



The local government system in

Canada



Key facts

- POPULATION (census 2006):** 31,612,897
- AREA:** 9,984,670 sq
- CAPITAL:** Ottawa
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP:** 2.1%
- CURRENCY:** Canadian dollar (CAD)
- HEAD OF STATE:** HM Elizabeth II
- GOVERNOR-GENERAL:** David Lloyd Johnston
- HEAD OF GOVERNMENT:** Prime Minister Stephen Harper
- FORM OF GOVERNMENT:** constitutional monarchy
- PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM:** bicameral
- STATE STRUCTURE:** federal
- LANGUAGES:** English and French (official)
- NATIONAL ELECTIONS: last:** 2008 **turnout:** 59.1%
- next:** 2013
- LOCAL ELECTIONS** vary from province to province, see table 1c.

SUMMARY

Canada is a federal bicameral parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy with a highly varied local government system. Legislation for local government is unique to each province and territory. Canada's constitution divides powers between the federal government and the ten provincial governments, municipalities are not however recognised as a separate order of government. Provinces and territories have a number of legislative acts that govern local government within their jurisdiction. Three provinces have a multi-tiered local government system, with a regional tier, while the other provinces and territories have a single-tier system. Provincial and territorial ministers with local government responsibilities oversee local government legislation. Under the ten provincial and three territorial governments are two supra-regional authorities (in Québec), 143 regional authorities and over 3,600 local governments. Real property taxes are the main source of revenue for local governments with individual municipalities determining their own property tax rate. Provincial, territorial and federal

government transfers account for around one fifth of total revenue and includes both general and specific purpose funds. Local governments are generally responsible for services within a city or region, including police and fire protection, water and sewage services, recreation services and local public transportation.

1. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Canada is a federal parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy with a bicameral parliament. The head of state is HM Elizabeth II, represented by a governor-general who is appointed on the advice of the prime minister. The lower chamber, the House of Commons is the major law-making body. Each of the 308 constituencies, or ridings, elects a representative using the 'first-past-the-post' system for a maximum term of five years. The Senate, also known as the upper or red chamber, has 105 members appointed by the governor-general on the advice of the prime minister. The Senate's purpose is to represent the regional and social diversity of Canada. Members may serve until the age of 75. The prime minister appoints a cabinet

from members of the House of Commons including, if possible, at least one minister from each province. Canada is a federal state with ten provinces and three territories. Powers are shared between the federal government and the governments of the provinces and the territories. The provincial legislatures can set up local government structures in their area and grant these institutions powers.

2. LEGAL BASIS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

2.1 Constitutional provisions:

Canada's constitution divides powers between the federal government and the ten provincial governments according to function. Municipalities are not recognised as a separate order of government but Section 92(8) of the Constitution Act 1867 gives the provinces exclusive powers to make laws in relation to 'Municipal Institutions in the Province' (Constitution Act 1867).

2.2 Main legislative texts:

There have been significant changes in local government legislation over the last decade, including giving councils greater autonomy to



Table 1a.. Main legislative texts by province or territory

Province/Territory	Legislation	What is Covered by the Legislation
Alberta	Municipal Government Act	A consolidation of municipal & planning legislation
British Columbia	Local Government Act Community Charter Vancouver Charter	Applies to regional districts and local governments, except Vancouver, though some provisions apply, including planning legislation All local governments, except Vancouver, though some provisions apply City of Vancouver
Manitoba	The Municipal Act The City of Winnipeg Charter The Planning Act	Urban and rural municipalities City of Winnipeg Planning legislation
New Brunswick	Municipalities Act An Act respecting Rural Communities Community Planning Act	Cities, towns and villages To address governance & service needs of rural communities (local service districts/small villages) Planning legislation
Newfoundland and Labrador	Municipal Act City of St. John's, City of Corner Brook & City of Mount Pearl Acts Urban and Rural Planning Act	All municipalities and regions except St. John's, Corner Brook and Mount Pearl The three city Acts grant separate statuses for the three cities Planning legislation
Northwest Territories	Cities, Towns and Village Act Hamlets Act Charter Communities Act Planning Act	Cities, towns and villages Hamlets Charter communities Planning
Nova Scotia	Municipal Government Act	Regional municipalities, towns and rural municipalities, including planning legislation
Nunavut	Cities, Town and Villages Act Hamlets Act Planning Act	Cities, towns, villages Hamlets Planning
Ontario	Municipal Act 2001 City of Toronto Act Planning Act	Covers all incorporated municipal governments City of Toronto Planning
Prince Edward Island	Municipalities Act Charlottetown Area Municipalities Act City of Summerside Act Municipal Planning Act	Towns and communities Established a new city and two towns Created a new city Planning
Québec	An Act respecting Municipal Territorial Organisation Municipal Code Cities and Towns Act Municipal Powers Act Charter of Ville de Montréal An Act respecting Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal An Act respecting Communauté métropolitaine de Québec Charter of Ville de Québec An Act respecting land use planning and development	All municipalities and unorganized territories Regional county municipalities, and other municipalities Other municipalities, including cities, towns, villages and parishes – including Charter Cities All municipalities Ville de Montréal Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal (a supra-regional body) Ville de Québec Communauté métropolitaine de Québec (a supra-regional body) Planning legislation
Saskatchewan	The Cities Act The Municipalities Act Northern Municipalities Act Planning and Development Act	12 Cities Towns, villages, hamlets & rural municipalities in the southern part of the province Northern communities, towns, villages, hamlets Planning legislation
Yukon	Municipal Act and Municipal Finance & Community Grants Act	Cities and towns



Table 1b. Distribution of councils and population Census 2006

Province/territory	Local ^a	Regional	Supra Regional	Population (2006)	% rural
Alberta	355	-	-	3,290,350	18
British Columbia	188	27	-	4,113,487	15
Manitoba	188	-	-	1,148,401	29
New Brunswick	108	-	-	729,997	49
Newfoundland & Labrador	278	-	-	505,469	42
Northwest Territories	16	-	-	41,464	57
Nova Scotia	55	-	-	913,462	45
Nunavut	25	-	-	29,474	57
Ontario	445	30	-	12,160,282	15
Prince Edward Island	75	-	-	135,851	55
Québec	1,138	86	2	7,546,131	20
Saskatchewan	786	-	-	968,157	35
Yukon territory	8	-	-	30,372	40
TOTAL	3,665	143	2	31,612,897	20

Note: a: 'rural' refers to persons living outside centres of 1,000 persons AND outside areas with 400 per sq km

Note: b: percentage rural for NWT denotes 1996 figure when Nunavut was still part of NWT

respond to changing circumstances. All provinces and territories, except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, have enacted new or substantially amended legislation in the past decade. The trend in recent legislation has been to give local authorities powers of general competence, so they can choose how to provide services that fulfil the needs of a specified area of responsibility, rather than specifying formal responsibilities for different services. Each of the ten provinces and three territories have their own acts, both for general local government and for specific conurbations. Table 1a gives an overview of the main acts by province or territory. There are many other legislative texts covering specific areas or functions of local government.

3. STRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

3.1 Local government within the state:

Local government is highly varied across Canada, differing across the state and relying on legislation from each province and territory for specific powers and areas of responsibility. The names given to local governments, such as city, village, town, urban or rural, in general reflect the type of area rather than powers or responsibilities, which are specific to each province or territory, making direct comparisons complex.

3.2 Ministerial oversight:

Provincial and territorial ministers with responsibility for local government are responsible for local government legislation, as well as other local plans and programs, the amalgamation and restructuring of councils and the annexation of unincorporated land. These

provincial and territorial ministers also have powers to intervene if a council is not operating in the interests of its residents and may, by order of the lieutenant governor, dismiss the council. Local government ministers also have powers to appoint a municipal administrator if a council does not fulfil its duties, and they can recommend that a municipality provides additional services.

3.3 Council types:

Three provinces have a multi-tiered local government system, with a regional tier which has some authority over local authorities. The other provinces and territories have a single-tier system, although different municipalities have different powers and responsibilities.

3.3.1 Supra-Regional bodies exist for both Montréal and Québec metropolitan areas, each with their respective metropolitan communities.

3.3.2 Regional authorities exist for three provinces: British Columbia has a two-tier system composed of regional districts and municipalities, Ontario has both single tier and two-tier municipalities, the latter made up of upper and lower tiers and Québec has a two-tier system comprising regional county municipalities and local municipalities. The local government system in British Columbia, however, is unique in Canada because, in addition to the 160 municipal governments, it is comprised of 27 regional districts. Each regional district is divided into smaller areas called electoral areas. Regional districts are modelled as a federation composed of municipalities and

electoral areas, each of which has representation on the regional board. Regional districts have three basic roles: to provide regional governance and services for the region, to provide a political and administrative framework for inter-municipal or sub-regional service partnerships; and in the absence of municipalities, regional districts are the "local" government for rural areas.¹²

3.3.3. Single tier authorities With the exceptions of the regional municipalities of Waterloo, Niagara, Halton, Peel, York, and Durham, urban areas in Ontario are governed by a single tier of municipal government. In Québec, the Montreal and Québec city-regions have since 2002 both been covered by municipal institutions known as "metropolitan communities", but they have very limited functional authority. Municipalities may be complemented by a variety of local agencies, boards and commissions, for instance school, social services and health boards, transit corporations, water and wastewater boards. These are also governed by elected bodies, but are not considered local governments.

3.3.4 Disorganized territories or unincorporated areas are large areas with sparse populations and do not have local governments. In British Columbia, for example, local municipalities cover only 1.5% of the total provincial territory, but they account for 87.3% of the total population, regional districts however cover the entire province. In New Brunswick, 269 local service districts provide services to 37% of the total population. In the unincorporated areas, some services are provided by the province or the territory, in others by a regional body.

3.4 Committees:

Councils in most provinces and territories can appoint committees and delegate responsibilities to them. In certain areas, legislation mandates which areas can be delegated, while others only allow for the creation of advisory committees. In Québec, local councils subject to the Cities and Towns Act may adopt a by-law to establish an executive committee, newly amalgamated cities and other charter cities are required to do so. The City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, must establish an executive policy committee composed of the mayor, the chairpersons of any standing committees established by the council, and any other member appointed by the mayor. Typically, councils set up committees for finance, land use planning, recreation and culture and public security.



3.5 Local government and the first nations:

Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982 recognises and affirms the existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. Canada's Inherent Right Policy 1995 is based on the recognition of an Aboriginal right (or 'inherent right') of self-government. This is based on the view that the aboriginal peoples of Canada have the right to govern themselves in relation to the matters that are internal to their communities, integral to their unique cultures, identities, traditions, languages and institutions, and with respect to their special relationship to the land and resources. Negotiations under the Inherent Right Policy however, do not define the legal scope and content of the inherent right. The policy focuses on the negotiation of practical self-government arrangements that are tailored to meet the specific needs of individual aboriginal communities or groups. Currently, an aboriginal group must use the courts in order to define the legal scope and content of an inherent right to self-government. These self-government arrangements are not considered local government. Under the existing federal policy, qualifying aboriginal groups can negotiate self-government arrangements that recognise jurisdiction, or authority over a variety of issues, including government structure, land management, healthcare, child welfare, education, housing and economic development. Negotiations are between aboriginal groups, the

federal government and, in areas affecting its jurisdiction and interests, the relevant provincial or territorial government.¹⁴

4. ELECTIONS

Some provinces have elections based on wards, others on a general vote. Eligibility to vote is uniformly 18 years of age and above. Candidates for election normally stand either as independents or less commonly on the basis of local political parties independent of provincial or federal parties.

4.1 Recent local election:

Table 1c gives the dates for the latest and next local elections along with the length of term of office across the provinces and territories.

4.3 Elected representatives:

Terminology varies from province to province: council leaders may be called mayors, Reeves, wardens (in some rural municipalities), or chairs (within regions). In some authorities, the elected members are called aldermen rather than councillors.

4.2 Voting system:

Councillors in single-tier and lower-tier governments are generally elected directly by the first-past-the-post system. Mayors may be directly or indirectly elected; those in single-tier councils or lower-tier councils are almost always directly elected. Members of upper-tier governments may be drawn from the mayors of

lower-tier councils, or councillors may be appointed from the lower-tiers proportionally to the populations of the constituent governments. Direct elections or a combination of direct and indirect elections do sometimes take place for upper-tier authorities, but these are rare. Wardens in rural municipalities are almost always elected by the members of the council. Mayors, Reeves or chairs of regional authorities are usually indirectly elected by members of the council; there are a few cases where they are directly elected.

4.4 Women's representation:

Women represent 13.9% of mayors and 23.0% of councillors as of March, 2010.¹⁴ There is however a wide variation across the different jurisdictions: in the three territories, women account for one quarter to three-fifths of all elected local government members, while Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan have the lowest participation of women.

5. SYSTEMS FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

5.1 Legal requirement:

In all provinces and territories, council meetings must be open to the public. Legislation prescribes under what circumstances a council meeting might be closed (personal information, labour relations, law enforcement, litigation and similar issues).

5.2 Implementation:

There is a wide variety of participatory structures both formal and informal. In some jurisdictions, citizens may serve on standing or advisory committees of the local councils. In many provinces and territories, eligible petitioners have the right to petition for a referendum on a by-law or resolution, or any matter within the jurisdiction of the council, except for the annual operating and capital budgets. In Prince Edward Island only, citizens vote to approve the annual operating and capital budgets, and on any amendments to these. In Québec, local government borrowing by-laws and some amendments to zoning and planning by-laws are subject to referenda under provincial legislation.

5.3 E-government:

Local authorities across Canada use information technology to provide greater access to services, promote activities online, and encourage and develop citizen participation, including surveys on municipal budgets, priorities and/or other initiatives. In seven of the 13 provinces and territories, council and committee meetings can air via a webcast. The federal government has funded broadband for rural and remote communities as part of its 'Building Canada' plan. Many provinces and

Table 1c. Term of office, last and upcoming elections across jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Last election	Upcoming election	Election term	Election date formula
Alberta	18-Oct-10	21-Oct-13	3 years	3 Monday of October
British Columbia	15-Nov-08	19-Nov-11	3 years	3 Saturday of November
Manitoba (a)	27-Oct-10	22-Oct-14	4 years	4 Wednesday of October
New Brunswick (b)	12-May-08	14-May-12	4 years	2 Monday of May
Newfoundland & Labrador	29-Sept-09	24-Sep-13	4 years	Last Tuesday of September
Northwest Territories (c)	16-Oct-09	15-Oct-12	3 years	3 Friday of October
Nova Scotia	18-Oct-08	20-Oct-12	4 years	3 Saturday of October
Nunavut (d)	16-Oct-09	15-Oct-12	3 years	3 Friday of October
Ontario	25-Oct-10	27-Oct-14	4 years	4 Monday of October
Prince Edward Island (e)	1-Nov-10	7-Nov-14	4 years	1 Monday of November
Québec	1-Nov-09	2-Nov-13	4 years	1 Sunday of November
Saskatchewan (f)	25-Oct-09	24-Oct-12	3 years	4 Wednesday of October
Yukon Territory	15-Oct-09	18-Oct-12	3 years	3 Thursday of October

Note

a: All municipalities except Winnipeg Beach, Dunnottar and Victoria Beach.

b: All municipalities except Harvey, St. Hilaire, Campobello Island and 8 other rural communities.

c: All taxed communities (i.e. cities, towns, villages); Northern hamlets hold elections every two years on the 2nd Monday of December. d: Ibid

e: Community (i.e. rural) elections take place on the same date every 3 years instead of 4.

f: Urban municipalities only; rural/ Northern municipalities are held on three staggered two-year cycles



territories have also established their own programmes in order to connect rural and remote communities to the internet.

6. ORGANISED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

6.1 National Local Government Association:

The Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) has been recognised since 1901 as the national advocate for municipal government. It represents local governments at the national level on federal policy and programme matters. Key provincial and territorial associations are members along with more than 1,100 local governments. FCM has an international office to provide support to local government on international projects and policies and this work is supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

6.2 Other Local Government Associations:

All provinces and territories have at least one local government association and some have different associations for urban and rural interests. There are currently 24 associations in total and membership for each is voluntary. Five of the associations were created under a provincial act and in four of the provinces and one of the territories, the associations have been formally recognised in legislation as official bodies for consultation on matters relating to changes to municipal legislation, responsibilities or funding. Nine of the 13 provinces and territories provide annual grants to municipal associations to support their activities.

7. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Intergovernmental relations mostly occur bilaterally between the federal and the provincial or territorial governments, and between the provincial/territorial and the municipal

Table 2a. Percentage of total revenue from property taxes, by province

Province	% of total revenue from property taxes (2008)
Newfoundland and Labrador	28%
Prince Edward Island	39%
Nova Scotia	51%
New Brunswick	52%
Québec	54%
Ontario	39%
Manitoba	30%
Saskatchewan	37%
Alberta	30%
British Columbia	42%
TOTAL	41%

governments for a range of ministerial portfolios including finance, energy, environment, housing, transportation, culture and heritage. The federal, and provincial/territorial ministers meet at least once a year. Provincial and territory leaders also meet once a year when at the Council of the Federation. Established in December 2003, the Council provides a leadership role in building a constructive and cooperative federal system. One of the Council's current key priorities is safe, clean water particularly in rural and remote areas¹⁶. A range of federal activities, such as transportation and infrastructure, can at times necessitate direct contact or coordination between federal and municipal governments¹⁷ but these interactions can be considered exceptional. In Québec, it is a requirement of provincial law that municipal bodies obtain provincial government authorisation before signing any agreement with the government of Canada, its departments or agencies, or any federal public agency.

Individual provinces and territories have their own legislation that ensures communication and consultation between provincial and local governments. For example, in Nova Scotia the minister is legally required to consult with the municipal association on any proposed amendment to the Municipal Government Act, and must furthermore notify the association one year in advance of the effective date of any legislation, regulation or administrative action that could either decrease revenues or increase expenditures of local governments. Furthermore, Nova Scotia, in 2005, signed a memorandum of understanding with the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities to guide the provincial-municipal relationship.

8. MONITORING SYSTEMS

Most provincial and territorial legislation, prescribes that each local government must appoint a chief administrative officer or corporate officer, a financial officer or treasurer, and an auditor. Additionally, the majority of provinces have municipal boards or commissions that are appointed by the provincial government to review certain aspects of the municipal government's actions, including capital expenditure, public borrowing, community planning and specific local by-laws.¹⁹ If a council is not operating in the interests of its residents, provincial and territorial ministers have the power to investigate and intervene, and ultimately dismiss the council. Ministers can also appoint a municipal administrator if a council does not fulfill its duties.

9. FINANCE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

9.1 Locally raised revenue:

Real property taxes are the single most important source of revenue for local governments in Canada. Individual municipalities determine their own property tax rate to ensure they can cover the cost of services not funded by various provincial/territorial and federal government transfers¹⁹. See table 2a for a breakdown by province

9.2 Transfers:

Provincial financial transfers to municipal governments are roughly 80% specific purpose and 20% general transfer. Federal transfers to local governments tend to be divided evenly between specific and general purpose transfers¹⁸. There are significant differences across the country: the local governments in the territories (Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon) are highly dependent on transfers, with transfers accounting for between 41.5% and 59% of total local government revenues in 2004. In the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, general purpose transfers are more important than specific-purpose transfers while in the other provinces the opposite is true. Many areas are exploring new revenue sources for local governments. Some recently implemented initiatives include: transfers of a portion of the provincial gas or fuel tax, revenue-sharing of video lottery and/or casino revenues, transfer of a portion of personal and corporate income tax, revenue-sharing of traffic and other provincial fines. Most jurisdictions enable local governments to collect fees and licences and charge for development permits.

For the most part, federal transfers to municipalities flow through provinces and territories prior to being distributed to the local governments. One example of a federal transfer to municipalities is the Gas Tax Fund (GTF) which is helping to build Canada's communities by providing predictable and long-term funding in support of municipal infrastructure that contributes to cleaner air, cleaner water and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the GTF benefits communities by providing funding to increase the capacity of communities to undertake long-term planning. Municipalities can pool, bank and borrow against this funding, and this affords them significant additional financial flexibility. To ensure accountability to Canadians, communities report on their use of the funds on an annual basis⁴. Provincial financial transfers vary from province to province and territory to territory. For example, in Prince Edward Island, financial assistance is directed to municipalities through two programs: the municipal support grant and



Table 2b. Aggregate Local government Revenue and Expenditure 2008

Revenue Canadian Dollars \$000,000		Expenditure Canadian Dollars \$000,000	
Government Transfer		General government services	7,194.190
General purpose transfers	2,476.750	Protection of persons and property	12,124.248
Federal government specific	1,212.374	Transportation and communication	15,843.316
Provincial government specific	12,136.758	Health	1,927.045
Locally raised resources		Social services	6,684.131
Property and related tax	36,519.419	Education	239.646
Other tax (please specify)	939,614	Resource conservation and industrial development	1,526.196
Sales of goods and services	16,029.346	Environment	12,826.647
Investment income	3,220.221	Recreation and Culture	9,188.788
		Housing	2,787.509
		Regional planning and development	1,381.794
		Debt charges	2,438.763
		Other expenditures	148.269
TOTAL	72,534.482	TOTAL	74,310.542

the comprehensive urban services agreement. In Manitoba, municipalities have a share of the provincial fuel tax and income tax revenues to support priority services such as public safety, roads, and transit¹⁸.

In 2007, the federal government launched the seven-year (2007-2014), CAD\$33bn 'Building Canada' plan (www.buildingcanada.gc.ca), which includes CAD\$17.6bn in base funding for municipalities through the increased GST rebate for municipalities and the Gas Tax Fund (GTF). Canada's national budget for 2008 indicated that the GTF would become permanent beyond 2014 at CAD\$2bn per year nationally, allowing municipalities to count on this stable funding for their infrastructure needs now and in the future. The 2009 budget provided almost CAD\$15bn in new infrastructure stimulus funding over two years to help re-start the economy in the short term, and promote a competitive and sustainable economy in the long term. The 2009 budget also accelerated the existing funding available under the 'Building Canada' plan.

9.3 Local authority staff:

Councils determine the remuneration of their councillors in all councils apart from Québec; where provincial legislation dictates the maximum remuneration for municipal officials. In most jurisdictions, councils must publicly report total remuneration for each councillor on an annual basis. Local governments have the full authority to appoint, promote, discipline and determine the pay of staff.

10. DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICE DELIVERY RESPONSIBILITY

The legislation set by the various provinces and territories gives local government considerable discretion on the services they provide. Increased public demand for government services and

improved performance standards for existing services has changed the division of responsibility between governments, particularly at the local and provincial levels. In general however, local governments in most provinces and territories manage the treatment of drinking water and wastewater, the construction and maintenance local roads, the collection and disposal of waste, the protection of persons and property (police, fire protection), the planning and development of land use, public transit, economic development services and recreational and cultural facilities.

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British Columbia: www.gov.bc.ca/cd/
Manitoba: www.gov.mb.ca/ia/
New Brunswick: www.gnb.ca/0370/index-e.asp
Newfoundland and Labrador: www.ma.gov.nl.ca/ma
Northwest Territories: www.maca.gov.nt.ca
Nova Scotia: www.gov.ns.ca/snsmr/
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Annex A. Summary of service provision in different spheres of government

Service	Delivering authority			Remarks
	Federal Government	Province Territory	Local Authority	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
Police	■	■	■	Varies between Provinces
Fire protection		■	■	
Civil protection		■	■	
Criminal justice		■		
Civil justice	■	■		
Civil status register		■		
Statistical office	■	■		
Electoral register	■	■	■	
EDUCATION				
Pre-school		■		
Primary		■		
Secondary		■		
Vocational and technical		■		
Higher education		■		
Adult education		■		
SOCIAL WELFARE				
Kindergarten and nursery		■	■	
Family welfare services		■	■	
Welfare homes		■	■	
Social security		■	■	
PUBLIC HEALTH				
Primary care		■	■	
Hospitals	■	■	■	
Health Protection	■	■	■	
HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING				
Housing		■	■	
Town planning		■	■	
Agriculture Land planning		■	■	
TRANSPORT				
Roads	■	■	■	
Transport	■	■		
Urban roads		■	■	
Urban Public Transport		■	■	
Ports	■	■	■	
Airports	■	■	■	
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SANITATION				
Water and sanitation		■	■	
Refuse collection and disposal		■	■	
Street management		■		
Cemeteries and crematoria			■	
Environmental protection		■	■	
Consumer protection	■	■		
Other environmental services	■	■	■	
CULTURE, LEISURE AND SPORTS				
Theatre and concerts				
Museums and libraries	■	■	■	
Parks and open spaces	■	■	■	
Sports and leisure	■	■	■	
Other cultural facilities	■	■	■	
UTILITIES				
Gas services		■	■	
District heating				
Water supply			■	
Electricity		■	■	
ECONOMIC				
Agriculture, forests and fisheries	■	■		
Economic promotion		■	■	
Trade and industry	■	■		
Tourism	■	■	■	

■ = Indicates some service delivery