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Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions

2013

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Note on CANSIM

Data for most of the tables in this publication are available on CANSIM (Canadian Socio Economic Information Management System). Please refer to the CANSIM number at the bottom of every table. These now include intentions for 2013, the preliminary actual for 2012 and actual expenditures for 2011.

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Highlights

- Public and private organizations and the housing sector report that their anticipated investment in construction and machinery and equipment will reach $398.2 billion in 2013, up 1.7% from 2012 in current dollars. This would be the smallest increase since the economic downturn in 2009.

Note to readers

Investment intentions for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are based upon a sample survey of 28,000 private and public organizations. This survey was conducted between October 2012 and late January 2013.

For residential construction, the private and public investment program uses housing start estimates from the Canada

Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). Housing starts are forecast under high, medium and low scenarios by the CMHC. These scenarios are used to estimate new housing investment, a key component of the overall housing forecast estimates.

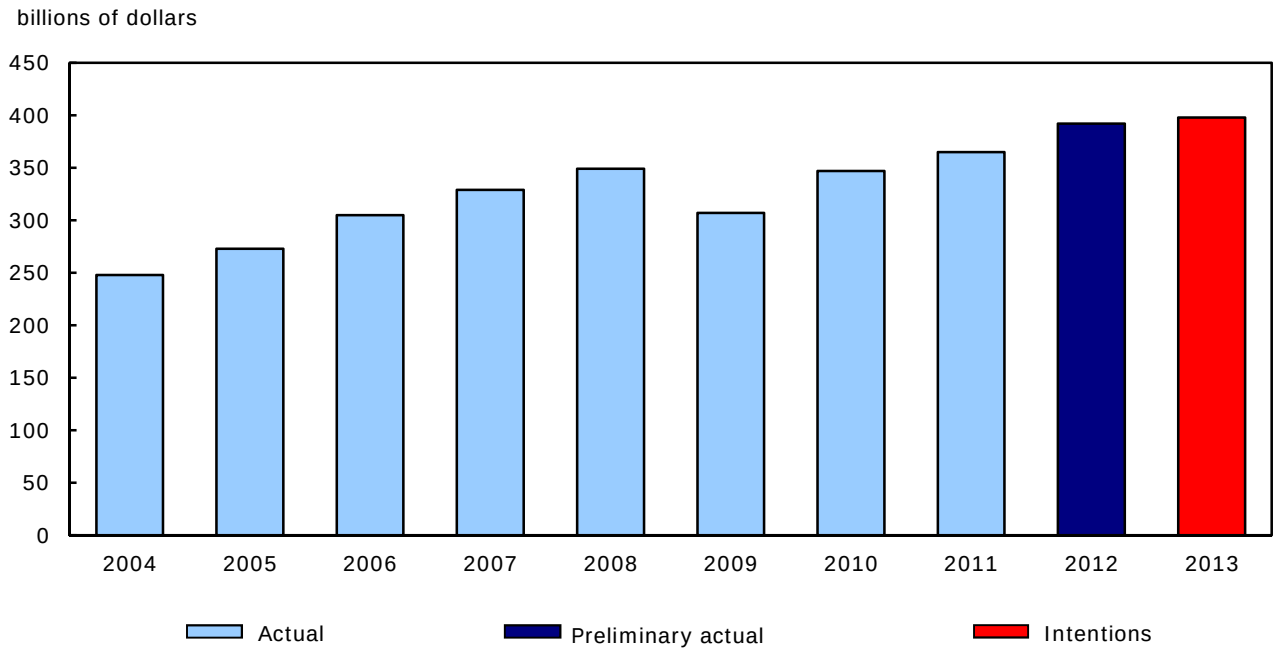
The 2013 estimates for housing in this release are based on the mid-case scenario for each province. The table "Capital spending in Canada, 2013 intentions, by scenario", which appears at the end of this release, covers all three scenarios.

Data in this release are expressed in current dollars.

Analysis

Public and private organizations and the housing sector report that their anticipated investment in construction and machinery and equipment will reach $398.2 billion in 2013, up 1.7% from 2012 in current dollars. This would be the smallest increase since the economic downturn in 2009.

Chart 1
Investment intentions remain stable



The main contributor to the slowdown is an anticipated decline in investment reported by the mining and oil and gas extraction sector. Declines are also anticipated in the information and cultural industries as well as in educational services.

Strong increases in investment were reported in the utilities sector and in transportation and warehousing.

Of total investment, capital spending by the public sector is anticipated to rise 5.0% to $88 billion, the second consecutive increase. Private sector investment is expected to edge up 0.8% to $310.2 billion.

Of the private sector total, investment on housing is anticipated to edge up 0.2% to $104.7 billion. If these intentions are realized, the housing sector will account for 26.3% of total capital spending in the economy.

Investment in non-residential construction is expected to rise 1.4% to $178.9 billion, which corresponds to almost 61% of total investment, excluding housing. Spending on capital machinery and equipment is anticipated to increase 3.6% to $114.6 billion.

Decline in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector

Organizations in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector reported that investment in construction and machinery and equipment is expected to fall by $2.2 billion, or 2.7%, to $79.2 billion. This would be the first decrease since the economic downturn.

The mining and oil and gas sector is still by far the largest for capital spending, accounting for more than one quarter of total investment, excluding housing.

The metal ore mining industry represents much of the decrease in the sector, as its capital spending is expected to decline by 32.1% or $3.5 billion.

Provincially, two provinces account for much of the decline in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector. In Ontario, capital spending in the sector is expected to decline by $1.2 billion or 30.3%, and in British Columbia by $2.4 billion or 25.8%.

The largest provincial increase for the oil and gas extraction sector is from Newfoundland and Labrador, where capital investment is expected to rise by $2.1 billion or 82.6%. Investment in Alberta for the oil and gas extraction sector is expected to remain relatively constant, edging up 0.1%. Provincially, Alberta remains the largest contributor for this sector, representing 77.2% of the total investment in the oil and gas extraction sector.

Other sectors

Strong increases were reported by a number of sectors. Investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment by utilities is anticipated to reach $31.3 billion, up 7.7% from 2012. The electric power generation and transmission and distribution industries would account for almost 65% of the increase. Almost two-thirds (65.1%) of the increase in the electric power generation and transmission and distribution industries can be allocated to the province of Ontario, where capital spending is expected to increase by $943.6 million or 16.7%.

Potential investment reported by the utilities sector represents nearly two-thirds of the increase in public sector spending.

Investment in the transportation and warehousing sector is expected to rise 12.8% to $22.4 billion. Much of this growth comes from the pipeline transportation industry, which accounts for almost 40% of the total increase.

Capital outlays by the public administration sector are anticipated to increase 2.0% to $40.5 billion.

Manufacturers reported an intended increase of 2.4% to nearly $20.9 billion for 2013. In retail trade, investment is expected to rise 12.0% as a result of an intended increase in the general merchandise store sub-sector. Investment in the finance and insurance sector is also expected to rise by 11.9%.

Capital spending is anticipated to fall by 7.7% for educational services, and by 3.0% for information and cultural industries.

Provinces and territories

In 2013, investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment is expected to increase in every province and territory except New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories.

Provincially, the biggest increase is anticipated in Ontario, where investment is expected to rise 3.5% to nearly $80.1 billion.

Investment is anticipated to rise 12.2% in Newfoundland and Labrador, where the mining and oil and gas sector anticipates a $1.6 billion increase.

In Alberta, investment intentions in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are expected to rise 2.2%, mainly as a result of the transportation and warehousing as well as the manufacturing sectors.

In New Brunswick, capital spending is anticipated to decline 6.4% to just over $4.1 billion. Three quarters of the decline (75.7%) can be attributed to a $209 million drop in intended investments reported by the utilities sector.

The anticipated 2.7% decline in Saskatchewan is largely attributed to a $525 million decline in manufacturing.

For more information on private and public investment, please see the article "*Changes in the Composition of Aggregate Investment*" published today in the Economic Insights series.

Text table 1
Capital spending, construction and machinery and equipment, industrial sectors

	2011 actual	2012 preliminary actual	2013 intentions	actual 2011 to preliminary actual 2012	2012 preliminary actual to intentions 2013
	millions of dollars			percentage change	
Total construction and machinery and equipment [1]	**365,208.7**	**391,508.1**	**398,183.8**	**7.2**	**1.7**
Total Public Investment	**79,865.6**	**83,800.4**	**87,986.9**	**4.9**	**5.0**
Total Private Investment	**285,343.2**	**307,707.7**	**310,196.8**	**7.8**	**0.8**
Housing	95,588.1	104,482.6	104,705.5	9.3	0.2
NAICS sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,571.6	5,723.7	5,598.9	2.7	-2.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	78,228.9	81,423.5	79,231.2	4.1	-2.7
Utilities	25,453.3	29,115.2	31,348.5	14.4	7.7
Construction	6,299.7	5,850.4	5,788.7	-7.1	-1.1
Manufacturing	17,648.5	20,366.1	20,854.4	15.4	2.4
Wholesale trade	4,984.4	5,512.5	5,965.8	10.6	8.2
Retail trade	8,194.7	9,748.3	10,922.5	19.0	12.0
Transportation and warehousing	17,593.0	19,832.7	22,362.9	12.7	12.8
Information and cultural industries	9,126.3	10,172.7	9,864.8	11.5	-3.0
Finance and insurance	12,263.0	12,440.5	13,920.4	1.4	11.9
Real estate and Rental and leasing	11,776.0	11,645.7	12,044.6	-1.1	3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	4,134.1	4,578.1	4,933.0	10.7	7.8
Management of companies and enterprises	308.2	302.1	295.4	-2.0	-2.2
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	2,331.2	2,396.0	2,604.9	2.8	8.7
Educational services	9,974.8	10,244.9	9,459.0	2.7	-7.7
Health care and social assistance	9,822.0	9,665.0	9,751.7	-1.6	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,779.0	1,866.9	1,755.9	4.9	-5.9
Accommodation and food services	3,688.8	4,032.5	3,849.8	9.3	-4.5
Other services (except public administration)	2,401.7	2,387.0	2,395.2	-0.6	0.3
Public administration	38,041.5	39,721.6	40,530.9	4.4	2.0

1. Data include residential and non residential construction
Note(s): Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Text table 2

Capital spending, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2011 Actual	2012 Preliminary Actual	2013 Intentions	Actual 2011 to preliminary actual 2012	Preliminary actual 2012 to intentions 2013
	millions of dollars			percentage change	
Canada	**269,620.6**	**287,025.5**	**293,478.2**	**6.5**	**2.2**
Non-residential construction	**164,544.4**	**176,405.3**	**178,912.4**	**7.2**	**1.4**
Machinery and equipment	**105,076.2**	**110,620.2**	**114,565.8**	**5.3**	**3.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,836.3	8,209.4	9,207.9	40.7	12.2
Non-residential construction	3,965.7	6,260.0	7,624.9	57.9	21.8
Machinery and equipment	1,870.6	1,949.4	1,583.0	4.2	-18.8
Prince Edward Island	768.9	650.9	746.7	-15.3	14.7
Non-residential construction	427.6	344.1	403.9	-19.5	17.4
Machinery and equipment	341.3	306.8	342.7	-10.1	11.7
Nova Scotia	4,828.2	4,495.4	4,648.0	-6.9	3.4
Non-residential construction	2,281.1	2,399.3	2,473.3	5.2	3.1
Machinery and equipment	2,547.1	2,096.2	2,174.7	-17.7	3.7
New Brunswick	4,798.5	4,342.7	4,066.5	-9.5	-6.4
Non-residential construction	2,591.9	2,257.2	2,104.2	-12.9	-6.8
Machinery and equipment	2,206.6	2,085.5	1,962.3	-5.5	-5.9
Quebec	42,153.7	47,382.8	47,838.3	12.4	1.0
Non-residential construction	24,037.4	27,206.3	27,094.1	13.2	-0.4
Machinery and equipment	18,116.3	20,176.5	20,744.2	11.4	2.8
Ontario	76,211.2	77,331.7	80,053.5	1.5	3.5
Non-residential construction	37,344.4	37,308.3	37,618.3	-0.1	0.8
Machinery and equipment	38,866.9	40,023.4	42,435.2	3.0	6.0
Manitoba	8,381.0	9,147.3	10,089.5	9.1	10.3
Non-residential construction	5,145.8	5,728.2	6,522.6	11.3	13.9
Machinery and equipment	3,235.2	3,419.0	3,566.8	5.7	4.3
Saskatchewan	16,533.5	17,271.8	16,805.5	4.5	-2.7
Non-residential construction	11,313.4	10,764.0	10,562.6	-4.9	-1.9
Machinery and equipment	5,220.1	6,507.8	6,242.9	24.7	-4.1
Alberta	77,557.8	83,497.4	85,351.3	7.7	2.2
Non-residential construction	56,263.8	61,909.5	62,388.9	10.0	0.8
Machinery and equipment	21,294.0	21,588.0	22,962.4	1.4	6.4
British Columbia	29,634.1	31,949.1	31,826.6	7.8	-0.4
Non-residential construction	18,766.3	20,037.7	19,814.2	6.8	-1.1
Machinery and equipment	10,867.9	11,911.3	12,012.4	9.6	0.8
Yukon	901.8	658.1	795.3	-27.0	20.8
Non-residential construction	767.1	516.3	604.5	-32.7	17.1
Machinery and equipment	134.6	141.8	190.8	5.4	34.5
Northwest Territories	1,007.8	1,242.3	1,034.1	23.3	-16.8
Non-residential construction	727.3	919.9	772.5	26.5	-16.0
Machinery and equipment	280.5	322.4	261.6	15.0	-18.9
Nunavut	1,007.7	846.5	1,015.2	-16.0	19.9
Non-residential construction	912.6	754.3	928.4	-17.3	23.1
Machinery and equipment	95.1	92.2	86.8	-3.1	-5.8

Note(s): Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Text table 3

Capital spending, construction[1] and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2011 Actual	2012 Preliminary Actual	2013 Intentions	Actual 2011 to preliminary actual 2012	Preliminary actual 2012 to intentions 2013
	millions of dollars			percentage change	
Canada	**365,208.7**	**391,508.1**	**398,183.8**	**7.2**	**1.7**
Construction	**260,132.5**	**280,887.9**	**283,618.0**	**8.0**	**1.0**
Machinery and equipment	**105,076.2**	**110,620.2**	**114,565.8**	**5.3**	**3.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,549.2	10,038.5	11,015.7	33.0	9.7
Construction	5,678.7	8,089.1	9,432.7	42.4	16.6
Machinery and equipment	1,870.6	1,949.4	1,583.0	4.2	-18.8
Prince Edward Island	1,080.3	986.4	1,056.3	-8.7	7.1
Construction	738.9	679.6	713.6	-8.0	5.0
Machinery and equipment	341.3	306.8	342.7	-10.1	11.7
Nova Scotia	7,112.7	6,791.8	6,943.5	-4.5	2.2
Construction	4,565.6	4,695.6	4,768.9	2.8	1.6
Machinery and equipment	2,547.1	2,096.2	2,174.7	-17.7	3.7
New Brunswick	6,378.1	5,866.5	5,550.3	-8.0	-5.4
Construction	4,171.4	3,781.0	3,588.0	-9.4	-5.1
Machinery and equipment	2,206.6	2,085.5	1,962.3	-5.5	-5.9
Quebec	64,450.8	71,048.0	71,413.0	10.2	0.5
Construction	46,334.5	50,871.5	50,668.7	9.8	-0.4
Machinery and equipment	18,116.3	20,176.5	20,744.2	11.4	2.8
Ontario	110,967.0	115,802.9	117,736.2	4.4	1.7
Construction	72,100.2	75,779.5	75,301.0	5.1	-0.6
Machinery and equipment	38,866.9	40,023.4	42,435.2	3.0	6.0
Manitoba	11,213.2	12,306.0	13,346.7	9.7	8.5
Construction	7,978.0	8,887.0	9,779.8	11.4	10.0
Machinery and equipment	3,235.2	3,419.0	3,566.8	5.7	4.3
Saskatchewan	19,605.7	20,889.3	20,466.7	6.5	-2.0
Construction	14,385.6	14,381.5	14,223.9	0.0	-1.1
Machinery and equipment	5,220.1	6,507.8	6,242.9	24.7	-4.1
Alberta	90,025.7	98,192.9	100,557.0	9.1	2.4
Construction	68,731.7	76,605.0	77,594.6	11.5	1.3
Machinery and equipment	21,294.0	21,588.0	22,962.4	1.4	6.4
British Columbia	43,542.1	46,517.2	46,923.7	6.8	0.9
Construction	32,674.2	34,605.8	34,911.3	5.9	0.9
Machinery and equipment	10,867.9	11,911.3	12,012.4	9.6	0.8
Yukon	1,083.0	826.4	967.7	-23.7	17.1
Construction	948.4	684.6	777.0	-27.8	13.5
Machinery and equipment	134.6	141.8	190.8	5.4	34.5
Northwest Territories	1,087.3	1,324.1	1,127.3	21.8	-14.9
Construction	806.8	1,001.7	865.7	24.2	-13.6
Machinery and equipment	280.5	322.4	261.6	15.0	-18.9
Nunavut	1,113.6	918.1	1,079.5	-17.6	17.6
Construction*	1,018.6	825.9	992.7	-18.9	20.2
Machinery and equipment	95.1	92.2	86.8	-3.1	-5.8

1. Data include residential and non-residential construction.

Note(s): Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Text table 4

Capital spending in Canada, intention 2013

	2013 low scenario	2013 medium scenario	2013 high scenario
	millions of dollars		
New housing investment [1]	44,324.2	46,546.2	48,718.7
Total housing (residential investment)	102,026.7	104,705.5	107,324.2
Total construction (residential and non-residential construction)	280,939.1	283,618.0	286,236.6
Total construction and machinery and equipment	395,504.9	398,183.8	400,802.4

1. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) forecasts new housing starts under high, medium and low scenarios. These scenarios are used in the estimation of the values for new housing, a key component of the overall housing forecast estimates.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

13-568-X	Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks, 1961-1994, Historical
61-232-X	Foreign and Domestic Investment in Canada
64-001-X	Building Permits

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

029-0005	Capital and repair expenditures, by sector and province, annual
029-0007	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 21, mining and oil and gas extraction, annual
029-0008	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 22, utilities, annual
029-0009	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sectors 31-33, manufacturing, annual
029-0010	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 41, wholesale trade, annual
029-0011	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sectors 44-45, retail trade, annual
029-0012	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sectors 48-49, transportation and warehousing, annual
029-0013	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 51, information and cultural industries, annual
029-0014	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 52, finance and insurance, annual
029-0015	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 53, real estate and rental and leasing, annual
029-0016	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 54, professional, scientific and technical services, annual
029-0017	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 56, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services, annual
029-0018	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 61, educational services, annual
029-0019	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 62, health care and social assistance, annual
029-0020	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 71, arts, entertainment and recreation, annual
029-0021	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 72, accommodation and food services, annual
029-0022	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 81, other services (except public administration), annual

029-0024	Capital and repair expenditures, summary by province and territory, annual
029-0039	Capital expenditures on construction, by type of asset and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sector, annual
029-0040	Capital expenditures on construction, by type of asset, annual
032-0001	Public and private investment, summary by sector, annual
032-0002	Public and private investment, summary by province and territory, annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2803	Capital and Repair Expenditures, Actual, Preliminary Actual and Intentions

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Capital expenditures for construction by sector, by province and territory*
- *Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment by sector, by provinces and territories*
- *Capital expenditures by sector, by provinces and territories*
- *Private and public capital expenditures*

Statistical tables

Table 1
Summary by sector, Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	1,911.0	3,660.6	5,571.6	934.3	2,989.3	3,923.6	2,845.3	6,649.9	9,495.1
2012	1,935.1	3,788.6	5,723.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,923.7	3,675.2	5,598.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	64,981.9	13,247.1	78,228.9	1,658.7	6,654.3	8,313.0	66,640.6	19,901.4	86,541.9
2012	69,509.1	11,914.4	81,423.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	68,953.8	10,277.3	79,231.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	19,381.6	6,071.7	25,453.3	2,075.3	3,669.9	5,745.2	21,456.9	9,741.6	31,198.5
2012	22,506.2	6,608.9	29,115.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	23,552.4	7,796.1	31,348.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	811.5	5,488.2	6,299.7	157.1	2,590.4	2,747.5	968.6	8,078.6	9,047.2
2012	749.0	5,101.5	5,850.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	740.4	5,048.3	5,788.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	4,279.3	13,369.2	17,648.4	1,125.1	9,382.8	10,507.9	5,404.4	22,752.0	28,156.4
2012	5,315.7	15,050.4	20,366.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,239.9	16,614.5	20,854.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	1,152.5	3,831.9	4,984.4	374.3	1,047.3	1,421.6	1,526.8	4,879.2	6,406.1
2012	1,347.8	4,164.8	5,512.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,619.9	4,345.9	5,965.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	3,724.0	4,470.7	8,194.7	796.7	1,225.3	2,022.0	4,520.7	5,696.0	10,216.7
2012	4,663.0	5,085.3	9,748.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5,604.7	5,317.9	10,922.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	9,087.4	8,505.7	17,593.0	2,256.0	4,833.7	7,089.7	11,343.4	13,339.4	24,682.7
2012	10,097.3	9,735.4	19,832.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	11,980.5	10,382.4	22,362.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	3,513.6	5,612.7	9,126.3	138.8	782.1	920.9	3,652.4	6,394.8	10,047.1
2012	4,010.8	6,161.9	10,172.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,429.9	6,434.9	9,864.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	2,408.3	9,854.8	12,263.0	835.1	951.2	1,786.4	3,243.4	10,806.0	14,049.4
2012	2,200.6	10,239.9	12,440.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,163.6	11,756.7	13,920.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	4,014.3	7,761.7	11,776.0	1,520.0	1,225.9	2,745.8	5,534.3	8,987.6	14,521.8
2012	3,563.3	8,082.3	11,645.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,305.8	7,738.8	12,044.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	640.6	3,493.5	4,134.1	198.9	373.3	572.2	839.5	3,866.8	4,706.2
2012	760.4	3,817.7	4,578.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	745.5	4,187.4	4,933.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	107.6	200.6	308.2	26.9	70.3	97.2	134.5	270.9	405.4
2012	97.7	204.3	302.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	101.8	193.6	295.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	698.9	1,632.2	2,331.2	190.2	772.6	962.8	889.1	2,404.8	3,294.0
2012	594.7	1,801.2	2,396.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	861.8	1,743.0	2,604.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	7,361.9	2,612.9	9,974.8	1,602.3	258.6	1,860.9	8,964.2	2,871.5	11,835.7
2012	7,419.3	2,825.6	10,244.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6,677.7	2,781.3	9,459.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1 – continued

Summary by sector, Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	6,802.5	3,019.5	9,822.0	923.1	985.4	1,908.5	7,725.6	4,004.9	11,730.5
2012	6,570.8	3,094.2	9,665.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6,619.4	3,132.3	9,751.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	893.4	885.6	1,779.0	177.1	253.9	431.0	1,070.5	1,139.5	2,210.0
2012	821.9	1,045.0	1,866.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	879.2	876.7	1,755.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	2,256.7	1,432.1	3,688.8	457.1	586.6	1,043.7	2,713.8	2,018.7	4,732.5
2012	2,445.7	1,586.8	4,032.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,378.6	1,471.2	3,849.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	802.3	1,599.4	2,401.7	230.8	436.0	666.8	1,033.1	2,035.4	3,068.5
2012	740.0	1,647.0	2,387.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	746.1	1,649.1	2,395.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	29,715.2	8,326.3	38,041.5	5,166.3	2,150.5	7,316.9	34,881.5	10,476.8	45,358.4
2012	31,056.7	8,664.9	39,721.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	31,387.7	9,143.2	40,530.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2011	95,588.1	0.0	95,588.1	13,924.0	0.0	13,924.0	109,512.1	0.0	109,512.1
2012	104,482.6	0.0	104,482.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	104,705.5	0.0	104,705.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditures									
2011	**260,132.5**	**105,076.2**	**365,208.7**	**34,768.4**	**41,239.3**	**76,007.7**	**294,900.9**	**146,315.5**	**441,216.4**
2012	**280,887.9**	**110,620.2**	**391,508.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**283,618.0**	**114,565.8**	**398,183.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 2-1
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting,[1] sector *[11]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [2]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	888.0	2,512.5	3,400.5	455.9	1,480.4	1,936.3	1,343.9	3,992.9	5,336.8
2012	890.2	2,518.9	3,409.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	898.7	2,544.0	3,442.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	889.7	789.0	1,678.6	373.8	1,035.1	1,408.9	1,263.5	1,824.1	3,087.6
2012	891.9	791.1	1,683.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	900.8	798.8	1,699.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	46.8	163.4	210.2	44.8	214.5	259.3	91.6	377.9	469.5
2012	62.0	170.8	232.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	69.4	98.5	167.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	44.1	60.5	104.6	38.1	115.7	153.8	82.2	176.2	258.4
2012	43.0	59.7	102.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	41.4	58.9	100.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	42.4	135.3	177.7	21.8	143.5	165.3	64.2	278.8	343.0
2012	48.0	248.1	296.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	13.3	175.0	188.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	**1,911.0**	**3,660.6**	**5,571.6**	**934.3**	**2,989.3**	**3,923.6**	**2,845.3**	**6,649.9**	**9,495.1**
2012	**1,935.1**	**3,788.6**	**5,723.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**1,923.7**	**3,675.2**	**5,598.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Capital expenditures for hunting and trapping are excluded from the total for this category.
2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 2-2
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Mining and oil and gas extraction, sector *[21]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2011	52,386.8	5,461.2	57,848.0	1,106.9	2,551.1	3,657.9	53,493.7	8,012.3	61,505.9
2012	55,140.3	3,194.7	58,335.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	54,804.7	4,007.7	58,812.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conventional oil and gas extraction *[211113]*									
2011	35,013.8	243.2	35,257.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	32,656.0	525.5	33,181.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	30,629.4	556.0	31,185.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-conventional oil extraction *[211114]*									
2011	17,373.0	5,217.9	22,590.9	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	22,484.3	2,669.2	25,153.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	24,175.3	3,451.7	27,627.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2011	8,839.9	4,725.7	13,565.6	514.8	3,004.8	3,519.6	9,354.7	7,730.5	17,085.2
2012	11,233.3	5,650.4	16,883.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	10,182.6	3,270.8	13,453.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining *[2121]*									
2011	408.8	679.3	1,088.1	x	x	616.8	x	x	1,704.9
2012	x	x	1,015.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	696.0	468.2	1,164.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bituminous coal mining *[212114]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subbituminous coal mining *[212115]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lignite coal mining *[212116]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal ore mining *[2122]*									
2011	6,972.3	2,273.6	9,245.9	338.0	1,608.3	1,946.3	7,310.3	3,881.9	11,192.3
2012	8,116.4	2,813.6	10,930.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6,045.8	1,370.6	7,416.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ore mining *[21221]*									
2011	846.9	659.7	1,506.6	x	x	429.4	x	x	1,936.0
2012	1,839.0	618.2	2,457.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	915.1	214.6	1,129.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold and silver ore mining *[21222]*									
2011	3,356.9	942.7	4,299.7	83.5	397.9	481.4	3,440.4	1,340.6	4,781.1
2012	3,446.1	1,040.9	4,487.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,833.2	337.7	3,170.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead-zinc ore mining *[212231]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	124.3	22.1	146.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	118.5	26.4	144.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nickel-copper ore mining *[212232]*									
2011	1,125.3	134.9	1,260.2	x	x	268.1	x	x	1,528.2
2012	1,198.3	374.2	1,572.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	1,100.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper-zinc ore mining *[212233]*									
2011	669.8	197.9	867.6	134.0	337.1	471.0	803.8	535.0	1,338.7
2012	x	402.7	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uranium ore mining *[212291]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-2 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Mining and oil and gas extraction, sector *[21]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
All other metal ore mining *[212299]*									
2011	346.1	215.8	561.9	19.5	66.2	85.7	365.6	282.0	647.6
2012	181.3	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying *[2123]*									
2011	1,458.8	1,772.8	3,231.5	x	x	956.5	x	x	4,188.0
2012	x	x	4,937.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,440.9	1,432.1	4,873.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone mining and quarrying *[21231]*									
2011	15.4	80.3	95.7	2.6	109.3	111.9	18.0	189.6	207.6
2012	4.1	71.3	75.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.7	95.2	101.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying *[21232]*									
2011	32.9	111.1	144.0	16.2	205.6	221.8	49.1	316.7	365.8
2012	7.9	166.7	174.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	29.0	135.8	164.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diamond mining *[212392]*									
2011	286.1	107.0	393.1	5.7	252.1	257.7	291.8	359.1	650.9
2012	343.6	139.3	482.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	302.7	88.6	391.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt mining *[212393]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asbestos mining *[212394]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gypsum mining *[212395]*									
2011	x	x	4.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potash mining *[212396]*									
2011	1,099.6	1,416.8	2,516.4	x	x	269.1	x	x	2,785.5
2012	2,086.9	1,814.7	3,901.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,018.4	1,044.2	4,062.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peat extraction *[212397]*									
2011	x	x	14.9	0.4	12.8	13.2	x	x	28.1
2012	0.5	11.1	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying *[212398]*									
2011	7.6	4.2	11.8	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	164.7	46.2	210.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	78.1	5.3	83.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2011	3,755.2	3,060.2	6,815.4	37.0	1,098.4	1,135.4	3,792.2	4,158.6	7,950.8
2012	3,135.5	3,069.3	6,204.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,966.5	2,998.8	6,965.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	**64,981.9**	**13,247.1**	**78,228.9**	**1,658.7**	**6,654.3**	**8,313.0**	**66,640.6**	**19,901.4**	**86,541.9**
2012	**69,509.1**	**11,914.4**	**81,423.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**68,953.8**	**10,277.3**	**79,231.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0007.

Table 2-3
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Utilities, sector *[22]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution *[2211]*									
2011	14,747.3	5,405.6	20,152.9	1,845.1	3,570.6	5,415.7	16,592.4	8,976.2	25,568.7
2012	16,813.9	5,682.5	22,496.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	17,296.0	6,650.6	23,946.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas distribution *[2212]*									
2011	1,143.8	369.3	1,513.1	173.9	51.8	225.7	1,317.7	421.1	1,738.8
2012	1,313.1	501.2	1,814.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,409.2	428.0	1,837.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water, sewage and other systems *[2213]*									
2011	3,490.6	296.8	3,787.3	56.3	47.5	103.8	3,546.9	344.3	3,891.1
2012	4,379.2	425.2	4,804.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,847.3	717.4	5,564.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	**19,381.6**	**6,071.7**	**25,453.3**	**2,075.3**	**3,669.9**	**5,745.2**	**21,456.9**	**9,741.6**	**31,198.5**
2012	**22,506.2**	**6,608.9**	**29,115.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**23,552.4**	**7,796.1**	**31,348.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0008.

Table 2-4
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Manufacturing, sector *[31-33]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Food manufacturing *[311]*									
2011	186.4	1,423.1	1,609.4	158.8	1,136.7	1,295.5	345.2	2,559.8	2,904.9
2012	227.4	1,644.7	1,872.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	358.1	1,961.9	2,319.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage, tobacco, leather and allied product manufacturing [2]									
2011	49.1	495.0	544.1	21.7	113.4	135.2	70.8	608.4	679.3
2012	37.4	379.1	416.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	80.2	433.2	513.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills *[313]*									
2011	1.8	55.1	56.9	3.3	34.7	38.0	5.1	89.8	94.9
2012	3.9	62.4	66.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3.0	54.3	57.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills *[314]*									
2011	1.9	31.9	33.8	0.9	18.5	19.4	2.8	50.4	53.2
2012	0.5	30.5	31.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.7	29.8	30.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing *[315]*									
2011	2.6	34.0	36.7	4.3	14.0	18.3	6.9	48.0	54.9
2012	2.2	31.5	33.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7.4	39.9	47.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing *[321]*									
2011	49.5	484.8	534.4	17.3	885.4	902.7	66.8	1,370.2	1,437.1
2012	139.9	614.7	754.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	104.6	607.1	711.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing *[322]*									
2011	89.3	1,085.8	1,175.1	58.2	1,385.9	1,444.1	147.5	2,471.7	2,619.2
2012	187.1	1,090.7	1,277.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	274.5	1,410.8	1,685.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities *[323]*									
2011	13.9	217.0	230.9	15.3	113.8	129.1	29.2	330.8	360.0
2012	36.6	447.4	484.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4.9	378.8	383.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing *[324]*									
2011	1,289.0	1,226.3	2,515.3	97.4	526.0	623.4	1,386.4	1,752.3	3,138.7
2012	1,520.4	1,284.9	2,805.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	525.1	1,449.6	1,974.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing *[325]*									
2011	395.3	1,438.9	1,834.2	151.6	978.9	1,130.5	546.9	2,417.8	2,964.7
2012	253.6	1,852.3	2,105.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	217.5	2,421.3	2,638.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing *[326]*									
2011	59.9	589.5	649.4	55.2	444.7	500.0	115.1	1,034.2	1,149.3
2012	69.4	671.9	741.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	101.1	782.3	883.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing *[327]*									
2011	85.1	678.5	763.6	58.0	354.5	412.5	143.1	1,033.0	1,176.1
2012	176.6	740.9	917.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	166.5	618.8	785.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing *[331]*									
2011	1,663.0	1,558.3	3,221.3	192.6	1,712.9	1,905.5	1,855.6	3,271.2	5,126.8
2012	2,080.1	1,563.0	3,643.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,708.8	1,757.2	3,465.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing *[332]*									
2011	63.0	760.8	823.8	30.5	540.7	571.2	93.5	1,301.5	1,395.0
2012	67.3	897.4	964.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	49.1	1,002.4	1,051.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-4 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Manufacturing, sector *[31-33]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Machinery manufacturing *[333]*									
2011	137.8	470.5	608.3	63.5	131.0	194.5	201.3	601.5	802.7
2012	128.0	691.7	819.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	114.9	684.0	798.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing *[334]*									
2011	55.2	489.2	544.3	25.8	41.9	67.7	81.0	531.1	612.1
2012	35.0	495.9	530.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	31.3	435.5	466.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing *[335]*									
2011	13.2	176.2	189.5	11.2	99.1	110.3	24.4	275.3	299.8
2012	67.1	252.1	319.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	59.2	254.9	314.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing *[336]*									
2011	70.3	1,804.1	1,874.5	123.1	682.8	805.9	193.4	2,486.9	2,680.4
2012	187.7	1,896.1	2,083.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	395.2	1,886.1	2,281.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing *[337]*									
2011	12.1	117.2	129.3	15.6	82.2	97.8	27.7	199.4	227.1
2012	13.7	141.4	155.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	13.7	165.1	178.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing *[339]*									
2011	40.8	230.6	271.5	20.7	85.6	106.3	61.5	316.2	377.8
2012	81.8	259.4	341.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	24.4	238.8	263.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	**4,279.3**	**13,369.2**	**17,648.4**	**1,125.1**	**9,382.8**	**10,507.9**	**5,404.4**	**22,752.0**	**28,156.4**
2012	**5,315.7**	**15,050.4**	**20,366.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**4,239.9**	**16,614.5**	**20,854.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
2. Comprises the following standard North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes: 312; 316.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0009.

Table 2-5
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Wholesale trade, sector *[41]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Farm product wholesaler-distributors *[411]*									
2011	27.2	157.0	184.2	12.3	22.6	34.9	39.5	179.6	219.1
2012	95.2	180.4	275.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	66.4	195.8	262.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum product wholesaler-distributors *[412]*									
2011	183.6	251.5	435.2	21.7	101.8	123.5	205.3	353.3	558.7
2012	331.5	179.8	511.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	571.3	219.4	790.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food, beverage and tobacco wholesaler-distributors *[413]*									
2011	308.7	618.1	926.8	37.1	179.1	216.2	345.8	797.2	1,143.1
2012	252.0	696.9	948.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	167.8	693.1	860.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal and household goods wholesaler-distributors *[414]*									
2011	66.3	344.9	411.2	37.8	59.8	97.6	104.1	404.7	508.7
2012	131.6	413.8	545.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	136.3	401.6	538.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicle and parts wholesaler-distributors *[415]*									
2011	200.4	414.9	615.3	53.4	61.3	114.7	253.8	476.2	729.9
2012	171.3	460.6	631.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	200.3	436.9	637.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building material and supplies wholesaler-distributors *[416]*									
2011	80.5	399.9	480.4	71.1	205.6	276.8	151.6	605.5	757.2
2012	94.9	490.5	585.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	188.4	625.8	814.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaler-distributors *[417]*									
2011	181.2	1,083.3	1,264.5	95.7	210.2	305.9	276.9	1,293.5	1,570.4
2012	125.5	1,156.9	1,282.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	174.1	1,199.4	1,373.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous wholesaler-distributors *[418]*									
2011	64.8	444.1	508.9	30.1	189.3	219.5	94.9	633.4	728.4
2012	115.6	483.1	598.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	68.7	476.0	544.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale agents and brokers *[419]*									
2011	39.9	118.2	158.0	15.0	17.5	32.5	54.9	135.7	190.6
2012	30.1	102.7	132.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	46.5	97.8	144.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	**1,152.5**	**3,831.9**	**4,984.4**	**374.3**	**1,047.3**	**1,421.6**	**1,526.8**	**4,879.2**	**6,406.1**
2012	**1,347.8**	**4,164.8**	**5,512.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**1,619.9**	**4,345.9**	**5,965.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0010.

Table 2-6
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Retail trade, sector *[44-45]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Motor vehicle and parts dealers *[441]*									
2011	378.6	481.5	860.1	93.7	94.4	188.0	472.3	575.9	1,048.2
2012	425.7	412.5	838.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	429.8	413.0	842.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and home furnishings stores *[442]*									
2011	160.2	139.4	299.6	24.4	24.8	49.2	184.6	164.2	348.8
2012	223.1	156.1	379.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	235.9	147.0	382.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electronics and appliance stores *[443]*									
2011	164.1	162.2	326.3	31.9	15.4	47.3	196.0	177.6	373.6
2012	141.5	209.6	351.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	117.7	188.4	306.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers *[444]*									
2011	335.2	400.6	735.8	38.3	99.2	137.6	373.5	499.8	873.4
2012	498.5	388.6	887.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	411.8	298.0	709.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food and beverage stores *[445]*									
2011	831.1	1,248.4	2,079.5	297.2	357.1	654.3	1,128.3	1,605.5	2,733.8
2012	1,025.9	1,149.1	2,175.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,087.9	1,141.3	2,229.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health and personal care stores *[446]*									
2011	249.0	173.7	422.7	67.1	88.7	155.8	316.1	262.4	578.5
2012	253.1	336.7	589.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	271.5	298.0	569.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gasoline stations *[447]*									
2011	529.4	311.3	840.6	99.9	207.3	307.1	629.3	518.6	1,147.8
2012	528.6	474.9	1,003.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	526.8	448.9	975.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and clothing accessories stores *[448]*									
2011	400.5	357.3	757.8	66.0	42.5	108.5	466.5	399.8	866.3
2012	618.0	464.7	1,082.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	659.6	457.5	1,117.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores *[451]*									
2011	99.0	139.7	238.7	39.5	18.2	57.7	138.5	157.9	296.4
2012	112.6	146.2	258.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	119.0	152.6	271.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
General merchandise stores *[452]*									
2011	418.7	682.9	1,101.6	14.8	160.9	175.7	433.5	843.8	1,277.3
2012	594.1	763.3	1,357.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,524.6	1,207.8	2,732.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous store retailers *[453]*									
2011	123.7	163.1	286.8	17.2	66.0	83.2	140.9	229.1	370.0
2012	201.4	218.3	419.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	175.4	161.7	337.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-store retailers *[454]*									
2011	34.8	210.5	245.3	6.8	50.8	57.6	41.6	261.3	302.8
2012	40.6	365.1	405.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	44.7	403.7	448.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	**3,724.0**	**4,470.7**	**8,194.7**	**796.7**	**1,225.3**	**2,022.0**	**4,520.7**	**5,696.0**	**10,216.7**
2012	**4,663.0**	**5,085.3**	**9,748.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**5,604.7**	**5,317.9**	**10,922.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0011.

Table 2-7
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Transportation and warehousing, sector *[48-49]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Air transportation *[481]*									
2011	43.2	1,763.2	1,806.4	3.9	288.2	292.1	47.1	2,051.4	2,098.5
2012	43.6	2,188.1	2,231.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	38.9	2,589.1	2,628.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rail transportation *[482]*									
2011	1,512.0	552.6	2,064.6	1,116.7	806.3	1,923.1	2,628.7	1,358.9	3,987.7
2012	1,350.3	788.5	2,138.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,390.5	791.4	2,181.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water transportation *[483]*									
2011	105.9	342.8	448.7	17.7	167.5	185.2	123.6	510.3	633.9
2012	166.6	323.7	490.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	191.9	259.1	451.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truck transportation *[484]*									
2011	139.3	1,817.2	1,956.6	50.8	1,880.5	1,931.3	190.1	3,697.7	3,887.8
2012	210.6	1,829.9	2,040.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	172.8	1,754.5	1,927.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transit and ground passenger transportation *[485]*									
2011	2,662.1	1,924.6	4,586.7	462.4	903.8	1,366.2	3,124.5	2,828.4	5,953.0
2012	2,806.4	2,411.4	5,217.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,341.8	2,406.2	5,748.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipeline transportation *[486]*									
2011	2,621.8	297.5	2,919.3	329.5	55.4	384.8	2,951.3	352.9	3,304.1
2012	3,137.5	444.8	3,582.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,115.3	472.8	4,588.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scenic and sightseeing transportation *[487]*									
2011	9.7	49.0	58.6	4.1	15.2	19.3	13.8	64.2	77.9
2012	9.9	54.2	64.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	11.5	57.4	68.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for transportation *[488]*									
2011	1,572.3	674.3	2,246.6	184.0	416.8	600.7	1,756.3	1,091.1	2,847.3
2012	1,810.2	799.6	2,609.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,450.0	954.5	3,404.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postal service *[491]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Couriers and messengers *[492]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warehousing and storage *[493]*									
2011	241.9	321.5	563.4	50.9	189.1	240.0	292.8	510.6	803.4
2012	182.1	354.0	536.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	145.1	575.0	720.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	**9,087.4**	**8,505.7**	**17,593.0**	**2,256.0**	**4,833.7**	**7,089.7**	**11,343.4**	**13,339.4**	**24,682.7**
2012	**10,097.3**	**9,735.4**	**19,832.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**11,980.5**	**10,382.4**	**22,362.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0012.

Table 2-8
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Information and cultural industries, sector *[51]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Publishing industries (except Internet) *[511]*									
2011	61.8	245.3	307.1	14.6	47.2	61.8	76.4	292.5	369.0
2012	32.8	237.5	270.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	26.7	276.3	302.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motion picture and sound recording industries *[512]*									
2011	37.4	211.3	248.7	6.0	20.7	26.8	43.4	232.0	275.5
2012	29.2	302.7	331.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	25.1	273.4	298.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasting (except Internet) *[515]*									
2011	94.5	448.6	543.0	7.4	121.1	128.5	101.9	569.7	671.5
2012	73.0	282.3	355.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	63.8	328.1	391.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet publishing and broadcasting *[516]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telecommunications *[517]*									
2011	3,164.3	4,356.7	7,521.0	84.8	543.8	628.6	3,249.1	4,900.5	8,149.6
2012	3,660.3	4,869.1	8,529.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,064.5	5,106.9	8,171.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services *[518]*									
2011	109.6	216.5	326.1	10.5	19.7	30.2	120.1	236.2	356.3
2012	166.2	295.2	461.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	183.4	283.4	466.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other information services *[519]*									
2011	46.0	134.3	180.3	15.4	29.6	45.0	61.4	163.9	225.3
2012	49.2	175.3	224.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	66.4	166.6	233.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	**3,513.6**	**5,612.7**	**9,126.3**	**138.8**	**782.1**	**920.9**	**3,652.4**	**6,394.8**	**10,047.1**
2012	**4,010.8**	**6,161.9**	**10,172.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**3,429.9**	**6,434.9**	**9,864.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0013.

Table 2-9
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Finance and insurance, sector *[52]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Monetary authorities - Central Bank *[521]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit intermediation and related activities *[522]*									
2011	1,690.2	8,135.6	9,825.8	612.7	628.7	1,241.4	2,302.9	8,764.3	11,067.2
2012	1,670.7	8,726.1	10,396.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,622.0	10,011.4	11,633.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investment and related activities *[523]*									
2011	370.4	625.3	995.7	97.4	131.8	229.2	467.8	757.1	1,225.0
2012	250.8	559.9	810.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	265.5	609.0	874.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance carriers and related activities *[524]*									
2011	312.4	968.5	1,281.0	109.5	171.7	281.2	421.9	1,140.2	1,562.2
2012	245.5	889.8	1,135.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	249.9	1,067.0	1,316.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funds and other financial vehicles *[526]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	**2,408.3**	**9,854.8**	**12,263.0**	**835.1**	**951.2**	**1,786.4**	**3,243.4**	**10,806.0**	**14,049.4**
2012	**2,200.6**	**10,239.9**	**12,440.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**2,163.6**	**11,756.7**	**13,920.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0014.

Table 2-10
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Real estate and rental and leasing, sector *[53]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Lessors of real estate *[5311]*									
2011	3,688.9	693.6	4,382.5	1,314.2	353.3	1,667.5	5,003.1	1,046.9	6,050.0
2012	3,188.1	909.4	4,097.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,943.3	950.5	4,893.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offices of real estate agents and brokers *[5312]*									
2011	15.9	157.0	172.8	48.1	7.6	55.7	64.0	164.6	228.6
2012	40.8	125.6	166.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	36.6	117.4	154.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Activities related to real estate *[5313]*									
2011	119.7	148.5	268.2	123.6	15.8	139.4	243.3	164.3	407.6
2012	123.2	170.2	293.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	136.7	151.0	287.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Automotive equipment rental and leasing *[5321]*									
2011	99.0	3,569.8	3,668.8	11.2	394.6	405.8	110.2	3,964.4	4,074.6
2012	142.1	3,569.1	3,711.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	100.0	3,370.3	3,470.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consumer goods rental *[5322]*									
2011	4.0	257.7	261.7	0.2	4.9	5.1	4.2	262.6	266.7
2012	0.6	379.1	379.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.7	352.5	354.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
General rental centres *[5323]*									
2011	2.3	78.9	81.2	0.0	29.0	29.0	2.3	107.9	110.2
2012	6.9	61.1	68.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3.5	69.5	73.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing *[5324]*									
2011	71.9	2,788.6	2,860.5	15.9	411.3	427.2	87.8	3,199.9	3,287.6
2012	57.7	2,836.2	2,893.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	76.4	2,697.0	2,773.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works) *[5331]*									
2011	12.7	67.6	80.4	6.8	9.4	16.2	19.5	77.0	96.5
2012	3.9	31.7	35.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7.5	30.6	38.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	**4,014.3**	**7,761.7**	**11,776.0**	**1,520.0**	**1,225.9**	**2,745.8**	**5,534.3**	**8,987.6**	**14,521.8**
2012	**3,563.3**	**8,082.3**	**11,645.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**4,305.8**	**7,738.8**	**12,044.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0015.

Table 2-11
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Professional, scientific and technical services, sector *[54]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Legal services *[5411]*									
2011	25.1	383.2	408.3	15.6	35.7	51.3	40.7	418.9	459.6
2012	53.6	446.6	500.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	62.5	489.9	552.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services *[5412]*									
2011	86.7	340.2	427.0	44.8	13.9	58.7	131.5	354.1	485.7
2012	102.3	393.6	496.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	116.5	399.6	516.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Architectural, engineering and related services *[5413]*									
2011	142.4	806.9	949.3	39.8	109.6	149.4	182.2	916.5	1,098.7
2012	181.5	954.6	1,136.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	136.4	908.7	1,045.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Specialized design services *[5414]*									
2011	5.1	90.9	96.0	2.5	3.5	6.0	7.6	94.4	102.0
2012	16.7	92.8	109.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.1	106.4	112.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer systems design and related services *[5415]*									
2011	62.7	778.9	841.6	32.9	54.9	87.8	95.6	833.8	929.4
2012	105.4	822.5	927.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	65.8	1,055.9	1,121.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management, scientific and technical consulting services *[5416]*									
2011	69.9	380.7	450.6	13.0	14.7	27.7	82.9	395.4	478.3
2012	53.2	367.3	420.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	83.3	442.2	525.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific research and development services *[5417]*									
2011	124.5	296.7	421.2	36.3	91.4	127.7	160.8	388.1	548.8
2012	197.6	336.3	533.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	213.3	375.8	589.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advertising and related services *[5418]*									
2011	97.0	235.4	332.4	6.5	16.6	23.1	103.5	252.0	355.5
2012	25.9	178.5	204.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	34.9	184.1	219.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other professional, scientific and technical services *[5419]*									
2011	27.2	180.5	207.7	7.6	32.9	40.6	34.8	213.4	248.3
2012	24.2	225.3	249.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	26.7	224.6	251.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	**640.6**	**3,493.5**	**4,134.1**	**198.9**	**373.3**	**572.2**	**839.5**	**3,866.8**	**4,706.2**
2012	**760.4**	**3,817.7**	**4,578.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**745.5**	**4,187.4**	**4,933.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0016.

Table 2-12
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services, sector *[56]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Administrative and support services *[561]*									
2011	164.5	1,309.8	1,474.3	128.5	452.2	580.7	293.0	1,762.0	2,055.0
2012	254.2	1,438.5	1,692.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	486.6	1,281.5	1,768.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waste management and remediation services *[562]*									
2011	534.5	322.4	856.9	61.7	320.4	382.1	596.2	642.8	1,239.0
2012	340.5	362.8	703.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	375.2	461.5	836.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	**698.9**	**1,632.2**	**2,331.2**	**190.2**	**772.6**	**962.8**	**889.1**	**2,404.8**	**3,294.0**
2012	**594.7**	**1,801.2**	**2,396.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**861.8**	**1,743.0**	**2,604.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0017.

Table 2-13
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Educational services, sector *[61]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Elementary and secondary schools *[6111]*									
2011	3,360.0	573.4	3,933.4	846.6	60.6	907.2	4,206.6	634.0	4,840.6
2012	4,154.2	642.2	4,796.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,603.6	588.7	4,192.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s *[6112]*									
2011	1,280.2	535.6	1,815.8	180.1	59.1	239.2	1,460.3	594.7	2,055.0
2012	874.6	520.2	1,394.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	916.4	538.5	1,454.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities *[6113]*									
2011	2,668.9	1,382.6	4,051.5	544.9	110.0	654.9	3,213.8	1,492.6	4,706.5
2012	2,336.4	1,492.1	3,828.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,091.6	1,448.4	3,540.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business schools and computer and management training *[6114]*									
2011	8.4	29.9	38.2	0.1	10.1	10.1	8.5	40.0	48.4
2012	5.4	82.3	87.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5.1	77.9	83.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and trade schools *[6115]*									
2011	13.7	28.0	41.7	13.5	10.5	24.0	27.2	38.5	65.7
2012	7.2	24.6	31.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	11.5	24.7	36.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools and instruction *[6116]*									
2011	27.6	53.1	80.8	15.8	8.1	23.9	43.4	61.2	104.7
2012	24.9	39.6	64.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	36.9	77.3	114.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational support services *[6117]*									
2011	3.1	10.4	13.4	1.3	0.2	1.5	4.4	10.6	15.0
2012	16.6	24.6	41.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	12.7	25.8	38.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	**7,361.9**	**2,612.9**	**9,974.8**	**1,602.3**	**258.6**	**1,860.9**	**8,964.2**	**2,871.5**	**11,835.7**
2012	**7,419.3**	**2,825.6**	**10,244.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**6,677.7**	**2,781.3**	**9,459.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0018.

Table 2-14
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Health care and social assistance, sector *[62]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Ambulatory health care services *[621]*									
2011	350.7	566.5	917.1	129.6	205.1	334.7	480.3	771.6	1,251.8
2012	388.0	605.8	993.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	364.2	597.0	961.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospitals *[622]*									
2011	5,111.5	2,060.4	7,171.9	556.7	640.7	1,197.5	5,668.2	2,701.1	8,369.3
2012	4,726.7	2,047.6	6,774.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,781.3	2,230.7	7,012.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing and residential care facilities *[623]*									
2011	1,245.9	295.5	1,541.3	152.5	101.1	253.6	1,398.4	396.6	1,794.9
2012	1,353.3	344.6	1,698.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,359.0	212.0	1,570.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social assistance *[624]*									
2011	94.4	97.2	191.6	84.4	38.4	122.8	178.8	135.6	314.4
2012	102.8	96.2	199.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	114.9	92.6	207.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	**6,802.5**	**3,019.5**	**9,822.0**	**923.1**	**985.4**	**1,908.5**	**7,725.6**	**4,004.9**	**11,730.5**
2012	**6,570.8**	**3,094.2**	**9,665.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**6,619.4**	**3,132.3**	**9,751.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0019.

Table 2-15
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Arts, entertainment and recreation, sector *[71]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries *[711]*									
2011	121.9	115.3	237.1	29.3	20.2	49.5	151.2	135.5	286.6
2012	125.9	138.4	264.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	116.9	122.1	239.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heritage institutions *[712]*									
2011	382.8	79.8	462.6	61.6	24.1	85.7	444.4	103.9	548.3
2012	383.7	85.8	469.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	403.1	71.7	474.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amusement, gambling and recreation industries *[713]*									
2011	388.7	690.6	1,079.2	86.2	209.7	295.9	474.9	900.3	1,375.1
2012	312.3	820.8	1,133.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	359.2	682.8	1,042.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	**893.4**	**885.6**	**1,779.0**	**177.1**	**253.9**	**431.0**	**1,070.5**	**1,139.5**	**2,210.0**
2012	**821.9**	**1,045.0**	**1,866.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**879.2**	**876.7**	**1,755.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0020.

Table 2-16
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Accommodation and food services, sector *[72]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Accommodation services *[721]*									
2011	1,263.6	372.9	1,636.4	208.4	112.5	320.9	1,472.0	485.4	1,957.4
2012	1,362.3	571.1	1,933.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,370.6	543.3	1,914.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food services and drinking places *[722]*									
2011	993.1	1,059.2	2,052.3	248.7	474.1	722.8	1,241.8	1,533.3	2,775.1
2012	1,083.4	1,015.7	2,099.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,008.0	927.9	1,935.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	**2,256.7**	**1,432.1**	**3,688.8**	**457.1**	**586.6**	**1,043.7**	**2,713.8**	**2,018.7**	**4,732.5**
2012	**2,445.7**	**1,586.8**	**4,032.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**2,378.6**	**1,471.2**	**3,849.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0021.

Table 2-17
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Other services (except public administration),[1] sector *[81]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [2]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Repair and maintenance *[811]*									
2011	84.4	910.1	994.4	30.9	188.1	219.0	115.3	1,098.2	1,213.5
2012	131.1	841.0	972.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	128.4	814.4	942.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal and laundry services *[812]*									
2011	89.3	314.6	403.9	52.4	95.4	147.9	141.7	410.0	551.8
2012	116.0	291.0	407.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	136.0	314.5	450.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations *[813]*									
2011	628.7	374.7	1,003.4	147.5	152.4	299.9	776.2	527.1	1,303.3
2012	492.9	515.0	1,007.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	481.6	520.2	1,001.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	**802.3**	**1,599.4**	**2,401.7**	**230.8**	**436.0**	**666.8**	**1,033.1**	**2,035.4**	**3,068.5**
2012	**740.0**	**1,647.0**	**2,387.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**746.1**	**1,649.1**	**2,395.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Capital expenditures for NAICS Subsector 814 "Private Housholds" are excluded from the total for this category or table.
2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0022.

Table 2-18
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Public administration,[1] sector *[91]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [2]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	2,447.5	2,907.8	5,355.3	1,216.9	668.4	1,885.3	3,664.4	3,576.2	7,240.7
2012	2,649.0	2,222.5	4,871.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,704.4	2,701.8	5,406.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	13,078.7	2,622.0	15,700.7	2,184.1	673.5	2,857.6	15,262.8	3,295.5	18,558.3
2012	14,287.2	2,982.4	17,269.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	13,597.9	2,905.4	16,503.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	14,189.0	2,796.5	16,985.5	1,765.3	808.6	2,574.0	15,954.3	3,605.1	19,559.4
2012	14,120.5	3,460.1	17,580.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	15,085.4	3,536.0	18,621.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	**29,715.2**	**8,326.3**	**38,041.5**	**5,166.3**	**2,150.5**	**7,316.9**	**34,881.5**	**10,476.8**	**45,358.4**
2012	**31,056.7**	**8,664.9**	**39,721.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**31,387.7**	**9,143.2**	**40,530.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Capital expenitures for NAICS Subsector 919 "International and Other Extra-Territorial Public Administration" are excluded from the total of this category or table.
2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 3
Summary of provinces and territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2011	5,678.7	1,870.6	7,549.2	546.8	697.8	1,244.6	6,225.5	2,568.4	8,793.9
2012	8,089.1	1,949.4	10,038.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	9,432.7	1,583.0	11,015.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2011	738.9	341.3	1,080.3	121.4	131.6	253.0	860.3	472.9	1,333.2
2012	679.6	306.8	986.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	713.6	342.7	1,056.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2011	4,565.6	2,547.1	7,112.7	889.3	895.5	1,784.8	5,454.9	3,442.6	8,897.4
2012	4,695.6	2,096.2	6,791.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,768.9	2,174.7	6,943.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2011	4,171.4	2,206.6	6,378.1	714.5	809.7	1,524.2	4,885.9	3,016.3	7,902.3
2012	3,781.0	2,085.5	5,866.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,588.0	1,962.3	5,550.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2011	46,334.5	18,116.3	64,450.8	7,693.2	7,029.9	14,723.1	54,027.7	25,146.2	79,173.9
2012	50,871.5	20,176.5	71,048.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	50,668.7	20,744.2	71,413.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2011	72,100.2	38,866.9	110,967.0	12,775.3	14,071.5	26,846.9	84,875.5	52,938.4	137,813.9
2012	75,779.5	40,023.4	115,802.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	75,301.0	42,435.2	117,736.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2011	7,978.0	3,235.2	11,213.2	1,286.7	1,430.8	2,717.6	9,264.7	4,666.0	13,930.8
2012	8,887.0	3,419.0	12,306.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	9,779.8	3,566.8	13,346.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2011	14,385.6	5,220.1	19,605.7	1,482.4	2,163.4	3,645.8	15,868.0	7,383.5	23,251.6
2012	14,381.5	6,507.8	20,889.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	14,223.9	6,242.9	20,466.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2011	68,731.7	21,294.0	90,025.7	4,910.8	8,600.9	13,511.7	73,642.5	29,894.9	103,537.5
2012	76,605.0	21,588.0	98,192.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	77,594.6	22,962.4	100,557.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2011	32,674.2	10,867.9	43,542.1	4,111.0	4,893.5	9,004.5	36,785.2	15,761.4	52,546.7
2012	34,605.8	11,911.3	46,517.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	34,911.3	12,012.4	46,923.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2011	948.4	134.6	1,083.0	63.7	75.1	138.7	1,012.1	209.7	1,221.7
2012	684.6	141.8	826.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	777.0	190.8	967.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2011	806.8	280.5	1,087.3	104.7	330.9	435.6	911.5	611.4	1,522.8
2012	1,001.6	322.4	1,324.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	865.7	261.6	1,127.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2011	1,018.6	95.1	1,113.6	68.5	108.7	177.2	1,087.1	203.8	1,290.8
2012	825.9	92.2	918.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	992.7	86.8	1,079.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**260,132.5**	**105,076.2**	**365,208.7**	**34,768.4**	**41,239.3**	**76,007.7**	**294,900.9**	**146,315.5**	**441,216.4**
2012	**280,887.9**	**110,620.2**	**391,508.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**283,618.0**	**114,565.8**	**398,183.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0024.

Table 4-1
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	20.0	27.2	47.2	21.7	33.0	54.7	41.7	60.2	101.9
2012	20.8	27.5	48.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	49.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	1.3	1.6	3.0	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.2	3.6	5.9
2012	1.3	1.7	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.3	1.7	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	5.9	4.0	9.9	1.2	2.5	3.7	7.1	6.5	13.6
2012	6.0	4.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.0	4.0	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	0.1	1.7	1.8	x	1.7	x	x	3.4	x
2012	0.2	0.9	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	12.3	18.1	30.3	19.4	26.0	45.4	31.7	44.1	75.7
2012	12.9	19.0	31.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	13.3	19.6	32.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	0.3	1.9	2.2	x	0.9	x	x	2.8	x
2012	0.5	1.9	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	2,077.1	186.4	2,263.5	4.5	228.1	232.6	2,081.6	414.5	2,496.1
2012	3,485.9	362.9	3,848.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5,299.8	144.9	5,444.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2011	x	x	1,461.1	2.0	34.4	36.4	x	x	1,497.6
2012	x	x	2,578.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	4,708.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2011	527.9	83.0	610.9	x	x	184.8	x	x	795.7
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	386.3	133.5	519.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2011	x	x	191.4	x	x	11.3	x	x	202.8
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	216.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	222.2	79.5	301.7	27.1	32.3	59.4	249.3	111.8	361.0
2012	531.5	126.5	657.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	780.5	144.3	924.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	15.0	101.5	116.4	2.9	47.8	50.7	17.9	149.3	167.2
2012	14.6	99.1	113.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	14.4	98.1	112.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	514.4	593.8	1,108.3	7.6	69.6	77.2	522.0	663.4	1,185.5
2012	958.4	358.7	1,317.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	294.8	278.1	573.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	19.9	28.0	47.9	4.9	13.9	18.8	24.8	41.9	66.6
2012	11.4	34.0	45.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	9.2	36.6	45.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	108.9	50.0	158.9	17.9	28.1	46.0	126.8	78.1	205.0
2012	113.0	69.8	182.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	95.0	69.9	164.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-1 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	40.2	257.3	297.4	13.4	88.2	101.6	53.6	345.5	399.0
2012	100.6	254.3	355.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	76.0	237.0	313.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	31.5	44.1	75.6	0.8	11.0	11.8	32.3	55.1	87.4
2012	48.2	54.3	102.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	34.6	56.0	90.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	44.6	50.5	95.1	9.0	15.6	24.6	53.6	66.1	119.7
2012	36.6	73.4	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	42.0	58.3	100.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	10.9	119.8	130.7	6.5	6.2	12.7	17.4	126.0	143.4
2012	12.0	95.6	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	16.1	91.7	107.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	2.9	27.4	30.3	2.0	1.6	3.5	4.9	29.0	33.8
2012	2.6	30.4	33.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2.3	31.8	34.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	1.2	2.8	3.9	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.0	4.6	6.5
2012	x	x	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	2.4	6.9	9.3	0.9	4.6	5.5	3.3	11.5	14.8
2012	1.5	6.1	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	125.6	29.5	155.1	35.3	4.6	39.9	160.9	34.1	194.9
2012	102.9	30.6	133.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	104.9	28.4	133.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	130.5	64.3	194.7	18.4	25.6	44.0	148.9	89.9	238.8
2012	142.3	81.0	223.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	138.2	75.0	213.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	4.8	4.8	9.6	2.8	1.4	4.2	7.6	6.2	13.9
2012	x	x	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	19.8	15.7	35.5	4.9	8.3	13.2	24.7	24.0	48.7
2012	45.3	21.6	66.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	45.1	17.8	62.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	8.8	24.2	33.0	2.6	5.1	7.7	11.4	29.3	40.7
2012	15.6	28.9	44.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	27.4	24.3	51.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	565.1	157.1	722.2	125.8	71.0	196.9	690.9	228.1	919.0
2012	612.3	187.4	799.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	616.9	150.8	767.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	69.9	69.7	139.6	22.6	31.3	53.9	92.5	101.0	193.5
2012	64.3	88.9	153.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	72.8	58.5	131.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	298.9	61.8	360.8	73.7	24.0	97.7	372.6	85.8	458.5
2012	325.7	70.1	395.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	349.5	74.7	424.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-1 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	196.2	25.6	221.8	29.4	15.8	45.2	225.6	41.4	267.0
2012	222.2	28.3	250.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	194.6	17.6	212.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2011	1,712.9	0.0	1,712.9	237.0	0.0	237.0	1,949.9	0.0	1,949.9
2012	1,829.1	0.0	1,829.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,807.8	0.0	1,807.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**5,678.7**	**1,870.6**	**7,549.2**	**546.8**	**697.8**	**1,244.6**	**6,225.5**	**2,568.4**	**8,793.9**
2012	**8,089.1**	**1,949.4**	**10,038.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**9,432.7**	**1,583.0**	**11,015.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-2
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Prince Edward Island

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	15.7	36.9	52.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	52.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	10.7	22.9	33.6	4.1	17.4	21.5	14.8	40.3	55.1
2012	10.8	22.9	33.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	10.9	23.1	34.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	2.3	11.3	13.6	2.7	11.1	13.8	5.0	22.4	27.4
2012	2.3	11.3	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2.3	11.4	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x
2012	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	2.4	1.4	3.8	1.8	8.4	10.2	4.2	9.8	14.0
2012	2.2	1.3	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2.0	1.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	0.2	x	x	x	x	0.9	x	x	x
2012	x	x	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	x	x	x	0.0	0.1	0.1	x	x	x
2012	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	38.4	15.8	54.2	5.1	11.8	16.9	43.5	27.6	71.1
2012	34.5	14.2	48.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	35.5	15.2	50.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	2.4	16.9	19.3	0.5	7.7	8.2	2.9	24.6	27.5
2012	2.2	15.8	18.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2.2	15.6	17.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	7.3	40.7	48.0	2.4	15.2	17.6	9.7	55.9	65.6
2012	7.8	32.3	40.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7.4	43.1	50.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	4.6	10.4	15.0	x	1.7	x	x	12.1	x
2012	4.8	10.9	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	11.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	23.2	21.3	44.5	5.1	7.7	12.9	28.3	29.0	57.4
2012	19.1	29.4	48.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	38.9	32.8	71.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	3.4	22.7	26.1	3.2	12.6	15.8	6.6	35.3	41.9
2012	x	x	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	11.4	14.6	26.0	x	x	5.5	x	x	31.5
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	24.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	5.9	18.4	24.3	x	x	3.9	x	x	28.2
2012	x	x	26.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3.4	20.2	23.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-2 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Prince Edward Island

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	5.2	17.8	23.0	3.5	1.6	5.1	8.7	19.4	28.1
2012	6.3	11.0	17.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.8	10.0	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	0.7	8.8	9.4	x	x	1.7	x	x	11.1
2012	0.6	8.0	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	0.4	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	2.8	3.2
2012	0.2	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.2	2.0	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	2.5	4.1	6.6	1.3	2.0	3.3	3.8	6.1	9.9
2012	2.8	4.8	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	24.5	15.4	40.0	17.5	5.4	22.8	42.0	20.8	62.8
2012	x	x	46.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	36.0	14.3	50.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	x	11.6	x	4.3	1.7	6.0	x	13.3	x
2012	16.9	14.4	31.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	17.7	14.0	31.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	15.8	6.1	21.9	3.2	3.0	6.2	19.0	9.1	28.1
2012	7.1	8.7	15.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7.6	7.5	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	x	7.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.6	7.4	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	220.5	65.9	286.5	10.3	15.0	25.3	230.8	80.9	311.8
2012	167.7	34.6	202.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	201.3	72.4	273.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	31.8	27.7	59.6	3.0	10.4	13.3	34.8	38.1	72.9
2012	8.1	17.2	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	8.1	17.6	25.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	121.2	37.8	159.0	7.1	4.4	11.6	128.3	42.2	170.5
2012	95.5	16.2	111.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	130.9	53.2	184.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	67.5	0.4	67.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	67.7	0.6	68.3
2012	64.1	1.2	65.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	62.2	1.6	63.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-2 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Prince Edward Island

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2011	311.3	0.0	311.3	49.0	0.0	49.0	360.3	0.0	360.3
2012	335.5	0.0	335.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	309.7	0.0	309.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**738.9**	**341.3**	**1,080.3**	**121.4**	**131.6**	**253.0**	**860.3**	**472.9**	**1,333.2**
2012	**679.6**	**306.8**	**986.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**713.6**	**342.7**	**1,056.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-3
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nova Scotia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	43.2	40.4	83.6	x	84.2	x	x	124.6	x
2012	41.6	47.6	89.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	39.9	42.0	81.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	5.5	5.4	10.9	2.7	6.7	9.5	8.2	12.1	20.3
2012	5.5	5.4	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5.6	5.4	11.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	19.6	14.9	34.4	7.9	19.7	27.6	27.5	34.6	62.0
2012	19.6	14.9	34.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	19.8	15.1	34.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	0.4	6.0	6.4	x	9.2	x	x	15.2	x
2012	0.4	12.5	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.3	9.3	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	17.4	12.7	30.2	12.5	47.6	60.1	29.9	60.3	90.3
2012	15.7	11.5	27.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	14.1	10.3	24.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	0.3	1.5	1.8	x	1.0	x	x	2.5	x
2012	0.3	3.4	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.1	2.0	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	168.1	49.5	217.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	201.2	39.3	240.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2011	x	x	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2011	3.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2011	x	748.9	x	0.2	5.1	5.3	x	754.0	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	409.4	72.5	481.9	49.3	111.0	160.3	458.7	183.5	642.1
2012	355.3	72.9	428.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	406.4	76.8	483.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	18.5	124.6	143.0	3.6	58.9	62.5	22.1	183.5	205.6
2012	16.5	112.3	128.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	16.3	111.1	127.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	25.1	216.2	241.3	29.1	205.7	234.7	54.2	421.9	476.1
2012	37.2	261.5	298.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	34.9	321.7	356.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	29.9	93.3	123.3	10.3	33.0	43.4	40.2	126.3	166.6
2012	31.8	97.7	129.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	43.6	117.6	161.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	101.5	158.0	259.5	31.9	45.7	77.6	133.4	203.7	337.1
2012	131.4	135.1	266.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	164.1	155.1	319.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-3 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nova Scotia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	90.7	147.2	237.9	24.5	84.8	109.3	115.2	232.0	347.2
2012	112.0	191.8	303.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	128.7	183.1	311.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	89.8	125.6	215.4	1.9	20.7	22.6	91.7	146.3	238.0
2012	125.7	200.4	326.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	99.7	154.8	254.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	63.7	77.5	141.2	x	x	44.1	x	x	185.3
2012	21.8	66.3	88.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	23.6	229.3	252.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	30.6	195.0	225.6	13.6	25.9	39.5	44.2	220.9	265.1
2012	29.2	234.1	263.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	41.0	226.3	267.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	5.9	71.0	76.9	2.8	7.1	9.9	8.7	78.1	86.8
2012	8.7	88.9	97.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7.4	98.4	105.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	2.6	4.0	6.5	x	x	1.6	x	x	8.2
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	x	x	x	2.2	32.7	34.9	x	x	x
2012	3.6	34.6	38.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	36.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	212.4	76.4	288.8	56.4	7.5	63.8	268.8	83.9	352.6
2012	279.3	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	292.1	75.3	367.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	262.4	59.4	321.9	27.3	27.2	54.5	289.7	86.6	376.4
2012	218.9	49.1	267.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	161.4	49.0	210.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	x	x	x	3.0	4.4	7.4	x	x	x
2012	x	x	100.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	42.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	36.0	35.4	71.4	5.8	12.9	18.7	41.8	48.3	90.1
2012	50.9	29.7	80.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	50.7	26.9	77.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	7.2	20.1	27.4	5.2	7.8	13.0	12.4	27.9	40.3
2012	15.2	26.6	41.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	24.7	23.9	48.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	666.3	194.8	861.2	85.7	71.8	157.5	752.0	266.6	1,018.7
2012	742.2	221.0	963.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	722.6	174.7	897.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	112.0	107.1	219.1	24.5	40.2	64.6	136.5	147.3	283.7
2012	94.0	72.5	166.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	94.5	56.3	150.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	309.7	56.3	366.0	44.6	16.0	60.6	354.3	72.3	426.6
2012	468.7	96.7	565.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	440.8	74.9	515.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-3 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nova Scotia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	244.6	31.5	276.1	16.6	15.7	32.3	261.2	47.2	308.3
2012	179.5	51.7	231.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	187.4	43.5	230.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2011	2,284.5	0.0	2,284.5	492.0	0.0	492.0	2,776.5	0.0	2,776.5
2012	2,296.3	0.0	2,296.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,295.5	0.0	2,295.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**4,565.6**	**2,547.1**	**7,112.7**	**889.3**	**895.5**	**1,784.8**	**5,454.9**	**3,442.6**	**8,897.4**
2012	**4,695.6**	**2,096.2**	**6,791.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**4,768.9**	**2,174.7**	**6,943.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-4
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — New Brunswick

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	23.4	44.2	67.5	x	x	76.7	x	x	144.2
2012	x	x	69.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	19.8	42.8	62.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	6.3	10.2	16.4	4.4	14.2	18.6	10.7	24.4	35.1
2012	6.3	10.2	16.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.3	10.3	16.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	6.0	11.1	17.1	4.2	13.6	17.8	10.2	24.7	34.8
2012	6.0	11.1	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.1	11.2	17.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	0.4	17.5	17.9	x	17.9	x	x	35.4	x
2012	0.4	20.0	20.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.2	15.2	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	7.0	4.1	11.1	0.7	1.3	2.0	7.7	5.4	13.1
2012	7.0	4.2	11.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.9	4.1	11.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	3.8	1.3	5.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.3	2.0	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	163.9	278.1	442.0	6.2	78.5	84.6	170.1	356.6	526.6
2012	174.4	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	380.3	48.5	428.8	82.0	26.4	108.4	462.3	74.9	537.1
2012	422.2	34.1	456.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	213.5	33.9	247.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	16.1	108.3	124.4	3.1	51.3	54.4	19.2	159.6	178.8
2012	14.9	100.9	115.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	14.7	99.9	114.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	29.0	524.3	553.3	24.6	235.0	259.7	53.6	759.3	812.9
2012	37.2	372.4	409.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	32.2	350.8	383.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	34.6	94.3	128.8	8.6	20.7	29.3	43.2	115.0	158.2
2012	27.0	78.4	105.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	70.6	97.5	168.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	91.7	139.6	231.4	22.4	48.3	70.7	114.1	187.9	302.1
2012	130.9	159.9	290.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	154.7	167.2	322.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	87.5	124.1	211.6	25.3	77.8	103.1	112.8	201.9	314.7
2012	86.5	159.3	245.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	89.7	150.5	240.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	63.9	102.2	166.1	8.4	44.6	53.1	72.3	146.8	219.2
2012	88.8	134.8	223.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	27.1	79.3	106.4	12.1	12.3	24.4	39.2	91.6	130.7
2012	17.1	25.6	42.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	17.4	41.2	58.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-4 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — New Brunswick

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	24.4	135.0	159.4	15.1	16.2	31.3	39.5	151.2	190.7
2012	44.9	139.0	183.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	42.1	130.2	172.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	3.6	41.2	44.8	x	x	6.8	x	x	51.5
2012	3.4	54.5	57.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	53.6	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	3.7	2.5	6.2	x	x	1.4	x	x	7.6
2012	x	x	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	13.7	33.9	47.5	1.8	11.5	13.3	15.5	45.4	60.9
2012	10.4	49.4	59.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.8	47.9	54.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	233.1	57.3	290.4	27.2	12.9	40.1	260.3	70.2	330.5
2012	140.3	57.6	197.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	171.5	52.8	224.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	140.0	55.1	195.1	12.7	11.5	24.2	152.7	66.6	219.3
2012	139.8	54.0	193.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	142.0	52.4	194.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	13.9	36.2	50.1	5.1	10.5	15.6	19.0	46.7	65.7
2012	x	x	54.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	28.2	19.1	47.3	8.8	8.2	17.0	37.0	27.3	64.3
2012	28.7	21.4	50.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	30.0	18.2	48.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	16.2	17.9	34.1	2.7	4.5	7.2	18.9	22.4	41.3
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	28.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	1,197.6	265.8	1,463.4	45.9	84.1	130.0	1,243.5	349.9	1,593.4
2012	852.1	264.2	1,116.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	765.9	294.4	1,060.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	86.2	101.8	188.0	25.5	50.2	75.6	111.7	152.0	263.7
2012	98.6	86.8	185.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	90.1	91.3	181.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	887.1	140.7	1,027.8	7.8	27.0	34.8	894.9	167.7	1,062.6
2012	601.5	160.4	761.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	556.3	182.3	738.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	224.2	23.4	247.6	12.6	7.0	19.6	236.8	30.4	267.1
2012	152.1	17.0	169.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	119.5	20.8	140.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-4 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — New Brunswick

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2011	1,579.6	0.0	1,579.6	373.0	0.0	373.0	1,952.6	0.0	1,952.6
2012	1,523.8	0.0	1,523.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,483.8	0.0	1,483.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**4,171.4**	**2,206.6**	**6,378.1**	**714.5**	**809.7**	**1,524.2**	**4,885.9**	**3,016.3**	**7,902.3**
2012	**3,781.0**	**2,085.5**	**5,866.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**3,588.0**	**1,962.3**	**5,550.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-5
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	354.5	356.8	711.3	166.3	433.3	599.6	520.8	790.1	1,310.9
2012	360.9	353.7	714.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	364.5	330.4	694.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	126.7	117.8	244.5	56.4	120.7	177.0	183.1	238.5	421.5
2012	127.0	118.1	245.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	128.3	119.2	247.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	219.5	172.8	392.2	105.8	226.3	332.1	325.3	399.1	724.3
2012	220.0	173.2	393.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	222.2	174.9	397.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	1.8	24.5	26.3	0.1	53.2	53.3	1.9	77.7	79.6
2012	7.9	23.0	30.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	9.7	15.7	25.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	1.9	3.4	5.3	0.6	3.1	3.7	2.5	6.5	9.0
2012	2.0	3.6	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2.1	3.7	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	4.6	38.5	43.1	3.5	30.0	33.5	8.1	68.5	76.6
2012	3.9	35.7	39.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2.2	16.8	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	2,539.5	898.1	3,437.6	x	x	629.7	x	x	4,067.3
2012	3,405.9	907.1	4,313.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,205.3	501.6	3,706.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	5,474.4	588.0	6,062.4	162.0	148.5	310.5	5,636.4	736.5	6,372.9
2012	6,264.7	833.6	7,098.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6,611.9	958.8	7,570.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	157.8	1,072.9	1,230.7	30.5	503.7	534.3	188.3	1,576.6	1,765.0
2012	142.3	977.2	1,119.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	140.7	967.1	1,107.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	1,347.2	3,262.9	4,610.1	381.8	2,142.2	2,524.1	1,729.0	5,405.1	7,134.2
2012	1,280.2	3,736.1	5,016.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	916.8	3,790.7	4,707.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing *[311]*									
2011	44.3	363.9	408.2	98.0	259.3	357.3	142.3	623.2	765.5
2012	39.9	470.0	509.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	48.4	431.9	480.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing *[3121]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	7.5	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufacturing *[3122]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	0.6	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills *[313]*									
2011	1.2	29.3	30.5	1.5	16.7	18.2	2.7	46.0	48.7
2012	1.8	34.2	36.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.2	25.7	27.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills *[314]*									
2011	x	x	x	0.1	4.7	4.8	x	x	x
2012	x	6.3	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.2	7.6	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-5 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Clothing manufacturing *[315]*									
2011	1.0	17.7	18.7	2.8	8.3	11.1	3.8	26.0	29.8
2012	x	17.1	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.9	20.9	22.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing *[316]*									
2011	x	x	x	0.2	1.6	1.8	x	x	x
2012	x	5.4	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2.2	6.9	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing *[321]*									
2011	17.6	187.1	204.7	8.2	123.1	131.3	25.8	310.2	336.0
2012	50.9	145.1	196.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	14.5	170.8	185.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing *[322]*									
2011	28.1	362.1	390.2	5.0	287.1	292.2	33.1	649.2	682.4
2012	94.1	361.6	455.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	44.6	425.8	470.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities *[323]*									
2011	4.0	43.0	47.0	4.4	23.5	27.9	8.4	66.5	74.9
2012	8.4	161.8	170.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.4	120.0	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing *[324]*									
2011	214.8	135.0	349.8	17.8	113.4	131.2	232.6	248.4	481.0
2012	383.9	208.9	592.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	318.8	236.5	555.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing *[325]*									
2011	96.9	252.2	349.1	24.7	182.8	207.5	121.6	435.0	556.6
2012	37.8	319.6	357.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	41.9	254.4	296.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing *[326]*									
2011	25.5	181.4	206.8	24.5	113.1	137.6	50.0	294.5	344.4
2012	33.2	227.1	260.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	31.0	226.6	257.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing *[327]*									
2011	19.4	318.3	337.7	30.8	82.0	112.8	50.2	400.3	450.5
2012	43.1	308.0	351.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7.1	204.4	211.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing *[331]*									
2011	796.7	411.9	1,208.6	88.1	555.6	643.8	884.8	967.5	1,852.3
2012	398.2	445.4	843.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	203.3	516.3	719.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing *[332]*									
2011	11.0	195.1	206.1	10.1	147.9	158.0	21.1	343.0	364.0
2012	26.9	213.7	240.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	26.4	283.2	309.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing *[333]*									
2011	11.8	100.6	112.4	10.6	23.2	33.8	22.4	123.8	146.3
2012	8.9	78.3	87.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	9.5	99.9	109.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing *[334]*									
2011	21.0	125.9	146.9	5.9	15.0	21.0	26.9	140.9	167.9
2012	21.0	125.5	146.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	11.5	126.2	137.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing *[335]*									
2011	2.7	40.4	43.2	4.3	40.3	44.6	7.0	80.7	87.8
2012	41.1	41.0	82.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	44.5	39.8	84.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing *[336]*									
2011	22.2	211.9	234.2	27.0	73.6	100.6	49.2	285.5	334.7
2012	71.2	288.5	359.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	75.1	306.5	381.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-5 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Furniture and related product manufacturing *[337]*									
2011	4.3	46.8	51.1	4.6	21.1	25.7	8.9	67.9	76.8
2012	4.8	62.7	67.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4.7	63.9	68.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing *[339]*									
2011	13.4	89.9	103.3	6.8	19.1	25.9	20.2	109.0	129.2
2012	5.7	107.2	112.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5.5	94.3	99.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	240.5	797.9	1,038.4	76.9	209.1	286.0	317.4	1,007.0	1,324.4
2012	346.2	808.4	1,154.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	291.0	905.1	1,196.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	601.0	855.4	1,456.4	163.2	266.4	429.7	764.2	1,121.8	1,886.1
2012	850.9	1,014.3	1,865.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,096.2	1,065.1	2,161.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	891.1	1,558.1	2,449.3	359.0	941.6	1,300.7	1,250.1	2,499.7	3,749.9
2012	1,178.9	1,674.7	2,853.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,290.3	1,811.1	3,101.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	574.8	859.8	1,434.6	29.3	94.8	124.1	604.1	954.6	1,558.6
2012	525.8	907.0	1,432.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	493.0	979.2	1,472.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	281.8	1,362.3	1,644.0	239.9	123.9	363.8	521.7	1,486.2	2,007.9
2012	366.7	1,616.5	1,983.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	366.4	2,139.6	2,506.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	476.6	1,003.1	1,479.6	314.9	273.2	588.1	791.5	1,276.3	2,067.8
2012	512.9	1,162.7	1,675.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	559.7	1,048.4	1,608.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	111.9	781.5	893.4	36.9	97.0	133.8	148.8	878.5	1,027.3
2012	180.4	866.0	1,046.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	156.3	963.6	1,119.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	7.9	5.8	13.7	x	x	8.2	x	x	21.9
2012	4.9	5.5	10.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5.1	5.3	10.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	94.4	429.7	524.0	84.2	149.1	233.3	178.6	578.8	757.4
2012	75.6	423.0	498.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	89.7	336.8	426.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	1,306.0	731.8	2,037.8	310.9	54.0	364.9	1,616.9	785.8	2,402.6
2012	1,238.7	776.8	2,015.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,069.5	801.8	1,871.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	1,857.3	608.4	2,465.6	133.6	107.2	240.8	1,990.9	715.6	2,706.4
2012	2,096.3	637.9	2,734.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,233.8	642.2	2,876.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	128.1	156.7	284.8	42.3	81.7	124.0	170.4	238.4	408.8
2012	121.2	140.0	261.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	119.1	116.3	235.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	554.3	347.1	901.4	145.2	143.0	288.2	699.5	490.1	1,189.6
2012	509.9	387.8	897.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	494.2	364.1	858.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-5 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	96.9	314.9	411.8	53.7	58.0	111.7	150.6	372.9	523.5
2012	108.0	443.9	551.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	137.2	412.2	549.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	6,941.5	2,125.1	9,066.6	1,298.8	685.0	1,983.8	8,240.3	2,810.1	11,050.4
2012	7,635.8	2,504.4	10,140.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7,453.4	2,605.0	10,058.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	434.6	588.3	1,022.9	105.1	115.3	220.4	539.7	703.6	1,243.4
2012	445.5	466.1	911.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	439.4	431.8	871.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	3,935.8	1,004.9	4,940.7	948.0	471.8	1,419.9	4,883.8	1,476.7	6,360.6
2012	4,451.2	1,079.2	5,530.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,124.9	1,102.6	5,227.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	2,571.1	531.9	3,102.9	245.6	97.9	343.6	2,816.7	629.8	3,446.5
2012	2,739.1	959.1	3,698.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,889.1	1,070.6	3,959.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2011	22,297.1	0.0	22,297.1	3,544.0	0.0	3,544.0	25,841.1	0.0	25,841.1
2012	23,665.2	0.0	23,665.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	23,574.7	0.0	23,574.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**46,334.5**	**18,116.3**	**64,450.8**	**7,693.2**	**7,029.9**	**14,723.1**	**54,027.7**	**25,146.2**	**79,173.9**
2012	**50,871.5**	**20,176.5**	**71,048.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**50,668.7**	**20,744.2**	**71,413.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-6
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	532.2	594.7	1,126.9	261.7	597.9	859.6	793.9	1,192.6	1,986.5
2012	559.0	652.6	1,211.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	542.5	628.3	1,170.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	238.2	304.0	542.2	136.3	280.2	416.5	374.5	584.2	958.8
2012	238.8	304.8	543.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	241.2	307.8	549.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	280.5	243.1	523.6	121.1	248.9	370.0	401.6	492.0	893.6
2012	281.3	243.8	525.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	284.1	246.1	530.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	4.5	20.1	24.5	2.7	38.8	41.5	7.2	58.9	66.1
2012	7.2	32.4	39.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	9.0	19.7	28.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	0.4	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.4	3.0
2012	0.3	1.5	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.3	1.5	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	8.6	25.9	34.5	1.3	29.2	30.5	9.9	55.1	65.0
2012	31.3	70.1	101.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7.9	53.1	61.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	3,083.3	756.0	3,839.3	107.1	550.6	657.7	3,190.4	1,306.6	4,496.9
2012	3,082.6	756.9	3,839.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,268.4	407.6	2,676.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	5,088.6	2,960.6	8,049.3	1,007.3	2,743.6	3,750.9	6,095.9	5,704.2	11,800.2
2012	4,688.4	2,936.7	7,625.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,970.3	4,088.9	9,059.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	217.3	1,480.8	1,698.2	42.1	693.8	735.8	259.4	2,174.6	2,434.0
2012	199.6	1,371.1	1,570.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	197.3	1,356.9	1,554.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	531.5	5,802.9	6,334.5	370.4	3,766.4	4,136.8	901.9	9,569.3	10,471.3
2012	641.2	6,255.1	6,896.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	669.3	6,780.4	7,449.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing *[311]*									
2011	48.1	664.2	712.2	25.7	535.8	561.5	73.8	1,200.0	1,273.7
2012	76.3	607.2	683.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	128.9	869.6	998.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing *[3121]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	11.6	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufacturing *[3122]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	0.8	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills *[313]*									
2011	x	x	24.3	1.6	16.3	18.0	x	x	42.3
2012	x	x	27.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.6	26.9	28.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills *[314]*									
2011	0.5	13.5	14.1	0.5	9.0	9.6	1.0	22.5	23.6
2012	0.2	14.5	14.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.2	12.6	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-6 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Clothing manufacturing *[315]*									
2011	0.5	10.3	10.8	0.5	3.2	3.8	1.0	13.5	14.6
2012	x	x	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3.5	12.7	16.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing *[316]*									
2011	x	x	12.6	0.2	1.2	1.4	x	x	14.0
2012	x	x	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	8.9	10.7	19.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing *[321]*									
2011	3.0	78.7	81.6	2.6	153.8	156.4	5.6	232.5	238.0
2012	20.0	103.7	123.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	10.8	69.1	79.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing *[322]*									
2011	35.8	174.0	209.8	9.7	323.9	333.6	45.5	497.9	543.4
2012	30.5	232.2	262.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	23.8	298.4	322.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities *[323]*									
2011	4.7	116.1	120.8	5.7	60.0	65.7	10.4	176.1	186.4
2012	23.9	188.5	212.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.1	169.5	170.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing *[324]*									
2011	82.8	235.7	318.4	38.8	85.6	124.4	121.6	321.3	442.8
2012	x	x	422.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	32.8	311.6	344.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing *[325]*									
2011	116.4	533.8	650.2	27.5	318.6	346.2	143.9	852.4	996.3
2012	74.1	572.4	646.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	64.9	789.2	854.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing *[326]*									
2011	19.8	268.9	288.7	19.1	189.9	209.0	38.9	458.8	497.7
2012	26.9	261.4	288.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	34.7	322.8	357.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing *[327]*									
2011	33.6	220.1	253.8	10.5	142.7	153.2	44.1	362.8	407.0
2012	56.2	243.7	299.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	57.6	228.4	286.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing *[331]*									
2011	41.8	714.9	756.6	86.5	833.2	919.7	128.3	1,548.1	1,676.3
2012	52.1	717.6	769.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	44.1	806.6	850.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing *[332]*									
2011	29.9	371.5	401.5	11.8	303.7	315.5	41.7	675.2	716.9
2012	21.5	442.0	463.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.4	461.1	467.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing *[333]*									
2011	17.8	188.2	206.0	8.1	36.6	44.7	25.9	224.8	250.7
2012	26.6	279.8	306.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	9.5	273.7	283.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing *[334]*									
2011	27.2	303.1	330.2	14.8	19.3	34.1	42.0	322.4	364.4
2012	7.7	330.2	337.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7.7	248.8	256.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing *[335]*									
2011	6.0	111.1	117.1	4.8	44.6	49.5	10.8	155.7	166.6
2012	4.4	154.8	159.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	9.5	165.5	175.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-6 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Transportation equipment manufacturing *[336]*									
2011	36.3	1,445.5	1,481.8	78.6	562.2	640.9	114.9	2,007.7	2,122.7
2012	81.5	1,460.7	1,542.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	187.0	1,403.4	1,590.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing *[337]*									
2011	1.3	36.4	37.7	7.2	43.9	51.0	8.5	80.3	88.7
2012	3.4	47.7	51.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3.8	57.2	61.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing *[339]*									
2011	8.3	87.5	95.8	8.3	42.8	51.1	16.6	130.3	146.9
2012	34.9	69.8	104.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7.5	66.6	74.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	343.6	1,525.0	1,868.5	132.4	288.1	420.5	476.0	1,813.1	2,289.0
2012	334.2	1,720.4	2,054.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	346.8	1,740.2	2,087.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	1,317.5	1,740.0	3,057.6	287.5	382.7	670.2	1,605.0	2,122.7	3,727.8
2012	1,712.5	1,874.8	3,587.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,996.4	1,997.4	3,993.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	2,894.9	2,889.5	5,784.4	641.3	1,560.6	2,201.8	3,536.2	4,450.1	7,986.3
2012	3,053.3	3,388.9	6,442.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,340.1	3,445.2	6,785.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	1,719.4	2,280.9	4,000.3	58.8	421.4	480.2	1,778.2	2,702.3	4,480.5
2012	1,984.3	2,281.2	4,265.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,520.0	2,399.4	3,919.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	1,363.7	6,537.4	7,901.2	457.3	620.1	1,077.4	1,821.0	7,157.5	8,978.5
2012	1,251.1	6,149.4	7,400.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,236.6	6,620.2	7,856.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	2,052.5	3,542.9	5,595.4	797.8	522.0	1,319.8	2,850.3	4,064.9	6,915.2
2012	1,792.8	3,673.4	5,466.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,270.1	3,556.4	5,826.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	325.5	1,315.4	1,641.0	83.1	111.1	194.2	408.6	1,426.5	1,835.2
2012	286.2	1,259.5	1,545.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	303.3	1,385.4	1,688.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	24.3	62.9	87.2	6.3	31.2	37.5	30.6	94.1	124.7
2012	22.4	76.2	98.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	23.1	66.4	89.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	351.7	597.1	948.8	27.1	345.0	372.0	378.8	942.1	1,320.9
2012	167.7	719.8	887.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	271.5	641.6	913.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	2,880.5	817.0	3,697.5	355.1	73.2	428.3	3,235.6	890.2	4,125.8
2012	2,723.2	971.0	3,694.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,415.9	966.1	3,382.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	2,443.3	1,090.1	3,533.4	297.9	420.9	718.8	2,741.2	1,511.0	4,252.2
2012	2,248.0	1,141.0	3,389.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,032.9	1,229.1	3,262.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	263.9	275.8	539.8	54.6	57.4	112.1	318.5	333.2	651.9
2012	221.6	358.3	579.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	211.0	299.4	510.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-6 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	927.8	456.9	1,384.7	119.0	193.7	312.7	1,046.8	650.6	1,697.4
2012	1,043.9	484.9	1,528.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	899.1	412.2	1,311.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	349.1	519.8	868.9	69.4	146.5	215.9	418.5	666.3	1,084.8
2012	343.7	410.6	754.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	238.0	442.6	680.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	10,633.6	3,620.9	14,254.5	2,129.2	545.4	2,674.6	12,762.8	4,166.3	16,929.1
2012	10,952.6	3,541.8	14,494.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	11,865.8	3,971.3	15,837.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	977.7	1,626.3	2,604.0	849.7	206.9	1,056.6	1,827.4	1,833.2	3,660.5
2012	1,197.8	1,167.1	2,364.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,298.1	1,723.0	3,021.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	3,430.4	593.6	4,024.0	667.4	51.4	718.8	4,097.8	645.0	4,742.8
2012	3,643.0	813.2	4,456.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,439.0	712.8	4,151.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	6,225.4	1,401.0	7,626.4	612.2	287.1	899.3	6,837.6	1,688.1	8,525.7
2012	6,111.8	1,561.5	7,673.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7,128.7	1,535.4	8,664.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2011	34,755.8	0.0	34,755.8	5,470.0	0.0	5,470.0	40,225.8	0.0	40,225.8
2012	38,471.2	0.0	38,471.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	37,682.7	0.0	37,682.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**72,100.2**	**38,866.9**	**110,967.0**	**12,775.3**	**14,071.5**	**26,846.9**	**84,875.5**	**52,938.4**	**137,813.9**
2012	**75,779.5**	**40,023.4**	**115,802.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**75,301.0**	**42,435.2**	**117,736.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-7
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Manitoba

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	149.7	354.7	504.4	70.0	285.8	355.8	219.7	640.5	860.2
2012	147.8	354.1	501.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	148.1	357.4	505.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	77.1	296.8	373.9	33.0	140.8	173.8	110.1	437.6	547.7
2012	77.3	297.5	374.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	78.1	300.5	378.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	68.0	48.7	116.7	31.1	132.5	163.6	99.1	181.2	280.3
2012	68.2	48.8	117.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	68.8	49.3	118.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	0.1	1.5	1.6	x	x	2.5	x	x	4.0
2012	0.1	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.6
2012	0.6	1.0	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.6	1.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	3.9	6.7	10.6	x	x	14.9	x	x	25.5
2012	1.6	6.3	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.5	6.3	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	1,272.3	101.2	1,373.5	0.4	135.6	136.0	1,272.7	236.8	1,509.5
2012	1,162.4	95.6	1,258.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,361.3	96.1	1,457.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	969.6	142.8	1,112.3	22.0	41.3	63.3	991.6	184.1	1,175.6
2012	1,364.1	165.2	1,529.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,852.0	253.6	2,105.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	25.3	171.5	196.9	4.9	80.8	85.7	30.2	252.3	282.5
2012	23.7	161.4	185.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	23.4	159.7	183.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	72.3	406.9	479.2	37.0	266.7	303.7	109.3	673.6	782.9
2012	107.1	424.0	531.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	83.4	555.6	638.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	16.9	159.0	175.9	15.6	48.5	64.0	32.5	207.5	239.9
2012	52.9	174.8	227.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	41.1	174.3	215.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	115.8	160.4	276.2	31.0	50.1	81.1	146.8	210.5	357.3
2012	168.0	181.5	349.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	193.3	179.4	372.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	473.4	422.2	895.6	164.6	274.0	438.6	638.0	696.2	1,334.2
2012	301.4	468.4	769.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	322.6	485.0	807.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	95.1	207.3	302.4	5.9	34.7	40.7	101.0	242.0	343.0
2012	133.5	172.4	305.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	107.7	172.0	279.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	72.0	170.1	242.0	7.2	20.8	27.9	79.2	190.9	270.0
2012	33.0	137.0	170.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	32.6	186.8	219.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-7 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Manitoba

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	59.8	200.2	260.0	28.5	18.0	46.4	88.3	218.2	306.4
2012	86.8	176.5	263.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	88.3	191.2	279.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	12.9	78.1	91.0	3.4	6.7	10.1	16.3	84.8	101.1
2012	17.5	104.9	122.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	19.2	95.1	114.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	2.6	10.2	12.8	0.2	3.8	4.0	2.8	14.0	16.7
2012	1.7	9.1	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.7	9.1	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	6.1	35.9	42.0	7.6	14.2	21.7	13.7	50.1	63.7
2012	10.9	104.5	115.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	154.9	99.2	254.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	220.7	80.1	300.8	258.3	10.4	268.7	479.0	90.5	569.5
2012	229.1	87.0	316.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	258.3	73.9	332.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	132.1	175.0	307.2	37.8	46.7	84.6	169.9	221.7	391.7
2012	108.6	147.9	256.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	156.6	142.1	298.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	121.0	43.6	164.5	8.0	14.2	22.2	129.0	57.8	186.8
2012	159.5	53.0	212.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	153.2	43.1	196.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	71.4	24.6	96.0	12.0	21.4	33.5	83.4	46.0	129.5
2012	104.0	36.6	140.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	104.2	36.3	140.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	23.5	44.2	67.7	9.5	9.5	19.0	33.0	53.7	86.7
2012	31.1	58.5	89.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	31.2	54.1	85.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	1,233.4	247.4	1,480.7	130.9	47.6	178.5	1,364.3	295.0	1,659.2
2012	1,485.2	306.6	1,791.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,389.7	203.0	1,592.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	212.0	67.9	279.9	31.3	21.0	52.3	243.3	88.9	332.2
2012	190.2	69.3	259.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	185.9	59.8	245.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	695.3	115.9	811.2	51.8	15.2	67.0	747.1	131.1	878.2
2012	783.6	127.5	911.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	735.2	80.9	816.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	326.0	63.6	389.6	47.7	11.5	59.2	373.7	75.1	448.8
2012	511.4	109.8	621.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	468.6	62.3	530.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-7 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Manitoba

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2011	2,832.2	0.0	2,832.2	432.0	0.0	432.0	3,264.2	0.0	3,264.2
2012	3,158.7	0.0	3,158.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,257.2	0.0	3,257.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**7,978.0**	**3,235.2**	**11,213.2**	**1,286.7**	**1,430.8**	**2,717.6**	**9,264.7**	**4,666.0**	**13,930.8**
2012	**8,887.0**	**3,419.0**	**12,306.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**9,779.8**	**3,566.8**	**13,346.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-8
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Saskatchewan

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	280.9	1,026.1	1,307.1	104.8	600.5	705.3	385.7	1,626.6	2,012.4
2012	x	x	1,309.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	1,316.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	215.2	941.1	1,156.3	76.6	444.8	521.4	291.8	1,385.9	1,677.7
2012	215.8	943.5	1,159.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	217.9	952.9	1,170.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	58.4	74.6	133.1	25.0	145.3	170.4	83.4	219.9	303.4
2012	58.6	74.8	133.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	59.1	75.6	134.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	0.2	3.5	3.6	x	x	2.6	x	x	6.3
2012	x	x	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.4
2012	0.4	0.2	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.4	0.2	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	6.7	6.8	13.5	x	x	10.1	x	x	23.6
2012	1.2	11.3	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	6.4	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	6,899.5	1,466.9	8,366.4	211.9	460.7	672.6	7,111.4	1,927.6	9,039.0
2012	6,302.4	1,961.0	8,263.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6,895.4	1,308.7	8,204.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2011	4,746.3	39.5	4,785.8	125.2	6.8	132.1	4,871.5	46.3	4,917.8
2012	x	x	3,489.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	3,142.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2011	1,586.7	1,342.2	2,928.9	86.6	401.6	488.2	1,673.3	1,743.8	3,417.1
2012	x	x	4,401.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	4,559.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2011	566.6	85.3	651.8	0.1	52.3	52.3	566.7	137.6	704.1
2012	x	x	372.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	502.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	612.8	435.3	1,048.0	101.2	117.4	218.6	714.0	552.7	1,266.7
2012	453.6	715.6	1,169.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	493.4	620.3	1,113.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	33.3	224.7	258.0	6.5	106.4	112.9	39.8	331.1	370.9
2012	31.7	214.5	246.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	31.3	212.3	243.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	911.6	232.2	1,143.8	28.6	272.3	300.9	940.2	504.5	1,444.7
2012	903.1	439.4	1,342.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	128.3	689.3	817.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	71.5	149.1	220.6	15.8	77.9	93.7	87.3	227.0	314.3
2012	200.6	164.2	364.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	124.1	204.5	328.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	172.4	143.8	316.2	28.1	59.1	87.3	200.5	202.9	403.5
2012	169.8	178.7	348.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	203.9	183.6	387.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-8 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Saskatchewan

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	596.1	260.3	856.4	129.6	170.1	299.6	725.7	430.4	1,156.0
2012	472.3	353.0	825.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	460.9	443.0	903.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	41.7	256.5	298.2	4.6	13.9	18.5	46.3	270.4	316.7
2012	45.0	366.5	411.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	49.2	419.1	468.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	64.8	245.8	310.6	18.6	27.0	45.6	83.4	272.8	356.2
2012	54.4	242.0	296.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	55.0	247.8	302.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	25.3	179.8	205.1	18.8	34.1	52.8	44.1	213.9	257.9
2012	32.2	178.4	210.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	34.2	188.9	223.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	20.2	64.7	85.0	6.9	9.3	16.2	27.1	74.0	101.2
2012	16.7	79.2	95.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	115.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	9.2	12.4	21.7	2.9	8.8	11.7	12.1	21.2	33.4
2012	7.7	11.0	18.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	8.2	10.8	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	10.3	49.8	60.0	5.1	23.1	28.2	15.4	72.9	88.2
2012	27.1	61.9	89.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	32.1	61.3	93.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	394.9	84.6	479.5	34.1	9.6	43.7	429.0	94.2	523.2
2012	480.2	97.4	577.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	321.3	89.1	410.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	117.6	115.3	232.9	52.6	55.3	107.9	170.2	170.6	340.8
2012	183.5	112.4	295.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	203.1	102.4	305.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	24.0	25.6	49.6	9.6	7.4	17.0	33.6	33.0	66.6
2012	x	x	46.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	22.7	20.3	43.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	90.4	39.1	129.5	9.7	14.2	23.8	100.1	53.3	153.3
2012	111.7	45.7	157.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	110.0	35.9	145.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	28.4	46.6	75.0	14.3	22.2	36.5	42.7	68.8	111.6
2012	30.3	45.1	75.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	48.6	63.6	112.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	908.4	161.5	1,069.9	305.8	74.1	379.9	1,214.2	235.6	1,449.7
2012	939.6	188.1	1,127.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,040.0	211.0	1,251.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	142.0	47.7	189.6	12.2	35.0	47.2	154.2	82.7	236.9
2012	120.3	28.8	149.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	119.9	30.6	150.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	373.3	70.0	443.3	223.9	15.9	239.8	597.2	85.9	683.1
2012	400.7	79.6	480.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	344.8	73.8	418.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-8 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Saskatchewan

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	393.1	43.8	436.9	69.7	23.2	92.9	462.8	67.0	529.8
2012	418.6	79.7	498.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	575.4	106.5	681.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2011	3,072.2	0.0	3,072.2	373.0	0.0	373.0	3,445.2	0.0	3,445.2
2012	3,617.5	0.0	3,617.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,661.2	0.0	3,661.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**14,385.6**	**5,220.1**	**19,605.7**	**1,482.4**	**2,163.4**	**3,645.8**	**15,868.0**	**7,383.5**	**23,251.6**
2012	**14,381.5**	**6,507.8**	**20,889.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**14,223.9**	**6,242.9**	**20,466.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-9
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	312.5	982.8	1,295.3	162.0	655.7	817.6	474.5	1,638.5	2,112.9
2012	310.0	1,030.9	1,340.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	311.8	1,007.9	1,319.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	165.2	756.8	921.9	103.8	385.7	489.4	269.0	1,142.5	1,411.4
2012	165.6	758.7	924.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	167.2	766.2	933.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	134.7	167.1	301.8	52.4	194.7	247.0	187.1	361.8	548.8
2012	135.0	167.5	302.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	136.4	169.2	305.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	0.9	23.2	24.1	1.7	25.4	27.0	2.6	48.6	51.1
2012	3.3	23.5	26.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.8	11.0	17.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
2012	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	11.7	35.6	47.3	4.1	49.9	54.0	15.8	85.5	101.3
2012	6.0	81.1	87.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.4	61.4	62.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	39,473.4	7,532.8	47,006.1	862.9	3,598.3	4,461.2	40,336.3	11,131.1	51,467.3
2012	42,512.9	5,979.1	48,492.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	41,912.6	6,624.3	48,536.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2011	39,276.5	5,327.4	44,603.9	835.5	2,487.1	3,322.6	40,112.0	7,814.5	47,926.4
2012	42,277.8	3,089.5	45,367.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	41,534.8	3,874.5	45,409.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2011	116.3	156.6	272.8	25.2	191.0	216.2	141.5	347.6	489.0
2012	83.1	212.6	295.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	110.8	190.1	300.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2011	80.6	2,048.8	2,129.5	2.2	920.2	922.4	82.8	2,969.0	3,051.9
2012	152.0	2,677.0	2,829.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	267.0	2,559.7	2,826.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	3,048.5	1,023.9	4,072.4	243.1	224.1	467.3	3,291.6	1,248.0	4,539.6
2012	4,422.6	990.7	5,413.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,188.3	1,127.9	5,316.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	199.1	1,331.6	1,530.7	38.5	635.6	674.1	237.6	1,967.2	2,204.8
2012	187.4	1,259.0	1,446.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	185.2	1,245.7	1,430.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	360.0	1,456.9	1,816.9	171.6	1,123.4	1,295.0	531.6	2,580.3	3,112.0
2012	505.1	2,091.8	2,596.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	556.8	2,465.9	3,022.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing *[311]*									
2011	26.0	43.9	69.8	6.1	44.4	50.5	32.1	88.3	120.3
2012	44.6	113.5	158.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	55.0	105.4	160.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing *[3121]*									
2011	2.9	26.0	28.9	1.9	11.6	13.5	4.8	37.6	42.3
2012	1.5	23.3	24.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4.2	21.8	26.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-9 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Tobacco manufacturing *[3122]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills *[313]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	0.2	x	x	x
2012	0.0	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills *[314]*									
2011	0.0	1.0	1.1	x	x	0.6	x	x	1.6
2012	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing *[315]*									
2011	0.5	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.3	2.9
2012	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.1	0.6	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing *[316]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	0.1	x	x	x
2012	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing *[321]*									
2011	10.6	78.6	89.2	2.4	135.9	138.3	13.0	214.5	227.5
2012	43.6	127.9	171.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	53.9	73.3	127.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing *[322]*									
2011	4.4	184.1	188.5	x	x	178.4	x	x	366.9
2012	13.8	151.9	165.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	87.4	80.0	167.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities *[323]*									
2011	x	x	31.4	1.8	11.0	12.8	x	x	44.3
2012	x	x	37.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.2	29.4	29.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing *[324]*									
2011	50.4	229.0	279.5	20.4	148.3	168.7	70.8	377.3	448.1
2012	x	x	437.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	490.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing *[325]*									
2011	142.4	487.3	629.7	77.7	339.7	417.3	220.1	827.0	1,047.0
2012	95.2	704.4	799.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	63.3	1,122.5	1,185.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing *[326]*									
2011	7.7	40.0	47.8	4.2	33.1	37.3	11.9	73.1	85.0
2012	2.3	43.7	46.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	26.8	72.1	98.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing *[327]*									
2011	12.6	46.4	59.1	9.2	54.8	64.0	21.8	101.2	123.1
2012	58.8	82.8	141.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	82.1	89.7	171.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing *[331]*									
2011	x	x	51.8	5.7	61.5	67.2	x	x	119.1
2012	3.4	88.4	91.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3.4	95.8	99.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing *[332]*									
2011	8.2	99.6	107.8	4.7	51.9	56.6	12.9	151.5	164.5
2012	7.2	145.3	152.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5.7	135.5	141.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing *[333]*									
2011	78.4	88.6	167.0	28.9	35.8	64.7	107.3	124.4	231.7
2012	82.9	203.8	286.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	77.5	166.6	244.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-9 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Computer and electronic product manufacturing *[334]*									
2011	x	x	15.3	1.1	2.2	3.4	x	x	18.7
2012	x	x	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.7	10.7	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing *[335]*									
2011	0.4	5.1	5.6	0.3	2.5	2.9	0.7	7.6	8.4
2012	0.4	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.2	7.9	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing *[336]*									
2011	0.8	13.3	14.1	1.0	4.8	5.8	1.8	18.1	19.9
2012	2.9	25.0	27.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	21.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing *[337]*									
2011	2.7	7.8	10.5	0.8	5.2	6.0	3.5	13.0	16.5
2012	0.7	8.2	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.4	10.1	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing *[339]*									
2011	7.5	9.9	17.4	0.7	5.4	6.2	8.2	15.3	23.6
2012	2.6	19.1	21.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.0	25.0	26.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	210.6	697.7	908.3	75.2	203.8	279.0	285.8	901.5	1,187.3
2012	256.7	732.1	988.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	601.2	681.5	1,282.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	611.7	510.5	1,122.2	100.9	147.8	248.7	712.6	658.3	1,370.9
2012	736.1	674.0	1,410.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	864.1	677.5	1,541.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	3,093.4	1,591.7	4,685.1	530.0	754.3	1,284.3	3,623.4	2,346.0	5,969.4
2012	3,724.2	1,823.5	5,547.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,843.7	1,945.4	6,789.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	436.0	884.4	1,320.4	9.8	83.3	93.1	445.8	967.7	1,413.4
2012	572.5	1,253.8	1,826.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	516.6	1,263.0	1,779.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	194.8	551.6	746.4	28.8	41.7	70.5	223.6	593.3	816.9
2012	238.4	853.1	1,091.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	248.5	1,057.7	1,306.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	716.1	1,383.6	2,099.7	178.7	132.5	311.2	894.8	1,516.1	2,410.9
2012	574.7	1,456.3	2,031.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	637.8	1,318.5	1,956.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	96.2	683.5	779.7	22.6	90.7	113.3	118.8	774.2	893.0
2012	171.7	834.0	1,005.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	151.5	876.4	1,027.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	24.2	39.5	63.8	4.5	12.8	17.2	28.7	52.3	81.0
2012	18.8	40.7	59.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	20.9	39.5	60.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	153.5	247.9	401.3	35.2	119.8	155.0	188.7	367.7	556.3
2012	192.4	272.4	464.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	198.5	357.8	556.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	1,093.8	365.8	1,459.6	222.4	33.4	255.8	1,316.2	399.2	1,715.4
2012	1,186.8	346.7	1,533.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,083.4	348.1	1,431.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-9 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	739.0	467.8	1,206.8	172.4	155.1	327.4	911.4	622.9	1,534.3
2012	602.1	381.3	983.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	630.0	390.1	1,020.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	237.2	119.2	356.5	22.4	34.7	57.1	259.6	153.9	413.6
2012	184.5	117.4	301.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	238.0	114.7	352.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	254.1	281.7	535.8	104.6	81.9	186.5	358.7	363.6	722.3
2012	316.8	321.8	638.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	391.5	329.5	721.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	175.0	373.7	548.6	30.5	130.6	161.2	205.5	504.3	709.8
2012	117.6	414.2	531.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	159.0	401.8	560.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	4,834.8	767.4	5,602.2	584.7	341.6	926.3	5,419.5	1,109.0	6,528.5
2012	5,078.1	715.0	5,793.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,649.5	688.9	5,338.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	135.8	72.0	207.8	40.3	48.3	88.6	176.1	120.3	296.4
2012	168.3	99.4	267.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	114.1	85.3	199.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	1,837.3	230.1	2,067.4	11.2	13.5	24.6	1,848.5	243.6	2,092.0
2012	2,034.2	197.4	2,231.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,074.8	194.5	2,269.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	2,861.6	465.3	3,327.0	533.2	279.9	813.0	3,394.8	745.2	4,140.0
2012	2,875.6	418.2	3,293.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,460.6	409.1	2,869.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2011	12,467.9	0.0	12,467.9	1,310.0	0.0	1,310.0	13,777.9	0.0	13,777.9
2012	14,695.5	0.0	14,695.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	15,205.7	0.0	15,205.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**68,731.7**	**21,294.0**	**90,025.7**	**4,910.8**	**8,600.9**	**13,511.7**	**73,642.5**	**29,894.9**	**103,537.5**
2012	**76,605.0**	**21,588.0**	**98,192.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**77,594.6**	**22,962.4**	**100,557.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-10
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	178.4	195.5	374.0	85.3	212.2	297.5	263.7	407.7	671.5
2012	182.2	202.3	384.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	182.4	161.4	343.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	41.8	56.0	97.8	37.6	67.9	105.5	79.4	123.9	203.3
2012	41.9	56.2	98.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	41.9	56.7	98.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	94.7	41.5	136.2	22.5	40.6	63.0	117.2	82.1	199.2
2012	95.0	41.6	136.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	95.9	42.0	137.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	38.5	65.1	103.5	23.5	63.1	86.6	62.0	128.2	190.1
2012	42.1	55.0	97.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	42.7	21.9	64.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	1.3	17.1	18.5	0.4	27.3	27.7	1.7	44.4	46.2
2012	1.3	16.6	17.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.3	16.6	17.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	2.2	15.8	18.0	1.3	13.4	14.7	3.5	29.2	32.7
2012	2.0	32.9	34.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.7	24.2	24.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	7,705.2	1,097.5	8,802.7	292.9	719.2	1,012.1	7,998.1	1,816.7	9,814.8
2012	7,782.8	1,347.2	9,130.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5,957.2	821.6	6,778.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2011	5,782.2	13.0	5,795.3	143.3	9.6	152.9	5,925.5	22.6	5,948.1
2012	x	x	5,767.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	4,166.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2011	1,402.3	1,050.9	2,453.2	148.3	667.8	816.1	1,550.6	1,718.7	3,269.3
2012	x	x	2,725.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	1,975.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2011	520.7	33.5	554.2	1.3	41.8	43.1	522.0	75.3	597.3
2012	585.4	52.1	637.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	569.9	67.0	636.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	2,986.0	671.6	3,657.5	365.2	199.7	564.9	3,351.2	871.3	4,222.5
2012	3,870.3	684.8	4,555.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,909.1	442.3	4,351.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	121.6	821.1	942.7	23.5	388.1	411.7	145.1	1,209.2	1,354.4
2012	111.2	756.9	868.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	109.9	749.0	858.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	478.6	830.6	1,309.2	71.8	1,285.0	1,356.9	550.4	2,115.6	2,666.1
2012	836.8	1,077.3	1,914.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,513.9	1,337.1	2,851.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing *[311]*									
2011	12.6	86.7	99.4	6.8	135.0	141.8	19.4	221.7	241.2
2012	15.9	126.9	142.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	67.5	163.5	231.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing *[3121]*									
2011	11.3	62.4	73.7	2.6	13.0	15.6	13.9	75.4	89.2
2012	3.9	42.3	46.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5.3	43.8	49.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-10 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Tobacco manufacturing *[3122]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills *[313]*									
2011	x	0.1	x	0.0	0.1	0.1	x	0.2	x
2012	x	0.1	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills *[314]*									
2011	0.2	x	x	0.0	2.1	2.2	0.2	x	x
2012	0.0	4.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.1	4.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing *[315]*									
2011	0.2	x	x	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	x	x
2012	x	0.9	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing *[316]*									
2011	0.0	0.1	0.1	x	x	0.1	x	x	0.2
2012	x	0.3	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing *[321]*									
2011	10.7	68.9	79.6	1.8	405.9	407.7	12.5	474.8	487.4
2012	15.6	183.8	199.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	14.9	232.6	247.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing *[322]*									
2011	15.6	199.7	215.4	30.7	388.7	419.4	46.3	588.4	634.7
2012	36.3	234.1	270.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	35.4	298.1	333.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities *[323]*									
2011	0.4	9.8	10.1	1.0	8.0	8.9	1.4	17.8	19.1
2012	0.5	21.5	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	27.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing *[324]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	44.7	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	58.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing *[325]*									
2011	9.1	56.6	65.7	3.0	28.8	31.8	12.1	85.4	97.4
2012	x	x	63.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5.5	82.5	88.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing *[326]*									
2011	x	x	30.6	2.3	26.7	29.0	x	x	59.7
2012	1.3	40.8	42.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	52.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing *[327]*									
2011	13.7	57.1	70.7	3.4	42.1	45.4	17.1	99.2	116.1
2012	x	x	68.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3.7	50.1	53.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing *[331]*									
2011	x	53.4	x	5.5	111.1	116.6	x	164.5	x
2012	x	x	745.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	84.9	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing *[332]*									
2011	x	x	37.8	0.8	13.4	14.2	x	x	52.0
2012	1.2	35.2	36.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing *[333]*									
2011	x	x	41.6	1.6	15.6	17.2	x	x	58.8
2012	x	x	36.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4.8	37.9	42.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-10 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Computer and electronic product manufacturing *[334]*									
2011	2.9	38.4	41.3	2.9	4.1	6.9	5.8	42.5	48.2
2012	x	x	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	9.3	40.0	49.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing *[335]*									
2011	x	x	16.1	0.9	7.0	8.0	x	x	24.0
2012	18.5	39.0	57.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.9	29.5	31.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing *[336]*									
2011	5.6	41.2	46.8	4.6	21.9	26.5	10.2	63.1	73.3
2012	x	x	66.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	113.7	68.0	181.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing *[337]*									
2011	x	x	12.9	1.2	3.8	5.0	x	x	17.9
2012	0.3	10.6	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	16.1	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing *[339]*									
2011	x	x	24.2	2.4	12.3	14.7	x	x	38.9
2012	2.3	25.2	27.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4.3	26.5	30.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	176.7	269.8	446.6	33.5	149.1	182.6	210.2	418.9	629.2
2012	80.0	334.1	414.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	85.8	372.8	458.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	566.8	677.3	1,244.1	106.1	183.0	289.1	672.9	860.3	1,533.2
2012	616.9	750.8	1,367.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	784.4	774.3	1,558.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	908.7	1,153.4	2,062.1	361.5	825.8	1,187.2	1,270.2	1,979.2	3,249.4
2012	1,036.8	1,323.9	2,360.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,417.3	1,595.8	3,013.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	435.7	824.9	1,260.6	16.1	51.7	67.8	451.8	876.6	1,328.3
2012	466.1	760.5	1,226.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	503.6	823.1	1,326.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	285.3	751.3	1,036.6	40.5	62.7	103.2	325.8	814.0	1,139.9
2012	176.3	1,045.7	1,222.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	136.5	1,146.7	1,283.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	609.4	949.8	1,559.2	137.9	180.1	318.0	747.3	1,129.9	1,877.3
2012	466.9	932.8	1,399.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	604.5	955.2	1,559.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	59.8	415.1	474.8	39.2	42.5	81.8	99.0	457.6	556.6
2012	72.3	488.0	560.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	77.0	575.3	652.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	31.2	56.7	87.9	7.6	4.6	12.3	38.8	61.3	100.2
2012	36.2	49.4	85.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	36.8	50.1	86.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	50.7	186.5	237.2	24.1	66.8	90.9	74.8	253.3	328.0
2012	101.6	117.5	219.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	96.9	147.6	244.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	783.3	350.2	1,133.5	269.7	41.5	311.2	1,053.0	391.7	1,444.6
2012	945.9	355.7	1,301.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	795.4	322.0	1,117.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-10 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	858.6	365.1	1,223.7	161.2	127.5	288.7	1,019.8	492.6	1,512.4
2012	758.5	468.2	1,226.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	844.8	428.7	1,273.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	85.8	194.6	280.4	27.5	40.8	68.3	113.3	235.4	348.8
2012	82.2	205.6	287.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	107.5	212.2	319.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	247.4	198.8	446.2	39.8	95.1	135.0	287.2	293.9	581.2
2012	215.1	218.6	433.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	233.3	212.1	445.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	82.0	224.3	306.4	40.1	49.0	89.1	122.1	273.3	395.4
2012	58.7	173.7	232.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	64.0	193.9	257.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	2,114.9	633.8	2,748.8	343.4	168.9	512.3	2,458.3	802.7	3,261.1
2012	2,140.9	618.3	2,759.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,353.9	691.2	3,045.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	218.7	175.0	393.7	90.4	86.9	177.3	309.1	261.9	571.0
2012	224.5	108.8	333.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	254.6	132.4	386.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	872.2	258.8	1,131.0	59.5	13.1	72.6	931.7	271.9	1,203.6
2012	1,141.9	288.5	1,430.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,129.8	301.6	1,431.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	1,024.1	200.0	1,224.1	193.5	68.9	262.4	1,217.6	268.9	1,486.5
2012	774.5	221.0	995.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	969.5	257.2	1,226.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2011	13,908.0	0.0	13,908.0	1,624.0	0.0	1,624.0	15,532.0	0.0	15,532.0
2012	14,568.1	0.0	14,568.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	15,097.1	0.0	15,097.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**32,674.2**	**10,867.9**	**43,542.1**	**4,111.0**	**4,893.5**	**9,004.5**	**36,785.2**	**15,761.4**	**52,546.7**
2012	**34,605.8**	**11,911.3**	**46,517.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**34,911.3**	**12,012.4**	**46,923.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-11
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x
2012	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	452.7	16.9	469.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	304.4	23.0	327.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	379.9	80.2	460.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	106.1	13.7	119.8	2.1	5.7	7.9	108.2	19.4	127.7
2012	24.5	15.2	39.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	39.5	9.7	49.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	2.1	13.9	15.9	0.4	6.6	7.0	2.5	20.5	22.9
2012	1.9	12.8	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.9	12.7	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	2.0	1.3	3.3	x	0.5	x	x	1.8	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	x	x	6.0	x	1.1	x	x	x	x
2012	1.3	5.7	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	5.4	5.2	10.6	0.6	1.7	2.3	6.0	6.9	12.9
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	1.0	16.2	17.2	0.9	12.0	13.0	1.9	28.2	30.2
2012	x	x	15.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	9.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	x	x	14.5	x	2.0	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	1.0	3.6	4.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.6	4.7	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-11 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	0.6	4.8	5.4	x	x	5.3	x	x	10.8
2012	1.4	3.2	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	0.1	2.0	2.2	x	x	0.3	x	x	2.5
2012	0.1	1.7	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7
2012	0.1	0.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.1	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	0.8	x	x	x	x
2012	0.3	1.3	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	2.7	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	3.8	3.2	7.0	2.1	2.2	4.3	5.9	5.4	11.3
2012	2.6	4.9	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2.7	6.4	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	1.4	3.9	5.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.6	4.4	6.0
2012	x	x	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.3	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	132.6	30.8	163.4	33.7	32.5	66.2	166.3	63.3	229.6
2012	131.3	27.6	158.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	106.2	35.0	141.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	6.1	6.3	12.4	3.4	21.6	24.9	9.5	27.9	37.4
2012	4.1	2.3	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5.2	2.8	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	123.6	21.2	144.8	29.6	10.8	40.4	153.2	32.0	185.2
2012	103.3	22.8	126.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	100.3	27.6	127.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	2.8	3.3	6.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	3.6	3.4	7.0
2012	23.9	2.5	26.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.7	4.5	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-11 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2011	181.2	0.0	181.2	8.0	0.0	8.0	189.2	0.0	189.2
2012	168.3	0.0	168.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	172.5	0.0	172.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**948.4**	**134.6**	**1,083.0**	**63.7**	**75.1**	**138.7**	**1,012.1**	**209.7**	**1,221.7**
2012	**684.6**	**141.8**	**826.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**777.0**	**190.8**	**967.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-12
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Northwest Territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	x	x	0.6	x	x
2012	0.2	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	0.0	0.1	0.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8
2012	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x
2012	0.1	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	444.9	118.3	563.2	3.7	253.8	257.5	448.6	372.1	820.7
2012	574.0	154.3	728.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	515.5	109.8	625.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	31.0	8.9	39.9	6.6	3.1	9.7	37.6	12.0	49.6
2012	35.0	15.7	50.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	26.9	7.1	34.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	1.4	9.5	10.9	0.3	4.5	4.8	1.7	14.0	15.7
2012	1.4	9.5	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.4	9.4	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	x	x	x	0.1	0.6	0.7	x	x	x
2012	x	0.2	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	x	x	x	0.3	0.4	0.7	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	5.9	6.7	12.7	1.3	3.4	4.7	7.2	10.1	17.4
2012	7.6	9.3	16.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.9	8.2	15.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	5.6	51.0	56.7	2.4	28.5	30.9	8.0	79.5	87.6
2012	21.5	54.9	76.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3.3	53.6	56.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	x	x	10.3	0.1	1.2	1.3	x	x	11.6
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	x	x	1.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-12 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Northwest Territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	2.4	27.2	29.6	1.7	11.7	13.4	4.1	38.9	43.1
2012	2.8	16.4	19.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3.9	16.2	20.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	0.8	4.3	5.1	x	x	0.4	x	x	5.5
2012	0.2	1.9	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.3	4.6	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.2
2012	0.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.1	0.9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	2.2	3.5	5.7	0.6	2.5	3.1	2.8	6.0	8.8
2012	0.8	4.2	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.4	4.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	4.1	x	x	x
2012	32.1	3.3	35.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	60.5	4.0	64.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	24.7	2.6	27.3	2.7	3.8	6.5	27.4	6.4	33.8
2012	x	x	21.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	x	x	x	0.8	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	3.4	3.1	6.6	1.7	2.0	3.8	5.1	5.1	10.3
2012	2.9	2.9	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3.5	2.8	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	9.4	1.4	10.8	1.6	1.0	2.6	11.0	2.4	13.4
2012	x	x	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.6	1.7	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	141.1	32.8	173.9	68.8	12.4	81.1	209.9	45.2	255.1
2012	209.9	34.9	244.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	118.2	26.2	144.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	6.2	10.9	17.1	7.4	1.1	8.4	13.6	12.0	25.6
2012	16.5	8.7	25.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	8.7	6.4	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	103.0	17.3	120.3	58.7	10.3	69.0	161.7	27.6	189.3
2012	157.2	19.6	176.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	90.1	15.1	105.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	31.9	4.6	36.5	2.7	1.0	3.7	34.6	5.6	40.2
2012	36.2	6.6	42.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	19.4	4.7	24.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-12 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Northwest Territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2011	79.5	0.0	79.5	8.0	0.0	8.0	87.5	0.0	87.5
2012	81.7	0.0	81.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	93.2	0.0	93.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**806.8**	**280.5**	**1,087.3**	**104.7**	**330.9**	**435.6**	**911.5**	**611.4**	**1,522.8**
2012	**1,001.6**	**322.4**	**1,324.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**865.7**	**261.6**	**1,127.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-13
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nunavut

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.6	2.1
2012	0.3	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.2	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2011	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.6	2.1
2012	0.3	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.2	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	704.7	x	x	x	85.6	x	x	x	x
2012	553.3	23.9	577.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	726.9	9.4	736.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	14.5	10.7	25.3	2.4	4.8	7.2	16.9	15.5	32.5
2012	39.6	3.8	43.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	25.1	17.1	42.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	1.6	10.8	12.5	0.3	5.1	5.4	1.9	15.9	17.9
2012	1.6	11.0	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1.6	10.9	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	0.2	x	x	x	x
2012	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	0.1	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	2.0	2.4	4.4	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.5	6.1
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	1.3	11.8	13.1	0.3	3.5	3.8	1.6	15.3	16.9
2012	x	x	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	x	x	2.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	0.3	1.4	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	x	x	8.9	x	0.0	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-13 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nunavut

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	0.4	2.8	3.3	x	x	2.0	x	x	5.3
2012	0.3	3.0	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7
2012	0.1	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	0.6	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
2012	0.0	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	0.5	x	x	x	x
2012	0.1	1.7	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	37.4	x	x	10.9	4.1	14.9	48.3	x	x
2012	x	x	26.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	15.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	13.4	3.2	16.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	16.2	3.5	19.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	4.1	1.3	5.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	4.5	2.0	6.4
2012	6.7	2.2	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6.9	1.7	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	x	0.4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	125.4	23.0	148.4	3.4	1.0	4.4	128.8	24.0	152.8
2012	109.1	21.2	130.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	104.4	19.4	123.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2011	14.4	7.2	21.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	15.9	7.7	23.5
2012	16.9	6.6	23.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	13.2	5.9	19.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2011	90.7	13.7	104.3	0.7	0.1	0.8	91.4	13.8	105.1
2012	80.6	11.2	91.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	81.5	11.4	92.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2011	20.4	2.2	22.6	1.2	0.4	1.7	21.6	2.6	24.2
2012	11.6	3.5	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	9.7	2.1	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-13 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nunavut

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2011	105.9	0.0	105.9	4.0	0.0	4.0	109.9	0.0	109.9
2012	71.6	0.0	71.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	64.4	0.0	64.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**1,018.6**	**95.1**	**1,113.6**	**68.5**	**108.7**	**177.2**	**1,087.1**	**203.8**	**1,290.8**
2012	**825.9**	**92.2**	**918.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**992.7**	**86.8**	**1,079.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 5-1
Public investment — Canada, summary by sector

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	1.6	3.6	5.2	1.4	3.8	5.2	3.0	7.4	10.4
2012	x	x	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	1.7	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	35.5	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	35.5
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	12,627.2	3,919.7	16,546.8	1,409.3	1,666.0	3,075.3	14,036.5	5,585.7	19,622.1
2012	13,931.6	4,031.4	17,963.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	15,734.3	4,904.3	20,638.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	8.9	19.7	28.6	2.5	4.2	6.7	11.4	23.9	35.3
2012	x	x	61.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	9.7	32.9	42.6	2.2	6.2	8.4	11.9	39.1	51.0
2012	15.5	27.1	42.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	13.7	37.9	51.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	63.5	52.8	116.2	40.6	7.8	48.4	104.1	60.6	164.6
2012	99.0	75.4	174.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	97.8	81.9	179.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	3,300.3	2,199.7	5,500.0	520.0	891.3	1,411.3	3,820.3	3,091.0	6,911.3
2012	3,798.4	2,609.8	6,408.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	4,450.8	2,843.2	7,294.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	76.4	190.4	266.8	12.2	26.8	39.0	88.6	217.2	305.7
2012	85.0	358.7	443.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	104.0	399.3	503.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	101.0	430.6	531.6	55.1	59.9	114.9	156.1	490.5	646.5
2012	50.8	261.6	312.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	58.5	294.6	353.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	171.3	117.9	289.2	103.4	96.9	200.3	274.7	214.8	489.5
2012	251.8	157.5	409.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	376.4	162.7	539.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	x	x	70.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	x	x	71.7
2012	55.8	15.1	70.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	92.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	x	x	107.3	19.7	14.8	34.5	x	x	141.8
2012	4.9	38.3	43.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	180.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	7,188.8	2,411.5	9,600.3	1,433.1	198.8	1,631.9	8,621.9	2,610.3	11,232.2
2012	7,194.6	2,543.8	9,738.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	6,407.4	2,483.5	8,890.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5-1 – continued

Public investment — Canada, summary by sector

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	5,588.0	2,236.7	7,824.7	565.8	684.0	1,249.9	6,153.8	2,920.7	9,074.6
2012	5,278.7	2,123.2	7,401.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5,336.7	2,303.3	7,640.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	345.9	409.9	755.8	69.7	75.5	145.1	415.6	485.4	900.9
2012	x	424.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	350.3	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	27.0	15.0	41.9	3.4	5.0	8.4	30.4	20.0	50.4
2012	26.9	26.4	53.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	46.1	21.8	68.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	x	x	61.4	7.3	4.2	11.5	x	x	72.9
2012	23.8	24.9	48.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	10.8	19.7	30.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	29,715.2	8,326.3	38,041.5	5,166.3	2,150.5	7,316.9	34,881.5	10,476.8	45,358.4
2012	31,056.7	8,664.9	39,721.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	31,387.7	9,143.2	40,530.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**59,353.4**	**20,512.2**	**79,865.6**	**9,412.7**	**5,896.7**	**15,309.3**	**68,766.1**	**26,408.9**	**95,174.9**
2012	**62,392.2**	**21,408.2**	**83,800.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**64,810.8**	**23,176.1**	**87,986.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 032-0001.

Table 5-2
Public investment — Provinces and territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2011	979.2	376.8	1,356.0	202.7	126.0	328.7	1,181.9	502.8	1,684.7
2012	1,418.7	392.7	1,811.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,776.5	366.3	2,142.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2011	294.5	96.2	390.6	31.0	22.4	53.3	325.5	118.6	444.0
2012	226.2	61.7	288.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	264.2	97.4	361.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2011	1,114.6	367.2	1,481.9	175.1	116.0	291.1	1,289.7	483.2	1,772.9
2012	1,326.6	455.1	1,781.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,310.8	343.0	1,653.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2011	1,857.5	433.9	2,291.4	161.2	128.8	290.0	2,018.7	562.7	2,581.5
2012	1,452.6	386.6	1,839.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,181.1	410.0	1,591.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2011	14,689.8	4,523.8	19,213.6	2,126.1	1,280.2	3,406.3	16,815.9	5,804.0	22,619.9
2012	16,083.7	5,064.1	21,147.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	16,883.0	5,472.2	22,355.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2011	20,942.7	8,585.7	29,528.3	3,546.0	2,548.2	6,094.2	24,488.7	11,133.9	35,622.5
2012	20,369.6	8,617.4	28,987.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	21,392.9	10,073.7	31,466.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2011	2,672.0	691.4	3,363.4	417.9	181.2	599.1	3,089.9	872.6	3,962.5
2012	3,313.8	758.9	4,072.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,861.2	735.1	4,596.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2011	1,834.1	866.2	2,700.3	494.4	268.3	762.7	2,328.5	1,134.5	3,463.0
2012	2,066.5	1,449.1	3,515.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,084.3	1,386.6	3,470.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2011	7,734.6	1,907.5	9,642.1	994.3	600.3	1,594.6	8,728.9	2,507.8	11,236.7
2012	8,251.6	1,659.2	9,910.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7,756.8	1,741.8	9,498.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2011	6,533.7	2,528.3	9,062.0	1,134.2	559.3	1,693.5	7,667.9	3,087.6	10,755.4
2012	7,238.7	2,429.5	9,668.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7,718.2	2,419.7	10,137.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2011	275.0	49.6	324.6	39.9	39.1	79.0	314.9	88.7	403.6
2012	172.5	49.5	221.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	188.7	50.0	238.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2011	233.6	47.5	281.1	80.2	19.1	99.2	313.8	66.6	380.4
2012	287.9	53.5	341.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	210.0	37.5	247.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2011	192.1	38.0	230.1	9.8	7.7	17.5	201.9	45.7	247.7
2012	183.7	31.1	214.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	183.2	42.9	226.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada									
2011	**59,353.4**	**20,512.2**	**79,865.6**	**9,412.7**	**5,896.7**	**15,309.3**	**68,766.1**	**26,408.9**	**95,174.9**
2012	**62,392.2**	**21,408.2**	**83,800.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**64,810.8**	**23,176.1**	**87,986.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 032-0002.

Table 6-1
Private investment — Canada, summary by sector

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2011	1,909.4	3,657.0	5,566.4	932.9	2,985.5	3,918.4	2,842.3	6,642.5	9,484.8
2012	x	x	5,721.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	3,673.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2011	64,946.3	13,247.1	78,193.4	1,658.7	6,654.3	8,313.0	66,605.0	19,901.4	86,506.4
2012	x	11,914.4	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	10,277.3	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2011	6,754.4	2,152.0	8,906.5	666.0	2,004.0	2,669.9	7,420.4	4,156.0	11,576.4
2012	8,574.7	2,577.5	11,152.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7,818.1	2,891.8	10,709.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2011	811.5	5,488.2	6,299.7	157.1	2,590.4	2,747.5	968.6	8,078.6	9,047.2
2012	749.0	5,101.5	5,850.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	740.4	5,048.3	5,788.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2011	4,270.4	13,349.5	17,619.9	1,122.6	9,378.5	10,501.2	5,393.0	22,728.0	28,121.0
2012	x	x	20,304.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	20,829.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2011	1,142.8	3,799.0	4,941.9	372.1	1,041.1	1,413.2	1,514.9	4,840.1	6,355.1
2012	1,332.2	4,137.6	5,469.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,606.2	4,307.9	5,914.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2011	3,660.6	4,417.9	8,078.5	756.1	1,217.5	1,973.6	4,416.7	5,635.4	10,052.1
2012	4,564.1	5,009.9	9,574.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5,506.9	5,235.9	10,742.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2011	5,787.0	6,306.0	12,093.0	1,736.0	3,942.4	5,678.4	7,523.0	10,248.4	17,771.4
2012	6,298.9	7,125.6	13,424.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7,529.7	7,539.3	15,069.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2011	3,437.2	5,422.2	8,859.5	126.7	755.3	881.9	3,563.9	6,177.5	9,741.4
2012	3,925.8	5,803.2	9,729.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,325.9	6,035.6	9,361.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2011	2,307.3	9,424.2	11,731.4	780.1	891.3	1,671.4	3,087.4	10,315.5	13,402.9
2012	2,149.7	9,978.4	12,128.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,105.1	11,462.1	13,567.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2011	3,843.0	7,643.8	11,486.8	1,416.6	1,129.0	2,545.6	5,259.6	8,772.8	14,032.3
2012	3,311.5	7,924.8	11,236.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,929.4	7,576.0	11,505.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2011	x	x	4,063.8	198.5	372.3	570.7	x	x	4,634.6
2012	704.6	3,802.6	4,507.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	4,840.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2011	107.6	200.6	308.2	26.9	70.3	97.2	134.5	270.9	405.4
2012	97.7	204.3	302.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	101.8	193.6	295.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2011	x	x	2,223.9	170.5	757.8	928.3	x	x	3,152.2
2012	589.8	1,762.9	2,352.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	x	x	2,424.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2011	173.1	201.4	374.5	169.2	59.8	229.0	342.3	261.2	603.5
2012	224.7	281.8	506.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	270.3	297.8	568.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6-1 – continued

Private investment — Canada, summary by sector

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2011	1,214.5	782.8	1,997.3	357.3	301.3	658.6	1,571.8	1,084.1	2,655.9
2012	1,292.1	971.0	2,263.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	1,282.7	829.0	2,111.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2011	547.5	475.7	1,023.2	107.4	178.5	285.9	654.9	654.2	1,309.1
2012	x	620.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	528.9	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2011	2,229.7	1,417.1	3,646.8	453.7	581.6	1,035.3	2,683.4	1,998.7	4,682.1
2012	2,418.9	1,560.4	3,979.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,332.5	1,449.3	3,781.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2011	x	x	2,340.3	223.5	431.8	655.3	x	x	2,995.6
2012	716.3	1,622.1	2,338.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	735.3	1,629.4	2,364.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2011	95,588.1	0.0	95,588.1	13,924.0	0.0	13,924.0	109,512.1	0.0	109,512.1
2012	104,482.6	0.0	104,482.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	104,705.5	0.0	104,705.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2011	**200,779.2**	**84,564.0**	**285,343.2**	**25,355.7**	**35,342.7**	**60,698.4**	**226,134.9**	**119,906.7**	**346,041.6**
2012	**218,495.7**	**89,212.0**	**307,707.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**218,807.2**	**91,389.7**	**310,196.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 032-0001.

Table 6-2
Private investment — Provinces and territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2011	4,699.5	1,493.7	6,193.2	344.1	571.8	915.9	5,043.6	2,065.5	7,109.1
2012	6,670.4	1,556.7	8,227.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	7,656.2	1,216.6	8,872.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2011	444.5	245.2	689.6	90.4	109.2	199.6	534.9	354.4	889.3
2012	453.4	245.1	698.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	449.4	245.3	694.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2011	3,451.0	2,179.9	5,630.8	714.2	779.5	1,493.7	4,165.2	2,959.4	7,124.5
2012	3,369.0	1,641.1	5,010.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	3,458.1	1,831.7	5,289.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2011	2,313.9	1,772.7	4,086.6	553.3	680.9	1,234.2	2,867.2	2,453.6	5,320.8
2012	2,328.4	1,698.9	4,027.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	2,406.9	1,552.4	3,959.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2011	31,644.7	13,592.5	45,237.2	5,567.1	5,749.8	11,316.8	37,211.8	19,342.3	56,554.0
2012	34,787.8	15,112.4	49,900.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	33,785.8	15,272.0	49,057.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2011	51,157.5	30,281.2	81,438.7	9,229.4	11,523.3	20,752.7	60,386.9	41,804.5	102,191.4
2012	55,409.9	31,406.0	86,815.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	53,908.1	32,361.4	86,269.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2011	5,306.0	2,543.8	7,849.8	868.8	1,249.6	2,118.4	6,174.8	3,793.4	9,968.3
2012	5,573.2	2,660.2	8,233.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	5,918.6	2,831.7	8,750.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2011	12,551.5	4,354.0	16,905.4	988.0	1,895.1	2,883.1	13,539.5	6,249.1	19,788.5
2012	12,315.0	5,058.7	17,373.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	12,139.6	4,856.3	16,995.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2011	60,997.2	19,386.5	80,383.6	3,916.5	8,000.6	11,917.1	64,913.7	27,387.1	92,300.8
2012	68,353.3	19,928.8	88,282.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	69,837.8	21,220.6	91,058.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2011	26,140.6	8,339.6	34,480.1	2,976.9	4,334.2	7,311.1	29,117.5	12,673.8	41,791.2
2012	27,367.1	9,481.9	36,849.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	27,193.1	9,592.7	36,785.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2011	673.3	85.0	758.4	23.8	35.9	59.7	697.1	120.9	818.1
2012	512.2	92.3	604.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	588.3	140.8	729.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2011	573.2	232.9	806.1	24.5	311.8	336.4	597.7	544.7	1,142.5
2012	713.8	268.9	982.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	655.7	224.2	879.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2011	826.4	57.0	883.5	58.7	100.9	159.6	885.1	157.9	1,043.1
2012	642.2	61.1	703.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013	809.6	43.9	853.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada									
2011	**200,779.2**	**84,564.0**	**285,343.2**	**25,355.7**	**35,342.7**	**60,698.4**	**226,134.9**	**119,906.7**	**346,041.6**
2012	**218,495.7**	**89,212.0**	**307,707.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2013	**218,807.2**	**91,389.7**	**310,196.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2012, intentions 2013 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 032-0002.

Introduction

Information on capital spending provides a useful indication of market conditions both in the economy at large and in particular industries. Since such expenditures account for a large and relatively variable proportion of gross domestic expenditures, the size and content of the investment program provides significant information about demands that have been placed upon the productive capacities of the economy during the period covered by the survey. In addition, information on the relative size of the capital expenditures program planned, both in total and for individual industries, gives an indication of the views management hold on future market demands in relation to present productive capacity.

The following sections of the "Data quality, concepts and methodology" will provide the information necessary to use the statistical tables to their full potential. The "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Concepts" section explains the basic definitions used during data collection and publication, the target survey units and the classifications used to categorize industry and geographic location. The concepts section also contains information concerning the comparability of the capital expenditures series with other data sources.

The "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Sources" section identifies the different types of questionnaires used to survey data, the sources for non-surveyed data and the data collection arrangements used during the collection process. "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Quality assurance" section delineates the steps taken to insure data quality during, and after, the collection process.

The "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Methodology" section encompasses the steps taken and the sources used to determine the survey frame and the method used to develop a stratified sample from that frame. In addition, the methodology section deals with the processes of imputation and estimation for non-respondents within the sample for the non-surveyed portion of the frame. The final two sections, "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Users and uses" and "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Expenditure series chronology", provide information related to the uses of the data and the availability of historical capital expenditures data, respectively.

Concepts

Definitions

Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures include the cost of procuring, constructing and installing new buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment, whether for replacement of worn or obsolete assets, as additions to existing assets or for lease or rent to others. Also included are all capitalized costs such as feasibility studies, architectural, legal, installation and engineering fees, the value of capital assets put in place by firms either by contract or with their own labour force, as well as the capitalized interest charges on loans with which capital projects are financed. Gross outlays have been reported without any deduction for scrap, trade-in value of old assets and include any grants and/or subsidies received.

Capital expenditures by government departments exclude grants and/or subsidies to outside entities (for example, municipalities, agencies, institutions or businesses) and budgetary items pertaining to any departmental agency and proprietary crown corporation as they are surveyed separately. Federal department expenditures on capital include expenditures paid for by each department, regardless of which department awarded the contract. Provincial department expenditures include any capital expenditures on construction and/or machinery and equipment, for use in Canada, financed through revolving funds, loans attached to revolving funds, other loans, the Consolidated Revenue Fund or special accounts.

The intention is to include the cost of all new buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment which normally have a life of more than one year. For this reason respondents are asked to report, as capital expenditures, all purchases to be charged to fixed asset accounts. This method of reporting omits certain types of equipment which are bought and charged to current accounts.

Capital Construction

Expenditures on construction represent a process of human endeavour resulting in the erection, assembly, completion of free standing, static buildings or other types of structures, generally on a permanent foundation, bedding or location. Construction expenditures excludes the purchase price of land but includes outlays for land servicing and site preparation. Construction also includes modifications, additions and major renovations, conversions and alterations where either a structural change takes place or the life of an existing asset is extended beyond its normal life expectancy. Such structures may be above or below the surface of the earth for the passage or storage of materials and/or people. A structure, not classified as machinery, in the form of a building or "other structure" may be defined as an output of construction activity. Such outputs are produced to shelter, support, retain or convey something to someone. All construction activity can be categorized as either building construction or engineering construction.

Building construction represents any permanent structure with walls and a roof affording protection and shelter from and for a social and/or physical environment for people and/or materials. Such structures may also include portable or temporary shelters intended to remain in a particular location for a significant length of time, any subordinate or ancillary attachments to the structures needed to contain, to provide support, access or protection, and the component machinery and equipment which form a part of the structure with functions such as plumbing, electrical wiring, air conditioning, or elevators. For example, building construction represents expenditures on aircraft hangars, factories, hospitals, hotels, office buildings, railway stations, schools and shopping centres.

Engineering construction encompasses the direct or indirect conveyance of people, machinery, materials, gases, and/or electrical impulses. It also includes free standing structures which contain or restrain such objects either as part of such conveyance or separately and independently. Free standing structures erected for the transmission of electrical impulses may also include structures designed to provide light as static illumination of an area or as periodic signalling from a static location. In addition, the cost associated with significantly altering any terrain in the preparation for specialized use of that terrain will fall under engineering construction. Engineering construction includes such items as bridges, roads, highways, waterworks, sewage systems, dams, street lighting, railway tracks and pipelines.

This represents a comprehensive definition of capital construction, however, several industries operate under unique conditions which warrant special consideration. Apart from the above definition, the mining industry incurs expenditures for mine-site exploration, mine-site development, mineral lease rental, field expenditures and general overhead which are included under capital construction. The petroleum and natural gas industry's expenditures on exploration drilling, development drilling, production facilities, enhanced recovery projects and natural gas processing plants are also included under capital construction. For utilities, capital construction encompasses expenditures for transformation, switching stations, production plants and general plant expenditures.

Although housing is not considered a capital expenditure in the sense mentioned above, it has been included in this report because it forms a large proportion of construction expenditures and has cyclical fluctuations similar to those which characterize business, institutional and government capital expenditures.

Capital machinery and equipment

Machinery and equipment corresponds to any combination of interrelated parts which are physically or electro-magnetically dynamic, which use or apply pressure, heat, mechanical, electrical or other energy to do work or where not dynamic, to complete a work environment for people.

Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment represent the total capitalized cost of machinery such as automobiles, boilers, compressors, earth moving and materials handling machines, generators, motors, office and store furniture, professional and scientific equipment, pumps, tools, and transformers.

In addition, machinery and equipment expenditures encompass the cost of any other machinery and equipment not already reported as part of building or engineering construction, exploration or development work (non-production facilities), items that may be termed manufacturing or mining equipment and other related capital goods, whether for the firms own use or for lease or rent to others. Also included are capitalized costs associated with tooling, progress payments paid out before delivery and any balance owing or holdbacks incurred during the survey year. Gross outlays have been reported without any deduction for receipts from the sale of fixed assets or allowance for scrap or trade-in value of old equipment.

Leases

In accordance with the recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, leases are divided into two types, operating and capital. Fixed assets purchased for own use or for lease to others, either as a capital lease or as an operating lease are categorized as new capital expenditure. The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants recommends that assets acquired through capital (financial) lease be accounted for by the lessee. However, for survey considerations, the assets are reported by the lessor.

Used assets

Used assets are defined as existing buildings, structures or machinery and equipment which have been previously used by another organization. Outlays for used Canadian assets are excluded since they constitute a transfer of assets within Canada and have no effect on the aggregates of our domestic inventory. On the other hand, all expenditures for assets imported from outside Canada increase our domestic inventory and are, therefore, included in the capital expenditures series.

Work in progress

Included in the capital expenditures series are expenditures on work in progress, which represents accumulated or accrued costs on capital projects not completed and which are intended to be capitalized upon completion.

Repair and maintenance expenditures

Repair and maintenance expenditures on structures and machinery and equipment are also given in the report and are shown separately. **These expenditures are not considered capital.**

Repair and maintenance activity is that portion of current or operating expenditures which is charged against revenue in the year incurred and made for the purpose of keeping the stock of fixed assets or productive capacity in good working condition (preventive function) during the life originally intended. Repair and maintenance allow such fixed assets to operate at output producing capacity during the asset life without undue amounts of down time. A second purpose is the returning of any portion of the stock of fixed assets into a state of good working condition after any malfunctioning or reduced efficiency for whatever reason (curative function) short of replacement of such fixed assets or adding significantly to their life or productive efficiency. These outlays give a more complete picture of all demands likely to be made on labour and materials.

Repair construction

Repair and maintenance expenditures on construction include expenditures which do not extend the expected useful life of the structure, increase its capacity or otherwise raise its capacity. Maintenance expenditures on buildings and other structures may include the routine care of assets such as janitorial services, snow removal and/or salting and sanding by the firm's own employees or persons outside the firm's employ.

Repair machinery and equipment

Repair and maintenance expenditures on machinery and equipment include expenditures which do not extend the expected useful life of the structure, increase its capacity or otherwise raise its capacity. Maintenance expenditures on machinery and equipment may include oil change and lubrication of vehicles and machinery.

Accumulated depreciation

The sum total of the annual capital consumption allowance (depreciation charge) since the purchase of the asset is referred to as the accumulated depreciation.

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization is calculated by taking the actual production level for an establishment (production can be measured in dollars or units) and dividing by the establishment's maximum production level under normal conditions.

Contract work or own account

Contract work refers to work put in place by construction contractors. Own account consists of construction work done by any organization's own work force.

Disposal/sales/write-downs of fixed assets

These are defined as the Gross Book Value of fixed assets which were disposed, sold, retired, destroyed, or otherwise discarded (including write-downs) and/or traded in for credit in the acquisition or purchase of new fixed assets. Accumulated capital cost should represent total capital expenditures for an asset at and since the time of construction or purchase.

Expected useful life

Expected useful life of an asset refers to the expected useful life for new assets regardless of their lives reported for income tax purposes. With respect to mines, expected useful life of an asset is defined as the expected productive life of the mine. This relates to amortized expenditures (or expensed in some cases) for mine-site exploration and /or mine-site development. The expected life is based on the company's original commitment to go into production for a number of years (for example, unit of production method) assuming no significant decrease (increase) in the price of minerals to lengthen (shorten) the life. The number of years of operating or productive life may not be the same as the life used for income tax purposes or measures of mineral deposits.

Expected remaining life of assets

The expected remaining life of assets represents the number of years remaining in the life of a used asset at the time of acquisition.

Gross book value

This refers to the cost of the asset in terms of the original purchase price.

Classification

The establishment is used by the capital expenditures survey as the primary statistical unit in its measurement of capital and repair expenditures. By definition, the establishment is the smallest operating entity which produces as homogenous a set of goods and services as possible and for which records provide data on the value of output together with the cost of materials used and the cost and quality of labour resources employed to produce the output, and for which records or estimated allocations can provide the full range of production account variables to calculate value added.

The term establishment refers to an organized capacity of production with some degree of specialization. To compensate for diversified production, the **North American Industry Classification System** (NAICS, catalogue no. 12-501-X) is used to distinguish between primary, secondary and ancillary activities; ultimately grouping individual establishments by primary activity. Under this NAICS version, establishments are grouped into industries, major groups and sectors according to the production of homogenous goods or services and/or participation in similar economic activity. Grouping of establishments in this manner applies to all private and public establishments as well as government owned enterprises. All other government operations are categorized as federal, provincial or municipal services within the government services division. In addition, the concepts and definitions employed by the capital expenditures series are those outlined in the **United Nations Concepts and Definitions of Capital Stock and Capital Formation Series F No. 3** of 1953.

Since establishments may have operations in several provinces, the **Standard Geographical Classification** (SGC, catalogue no. 12-571-X) has been integrated into the capital expenditures survey. The SGC has been designed to subdivide Canada into areas based on provinces, census divisions and census subdivisions as well as separating the census metropolitan areas. The capital expenditures survey has adopted geographical classification at the provincial level, which provides the basis for the stratified sampling of establishments. Extending the geographic breakdown to include census divisions and census subdivisions would require an increased sample for many industries.

Comparability

Although the capital expenditures series complies with the standards set fourth by Statistics Canada for the classification of geographic location and industry, there are cases whereby differences exist in the value of capital expenditures being reported by the capital expenditures series and other data sources.

New investment as surveyed by the Investment, Science and Technology Division (ISTD) of Statistics Canada includes all capital outlays of private organizations and governmental agencies acquiring durable physical assets. The totals do not, however, correspond exactly with the details published for gross fixed capital formation in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts because of further adjustments made for the purpose of the national accounting system. These adjustments comprise deductions for defence construction, net sales of used motor vehicles, scrap and salvage and an addition for transfer costs of land and existing buildings.

The totals for capital expenditure published by Industrial Organization and Finance Division (IOFD) will not correspond exactly to this report as a result of IOFD's concentration on company level data for the private sector. Also in contrast to the capital expenditures series, IOFD includes the purchase price of land and used buildings.

The present report by ISTD differs in several ways from related upstream expenditures published by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), Energy Policy Sector and the Manufacturing and Energy Division of Statistics Canada. First, the comparability of exploration and development statistics in the petroleum and natural gas industry is restricted because the Manufacturing and Energy Division of Statistics Canada includes in its presentation land sites purchased for construction purposes, as well as land acquisition and rentals. In the non-conventional sector, the Manufacturing and Energy Division also includes the acquisition of housing. The Energy Policy Sector of Natural Resources Canada, and Manufacturing and Energy Division in its presentation, include expenditures for geological and geophysical activities. These expenditures are not considered as part of "Capital Formation" for National Accounts purposes and are not included in this report. Further, NRCan and Manufacturing and Energy Division collect "Other Capital Expenditures" at a national level while ISTD requests them provincially. Finally, Manufacturing and Energy Division collects its data for the calender year, where feasible, and not by fiscal year, in contrast with NRCan and ISTD. Impact of this difference, however, should be minimal.

When possible, the capital expenditures survey complies with the practices of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA), however, the data reported by establishments often reflects the expensed cost of items which should be capitalized. Leased assets are reported by the lessor for the capital expenditures survey, whereas the CICA recommends that assets acquired through capital (financial) lease be accounted for by the lessee.

Sources

Surveyed data

The majority of industries covered under the expenditures series are surveyed. All establishments selected for the sample during the three survey periods (see "Survey periods") will receive either the regular survey questionnaire (short or long form), a specialized survey questionnaire (long or short form) or the new project questionnaire. The type of questionnaire an establishment receives depends on the industry, the expected level of expenditure, the survey being conducted and whether or not the establishment is classified as a new project (for example, out of frame or outlier).

The regular short questionnaire is most often used during each of the three survey periods. This questionnaire collects basic information on capital construction, capital machinery and equipment, repair construction and repair machinery and equipment, gross book value, capacity utilization in the manufacturing and mining sectors, reasons for change in expenditures, work in progress and leasing. Note that establishments are asked to report repair expenditures on the actual survey only. An establishment will receive one of the other questionnaire types if it is expected to spend a large amount on capital, has been operating in a specialized industry or has been categorized as a new project.

The regular long questionnaire is used only during the actual survey period and is distributed to establishments that have previously reported large capital expenditures. This questionnaire goes beyond the basic data assembled by the short form to collect information related to asset detail, asset value, reason for disposals, interest payments capitalized, number of robots and leases by type of asset (see survey 2803).

Specialized questionnaires are used for the mining industry and the petroleum and natural gas industry. New project questionnaires are sent to new establishments that are considered to be either not yet on the frame because they are not in production or outliers on the frame.

Apart from surveying establishments, the capital expenditures series also uses reporting arrangements in the data collection process. Some respondents operating within Canada are unable to provide the required provincial breakdown of expenditures during the reporting periods. Consolidated reports are used to collect data from such respondents. These reports are subsequently allocated to the provinces based on related charactistics. It might also be the case that the number of locations administered by an establishment are too numerous for conventional sampling. To facilitate the reporting of capital expenditures by these establishments, data are collected through a reporting entity known as provincial establishments. However, the locations covered under the provincial establishment’s report must all be within the same industry.

All respondents are asked to report expenditures for their 12 months fiscal period for which the final day occurs between April 1 of the reference year and March 31 of the following year.

Non-surveyed data

Although the capital expenditures series provides estimates of the expenditures attributable to each NAICS division, they are not all surveyed. In these cases, estimates of capital expenditures are produced based on indicators of production, consumption and costs associated with operation in that industry.

The value of capital expenditures in the **fishing** industry for all survey periods, is based on the statistical modelling of data obtained from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Estimated changes in capital expenditures in the **construction** industry for all survey periods are based on the trend observed in the capital expenditures for buillding and engineering construction in the whole economy. The underlying assumption is that the value of new construction work put in place, both in residential and non-residential sectors, is providing a reliable indicator of the demand placed on the construction industry, and therefore of the industries' own investment in capital. Fiscal data are also used for the purpose of provincial distribution.

In addition, **housing** investment is produced by the Current Investment Indicators Section and is based on projected housing starts, building costs and the value of alterations and improvements in each province. **Residential infrastructure** put in place by developers has been estimated for and the value of that infrastructure which will be turned over to municipalities upon completion has been included in the capital expenditures series under local government investments in capital.

Data collection arrangements

Within Statistics Canada several divisions participate in the collection of data which are incorporated into the final production of capital expenditure estimates by the Investment, Science and Technology Division . The Agriculture Division collects information on intentions, preliminary actual and actual capital expenditures from the Farm Financial Survey. The Public Institutions Division expedites the collection process by providing information from its Local Government Capital Expenditure Survey, while Manufacturing and Energy Division, throught its Oil and Gas Extraction Survey, provides data on Oil and Gas extraction industry. Housing estimates are produced by the Current Investment Indicators Section (Investment, Science and Technology Division).

Furthermore, the capital expenditures series consolidates data collected by agencies or departments external to Statistics Canada. In some provinces and territories, data related to public sector are collected by provincial/territorial statistical focal point and incorporated into the capital expenditures series. Mining industry data are collected by Natural Resources Canada.

Survey periods

Both survey periods are organized and timed to collect three sets of annual data related to intentions, preliminary actual and actual capital and repair expenditures for all sectors of the economy (See text table 1).

Text table 1
Capital expenditures series data collection

Data [1]	Collection period [1]	Release date
Intentions (Y)	November (Y-1) to February (Y)	February
Preliminary actual ((Y-1)	November (Y-1) to February (Y)	February
Actual (Y-2)	March (Y-1) to October (Y-1)	February

1. Y = current calendar year.

Quality assurance

Non-Response follow-up

Low response rate to the survey within a specific industry and province/territory represents the primary reason for follow-up. Initially, a general reminder is sent in the form of a mailout to the entire delinquent portion of the sample. If non-response continues, establishments in areas of lowest coverage are solicited by telephone for the return of the completed questionnaire. Actively canvasing sampled non-response establishments increases the response rate and, as a result, estimation for the non-sampled portion of the frame are made more accurate (see "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Methodology").

Editing

After the questionnaires have been completed and returned, the process of quality assurance continues through data editing. Data are screened at the micro level for internal, survey over survey and year over year inconsistencies.

Add-check edits identify expenditure data that are incorrectly reported in dollars rather than thousands, percentage data failing to add to 100 percent and/or inconsistencies related to the reported totals. Large difference edits evaluate the consistency of reported expenditures by comparing the current data with reports from a previous survey within the same year and from a different year. On the actual survey for respondents receiving long forms, asset detail edits identify all establishments reporting expenditures on assets or asset details which are inconsistent with previous questionnaire returns or inconsistent with assets commonly used in the respondent's industry. Edit tests will flag reported data for confirmation based on thresholds which are set after evaluating industry coverage and geographic location. In addition, new and large project data are collected from newspapers, trade journals and industry reports. This information is compared to reported data and any inconsistencies are flagged for confirmation.

Once an establishment's reported expenditures data have been flagged by the edit process, additional questionnaire data are consulted for an explanation. For example, the questionnaire section entitled, "Reasons for changes in capital expenditures", contains respondent supplied explanations for changes in capital expenditure. However, if the reason for the inconsistency cannot be ascertained from the questionnaire or other industry information, the reporting establishment is contacted directly for confirmation. Based on this inquiry the data reported are updated to include either new data or an explanation of expenditures.

Other micro data editing may occur for reported Gross Book Value or Capacity Utilization. Gross book value edits occur when the reported gross book value of an establishments assets does not coincide with the previously reported gross book value plus current investment in new capital net of disposals. In this case, the establishment is contacted for confirmation of (or an update to) the reported data. Capacity utilization edits identify all those manufacturing and mining establishments operating at less than expected manufacturing or mining capacity. If previous reports are significantly different from the current questionnaire response, the establishment is contacted to confirm or update the reported data.

Macro data evaluation

After the estimation process (see "Estimation"), a comprehensive data set exists for the surveyed and non-surveyed portions of the universe (frame) and therefore trend analysis for the various industries can begin. Commencing with an evaluation of the year over year (or percentage) change in each industry, provinces/territories that have industries or sub-industries experiencing unusual activity are highlighted. In addition, this type of analysis also identifies industries which have the largest impact on Canadian aggregates.

Macro analysis continues with the assessment of information which may be effecting the expenditures in a specific province or industry. This additional information might come in the form of economic indicators such as GDP, productivity, capacity utilization, profits or technological innovation. Factors influencing the expenditures might also include government policies (fiscal policy, monetary policy, grants and/or subsidies) or industry specific information such as meters drilled, import/export data or building permits. Although causality is not drawn, the analysis attempts to link information directly and indirectly related to the industry with recent trends in capital expenditures. As a by product of this analysis, those industries experiencing exceptional activity will undergo further micro data evaluation to determine the reason for the large year over year change.

Methodology

Introduction

The Capital Expenditures Survey (CES) produces data on investment made in Canada, in all types of Canadian industries. These data are gathered twice a year, at two very specific times. This permits follow-up on intentions and achievements in terms of investment, on an annual basis. A single sample is used to collect data for three different fiscal years. An initial questionnaire is mailed to sample units in March of fiscal year Y. It collects actual data for fiscal year Y-1, which has just ended. A second questionnaire is then mailed to the same units in October of fiscal year Y. That questionnaire collects preliminary actual data for fiscal year Y, which will end in a few months, and intentions data for fiscal year Y+1. The sample is selected in November of fiscal year Y-1.

Just as one sample is used to collect data for three different fiscal years, one fiscal year is covered by three different samples. One sample produces intentions data for fiscal year Y. One year later, a second sample produces preliminary actual data for fiscal year Y. One year further on, a third sample produces actual data for fiscal year Y.

In February of year Y, Investment, Science and Technology Division (ISTD) publishes the results of the Survey on Actual Data (SA) for fiscal year Y-2, the Survey on Preliminary Actual Data (SPA) for fiscal year Y-1, and the Survey on Intentions (SI) for fiscal year Y.

In the SI and SPA surveys, the variables of interest are capital expenditures on new construction (CC) and capital expenditures on new machinery and new equipment (CM). In the SA survey, we add repair expenditures on construction (RC) as well as repair expenditures on machinery and equipment (RM). In addition, the SA survey produces more detailed estimates for new capital. In fact, capital expenditures by type of assets are also available in the publication catalogue no. 61-223-X **Capital Expenditures by Type of Asset**.

Methodology by industrial sector

As in any survey covering several industrial sectors, the methodology for the CES survey differs from one sector to another and thus requires very detailed explanations that are impossible to cover in one section. The following is how the methodology for the various industrial sectors is divided under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS):

Sector 11, sub-sector 111 and 112 (Crop and Animal Production Industries):

- The survey is conducted by Agriculture Division (AD) which adds investment questions to some of their surveys of farmers. The data are processed by AD and the estimates are re-integrated into the bi-annual publication. Refer to "Non-surveyed data" in "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Sources" for more details.

Sector 11, sub-sector 114 (Fishing, Hunting and Trapping Industry) and sector 23 (Construction Industry):

- There is no survey. The data published are based on economic indicators. For more details, refer to "Non-surveyed data" in "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Sources".

Sector 91, sub-sector 913 (Local Governments):

- The survey is conducted by Public Institutions Division (PID) which uses this opportunity to request the distribution of investment expenditures by function for their own publication "Public Sector Finance". The data, however, are processed by ISTD and usually are in the same format as most of the data gathered by ISTD. For more details on the sampling methodology, see Pandher (1995). It should be noted that in the case of Quebec, a special arrangement provides investment values for the province.

Sectors 21, sub-sectors 211 (Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas) and 212 (Mining) and 91 sub-sectors 911, 912 and 914 (Federal Government, Provincial and Territorial Governments and Aboriginal Government):

- A sample using a model based methodology has been preserved. The treatment is the same for the remainder of the samples with only a few exceptions. For more details, see Lacroix (1991).

Sector 21 Canadian industry 213119 (Other support activities for mining), sector 55 Canadian industry 551114 (Head-office), and sector 81, sub-sector 814 (Private households):

- There are no surveys and no estimates for these sectors.

Other industrial sectors:

- The methodology used will be described in this section, in particular a model-assisted estimation method.

In fact, the next sections discuss primarily the methodology used for sampling, data editing, outlier detection, imputation and estimation of the other sectors. The information on the methodology of the industrial sectors other than that described in the last point, is available in the reference documents cited.

Survey frame

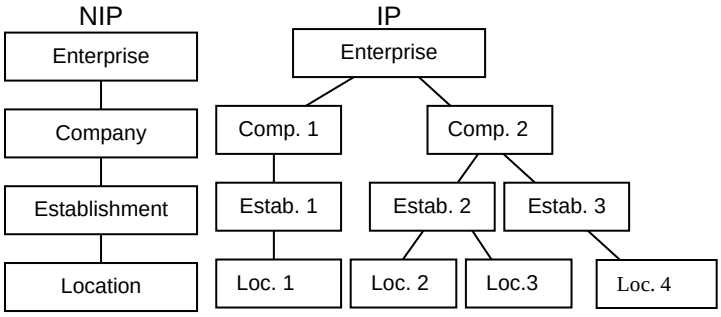
The frame consists primarily of the Business Register (BR) developed by Statistics Canada. Business Register Division (BRD) is responsible for maintenance and updating of the register. The register is used by a large number of surveys that in turn provide it with feedback to ensure that the latest changes in the business world are incorporated into the BR as quickly as possible.

The BR contains the units required to establish our final survey frame. They are arranged hierarchically as follows: Enterprise - Company - Establishment - Location. An enterprise may comprise several companies, each of which may have several establishments that in turn may operate in several locations. This so-called “statistical” structure is in fact a model of the operational structure described by the enterprise itself. Based on the information available for each level of the operational structure, we define the corresponding statistical structure. For example, to be considered an establishment, a respondent must be able to supply the BR with the wages and rates of pay, income and major inputs in the operational process.

For these units that are part of the non-integrated portion (NIP) of the BR, the statistical structure is linear: an enterprise is related to a single company, a single establishment and a single location. In the integrated portion (IP), the structure may be linear but usually is more complex. Figure 1 illustrates both structures.

Figure 1

Statistical structures



The sampling unit selected for the Capital Expenditure Survey is the establishment, which best corresponds to the gathering and disclosure of investment data. For more details on the BR, refer to Cuthill (1996).

When the sample is drawn in November, a new ”image” is taken from the BR. With the new Unified Enterprise Survey, the BR has improved its coverage therefore the “image” is now more complete and up to date. Since the Capital Expenditures Survey is part of the unified survey, it uses this new image for the purpose of sampling.

Since the questionnaires are mailed out in the following March and October, and given the dynamic nature of businesses, we can be certain that new projects will start up after the sample is selected. To be sure that major investments are not “overlooked”,units are added to the sample even after the first mailing when the project is deemed important enough. These “new projects”, as they are called, are found from newspapers, company reports or lists of building permits. These are sampled with certainty and allow us to avoid gross under-estimation of the value of investment in their industries.

It should be noted that certain units, such as new projects, which we want to have in the sample have incomplete information.Income, which is known for all units on the frame, may be unknown for these units. Since income is used in a range of processes (imputation, estimation, etc.), these units are grouped together to be dealt with separately during data processing.

Grouping

Before sampling begins, all units from the private sector not in the mining and manufacturing industries are grouped together using the following method. All establishments operating in the same province, in the same six-digit-code industrial sector and under the same enterprise have been grouped together in a single super-establishment. The income of the super-establishment is the sum of all income for the establishments that comprise it, while the remaining information is taken from the head of the group, either the head officewhere possible, or the establishment with the highest income, where applicable. For the public sector, all the units are in the sample.

Once the new universe is constructed with the new super-establishments, all units with income of less than a certain limit are eliminated from the frame unless they constitute head offices or laboratories, in which case the units are chosen with certainty. This procedure is instituted to avoid “losing” these units, which generate practically no income, but might account for substantial investment.

The limit that delineates the units non-surveyed is determined as a function of province and industry. It varies from $100,000 to $3,185,000 depending on the size of the units within the industry and the province grouping. The limit is calculated in such a way that a maximum of 10% of the total revenue in the group is excluded from sampling. This allows reducing the response burden for small units and thus follows the bureau guidelines. The non-covered portion is estimated using administrative data when it is available (refer "Estimation" for more details).

When all groups have been assembled and the small units have been eliminated, the survey population is ready for stratification.

Sampling

The sampling is divided into the three traditional parts: stratification, allocation and selection. These are described in the following text.

Stratification

The sample has first been stratified by geographic location, industrial classification and also by country of control in order to answer new needs. The geographic division is based on the 13 provinces and territories, with no other refinement (no infra-provincial stratification). Twelve countries of control were considered in the stratification this year: Canada, USA, Germany, Japan, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Italy, Netherlands, China, Hong Kong and Australia.The remaining countries were grouped together. For the industrial stratification, the 2002 NAICS is used at the level required for estimation purposes. If, for example, for a certain industry, the most disaggregated level published corresponds to the 3-digit NAICS, this will be the stratification level. It should be noted that for the remainder of the section, the 6-digit NAICS will be abbreviated as NAICS-6, the 5-digit NAICS as NAICS-5, and so forth.

Text table 1 shows, by industry, the most disaggregated possible publication levels for provincial and Canadian estimates.

Text table 1
Most disaggregated publication levels

Industry sector	NAICS code sector	NAICS publication level
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	3
Mining and oil and gas extraction	21	3 to 6
Utilities	22	4
Manufacturing (NAICS -3 316 and 323)	31-33	3
Wholesale trade	41	3
Retail trade	44-45	3
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	3
Information and cultural industries	51	3
Finance and insurance	52	3
Real Estate and rental leasing	53	4
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	2
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	3
Education services	61	4
Health care and social assistance	62	3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	3
Accomodations and food services	72	3
Other services	81	3
Public administration	91	3

All provincial publication levels are at the sector level except for the Manufacturing industry where it is at the NAICS-3 level for four provinces: Québec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Allocation

Once the initial stratification has been introduced, we compute the coefficient of variation (CV) (see "Estimation" for more information on CV) to be targeted using the revenue variable to reach the CV set for the most disaggregated publication level, in our case by province and different industrial classification level as defined previously. An example helps to better define the situation.

Assume that we want to publish estimates for sector 72 (Accommodations and Food Services), which corresponds to NAICS-3 at the Canada level and the whole industry at the Province / Territory level. We then construct text table 2, in which the number of provinces has been reduced to 3 and the number of NAICS-3 for the industry as a whole is 2, specifically the sub-sectors (SS) 721 and 722.

Text table 2
Cross publication for sector 72

	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	CV
SS721	...	...	...	15%
SS722	...	...	...	15%
CV	15%	15%	15%	...

The initial stratification corresponds to each cell in text table 2 and the marginals correspond to the estimates we wish to publish. If, for example, we wish to publish estimates with a target CV of 15%, we must first compute the CV to be targeted for each cell, so that the marginal CVs are met.

Before we can compute the CV required at the cell levelto reach the CV set for the marginals, we must adjust the marginal CVs. In fact, we cannot obtain 15% CVs in both directions, because when we set the variance in one direction to obtain the targeted CV, we automatically set the variance (thus the CV) for the other direction and we are "subject to" the resulting CV. With the knowledge that the CVs in both directions cannot be simultaneously equal to the targeted CV (unless by chance), we have chosen to minimize the distance from the marginal CVs to the target CV. In one direction, we then obtain a resulting CV greater than the target CV and in the other, a CV less than this same CV. This is done by minimizing the distance between the resulting CVs and the target CV under the constraint that the variances must be the same in both directions. In mathematical terms:

Figure 2

Formula 1

$$\text{Minimize } (CV^c - CV^A)^2 + (CV^c - CV^B)^2$$
$$\text{under the constraint } V^A = V^B$$

where CV^A and CV^B represent the CVs attainable in both directions, CV^c represents the target CV and V^A and V^B represents the variances in both directions.

Let us call the resulting CV the new target CV. In the preceding example, we could end up with new target CVs as in text table 3.

Text table 3
New target CVs (closest to the targeted CV)

	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	CV
SS721	...	...	...	11%
SS722	...	...	...	11%
CV	18%	18%	18%	...

To reach the new target CV, we must compute what the targeted CVs should be for each of the initial strata by using a raking ratio algorithm as described in Latouche (1988).

Using the letters A and B again to designate the two directions (A the geographic direction and B the industrial direction, for example), we recompute the cell CVs until the combination of the CVs on the same line or in the same column is close enough to the target CV for the corresponding marginal.

Figure 3

Formula 2

$$CV_r^B(\hat{Y}_{ij}) = CV_{(r-1)}^A(\hat{Y}_{ij}) * \frac{CV(\hat{Y}_{.j})\hat{Y}_{.j}}{\sqrt{\sum_j (CV_{(r-1)}^A(\hat{Y}_{ij}))^2 \hat{Y}_{ij}^2}}$$

$$CV_r^A(\hat{Y}_{ij}) = CV_{(r-1)}^B(\hat{Y}_{ij}) * \frac{CV(\hat{Y}_{i.})\hat{Y}_{i.}}{\sqrt{\sum_j (CV_{(r-1)}^B(\hat{Y}_{ij}))^2 \hat{Y}_{ij}^2}}$$

where:

r	denotes the current iteration,
r-1	denotes the preceding iteration,
i.	denotes the marginal in direction A,
.j	denotes the marginal in direction B,
ij	denotes a crossover of directions A and B and
Y	corresponds to the total for the income variable for a given group.

The algorithm stops when the convergence criterion (0.1%) is met or after a maximum of 10 iterations. It should be noted here that the algorithm converges very quickly and is almost certain to reach the targeted CV for the marginals. Text table 4 illustrates the result of the iterative procedure.

Text table 4
Cell CVs after iteration

	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	CV
SS721	20%	23%	24%	11%
SS722	17%	20%	21%	11%
CV	18%	18%	18%	...

Now that the CV is set for each of the initial strata (these correspond to the cells in the preceding table), we can stratify them into two major strata: large, in which the sample is conducted with certainty, and small, in which the sampling is conducted under a probability scheme so the new target CV can be attained. The preferred method for splitting cells in two is that advanced by Hidiroglou (1986) which has the merit of minimizing the sampling size while attaining the target CV. The technique is simple: start with the equation that gives the CV for the initial stratum.

Figure 4

Formula 3

$$CV(\hat{Y})^2 = \frac{\frac{(N-t)*(N-n(t))}{(n(t)-t)} S_{(N-t)}^2}{\hat{Y}^2}$$

where	N	denotes the population size,
	n(t)	denotes the total number of units to be sampled,
	t	denotes the total number of units in the take-all stratum,
	S^2 (N-t)	denotes the variance in the takesome stratum and
	Y	corresponds to the total of the income variable for the stratum.

It can be rewritten to isolate n(t), the total number of units to be sampled based on t, the number of units sampled with certainty:

Figure 5

Formula 4

$$n(t) = t + \frac{(N-t)^2 S^2_{(N-t)}}{CV^2 \hat{Y}^2 + (N-t) S^2_{(N-t)}}$$

We then must clearly understand the function to find its minimum point. This can be attained through an iterative process that computes the following two parameters after converging: the dividing value separating the initial stratum into two final strata as well as the sample size for each of the strata. There will be t units in the take-all stratum and n(t) - t units to be taken in the take-somestratum. This process will have taken the minimum number of units to attain the target CV set.

It is highly likely that we will not obtain the precise target CV for the cells. The CV reached is usually close, but for some cells may be as much as 2% below the target CV. The effect of this is a slight change in the CVs targeted for the marginals. Text table 5 reproduces the results from text table 4 following application of Hidiroglou's algorithm.

Text table 5
Final cell CVs after iterations

	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	CV
SS721	20.1%	22.8%	24.0%	10.8%
SS722	17.2%	21.5%	20.4%	11.7%
CV	18.1%	18.9%	17.8%	...

Once this step is complete, we can then proceed with the actual selection of the sample.

Selection

For the take-some strata, selection is based on a simple random process under the constraints of minimizing the overlap with the Unified Enterprise Survey (UES) (For more details on this survey, see Simard and al. (2001)). A minimal sampling fraction of 1% and a minimum of 3 units sampled by stratum. In the take-all strata, all units are sampled with certainty.

Data editing

Once the sample has been selected, a questionnaire is mailed out and respondents are urged to complete and return it. Units that have not responded are subject to mail and telephone follow-up to ensure the data is obtained. A special effort is made for units in the take-all strata.

Once the data have been captured, some edits are conducted for each establishment. For example, several rules of consistency are in place to ensure that if some fields are coded, all related fields are also coded. For example, we can ensure that the sum of the parts equals the whole, that certain cells are properly filled out, etc.

Some edits focus directly on investment data. For example, if historical data are available, some tolerance rules are applied.

When no historical data are available, all respondents reporting investment of $10,000,000 or more are the subject of thorough checks. It should be noted that these rules are subject to change.

Finally, a large number of qualitative (rather than quantitative) editing rules are also in place. For more details on editing rules, see Corneau (1995).

Outlier detection

Detection may be conducted at four levels, beginning at the most disaggregated. If there are not at least 25 units at this level, we proceed to the next level. As many as three variables may be involved in defining these levels: industrial level, size and geographic area.

There are three size categories: take-all stratum with known income, take-all stratum with unknown income, and take-some stratum.

With respect to geographic areas, units are located in large provinces (Que., Ont., Alta. and B.C.), mid-sized provinces (N.S., N.B., Man. and Sask.), or small provinces (P.E.I., Y.T., N.W.T., Nvt. and N.L.).

The four detection levels are:

Level 1:	NAICS-3 * Size *Que., Ont., Alta., B.C., small and mid-sized provinces (separated)
Level 2:	NAICS-3 * Size * large provinces and small and mid-sized provinces (together)
Level 3:	NAICS-3 * Size *Canada
Level 4:	Sector *Canada

When publication is at the Sector level for an industry, detection begins at the most aggregate level, for example, level 4.

In addition, the outlier detection module is run before and after imputation. After imputation, this is done with the imputed data and permits detection of outliers among the imputed data.

The Hidiroglou-Berthelot (1986) method is used to detect them. Establishment “i” is considered an outlier if one of the two relations is checked:

$Y_i < M - C^{*}DQ_1$

$Y_i > M + C^{*}DQ_3$

where:

$DQ_1 = \text{Max}(M-Q_1, |A*M|)$,

$DQ_3 = \text{Max}(Q_3-M, |A*M|)$,

M is the median (the point at which exactly 50% of establishments lie on either side),

Q_1 is the first quartile (25% of establishments are smaller and 75% are larger),

Q_3 is the third quartile (75% of establishments are smaller and 25% are larger),

A and C take the values of 0.5 and 20 respectively.

Ratios are used to detect outliers: CC over revenue and CM over revenue. If an establishment is found to be an outlier for one of these ratios, it is automatically considered an outlier for both investment variables, CC and CM. In the case of the SA, the same procedure is carried out for the RC and RM variables as for the CC and CM variables.

Imputation

Records found to be outliers are not imputed since the consistency rules have already been applied and the investment reported by the respondent is deemed valid. These records are simply excluded from calculation of the average during imputation of non-respondents. Moreover, if some of the establishments found to be outliers form part of the take-some strata, they are moved up to the take-all strata with known revenues and the selection probability for residual units is recomputed.

For records to be imputed, three imputation methods are used to proceed with evaluation of the missing data. There is no partial imputation: the two variables of interest, CC and CM (RC and RM are added in the case of the SA) are available or missing for each establishment. The three methods therefore allow us to impute all of the variables in parallel. The first method is simply the substitution with the historical value. For the following surveys, we use the historical value as long as that value is available for the same reference year:

$Y_{its} = Y_{it(s-1)}$

where t is the reference year, s the current survey, s-1 the most recent preceding survey for which the data are reported and y is the variable of interest.

For the Survey on Intentions (SI), since it is the first survey for a given reference year and then, no historical data are available for the same year, we use historical information from the previous year:

$Y_{its} = Y_{i(t-1)(s-1)}$

Where t-1 is the previous reference year.

We should note that this last imputation is also used for the variables RC and RM since these variables are required only for the Survey on Actual Data, so no historical value is available for the same reference year.

The second method is used when no historical value is available for a unit. In this case, we impute using the current ratio method:

Figure 6

Formula 5

$$y_{it} = \frac{\overline{y}_t}{\overline{x}_t} x_{it}$$

where x is revenue.

The third method is used for units without historical value and a revenue unknown. In this case, we use the imputation by the average of current values:

Figure 7

Formula 6

$$y_{it} = \overline{y}_t$$

An important factor when computing the imputed value is the level at which imputation is conducted. In fact, the imputation is conducted if the imputation group includes at least 10 establishments for which the questionnaire is complete and if these represent at least 25% of units in the group.

Imputation groups

The initial imputation group corresponds to the stratum used for sampling once it is updated with the new data gathered. If one of the preceding constraints (10 units, 25% of units) is not met, we move to a more aggregated imputation group within the same industrial group and in the same size group, but in which all provinces are combined. As in outlier detection, the possible sizes are take-all stratum with known income, take-all stratum with unknown income and take-some stratum.

If the constraints still are not met, the industries are grouped. For example, all NAICS-6s from a given NAICS-5 are combined. We remain at the Canada level and within the same size group. The most aggregated level we can reach corresponds to the groups for all NAICS-3s in a given sector, at the Canada level, for one size group where the last level of the take-all stratum with known and unknown revenues are regrouped. Two examples will provide a better understanding.

If an establishment in the Canadian mining industry 212114 in Ontario that is part of the take-some group is to be imputed, we obtain the following sequence:

212114 - Ontario - take-some stratum

212114 - Canada - take-some stratum

21211 - Canada - take-some stratum

2121 - Canada - take-some stratum

212 - Canada - take-some stratum

21 - Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction sector - Canada - take-some stratum

If an establishment in sector 55 (Management of Companies and Enterprises) in Quebec that is part of the take-all group with unknown revenues is to be imputed, we obtain the following sequence:

Sector 55-Quebec-take-all stratum (unknown revenues)

Sector 55-Canada-take-all stratum (unknown revenues)

Sector 55-Canada-take-all stratum (known and unknown revenues)

We should also point out that a record imputed at a disaggregated level can be used to compute the averages during imputation of another record at a more aggregated level. For example, if we manage to impute all records for Alberta at the first imputation level and must move to the next level for records from New Brunswick, these will be imputed at the Canadian level and the imputed Alberta records will be used in computing the averages at the Canadian level.

Once the missing values for establishments are imputed, we can move on to the estimation stage.

Estimation

The ratio estimator is used for estimation with revenue being the auxiliary variable. This method ensures that the final weight multiplied by the income for each unit in the sample matches the known total for the income variable for the entire population in the group. The groups used in this instance correspond to the lowest industry level published within a single size group at the Canadian level. The difference from the original stratum is the grouping at the Canadian level. The following example provides a better understanding.

For an establishment for which the stratum corresponds to NAICS-3 323 of the Manufacturing sector in Nova Scotia for the take-some stratum, we use the estimation group

323 - Canada - take-some stratum

During the survey, an establishment may be reclassified into a new industry or province. This new classification is used to define the domain of publication and it is this classification that will determine where the investments will appear in the final table. The following example provides a better understanding.

If an establishment sampled in Quebec under NAICS-3 411 is found in Ontario under NAICS-3 444, it will have the following characteristics:

stratum: 411 - Quebec

group for computing outliers: 444 - Ontario

initial imputation group: 444 - Ontario

estimation group: 411 - Canada

domain of publication: 444 - Ontario

Figure 8

Formula 7

Here is the ratio estimator formula

$$\hat{Y}_d = \sum_h \sum_{i \varepsilon s_h} w_i y_i(d)$$

where for each unit i of a group g,

$$wi = Di \times Gi, Di = \frac{Nh}{nh}, G_i = \frac{\sum_{j \varepsilon P_g} x_j}{\sum_{j \varepsilon s_g} \frac{x_j}{p_j}} \quad \text{and} \quad y_i(d) = \begin{cases} y_i \; if \; i \varepsilon \, d \\ 0 \, otherwise \end{cases}$$

where:

x is the auxiliary variable (revenue),

h denotes the stratum,

g denotes the estimation group,

d denotes the domain of publication,

n denotes the sample size,

N denotes the population size,

s denotes the sample,

P denotes the population,

w denotes the final weight,

D denotes the sample weight,

G denotes the control weight ("G-weight"),

y is the variable of interest (investment) and

p denotes the selection probability.

Note that the G-weight calculation is done in such a way that the final weight wi cannot be lower than one. In doing that, we ensure that a respondent's value will be at least that value once it is weighted.

Estimation of variance and calculation of CV

Variance is estimated using Taylor's linearization formula in the case of ratio estimator. This is available in Estevao (1991). Using the same notation as before:

Figure 9

Formula 8

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}(d)) = \sum_h \frac{N_h - n_h}{n_n - 1} \frac{n_h}{N_h} \sum_{i \varepsilon s_h} (u_{hi} - \bar{u}_h)^2$$

Where $u_{hi} = \frac{N_h}{n_h} G_i \left(y_i(d) - x_i * \frac{\sum_{i \varepsilon s_g} y_i / p_i}{\sum_{i \varepsilon s_g} x_i / p_i} \right)$

and $\bar{u}_h = \sum_{i \varepsilon s_h} u_{hi} \Big/ n_h$

The coefficient of variation (CV) is computed using the ratio:

$$CV(\hat{Y}(d)) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{\mathrm{V}}(\hat{\mathrm{Y}}(\mathrm{d}))}}{\hat{\mathrm{Y}}(\mathrm{d})}$$

Estimation adjustment for the non-surveyed portion

Administrative data is used when it is available, for the non-observed portion of the survey.

For the survey on actual data, administrative data from the three previous years is used for creating a model to derive capital expenditures.

For surveys on intentions and preliminary actual data, there is no administrative data covering the reference periods for these surveys. The non-surveyed portion is estimated using the surveyed trend between actual data, intentions and preliminary actual data, which is applied to the estimation of the non-observed portion that has been calculated for the survey on actual data.

On average, estimating the non-observed portion contributes 2% to the total estimation.

Quality indicator

When the estimates are published, a scale distinguishes between the various qualities of accuracy. It combines the effect of sampling (since we did not do a census) and the imputation rate (each imputation (other than historical imputation) adds to the uncertainty of the results). The scale is presented in text table 6.

Text table 6
Quality indicator interpretation

	Imputation rate			
CV	0% to 10%	10% to 33%	33% to 60%	60% and more
0% to 5%	A	B	C	F
5% to 10%	B	C	D	F
10% to 15%	C	D	E	F
15% to 25%	D	E	F	F
25% to 50%	E	F	F	F
50% and more	F	F	F	F

Note(s): AExcellent;BVery Good;CGood;DAcceptable;EUse with caution; F Too unreliable to be published.

Due to some technical considerations, the quality indicator will not be implemented for the present publication.

Confidentiality

Some confidentiality rules obviously are used to suppress any information that might lead to disclosure of the data supplied by a respondent. These rules allow Statistics Canada to comply with its mandate of non-disclosure of information supplied by respondents. The rules themselves are confidential and are not available for consultation.

Sampling error and non-sampling error

The difference between an estimate based on sample data and the value obtained by surveying the entire population is called the sampling error. This difference varies with sample size, expenditure variability, sampling scheme, and estimation method. In general, the larger a sample, the smaller its sampling error. If the population is very heterogeneous, a larger sample size is required to produce a reliable estimate. The sampling error is measured by a quantity known as the standard deviation. The latter indicates the expected variability of the estimate that will be produced if the expenditures are sampled repeatedly. The actual value of the standard deviation is unknown, but it can be estimated from the sample.

Another measure of precision is the coefficient of variation (CV). The CV is simply the standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Hence it is a relative measure of precision and can be used for comparisons across industries or provinces. The smaller the CV, the more reliable the estimate. (See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Quality measures" section).

Another kind of error is non-sampling error. Although every effort is made to keep such errors to a minimum, they always exist. They are not taken into account in computing the CV, nor are they measured by the CV. Measures such as response rate, coverage rate and imputation rate can be used as indicators of the possible extent of non-sampling errors.

Users and uses

Within Statistics Canada, data collected by capital expenditures surveys are used by the System of National Accounts to benchmark the quarterly projections of gross fixed capital formation by government and businesses. The Investment, Science and Technology Division, National Wealth and Capital Stock Section, uses the investment series to produce estimates of the gross and net capital stock as well as depreciation. In turn, the estimates of capital stock are used in the calculation of productivity estimates. Other Statistics Canada divisions use the investment series in the production of various statistics.

In the public sector, aggregated capital investment data are used by the Department of Finance in the development of fiscal policy and to calculate equalization payments to the provinces. The Bank of Canada uses the capital expenditures series in the development of monetary policy while Industry Canada uses the series in regional industrial policy development. Provincial and territorial statistical agencies and departments use the data for the production of various provincially based statistics.

In the private sector, aggregated capital expenditures data are used in the development of economic forecasts by institutions such as the chartered banks and consulting firms. Analysis of market demands can be conducted using capital expenditures data, while investment intentions can be used for projecting demands on labour and materials. Through special tabulations, suppliers of machinery and equipment can determine market share through an evaluation of the capital expenditures for the identified machinery and equipment within a particular industry.

Expenditure series chronology

In 1941 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics initiated the first actual capital expenditure series with the collection of, among other information, capital expenditure data on selected industries. The first forecast of investment was released to the public in the fall of 1946 as **Capital, Repair and Maintenance Expenditures of Business Enterprises in Canada: Forecast 1946**.

In 1947, the scope of the capital expenditure series was expanded to include capital items charged to operating expenses. The addition of this type of capital expenditure increased the accuracy of the reported data by providing an estimate of all those items which add to the capital stock of the country, but were not capitalized by the reporting industries.

Since 1946, the coverage of capital expenditure survey has grown to encompass more sectors of the economy. Capital expenditures for the mining and manufacturing sub-industries were presented in the **Service Bulletin: Investment Statistics** (catalogue no. 61-007-X) starting in 1975, followed by the first appearance of energy related data in 1976. The release of energy related data in volume 2, number 2 of the **Service Bulletin: Investment Statistics** included current year data as well as estimates dating back to 1955.

In 1978 the first issue of **Capital and Repair Expenditures: Manufacturing Sub-Industries, Canada** (catalogue no. 61-214-X) was released with estimates for 1976 and 1977.

The introduction of *The Daily* (catalogue no. 11-001-X), in 1980, signified the replacement of the Service Bulletin as the primary vehicle for disseminating mining industry and energy related industries capital expenditure data. Expenditures for the mining sector appeared in this format from 1980 to 1982.

Energy related data was incorporated into **Capital and Repair Expenditures: Manufacturing Sub-Industries, Canada** (catalogue no. 61-214-X) in 1981. Further developments in the production of manufacturing sub-industry data were achieved in 1982 with the publication of the historical series from 1960 to 1967, for 20 major groups and sub-industries, in **Investment Statistics: Manufacturing Sub-Industries, Canada** (catalogue no. 61-518-X).

The definition of capital expenditures, related to exploration and development in the mining sector, was expanded in 1982 to include field expenditures on all physical work and surveys and other related costs such as applied administration costs, general overhead and lease rental costs. **Investment Statistics: Exploration, Development, Capital and Repair Expenditures by Mining and Exploration Companies** (catalogue no. 61-216-X) was released for the first time in 1983.

In 1986, the 1985 Actual Survey was expanded to include asset detail on new assets, used assets, renovations/retrofit for both construction and machinery and equipment. This new survey format also included other data items such as the reason for disposal/sale/write-downs of fixed assets, age of assets, lives of assets, reasons for expenditure and gross book value of asset. In addition, non-military machinery and equipment expenditures were now included under Department of National Defence expenditures.

Catalogue no. 61-216-X was expanded in 1987 to include detailed data from the petroleum and natural gas industry (dating back to 1985) and energy related industries, which were previously included in catalogue no. 61-214-X.

In line with the National Accounts capital expenditure requirements and the movement toward streamlined operations, Statistics Canada stopped collecting and publishing data on non-producing exploration companies in 1990. These data are now surveyed by Natural Resources Canada.

In 1993, the survey adopted the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification and merged catalogues nos 61-214-X and 61-216-X into **Private and Public Investment in Canada** (catalogue nos 61-205-X and 61-205-X).

The most recent changes start with the 1995 Revised Forecast where a probability sample was almost entirely selected from the the Central Frame Data Base of the Business Register Division.

In 1999, significant changes were implemented to the survey and historical data were recalculated on the same basis back to 1991 to ensure continuity. Note that the data were collected and compiled on the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) basis to provide for greater international comparability of economic data; this will differ markedly from the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC). As well data were produced on a January-December calendarized basis and conform to the System of National Accounts concept for capital.

Since 2002, all figures in this release reflect the recent changes to the machinery and equipment series for the inclusion of all software expenditures as capital. This change to the concept used for capital is required by the system of national accounts.

Since 2003, **Private and Public Investment in Canada** incorporates two significant improvements to the data. Estimates are now included to account for capital items charges to operating expense (CICOE) and as well administrative data has been tapped to provide estimates of capital expenditures undertaken by firms falling below the current survey thresholds.

Quality measures

Text table 1
Coverage of the actual expenditures 2011

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	92.8	2.6	4.5	78,228.9	0.7
Utilities	22	92.4	6	1.6	25,453.3	4.8
Manufacturing	31-33	47.8	21.6	30.6	17,648.5	2.5
Wholesale trade industries	41	35.7	20.7	43.6	4,984.4	3.8
Retail trade industries	44-45	49.4	17.1	33.5	8,194.7	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	68.2	16.4	15.4	17,593.0	1.7
Information and cultural industries	51	31.2	64	4.8	9,126.3	2.7
Finance and insurance	52	60.4	21.4	18.3	12,263.0	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	43.3	21.3	35.4	11,776.0	6.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	24	14.8	61.2	4,134.1	5.0
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	40.6	12.6	46.8	2,331.2	5.2
Educational services	61	86.3	11.4	2.3	9,974.8	0.3
Health care and social assistance	62	75.9	13	11.1	9,822.0	0.5
Arts, entertainement and recreation	71	53.4	27	19.6	1,779.0	2.1
Accommodation and food services	72	10.9	13.5	75.6	3,688.8	7.2
Other services (except Public administration)	81	22.7	8.2	69.1	2,401.7	7.1
Public administration	91	71.7	21.4	6.9	38,041.5	0.5
Total surveyed		-	-	-	**257,441.2**	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	5,572	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	6,300	-
Management of companies and enterprises	55	-	-	-	308	-
Housing		-	-	-	95,588	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	**107,768**	-
Grand total					**365,208.7**	**0.8**

Text table 2

Coverage of the preliminary actual 2012

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	82.0	5.3	12.7	81,423.5	2.2
Utilities	22	76.0	12.9	11.2	29,115.2	2.0
Manufacturing	31-33	42.6	22.5	34.9	20,366.1	1.7
Wholesale trade industries	41	28.4	24.3	47.3	5,512.5	14.4
Retail trade industries	44-45	35.9	21.4	42.7	9,748.3	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	66.6	14.9	18.5	19,832.7	3.8
Information and cultural industries	51	32.4	62.3	5.3	10,172.7	1.1
Finance and insurance	52	66.8	5.5	27.8	12,440.5	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	47.5	20.6	31.9	11,645.7	4.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	20.3	21.5	58.2	4,578.1	4.3
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	24.3	17.4	58.3	2,396.0	7.2
Educational services	61	78.7	16.4	5.0	10,244.9	0.9
Health care and social assistance	62	67.2	13.7	19.1	9,665.0	0.9
Arts, entertainement and recreation	71	53.2	25.3	21.5	1,866.9	2.7
Accommodation and food services	72	15.4	20.2	64.4	4,032.5	6.4
Other services (except Public administration)	81	18.3	7.6	74.0	2,387.0	1.4
Public administration	91	62.2	30.7	7.1	39,721.6	0.6
Total surveyed		-	-	-	**275,149.3**	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	5,724	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	5,850	-
Management of companies and enterprises	55	-	-	-	302	-
Housing		-	-	-	104,483	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	**116,359**	-
Grand total					**391,508.1**	**0.8**

Text table 3

Coverage of the intentions 2013

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	87.2	9.9	3.0	79,231.2	0.5
Utilities	22	76.1	17.5	6.4	31,348.5	0.9
Manufacturing	31-33	39.7	21.6	38.7	20,854.4	1.5
Wholesale trade industries	41	29.4	27.3	43.3	5,965.8	4.2
Retail trade industries	44-45	38.9	21.9	39.2	10,922.5	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	74.2	16.4	9.5	22,362.9	0.9
Information and cultural industries	51	24.3	69.9	5.8	9,864.8	1.8
Finance and insurance	52	67.4	2.5	30.1	13,920.4	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	44.2	28.7	27.1	12,044.6	7.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	19.4	21.1	59.4	4,933.0	7.8
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	28.7	19.6	51.7	2,604.9	12.8
Educational services	61	75.9	18.1	6.0	9,459.0	1.2
Health care and social assistance	62	81.1	3.4	15.5	9,751.7	2.2
Arts, entertainement and recreation	71	48.0	36.9	15.2	1,755.9	4.2
Accommodation and food services	72	21.8	21.1	57.1	3,849.8	7.6
Other services (except Public administration)	81	19.9	9.2	70.9	2,395.2	7.9
Public administration	91	69.5	22.3	8.1	40,530.9	0.6
Total surveyed		-	-	-	**281,795.3**	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	5,599	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	5,789	-
Management of companies and enterprises	55	-	-	-	295	-
Housing		-	-	-	104,706	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	**116,388**	-
Grand total					**398,183.8**	**0.6**

Appendix I

Glossary

AD	Agriculture Division
BR	Business Register
BRD	Business Register Division
CC	Capital expenditures for new construction
CES	Capital Expenditure Survey
CM	Capital expenditures for new machinery and new equipment
CV	Coefficient of variation
IP	Integrated Portion
ISTD	Investment, Science and Technology Division (ISTD)
NIP	Non-integrated portion
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System
PID	Public Institution Division
RC	Repair expenditures on construction
RM	Repair expenditures on machinery and equipment
SA	Survey on Actual Data
SI	Survey on Intentions
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SPA	Survey on Preliminary Actual Data
SS	Sub-sector

Coefficient of variation (c.v.) is presented in order to assist the user in judging the quality of the estimate. The sample estimate and its standard error (derived from the coefficient of variation) may be used to construct an interval within which the unknown census value is expected to be contained with a prescribed confidence. For example: if the estimate of the number of employees is 1,000 and the coefficient of variation is 2%, then the standard error or the estimate is 20 (2% of 1,000); therefore, it can be said that 95 times out of 100, the true value, had a census been taken, would be in the interval between 960 and 1040 (twice the standard error below and above the estimate).

Users should therefore be wary of estimates with high standard errors or with coefficients of variation which change significantly from survey to survey; this is a clear indication that the sample is changing and that the annual movements should be interpreted with caution.

Letter and significance	**Coefficient of variation**
A Excellent	0% to 5%
B Very good	5% to 10%
C Good	10% to 15%
D Acceptable	15% to 25%
E Use with caution	25% to 50%
F too unreliable to be published	50% and more

Computer assisted assets are assets that possess the ability to be programmed for a wide variety of functions and, to a degree, adjust their behaviour in response to changes in their physical environment. Includes robots, numerically controlled machine tool equipment and individual computerized machines.

Development drilling expenditures are reported gross whether capitalized or expensed, before deducting any incentive grants and then include expenses for drilling within the proven area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive for the purpose of extracting oil or gas reserves. This covers costs of dry wells, including casing and other materials and equipment abandoned in place, productive wells, including capped wells, and wells still in progress at year end. Also included are costs incurred in fighting blow-outs, runaways and in replacing damaged equipment.

Downstream expenditures include petrochemical operations and the refining, marketing, transportation of petrochemical products.

Enhanced recovery projects include only expenditures on facilities in tertiary projects involving steam injection, miscible flooding. Included are capitalized injection fuel (miscible fluid) costs, as well as the cost of drilling and equipping injection wells /service wells.

Expenditures on administration and general overhead in the field may include such items as office rental and support costs, secretarial services, miscellaneous transportation and accommodation, general supplies and equipment, vehicle expenses (repair and maintenance), storage, radio and telecommunications, cooks, watchmen, janitors and miscellaneous supervision.

Exploration drilling expenditures are reported gross, whether capitalized or expensed, before deducting any incentive grants, and include drilling outside a proven area, or within a proven area but to a previously untested horizon, in order to determine whether oil or gas reserves exist, rather than to develop proven reserves discovered by previous drilling. They include the cost of dry wells, casing and other materials and equipment abandoned in place, productive wells, including capped wells and wells still in progress at year end. Also included are costs incurred in fighting blow-outs, runaways and in replacing damaged equipment.

Field expenditures category includes airborne, surface and underground exploration expenditures. These include the costs of staking, aerial surveys, assessment; diamond drilling, as well as geological, geophysical, and geochemical work, trenching and other surface work, exploration shafts, and other underground exploration work.

General exploration expenditures represent all activities and support applied to the search for and delineation of mineral deposits on properties where no production is taking place. General exploration expenditures include field expenditures on all physical work and surveys, mineral lease rental and other land costs, administration, general overhead and head office expenses.

Geological and geophysical expenditures refer to costs associated with seismic crew expenses initiated by the companies own workers and those on contract. Expenses incurred for camp, bulldozing and dirt work, flying crews in and out, seismograph, velocity survey, gravity meter, magnetometer, core drilling, photogeological digital processing, magnetic playback, bottom hole contribution, environmental impact studies and/or other similar pre-exploration expenditures. All seismic or geological and geophysical expenditures are reported in this category, whether such activity is deemed exploration or development by the company.

Head office expenses represent the portion of the total costs incurred at the head office which are applicable to exploration or development work in the province for which the report is made. These expenses may include costs such as workmen's compensation, workers' benefits, office overhead, legal costs or any costs which have not been reported in Field Expenditures, Mineral Lease/Land Costs or Administrative Expenditures.

Mine-site development expenditures are incurred from all work done to outline, block-out and gain access to ore and prepare it for production, on properties in production or committed to production (drilling and excavation to extend proven ore in a producing mine). This includes field expenditures on physical work, mineral lease and other land costs and administrative general overhead and head office expenses. Expenditures on physical work include the costs associated with stripping, shafts, cross-cuts, drifts, ramps, rises, diamond drilling and various services such as hoisting and ventilating.

Mine-site exploration expenditures represent all activities and support applied to the search for and delineation of additionalmineral deposits (a separate mine) on properties in production or committed to production. Mine-site exploration expenditures include field expenditures on all physical work and surveys (for example, hoisting and ventilating), mineral lease rental and other land costs, administration, general overhead and head office expenses.

Within mine-site exploration and as well as development work, the field expenditures shown are those outlays applicable only to physical work and surveys. The other related field costs, such as applied administrative costs, general overhead, and lease rental costs, can be derived residually.

Mineral lease rental and other land costs include staking cost and fees, including recording fees; licensing and leasing application and renewal fees and rentals; costs of permits; legal fees pertaining to land or claims; fees paid in lieu of assessment work and costs incurred in meeting environmental requirements.

Natural gas processing plants consists of the capitalized amounts of the plants, including structures, measuring, regulating and related equipment.

Non-conventional sector relates to operations in the geophysical areas of Cold Lake, Peace River, Athabasca, Wabasca and Lindbergh. The products derived from these operations are either crude bitumen or bitmen processed to the level of synthetic oil at synthetic oil plants.

Non-production facilities include automotive, airplane, communication, warehouse, dock, office and miscellaneous equipment not elsewhere specified.

Outliers are establishments that have reported expenditures that are inconsistent with the cell (NAICS/province stratum) in which they reside. Establishments identified as such are not representative of any other establishment in the cell or industry and are therefore not used in the calculation of estimates.

Physical work and surveys include the costs associated with airborne, surface and underground exploration. These expenditures incorporate diamond drilling, geological, geochemical and geophysical work, trenching, stripping, line cutting and other surface work; shaft sinking and other underground work; wages and salaries for field crews and all costs for contracted field work.

Production facilities include tangible well and leased equipment comprising casing, tubing, wellheads, pumps, flowlines, oil and gas gathering systems, separators, treaters, dehydrators, lease and centralized tank batteries. Included are gathering pipelines, batteries and associated facilities used prior to delivery to trunk pipeline terminals, and other production facilities. Also included are costs associated with intangibles such as pre-production study costs and those expenditures that you consider to be pre-development.

Properties in production or committed to production can be defined as having essentially met the following criteria; (i) a feasibility study has been undertaken and a formal production decision has been made by the organization, (ii) necessary financing is on hand or has been arranged, (iii) provincial and/or territorial approval (if applicable) has been granted, and (iv) major pieces of production equipment have been purchased.

Structures include expenditures for the construction and acquisition of new buildings, other types of surface structures and underground installations not included as part of development expenditures. This includes building construction and all types of engineering construction such as roads, disposal systems and marine works. This category encompasses all capitalized costs such as architectural, legal and engineering fees, as well as the value of the capital assets put in place by firms with their own labour force. Excluded are expenditures for land and residential dwellings.

Upstream operations and activities expenditures include costs associated with the development, production, extraction and recovery of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids and sulphur, as well as the production of synthetic oil.

Appendix II

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