revenue, such as custom import duties, employment insurance and tobacco receipts are not growing, and are even declining.
- ✓ Provinces have unique access to fast growing categories such as gaming profits.

***Both levels of government will face increased future spending pressures as a result of population ageing***



Source: Statistics Canada.

- ✓ The number of older persons will increase dramatically over the next 50 years because the baby boom generation is growing older and Canadians are living longer as a result of lifestyle changes and medical advances.
- ✓ Over the next five years, there will be relatively little change in the demographic composition of the Canadian population. It is only in about 10 to 15 years – when the eldest of the baby boomers will have reached the age of 65 – that demographic changes will start having a significant impact on government expenditures.
- ✓ At that time, the provinces and territories will face increased spending pressures, particularly in the health care sector. The federal government will also face increased spending pressures, especially for old-age security.
- ✓ Population ageing should also reduce some spending pressures for the provinces. As the number of younger people declines relative to the total population, less spending will be required for education and some social services.
- ✓ For both the federal and provincial governments, the emerging cost pressures should be manageable, particularly if all governments continue to take action now to increase their fiscal manoeuvring room by reducing the debt burden. This will reduce the proportion of revenues that go to debt servicing, thereby freeing up revenues to meet Canadians' needs for public services.



## Annex

<i>Provincial-territorial aggregate budgetary balance</i> Public Accounts basis	
Year	Aggregate budgetary balance (billions of dollars)
1980-81	-3.841
1981-82	-3.236
1982-83	-9.081
1983-84	-7.834
1984-85	-7.931
1985-86	-9.710
1986-87	-13.483
1987-88	-7.948
1988-89	-5.452
1989-90	-4.331
1990-91	-10.073
1991-92	-22.695
1992-93	-24.999
1993-94	-20.235
1994-95	-15.938
1995-96	-11.922
1996-97	-7.480
1997-98	-3.837
1998-99	-1.801
1999-2000	1.424

Source: Public Accounts and 2000 budgets.

**Provincial and territorial budget balances for  
1999-2000 and 2000-01  
Public Accounts basis**

Provinces/territories	Millions of dollars		Per cent of GDP	
	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01
Newfoundland	-33	-35	-0.3	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	4	0	0.1	0.0
Nova Scotia	-765	-268	-3.5	-1.2
New Brunswick	-17	21	-0.1	0.1
Quebec	0	0	0.0	0.0
Ontario	654	0	0.2	0.0
Manitoba	5	10	0.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	83	9	0.3	0.0
Alberta	2,717	1,035	2.4	0.8
British Columbia	-1,208	-800	-1.1	-0.7
Yukon	-39	-28	-3.5	-2.4
Northwest Territories	-12	-12	-0.8	-0.7
Nunavut	34	-15	3.5	-1.5

Source: Public Accounts and 2000 budgets.

<b><i>Federal and provincial-territorial net debt</i></b>				
<b>Public Accounts basis</b>				
Year	Provinces/territories (\$ millions)	Federal	Provinces/territories (per cent of GDP)	Federal
1980-81	18,776	91,948	6.0	29.2
1981-82	21,527	107,622	6.0	29.9
1982-83	30,803	136,671	8.1	36.0
1983-84	39,479	169,549	9.6	41.2
1984-85	49,359	207,986	11.0	46.3
1985-86	63,846	242,581	13.2	50.0
1986-87	78,650	273,323	15.4	53.4
1987-88	88,157	301,117	15.8	54.0
1988-89	93,783	329,890	15.3	53.9
1989-90	100,568	358,820	15.3	54.7
1990-91	108,532	390,820	16.0	57.6
1991-92	132,432	425,177	19.4	62.2
1992-93	160,961	466,198	23.0	66.7
1993-94	191,028	508,210	26.4	70.1
1994-95	208,115	545,672	27.1	71.1
1995-96	221,819	574,289	27.5	71.2
1996-97	229,023	583,186	27.5	70.0
1997-98	253,764	579,708	28.9	66.0
1998-99	256,519	576,824	28.4	64.0
1999-2000	256,472	573,824 <sup>1</sup>	26.8	59.9

Source: Public Accounts and 2000 budgets.

1. Assumes a fiscal balance of \$3 billion in 1999-2000.

**Federal and provincial-territorial debt charges**

Public Accounts basis

Year	Debt charges (\$ millions)		Total revenues (\$ millions)		Debt charges (per cent of revenues)	
	Provinces/ territories	Federal	Provinces/ territories	Federal	Provinces/ territories	Federal
1980-81	3,125	10,658	54,512	48,867	5.7	21.8
1981-82	4,101	15,114	64,329	60,307	6.4	25.1
1982-83	5,035	16,903	69,336	60,662	7.3	27.9
1983-84	6,231	18,077	76,413	64,168	8.2	28.2
1984-85	7,522	22,393	81,973	71,056	9.2	31.5
1985-86	8,584	25,422	87,732	76,933	9.8	33.0
1986-87	9,508	26,668	89,772	85,931	10.6	31.0
1987-88	10,529	28,953	101,370	97,612	10.4	29.7
1988-89	11,182	33,152	111,347	104,067	10.0	31.9
1989-90	11,974	38,789	120,286	113,707	10.0	34.1
1990-91	12,693	42,588	127,006	119,353	10.0	35.7
1991-92	13,521	41,174	126,111	122,032	10.7	33.7
1992-93	15,414	38,825	130,596	120,380	11.8	32.3
1993-94	18,461	37,982	136,762	115,984	13.5	32.7
1994-95	20,070	42,046	143,655	123,323	14.0	34.1
1995-96	20,690	46,905	149,133	130,301	13.9	36.0
1996-97	20,182	44,973	150,278	140,896	13.4	31.9
1997-98	21,559	40,931	158,660	153,162	13.6	26.7
1998-99	21,934	41,394	166,623	155,671	13.2	26.6
1999-2000	22,113	41,500	179,263	160,000	12.3	25.9

Source: Public Accounts and 2000 budgets.

<i>Federal and provincial-territorial surplus/deficit(-)</i>				
<b>Public Accounts basis</b>				
Year	Provinces/ territories (\$ millions)	Federal	Provinces/ territories (per cent of GDP)	Federal
1980-81	-3,841	-14,556	-1.2	-4.6
1981-82	-3,236	-15,674	-0.9	-4.3
1982-83	-9,081	-29,049	-2.4	-7.6
1983-84	-7,834	-32,877	-1.9	-8.0
1984-85	-7,931	-38,437	-1.8	-8.6
1985-86	-9,710	-34,595	-2.0	-7.1
1986-87	-13,483	-30,742	-2.6	-6.0
1987-88	-7,948	-27,794	-1.4	-5.0
1988-89	-5,452	-28,773	-0.9	-4.7
1989-90	-4,331	-28,930	-0.7	-4.4
1990-91	-10,073	-32,000	-1.5	-4.7
1991-92	-22,695	-34,357	-3.3	-5.0
1992-93	-24,999	-41,021	-3.6	-5.9
1993-94	-20,235	-42,012	-2.8	-5.8
1994-95	-15,938	-37,462	-2.1	-4.9
1995-96	-11,922	-28,617	-1.5	-3.5
1996-97	-7,480	-8,897	-0.9	-1.1
1997-98	-3,837	3,478	-0.4	0.4
1998-99	-1,801	2,884	-0.2	0.3
1999-2000	1,424	3,000 <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.3

Source: Public Accounts and 2000 budgets.

1. Assumes a fiscal balance of \$3 billion in 1999-2000.

<i>Federal and provincial-territorial revenues</i>						
National Income and Expenditure Accounts						
Year	Federal Total revenue	Provinces/territories Own-source revenue (\$ millions)	Federal cash transfers	Federal Total revenue	Provinces/territories Own-source revenue (per cent of GDP)	Federal cash transfers
1961	6,592	2,912	1,247	16.0	7.1	3.0
1962	6,700	3,685	1,377	15.0	8.2	3.1
1963	7,028	4,076	1,443	14.6	8.5	3.0
1964	8,014	4,768	1,472	15.2	9.1	2.8
1965	8,756	5,698	1,705	15.1	9.8	2.9
1966	9,574	6,631	2,019	14.7	10.2	3.1
1967	10,492	7,636	2,287	15.0	10.9	3.3
1968	11,748	8,939	2,703	15.4	11.7	3.5
1969	13,920	10,305	2,936	16.6	12.3	3.5
1970	14,865	11,539	3,632	16.4	12.8	4.0
1971	16,548	12,928	4,678	16.8	13.1	4.7
1972	18,762	14,603	4,661	17.0	13.3	4.2
1973	21,937	17,712	4,950	17.0	13.7	3.8
1974	28,989	21,843	6,340	18.8	14.2	4.1
1975	30,868	24,272	7,977	17.8	14.0	4.6
1976	34,497	28,274	8,881	17.2	14.1	4.4
1977	35,291	33,626	10,249	15.9	15.2	4.6
1978	36,749	38,106	11,262	15.0	15.5	4.6
1979	42,028	43,487	12,065	15.0	15.5	4.3
1980	49,069	49,147	13,250	15.6	15.6	4.2
1981	63,423	56,661	14,485	17.6	15.7	4.0
1982	65,146	62,341	16,425	17.2	16.4	4.3
1983	67,425	69,420	18,189	16.4	16.9	4.4
1984	73,542	76,039	20,740	16.4	16.9	4.6
1985	80,165	80,297	22,656	16.5	16.6	4.7
1986	88,573	84,347	22,051	17.3	16.5	4.3
1987	97,293	92,489	23,676	17.4	16.6	4.2
1988	106,571	104,138	25,884	17.4	17.0	4.2
1989	113,707	112,384	26,645	17.3	17.1	4.1
1990	120,879	121,353	28,007	17.8	17.9	4.1
1991	125,833	121,844	29,004	18.4	17.8	4.2
1992	130,069	123,720	31,087	18.6	17.7	4.5
1993	128,715	129,821	31,950	17.8	17.9	4.4
1994	131,911	141,040	30,948	17.2	18.4	4.0
1995	140,313	147,885	33,051	17.4	18.3	4.1
1996	147,954	155,873	28,811	17.8	18.7	3.5
1997	160,908	163,992	25,361	18.3	18.7	2.9
1998	165,289	168,750	26,314	18.3	18.7	2.9
1999	173,962	178,408	32,054	18.2	18.6	3.3

Source: National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

<i>Provincial-territorial revenues and program spending</i>					
<b>National Income and Expenditure Accounts</b>					
Year	Total revenues (\$ millions)	Program expenditures (\$ millions)	Total revenues (per cent of GDP)	Program expenditures (per cent of GDP)	
1961	4,159	3,636	10.1	8.8	
1962	5,062	4,108	11.3	9.2	
1963	5,519	4,573	11.5	9.5	
1964	6,240	5,170	11.9	9.8	
1965	7,403	5,874	12.8	10.1	
1966	8,650	7,129	13.3	11.0	
1967	9,923	8,543	14.2	12.2	
1968	11,642	9,849	15.3	12.9	
1969	13,241	11,216	15.8	13.4	
1970	15,171	13,670	16.8	15.1	
1971	17,606	15,543	17.9	15.8	
1972	19,264	17,071	17.5	15.5	
1973	22,662	19,363	17.5	15.0	
1974	28,183	23,865	18.3	15.5	
1975	32,249	30,226	18.5	17.4	
1976	37,155	34,516	18.6	17.2	
1977	43,875	39,894	19.8	18.0	
1978	49,368	43,448	20.1	17.7	
1979	55,552	48,977	19.8	17.5	
1980	62,397	58,128	19.8	18.4	
1981	71,146	65,480	19.7	18.2	
1982	78,766	76,226	20.7	20.1	
1983	87,609	83,548	21.3	20.3	
1984	96,779	87,554	21.5	19.5	
1985	102,953	93,416	21.2	19.3	
1986	106,398	99,999	20.8	19.5	
1987	116,165	105,396	20.8	18.9	
1988	130,022	114,973	21.3	18.8	
1989	139,029	124,105	21.2	18.9	
1990	149,360	136,388	22.0	20.1	
1991	150,848	148,660	22.1	21.8	
1992	154,807	159,385	22.2	22.8	
1993	161,771	159,935	22.3	22.1	
1994	171,988	160,714	22.4	20.9	
1995	180,936	163,316	22.4	20.2	
1996	184,684	161,592	22.2	19.4	
1997	189,353	162,076	21.6	18.5	
1998	195,064	167,566	21.6	18.6	
1999	210,462	170,605	22.0	17.8	

Source: National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

***Breakdown of provincial-territorial revenue, excluding federal cash transfers – 1999*****National Income and Expenditure Accounts**

Revenue Category	\$ millions	Per cent of total revenues, excluding federal cash transfers
Personal income tax	52,827	30
Corporate income tax	13,001	7
Social insurance contributions	6,633	4
Liquor and gaming profits	7,939	4
Motor vehicle and other licenses	3,957	2
Royalties and other investment income	19,755	11
Property taxes	3,144	2
Sales of goods and services	15,394	9
Sales tax	28,569	16
Other	27,189	15
Revenue, excluding federal cash transfers	178,408	100

Source: National Income and Expenditure Accounts.



*Share of total Canadian population for selected age groups*

Year	Share 0-14	Share 65+	Year	Share 0-14	Share 65+
1971	29.3	8.0	2006	18.0	13.0
1972	28.5	8.1	2007	17.8	13.1
1973	27.7	8.2	2008	17.6	13.3
1974	26.9	8.3	2009	17.4	13.5
1975	26.1	8.4	2010	17.2	13.7
1976	25.4	8.6	2011	17.1	14.0
1977	24.7	8.8	2012	17.0	14.4
1978	24.0	9.0	2013	16.9	14.7
1979	23.3	9.2	2014	16.8	15.1
1980	22.7	9.4	2015	16.7	15.4
1981	22.3	9.6	2016	16.7	15.8
1982	22.0	9.7	2017	16.6	16.1
1983	21.7	9.8	2018	16.6	16.5
1984	21.5	10.0	2019	16.5	16.9
1985	21.3	10.2	2020	16.5	17.3
1986	21.0	10.5	2021	16.4	17.7
1987	20.9	10.7	2022	16.4	18.1
1988	20.8	10.9	2023	16.3	18.6
1989	20.8	11.0	2024	16.3	19.0
1990	20.7	11.2	2025	16.2	19.4
1991	20.7	11.4	2026	16.2	19.8
1992	20.6	11.6	2027	16.1	20.2
1993	20.5	11.7	2028	16.1	20.6
1994	20.4	11.8	2029	16.0	21.0
1995	20.2	12.0	2030	15.9	21.3
1996	20.1	12.1	2031	15.9	21.6
1997	19.9	12.3	2032	15.8	21.7
1998	19.7	12.4	2033	15.7	21.9
1999	19.5	12.4	2034	15.7	22.0
2000	19.3	12.5	2035	15.6	22.1
2001	19.1	12.6	2036	15.6	22.3
2002	18.9	12.6	2037	15.5	22.3
2003	18.7	12.7	2038	15.5	22.4
2004	18.5	12.8	2039	15.5	22.4
2005	18.2	12.9	2040	15.4	22.4

Source: Statistics Canada.