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Private and public investment in Canada, intentions

2006



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Statistics Canada
Investment and Capital Stock Division
Capital Expenditures Section

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Symbols

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- . 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

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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 2006, the preliminary actual for 2005 and actual expenditures for 2004.

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Highlights

- Investment in plants and equipment is expected to remain robust for 2006, fuelled by strong intentions in the booming oil and gas sector, and public utilities. Businesses, governments and institutions are expected to spend \$207 billion in 2006, up 8.2% from last year.

Note to readers

Investment intentions are based on a sample survey of 29,000 businesses, governments and institutions. The survey, which was conducted from October 2005 to January 2006, had a 71% response rate that covers 82% of the designed sample weight.

The coefficient of variation, which measures the precision of the estimated data, is 0.4% at the Canada level. Data in this release are calendarized and expressed in current dollars.

Analysis

Businesses, governments and institutions are expected to spend \$207 billion on plants and equipment in 2006, up 8.2% from last year. This is a slightly faster rate of growth than the 7.6% gain in 2005.

At the same time, Canada's housing market is expected to remain virtually stable, with investment forecast at \$74.6 billion, compared with \$74.2 billion in 2005.

This would push total capital investment up by \$16.0 billion or 6.1% to \$281.6 billion.

High prices for oil, natural gas and electricity, and strong corporate profits are expected to result in a surge in investment in the exploration for new energy sources, and in the upgrading and expanding of existing operations.

Along with the oil and gas extraction and the utilities sectors, public transportation and government spending will lead the way.

Oil and gas extraction sector fuels investment

Investment by companies in the oil and gas extraction sector will reach an estimated \$39.2 billion in 2006, up \$2.5 billion from 2005.

Powered by a host of new projects in the Alberta oil sands, investment in non-conventional oil extraction is expected to rise 10.6% in 2006 to \$10.8 billion.

While the increase in investment in conventional oil and gas extraction will be more moderate at 5.5%, the total investment of \$28.4 billion will be almost three times that of the non-conventional sector.

Big jump in investment forecast by utilities

Total investment by Canada's utilities, which includes electric power, natural gas distribution and "water and sewage and other systems", is expected to jump considerably this year.

These utilities are expected to invest \$17.5 billion, up 27.8% (or \$3.8 billion) from 2005.

In the electricity sector, investment by public and private firms will soar 24.5% (or \$2.5 billion) to \$12.9 billion, to meet a surging demand for power.

Investment in natural gas distribution will see a healthy gain of 39.4% (or \$461 million) to \$1.6 billion.

Municipal water utilities anticipate investing heavily in water and sewage infrastructure. Spending in the "water and sewage and other systems" industry should increase by 37.2% (or \$802.6 million) to \$3.0 billion.

Unprecedented investment in municipal public transit

Investment in the transportation and warehousing sector will reach \$14.4 billion in 2006, a 23.7% increase from last year. The strength is anticipated in the transit and ground passenger industry, and pipeline transportation.

Public transportation will surge at an unprecedented pace, according to the survey. Total spending in the transit and ground passenger industry is expected to hit \$3.3 billion, up 50.3% (or \$1.1 billion) from last year.

Spending in the pipeline transportation industry is anticipated at \$2.0 billion in 2006, a gain of 83.0% (or \$903.8 million) over last year.

Manufacturers plan only moderate increases

Manufacturers plan a moderate increase of 3.4% in investment this year, according to the survey.

Manufacturing investment will grow by \$687.2 million to an estimated \$20.6 billion. Virtually all the increase will be concentrated in plant construction, leaving investment in machinery and equipment at 2005 levels.

Of 20 sub-sectors in manufacturing, 15 anticipated gains in spending, while 5 expected declines. The largest dollar increases are in food, chemical products and transportation equipment manufacturing.

Decreases were predicted in petroleum and coal products, and wood product manufacturing.

Public administration: Federal investment holds steady

Provincial and municipal governments are increasing their 2006 spending on public administration at a similar rate: 7.1% for provincial and 6.9% for municipal.

However, investment in administration by the federal government will remain virtually unchanged (+0.2%).

In 2006, total spending on public administration will reach \$24.1 billion, up 5.9% over 2005.

Increases in investment in 10 provinces and territories

At the provincial/territorial level, the survey showed that investment intentions are expected to rise in 10 jurisdictions. The only declines anticipated this year are in Nunavut, the Yukon and Newfoundland and Labrador.

The largest gains are anticipated in Manitoba (+14.6%), the Northwest Territories (+10.9%), Nova Scotia (+10.2%) and Alberta (+9.5%).

Ontario is expected to have an increase of \$5.8 billion (for a total of \$95.5 billion) followed closely by Alberta at \$5.7 billion (for a total of \$60.6 billion). Investment in Quebec will remain steady at \$50.7 billion.

Chart 1

Investment on the rise

billions of dollars

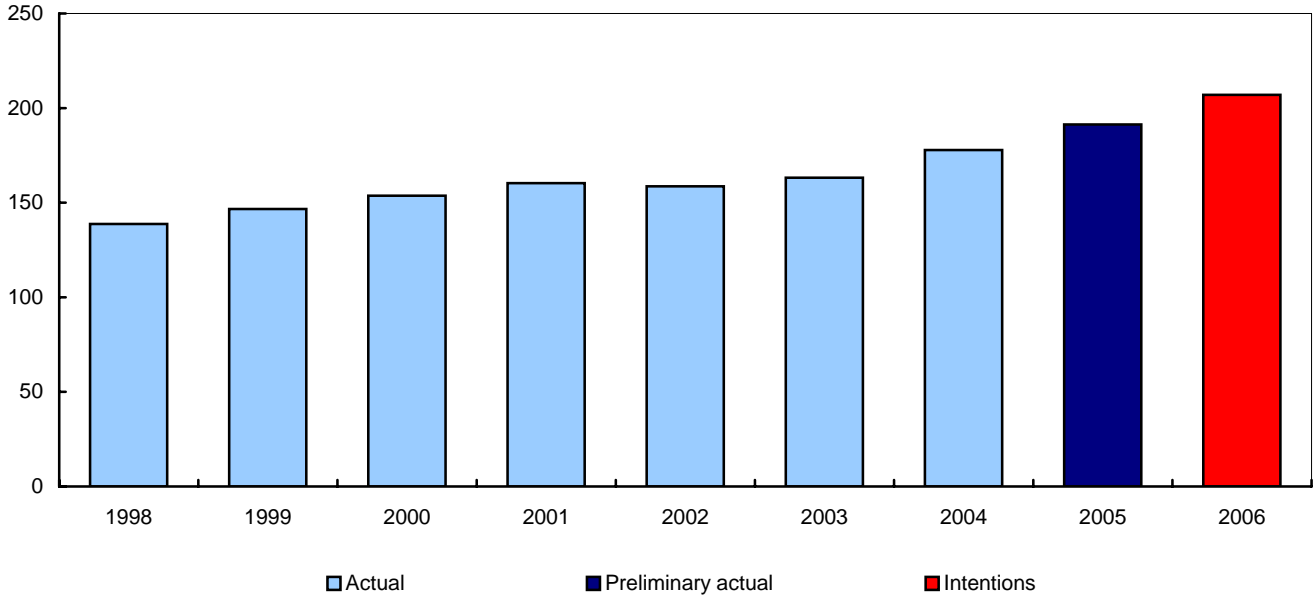
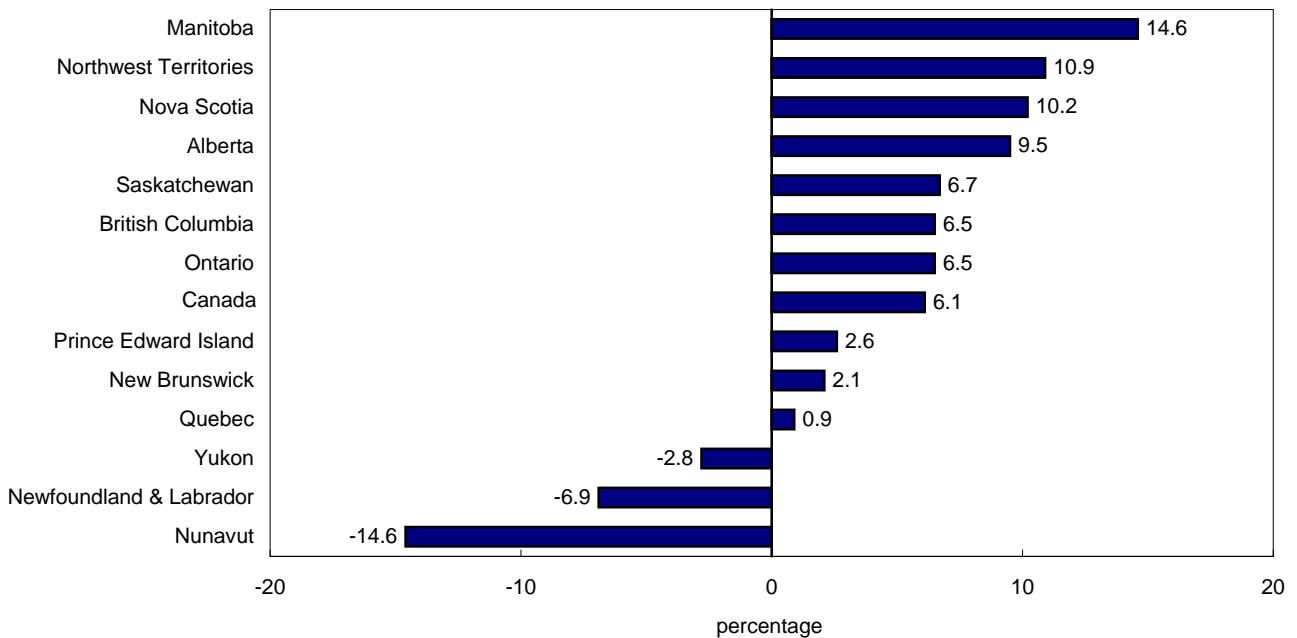


Chart 2

Manitoba expects to outpace other regions in spending growth



Text table 1

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations by sector

	2004 actual	2005 preliminary actual	2006 intentions	Preliminary actual 2005 to intentions 2006	2004 actual to preliminary actual 2005
	millions of dollars			percent change	
Total	247,881.7	265,511.7	281,633.2	6.1	7.1
Plant and equipment	177,821.5	191,325.6	207,032.8	8.2	7.6
Housing	70,060.2	74,186.1	74,600.4	0.6	5.9
NAICS sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,679.8	4,683.8	4,684.8	0.0	0.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	36,944.3	43,372.7	45,954.7	6.0	17.4
Utilities	12,829.3	13,686.5	17,486.4	27.8	6.7
Construction	4,056.1	4,293.0	4,766.8	11.0	5.8
Manufacturing	18,694.1	19,949.2	20,636.4	3.4	6.7
Wholesale trade	4,223.0	4,391.6	4,763.9	8.5	4.0
Retail trade	8,171.8	7,198.2	8,183.9	13.7	-11.9
Transportation and warehousing	10,020.5	11,627.7	14,378.7	23.7	16.0
Information and cultural industries	9,026.8	9,313.7	9,704.6	4.2	3.2
Finance and insurance	14,871.1	15,120.1	16,434.7	8.7	1.7
Real estate and Rental and leasing	11,985.3	12,486.3	13,040.0	4.4	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,325.2	3,446.0	3,474.5	0.8	3.6
Management of companies and enterprises	204.4	193.1	166.0	-14.0	-5.6
Administration, support waste management and remedial service	1,109.4	1,084.6	1,111.3	2.5	-2.2
Educational services	6,335.2	6,580.1	6,700.7	1.8	3.9
Health care and social assistance	5,506.3	5,737.3	6,000.2	4.6	4.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,650.0	1,709.5	1,662.7	-2.7	3.6
Accommodation and food services	2,359.7	2,245.3	2,340.4	4.2	-4.8
Other services (except public administration)	1,579.0	1,442.3	1,441.2	-0.1	-8.7
Public administration	20,250.1	22,764.8	24,101.1	5.9	12.4

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Text table 2

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations by province or territory

	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total	Preliminary actual 2005 to intentions 2006	Actual 2004 to preliminary actual 2005
	millions of dollars			percent change	
Canada 1					
2004	154,125.2	93,696.5	247,821.7		
2005	167,838.4	97,673.2	265,511.7		
2006	179,590.5	102,042.7	281,633.2	6.1	7.1
Newfoundland and Labrador					
2004	2,872.0	1,371.2	4,243.2	...	...
2005	3,164.1	1,153.7	4,317.9	...	...
2006	2,923.8	1,094.5	4,018.3	-6.9	1.8
Prince Edward Island					
2004	436.4	287.1	723.6	...	...
2005	461.6	306.7	768.3	...	...
2006	485.8	302.9	788.6	2.6	6.2
Nova Scotia					
2004	3,662.0	2,034.8	5,696.9	...	...
2005	3,699.5	2,223.1	5,922.5	...	...
2006	4,176.8	2,347.8	6,524.7	10.2	4.0
New Brunswick					
2004	2,571.5	1,833.1	4,404.7	...	...
2005	2,715.4	1,932.7	4,648.1	...	...
2006	2,935.0	1,808.8	4,743.9	2.1	5.5
Quebec					
2004	30,821.9	18,945.3	49,767.2	...	...
2005	31,399.5	18,875.5	50,275.0	...	...
2006	31,428.4	19,300.0	50,728.4	0.9	1.0
Ontario					
2004	48,992.2	37,286.0	86,278.2	...	...
2005	50,884.2	38,834.0	89,718.2	...	...
2006	53,518.4	42,025.7	95,544.1	6.5	4.0
Manitoba					
2004	3,629.9	3,069.0	6,698.9	...	...
2005	3,824.0	3,138.8	6,962.8	...	...
2006	4,746.8	3,234.8	7,981.6	14.6	3.9
Saskatchewan					
2004	4,788.9	2,678.0	7,466.9	...	...
2005	5,008.2	2,799.1	7,807.3	...	...
2006	5,213.0	3,120.3	8,333.3	6.7	4.6
Alberta					
2004	33,991.7	16,816.0	50,807.7	...	...
2005	42,161.7	18,155.2	60,316.9	...	...
2006	47,879.9	18,143.7	66,023.6	9.5	18.7
British Columbia					
2004	20,741.9	8,922.8	29,664.7	...	...
2005	22,551.7	9,705.1	32,256.7	...	...
2006	24,194.9	10,149.2	34,344.1	6.5	8.7
Yukon					
2004	304.8	114.4	419.2	...	...
2005	395.9	118.1	514.0	...	...
2006	391.1	108.7	499.8	-2.8	22.6
Northwest Territories					
2004	918.3	270.0	1,188.2	...	...
2005	1,184.1	350.5	1,534.5	...	...
2006	1,379.8	321.9	1,701.7	10.9	29.1
Nunavut					
2004	393.7	68.7	462.4	...	...
2005	388.8	80.6	469.3	...	...
2006	316.7	84.4	401.1	-14.6	1.5

1. Actual 2004, followed by preliminary actual 2005 and then intentions 2006.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

13-568-X	Fixed capital flows and stocks, 1961-1994, historical
61-206-X	Private and public investment in Canada, revised intentions
61-223-X	Capital expenditures by type of asset
64-001-X	Building permits
64-203-X	Building permits, annual summary

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

029-0005	Capital and repair expenditures, by sector and province
029-0007	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 21, mining and oil and gas extraction
029-0008	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 22, utilities
029-0009	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sectors 31-33, manufacturing
029-0010	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 41, wholesale trade
029-0011	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sectors 44-45, retail trade
029-0012	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sectors 48-49, transportation and warehousing
029-0013	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 51, information and cultural industries
029-0014	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 52, finance and insurance
029-0015	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 53, real estate and rental and leasing
029-0016	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 54, professional, scientific and technical services
029-0017	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 56, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services
029-0018	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 61, educational services
029-0019	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 62, health care and social assistance
029-0020	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 71, arts, entertainment and recreation
029-0021	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 72, accommodation and food services
029-0022	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 81, other services (except public administration)
029-0024	Capital and repair expenditures, summary by province and territory
029-0039	Capital expenditures on construction, by type of asset and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sector
029-0040	Capital expenditures on construction, by type of asset
032-0001	Public and private investment, summary by sector
032-0002	Public and private investment, summary by province and territory

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

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

Selected tables of Canadian statistics 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	1,476.2	3,203.6	4,679.8	849.1	2,813.5	3,662.6	2,325.3	6,017.1	8,342.3
2005	1,449.4	3,234.4	4,683.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,464.0	3,220.8	4,684.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	29,942.4	7,001.9	36,944.3	980.1	3,075.1	4,055.1	30,922.5	10,077.0	40,999.4
2005	36,084.6	7,288.1	43,372.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	39,938.7	6,016.0	45,954.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	8,843.5	3,985.7	12,829.3	1,323.8	1,413.1	2,736.9	10,167.3	5,398.8	15,566.2
2005	9,690.3	3,996.2	13,686.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	12,087.0	5,399.4	17,486.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	500.5	3,555.6	4,056.1	95.6	1,576.8	1,672.4	596.1	5,132.4	5,728.5
2005	533.3	3,759.6	4,293.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	598.6	4,168.3	4,766.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	2,611.6	16,082.5	18,694.1	1,194.0	9,651.2	10,845.2	3,805.6	25,733.7	29,539.3
2005	2,125.9	17,823.3	19,949.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,794.3	17,842.1	20,636.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	900.8	3,322.2	4,223.0	209.7	651.4	861.1	1,110.5	3,973.6	5,084.1
2005	1,211.9	3,179.7	4,391.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,280.3	3,483.5	4,763.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	4,063.5	4,108.2	8,171.8	383.0	604.6	987.6	4,446.5	4,712.8	9,159.3
2005	3,466.2	3,732.0	7,198.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,292.5	3,891.4	8,183.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	3,510.7	6,509.8	10,020.5	1,543.4	4,408.1	5,951.5	5,054.1	10,917.9	15,972.0
2005	3,817.0	7,810.7	11,627.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5,842.7	8,536.0	14,378.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	2,411.1	6,615.7	9,026.8	275.0	910.0	1,184.9	2,686.1	7,525.7	10,211.8
2005	2,687.6	6,626.1	9,313.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,410.0	7,294.6	9,704.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	525.9	14,345.3	14,871.1	370.0	442.4	812.4	895.9	14,787.7	15,683.6
2005	697.8	14,422.3	15,120.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	797.1	15,637.6	16,434.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	3,308.3	8,677.0	11,985.3	716.8	753.9	1,470.8	4,025.1	9,430.9	13,456.1
2005	3,686.7	8,799.6	12,486.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,848.6	9,191.4	13,040.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	358.2	2,967.0	3,325.2	107.5	339.3	446.8	465.7	3,306.3	3,772.0
2005	404.2	3,041.8	3,446.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	343.3	3,131.2	3,474.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	43.4	161.1	204.4	13.4	44.8	58.2	56.8	205.9	262.7
2005	41.4	151.7	193.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	23.8	142.2	166.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	214.2	895.2	1,109.4	55.0	426.0	481.1	269.2	1,321.2	1,590.5
2005	244.8	839.7	1,084.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	292.1	819.1	1,111.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	4,355.1	1,980.1	6,335.2	1,267.2	292.5	1,559.7	5,622.3	2,272.6	7,894.9
2005	4,662.4	1,917.7	6,580.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,794.3	1,906.4	6,700.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	3,061.0	2,445.3	5,506.3	808.3	1,106.3	1,914.6	3,869.3	3,551.6	7,420.9
2005	3,114.8	2,622.6	5,737.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,525.9	2,474.3	6,000.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	901.7	748.3	1,650.0	171.9	204.3	376.2	1,073.6	952.6	2,026.2
2005	720.0	989.5	1,709.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	520.4	1,142.3	1,662.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	1,231.5	1,128.1	2,359.7	228.4	362.1	590.5	1,459.9	1,490.2	2,950.2
2005	1,169.5	1,075.8	2,245.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,246.4	1,094.0	2,340.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	489.1	1,089.9	1,579.0	200.9	301.4	502.3	690.0	1,391.3	2,081.3
2005	405.5	1,036.8	1,442.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	450.2	991.0	1,441.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	15,316.1	4,934.0	20,250.1	2,762.0	983.9	3,745.9	18,078.1	5,917.9	23,996.1
2005	17,439.2	5,325.6	22,764.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	18,440.1	5,661.0	24,101.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2004	70,060.2	0.0	70,060.2	9,565.0	0.0	9,565.0	79,625.2	0.0	79,625.2
2005	74,186.1	0.0	74,186.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	74,600.4	0.0	74,600.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditures									
2004	154,125.2	93,756.5	247,881.7	23,120.1	30,360.7	53,480.8	177,245.3	124,117.2	301,362.5
2005	167,838.4	97,673.2	265,511.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	179,590.5	102,042.7	281,633.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Crop production [111]									
2004	493.7	1,564.3	2,058.0	379.1	1,739.4	2,118.5	872.8	3,303.7	4,176.5
2005	493.7	1,564.5	2,058.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	493.7	1,564.8	2,058.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	765.9	1,269.0	2,034.9	331.6	420.9	752.5	1,097.5	1,689.9	2,787.4
2005	765.9	1,269.4	2,035.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	765.9	1,270.2	2,036.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	137.7	225.1	362.8	81.7	418.8	500.5	219.4	643.9	863.2
2005	113.4	243.9	357.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	125.9	236.4	362.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	66.2	82.8	149.0	54.3	174.8	229.1	120.5	257.6	378.1
2005	69.5	86.3	155.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	71.2	88.2	159.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	12.6	62.5	75.1	2.5	59.5	62.0	15.1	122.0	137.1
2005	6.9	70.2	77.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	7.2	61.3	68.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	1,476.2	3,203.6	4,679.8	849.1	2,813.5	3,662.6	2,325.3	6,017.1	8,342.3
2005	1,449.4	3,234.4	4,683.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,464.0	3,220.8	4,684.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 2-2

Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Mining and oil and gas extraction,¹ sector [21]

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ²			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2004	26,628.3	4,928.8	31,557.1	686.0	837.1	1,523.1	27,314.3	5,765.9	33,080.2
2005	32,146.2	4,573.9	36,720.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	35,902.8	3,336.3	39,239.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conventional oil and gas extraction [211113]									
2004	24,603.6	632.1	25,235.7	686.0	41.3	727.3	25,289.6	673.4	25,963.0
2005	26,502.3	452.0	26,954.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	27,997.2	445.5	28,442.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-conventional oil extraction [211114]									
2004	2,024.7	4,296.7	6,321.4	0.0	795.8	795.8	2,024.7	5,092.5	7,117.2
2005	5,643.9	4,121.9	9,765.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	7,905.6	2,890.8	10,796.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2004	2,418.6	1,107.2	3,525.8	261.9	1,730.5	1,992.4	2,680.5	2,837.7	5,518.2
2005	2,855.2	1,378.6	4,233.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,807.6	1,260.2	4,067.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining [2121]									
2004	118.2	131.8	249.9	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	167.7	360.3	528.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	92.0	132.6	224.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bituminous coal mining [212114]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subbituminous coal mining [212115]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lignite coal mining [212116]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal ore mining [2122]									
2004	1,863.7	537.6	2,401.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	1,957.8	473.8	2,431.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,694.0	636.1	2,330.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ore mining [21221]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold and silver ore mining [21222]									
2004	499.1	118.6	617.7	17.1	217.6	234.7	516.2	336.2	852.4
2005	578.5	86.5	665.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	724.2	85.4	809.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead-zinc ore mining [212231]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nickel-copper ore mining [212232]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper-zinc ore mining [212233]									
2004	264.2	33.9	298.1	28.4	168.1	196.5	292.6	202.0	494.7
2005	249.9	106.4	356.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	170.9	147.3	318.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uranium ore mining [212291]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 2-2 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Mining and oil and gas extraction,¹ sector [21]

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ²			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
All other metal ore mining [212299]									
2004	17.5	52.9	70.5	5.4	55.9	61.3	22.9	108.8	131.8
2005	43.5	20.9	64.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	43.4	12.6	56.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying [2123]									
2004	436.7	437.8	874.5	87.8	527.3	615.1	524.5	965.1	1,489.6
2005	729.7	544.4	1,274.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,021.7	491.5	1,513.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone mining and quarrying [21231]									
2004	9.5	60.6	70.2	9.4	73.0	82.4	18.9	133.6	152.5
2005	42.6	65.0	107.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	27.5	63.3	90.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying [21232]									
2004	22.4	91.2	113.6	3.4	132.2	135.7	25.8	223.4	249.2
2005	16.2	113.8	130.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.4	111.6	118.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asbestos mining [212394]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gypsum mining [212395]									
2004	15.7	4.8	20.5	2.1	16.5	18.6	17.8	21.3	39.1
2005	9.0	4.1	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	12.7	9.6	22.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potash mining [212396]									
2004	56.6	146.0	202.7	36.6	131.1	167.8	93.2	277.1	370.5
2005	62.4	214.6	277.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	90.4	203.7	294.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peat extraction [212397]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying [212398]									
2004	330.4	121.1	451.5	30.7	160.4	191.1	361.1	281.5	642.6
2005	588.6	123.5	712.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	882.9	83.9	966.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2004	895.6	965.9	1,861.4	32.2	507.4	539.6	927.8	1,473.3	2,401.0
2005	1,083.2	1,335.6	2,418.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,228.3	1,419.5	2,647.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	29,942.4	7,001.9	36,944.3	980.1	3,075.1	4,055.1	30,922.5	10,077.0	40,999.4
2005	36,084.6	7,288.1	43,372.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	39,938.7	6,016.0	45,954.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Capital expenditures for NAICS National Industry 213119 "Other support activities for mining" are excluded from the total for this category.

2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution [2211]									
2004	6,263.1	3,562.0	9,825.0	1,212.5	1,383.7	2,596.3	7,475.6	4,945.7	12,421.3
2005	6,899.2	3,459.5	10,358.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8,144.7	4,749.8	12,894.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas distribution [2212]									
2004	708.6	305.8	1,014.5	108.6	18.1	126.7	817.2	323.9	1,141.2
2005	781.0	390.4	1,171.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,145.0	488.0	1,633.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water, sewage and other systems [2213]									
2004	1,871.8	117.9	1,989.8	2.7	11.2	13.9	1,874.5	129.1	2,003.7
2005	2,010.1	146.3	2,156.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,797.3	161.6	2,958.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	8,843.5	3,985.7	12,829.3	1,323.8	1,413.1	2,736.9	10,167.3	5,398.8	15,566.2
2005	9,690.3	3,996.2	13,686.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	12,087.0	5,399.4	17,486.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Food manufacturing [311]									
2004	297.9	1,248.1	1,546.0	114.5	716.9	831.4	412.4	1,965.0	2,377.4
2005	212.6	1,245.0	1,457.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	343.3	1,404.3	1,747.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing [312]									
2004	41.6	352.1	393.7	7.5	98.5	105.9	49.1	450.6	499.6
2005	77.1	399.0	476.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	66.6	423.5	490.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2004	5.5	65.8	71.4	3.4	62.7	66.1	8.9	128.5	137.5
2005	10.4	79.0	89.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.8	87.0	89.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2004	6.1	77.6	83.7	1.1	23.4	24.6	7.2	101.0	108.3
2005	7.4	54.2	61.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.4	74.9	80.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2004	15.4	60.7	76.1	14.4	25.9	40.2	29.8	86.6	116.3
2005	13.7	46.2	59.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.7	48.0	56.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2004	248.7	1,101.8	1,350.5	62.1	1,405.6	1,467.7	310.8	2,507.4	2,818.2
2005	279.5	1,484.9	1,764.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	269.7	1,325.3	1,595.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2004	272.1	1,123.5	1,395.5	127.9	1,799.4	1,927.3	400.0	2,922.9	3,322.9
2005	95.4	1,290.7	1,386.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	115.5	1,306.4	1,421.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2004	36.8	297.8	334.7	28.6	140.8	169.4	65.4	438.6	504.1
2005	17.4	340.1	357.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	20.5	347.1	367.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2004	167.3	1,715.3	1,882.6	64.0	383.4	447.3	231.3	2,098.7	2,329.9
2005	98.3	2,719.3	2,817.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	54.1	2,218.6	2,272.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2004	579.0	1,093.1	1,672.1	112.3	682.6	794.9	691.3	1,775.7	2,467.0
2005	504.2	1,257.9	1,762.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	696.8	1,338.4	2,035.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2004	80.1	852.4	932.5	24.7	504.7	529.4	104.8	1,357.1	1,461.8
2005	42.3	862.4	904.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	99.7	914.7	1,014.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2004	118.2	521.0	639.2	39.3	518.8	558.2	157.5	1,039.8	1,197.3
2005	53.3	696.2	749.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	59.2	658.5	717.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2004	243.2	2,011.2	2,254.3	180.5	1,503.6	1,684.1	423.7	3,514.8	3,938.5
2005	171.8	1,511.1	1,682.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	192.7	1,641.4	1,834.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2004	91.7	668.3	760.0	45.5	370.3	415.9	137.2	1,038.6	1,175.9
2005	125.1	640.4	765.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	211.5	702.2	913.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2004	73.6	538.5	612.1	79.4	221.6	301.0	153.0	760.1	913.1
2005	106.2	590.5	696.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	76.1	605.3	681.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2004	47.5	446.9	494.4	34.5	66.4	100.9	82.0	513.3	595.3
2005	82.9	476.5	559.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	88.1	531.2	619.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2004	11.5	177.6	189.1	19.5	85.3	104.8	31.0	262.9	293.8
2005	12.7	127.8	140.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9.8	198.1	207.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2004	169.2	3,387.8	3,557.0	216.4	890.2	1,106.7	385.6	4,278.0	4,663.6
2005	146.2	3,591.0	3,737.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	383.4	3,596.2	3,979.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2004	65.0	178.4	243.3	7.7	97.6	105.3	72.7	276.0	348.6
2005	18.5	203.5	222.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	39.9	206.5	246.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2004	40.4	150.7	191.0	10.1	47.2	57.3	50.5	197.9	248.4
2005	47.8	197.2	245.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	49.9	200.8	250.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	2,611.6	16,082.5	18,694.1	1,194.0	9,651.2	10,845.2	3,805.6	25,733.7	29,539.3
2005	2,125.9	17,823.3	19,949.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,794.3	17,842.1	20,636.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Farm product wholesaler-distributors [411]									
2004	7.8	76.4	84.2	12.7	18.6	31.4	20.5	95.0	115.6
2005	7.2	61.6	68.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9.0	66.3	75.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum product wholesaler-distributors [412]									
2004	38.8	169.5	208.3	13.5	69.1	82.6	52.3	238.6	291.0
2005	98.0	171.0	269.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	115.5	180.7	296.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food, beverage and tobacco wholesaler-distributors [413]									
2004	346.1	623.0	969.1	26.6	89.6	116.2	372.7	712.6	1,085.3
2005	460.7	535.2	995.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	362.7	527.2	889.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal and household goods wholesaler-distributors [414]									
2004	62.8	267.0	329.8	21.0	37.2	58.2	83.8	304.2	388.1
2005	49.9	275.8	325.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	62.7	305.0	367.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicle and parts wholesaler-distributors [415]									
2004	39.9	283.4	323.3	25.3	52.4	77.7	65.2	335.8	400.9
2005	67.2	313.5	380.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	92.1	360.0	452.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building material and supplies wholesaler-distributors [416]									
2004	94.2	439.4	533.6	29.0	108.9	137.8	123.2	548.3	671.5
2005	93.6	420.7	514.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	71.2	462.4	533.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaler-distributors [417]									
2004	134.0	861.1	995.2	45.2	163.9	209.1	179.2	1,025.0	1,204.2
2005	153.0	838.6	991.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	189.6	900.1	1,089.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous wholesaler-distributors [418]									
2004	159.2	443.6	602.8	26.4	90.4	116.8	185.6	534.0	719.6
2005	264.2	412.0	676.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	363.4	527.4	890.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale agents and brokers [419]									
2004	18.0	158.7	176.7	10.0	21.3	31.3	28.0	180.0	207.9
2005	18.0	151.4	169.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	14.1	154.4	168.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	900.8	3,322.2	4,223.0	209.7	651.4	861.1	1,110.5	3,973.6	5,084.1
2005	1,211.9	3,179.7	4,391.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,280.3	3,483.5	4,763.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Motor vehicle and parts dealers [441]									
2004	272.4	363.2	635.6	51.3	74.5	125.8	323.7	437.7	761.4
2005	207.5	318.9	526.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	201.0	320.8	521.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and home furnishings stores [442]									
2004	101.7	135.8	237.5	24.8	12.4	37.2	126.5	148.2	274.7
2005	91.2	156.4	247.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	76.2	147.8	224.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electronics and appliance stores [443]									
2004	109.3	194.3	303.6	14.6	9.7	24.3	123.9	204.0	327.9
2005	123.7	189.0	312.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	112.0	189.0	301.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers [444]									
2004	222.4	278.7	501.1	35.0	37.8	72.8	257.4	316.5	573.9
2005	278.8	243.7	522.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	324.4	206.5	530.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food and beverage stores [445]									
2004	1,348.8	1,194.6	2,543.3	72.9	166.5	239.4	1,421.7	1,361.1	2,782.7
2005	1,364.1	936.8	2,300.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,367.4	1,007.8	2,375.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health and personal care stores [446]									
2004	58.2	98.8	157.0	18.6	26.0	44.7	76.8	124.8	201.7
2005	42.6	107.1	149.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	46.1	103.3	149.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gasoline stations [447]									
2004	387.5	495.4	883.0	49.8	117.9	167.7	437.3	613.3	1,050.7
2005	343.4	436.4	779.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	330.6	429.1	759.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and clothing accessories stores [448]									
2004	440.5	332.8	773.3	39.7	24.4	64.1	480.2	357.2	837.4
2005	273.7	273.9	547.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	300.2	268.5	568.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores [451]									
2004	77.1	125.1	202.3	9.0	8.8	17.7	86.1	133.9	220.0
2005	102.4	137.0	239.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	118.8	135.8	254.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
General merchandise stores [452]									
2004	893.4	456.3	1,349.7	18.1	63.4	81.6	911.5	519.7	1,431.3
2005	486.1	554.4	1,040.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,261.1	654.5	1,915.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous store retailers [453]									
2004	75.3	156.3	231.6	25.1	25.8	50.8	100.4	182.1	282.4
2005	106.3	108.0	214.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	116.9	113.3	230.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-store retailers [454]									
2004	76.9	277.0	353.9	24.0	37.4	61.4	100.9	314.4	415.4
2005	46.6	270.3	316.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	37.6	315.1	352.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	4,063.5	4,108.2	8,171.8	383.0	604.6	987.6	4,446.5	4,712.8	9,159.3
2005	3,466.2	3,732.0	7,198.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,292.5	3,891.4	8,183.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Air transportation [481]									
2004	53.1	1,953.8	2,006.9	4.7	529.4	534.1	57.8	2,483.2	2,541.0
2005	63.2	2,254.3	2,317.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	60.1	2,500.0	2,560.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rail transportation [482]									
2004	814.3	432.3	1,246.6	746.0	923.0	1,669.0	1,560.3	1,355.3	2,915.6
2005	1,110.6	384.2	1,494.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,225.8	391.2	1,617.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water transportation [483]									
2004	34.7	239.1	273.8	30.5	195.3	225.8	65.2	434.4	499.7
2005	128.7	354.5	483.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	154.8	332.7	487.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truck transportation [484]									
2004	95.7	1,452.2	1,547.9	51.8	1,297.5	1,349.2	147.5	2,749.7	2,897.1
2005	75.4	1,667.6	1,742.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	106.6	1,645.5	1,752.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transit and ground passenger transportation [485]									
2004	536.0	1,112.4	1,648.4	289.6	772.8	1,062.4	825.6	1,885.2	2,710.9
2005	857.0	1,358.7	2,215.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,575.3	1,755.8	3,331.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipeline transportation [486]									
2004	506.6	362.0	868.6	217.9	238.7	456.6	724.5	600.7	1,325.2
2005	523.0	565.8	1,088.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,244.3	748.2	1,992.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scenic and sightseeing transportation [487]									
2004	2.8	41.2	44.0	0.8	3.1	3.9	3.6	44.3	47.9
2005	1.2	36.1	37.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.6	41.3	43.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for transportation [488]									
2004	1,345.2	478.7	1,824.0	158.2	230.3	388.5	1,503.4	709.0	2,212.4
2005	888.0	746.4	1,634.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,294.3	687.3	1,981.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postal service [491]									
2004	65.8	159.8	225.6	14.0	76.1	90.1	79.8	235.9	315.7
2005	112.1	180.7	292.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	114.6	179.6	294.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Couriers and messengers [492]									
2004	7.9	96.2	104.1	5.2	46.2	51.4	13.1	142.4	155.5
2005	2.1	66.1	68.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.7	81.8	88.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warehousing and storage [493]									
2004	48.5	181.9	230.5	24.7	95.8	120.5	73.2	277.7	351.0
2005	55.7	196.3	252.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	57.6	172.5	230.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	3,510.7	6,509.8	10,020.5	1,543.4	4,408.1	5,951.5	5,054.1	10,917.9	15,972.0
2005	3,817.0	7,810.7	11,627.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5,842.7	8,536.0	14,378.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Publishing industries (except Internet) [511]									
2004	68.8	274.8	343.6	15.8	53.1	68.9	84.6	327.9	412.5
2005	119.3	291.2	410.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	63.0	295.9	359.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motion picture and sound recording industries [512]									
2004	58.3	228.2	286.6	10.5	23.0	33.5	68.8	251.2	320.1
2005	47.2	284.8	332.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	77.8	299.9	377.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasting (except Internet) [515]									
2004	44.5	334.7	379.2	17.7	24.0	41.6	62.2	358.7	420.8
2005	46.0	375.6	421.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	70.8	383.7	454.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet publishing and broadcasting [516]									
2004	0.5	4.4	4.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	4.7	5.2
2005	x	x	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.4	4.9	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telecommunications [517]									
2004	1,968.3	5,265.7	7,234.1	229.4	791.9	1,021.3	2,197.7	6,057.6	8,255.4
2005	2,187.4	5,124.3	7,311.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,734.2	5,596.5	7,330.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services [518]									
2004	265.4	490.6	756.0	0.3	15.9	16.1	265.7	506.5	772.1
2005	285.6	528.0	813.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	458.8	703.5	1,162.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other information services [519]									
2004	5.3	17.2	22.4	1.3	1.8	3.2	6.6	19.0	25.6
2005	x	x	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4.8	10.3	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	2,411.1	6,615.7	9,026.8	275.0	910.0	1,184.9	2,686.1	7,525.7	10,211.8
2005	2,687.6	6,626.1	9,313.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,410.0	7,294.6	9,704.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Monetary authorities - Central Bank [521]									
2004	6.2	14.3	20.5	7.0	1.9	8.9	13.2	16.2	29.4
2005	14.7	16.2	30.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4.1	18.8	23.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit intermediation and related activities [522]									
2004	258.1	13,578.4	13,836.6	290.7	279.9	570.6	548.8	13,858.3	14,407.1
2005	426.0	13,629.4	14,055.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	573.8	14,871.7	15,445.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investment and related activities [523]									
2004	50.1	242.0	292.1	8.3	49.2	57.5	58.4	291.2	349.7
2005	40.6	267.1	307.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	35.4	255.4	290.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance carriers and related activities [524]									
2004	154.3	492.4	646.7	62.6	110.3	172.9	216.9	602.7	819.7
2005	163.6	490.9	654.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	121.2	472.3	593.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funds and other financial vehicles [526]									
2004	57.1	18.0	75.2	1.3	1.2	2.5	58.4	19.2	77.6
2005	52.8	18.8	71.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	62.5	19.3	81.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	525.9	14,345.3	14,871.1	370.0	442.4	812.4	895.9	14,787.7	15,683.6
2005	697.8	14,422.3	15,120.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	797.1	15,637.6	16,434.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Lessors of real estate [5311]									
2004	2,811.0	602.1	3,413.0	576.4	55.0	631.3	3,387.4	657.1	4,044.4
2005	3,013.2	680.0	3,693.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,140.3	721.0	3,861.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offices of real estate agents and brokers [5312]									
2004	51.4	125.9	177.3	7.6	4.7	12.4	59.0	130.6	189.7
2005	36.0	123.5	159.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	35.8	127.0	162.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Activities related to real estate [5313]									
2004	176.2	167.4	343.6	97.4	38.7	136.1	273.6	206.1	479.7
2005	314.6	148.7	463.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	323.0	161.3	484.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Automotive equipment rental and leasing [5321]									
2004	65.3	4,624.5	4,689.8	15.9	349.6	365.4	81.2	4,974.1	5,055.2
2005	64.2	4,739.5	4,803.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	74.3	4,807.5	4,881.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consumer goods rental [5322]									
2004	40.5	308.7	349.2	8.4	18.8	27.2	48.9	327.5	376.4
2005	28.2	328.5	356.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	22.2	299.0	321.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
General rental centres [5323]									
2004	8.2	112.3	120.5	1.0	12.0	13.0	9.2	124.3	133.5
2005	4.5	133.5	138.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.7	170.7	174.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing [5324]									
2004	75.8	2,641.3	2,717.1	6.3	270.8	277.1	82.1	2,912.1	2,994.2
2005	129.8	2,560.2	2,689.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	135.9	2,773.9	2,909.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works) [5331]									
2004	80.1	94.8	174.9	3.9	4.3	8.2	84.0	99.1	183.0
2005	96.2	85.8	182.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	113.4	130.9	244.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	3,308.3	8,677.0	11,985.3	716.8	753.9	1,470.8	4,025.1	9,430.9	13,456.1
2005	3,686.7	8,799.6	12,486.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,848.6	9,191.4	13,040.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Legal services [5411]									
2004	12.8	241.8	254.5	6.4	15.3	21.7	19.2	257.1	276.2
2005	36.9	247.9	284.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	13.7	242.2	256.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services [5412]									
2004	17.6	288.3	305.9	7.0	16.3	23.2	24.6	304.6	329.1
2005	28.0	297.9	325.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	53.4	308.8	362.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Architectural, engineering and related services [5413]									
2004	71.0	481.9	552.9	19.3	55.1	74.4	90.3	537.0	627.3
2005	86.6	482.9	569.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	47.2	501.5	548.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Specialized design services [5414]									
2004	5.1	70.5	75.6	1.9	9.2	11.2	7.0	79.7	86.7
2005	4.1	69.1	73.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.3	75.0	78.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer systems design and related services [5415]									
2004	53.2	1,002.9	1,056.1	11.1	135.2	146.2	64.3	1,138.1	1,202.3
2005	58.5	972.9	1,031.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	45.2	958.6	1,003.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management, scientific and technical consulting services [5416]									
2004	49.9	374.0	424.0	24.8	50.8	75.5	74.7	424.8	499.5
2005	57.2	404.3	461.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	65.5	392.1	457.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific research and development services [5417]									
2004	93.9	273.4	367.3	11.7	26.4	38.2	105.6	299.8	405.5
2005	98.9	308.7	407.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	79.1	385.5	464.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advertising and related services [5418]									
2004	31.9	115.9	147.8	11.8	14.3	26.2	43.7	130.2	174.0
2005	15.3	130.3	145.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	18.3	131.7	150.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other professional, scientific and technical services [5419]									
2004	22.8	118.4	141.2	13.5	16.7	30.2	36.3	135.1	171.4
2005	18.5	127.8	146.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	17.6	135.7	153.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	358.2	2,967.0	3,325.2	107.5	339.3	446.8	465.7	3,306.3	3,772.0
2005	404.2	3,041.8	3,446.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	343.3	3,131.2	3,474.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Administrative and support services [561]									
2004	129.3	658.4	787.7	34.1	231.5	265.6	163.4	889.9	1,053.3
2005	122.6	639.2	761.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	182.1	607.5	789.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waste management and remediation services [562]									
2004	84.9	236.8	321.7	21.0	194.6	215.5	105.9	431.4	537.2
2005	122.2	200.5	322.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	110.0	211.6	321.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	214.2	895.2	1,109.4	55.0	426.0	481.1	269.2	1,321.2	1,590.5
2005	244.8	839.7	1,084.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	292.1	819.1	1,111.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Elementary and secondary schools [6111]									
2004	1,943.8	443.2	2,387.0	984.2	88.3	1,072.5	2,928.0	531.5	3,459.5
2005	2,423.4	477.7	2,901.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,624.0	482.8	3,106.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s [6112]									
2004	341.9	288.5	630.4	55.8	37.7	93.5	397.7	326.2	723.9
2005	249.7	282.6	532.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	361.7	286.0	647.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities [6113]									
2004	2,039.3	1,183.1	3,222.5	216.2	152.0	368.2	2,255.5	1,335.1	3,590.6
2005	1,965.9	1,094.6	3,060.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,788.8	1,087.1	2,875.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business schools and computer and management training [6114]									
2004	2.7	8.7	11.4	0.4	1.4	1.8	3.1	10.1	13.2
2005	1.5	11.3	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.2	11.7	12.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and trade schools [6115]									
2004	4.7	18.8	23.5	2.1	8.5	10.6	6.8	27.3	34.1
2005	5.3	17.4	22.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	7.9	9.8	17.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools and instruction [6116]									
2004	18.8	30.5	49.3	6.7	4.1	10.8	25.5	34.6	60.1
2005	15.0	29.3	44.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.8	25.6	34.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational support services [6117]									
2004	3.9	7.2	11.1	1.7	0.6	2.4	5.6	7.8	13.4
2005	1.5	4.8	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.0	3.3	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	4,355.1	1,980.1	6,335.2	1,267.2	292.5	1,559.7	5,622.3	2,272.6	7,894.9
2005	4,662.4	1,917.7	6,580.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,794.3	1,906.4	6,700.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Ambulatory health care services [621]									
2004	101.6	276.1	377.7	46.1	94.8	140.9	147.7	370.9	518.6
2005	83.9	280.7	364.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	75.1	266.1	341.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospitals [622]									
2004	1,943.3	1,972.8	3,916.1	517.4	783.3	1,300.7	2,460.7	2,756.1	5,216.9
2005	2,171.1	2,082.2	4,253.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,665.2	1,960.7	4,625.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing and residential care facilities [623]									
2004	978.9	159.9	1,138.8	211.7	213.0	424.7	1,190.6	372.9	1,563.6
2005	786.8	209.6	996.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	701.5	195.2	896.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social assistance [624]									
2004	37.1	36.5	73.6	33.1	15.1	48.2	70.2	51.6	121.8
2005	73.0	50.1	123.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	84.1	52.3	136.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	3,061.0	2,445.3	5,506.3	808.3	1,106.3	1,914.6	3,869.3	3,551.6	7,420.9
2005	3,114.8	2,622.6	5,737.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,525.9	2,474.3	6,000.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries [711]									
2004	225.7	102.0	327.8	17.0	11.8	28.7	242.7	113.8	356.5
2005	126.2	91.5	217.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	135.3	85.8	221.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heritage institutions [712]									
2004	144.8	31.6	176.4	20.9	6.0	26.9	165.7	37.6	203.2
2005	100.1	31.4	131.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	70.0	31.0	101.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amusement, gambling and recreation industries [713]									
2004	531.3	614.6	1,145.9	134.1	186.5	320.6	665.4	801.1	1,466.5
2005	493.6	866.7	1,360.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	315.0	1,025.5	1,340.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	901.7	748.3	1,650.0	171.9	204.3	376.2	1,073.6	952.6	2,026.2
2005	720.0	989.5	1,709.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	520.4	1,142.3	1,662.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Accommodation services [721]									
2004	568.7	379.6	948.2	142.5	136.7	279.3	711.2	516.3	1,227.5
2005	541.8	375.9	917.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	588.8	446.9	1,035.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food services and drinking places [722]									
2004	662.9	748.6	1,411.4	85.9	225.4	311.3	748.8	974.0	1,722.7
2005	627.7	699.9	1,327.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	657.6	647.1	1,304.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	1,231.5	1,128.1	2,359.7	228.4	362.1	590.5	1,459.9	1,490.2	2,950.2
2005	1,169.5	1,075.8	2,245.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,246.4	1,094.0	2,340.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Repair and maintenance [811]									
2004	128.1	547.3	675.4	27.9	175.7	203.6	156.0	723.0	879.0
2005	81.6	452.3	533.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	89.3	435.8	525.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal and laundry services [812]									
2004	93.2	249.9	343.1	42.4	69.0	111.4	135.6	318.9	454.5
2005	65.4	244.8	310.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	100.0	218.6	318.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations [813]									
2004	267.8	292.7	560.5	130.6	56.6	187.3	398.4	349.3	747.8
2005	258.5	339.7	598.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	260.9	336.6	597.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	489.1	1,089.9	1,579.0	200.9	301.4	502.3	690.0	1,391.3	2,081.3
2005	405.5	1,036.8	1,442.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	450.2	991.0	1,441.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: CANSIM table number 029-0005.

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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	1,511.1	2,043.8	3,554.9	476.6	291.8	768.4	1,987.7	2,335.6	4,323.2
2005	1,720.2	2,029.6	3,749.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,752.9	2,002.7	3,755.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	4,244.3	1,383.8	5,628.0	1,473.4	360.2	1,833.6	5,717.7	1,744.0	7,461.6
2005	5,285.1	1,546.9	6,832.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5,720.1	1,599.5	7,319.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	9,560.8	1,506.5	11,067.3	812.1	331.9	1,144.0	10,372.9	1,838.4	12,211.3
2005	10,433.9	1,749.1	12,183.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10,967.1	2,058.9	13,026.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	15,316.1	4,934.0	20,250.1	2,762.0	983.9	3,745.9	18,078.1	5,917.9	23,996.1
2005	17,439.2	5,325.6	22,764.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	18,440.1	5,661.0	24,101.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2004	2,872.0	1,371.2	4,243.2	343.8	435.3	779.1	3,215.8	1,806.5	5,022.3
2005	3,164.1	1,153.7	4,317.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,923.8	1,094.5	4,018.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2004	436.4	287.1	723.6	78.2	112.1	190.4	514.6	399.2	913.9
2005	461.6	306.7	768.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	485.8	302.9	788.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2004	3,662.0	2,034.8	5,696.9	691.2	775.9	1,467.1	4,353.2	2,810.7	7,164.0
2005	3,699.5	2,223.1	5,922.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,176.8	2,347.8	6,524.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2004	2,571.5	1,833.1	4,404.7	464.4	726.7	1,191.2	3,035.9	2,559.8	5,595.9
2005	2,715.4	1,932.7	4,648.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,935.0	1,808.8	4,743.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2004	30,821.9	18,945.3	49,767.2	5,303.3	6,189.2	11,492.5	36,125.2	25,134.5	61,259.7
2005	31,399.5	18,875.5	50,275.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	31,428.4	19,300.0	50,728.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2004	48,992.2	37,286.0	86,278.2	8,099.6	10,340.4	18,440.0	57,091.8	47,626.4	104,718.3
2005	50,884.2	38,834.0	89,718.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	53,518.4	42,025.7	95,544.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2004	3,629.9	3,069.0	6,698.9	909.2	1,163.0	2,072.2	4,539.1	4,232.0	8,771.1
2005	3,824.0	3,138.8	6,962.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,746.8	3,234.8	7,981.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2004	4,788.9	2,678.0	7,466.9	934.2	1,472.4	2,406.7	5,723.1	4,150.4	9,873.6
2005	5,008.2	2,799.1	7,807.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5,213.0	3,120.3	8,333.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2004	33,991.7	16,816.0	50,807.7	2,836.1	4,477.6	7,313.7	36,827.8	21,293.6	58,121.4
2005	42,161.7	18,155.2	60,316.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	47,879.9	18,143.7	66,023.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2004	20,741.9	8,922.8	29,664.7	3,336.8	4,423.4	7,760.2	24,078.7	13,346.2	37,424.9
2005	22,551.7	9,705.1	32,256.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	24,194.9	10,149.2	34,344.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon Territory									
2004	304.8	114.4	419.2	40.8	28.1	68.9	345.6	142.5	488.2
2005	395.9	118.1	514.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	391.1	108.7	499.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2004	918.3	330.0	1,248.2	65.1	200.3	265.4	983.4	530.3	1,513.6
2005	1,184.1	350.5	1,534.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,379.8	321.9	1,701.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2004	393.7	68.7	462.4	17.3	16.1	33.4	411.0	84.8	495.8
2005	388.8	80.6	469.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	316.7	84.4	401.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	154,125.2	93,756.5	247,881.7	23,120.1	30,360.7	53,480.8	177,245.3	124,117.2	301,362.5
2005	167,838.4	97,673.2	265,511.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	179,590.5	102,042.7	281,633.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	22.9	30.8	53.7	27.4	38.2	65.6	50.3	69.0	119.3
2005	22.8	31.6	54.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	22.4	31.2	53.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.5	2.0	2.5	1.3	3.2	4.4
2005	0.8	1.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.8	1.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	3.3	5.7	8.9	1.1	0.8	1.9	4.4	6.5	10.8
2005	3.3	5.7	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.3	5.7	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	13.8	20.3	34.1	21.9	29.2	51.1	35.7	49.5	85.2
2005	13.9	20.6	34.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	14.2	20.9	35.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	x	0.3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	1,347.4	517.7	1,865.1	2.6	71.0	73.6	1,350.0	588.7	1,938.7
2005	1,587.8	239.9	1,827.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,300.4	204.0	1,504.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2004	x	x	1,248.1	x	x	16.6	x	x	1,264.7
2005	x	x	1,296.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	1,217.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2004	x	x	588.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	485.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	218.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2004	19.3	9.0	28.3	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	36.3	10.0	46.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	46.1	21.7	67.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	79.2	47.5	126.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	86.8	58.4	145.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	88.6	63.2	151.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	6.9	47.7	54.6	2.5	45.8	48.4	9.4	93.5	102.9
2005	6.8	47.0	53.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.6	38.3	43.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	45.1	129.9	175.0	18.2	102.8	121.0	63.3	232.7	296.0
2005	8.5	107.8	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10.2	124.0	134.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	15.7	17.3	33.0	2.4	7.1	9.5	18.1	24.4	42.5
2005	12.5	14.6	27.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10.1	16.9	27.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	52.2	60.1	112.3	3.4	7.8	11.2	55.6	67.9	123.6
2005	54.1	49.5	103.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	67.0	47.9	114.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	10.9	94.4	105.3	6.0	66.8	72.8	16.9	161.2	178.1
2005	14.0	195.4	209.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	20.6	149.6	170.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	44.0	94.8	138.8	2.1	1.8	3.9	46.1	96.6	142.7
2005	41.6	106.2	147.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	41.5	108.8	150.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	3.4	120.6	123.9	2.5	2.0	4.5	5.9	122.6	128.4
2005	3.8	112.5	116.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9.1	118.7	127.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	11.9	66.2	78.1	4.6	11.1	15.6	16.5	77.3	93.8
2005	11.1	46.7	57.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	11.5	53.7	65.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	9.3	22.0	31.3	0.4	1.5	1.9	9.7	23.5	33.2
2005	x	x	33.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	7.8	23.5	31.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	0.8	7.2	8.0	0.2	13.0	13.2	1.0	20.2	21.3
2005	0.4	4.4	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.5	3.7	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	23.5	17.4	40.9	7.2	2.4	9.6	30.7	19.8	50.5
2005	44.2	20.5	64.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	26.3	18.0	44.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	25.3	27.2	52.5	15.0	16.9	31.9	40.3	44.1	84.4
2005	35.9	25.1	61.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	37.1	20.9	58.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	22.2	12.1	34.3	4.7	6.4	11.1	26.9	18.5	45.3
2005	25.7	9.8	35.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	28.0	10.9	38.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	3.8	6.5	10.3	2.3	1.9	4.1	6.1	8.4	14.4
2005	3.2	4.7	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.0	5.6	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	168.7	44.0	212.7	68.1	23.5	91.6	236.8	67.5	304.3
2005	200.3	44.5	244.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	242.1	48.7	290.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	19.1	19.4	38.5	4.0	6.4	10.3	23.1	25.8	48.9
2005	19.9	14.3	34.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	31.3	13.2	44.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	65.4	15.1	80.5	31.6	5.9	37.5	97.0	21.0	118.0
2005	107.0	20.0	127.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	133.4	25.3	158.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Local, municipal and regional public administration ^[913]									
2004	84.2	9.5	93.6	32.5	11.3	43.8	116.7	20.8	137.5
2005	73.3	10.2	83.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	77.4	10.3	87.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration ^[914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2004	961.8	0.0	961.8	165.0	0.0	165.0	1,126.8	0.0	1,126.8
2005	991.9	0.0	991.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	983.7	0.0	983.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	2,872.0	1,371.2	4,243.2	343.8	435.3	779.1	3,215.8	1,806.5	5,022.3
2005	3,164.1	1,153.7	4,317.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,923.8	1,094.5	4,018.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	11.0	36.7	47.7	9.7	38.0	47.7	20.7	74.7	95.4
2005	11.1	37.6	48.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	11.1	36.9	47.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	3.7	17.2	20.9	4.0	21.1	25.0	7.7	38.3	45.9
2005	3.7	17.2	20.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.7	17.2	20.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	3.5	16.5	20.0	2.9	3.1	6.1	6.4	19.6	26.1
2005	3.5	16.5	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.5	16.5	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	3.6	2.2	5.8	2.7	12.7	15.4	6.3	14.9	x
2005	3.7	2.2	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.6	2.2	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	15.2	10.5	25.7	x	x	4.8	x	x	30.6
2005	16.9	31.1	48.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	17.6	9.5	27.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	2.4	17.8	20.2	0.4	6.0	6.4	2.8	23.8	26.5
2005	2.6	19.1	21.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.2	22.8	26.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	24.4	49.8	74.3	2.5	22.5	25.1	26.9	72.3	99.3
2005	7.8	46.7	54.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	7.7	65.0	72.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	2.7	5.9	8.6	0.5	1.9	2.3	3.2	7.8	10.9
2005	3.1	5.3	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.4	5.8	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	24.4	25.7	50.1	3.1	5.3	8.3	27.5	31.0	58.4
2005	20.8	19.7	40.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	20.2	19.0	39.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	3.2	13.9	17.0	1.5	7.3	8.8	4.7	21.2	25.8
2005	1.9	11.4	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.3	8.7	12.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	8.7	11.0	19.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	8.8	11.5	20.3
2005	6.7	13.3	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.8	13.1	19.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	1.1	35.8	37.0	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.9	36.9	38.8
2005	0.9	37.0	37.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.8	35.8	37.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	19.4	17.8	37.1	2.2	0.7	2.9	21.6	18.5	40.0
2005	23.1	22.7	45.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10.1	15.7	25.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	0.5	4.8	5.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	5.4	6.0
2005	x	x	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.4	5.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	2.3	3.1	0.8	3.4	4.2
2005	0.0	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	16.0	8.9	24.9	9.2	3.2	12.4	25.2	12.1	37.3
2005	36.8	8.4	45.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	43.7	8.2	51.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	2.0	4.9	6.9	2.8	5.8	8.6	4.8	10.7	15.5
2005	x	x	10.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	1.8	1.1	2.9	1.1	0.8	1.9	2.9	1.9	4.8
2005	1.7	1.3	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.8	0.8	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	6.4	6.1	12.5	1.0	2.5	3.6	7.4	8.6	16.0
2005	4.4	5.8	10.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.3	6.2	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	1.2	7.2	8.4	1.6	0.8	2.4	2.8	8.0	10.7
2005	2.6	7.2	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.8	7.9	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	49.4	22.8	72.3	7.0	6.1	13.1	56.4	28.9	85.4
2005	60.1	23.1	83.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	86.9	27.6	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	4.2	17.9	22.1	3.6	5.2	8.8	7.8	23.1	30.9
2005	14.8	16.3	31.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	25.5	15.9	41.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	25.9	4.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	4.0	29.9
2005	26.6	3.9	30.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	42.8	9.2	52.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	19.3	0.9	20.2	3.4	1.0	4.3	22.7	1.9	24.5
2005	18.7	2.8	21.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	18.5	2.6	21.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2004	243.5	0.0	243.5	33.0	0.0	33.0	276.5	0.0	276.5
2005	255.8	0.0	255.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	257.8	0.0	257.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	436.4	287.1	723.6	78.2	112.1	190.4	514.6	399.2	913.9
2005	461.6	306.7	768.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	485.8	302.9	788.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	56.5	70.9	127.4	33.5	124.7	158.2	90.0	195.6	285.6
2005	57.6	71.6	129.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	58.6	69.5	128.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	5.7	12.2	17.9	2.2	15.7	17.9	7.9	27.9	35.8
2005	5.7	12.2	17.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.7	12.2	17.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	15.8	24.8	40.6	6.8	7.1	14.0	22.6	31.9	54.5
2005	15.8	24.8	40.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	15.8	24.8	40.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	1.8	7.9	9.8	0.7	10.5	11.3	2.5	18.4	21.0
2005	0.4	7.4	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.4	4.6	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	33.1	24.2	57.3	23.7	90.4	114.1	56.8	114.6	171.4
2005	35.5	25.9	61.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	36.6	26.7	63.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	0.1	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	2.7	2.8
2005	0.2	1.3	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.2	1.1	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	668.5	32.3	700.8	3.1	47.9	51.0	671.6	80.2	751.9
2005	557.1	50.7	607.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	524.0	66.1	590.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2004	x	x	636.4	0.0	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	533.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	464.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2004	x	x	39.3	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	49.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	15.4	23.3	38.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2004	10.1	15.1	25.2	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	24.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	86.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	x	x	203.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	197.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	443.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	11.5	85.0	96.5	2.5	46.6	49.1	14.0	131.6	145.5
2005	12.3	90.0	102.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	15.8	114.4	130.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	67.5	320.8	388.3	29.6	274.3	303.9	97.1	595.1	692.2
2005	27.5	383.9	411.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	194.4	410.1	604.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	35.8	68.1	103.9	5.2	14.3	19.5	41.0	82.4	123.4
2005	33.9	67.5	101.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	29.9	71.0	100.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	128.8	152.8	281.6	10.2	15.9	26.0	139.0	168.7	307.6
2005	151.1	120.7	271.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	184.4	127.2	311.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	37.0	152.5	189.5	22.0	76.4	98.4	59.0	228.9	287.9
2005	96.3	195.8	292.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	194.4	245.8	440.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	46.7	135.1	181.9	1.2	4.3	5.5	47.9	139.4	187.3
2005	59.1	193.1	252.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	58.4	186.7	245.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	6.7	339.2	345.9	7.2	5.1	12.2	13.9	344.3	358.2
2005	5.2	323.6	328.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	12.1	350.9	363.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	34.3	296.4	330.7	11.1	27.4	38.6	45.4	323.8	369.3
2005	86.1	298.4	384.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	40.3	286.9	327.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	4.9	40.9	45.8	1.1	5.1	6.1	6.0	46.0	51.9
2005	4.0	53.3	57.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4.9	49.8	54.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	0.3	0.5	0.8	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	0.7	0.8	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.3	0.4	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	7.7	35.6	43.3	1.8	17.5	19.3	9.5	53.1	62.6
2005	7.5	32.4	39.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.3	30.7	36.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	148.6	53.6	202.2	21.3	5.6	26.9	169.9	59.2	229.1
2005	130.5	46.8	177.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	108.1	49.9	158.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	51.4	34.7	86.1	14.9	16.4	31.3	66.3	51.1	117.4
2005	44.0	35.9	79.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	48.5	26.0	74.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	13.1	16.4	29.5	2.0	2.3	4.3	15.1	18.7	33.8
2005	6.6	11.0	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.7	7.6	16.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	33.8	27.0	60.9	6.9	9.2	16.1	40.7	36.2	77.0
2005	26.8	23.0	49.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	27.2	28.6	55.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	7.5	12.3	19.8	4.1	4.1	8.2	11.6	16.4	28.0
2005	11.3	16.8	28.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	12.3	14.9	27.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	438.1	136.1	574.2	173.9	7.2	181.1	612.0	143.3	755.3
2005	481.8	153.4	635.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	433.1	156.2	589.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	78.8	74.8	153.6	11.7	5.5	17.2	90.5	80.3	170.8
2005	77.7	77.5	155.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	77.0	72.1	149.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	125.7	30.7	156.5	160.0	0.0	160.0	285.7	30.7	316.5
2005	160.1	28.0	188.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	159.7	28.9	188.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Local, municipal and regional public administration ^[913]									
2004	233.6	30.5	264.1	2.2	1.7	3.9	235.8	32.2	268.1
2005	243.9	47.9	291.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	196.4	55.3	251.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration ^[914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2004	1,684.8	0.0	1,684.8	339.0	0.0	339.0	2,023.8	0.0	2,023.8
2005	1,757.0	0.0	1,757.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,826.8	0.0	1,826.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	3,662.0	2,034.8	5,696.9	691.2	775.9	1,467.1	4,353.2	2,810.7	7,164.0
2005	3,699.5	2,223.1	5,922.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,176.8	2,347.8	6,524.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	26.2	75.9	102.1	21.9	76.9	98.8	48.1	152.8	200.9
2005	26.6	60.9	87.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	26.6	55.2	81.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	7.2	17.1	24.3	3.1	21.5	24.6	10.3	38.6	48.9
2005	7.2	17.1	24.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	7.2	17.1	24.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	7.6	17.9	25.5	4.8	5.5	10.3	12.4	23.4	35.8
2005	7.6	17.9	25.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	7.6	17.9	25.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	2.3	31.8	34.1	12.8	46.4	59.3	15.1	78.2	93.4
2005	2.6	18.9	21.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.3	13.2	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	8.9	5.3	14.1	0.9	1.6	2.5	9.8	6.9	16.7
2005	9.1	5.4	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9.3	5.6	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	0.2	3.8	4.0	0.3	1.8	2.1	0.5	5.6	6.1
2005	0.0	1.6	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.2	1.5	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	x	x	524.9	x	x	60.1	x	x	585.0
2005	x	x	393.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	377.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	10.4	76.9	87.3	2.7	42.3	45.0	13.1	119.2	132.3
2005	10.6	78.2	88.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	11.4	82.9	94.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	93.3	379.1	472.4	20.1	293.3	313.5	113.4	672.4	785.9
2005	70.8	537.6	608.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	58.4	406.9	465.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	17.7	45.8	63.4	5.1	15.0	20.1	22.8	60.8	83.5
2005	12.0	39.6	51.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9.8	33.3	43.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	159.3	120.7	280.0	10.1	17.6	27.7	169.4	138.3	307.8
2005	143.1	91.9	235.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	204.8	98.2	303.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	21.6	78.8	100.5	14.8	53.6	68.5	36.4	132.4	168.9
2005	163.8	98.7	262.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	265.4	107.8	373.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	38.4	151.7	190.2	2.9	7.2	10.1	41.3	158.9	200.3
2005	x	x	243.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	5.2	218.6	223.8	4.0	5.7	9.7	9.2	224.3	233.5
2005	5.2	217.6	222.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.8	227.5	233.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	24.1	113.5	137.5	5.7	9.2	14.9	29.8	122.7	152.4
2005	30.3	120.8	151.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	33.2	117.8	150.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	2.5	42.0	44.5	1.0	3.5	4.5	3.5	45.5	49.0
2005	2.3	39.7	42.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	7.1	44.0	51.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	3.5	20.1	23.6	1.6	13.0	14.6	5.1	33.1	38.2
2005	7.4	23.6	31.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.2	20.4	26.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	70.6	28.9	99.5	21.5	8.2	29.7	92.1	37.1	129.1
2005	64.4	24.4	88.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	74.1	26.9	101.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	48.4	51.4	99.9	10.3	7.9	18.2	58.7	59.3	118.1
2005	49.4	53.4	102.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	57.8	42.2	100.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	4.0	12.2	16.3	1.7	3.1	4.7	5.7	15.3	21.0
2005	1.7	7.4	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.2	10.1	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	21.8	11.9	33.6	3.7	6.6	10.3	25.5	18.5	43.9
2005	27.9	14.6	42.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	32.7	15.2	47.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	4.5	10.8	15.3	5.1	7.9	12.9	9.6	18.7	28.3
2005	6.7	13.5	20.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.1	14.4	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	402.8	126.6	529.5	34.8	36.6	71.4	437.6	163.2	600.9
2005	455.5	115.6	571.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	456.1	110.0	566.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	40.9	31.0	72.0	20.9	10.7	31.7	61.8	41.7	103.6
2005	65.4	27.7	93.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	71.6	25.5	97.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	226.1	80.5	306.6	5.1	20.6	25.7	231.2	101.1	332.3
2005	237.3	71.6	308.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	257.1	63.8	320.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	135.8	15.1	150.9	8.7	5.3	14.1	144.5	20.4	165.0
2005	152.9	16.3	169.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	127.4	20.8	148.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2004	1,291.0	0.0	1,291.0	266.0	0.0	266.0	1,557.0	0.0	1,557.0
2005	1,320.1	0.0	1,320.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,369.4	0.0	1,369.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	2,571.5	1,833.1	4,404.7	464.4	726.7	1,191.2	3,035.9	2,559.8	5,595.9
2005	2,715.4	1,932.7	4,648.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,935.0	1,808.8	4,743.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	321.4	394.3	715.7	168.4	392.7	561.2	489.8	787.0	1,276.9
2005	333.7	413.3	747.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	337.2	411.0	748.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	72.0	101.2	173.1	45.3	202.8	248.1	117.3	304.0	421.2
2005	72.0	101.2	173.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	72.0	101.2	173.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	230.3	249.2	479.5	98.1	94.5	192.6	328.4	343.7	672.1
2005	230.3	249.3	479.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	230.3	249.4	479.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	15.5	34.1	49.6	x	x	104.4	x	x	154.0
2005	28.0	52.0	80.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	31.3	49.5	80.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	2.6	4.7	7.3	0.9	4.3	5.2	3.5	9.0	12.5
2005	2.8	5.0	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.0	5.3	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	1.0	5.3	6.2	x	x	10.9	x	x	17.1
2005	0.6	5.8	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.6	5.6	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	527.7	107.1	634.9	33.5	354.7	388.3	561.2	461.8	1,023.1
2005	643.0	174.7	817.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	805.9	190.8	996.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	3,561.0	748.3	4,309.3	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	3,757.1	733.5	4,490.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,944.3	860.0	4,804.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	133.9	951.8	1,085.7	21.4	360.9	382.3	155.3	1,312.7	1,467.9
2005	138.5	978.0	1,116.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	136.6	954.1	1,090.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	790.0	3,923.1	4,713.1	254.0	2,171.7	2,425.6	1,044.0	6,094.8	7,138.7
2005	562.4	3,875.4	4,437.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	654.3	3,769.8	4,424.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2004	82.9	201.5	284.4	15.2	115.5	130.7	98.1	317.0	415.1
2005	37.3	228.8	266.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	39.2	278.2	317.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2004	5.6	60.4	66.0	1.7	20.6	22.4	7.3	81.0	88.4
2005	7.4	75.0	82.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	15.4	76.7	92.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufacturing [3122]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2004	2.0	29.5	31.5	2.3	39.7	42.0	4.3	69.2	73.6
2005	2.0	29.0	31.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.8	26.2	27.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2004	1.9	15.1	16.9	0.4	4.3	4.7	2.3	19.4	21.6
2005	1.4	12.4	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.2	23.9	26.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2004	9.2	31.2	40.4	5.3	14.0	19.3	14.5	45.2	59.7
2005	6.2	26.3	32.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.5	25.7	31.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2004	56.6	292.3	348.9	21.5	341.7	363.1	78.1	634.0	712.1
2005	63.4	307.1	370.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	44.4	285.6	330.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2004	133.3	245.7	379.0	22.1	383.7	405.8	155.4	629.4	784.8
2005	17.7	351.8	369.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	30.2	363.1	393.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2004	21.5	59.4	80.9	2.8	39.7	42.6	24.3	99.1	123.5
2005	3.0	112.6	115.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.9	115.4	118.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2004	4.1	510.3	514.4	x	x	46.4	x	x	560.8
2005	14.2	710.7	725.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9.1	514.4	523.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2004	166.0	281.1	447.1	32.9	125.2	158.1	198.9	406.3	605.2
2005	106.7	235.9	342.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	131.0	242.0	373.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2004	17.5	192.9	210.4	12.3	96.1	108.4	29.8	289.0	318.9
2005	20.6	167.1	187.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	66.7	199.7	266.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2004	21.2	131.3	152.5	7.6	113.7	121.2	28.8	245.0	273.7
2005	4.3	190.1	194.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.5	152.5	161.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2004	137.9	1,135.6	1,273.5	45.2	494.1	539.3	183.1	1,629.7	1,812.8
2005	89.4	589.4	678.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	77.3	544.0	621.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2004	39.8	152.5	192.3	16.4	151.8	168.2	56.2	304.3	360.6
2005	41.3	120.8	162.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	67.1	130.3	197.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2004	12.6	64.7	77.3	10.7	37.1	47.9	23.3	101.8	125.2
2005	32.7	84.5	117.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	11.3	86.6	97.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2004	15.0	138.6	153.6	14.3	27.0	41.3	29.3	165.6	194.8
2005	x	x	222.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	247.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2004	3.1	67.5	70.6	6.2	21.8	28.0	9.3	89.3	98.6
2005	7.2	50.3	57.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.3	86.5	91.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2004	25.6	175.8	201.4	15.7	56.0	71.7	41.3	231.8	273.1
2005	22.2	237.0	259.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	60.8	231.4	292.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2004	16.1	53.7	69.9	2.3	37.5	39.9	18.4	91.2	109.7
2005	8.9	73.8	82.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	20.4	62.7	83.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2004	15.9	48.1	64.0	4.3	10.7	14.9	20.2	58.8	78.9
2005	32.1	50.5	82.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	18.8	54.3	73.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	171.0	688.1	859.1	48.4	140.3	188.7	219.4	828.4	1,047.8
2005	211.2	653.5	864.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	197.9	668.1	866.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	670.5	821.3	1,491.8	86.8	148.9	235.7	757.3	970.2	1,727.5
2005	700.5	806.4	1,506.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	765.1	798.8	1,563.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	745.1	1,075.6	1,820.7	286.1	902.5	1,188.5	1,031.2	1,978.1	3,009.2
2005	679.7	1,182.5	1,862.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	805.4	1,209.5	2,015.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	361.8	1,306.4	1,668.2	90.1	251.8	341.9	451.9	1,558.2	2,010.2
2005	429.3	1,151.5	1,580.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	280.2	1,311.2	1,591.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	151.9	3,456.2	3,608.1	65.6	65.2	130.8	217.5	3,521.4	3,738.9
2005	167.5	3,411.8	3,579.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	120.5	3,494.6	3,615.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	907.8	1,654.1	2,561.9	107.2	193.4	300.5	1,015.0	1,847.5	2,862.4
2005	680.5	1,430.7	2,111.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	686.3	1,453.9	2,140.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	116.0	720.4	836.4	24.8	82.9	107.7	140.8	803.3	944.1
2005	120.1	753.6	873.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	86.2	791.5	877.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	2.0	10.5	12.5	2.5	12.1	14.6	4.5	22.6	27.1
2005	2.0	5.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.3	8.9	15.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	26.0	196.6	222.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	60.5	182.3	242.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	57.1	192.7	249.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	861.0	657.8	1,518.8	209.8	31.6	241.5	1,070.8	689.4	1,760.3
2005	930.9	694.9	1,625.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	783.5	706.1	1,489.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	380.6	616.7	997.3	398.3	616.0	1,014.4	778.9	1,232.7	2,011.7
2005	467.5	742.6	1,210.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	524.1	697.8	1,221.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	56.2	159.4	215.7	46.9	61.1	108.0	103.1	220.5	323.7
2005	63.3	155.9	219.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	86.9	179.6	266.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	267.9	211.4	479.3	95.3	73.2	168.5	363.2	284.6	647.8
2005	277.7	237.1	514.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	280.7	255.5	536.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	125.4	211.5	336.9	65.4	57.6	123.0	190.8	269.1	459.9
2005	75.6	186.4	262.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	116.9	200.2	317.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	3,408.2	1,034.5	4,442.6	709.9	148.8	858.7	4,118.1	1,183.3	5,301.4
2005	3,875.9	1,106.6	4,982.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,067.7	1,145.9	5,213.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	206.9	344.5	551.4	90.7	27.3	118.0	297.6	371.8	669.4
2005	230.4	382.1	612.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	240.4	392.9	633.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	1,250.9	422.0	1,673.0	361.1	77.8	438.9	1,612.0	499.8	2,111.9
2005	1,458.6	446.1	1,904.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,596.8	457.0	2,053.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	1,950.3	268.0	2,218.3	258.1	43.7	301.8	2,208.4	311.7	2,520.0
2005	2,186.9	278.3	2,465.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,230.5	295.9	2,526.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2004	17,236.6	0.0	17,236.6	2,516.0	0.0	2,516.0	19,752.6	0.0	19,752.6
2005	17,222.6	0.0	17,222.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	16,685.3	0.0	16,685.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	30,821.9	18,945.3	49,767.2	5,303.3	6,189.2	11,492.5	36,125.2	25,134.5	61,259.7
2005	31,399.5	18,875.5	50,275.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	31,428.4	19,300.0	50,728.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	442.8	648.5	1,091.3	206.6	535.3	741.9	649.4	1,183.8	1,833.2
2005	438.2	657.8	1,096.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	439.2	662.8	1,102.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	186.0	286.1	472.1	94.5	350.6	445.1	280.5	636.7	917.1
2005	186.0	286.2	472.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	186.0	286.2	472.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	241.5	327.3	568.8	104.8	100.1	204.9	346.3	427.4	773.7
2005	241.5	327.4	568.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	241.5	327.6	569.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	10.7	16.4	27.1	6.3	71.4	77.7	17.0	87.8	104.8
2005	9.1	23.6	32.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10.1	29.9	39.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	0.5	2.2	2.7	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.9	3.3	4.2
2005	0.5	2.3	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.5	2.4	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	4.0	16.6	20.6	0.7	12.0	12.7	4.7	28.6	33.3
2005	1.1	18.4	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.2	16.8	17.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	976.8	356.0	1,332.8	85.8	460.9	546.8	1,062.6	816.9	1,879.6
2005	1,035.3	218.6	1,253.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,222.3	314.8	1,537.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	2,178.7	1,601.5	3,780.2	621.4	853.6	1,474.9	2,800.1	2,455.1	5,255.1
2005	2,468.4	1,497.6	3,966.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,646.4	2,525.1	6,171.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	241.0	1,684.6	1,925.7	33.1	548.4	581.5	274.1	2,233.0	2,507.2
2005	255.5	1,772.5	2,028.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	287.7	1,970.6	2,258.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	914.2	8,037.3	8,951.5	631.5	3,979.5	4,611.0	1,545.7	12,016.8	13,562.5
2005	792.9	8,628.9	9,421.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	942.7	8,656.1	9,598.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2004	59.0	603.9	662.9	32.5	291.0	323.5	91.5	894.9	986.4
2005	60.6	604.9	665.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	63.8	610.7	674.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2004	8.7	117.0	125.7	3.1	35.7	38.8	11.8	152.7	164.5
2005	30.5	143.2	173.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	26.2	164.8	190.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufacturing [3122]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2004	3.1	29.3	32.4	0.9	16.3	17.2	4.0	45.6	49.6
2005	7.3	34.5	41.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.1	51.0	52.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2004	2.2	33.1	35.3	0.5	8.3	8.9	2.7	41.4	44.1
2005	3.7	24.1	27.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.6	31.7	32.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2004	4.1	19.9	24.0	6.6	8.7	15.3	10.7	28.6	39.3
2005	6.2	13.6	19.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.5	15.0	16.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2004	38.2	147.7	186.0	16.0	161.7	177.8	54.2	309.4	363.7
2005	55.8	201.6	257.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	35.9	155.6	191.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2004	37.2	328.9	366.1	70.3	341.2	411.5	107.5	670.1	777.6
2005	10.8	310.0	320.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	21.0	294.2	315.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2004	12.7	143.3	156.0	9.1	67.3	76.4	21.8	210.6	232.4
2005	9.9	145.9	155.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	13.8	125.9	139.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2004	19.7	290.7	310.4	23.2	162.1	185.2	42.9	452.8	495.7
2005	10.0	560.9	570.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	12.4	373.3	385.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2004	294.5	520.3	814.8	49.2	339.5	388.8	343.7	859.8	1,203.6
2005	244.5	607.8	852.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	152.8	652.8	805.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2004	33.0	492.4	525.5	8.6	268.5	277.1	41.6	760.9	802.6
2005	13.1	535.1	548.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	13.8	525.2	539.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2004	56.7	239.7	296.4	20.6	226.8	247.3	77.3	466.5	543.7
2005	31.4	355.1	386.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	36.3	308.3	344.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2004	73.9	734.8	808.7	105.8	821.3	927.1	179.7	1,556.1	1,735.8
2005	64.4	777.1	841.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	86.3	887.0	973.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2004	31.0	372.6	403.6	19.2	156.2	175.4	50.2	528.8	579.0
2005	33.2	300.2	333.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	66.5	356.7	423.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2004	25.4	333.8	359.2	41.8	115.1	156.9	67.2	448.9	516.1
2005	37.9	330.7	368.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	34.6	338.6	373.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2004	26.2	240.4	266.6	15.8	30.1	46.0	42.0	270.5	312.6
2005	38.2	210.4	248.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	41.0	242.1	283.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2004	6.6	82.3	88.9	11.9	57.9	69.9	18.5	140.2	158.8
2005	4.3	57.9	62.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.9	92.0	95.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2004	129.8	3,115.7	3,245.5	189.5	797.5	986.9	319.3	3,913.2	4,232.4
2005	111.7	3,206.1	3,317.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	307.1	3,212.4	3,519.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2004	36.5	88.2	124.7	2.3	38.1	40.5	38.8	126.3	165.2
2005	4.3	83.0	87.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9.0	85.6	94.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2004	10.6	58.5	69.1	3.6	24.4	28.0	14.2	82.9	97.1
2005	9.4	84.2	93.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	11.9	89.2	101.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	380.8	1,614.7	1,995.5	73.7	237.3	310.9	454.5	1,852.0	2,306.4
2005	560.9	1,520.5	2,081.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	601.8	1,690.1	2,291.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	1,699.8	1,498.8	3,198.6	113.8	208.8	322.6	1,813.6	1,707.6	3,521.2
2005	1,303.7	1,367.1	2,670.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,638.2	1,519.8	3,158.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	1,465.0	1,849.4	3,314.4	472.2	1,175.1	1,647.3	1,937.2	3,024.5	4,961.6
2005	1,115.9	2,572.0	3,687.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,750.8	2,661.6	4,412.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	1,059.4	3,145.3	4,204.8	151.5	495.6	647.1	1,210.9	3,640.9	4,851.9
2005	1,380.1	3,040.5	4,420.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,167.4	3,314.9	4,482.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	200.9	6,624.1	6,825.0	215.5	286.7	502.2	416.4	6,910.8	7,327.3
2005	326.8	6,734.4	7,061.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	401.2	7,483.0	7,884.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	1,264.2	3,658.4	4,922.6	285.3	267.5	552.8	1,549.5	3,925.9	5,475.4
2005	1,692.1	3,936.8	5,628.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,763.9	4,236.6	6,000.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	144.5	1,164.1	1,308.5	60.0	160.3	220.3	204.5	1,324.4	1,528.9
2005	148.1	1,206.6	1,354.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	140.0	1,257.6	1,397.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	12.8	74.4	87.3	2.0	10.9	12.9	14.8	85.3	100.2
2005	x	x	95.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	84.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	110.1	395.0	505.2	18.0	137.2	155.2	128.1	532.2	660.4
2005	x	x	461.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	485.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	1,817.8	573.8	2,391.6	257.7	89.7	347.4	2,075.5	663.5	2,739.0
2005	2,054.2	525.5	2,579.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,171.4	520.3	2,691.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	1,527.2	965.9	2,493.2	154.6	251.2	405.8	1,681.8	1,217.1	2,898.9
2005	1,444.4	932.9	2,377.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,687.8	958.7	2,646.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	628.7	209.6	838.2	79.3	57.8	137.1	708.0	267.4	975.3
2005	445.0	456.0	901.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	177.3	450.7	628.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	354.2	443.9	798.1	54.1	125.0	179.1	408.3	568.9	977.1
2005	369.7	357.3	727.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	424.7	334.9	759.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	188.4	396.7	585.1	56.5	117.0	173.5	244.9	513.7	758.6
2005	164.2	430.2	594.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	178.1	408.2	586.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	5,914.1	2,344.1	8,258.1	783.0	342.7	1,125.7	6,697.1	2,686.8	9,383.9
2005	6,230.6	2,527.9	8,758.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6,493.4	2,622.5	9,116.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	537.5	1,255.4	1,792.9	265.0	157.8	422.8	802.5	1,413.2	2,215.7
2005	614.0	1,247.9	1,861.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	587.3	1,247.4	1,834.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	1,128.4	386.4	1,514.8	342.3	53.1	395.4	1,470.7	439.5	1,910.2
2005	1,419.0	433.1	1,852.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,640.9	406.1	2,047.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	4,248.1	702.3	4,950.5	175.8	131.7	307.5	4,423.9	834.0	5,258.0
2005	4,197.6	846.8	5,044.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,265.3	969.0	5,234.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2004	27,470.7	0.0	27,470.7	3,744.0	0.0	3,744.0	31,214.7	0.0	31,214.7
2005	28,552.1	0.0	28,552.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	28,251.5	0.0	28,251.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	48,992.2	37,286.0	86,278.2	8,099.6	10,340.4	18,440.0	57,091.8	47,626.4	104,718.3
2005	50,884.2	38,834.0	89,718.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	53,518.4	42,025.7	95,544.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	80.5	300.7	381.2	61.1	260.9	322.0	141.6	561.6	703.2
2005	80.1	298.9	379.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	80.4	297.9	378.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	35.8	181.9	217.8	32.0	199.7	231.7	67.8	381.6	449.5
2005	35.8	182.0	217.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	35.8	181.9	217.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	41.4	110.2	151.6	26.6	46.5	73.1	68.0	156.7	224.6
2005	41.4	110.2	151.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	41.4	110.2	151.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	1.8	4.2	6.0	1.9	10.4	12.2	3.7	14.6	18.2
2005	1.6	2.5	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.0	1.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.5	2.1	3.6
2005	0.9	1.5	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.9	1.5	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	0.6	3.0	3.6	0.1	3.6	3.6	0.7	6.6	7.2
2005	0.4	2.7	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.3	2.9	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	219.4	31.5	250.9	0.2	97.0	97.2	219.6	128.5	348.1
2005	293.2	26.2	319.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	313.7	52.2	365.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	338.0	236.1	574.1	55.6	61.8	117.5	393.6	297.9	691.6
2005	442.8	352.6	795.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	689.0	282.2	971.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	18.5	149.3	167.8	3.0	45.8	48.8	21.5	195.1	216.6
2005	19.1	153.0	172.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	24.8	195.5	220.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	115.7	333.4	449.1	32.9	223.6	256.6	148.6	557.0	705.6
2005	56.3	353.6	409.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	287.9	371.2	659.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	36.0	131.9	167.9	7.4	32.0	39.4	43.4	163.9	207.2
2005	26.2	123.6	149.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	26.0	122.4	148.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	152.8	153.6	306.4	19.0	25.8	44.8	171.8	179.4	351.2
2005	141.3	111.3	252.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	189.3	116.7	306.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	107.3	268.2	375.5	87.3	230.2	317.5	194.6	498.4	693.0
2005	158.6	314.5	473.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	247.3	343.7	591.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	68.6	229.6	298.2	1.3	20.3	21.6	69.9	249.9	319.8
2005	44.3	255.9	300.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	42.1	234.7	276.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	60.2	458.1	518.3	6.7	6.8	13.5	66.9	464.9	531.8
2005	53.0	449.5	502.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	68.8	480.2	549.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	23.4	216.0	239.4	26.8	14.8	41.6	50.2	230.8	281.0
2005	27.6	217.3	244.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	28.2	213.2	241.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	15.1	94.5	109.6	4.3	8.0	12.2	19.4	102.5	121.9
2005	39.4	81.7	121.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	13.2	95.3	108.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	0.9	4.2	5.1	0.8	2.6	3.4	1.7	6.8	8.5
2005	0.4	7.1	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.5	4.9	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	7.3	33.1	40.4	2.3	19.7	22.1	9.6	52.8	62.5
2005	7.4	23.7	31.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.3	24.1	32.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	111.0	52.9	163.9	183.3	27.0	210.3	294.3	79.9	374.2
2005	93.6	51.7	145.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	142.9	57.0	199.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	123.1	80.8	203.8	13.7	21.3	35.0	136.8	102.1	238.9
2005	118.2	62.8	181.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	85.9	59.5	145.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	46.0	78.1	124.0	6.4	8.7	15.1	52.4	86.8	139.1
2005	18.1	76.6	94.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	19.8	71.3	91.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	39.3	45.0	84.3	4.5	16.4	21.0	43.8	61.4	105.3
2005	35.3	30.2	65.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	33.7	28.4	62.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	32.5	41.1	73.6	5.4	6.2	11.6	37.9	47.3	85.3
2005	19.4	34.0	53.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	13.5	31.1	44.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	516.7	130.9	647.6	92.0	34.1	126.1	608.7	165.0	773.7
2005	557.6	114.5	672.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	729.5	153.1	882.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	201.5	46.2	247.7	7.1	9.8	16.8	208.6	56.0	264.5
2005	174.6	33.8	208.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	143.4	30.8	174.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	129.7	39.4	169.1	58.7	1.7	60.4	188.4	41.1	229.5
2005	153.3	32.1	185.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	183.2	36.2	219.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	185.5	45.3	230.8	26.2	22.6	48.8	211.7	67.9	279.6
2005	229.7	48.6	278.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	403.0	86.1	489.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2004	1,517.6	0.0	1,517.6	295.0	0.0	295.0	1,812.6	0.0	1,812.6
2005	1,592.1	0.0	1,592.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,700.9	0.0	1,700.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	3,629.9	3,069.0	6,698.9	909.2	1,163.0	2,072.2	4,539.1	4,232.0	8,771.1
2005	3,824.0	3,138.8	6,962.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,746.8	3,234.8	7,981.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	70.6	620.3	690.9	86.7	506.5	593.2	157.3	1,126.8	1,284.1
2005	69.0	621.6	690.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	69.3	618.7	688.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	46.8	474.6	521.4	70.8	462.0	532.8	117.6	936.6	1,054.3
2005	46.8	474.7	521.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	46.8	474.8	521.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	20.8	126.8	147.7	14.2	26.3	40.5	35.0	153.1	188.2
2005	20.8	126.8	147.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	20.8	126.9	147.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	0.3	11.6	11.9	0.8	10.1	10.9	1.1	21.7	22.8
2005	0.2	12.2	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.3	9.4	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	2.0
2005	0.6	0.3	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.7	0.3	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	2.1	6.9	9.0	0.6	7.3	7.9	2.7	14.2	16.9
2005	0.6	7.6	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.7	7.3	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	2,092.9	266.2	2,359.1	162.3	217.2	379.5	2,255.2	483.4	2,738.6
2005	1,910.6	361.4	2,272.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,288.3	393.4	2,681.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2004	1,884.6	44.8	1,929.4	81.5	4.4	86.0	1,966.1	49.2	2,015.3
2005	1,522.0	2.5	1,524.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,822.5	2.3	1,824.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2004	155.6	178.3	333.9	80.5	186.4	267.0	236.1	364.7	600.9
2005	262.7	256.9	519.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	299.3	270.3	569.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2004	52.6	43.1	95.8	0.3	26.3	26.6	52.9	69.4	122.4
2005	125.9	102.1	228.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	166.5	120.8	287.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	306.9	70.7	377.6	57.6	106.3	163.9	364.5	177.0	541.5
2005	546.1	80.5	626.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	327.7	84.7	412.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	8.5	63.1	71.6	3.1	51.7	54.8	11.6	114.8	126.4
2005	9.7	71.6	81.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10.8	78.6	89.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	78.9	177.1	256.1	8.6	182.7	191.3	87.5	359.8	447.4
2005	113.2	184.4	297.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	93.3	283.5	376.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	20.4	101.1	121.5	7.4	21.6	29.0	27.8	122.7	150.5
2005	27.8	98.2	126.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	32.9	117.2	150.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	100.1	106.1	206.2	7.3	14.5	21.7	107.4	120.6	228.0
2005	67.7	82.7	150.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	81.1	84.9	166.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	145.1	213.8	358.9	113.2	217.1	330.3	258.3	430.9	689.1
2005	196.4	242.6	439.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	183.5	209.8	393.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	15.4	162.3	177.7	1.7	3.2	4.9	17.1	165.5	182.5
2005	20.5	205.2	225.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	31.1	336.9	368.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	10.5	312.4	322.9	7.1	5.3	12.5	17.6	317.7	335.3
2005	5.0	311.5	316.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10.4	337.8	348.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	42.9	177.8	220.6	29.4	13.3	42.7	72.3	191.1	263.3
2005	37.1	177.6	214.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	43.9	181.0	225.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	2.0	52.4	54.5	1.3	9.1	10.3	3.3	61.5	64.8
2005	3.7	48.4	52.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	7.5	42.4	49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	0.6	1.9	2.5	0.4	2.8	3.1	1.0	4.7	5.6
2005	0.5	2.1	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.6	2.2	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	3.2	13.6	16.8	0.8	15.3	16.1	4.0	28.9	32.9
2005	3.6	10.7	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.2	13.9	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	128.1	79.0	207.0	8.8	3.3	12.1	136.9	82.3	219.2
2005	105.6	49.3	155.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	118.8	45.7	164.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	52.2	53.1	105.3	22.1	28.3	50.4	74.3	81.4	155.7
2005	69.2	55.3	124.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	59.1	61.9	121.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	11.0	14.1	25.0	4.5	5.0	9.5	15.5	19.1	34.5
2005	8.0	12.0	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	7.2	27.1	34.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	34.3	18.7	53.1	3.7	9.2	13.0	38.0	27.9	66.1
2005	45.4	18.1	63.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	44.8	17.9	62.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	5.1	28.7	33.8	12.2	14.6	26.8	17.3	43.3	60.6
2005	7.6	24.9	32.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.4	27.8	36.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	437.0	145.7	582.7	131.8	45.7	177.5	568.8	191.4	760.2
2005	502.6	141.0	643.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	504.2	154.8	658.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	89.1	48.6	137.7	12.5	18.9	31.4	101.6	67.5	169.1
2005	106.8	29.1	135.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	104.9	20.1	125.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	78.2	31.7	109.9	69.7	1.9	71.6	147.9	33.6	181.6
2005	128.6	42.1	170.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	127.3	41.6	168.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Local, municipal and regional public administration ^[913]									
2004	269.6	65.5	335.1	49.6	24.9	74.4	319.2	90.4	409.5
2005	267.3	69.8	337.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	272.0	93.1	365.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration ^[914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2004	1,223.2	0.0	1,223.2	264.0	0.0	264.0	1,487.2	0.0	1,487.2
2005	1,258.7	0.0	1,258.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,286.9	0.0	1,286.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	4,788.9	2,678.0	7,466.9	934.2	1,472.4	2,406.7	5,723.1	4,150.4	9,873.6
2005	5,008.2	2,799.1	7,807.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5,213.0	3,120.3	8,333.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	228.2	795.3	1,023.5	155.8	570.5	726.3	384.0	1,365.8	1,749.8
2005	228.4	801.3	1,029.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	229.7	807.0	1,036.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	73.5	413.0	486.6	95.8	384.1	479.9	169.3	797.1	966.5
2005	73.5	413.1	486.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	73.5	413.1	486.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	147.4	326.5	473.8	51.8	114.2	165.9	199.2	440.7	639.8
2005	147.4	326.5	473.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	147.4	326.6	473.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	5.8	46.3	52.1	8.1	60.1	68.3	13.9	106.4	120.3
2005	4.1	45.5	49.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.5	54.9	60.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
2005	0.1	0.1	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.1	0.1	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	1.4	9.4	10.8	0.1	12.0	12.1	1.5	21.4	22.9
2005	3.3	16.1	19.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.2	12.3	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	19,378.0	5,338.0	24,716.0	539.8	1,249.5	1,789.3	19,917.8	6,587.5	26,505.3
2005	24,993.9	5,752.1	30,745.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	28,676.3	4,497.1	33,173.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2004	19,167.3	4,485.6	23,652.9	512.2	801.2	1,313.4	19,679.5	5,286.8	24,966.3
2005	24,807.0	4,363.6	29,170.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	28,518.9	3,222.3	31,741.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2004	97.9	93.6	191.5	1.6	63.8	65.4	99.5	157.4	256.9
2005	131.1	284.3	415.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	84.1	147.2	231.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2004	112.8	758.8	871.6	26.1	384.5	410.6	138.9	1,143.3	1,282.2
2005	55.8	1,104.2	1,160.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	73.3	1,127.5	1,200.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	754.1	734.4	1,488.5	134.2	121.8	255.9	888.3	856.2	1,744.4
2005	708.3	657.8	1,366.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,041.0	798.8	1,839.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	21.9	160.3	182.2	8.5	142.4	150.9	30.4	302.7	333.1
2005	25.8	186.8	212.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	34.4	245.2	279.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	185.9	1,559.6	1,745.5	103.8	838.9	942.6	289.7	2,398.5	2,688.2
2005	207.2	2,347.2	2,554.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	309.5	2,462.7	2,772.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2004	27.0	110.7	137.7	7.9	65.3	73.2	34.9	176.0	210.9
2005	52.3	102.1	154.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	68.4	142.1	210.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2004	3.7	32.7	36.3	0.6	8.7	9.4	4.3	41.4	45.7
2005	3.4	27.8	31.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.8	17.0	18.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Tobacco manufacturing [3122]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2004	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x
2005	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2004	x	x	2.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	0.1	0.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.2	0.9	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2004	19.5	173.3	192.8	9.7	164.3	174.0	29.2	337.6	366.8
2005	22.1	253.7	275.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	65.1	368.4	433.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2004	18.8	62.6	81.4	2.2	127.8	130.0	21.0	190.4	211.4
2005	8.1	114.1	122.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	16.1	157.0	173.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2004	0.5	18.4	18.9	13.4	8.9	22.3	13.9	27.3	41.2
2005	0.9	21.9	22.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.1	37.8	38.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2004	x	x	647.3	x	x	102.7	x	x	750.0
2005	x	x	1,119.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	950.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2004	23.2	207.9	231.1	21.1	151.8	172.9	44.3	359.7	404.0
2005	25.9	321.4	347.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	44.8	298.5	343.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2004	4.6	23.8	28.3	1.2	19.2	20.4	5.8	43.0	48.8
2005	1.4	23.9	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.4	24.4	25.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2004	25.9	47.5	73.5	6.2	74.8	80.9	32.1	122.3	154.4
2005	2.9	56.8	59.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.9	98.9	102.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2004	3.1	51.3	54.4	5.2	36.4	41.6	8.3	87.7	96.0
2005	2.5	44.5	47.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.7	76.7	85.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2004	9.4	79.9	89.3	5.2	30.7	35.9	14.6	110.6	125.2
2005	41.4	147.3	188.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	58.6	142.2	200.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2004	19.5	67.8	87.4	19.8	36.3	56.1	39.3	104.1	143.5
2005	8.7	84.1	92.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10.8	90.6	101.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2004	2.1	15.6	17.7	1.4	3.7	5.1	3.5	19.3	22.8
2005	x	x	23.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	21.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2004	x	x	4.8	x	x	0.7	x	x	5.5
2005	x	x	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.1	3.1	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2004	1.8	6.5	8.3	1.1	3.2	4.3	2.9	9.7	12.6
2005	0.9	8.8	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.7	10.6	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2004	4.3	7.6	12.0	0.3	6.4	6.6	4.6	14.0	18.6
2005	0.3	10.1	10.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.6	11.5	12.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2004	5.0	15.9	20.9	0.3	4.8	5.1	5.3	20.7	26.0
2005	2.5	15.8	18.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	12.1	24.5	36.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	124.7	346.7	471.4	28.9	108.3	137.2	153.6	455.0	608.6
2005	227.5	350.3	577.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	266.9	392.7	659.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	553.4	556.5	1,109.9	58.3	66.2	124.5	611.7	622.7	1,234.4
2005	466.0	501.3	967.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	571.5	507.3	1,078.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	545.4	1,743.7	2,289.1	242.0	770.9	1,012.9	787.4	2,514.6	3,302.0
2005	612.7	1,826.9	2,439.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,138.1	2,207.8	3,345.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	403.8	722.9	1,126.7	10.5	53.9	64.4	414.3	776.8	1,191.2
2005	386.7	808.4	1,195.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	480.9	942.2	1,423.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	38.8	1,522.0	1,560.9	24.3	21.8	46.1	63.1	1,543.8	1,607.0
2005	49.9	1,511.3	1,561.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	65.0	1,644.9	1,709.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	488.3	1,372.4	1,860.7	101.4	139.6	241.0	589.7	1,512.0	2,101.7
2005	635.2	1,276.9	1,912.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	712.5	1,374.1	2,086.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	38.7	477.1	515.9	8.3	49.5	57.8	47.0	526.6	573.7
2005	58.7	501.7	560.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	58.2	482.4	540.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	3.6	22.3	25.9	1.0	1.0	2.1	4.6	23.3	28.0
2005	8.5	16.8	25.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.8	17.1	21.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	33.1	101.1	134.2	3.9	78.5	82.4	37.0	179.6	216.7
2005	27.2	102.1	129.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	29.0	100.5	129.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	547.2	231.0	778.2	64.8	11.9	76.7	612.0	242.9	854.9
2005	528.1	239.0	767.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	566.2	250.0	816.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	408.4	271.6	680.0	94.6	53.0	147.6	503.0	324.6	827.7
2005	484.3	400.0	884.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	558.6	314.9	873.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	51.8	108.4	160.2	17.7	31.0	48.7	69.5	139.4	208.9
2005	60.4	112.5	172.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	60.1	260.7	320.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	149.9	166.9	316.7	30.3	47.5	77.9	180.2	214.4	394.6
2005	163.8	169.3	333.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	165.2	158.9	324.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	72.4	212.6	285.0	19.4	55.2	74.6	91.8	267.8	359.7
2005	64.9	157.6	222.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	64.9	167.9	232.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	1,844.7	373.1	2,217.8	341.5	66.2	407.6	2,186.2	439.3	2,625.5
2005	2,464.8	436.0	2,900.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,678.2	511.5	3,189.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	77.0	62.0	139.0	4.5	5.6	10.1	81.5	67.6	149.1
2005	153.0	68.1	221.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	177.3	66.8	244.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	573.8	107.4	681.2	188.8	2.1	190.9	762.6	109.5	872.1
2005	714.3	107.2	821.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	735.6	105.6	841.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	1,194.0	203.7	1,397.6	148.2	58.5	206.7	1,342.2	262.2	1,604.3
2005	1,597.5	260.8	1,858.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,765.4	339.1	2,104.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2004	8,119.2	0.0	8,119.2	847.0	0.0	847.0	8,966.2	0.0	8,966.2
2005	9,759.5	0.0	9,759.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10,169.8	0.0	10,169.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	33,991.7	16,816.0	50,807.7	2,836.1	4,477.6	7,313.7	36,827.8	21,293.6	58,121.4
2005	42,161.7	18,155.2	60,316.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	47,879.9	18,143.7	66,023.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	215.7	228.8	444.5	75.5	269.7	345.1	291.2	498.5	789.7
2005	181.3	238.5	419.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	188.8	229.4	418.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	62.3	59.8	122.0	31.0	79.9	110.8	93.3	139.7	232.9
2005	62.3	59.8	122.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	62.3	59.9	122.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	54.3	64.2	118.5	20.5	22.7	43.2	74.8	86.9	161.7
2005	54.3	64.4	118.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	54.3	64.7	119.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	94.4	68.7	163.2	22.8	123.4	146.2	117.2	192.1	309.3
2005	62.6	76.9	139.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	70.0	69.7	139.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	1.6	21.2	22.8	0.5	33.7	34.2	2.1	54.9	57.0
2005	1.7	22.0	23.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.7	22.2	23.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	3.1	15.0	18.1	0.7	10.0	10.7	3.8	25.0	28.7
2005	0.5	15.5	16.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.6	13.0	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	3,812.8	165.7	3,978.6	112.6	393.0	505.7	3,925.4	558.7	4,484.2
2005	3,768.7	280.0	4,048.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,387.2	151.7	3,538.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2004	3,587.1	26.3	3,613.4	90.5	6.0	96.6	3,677.6	32.3	3,710.0
2005	3,444.5	12.5	3,457.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,180.8	14.0	3,194.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2004	107.1	100.4	207.5	21.5	366.4	387.9	128.6	466.8	595.5
2005	111.8	209.5	321.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	51.5	92.6	144.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2004	118.6	39.0	157.6	0.6	20.6	21.2	119.2	59.6	178.7
2005	212.4	58.0	270.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	154.9	45.1	200.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	1,138.9	235.9	1,374.8	364.1	98.8	463.0	1,503.0	334.7	1,837.7
2005	1,288.0	332.9	1,620.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,721.6	526.9	2,248.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	44.8	310.8	355.6	17.4	273.9	291.3	62.2	584.7	646.8
2005	51.5	354.3	405.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	67.2	455.3	522.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	296.4	1,170.5	1,466.9	92.8	1,560.8	1,653.5	389.2	2,731.3	3,120.5
2005	276.4	1,356.9	1,633.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	234.9	1,290.8	1,525.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2004	38.2	101.2	139.4	12.7	92.8	105.5	50.9	194.0	244.9
2005	14.7	86.2	100.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	19.5	111.3	130.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2004	6.7	37.9	44.6	0.9	7.2	8.1	7.6	45.1	52.7
2005	18.8	41.8	60.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.9	31.2	40.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Tobacco manufacturing [3122]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2004	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x
2005	0.0	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2004	x	x	6.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	0.9	3.8	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.3	4.4	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2004	118.6	341.9	460.5	6.2	576.4	582.6	124.8	918.3	1,043.1
2005	124.2	526.7	650.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	99.0	375.3	474.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2004	36.4	250.8	287.2	20.1	601.2	621.3	56.5	852.0	908.5
2005	25.3	236.8	262.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	32.3	268.4	300.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2004	1.4	40.0	41.5	1.5	13.5	15.0	2.9	53.5	56.5
2005	0.9	28.5	29.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.3	39.7	40.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2004	x	x	96.1	x	x	20.9	x	x	117.0
2005	x	x	70.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	52.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2004	2.1	14.4	16.5	4.8	23.3	28.1	6.9	37.7	44.6
2005	4.4	22.2	26.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.7	22.0	27.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2004	4.6	37.4	42.0	0.7	22.0	22.7	5.3	59.4	64.7
2005	1.4	28.4	29.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4.8	34.2	39.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2004	7.0	71.5	78.5	2.6	65.7	68.3	9.6	137.2	146.8
2005	11.2	64.6	75.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.7	68.1	74.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2004	1.7	57.7	59.4	16.0	93.9	109.9	17.7	151.6	169.3
2005	9.7	66.9	76.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10.8	73.6	84.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2004	1.2	36.5	37.6	0.9	9.0	9.9	2.1	45.5	47.5
2005	5.7	32.3	38.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.2	25.5	33.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2004	2.1	18.9	21.1	1.6	12.0	13.5	3.7	30.9	34.6
2005	9.0	25.3	34.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.6	25.2	33.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2004	3.7	40.6	44.3	2.3	3.9	6.2	6.0	44.5	50.6
2005	5.7	46.8	52.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.1	45.7	51.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2004	x	x	20.6	x	x	2.6	x	x	23.2
2005	x	x	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	8.0	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2004	2.0	36.4	38.4	6.0	13.9	19.9	8.0	50.3	58.3
2005	4.9	67.3	72.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.4	75.9	82.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2004	3.4	11.2	14.5	0.6	8.3	8.8	4.0	19.5	23.4
2005	2.2	21.3	23.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.8	24.5	27.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2004	5.4	8.8	14.3	0.7	3.0	3.7	6.1	11.8	17.9
2005	1.3	9.8	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.4	10.6	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	93.5	299.1	392.5	30.5	72.8	103.3	124.0	371.9	495.9
2005	94.3	301.7	396.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	97.3	359.4	456.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	483.1	582.5	1,065.6	68.0	89.2	157.2	551.1	671.7	1,222.8
2005	404.8	563.5	968.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	550.2	547.3	1,097.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	423.4	936.1	1,359.5	293.5	830.6	1,124.2	716.9	1,766.7	2,483.6
2005	762.1	1,060.9	1,823.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,223.7	1,276.8	2,500.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	325.3	622.3	947.5	12.2	68.4	80.6	337.5	690.7	1,028.2
2005	261.4	602.8	864.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	243.4	613.6	857.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	46.8	1,245.2	1,292.0	35.9	42.4	78.3	82.7	1,287.6	1,370.3
2005	78.5	1,292.7	1,371.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	101.8	1,441.6	1,543.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	487.4	1,070.2	1,557.6	139.3	73.4	212.7	626.7	1,143.6	1,770.3
2005	455.7	1,235.8	1,691.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	510.4	1,223.0	1,733.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	21.1	341.8	362.8	5.9	18.2	24.1	27.0	360.0	387.0
2005	17.7	319.0	336.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	17.7	331.7	349.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	16.8	40.8	57.6	4.9	8.6	13.6	21.7	49.4	71.2
2005	20.6	23.9	44.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.3	19.1	27.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	21.0	86.6	107.7	9.7	47.2	56.9	30.7	133.8	164.6
2005	27.9	92.7	120.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	47.5	70.9	118.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	597.5	274.1	871.6	481.6	106.4	588.0	1,079.1	380.5	1,459.6
2005	625.8	253.4	879.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	701.7	220.9	922.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	387.9	323.1	711.0	77.6	81.4	159.0	465.5	404.5	870.0
2005	340.3	297.5	637.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	422.0	275.2	697.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	72.3	144.2	216.6	11.0	32.2	43.2	83.3	176.4	259.8
2005	111.9	150.0	261.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	151.3	129.8	281.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	289.0	178.7	467.7	22.9	62.0	84.9	311.9	240.7	552.6
2005	178.0	204.7	382.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	184.1	228.4	412.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	47.6	159.8	207.4	28.3	35.5	63.8	75.9	195.3	271.2
2005	47.6	156.0	203.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	39.9	109.7	149.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	1,880.1	506.7	2,386.8	371.2	258.8	629.9	2,251.3	765.5	3,016.7
2005	2,327.4	587.6	2,914.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,500.4	647.5	3,147.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	226.9	132.1	359.0	49.5	42.0	91.5	276.4	174.1	450.6
2005	228.6	120.6	349.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	267.8	105.2	373.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	436.7	216.6	653.3	218.8	190.1	409.0	655.5	406.7	1,062.2
2005	670.8	311.9	982.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	651.1	371.0	1,022.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	1,216.5	158.0	1,374.5	102.8	26.6	129.4	1,319.3	184.6	1,503.9
2005	1,428.0	155.1	1,583.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,581.5	171.3	1,752.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2004	10,040.4	0.0	10,040.4	1,082.0	0.0	1,082.0	11,122.4	0.0	11,122.4
2005	11,231.7	0.0	11,231.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	11,795.6	0.0	11,795.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	20,741.9	8,922.8	29,664.7	3,336.8	4,423.4	7,760.2	24,078.7	13,346.2	37,424.9
2005	22,551.7	9,705.1	32,256.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	24,194.9	10,149.2	34,344.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-11

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon Territory

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	33.1	0.4	33.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	33.1	1.1	34.2
2005	82.2	2.7	84.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	70.8	6.4	77.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	6.6	3.9	10.5	2.3	1.8	4.2	8.9	5.7	14.6
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10.5	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	0.3	3.8	4.1	0.5	6.6	7.1	0.8	10.4	11.2
2005	0.3	3.5	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.3	3.5	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	x	x	0.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	1.1	1.9	3.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	2.5	3.7
2005	2.0	2.9	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.6	4.7	10.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	17.9	14.9	32.8	1.8	1.8	3.6	19.7	16.7	36.4
2005	4.4	5.7	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.6	7.0	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	0.5	5.5	6.0	0.1	3.3	3.4	0.6	8.8	9.5
2005	0.6	5.1	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.7	6.1	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	x	x	27.2	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	22.6	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	0.2	5.0	5.1	x	x	0.1	x	x	5.2
2005	1.8	5.7	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.4	6.3	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-11 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon Territory

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	1.3	7.5	8.8	0.1	x	x	1.4	x	x
2005	1.1	10.1	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.1	9.5	10.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	x	x	2.6	x	x	0.3	x	x	2.8
2005	0.1	2.7	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.1	2.1	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
2005	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.2
2005	0.2	0.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.3	0.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	6.5	1.3	7.8	1.8	1.4	3.2	8.3	2.7	11.0
2005	13.7	1.4	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	16.2	1.3	17.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	1.0	3.2	4.3	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	4.4	5.5
2005	20.8	1.2	22.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	21.0	1.1	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0
2005	0.3	0.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.1	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	3.5	3.4	6.9	0.5	1.9	2.4	4.0	5.3	9.2
2005	5.6	3.2	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.2	3.8	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.4
2005	1.9	3.5	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.1	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	109.3	40.7	150.0	27.3	5.8	33.2	136.6	46.5	183.2
2005	127.7	40.9	168.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	124.8	43.9	168.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	8.8	1.8	10.6	2.1	0.9	3.0	10.9	2.7	13.6
2005	8.9	1.8	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9.0	1.9	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	96.7	37.6	134.3	24.4	4.5	28.9	121.1	42.1	163.2
2005	98.1	36.4	134.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	98.9	36.9	135.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	3.9	1.2	5.1	0.8	0.5	1.3	4.7	1.7	6.4
2005	20.7	2.6	23.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	16.9	5.1	22.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-11 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon Territory

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2004	113.4	0.0	113.4	5.0	0.0	5.0	118.4	0.0	118.4
2005	122.3	0.0	122.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	128.9	0.0	128.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	304.8	114.4	419.2	40.8	28.1	68.9	345.6	142.5	488.2
2005	395.9	118.1	514.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	391.1	108.7	499.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4
2005	0.1	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.2	0.6	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
2005	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.1
2005	0.1	0.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
2005	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	631.2	161.9	793.1	30.0	102.9	132.9	661.2	264.8	926.0
2005	916.0	144.1	1,060.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,111.1	104.6	1,215.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	10.5	7.3	17.8	1.2	0.8	2.0	11.7	8.1	19.8
2005	8.0	2.6	10.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.0	2.3	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	0.3	2.9	3.2	0.3	4.1	4.4	0.6	7.0	7.6
2005	0.4	3.7	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.6	5.6	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	2.4	2.5
2005	0.0	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	1.5	1.6	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.9	3.5
2005	0.3	1.8	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.6	1.8	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	16.4	10.9	27.3	0.7	2.1	2.9	17.1	13.0	30.2
2005	6.1	8.5	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	6.9	10.0	16.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	6.0	65.1	71.1	4.4	71.9	76.4	10.4	137.0	147.5
2005	12.5	91.1	103.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.8	94.3	103.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	1.7	23.6	25.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1.1	21.1	22.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	0.1	4.9	4.9	x	x	0.5	x	x	5.4
2005	0.1	6.7	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.2	7.1	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	2.4	25.8	28.2	1.2	2.7	3.9	3.6	28.5	32.1
2005	4.9	24.7	29.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5.0	25.0	30.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	3.4	3.0	6.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	3.6	3.4	7.0
2005	0.3	3.5	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.1	3.0	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	0.5	1.8	2.3	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.8	3.5
2005	0.5	3.3	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.4	4.1	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	7.4	1.1	8.5	0.1	1.8	1.9	7.5	2.9	10.4
2005	18.6	2.2	20.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	26.5	1.8	28.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	5.3	7.3	12.6	1.7	3.2	4.9	7.0	10.5	17.4
2005	x	x	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1.3
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	7.7	2.5	10.2	0.6	1.5	2.1	8.3	4.0	12.3
2005	8.2	2.0	10.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	16.0	4.5	20.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.5	2.1
2005	0.1	1.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.0	2.1	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	101.6	18.0	119.6	16.2	4.7	20.8	117.8	22.7	140.4
2005	118.2	24.5	142.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	98.2	25.0	123.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	15.8	7.0	22.8	1.4	1.4	2.7	17.2	8.4	25.5
2005	21.0	6.7	27.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	13.7	7.2	20.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	68.2	8.8	77.1	12.6	2.4	15.0	80.8	11.2	92.1
2005	82.2	11.0	93.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	74.0	11.9	85.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	17.6	2.1	19.7	2.2	0.9	3.1	19.8	3.0	22.8
2005	15.0	6.8	21.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	10.5	6.0	16.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2004	105.1	0.0	105.1	6.0	0.0	6.0	111.1	0.0	111.1
2005	80.7	0.0	80.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	89.3	0.0	89.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	918.3	330.0	1,248.2	65.1	200.3	265.4	983.4	530.3	1,513.6
2005	1,184.1	350.5	1,534.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,379.8	321.9	1,701.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.1	1.8	2.2	0.8	2.9
2005	0.4	0.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.4	0.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2004	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.1	1.8	2.2	0.8	2.9
2005	0.4	0.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.4	0.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	203.5	6.5	210.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	203.5	6.5	210.0
2005	x	x	257.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	187.5	5.6	193.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	2.3	13.8	16.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.9	14.5	17.5
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.7	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	0.2	1.7	1.8	0.2	2.4	2.6	0.4	4.1	4.4
2005	0.2	1.7	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.2	1.6	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	x	x	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
2005	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	4.7	4.4	9.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	5.1	5.2	10.4
2005	2.9	3.5	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	8.1	7.3	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	0.2	12.8	13.0	0.3	2.4	2.7	0.5	15.2	15.7
2005	2.5	13.9	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.7	14.4	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.3
2005	0.0	8.1	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	9.0	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.4	x	x	3.4	x	x
2005	1.8	1.0	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.4	1.1	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	x	x	1.7	x	x	0.1	x	x	1.9
2005	0.2	2.9	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.1	2.9	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x	0.0	x	x
2005	x	x	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	0.0	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	20.0	0.2	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.2	20.3
2005	16.0	0.2	16.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	14.9	0.2	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	48.0	5.4	53.4	2.6	3.6	6.2	50.6	9.0	59.6
2005	32.9	2.6	35.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	16.2	0.8	17.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
2005	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	1.4	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	2.9
2005	0.9	0.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1
2005	0.3	0.7	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.3	0.4	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	45.4	10.9	56.3	5.4	3.6	9.0	50.8	14.5	65.3
2005	36.7	10.1	46.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	25.5	14.2	39.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2004	4.6	3.0	7.6	3.6	0.4	4.0	8.2	3.4	11.5
2005	5.1	3.6	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3.7	3.7	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2004	38.4	3.5	42.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	38.5	3.6	42.1
2005	29.1	3.5	32.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	19.3	6.0	25.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2004	2.4	4.4	6.8	1.7	3.2	4.8	4.1	7.6	11.6
2005	2.4	3.0	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.4	4.5	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes 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 equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2004	53.0	0.0	53.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	56.0	0.0	56.0
2005	41.7	0.0	41.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	54.6	0.0	54.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	393.7	68.7	462.4	17.3	16.1	33.4	411.0	84.8	495.8
2005	388.8	80.6	469.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	316.7	84.4	401.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 5-1

Public investment, summary by sector — Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	7,016.3	2,522.6	9,538.9	857.9	1,076.0	1,933.9	7,874.2	3,598.6	11,472.8
2005	7,667.8	2,553.5	10,221.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9,180.7	3,103.9	12,284.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	55.2	56.2	111.4	19.9	13.3	33.2	75.1	69.5	144.5
2005	64.1	64.0	128.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	69.3	60.8	130.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	685.8	920.8	1,606.6	355.4	709.7	1,065.1	1,041.2	1,630.5	2,671.7
2005	1,018.0	1,227.9	2,245.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,725.0	1,488.1	3,213.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	35.9	232.6	268.5	6.8	10.3	17.1	42.7	242.9	285.6
2005	27.5	245.8	273.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	30.4	356.0	386.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	23.7	95.1	118.8	28.5	22.9	51.4	52.2	118.0	170.2
2005	40.2	117.0	157.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	40.3	156.3	196.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	x	8.5	x	0.2	0.1	0.3	x	8.6	x
2005	2.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	5.2	20.6	25.8	3.4	3.9	7.3	8.6	24.5	33.0
2005	13.1	15.2	28.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	15.3	26.3	41.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	4,121.1	1,851.4	5,972.5	1,219.6	260.4	1,480.0	5,340.7	2,111.8	7,452.5
2005	4,493.5	1,791.4	6,284.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,640.0	1,802.4	6,442.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 5-1 – continued

Public investment, summary by sector — Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	2,339.1	2,068.0	4,407.1	681.0	951.5	1,632.4	3,020.1	3,019.5	6,039.5
2005	2,381.2	2,210.9	4,592.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,803.8	2,089.2	4,893.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	466.6	326.2	792.8	63.9	48.7	112.6	530.5	374.9	905.4
2005	376.1	604.1	980.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	137.2	814.2	951.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	15,316.1	4,934.0	20,250.1	2,762.0	983.9	3,745.9	18,078.1	5,917.9	23,996.1
2005	17,439.2	5,325.6	22,764.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	18,440.1	5,661.0	24,101.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	30,523.4	13,111.8	43,635.2	6,071.3	4,107.7	10,179.0	36,594.7	17,219.5	53,814.2
2005	33,905.5	14,310.4	48,215.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	37,495.1	15,747.7	53,242.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: CANSIM table number 032-0001.

Table 5-2

Public investment, summary by sector — Provinces and territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2004	290.6	109.3	399.9	84.4	66.0	150.4	375.0	175.3	550.3
2005	356.7	123.1	479.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	403.5	132.8	536.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2004	72.4	37.4	109.9	18.9	15.5	34.4	91.3	52.9	144.3
2005	104.9	40.6	145.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	138.6	49.3	187.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2004	659.9	238.0	897.9	213.6	31.7	245.3	873.5	269.7	1,143.2
2005	684.2	253.2	937.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	701.7	262.4	964.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2004	711.0	453.8	1,164.8	87.2	74.4	161.5	798.2	528.2	1,326.3
2005	744.4	367.1	1,111.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	761.5	347.0	1,108.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2004	8,252.3	2,961.5	11,213.9	1,508.9	980.7	2,489.6	9,761.2	3,942.2	13,703.4
2005	9,024.4	3,421.1	12,445.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	9,595.0	3,492.3	13,087.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2004	11,179.7	5,453.6	16,633.2	1,693.7	1,712.2	3,405.9	12,873.4	7,165.8	20,039.1
2005	11,664.5	5,856.4	17,520.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	12,899.2	6,451.2	19,350.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2004	1,011.5	605.3	1,616.9	359.0	176.9	535.9	1,370.5	782.2	2,152.8
2005	1,193.9	576.4	1,770.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,629.9	619.4	2,249.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2004	974.4	464.1	1,438.5	236.4	188.3	424.7	1,210.8	652.4	1,863.2
2005	1,259.3	481.1	1,740.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,061.7	643.7	1,705.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2004	3,154.6	1,185.8	4,340.4	527.5	199.0	726.5	3,682.1	1,384.8	5,066.9
2005	3,954.7	1,385.2	5,339.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,523.3	1,635.6	6,158.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2004	3,859.1	1,493.1	5,352.2	1,285.8	636.3	1,922.1	5,144.9	2,129.4	7,274.4
2005	4,518.8	1,700.6	6,219.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	5,420.4	2,000.9	7,421.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon Territory									
2004	120.0	47.6	167.6	29.9	9.0	38.9	149.9	56.6	206.6
2005	165.6	47.8	213.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	168.3	51.7	220.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2004	122.3	32.1	154.4	17.8	9.7	27.5	140.1	41.8	181.9
2005	146.4	34.3	180.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	133.2	35.5	168.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2004	115.4	30.0	145.4	8.4	8.0	16.4	123.8	38.0	161.8
2005	87.6	23.4	111.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	58.6	25.8	84.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada									
2004	30,523.4	13,111.8	43,635.2	6,071.3	4,107.7	10,179.0	36,594.7	17,219.5	53,814.2
2005	33,905.5	14,310.4	48,215.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	37,495.1	15,747.7	53,242.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: CANSIM table number 032-0002.

Table 6-1

Private investment, summary by sector — Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2004	1,476.2	3,203.6	4,679.8	849.1	2,813.5	3,662.6	2,325.3	6,017.1	8,342.3
2005	1,449.4	3,234.4	4,683.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,464.0	3,220.8	4,684.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2004	1,827.2	1,463.1	3,290.3	465.9	337.1	803.0	2,293.1	1,800.2	4,093.3
2005	2,022.5	1,442.7	3,465.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,906.3	2,295.6	5,201.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2004	500.5	3,555.6	4,056.1	95.6	1,576.8	1,672.4	596.1	5,132.4	5,728.5
2005	533.3	3,759.6	4,293.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	598.6	4,168.3	4,766.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2004	4,008.3	4,052.1	8,060.4	363.1	591.3	954.4	4,371.4	4,643.4	9,014.8
2005	3,402.1	3,668.0	7,070.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,223.1	3,830.7	8,053.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2004	2,824.9	5,589.0	8,413.9	1,188.0	3,698.4	4,886.4	4,012.9	9,287.4	13,300.3
2005	2,799.0	6,582.7	9,381.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,117.7	7,047.9	11,165.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2004	2,375.2	6,383.1	8,758.3	268.1	899.7	1,167.8	2,643.3	7,282.8	9,926.1
2005	2,660.0	6,380.3	9,040.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,379.5	6,938.7	9,318.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2004	502.2	14,250.2	14,752.4	341.5	419.5	761.0	843.7	14,669.7	15,513.4
2005	657.6	14,305.4	14,962.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	756.7	15,481.3	16,238.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2004	x	2,958.5	x	107.3	339.2	446.5	x	3,297.7	x
2005	402.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	341.3	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2004	43.4	161.1	204.4	13.4	44.8	58.2	56.8	205.9	262.7
2005	41.4	151.7	193.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	23.8	142.2	166.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2004	209.0	874.6	1,083.6	51.6	422.2	473.8	260.6	1,296.8	1,557.4
2005	231.7	824.5	1,056.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	276.8	792.8	1,069.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2004	234.0	128.7	362.6	47.6	32.1	79.7	281.6	160.8	442.4
2005	168.8	126.4	295.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	154.3	103.9	258.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 6-1 – continued

Private investment, summary by sector — Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2004	721.9	377.3	1,099.2	127.4	154.8	282.2	849.3	532.1	1,381.4
2005	733.6	411.7	1,145.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	722.1	385.1	1,107.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2004	435.1	422.1	857.2	108.1	155.5	263.6	543.2	577.6	1,120.8
2005	343.9	385.4	729.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	383.2	328.0	711.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2004	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2005	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2004	70,060.2	0.0	70,060.2	9,565.0	0.0	9,565.0	79,625.2	0.0	79,625.2
2005	74,186.1	0.0	74,186.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	74,600.4	0.0	74,600.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2004	123,601.9	80,644.7	204,246.6	17,048.8	26,252.9	43,301.8	140,650.7	106,897.6	247,548.3
2005	133,933.0	83,362.8	217,295.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	142,095.4	86,295.1	228,390.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: CANSIM table number 032-0001.

Table 6-2

Private investment, summary by sector — Provinces and territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2004	2,581.4	1,261.9	3,843.3	259.4	369.3	628.7	2,840.8	1,631.2	4,472.0
2005	2,807.4	1,030.6	3,838.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,520.2	961.7	3,482.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2004	364.0	249.7	613.7	59.4	96.6	156.0	423.4	346.3	769.6
2005	356.7	266.1	622.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	347.1	253.5	600.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2004	3,002.1	1,796.8	4,798.9	477.7	744.2	1,221.9	3,479.8	2,541.0	6,020.8
2005	3,015.3	1,969.9	4,985.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,475.1	2,085.4	5,560.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2004	1,860.6	1,379.3	3,239.9	377.3	652.4	1,029.7	2,237.9	2,031.7	4,269.6
2005	1,971.0	1,565.6	3,536.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	2,173.5	1,461.9	3,635.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2004	22,569.6	15,983.8	38,553.3	3,794.4	5,208.5	9,002.9	26,364.0	21,192.3	47,556.3
2005	22,375.0	15,454.4	37,829.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	21,833.4	15,807.7	37,641.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2004	37,812.5	31,832.5	69,645.0	6,406.0	8,628.2	15,034.1	44,218.5	40,460.7	84,679.1
2005	39,219.7	32,977.6	72,197.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	40,619.2	35,574.5	76,193.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2004	2,618.3	2,463.7	5,082.0	550.1	986.1	1,536.3	3,168.4	3,449.8	6,618.3
2005	2,630.1	2,562.4	5,192.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	3,116.9	2,615.3	5,732.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2004	3,814.5	2,213.9	6,028.4	697.8	1,284.1	1,982.0	4,512.3	3,498.0	8,010.3
2005	3,748.9	2,318.0	6,066.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	4,151.3	2,476.6	6,627.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2004	30,837.0	15,630.2	46,467.3	2,308.6	4,278.6	6,587.2	33,145.6	19,908.8	53,054.5
2005	38,206.9	16,770.0	54,977.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	43,356.6	16,508.1	59,864.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2004	16,882.8	7,429.6	24,312.4	2,051.0	3,787.1	5,838.1	18,933.8	11,216.7	30,150.5
2005	18,032.8	8,004.4	26,037.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	18,774.6	8,148.3	26,922.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon Territory									
2004	184.8	66.8	251.6	10.9	19.1	30.0	195.7	85.9	281.6
2005	230.3	70.3	300.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	222.8	57.0	279.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2004	795.9	297.9	1,093.8	47.3	190.5	237.8	843.2	488.4	1,331.7
2005	1,037.6	316.2	1,353.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	1,246.6	286.4	1,533.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2004	278.4	38.6	317.0	8.9	8.2	17.1	287.3	46.8	334.0
2005	301.2	57.1	358.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	258.0	58.6	316.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada									
2004	123,601.9	80,644.7	204,246.6	17,048.8	26,252.9	43,301.8	140,650.7	106,897.6	247,548.3
2005	133,933.0	83,362.8	217,295.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	142,095.4	86,295.1	228,390.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2005, intentions 2006 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source: 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 durable plant 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 plants 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 firm's 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 forth 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 and Capital Stock Division (ICSD) 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 ICSD differs in several ways from related upstream expenditures published by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), Energy Policy Sector and the Industry Division of Statistics Canada. First, the comparability of exploration and development statistics in the petroleum and natural gas industry is restricted because Industry 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, Industry Division also includes the acquisition of housing. The Energy Policy Sector of Natural Resources Canada, and Industry 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 Industry Division collect "Other Capital Expenditures" at a national level while ICSD requests them provincially. Finally, Industry Division collects its data for the calendar year, where feasible, and not by fiscal year, in contrast with NRCan and ICSD. 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.

The value of capital expenditures in the **fishing** industry (Division B), for all survey periods, is based on the statistical modelling of data obtained from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and from Industrial Organization and Finance Division of Statistics Canada. Nevertheless, industry group 032, Services to Fishing and industry

group 033, Trapping, are not covered by these other sources and are not estimated for in the capital expenditures series.

Estimated changes in capital expenditures in the **construction** industry (Division F) for all survey periods are based on the trend observed in construction activity 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. However, major group 44, Services to Construction, has not been covered by the capital expenditures survey and is not estimated for in the capital expenditures series.

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 and Capital Stock Division. The Agriculture Division collects information on actual and preliminary actual capital expenditures from the Farm Financial Survey and Crop Surveys. The Public Institutions Division expedites the collection process by providing information from its Local Government Capital Expenditure Survey, while Industry Division contributes small establishment data from the Net Cash Expenditures Survey of the oil and gas industry. Housing estimates are produced by the Current Investment Indicators Section (Investment and Capital Stock Division).

Furthermore, the capital expenditures series consolidates data collected by agencies or departments external to Statistics Canada. Data collected by each provincial/territorial statistical focal point related to education (provincial/territorial schools), health and provincial governments are incorporated into the capital expenditures series. Mining industry data are collected at the provincial level by provincial energy, mines and resources departments in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba.

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	Collection period	Release date
Intentions (Y 1)	November (Y-1) to February (Y) ¹¹	February
Preliminary actual ((Y 1-1)	November (Y-1) to February (Y) ¹¹	February
Actual (Y 1-2)	March (Y-1) to October (Y-1) ¹¹	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

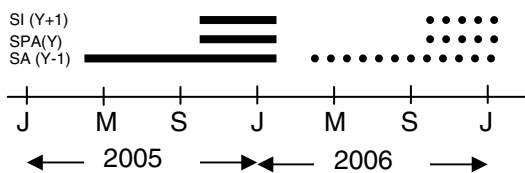
The Capital Expenditures Survey (CES) produces data on investment made in Canada, in all types of Canadian industries. These data are gathered twice a year, at two very specific times. This permits follow-up on intentions and achievements in terms of investment, on an annual basis. For fiscal year Y, for example, we have three sources of data: the Survey on Intentions (SI) for which the questionnaire is mailed out in October of year Y-1 and the Survey on Preliminary Actual Data (SPA) for which the questionnaire is mailed out in October of year Y and finally, the Survey on Actual Data (SA) for which the questionnaire is mailed out in March of year Y+1. The data for the three surveys are gathered at two specific moments simply because the SI and SPA questionnaires are combined in a single questionnaire and thus gather these data at the same time.

The Investment and Capital Stock Division (ICSD) produces one annual publication that assemble the results of the aforementioned surveys. In February of year Y, the results of the SI (year Y), SPA (Y-1) and SA (Y-2) surveys are published.

The sample for reference year Y is taken in November of year Y-1 and covers the SI (Y+1), SPA (Y) and SA (Y-1) surveys. It should be noted here that the same sample covers three fiscal years, and conversely, that a single fiscal year is covered by three distinct samples. The following diagram illustrates the various relationships between the sample selection, the surveys covered by the sample as well as the time line from mail-out to publication of the estimates.

Figure 1

Description of survey activities



In figure 1, the solid lines indicate the data related to the 2005 sample and the dash lines those from the future 2006 year sample. The months indicated are January (J), May (M) and September (S). The mail-out is done at the end of March or in mid-October while the publication is in February.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- There are no surveys and no estimates for this sample.

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 in point 6 (other sectors), and for calendarization, imputation and estimation in points 4 (sectors 21 and 91) and 6. The information on the methodology of the industrial sectors other than that described in point 6 is available in the reference documents cited.

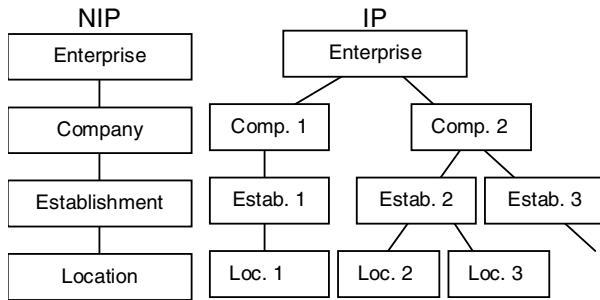
Survey frame

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 2 illustrates both structures.

Figure 2

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 processing.

Grouping

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

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

The limit that delineates the units non-surveyed is determined as a function of province and industry. It varies from \$100,000 to \$850,000 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). Nine Countries of Control were considered in the stratification this year: Canada, USA, Germany, Japan, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Italy and Netherlands. The remaining countries were grouped together. For the industrial stratification, the 1997 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

NAICS code	Industry sector	NAICS publication level
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3
21	Mining and oil and gas extraction	3 to 6
22	Utilities	4
31-33	Manufacturing (NAICS -3 316 and 323)	3
41	Wholesale trade	3 to 5
44-45	Retail trade	3
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	3
51	Information and cultural industries	3 to 4
52	Finance and insurance	3
53	Real Estate and rental leasing	4 to 5
54	Professional, scientific and technical services	4
55	Management of companies and enterprises	2
56	Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	3
61	Education services	4
62	Health care and social assistance	3
71	Arts, entertainment and recreation	3
72	Accommodations and food services	3
81	Other services	3 to 4
91	Public administration	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:

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

under the constraint $VA = VB$

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

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

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

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

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

- 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 take-some 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:

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

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%	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).

Calendarization

Once data has been collected and edited, we can proceed with the calendarization of the data. This process will generate data for the January to December period for the reference year when the respondent has given data on another period. In fact, to reduce the response burden, we accept that the respondent provides data on a fiscal basis. For a given year, its fiscal period must end between January 1st of the target year and March 31st of the following target year.

To prevent the production of estimations linked to many different fiscal periods, calendarization is done. The main idea is relatively simple: first “break” the annual data into monthly data, extrapolate if needed and then sum the monthly values forming the year of interest to get the calendarized data of the respondent.

The method developed by Cholette (1984) is used to “break” the data into monthly portions and extrapolate. The method is similar to a benchmarking technique. We can summarize the algorithm in the following manner:

We are trying to minimize the function

$$O(x) = \sum_{m=2}^T ((x_m - x_{m-1}) - (z_m - z_{m-1}))^2$$

in such a way that the sum of the monthly values (x_m) over the fiscal period is equal to the respondent’s reported data.

The series of z_m correspond to known auxiliary information about the respondent such as its cycle or trend. For the survey, this option is not used and the series is simply a constant value which corresponds to minimizing the month to month change (while the fiscal total is still respected).

The available number of months (T) on which the minimization function is calculated depends on the historical information of the respondent. However, since usually a respondent gets at least two questionnaires covering two distinct calendar years, T should at least be equal to 24. Periods that are not covered by the fiscal data (at the beginning and at the end of the series) are extrapolated using the last (or the first) calculated monthly value. The rest of the process can be applied on both calendar and fiscal data of the respondents.

Outlier detection

Once the reported data are on a calendar basis, we proceed with the detection of outliers. Detection may be conducted at four levels, beginning at the most disaggregated. If there are not at least 25 units at this level, we proceed to the next level. As many as three variables may be involved in defining these levels: industrial level, size and geographic area.

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

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

The four detection levels are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

The outliers are detected based on four values of y_i (eight in the case of SA). The first corresponds to the ratio of CC (calendarized) to revenue (investment takes the value of CC in the y equation) while the second corresponds to the ratio of CM (calendarized) to revenue. In the third and fourth cases, we are using the same ratios, replacing the calendarized values by their fiscal values. If an establishment is found to be an outlier under one of these rules, it is automatically deemed an outlier (for the two investment variables, calendarized and fiscal).

Imputation

Records found to be outliers are not imputed since the consistency rules have 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: Preliminary Actual Data (SPA) and Actual Data (SA), 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 one of the investment variables (CC or CM).

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.

In both cases, the imputation is done (whenever possible) before the calendarization process. Hence data imputed from a period that could be different from the calendar year are calendarized as well.

If no historical value is available for a unit, we impute using the current ratio method:

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

where x is revenue.

Finally, for units without historical value and a revenue unknown, we use the imputation by the average of current values:

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

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

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

Here is the ratio estimator formula

$$\hat{Y}_d = \sum_h \sum_{i \in s_h} \frac{N_h}{n_h} G_i y_i(d)$$

where for each unit i of a group g ,

$$G_i = \frac{\sum_{j \in P_g} x_j}{\sum_{j \in S_g} \frac{x_j}{p_j}} \quad \text{and} \quad y_i(d) = \begin{cases} y_i & \text{if } i \in d \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where

- y is the variable of interest (investment),
- 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,
- G denotes the control weight (“G-weight”) and
- p denotes the selection probability.

Note that the G-weight calculation is done in such a way that the final weight 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:

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

Where

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

and

$$\bar{u}_h = \frac{\sum_{i \in s_h} u_{hi}}{n_h}$$

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.

Administrative data is available for the same reference period for the survey on actual data. Using available administrative data, a model is used 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			
	0.00 to 0.10	0.10 to 0.33	0.33 to 0.60	0.60 and more
0.00 to 0.05	A	B	C	F
0.05 to 0.10	B	C	D	F
0.10 to 0.15	C	D	E	F
0.15 to 0.25	D	E	F	F
0.25 to 0.50	E	F	F	F
0.50 and more	F	F	F	F

Note: A Excellent; B Very Good; C Good; D Acceptable; E Use 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 (see section "Sampling error and non-sampling error"), 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, National Accounts and Environment Division, to benchmark the quarterly projections of gross fixed capital formation by government and businesses. The Investment and Capital Stock 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 using the investment series in the production of various statistics include Industry Measures and Analysis and Input-Output Division.

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, Science and Technology uses the series in regional industrial policy development.

In the private sector, aggregated capital expenditures data are used in the development of economic policy 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.

Provincial/territorial statistical agencies and departments use the expenditures series in micro data form for the production of various provincially based statistics. Information is shared under Section 11 of the *Statistics Act* with; the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, the New Brunswick Statistics Agency, the "Bureau de la statistique du Québec", the Statistics Unit, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, the Manitoba Bureau of Statistics, the Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics, the British Columbia Central Statistics Bureau and the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics for respondents in each of the respective provinces. Furthermore, sharing of information is conducted under Section 12 of the *Statistics Act* with; the Prince Edward Island Department of Finance, the Nova Scotia Department of Development Statistics and Research Services Branch, the Budget Planning and Economics Division of the Alberta Treasury, the Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics and the Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

Also through Section 12 data sharing agreements, the following provincial departments are given access to mining related micro data; the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Mines and Energy, the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines of Ontario, the Manitoba Department of Energy and Mines, and the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The Mineral Policy and Energy Policy Sectors of Natural Resources Canada have access to micro data related to the mining 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.

Data prior to 1956 are only available in hard copy form, while subsequent historical data are available on CANSIM or from the Investment and Capital Stock Division of Statistics Canada.

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 2004

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient ¹ of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	96.8	1.3	1.9	36,944.3	0.5
Utilities	22	97.1	2.5	0.4	12,829.3	0.2
Manufacturing	31-33	55.9	18.0	26.1	18,694.1	1.7
Wholesale trade industries	41	36.3	12.6	51.1	4,223.0	6.1
Retail trade industries	44-45	65.3	12.4	22.3	8,171.8	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	69.0	9.9	21.1	10,020.5	2.8
Information and cultural industries	51	81.3	11.7	7.0	9,026.8	1.2
Finance and insurance	52	97.3	1.1	1.6	14,871.1	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	73.3	9.1	17.6	11,985.3	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	26.1	30.7	43.2	3,325.2	3.3
Management of companies and enterprises	55	0.3	-2.4	102.1	204.4	21.3
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	22.9	21.0	56.1	1,109.4	5.2
Educational services	61	94.7	2.7	2.6	6,335.2	1.1
Health care and social assistance	62	79.6	12.0	8.4	5,506.3	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	68.9	10.4	20.7	1,650.0	1.5
Accommodation and food services	72	8.1	3.8	88.1	2,359.7	7.6
Other services (except Public administration)	81	23.2	1.6	75.2	1,579.0	6.3
Public administration	91	69.2	16.6	14.2	20,250.1	1.0
Total surveyed	...	78.7	8.3	13.0	168,871.6	...
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	...	...	...	4,679.8	...
Construction	23	...	...	...	4,056.1	...
Housing	...	...	...	...	70,060.2	...
Total non-surveyed	...	...	...	...	78,796.1	...
Grand total	...	...	...	...	247,667.7	0.4

1. See "Glossary" in appendix I.

Text table 2

Coverage of the preliminary actual 2005

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient ¹ of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	90.1	8.2	1.7	43,372.7	0.4
Utilities	22	94.4	5.4	0.2	13,686.5	0.1
Manufacturing	31-33	54.6	15.3	30.1	19,949.2	2.3
Wholesale trade industries	41	45.4	14.1	40.5	4,391.6	3.6
Retail trade industries	44-45	58.6	14.1	27.3	7,198.2	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	68.4	14.8	16.8	11,627.7	2.1
Information and cultural industries	51	73.3	20.7	6.0	9,313.7	0.6
Finance and insurance	52	97.4	0.9	1.7	15,120.1	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	67.0	11.5	21.5	12,486.3	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	28.4	24.8	46.8	3,445.0	4.5
Management of companies and enterprises	55	-148.9	7.1	241.8	203.1	62.3
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	15.0	26.1	58.9	1,084.6	7.6
Educational services	61	94.4	3.4	2.2	6,580.1	0.4
Health care and social assistance	62	75.6	16.8	7.6	5,737.4	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	74.3	10.0	15.7	1,709.5	2.2
Accommodation and food services	72	22.4	10.9	66.7	2,245.3	5.5
Other services (except Public administration)	81	27.0	7.3	65.7	1,442.3	8.6
Public administration	91	71.9	16.2	11.9	22,764.8	0.5
Total surveyed	...	76.6	11.0	12.4	182,357.9	...
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	...	...	...	4,683.8	...
Construction	23	...	...	...	4,293.0	-
Housing	...	...	...	...	74,186.1	...
Total non-surveyed	...	...	...	...	83,162.8	-
Grand total	...	...	..	...	265,520.7	0.4

1. See "Glossary" in appendix I.

Text table 3

Coverage of the intentions 2006

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient ¹ of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	89.1	9.5	1.4	45,954.7	0.3
Utilities	22	93.6	6.2	0.2	17,486.4	0.1
Manufacturing	31-33	50.1	17.7	32.2	20,636.4	5.8
Wholesale trade industries	41	52.9	15.1	32.0	4,763.9	2.7
Retail trade industries	44-45	65.9	12.8	21.3	8,183.9	1.6
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	74.1	13.7	12.2	14,378.7	1.4
Information and cultural industries	51	70.4	23.9	5.7	9,704.6	0.7
Finance and insurance	52	97.9	1.3	0.8	16,434.7	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	67.5	16.3	16.2	13,032.5	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	33.3	25.4	41.3	3,474.5	2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	24.5	9.2	66.3	166.0	27.5
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	27.1	28.9	44.0	1,111.3	4.0
Educational services	61	94.4	4.1	1.5	6,700.7	0.3
Health care and social assistance	62	74.7	18.9	6.4	6,000.2	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	61.8	26.9	11.3	1,662.7	1.1
Accommodation and food services	72	27.0	17.2	55.8	2,340.4	5.3
Other services (except Public administration)	81	36.0	11.1	52.9	1,441.2	4.9
Public administration	91	64.7	22.8	12.5	24,101.1	0.7
Total surveyed	...	76.0	13.2	10.8	197,390.9	...
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	...	...	...	446.2	...
Construction	23	...	...	...	4,766.8	...
Housing	...	...	...	...	74,600.4	...
Total non-surveyed	...	...	...	...	79,813.5	...
Grand total	...	...	...	...	277,204.4	0.7

1. See "Glossary" in appendix I.

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
ICSD	Investment and Capital Stock Division
IP	Integrated Portion
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	0.00% to 0.05%
B Very good	0.05% to 0.10%
C Good	0.10% to 0.15%
D Acceptable	0.15% to 0.25%
E Use with caution	0.25% to 0.50%
F too unreliable to be published	0.50% 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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