



Program	Change / Impact
<p>Canada Health Transfer (CHT) – Reduction in Growth Rate</p> <p>The CHT is a federal block transfer to provinces and territories (PT) to support PT health care systems,</p>	<p>In 2011, the federal government announced that the CHT will grow in line with nominal GDP growth, with a floor of three per cent per year, starting in 2017-18. Total CHT will be reduced by almost \$25 billion nationally from 2017-18 to 2023-24 due to the reduction in the growth rate.</p>
<p>RCMP Health Care</p> <p>Prior to June 29, 2012, the federal Canada Health Act specifically excluded Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) from the definition of “insured person” for provincial / territorial health insurance.</p>	<p>On June 29, 2012, via federal Bill C-38, the federal Canada Health Act was amended so that members of the RCMP are now included in the definition of an “insured person” and thus eligible to register under provincial and territorial health insurance programs. 19,000 Regular Members (i.e. trained and sworn Peace Officers) of the RCMP became eligible to register under provincial and territorial health insurance programs, resulting in cost savings for the federal government by downloading costs to PTs. However in the future, in some jurisdictions, costs of policing contracts with the federal government may decrease to help offset these costs.</p>
<p>Interim Federal Health Program (IFHP)</p> <p>IFHP provides limited temporary coverage of health-care costs to protected persons who are not eligible for PT health insurance plans and where a claim cannot be made under private health insurance. These protected persons include resettled refugees, refugee claimants, certain persons detained under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act and other specified groups.</p>	<p>In 2012, funding was reduced for health expenses for refugee claimants. The federal government effectively downloaded federal costs onto provincial health care systems. Changes to the IFHP may also contribute to an increase in requests for social assistance.</p> <p>Analysis by the Wellesley Institute outlines several detrimental effects including negative impacts to basic health, greater reliance on emergency rooms and urgent care, greater administrative complexity, and particular risks to women and children.</p>
<p>Immigration Settlement Funding Formula</p> <p>The federal government funds services that help newcomers settle and adapt to life in Canada, including free language training, information and referrals, etc.</p>	<p>In 2011, the federal government announced it would revise the settlement funding formula to reflect a province or territory’s share of immigrant intake, which will change the distribution of federal settlement funding.</p> <p>The federal government has also reduced total spending on settlement services from \$622 million in 2010-11 to \$577 million in 2012-13.</p>

<p>Immigrant Investor Program (IIP)</p> <p>The Immigrant Investor Program (IIP) attracts experienced business people to contribute to Canada's growth and long-term prosperity by investing in Canada's economy. Eligible investors must show that they have business experience, have a net worth of at least C\$1,600,000 that was gained legally, and invest \$800,000. This program was cancelled due to a large backlog in applications and poor integration of immigrant investors.</p>	<p>Applications for this program were stopped in July 2012 due to the backlog, and the program was terminated in June 2014. The Quebec Investor Program was not affected by this decision.</p> <p>The termination of this program reduces foreign investment in provinces and territories. The average amount of investment from this program over the past three years is \$2.35B/year.</p> <p>The federal government has announced their intention to develop similar pilot programs, such as the Start-up Visa Program, which has stricter requirements.</p>
<p><i>Safe Streets and Communities Act</i></p> <p>This Act ends house arrest for serious/ violent criminals, toughens sentences and sets mandatory jail time for serious offences.</p>	<p>This federal crime initiative presents a potential cost burden for the provinces as they are responsible for the administration of justice and the incarceration of offenders awaiting trial or serving sentences less than two years.</p> <p>In 2012, the PBO estimated that Bill C-10, the "Safe Streets" Act, would cost PTs \$137 million in non-capital spending alone (prosecutions, cases, incarceration, and parole reviews).</p> <p>PBO analysis of other federal crime legislation shows that changes to sentencing legislation can result in an increased financial burden on PTs relating in part to growing capital costs.</p> <p>The federal government will not provide compensation for the burden of these initiatives.</p>

<p>Public Safety/ Emergency Management Budget Reductions</p> <p>Public Safety Canada was created in 2003 to ensure coordination across all federal departments and agencies responsible for national security and the safety of Canadians.</p> <p>Its mandate is to keep Canadians safe from a range of risks such as natural disasters, crime and terrorism.</p>	<p>The 2012 federal budget reduced Public Safety Canada's (PSC) budget by 8.5 per cent over three years beginning April 1, 2013. This reduction has impacted provincial services.</p>
<p>Medical Transportation for Children and Youth in First Nations Communities</p> <p>Health Canada covers costs for children and youth travelling off-reserve to receive Non-Insured Health Benefits (e.g. physiotherapy, occupational therapy; speech and language therapy).</p>	<p>The federal government indicated that, beginning in 2013-14, it will no longer cover the costs of children and youth traveling off-reserve to receive Non-Insured Health Benefits.</p> <p>Transportation is essential for on-reserve families to be able to access these types of services, so PTs may be pressured to absorb the costs.</p>
<p>Equalization</p> <p>Equalization is the Government of Canada's transfer program for addressing fiscal disparities among provinces. Equalization payments enable less prosperous provincial governments to provide their residents with public services that are reasonably comparable to those in other provinces, at reasonably comparable levels of taxation.</p>	<p>In 2009, the federal government implemented two major changes to the Equalization program: the fiscal capacity cap was redefined as the average fiscal capacity of recipient provinces; and a ceiling that limited growth of the Equalization program to the growth in GDP.</p> <p>Between 2009-10 and 2014-15 total Equalization entitlements were cumulatively \$18.2 billion less than they would have been under an unconstrained program.</p>
<p>Statistics Canada</p> <p>Statistics Canada produces statistics for Canada on its population, resources, economy, society and culture. In addition to conducting a Census every five years, there are about 350 active surveys on virtually all aspects of Canadian life.</p>	<p>The federal government has eliminated/limited funding for a number of surveys through Statistics Canada that PTs used to support policy-making in many areas (e.g., elimination of the Cultural Statistics Division, elimination of Physical Activity Limitation survey, and reduction to the frequency of annual surveys on cultural industries).</p> <p>Over three years (2012-13 to 2014-15) the federal government projects to realize \$60.5 million in saving at Statistics Canada.</p>