

and even prepayments of taxes not due in the year under review. Under the present system, large sums of money are being collected month by month from individuals or their employers during the taxation year to which they apply. Analyses of *taxes paid* have not the same significance now as formerly except as indicating the trend of general collections: analyses of taxes *assessed for the taxation year* have now more significance. On the new basis the statistics are related to the year in which the income is earned by the taxpayer and all incomes earned in a particular year will be combined to form the taxation-year statistics for that year regardless of when the assessments are made by the Department.

Subsection 1.—Collection Statistics

Collections on a Fiscal-Year Basis.—Collection statistics are gathered by the accounting section at the time the payments are made and, therefore, have the value of being very up-to-date. Their timeliness has been enhanced within the past few years by the adoption of the “pay-as-you-go” system which results in collecting tax substantially during the year in which the income is earned and, on the average, about ten months prior to the actual filing of an income tax return by the taxpayer. The payments on behalf of most taxpayers, however, are made by their employers and a cheque from one employer may cover the tax payments of hundreds of employees. At this stage, therefore, it is not possible to link the moneys received to the individuals who are, in the final analysis, contributing the tax. Collection statistics, as such, for this reason are not capable of being closely related to the persons who are being taxed and any statistical tables that attempt to describe the taxpayer, such as by occupation or income class, must be based on the income tax return which is filed by the taxpayer many months after the payment of his tax. However, collection statistics, if interpreted along with the tax rate, do serve the purpose of indicating the general trend of income upon which tax is levied well in advance of the assessment data.

The statistics given in Table 1 represent annual collections on a Government fiscal-year basis.

1.—Taxes Collected by the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1934-48

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917-33 will be found at pp. 999-1000 of the 1947 Year Book.

Year Ended Mar. 31—	Income Tax	Excess Profits Tax	Succession Duties	Total Collections
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934.....	61,399,172	Nil	—	61,399,172
1935.....	66,808,066	“	—	66,808,066
1936.....	82,709,803	“	—	82,709,803
1937.....	102,365,242	“	—	102,365,242
1938.....	120,365,532	“	—	120,365,532
1939.....	142,026,138	“	—	142,026,138
1940.....	134,448,566	“	—	134,448,566
1941.....	248,143,022	23,995,269	—	272,138,291
1942.....	510,243,017	135,168,345	6,956,574	652,367,936
1943.....	910,188,672 ¹	454,580,677 ¹	13,273,483	1,378,042,832
1944.....	1,151,757,035 ¹	468,717,840 ¹	15,019,831	1,635,494,706
1945.....	1,072,758,068 ¹	465,805,356 ¹	17,250,798	1,555,814,222
1946.....	937,729,273 ¹	494,196,483 ¹	21,447,573	1,453,373,330
1947.....	963,458,245	448,697,443	23,576,071	1,435,731,759
1948.....	1,059,848,357	227,030,494	30,828,040	1,317,706,891

¹ Including refundable portion and therefore does not agree with Table 8, p. 971.