

The NDP Budget record since 2017: A Generational Fairness Review

Dr. Paul Kershaw (UBC) and team

BC government leaders

February 16 - 24, 2023

paul.kershaw@ubc.ca

GENERATION | **squeeze**

www.gensqueeze.ca

Mandate letter commitment

Our government is committed to delivering on the mandate British Columbians gave us in 2020. Together we can make life better for people in B.C., improve the services we all rely on, and ensure a sustainable province for future generations.

To achieve this mandate, BC's budget reporting needs to improve by:

- Reporting age trends revealed by Table A11 in Budget 2022.
- Reporting the social:medical spending ratio revealed by Table A11 in Budget 2022.

I PLEDGE TO BE A **GENERATIONAL FAIRNESS CHAMPION**



Invest fairly in young and old alike



Prioritize housing for homes first,
investments second



Invest more in preventing illness
than treating it



Reduce government debts



Leave the planet in a better
place for future generations

INVEST FAIRLY IN YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE

174

BUDGET AND FISCAL PLAN - 2022/23 to 2024/25

Table A11 Expense by Function – 2015/16 to 2024/25^{1,2}

(\$ millions)	Actual 2015/16	Actual 2016/17	Actual 2017/18	Actual 2018/19	Actual 2019/20	Actual 2020/21	Updated Forecast 2021/22	Budget Estimate 2022/23	Plan 2023/24	Plan 2024/25	Average annual change (per cent)
Function:											
Health:											
Medical Services Plan	4,345	4,573	4,623	4,861	5,013	5,145	5,589	6,111	6,348	6,537	4.8
Pharmacare	1,335	1,284	1,400	1,494	1,517	1,501	1,620	1,664	1,689	1,714	2.8
Regional services	12,811	13,079	14,004	14,996	16,047	18,282	18,067	18,839	19,308	19,822	5.0
Other healthcare expenses	712	753	810	800	872	677	992	1,071	1,116	1,174	5.7
Total health	19,203	19,689	20,927	22,151	23,449	25,605	26,268	27,685	28,461	29,247	4.8
Education:											
Elementary and secondary	6,303	6,422	6,918	7,253	7,583	7,443	8,059	8,332	8,335	8,338	3.2
Post-secondary	5,503	5,673	5,998	6,394	6,842	6,868	7,563	7,887	8,146	8,375	4.8
Other education expenses	407	374	176	442	310	632	439	454	406	404	-0.1
Total education	12,213	12,469	13,092	14,089	14,735	14,943	16,061	16,673	16,887	17,117	3.8
Social services:											
Social assistance	1,641	1,692	1,988	2,202	2,342	3,141	2,867	2,964	2,976	2,986	6.9
Child welfare	1,301	1,358	1,507	1,652	1,940	2,226	2,583	3,082	3,096	3,141	10.3
Low income tax credit transfers	247	244	239	414	435	1,131	370	413	423	423	6.2
Community living and other services	917	949	1,003	1,075	1,170	1,291	1,402	1,457	1,477	1,482	5.5
Total social services	4,106	4,243	4,737	5,343	5,887	7,789	7,242	7,916	7,972	8,032	7.7
Protection of persons and property	1,572	1,655	1,930	2,004	2,128	2,258	2,454	2,479	2,094	2,097	3.3
Transportation	1,670	1,784	1,931	2,021	2,126	3,360	2,373	2,454	2,379	2,446	4.3
Natural resources & economic development	2,477	2,465	3,374	3,825	3,778	4,191	4,008	3,748	3,954	4,054	5.6
Other	1,264	2,260	1,553	1,810	2,501	2,841	2,446	2,636	2,299	2,316	7.0
Contingencies - general programs and CleanBC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,848	3,412	3,987	n/a
Pandemic Recovery Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,250	2,000	1,000	-	n/a
General government	1,501	1,532	1,540	1,670	1,653	3,915	1,905	1,648	1,646	1,644	1.0
Debt servicing	2,826	2,587	2,623	2,684	2,727	2,722	2,696	2,926	3,255	3,566	2.8
Total expense	46,832	48,684	51,707	55,597	58,982	67,624	69,703	73,013	73,359	74,506	
Per cent of operating expense:											
Health	41.0	40.4	40.5	39.8	39.8	37.9	37.7	37.9	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Education	26.1	25.6	25.3	25.3	25.0	22.1	23.0	22.8	23.0	23.0	-1.4
Social services	8.8	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.0	11.5	10.4	10.8	10.9	10.8	2.3
Protection of persons and property	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.8	-1.9
Transportation	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	-0.9
Natural resources & economic development	5.3	5.1	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.4	0.3
Other	2.7	4.6	3.0	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.1	1.6
Contingencies - general programs and CleanBC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	3.9	4.7	5.4	n/a
Pandemic and Recovery Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	2.7	1.4	-	n/a
General government	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	5.8	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	-4.1
Debt servicing	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.8	-2.5
Operating expense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

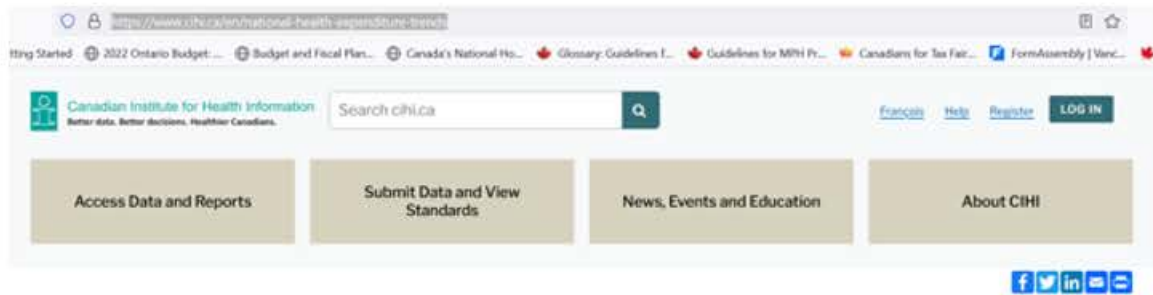
¹ Figures reflect government accounting policies used in the 2020/21 Public Accounts audited financial statements.

² Numbers may not add due to rounding.

APPENDIX

Focus on 2017 to 2024

	2017/18	2024/25	Change
Medical	20,927	29,247	8,320
Education: K-12	6,921	8,338	1,417
Post-secondary & other	6,170	8,779	2,609
Social Services	4,737	8,032	3,295
\$10aday Child Care incl above		1,659	1,659
Total	38,755	54,396	15,641



Home > National health expenditure trends

National health expenditure trends

November 3, 2022 — National health expenditure trends, 2022 — the 26th edition of the annual publication on health expenditure trends — provides detailed information on health spending in Canada using the National Health Expenditure Database (NHEX).

This year's release presents finalized 2020 actual health expenditures and preliminary estimates for 2021 and 2022. The 2020, 2021 and 2022 data includes government-budgeted funding for health-related activities as an emergency response to the COVID-19 pandemic. National health expenditure trends forecasts are based on main estimates and budgets for the public sector.

Note: Preliminary estimates are subject to revision when actual data becomes available in subsequent years. This year's spending estimates may experience larger revisions than usual due to uncertainty around COVID-19 pandemic spending.

Key links

Snapshot: [National health expenditure trends, 2022](#)

Data tables: [Health spending \(ZIP\)](#)

Summary: [Health Expenditure Data in Brief \(PDF\)](#)

Contact CIHI:

nhex@cihi.ca

Canadian Public Administration
Administration publique du Canada



Original article / Article originaux

Measuring the age distribution in Canadian social spending

Paul Kershaw, Lynell Anderson

First published: 09 December 2016 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/capa.12193> | Citations: 6

Explore age allocations



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Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD)

Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD)	Variable(s)	Summary of changes	Other reference periods	Related products
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Detailed information for 1982 to 2020

Status: Active

Frequency: Annual

Record number: 4107

The Longitudinal Administrative Databank is a longitudinal file designed as a research tool on income and demographics.

Data release - November 16, 2022

- [Description](#)
- [Data sources and methodology](#)
- [Data accuracy](#)
- [Documentation](#)

Aggregate spending, by age

	2017 (not adjusted)			2024/25 Budget			Change		
	Share to 65+	Share to under 45	Share to 45-64	Share to 65+	Share to under 45	Share to 45-64	Share to 65+	Share to under 45	Share to 45-64
Medical	9,037	6,459	5,431	13,863	8,681	6,703	4,826	2,222	1,272
Education: K-12	22	5,738	1,161	31	6,830	1,477	9	1,092	316
Post-secondary & other	66	4,529	1,575	99	6,435	2,250	32	1,906	675
Social Services	844	2,532	1,360	1,348	3,368	1,657	504	835	297
\$10aday Child Care incl above				1	1,410	247	1	1,410	247
Total	9,970	19,258	9,527	15,342	26,724	12,334	5,372	7,466	2,807

Per capita spending, by age

	2017/18 to 2024/25 Change		
	Share to 65+	Share to under 45	Share to 45-64
Medical	4,826	2,222	1,272
Education: K-12	9	1,092	316
Post-secondary & other	32	1,906	675
Social Services	504	835	297
\$10aday Child Care incl above	1	1,410	247
Total	5,372	7,466	2,807
Divide by 2024/25 population	1,160,278	2,898,406	1,426,316
Per capita change	4,630	2,576	1,968
Adjust for inflation	3,961	2,204	1,683

NDP increase spending on age 65+ 80% more than for <45

Per capita spending, by age

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**Note, pandemic medical spending changed the age distribution. If it persists, then NDP increase for age 65+ will only be 40% higher than < age 45.

INVEST MORE IN PREVENTING ILLNESS THAN TREATING IT

No one would choose to jump from the window of their burning home – that's why firefighters spend so much time emphasizing the need for fire prevention. We're grateful that we can call on the fire department to put out the flames when we need them, but preventing fires is much less deadly, damaging and costly.



So it is with health care

Waiting to invest until people are ill is like showing up with hoses once the fire is already raging. When what we really want is to prevent sparks from getting out of hand.

This means clinics and hospitals should be the last stop, not the first stop, in our health system. The first stops for good health are found in our neighbourhoods, jobs, child cares and schools – something the pandemic made painfully clear.

Something many doctors know when they want (but can't) prescribe poverty reduction, child care and housing.

Problem

For decades, provincial governments have bought into the myth that medical care is what makes us healthy, ignoring **health science that shows social supports contribute more to our wellbeing.**

RESEARCH ■ HEALTH SERVICES

Effect of provincial spending on social services and health care on health outcomes in Canada: an observational longitudinal study

Daniel J. Dutton PhD, Pierre Gerlier Forest PhD, Ronald D. Kneebone PhD, Jennifer D. Zwicker PhD

■ Cite as: CMAJ 2018;January 22;190:E66-71. doi: 10.1503/cmaj.170132

See related article at www.cmaj.ca/lookup/doi/10.1503/cmaj.171530

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Escalating health care spending is a concern in Western countries, given the lack of evidence of a direct connection between spending and improvements in health. We aimed to determine the association between spending on health care and social programs and health outcomes in Canada.

spending (as a ratio, social/health) on potentially avoidable mortality, infant mortality and life expectancy. We used linear regressions, accounting for provincial fixed effects and time, and controlling for confounding variables at the provincial level.

METHODS: We used retrospective data from Canadian provincial expenditure reports, for the period 1981 to 2011, to model the effects of social and health

RESULTS: A 1 cent increase in social spending per dollar spent on health was associated with a 0.7% (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.04% to 0.11%) decrease in potentially avoidable mortality and a

0.01% (95% CI 0.01% to 0.02%) increase in life expectancy. The ratio had a statistically nonsignificant relationship with infant mortality ($p = 0.2$).

INTERPRETATION: Population level health outcomes could benefit from a reallocation of government dollars from health to social spending, even if total government spending were left unchanged. This result is consistent with other findings from Canada and the United States.

Canadian Journal of Public Health (2020) 111:8–20
<https://doi.org/10.17269/s41997-019-00291-4>

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

A “health in all policies” review of Canadian public finance

Paul Kershaw¹ 

Received: 4 April 2019 / Accepted: 20 December 2019 / Published online: 19 February 2020
© The Canadian Public Health Association 2020

A HEALTHY, PRODUCTIVE CANADA:
A DETERMINANT OF HEALTH APPROACH

The Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs,
Science and Technology
Final Report of
Senate Subcommittee on Population Health

The Honourable Wilbert Joseph Keon, Chair
The Honourable Lucie Pépin, Deputy Chair

Provinces retreated on leadership re SDoH, allocating gains from econ growth to illness treatment.

Provincial Social & Education/Medical ratio: Then and Now (Pre-Pandemic)			
	1976'ish	2019	Change
AB	1.36	0.74	-0.61
BC	1.22	0.72	-0.50
ON	1.16	0.95	-0.20
QC	1.53	0.78	-0.74
SK	1.30	0.76	-0.53
MB	0.97	0.75	-0.22
NS	1.03	0.51	-0.52
NB	1.58	0.98	-0.60
PEI	N/A	0.73	
NFL	1.55	0.52	-1.02

Eg. since 1976 (in 2021 \$/year)

BC increased social: \$3.9 billion

BC increased education: \$6.4 billion

BC increased medical: \$17.9 billion

ON increased social: \$13 billion

ON increased education: \$30.4 billion

ON increased medical: \$49.2 billion



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INVEST MORE IN PREVENTING ILLNESS THAN TREATING IT

Table A11 Expense by Function – 2015/16 to 2024/25^{1,2}

(\$ millions)	Actual 2015/16	Actual 2016/17	Actual 2017/18	Actual 2018/19	Actual 2019/20	Actual 2020/21	Updated Forecast 2021/22	Budget Estimate 2022/23	Plan 2023/24	Plan 2024/25	Average annual change (per cent)
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Regional services	12,811	13,079	14,094	14,996	16,047	18,282	18,067	18,839	19,308	19,822	5.0
Other healthcare expenses	712	753	810	800	872	877	992	1,071	1,116	1,174	5.7
Total health	19,203	19,689	20,927	22,151	23,449	25,605	26,268	27,685	28,461	29,247	4.8
Education:											
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Child welfare	1,301	1,358	1,507	1,652	1,940	2,226	2,583	3,082	3,096	3,141	10.3
Low income tax credit transfers	247	244	239	414	435	1,131	370	413	423	423	6.2
Community living and other services	917	949	1,003	1,075	1,170	1,291	1,402	1,457	1,477	1,482	5.5
Total social services	4,106	4,243	4,737	5,343	5,887	7,789	7,242	7,916	7,972	8,032	7.7
Protection of persons and property	1,572	1,655	1,930	2,004	2,126	2,258	2,454	2,479	2,094	2,097	3.3
Transportation	1,670	1,784	1,931	2,021	2,126	3,360	2,373	2,454	2,379	2,446	4.3
Natural resources & economic development	2,477	2,465	3,374	3,825	3,778	4,191	4,008	3,748	3,954	4,054	5.6
Other	1,264	2,260	1,553	1,810	2,501	2,841	2,446	2,636	2,299	2,316	7.0
Contingencies - general programs and CleanBC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,848	3,412	3,987	n/a
Pandemic Recovery Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,250	2,000	1,000	-	n/a
General government	1,501	1,532	1,540	1,670	1,853	3,915	1,905	1,648	1,646	1,644	1.0
Debt servicing	2,926	2,587	2,623	2,684	2,727	2,722	2,696	2,926	3,255	3,566	2.6
Total expense	46,832	48,684	51,707	55,597	58,982	67,624	69,703	73,013	73,359	74,506	
Per cent of operating expense:											
Health	41.0	40.4	40.5	39.8	39.8	37.9	37.7	37.9	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Education	26.1	25.6	25.3	25.3	25.0	22.1	23.0	22.8	23.0	23.0	-1.4
Social services	8.8	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.0	11.5	10.4	10.8	10.9	10.8	2.3
Protection of persons and property	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.8	-1.9
Transportation	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	-0.9
Natural resources & economic development	5.3	5.1	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.4	0.3
Other	2.7	4.6	3.0	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.1	1.6
Contingencies - general programs and CleanBC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	3.9	4.7	5.4	n/a
Pandemic and Recovery Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	2.7	1.4	-	n/a
General government	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	5.8	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	-4.1
Debt servicing	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.8	-2.5
Operating expense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

¹ Figures reflect government accounting policies used in the 2020/21 Public Accounts audited financial statements.

² Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Tracking the social/medical spending ratio

	2017/18	2024/25	Change	% of total increase	Social & Education / Medical	Social / Medical
Medical	20,927	29,247	8,320	53%		
Education: K-12	6,921	8,338	1,417	9%		
Post-secondary & other	6,170	8,779	2,609	17%		
Social Services	4,737	8,032	3,295	21%		
Total	38,755	54,396	15,641		0.88	0.40

****2018/19 was a strong budget at promoting wellbeing and health. In that year, the ratio in the change of spending was 1.31**

Premiers intensify campaign for increase to Canada Health Transfer

KRISTY KIRKUP >

OTTAWA

PUBLISHED JANUARY 26, 2022

FOR SUBSCRIBERS



B.C. Premier John Horgan speaks in Vancouver on Sept. 16, 2021. Mr. Horgan said provincial, territorial and federal governments have an opportunity to take an 'important step' on the Canada Health Transfer.

DARRYL DYCK/THE CANADIAN PRESS

Premiers' top priority post 2021 election: billions more for medical transfers – supported by Bloc and NDP Federal leaders

That's not consistent with Health Science



Health



B.C. health-care system strengthened by new payment model for doctors

Translations

- 简体中文
- 繁體中文
- Français
- ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

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News Release

Victoria
Monday, October 31, 2022 10:30 AM

Media Contacts

Aileen Machell
Director of Communications
Office of the Premier
250.261.5204



(flickr.com)

Together, the Province, Doctors of BC, and BC Family Doctors have achieved a new payment model for family doctors to help protect, support and strengthen B.C.'s health-care system and patient care.

No comparable concern to pay child care workers more than parking lot attendant wages

Doctor shortage???

All doctors

1976: There were 143 doctors per 100,000 in Canada (BC: 161)

2020: There are 242 doctors per 100,000 in Canada (BC: 254)

Family physicians?

1976: 72 per 100,000 in Canada (BC: 87)

2020: 123 per 100,000 in Canada (BC: 134).

REDUCE GOVERNMENT DEBTS/<AGE 45

Table A16 Changes in Financial Position – 2015/16 to 2024/25

(\$ millions)	Actual 2015/16	Actual 2016/17	Actual 2017/18	Actual 2018/19	Actual 2019/20	Actual 2020/21	Updated Forecast 2021/22	Budget Estimate 2022/23	Plan 2023/24	Plan 2024/25	10-Year Total
(Surplus) deficit for the year	(769)	(2,765)	(313)	(1,531)	322	5,468	483	5,461	4,182	3,181	13,719
Comprehensive income (increase) decrease	647	(236)	(36)	(200)	233	(300)	(313)	(10)	(103)	(237)	(1,207)
Change in accumulated (surplus) deficit	(122)	(3,001)	(349)	(1,797)	577	4,562	170	5,451	4,017	2,944	12,452
Capital and other asset changes:											
Taxpayer-supported capital investments	3,459	3,659	3,908	4,452	4,772	5,428	7,157	9,279	9,333	8,815	60,262
Less: amortization and other accounting changes	(2,205)	(2,638)	625	(2,459)	(2,578)	(2,670)	(2,619)	(2,813)	(3,001)	(3,068)	(23,426)
Increase in net capital assets	1,254	1,021	4,533	1,993	2,194	2,758	4,538	6,466	6,332	5,747	36,836
Increase (decrease) in restricted assets	78	64	73	66	97	72	123	66	68	67	774
Increase (decrease) in other assets	(228)	87	(194)	20	148	482	(367)	5	-	1	(46)
Change in capital and other assets	1,104	1,172	4,412	2,079	2,439	3,312	4,294	6,537	6,400	5,815	37,564
Increase (decrease) in net liabilities	982	(1,829)	4,063	282	3,016	7,874	4,464	11,988	10,417	8,759	50,016
Investment and working capital changes:											
Investment in commercial Crown corporations:											
Increase (decrease) in retained earnings	(740)	(20)	(1,383)	(394)	783	3,108	2,906	1,074	1,137	1,245	7,716
Self-supported capital investments	2,573	2,725	2,729	4,106	4,386	3,475	3,828	4,374	4,437	3,144	35,777
Less: loan repayments and other accounting changes	(1,156)	(957)	(6,004)	(2,093)	(2,165)	(1,942)	(2,589)	(2,222)	(2,392)	(2,209)	(23,729)
Change in investment	677	1,748	(4,658)	1,619	3,004	4,641	4,145	3,226	3,182	2,180	19,764
Increase (decrease) in cash and temporary investments	217	340	(792)	(411)	956	2,575	(3,271)	(599)	79	126	(780)
Other working capital changes	977	(181)	669	(997)	(1,324)	(349)	(815)	(704)	(1,816)	(2,540)	(7,080)
Changes in investment and working capital	1,871	1,907	(4,781)	211	2,636	6,867	59	1,923	1,445	(234)	11,904
Increase (decrease) in financial statement debt	2,853	78	(718)	493	5,652	14,741	4,523	13,911	11,862	8,525	61,920
(Increase) decrease in sinking fund debt	(603)	493	(261)	596	60	200	(21)	(16)	11	(45)	414
Increase (decrease) in guarantees	6	(23)	(188)	(2)	57	113	(282)	1	(1)	(1)	(320)
Increase (decrease) in non-guaranteed debt	75	38	249	(44)	430	(115)	225	(10)	3	(9)	842
Increase (decrease) in total provincial debt	2,331	586	(918)	1,043	6,199	14,939	4,445	13,886	11,875	8,470	62,856
Represented by increase (decrease) in:											
Taxpayer-supported debt	839	(1,220)	2,108	(926)	3,548	13,521	1,981	11,744	9,827	7,544	48,966
Self-supported debt	1,492	1,806	(3,026)	1,969	2,651	1,418	1,464	2,142	2,048	926	12,890
Forecast allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Total provincial debt	2,331	586	(918)	1,043	6,199	14,939	4,445	13,886	11,875	8,470	62,856

Table A17 Provincial Debt – 2015/16 to 2024/25

(\$ millions)	Actual 2015/16	Actual 2016/17	Actual 2017/18	Actual 2018/19	Actual 2019/20	Actual 2020/21	Updated Forecast 2021/22	Budget Estimate 2022/23	Plan 2023/24	Plan 2024/25	Average annual change (per cent)
Taxpayer-supported debt:											
Provincial government											
Operating	8,034	4,644	1,156	-	-	8,746	5,719	10,411	12,644	13,741	6.1
Capital ²											
K-12 education.....	8,012	8,454	8,891	8,885	9,757	10,529	11,456	12,225	13,077	13,900	6.3
Post-secondary institutions.....	4,063	4,285	4,584	4,607	4,917	5,426	5,783	6,238	6,833	7,502	7.1
Health facilities.....	5,416	5,835	6,141	6,173	6,705	7,484	8,449	9,791	11,571	14,120	11.2
Ministries general capital.....	1,987	2,288	2,718	2,363	3,133	3,702	4,246	4,793	5,224	5,605	12.2
Transportation	2,174	2,174	5,682	5,401	5,401	5,401	5,401	5,403	5,405	5,406	10.7
Social housing	428	449	619	619	805	1,062	1,451	1,797	2,024	2,232	20.1
Other	242	242	242	242	252	259	273	327	446	595	10.5
Total capital	22,322	23,727	28,877	28,290	30,970	33,863	37,058	40,573	44,578	49,360	9.2
Total provincial government	30,356	28,371	30,033	28,290	30,970	42,609	42,777	50,984	57,222	63,101	8.5
Taxpayer-supported entities:											
BC Pavilion Corporation	156	143	141	138	135	132	129	126	123	119	-2.9
BC Transit	106	94	84	73	65	60	57	110	182	242	9.6
BC Transportation Financing Authority ..	9,177	9,974	10,388	11,293	12,193	13,321	14,956	17,512	20,262	22,479	10.5
Health Authorities and Hospital Societies	1,582	1,717	1,762	1,795	1,802	1,875	1,869	1,831	1,787	1,739	1.1
InBC Investment Corp	304	217	161	70	45	37	19	29	29	29	-23.0
Post-secondary institutions	668	699	744	763	753	882	899	888	966	950	4.0
School districts	21	19	17	19	18	24	31	36	40	45	8.8
Social housing	332	246	259	225	222	770	958	1,932	2,665	2,113	22.8
Other	17	19	18	15	26	40	36	27	26	29	6.2
Total taxpayer-supported entities.....	12,363	13,128	13,574	14,391	15,259	17,141	18,954	22,491	26,080	27,745	9.4
Total taxpayer-supported debt	42,719	41,499	43,607	42,681	46,229	59,750	61,731	73,475	83,302	90,846	8.7
Self-supported debt:											
Commercial Crown corporations and agencies											
BC Hydro	17,929	19,685	19,990	22,064	23,238	24,650	26,128	28,290	30,432	31,397	6.4
BC Liquor Distribution Branch	-	-	-	-	210	233	204	213	236	247	2.7
BC Lottery Corporation	150	145	155	100	233	228	207	202	110	86	-6.0
Columbia Basin power projects	459	448	433	418	1,387	1,349	1,325	1,300	1,273	1,244	11.7
Columbia Power Corporation	296	291	286	282	276	271	266	261	255	249	-1.9
Post-secondary institution subsidiaries ..	310	340	418	387	504	520	575	575	574	575	7.1
Transportation Investment Corporation ¹	3,355	3,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Other	33	31	30	30	84	99	109	116	124	132	16.6
Total self-supported debt	22,532	24,338	21,312	23,281	25,932	27,350	28,814	30,956	33,004	33,930	4.7
Forecast allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	n/a
Total provincial debt	65,251	65,837	64,919	65,962	72,161	87,100	91,545	105,431	117,306	125,776	7.6

¹ Beginning in 2017/18, debt related to the Port Mann Bridge was reclassified as taxpayer-supported due to the elimination of tolls effective September 1, 2017.

² Includes debt incurred by the government to fund the building and construction of capital assets in the education, health, social housing and other sectors.

Growing total BC debt since 2017

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/2021	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Change since 2017	% increase
Total provincial debt, \$ millions	64,919	65,962	72,161	87,100	91,545	105,431	117,306	125,776	60,857	
per capita < 45, \$	24,634							43,395	18,760	76%



PUBLIC
DEBTS PER
PERSON <45

ARE **3X**
LARGER
2016

VS

1976

GOVERNMENT DEBT



PER PERSON <45

\$44,000

VS

\$15,000

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT



NOW WE NEED TO
REDUCE FOOTPRINT BY
0.18 HECTARES/YEAR
TO REACH 1.7 HECTARES BY 2050

VS

CANADIANS REDUCED BY
0.06 HECTARES/YEAR
SINCE 1976

PRIORITIZE HOUSING FOR HOMES FIRST, INVESTMENTS SECOND

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/2021	2021/22	2022/23	Change since 2017
Average home price, \$ 2022	821,594	806,056	778,407	862,651	990,409	996,694	168,815
Years to save a 20% down payment	19.4	18.6	17.2	19.1	21.9	?	2.4

Source: https://www.gensqueeze.ca/straddling_the_gap_2022_housing_affordability

Updated with 2022 data from the Canadian Real Estate Association, and 2022 CPI data from Statistics Canada

Strong? Not if BC prioritizes affordability. Please edit this language

Housing

B.C. housing markets and residential construction activity reached record levels last year. Resilient higher-wage employment, low interest rates, increased demand for larger dwellings, and low inventories fueled record high volumes of sales and higher prices. MLS home sales increased by 32.8 per cent in 2021 compared to 2020. At the regional level, annual MLS home sales rose in every region including the five largest: Greater Vancouver (+42.0 per cent), Fraser Valley (+40.7 per cent), Okanagan-Mainline (+27.0 per cent), Vancouver Island (+18.5 per cent), and Victoria (+18.0 per cent).

Record-low supply and strong demand for homes led to large price gains in 2021. In 2021, the MLS average home sale price increased by 18.7 per cent, following 11.6 per cent growth in 2020. Average sale price growth was strong across the province with each region seeing price growth above 10.0 per cent.

Chart 3.5 B.C. Home Sales and Price



Sources: Canadian Real Estate Association; Haver Analytics

Budget 2022 brags that “BC housing markets... reached record levels last year... Average sale price growth was strong across the province with each region seeing price growth above 10.0%” (see “Economic highlights” in Backgrounder 4, and p. 101 of the full budget).