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Statistics Canada
Investment and Capital Stock Division
Capital Expenditures Section

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions

2010

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

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

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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 2010, the preliminary actual for 2009 and actual expenditures for 2008.

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Highlights

- Investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment in 2010 is expected to increase 5.3% from 2009 to \$239.9 billion on a current dollar basis. Due to the sizeable decline in 2009, it will still be below the 2008 level. Capital spending by the public sector, particularly the public administration, will account for nearly two-thirds of the increase.

Note to readers

Investment intentions for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are based upon a sample survey of 28,000 private and public organizations. This survey was conducted between October 2009 and late January 2010.

Data in this release are expressed in current dollars.

Data in these release, tables and graphs do not include estimates for residential construction investments. However, these data are available in the CANSIM tables listed at the end of this release.

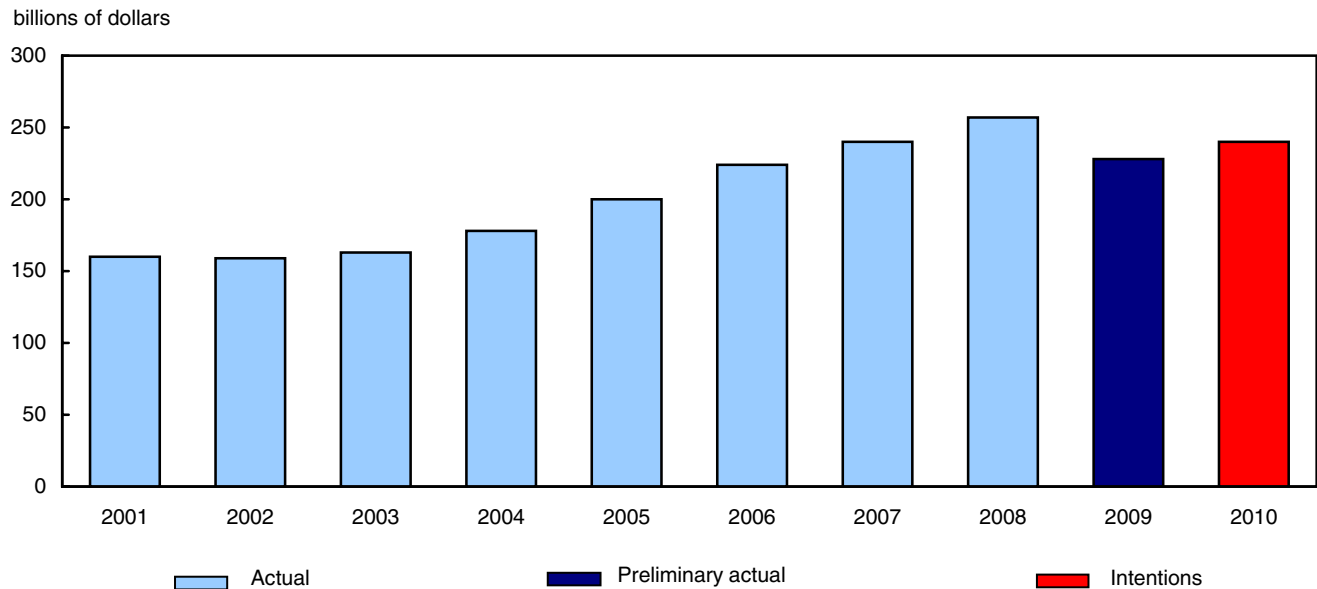
Analysis

Investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment in 2010 is expected to increase 5.3% from 2009 to \$239.9 billion on a current dollar basis. Due to the sizeable decline in 2009, it will still be below the 2008 level. Capital spending by the public sector, particularly the public administration, will account for nearly two-thirds of the increase.

Higher public sector investment is expected to continue into 2010. Capital spending by the public sector is anticipated to increase 9.9% to nearly \$87.8 billion.

Private sector investment is expected to rise 2.8% to \$152.2 billion. Significant capital spending increases from the mining and oil and gas extraction sector as well as the manufacturing sector are behind that increase.

Chart 1
Investment intentions recovering



By investment component, non-residential construction is expected to increase 7.2% to \$139.2 billion and account for over three-quarters of total capital spending. More than \$2 billion of this increase will come from urban transit projects. Spending on machinery and equipment is expected to increase 2.8% to \$100.7 billion.

Public administration continues to lead investment growth

Capital outlays by the public administration rose by \$5.1 billion in 2009 and are forecasted to increase by a similar amount in 2010, reaching \$44.4 billion. Much of the additional spending is destined for infrastructure projects.

Public administration, namely the federal, provincial/territorial and municipal governments, will account for just over one-half of the \$87.8 billion in anticipated capital spending by the broader public sector.

Mining and oil and gas extraction sector resumes growth

Spending by companies in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector is expected to rebound somewhat in 2010, recovering almost a quarter of the decline in 2009. Investment in the sector is expected to total \$48.1 billion in 2010, up 11.6%. The 33.1% drop in 2009 was due to declining demand and falling oil prices. These factors resulted in the cancellation or postponement of a number of large investment projects in 2009.

An increase in investments by both the conventional oil and gas extraction and non-conventional oil extraction industries are the main factors behind the anticipated growth this year. However, capital outlays will still be well below 2008 levels.

In terms of dollar value, investment intentions by the mining and oil and gas extraction sector will continue to be the largest in Canada.

Other sectors: Manufacturing industries set to increase investment

Overall, manufacturers plan on spending 14.6% more on non-residential construction and machinery and equipment in 2010. Investment intentions are up \$2.0 billion to \$15.6 billion.

Much of the manufacturing investment growth is coming from petroleum and coal products manufacturing, where capital outlays are expected to rise by 44.5%, and primary metal manufacturing, where they will be up by 44.8%.

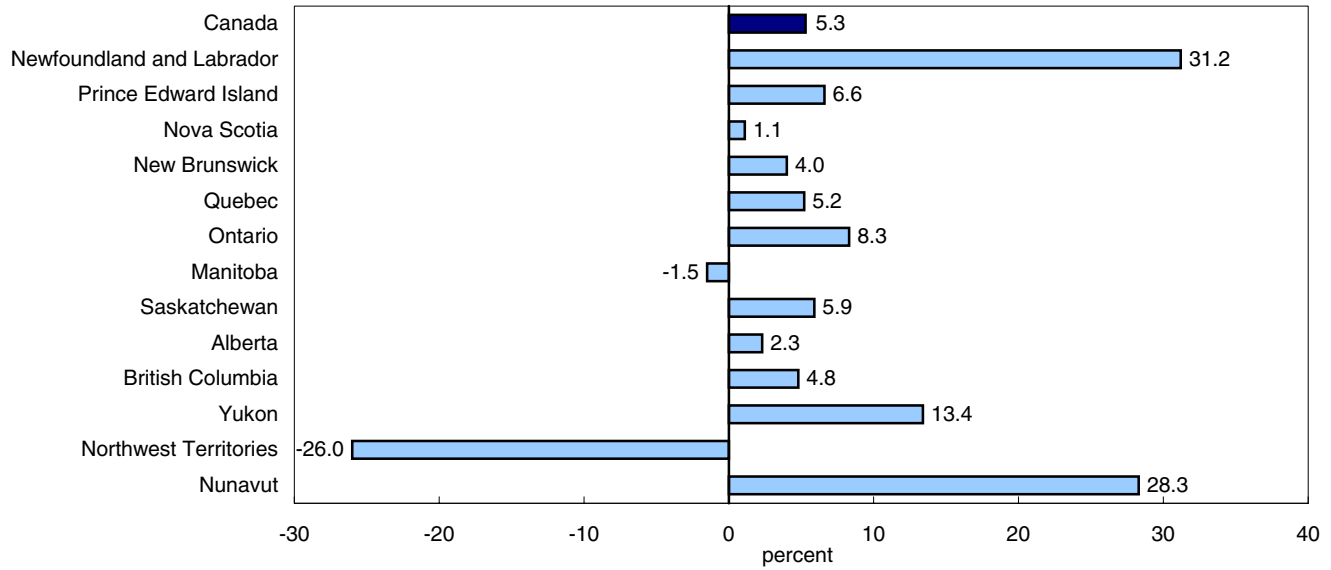
Lower capital spending is expected in the health care and social assistance sector. Decreased investment intentions in the hospital sector are responsible for this decline.

The finance and insurance sector also faces an anticipated decline in investment intentions, mainly as a result of lower intentions in credit intermediation and related activities.

Regions: Investment up in all regions except Manitoba and the Northwest Territories

In 2010, investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment is expected to increase in all provinces and territories, except in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The largest increases in absolute dollars are expected in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Chart 2
Intentions up for most regions



In Ontario, capital outlays are expected to increase 8.3% to \$72.8 billion. This is in large part due to higher investment intentions in two sectors: public administration and transportation and warehousing.

In Quebec, higher investment intentions in the transportation and warehousing sector as well as the mining and oil and gas extraction sector are behind an anticipated increase of 5.2%.

In British Columbia, a 4.8% increase is due to the mining and oil and gas extraction sector and, to a lesser extent, the real estate and rental and leasing sector, as well as the public administration sector.

An anticipated 1.5% decline in outlays in Manitoba is attributable to the transportation and warehousing sector. In the Northwest Territories, an expected 26.0% decline results from decreased spending intentions in the mining and oil and gas sector.

Text table 1

Capital spending of private and public organizations in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment, industrial sectors.

	2008 actual	2009 preliminary actual	2010 intentions	actual 2008 to preliminary actual 2009	2009 preliminary actual to intentions 2010
	millions of dollars			percentage change	
Total	349,258.5	309,537.9	323,085.0	-11.4	4.4
Non-residential construction and machinery and equipment	257,141.8	227,857.4	239,938.2	-11.4	5.3
Total Public Investment	70,408.8	79,871.5	87,762.2	13.4	9.9
Total Private Investment	186,733.0	147,985.9	152,176.0	-20.8	2.8
Housing	92,116.7	81,680.5	83,146.8	-11.3	1.8
NAICS sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,311.1	4,991.5	4,941.0	-6.0	-1.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	64,495.7	43,131.6	48,128.6	-33.1	11.6
Utilities	19,827.9	23,716.2	24,415.2	19.6	2.9
Construction	5,860.5	5,910.0	6,018.8	0.8	1.8
Manufacturing	19,924.6	13,645.7	15,635.9	-31.5	14.6
Wholesale trade	5,901.2	5,074.9	4,996.6	-14.0	-1.5
Retail trade	10,200.8	8,012.8	8,272.1	-21.4	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	20,090.5	18,144.4	18,638.4	-9.7	2.7
Information and cultural industries	9,162.6	9,503.4	9,720.5	3.7	2.3
Finance and insurance	15,942.9	14,069.7	13,339.6	-11.7	-5.2
Real estate and Rental and leasing	16,372.4	12,020.8	12,246.1	-26.6	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,878.9	3,448.9	3,432.7	-11.1	-0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	213.5	116.2	119.4	-45.6	2.8
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	2,031.1	1,779.1	1,693.0	-12.4	-4.8
Educational services	8,230.4	8,708.8	8,997.6	5.8	3.3
Health care and social assistance	8,159.7	8,942.8	8,140.3	9.6	-9.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,312.7	2,112.8	1,916.8	-8.6	-9.3
Accommodation and food services	3,288.0	3,447.7	3,079.8	4.9	-10.7
Other services (except public administration)	1,754.0	1,775.2	1,788.8	1.2	0.8
Public administration	34,183.4	39,304.7	44,417.1	15.0	13.0

Note(s): Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Text table 2

Capital spending of private and public organizations, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2008 Actual	2009 Preliminary Actual	2010 Intentions	Actual 2008 to preliminary actual 2009	Preliminary actual 2009 to intentions 2010
	millions of dollars			percentage change	
Canada	257,141.8	227,857.3	239,938.3	-11.4	5.3
Construction	143,165.5	129,924.5	139,239.6	-9.2	7.2
Machinery and equipment	113,976.3	97,932.8	100,698.7	-14.1	2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,691.4	3,543.5	4,649.4	-4.0	31.2
Construction	2,433.0	2,418.0	3,443.0	-0.6	42.4
Machinery and equipment	1,258.4	1,125.5	1,206.4	-10.6	7.2
Prince Edward Island	669.7	587.3	626.1	-12.3	6.6
Construction	338.3	269.6	312.9	-20.3	16.1
Machinery and equipment	331.4	317.7	313.2	-4.1	-1.4
Nova Scotia	4,101.8	4,532.8	4,580.4	10.5	1.1
Construction	1,915.3	2,574.1	2,616.9	34.4	1.7
Machinery and equipment	2,186.5	1,958.7	1,963.5	-10.4	0.2
New Brunswick	4,921.6	4,373.7	4,548.4	-11.1	4.0
Construction	2,829.4	2,384.0	2,200.0	-15.7	-7.7
Machinery and equipment	2,092.2	1,989.7	2,348.4	-4.9	18.0
Quebec	40,188.3	39,880.1	41,952.5	-0.8	5.2
Construction	20,044.0	21,307.1	22,550.0	6.3	5.8
Machinery and equipment	20,144.3	18,573.0	19,402.5	-7.8	4.5
Ontario	72,857.5	67,244.2	72,792.7	-7.7	8.3
Construction	30,265.0	29,715.9	33,908.2	-1.8	14.1
Machinery and equipment	42,592.5	37,528.3	38,884.5	-11.9	3.6
Manitoba	7,698.2	8,079.6	7,962.3	5.0	-1.5
Construction	4,482.4	5,348.9	5,131.5	19.3	-4.1
Machinery and equipment	3,215.8	2,730.7	2,830.8	-15.1	3.7
Saskatchewan	12,153.4	12,149.4	12,863.8	0.0	5.9
Construction	7,982.5	8,322.1	8,654.9	4.3	4.0
Machinery and equipment	4,170.9	3,827.3	4,208.9	-8.2	10.0
Alberta	76,340.6	56,231.4	57,501.8	-26.3	2.3
Construction	51,751.8	37,313.7	38,764.8	-27.9	3.9
Machinery and equipment	24,588.8	18,917.7	18,737.0	-23.1	-1.0
British Columbia	31,344.7	28,631.1	30,011.5	-8.7	4.8
Construction	18,480.7	18,157.0	19,676.4	-1.8	8.4
Machinery and equipment	12,864.0	10,474.1	10,335.1	-18.6	-1.3
Yukon	431.9	428.0	485.4	-0.9	13.4
Construction	324.6	284.6	334.0	-12.3	17.4
Machinery and equipment	107.3	143.4	151.4	33.6	5.6
Northwest Territories	1,499.8	1,524.7	1,127.8	1.7	-26.0
Construction	1,248.6	1,270.8	896.6	1.8	-29.4
Machinery and equipment	251.2	253.9	231.2	1.1	-8.9
Nunavut	1,242.8	651.8	836.0	-47.6	28.3
Construction	1,069.8	558.9	750.2	-47.8	34.2
Machinery and equipment	173.0	92.9	85.8	-46.3	-7.6

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

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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

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

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2803	Capital and Repair Expenditures, Actual, Preliminary Actual and Intentions
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Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

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

Statistical tables

Table 1
Summary by sector, Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	1,860.0	3,451.1	5,311.0	895.0	2,873.9	3,768.9	2,755.0	6,325.0	9,080.0
2009	1,743.4	3,248.1	4,991.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,745.8	3,195.1	4,941.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	52,637.1	11,858.6	64,495.7	1,374.0	5,631.6	7,005.7	54,011.1	17,490.2	71,501.4
2009	35,771.0	7,360.6	43,131.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	39,455.4	8,673.2	48,128.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	15,521.2	4,306.6	19,827.9	1,461.1	2,736.5	4,197.6	16,982.3	7,043.1	24,025.4
2009	18,168.3	5,547.9	23,716.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	18,505.5	5,909.6	24,415.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	740.8	5,119.7	5,860.5	143.4	2,364.9	2,508.3	884.2	7,484.6	8,368.8
2009	747.8	5,162.2	5,910.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	763.0	5,255.8	6,018.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	2,749.5	17,175.1	19,924.6	1,152.6	9,291.4	10,444.0	3,902.1	26,466.5	30,368.5
2009	1,898.8	11,746.9	13,645.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,857.3	12,778.6	15,635.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	1,641.7	4,259.5	5,901.2	313.7	751.8	1,065.4	1,955.4	5,011.3	6,966.6
2009	1,409.2	3,665.8	5,074.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,072.6	3,924.0	4,996.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	5,177.2	5,023.6	10,200.8	715.5	893.4	1,608.9	5,892.7	5,917.0	11,809.7
2009	3,607.1	4,405.7	8,012.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,820.9	4,451.3	8,272.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	10,316.4	9,774.1	20,090.5	1,930.9	4,252.8	6,183.7	12,247.3	14,026.9	26,274.2
2009	10,261.9	7,882.5	18,144.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10,138.5	8,499.8	18,638.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	2,200.2	6,962.4	9,162.6	255.1	682.6	937.6	2,455.3	7,645.0	10,100.2
2009	2,656.7	6,846.7	9,503.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,823.1	6,897.5	9,720.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	1,108.2	14,834.7	15,942.9	438.2	467.1	905.2	1,546.4	15,301.8	16,848.2
2009	1,433.7	12,636.0	14,069.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,180.4	12,159.1	13,339.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	5,760.6	10,611.8	16,372.4	746.8	908.6	1,655.4	6,507.4	11,520.4	18,027.8
2009	4,040.9	7,979.9	12,020.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,858.8	8,387.3	12,246.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	805.9	3,073.0	3,878.9	147.4	414.1	561.5	953.3	3,487.1	4,440.4
2009	622.3	2,826.6	3,448.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	622.4	2,810.3	3,432.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	54.8	158.6	213.5	11.6	47.7	59.3	66.4	206.3	272.7
2009	22.5	93.7	116.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	25.6	93.8	119.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	557.3	1,473.8	2,031.1	95.5	456.7	552.2	652.8	1,930.5	2,583.3
2009	259.2	1,519.8	1,779.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	220.9	1,472.1	1,693.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	5,539.6	2,690.8	8,230.4	2,100.5	285.4	2,385.8	7,640.1	2,976.2	10,616.3
2009	6,092.0	2,616.9	8,708.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6,431.7	2,565.9	8,997.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1 – continued
Summary by sector, Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	5,198.5	2,961.2	8,159.7	676.8	741.9	1,418.7	5,875.3	3,703.1	9,578.4
2009	5,776.2	3,166.6	8,942.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5,316.1	2,824.2	8,140.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	1,480.2	832.4	2,312.7	141.4	179.7	321.1	1,621.6	1,012.1	2,633.8
2009	1,016.3	1,096.5	2,112.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	811.9	1,104.9	1,916.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	2,278.3	1,009.7	3,288.0	271.2	454.9	726.2	2,549.5	1,464.6	4,014.2
2009	2,126.2	1,321.5	3,447.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,069.8	1,010.0	3,079.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	571.3	1,182.7	1,754.0	226.0	371.7	597.8	797.3	1,554.4	2,351.8
2009	572.4	1,202.8	1,775.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	513.4	1,275.4	1,788.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	26,966.8	7,216.7	34,183.4	4,028.0	1,016.5	5,044.4	30,994.8	8,233.2	39,227.9
2009	31,698.7	7,606.0	39,304.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	37,006.4	7,410.6	44,417.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2008	92,116.7	0.0	92,116.7	13,224.0	0.0	13,224.0	105,340.7	0.0	105,340.7
2009	81,680.5	0.0	81,680.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	83,146.8	0.0	83,146.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditures									
2008	235,282.2	113,976.3	349,258.5	30,348.6	34,823.1	65,171.8	265,630.8	148,799.4	414,430.3
2009	211,605.0	97,932.8	309,537.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	222,386.4	100,698.7	323,085.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ²			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Crop production [111]									
2008	672.4	1,900.0	2,572.4	427.6	1,846.6	2,274.2	1,100.0	3,746.6	4,846.6
2009	638.8	1,830.4	2,469.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	632.4	1,817.2	2,449.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	1,045.7	1,163.0	2,208.7	346.7	508.4	855.1	1,392.4	1,671.4	3,063.8
2009	993.4	1,120.7	2,114.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	983.4	1,112.7	2,096.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	46.0	184.1	230.1	67.9	266.9	334.8	113.9	451.0	564.9
2009	28.8	130.2	159.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	52.1	114.5	166.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	58.9	71.2	130.0	48.2	155.6	203.8	107.1	226.8	333.8
2009	57.4	69.4	126.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	56.1	67.3	123.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	37.0	132.8	169.8	4.7	96.4	101.0	41.7	229.2	270.9
2009	25.1	97.5	122.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	21.8	83.4	105.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	1,860.0	3,451.1	5,311.0	895.0	2,873.9	3,768.9	2,755.0	6,325.0	9,080.0
2009	1,743.4	3,248.1	4,991.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,745.8	3,195.1	4,941.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2008	43,769.4	6,426.0	50,195.5	978.3	2,640.0	3,618.3	44,747.7	9,066.0	53,813.8
2009	28,941.9	4,400.7	33,342.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	31,470.6	4,891.6	36,362.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conventional oil and gas extraction [211113]									
2008	29,129.4	402.9	29,532.3	978.3	147.4	1,125.7	30,107.7	550.3	30,658.0
2009	19,383.9	420.1	19,803.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	20,925.2	439.3	21,364.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-conventional oil extraction [211114]									
2008	14,640.1	6,023.1	20,663.1	0.0	2,492.6	2,492.6	14,640.1	8,515.7	23,155.7
2009	9,558.1	3,980.6	13,538.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10,545.4	4,452.2	14,997.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2008	5,766.1	2,820.9	8,586.9	370.4	1,807.2	2,177.5	6,136.5	4,628.1	10,764.5
2009	5,160.1	2,062.0	7,222.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5,618.2	2,938.2	8,556.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining [2121]									
2008	272.9	536.6	809.5	x	x	337.0	x	x	1,146.4
2009	180.8	263.5	444.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	253.8	366.4	620.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bituminous coal mining [212114]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subbituminous coal mining [212115]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lignite coal mining [212116]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal ore mining [2122]									
2008	3,803.9	1,440.6	5,244.4	276.5	977.3	1,253.8	4,080.4	2,417.9	6,498.2
2009	2,736.6	863.1	3,599.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,611.4	1,275.4	4,886.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ore mining [21221]									
2008	x	x	575.1	x	x	233.4	x	x	808.5
2009	x	x	491.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	475.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold and silver ore mining [21222]									
2008	1,207.7	213.6	1,421.3	31.9	297.4	329.2	1,239.6	511.0	1,750.6
2009	1,018.9	131.0	1,149.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,641.1	236.8	1,877.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead-zinc ore mining [212231]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nickel-copper ore mining [212232]									
2008	x	x	1,438.1	x	x	146.0	x	x	1,584.1
2009	706.2	74.4	780.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	747.9	158.7	906.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper-zinc ore mining [212233]									
2008	x	x	903.1	x	x	278.7	x	x	1,181.8
2009	351.6	238.0	589.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	364.8	353.5	718.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uranium ore mining [212291]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-2 – continued

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
All other metal ore mining [212299]									
2008	169.9	260.0	430.0	x	x	96.7	x	x	526.7
2009	99.1	59.7	158.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	432.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying [2123]									
2008	1,689.3	843.7	2,533.0	x	x	586.8	x	x	3,119.8
2009	2,242.6	935.5	3,178.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,753.0	1,296.4	3,049.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone mining and quarrying [21231]									
2008	24.1	63.7	87.8	5.9	111.0	116.9	30.0	174.7	204.7
2009	6.9	76.7	83.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.6	56.0	69.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying [21232]									
2008	51.0	152.6	203.6	8.9	189.2	198.0	59.9	341.8	401.6
2009	2.6	114.8	117.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.5	87.5	88.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diamond mining [212392]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt mining [212393]									
2008	x	x	37.1	x	x	31.5	x	x	68.6
2009	6.8	35.1	41.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	18.0	32.5	50.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asbestos mining [212394]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	0.0	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gypsum mining [212395]									
2008	2.6	3.3	5.8	x	x	11.5	x	x	17.3
2009	x	x	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.2	2.5	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potash mining [212396]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peat extraction [212397]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying [212398]									
2008	16.9	5.5	22.3	1.6	10.1	11.7	18.5	15.6	34.1
2009	x	x	30.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6.7	5.3	12.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2008	3,101.6	2,611.7	5,713.3	25.3	1,184.5	1,209.8	3,126.9	3,796.2	6,923.1
2009	1,669.0	897.9	2,566.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,366.6	843.4	3,210.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	52,637.1	11,858.6	64,495.7	1,374.0	5,631.6	7,005.7	54,011.1	17,490.2	71,501.4
2009	35,771.0	7,360.6	43,131.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	39,455.4	8,673.2	48,128.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution [2211]									
2008	11,805.8	3,765.0	15,570.8	1,282.7	2,700.0	3,982.7	13,088.5	6,465.0	19,553.6
2009	13,723.1	4,760.5	18,483.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	14,827.6	5,388.8	20,216.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas distribution [2212]									
2008	1,202.9	324.2	1,527.1	150.3	29.3	179.6	1,353.2	353.5	1,706.7
2009	859.3	382.7	1,242.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,002.9	354.4	1,357.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water, sewage and other systems [2213]									
2008	2,512.5	217.4	2,729.9	28.1	7.2	35.2	2,540.6	224.6	2,765.1
2009	3,585.9	404.8	3,990.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,675.0	166.5	2,841.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	15,521.2	4,306.6	19,827.9	1,461.1	2,736.5	4,197.6	16,982.3	7,043.1	24,025.4
2009	18,168.3	5,547.9	23,716.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	18,505.5	5,909.6	24,415.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Food manufacturing [311]									
2008	355.1	1,249.4	1,604.5	92.0	697.4	789.4	447.1	1,946.8	2,393.9
2009	279.9	1,226.9	1,506.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	185.5	1,462.2	1,647.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage, tobacco, leather and allied product manufacturing ²									
2008	57.8	422.8	480.6	16.3	98.3	114.6	74.1	521.1	595.2
2009	22.5	334.0	356.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	27.5	321.4	348.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2008	9.2	71.8	81.0	2.1	47.8	49.9	11.3	119.6	130.9
2009	1.6	41.3	42.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.0	47.3	48.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2008	3.9	31.8	35.7	1.6	28.8	30.4	5.5	60.6	66.1
2009	0.3	20.0	20.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.6	25.0	25.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2008	8.4	38.2	46.6	4.5	19.5	23.9	12.9	57.7	70.5
2009	2.1	28.3	30.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.5	32.5	35.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2008	119.6	724.0	843.5	59.9	1,107.2	1,167.0	179.5	1,831.2	2,010.6
2009	46.8	504.8	551.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	44.0	550.2	594.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2008	123.6	1,063.1	1,186.7	66.1	1,419.6	1,485.7	189.7	2,482.7	2,672.3
2009	42.3	821.4	863.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	35.8	977.4	1,013.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2008	57.7	526.8	584.5	26.8	182.3	209.1	84.5	709.1	793.6
2009	71.1	414.8	485.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	85.0	360.9	445.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2008	352.1	2,657.1	3,009.2	68.4	597.7	666.1	420.5	3,254.8	3,675.4
2009	387.6	1,449.9	1,837.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,147.8	1,507.1	2,654.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2008	474.6	1,408.2	1,882.8	95.2	689.8	785.0	569.8	2,098.0	2,667.8
2009	393.1	1,223.7	1,616.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	238.3	1,367.6	1,605.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2008	139.1	737.8	876.9	58.9	479.3	538.2	198.0	1,217.1	1,415.1
2009	37.3	553.8	591.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	56.5	545.3	601.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2008	150.4	637.0	787.3	42.1	533.9	576.0	192.5	1,170.9	1,363.4
2009	97.4	379.8	477.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	121.0	483.2	604.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2008	338.8	1,578.8	1,917.5	208.4	1,668.5	1,876.9	547.2	3,247.3	3,794.4
2009	241.7	1,222.0	1,463.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	645.3	1,474.8	2,120.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2008	121.1	724.4	845.5	41.9	357.0	398.9	163.0	1,081.4	1,244.5
2009	108.9	547.5	656.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	61.0	538.1	599.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-4 – continued

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2008	110.8	596.6	707.4	75.4	243.1	318.5	186.2	839.7	1,025.9
2009	46.3	425.7	472.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	23.8	473.9	497.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2008	48.3	417.6	465.9	15.0	83.8	98.8	63.3	501.4	564.7
2009	31.2	483.6	514.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	59.5	514.4	573.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2008	20.4	209.2	229.5	14.3	78.7	93.0	34.7	287.9	322.5
2009	22.9	138.1	161.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	16.3	170.0	186.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2008	209.3	3,567.7	3,777.0	232.9	821.8	1,054.7	442.2	4,389.5	4,831.6
2009	34.9	1,636.9	1,671.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	83.3	1,598.4	1,681.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2008	30.4	212.5	242.9	13.2	90.2	103.5	43.6	302.7	346.3
2009	5.2	111.7	116.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6.0	151.0	157.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2008	18.8	300.6	319.4	17.7	46.7	64.4	36.5	347.3	383.8
2009	25.4	182.6	208.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	16.6	177.9	194.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	2,749.5	17,175.1	19,924.6	1,152.6	9,291.4	10,444.0	3,902.1	26,466.5	30,368.5
2009	1,898.8	11,746.9	13,645.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,857.3	12,778.6	15,635.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

2. Comprises the following standard North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes: 312; 316.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Farm product wholesaler-distributors [411]									
2008	12.3	116.5	128.8	8.3	12.5	20.8	20.6	129.0	149.6
2009	10.3	111.2	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.2	85.0	88.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum product wholesaler-distributors [412]									
2008	94.9	187.4	282.3	8.2	33.5	41.7	103.1	220.9	323.9
2009	164.2	220.1	384.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	133.7	198.8	332.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food, beverage and tobacco wholesaler-distributors [413]									
2008	448.4	695.1	1,143.5	51.0	140.0	191.0	499.4	835.1	1,334.6
2009	325.7	602.6	928.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	394.6	696.8	1,091.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal and household goods wholesaler-distributors [414]									
2008	137.5	525.6	663.1	25.6	83.6	109.2	163.1	609.2	772.3
2009	251.7	421.0	672.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	120.9	548.7	669.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicle and parts wholesaler-distributors [415]									
2008	474.5	518.4	992.9	48.0	76.7	124.7	522.5	595.1	1,117.6
2009	207.0	354.6	561.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	181.2	385.8	567.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building material and supplies wholesaler-distributors [416]									
2008	92.9	349.0	441.9	57.1	115.7	172.8	150.0	464.7	614.7
2009	79.9	255.2	335.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	44.6	297.6	342.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaler-distributors [417]									
2008	171.0	1,149.3	1,320.3	77.4	126.3	203.7	248.4	1,275.6	1,524.0
2009	191.0	1,062.6	1,253.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	129.8	1,059.3	1,189.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous wholesaler-distributors [418]									
2008	137.0	498.4	635.3	28.3	150.2	178.5	165.3	648.6	813.8
2009	125.7	478.6	604.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	51.7	436.5	488.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale agents and brokers [419]									
2008	73.2	219.8	293.0	9.9	13.3	23.2	83.1	233.1	316.2
2009	53.6	159.7	213.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	12.9	215.5	228.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	1,641.7	4,259.5	5,901.2	313.7	751.8	1,065.4	1,955.4	5,011.3	6,966.6
2009	1,409.2	3,665.8	5,074.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,072.6	3,924.0	4,996.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Motor vehicle and parts dealers [441]									
2008	443.9	566.1	1,010.0	53.0	106.7	159.7	496.9	672.8	1,169.7
2009	407.9	457.3	865.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	437.0	439.3	876.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and home furnishings stores [442]									
2008	157.6	190.8	348.5	60.0	33.3	93.3	217.6	224.1	441.8
2009	56.1	144.4	200.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	50.1	135.1	185.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electronics and appliance stores [443]									
2008	179.6	281.8	461.4	21.3	25.0	46.3	200.9	306.8	507.8
2009	126.3	202.2	328.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	199.0	323.8	522.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers [444]									
2008	460.5	494.2	954.7	41.5	30.2	71.7	502.0	524.4	1,026.4
2009	165.0	314.0	479.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	298.9	360.6	659.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food and beverage stores [445]									
2008	1,115.0	983.1	2,098.2	281.6	181.8	463.3	1,396.6	1,164.9	2,561.5
2009	791.4	959.0	1,750.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	788.0	866.1	1,654.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health and personal care stores [446]									
2008	355.5	285.6	641.1	42.9	46.8	89.7	398.4	332.4	730.8
2009	237.2	286.4	523.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	218.8	232.9	451.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gasoline stations [447]									
2008	480.0	412.5	892.5	24.6	158.5	183.1	504.6	571.0	1,075.6
2009	427.3	329.0	756.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	427.2	352.5	779.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and clothing accessories stores [448]									
2008	532.3	491.1	1,023.4	95.5	35.4	130.9	627.8	526.5	1,154.3
2009	381.1	356.0	737.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	345.3	371.0	716.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores [451]									
2008	211.8	267.7	479.5	45.9	31.5	77.4	257.7	299.2	557.0
2009	165.1	157.9	323.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	166.4	152.6	319.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
General merchandise stores [452]									
2008	1,102.4	680.0	1,782.4	12.4	172.5	184.8	1,114.8	852.5	1,967.2
2009	756.2	484.6	1,240.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	813.1	544.4	1,357.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous store retailers [453]									
2008	77.5	144.1	221.6	24.7	30.7	55.4	102.2	174.8	276.9
2009	63.2	115.9	179.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	56.6	117.1	173.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-store retailers [454]									
2008	61.1	226.5	287.5	12.2	41.1	53.3	73.3	267.6	340.8
2009	30.4	599.0	629.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	20.6	555.8	576.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	5,177.2	5,023.6	10,200.8	715.5	893.4	1,608.9	5,892.7	5,917.0	11,809.7
2009	3,607.1	4,405.7	8,012.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,820.9	4,451.3	8,272.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0011.

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Air transportation [481]									
2008	150.7	2,850.3	3,001.0	3.9	420.7	424.6	154.6	3,271.0	3,425.6
2009	76.8	1,960.8	2,037.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	72.1	1,792.5	1,864.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rail transportation [482]									
2008	1,101.4	287.5	1,388.9	949.7	916.5	1,866.2	2,051.1	1,204.0	3,255.1
2009	1,146.5	374.1	1,520.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,426.0	396.8	1,822.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water transportation [483]									
2008	71.4	698.2	769.6	35.4	130.6	165.9	106.8	828.8	935.5
2009	72.1	213.0	285.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	152.8	236.6	389.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truck transportation [484]									
2008	166.2	1,833.4	1,999.7	32.6	1,392.5	1,425.1	198.8	3,225.9	3,424.8
2009	106.5	1,397.1	1,503.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	66.0	1,409.9	1,475.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transit and ground passenger transportation [485]									
2008	2,009.3	2,106.2	4,115.6	400.1	691.0	1,091.1	2,409.4	2,797.2	5,206.7
2009	2,676.1	2,318.0	4,994.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,787.8	2,850.0	6,637.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipeline transportation [486]									
2008	4,809.6	608.2	5,417.8	302.9	157.1	460.0	5,112.5	765.3	5,877.8
2009	4,368.6	383.8	4,752.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,704.5	430.7	3,135.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scenic and sightseeing transportation [487]									
2008	3.0	48.9	51.8	0.7	8.3	9.0	3.7	57.2	60.8
2009	6.2	47.7	53.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6.9	43.8	50.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for transportation [488]									
2008	1,568.8	691.6	2,260.4	140.5	320.6	461.1	1,709.3	1,012.2	2,721.5
2009	1,479.5	596.6	2,076.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,466.9	693.6	2,160.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postal service [491]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Couriers and messengers [492]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warehousing and storage [493]									
2008	298.9	271.3	570.1	56.1	140.5	196.6	355.0	411.8	766.7
2009	192.5	204.6	397.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	164.4	225.0	389.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	10,316.4	9,774.1	20,090.5	1,930.9	4,252.8	6,183.7	12,247.3	14,026.9	26,274.2
2009	10,261.9	7,882.5	18,144.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10,138.5	8,499.8	18,638.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Publishing industries (except Internet) [511]									
2008	26.2	210.8	237.0	12.9	36.8	49.7	39.1	247.6	286.7
2009	23.8	132.6	156.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	21.6	165.9	187.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motion picture and sound recording industries [512]									
2008	57.6	140.8	198.4	15.3	14.1	29.4	72.9	154.9	227.9
2009	11.4	126.3	137.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	22.8	142.0	164.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasting (except Internet) [515]									
2008	33.5	321.0	354.4	10.3	67.6	77.9	43.8	388.6	432.3
2009	68.9	330.7	399.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	44.3	289.5	333.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet publishing and broadcasting [516]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telecommunications [517]									
2008	1,618.2	5,604.6	7,222.9	193.6	542.2	735.8	1,811.8	6,146.8	7,958.7
2009	2,070.6	5,617.2	7,687.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,229.9	5,632.3	7,862.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services [518]									
2008	456.5	646.4	1,102.8	18.1	8.3	26.3	474.6	654.7	1,129.2
2009	480.2	602.8	1,083.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	502.6	628.7	1,131.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other information services [519]									
2008	8.1	38.9	47.0	4.9	13.6	18.5	13.0	52.5	65.5
2009	1.8	37.2	38.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.8	39.0	40.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	2,200.2	6,962.4	9,162.6	255.1	682.6	937.6	2,455.3	7,645.0	10,100.2
2009	2,656.7	6,846.7	9,503.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,823.1	6,897.5	9,720.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Monetary authorities - Central Bank [521]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit intermediation and related activities [522]									
2008	521.3	13,787.9	14,309.2	292.2	303.4	595.6	813.5	14,091.3	14,904.7
2009	955.0	11,601.0	12,556.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	638.6	10,921.7	11,560.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investment and related activities [523]									
2008	180.8	350.8	531.6	47.6	45.2	92.8	228.4	396.0	624.3
2009	106.5	318.1	424.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	167.7	412.6	580.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance carriers and related activities [524]									
2008	163.7	605.1	768.8	73.4	102.5	176.0	237.1	707.6	944.8
2009	172.9	602.5	775.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	229.3	622.2	851.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funds and other financial vehicles [526]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	1,108.2	14,834.7	15,942.9	438.2	467.1	905.2	1,546.4	15,301.8	16,848.2
2009	1,433.7	12,636.0	14,069.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,180.4	12,159.1	13,339.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Lessors of real estate [5311]									
2008	5,179.1	801.3	5,980.4	630.5	108.4	738.9	5,809.6	909.7	6,719.2
2009	3,465.0	712.3	4,177.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,313.5	616.6	3,930.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offices of real estate agents and brokers [5312]									
2008	61.3	115.1	176.4	15.4	5.9	21.3	76.7	121.0	197.7
2009	78.2	112.8	191.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	68.9	99.2	168.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Activities related to real estate [5313]									
2008	189.4	241.2	430.7	61.7	15.0	76.8	251.1	256.2	507.4
2009	140.3	201.8	342.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	109.3	189.4	298.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Automotive equipment rental and leasing [5321]									
2008	25.0	4,750.3	4,775.3	17.1	291.2	308.3	42.1	5,041.5	5,083.6
2009	37.1	3,208.1	3,245.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	32.4	3,668.1	3,700.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consumer goods rental [5322]									
2008	23.1	597.9	621.0	9.4	18.1	27.4	32.5	616.0	648.5
2009	120.9	295.0	415.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	131.0	313.2	444.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
General rental centres [5323]									
2008	3.6	91.6	95.2	0.5	10.7	11.2	4.1	102.3	106.3
2009	1.5	43.8	45.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.5	46.6	48.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing [5324]									
2008	52.6	3,880.5	3,933.1	6.4	453.6	460.1	59.0	4,334.1	4,393.2
2009	43.6	3,286.6	3,330.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	42.2	3,334.7	3,376.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works) [5331]									
2008	226.5	133.9	360.4	5.9	5.7	11.5	232.4	139.6	371.9
2009	154.4	119.5	273.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	160.2	119.4	279.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	5,760.6	10,611.8	16,372.4	746.8	908.6	1,655.4	6,507.4	11,520.4	18,027.8
2009	4,040.9	7,979.9	12,020.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,858.8	8,387.3	12,246.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0015.

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Legal services [5411]									
2008	92.6	360.1	452.8	12.3	18.0	30.3	104.9	378.1	483.0
2009	58.6	349.8	408.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	72.1	339.2	411.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services [5412]									
2008	49.3	302.3	351.5	13.8	17.0	30.8	63.1	319.3	382.3
2009	59.8	302.4	362.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	47.1	319.0	366.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Architectural, engineering and related services [5413]									
2008	235.2	541.8	777.0	35.1	141.0	176.1	270.3	682.8	953.2
2009	107.2	532.5	639.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	120.2	547.5	667.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Specialized design services [5414]									
2008	9.8	71.1	80.9	5.8	21.0	26.8	15.6	92.1	107.6
2009	1.3	66.7	68.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.8	64.4	66.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer systems design and related services [5415]									
2008	50.7	615.2	665.9	14.0	50.8	64.9	64.7	666.0	730.8
2009	49.5	579.7	629.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	34.2	572.5	606.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management, scientific and technical consulting services [5416]									
2008	100.9	373.8	474.6	13.3	26.8	40.1	114.2	400.6	514.8
2009	92.2	299.7	391.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	67.4	295.4	362.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific research and development services [5417]									
2008	168.8	371.4	540.3	22.3	74.0	96.3	191.1	445.4	636.5
2009	102.4	302.8	405.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	125.2	308.7	433.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advertising and related services [5418]									
2008	61.9	195.0	256.9	18.0	32.8	50.8	79.9	227.8	307.7
2009	96.3	179.7	276.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	100.7	164.3	265.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other professional, scientific and technical services [5419]									
2008	36.7	242.4	279.1	12.7	32.8	45.5	49.4	275.2	324.5
2009	55.1	213.3	268.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	53.7	199.3	253.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	805.9	3,073.0	3,878.9	147.4	414.1	561.5	953.3	3,487.1	4,440.4
2009	622.3	2,826.6	3,448.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	622.4	2,810.3	3,432.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Administrative and support services [561]									
2008	348.9	1,170.2	1,519.1	84.3	330.9	415.2	433.2	1,501.1	1,934.3
2009	166.5	1,317.4	1,484.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	102.8	1,256.6	1,359.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waste management and remediation services [562]									
2008	208.4	303.6	512.0	11.2	125.8	137.0	219.6	429.4	649.0
2009	92.7	202.4	295.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	118.1	215.5	333.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	557.3	1,473.8	2,031.1	95.5	456.7	552.2	652.8	1,930.5	2,583.3
2009	259.2	1,519.8	1,779.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	220.9	1,472.1	1,693.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Elementary and secondary schools [6111]									
2008	2,872.9	841.6	3,714.4	1,619.1	38.4	1,657.6	4,492.0	880.0	5,372.0
2009	2,879.4	787.1	3,666.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,510.9	834.4	3,345.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s [6112]									
2008	666.5	504.7	1,171.2	142.8	41.6	184.4	809.3	546.3	1,355.5
2009	756.8	552.2	1,309.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,194.3	497.0	1,691.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities [6113]									
2008	1,978.0	1,250.6	3,228.7	329.6	192.2	521.9	2,307.6	1,442.8	3,750.5
2009	2,436.5	1,190.1	3,626.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,710.3	1,168.9	3,879.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business schools and computer and management training [6114]									
2008	1.2	12.7	13.9	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.7	14.1	15.8
2009	x	x	14.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and trade schools [6115]									
2008	9.0	41.7	50.7	3.2	7.7	10.9	12.2	49.4	61.6
2009	3.2	42.4	45.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	28.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools and instruction [6116]									
2008	11.7	35.3	47.0	4.5	3.1	7.6	16.2	38.4	54.5
2009	11.9	27.7	39.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.6	24.9	38.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational support services [6117]									
2008	0.3	4.3	4.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.1	5.2	6.3
2009	x	x	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.2	4.9	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	5,539.6	2,690.8	8,230.4	2,100.5	285.4	2,385.8	7,640.1	2,976.2	10,616.3
2009	6,092.0	2,616.9	8,708.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6,431.7	2,565.9	8,997.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Ambulatory health care services [621]									
2008	364.3	413.0	777.3	70.4	140.3	210.7	434.7	553.3	988.0
2009	418.6	433.4	852.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	407.6	411.4	819.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospitals [622]									
2008	3,618.2	2,352.1	5,970.3	456.0	500.6	956.6	4,074.2	2,852.7	6,927.0
2009	4,189.6	2,525.7	6,715.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,767.4	2,232.4	5,999.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing and residential care facilities [623]									
2008	1,191.0	153.9	1,345.0	115.7	90.9	206.6	1,306.7	244.8	1,551.5
2009	1,130.7	165.2	1,295.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,104.6	140.6	1,245.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social assistance [624]									
2008	25.0	42.2	67.1	34.7	10.0	44.8	59.7	52.2	111.9
2009	37.3	42.4	79.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	36.5	39.9	76.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	5,198.5	2,961.2	8,159.7	676.8	741.9	1,418.7	5,875.3	3,703.1	9,578.4
2009	5,776.2	3,166.6	8,942.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5,316.1	2,824.2	8,140.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0019.

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries [711]									
2008	253.7	150.2	403.9	32.6	28.8	61.3	286.3	179.0	465.3
2009	169.1	190.0	359.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	118.4	86.3	204.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heritage institutions [712]									
2008	152.9	39.5	192.4	31.8	18.9	50.7	184.7	58.4	243.1
2009	202.4	49.1	251.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	197.9	46.8	244.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amusement, gambling and recreation industries [713]									
2008	1,073.6	642.7	1,716.4	77.0	132.1	209.1	1,150.6	774.8	1,925.5
2009	644.8	857.5	1,502.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	495.6	971.8	1,467.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	1,480.2	832.4	2,312.7	141.4	179.7	321.1	1,621.6	1,012.1	2,633.8
2009	1,016.3	1,096.5	2,112.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	811.9	1,104.9	1,916.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0020.

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Accommodation services [721]									
2008	1,593.9	362.5	1,956.4	144.5	157.5	302.0	1,738.4	520.0	2,258.4
2009	1,516.6	692.6	2,209.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,452.0	406.9	1,859.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food services and drinking places [722]									
2008	684.4	647.2	1,331.6	126.7	297.4	424.2	811.1	944.6	1,755.8
2009	609.6	628.9	1,238.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	617.8	603.1	1,220.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	2,278.3	1,009.7	3,288.0	271.2	454.9	726.2	2,549.5	1,464.6	4,014.2
2009	2,126.2	1,321.5	3,447.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,069.8	1,010.0	3,079.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0021.

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ²			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Repair and maintenance [811]									
2008	78.6	598.4	676.9	50.5	218.8	269.3	129.1	817.2	946.3
2009	102.1	592.0	694.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	70.5	711.7	782.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal and laundry services [812]									
2008	94.8	234.0	328.8	49.7	72.9	122.6	144.5	306.9	451.5
2009	119.0	248.6	367.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	166.5	235.9	402.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations [813]									
2008	397.9	350.3	748.2	125.8	80.0	205.8	523.7	430.3	954.0
2009	351.3	362.1	713.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	276.4	327.9	604.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	571.3	1,182.7	1,754.0	226.0	371.7	597.8	797.3	1,554.4	2,351.8
2009	572.4	1,202.8	1,775.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	513.4	1,275.4	1,788.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): 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 and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	1,951.3	2,745.2	4,696.5	757.1	301.3	1,058.5	2,708.4	3,046.5	5,754.9
2009	2,412.0	2,927.2	5,339.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,343.5	2,958.6	6,302.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	10,322.8	2,136.9	12,459.7	1,979.0	335.0	2,314.1	12,301.8	2,471.9	14,773.8
2009	13,207.0	2,214.7	15,421.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	14,502.9	2,081.2	16,584.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	14,692.7	2,334.6	17,027.3	1,291.8	380.1	1,671.9	15,984.5	2,714.7	18,699.2
2009	16,079.6	2,464.1	18,543.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	19,160.0	2,370.8	21,530.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	26,966.8	7,216.7	34,183.4	4,028.0	1,016.5	5,044.4	30,994.8	8,233.2	39,227.9
2009	31,698.7	7,606.0	39,304.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	37,006.4	7,410.6	44,417.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

Table 3
Summary of provinces and territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2008	3,778.3	1,258.4	5,036.8	436.9	441.1	878.0	4,215.2	1,699.5	5,914.8
2009	3,916.1	1,125.5	5,041.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4,993.5	1,206.4	6,200.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2008	613.0	331.4	944.5	107.4	123.7	231.1	720.4	455.1	1,175.6
2009	569.6	317.7	887.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	605.7	313.2	918.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2008	4,012.2	2,186.5	6,198.8	734.6	791.3	1,525.8	4,746.8	2,977.8	7,724.6
2009	4,571.7	1,958.7	6,530.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4,617.2	1,963.5	6,580.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2008	4,451.4	2,092.2	6,543.7	683.7	601.4	1,285.1	5,135.1	2,693.6	7,828.8
2009	4,012.9	1,989.7	6,002.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,809.5	2,348.4	6,157.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2008	39,973.9	20,144.3	60,118.2	6,956.7	5,840.5	12,797.2	46,930.6	25,984.8	72,915.4
2009	41,935.4	18,573.0	60,508.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	43,255.7	19,402.5	62,658.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2008	63,004.5	42,592.5	105,597.0	10,956.1	11,358.4	22,314.5	73,960.6	53,950.9	127,911.5
2009	58,723.9	37,528.3	96,252.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	63,152.4	38,884.5	102,036.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2008	6,792.2	3,215.8	10,008.0	1,171.3	1,200.6	2,371.9	7,963.5	4,416.4	12,379.9
2009	7,678.8	2,730.7	10,409.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	7,466.4	2,830.8	10,297.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2008	10,489.1	4,170.9	14,659.9	1,341.0	1,718.2	3,059.2	11,830.1	5,889.1	17,719.2
2009	10,422.1	3,827.3	14,249.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10,823.3	4,208.9	15,032.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2008	65,155.2	24,588.8	89,744.0	4,112.9	8,034.1	12,147.1	69,268.1	32,622.9	101,891.0
2009	47,550.4	18,917.7	66,468.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	49,514.7	18,737.0	68,251.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2008	34,071.8	12,864.0	46,935.8	3,674.9	4,520.3	8,195.2	37,746.7	17,384.3	55,131.0
2009	29,783.1	10,474.1	40,257.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	31,871.2	10,335.1	42,206.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2008	472.1	107.3	579.5	38.0	32.0	70.0	510.1	139.3	649.4
2009	439.3	143.4	582.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	482.2	151.4	633.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2008	1,310.4	251.2	1,561.6	102.6	143.9	246.5	1,413.0	395.1	1,808.1
2009	1,335.5	253.9	1,589.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	969.1	231.2	1,200.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2008	1,157.9	173.0	1,330.9	32.5	17.5	50.1	1,190.4	190.5	1,381.0
2009	666.3	92.9	759.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	825.5	85.8	911.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	235,282.2	113,976.3	349,258.5	30,348.6	34,823.1	65,171.8	265,630.8	148,799.4	414,430.3
2009	211,605.0	97,932.8	309,537.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	222,386.4	100,698.7	323,085.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0024.

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	20.5	24.8	45.2	22.8	33.5	56.3	43.3	58.3	101.5
2009	17.9	25.2	43.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	19.3	28.0	47.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	1.5	1.2	2.8	0.8	3.0	3.8	2.3	4.2	6.6
2009	1.5	1.2	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.5	1.2	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	3.8	3.8	7.7	1.0	1.1	2.1	4.8	4.9	9.8
2009	3.6	3.7	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.6	3.7	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	11.7	17.3	29.0	18.6	24.8	43.4	30.3	42.1	72.5
2009	11.7	17.3	29.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	11.4	16.8	28.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	x	x	1,709.8	x	x	143.8	x	x	1,853.6
2009	x	x	1,534.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	1,863.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2008	x	x	1,155.6	x	x	33.3	x	x	1,188.9
2009	x	x	1,335.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	1,648.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2008	x	x	414.7	x	x	105.4	x	x	520.0
2009	x	x	161.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	172.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2008	x	x	139.6	x	x	5.1	x	x	144.7
2009	x	x	37.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	42.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	x	x	148.0	x	x	16.9	x	x	164.9
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	10.0	69.9	79.9	1.9	32.1	34.0	11.9	102.0	113.9
2009	10.1	70.5	80.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10.3	71.7	82.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	x	x	178.1	x	x	70.0	x	x	248.2
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	4.4	29.1	33.5	3.1	7.3	10.4	7.5	36.4	43.9
2009	11.1	18.6	29.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.9	21.1	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	77.4	45.9	123.3	6.5	11.9	18.4	83.9	57.8	141.7
2009	61.9	49.1	111.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	86.1	49.8	135.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-1 – continued

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	x	x	224.9	x	x	79.9	x	x	304.8
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	41.5	108.7	150.2	3.4	10.2	13.6	44.9	118.9	163.8
2009	35.2	95.2	133.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	132.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	5.8	110.4	116.2	2.0	2.2	4.1	7.8	112.6	120.3
2009	17.4	95.2	112.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.2	73.2	86.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	9.6	56.8	66.4	2.8	6.6	9.4	12.4	63.4	75.7
2009	9.6	54.0	63.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	8.4	56.5	64.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	8.3	22.6	30.9	0.7	2.6	3.3	9.0	25.2	34.2
2009	2.9	10.0	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.5	10.0	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	x	x	9.0	x	x	2.6	x	x	11.6
2009	x	x	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	62.3	28.5	90.7	30.3	1.4	31.7	92.6	29.9	122.4
2009	107.7	25.1	132.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	71.1	22.1	93.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	78.4	27.3	105.7	7.6	11.0	18.5	86.0	38.3	124.2
2009	97.0	35.5	132.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	104.6	36.1	140.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	7.8	8.0	15.8	4.4	4.7	9.1	12.2	12.7	24.9
2009	11.1	12.7	23.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	11.9	10.7	22.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	x	x	19.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	8.8	10.5	19.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6.8	6.7	13.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	402.5	138.5	541.0	100.2	27.1	127.3	502.7	165.6	668.3
2009	392.1	114.7	506.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	580.4	129.3	709.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	44.3	69.6	113.9	15.6	4.6	20.2	59.9	74.2	134.0
2009	65.4	75.9	141.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	110.4	92.2	202.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	202.2	50.3	252.5	47.5	9.9	57.4	249.7	60.2	309.9
2009	233.4	27.9	261.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	320.5	28.6	349.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-1 – continued

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Local, municipal and regional public administration ^[913]									
2008	156.1	18.6	174.6	37.1	12.7	49.7	193.2	31.3	224.4
2009	93.3	11.0	104.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	149.4	8.6	158.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration ^[914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2008	1,345.3	0.0	1,345.3	222.0	0.0	222.0	1,567.3	0.0	1,567.3
2009	1,498.1	0.0	1,498.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,550.5	0.0	1,550.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	3,778.3	1,258.4	5,036.8	436.9	441.1	878.0	4,215.2	1,699.5	5,914.8
2009	3,916.1	1,125.5	5,041.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4,993.5	1,206.4	6,200.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	x	x	39.6	x	x	48.6	x	x	88.2
2009	x	x	37.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	36.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	4.9	14.6	19.4	3.7	23.9	27.6	8.6	38.5	47.1
2009	4.6	14.0	18.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4.6	13.9	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	4.1	9.1	13.2	2.4	3.5	5.9	6.5	12.6	19.1
2009	3.9	8.8	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.9	8.7	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	3.3	2.0	5.3	2.5	11.8	14.3	5.8	13.8	19.6
2009	3.2	2.0	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.2	1.9	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	1.9	13.6	15.4	0.4	6.0	6.4	2.3	19.6	21.8
2009	1.9	13.7	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.9	13.9	15.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	11.8	48.5	60.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	11.4	51.2	62.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	2.0	6.6	8.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	2.9	8.1	11.0
2009	1.0	5.9	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.4	5.9	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	13.1	15.4	28.5	3.7	2.6	6.3	16.8	18.0	34.7
2009	10.2	13.1	23.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10.6	12.1	22.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	2.5	31.7	34.3	0.6	7.3	7.9	3.1	39.0	42.1
2009	2.4	15.7	18.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.9	12.0	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	x	x	33.4	1.3	3.0	4.3	x	x	37.7
2009	4.7	18.4	23.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	29.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	1.9	24.8	26.8	1.4	1.3	2.7	3.3	26.1	29.4
2009	3.6	28.0	31.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.6	32.9	34.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-2 – continued

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	3.7	18.3	22.1	3.0	0.6	3.6	6.7	18.9	25.7
2009	2.6	27.8	30.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.4	25.2	28.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.3
2009	0.0	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	x	x	4.4	x	x	1.0	x	x	5.3
2009	x	x	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	30.6	17.4	48.0	11.8	3.6	15.4	42.4	21.0	63.4
2009	48.3	16.5	64.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	48.7	16.1	64.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	12.4	9.6	22.0	4.6	1.3	5.9	17.0	10.9	27.8
2009	26.0	22.3	48.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	38.4	14.1	52.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	3.6	1.9	5.5	0.9	0.5	1.4	4.5	2.4	6.8
2009	3.5	2.4	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.5	0.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	4.1	4.6	8.7	0.8	2.7	3.5	4.9	7.3	12.1
2009	3.4	4.5	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4.0	4.9	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	3.5	7.7	11.2	1.2	1.3	2.4	4.7	9.0	13.6
2009	1.6	8.1	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.5	7.6	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	61.2	36.8	98.0	17.4	8.0	25.4	78.6	44.8	123.4
2009	96.7	48.2	145.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	122.3	49.5	171.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	11.0	24.4	35.4	2.4	4.4	6.8	13.4	28.8	42.2
2009	8.3	25.7	34.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.7	27.0	40.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	31.1	10.3	41.4	6.0	1.6	7.6	37.1	11.9	49.0
2009	66.3	19.3	85.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	85.1	20.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	19.1	2.1	21.2	9.1	2.0	11.0	28.2	4.1	32.2
2009	22.2	3.2	25.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	23.5	2.5	26.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-2 – continued

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2008	274.7	0.0	274.7	46.0	0.0	46.0	320.7	0.0	320.7
2009	300.0	0.0	300.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	292.8	0.0	292.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	613.0	331.4	944.5	107.4	123.7	231.1	720.4	455.1	1,175.6
2009	569.6	317.7	887.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	605.7	313.2	918.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	50.5	70.1	120.6	31.8	122.0	153.9	82.3	192.1	274.4
2009	47.9	62.5	110.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	46.4	63.8	110.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	5.0	10.7	15.7	2.4	18.1	20.5	7.4	28.8	36.2
2009	4.8	10.3	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4.7	10.2	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	13.0	25.5	38.5	7.0	6.8	13.8	20.0	32.3	52.3
2009	12.3	24.6	36.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	12.2	24.4	36.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	31.0	22.6	53.6	22.2	84.6	106.8	53.2	107.2	160.3
2009	29.8	21.7	51.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	29.2	21.3	50.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	121.2	30.8	152.1	5.4	37.3	42.6	126.6	68.1	194.7
2009	x	x	665.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	512.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	234.6	28.9	263.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	299.6	34.2	333.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	471.6	34.6	506.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	16.8	115.5	132.3	3.2	53.5	56.7	20.0	169.0	189.0
2009	16.9	116.5	133.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	17.3	118.6	135.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	105.8	312.7	418.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	13.8	280.6	294.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	14.7	285.6	300.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	23.0	87.9	110.9	8.1	14.4	22.4	31.1	102.3	133.3
2009	23.0	85.5	108.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	24.9	93.5	118.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	128.3	165.9	294.2	24.5	29.7	54.2	152.8	195.6	348.4
2009	123.0	176.7	299.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	88.3	123.6	211.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-3 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nova Scotia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	134.0	192.1	326.1	x	x	90.0	x	x	416.2
2009	x	x	280.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	271.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	21.9	170.7	192.6	2.9	11.2	14.0	24.8	181.9	206.7
2009	19.3	110.7	130.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	167.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	17.5	284.9	302.4	7.5	8.8	16.4	25.0	293.7	318.8
2009	26.9	201.3	228.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	11.9	205.2	217.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	84.5	322.4	406.9	7.4	23.4	30.8	91.9	345.8	437.7
2009	38.5	253.8	292.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	32.9	269.9	302.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	8.3	54.9	63.2	2.1	4.4	6.5	10.4	59.3	69.7
2009	x	x	50.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5.7	50.5	56.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	5.2	1.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.5	6.7
2009	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	18.2	36.7	54.9	6.1	15.3	21.4	24.3	52.0	76.3
2009	10.1	32.2	42.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	9.6	31.6	41.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	142.8	46.4	189.2	24.5	7.5	32.0	167.3	53.9	221.2
2009	299.6	52.7	352.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	232.0	56.8	288.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	118.9	54.4	173.3	6.8	16.3	23.1	125.7	70.7	196.3
2009	192.1	53.3	245.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	227.1	56.9	284.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	2.8	7.6	10.4	1.5	2.4	3.9	4.3	10.0	14.3
2009	x	x	60.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.8	12.4	16.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	53.7	17.4	71.1	7.3	12.1	19.4	61.0	29.5	90.4
2009	22.1	18.3	40.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	25.3	18.7	44.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	5.4	14.0	19.4	3.2	4.6	7.8	8.6	18.6	27.2
2009	9.3	12.4	21.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	12.0	11.8	23.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	621.9	171.7	793.6	84.7	16.6	101.3	706.6	188.3	894.9
2009	639.4	203.3	842.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	756.7	215.6	972.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	169.4	94.2	263.6	39.8	7.3	47.1	209.2	101.5	310.7
2009	75.9	98.9	174.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	198.5	112.9	311.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	230.8	64.9	295.6	41.8	7.9	49.7	272.6	72.8	345.4
2009	358.3	80.9	439.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	358.3	80.9	439.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-3 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nova Scotia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	221.7	12.7	234.4	3.1	1.3	4.4	224.8	14.0	238.8
2009	205.2	23.5	228.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	200.0	21.8	221.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2008	2,096.9	0.0	2,096.9	463.0	0.0	463.0	2,559.9	0.0	2,559.9
2009	1,997.6	0.0	1,997.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,000.3	0.0	2,000.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	4,012.2	2,186.5	6,198.8	734.6	791.3	1,525.8	4,746.8	2,977.8	7,724.6
2009	4,571.7	1,958.7	6,530.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4,617.2	1,963.5	6,580.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	30.2	50.4	80.6	10.8	45.7	56.5	41.0	96.1	137.2
2009	28.9	39.3	68.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	28.5	47.2	75.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	10.5	12.2	22.7	3.9	22.1	26.0	14.4	34.3	48.7
2009	10.0	11.7	21.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	9.9	11.6	21.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	11.1	15.6	26.7	3.8	4.7	8.4	14.9	20.3	35.2
2009	10.6	15.0	25.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10.5	14.9	25.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	7.5	4.5	11.9	0.8	1.4	2.1	8.3	5.9	14.1
2009	7.4	4.4	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	7.2	4.3	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	x	x	391.7	x	x	73.8	x	x	465.5
2009	x	x	518.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	510.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	935.0	69.8	1,004.8	27.2	37.2	64.4	962.2	107.0	1,069.2
2009	622.6	74.5	697.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	12.9	89.0	102.0	2.5	41.2	43.7	15.4	130.2	145.7
2009	13.0	89.8	102.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.3	91.4	104.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	54.6	511.9	566.5	24.5	240.6	265.2	79.1	752.5	831.7
2009	30.9	474.7	505.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	27.3	521.8	549.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	20.9	44.7	65.6	4.5	8.5	12.9	25.4	53.2	78.5
2009	11.3	42.7	53.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	22.8	48.1	70.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	154.3	105.2	259.5	10.0	19.2	29.2	164.3	124.4	288.6
2009	92.7	126.5	219.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	148.3	98.0	246.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	x	x	569.1	x	x	89.0	x	x	658.1
2009	x	x	290.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	32.9	243.1	276.0	3.3	14.4	17.7	36.2	257.5	293.7
2009	40.6	214.9	255.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	41.0	204.6	245.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	11.8	207.6	219.4	4.7	12.0	16.7	16.5	219.6	236.1
2009	26.7	156.8	183.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	42.4	160.0	202.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-4 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — New Brunswick

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	44.6	192.0	236.6	4.3	14.9	19.2	48.9	206.9	255.8
2009	24.1	167.7	191.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	27.1	194.3	221.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	4.6	39.3	43.9	0.8	3.4	4.2	5.4	42.7	48.1
2009	2.7	34.9	37.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.8	35.1	37.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	4.1	1.7	5.8	0.1	0.9	1.0	4.2	2.6	6.9
2009	0.1	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.1	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	9.9	25.1	35.0	16.8	12.9	29.7	26.7	38.0	64.7
2009	6.5	22.6	29.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6.1	22.2	28.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	66.1	42.0	108.1	60.2	5.5	65.7	126.3	47.5	173.8
2009	75.4	41.7	117.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	109.3	40.4	149.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	54.9	72.1	127.0	11.0	8.8	19.9	65.9	80.9	146.9
2009	92.6	22.7	115.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	87.7	22.9	110.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	3.0	4.5	7.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	4.1	5.7	9.9
2009	4.3	2.8	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	17.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	25.8	20.3	46.1	4.1	10.1	14.3	29.9	30.4	60.4
2009	40.5	20.9	61.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	42.9	21.4	64.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	6.3	14.9	21.2	4.5	2.3	6.8	10.8	17.2	27.9
2009	10.9	14.4	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10.8	13.4	24.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	565.3	189.9	755.2	39.5	45.4	84.9	604.8	235.3	840.1
2009	705.4	188.5	893.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	786.4	194.0	980.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	58.6	61.0	119.6	17.7	7.6	25.3	76.3	68.6	144.9
2009	154.5	64.9	219.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	142.1	69.9	212.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	312.1	104.8	416.9	1.9	26.8	28.7	314.0	131.6	445.6
2009	361.1	110.0	471.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	361.1	110.0	471.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	194.6	24.1	218.7	19.9	11.0	30.9	214.5	35.1	249.7
2009	189.7	13.5	203.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	283.2	14.1	297.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-4 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — New Brunswick

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2008	1,622.0	0.0	1,622.0	368.0	0.0	368.0	1,990.0	0.0	1,990.0
2009	1,628.9	0.0	1,628.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,609.5	0.0	1,609.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	4,451.4	2,092.2	6,543.7	683.7	601.4	1,285.1	5,135.1	2,693.6	7,828.8
2009	4,012.9	1,989.7	6,002.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,809.5	2,348.4	6,157.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	376.2	481.5	857.8	196.4	411.7	608.1	572.6	893.2	1,465.9
2009	353.1	458.6	811.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	357.4	450.3	807.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	84.6	128.7	213.3	53.4	224.2	277.6	138.0	352.9	490.9
2009	80.4	124.0	204.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	79.6	123.1	202.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	278.7	270.7	549.5	100.2	99.7	199.9	378.9	370.4	749.4
2009	264.8	260.9	525.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	262.1	259.0	521.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	9.3	35.2	44.5	39.7	57.8	97.5	49.0	93.0	141.9
2009	4.8	35.1	39.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	11.2	32.6	43.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	1.8	3.2	4.9	0.6	2.9	3.5	2.4	6.1	8.4
2009	1.8	3.1	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.7	3.0	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	1.8	43.8	45.6	2.5	27.2	29.6	4.3	71.0	75.2
2009	1.4	35.5	36.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.8	32.6	35.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	1,477.8	276.4	1,754.2	64.8	381.4	446.2	1,542.6	657.8	2,200.4
2009	1,080.8	435.1	1,515.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,350.5	697.3	2,047.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	4,330.1	548.6	4,878.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	4,989.9	571.8	5,561.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5,304.8	711.1	6,015.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	111.2	777.8	889.0	21.5	355.1	376.6	132.7	1,132.9	1,265.6
2009	112.3	784.1	896.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	114.5	798.1	912.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	638.9	3,483.9	4,122.9	317.8	2,046.0	2,363.8	956.7	5,529.9	6,486.7
2009	367.7	2,766.3	3,134.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	370.1	3,013.8	3,383.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2008	76.3	269.1	345.5	32.1	150.3	182.4	108.4	419.4	527.8
2009	54.1	291.2	345.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	58.4	280.7	339.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2008	x	x	95.1	x	x	27.7	x	x	122.9
2009	x	x	105.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufacturing [3122]									
2008	x	x	29.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	0.7	45.8	46.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.8	41.1	43.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2008	3.1	29.1	32.3	0.7	24.2	24.9	3.8	53.3	57.2
2009	0.4	16.7	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.3	18.9	19.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2008	x	x	9.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-5 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2008	4.7	23.9	28.6	2.2	13.4	15.6	6.9	37.3	44.2
2009	1.3	17.6	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.4	21.3	22.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2008	x	x	3.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2008	28.0	182.6	210.7	36.2	288.2	324.3	64.2	470.8	535.0
2009	3.1	104.5	107.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4.1	133.2	137.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2008	16.3	312.7	329.0	8.0	318.2	326.2	24.3	630.9	655.3
2009	6.0	251.5	257.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	8.1	253.7	261.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2008	21.4	135.4	156.9	6.5	62.4	68.8	27.9	197.8	225.7
2009	28.2	103.8	132.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	7.6	59.4	67.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	11.4	403.3	414.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6.4	365.0	371.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	90.0	124.5	214.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	53.9	179.3	233.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2008	21.9	138.9	160.8	17.4	113.5	130.9	39.3	252.4	291.7
2009	16.9	115.5	132.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	20.3	136.9	157.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2008	29.5	171.5	201.0	12.2	104.7	116.8	41.7	276.2	317.8
2009	23.4	90.6	114.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	26.5	134.7	161.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2008	62.0	652.2	714.2	64.7	481.6	546.2	126.7	1,133.8	1,260.4
2009	44.5	441.3	485.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	96.5	598.9	695.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2008	22.8	116.9	139.6	7.1	99.7	106.7	29.9	216.6	246.4
2009	20.9	94.5	115.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.7	89.2	102.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2008	14.0	111.4	125.4	16.5	36.4	52.9	30.5	147.8	178.2
2009	6.6	75.8	82.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.7	87.9	91.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2008	26.1	116.5	142.6	4.3	26.4	30.7	30.4	142.9	173.3
2009	10.1	151.9	162.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	25.4	149.5	174.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2008	4.9	59.6	64.5	5.6	20.7	26.2	10.5	80.3	90.7
2009	12.3	51.1	63.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4.0	55.4	59.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2008	34.7	277.8	312.5	46.1	74.2	120.3	80.8	352.0	432.8
2009	15.4	204.8	220.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	16.5	220.3	236.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-5 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2008	12.4	61.1	73.6	5.6	19.5	25.1	18.0	80.6	98.7
2009	2.1	36.3	38.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.5	34.5	38.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2008	6.9	58.0	64.9	6.4	10.3	16.7	13.3	68.3	81.5
2009	11.4	37.7	49.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5.2	47.4	52.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	341.5	895.2	1,236.7	78.7	148.8	227.5	420.2	1,044.0	1,464.3
2009	292.5	784.6	1,077.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	327.2	754.8	1,082.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	958.8	1,173.9	2,132.7	211.7	255.3	467.0	1,170.5	1,429.2	2,599.7
2009	580.1	906.7	1,486.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	557.4	914.2	1,471.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	878.8	1,622.1	2,500.9	333.5	847.7	1,181.2	1,212.3	2,469.8	3,682.1
2009	900.3	1,384.1	2,284.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,170.9	1,964.4	3,135.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	531.0	1,332.8	1,863.8	97.9	151.6	249.5	628.9	1,484.4	2,113.3
2009	650.0	1,295.4	1,945.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	661.0	1,233.0	1,894.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	154.4	3,192.3	3,346.7	89.4	56.7	146.1	243.8	3,249.0	3,492.8
2009	177.9	2,633.5	2,811.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	168.8	2,361.5	2,530.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	612.4	1,372.0	1,984.4	142.8	127.4	270.3	755.2	1,499.4	2,254.7
2009	647.0	1,034.9	1,681.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	476.6	1,078.1	1,554.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	244.1	742.2	986.3	34.1	84.8	118.9	278.2	827.0	1,105.3
2009	178.0	809.0	987.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	192.9	798.5	991.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	2.4	4.0	6.4	2.7	4.2	7.0	5.1	8.2	13.4
2009	0.4	2.0	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.0	4.7	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	188.4	304.5	492.9	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	53.2	353.3	406.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	23.4	337.0	360.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	948.0	840.2	1,788.2	254.2	40.4	294.6	1,202.2	880.6	2,082.8
2009	988.8	860.9	1,849.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,100.8	855.5	1,956.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	791.3	852.4	1,643.7	164.0	207.2	371.2	955.3	1,059.6	2,014.9
2009	1,057.5	1,046.0	2,103.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,083.7	988.6	2,072.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	119.4	200.2	319.6	36.4	33.6	69.9	155.8	233.8	389.5
2009	163.4	168.5	331.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	161.3	260.9	422.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	405.4	193.9	599.3	86.4	93.9	180.3	491.8	287.8	779.6
2009	329.5	183.4	512.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	322.3	190.0	512.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-5 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	80.4	272.1	352.5	54.6	50.1	104.7	135.0	322.2	457.3
2009	83.6	250.7	334.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	73.3	190.7	264.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	6,853.4	1,578.1	8,431.5	1,261.6	294.5	1,556.0	8,115.0	1,872.6	9,987.5
2009	8,301.3	1,844.2	10,145.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	8,732.2	1,799.9	10,532.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	279.6	548.3	827.9	128.2	25.0	153.1	407.8	573.3	981.0
2009	370.2	592.6	962.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	447.0	620.0	1,067.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	3,147.7	602.0	3,749.7	664.3	192.4	856.6	3,812.0	794.4	4,606.4
2009	4,124.7	801.4	4,926.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4,562.2	736.0	5,298.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	3,426.1	427.8	3,853.9	469.1	77.1	546.2	3,895.2	504.9	4,400.1
2009	3,806.3	450.2	4,256.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,722.9	443.9	4,166.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2008	19,929.9	0.0	19,929.9	3,351.0	0.0	3,351.0	23,280.9	0.0	23,280.9
2009	20,628.3	0.0	20,628.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	20,705.7	0.0	20,705.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	39,973.9	20,144.3	60,118.2	6,956.7	5,840.5	12,797.2	46,930.6	25,984.8	72,915.4
2009	41,935.4	18,573.0	60,508.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	43,255.7	19,402.5	62,658.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	498.5	575.5	1,074.0	229.0	534.1	763.1	727.5	1,109.6	1,837.1
2009	478.0	531.1	1,009.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	470.9	523.5	994.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	212.8	266.3	479.1	116.6	385.1	501.6	329.4	651.4	980.8
2009	202.2	256.6	458.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	200.2	254.7	454.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	275.1	266.2	541.3	103.5	108.9	212.5	378.6	375.1	753.7
2009	261.3	256.5	517.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	258.7	254.7	513.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	3.0	15.0	17.9	8.1	24.5	32.6	11.1	39.5	50.5
2009	7.1	7.4	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	9.2	6.9	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.7	2.9	3.6
2009	0.4	1.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.4	1.8	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	7.2	26.1	33.3	0.5	14.6	15.1	7.7	40.7	48.4
2009	7.0	8.7	15.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.4	5.4	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	1,828.0	448.4	2,276.4	118.8	332.4	451.3	1,946.8	780.8	2,727.7
2009	1,316.7	211.1	1,527.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,092.4	264.7	2,357.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	4,602.8	2,017.7	6,620.6	521.1	1,999.3	2,520.4	5,123.9	4,017.0	9,141.0
2009	4,567.1	2,514.0	7,081.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4,307.5	2,891.4	7,199.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	196.1	1,368.0	1,564.0	38.0	625.8	663.8	234.1	1,993.8	2,227.8
2009	197.9	1,379.1	1,577.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	201.9	1,403.9	1,605.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	943.5	8,007.1	8,950.6	563.2	3,767.0	4,330.2	1,506.7	11,774.1	13,280.8
2009	503.5	5,262.8	5,766.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	451.1	5,497.7	5,948.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2008	65.8	540.7	606.5	19.4	234.2	253.6	85.2	774.9	860.1
2009	56.9	462.3	519.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	23.6	567.2	590.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2008	x	x	196.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	95.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	88.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufacturing [3122]									
2008	x	x	12.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	0.4	12.2	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.3	11.3	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2008	5.4	38.0	43.4	1.1	17.6	18.6	6.5	55.6	62.0
2009	0.8	21.9	22.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.6	25.0	25.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2008	0.9	13.1	13.9	0.4	15.3	15.7	1.3	28.4	29.7
2009	0.1	7.6	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.2	10.6	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-6 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2008	x	x	12.8	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	0.5	7.0	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.7	6.7	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2008	x	x	2.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2008	27.9	104.7	132.6	5.0	136.7	141.7	32.9	241.4	274.3
2009	5.2	63.6	68.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4.7	62.4	67.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2008	58.5	264.5	323.0	27.0	282.7	309.7	85.5	547.2	632.8
2009	19.7	270.2	289.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	8.9	243.5	252.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2008	27.2	266.3	293.6	14.3	71.8	86.1	41.5	338.1	379.7
2009	35.8	217.6	253.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	67.4	193.5	260.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2008	40.1	340.8	380.9	22.2	179.8	201.9	62.3	520.6	582.8
2009	28.4	261.1	289.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	29.2	374.9	404.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2008	215.6	548.5	764.1	32.0	209.1	241.1	247.6	757.6	1,005.2
2009	161.6	440.2	601.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	122.2	490.9	613.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2008	95.8	379.1	474.9	31.6	227.9	259.5	127.4	607.0	734.4
2009	12.7	324.6	337.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	26.8	298.5	325.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2008	58.1	261.0	319.1	13.2	233.1	246.3	71.3	494.1	565.4
2009	51.0	144.4	195.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	37.9	157.9	195.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2008	80.3	644.0	724.3	120.2	953.1	1,073.2	200.5	1,597.1	1,797.6
2009	36.1	556.4	592.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	34.9	568.6	603.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2008	17.0	378.8	395.8	26.5	166.0	192.5	43.5	544.8	588.3
2009	42.6	298.7	341.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.4	299.9	313.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2008	47.9	311.2	359.1	45.0	130.4	175.4	92.9	441.6	534.5
2009	8.2	234.6	242.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10.5	251.8	262.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2008	7.9	218.1	226.0	8.1	46.4	54.5	16.0	264.5	280.5
2009	9.6	280.7	290.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.4	307.3	320.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2008	3.9	88.2	92.1	7.0	46.2	53.2	10.9	134.4	145.3
2009	7.4	61.7	69.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	8.2	79.1	87.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-6 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2008	154.3	3,168.2	3,322.5	172.5	707.6	880.1	326.8	3,875.8	4,202.7
2009	10.0	1,361.0	1,371.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	32.4	1,276.5	1,308.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2008	6.8	72.9	79.7	3.7	45.4	49.1	10.5	118.3	128.8
2009	2.3	52.8	55.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.8	95.9	97.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2008	4.4	170.3	174.7	6.7	21.0	27.7	11.1	191.3	202.4
2009	8.3	93.1	101.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	7.4	92.1	99.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	693.0	1,988.5	2,681.5	123.1	274.8	397.9	816.1	2,263.3	3,079.4
2009	585.8	1,654.6	2,240.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	361.7	1,912.0	2,273.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	1,904.8	1,925.1	3,829.9	253.8	276.7	530.4	2,158.6	2,201.8	4,360.4
2009	1,323.8	1,833.5	3,157.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,497.9	1,890.2	3,388.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	1,652.6	3,155.5	4,808.1	515.3	1,063.6	1,578.8	2,167.9	4,219.1	6,387.0
2009	2,436.7	2,702.9	5,139.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,681.7	3,045.2	6,726.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	795.4	2,824.0	3,619.5	108.9	382.4	491.4	904.3	3,206.4	4,110.9
2009	1,063.3	2,867.6	3,930.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,137.8	2,835.6	3,973.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	446.7	7,315.8	7,762.5	233.6	288.4	522.0	680.3	7,604.2	8,284.5
2009	622.1	6,563.4	7,185.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	464.1	6,469.1	6,933.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	2,578.0	5,120.5	7,698.5	379.6	283.5	663.1	2,957.6	5,404.0	8,361.6
2009	1,431.3	3,898.5	5,329.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,378.9	4,198.2	5,577.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	288.6	1,229.6	1,518.2	78.7	193.6	272.4	367.3	1,423.2	1,790.6
2009	244.0	1,081.0	1,325.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	263.2	1,077.8	1,341.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	11.4	75.1	86.5	5.0	32.2	37.2	16.4	107.3	123.8
2009	17.2	47.5	64.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	20.5	43.9	64.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	177.5	616.3	793.8	32.1	172.0	204.1	209.6	788.3	997.9
2009	60.2	725.3	785.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	51.7	658.1	709.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	1,556.4	745.5	2,301.8	799.7	108.0	907.7	2,356.1	853.5	3,209.5
2009	1,675.0	817.0	2,492.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,162.5	779.2	2,941.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	1,952.6	964.1	2,916.8	187.7	271.3	459.0	2,140.3	1,235.4	3,375.8
2009	2,058.8	1,093.6	3,152.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,980.0	1,006.7	2,986.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	787.9	240.8	1,028.7	54.4	75.6	130.0	842.3	316.4	1,158.7
2009	283.1	335.2	618.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	237.7	382.4	620.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-6 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	592.1	409.3	1,001.4	90.1	185.8	275.9	682.2	595.1	1,277.3
2009	693.1	311.2	1,004.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	695.8	334.5	1,030.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	266.6	399.0	665.6	78.2	123.4	201.6	344.8	522.4	867.2
2009	259.6	438.3	697.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	228.1	591.5	819.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	8,492.5	3,166.6	11,659.1	1,320.8	368.3	1,689.0	9,813.3	3,534.9	13,348.1
2009	9,898.5	3,260.6	13,159.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	12,222.7	3,078.9	15,301.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	642.2	1,571.9	2,214.2	376.4	193.6	570.0	1,018.6	1,765.5	2,784.1
2009	897.6	1,654.5	2,552.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,309.6	1,621.2	2,930.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	2,640.7	536.8	3,177.5	681.5	22.5	704.0	3,322.2	559.3	3,881.5
2009	3,202.7	472.6	3,675.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,799.1	480.9	4,280.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	5,209.5	1,057.8	6,267.4	262.9	152.2	415.1	5,472.4	1,210.0	6,682.5
2009	5,798.2	1,133.4	6,931.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	7,114.0	976.8	8,090.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2008	32,739.5	0.0	32,739.5	5,225.0	0.0	5,225.0	37,964.5	0.0	37,964.5
2009	29,008.0	0.0	29,008.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	29,244.2	0.0	29,244.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	63,004.5	42,592.5	105,597.0	10,956.1	11,358.4	22,314.5	73,960.6	53,950.9	127,911.5
2009	58,723.9	37,528.3	96,252.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	63,152.4	38,884.5	102,036.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	150.3	288.3	438.7	62.9	268.2	331.1	213.2	556.5	769.8
2009	142.9	275.9	418.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	141.5	272.6	414.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	60.6	191.0	251.6	31.9	201.5	233.4	92.5	392.5	484.9
2009	57.6	184.0	241.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	57.0	182.6	239.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	88.0	78.8	166.8	30.0	54.3	84.3	118.0	133.1	251.2
2009	83.6	75.9	159.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	82.8	75.3	158.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	x	x	3.5	x	x	4.8	x	x	8.3
2009	0.2	1.5	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.2	1.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.8	3.1
2009	0.7	1.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.7	1.2	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	x	x	14.8	x	x	7.5	x	x	22.3
2009	0.8	13.3	14.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.8	12.1	12.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	564.3	109.5	673.8	2.6	122.9	125.5	566.9	232.4	799.2
2009	416.0	45.1	461.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	441.9	36.7	478.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	673.4	213.7	887.1	18.1	38.1	56.2	691.5	251.8	943.3
2009	1,404.5	229.8	1,634.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,186.4	245.7	1,432.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	21.6	150.0	171.6	4.2	69.0	73.2	25.8	219.0	244.7
2009	21.8	151.2	173.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	22.3	153.9	176.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	110.9	429.2	540.1	34.5	302.1	336.6	145.4	731.3	876.6
2009	54.8	298.8	353.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	55.8	367.2	423.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	41.0	175.6	216.6	7.1	24.7	31.8	48.1	200.3	248.4
2009	49.5	156.5	206.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	22.2	147.0	169.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	198.6	161.6	360.2	24.4	30.1	54.5	223.0	191.7	414.8
2009	104.5	117.9	222.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	112.6	118.0	230.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	829.4	311.6	1,141.0	137.5	209.0	346.5	966.9	520.6	1,487.6
2009	926.0	257.2	1,183.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	405.4	257.9	663.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	26.1	236.4	262.5	3.6	11.3	14.9	29.7	247.7	277.4
2009	29.4	189.6	219.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	29.0	188.3	217.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	168.6	347.9	516.5	13.0	10.0	23.1	181.6	357.9	539.6
2009	140.5	252.8	393.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	88.3	257.4	345.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-7 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Manitoba

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	24.9	290.0	314.9	7.3	11.3	18.6	32.2	301.3	333.6
2009	80.5	198.0	278.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	75.8	211.2	287.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	x	x	72.9	x	x	5.5	x	x	78.4
2009	x	x	70.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	59.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	x	x	6.4	x	x	1.5	x	x	7.8
2009	x	x	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	10.9	16.1	27.1	3.6	12.6	16.2	14.5	28.7	43.3
2009	11.0	16.3	27.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5.0	18.3	23.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	135.7	74.0	209.7	208.9	6.9	215.7	344.6	80.9	425.5
2009	167.2	60.7	227.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	244.5	58.0	302.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	114.6	55.2	169.7	17.1	17.4	34.5	131.7	72.6	204.2
2009	89.6	75.0	164.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	138.3	117.1	255.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	x	x	64.3	x	x	15.0	x	x	79.3
2009	x	x	174.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	174.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	47.7	26.3	74.0	7.5	12.1	19.6	55.2	38.4	93.7
2009	38.9	23.9	62.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	39.6	23.2	62.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	13.1	29.1	42.2	3.4	6.4	9.8	16.5	35.5	52.0
2009	25.7	30.7	56.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	21.9	34.4	56.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	1,313.6	195.4	1,509.1	204.2	34.7	238.9	1,517.8	230.1	1,748.0
2009	1,541.7	207.1	1,748.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,969.9	217.0	2,186.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	182.4	59.9	242.3	27.4	9.1	36.5	209.8	69.0	278.8
2009	161.6	55.2	216.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	186.6	47.0	233.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	711.8	47.6	759.4	131.0	1.6	132.6	842.8	49.2	892.0
2009	811.5	61.4	872.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	871.9	60.1	931.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	419.5	87.9	507.4	45.7	24.0	69.7	465.2	111.9	577.1
2009	568.7	90.6	659.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	911.4	109.9	1,021.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-7 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Manitoba

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2008	2,309.8	0.0	2,309.8	403.0	0.0	403.0	2,712.8	0.0	2,712.8
2009	2,329.9	0.0	2,329.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,334.9	0.0	2,334.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	6,792.2	3,215.8	10,008.0	1,171.3	1,200.6	2,371.9	7,963.5	4,416.4	12,379.9
2009	7,678.8	2,730.7	10,409.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	7,466.4	2,830.8	10,297.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	180.2	861.6	1,041.9	98.6	536.7	635.2	278.8	1,398.3	1,677.1
2009	170.6	828.4	999.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	170.9	821.8	992.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	133.9	759.8	893.7	73.8	461.9	535.7	207.7	1,221.7	1,429.4
2009	127.2	731.9	859.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	125.9	726.6	852.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	44.4	87.5	131.9	24.1	61.8	85.9	68.5	149.3	217.8
2009	42.1	84.3	126.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	41.7	83.7	125.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	0.1	2.1	2.2	0.1	3.3	3.4	0.2	5.4	5.6
2009	0.1	1.4	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.1	1.6	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.7
2009	0.5	0.2	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.5	0.2	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	1.4	12.0	13.3	0.3	9.0	9.3	1.7	21.0	22.6
2009	0.6	10.6	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.6	9.7	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	4,496.3	875.1	5,371.4	150.8	331.5	482.3	4,647.1	1,206.6	5,853.7
2009	3,637.1	694.3	4,331.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,956.4	906.0	4,862.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2008	3,033.5	53.9	3,087.4	83.2	4.5	87.7	3,116.7	58.4	3,175.1
2009	1,599.3	39.6	1,638.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,860.4	45.7	1,906.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2008	1,058.0	675.7	1,733.7	67.1	226.7	293.9	1,125.1	902.4	2,027.6
2009	1,768.8	565.4	2,334.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,765.6	795.1	2,560.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2008	404.8	145.5	550.3	0.4	100.3	100.7	405.2	245.8	651.0
2009	269.0	89.3	358.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	330.4	65.2	395.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	422.5	163.2	585.7	115.5	113.8	229.3	538.0	277.0	815.0
2009	755.0	106.1	861.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	858.0	148.5	1,006.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	27.1	186.5	213.6	5.2	86.4	91.6	32.3	272.9	305.2
2009	27.3	188.1	215.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	27.9	191.5	219.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	x	x	472.1	x	x	232.7	x	x	704.8
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	39.1	121.1	160.2	7.6	24.0	31.6	46.7	145.1	191.8
2009	27.4	131.8	159.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	68.8	120.5	189.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	126.5	122.8	249.3	15.6	34.6	50.1	142.1	157.4	299.5
2009	117.0	98.5	215.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	114.6	98.6	213.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-8 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Saskatchewan

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	x	x	1,093.9	x	x	303.2	x	x	1,397.1
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	24.0	264.3	288.3	1.2	3.8	5.0	25.2	268.1	293.3
2009	34.4	293.7	328.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	62.2	445.6	507.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	27.9	311.3	339.2	6.1	5.2	11.3	34.0	316.5	350.5
2009	24.1	271.5	295.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	16.5	265.6	282.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	49.8	195.1	244.9	9.1	19.8	28.8	58.9	214.9	273.7
2009	39.2	192.0	231.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	38.7	163.9	202.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	12.0	47.5	59.5	2.2	6.2	8.4	14.2	53.7	67.9
2009	13.2	44.8	58.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	8.7	48.6	57.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	4.8	3.7	8.5	0.1	1.1	1.2	4.9	4.8	9.7
2009	1.8	1.5	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.9	1.4	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	12.4	36.6	49.0	0.6	13.8	14.4	13.0	50.4	63.4
2009	4.9	21.9	26.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	23.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	370.8	118.1	489.0	67.3	4.9	72.2	438.1	123.0	561.1
2009	94.3	61.8	156.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	141.1	65.2	206.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	105.2	103.7	208.9	39.3	25.6	65.0	144.5	129.3	273.9
2009	169.2	81.4	250.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	78.2	48.1	126.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	78.6	39.5	118.1	1.9	4.7	6.6	80.5	44.2	124.7
2009	84.8	48.1	132.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	75.6	31.8	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	64.4	22.3	86.7	16.5	8.3	24.8	80.9	30.6	111.5
2009	57.4	22.0	79.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	61.4	22.3	83.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	14.7	35.8	50.5	9.7	9.0	18.8	24.4	44.8	69.3
2009	8.8	31.7	40.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	17.1	24.9	42.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	859.6	163.1	1,022.6	330.6	68.1	398.7	1,190.2	231.2	1,421.3
2009	1,057.1	166.7	1,223.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,239.1	186.8	1,425.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	156.5	31.4	187.9	18.8	6.9	25.7	175.3	38.3	213.6
2009	154.2	26.2	180.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	179.4	33.6	213.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	303.1	58.1	361.3	231.4	34.4	265.8	534.5	92.5	627.1
2009	387.6	50.1	437.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	434.8	56.5	491.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-8 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Saskatchewan

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	399.9	73.5	473.5	80.3	26.8	107.1	480.2	100.3	580.6
2009	515.3	90.5	605.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	624.9	96.7	721.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2008	2,506.6	0.0	2,506.6	348.0	0.0	348.0	2,854.6	0.0	2,854.6
2009	2,100.0	0.0	2,100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,168.4	0.0	2,168.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	10,489.1	4,170.9	14,659.9	1,341.0	1,718.2	3,059.2	11,830.1	5,889.1	17,719.2
2009	10,422.1	3,827.3	14,249.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10,823.3	4,208.9	15,032.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	361.7	828.7	1,190.4	156.3	633.9	790.2	518.0	1,462.6	1,980.6
2009	345.0	786.6	1,131.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	350.4	773.9	1,124.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	118.9	460.3	579.2	103.4	424.7	528.1	222.3	885.0	1,107.3
2009	113.0	443.4	556.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	111.9	440.2	552.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	237.7	326.2	563.9	52.2	136.9	189.1	289.9	463.1	753.0
2009	225.8	314.3	540.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	223.6	312.0	535.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	0.6	25.2	25.7	0.3	55.2	55.5	0.9	80.4	81.2
2009	4.7	17.5	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.6	12.8	26.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
2009	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	4.4	16.9	21.3	0.4	17.0	17.4	4.8	33.9	38.7
2009	1.4	11.3	12.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.2	8.9	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	34,269.7	8,858.6	43,128.3	789.2	3,649.5	4,438.7	35,058.9	12,508.1	47,567.0
2009	19,643.4	5,102.8	24,746.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	21,061.7	5,484.0	26,545.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2008	33,855.3	6,255.6	40,110.9	767.7	2,500.6	3,268.3	34,623.0	8,756.2	43,379.1
2009	19,317.4	4,221.6	23,539.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	20,805.8	4,700.8	25,506.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2008	168.9	289.1	458.0	3.2	112.1	115.3	172.1	401.2	573.3
2009	102.5	184.4	286.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	172.9	215.6	388.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2008	245.5	2,313.9	2,559.4	18.3	1,036.8	1,055.2	263.8	3,350.7	3,614.6
2009	223.5	696.8	920.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	83.0	567.5	650.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	1,905.5	725.1	2,630.6	282.5	146.9	429.3	2,188.0	872.0	3,059.9
2009	2,664.9	1,383.8	4,048.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,003.7	1,092.7	4,096.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	219.8	1,497.8	1,717.6	42.6	701.6	744.2	262.4	2,199.4	2,461.8
2009	221.9	1,510.6	1,732.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	226.4	1,538.3	1,764.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	332.6	2,780.7	3,113.3	113.1	969.6	1,082.7	445.7	3,750.3	4,196.0
2009	160.6	1,229.3	1,389.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	149.5	1,380.3	1,529.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2008	11.0	91.1	102.1	20.5	82.1	102.6	31.5	173.2	204.7
2009	11.6	85.7	97.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	19.6	116.7	136.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2008	x	x	29.2	x	x	7.8	x	x	37.0
2009	x	x	21.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	21.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-9 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Tobacco manufacturing [3122]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2008	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.1
2009	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2008	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.5
2009	0.0	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2008	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.0
2009	0.0	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2008	x	x	1.0	x	x	0.2	x	x	1.2
2009	x	x	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2008	35.1	79.0	114.1	8.4	117.9	126.3	43.5	196.9	240.4
2009	x	x	79.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	81.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2008	9.2	62.1	71.2	2.3	120.7	123.0	11.5	182.8	194.2
2009	3.1	57.7	60.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5.4	104.4	109.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2008	1.2	45.0	46.2	2.4	17.9	20.3	3.6	62.9	66.5
2009	3.4	40.5	43.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.9	38.4	42.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	303.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	244.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	295.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	415.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2008	5.7	67.5	73.2	3.4	29.8	33.3	9.1	97.3	106.5
2009	2.6	35.8	38.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4.1	44.9	49.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2008	30.7	71.5	102.1	10.3	75.3	85.6	41.0	146.8	187.7
2009	11.1	54.1	65.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	38.4	74.6	113.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2008	x	x	54.7	x	x	38.7	x	x	93.4
2009	x	x	137.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2008	59.2	117.9	177.0	2.8	39.0	41.7	62.0	156.9	218.7
2009	28.1	92.2	120.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	12.8	95.7	108.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2008	25.9	94.3	120.2	5.8	29.9	35.8	31.7	124.2	155.9
2009	18.2	54.9	73.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5.7	74.0	79.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-9 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2008	3.0	36.3	39.3	0.5	2.2	2.7	3.5	38.5	42.0
2009	x	x	23.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2008	0.8	6.1	6.9	0.5	3.7	4.1	1.3	9.8	11.0
2009	1.2	5.1	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.4	5.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2008	x	x	20.3	x	x	4.0	x	x	24.2
2009	2.6	7.7	10.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5.0	9.5	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2008	5.4	27.9	33.4	1.1	10.7	11.8	6.5	38.6	45.2
2009	0.3	7.0	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.3	6.5	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2008	1.5	16.6	18.1	1.5	2.3	3.7	3.0	18.9	21.9
2009	0.5	5.2	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.5	8.0	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	319.0	524.0	843.0	51.2	124.8	176.0	370.2	648.8	1,018.9
2009	293.1	477.3	770.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	189.1	512.1	701.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	781.6	493.6	1,275.2	82.4	91.9	174.4	864.0	585.5	1,449.6
2009	680.3	434.0	1,114.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	646.1	443.1	1,089.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	3,932.9	1,831.6	5,764.5	277.6	839.0	1,116.5	4,210.5	2,670.6	6,881.0
2009	2,885.9	1,367.9	4,253.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,814.8	1,407.9	4,222.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	376.7	852.1	1,228.8	12.2	43.4	55.6	388.9	895.5	1,284.4
2009	362.0	813.2	1,175.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	364.8	829.3	1,194.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	176.4	1,713.5	1,889.9	33.0	28.0	61.0	209.4	1,741.5	1,950.9
2009	263.5	1,506.7	1,770.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	223.2	1,364.8	1,588.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	1,210.6	1,720.6	2,931.2	77.3	335.7	413.1	1,287.9	2,056.3	3,344.3
2009	1,082.5	1,234.2	2,316.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	880.0	1,220.3	2,100.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	164.2	525.5	689.7	17.5	87.1	104.6	181.7	612.6	794.3
2009	136.6	431.3	568.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	544.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	16.6	30.7	47.3	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	1.9	23.6	25.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	84.8	223.7	308.5	9.0	60.8	69.8	93.8	284.5	378.3
2009	82.1	165.9	248.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	272.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	1,262.5	419.5	1,682.0	339.7	21.6	361.3	1,602.2	441.1	2,043.3
2009	1,583.0	397.1	1,980.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,342.0	375.2	1,717.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-9 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	1,023.0	383.8	1,406.9	141.8	97.0	238.8	1,164.8	480.8	1,645.7
2009	1,202.2	396.4	1,598.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	716.9	257.1	974.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	147.0	108.2	255.2	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	143.8	150.8	294.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	51.6	169.4	220.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	371.0	165.8	536.8	40.1	54.9	95.1	411.1	220.7	631.9
2009	401.1	589.5	990.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	329.4	259.5	589.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	80.7	236.9	317.5	26.8	43.4	70.2	107.5	280.3	387.8
2009	69.2	235.7	304.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	41.1	241.2	282.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	4,715.5	668.3	5,383.8	350.4	80.8	431.2	5,065.9	749.1	5,815.0
2009	5,090.4	681.1	5,771.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6,149.7	771.1	6,920.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	192.5	100.7	293.2	56.6	11.9	68.6	249.1	112.6	361.8
2009	249.4	114.6	364.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	325.5	95.1	420.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	1,643.6	174.6	1,818.3	47.0	16.0	63.0	1,690.6	190.6	1,881.3
2009	2,095.3	178.4	2,273.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,099.0	182.1	2,281.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	2,879.3	392.9	3,272.3	246.7	53.0	299.7	3,126.0	445.9	3,572.0
2009	2,745.7	388.1	3,133.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,725.2	493.8	4,219.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2008	13,403.4	0.0	13,403.4	1,255.0	0.0	1,255.0	14,658.4	0.0	14,658.4
2009	10,236.7	0.0	10,236.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10,749.9	0.0	10,749.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	65,155.2	24,588.8	89,744.0	4,112.9	8,034.1	12,147.1	69,268.1	32,622.9	101,891.0
2009	47,550.4	18,917.7	66,468.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	49,514.7	18,737.0	68,251.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	178.5	242.1	420.6	75.4	247.9	323.3	253.9	490.0	743.9
2009	146.5	213.8	360.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	148.5	187.8	336.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	39.6	55.4	94.9	37.6	82.2	119.8	77.2	137.6	214.8
2009	37.6	53.4	91.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	37.2	53.0	90.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	89.7	79.5	169.2	22.5	30.7	53.2	112.2	110.2	222.3
2009	85.2	76.7	162.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	84.4	76.2	160.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	27.4	75.8	103.2	14.5	90.4	104.9	41.9	166.2	208.1
2009	9.0	53.2	62.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.7	31.9	45.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	1.3	17.3	18.7	0.4	27.6	28.0	1.7	44.9	46.7
2009	1.3	16.7	17.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.2	16.0	17.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	20.5	14.2	34.7	0.3	17.1	17.4	20.8	31.3	52.0
2009	13.4	13.8	27.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	11.9	10.7	22.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	5,908.3	866.8	6,775.0	154.7	583.6	738.3	6,063.0	1,450.4	7,513.4
2009	5,894.5	397.1	6,291.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6,963.8	663.5	7,627.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction [211]									
2008	4,909.4	17.3	4,926.7	123.2	8.2	131.4	5,032.6	25.5	5,058.1
2009	5,431.8	32.3	5,464.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6,173.2	32.0	6,205.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) [212]									
2008	617.5	795.3	1,412.8	28.6	553.2	581.8	646.1	1,348.5	1,994.6
2009	294.0	352.9	647.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	462.2	583.1	1,045.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction [213]									
2008	381.3	54.2	435.6	3.0	22.2	25.2	384.3	76.4	460.7
2009	168.7	11.9	180.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	328.5	48.4	376.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	2,133.0	437.6	2,570.6	344.3	151.4	495.7	2,477.3	589.0	3,066.4
2009	2,699.7	518.2	3,217.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,663.3	471.7	3,135.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	116.0	800.3	916.4	22.5	370.4	392.8	138.5	1,170.7	1,309.2
2009	117.1	807.0	924.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	119.5	821.7	941.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	206.7	1,248.7	1,455.4	54.9	1,401.1	1,456.0	261.6	2,649.8	2,911.4
2009	144.8	1,008.8	1,153.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	108.9	1,086.3	1,195.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing [311]									
2008	8.2	67.9	76.1	2.2	56.6	58.8	10.4	124.5	134.9
2009	10.1	69.8	79.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10.4	82.8	93.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing [3121]									
2008	4.1	41.2	45.2	2.1	8.0	10.2	6.2	49.2	55.4
2009	2.2	43.3	45.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.4	42.4	43.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-10 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Tobacco manufacturing [3122]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills [313]									
2008	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills [314]									
2008	x	x	4.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing [315]									
2008	x	x	1.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	0.1	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.1	2.5	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing [316]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing [321]									
2008	22.0	302.3	324.2	2.6	475.8	478.4	24.6	778.1	802.6
2009	12.6	213.2	225.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.4	226.5	239.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing [322]									
2008	10.2	222.3	232.5	15.1	465.0	480.1	25.3	687.3	712.6
2009	0.6	86.4	87.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.3	173.1	174.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities [323]									
2008	1.4	26.4	27.9	1.2	17.3	18.5	2.6	43.7	46.4
2009	2.2	26.4	28.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.8	47.6	51.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing [324]									
2008	x	x	59.3	x	x	54.4	x	x	113.8
2009	x	x	73.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing [325]									
2008	x	x	53.5	x	x	18.3	x	x	71.8
2009	x	x	294.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing [326]									
2008	2.6	28.1	30.7	2.3	20.9	23.2	4.9	49.0	53.9
2009	0.6	23.4	24.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.9	16.6	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing [327]									
2008	24.1	97.8	121.9	3.3	79.3	82.6	27.4	177.1	204.5
2009	3.7	67.4	71.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	12.3	88.7	101.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing [331]									
2008	x	x	219.8	x	x	134.1	x	x	353.9
2009	x	x	59.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing [332]									
2008	3.7	53.9	57.7	2.1	30.8	33.0	5.8	84.7	90.6
2009	7.3	25.1	32.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	9.9	15.1	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing [333]									
2008	4.0	27.2	31.2	1.7	21.4	23.1	5.7	48.6	54.3
2009	9.6	17.7	27.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.8	20.9	22.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-10 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Computer and electronic product manufacturing [334]									
2008	7.6	33.4	41.0	1.4	6.4	7.7	9.0	39.8	48.7
2009	x	x	32.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing [335]									
2008	0.7	36.5	37.2	0.4	2.4	2.8	1.1	38.9	40.0
2009	0.7	9.2	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.5	9.6	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing [336]									
2008	x	x	30.7	x	x	14.8	x	x	45.6
2009	1.6	23.9	25.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	21.9	23.9	45.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing [337]									
2008	0.8	36.4	37.1	1.4	8.2	9.6	2.2	44.6	46.7
2009	0.2	8.0	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.3	5.2	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing [339]									
2008	0.9	21.9	22.8	0.4	3.4	3.8	1.3	25.3	26.6
2009	2.2	23.6	25.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.6	13.3	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	154.9	372.7	527.6	28.7	121.2	149.9	183.6	493.9	677.4
2009	109.8	297.3	407.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	47.9	294.4	342.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	817.4	799.9	1,617.4	80.2	136.0	216.2	897.6	935.9	1,833.5
2009	500.7	635.4	1,136.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	546.7	689.2	1,235.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	1,556.8	1,930.3	3,487.2	505.8	802.9	1,308.7	2,062.6	2,733.2	4,795.9
2009	1,193.5	1,438.9	2,632.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,052.8	1,098.4	2,151.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	319.3	880.5	1,199.7	19.0	48.2	67.3	338.3	928.7	1,267.0
2009	407.3	913.3	1,320.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	407.2	906.3	1,313.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	95.6	1,306.2	1,401.9	47.1	53.8	100.9	142.7	1,360.0	1,502.8
2009	127.3	905.7	1,033.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	148.0	945.9	1,093.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	1,134.8	1,295.3	2,430.0	108.0	79.9	188.0	1,242.8	1,375.2	2,618.0
2009	669.8	877.3	1,547.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	932.6	934.1	1,866.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	60.0	342.7	402.7	8.6	27.6	36.2	68.6	370.3	438.9
2009	32.4	298.3	330.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	19.3	302.2	321.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	8.8	34.1	42.9	0.5	1.2	1.7	9.3	35.3	44.6
2009	0.9	13.5	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.9	13.1	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	50.8	201.3	252.1	7.4	42.5	49.9	58.2	243.8	302.0
2009	28.4	163.5	191.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	17.2	194.0	211.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	895.8	347.7	1,243.5	285.3	83.1	368.4	1,181.1	430.8	1,611.8
2009	956.6	267.4	1,224.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	917.5	282.5	1,200.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-10 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	914.5	434.7	1,349.2	95.9	85.3	181.2	1,010.4	520.0	1,530.4
2009	747.3	336.1	1,083.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	837.8	270.2	1,108.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	311.9	186.3	498.2	24.6	32.3	56.9	336.5	218.6	555.1
2009	185.5	291.9	477.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	133.4	194.0	327.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	692.5	136.8	829.3	12.3	66.3	78.6	704.8	203.1	907.9
2009	523.9	129.9	653.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	533.9	120.0	653.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	86.1	160.2	246.3	41.4	128.8	170.2	127.5	289.0	416.5
2009	92.1	168.2	260.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	97.3	151.1	248.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	2,839.1	839.7	3,678.8	237.3	56.9	294.2	3,076.4	896.6	3,973.0
2009	3,579.0	792.5	4,371.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,978.8	708.7	4,687.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	182.9	172.0	354.9	67.5	27.1	94.6	250.4	199.1	449.6
2009	244.1	206.0	450.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	354.9	229.5	584.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	933.8	441.7	1,375.5	58.1	12.8	70.9	991.9	454.5	1,446.4
2009	1,260.8	340.8	1,601.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,275.5	285.0	1,560.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	1,722.4	226.0	1,948.4	111.7	16.9	128.6	1,834.1	242.9	2,077.1
2009	2,074.1	245.7	2,319.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,348.4	194.2	2,542.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2008	15,591.1	0.0	15,591.1	1,521.0	0.0	1,521.0	17,112.1	0.0	17,112.1
2009	11,626.1	0.0	11,626.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	12,194.8	0.0	12,194.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	34,071.8	12,864.0	46,935.8	3,674.9	4,520.3	8,195.2	37,746.7	17,384.3	55,131.0
2009	29,783.1	10,474.1	40,257.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	31,871.2	10,335.1	42,206.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	0.9	6.4	7.3	0.2	3.0	3.1	1.1	9.4	10.4
2009	0.9	6.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.0	6.5	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	7.8	6.0	13.8	1.2	2.3	3.5	9.0	8.3	17.2
2009	4.1	6.0	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4.0	5.9	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	2.9	13.4	16.4	0.1	10.7	10.8	3.0	24.1	27.2
2009	0.5	8.2	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.7	14.4	15.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	x	x	21.6	x	x	1.6	x	x	23.2
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	0.8	7.5	8.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	7.6	8.5
2009	0.5	7.9	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.4	7.9	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-11 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	0.7	5.3	6.0	0.3	2.6	3.0	1.0	7.9	8.9
2009	0.7	21.4	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.7	14.8	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.6
2009	0.4	0.8	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.1	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
2009	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.2
2009	0.1	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	x	x	8.4	x	x	6.4	x	x	14.8
2009	x	x	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	2.1	1.6	3.7	0.9	0.3	1.2	3.0	1.9	4.9
2009	6.3	1.9	8.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	8.0	2.1	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	2.2	3.2	5.4	1.1	2.9	4.0	3.3	6.1	9.4
2009	2.0	3.7	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.0	3.1	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.3
2009	1.0	1.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.4	0.9	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	89.4	26.9	116.3	14.8	1.2	16.0	104.2	28.1	132.3
2009	121.5	34.8	156.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	146.3	23.1	169.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	8.1	1.9	10.0	1.1	0.8	1.9	9.2	2.7	11.9
2009	10.7	1.8	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	7.9	2.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	66.6	21.7	88.3	11.6	0.2	11.7	78.2	21.9	100.0
2009	90.3	30.8	121.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	128.8	18.6	147.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	14.7	3.3	18.0	2.2	0.3	2.4	16.9	3.6	20.4
2009	20.6	2.2	22.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	9.6	2.6	12.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-11 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2008	147.5	0.0	147.5	9.0	0.0	9.0	156.5	0.0	156.5
2009	154.7	0.0	154.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	148.2	0.0	148.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	472.1	107.3	579.5	38.0	32.0	70.0	510.1	139.3	649.4
2009	439.3	143.4	582.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	482.2	151.4	633.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	0.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	0.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.0
2009	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x
2009	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	1,030.3	21.9	1,052.2	18.6	39.6	58.2	1,048.9	61.5	1,110.4
2009	949.0	24.2	973.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	629.7	22.8	652.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	x	x	30.2	x	x	3.1	x	x	33.3
2009	17.4	3.3	20.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	21.0	3.7	24.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	5.8	40.1	46.0	1.1	18.7	19.8	6.9	58.8	65.8
2009	5.9	40.5	46.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6.0	41.2	47.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.3	1.4
2009	0.1	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.1	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	2.2	9.7	11.9	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.6	10.9	13.6
2009	4.0	7.0	11.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.3	10.4	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	4.4	4.3	8.8	0.8	1.9	2.7	5.2	6.2	11.5
2009	4.8	4.7	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4.2	4.4	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	21.1	77.0	98.1	4.5	61.2	65.7	25.6	138.2	163.9
2009	11.6	58.9	70.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	10.4	58.9	69.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	x	x	24.4	x	x	2.1	x	x	26.4
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	10.8	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	0.6	6.6	7.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	7.0	8.0
2009	x	x	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.8	7.4	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-12 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Northwest Territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	5.7	22.8	28.5	1.9	2.7	4.6	7.6	25.5	33.1
2009	2.6	19.9	22.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.6	20.1	22.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	1.3	3.0	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.4	3.4	4.9
2009	0.3	2.4	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.2	5.4	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	0.2	2.1	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.6	3.0
2009	0.6	2.4	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.8	2.4	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	33.3	1.8	35.1	6.9	0.1	7.0	40.2	1.9	42.1
2009	50.5	12.1	62.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	45.1	11.0	56.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	18.1	2.1	20.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	18.2	2.4	20.6
2009	31.8	1.0	32.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3.8	0.9	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	10.8	1.2	12.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	11.2	1.8	13.0
2009	2.6	1.2	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.0	1.2	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.8	2.8
2009	1.3	0.8	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2.8	0.6	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	84.5	28.8	113.3	53.9	12.4	66.3	138.4	41.2	179.7
2009	178.3	52.1	230.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	155.0	27.8	182.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	7.5	5.9	13.4	2.8	2.5	5.3	10.3	8.4	18.6
2009	4.6	6.0	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	12.0	5.5	17.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	61.9	18.7	80.6	49.8	8.2	58.0	111.7	26.9	138.6
2009	143.9	35.6	179.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	108.6	18.0	126.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	15.2	4.2	19.4	1.4	1.7	3.1	16.6	5.9	22.4
2009	29.8	10.5	40.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	34.3	4.3	38.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-12 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Northwest Territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2008	61.8	0.0	61.8	9.0	0.0	9.0	70.8	0.0	70.8
2009	64.7	0.0	64.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	72.5	0.0	72.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	1,310.4	251.2	1,561.6	102.6	143.9	246.5	1,413.0	395.1	1,808.1
2009	1,335.5	253.9	1,589.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	969.1	231.2	1,200.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

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

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

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.7	2.5
2009	0.3	0.6	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.3	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production [111]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production [112]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging [113]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping [114]									
2008	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.7	2.5
2009	0.3	0.6	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.3	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry [115]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	x	x	1,046.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	424.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	555.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	0.7	4.8	5.5	0.1	2.2	2.3	0.8	7.0	7.8
2009	0.7	4.8	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.7	4.9	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	4.1	4.0	8.0	0.7	1.4	2.0	4.8	5.4	10.1
2009	3.9	3.6	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4.3	4.1	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	x	x	26.0	x	x	5.4	x	x	31.4
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.7	2.5
2009	1.4	1.7	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	7.8	2.4	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	0.1	5.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.8	6.1
2009	x	x	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.2	8.4	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-13 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nunavut

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.8	0.2	3.0	4.0	1.0	5.0
2009	12.6	0.6	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1.2	0.7	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.4
2009	x	x	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	x	x	36.7	x	x	7.7	x	x	44.4
2009	x	x	42.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	12.6	0.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.6	0.3	12.9
2009	5.8	1.4	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	11.7	3.5	15.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.1
2009	0.7	0.3	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.2	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	x	x	5.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	0.5	0.5	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.3	0.6	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	68.2	12.9	81.1	12.6	2.5	15.2	80.8	15.4	96.2
2009	97.1	12.2	109.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	167.0	8.9	176.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration [911]									
2008	16.3	3.8	20.1	2.9	0.6	3.4	19.2	4.4	23.6
2009	15.5	5.0	20.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	55.9	2.7	58.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration [912]									
2008	37.3	5.4	42.7	7.1	0.9	8.0	44.4	6.3	50.7
2009	71.1	5.5	76.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	98.0	4.5	102.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration [913]									
2008	14.6	3.6	18.3	2.6	1.1	3.7	17.2	4.7	22.0
2009	10.6	1.6	12.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13.1	1.7	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration [914]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-13 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nunavut

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures ¹			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2008	88.1	0.0	88.1	4.0	0.0	4.0	92.1	0.0	92.1
2009	107.4	0.0	107.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	75.3	0.0	75.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	1,157.9	173.0	1,330.9	32.5	17.5	50.1	1,190.4	190.5	1,381.0
2009	666.3	92.9	759.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	825.5	85.8	911.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): 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 and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	10,395.2	3,019.2	13,414.4	1,126.6	1,331.2	2,457.8	11,521.8	4,350.4	15,872.2
2009	13,243.5	3,372.9	16,616.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	13,403.0	3,777.5	17,180.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	61.4	62.2	123.7	34.0	5.8	39.9	95.4	68.0	163.5
2009	75.8	78.9	154.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	77.1	76.8	154.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	2,267.7	2,536.5	4,804.2	451.4	683.4	1,134.8	2,719.1	3,219.9	5,939.0
2009	2,675.3	2,347.2	5,022.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4,211.0	3,004.1	7,215.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	23.8	214.5	238.3	8.5	10.9	19.4	32.3	225.4	257.7
2009	42.7	306.8	349.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	82.8	465.5	548.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	44.6	193.1	237.7	43.9	29.3	73.2	88.5	222.4	311.0
2009	43.6	225.9	269.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	83.6	292.1	375.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	5.1	3.6	8.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	5.8	8.0	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6.9	6.0	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	5,411.9	2,564.7	7,976.6	2,064.1	263.1	2,327.2	7,476.0	2,827.8	10,303.8
2009	6,006.4	2,488.5	8,495.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	6,329.0	2,468.0	8,797.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes 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 and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	4,169.4	2,584.3	6,753.6	571.2	597.3	1,168.5	4,740.6	3,181.6	7,922.1
2009	4,814.1	2,852.1	7,666.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4,346.4	2,514.7	6,861.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	785.8	362.2	1,147.9	58.8	58.0	116.8	844.6	420.2	1,264.7
2009	390.0	620.9	1,010.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	317.8	733.0	1,050.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	26.5	6.1	32.5	18.0	9.0	27.0	44.5	15.1	59.5
2009	38.4	7.8	46.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	24.2	11.1	35.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	12.0	8.5	20.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	33.3	12.7	46.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	26,966.8	7,216.7	34,183.4	4,028.0	1,016.5	5,044.4	30,994.8	8,233.2	39,227.9
2009	31,698.7	7,606.0	39,304.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	37,006.4	7,410.6	44,417.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	51,469.1	18,939.7	70,408.8	8,426.4	4,031.9	12,458.3	59,895.5	22,971.6	82,867.2
2009	59,739.6	20,131.8	79,871.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	66,828.0	20,934.2	87,762.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): 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 and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2008	590.2	241.2	831.4	138.4	38.8	177.2	728.6	280.0	1,008.6
2009	674.1	255.5	929.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	877.9	250.0	1,127.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2008	105.8	65.3	171.1	33.8	13.8	47.6	139.6	79.1	218.7
2009	174.3	88.5	262.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	218.0	83.5	301.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2008	954.6	311.5	1,266.1	122.3	46.3	168.6	1,076.9	357.8	1,434.7
2009	1,084.8	333.9	1,418.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,171.4	344.8	1,516.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2008	1,126.1	376.0	1,502.2	133.7	87.3	221.0	1,259.8	463.3	1,723.2
2009	1,181.3	327.1	1,508.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,300.7	359.0	1,659.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2008	12,822.0	4,092.3	16,914.3	2,011.9	811.1	2,823.0	14,833.9	4,903.4	19,737.3
2009	15,341.5	4,761.7	20,103.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	16,387.7	5,491.0	21,878.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2008	15,528.1	7,408.6	22,936.7	2,948.6	1,988.5	4,937.1	18,476.7	9,397.1	27,873.8
2009	17,834.8	8,320.9	26,155.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	21,737.1	8,703.3	30,440.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2008	2,211.2	630.6	2,841.8	463.8	121.3	585.1	2,675.0	751.9	3,426.9
2009	3,217.3	649.9	3,867.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,610.0	655.5	4,265.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2008	1,853.3	736.8	2,590.1	549.2	203.4	752.5	2,402.5	940.2	3,342.6
2009	2,181.0	685.9	2,866.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,461.3	872.1	3,333.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2008	8,844.7	1,968.9	10,813.6	909.3	258.7	1,168.0	9,754.0	2,227.6	11,981.6
2009	9,657.3	1,995.5	11,652.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	9,711.2	1,868.0	11,579.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2008	7,033.4	3,001.2	10,034.6	1,010.5	439.5	1,450.0	8,043.9	3,440.7	11,484.6
2009	7,825.8	2,576.3	10,402.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	8,726.1	2,172.4	10,898.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2008	136.6	40.7	177.3	22.5	5.6	28.1	159.1	46.3	205.4
2009	148.0	51.8	199.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	210.6	76.8	287.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2008	149.4	44.7	194.1	62.1	14.0	76.1	211.5	58.7	270.2
2009	272.6	69.1	341.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	217.8	43.0	260.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2008	113.5	22.0	135.6	20.4	3.8	24.1	133.9	25.8	159.7
2009	146.8	15.6	162.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	198.2	14.7	212.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada									
2008	51,469.1	18,939.7	70,408.8	8,426.4	4,031.9	12,458.3	59,895.5	22,971.6	82,867.2
2009	59,739.6	20,131.8	79,871.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	66,828.0	20,934.2	87,762.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): 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 and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]									
2008	1,860.0	3,451.1	5,311.0	895.0	2,873.9	3,768.9	2,755.0	6,325.0	9,080.0
2009	1,743.4	3,248.1	4,991.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,745.8	3,195.1	4,941.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities [22]									
2008	5,126.0	1,287.4	6,413.5	334.4	1,405.3	1,739.7	5,460.4	2,692.7	8,153.2
2009	4,924.8	2,175.0	7,099.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5,102.5	2,132.1	7,234.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction [23]									
2008	740.8	5,119.7	5,860.5	143.4	2,364.9	2,508.3	884.2	7,484.6	8,368.8
2009	747.8	5,162.2	5,910.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	763.0	5,255.8	6,018.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing [31-33]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade [41]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade [44-45]									
2008	5,115.7	4,961.4	10,077.1	681.5	887.6	1,569.1	5,797.2	5,849.0	11,646.2
2009	3,531.4	4,326.8	7,858.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,743.7	4,374.4	8,118.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]									
2008	8,048.7	7,237.6	15,286.3	1,479.5	3,569.4	5,048.9	9,528.2	10,807.0	20,335.2
2009	7,586.6	5,535.3	13,121.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	5,927.6	5,495.7	11,423.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries [51]									
2008	2,176.4	6,748.0	8,924.3	246.6	671.7	918.3	2,423.0	7,419.7	9,842.6
2009	2,614.0	6,539.9	9,153.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,740.2	6,432.0	9,172.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance [52]									
2008	1,063.5	14,641.6	15,705.2	394.3	437.7	832.0	1,457.8	15,079.3	16,537.2
2009	1,390.1	12,410.2	13,800.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	1,096.8	11,867.0	12,963.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises [55]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]									
2008	552.2	1,470.2	2,022.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	253.4	1,511.8	1,765.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	214.0	1,466.2	1,680.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services [61]									
2008	127.6	126.2	253.8	36.4	22.3	58.7	164.0	148.5	312.5
2009	85.5	128.3	213.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	102.8	97.8	200.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes 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 and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Health care and social assistance [62]									
2008	1,029.1	377.0	1,406.1	105.6	144.6	250.2	1,134.7	521.6	1,656.3
2009	962.1	314.5	1,276.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	969.7	309.5	1,279.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]									
2008	694.5	470.3	1,164.8	82.6	121.7	204.3	777.1	592.0	1,369.1
2009	626.3	475.7	1,101.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	494.0	371.9	866.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services [72]									
2008	2,251.8	1,003.7	3,255.5	253.2	446.0	699.2	2,505.0	1,449.7	3,954.7
2009	2,087.8	1,313.7	3,401.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,045.6	998.8	3,044.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) [81]									
2008	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2009	560.4	1,194.2	1,754.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	480.1	1,262.8	1,742.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration [91]									
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2008	92,116.7	0.0	92,116.7	13,224.0	0.0	13,224.0	105,340.7	0.0	105,340.7
2009	81,680.5	0.0	81,680.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	83,146.8	0.0	83,146.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2008	183,813.1	95,036.6	278,849.7	21,922.2	30,791.2	52,713.4	205,735.3	125,827.8	331,563.1
2009	151,865.4	77,801.0	229,666.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	155,558.4	79,764.5	235,322.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): 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 and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
millions of dollars									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2008	3,188.1	1,017.3	4,205.4	298.5	402.3	700.8	3,486.6	1,419.6	4,906.2
2009	3,241.9	870.0	4,111.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	4,115.6	956.4	5,072.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2008	507.2	266.2	773.4	73.6	110.0	183.5	580.8	376.2	956.9
2009	395.3	229.2	624.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	387.7	229.7	617.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2008	3,057.7	1,875.0	4,932.6	612.3	745.0	1,357.2	3,670.0	2,620.0	6,289.9
2009	3,486.9	1,624.8	5,111.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,445.8	1,618.7	5,064.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2008	3,325.3	1,716.2	5,041.5	550.0	514.1	1,064.1	3,875.3	2,230.3	6,105.6
2009	2,831.6	1,662.6	4,494.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	2,508.9	1,989.3	4,498.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2008	27,152.0	16,052.0	43,203.9	4,944.8	5,029.5	9,974.2	32,096.8	21,081.5	53,178.2
2009	26,593.9	13,811.3	40,405.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	26,868.0	13,911.5	40,779.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2008	47,476.5	35,183.9	82,660.4	8,007.5	9,369.9	17,377.4	55,484.0	44,553.8	100,037.7
2009	40,889.1	29,207.4	70,096.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	41,415.3	30,181.2	71,596.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2008	4,581.0	2,585.2	7,166.2	707.6	1,079.3	1,786.9	5,288.6	3,664.5	8,953.1
2009	4,461.5	2,080.7	6,542.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	3,856.4	2,175.3	6,031.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2008	8,635.8	3,434.1	12,069.8	791.8	1,514.9	2,306.7	9,427.6	4,949.0	14,376.5
2009	8,241.2	3,141.4	11,382.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	8,362.0	3,336.8	11,698.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2008	56,310.5	22,619.9	78,930.3	3,203.6	7,775.4	10,979.1	59,514.1	30,395.3	89,909.4
2009	37,893.1	16,922.2	54,815.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	39,803.5	16,869.0	56,672.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2008	27,038.3	9,862.8	36,901.1	2,664.5	4,080.8	6,745.3	29,702.8	13,943.6	43,646.4
2009	21,957.3	7,897.8	29,855.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	23,145.1	8,162.7	31,307.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2008	335.5	66.7	402.2	15.5	26.4	41.9	351.0	93.1	444.0
2009	291.2	91.6	382.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	271.6	74.7	346.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2008	1,160.9	206.5	1,367.4	40.4	129.9	170.4	1,201.3	336.4	1,537.8
2009	1,062.9	184.8	1,247.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	751.2	188.1	939.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2008	1,044.4	150.9	1,195.3	12.2	13.8	26.0	1,056.6	164.7	1,221.3
2009	519.6	77.3	596.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	627.3	71.1	698.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada									
2008	183,813.1	95,036.6	278,849.7	21,922.2	30,791.2	52,713.4	205,735.3	125,827.8	331,563.1
2009	151,865.4	77,801.0	229,666.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010	155,558.4	79,764.5	235,322.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2009, intentions 2010 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 032-0002.

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Concepts

Definitions

Capital expenditures

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

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

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

Capital Construction

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

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

Engineering construction encompasses the direct or indirect conveyance of people, machinery, materials, gases, and/or electrical impulses. It also includes free standing structures which contain or restrain such objects either as

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

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

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

Capital machinery and equipment

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

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

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

Leases

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

Used assets

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

Work in progress

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

Repair and maintenance expenditures

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

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

Repair construction

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

Repair machinery and equipment

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

Accumulated depreciation

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

Capacity utilization

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

Contract work or own account

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

Disposal/sales/write-downs of fixed assets

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

Expected useful life

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

Expected remaining life of assets

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

Gross book value

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

Classification

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

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

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

Comparability

Although the capital expenditures series complies with the standards set 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 Manufacturing and Energy Division of Statistics Canada. First, the comparability of exploration and development statistics in the petroleum and natural gas industry is restricted because the Manufacturing and Energy Division of Statistics Canada includes in its presentation land sites purchased for construction purposes, as well as land acquisition and rentals. In the non-conventional sector, the Manufacturing and Energy Division also includes the acquisition of housing. The Energy Policy Sector of Natural Resources Canada, and Manufacturing and Energy Division in its presentation, include expenditures for geological and geophysical activities. These expenditures are not considered as part of "Capital Formation" for National Accounts purposes and are not included in this report. Further, NRCan and Manufacturing and Energy Division collect "Other Capital Expenditures" at a national level while ICSD requests them provincially. Finally, Manufacturing and Energy Division collects its data for the calendar year, where feasible, and not by fiscal year, in contrast with NRCan and 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 for all survey periods, is based on the statistical modelling of data obtained from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Estimated changes in capital expenditures in the **construction** industry for all survey periods are based on the trend observed in the capital expenditures for building and engineering construction in the whole economy. The underlying

assumption is that the value of new construction work put in place, both in residential and non-residential sectors, is providing a reliable indicator of the demand placed on the construction industry, and therefore of the industries' own investment in capital. Fiscal data are also used for the purpose of provincial distribution.

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

Data collection arrangements

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

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

Survey periods

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

Text table 1
Capital expenditures series data collection

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

1. Y = current calendar year.

Quality assurance

Non-Response follow-up

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

Editing

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

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

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

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

Macro data evaluation

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

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

Methodology

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Methodology by industrial sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The survey is conducted by Public Institutions Division (PID) which uses this opportunity to request the distribution of investment expenditures by function for their own publication "Public Sector Finance". The data, however, are processed by 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 these sectors.

Other industrial sectors:

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

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

Survey frame

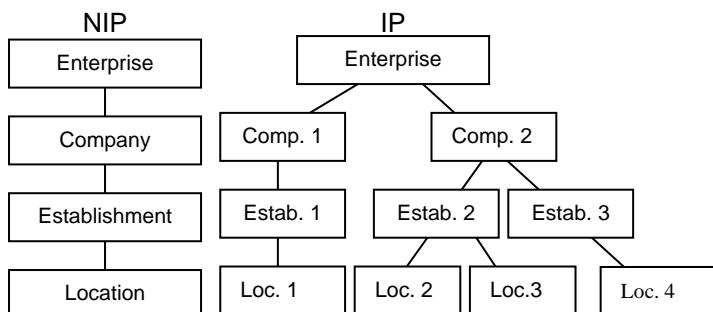
The frame consists primarily of the Business Register (BR) developed by Statistics Canada. Business Register Division (BRD) is responsible for maintenance and updating of the register. The register is used by a large number of surveys that in turn provide it with feedback to ensure that the latest changes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

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

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

Figure 1

Statistical structures



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

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

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

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

Grouping

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

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

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

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

Sampling

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

Stratification

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

remainder of the section, the 6-digit NAICS will be abbreviated as NAICS-6, the 5-digit NAICS as NAICS-5, and so forth.

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

Text table 1
Most disaggregated publication levels

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

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

Allocation

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

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

Text table 2
Cross publication for sector 72

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

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

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

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

under the constraint $V^A = V^B$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- where N denotes the population size,
- n(t) denotes the total number of units to be sampled,
- t denotes the total number of units in the take-all stratum,
- S² (N-t) denotes the variance in the takesome stratum and
- Y corresponds to the total of the income variable for the stratum.

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

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

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

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

Text table 5
Final cell CVs after iterations

	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	CV
SS721	20.10%	22.80%	24%	10.80%
SS722	17.20%	21.50%	20.40%	11.70%
CV	18.10%	18.90%	17.80%	...

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

Selection

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

Data editing

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

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

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

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

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

Outlier detection

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

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

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

The four detection levels are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

Q₁ is the first quartile (25% of establishments are smaller and 75% are larger),

Q₃ is the third quartile (75% of establishments are smaller and 25% are larger),

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

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

Imputation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where t-1 is the previous reference year.

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

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

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

where x is revenue.

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

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

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

Imputation groups

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

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

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

212114 - Ontario - take-some stratum

212114 - Canada - take-some stratum

21211 - Canada - take-some stratum

2121 - Canada - take-some stratum

212 - Canada - take-some stratum

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimation

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

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

323 - Canada - take-some stratum

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

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

stratum: 411 - Quebec

group for computing outliers: 444 - Ontario

initial imputation group: 444 - Ontario

estimation group: 411 - Canada

domain of publication: 444 - Ontario

Here is the ratio estimator formula

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

where for each unit i of a group g ,

$$w_i = Di \times Gi, Di = \frac{Nh}{nh}, Gi = \frac{\sum_{j \in P_g} x_j}{\sum_{j \in s_g} x_j} \quad \text{and} \quad y_i(d) = \begin{cases} y_i & \text{if } i \in d \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where:

- x is the auxiliary variable (revenue),
- h denotes the stratum,
- g denotes the estimation group,
- d denotes the domain of publication,
- n denotes the sample size,
- N denotes the population size,
- s denotes the sample,
- P denotes the population,
- w denotes the final weight,
- D denotes the sample weight,
- G denotes the control weight ("G-weight"),
- y is the variable of interest (investment) and
- p denotes the selection probability.

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

Estimation of variance and calculation of CV

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Quality indicator

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

Text table 6
Quality indicator interpretation

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

Sampling error and non-sampling error

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

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

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

Users and uses

Within Statistics Canada, data collected by capital expenditures surveys are used by the System of National Accounts to benchmark the quarterly projections of gross fixed capital formation by government and businesses. The Investment 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 use the investment series in the production of various statistics.

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

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

Expenditure series chronology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2008

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient ¹ of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	97.4	0.7	1.9	64,495.7	1.2
Utilities	22	93.0	6.6	0.4	19,827.9	0.3
Manufacturing	31-33	58.6	19.1	22.3	19,924.6	2.2
Wholesale trade industries	41	40.3	22.3	37.4	5,901.2	5.7
Retail trade industries	44-45	48.4	23.2	28.4	10,200.8	8.0
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	72.5	17.8	9.7	20,090.5	1.1
Information and cultural industries	51	72.9	24.0	3.1	9,162.6	1.4
Finance and insurance	52	83.4	15.3	1.3	15,942.9	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	60.8	22.2	17.0	16,372.4	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	29.4	20.8	49.8	3,878.9	6.0
Management of companies and enterprises	55	61.0	25.1	13.9	213.5	2.6
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	28.0	31.8	40.2	2,031.1	5.6
Educational services	61	93.8	5.5	0.7	8,230.4	0.1
Health care and social assistance	62	88.7	7.4	3.9	8,159.7	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	81.9	9.2	8.9	2,312.7	1.6
Accommodation and food services	72	46.7	9.4	43.9	3,288.0	5.0
Other services (except Public administration)	81	28.1	4.8	67.1	1,754.0	6.6
Public administration	91	77.0	13.9	9.1	34,183.4	-
Total surveyed		-	-	-	245,979.3	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	5,311.1	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	5,860.5	-
Housing		-	-	-	92,116.7	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	103,288.3	-
Grand total					349,267.6	0.6

1. See Glossary.

Text table 2
Coverage of the preliminary actual 2009

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient ¹ of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	55.2	43.4	1.4	43,131.6	0.6
Utilities	22	91.8	7.5	0.7	23,716.2	0.5
Manufacturing	31-33	51.9	22.3	25.8	13,645.7	2.1
Wholesale trade industries	41	47.9	18.1	34.0	5,074.9	10.3
Retail trade industries	44-45	53.5	24.4	22.1	8,012.8	2.8
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	71.4	21.0	7.6	18,144.4	1.3
Information and cultural industries	51	80.1	18.4	1.5	9,503.4	0.5
Finance and insurance	52	75.5	21.7	2.8	14,069.7	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	50.7	30.4	18.9	12,020.8	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	34.8	17.7	47.5	3,448.9	4.8
Management of companies and enterprises	55	38.4	43.4	18.2	116.2	19.3
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	23.9	20.4	55.7	1,779.1	5.8
Educational services	61	97.5	1.9	0.6	8,708.8	0.1
Health care and social assistance	62	90.7	6.5	2.8	8,942.8	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	73.3	20.0	6.7	2,112.8	1.5
Accommodation and food services	72	66.7	12.7	20.6	3,447.7	5.4
Other services (except Public administration)	81	31.9	7.2	60.9	1,775.2	7.4
Public administration	91	87.0	6.5	6.5	39,304.7	-
Total surveyed		-	-	-	216,955.8	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	4,991.5	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	5,910.0	-
Housing		-	-	-	81,680.5	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	92,582.1	-
Grand total		-	-	-	309,537.9	0.4

1. See Glossary.

Text table 3
Coverage of the intentions 2010

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient ¹ of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	58.3	41.0	0.7	48,128.6	0.5
Utilities	22	93.5	6.2	0.3	24,415.2	0.2
Manufacturing	31-33	50.7	22.8	26.5	15,635.9	1.8
Wholesale trade industries	41	40.6	24.1	35.3	4,996.6	3.5
Retail trade industries	44-45	52.2	29.5	18.3	8,272.1	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	70.6	22.0	7.4	18,638.4	1.0
Information and cultural industries	51	79.8	18.5	1.7	9,720.5	0.5
Finance and insurance	52	71.9	25.7	2.4	13,339.6	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	43.2	41.0	15.8	12,246.1	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	38.3	23.3	38.4	3,432.7	4.5
Management of companies and enterprises	55	35.2	43.4	21.4	119.4	7.9
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	24.5	20.5	55.0	1,693.0	6.1
Educational services	61	97.3	2.2	0.5	8,997.6	0.1
Health care and social assistance	62	89.2	8.2	2.6	8,140.3	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	75.4	20.0	4.6	1,916.8	0.5
Accommodation and food services	72	61.2	13.7	25.1	3,079.8	7.1
Other services (except Public administration)	81	27.0	7.9	65.1	1,788.8	6.6
Public administration	91	72.4	19.2	8.4	44,417.1	-
Total surveyed		-	-	-	228,978.5	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	4,941.0	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	6,018.8	-
Housing		-	-	-	83,146.8	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	94,106.6	-
Grand total		-	-	-	323,085.1	0.3

1. See Glossary.

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% to 5%
B Very good	5% to 10%
C Good	10% to 15%
D Acceptable	15% to 25%
E Use with caution	25% to 50%
F too unreliable to be published	50% and more

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

Development drilling expenditures are reported gross whether capitalized or expensed, before deducting any incentive grants and then include expenses for drilling within the proven area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive for the purpose of extracting oil or gas reserves. This covers costs

of dry wells, including casing and other materials and equipment abandoned in place, productive wells, including capped wells, and wells still in progress at year end. Also included are costs incurred in fighting blow-outs, runaways and in replacing damaged equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix II

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