

the payment is made and as a single cheque from one employer may frequently cover the tax payment of hundreds of employees, the payments cannot be statistically related to taxpayers by occupation or income. Descriptive classifications of taxpayers are available only from tax returns but collection statistics, if interpreted with the current tax structure and the above factors in mind, indicate the trend of income in advance of the final compilation of statistics. The statistics given in Table 20.9 pertain to revenue collections by the Department of National Revenue, Taxation. The collections are for fiscal years ended March 31.

Individual income tax statistics collected by Statistics Canada are presented in Tables 20.10 - 20.12 on a calendar-year basis and are compiled from a sample of all returns received. Taxpayers and amounts of income and tax are shown for selected cities and by occupational class and income classes.

Table 20.13 gives statistics of corporation positive income tax by industry group by size of assets for 1968-70. Federal and provincial income taxes payable by corporations by industrial division are summarized in Table 20.14.

20.2.3 Estate taxes

From January 1, 1947 to March 31, 1963, only Ontario and Quebec levied succession duties, the other provinces having leased this field to the federal government under the terms of the federal-provincial tax agreements. However, British Columbia re-entered the field, effective for all deaths occurring on or after April 1, 1963. The incidence of the estate tax since that time is described in Section 20.6. Federal revenue from succession duties and estate taxes in the year ended March 31, 1972 amounted to \$132.0 million. In the same year, provincial revenues from succession duties in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were \$48.0 million, \$81.3 million and \$28.7 million, respectively.

20.2.4 Excise taxes

Excise taxes collected by the Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue are given for the years ended March 31, 1970-72 in Table 20.15.

Excise duties. Gross excise duties collected for the year ended March 31, 1972 were: spirits \$235.2 million; beer or malt liquor \$160.6 million; tobacco, cigarettes and cigars \$221.4 million; licences \$35,271; for a total of \$617.3 million. A drawback of 99% of the duty may be granted when domestic spirits, testing not less than 50% over proof, are delivered in limited quantities for medicinal or research purposes to universities, scientific or research laboratories, public hospitals or health institutions in receipt of federal and provincial government aid.

20.3 Federal-provincial programs

Federal expenditures on joint federal-provincial programs, which, beginning in 1969-70, experienced a startling rate of increase, continued to increase during the fiscal year April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972. These programs take three forms: the federal government contributes financial assistance to a program administered by a province; the federal and provincial governments each assumes the sole responsibility for the construction, administration and financing of separate aspects of a joint project; or the province contributes financially to a joint program administered by the federal government.

The first category of joint programs is by far the most common and such programs are commonly called conditional grant programs. They are characterized by the federal government agreeing to make money available to a province on certain conditions, such conditions always specifying the field, service or project to which the money must be applied. In addition to administering the programs, the provinces may be required to make financial contributions to them to provide certain facilities and to meet certain specified standards of operation. Various programs in the field of social policy are conditional grant programs. For instance, the federal government undertakes to contribute to participating provinces a specified share of the costs incurred by the provinces in respect of public hospital insurance programs. The federal contribution in each province is equal to 25% of the average per capita cost of in-patient services in Canada as a whole plus 25% of the average per capita cost of in-patient services in the province multiplied by the average for the year of the number of insured persons in the province.

Although the hospital insurance program, with its specifications of eligible hospitals, sharable costs and the amount of the federal contribution, is characteristic of many conditional