

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions

2014



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2014

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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
- 0^s 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 2014, the preliminary actual for 2013 and actual expenditures for 2012.

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Highlights

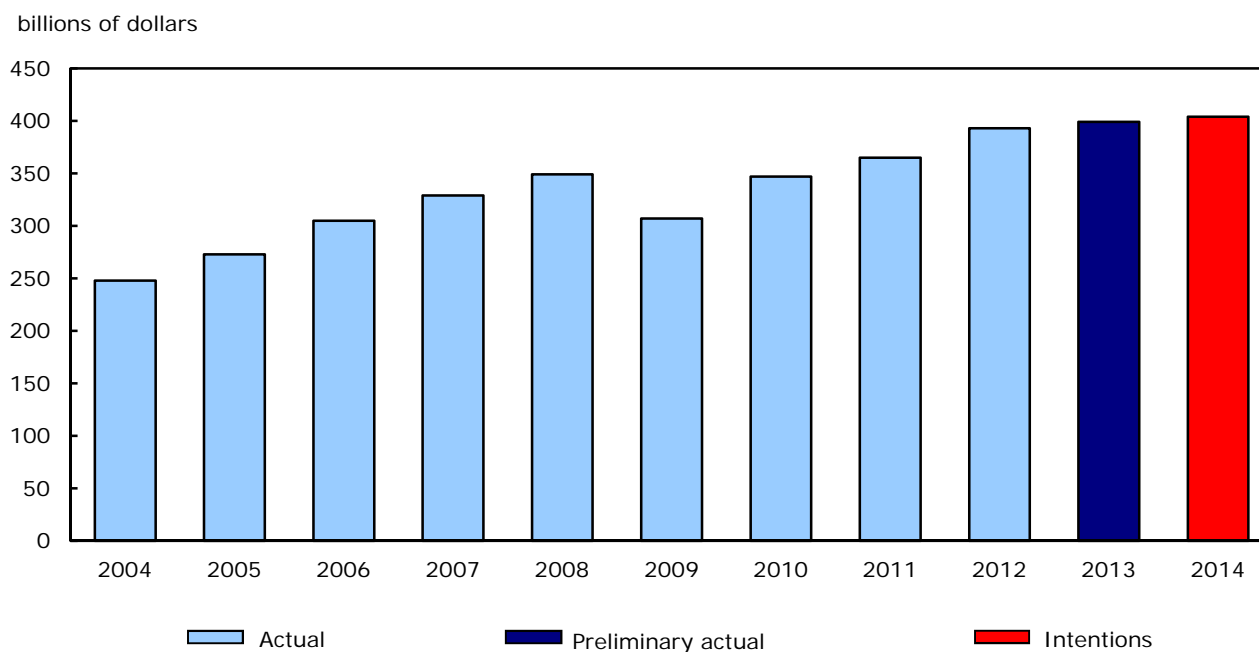
- Public and private organizations and the housing sector intend to invest \$404.5 billion in construction and machinery and equipment in 2014, up 1.4% from 2013.

Analysis

Public and private organizations and the housing sector intend to invest \$404.5 billion in construction and machinery and equipment in 2014, up 1.4% from 2013.

Strong increases in the volume of anticipated investment in the transportation and warehousing, housing and public administration sectors are the principal drivers. The gains reported for these sectors are partially offset by anticipated declines in investments by organizations in the utilities, retail trade and health care and social assistance sectors.

Chart 1
Investment intentions advance



Higher public sector capital investment in 2013 is expected to continue, rising 1.9% from 2013 to \$89.3 billion in 2014.

Capital investment in the private sector, including housing, is expected to reach \$315.2 billion in 2014, up 1.3% from 2013. Investment in the housing sector is estimated to increase 1.8% to \$107.1 billion in 2014, based on projected housing starts by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Investment in non-residential construction, which represents more than 62% of total investment excluding housing, is expected to decline 0.2% to \$185.4 billion. Spending on capital machinery and equipment is anticipated to increase by 3.9% to \$112.0 billion.

Transportation and warehousing

Capital investment intentions in the transportation and warehousing sector are expected to increase 14.7% to \$27.3 billion in 2014.

Higher expected investment in pipeline transportation as well as transit and ground passenger transportation is primarily responsible for this increase. Pipeline transportation investment intentions by companies are expected to increase 35.8% from 2013 to \$9.2 billion in 2014. This would account for over two-thirds (68.7%) of the anticipated increase in the transportation and warehousing sector.

Investment in transit and ground passenger transportation is expected to rise 17.2% to \$7.2 billion in 2014.

Mining, oil and gas extraction

Capital investment intentions in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector are projected to edge up 0.1% to \$88.3 billion in 2014. The gain in the oil and gas extraction subsector is expected to offset a decline in the mining subsector.

In the oil and gas extraction subsector, investment intentions are expected to increase 3.1% from 2013 to \$71.6 billion in 2014. The conventional oil and gas extraction industry, which would account for more than half (53.3%) of this amount, is expected to increase 3.8% to \$38.1 billion. Investment in the non-conventional oil industry is expected to rise 2.3% to \$33.4 billion.

Investment in the mining subsector is expected to decrease 14.8% to \$11.5 billion in 2014. Metal ore mining is projected to be the main contributor to this decline.

Utilities and retail trade

In the utilities sector, investment in construction and machinery and equipment is expected to fall 4.1% to \$30.5 billion, following a record level of investment in 2013.

The utilities sector is the third largest sector for capital spending, accounting for more than 10% of total investment, excluding housing.

The strong increases expected in natural gas distribution as well as water, sewage and other systems are not projected to offset lower capital spending for electricity generation, transmission and distribution, which is expected to decline by 8.0% to \$22.8 billion.

In 2014, two provinces are expected to account for most of the decline in the utilities sector. In Quebec, capital spending in the sector is anticipated to decline by 16.6% to \$6.0 billion. In Alberta, the decrease is expected to be 8.7% to \$6.9 billion.

Organizations in the retail trade sector anticipate that investment in construction and machinery and equipment will fall by 10.7% to \$9.1 billion, following a record level of investment in 2013. Quebec and Ontario anticipate the largest decline for the sector.

Other sectors

Capital investment intentions for organizations in the health care and social assistance sector indicate a 7.9% decrease to \$8.9 billion in 2014. The hospitals subsector accounts for more than three-quarters (78%) of the overall expected decrease in this sector.

Manufacturers reported a 4.7% increase in investment intentions to \$18.9 billion, led primarily by the petroleum and coal, chemical, and transportation equipment industries.

Capital investment intentions for organizations in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector indicate an 8.4% increase to \$2.2 billion in 2014, as a result of large investment intentions in the amusement, gambling and recreation industries.

Public administration organizations reported investment intentions of \$37.9 billion, up 2.7% from 2013. Local, municipal and regional public administration is expected to account for most of the gains. Federal government public administration anticipates a 5.0% increase to \$5.8 billion in 2014, while provincial and territorial public administrations expect a 0.8% decline to \$15.9 billion in 2014.

Provinces and territories

Geographically, total capital investment is anticipated to increase in 6 of 13 provinces and territories in 2014. Alberta anticipates the largest increase at \$2.7 billion, as a result of higher investment intentions for the mining and oil and gas as well as the transportation and warehousing sectors. Ontario follows with an expected increase of \$2.6 billion, as a result of higher investment intentions by the public administration as well as the transportation and warehousing sectors. In Quebec, capital investment is expected to rise by \$1.3 billion, mainly because of increased investment in the transportation and warehousing sector.

In New Brunswick, total investment intentions are expected to rise 2.1%, mainly as a result of the manufacturing sector.

Private and public organizations and the housing sector in Newfoundland and Labrador anticipate spending \$12.2 billion on construction and machinery and equipment, down 1.0% from the record high level of investment reported in 2013.

Total capital investment is anticipated to decrease 1.9% in Saskatchewan, where the mining and oil and gas as well as the utilities sectors anticipate lower investment compared with 2013.

Note to readers

Investment intentions for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are based upon a sample survey of 25,000 private and public organizations. This survey was conducted between October 2013 and late January 2014.

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 2014 estimates for housing in this release are based on the mid-case scenario for each province. The table "Capital spending in Canada, 2014 intentions, by scenario," which appears at the end of this release, covers all three scenarios.

Data in this release are expressed in current dollars.

Text table 1

Capital spending, construction and machinery and equipment, industrial sectors

	2012 actual	2013 preliminary actual	2014 intentions	actual 2012 to preliminary actual 2013	2013 preliminary actual to intentions 2014
	millions of dollars			percentage change	
Total construction and machinery and equipment ¹	392,706.6	398,768.4	404,524.3	1.5	1.4
Total Public Investment	82,253.9	87,693.1	89,339.9	6.6	1.9
Total Private Investment	310,452.7	311,075.2	315,184.4	0.2	1.3
Housing	105,242.6	105,234.5	107,084.7	0.0	1.8
NAICS sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,837.0	6,246.7	6,383.4	7.0	2.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	89,391.0	88,187.3	88,293.6	-1.3	0.1
Utilities	27,429.0	31,783.6	30,485.7	15.9	-4.1
Construction	6,052.0	6,778.2	7,025.7	12.0	3.7
Manufacturing	17,982.0	18,072.8	18,915.6	0.5	4.7
Wholesale trade	5,659.1	5,948.6	6,370.5	5.1	7.1
Retail trade	9,572.0	10,211.0	9,115.1	6.7	-10.7
Transportation and warehousing	21,680.4	23,822.4	27,334.7	9.9	14.7
Information and cultural industries	8,753.5	8,770.2	8,863.0	0.2	1.1
Finance and insurance	12,913.7	11,354.2	11,904.5	-12.1	4.8
Real estate and Rental and leasing	11,381.3	12,010.6	12,395.7	5.5	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	4,135.8	3,728.2	3,788.9	-9.9	1.6
Management of companies and enterprises	333.8	306.9	312.0	-8.1	1.7
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	2,366.9	2,015.5	2,019.0	-14.8	0.2
Educational services	9,690.3	10,099.7	9,921.0	4.2	-1.8
Health care and social assistance	10,282.4	9,616.8	8,861.2	-6.5	-7.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,932.9	2,010.3	2,178.8	4.0	8.4
Accommodation and food services	3,687.3	3,672.9	3,396.6	-0.4	-7.5
Other services (except public administration)	2,205.3	1,971.1	1,951.9	-10.6	-1.0
Public administration	36,178.3	36,926.9	37,922.7	2.1	2.7

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

	2012 Actual	2013 preliminary actual	2014 intentions	Actual 2012 to preliminary actual 2013	Preliminary actual 2013 to intentions 2014
	millions of dollars			percentage change	
Canada	287,463.9	293,533.9	297,439.6	2.1	1.3
Non-residential construction	179,802.7	185,715.9	185,414.2	3.3	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	107,661.2	107,818.0	112,025.4	0.1	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,562.8	10,623.4	10,554.1	40.5	-0.7
Non-residential construction	5,842.5	8,496.8	8,348.1	45.4	-1.7
Machinery and equipment	1,720.3	2,126.6	2,206.0	23.6	3.7
Prince Edward Island	583.4	653.8	574.0	12.1	-12.2
Non-residential construction	304.9	283.7	263.9	-6.9	-7.0
Machinery and equipment	278.6	370.1	310.1	32.8	-16.2
Nova Scotia	4,014.0	4,476.9	4,562.6	11.5	1.9
Non-residential construction	2,178.2	2,427.5	2,446.5	11.4	0.8
Machinery and equipment	1,835.8	2,049.4	2,116.1	11.6	3.3
New Brunswick	3,675.0	2,999.1	3,123.3	-18.4	4.1
Non-residential construction	2,049.6	1,529.8	1,527.3	-25.4	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	1,625.4	1,469.3	1,596.0	-9.6	8.6
Quebec	46,186.1	44,849.6	44,722.7	-2.9	-0.3
Non-residential construction	26,825.2	25,949.3	25,045.6	-3.3	-3.5
Machinery and equipment	19,360.9	18,900.3	19,677.1	-2.4	4.1
Ontario	76,208.2	72,748.4	75,425.7	-4.5	3.7
Non-residential construction	37,607.8	35,229.3	35,942.3	-6.3	2.0
Machinery and equipment	38,600.4	37,519.1	39,483.4	-2.8	5.2
Manitoba	8,744.7	9,446.1	9,388.7	8.0	-0.6
Non-residential construction	5,080.1	5,374.6	5,194.5	5.8	-3.4
Machinery and equipment	3,664.6	4,071.4	4,194.2	11.1	3.0
Saskatchewan	17,829.3	17,554.4	17,348.9	-1.5	-1.2
Non-residential construction	12,415.4	11,739.6	11,961.1	-5.4	1.9
Machinery and equipment	5,414.0	5,814.9	5,387.8	7.4	-7.3
Alberta	87,505.5	94,960.9	97,126.4	8.5	2.3
Non-residential construction	64,325.1	70,848.8	71,412.8	10.1	0.8
Machinery and equipment	23,180.4	24,112.1	25,713.6	4.0	6.6
British Columbia	32,517.8	32,429.0	31,951.1	-0.3	-1.5
Non-residential construction	21,089.4	21,634.3	21,096.8	2.6	-2.5
Machinery and equipment	11,428.4	10,794.7	10,854.3	-5.5	0.6
Yukon	654.5	607.5	575.5	-7.2	-5.3
Non-residential construction	528.6	445.6	444.5	-15.7	-0.3
Machinery and equipment	125.9	161.9	131.0	28.6	-19.1
Northwest Territories	1,186.8	1,400.6	1,302.4	18.0	-7.0
Non-residential construction	850.8	1,092.2	1,039.0	28.4	-4.9
Machinery and equipment	336.0	308.4	263.4	-8.2	-14.6
Nunavut	795.8	784.1	784.3	-1.5	0.0
Non-residential construction	705.2	664.5	691.8	-5.8	4.1
Machinery and equipment	90.6	119.7	92.5	32.2	-22.7

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

Text table 3

Capital spending, construction¹ and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2012 Actual	2013 preliminary actual	2014 intentions	Actual 2012 to preliminary actual 2013	Preliminary actual 2013 to intentions 2014
	millions of dollars		percentage change		
Canada	392,706.6	398,768.4	404,524.3	1.5	1.4
Construction	285,045.4	290,950.4	292,498.9	2.1	0.5
Machinery and equipment	107,661.2	107,818.0	112,025.4	0.1	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,385.2	12,328.8	12,200.2	31.4	-1.0
Construction	7,664.9	10,202.2	9,994.2	33.1	-2.0
Machinery and equipment	1,720.3	2,126.6	2,206.0	23.6	3.7
Prince Edward Island	899.6	969.8	858.7	7.8	-11.5
Construction	621.0	599.8	548.6	-3.4	-8.5
Machinery and equipment	278.6	370.1	310.1	32.8	-16.2
Nova Scotia	6,374.6	6,910.9	6,957.4	8.4	0.7
Construction	4,538.8	4,861.5	4,841.3	7.1	-0.4
Machinery and equipment	1,835.8	2,049.4	2,116.1	11.6	3.3
New Brunswick	5,273.0	4,517.2	4,613.2	-14.3	2.1
Construction	3,647.6	3,047.8	3,017.2	-16.4	-1.0
Machinery and equipment	1,625.4	1,469.3	1,596.0	-9.6	8.6
Quebec	69,147.3	67,207.0	68,547.6	-2.8	2.0
Construction	49,786.4	48,306.6	48,870.5	-3.0	1.2
Machinery and equipment	19,360.9	18,900.3	19,677.1	-2.4	4.1
Ontario	115,002.0	111,134.1	113,706.2	-3.4	2.3
Construction	76,401.6	73,614.9	74,222.9	-3.6	0.8
Machinery and equipment	38,600.4	37,519.1	39,483.4	-2.8	5.2
Manitoba	11,893.5	12,577.6	12,390.7	5.8	-1.5
Construction	8,228.9	8,506.2	8,196.5	3.4	-3.6
Machinery and equipment	3,664.6	4,071.4	4,194.2	11.1	3.0
Saskatchewan	21,613.3	21,344.9	20,944.8	-1.2	-1.9
Construction	16,199.3	15,530.0	15,557.0	-4.1	0.2
Machinery and equipment	5,414.0	5,814.9	5,387.8	7.4	-7.3
Alberta	102,372.6	111,158.9	113,822.4	8.6	2.4
Construction	79,192.2	87,046.8	88,108.8	9.9	1.2
Machinery and equipment	23,180.4	24,112.1	25,713.6	4.0	6.6
British Columbia	47,779.3	47,483.5	47,455.2	-0.6	-0.1
Construction	36,350.9	36,688.8	36,600.8	0.9	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	11,428.4	10,794.7	10,854.3	-5.5	0.6
Yukon	831.6	759.7	736.1	-8.6	-3.1
Construction	705.7	597.8	605.1	-15.3	1.2
Machinery and equipment	125.9	161.9	131.0	28.6	-19.1
Northwest Territories	1,262.6	1,503.9	1,414.5	19.1	-5.9
Construction	926.6	1,195.5	1,151.1	29.0	-3.7
Machinery and equipment	336.0	308.4	263.4	-8.2	-14.6
Nunavut	872.1	872.3	877.4	0.0	0.6
Construction*	781.5	752.6	784.9	-3.7	4.3
Machinery and equipment	90.6	119.7	92.5	32.2	-22.7

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, 2014 intentions, by scenario

	2014 low scenario	2014 medium scenario	2014 high scenario
	millions of dollars		
New housing investment ¹	45,080.5	47,069.0	49,580.0
Total housing (residential investment)	104,676.2	107,084.7	110,122.6
Total construction (residential and non-residential construction)	290,090.4	292,498.9	295,536.8
Total construction and machinery and equipment	402,115.8	404,524.3	407,562.2

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
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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]									
2012	2,014.6	3,822.4	5,837.0	937.3	3,263.8	4,201.2	2,951.9	7,086.2	10,038.2
2013	2,058.9	4,187.9	6,246.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,053.7	4,329.6	6,383.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	75,286.7	14,104.3	89,391.0	1,922.3	7,497.6	9,420.0	77,209.0	21,601.9	98,810.9
2013	75,905.1	12,282.2	88,187.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	77,155.2	11,138.5	88,293.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	21,141.0	6,288.0	27,429.0	2,030.1	3,701.7	5,731.8	23,171.1	9,989.7	33,160.7
2013	25,371.8	6,411.9	31,783.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	23,566.9	6,918.8	30,485.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	777.2	5,274.8	6,052.0	147.3	2,470.7	2,618.0	924.5	7,745.5	8,670.0
2013	875.3	5,902.8	6,778.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	909.9	6,115.8	7,025.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	5,437.1	12,545.0	17,982.0	1,231.3	8,804.0	10,035.3	6,668.4	21,349.0	28,017.3
2013	5,171.8	12,900.9	18,072.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,248.3	14,667.3	18,915.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	1,276.4	4,382.6	5,659.1	455.9	1,031.0	1,486.9	1,732.3	5,413.6	7,146.0
2013	1,366.5	4,582.1	5,948.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,322.2	5,048.3	6,370.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	4,685.3	4,886.7	9,572.0	831.0	1,285.5	2,116.5	5,516.3	6,172.2	11,688.5
2013	5,305.7	4,905.3	10,211.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,618.3	4,496.7	9,115.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	12,180.6	9,499.8	21,680.4	2,943.4	5,459.4	8,402.7	15,124.0	14,959.2	30,083.1
2013	13,137.2	10,685.2	23,822.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	14,974.3	12,360.4	27,334.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	3,197.4	5,556.1	8,753.5	141.8	571.2	712.9	3,339.2	6,127.3	9,466.4
2013	3,258.6	5,511.5	8,770.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,183.5	5,679.4	8,863.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	2,517.0	10,396.7	12,913.7	770.8	610.5	1,381.3	3,287.8	11,007.2	14,295.0
2013	1,739.6	9,614.6	11,354.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,649.8	10,254.7	11,904.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	3,908.3	7,472.9	11,381.3	2,117.9	1,110.1	3,228.0	6,026.2	8,583.0	14,609.3
2013	4,037.6	7,972.9	12,010.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,088.7	8,307.0	12,395.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	584.6	3,551.2	4,135.8	337.3	380.7	718.0	921.9	3,931.9	4,853.8
2013	561.3	3,166.9	3,728.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	710.7	3,078.2	3,788.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	120.7	213.1	333.8	27.5	85.2	112.8	148.2	298.3	446.6
2013	106.8	200.1	306.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	107.5	204.5	312.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	968.0	1,398.8	2,366.9	205.9	576.5	782.4	1,173.9	1,975.3	3,149.2
2013	783.0	1,232.5	2,015.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	862.5	1,156.5	2,019.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	7,148.9	2,541.4	9,690.3	1,645.8	317.9	1,963.6	8,794.7	2,859.3	11,654.0
2013	7,375.1	2,724.6	10,099.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7,349.4	2,571.6	9,921.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	6,661.6	3,620.8	10,282.4	1,192.4	1,413.8	2,606.1	7,854.0	5,034.6	12,888.6
2013	6,395.3	3,221.5	9,616.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5,617.7	3,243.5	8,861.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	901.4	1,031.6	1,932.9	223.9	274.6	498.5	1,125.3	1,306.2	2,431.4
2013	1,075.8	934.5	2,010.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	999.7	1,179.0	2,178.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	2,305.7	1,381.6	3,687.3	517.3	513.0	1,030.4	2,823.0	1,894.6	4,717.6
2013	2,281.4	1,391.5	3,672.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,192.7	1,204.0	3,396.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	733.7	1,471.6	2,205.3	236.2	430.4	666.6	969.9	1,902.0	2,871.9
2013	669.6	1,301.5	1,971.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	684.0	1,267.9	1,951.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	27,956.6	8,221.7	36,178.3	5,099.4	2,073.3	7,172.8	33,056.0	10,295.0	43,351.1
2013	28,239.6	8,687.3	36,926.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	29,119.1	8,803.6	37,922.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2012	105,242.6	0.0	105,242.6	14,505.0	0.0	14,505.0	119,747.6	0.0	119,747.6
2013	105,234.5	0.0	105,234.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	107,084.7	0.0	107,084.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditures									
2012	285,045.4	107,661.2	392,706.6	37,519.8	41,870.8	79,390.6	322,565.2	149,532.0	472,097.2
2013	290,950.4	107,818.0	398,768.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	292,498.9	112,025.4	404,524.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	947.5	2,682.3	3,629.8	406.5	1,700.1	2,106.6	1,354.0	4,382.4	5,736.4
2013	1,047.9	2,965.7	4,013.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,095.1	3,098.6	4,193.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	876.4	781.3	1,657.6	423.5	997.7	1,421.2	1,299.9	1,779.0	3,078.9
2013	864.1	771.4	1,635.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	809.6	724.2	1,533.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	65.3	218.4	283.7	53.3	328.1	381.3	118.6	546.5	665.0
2013	50.8	278.7	329.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	60.5	320.4	380.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	37.6	69.2	106.8	33.8	120.9	154.7	71.4	190.1	261.5
2013	40.5	56.7	97.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	35.9	71.9	107.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	87.8	71.3	159.1	20.3	116.9	137.2	108.1	188.2	296.3
2013	55.5	115.5	171.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	52.7	114.5	167.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2012	2,014.6	3,822.4	5,837.0	937.3	3,263.8	4,201.2	2,951.9	7,086.2	10,038.2
2013	2,058.9	4,187.9	6,246.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,053.7	4,329.6	6,383.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Capital expenditures for hunting and trapping are excluded from the total for this category.

2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	59,146.8	6,161.8	65,308.6	1,169.2	2,868.2	4,037.4	60,316.0	9,030.0	69,345.9
2013	63,447.2	5,963.1	69,410.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	65,233.0	6,326.0	71,559.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conventional oil and gas extraction [211113]									
2012	37,748.1	408.7	38,156.8	1,169.2	100.2	1,269.4	38,917.3	508.9	39,426.2
2013	36,012.8	720.3	36,733.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	37,278.1	845.0	38,123.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-conventional oil extraction [211114]									
2012	21,398.7	5,753.1	27,151.8	0.0	2,767.9	2,767.9	21,398.7	8,521.0	29,919.7
2013	27,434.3	5,242.8	32,677.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	27,954.9	5,481.0	33,435.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2012	12,929.8	5,283.5	18,213.4	707.2	3,463.3	4,170.5	13,637.0	8,746.8	22,383.9
2013	9,221.6	4,230.6	13,452.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	8,511.6	2,944.4	11,456.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining [2121]									
2012	479.2	754.7	1,233.9	x	x	852.5	x	x	2,086.4
2013	453.1	306.2	759.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	548.9	221.8	770.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bituminous coal mining [212114]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subbituminous coal mining [212115]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lignite coal mining [212116]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal ore mining [2122]									
2012	9,097.1	2,774.5	11,871.6	270.0	2,109.4	2,379.4	9,367.1	4,883.9	14,251.0
2013	5,835.0	2,142.5	7,977.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,790.4	1,528.4	6,318.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ore mining [21221]									
2012	1,827.6	750.9	2,578.5	x	x	729.8	x	x	3,308.2
2013	806.8	649.4	1,456.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	809.2	623.6	1,432.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold and silver ore mining [21222]									
2012	4,131.8	925.1	5,056.9	111.7	388.7	500.4	4,243.5	1,313.8	5,557.3
2013	2,381.3	716.3	3,097.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,950.4	215.1	2,165.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead-zinc ore mining [212231]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	52.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nickel-copper ore mining [212232]									
2012	1,099.3	403.7	1,503.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	721.1	226.5	947.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,036.7	216.1	1,252.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper-zinc ore mining [212233]									
2012	1,129.8	358.5	1,488.3	76.2	409.2	485.4	1,206.0	767.7	1,973.6
2013	1,111.5	336.7	1,448.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	515.2	254.5	769.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uranium ore mining [212291]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	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]									
2012	222.6	188.7	411.3	19.0	86.8	105.8	241.6	275.5	517.2
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	47.2	103.9	151.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying [2123]									
2012	3,353.5	1,754.4	5,107.8	x	x	938.6	x	x	6,046.4
2013	2,933.5	1,781.8	4,715.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,172.3	1,194.1	4,366.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone mining and quarrying [21231]									
2012	13.7	75.5	89.1	x	x	131.2	x	x	220.4
2013	1.5	88.1	89.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4.7	106.3	111.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying [21232]									
2012	35.5	175.7	211.1	x	x	149.1	x	x	360.3
2013	47.5	129.4	176.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	20.5	85.0	105.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diamond mining [212392]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt mining [212393]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asbestos mining [212394]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gypsum mining [212395]									
2012	x	x	3.4	x	x	3.2	x	x	6.5
2013	x	x	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potash mining [212396]									
2012	x	x	3,875.0	x	x	321.3	x	x	4,196.3
2013	x	x	3,919.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,666.0	887.5	3,553.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peat extraction [212397]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	19.8	x	x	x
2013	0.9	19.8	20.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.4	18.1	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying [212398]									
2012	203.7	94.7	298.3	x	x	17.8	x	x	316.1
2013	x	17.2	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	9.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2012	3,210.0	2,659.0	5,869.0	45.9	1,166.2	1,212.1	3,255.9	3,825.2	7,081.1
2013	3,236.3	2,088.5	5,324.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,410.5	1,868.1	5,278.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	75,286.7	14,104.3	89,391.0	1,922.3	7,497.6	9,420.0	77,209.0	21,601.9	98,810.9
2013	75,905.1	12,282.2	88,187.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	77,155.2	11,138.5	88,293.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	15,915.6	5,169.7	21,085.3	1,673.3	3,448.4	5,121.7	17,588.9	8,618.1	26,207.0
2013	19,434.4	5,380.5	24,814.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	17,141.3	5,678.5	22,819.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas distribution [2212]									
2012	1,526.5	718.4	2,244.9	313.6	51.1	364.7	1,840.1	769.5	2,609.7
2013	1,856.4	467.2	2,323.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,938.3	681.1	2,619.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water, sewage and other systems [2213]									
2012	3,698.9	399.8	4,098.7	43.2	202.1	245.3	3,742.1	601.9	4,344.0
2013	4,081.0	564.2	4,645.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,487.3	559.2	5,046.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	21,141.0	6,288.0	27,429.0	2,030.1	3,701.7	5,731.8	23,171.1	9,989.7	33,160.7
2013	25,371.8	6,411.9	31,783.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	23,566.9	6,918.8	30,485.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	270.5	1,398.5	1,669.0	123.7	1,390.1	1,513.8	394.2	2,788.6	3,182.7
2013	331.3	1,446.1	1,777.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	306.2	1,555.7	1,861.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage, tobacco, leather and allied product manufacturing ²									
2012	30.2	313.0	343.2	19.9	134.8	154.7	50.1	447.8	497.9
2013	68.7	360.7	429.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	53.7	427.4	481.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2012	3.0	66.5	69.5	2.9	34.8	37.7	5.9	101.3	107.2
2013	1.8	59.2	61.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.6	58.1	59.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2012	1.7	38.9	40.7	1.3	18.4	19.7	3.0	57.3	60.4
2013	0.9	37.7	38.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	12.4	41.3	53.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2012	0.9	25.8	26.7	4.2	10.6	14.8	5.1	36.4	41.5
2013	8.3	42.5	50.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4.8	46.8	51.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2012	40.7	336.8	377.5	15.3	612.3	627.6	56.0	949.1	1,005.2
2013	56.9	342.0	398.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	53.0	383.0	436.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2012	199.0	994.4	1,193.4	177.3	1,524.7	1,702.0	376.3	2,519.1	2,895.3
2013	324.4	1,120.9	1,445.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	259.1	1,388.0	1,647.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2012	14.2	269.0	283.2	14.3	131.6	145.9	28.5	400.6	429.1
2013	13.8	286.2	300.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	8.8	219.8	228.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2012	790.2	781.3	1,571.5	132.5	530.9	663.5	922.7	1,312.2	2,235.0
2013	499.4	1,257.7	1,757.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	495.8	1,528.9	2,024.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2012	299.9	1,589.6	1,889.5	208.4	873.0	1,081.4	508.3	2,462.6	2,970.9
2013	319.4	1,601.4	1,920.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	503.6	1,892.5	2,396.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2012	43.0	563.1	606.1	41.2	374.6	415.8	84.2	937.7	1,021.9
2013	45.1	714.3	759.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	26.0	785.2	811.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2012	104.3	577.9	682.2	34.7	415.9	450.5	139.0	993.8	1,132.8
2013	114.6	419.4	534.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	77.7	510.1	587.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2012	2,988.7	1,212.8	4,201.5	131.9	1,424.8	1,556.7	3,120.6	2,637.6	5,758.2
2013	2,294.4	1,405.2	3,699.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,550.5	1,351.1	2,901.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2012	88.6	543.2	631.8	52.6	286.6	339.1	141.2	829.8	970.9
2013	75.4	626.8	702.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	76.7	671.3	748.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	143.2	653.8	797.0	108.1	261.7	369.8	251.3	915.5	1,166.8
2013	73.3	707.1	780.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	54.2	690.8	745.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2012	39.6	377.2	416.8	15.1	45.4	60.5	54.7	422.6	477.3
2013	69.7	264.7	334.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	58.2	313.9	372.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2012	50.4	235.2	285.6	24.3	59.2	83.6	74.7	294.4	369.2
2013	100.0	187.3	287.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	111.1	216.1	327.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2012	202.4	2,247.5	2,449.9	87.2	535.8	623.0	289.6	2,783.3	3,072.9
2013	665.2	1,663.3	2,328.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	520.7	2,175.7	2,696.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2012	25.6	114.2	139.9	8.6	52.3	60.9	34.2	166.5	200.7
2013	23.4	99.9	123.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	23.7	94.2	117.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2012	100.9	203.6	304.5	28.0	86.4	114.4	128.9	290.0	418.9
2013	85.7	255.5	341.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	50.5	314.4	364.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	5,437.1	12,545.0	17,982.0	1,231.3	8,804.0	10,035.3	6,668.4	21,349.0	28,017.3
2013	5,171.8	12,900.9	18,072.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,248.3	14,667.3	18,915.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	77.2	168.3	245.5	6.2	47.3	53.4	83.4	215.6	298.9
2013	79.8	202.3	282.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	66.8	200.8	267.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum product wholesaler-distributors [412]									
2012	132.4	207.2	339.6	39.7	55.0	94.7	172.1	262.2	434.3
2013	303.2	284.8	587.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	168.4	290.4	458.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food, beverage and tobacco wholesaler-distributors [413]									
2012	169.3	547.5	716.9	26.4	90.1	116.5	195.7	637.6	833.4
2013	144.6	648.9	793.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	140.9	666.5	807.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal and household goods wholesaler-distributors [414]									
2012	141.3	457.2	598.4	38.1	55.4	93.5	179.4	512.6	691.9
2013	172.2	427.1	599.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	244.1	419.3	663.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicle and parts wholesaler-distributors [415]									
2012	116.1	463.3	579.3	58.5	67.4	125.9	174.6	530.7	705.2
2013	133.4	584.9	718.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	116.5	568.2	684.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building material and supplies wholesaler-distributors [416]									
2012	82.2	512.5	594.6	73.2	266.0	339.2	155.4	778.5	933.8
2013	75.8	473.2	549.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	109.0	618.4	727.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaler-distributors [417]									
2012	402.5	1,427.5	1,830.1	135.3	245.3	380.6	537.8	1,672.8	2,210.7
2013	223.4	1,376.0	1,599.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	275.0	1,588.2	1,863.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous wholesaler-distributors [418]									
2012	114.4	471.0	585.4	72.8	174.8	247.6	187.2	645.8	833.0
2013	178.7	419.5	598.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	135.1	532.4	667.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale agents and brokers [419]									
2012	41.1	128.2	169.3	5.8	29.8	35.6	46.9	158.0	204.8
2013	55.5	165.5	221.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	66.4	164.0	230.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	1,276.4	4,382.6	5,659.1	455.9	1,031.0	1,486.9	1,732.3	5,413.6	7,146.0
2013	1,366.5	4,582.1	5,948.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,322.2	5,048.3	6,370.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	429.5	382.4	811.9	60.7	119.4	180.1	490.2	501.8	992.0
2013	461.2	392.1	853.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	446.4	390.4	836.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and home furnishings stores [442]									
2012	159.4	244.9	404.2	32.6	30.2	62.8	192.0	275.1	467.0
2013	87.8	132.0	219.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	110.0	142.2	252.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electronics and appliance stores [443]									
2012	121.5	170.7	292.2	31.9	37.5	69.3	153.4	208.2	361.5
2013	103.7	134.0	237.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	81.1	137.9	219.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers [444]									
2012	306.0	326.9	632.9	25.4	51.2	76.5	331.4	378.1	709.5
2013	308.3	358.3	666.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	315.9	357.2	673.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food and beverage stores [445]									
2012	1,287.2	1,425.0	2,712.2	412.9	411.5	824.4	1,700.1	1,836.5	3,536.6
2013	1,321.8	1,409.0	2,730.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,438.7	1,347.4	2,786.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health and personal care stores [446]									
2012	146.3	209.7	356.0	39.9	35.9	75.8	186.2	245.6	431.8
2013	187.3	159.4	346.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	180.7	143.4	324.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gasoline stations [447]									
2012	443.6	443.0	886.6	81.3	171.2	252.5	524.9	614.2	1,139.1
2013	495.8	441.2	937.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	518.4	410.2	928.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and clothing accessories stores [448]									
2012	555.7	439.6	995.3	43.4	42.3	85.8	599.1	481.9	1,081.1
2013	398.2	405.6	803.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	251.1	415.6	666.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores [451]									
2012	121.1	188.7	309.8	32.4	35.6	67.9	153.5	224.3	377.7
2013	117.5	151.6	269.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	105.9	161.0	266.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
General merchandise stores [452]									
2012	985.0	717.1	1,702.1	15.4	220.5	235.9	1,000.4	937.6	1,938.0
2013	1,655.4	1,015.4	2,670.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,030.8	716.6	1,747.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous store retailers [453]									
2012	51.5	163.1	214.5	48.9	62.9	111.8	100.4	226.0	326.3
2013	105.1	122.5	227.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	107.4	90.0	197.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-store retailers [454]									
2012	78.6	175.6	254.1	6.3	67.3	73.7	84.9	242.9	327.8
2013	63.6	184.2	247.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	32.0	184.9	216.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	4,685.3	4,886.7	9,572.0	831.0	1,285.5	2,116.5	5,516.3	6,172.2	11,688.5
2013	5,305.7	4,905.3	10,211.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,618.3	4,496.7	9,115.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	137.9	1,986.2	2,124.0	35.7	1,021.2	1,057.0	173.6	3,007.4	3,181.0
2013	34.1	2,545.2	2,579.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	32.4	2,791.5	2,823.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rail transportation [482]									
2012	1,646.7	566.8	2,213.5	1,316.7	941.0	2,257.7	2,963.4	1,507.8	4,471.2
2013	1,093.8	634.9	1,728.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,084.8	640.9	1,725.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water transportation [483]									
2012	x	x	505.8	26.0	342.3	368.3	x	x	874.0
2013	294.3	504.8	799.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	367.1	622.5	989.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truck transportation [484]									
2012	138.0	2,097.4	2,235.4	69.7	1,745.7	1,815.4	207.7	3,843.1	4,050.8
2013	105.6	1,762.6	1,868.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	109.9	1,471.9	1,581.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transit and ground passenger transportation [485]									
2012	3,168.2	2,050.6	5,218.7	466.0	727.2	1,193.2	3,634.2	2,777.8	6,412.0
2013	4,071.3	2,066.7	6,137.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,358.2	2,833.7	7,191.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipeline transportation [486]									
2012	4,482.0	469.8	4,951.8	670.8	107.9	778.7	5,152.8	577.7	5,730.4
2013	5,124.6	1,616.6	6,741.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	6,549.6	2,604.6	9,154.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scenic and sightseeing transportation [487]									
2012	13.6	49.4	63.0	2.3	13.3	15.6	15.9	62.7	78.6
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	46.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for transportation [488]									
2012	1,820.0	608.8	2,428.8	247.7	247.6	495.4	2,067.7	856.4	2,924.1
2013	2,173.0	702.0	2,875.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,258.9	597.7	2,856.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postal service [491]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Couriers and messengers [492]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warehousing and storage [493]									
2012	451.1	737.4	1,188.6	63.7	137.0	200.7	514.8	874.4	1,389.3
2013	81.6	491.3	572.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	106.8	355.3	462.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	12,180.6	9,499.8	21,680.4	2,943.4	5,459.4	8,402.7	15,124.0	14,959.2	30,083.1
2013	13,137.2	10,685.2	23,822.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	14,974.3	12,360.4	27,334.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	x	215.2	x	16.3	49.2	65.5	x	264.4	x
2013	39.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	47.7	294.6	342.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motion picture and sound recording industries [512]									
2012	x	316.2	x	4.9	14.7	19.6	x	330.9	x
2013	51.6	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	57.7	128.8	186.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasting (except Internet) [515]									
2012	51.2	491.4	542.6	11.4	29.2	40.6	62.6	520.6	583.2
2013	58.2	378.3	436.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	56.8	391.4	448.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet publishing and broadcasting [516]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telecommunications [517]									
2012	2,862.2	4,144.0	7,006.2	85.7	407.9	493.6	2,947.9	4,551.9	7,499.9
2013	2,975.3	4,413.0	7,388.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,869.5	4,542.8	7,412.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services [518]									
2012	94.7	270.7	365.4	1.5	42.3	43.8	96.2	313.0	409.2
2013	67.0	140.8	207.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	83.9	149.8	233.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other information services [519]									
2012	73.4	118.6	192.0	22.0	27.8	49.7	95.4	146.4	241.7
2013	67.4	148.2	215.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	67.8	172.2	240.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	3,197.4	5,556.1	8,753.5	141.8	571.2	712.9	3,339.2	6,127.3	9,466.4
2013	3,258.6	5,511.5	8,770.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,183.5	5,679.4	8,863.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit intermediation and related activities [522]									
2012	1,967.0	8,925.0	10,892.0	634.8	361.8	996.6	2,601.8	9,286.8	11,888.5
2013	1,258.0	8,088.5	9,346.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	852.3	8,530.5	9,382.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investment and related activities [523]									
2012	135.3	622.8	758.0	23.6	99.7	123.2	158.9	722.5	881.3
2013	90.1	463.5	553.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	249.0	522.8	771.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance carriers and related activities [524]									
2012	371.0	773.5	1,144.5	96.0	132.4	228.4	467.0	905.9	1,372.9
2013	326.5	970.7	1,297.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	406.2	1,107.0	1,513.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funds and other financial vehicles [526]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	2,517.0	10,396.7	12,913.7	770.8	610.5	1,381.3	3,287.8	11,007.2	14,295.0
2013	1,739.6	9,614.6	11,354.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,649.8	10,254.7	11,904.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	3,335.9	637.8	3,973.8	1,916.8	335.7	2,252.5	5,252.7	973.5	6,226.3
2013	3,476.9	590.8	4,067.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,730.9	718.7	4,449.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offices of real estate agents and brokers [5312]									
2012	27.7	153.3	181.0	7.3	7.7	15.0	35.0	161.0	196.0
2013	54.8	134.8	189.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	76.3	142.2	218.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Activities related to real estate [5313]									
2012	179.5	136.1	315.5	130.5	21.0	151.4	310.0	157.1	467.0
2013	139.5	154.1	293.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	79.2	152.3	231.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Automotive equipment rental and leasing [5321]									
2012	213.8	4,080.6	4,294.5	16.2	347.6	363.7	230.0	4,428.2	4,658.2
2013	71.2	4,250.1	4,321.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	65.8	4,518.7	4,584.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consumer goods rental [5322]									
2012	8.7	231.7	240.5	10.2	23.0	33.2	18.9	254.7	273.7
2013	24.0	361.3	385.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	14.7	406.8	421.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
General rental centres [5323]									
2012	2.1	47.0	49.0	2.9	14.5	17.4	5.0	61.5	66.4
2013	2.3	87.1	89.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.9	74.1	75.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing [5324]									
2012	123.4	2,166.8	2,290.2	33.8	359.8	393.6	157.2	2,526.6	2,683.8
2013	265.3	2,383.9	2,649.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	120.5	2,283.9	2,404.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works) [5331]									
2012	17.2	19.6	36.8	0.3	0.9	1.2	17.5	20.5	38.0
2013	3.5	10.9	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.4	10.3	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	3,908.3	7,472.9	11,381.3	2,117.9	1,110.1	3,228.0	6,026.2	8,583.0	14,609.3
2013	4,037.6	7,972.9	12,010.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,088.7	8,307.0	12,395.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	15.6	340.8	356.4	34.5	43.8	78.3	50.1	384.6	434.7
2013	65.2	314.6	379.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	32.1	318.4	350.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services [5412]									
2012	74.3	363.4	437.7	33.9	12.7	46.6	108.2	376.1	484.3
2013	61.2	289.4	350.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	62.6	286.6	349.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Architectural, engineering and related services [5413]									
2012	125.9	676.3	802.2	89.4	151.0	240.5	215.3	827.3	1,042.7
2013	119.1	720.7	839.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	101.0	581.4	682.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Specialized design services [5414]									
2012	4.2	70.6	74.9	2.2	7.8	9.9	6.4	78.4	84.8
2013	1.5	58.5	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2.2	56.7	58.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer systems design and related services [5415]									
2012	96.4	929.1	1,025.5	97.4	35.5	132.9	193.8	964.6	1,158.4
2013	84.5	719.0	803.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	59.8	745.7	805.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management, scientific and technical consulting services [5416]									
2012	32.4	311.5	343.9	6.4	19.0	25.4	38.8	330.5	369.2
2013	17.8	289.5	307.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	31.1	274.2	305.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific research and development services [5417]									
2012	176.7	500.2	676.9	38.3	62.3	100.6	215.0	562.5	777.5
2013	168.9	548.3	717.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	367.7	584.9	952.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advertising and related services [5418]									
2012	36.5	158.2	194.7	11.1	30.6	41.7	47.6	188.8	236.4
2013	24.0	110.1	134.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	34.1	115.8	149.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other professional, scientific and technical services [5419]									
2012	22.5	201.2	223.8	24.1	17.9	42.0	46.6	219.1	265.8
2013	19.1	116.7	135.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	20.3	114.5	134.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	584.6	3,551.2	4,135.8	337.3	380.7	718.0	921.9	3,931.9	4,853.8
2013	561.3	3,166.9	3,728.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	710.7	3,078.2	3,788.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	280.8	982.8	1,263.5	154.8	391.2	546.1	435.6	1,374.0	1,809.6
2013	284.7	886.1	1,170.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	364.1	830.4	1,194.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waste management and remediation services [562]									
2012	687.2	416.1	1,103.3	51.1	185.3	236.3	738.3	601.4	1,339.6
2013	498.3	346.4	844.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	498.4	326.1	824.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	968.0	1,398.8	2,366.9	205.9	576.5	782.4	1,173.9	1,975.3	3,149.2
2013	783.0	1,232.5	2,015.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	862.5	1,156.5	2,019.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	4,166.9	622.6	4,789.5	890.6	72.8	963.4	5,057.5	695.4	5,752.9
2013	3,984.6	581.9	4,566.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,833.2	553.8	4,387.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s [6112]									
2012	768.9	515.5	1,284.4	302.9	52.8	355.6	1,071.8	568.3	1,640.0
2013	697.0	513.2	1,210.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	747.1	479.1	1,226.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities [6113]									
2012	2,182.1	1,275.1	3,457.2	421.6	129.0	550.6	2,603.7	1,404.1	4,007.8
2013	2,656.0	1,509.9	4,165.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,731.6	1,431.4	4,162.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business schools and computer and management training [6114]									
2012	2.6	44.9	47.4	x	16.0	x	x	60.9	x
2013	5.6	37.7	43.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5.1	41.9	47.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and trade schools [6115]									
2012	11.6	30.3	41.9	7.6	17.5	25.2	19.2	47.8	67.1
2013	11.6	28.7	40.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	19.8	27.8	47.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools and instruction [6116]									
2012	13.8	38.4	52.3	21.8	24.5	46.3	35.6	62.9	98.6
2013	19.3	47.9	67.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	12.1	27.2	39.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational support services [6117]									
2012	3.0	14.5	17.5	x	5.2	x	x	19.7	x
2013	0.9	5.3	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.6	10.5	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	7,148.9	2,541.4	9,690.3	1,645.8	317.9	1,963.6	8,794.7	2,859.3	11,654.0
2013	7,375.1	2,724.6	10,099.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7,349.4	2,571.6	9,921.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	684.6	878.0	1,562.6	213.1	528.2	741.3	897.7	1,406.2	2,303.9
2013	636.4	918.4	1,554.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	553.1	1,036.5	1,589.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospitals [622]									
2012	4,676.6	2,381.8	7,058.4	729.2	724.2	1,453.4	5,405.8	3,106.0	8,511.8
2013	4,386.0	1,923.6	6,309.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,821.4	1,898.4	5,719.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing and residential care facilities [623]									
2012	1,178.0	283.2	1,461.2	199.9	128.7	328.6	1,377.9	411.9	1,789.8
2013	1,225.4	264.2	1,489.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,078.7	231.0	1,309.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social assistance [624]									
2012	122.3	77.8	200.1	50.1	32.7	82.9	172.4	110.5	283.0
2013	147.5	115.4	262.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	164.5	77.6	242.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	6,661.6	3,620.8	10,282.4	1,192.4	1,413.8	2,606.1	7,854.0	5,034.6	12,888.6
2013	6,395.3	3,221.5	9,616.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5,617.7	3,243.5	8,861.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	198.4	120.3	318.6	13.5	80.8	94.2	211.9	201.1	412.8
2013	215.6	111.5	327.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	201.3	147.2	348.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heritage institutions [712]									
2012	317.8	91.9	409.7	64.0	24.0	88.0	381.8	115.9	497.7
2013	374.2	139.3	513.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	324.2	79.9	404.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amusement, gambling and recreation industries [713]									
2012	385.2	819.4	1,204.6	146.4	169.9	316.3	531.6	989.3	1,520.9
2013	486.1	683.7	1,169.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	474.2	951.9	1,426.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	901.4	1,031.6	1,932.9	223.9	274.6	498.5	1,125.3	1,306.2	2,431.4
2013	1,075.8	934.5	2,010.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	999.7	1,179.0	2,178.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	1,205.7	473.0	1,678.7	313.2	179.0	492.3	1,518.9	652.0	2,171.0
2013	1,227.4	352.5	1,579.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,280.1	405.5	1,685.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food services and drinking places [722]									
2012	1,100.0	908.6	2,008.6	204.1	334.0	538.1	1,304.1	1,242.6	2,546.6
2013	1,053.9	1,039.1	2,093.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	912.6	798.4	1,711.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	2,305.7	1,381.6	3,687.3	517.3	513.0	1,030.4	2,823.0	1,894.6	4,717.6
2013	2,281.4	1,391.5	3,672.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,192.7	1,204.0	3,396.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	212.0	804.3	1,016.3	39.9	241.8	281.7	251.9	1,046.1	1,298.0
2013	85.3	633.8	719.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	85.7	608.4	694.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal and laundry services [812]									
2012	98.9	227.0	325.9	58.1	81.2	139.3	157.0	308.2	465.2
2013	125.2	321.7	446.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	147.4	277.0	424.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations [813]									
2012	422.8	440.3	863.1	138.1	107.4	245.6	560.9	547.7	1,108.6
2013	459.2	346.0	805.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	450.9	382.5	833.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	733.7	1,471.6	2,205.3	236.2	430.4	666.6	969.9	1,902.0	2,871.9
2013	669.6	1,301.5	1,971.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	684.0	1,267.9	1,951.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Capital expenditures for NAICS Subsector 814 "Private Households" are excluded from the total for this category or table.

2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	2,466.9	2,952.2	5,419.1	1,282.5	681.9	1,964.5	3,749.4	3,634.1	7,383.6
2013	2,492.3	3,070.6	5,562.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,722.9	3,120.6	5,843.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	12,921.2	2,720.0	15,641.2	1,902.1	646.8	2,548.9	14,823.3	3,366.8	18,190.1
2013	13,229.9	2,823.0	16,052.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	13,209.2	2,708.6	15,917.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	12,568.5	2,549.5	15,118.0	1,914.8	744.6	2,659.4	14,483.3	3,294.1	17,777.4
2013	12,517.3	2,793.7	15,311.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	13,187.0	2,974.4	16,161.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	27,956.6	8,221.7	36,178.3	5,099.4	2,073.3	7,172.8	33,056.0	10,295.0	43,351.1
2013	28,239.6	8,687.3	36,926.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	29,119.1	8,803.6	37,922.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Capital expenditures 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 2013, intentions 2014 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									
2012	7,664.9	1,720.3	9,385.2	526.9	1,017.7	1,544.6	8,191.8	2,738.0	10,929.8
2013	10,202.2	2,126.6	12,328.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	9,994.2	2,206.0	12,200.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2012	621.0	278.6	899.6	127.9	107.0	234.9	748.9	385.6	1,134.5
2013	599.8	370.1	969.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	548.6	310.1	858.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2012	4,538.8	1,835.8	6,374.6	910.9	774.1	1,685.0	5,449.7	2,609.9	8,059.6
2013	4,861.5	2,049.4	6,910.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,841.3	2,116.1	6,957.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2012	3,647.6	1,625.4	5,273.0	753.5	796.7	1,550.3	4,401.1	2,422.1	6,823.2
2013	3,047.8	1,469.3	4,517.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,017.2	1,596.0	4,613.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2012	49,786.4	19,360.9	69,147.3	8,220.4	7,419.4	15,639.9	58,006.8	26,780.3	84,787.2
2013	48,306.6	18,900.3	67,207.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	48,870.5	19,677.1	68,547.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2012	76,401.6	38,600.4	115,002.0	13,188.2	13,790.3	26,978.5	89,589.8	52,390.7	141,980.5
2013	73,614.9	37,519.1	111,134.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	74,222.9	39,483.4	113,706.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2012	8,228.9	3,664.6	11,893.5	1,228.6	1,638.2	2,866.8	9,457.5	5,302.8	14,760.4
2013	8,506.2	4,071.4	12,577.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	8,196.5	4,194.2	12,390.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2012	16,199.3	5,414.0	21,613.3	1,571.3	2,269.5	3,840.8	17,770.6	7,683.5	25,454.1
2013	15,530.0	5,814.9	21,344.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	15,557.0	5,387.8	20,944.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2012	79,192.2	23,180.4	102,372.6	5,942.9	9,423.4	15,366.3	85,135.1	32,603.8	117,738.9
2013	87,046.8	24,112.1	111,158.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	88,108.8	25,713.6	113,822.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2012	36,350.9	11,428.4	47,779.3	4,862.2	4,167.8	9,030.1	41,213.1	15,596.2	56,809.4
2013	36,688.8	10,794.7	47,483.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	36,600.8	10,854.3	47,455.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2012	705.7	125.9	831.6	39.4	71.6	111.0	745.1	197.5	942.6
2013	597.8	161.9	759.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	605.1	131.0	736.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2012	926.6	336.0	1,262.6	113.4	313.3	426.7	1,040.0	649.3	1,689.3
2013	1,195.5	308.4	1,503.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,151.1	263.4	1,414.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2012	781.5	90.6	872.1	34.1	81.6	115.7	815.6	172.2	987.8
2013	752.6	119.7	872.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	784.9	92.5	877.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	285,045.4	107,661.2	392,706.6	37,519.8	41,870.8	79,390.6	322,565.2	149,532.0	472,097.2
2013	290,950.4	107,818.0	398,768.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	292,498.9	112,025.4	404,524.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	19.3	x	x	21.3	26.9	48.2	40.6	x	x
2013	x	x	41.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	42.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	1.4	1.8	3.2	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.1	3.2	5.3
2013	1.5	1.9	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.6	2.0	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	5.9	4.1	10.0	1.7	2.7	4.5	7.6	6.8	14.4
2013	5.8	4.1	9.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5.4	3.9	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	0.3	x	x	0.3	2.2	2.5	0.6	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	11.5	12.1	23.6	18.5	20.3	38.8	30.0	32.4	62.5
2013	12.0	11.9	23.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	12.7	12.9	25.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
2013	x	0.7	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.2	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	3,173.7	464.6	3,638.3	15.8	455.0	470.8	3,189.5	919.6	4,109.1
2013	5,492.1	622.4	6,114.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5,776.8	713.6	6,490.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2012	x	x	2,356.7	x	x	40.9	x	x	2,397.6
2013	4,525.4	155.0	4,680.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,823.2	310.0	5,133.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2012	702.8	400.0	1,102.7	x	x	421.7	x	x	1,524.4
2013	447.3	297.8	745.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	434.2	238.7	673.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2012	x	x	178.9	x	x	8.2	x	x	187.1
2013	519.4	169.6	688.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	519.3	164.9	684.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	471.7	76.0	547.6	9.2	41.0	50.3	480.9	117.0	597.9
2013	922.8	78.9	1,001.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,360.3	78.4	1,438.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	12.6	86.0	98.7	2.4	40.2	42.5	15.0	126.2	141.2
2013	14.4	97.2	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	14.9	100.7	115.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	x	257.3	x	5.9	84.3	90.3	x	341.6	x
2013	x	x	1,346.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	269.4	421.1	690.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	x	18.2	x	2.8	12.5	15.3	x	30.7	x
2013	x	x	32.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	10.0	36.2	46.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	128.6	76.7	205.4	16.9	29.8	46.7	145.5	106.5	252.0
2013	89.7	67.0	156.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	54.8	76.8	131.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	82.5	189.7	272.2	16.8	176.3	193.0	99.3	366.0	465.3
2013	38.4	384.9	423.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	32.3	265.2	297.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	x	x	x	x	1.4	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	57.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	16.1	42.6	58.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	x	46.5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	54.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	16.8	46.5	63.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	x	x	x	8.6	7.8	16.4	x	x	x
2013	x	x	84.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	9.7	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	x	44.0	x	4.8	3.7	8.5	x	47.7	x
2013	x	x	38.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5.3	34.0	39.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	1.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	7.7	x	x	x
2013	x	x	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.5	7.3	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	144.2	25.8	170.0	x	x	30.3	x	x	200.3
2013	118.4	41.9	160.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	118.6	37.1	155.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	147.5	98.8	246.3	17.1	26.4	43.5	164.6	125.2	289.8
2013	130.4	72.7	203.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	108.6	58.5	167.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	x	x	21.4	1.2	1.0	2.2	x	x	23.7
2013	x	x	47.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	44.6	15.1	59.8	3.8	7.2	11.0	48.4	22.3	70.8
2013	55.8	19.0	74.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	46.4	27.3	73.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	x	9.4	x	2.8	4.0	6.8	x	13.4	x
2013	4.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	500.6	168.0	668.6	127.1	85.5	212.5	627.7	253.5	881.1
2013	523.2	125.0	648.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	468.0	136.1	604.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	71.9	49.5	121.4	21.3	48.0	69.3	93.2	97.5	190.7
2013	52.5	39.2	91.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	22.2	34.3	56.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	274.9	77.9	352.9	61.5	15.2	76.7	336.4	93.1	429.6
2013	303.4	67.0	370.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	280.2	82.2	362.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	153.8	40.6	194.3	44.2	22.3	66.5	198.0	62.9	260.8
2013	167.4	18.8	186.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	165.6	19.7	185.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2012	1,822.4	0.0	1,822.4	241.0	0.0	241.0	2,063.4	0.0	2,063.4
2013	1,705.4	0.0	1,705.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,646.1	0.0	1,646.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	7,664.9	1,720.3	9,385.2	526.9	1,017.7	1,544.6	8,191.8	2,738.0	10,929.8
2013	10,202.2	2,126.6	12,328.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	9,994.2	2,206.0	12,200.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	16.7	36.8	53.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	17.5	40.5	58.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	59.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	11.5	24.4	35.9	4.0	24.4	28.4	15.5	48.8	64.3
2013	12.7	27.0	39.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	13.2	28.2	41.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	2.3	11.1	13.4	2.4	7.1	9.5	4.7	18.2	22.9
2013	2.2	11.0	13.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2.1	10.3	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x
2013	0.0	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	2.0	0.5	2.6	1.0	2.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	6.0
2013	2.2	1.4	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2.0	1.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	0.9	0.7	1.5	x	x	1.0	x	x	2.6
2013	0.4	0.9	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	27.1	16.1	43.2	4.0	9.1	13.1	31.1	25.2	56.3
2013	26.9	13.4	40.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	35.0	15.0	49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	2.4	17.0	19.4	0.5	7.7	8.1	2.9	24.7	27.5
2013	3.2	22.4	25.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3.4	23.2	26.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	x	x	x	1.8	12.5	14.4	x	x	x
2013	x	x	40.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	10.1	37.4	47.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	x	x	x	0.5	1.0	1.5	x	x	x
2013	x	x	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3.3	7.0	10.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	18.0	24.8	42.8	4.4	6.8	11.2	22.4	31.6	54.1
2013	21.7	25.8	47.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	14.8	20.0	34.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	9.7	20.1	29.8	2.3	12.8	15.1	12.0	32.9	45.0
2013	x	x	22.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	18.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	x	16.0	x	x	x	0.9	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	50.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	x	14.7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	11.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	x	17.2	x	6.7	1.8	8.5	x	19.0	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	6.2	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	x	5.4	x	x	x	1.5	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	4.3	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	0.2	2.5	2.7	0.0	x	x	0.2	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	x	5.7	x	x	x	3.7	x	x	x
2013	x	x	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	25.4	12.5	37.9	x	x	15.0	x	x	52.9
2013	15.9	11.3	27.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	17.8	16.7	34.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	x	x	43.1	x	x	9.1	x	x	52.2
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	18.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	2.8	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	x	x	x	3.0	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	12.7	3.7	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	x	x	x	1.4	1.4	2.8	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	121.6	36.6	158.3	25.1	6.2	31.3	146.7	42.8	189.6
2013	120.8	104.0	224.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	109.3	45.8	155.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	4.4	19.9	24.3	10.5	2.2	12.7	14.9	22.1	37.0
2013	2.4	23.3	25.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3.3	25.0	28.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	62.0	15.8	77.8	13.9	3.1	17.0	75.9	18.9	94.8
2013	79.4	77.6	157.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	65.5	17.4	82.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	55.2	1.0	56.2	0.7	0.9	1.6	55.9	1.9	57.8
2013	39.0	3.0	42.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	40.5	3.4	43.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	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									
2012	316.2	0.0	316.2	48.0	0.0	48.0	364.2	0.0	364.2
2013	316.0	0.0	316.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	284.8	0.0	284.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	621.0	278.6	899.6	127.9	107.0	234.9	748.9	385.6	1,134.5
2013	599.8	370.1	969.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	548.6	310.1	858.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	x	x	x	26.4	109.0	135.4	x	x	x
2013	41.1	50.6	91.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	5.9	5.7	11.6	3.5	11.8	15.3	9.4	17.5	26.9
2013	6.5	6.3	12.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	6.8	6.6	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	19.3	14.7	33.9	8.8	17.4	26.1	28.1	32.1	60.1
2013	19.0	14.5	33.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	17.8	13.5	31.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	x	x	x	0.8	8.0	8.7	x	x	x
2013	0.5	2.9	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	15.7	37.7	53.3	12.6	70.5	83.2	28.3	108.2	136.5
2013	14.9	23.3	38.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	12.2	37.3	49.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	1.0	1.7	2.7	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.8	3.0	4.7
2013	0.2	3.6	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.3	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	x	x	87.2	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	53.3	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	151.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	7.4	x	x	x
2013	10.0	2.8	12.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3.3	27.3	30.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2012	14.8	x	x	0.2	6.3	6.5	15.0	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	329.4	93.6	423.0	40.5	85.3	125.9	369.9	178.9	548.9
2013	316.2	100.7	416.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	386.0	101.5	487.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	13.7	92.8	106.6	2.6	43.6	46.2	16.3	136.4	152.8
2013	16.0	107.3	123.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	16.6	111.2	127.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	x	x	239.7	24.7	138.8	163.5	x	x	403.2
2013	130.9	234.7	365.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	132.2	341.4	473.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	x	x	107.6	16.9	22.1	39.0	x	x	146.6
2013	31.3	104.6	135.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	26.6	116.9	143.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	147.6	129.4	277.0	35.9	49.6	85.5	183.5	179.0	362.4
2013	226.9	132.5	359.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	180.1	106.3	286.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	125.2	165.5	290.8	36.3	85.8	122.1	161.5	251.3	412.9
2013	106.9	180.0	287.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	133.3	157.9	291.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	33.8	74.7	108.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	29.9	148.8	178.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	x	x	175.2	17.5	3.3	20.7	x	x	195.9
2013	34.0	137.6	171.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	13.6	154.4	168.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	121.0	149.9	270.9	21.4	21.0	42.4	142.4	170.9	313.3
2013	56.9	167.1	224.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	33.1	155.8	188.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	13.7	x	x	x
2013	9.0	69.4	78.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7.5	82.6	90.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	x	x	6.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2.4	4.0	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	11.0	45.0	56.0	6.0	34.8	40.8	17.0	79.8	96.8
2013	x	x	39.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	229.6	83.7	313.3	47.8	6.8	54.6	277.4	90.5	367.9
2013	286.3	107.8	394.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	310.6	101.8	412.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	187.6	92.8	280.4	32.5	25.7	58.2	220.1	118.5	338.6
2013	122.3	113.5	235.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	108.6	101.7	210.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	x	x	64.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	10.9	35.3	46.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	19.4	41.7	61.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	30.9	26.5	57.3	7.2	5.9	13.1	38.1	32.4	70.4
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	47.4	19.9	67.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	11.4	15.2	26.6	3.4	3.9	7.3	14.8	19.1	33.9
2013	6.9	12.2	19.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	10.4	11.7	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	734.9	207.3	942.2	66.5	88.5	155.0	801.4	295.8	1,097.2
2013	896.9	222.6	1,119.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	851.9	204.1	1,056.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	111.1	72.1	183.2	15.6	51.7	67.2	126.7	123.8	250.5
2013	128.8	81.1	209.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	202.0	76.7	278.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	424.2	72.9	497.2	41.0	17.4	58.4	465.2	90.3	555.5
2013	591.1	76.4	667.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	468.4	59.6	528.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	199.5	62.3	261.8	10.0	19.4	29.4	209.5	81.7	291.2
2013	176.9	65.1	242.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	181.5	67.7	249.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2012	2,360.6	0.0	2,360.6	518.0	0.0	518.0	2,878.6	0.0	2,878.6
2013	2,434.0	0.0	2,434.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,394.8	0.0	2,394.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	4,538.8	1,835.8	6,374.6	910.9	774.1	1,685.0	5,449.7	2,609.9	8,059.6
2013	4,861.5	2,049.4	6,910.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,841.3	2,116.1	6,957.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	22.5	50.0	72.5	35.6	47.9	83.5	58.1	97.9	156.0
2013	22.3	43.5	65.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	21.2	44.4	65.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	6.7	10.8	17.5	3.9	18.7	22.7	10.6	29.5	40.2
2013	7.4	12.0	19.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7.7	12.5	20.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	5.9	10.9	16.8	4.2	9.5	13.8	10.1	20.4	30.6
2013	5.8	10.7	16.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5.5	10.1	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	0.9	23.0	23.9	25.1	16.3	41.4	26.0	39.3	65.3
2013	1.8	15.9	17.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.5	16.0	17.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	6.2	4.2	10.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.2	5.2	11.4
2013	6.7	4.1	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	6.2	4.2	10.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	2.8	1.1	3.9	2.4	2.3	4.6	5.2	3.4	8.5
2013	0.5	0.8	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.3	1.6	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	x	x	x	x	58.5	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	212.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	416.5	29.9	446.4	83.6	27.9	111.5	500.1	57.8	557.9
2013	220.3	13.5	233.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	220.2	15.4	235.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	13.5	90.8	104.3	2.5	42.8	45.3	16.0	133.6	149.6
2013	14.6	98.0	112.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	15.2	101.6	116.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	x	x	x	32.2	312.3	344.5	x	x	x
2013	x	x	366.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	30.9	475.4	506.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	16.2	75.7	91.9	12.0	26.8	38.7	28.2	102.5	130.6
2013	19.8	71.8	91.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	34.5	62.2	96.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	x	89.1	x	28.8	36.5	65.3	x	125.6	x
2013	124.7	94.7	219.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	134.4	91.1	225.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	57.9	118.8	176.7	24.9	80.3	105.1	82.8	199.1	281.8
2013	41.2	143.2	184.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	38.0	123.7	161.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	39.5	79.4	118.9	5.4	13.0	18.5	44.9	92.4	137.4
2013	32.7	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	30.9	101.2	132.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	7.8	46.2	53.9	x	5.9	x	x	52.1	x
2013	4.6	56.6	61.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7.2	67.9	75.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	58.1	90.5	148.6	17.3	19.2	36.5	75.4	109.7	185.2
2013	31.9	106.5	138.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	77.7	99.3	177.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	6.0	x	x	x
2013	x	x	51.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3.1	42.1	45.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	x	x	x	0.1	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	8.4	34.2	42.7	3.2	12.6	15.9	11.6	46.8	58.6
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	24.6	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	143.8	39.4	183.3	17.5	17.4	34.9	161.3	56.8	218.2
2013	165.9	40.7	206.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	117.1	31.3	148.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	79.0	30.2	109.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	127.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	89.7	21.0	110.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	x	x	43.8	x	x	3.1	x	x	46.9
2013	x	x	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	27.0	13.4	40.4	3.9	2.7	6.6	30.9	16.1	47.0
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	46.0	10.0	56.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	9.2	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5.1	11.0	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	810.8	170.9	981.7	68.9	65.7	134.6	879.7	236.6	1,116.3
2013	507.6	157.7	665.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	524.5	158.4	682.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	50.6	34.5	85.1	24.8	34.9	59.8	75.4	69.4	144.9
2013	64.4	43.0	107.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	60.2	39.0	99.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	592.5	122.6	715.1	33.6	24.4	58.0	626.1	147.0	773.1
2013	361.0	95.6	456.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	310.9	97.3	408.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	167.8	13.7	181.5	10.4	6.4	16.8	178.2	20.1	198.3
2013	82.2	19.2	101.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	153.4	22.1	175.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	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									
2012	1,597.9	0.0	1,597.9	396.0	0.0	396.0	1,993.9	0.0	1,993.9
2013	1,518.1	0.0	1,518.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,489.9	0.0	1,489.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	3,647.6	1,625.4	5,273.0	753.5	796.7	1,550.3	4,401.1	2,422.1	6,823.2
2013	3,047.8	1,469.3	4,517.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,017.2	1,596.0	4,613.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	377.4	376.5	753.9	184.9	522.3	707.2	562.3	898.8	1,461.1
2013	379.8	411.0	790.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	370.5	410.5	781.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	135.2	125.8	261.0	60.1	176.2	236.2	195.3	302.0	497.2
2013	149.5	139.0	288.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	156.3	145.2	301.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	216.2	170.9	387.1	113.6	230.4	343.9	329.8	401.3	731.0
2013	213.2	168.7	381.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	199.7	158.4	358.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	10.1	47.5	57.7	2.3	88.1	90.4	12.4	135.6	148.1
2013	7.8	59.2	67.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	6.7	74.3	81.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	1.1	2.4	3.6	1.6	5.1	6.6	2.7	7.5	10.2
2013	1.8	4.8	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.1	4.9	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	14.8	29.8	44.6	7.4	22.6	30.0	22.2	52.4	74.6
2013	7.5	39.3	46.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	6.7	27.7	34.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	3,616.5	1,118.1	4,734.5	56.6	675.4	732.1	3,673.1	1,793.5	5,466.6
2013	1,881.4	981.1	2,862.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,138.9	745.0	2,883.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	6,084.5	647.6	6,732.1	227.8	251.2	478.9	6,312.3	898.8	7,211.0
2013	6,569.0	651.1	7,220.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5,346.6	672.3	6,018.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	143.2	976.9	1,120.1	27.1	455.3	482.4	170.3	1,432.2	1,602.6
2013	161.0	1,091.0	1,252.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	167.4	1,130.2	1,297.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	1,412.2	3,267.9	4,680.1	366.1	2,332.1	2,698.2	1,778.3	5,600.0	7,378.3
2013	1,168.0	3,120.0	4,288.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	959.5	3,504.3	4,463.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2012	67.7	426.3	494.1	38.3	374.4	412.7	106.0	800.7	906.7
2013	103.4	298.4	401.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	116.7	342.9	459.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2012	x	x	x	4.0	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufacturing [3122]									
2012	x	x	x	1.3	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2012	0.7	34.6	35.4	1.4	15.2	16.5	2.1	49.8	51.9
2013	0.3	23.3	23.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	22.7	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2012	x	x	11.8	0.7	5.8	6.5	x	x	18.3
2013	x	14.0	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	x	x	15.9	2.4	6.0	8.5	x	x	24.4
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	32.1	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2012	x	x	4.6	0.3	1.6	1.9	x	x	6.5
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.7	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2012	9.0	126.3	135.3	0.5	313.8	314.3	9.5	440.1	449.6
2013	8.3	90.4	98.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	105.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2012	123.3	364.1	487.4	99.2	448.2	547.4	222.5	812.3	1,034.8
2013	88.3	334.0	422.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	55.3	393.0	448.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2012	6.9	88.2	95.1	6.6	59.7	66.3	13.5	147.9	161.4
2013	7.5	82.2	89.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2.3	83.4	85.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2012	x	x	236.5	x	x	92.9	x	x	329.4
2013	x	x	467.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	580.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2012	80.6	215.7	296.4	27.7	64.9	92.6	108.3	280.6	388.9
2013	49.0	271.5	320.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	24.7	309.0	333.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2012	10.6	172.5	183.1	20.0	150.2	170.2	30.6	322.7	353.3
2013	7.7	215.6	223.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	9.2	224.6	233.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2012	18.4	265.2	283.6	6.5	113.8	120.3	24.9	379.0	403.9
2013	3.7	106.7	110.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	15.3	99.6	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2012	910.3	394.3	1,304.5	x	x	492.8	x	x	1,797.3
2013	145.5	419.7	565.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	536.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2012	8.0	134.7	142.7	9.5	69.2	78.7	17.5	203.9	221.4
2013	21.0	172.1	193.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	26.1	182.0	208.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2012	11.9	127.3	139.1	15.4	33.1	48.5	27.3	160.4	187.6
2013	14.8	104.8	119.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	15.3	126.1	141.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2012	23.5	86.7	110.3	3.2	19.3	22.5	26.7	106.0	132.8
2013	12.7	77.0	89.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	104.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2012	6.0	51.0	57.0	9.3	25.0	34.2	15.3	76.0	91.2
2013	18.8	52.7	71.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	11.3	38.9	50.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2012	76.3	343.5	419.7	23.7	48.9	72.6	100.0	392.4	492.3
2013	375.6	367.8	743.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	204.6	469.0	673.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	9.6	37.4	47.0	2.7	16.5	19.3	12.3	53.9	66.2
2013	11.5	42.6	54.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	43.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2012	6.7	80.9	87.6	10.9	31.4	42.3	17.6	112.3	129.9
2013	13.6	98.5	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	9.2	109.8	119.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	305.2	890.4	1,195.7	100.8	195.1	296.0	406.0	1,085.5	1,491.6
2013	239.4	924.3	1,163.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	275.7	938.5	1,214.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	958.8	1,021.9	1,980.7	183.0	257.2	440.2	1,141.8	1,279.1	2,420.9
2013	1,233.6	1,105.5	2,339.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,061.2	912.7	1,973.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	1,384.9	1,709.5	3,094.3	543.4	882.6	1,426.0	1,928.3	2,592.1	4,520.4
2013	1,365.5	1,580.1	2,945.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,593.9	2,002.5	3,596.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	505.4	874.0	1,379.3	32.5	78.0	110.5	537.9	952.0	1,489.9
2013	451.0	904.4	1,355.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	460.9	958.4	1,419.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	341.9	1,597.9	1,939.8	208.2	111.2	319.4	550.1	1,709.1	2,259.3
2013	275.9	1,351.3	1,627.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	303.4	1,419.3	1,722.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	602.6	1,242.1	1,844.7	679.4	342.3	1,021.7	1,282.0	1,584.4	2,866.4
2013	815.8	1,207.1	2,022.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	639.9	1,314.4	1,954.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	132.8	835.0	967.8	63.5	104.9	168.4	196.3	939.9	1,136.3
2013	116.7	777.8	894.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	315.3	829.5	1,144.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	5.6	5.5	11.1	3.8	4.3	8.2	9.4	9.8	19.3
2013	6.7	5.5	12.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7.4	5.8	13.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	144.9	381.9	526.8	73.0	135.8	208.8	217.9	517.7	735.6
2013	115.5	270.9	386.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	121.3	255.7	377.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	1,353.2	704.7	2,057.9	384.8	77.1	461.8	1,738.0	781.8	2,519.7
2013	1,364.4	766.0	2,130.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,329.2	757.7	2,086.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	2,143.8	527.5	2,671.3	111.1	94.2	205.3	2,254.9	621.7	2,876.6
2013	2,208.4	538.0	2,746.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,082.5	516.7	2,599.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	250.7	164.2	414.9	29.5	79.9	109.5	280.2	244.1	524.4
2013	222.3	195.6	418.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	263.1	312.1	575.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	486.5	313.2	799.7	116.6	131.2	247.7	603.1	444.4	1,047.5
2013	450.2	247.7	697.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	404.7	229.5	634.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	108.6	320.4	429.0	25.0	65.3	90.4	133.6	385.7	519.3
2013	61.2	230.0	291.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	75.5	203.4	279.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	6,466.6	2,385.6	8,852.2	1,199.2	623.8	1,823.0	7,665.8	3,009.4	10,675.2
2013	6,863.5	2,541.9	9,405.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7,128.7	2,558.6	9,687.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	525.4	816.5	1,341.9	358.6	138.7	497.3	884.0	955.2	1,839.2
2013	538.3	858.7	1,397.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	593.7	885.6	1,479.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	3,629.4	1,016.9	4,646.3	490.3	342.1	832.4	4,119.7	1,359.0	5,478.6
2013	3,427.7	1,106.7	4,534.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,743.6	1,162.9	4,906.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	2,311.8	552.3	2,864.1	350.3	143.0	493.4	2,662.1	695.3	3,357.4
2013	2,897.4	576.4	3,473.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,791.3	510.1	3,301.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2012	22,961.2	0.0	22,961.2	3,604.0	0.0	3,604.0	26,565.2	0.0	26,565.2
2013	22,357.4	0.0	22,357.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	23,824.9	0.0	23,824.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	49,786.4	19,360.9	69,147.3	8,220.4	7,419.4	15,639.9	58,006.8	26,780.3	84,787.2
2013	48,306.6	18,900.3	67,207.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	48,870.5	19,677.1	68,547.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	572.3	604.7	1,177.0	255.2	616.1	871.3	827.5	1,220.8	2,048.3
2013	575.6	668.7	1,244.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	589.4	730.1	1,319.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	254.1	324.7	578.9	127.2	325.3	452.5	381.3	650.0	1,031.4
2013	281.1	358.9	640.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	293.7	375.0	668.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	276.3	240.5	516.8	118.1	224.3	342.4	394.4	464.8	859.2
2013	272.5	237.4	509.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	255.3	222.8	478.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	6.3	30.3	36.6	4.2	40.9	45.0	10.5	71.2	81.6
2013	0.7	50.0	50.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.8	90.6	92.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.9
2013	0.4	1.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.2	1.8	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	35.5	8.7	44.2	5.6	25.5	31.1	41.1	34.2	75.2
2013	21.0	20.6	41.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	38.4	40.0	78.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	3,624.6	952.2	4,576.8	137.2	560.8	698.0	3,761.8	1,513.0	5,274.8
2013	2,141.5	686.3	2,827.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,957.8	550.0	2,507.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	4,953.6	2,793.1	7,746.6	746.9	2,486.3	3,233.2	5,700.5	5,279.4	10,979.8
2013	4,973.7	3,374.9	8,348.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5,029.4	3,636.4	8,665.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	199.0	1,362.2	1,561.2	37.7	632.7	670.4	236.7	1,994.9	2,231.6
2013	228.0	1,548.8	1,776.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	237.0	1,604.2	1,841.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	932.3	5,770.0	6,702.3	448.4	3,534.7	3,983.2	1,380.7	9,304.7	10,685.5
2013	680.0	5,224.4	5,904.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	636.1	5,788.1	6,424.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2012	61.2	454.4	515.6	20.2	602.4	622.6	81.4	1,056.8	1,138.2
2013	117.4	508.7	626.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	46.4	560.4	606.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2012	x	x	x	6.1	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7.4	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufacturing [3122]									
2012	x	x	x	1.6	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.8	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2012	1.4	28.6	30.0	1.4	15.9	17.2	2.8	44.5	47.2
2013	x	x	31.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.9	30.3	31.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2012	0.6	18.3	18.9	0.3	8.5	8.9	0.9	26.8	27.8
2013	x	x	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3.2	21.9	25.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	x	x	6.6	0.8	2.1	2.9	x	x	9.5
2013	x	x	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3.1	9.8	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2012	x	x	5.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	x	x	6.1
2013	x	x	16.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7.9	8.5	16.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2012	6.0	43.3	49.3	5.9	42.0	47.8	11.9	85.3	97.2
2013	x	x	56.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5.1	53.8	58.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2012	28.6	285.5	314.2	50.3	364.5	414.8	78.9	650.0	729.0
2013	74.0	267.3	341.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	38.5	181.2	219.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2012	4.3	138.5	142.8	4.0	53.1	57.1	8.3	191.6	199.9
2013	2.8	154.7	157.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4.1	91.6	95.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2012	56.6	217.3	273.9	28.9	138.2	167.1	85.5	355.5	441.0
2013	49.8	284.0	333.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	70.3	315.2	385.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2012	86.8	698.6	785.5	132.1	436.6	568.7	218.9	1,135.2	1,354.2
2013	61.4	625.2	686.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	118.2	728.5	846.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2012	9.7	201.2	210.8	4.9	116.9	121.8	14.6	318.1	332.6
2013	7.9	298.7	306.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5.1	312.2	317.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2012	47.7	188.7	236.5	15.0	171.7	186.6	62.7	360.4	423.1
2013	44.2	190.1	234.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	36.2	235.1	271.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2012	351.5	490.0	841.4	59.9	729.1	789.0	411.4	1,219.1	1,630.4
2013	x	x	570.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	36.4	516.6	552.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2012	51.7	281.1	332.9	21.9	144.3	166.1	73.6	425.4	499.0
2013	21.1	255.7	276.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	8.6	279.2	287.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2012	49.0	301.6	350.7	10.1	104.5	114.6	59.1	406.1	465.3
2013	10.3	340.6	350.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	8.0	349.1	357.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2012	10.6	246.3	256.9	8.8	19.7	28.5	19.4	266.0	285.4
2013	46.9	152.2	199.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	38.5	179.7	218.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2012	36.7	149.6	186.3	12.3	24.1	36.3	49.0	173.7	222.7
2013	67.5	99.6	167.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	76.8	135.4	212.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	77.5	1,773.1	1,850.7	48.0	450.4	498.4	125.5	2,223.5	2,349.1
2013	91.8	1,119.9	1,211.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	95.1	1,462.5	1,557.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2012	5.0	45.4	50.4	3.7	22.7	26.4	8.7	68.1	76.8
2013	3.6	26.5	30.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4.7	32.4	37.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2012	32.9	58.6	91.5	12.3	23.5	35.8	45.2	82.1	127.3
2013	x	x	104.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	21.0	97.4	118.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	312.5	1,522.2	1,834.7	134.2	295.3	429.6	446.7	1,817.5	2,264.3
2013	340.2	1,636.5	1,976.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	342.5	1,829.8	2,172.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	1,793.9	1,977.2	3,771.1	250.6	500.6	751.2	2,044.5	2,477.8	4,522.3
2013	1,774.4	1,853.9	3,628.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,542.5	1,700.3	3,242.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	3,813.0	3,415.4	7,228.4	734.8	2,009.8	2,744.6	4,547.8	5,425.2	9,973.0
2013	4,235.9	3,032.0	7,267.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,673.3	3,663.6	8,337.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	1,248.7	1,998.8	3,247.5	77.2	379.7	456.9	1,325.9	2,378.5	3,704.5
2013	1,315.2	1,777.2	3,092.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,216.6	1,772.7	2,989.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	1,681.2	6,380.7	8,061.8	428.5	381.0	809.5	2,109.7	6,761.7	8,871.3
2013	979.5	5,668.0	6,647.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	913.5	6,088.3	7,001.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	1,805.0	3,280.5	5,085.4	615.2	321.5	936.6	2,420.2	3,602.0	6,022.0
2013	2,143.3	3,510.7	5,653.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,386.0	3,727.4	6,113.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	245.0	1,351.5	1,596.5	188.1	123.5	311.6	433.1	1,475.0	1,908.1
2013	276.0	1,243.6	1,519.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	221.9	1,078.0	1,299.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	26.8	68.4	95.2	6.8	37.3	44.1	33.6	105.7	139.3
2013	24.1	66.4	90.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	24.2	68.0	92.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	452.5	380.1	832.6	65.3	145.3	210.7	517.8	525.4	1,043.3
2013	469.6	349.8	819.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	439.2	321.4	760.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	2,539.0	759.1	3,298.1	298.4	83.2	381.6	2,837.4	842.3	3,679.7
2013	2,656.9	856.6	3,513.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,587.3	809.1	3,396.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	2,179.1	1,397.8	3,576.9	424.9	769.6	1,194.6	2,604.0	2,167.4	4,771.5
2013	2,016.8	1,408.4	3,425.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,735.2	1,514.8	3,250.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	223.4	217.8	441.2	150.0	94.5	244.5	373.4	312.3	685.7
2013	324.8	209.5	534.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	214.4	196.4	410.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	856.0	464.1	1,320.1	164.9	179.5	344.4	1,020.9	643.6	1,664.5
2013	789.7	539.8	1,329.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	800.9	411.8	1,212.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	241.4	524.3	765.8	79.3	164.0	243.3	320.7	688.3	1,009.1
2013	214.0	444.2	658.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	236.7	419.8	656.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	9,908.3	3,380.4	13,288.7	2,241.4	474.9	2,716.3	12,149.7	3,855.3	16,005.1
2013	9,070.1	3,419.5	12,489.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	10,158.2	3,573.5	13,731.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	826.8	1,564.2	2,391.0	704.9	146.1	851.1	1,531.7	1,710.3	3,242.1
2013	948.4	1,628.8	2,577.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	934.7	1,657.1	2,591.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	3,511.4	691.3	4,202.7	838.2	79.7	917.9	4,349.6	771.0	5,120.6
2013	3,333.0	562.0	3,895.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,453.7	495.3	3,949.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	5,570.1	1,124.9	6,695.0	698.3	249.1	947.4	6,268.4	1,374.0	7,642.4
2013	4,788.7	1,228.7	6,017.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5,769.8	1,421.0	7,190.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2012	38,793.8	0.0	38,793.8	5,703.0	0.0	5,703.0	44,496.8	0.0	44,496.8
2013	38,385.7	0.0	38,385.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	38,280.6	0.0	38,280.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	76,401.6	38,600.4	115,002.0	13,188.2	13,790.3	26,978.5	89,589.8	52,390.7	141,980.5
2013	73,614.9	37,519.1	111,134.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	74,222.9	39,483.4	113,706.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	156.3	370.0	526.3	70.8	299.0	369.8	227.1	669.0	896.1
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	157.8	423.3	581.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	82.3	316.8	399.1	27.9	191.8	219.8	110.2	508.6	618.9
2013	91.0	350.3	441.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	95.1	366.0	461.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	67.0	48.1	115.1	41.3	95.9	137.2	108.3	144.0	252.3
2013	66.0	47.5	113.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	61.9	44.5	106.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.8	0.6	2.8	3.4
2013	0.2	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.1	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.1	2.3	2.4
2013	0.2	1.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.1	1.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	6.9	3.5	10.4	1.0	7.7	8.7	7.9	11.2	19.1
2013	x	13.1	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.6	10.5	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	1,403.2	94.7	1,497.9	x	x	198.6	x	x	1,696.5
2013	1,313.8	79.1	1,392.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,285.8	51.1	1,336.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	782.3	374.7	1,157.0	17.2	51.7	68.9	799.5	426.4	1,225.9
2013	1,037.6	467.2	1,504.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,036.2	467.2	1,503.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	30.0	203.0	233.0	5.7	95.4	101.0	35.7	298.4	334.0
2013	33.8	227.1	260.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	35.1	235.3	270.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	130.8	388.8	519.6	39.0	409.3	448.4	169.8	798.1	967.9
2013	128.4	559.0	687.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	72.6	614.5	687.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	43.7	200.9	244.6	15.6	70.0	85.6	59.3	270.9	330.2
2013	55.0	203.1	258.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	48.3	223.2	271.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	136.9	151.9	288.8	45.2	36.2	81.4	182.1	188.1	370.2
2013	181.3	152.1	333.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	184.6	144.6	329.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	295.9	417.6	713.5	121.9	286.6	408.5	417.8	704.2	1,122.0
2013	224.0	497.9	721.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	256.7	448.6	705.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	87.7	231.7	319.4	1.1	11.6	12.7	88.8	243.3	332.1
2013	x	344.4	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	76.4	414.8	491.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	43.4	234.1	277.4	13.6	8.2	21.8	57.0	242.3	299.2
2013	199.5	308.4	507.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	93.3	289.0	382.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	99.1	152.4	251.5	54.5	17.8	72.4	153.6	170.2	323.9
2013	39.8	126.8	166.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	34.8	199.9	234.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	25.4	71.1	96.5	7.7	8.1	15.8	33.1	79.2	112.3
2013	13.0	63.9	77.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	17.6	64.3	81.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	x	x	12.0	0.2	4.2	4.5	x	x	16.5
2013	2.1	10.2	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	x	x	29.5	3.2	8.9	12.1	x	x	41.6
2013	x	x	57.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	109.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	177.6	63.7	241.3	207.5	10.3	217.9	385.1	74.0	459.2
2013	206.6	75.2	281.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	196.9	76.3	273.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	229.3	248.9	478.1	15.4	53.5	68.9	244.7	302.4	547.0
2013	204.8	132.1	336.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	173.4	90.5	263.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	121.9	117.0	238.9	8.1	9.3	17.5	130.0	126.3	256.3
2013	98.8	84.5	183.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	46.8	95.2	142.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	102.8	36.4	139.1	9.1	20.3	29.5	111.9	56.7	168.6
2013	68.7	46.1	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	55.5	42.2	97.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	9.2	56.5	65.8	x	x	13.6	x	x	79.4
2013	15.5	40.6	56.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	16.6	44.0	60.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	1,187.7	226.8	1,414.5	139.7	31.2	171.0	1,327.4	258.0	1,585.5
2013	1,271.9	221.3	1,493.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,312.2	241.6	1,553.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	218.5	80.1	298.6	11.7	14.5	26.2	230.2	94.6	324.8
2013	187.7	79.7	267.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	186.7	81.3	268.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	586.0	88.2	674.2	85.9	2.8	88.7	671.9	91.0	762.9
2013	631.1	91.3	722.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	651.6	94.3	745.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	383.3	58.5	441.8	42.1	14.0	56.1	425.4	72.5	497.8
2013	453.1	50.3	503.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	474.0	66.0	540.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	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									
2012	3,148.8	0.0	3,148.8	447.0	0.0	447.0	3,595.8	0.0	3,595.8
2013	3,131.5	0.0	3,131.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,002.0	0.0	3,002.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	8,228.9	3,664.6	11,893.5	1,228.6	1,638.2	2,866.8	9,457.5	5,302.8	14,760.4
2013	8,506.2	4,071.4	12,577.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	8,196.5	4,194.2	12,390.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	292.8	1,087.2	1,380.0	104.8	607.9	712.8	397.6	1,695.1	2,092.8
2013	316.4	1,197.8	1,514.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	321.5	1,243.5	1,565.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	229.7	1,004.6	1,234.2	75.6	496.2	571.9	305.3	1,500.8	1,806.1
2013	254.0	1,110.8	1,364.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	265.4	1,160.6	1,426.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	57.5	73.7	131.2	27.8	100.8	128.5	85.3	174.5	259.7
2013	56.7	72.7	129.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	53.2	68.1	121.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	0.3	3.7	4.0	0.4	4.5	4.9	0.7	8.2	8.9
2013	0.4	4.7	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.6	3.4	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
2013	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	5.3	5.2	10.5	1.0	6.2	7.2	6.3	11.4	17.8
2013	5.3	9.4	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2.3	11.2	13.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	8,217.3	1,248.3	9,465.6	266.0	495.9	761.9	8,483.3	1,744.2	10,227.5
2013	7,373.3	1,565.7	8,939.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7,460.0	1,014.3	8,474.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2012	4,708.5	10.3	4,718.8	130.9	7.2	138.1	4,839.4	17.5	4,856.9
2013	4,134.3	42.1	4,176.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,291.6	38.9	4,330.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2012	3,225.5	1,123.1	4,348.6	126.7	413.6	540.4	3,352.2	1,536.7	4,889.0
2013	3,088.4	1,484.7	4,573.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	3,943.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2012	283.2	114.9	398.2	8.3	75.2	83.5	291.5	190.1	481.6
2013	150.5	39.0	189.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	200.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	623.9	615.8	1,239.7	159.3	137.7	297.0	783.2	753.5	1,536.7
2013	1,255.6	330.2	1,585.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	693.8	291.4	985.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	37.0	249.4	286.4	7.0	117.7	124.7	44.0	367.1	411.1
2013	41.3	276.9	318.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	43.0	286.9	329.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	556.7	246.1	802.8	17.6	285.8	303.4	574.3	531.9	1,106.1
2013	238.2	503.3	741.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	246.6	537.6	784.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	68.1	147.4	215.5	20.1	43.6	63.7	88.2	191.0	279.2
2013	86.6	190.8	277.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	80.0	311.9	391.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	136.4	141.3	277.8	27.3	47.0	74.2	163.7	188.3	352.0
2013	216.4	165.1	381.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	173.0	147.2	320.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	786.0	313.1	1,099.1	188.1	227.6	415.8	974.1	540.7	1,514.8
2013	494.3	335.1	829.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,270.2	327.9	1,598.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	76.5	406.0	482.5	x	x	8.2	x	x	490.7
2013	41.0	295.4	336.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	42.8	324.8	367.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	39.9	175.7	215.6	6.5	9.6	16.1	46.4	185.3	231.7
2013	15.0	187.8	202.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	14.6	200.2	214.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	24.3	128.7	153.0	10.9	29.9	40.8	35.2	158.6	193.9
2013	27.9	145.9	173.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	39.1	193.1	232.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	15.0	74.1	89.1	8.0	18.5	26.4	23.0	92.6	115.5
2013	20.1	75.4	95.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	17.2	80.6	97.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	10.5	12.9	23.5	3.5	10.9	14.5	14.0	23.8	38.0
2013	x	x	20.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	9.0	12.2	21.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	52.0	65.1	117.0	4.3	34.1	38.5	56.3	99.2	155.5
2013	x	x	71.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	27.2	42.8	70.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	311.0	95.4	406.4	46.6	17.7	64.2	357.6	113.1	470.6
2013	268.6	81.8	350.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	223.8	85.8	309.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	148.3	97.0	245.3	61.6	44.3	105.9	209.9	141.3	351.3
2013	185.1	77.7	262.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	104.6	52.2	156.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	x	x	43.6	x	x	38.3	x	x	81.9
2013	x	x	23.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	18.0	21.7	39.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	114.7	42.4	157.1	14.7	11.5	26.2	129.4	53.9	183.3
2013	x	x	141.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	103.7	25.1	128.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	x	x	50.8	10.1	13.0	23.1	x	x	73.9
2013	x	x	49.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	15.3	29.8	45.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	868.2	210.5	1,078.7	220.6	75.4	296.0	1,088.8	285.9	1,374.7
2013	1,003.6	236.3	1,239.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,057.7	158.8	1,216.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	101.1	42.7	143.8	17.7	25.6	43.3	118.8	68.3	187.1
2013	52.2	41.5	93.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	84.1	30.7	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	342.9	83.0	425.9	144.7	20.0	164.7	487.6	103.0	590.6
2013	394.7	79.4	474.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	378.5	75.6	454.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	424.2	84.8	509.0	58.2	29.9	88.0	482.4	114.7	597.0
2013	556.6	115.4	672.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	595.0	52.6	647.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2012	3,783.9	0.0	3,783.9	389.0	0.0	389.0	4,172.9	0.0	4,172.9
2013	3,790.5	0.0	3,790.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,595.9	0.0	3,595.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	16,199.3	5,414.0	21,613.3	1,571.3	2,269.5	3,840.8	17,770.6	7,683.5	25,454.1
2013	15,530.0	5,814.9	21,344.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	15,557.0	5,387.8	20,944.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	327.0	1,015.2	1,342.1	154.8	698.2	852.9	481.8	1,713.4	2,195.1
2013	352.2	1,107.8	1,460.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	333.7	1,135.6	1,469.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	176.2	807.7	983.9	75.3	398.1	473.5	251.5	1,205.8	1,457.4
2013	194.9	893.2	1,088.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	203.7	933.3	1,136.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	132.7	165.0	297.6	75.4	233.7	309.2	208.1	398.7	606.8
2013	130.8	162.7	293.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	122.6	152.6	275.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	3.2	33.6	36.8	3.0	34.1	37.2	6.2	67.7	74.0
2013	10.9	44.2	55.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5.9	41.5	47.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4
2013	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	14.9	8.7	23.6	1.0	32.0	32.9	15.9	40.7	56.5
2013	15.5	7.7	23.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.5	8.1	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	46,219.3	8,341.2	54,560.4	946.5	3,997.2	4,943.7	47,165.8	12,338.4	59,504.1
2013	48,163.2	7,440.0	55,603.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	49,993.7	7,367.7	57,361.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2012	46,056.3	5,884.8	51,941.0	877.1	2,776.6	3,653.7	46,933.4	8,661.4	55,594.7
2013	47,644.7	5,717.8	53,362.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	49,315.1	5,934.2	55,249.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2012	89.2	230.8	320.0	x	x	284.1	x	x	604.1
2013	104.1	204.0	308.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	112.3	139.6	251.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2012	73.8	2,225.6	2,299.4	x	x	1,005.9	x	x	3,305.3
2013	414.4	1,518.2	1,932.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	566.2	1,294.0	1,860.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	3,833.7	1,082.2	4,916.0	338.2	444.4	782.6	4,171.9	1,526.6	5,698.6
2013	6,600.9	931.9	7,532.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5,671.4	1,208.4	6,879.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	229.4	1,542.5	1,771.9	43.5	729.3	772.8	272.9	2,271.8	2,544.7
2013	253.1	1,692.0	1,945.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	263.1	1,753.6	2,016.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	380.2	1,333.9	1,714.1	239.7	972.0	1,211.7	619.9	2,305.9	2,925.8
2013	397.0	1,568.7	1,965.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	521.4	1,825.3	2,346.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2012	36.6	134.8	171.4	39.7	122.0	161.7	76.3	256.8	333.1
2013	40.3	137.2	177.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	31.0	145.5	176.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2012	0.6	18.6	19.2	1.2	11.3	12.4	1.8	29.9	31.7
2013	7.3	13.4	20.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3.3	16.9	20.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2012	0.0	0.1	0.1	x	x	0.1	x	x	0.2
2013	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2012	x	x	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.7	x	x	2.5
2013	0.0	1.2	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.2	1.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2012	x	x	1.2	x	x	0.6	x	x	1.8
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.1	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2012	0.0	0.1	0.1	x	x	0.0	x	x	0.2
2013	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2012	7.5	78.3	85.8	5.6	90.1	95.7	13.1	168.4	181.5
2013	4.7	43.1	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	9.3	48.9	58.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2012	18.9	98.0	117.0	6.6	167.2	173.8	25.5	265.2	290.8
2013	50.0	43.2	93.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	158.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2012	0.9	14.3	15.2	1.0	8.4	9.4	1.9	22.7	24.6
2013	0.9	20.1	20.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	18.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2012	x	x	269.5	x	x	139.6	x	x	409.1
2013	9.8	410.6	420.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	12.7	450.3	463.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2012	82.1	423.3	505.5	29.1	239.4	268.5	111.2	662.7	774.0
2013	172.2	433.1	605.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	336.5	578.6	915.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2012	7.3	63.4	70.6	8.3	38.2	46.5	15.6	101.6	117.2
2013	10.3	68.7	79.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4.0	78.8	82.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2012	16.3	54.1	70.4	7.0	45.3	52.3	23.3	99.4	122.7
2013	33.4	59.0	92.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	6.1	87.8	93.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2012	4.7	33.7	38.4	x	x	28.0	x	x	66.4
2013	x	x	53.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5.1	37.5	42.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2012	4.4	47.9	52.3	11.2	33.7	44.9	15.6	81.6	97.2
2013	15.2	86.1	101.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	14.8	87.7	102.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2012	62.5	120.0	182.5	66.7	87.8	154.5	129.2	207.8	337.0
2013	32.2	142.0	174.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	16.9	96.7	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

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									
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2012	1.5	12.2	13.7	0.5	1.6	2.1	2.0	13.8	15.8
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.3	10.3	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2012	x	x	13.2	0.6	2.2	2.7	x	x	15.9
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	16.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2012	20.9	34.9	55.7	0.4	5.3	5.7	21.3	40.2	61.4
2013	x	x	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	22.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2012	1.8	6.2	8.0	0.5	2.9	3.4	2.3	9.1	11.5
2013	2.0	8.7	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2.9	8.2	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2012	8.6	13.8	22.5	1.7	7.2	8.8	10.3	21.0	31.3
2013	7.9	16.4	24.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4.0	33.3	37.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	334.4	837.9	1,172.4	79.7	204.4	284.2	414.1	1,042.3	1,456.5
2013	451.5	805.7	1,257.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	360.7	782.3	1,143.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	670.2	530.7	1,200.9	108.7	159.3	268.0	778.9	690.0	1,468.9
2013	794.2	565.4	1,359.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	698.9	574.6	1,273.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	4,061.2	1,934.6	5,995.8	641.0	960.1	1,601.1	4,702.2	2,894.7	7,596.8
2013	5,084.6	3,150.2	8,234.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5,234.2	4,069.6	9,303.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	592.4	1,097.1	1,689.5	6.4	26.2	32.6	598.8	1,123.3	1,722.1
2013	701.6	1,136.7	1,838.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	682.7	1,141.9	1,824.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	242.2	795.1	1,037.3	42.2	28.1	70.3	284.4	823.2	1,107.6
2013	139.8	987.3	1,127.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	146.1	1,079.2	1,225.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	646.1	1,254.3	1,900.5	594.3	217.1	811.5	1,240.4	1,471.4	2,712.0
2013	561.5	1,528.2	2,089.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	557.5	1,514.6	2,072.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	88.8	614.5	703.2	34.5	53.2	87.7	123.3	667.7	790.9
2013	49.1	493.4	542.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	50.1	478.7	528.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	24.7	42.9	67.6	3.2	18.0	21.2	27.9	60.9	88.8
2013	23.7	39.1	62.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	24.0	39.4	63.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	168.1	227.8	395.9	28.2	124.8	153.0	196.3	352.6	548.9
2013	78.8	218.2	296.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	101.1	178.9	280.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	1,363.7	381.0	1,744.7	206.3	38.0	244.3	1,570.0	419.0	1,989.0
2013	1,330.9	393.0	1,723.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,373.2	349.0	1,722.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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									
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	545.0	679.7	1,224.7	338.7	203.1	541.9	883.7	882.8	1,766.6
2013	546.7	387.4	934.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	604.4	398.2	1,002.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	159.0	216.1	375.1	8.4	17.6	26.0	167.4	233.7	401.1
2013	238.8	225.1	464.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	255.9	314.4	570.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	360.6	257.6	618.2	123.5	63.7	187.2	484.1	321.3	805.4
2013	332.4	221.6	554.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	305.9	217.0	522.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	241.3	304.7	546.0	56.6	130.9	187.5	297.9	435.6	733.5
2013	260.4	324.0	584.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	254.4	316.0	570.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	3,837.7	691.6	4,529.3	550.5	337.8	888.3	4,388.2	1,029.4	5,417.6
2013	4,488.4	896.4	5,384.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,980.6	969.1	4,949.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	217.7	81.6	299.3	34.9	49.0	83.9	252.6	130.6	383.1
2013	169.4	102.1	271.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	156.4	103.3	259.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	1,545.8	226.4	1,772.1	79.1	83.0	162.1	1,624.9	309.4	1,934.2
2013	1,981.5	335.6	2,317.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,976.7	324.8	2,301.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	2,074.3	383.6	2,457.9	436.5	205.8	642.3	2,510.8	589.4	3,100.2
2013	2,337.5	458.7	2,796.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,847.4	541.0	2,388.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2012	14,867.1	0.0	14,867.1	1,398.0	0.0	1,398.0	16,265.1	0.0	16,265.1
2013	16,198.0	0.0	16,198.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	16,695.9	0.0	16,695.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	79,192.2	23,180.4	102,372.6	5,942.9	9,423.4	15,366.3	85,135.1	32,603.8	117,738.9
2013	87,046.8	24,112.1	111,158.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	88,108.8	25,713.6	113,822.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	187.4	196.1	383.5	76.1	300.5	376.7	263.5	496.6	760.2
2013	173.9	232.2	406.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	183.1	216.4	399.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	44.6	60.0	104.6	28.2	56.1	84.3	72.8	116.1	188.8
2013	49.3	66.2	115.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	51.5	69.1	120.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	93.3	42.4	135.7	30.3	75.9	106.2	123.6	118.3	241.9
2013	92.0	42.2	134.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	86.2	40.0	126.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	43.3	72.6	115.9	16.6	131.4	148.0	59.9	204.0	263.9
2013	27.7	97.6	125.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	42.7	87.1	129.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	0.8	9.7	10.5	0.0	19.0	19.0	0.8	28.7	29.4
2013	2.0	7.5	9.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.1	7.4	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	5.5	11.5	16.9	1.0	18.3	19.2	6.5	29.8	36.1
2013	2.8	18.8	21.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.6	12.7	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	7,365.7	1,366.7	8,732.4	477.4	692.9	1,170.3	7,843.1	2,059.6	9,902.7
2013	7,915.0	516.4	8,431.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	6,953.0	373.0	7,325.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2012	4,845.8	207.0	5,052.7	x	x	167.1	x	x	5,219.8
2013	5,838.7	40.7	5,879.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5,629.1	32.7	5,661.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2012	1,875.5	1,084.3	2,959.8	x	x	964.2	x	x	3,923.9
2013	1,600.1	441.0	2,041.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	838.3	296.6	1,134.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2012	644.4	75.5	719.9	x	x	39.1	x	x	759.0
2013	476.2	34.8	511.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	485.6	43.7	529.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	3,524.3	536.2	4,060.4	384.4	160.2	544.6	3,908.7	696.4	4,605.0
2013	3,350.6	413.3	3,763.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,693.5	381.0	4,074.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	92.2	626.2	718.4	17.5	293.0	310.4	109.7	919.2	1,028.8
2013	104.7	706.8	811.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	108.9	732.3	841.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	845.5	746.5	1,591.9	55.0	720.2	775.2	900.5	1,466.7	2,367.1
2013	1,368.8	994.4	2,363.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,368.1	1,118.8	2,486.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2012	28.0	95.9	123.9	7.9	54.6	62.5	35.9	150.5	186.4
2013	x	x	98.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	94.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2012	4.4	33.3	37.7	3.8	5.8	9.5	8.2	39.1	47.2
2013	7.5	36.7	44.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7.7	42.6	50.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2012	x	x	x	0.1	0.5	0.5	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2012	0.4	4.4	4.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	5.6	6.0
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.2	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2012	0.0	x	x	x	x	1.5	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.4	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2012	x	x	x	0.0	0.1	0.1	x	x	x
2013	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2012	12.4	49.4	61.8	1.1	96.3	97.4	13.5	145.7	159.2
2013	32.7	113.7	146.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	25.4	132.5	157.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2012	11.7	125.0	136.7	8.9	296.4	305.3	20.6	421.4	442.0
2013	28.8	177.2	206.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	21.4	247.9	269.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2012	x	x	11.2	1.0	1.6	2.6	x	x	13.7
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.7	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2012	x	23.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	64.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	46.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2012	10.8	104.0	114.8	2.9	19.8	22.7	13.7	123.8	137.5
2013	7.7	143.4	151.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	10.1	99.7	109.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2012	0.6	25.9	26.5	1.6	15.4	17.0	2.2	41.3	43.4
2013	2.7	32.7	35.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.9	42.1	43.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2012	14.6	33.9	48.6	3.5	47.8	51.3	18.1	81.7	99.9
2013	24.3	36.0	60.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	50.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2012	5.6	35.4	40.9	0.7	9.5	10.2	6.3	44.9	51.1
2013	x	x	45.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	55.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2012	5.2	48.4	53.6	2.8	10.0	12.7	8.0	58.4	66.4
2013	x	x	50.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	45.6	x	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	2.8	25.3	28.1	1.5	3.1	4.6	4.3	28.4	32.7
2013	x	x	27.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2012	2.6	11.3	13.9	0.6	2.9	3.5	3.2	14.2	17.4
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2012	14.4	39.8	54.2	3.1	13.8	16.9	17.5	53.6	71.2
2013	45.6	58.5	104.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	102.8	94.1	196.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2012	1.3	8.2	9.4	x	x	3.4	x	x	12.8
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2012	12.3	16.6	28.8	x	x	9.1	x	x	38.0
2013	x	x	32.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	26.2	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	167.0	582.1	749.1	71.7	158.8	230.5	238.7	740.9	979.7
2013	129.8	604.5	734.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	138.3	728.6	866.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	583.3	712.0	1,295.2	125.1	152.6	277.7	708.4	864.6	1,573.0
2013	630.4	729.4	1,359.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	551.5	709.9	1,261.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	1,528.5	1,133.0	2,661.5	614.4	702.7	1,317.1	2,142.9	1,835.7	3,978.6
2013	1,470.6	1,288.3	2,758.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,693.4	1,210.6	2,904.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	572.7	740.4	1,313.0	15.8	47.9	63.7	588.5	788.3	1,376.7
2013	566.4	705.6	1,272.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	600.2	726.7	1,326.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	128.5	938.1	1,066.6	50.1	59.9	110.0	178.6	998.0	1,176.6
2013	67.5	862.7	930.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	137.5	892.3	1,029.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	524.5	1,085.5	1,610.0	103.8	129.1	232.9	628.3	1,214.6	1,842.9
2013	344.1	1,089.4	1,433.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	302.0	1,017.2	1,319.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	56.5	439.5	496.0	23.8	53.2	77.0	80.3	492.7	573.1
2013	64.3	357.0	421.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	72.0	376.0	448.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	44.5	58.1	102.6	8.7	5.3	14.0	53.2	63.4	116.6
2013	34.3	54.1	88.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	32.8	55.6	88.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	108.6	229.6	338.2	19.8	68.0	87.8	128.4	297.6	426.0
2013	47.9	237.2	285.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	60.8	251.6	312.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	831.0	368.8	1,199.8	393.0	55.7	448.7	1,224.0	424.5	1,648.4
2013	927.1	345.5	1,272.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,037.2	303.4	1,340.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	922.6	429.1	1,351.7	169.1	173.5	342.6	1,091.7	602.6	1,694.3
2013	779.9	437.9	1,217.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	526.1	475.2	1,001.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	94.9	182.1	276.9	18.4	29.3	47.7	113.3	211.4	324.6
2013	136.0	128.8	264.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	156.9	162.1	319.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	261.5	202.8	464.3	67.9	88.6	156.5	329.4	291.4	620.9
2013	363.5	223.9	587.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	362.9	210.7	573.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	90.6	172.8	263.4	48.9	32.3	81.2	139.5	205.1	344.5
2013	84.6	179.6	264.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	63.3	211.1	274.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	3,159.9	682.9	3,842.8	382.3	244.1	626.3	3,542.2	927.0	4,469.1
2013	3,074.8	687.8	3,762.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,055.4	701.8	3,757.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	322.1	180.7	502.8	64.2	143.0	207.2	386.3	323.7	709.9
2013	334.6	155.2	489.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	416.7	172.7	589.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	1,679.2	286.4	1,965.5	62.8	49.8	112.5	1,742.0	336.2	2,078.1
2013	1,748.0	287.9	2,035.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,502.6	265.9	1,768.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	1,158.7	215.8	1,374.5	255.3	51.3	306.6	1,414.0	267.1	1,681.1
2013	992.2	244.7	1,236.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,136.1	263.2	1,399.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2012	15,261.5	0.0	15,261.5	1,739.0	0.0	1,739.0	17,000.5	0.0	17,000.5
2013	15,054.5	0.0	15,054.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	15,504.1	0.0	15,504.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	36,350.9	11,428.4	47,779.3	4,862.2	4,167.8	9,030.1	41,213.1	15,596.2	56,809.4
2013	36,688.8	10,794.7	47,483.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	36,600.8	10,854.3	47,455.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.1	x	x	0.2	x	x	0.2
2013	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
2013	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x	0.1
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	0.0	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	x	x	328.9	x	19.3	x	x	x	x
2013	199.6	56.6	256.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	165.9	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	39.6	7.2	46.8	4.1	4.7	8.8	43.7	11.9	55.6
2013	28.7	16.1	44.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	32.9	29.9	62.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	1.6	10.6	12.2	0.3	5.0	5.3	1.9	15.6	17.5
2013	1.8	12.2	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.9	12.6	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	x	x	x	0.1	0.7	0.9	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	0.9	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	2.7	6.1	8.8	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	0.7	5.8	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	6.3	5.4	11.7	x	x	3.0	x	x	14.7
2013	2.9	4.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4.0	4.2	8.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	1.4	20.7	22.1	x	x	9.0	x	x	31.1
2013	x	x	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	14.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	x	x	4.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	x	x	5.0	2.0	0.6	2.6	x	x	7.6
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	0.2	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.4
2013	x	x	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7
2013	0.1	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.2	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	0.3	0.8	1.1	x	0.9	x	x	1.7	x
2013	0.1	1.8	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.1	1.6	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	x	x	3.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	x	x	x	0.9	0.3	1.2	x	x	x
2013	x	x	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3.3	2.0	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	x	x	x	0.1	0.4	0.5	x	x	x
2013	0.2	1.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.1	0.9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	136.5	20.3	156.8	16.6	25.2	41.8	153.1	45.5	198.6
2013	189.7	29.7	219.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	210.5	16.7	227.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	5.2	2.0	7.3	9.7	23.8	33.6	14.9	25.8	40.9
2013	1.4	4.4	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.6	3.0	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	100.7	16.4	117.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	101.1	17.0	118.2
2013	179.8	20.7	200.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	205.8	12.4	218.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	30.5	1.8	32.3	6.5	0.8	7.2	37.0	2.6	39.6
2013	8.6	4.6	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3.1	1.3	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	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									
2012	177.1	0.0	177.1	9.0	0.0	9.0	186.1	0.0	186.1
2013	152.2	0.0	152.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	160.6	0.0	160.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	705.7	125.9	831.6	39.4	71.6	111.0	745.1	197.5	942.6
2013	597.8	161.9	759.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	605.1	131.0	736.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	x	0.5	x	0.0	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
2013	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
2013	0.1	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	591.7	177.6	769.4	2.9	249.7	252.6	594.6	427.3	1,022.0
2013	750.6	154.4	905.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	744.5	105.5	850.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	31.8	14.0	45.8	13.5	1.6	15.1	45.3	15.6	61.0
2013	44.5	3.6	48.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	36.3	4.7	41.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	1.8	12.4	14.2	0.3	5.8	6.2	2.1	18.2	20.3
2013	2.3	15.4	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2.4	15.9	18.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	0.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	2.2	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	x	x	5.9	x	x	1.9	x	x	7.8
2013	x	x	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.4	5.7	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	7.2	7.6	14.8	2.1	3.1	5.2	9.3	10.7	20.0
2013	6.2	6.3	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4.3	5.6	9.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	34.0	54.8	88.7	18.1	25.5	43.6	52.1	80.3	132.3
2013	x	x	127.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	102.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	x	x	8.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	4.3	3.3	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	10.1	6.0	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	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]									
2012	2.7	7.2	9.9	2.2	1.2	3.4	4.9	8.4	13.3
2013	1.8	6.8	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4.4	7.2	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	0.4	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	2.7	3.1
2013	x	2.9	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.2	5.9	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	0.1	x	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	x	x
2013	0.2	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.2	1.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	x	x	x	0.2	1.8	2.0	x	x	x
2013	0.3	5.7	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.2	3.5	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	x	2.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	66.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	61.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	0.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.4	0.3	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	x	2.8	x	1.4	1.1	2.5	x	3.9	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2.2	4.1	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	x	x	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	x	x	5.3
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	131.7	28.9	160.6	56.7	13.5	70.2	188.4	42.4	230.8
2013	140.8	30.1	170.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	127.7	28.5	156.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	2.8	6.3	9.1	5.3	4.1	9.4	8.1	10.4	18.5
2013	5.4	10.6	16.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	15.6	9.9	25.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	99.7	16.4	116.0	50.3	8.9	59.1	150.0	25.3	175.2
2013	121.4	13.9	135.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	90.1	14.3	104.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	29.2	6.3	35.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	30.3	6.8	37.1
2013	14.0	5.6	19.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	21.9	4.3	26.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	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									
2012	75.8	0.0	75.8	9.0	0.0	9.0	84.8	0.0	84.8
2013	103.2	0.0	103.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	112.1	0.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	926.6	336.0	1,262.6	113.4	313.3	426.7	1,040.0	649.3	1,689.3
2013	1,195.5	308.4	1,503.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,151.1	263.4	1,414.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.3	1.4
2013	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2012	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.3	1.4
2013	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	548.6	29.0	577.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	491.8	53.1	545.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	470.0	35.0	505.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	22.7	1.7	24.5	1.3	0.6	1.9	24.0	2.3	26.3
2013	25.1	17.1	42.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	25.4	17.3	42.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	0.8	5.1	5.9	0.1	2.4	2.5	0.9	7.5	8.4
2013	1.2	7.8	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.2	8.1	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	0.3	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	x	x	0.6	0.2	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	x	18.7	x	x	x	6.8	x	x	x
2013	3.4	3.7	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	14.4	3.3	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	0.4	7.0	7.3	x	x	1.7	x	x	9.1
2013	x	x	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	x	x	5.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	x	x	x	0.1	0.1	0.1	x	x	x
2013	6.4	2.9	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	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]									
2012	x	x	x	1.5	0.8	2.3	x	x	x
2013	x	2.8	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.8	2.0
2013	0.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
2013	0.0	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	x	x	11.1	4.0	x	x	x	x	x
2013	24.7	0.5	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	33.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2012	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2013	x	x	26.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	x	x	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x
2013	x	0.0	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	6.8	1.0	7.8	0.4	x	x	7.2	x	x
2013	x	x	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1.2	0.5	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	x	0.7	x	x	0.1	x	x	0.8	x
2013	x	0.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.6	0.2	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	92.0	11.8	103.8	4.9	1.5	6.4	96.9	13.3	110.2
2013	88.2	15.2	103.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	134.3	10.7	144.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2012	9.3	2.2	11.5	3.3	0.3	3.6	12.6	2.5	15.1
2013	6.8	3.0	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	45.5	2.0	47.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2012	72.5	5.8	78.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	73.0	5.8	78.8
2013	77.8	8.8	86.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	81.6	6.6	88.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2012	10.2	3.8	14.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	11.4	4.9	16.3
2013	3.6	3.4	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7.2	2.1	9.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	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									
2012	76.3	0.0	76.3	4.0	0.0	4.0	80.3	0.0	80.3
2013	88.1	0.0	88.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	93.1	0.0	93.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	781.5	90.6	872.1	34.1	81.6	115.7	815.6	172.2	987.8
2013	752.6	119.7	872.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	784.9	92.5	877.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	x	x	x	6.5	14.7	21.2	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	x	x	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x
2013	249.3	0.0	249.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	266.6	0.0	266.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	13,945.8	4,262.3	18,208.1	1,523.3	1,786.6	3,309.9	15,469.1	6,048.9	21,517.9
2013	15,869.7	4,178.5	20,048.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	15,776.9	4,613.5	20,390.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	x	x	83.0	x	x	18.0	x	x	101.0
2013	26.9	24.1	51.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	14.6	44.3	58.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	5.5	20.9	26.4	2.1	3.8	5.9	7.6	24.7	32.3
2013	2.3	11.8	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2.4	5.1	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	129.8	104.5	234.3	48.4	30.7	79.2	178.2	135.2	313.5
2013	119.2	84.7	203.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	155.5	87.6	243.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	4,014.5	2,423.7	6,438.2	491.8	814.3	1,306.1	4,506.3	3,238.0	7,744.3
2013	6,294.7	2,764.4	9,059.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	6,552.7	3,688.2	10,240.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	106.9	543.4	650.2	25.8	57.9	83.7	132.7	601.3	733.9
2013	124.8	435.4	560.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	122.5	477.1	599.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	87.9	419.7	507.6	64.7	76.7	141.4	152.6	496.4	649.0
2013	148.7	434.5	583.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	211.5	421.8	633.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	324.8	147.2	471.9	428.6	105.1	533.7	753.4	252.3	1,005.7
2013	272.8	135.3	408.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	273.7	134.3	408.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	73.4	80.1	153.4	18.4	23.9	42.3	91.8	104.0	195.7
2013	51.1	91.8	142.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	44.2	96.6	140.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	375.8	96.6	472.4	38.1	67.9	106.0	413.9	164.5	578.3
2013	461.0	128.8	589.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	488.8	123.4	612.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	6,918.8	2,382.9	9,301.7	1,526.1	238.2	1,764.3	8,444.9	2,621.1	11,066.0
2013	7,221.3	2,564.0	9,785.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7,222.6	2,423.1	9,645.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	5,313.4	2,814.7	8,128.1	887.6	911.0	1,798.7	6,201.0	3,725.7	9,926.8
2013	5,186.0	2,396.2	7,582.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,441.0	2,281.1	6,722.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	517.0	623.2	1,140.2	x	x	336.0	x	x	1,476.1
2013	857.9	516.5	1,374.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	673.6	639.4	1,313.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	20.7	19.9	40.7	5.9	8.2	14.0	26.6	28.1	54.7
2013	24.7	21.5	46.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	26.2	27.2	53.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	38.3	34.1	72.4	33.9	15.3	49.1	72.2	49.4	121.5
2013	30.3	35.4	65.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	43.9	35.6	79.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	27,956.6	8,221.7	36,178.3	5,099.4	2,073.3	7,172.8	33,056.0	10,295.0	43,351.1
2013	28,239.6	8,687.3	36,926.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	29,119.1	8,803.6	37,922.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	60,002.1	22,251.8	82,253.9	10,373.1	6,409.1	16,782.1	70,375.2	28,660.9	99,036.0
2013	65,181.4	22,511.8	87,693.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	65,436.6	23,903.2	89,339.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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									
2012	1,334.1	386.7	1,720.7	179.4	248.6	428.0	1,513.5	635.3	2,148.7
2013	1,877.8	421.0	2,298.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,023.2	359.1	2,382.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2012	199.8	69.3	269.1	50.8	16.3	67.0	250.6	85.6	336.1
2013	177.4	133.8	311.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	162.6	69.8	232.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2012	1,221.1	486.3	1,707.4	155.0	147.0	302.0	1,376.1	633.3	2,009.4
2013	1,431.8	523.1	1,954.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,447.6	495.3	1,942.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2012	1,407.3	294.1	1,701.4	176.6	126.5	303.1	1,583.9	420.6	2,004.6
2013	949.1	253.9	1,203.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	917.8	252.0	1,169.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2012	14,873.1	4,992.9	19,866.0	2,071.0	1,280.2	3,351.2	16,944.1	6,273.1	23,217.2
2013	16,209.9	5,542.3	21,752.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	16,108.9	6,072.8	22,181.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2012	20,922.6	8,883.1	29,805.7	3,994.2	2,508.3	6,502.6	24,916.8	11,391.4	36,308.3
2013	21,318.7	9,365.2	30,683.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	22,359.8	10,345.5	32,705.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2012	2,525.5	1,063.1	3,588.6	393.5	180.8	574.4	2,919.0	1,243.9	4,163.0
2013	2,875.8	1,011.1	3,886.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,875.4	993.7	3,869.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2012	1,987.7	1,400.9	3,388.6	516.8	320.5	837.3	2,504.5	1,721.4	4,225.9
2013	2,669.7	797.0	3,466.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,185.9	673.4	2,859.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2012	7,465.6	2,259.8	9,725.4	1,422.9	803.1	2,226.0	8,888.5	3,062.9	11,951.3
2013	8,993.0	2,232.0	11,225.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	8,150.4	2,447.3	10,597.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2012	7,545.3	2,301.9	9,847.3	1,305.9	715.5	2,021.4	8,851.2	3,017.4	11,868.7
2013	8,061.9	2,097.4	10,159.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	8,547.6	2,073.0	10,620.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2012	192.2	31.6	223.8	21.4	33.0	54.4	213.6	64.6	278.3
2013	214.3	47.7	262.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	239.1	49.0	288.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2012	191.6	52.9	244.5	73.2	21.4	94.7	264.8	74.3	339.2
2013	245.2	45.0	290.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	216.8	38.5	255.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2012	136.1	29.2	165.4	12.3	7.8	20.1	148.4	37.0	185.5
2013	156.8	42.4	199.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	201.6	33.8	235.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada									
2012	60,002.1	22,251.8	82,253.9	10,373.1	6,409.1	16,782.1	70,375.2	28,660.9	99,036.0
2013	65,181.4	22,511.8	87,693.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	65,436.6	23,903.2	89,339.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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]									
2012	x	x	x	930.9	3,249.1	4,180.0	x	x	x
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2012	x	x	x	1,922.3	7,497.6	9,420.0	x	x	x
2013	75,655.8	12,282.2	87,938.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	76,888.6	11,138.5	88,027.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2012	7,195.2	2,025.7	9,220.9	506.9	1,915.1	2,421.9	7,702.1	3,940.8	11,642.8
2013	9,502.1	2,233.4	11,735.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7,790.0	2,305.3	10,095.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2012	777.2	5,274.8	6,052.0	147.3	2,470.7	2,618.0	924.5	7,745.5	8,670.0
2013	875.3	5,902.8	6,778.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	909.9	6,115.8	7,025.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2012	x	x	17,899.0	x	x	10,017.3	x	x	27,916.3
2013	5,144.9	12,876.9	18,021.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,233.7	14,623.0	18,856.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2012	1,271.0	4,361.7	5,632.7	453.8	1,027.2	1,481.0	1,724.8	5,388.9	7,113.7
2013	1,364.3	4,570.3	5,934.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,319.9	5,043.2	6,363.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2012	4,555.5	4,782.2	9,337.7	782.6	1,254.8	2,037.3	5,338.1	6,037.0	11,375.0
2013	5,186.5	4,820.6	10,007.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	4,462.8	4,409.1	8,871.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2012	8,166.1	7,076.1	15,242.2	2,451.5	4,645.0	7,096.6	10,617.6	11,721.1	22,338.8
2013	6,842.4	7,920.8	14,763.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	8,421.6	8,672.3	17,093.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2012	3,090.5	5,012.7	8,103.2	116.0	513.3	629.2	3,206.5	5,526.0	8,732.5
2013	3,133.9	5,076.1	8,210.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,061.0	5,202.3	8,263.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2012	2,429.2	9,977.0	12,406.1	706.1	533.8	1,239.9	3,135.3	10,510.8	13,646.1
2013	1,590.9	9,180.1	10,771.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,438.3	9,832.9	11,271.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2012	3,583.6	7,325.7	10,909.3	1,689.3	1,005.1	2,694.3	5,272.9	8,330.8	13,603.6
2013	3,764.8	7,837.6	11,602.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,815.0	8,172.7	11,987.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2012	511.2	3,471.2	3,982.4	318.9	356.8	675.7	830.1	3,828.0	4,658.1
2013	510.2	3,075.1	3,585.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	666.5	2,981.6	3,648.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2012	120.7	213.1	333.8	27.5	85.2	112.8	148.2	298.3	446.6
2013	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2012	592.2	1,302.3	1,894.5	167.8	508.6	676.4	760.0	1,810.9	2,570.9
2013	322.0	1,103.7	1,425.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	373.7	1,033.1	1,406.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2012	230.1	158.5	388.6	119.6	79.7	199.3	349.7	238.2	588.0
2013	153.7	160.7	314.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	126.8	148.5	275.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

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]									
2012	1,348.1	806.1	2,154.3	304.7	502.7	807.4	1,652.8	1,308.8	2,961.7
2013	1,209.3	825.4	2,034.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	1,176.7	962.4	2,139.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2012	384.4	408.3	792.8	x	x	162.5	x	x	955.3
2013	218.0	418.0	635.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	326.1	539.6	865.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2012	2,285.0	1,361.6	3,646.6	511.5	504.8	1,016.3	2,796.5	1,866.4	4,662.9
2013	2,256.7	1,370.0	3,626.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,166.5	1,176.8	3,343.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2012	695.4	1,437.5	2,132.9	202.3	415.1	617.4	897.7	1,852.6	2,750.3
2013	639.3	1,266.1	1,905.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	640.1	1,232.3	1,872.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2012	105,242.6	0.0	105,242.6	14,505.0	0.0	14,505.0	119,747.6	0.0	119,747.6
2013	105,234.5	0.0	105,234.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	107,084.7	0.0	107,084.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2012	225,043.3	85,409.4	310,452.7	27,146.7	35,461.8	62,608.5	252,190.0	120,871.2	373,061.1
2013	225,769.0	85,306.2	311,075.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	227,062.3	88,122.2	315,184.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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									
2012	6,330.8	1,333.6	7,664.5	347.5	769.2	1,116.6	6,678.3	2,102.8	8,781.1
2013	8,324.3	1,705.6	10,029.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	7,971.0	1,846.9	9,817.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2012	421.2	209.3	630.5	77.2	90.7	167.9	498.4	300.0	798.4
2013	422.3	236.3	658.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	386.0	240.3	626.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2012	3,317.7	1,349.5	4,667.2	755.9	627.1	1,383.1	4,073.6	1,976.6	6,050.2
2013	3,429.7	1,526.3	4,956.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	3,393.8	1,620.7	5,014.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2012	2,240.3	1,331.3	3,571.5	576.9	670.3	1,247.1	2,817.2	2,001.6	4,818.7
2013	2,098.7	1,215.5	3,314.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	2,099.4	1,344.0	3,443.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2012	34,913.3	14,368.0	49,281.3	6,149.4	6,139.2	12,288.6	41,062.7	20,507.2	61,570.0
2013	32,096.7	13,358.1	45,454.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	32,761.6	13,604.2	46,365.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2012	55,478.9	29,717.3	85,196.2	9,194.0	11,282.0	20,476.0	64,672.9	40,999.3	105,672.2
2013	52,296.2	28,154.0	80,450.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	51,863.1	29,137.9	81,001.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2012	5,703.4	2,601.5	8,304.9	835.1	1,457.4	2,292.4	6,538.5	4,058.9	10,597.4
2013	5,630.4	3,060.3	8,690.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	5,321.1	3,200.5	8,521.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2012	14,211.5	4,013.1	18,224.7	1,054.5	1,949.0	3,003.5	15,266.0	5,962.1	21,228.2
2013	12,860.3	5,017.8	17,878.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	13,371.1	4,714.4	18,085.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2012	71,726.6	20,920.6	92,647.3	4,520.0	8,620.3	13,140.3	76,246.6	29,540.9	105,787.6
2013	78,053.8	21,880.1	99,933.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	79,958.3	23,266.3	103,224.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2012	28,805.6	9,126.5	37,932.0	3,556.3	3,452.4	7,008.7	32,361.9	12,578.9	44,940.7
2013	28,626.9	8,697.3	37,324.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	28,053.3	8,781.4	36,834.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2012	513.5	94.3	607.8	18.0	38.5	56.5	531.5	132.8	664.3
2013	383.5	114.2	497.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	366.0	82.1	448.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2012	735.0	283.1	1,018.1	40.2	291.9	332.1	775.2	575.0	1,350.1
2013	950.3	263.4	1,213.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	934.3	224.9	1,159.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2012	645.4	61.3	706.7	21.8	73.9	95.6	667.2	135.2	802.3
2013	595.8	77.3	673.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	583.2	58.7	641.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada									
2012	225,043.3	85,409.4	310,452.7	27,146.7	35,461.8	62,608.5	252,190.0	120,871.2	373,061.1
2013	225,769.0	85,306.2	311,075.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014	227,062.3	88,122.2	315,184.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2013, intentions 2014 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 calendar 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 characteristics. 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.

Estimated changes in capital expenditures in the **construction** industry for all survey periods are based on the trend observed in the capital expenditures for building 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 Manufacturing and Energy Division, through its Oil and Gas Extraction Survey, provides data on the 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 canvassing 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 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 55, sector 81, sub-sector 814 (Private households), and sector 91, sub-sectors 914 (Aboriginal public administration) and 919 (International and other extra-territorial public administration):

- 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

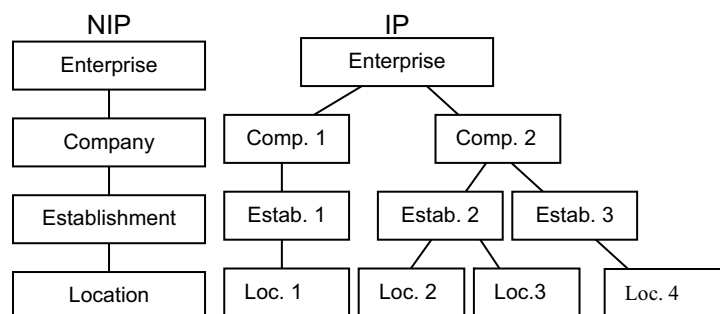
The frame consists primarily of the Business Register (BR) developed by Statistics Canada. Business Register Division (BRD) is responsible for maintenance and updating of the register. The register is used by a large number of surveys that in turn provide it with feedback to ensure that the latest changes 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 office where 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
Accommodations 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 level to 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

$$\text{Minimize } (CV^c - CV^A)^2 + (CV^c - CV^B)^2$$

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,
 S² (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

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

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

$$Y_i < M - C \cdot DQ_1$$

$$Y_i > M + C \cdot DQ_3$$

where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where for each unit i of a group g ,

$$w_i = D_i \times G_i, D_i = \frac{N h}{n h}, G_i = \frac{\sum_{j \in P_g} x_j}{\sum_{j \in s_g} x_j} \quad \text{and} \quad y_i(d) = \begin{cases} y_i & \text{if } i \in d \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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 w_i 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

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

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

and $\bar{u}_h = \frac{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}_h} u_{hi}}{n_h}$

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

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

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

CV	Imputation rate			
	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 2012

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	98	0.6	1.4	89,391.0	0.2
Utilities	22	68.8	27.1	4.1	27,429.0	3.8
Manufacturing	31-33	60	11.3	28.8	17,982.0	5.4
Wholesale trade industries	41	35.6	20.1	44.3	5,659.1	9.6
Retail trade industries	44-45	47.3	18.2	34.6	9,572.0	5.1
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	76.1	9.7	14.3	21,680.4	9.7
Information and cultural industries	51	53	29.7	17.3	8,753.5	2.0
Finance and insurance	52	74.8	0.6	24.5	12,913.7	9.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	46	23.7	30.2	11,381.3	4.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	31.9	6.6	61.4	4,135.8	7.4
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	34.4	8.1	57.4	2,366.9	9.8
Educational services	61	72.2	25.4	2.4	9,690.3	0.1
Health care and social assistance	62	44.2	42	13.8	10,282.4	3.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	49.5	41.1	9.3	1,932.9	2.2
Accommodation and food services	72	9.9	12.8	77.3	3,687.3	7.2
Other services (except Public administration)	81	15.6	8	76.4	2,205.3	12.0
Public administration	91	83.5	9	7.5	36,178.3	0.8
Total surveyed		-	-	-	275,241.1	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	5,837	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	6,052	-
Management of companies and enterprises	55	-	-	-	334	-
Housing		-	-	-	105,243	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	117,466	-
Grand total					392,706.6	1.2

Text table 2
Coverage of the preliminary actual 2013

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	82.7	16.1	1.1	88,187.3	0.2
Utilities	22	86.9	6.1	6.9	31,783.6	4.2
Manufacturing	31-33	51.8	14.7	33.5	18,072.8	9.0
Wholesale trade industries	41	30.1	34.2	35.7	5,948.6	5.9
Retail trade industries	44-45	47.6	26.4	26.0	10,211.0	4.3
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	77.0	12.4	10.6	23,822.4	2.1
Information and cultural industries	51	43.4	37.8	18.8	8,770.2	2.4
Finance and insurance	52	70.9	0.5	28.6	11,354.2	10.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	30.1	37.2	32.8	12,010.6	3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	26.5	0.8	72.7	3,728.2	5.5
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	39.1	11.0	50.0	2,015.5	9.8
Educational services	61	45.6	52.2	2.1	10,099.7	0.1
Health care and social assistance	62	38.5	45.6	15.8	9,616.8	15.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	52.8	38.4	8.8	2,010.3	2.5
Accommodation and food services	72	52.3	15.7	32.0	3,672.9	3.0
Other services (except Public administration)	81	17.0	16.1	66.8	1,971.1	9.9
Public administration	91	61.4	30.5	8.1	36,926.9	0.0
Total surveyed		-	-	-	280,202.1	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	6,247	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	6,778	-
Management of companies and enterprises	55	-	-	-	307	-
Housing		-	-	-	105,234	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	118,566	-
Grand total					398,768.4	1.2

Text table 3
Coverage of the intentions 2014

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	79.6	19.1	1.3	88,293.6	0.2
Utilities	22	84.5	11.0	4.6	30,485.7	4.1
Manufacturing	31-33	48.8	15.9	35.3	18,915.6	8.0
Wholesale trade industries	41	22.1	31.1	46.8	6,370.5	5.4
Retail trade industries	44-45	51.5	30.1	18.3	9,115.1	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	75.3	17.5	7.3	27,334.7	1.7
Information and cultural industries	51	44.3	39.1	16.7	8,863.0	2.0
Finance and insurance	52	44.6	19.2	36.2	11,904.5	11.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	32.2	43.2	24.6	12,395.7	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	35.5	11.1	53.4	3,788.9	5.7
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	40.2	13.4	46.3	2,019.0	9.3
Educational services	61	43.8	55.1	1.2	9,921.0	0.1
Health care and social assistance	62	31.4	48.7	19.8	8,861.2	16.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	41.9	40.0	18.1	2,178.8	5.1
Accommodation and food services	72	50.5	19.6	29.9	3,396.6	3.7
Other services (except Public administration)	81	17.2	16.0	66.8	1,951.9	12.0
Public administration	91	64.1	27.1	8.9	37,922.7	0.0
Total surveyed		-	-	-	283,718.5	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	6,383	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	7,026	-
Management of companies and enterprises	55	-	-	-	312	-
Housing		-	-	-	107,085	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	120,806	-
Grand total					404,524.3	1.1

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 additional mineral 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 bitumen 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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