



Federal Dollars In, Federal Dollars Out

What Every Province and Territory Contributes To — and Receives From —
Ottawa, per Person

A 2024 fiscal portrait of all thirteen jurisdictions

Prepared by ten Have Advisory Group Inc.
Every figure grounded in Statistics Canada source data

Making Canada Easier to Understand

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What this report shows

Each year the federal government collects revenue across the country — income tax, corporate tax, GST and excise, EI premiums and more — and spends across the country on pensions, benefits, transfers to provinces, defence and federal operations. This report sets the two side by side for every province and territory, converts them to dollars per person, and shows where each jurisdiction sits relative to the national average.

All numbers come straight from Statistics Canada. The fiscal figures are from the Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts (Table 36-10-0450), “Federal general government” revenue and expenditure by jurisdiction, for the 2024 reference year — the most recent available. Populations are Statistics Canada’s July 1, 2024 estimates (Table 17-10-0009). Nothing here is modelled or assumed.

How to read each chart

Each jurisdiction has its own page. The bars show, for twelve budget categories, how many dollars per person that jurisdiction sits above or below the national average. A bar points right when residents pay more tax per person, or receive less spending per person, than the typical Canadian — both of which make a jurisdiction a larger net contributor. Bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the figure stated beneath each chart.

One caveat worth stating plainly: the national average is itself in deficit. In 2024 Ottawa spent about \$1,825 more per person than it collected, nationwide. So a jurisdiction shown near zero is contributing roughly the national average; a jurisdiction shown as positive is doing better than the typical Canadian. Each page also reports the simple absolute figure — revenue minus spending, per person — so both views are visible.

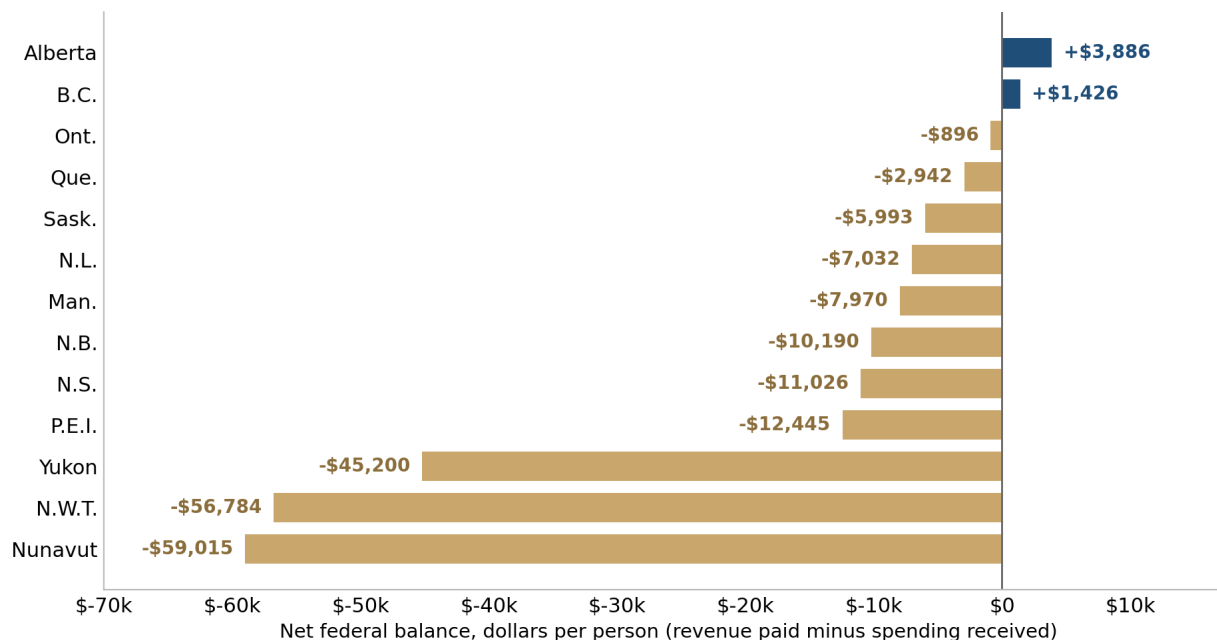
Why it matters

Federal taxing and spending quietly moves money among the provinces and territories every year. Seeing it in plain dollars — per person and in total — makes the size and direction of that flow clear: who contributes more than they receive, who receives more than they contribute, and by how much. The pages that follow give each jurisdiction its own page, so the picture can be read at a glance and discussed on the facts rather than on impressions.

The national picture — dollars per person

What you're looking at: each bar is the net result for one jurisdiction — the federal money its residents paid in, minus the federal money spent there, divided by population. Bars to the right of zero put in more than they got back; bars to the left got back more than they paid.

Who Funds Ottawa and Who Receives: Net Federal Balance per Person, 2024

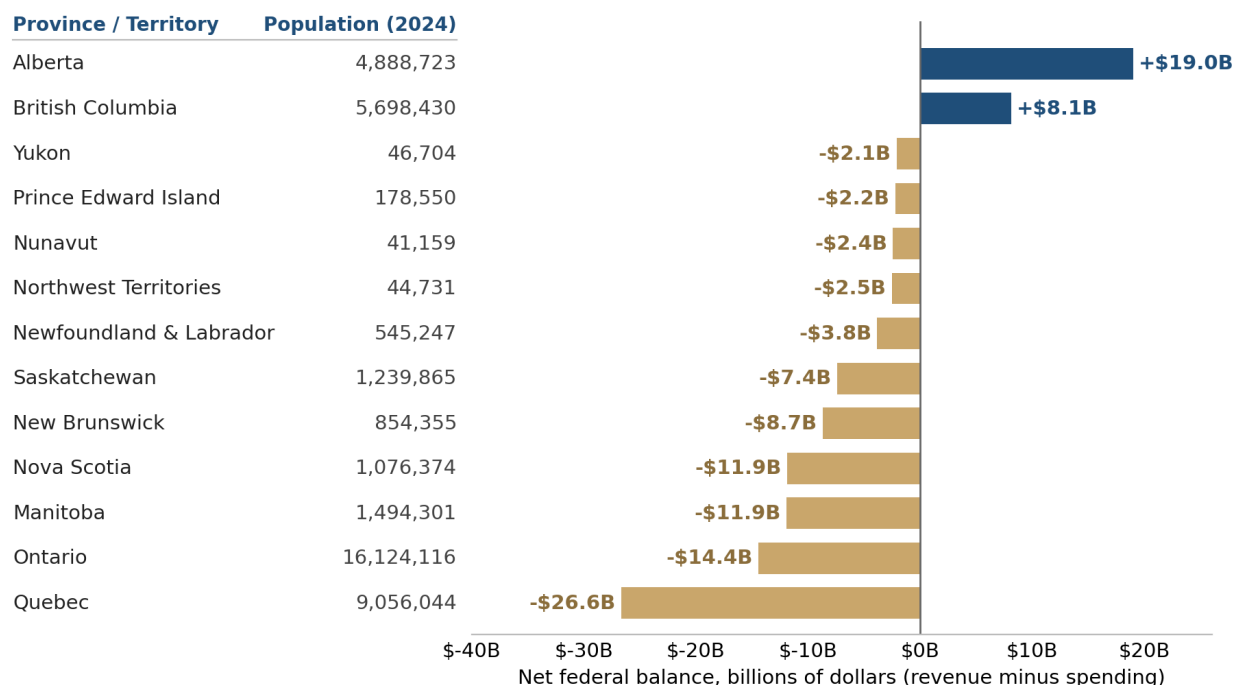


Only Alberta and British Columbia paid more into the federal treasury than they received back in 2024. The per-person figures for the three territories are very large because their populations are small and territorial financing covers most public services.

The national picture — total dollars

What you're looking at: per-person figures do not show overall size. Multiplying each jurisdiction's balance by its population — listed in front of each bar — gives the total dollars shown here, now in billions instead of per person. These are the same balances as the previous page, just at full scale. A province with a large population moves up this chart even if its per-person gap is small.

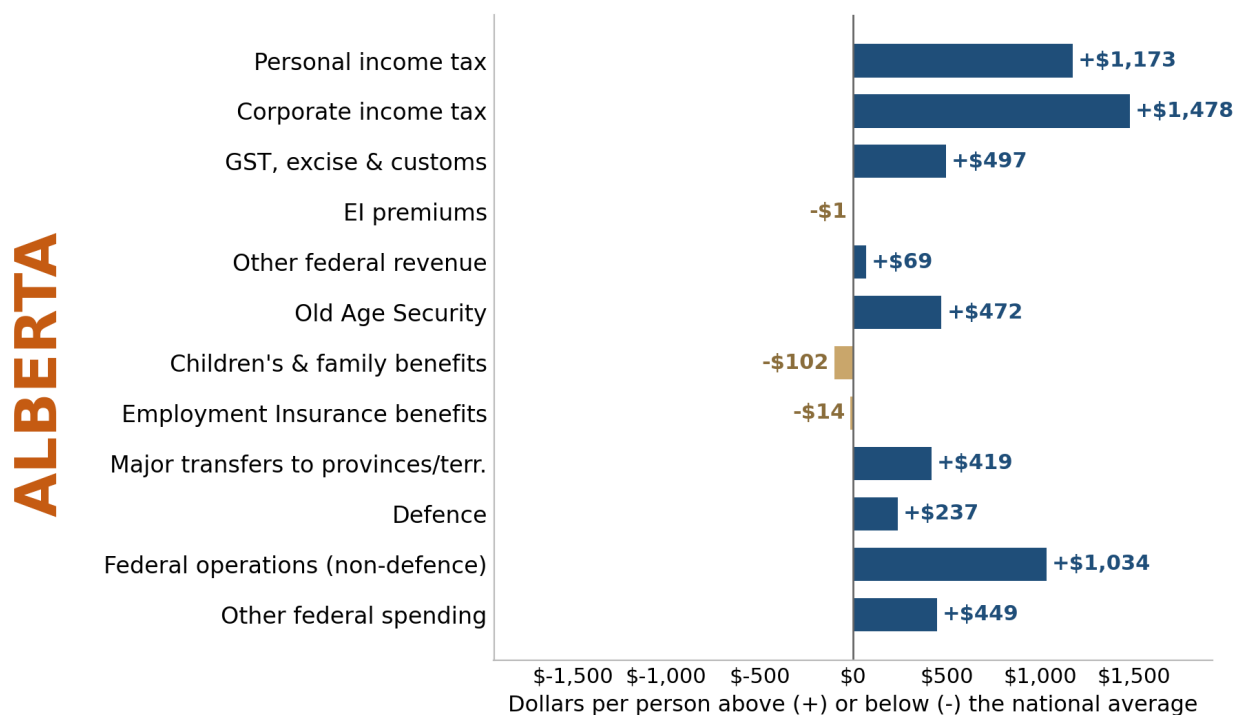
Total Dollars: Net Federal Balance by Jurisdiction, 2024



Quebec is the largest net recipient in total (–\$26.6B) because it has a large population, even though its per-person gap is modest; the small territories move far down this ranking. Together the jurisdictions net to Canada's 2024 federal deficit of about –\$75B.

Alberta — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean Alberta pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of Alberta's economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET CONTRIBUTOR +\$3,886 per person (+\$5,711. National average = -\$1,825)

Alberta is Canada's largest net contributor — it pays Ottawa far more than it gets back. Young demographics, high incomes and strong corporate profits drive the gap. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Contribution Given to Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$73.4B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$54.4B
Net balance	=	+ \$19.0B

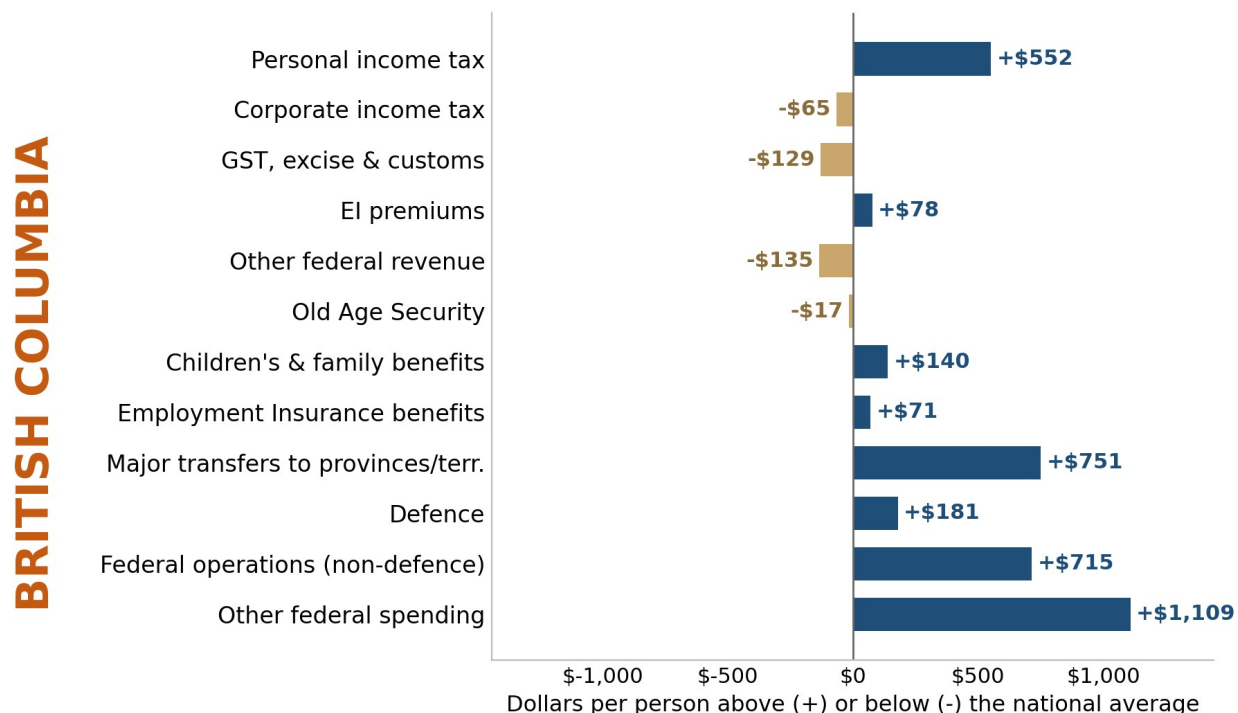
Gain as a Percent of Alberta's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		+ \$19.0B
2024 GDP	÷	\$473.9B
Net as a share of GDP	=	+ 4.0%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

British Columbia — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean B.C. pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of B.C.'s economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET CONTRIBUTOR +\$1,426 per person (+\$3,251. National average = -\$1,825)

British Columbia is the only other net contributor — it pays in a little more than it receives. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Contribution Given to Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$68.9B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$60.8B
Net balance	=	+ \$8.1B

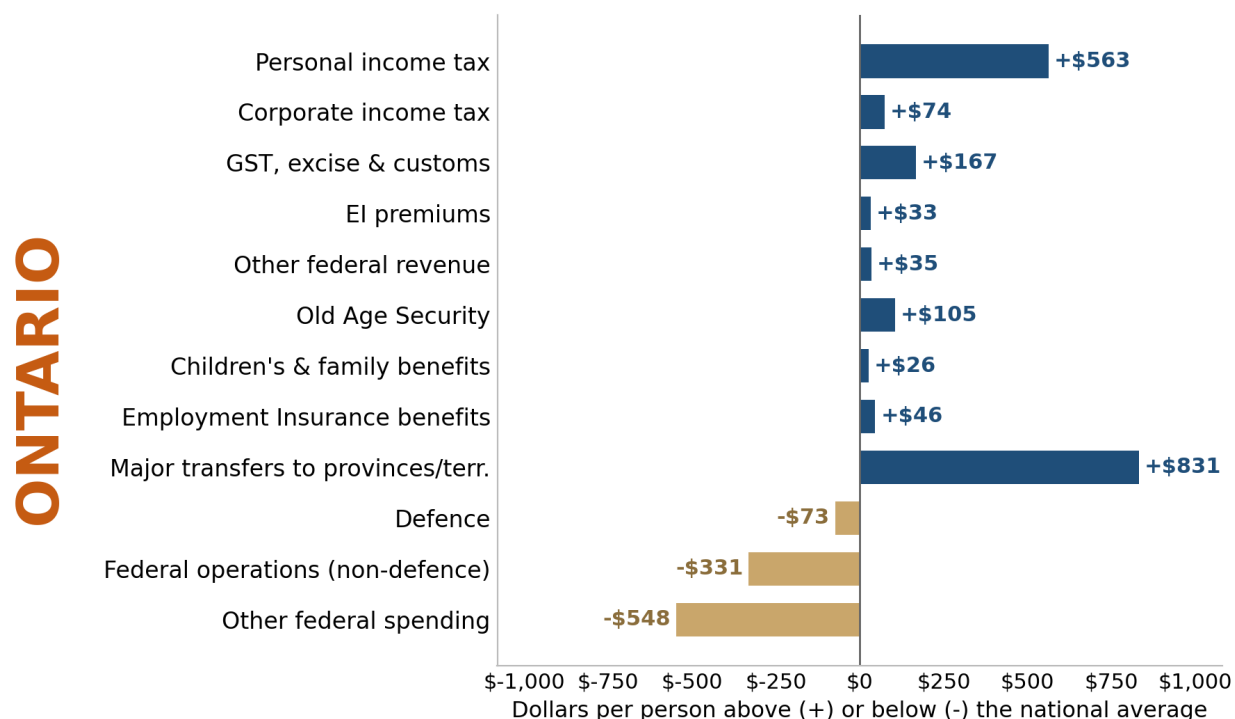
Gain as a Percent of British Columbia's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		+ \$8.1B
2024 GDP	÷	\$429.1B
Net as a share of GDP	=	+ 1.9%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Ontario — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean Ontario pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of Ontario's economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$896 per person** (+\$929. National average = -\$1,825)

Ontario is close to break-even, and still sits above the national average — which is itself in deficit. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$204.1B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$218.6B
Net balance	=	– \$14.5B

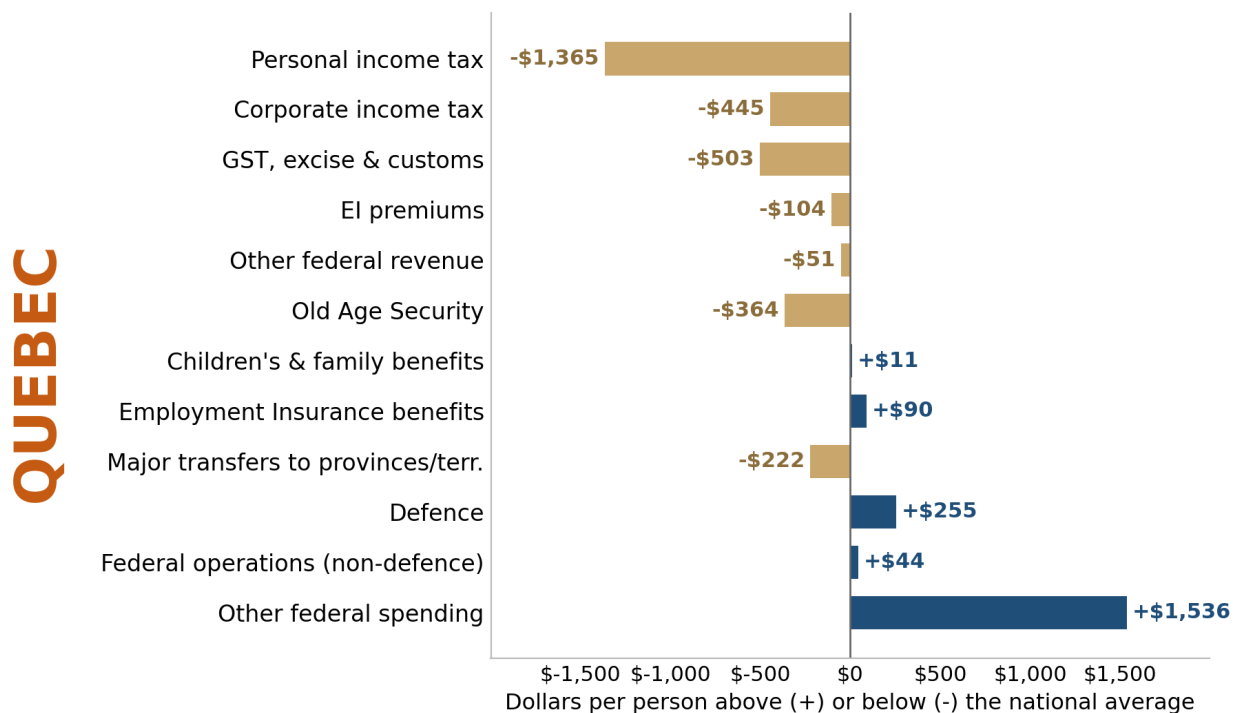
Loss as a Percent of Ontario's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$14.5B
2024 GDP	÷	\$1,197.0B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 1.2%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Quebec — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean Quebec pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of Quebec's economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$2,942 per person** (-\$1,118. National average = -\$1,825)

Quebec is a net recipient, modestly below the national average. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$84.4B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$111.1B
Net balance	=	– \$26.7B

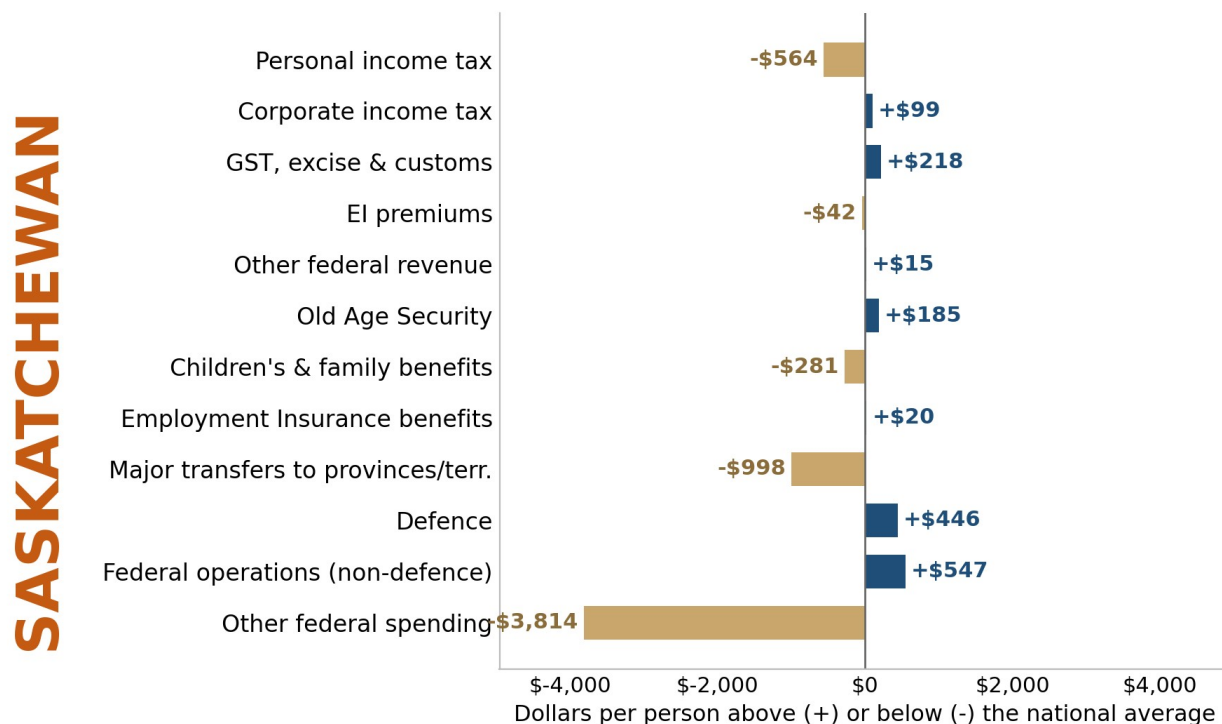
Loss as a Percent of Quebec's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$26.7B
2024 GDP	÷	\$616.8B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 4.3%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Saskatchewan — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean Saskatchewan pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of Saskatchewan's economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$5,993 per person** (–\$4,169. National average = –\$1,825)
 Saskatchewan is a net recipient. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$14.3B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$21.7B
Net balance	=	– \$7.4B

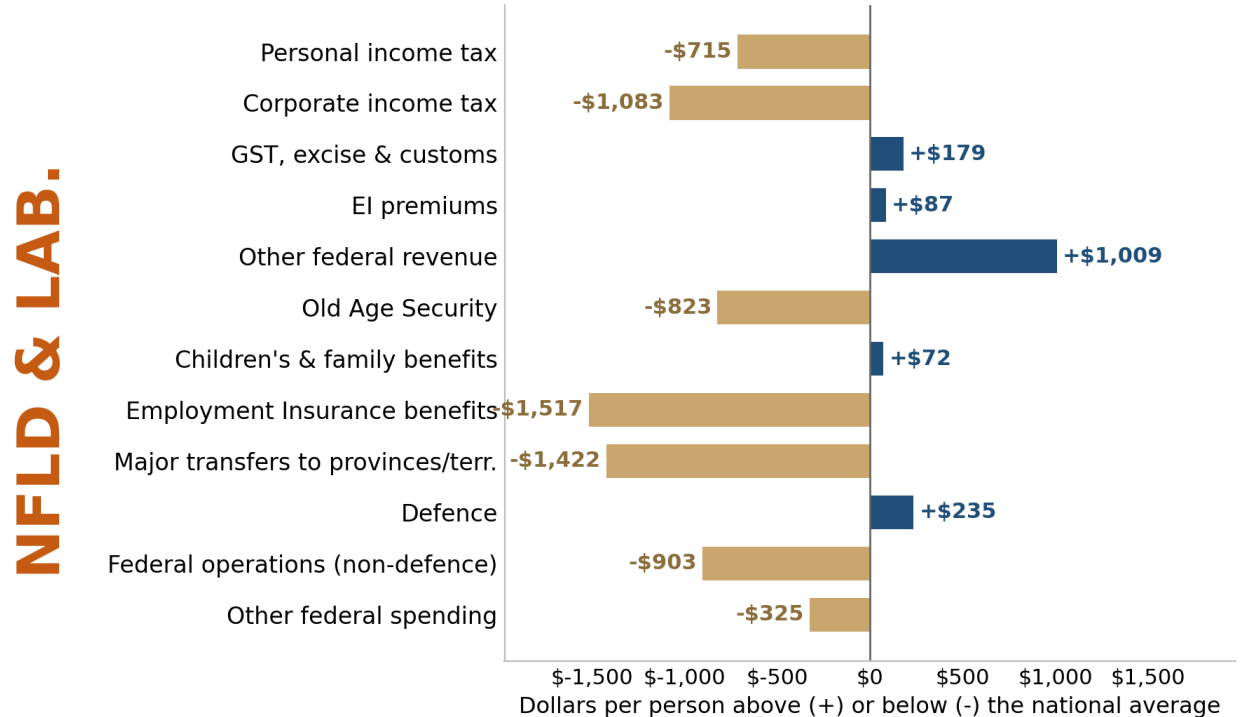
Loss as a Percent of Saskatchewan's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$7.4B
2024 GDP	÷	\$112.8B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 6.6%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Newfoundland and Labrador — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean Newfoundland & Labrador pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of Newfoundland & Labrador's economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$7,032 per person** (–\$5,207. National average = –\$1,825)
Newfoundland and Labrador is a net recipient. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$6.1B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$10.0B
Net balance	=	– \$3.9B

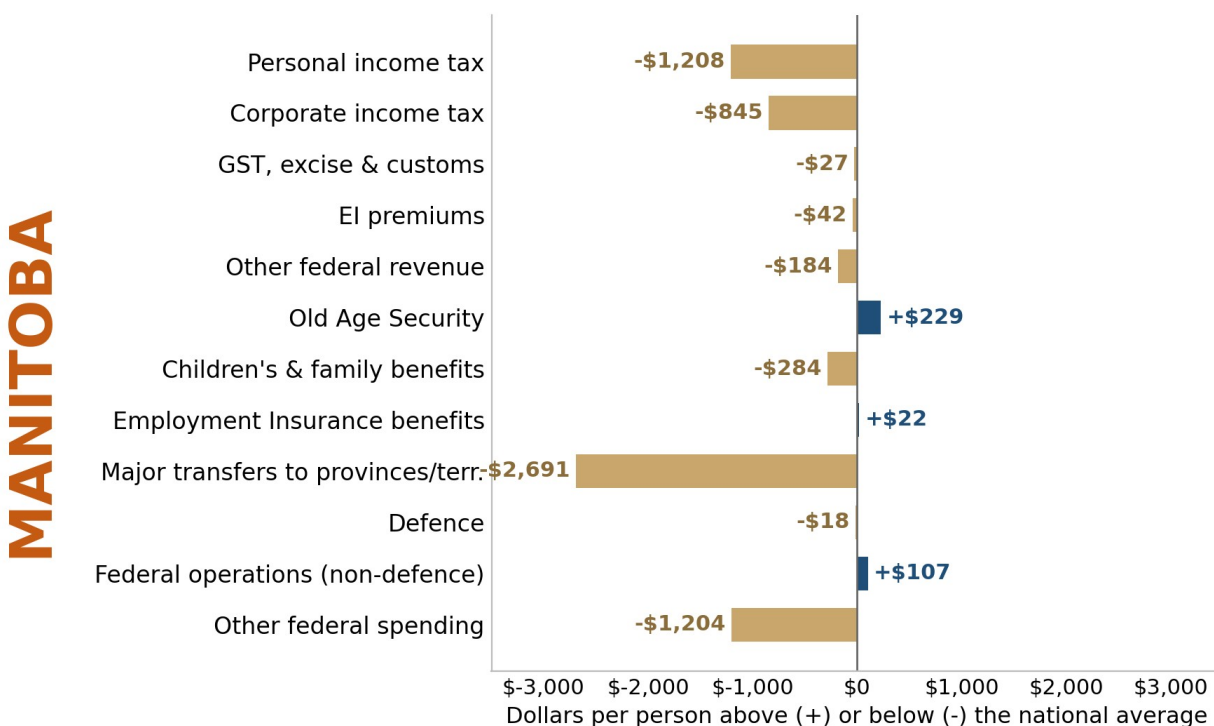
Loss as a Percent of Newfoundland and Labrador's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$3.9B
2024 GDP	÷	\$42.2B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 9.2%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Manitoba — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean Manitoba pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of Manitoba's economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$7,970 per person** (–\$6,145. National average = –\$1,825)

Manitoba is a net recipient. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$14.2B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$26.1B
Net balance	=	– \$11.9B

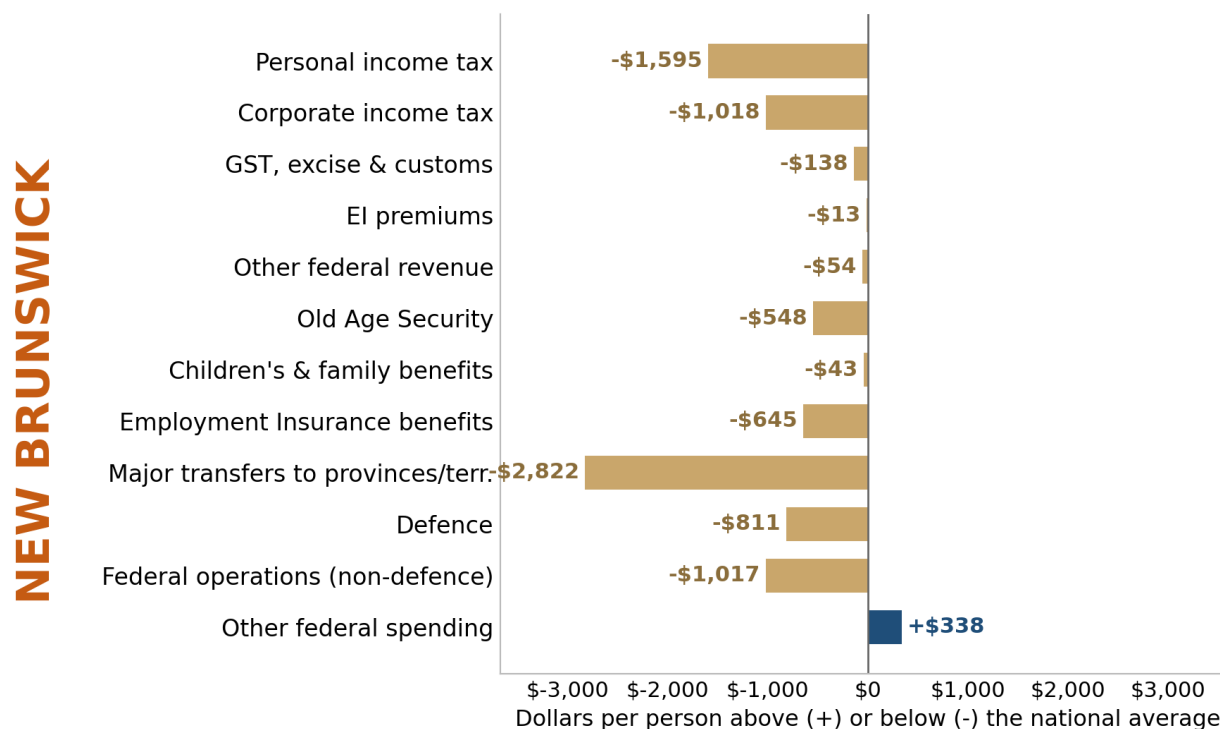
Loss as a Percent of Manitoba's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$11.9B
2024 GDP	÷	\$96.1B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 12.4%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

New Brunswick — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean New Brunswick pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of New Brunswick's economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$10,190 per person** (–\$8,365. National average = –\$1,825)
 New Brunswick is a net recipient. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$7.7B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$16.4B
Net balance	=	– \$8.7B

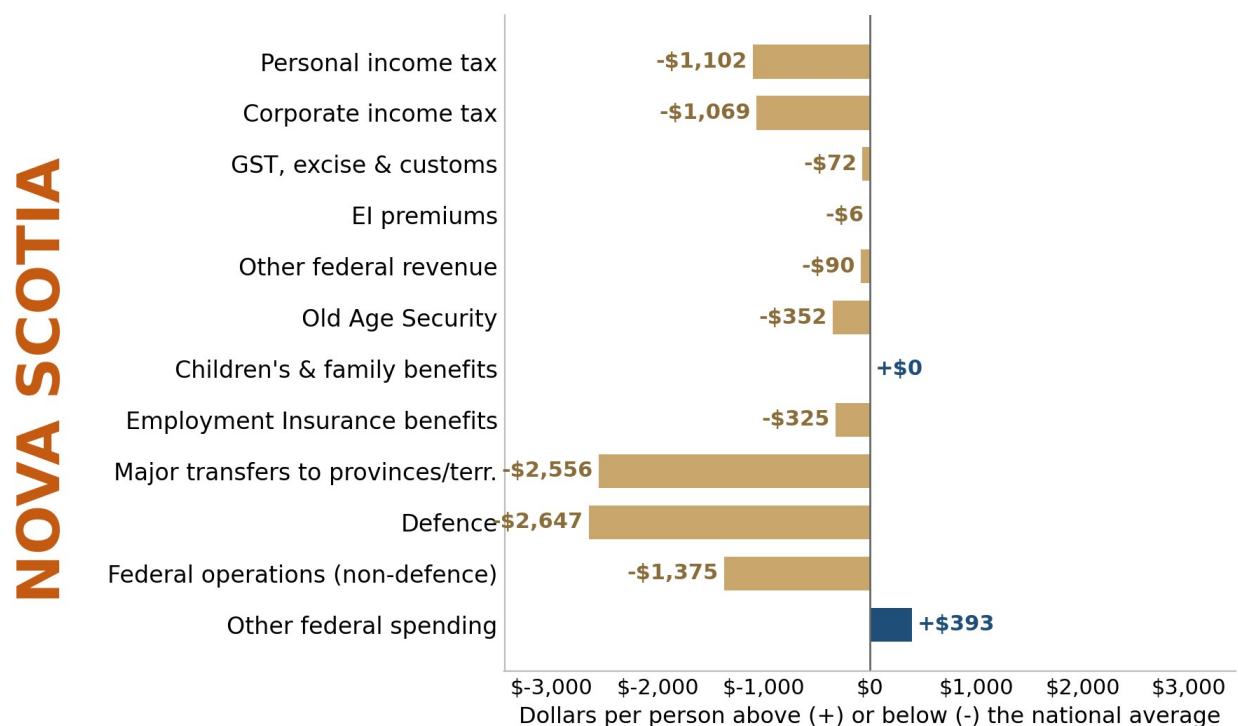
Loss as a Percent of New Brunswick's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$8.7B
2024 GDP	÷	\$48.3B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 18.0%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Nova Scotia — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean Nova Scotia pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of Nova Scotia's economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$11,026 per person** (–\$9,201. National average = –\$1,825)
 Nova Scotia is a net recipient. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$10.2B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$22.0B
Net balance	=	– \$11.8B

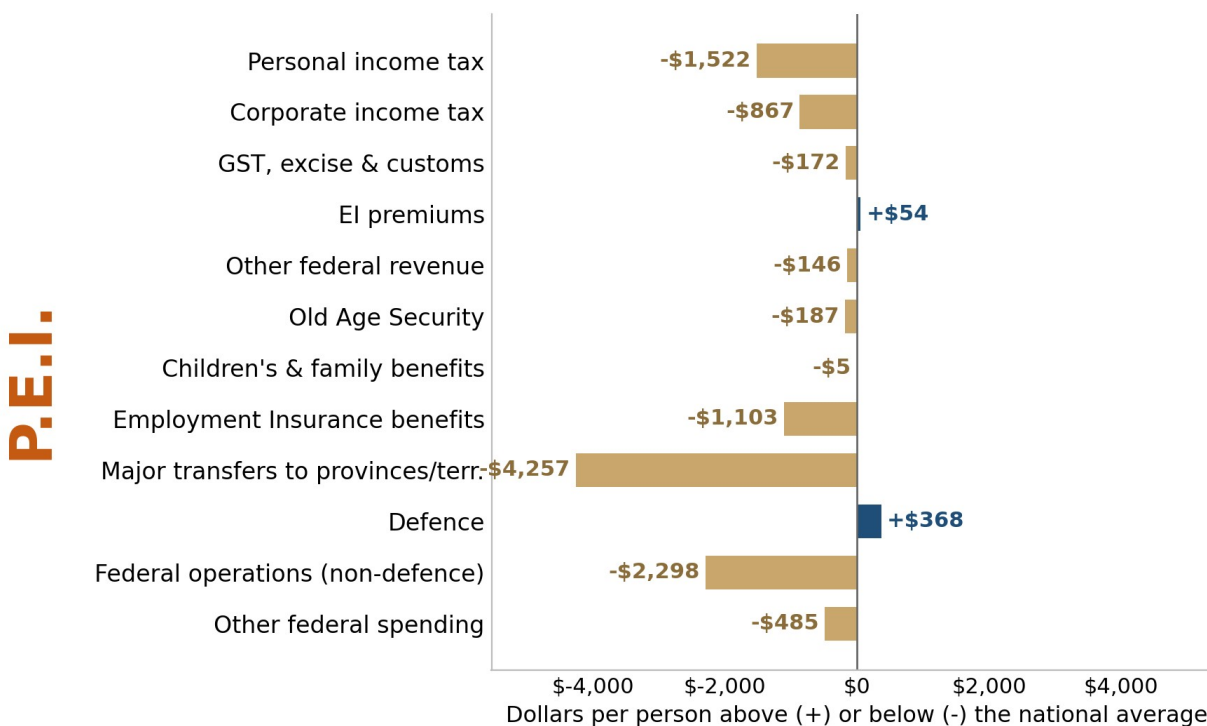
Loss as a Percent of Nova Scotia's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$11.8B
2024 GDP	÷	\$65.3B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 18.1%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Prince Edward Island — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean P.E.I. pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of P.E.I.'s economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$12,445 per person** (–\$10,620. National average = –\$1,825)
 Prince Edward Island is a net recipient, with the largest per-person gap among the provinces. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$1.6B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$3.9B
Net balance	=	– \$2.3B

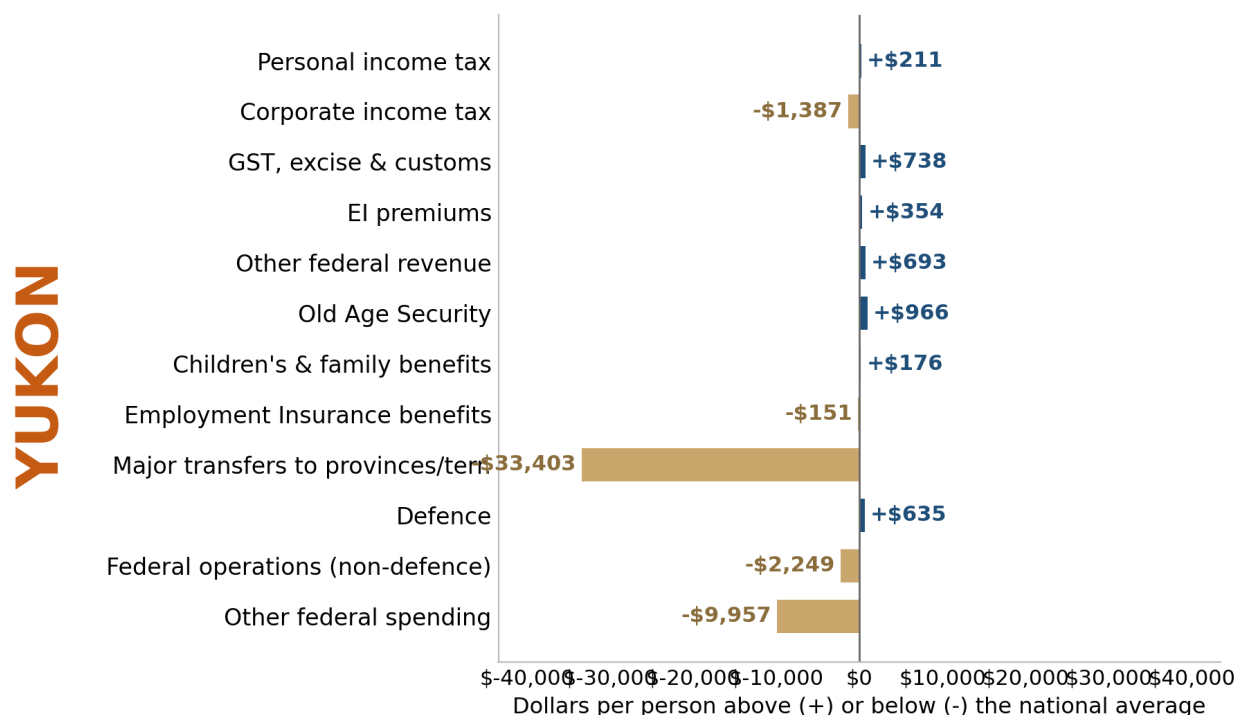
Loss as a Percent of Prince Edward Island's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$2.3B
2024 GDP	÷	\$10.9B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 21.1%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Yukon — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean Yukon pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of Yukon's economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$45,200 per person** (–\$43,375. National average = –\$1,825)
 Yukon is a net recipient. Per-person figures are very large because the population is small and territorial financing covers most public services. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$0.6B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$2.7B
Net balance	=	– \$2.1B

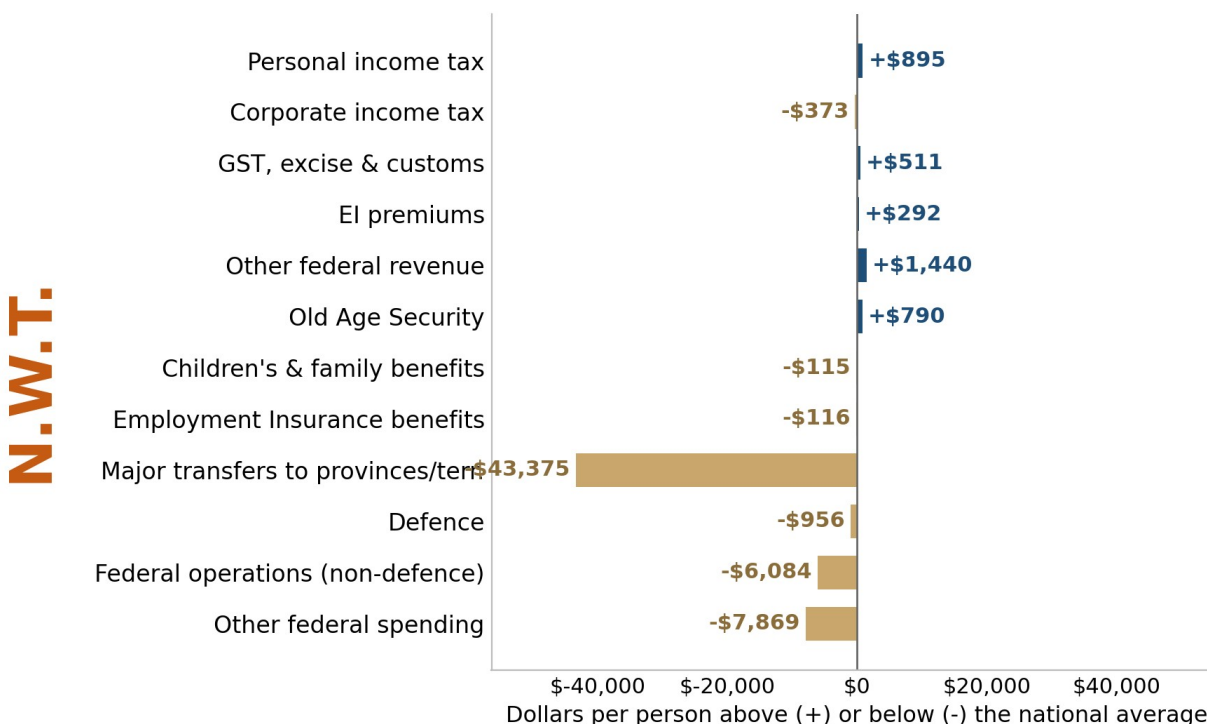
Loss as a Percent of Yukon's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$2.1B
2024 GDP	÷	\$4.3B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 48.8%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Northwest Territories — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean N.W.T. pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of N.W.T.'s economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$56,784 per person** (-\$54,959. National average = -\$1,825)

The Northwest Territories is a net recipient, reflecting territorial financing and the high cost of federal operations in the North. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$0.7B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$3.2B
Net balance	=	– \$2.5B

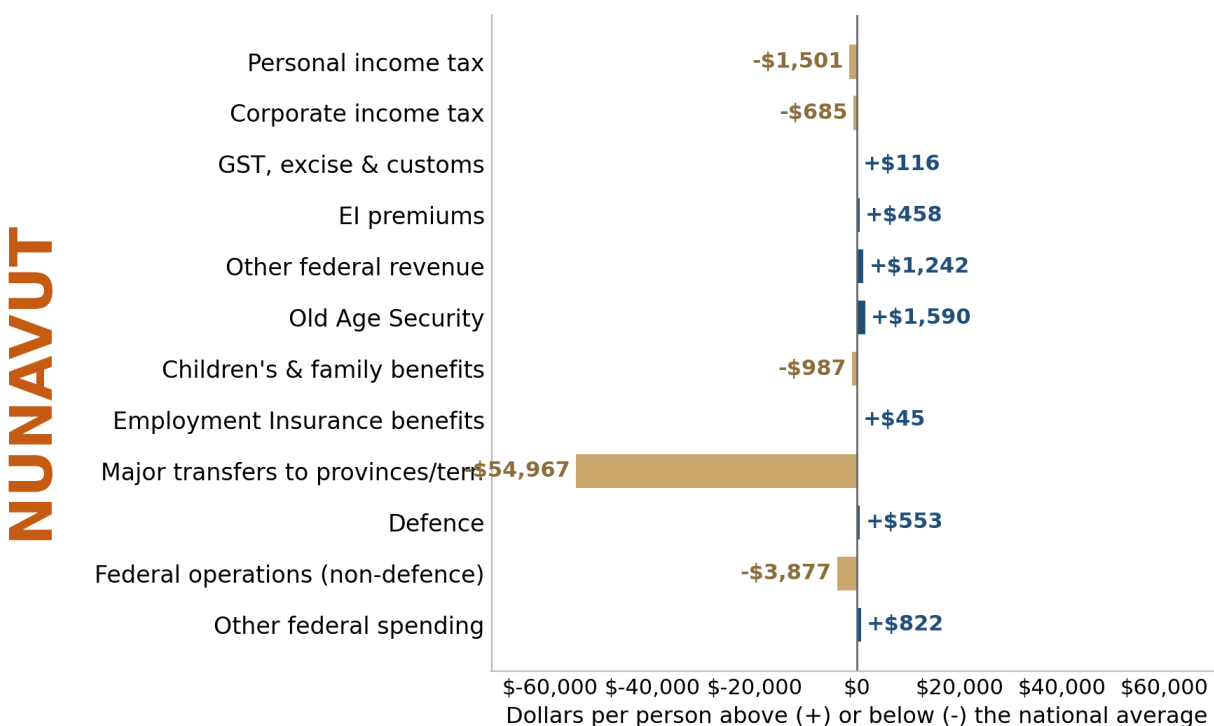
Loss as a Percent of Northwest Territories's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$2.5B
2024 GDP	÷	\$5.1B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 49.0%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Nunavut — Federal Balance per Person, by Category (2024)

What you're looking at: each bar is one kind of federal tax or federal spending, shown as dollars per person compared with the average Canadian. Bars pointing right mean Nunavut pays in more — or gets back less — than the typical Canadian; bars pointing left mean the opposite. The twelve bars add up to the net figure beneath the chart. Below it, the first calculation restates that net in total dollars (federal revenue paid minus federal spending received); the second shows the net as a share of Nunavut's economy (GDP) — how large the gain or loss is next to everything the jurisdiction produces in a year.



NET RECIPIENT **-\$59,015 per person** (–\$57,190. National average = –\$1,825)
 Nunavut is a net recipient — the largest per-person figure in the country — driven by territorial financing, Old Age Security and federal operations. The balance, as a simple sum in total dollars:

Total Net Amount Received from Ottawa

Paid to Ottawa (federal revenue)		\$0.5B
Received back (federal spending)	–	\$2.9B
Net balance	=	– \$2.4B

Loss as a Percent of Nunavut's Measurable Economy (GDP)

Net balance		– \$2.4B
2024 GDP	÷	\$5.7B
Net as a share of GDP	=	– 42.1%

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of all the measurable goods and services a jurisdiction produces in a year.

Sources and method

Fiscal data — Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0450-01, “Revenue, expenditure and budgetary balance — General governments, provincial and territorial economic accounts.” Level of government: Federal general government, by province and territory; reference year 2024 (values preliminary).

Table 36-10-0450: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3610045001>

Population — Statistics Canada, Table 17-10-0009-01, population estimates as of July 1, 2024 (released September 25, 2024).

Table 17-10-0009: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1710000901>

Gross domestic product — Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0222-01, gross domestic product at current (nominal) prices, 2024, used for the “Impact on GDP” calculation on each jurisdiction page.

Table 36-10-0222: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3610022201>

Method — For each jurisdiction, federal revenue collected and federal spending received were divided by population to give dollars per person, then compared with the national per-person value in each category (revenue: jurisdiction minus national; spending: national minus jurisdiction) so that positive always means “contributes more than the typical Canadian.” The category deviations sum to the net-versus-average figure shown on each page; the absolute figure is simply total federal revenue minus total federal spending, per person.

The Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan are separate from the federal general government and are excluded throughout. Figures are rounded; small differences may appear in totals.

The complete extracted dataset accompanies this report as an Excel workbook (Federal_Fiscal_Balance_2024_data.xlsx).