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DEPARTMENT OFTRADEAND COMMERCE

## Private and Public Investment in Canada <br> Outlook 1957

Presented to parliament by


## INTRODUCTION

This report provides information for the year ahead on the planned level of capita] expenditures on new construction and for machinery and equipment. These estimates cover the capital spending intentions of all sectors of the Canadian economy; business, institutions, governments and of individuals for housing. Along with the expenditure intentions for 1957, comparative figures are given for 1955 and 1956. The estimates for 1957 are based on intentions as recorded at the end of 1956 and reflect the situation at that time. As the year progresses these intentions may have to be revised in the light of any new developments that may take place.

This report contains data on capital expenditures on a national basis only. Figures on capital spending by provinces and major cities will appear in a supplementary report to be published at a later date.

The surveys of intentions in the business sector covered about 16,000 establishments of all types including mines, manufacturing plants, utilities and retail stores. Surveys were also made of institutions, government departments and housing. Outlays in agriculture and in some of the smaller groups, where direct surveys are more difficult to make, were estimated independently on the basis of current trends and informed opinion in these fields.

For the purpose of this report, construction is defined to include all types of construction projects, Building construction is only part, although a large part, of the total. In addition, outlays for such structures as dams, highways, sidewalks, sewers, bridges, mines, railway lines, transmission lines, etc, are included, Machinery and equipment expenditures cover such categories as railway rolling stock, motor vehicles used in business, manufacturing, mining and construction machinery, equipment for power plants, office and hospital equipment and a wide variety of other capital goods. Excluded, for the purposes of this report, are outlays for equipment for the Department of National Defence. Broadly speaking, the expenditures given in the report are those made for the building of structures and for the purchases of machinery and equipment which are to be used either in producing goods or providing services.

Repair expenditures on structures and machinery and equipment are also given in the report but these are dealt with separately. By including these expenditures a more complete picture is provided of the demands likely to be made on labour and materials in accomplishing the programme.

Advance knowledge of the intended capital expenditures of business, governments and individuals on construction and for machinery and equipment is of particular importance for a number of reasons. The relative size of the intended programme serves as a valuable indicator of the outlook of management on general business conditions. Heavy investment in new productive facilities is planned, as a rule, only when conditions appear favourable for marketing the increase in production or services for which the facilities are being provided. Investment expenditures are, of course, not the only outlays affected in this way by changes in the economic outlook. They do, however, tend to Пuctuate more sharply than other expenditure components and in consequence may have an effect on employment and income levels out of proportion to their actual size. It is largely for this latter reason that it is important for both business and governments to have prior knowledge of the investment intentions of the economy as a whole as a guide in planning to meet the conditions which may arise.

This report on the outlook for investment in Canada in 1957, is a joint project of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Economics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Ottawa, February, 1957.

M, W, SHARP


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## SECTION I. - APPRAISAL OF THE 1957 CAPITAL PROGRAMME

## The Total Programme

Canadian business, institutions, governments and housebuilders, plan capita] expenditures in 1957 of some $\$ 8.5$ billion. These plans represent a further increase of 8 per cent over the record $\$ 7.9$ billion spent in 1956. In total, the rate of increase anticipated for the present year is substantially less than that which occurred in 1956, when, in volume terms, capital outlays were 17 per cent greater than those of the previous year. A decline in housebuilding from the unusually high levels of 1955 and 1956 is the major factor contributing to the more moderate upward trend in investment. Present estimates provide for expenditures on residential construction to be 18 per cent less in 1957 than in the previous year. On the other hand, outlays for non-residential construction and for the acquisition of machinery and equipment are expected to show further substantial increases amounting to 16 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. If present plans are realized, capital spending in 1957 will be at the highest level on record and will probably absorb the largest proportion of gross national production of any post-war year.

The following table illustrates the trends in capital spending in recent years in both current and constant (1949) dollars.

| Year | Capital Expenditures |  |  |  |  |  | Capital <br> Expenditures As Percentage of Gross Nationa Product |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Construction |  | Machinery and Equipment |  | Total |  |  |  |
|  | Current | Constant | Current | Constant | Current | Constant | Current | Constant |
|  | \$ Mill |  |  |  |  |  | Per Cent |  |
| $1947{ }^{1}$ | 1,424 | 1,681 | 1,065 | 1,265 | 2,489 | 2,946 | 18.1 | 19.0 |
| $1948{ }^{1}$ | 1,877 | 1,947 | 1,298 | 1,376 | 3,175 | 3, 323 | 20.3 | 21.1 |
| 1949 | 2,124 | 2,124 | 1,378 | 1,378 | 3,502 | 3, 502 | 21.3 | 21.5 |
| 1950 | 2,366 | 2, 247 | 1,449 | 1,370 | 3,815 | 3,617 | 21.0 | 20.9 |
| 1951 | 2.735 | 2,309 | 1,842 | 1.563 | 4,577 | 3,872 | 21.3 | 21.2 |
| 1952 | 3,263 | 2,601 | 2, 022 | 1,718 | 5,285 | 4,319 | 22.7 | 22.1 |
| 1953 | 3,665 | 2,823 | 2, 176 | 1,817 | 5,841 | 4,640 | 23.9 | 22.8 |
| 1954 | 3,680 | 2,836 | 1,940 | 1,600 | 5,620 | 4,436 | 23.3 | 22.6 |
| 1955 | 4,314 | 3,239 | 2,036 | 1,655 | 6,350 | 4,894 | 23.7 | 22.7 |
| 1956 | 5,283 | 3,746 | 2,617 | 1,988 | 7,900 | 5,734 | 26.6 | - |
| 1957 | 5,586 | - | 2,947 | - | 8,533 | - | - |  |

1. Newfoundland not included in these years.

## The Programme in Relation to Recent Trends

The 1957 canital programme represents, to. a large extent, the completion of expansion plans initiated in 1955 and 1956. The increase in investment spending which became apparent in 1955, following a decline in 1954, arose largely from the sharp increase in world demand for the products of Canada's resource based industries, To maintain


1. Assumes that intentions are expressed in terms of year-end, 1956 prices.
production facilities commensurate with increasing needs, many of these industries embarked on major expansion programmes. This in turn generated new demands on other material producing industries and on the fuel and power and transportation industries who also began to further expand their facilities. This resulted, in 1956, in the most rapid increase in demand for capital goods that had occurred since 1947, with demands for labour and certain materials exceeding the supply. As a result, in value terms, overall capital outlays in 1956 fell slightly below intentions. If allowance is made for the price increase that occurred during the year, the shortfall was probably somewhat greater. In addition, many individual projects fell significantly short of their spending intentions, notably in such sectors as manufacturing, trade and institutions.

Although housing starts declined during the year, a record number of completions resulting from the very high level of starts in late 1955 and early 1956 enabled the value of housing put in place to increase slightly over the previous year's levels.

The 1957 programme represents, in part, a continuation of activity on expansion programmes started earlier and in many cases work on these projects will reach a peak in the present year. There is also a continued strong demand for such facilities as stores, hotels, office buildings, institutions and municipal improvements.

## The Programme by Sectors

As illustrated in the following table, the sectors contributing chiefly to the increase in capital spending planned for 1957 are the fue] and power and transportation and communications industries. These increases reflect accelerated construction activity in such fields as oil and gas pipe lines, hydro-electric developments, and the St. Lawrence Seaway. An anticipated rise in the acquisition of equipment by the railways and air lines also adds to the total. Commercial and institutional establishments, too, plan substantially increased programmes in 1957 and will account for an increasing share of the total. While the commodity producing industries are expected to contribute relatively jess to the 1957 programme than they did last year, this is almost entirely altributable to the decline in capital spending planned by the forest product industries.

| Sector | 1948 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Includes Primary Iron and Steel.

| Sector | 1948 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per Cent |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity Producing Industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture and Fishing | 10.7 | 9. 3 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6. 3 |
| Forest Products Industry .......... | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Mineral Products Industry and Chemicals ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 5.9 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 9.5 |
| Other ........................................ | 10.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| Fuel and Power Industries ........... | 10.6 | 13.4 | 12. 7 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 16.9 |
| Service Industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade, Finance and Commercial Services $\qquad$ | 8.9 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 8. 5 |
| Transportation, Communication and Storage $\qquad$ | 9.8 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 12.8 |
| Housing ..................................... | 21.6 | 18.6 | 21.0 | 23.7 | 19.9 | 15.0 |
| Institutions ............................... | 4.4 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| Government Departments ........... | 12.4 | 14. 1 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13. 2 | 12.9 |
| Total Capital Expenditures .... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1. Includes Primary Iron and Steel.

## The Programme by Type

In 1957, expenditures for machinery and equipment are expected to show a somewhat greater increase than are outlays for all types of construction.

| Type ${ }^{1}$ | Capital Expenditures \$ Mill |  |  | Per Cent Distribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| Housing | 1. 499 | 1,575 | 1,283 | 23. 6 | 19.9 | 15.0 |
| Non-riesidential Construction | 2,815 | 3.708 | 4,303 | 44. 3 | 47. 0 | 50.5 |
| Total Construction | 4,314 | 5,283 | 5,586 | 67.9 | 66.9 | 65.5 |
| Machinery and Equipment | 2,036 | 2,617 | 2,947 | 32.1 | 33.1 | 34. 5 |
| Total Capital Expenditures | 6,350 | 7.900 | 8,533 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1. More detail on the construction programme by type, together with other related data, will be presented in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Construction in Canada - 1955-1957" to be published later.

The demand for most types of machinery is expected to continue at the high levels of 1956 with further increases anticipated for such items as industrial machinery, railway rolling stock and civilian aircraft. Purchases of agricultural implements, also, may show some improvement compared with last year.

Anticipated expenditures for non-residential construction are substantially higher, 16 per cent more than outlays made in 1956. The major increases expected are in structures of an engineering type such as pipe lines, power developments, waterways and municipal roads, sewers and waterworks. Increased activity is also likely to occur in the field of commercial and institutional building.

Housing construction, on the other hand, is expected to drop well below last year's levels. While new starts during 1956 amounted to about 127,000 units, the rate was dropping through the year and at the turn of the year, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of starts was about 95,000 . Barring any easing in the available supply of mortgage funds, little improvement from this rate is anticipated in 1957. Completions in 1956 reached a record of 136,000 units. This reflected the very high rate of starts in the latter part of 1955. For 1957 , the number of completions will be influenced by the much smaller number of starts that took place in the jatter part of 1956 and on the basis of the level of starts assumed above would approximate 110,000 units.

## Repair Expenditures

In addition to the $\$ 8.5$ billion planned for capital purposes, outlays of $\$ 2.4$ billion are expected to be spent for the repair of existing facilities. This is made up of $\$ 1.1$ billion for repairs to structures and $\$ 1.3$ billion for repair of machinery and equipment.

Total outlays for both new construction and repairs to existing structures amount to $\$ 6.7$ billion, a 5 per cent increase over 1956 . This represents the overall increase in demands on the construction industry. Similarily, expenditures for repairs to existing machinery and purchases of new machinery are expected to total $\$ 4.2$ billion or 8 per cent more than in 1956.

## Factors Affecting the Programme

The capital expenditure programme as outlined reflects, for the most part, the stated intentions of business, institutions and governments. The extent to which these intentions measure the actual capital outlays that will be made depends upon a number of factors.

During 1956, scarcity of certain key materials and a tight labour supply situation limited the extent to which a significant number of investment programmes could be accomplished. The present intentions, in overall terms, involve moderate further increases from the spending rates achieved during the last half of 1956. In the case of construction, a further increase of less than 3 per cent over the rate reached in the latter half of 1956 is anticipated. Non-residential construction is expected to show a further increase of about 11 per cent, but this increase will be largely offset by the anticipated decline in housebuilding activity. Intended purchases of machinery would involve a somewhat greater increase from the last half of 1956 , possibly in the order of 7 per cent.

On balance, present intentions will involve very moderate additional demands for construction materials and labour. On the supply side, it may be expected that the available supplies of cement will be substantially greater than in 1956. In fact, with the new capacity that was added last year and the further additional capacity expected to be available for the 1957 construction season, domestic capacity should be more than sufficient to take care of alf requirements. Supplies of some types of steel, used in the construction programme, particularly structural and plate, are not likely to show the same type of improvement. In view of the greater emphasis in the 1957 programme on transportation equipment, pipe lines, hydro-electric development and other forms of engineering construction, substantially larger quantities of structurals and plate will be required. Little increase in capacity for these types of steel is anticipated in 1957 either in Canada or the United States. However, assuming no repetition of last year's steel strike, output in American mills will rise. At the same time, United States requirements remain heavy. It appears possible that shortages of these items may continue to limit the extent to which capital plans will be accomplished in 1957. On the other hand, with a decline in housebuilding activity, the demand arising from the Canadian construction programme for such materials as lumber and clay products may ease further in 1957.

During the peak of the 1956 construction season, the labour force was fully employed. The 1957 construction programme with its emphasis on projects of anengineering type is likely to require relatively fewer on-site construction workers to accomplish an equivalent value of work. Thus, it may be expected that the overall requirements for construction labour will be little, if any, greater than was the case in the latter half of 1956. This, along with some anticipated increase in the labour force, may result in some easing in the labour situation. However, the type of construction planned for the present year will probably require substantial increases of workers in some trades, such as steel workers and heavy equipment operators, while requirements for such trades as bricklayers and carpenters may decline. If any difficulties do occur with the labour supply, it would arise from possible shortages in certain skilled trades or from a possible lack of mobility between workers engaged in housing construction and those required for other types of construction activity.

The rapid acceleration in demand for capital goods in 1956 gave rise to a strong demand to borrow funds which in turn resulted in strong pressure on the available supply of funds and a fairly continuous rise in the cost of borrowing. This situation, no doubt, influenced the pattern of capital spending last year. The capital expenditure intentions have been framed against this background and in most cases, it may be expected that stated plans take into account any anticipated difficulties in financing.

Another consideration in assessing the likely level of capital spending in 1957 in relation to the stated intentions, is the effects that any changes in general economic conditions may have on present plans. In the past, with a rising trend in general economic activity, investment plans have usually been revised upwards as the year progressed and numerous additional new projects have been implemented. In years when the trend of general activity has levelled off or declined, there has not been the same incentive to revise plans upwards and the new projects initiated have been cancelled out by others which have been postponed. The capital expenditure plans for 1957, no doubt, will be influenced by any changes in the economic climate that may take place as the year progresses. Most of the expenditures planned represent a continuation of work on projects started in 1956 or in earlier years and which are reaching their peak in 1957. Planned expenditures for new projects to be initiated in the current year are relatively small. Under these circumstances, it appears unlikely that present plans would be revised downwards to any significant extent.

In summary, it seems unlikely that in general, physical factors will prevent the accomplishment of an investment programme of the size indicated by the survey. In the category of heavy construction, where the sharpest increase is indicated, shortages of some types of steel and particular labour skills may have some retarding effect, On the other hand, it is customary for some additional work to be initiated after the completion of this survey. It seems likely therefore, that realized investment in 1957 will come up to the level indicated by reported intentions. Should investment costs continue to move upward, the dollar value of the programme might be correspondingly higher.

SECTION II. REFERENCE TABLES - CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES, 1955 to 1957
TABLE. I. Summary by Sectors, Canada, 1955 to $1957^{1}$
(Millions of Dollars)

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\circ} \\ & \dot{Z} \\ & \stackrel{E}{\mathscr{U}} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | Type of Enterprise | Capital <br> Expenditures |  |  | Repair Expenditures |  |  | Capital and Repair Expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { 3 } \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7 0 0 0 品 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & 03 \\ & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 产 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | Agriculture and Fishing..................... 1955 | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|  |  | 87 | 339 | 426 | 66 | 123 | 189 | 153 | 462 | 615 |
|  |  | 99 | 396 | 495 | 74 | 130 | 204 | 173 | 526 | 699 |
|  |  | 104 | 435 | 539 | 76 | 135 | 211 | 180 | 570 | 750 |
| 2 | Forestry ............................................ 1955 | 36 | 27 | 63 | 18 | 31 | 49 | 54 | 58 | 112 |
|  | 1956 | 40 | 34 | 74 | 18 | 27 | 45 | 58 | 61 | 119 |
|  | 1957 | 35 | 27 | 62 | 19 | 25 | 44 | 54 | 52 | 106 |
| 3 | Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells ......... 1955 | 248 | 88 | 336 | 16 | 50 | 66 | 264 | 138 | 402 |
|  | 1956 | 369 | 167 | 536 | 19 | 60 | 79 | 388 | 227 | 615 |
|  | 1957 | 346 | 184 | 530 | 21 | 63 | 84 | 367 | 247 | 614 |
| 4 | Manufacturing ..................................... 1955 | 345 | 602 | 947 | 100 | 413 | 513 | 445 | 1,015 | 1.460 |
|  | 1956 | 477 | 872 | 1,349 | 105 | 447 | 552 | 582 | 1,319 | 1.901 |
|  | 1957 | 474 | 997 | 1.471 | 103 | 440 | 543 | 577 | 1,437 | 2, 014 |
| 5 | Utilities ........................................... 1955 | 649 | 450 | 1.099 | 257 | 343 | 600 | 906 | 793 | 1.699 |
|  | 1956 | 1, 047 | 583 | 1,630 | 293 | 387 | 680 | 1.340 | 970 | 2,310 |
|  | 1957 | 1,464 | 721 | 2,185 | 268 | 389 | 657 | 1,732 | 1.110 | 2,842 |
| 6 | Construction Industry ......................... 1955 | 16 | 158 | 174 | 4 | 103 | 107 | 20 | 261 | 281 |
|  | 1956 | 21 | 170 | 191 | 3 | 108 | 111 | 24 | 278 | 302 |
|  | 1957 | 17 | 151 | 168 | 3 | 100 | 103 | 20 | 251 | 271 |
| 7 | Hous Ing ............................................... 1955 | 1,499 | - | 1,499 | 238 | - | 238 | 1.737 | - | 1,737 |
|  | 1956 | 1,575 | - | 1.575 | 256 | - | 256 | 1,831 | - | 1,831 |
|  | 1957 | 1. 283 | - | 1,283 | 273 | - | 273 | 1,556 | - | 1. 556 |
| 8 | Trade - Wholesale and Retai] ............. 1955 | 181 | 148 | 329 | 33 | 30 | 63 | 214 | 178 | 392 |
|  | 1956 | 181 | 138 | 319 | 33 | 33 | 66 | 214 | 171 | 385 |
|  | 1957 | 234 | 159 | 393 | 34 | 35 | 69 | 268 | 194 | 462 |
| 9 | Finance, Insurance and Real Estate 1955 | 82 | 20 | 102 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 92 | 24 | 116 |
|  | 1956 | 103 | 22 | 125 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 113 | 27 | 140 |
|  | 1957 | 128 | 23 | 151 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 137 | 28 | 165 |
| 10 | Commercial Services ......................... 1955 | 33 | 97 | 130 | 12 | 41 | 53 | 45 | 138 | 183 |
|  | 1956 | 53 | 110 | 163 | 12 | 41 | 53 | 65 | 151 | 216 |
|  | 1957 | 66 | 118 | 184 | 14 | 41 | 55 | 80 | 159 | 239 |
| 11 | Institutional Services ......................... 1955 | 367 | 41 | 408 | 42 | 7 | 49 | 409 | 48 | 457 |
|  | 1956 | 360 | 42 | 402 | 43 | 7 | 50 | 403 | 49 | 452 |
|  | 1957 | 421 | 48 | 469 | 42 | 8 | 50 | 463 | 56 | 519 |
| 12 | Government Departments ${ }^{2}$.................. 1955 | 771 | 66 | 837 | 194 | 30 | 224 | 965 | 96 | 1,061 |
|  | 1956 | 958 | 83 | 1,041 | 240 | 37 | 277 | 1.198 | 120 | 1,318 |
|  | 1957 | 1.014 | 84 | 1,098 | 254 | 40 | 294 | 1,268 | 124 | 1,392 |
| 13 | Tocal (ltems 1 to 12).................... 1965 | 4,314 | 2,036 | 6,350 | 990 | 1,175 | 2,165 | 5,304 | 3.211 | 8,515 |
|  | 1956 | 5,283 | 2,617 | 7,900 | 1,106 | 1,282 | 2,388 | 6, 389 | 3,899 | 10,288 |
|  | 1987 | 5,586 | 2,947 | 8,533 | 1.116 | 1. 281 | 2,397 | 6, 702 | 4,228 | 10,930 |

1. Actual expenditures 1955, preliminary actual 1956, intentions 1957.
2. Includes expenditures of the Federal Government under the Capital Assistance Programme.

TABLE 2. Manufacturing, Canada, 1955 to $1957^{1}$
(Millions of Dollars)

|  |  | Capital Expenditures |  |  | Repair Expenditures |  |  | Capital and Repair Expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \dot{z} \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { 足 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Type of Enterprise | ㄷ <br> 0 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ज्ञा } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \dot{1} \\ & 0 \\ & \vec{B} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0 . \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & \frac{1}{5} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 5 E U 0 0 0 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{5}{5} \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1 | Food and Beverages ............... $\begin{array}{r}1955 \\ 1956 \\ 1957\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.5 \\ & 34.7 \\ & 30.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.2 \\ & 68.4 \\ & 62.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103.7 \\ 103.2 \\ 93.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & 12.0 \\ & 11.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.6 \\ & 39.5 \\ & 37.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.3 \\ & 51.5 \\ & 48,7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.2 \\ & 46.7 \\ & 41.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.8 \\ & 107.9 \\ & 100.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160.0 \\ & 154.6 \\ & 142.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 | Tobaccoand Tobacco Products $\begin{array}{r}1955 \\ 1956 \\ 1957\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.0 \\ 9.7 \\ 11.7 \end{array}$ |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Rubber Products ......................... } 1955 \\ 1956 \\ & 1957 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.1 \\ & 11.2 \\ & 18.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.1 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 25.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 7.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.9 \\ & 18.4 \\ & 25.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.8 \\ & 21.9 \\ & 33.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 | Leather Products .................... 1955 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Textile Products .................... 1955 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 9.1 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.4 \\ & 25.7 \\ & 30.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 28. } 0 \\ & \text { 34. } 8 \\ & 37.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.6 \\ & 18.6 \\ & 18.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.5 \\ & 21.9 \\ & 23.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 12.7 \\ & 11.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.0 \\ & 44.0 \\ & 49.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.5 \\ & 56.7 \\ & 60.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 | Clathing ..................................... 1955 <br> 1956  <br> 1957  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 9.1 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,8 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | 5.0 <br> 5. 7 <br> 5.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.6 \\ & 11.8 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.2 \\ & 14.8 \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 | Wood Preducts ........................ 1955 | $\begin{array}{r} 12.1 \\ 12.5 \\ 7.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.9 \\ & 32.2 \\ & 20.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.0 \\ & 44.7 \\ & 28.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.3 \\ & 23.7 \\ & 21.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.9 \\ & 31.8 \\ & 28.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.7 \\ & 20.6 \\ & 14.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.2 \\ & 55.9 \\ & 42.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.9 \\ & 76.5 \\ & 56.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8 | Paper Products ....................... $\begin{array}{r}1955 \\ 1956 \\ 1957\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.1 \\ & 82.7 \\ & 59.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.8 \\ & 180.1 \\ & 180.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138.9 \\ & 262.8 \\ & 239.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.9 \\ 10.6 \\ 9.8 \end{array}$ | 75.1 <br> 86. 6 <br> 87.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 84.0 \\ & 97.2 \\ & 96.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.0 \\ & 93.3 \\ & 69.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180.9 \\ & 266.7 \\ & 267.3 \end{aligned}$ | 222.9 360.0 336.3 |
| 9 | Printing, Publishing and Allied 1955 <br> Industries 1956 <br>  1957 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.4 \\ 6.0 \\ 16.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.7 \\ & 19.5 \\ & 16.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.1 \\ & 25.5 \\ & 33.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,2 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.6 \\ 7.8 \\ 18.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 . \frac{1}{2} \\ & 24,5 \\ & 21.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.7 \\ & 32.3 \\ & 39.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| 10 | Iron and Steel Products ........... $\begin{array}{r}1955 \\ 1956 \\ \\ 1957 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.0 \\ & 44.4 \\ & 54.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68.2 \\ 114.3 \\ 148.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.2 \\ 158.7 \\ 202.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.6 \\ & 14.7 \\ & 15.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.7 \\ & 85.4 \\ & 80.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88.3 \\ 100.1 \\ 95.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.6 \\ & 59.1 \\ & 69.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143.9 \\ & 199.7 \\ & 229.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183: 5 \\ & 258.8 \\ & 298.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| 11 | Transportation Equipment ....... 1955 <br>  1956 <br>  1957 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.2 \\ & 18.2 \\ & 18.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,1 \\ & 42,3 \\ & 54.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.3 \\ & 60.5 \\ & 72.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.2 \\ & 30.4 \\ & 30.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.8 \\ & 40.8 \\ & 40.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.8 \\ & 28.6 \\ & 28.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.3 \\ & 72.7 \\ & 84.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.1 \\ 101.3 \\ 113.3 \end{array}$ |
| 12 | Non-ferrous Metal Products ... 1955 | $\begin{aligned} & 37.3 \\ & 55.9 \\ & 85.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46.4 \\ 54.8 \\ 113.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83.7 \\ 110.7 \\ 198.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.8 \\ & 53.7 \\ & 50.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.0 \\ & 63.2 \\ & 58.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.5 \\ & 65.4 \\ & 93.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90.2 \\ 108.5 \\ 163.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.7 \\ & 173.9 \\ & 257.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 13 | Electrical Apparatus \& Supplies $\begin{aligned} & 1955 \\ & 1956 \\ & 1957\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.1 \\ 13.2 \\ 15.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.4 \\ & 26.4 \\ & 40.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.5 \\ & 39.6 \\ & 56.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.3 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 13.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.0 \\ & 16.4 \\ & 17.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.8 \\ & 16.1 \\ & 18.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.7 \\ & 39.9 \\ & 54.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.5 \\ & 56.0 \\ & 73.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 14 | Non-metallic Mineral Products $\begin{aligned} & 1955 \\ & 1956 \\ & 1957\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.2 \\ & 51.7 \\ & 27.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.4 \\ & 64.8 \\ & 52.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47.6 \\ 116.5 \\ 79.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.0 \\ & 28.6 \\ & 31.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.0 \\ & 31.2 \\ & 34.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.2 \\ & 54.3 \\ & 29.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.4 \\ & 93.4 \\ & 83.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77.6 \\ 147.7 \\ 113.4 \end{array}$ |
| 15 | Products of Petroleumand Coal $\begin{aligned} 1955 \\ 1956 \\ 1957\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.4 \\ 89.2 \\ 93.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.7 \\ 16.3 \\ 12.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.1 \\ & 105.5 \\ & 105.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.1 \\ & 17.9 \\ & 18.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.1 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.2 \\ & 28.7 \\ & 28.6 \end{aligned}$ | 119.5 107. 1 111.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 16.8 \\ & 27.1 \\ & 22.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.3 \\ & 134.2 \\ & 134.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 16 | Chemical Products ................... 1955 | $\begin{aligned} & 21.6 \\ & 47.8 \\ & 45.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.7 \\ & 75.1 \\ & 92.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56.3 \\ 122.9 \\ 138.3 \end{array}$ | 4.7 5.9 5.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 30.1 \\ & 32.5 \\ & 35.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.8 \\ & 38.4 \\ & 41.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.3 \\ & 53.7 \\ & 51.6 \end{aligned}$ | 64.8 107.6 128.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 91.1 \\ 161.3 \\ 179.8 \end{array}$ |
| 17 | Miscellaneous .......................... $\begin{array}{r}1955 \\ 1956 \\ 1957\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ 10.1 \\ 9.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4.6 4.2 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.4 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.4 \\ & 14.3 \\ & 13.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 18 | $\begin{array}{cr}\text { Capital Items Charged to Opera- } & 1955 \\ \text { Higg Expenses } & 1956 \\ & 1957\end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 92.3 \\ 119.9 \\ 130.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92.3 \\ 119.9 \\ 130.6 \end{array}$ | - | - | - - - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 92.3 \\ 119.9 \\ 130.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92.3 \\ 119.9 \\ 130.6 \end{array}$ |
| 19 | Total (Items 1 to 18) ${ }^{2} \ldots(1955$ | $\begin{aligned} & 344.7 \\ & 476.9 \\ & 473.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 601.8 \\ & 872.1 \\ & 996.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 946.5 \\ 1.349 .0 \\ 1,470.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.1 \\ & 105.3 \\ & 102.9 \end{aligned}$ | 413.1 446.8 440.1 | 513.2 552.1 543.0 | 444,8 582,2 576.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,014,9 \\ & 1,318,9 \\ & 1,436,8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,459.7 \\ & 1,901,1 \\ & 2,013,3 \end{aligned}$ |

1. Actual expenditures 1955, preliminary actual 1956, intentions 1957.
2. Capital expenditures made out of Government Capltal Assistance funds are not inciuded in these figures.

TABLE 3. Utilities, Canada, 1955 to $1957^{1}$
(Millions of Dollars)


[^0]4. Includes Air Transport, Warehousing, Ofl and Gas Pipe Lines, and Toll Highways and Bridges.

TABLE 4. Trade and Finance, Canada, 1955 to $1957^{1}$
(Millions of Dollars)

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \text { 足 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ | Type of Enterprise | Capital Expenditures |  |  | Repair Expenditures |  |  | Capital and Repair Expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EI } \\ & \stackrel{3}{3} \\ & \frac{1}{3} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { \# } \\ & \text { Ü } \\ & 4 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overrightarrow{5} \\ & \frac{5}{0} \\ & \frac{3}{1} \\ & \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | - |
| 1 |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|  | Wholesale ........................................ 1955 | 21.3 | 26.0 | 47. 3 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 26. 2 | 32.6 | 58.8 |
|  | 1956 | 32. 9 | 24.6 | 57.5 | 4.3 | 7. 5 | 11.8 | 37.2 | 32.1 | 69.3 |
|  | 1957 | 40.7 | 18.9 | 59.6 | 4. 0 | 7. 5 | 11.5 | 44. 7 | 26.4 | 71.1 |
| 2 | Chain Stores ................................... 1955 | 30.2 | 24.8 | 55.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 34.2 | 27.8 | 62.0 |
|  | 1956 | 28.0 | 23.5 | 51.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 31.7 | 27. 2 | 58.9 |
|  | 1957 | 37.5 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 7. 4 | 40.9 | 34.0 | 74.9 |
| 3 | Independent Stores .......................... 1955 | 72.7 | 53.3 | 126.0 | 12.4 | 9.4 | 21.8 | 85.1 | 62.7 | 147. 8 |
|  | 1956 | 58.6 | 48.3 | 106.9 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 23.3 | 70.9 | 59.3 | 130.2 |
|  | 1957 | 82.5 | 62.1 | 144.6 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 24. 1 | 94.9 | 73.8 | 168. 7 |
| 4 | Lepartment Stores ............................ 1955 | 19.4 | 7.8 | 27. 2 | 4. 1 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 23.5 | 10.3 | 33.8 |
|  | 1956 | 12.9 | 4.4 | 17.3 | 3. 9 | 2. 7 | 6.6 | 16.8 | 7.1 | 23.9 |
|  | 1957 | 15.8 | 6.0 | 21.8 | 3.9 | 2. 7 | 6. 6 | 19.7 | 8.7 | 28.4 |
| 5 | Automotive Trade ............................ 1955 | 37.7 | 23.0 | 60.7 | 7. 8 | 8. 5 | 16.3 | 45.5 | 31.5 | 77.0 |
|  | 1956 | 48.8 | 24. 1 | 72.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 17.2 | 57. 6 | 32.5 | 90.1 |
|  | 1957 | 57.5 | 28.0 | 85.5 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 18.8 | 67. 3 | 37.0 | 104. 3 |
| 6 | Capital Items Charged to Operating 1955 | - | 13.2 | 13.2 | - | - | - | - | 13.2 | 13.2 |
|  | Expenses. $1956$ | - | 12.7 | 12.7 | - | - | - | - | 12.7 | 12.7 |
|  | 1957 | - | 14.4 | 14.4 | - | - | - | - | 14.4 | 14.4 |
| 7 | Sub-total (Items 1 to 6) ................ 1955 | 181.3 | 148. 1 | 329.4 | 33.2 | 30.0 | 63.2 | 214.5 | 178. 1 | 392.6 |
|  | 1956 | 181.2 | 137.6 | 318.8 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 66.3 | 214. 2 | 170.9 | 385.1 |
|  | 1957 | 234.0 | 159.4 | 393.4 | 33.5 | 34.9 | 68.4 | 267. 5 | 194.3 | 461.8 |
| FINANCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Banks ............................................... 1955 | 15. 3 | 6. 6 | 21.9 | 3. 6 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 18. 9 | 7.6 | 26. 5 |
|  | 1956 | 17.0 | 7.7 | 24.7 | 3. 5 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 20.5 | 9.2 | 29. 7 |
|  | 1957 | 25.6 | 7.9 | 33.5 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 28.0 | 9.1 | 37. 1 |
| 9 | Insurance, Trust and Loan Companies 1955 | 9.3 | 3.5 | 12.8 | 1. 5 | 0.6 | 2. 1 | 10.8 | 4. 1 | 14.9 |
|  | 1956 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 13.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1. 7 | 11.6 | 4.0 | 15.6 |
|  | 1957 | 13.8 | 3.1 | 16.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 14.7 | 3. 7 | 18.4 |
| 10 | Other Financla1 ${ }^{2}$.............................. 1955 | 57.5 | 10.2 | 67. 7 | 4. 5 | 2. 8 | 7.1 | 62.0 | 12.8 | 74.8 |
|  | 1956 | 75.4 | 11.4 | 86.8 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 7. 7 | 80.3 | 14.2 | 94.5 |
|  | 1957 | 88.8 | 12.4 | 101.2 | 5. 6 | 3.1 | 8. 7 | 94.4 | 15. 5 | 109.9 |
| 11 | Sub-total (Items 8 to 10) ............... 1955 | 82.1 | 20.3 | 102.4 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 13.8 | 91.7 | 24.5 | 116. 2 |
|  | 1956 | 102.9 | 22.5 | 125.4 | 9. 5 | 4. 9 | 14.4 | 112.4 | 27.4 | 139.8 |
|  | 1957 | 128. 2 | 23.4 | 151.6 | 8. 9 | 4.9 | 13.8 | 137.1 | 28.3 | 165.4 |
| 12 | Total (liems 7 and 11) .............. 1955 | 263.4 | 168.4 | 431.8 | 42.8 | 34.2 | 77.0 | 306. 2 | 202.6 | 508.8 |
|  | 1956 | 284.1 | 160. 1 | 444.2 | 42.5 | 38.2 | 80.7 | 326.6 | 198.3 | 524.9 |
|  | 1967 | 362.2 | 182. 8 | 545.0 | 42.4 | 39.8 | 82.2 | 404.6 | 222.6 | 627.2 |

1. Actual expenditures 1955, preiiminary actual 1956, intentions 1957.
2. The largest part of this item is accounted for by expenditures of real estate companies and companies engaged in the sale of stocks and bonds. Most of the remainder is capital outlay by insurance agents and companies conducting personal and business credit operations.

TABLE 5. Services, Canada, 1955 to $1957^{1}$
(millions of Dollars)


1. Actual expenditures 1955, preliminary actual 1956, intentions 1957.
2. includes estimates for other commercial vehicles not covered, professional services, Independent restaurants and recreation and amusement centres other than theatres.
3. Includes privately-operated social and welfare institutions.

TABLE 6. Private and Public, Canada, 1955 to $1957^{1}$
(Millions of Dollars)


1. Actual expenditures 1955, preliminary actual 1956, intentions 1957.
2. These categories cover, in general, government owned establishments whose principal source of revenue is derived from the provision of goods and services to the public.
3. These categories include only federal government housing, provincial hospitals, schools and universities, and municipa) hospitals and schools.

TABLE 7. Governments, Canada, 1955 to $1957^{1}$
(Millions of Dollars)


1. Actual expenditures 1955, preliminary actual 1956. intentions 1957.
2. These categories cover, in general, governnent owned establishnents whose principal source of revenue is derived from the provision of goods and services to the public.
3. These categories include only provincial hospitals, schools and universities, and municipal hospitals and schools.

TABLE 8. Business and Other, Canada, 1955 to $1957^{1}$
(Millions of Doilars)

|  | Type of Enterprise | Capital Expenditures |  |  | Repair Expenditures |  |  | Capital and Repair Expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { O } \\ & \dot{2} \\ & E \\ & E \\ & E: y y y \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ㄷ } \\ & \text { ? } \\ & \text { 3 } \\ & \text { Hi } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7 0 0 0 0 0 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{W} \\ & \frac{3}{3} \\ & 0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { す̈ } \\ & \stackrel{0}{H} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1 | Business Enterprises ${ }^{2}$ (excluding 1955 | 1,363 | 1.479 | 2,842 | 313 | 795 | 1,108 | 1,676 | 2, 274 | 3,950 |
|  | 1956 | 1,695 | 1.910 | 3, 605 | 331 | 850 | 1. 181 | 2, 026 | 2. 760 | 4,786 |
|  | 1957 | 1. 690 | 2,094 | 3,784 | 339 | 844 | 1. 183 | 2. 029 | 2,938 | 4. 967 |
| 2 | Utilities....................................... 1955 | 649 | 450 | 1. 099 | 257 | 343 | 600 | 906 | 793 | 1.699 |
|  | 1956 | 1.047 | 583 | 1. 630 | 293 | 387 | 680 | 1. 340 | 970 | 2.310 |
|  | 1957 | 1. 464 | 721 | 2. 185 | 268 | 389 | 657 | 1. 732 | 1.110 | 2, 842 |
| 3 | Sub-total (1tens 1 and 2)............ 1955 | 2.012 | 1, 929 | 3,941 | 570 | 1.138 | 1.708 | 2,582 | 3. 067 | 5,649 |
|  | 1956 | 2,742 | 2, 493 | 5. 235 | 624 | 1. 237 | 1, 861 | 3.366 | 3.730 | 7,096 |
|  | 1957 | 3. 154 | 2,815 | 5,969 | 607 | 1,233 | 1.840 | 3. 761 | 4. 048 | 7,809 |
| 4 | Other ${ }^{3}$........................................ 1955 | 2, 302 | 107 | 2, 409 | 420 | 37 | 457 | 2. 722 | 144 | 2. 866 |
|  | 1956 | 2. 541 | 124 | 2,665 | 482 | 45 | 527 | 3, 023 | 169 | 3, 192 |
|  | 1957 | 2. 432 | 132 | 2. 564 | 509 | 48 | 557 | 2,941 | 180 | 3,121 |
| 5 | Total (llems 3 and 4) ............. 1955 | 4,314 | 2.036 | 6. 350 | 990 | 1, 175 | 2. 163 | 5. 304 | 3.211 | 8, 515 |
|  | 1956 | 5.283 | 2.617 | 7.900 | 1.106 | 1, 282 | 2. 388 | 6, 389 | 3. 899 | 10,288 |
|  | 1957 | 5,586 | 2.947 | 8, 533 | 1.116 | 1. 281 | 2,397 | 6. 702 | 4,228 | 10,930 |

1. Actual expenditures 1955, prelininary actual 1956, intentions 1957.
2. Includes expenditures in agrlculture, flshing, forestry, mining, manufacturing, the construction industry, rental housing, trade, finance and commerctal service.
3. Includes expendtures in owner-occupied housing, institutional services and govemment departnents.

## SECTION III. DEFINITIONS, COVERAGE AND COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

## Definitions

The purpose of this report is to set out the anticipated gross expenditures, on durable physical assets, both new and repair, of the whole Canadian economy. These comprise in general the facilities and tools used to produce goods and services.

Housing is not generally considered a capital expenditure in the sense mentioned above, but 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.

The main emphasis of the report is on capital rather than repair expenditures. New capital expenditures include the cost of procuring, constructing and installing new durable plant and machinery, whether for replacement of worn or obsolete assets, or as net additions to existing assets. Included are purchases from persons outside the business, together with the value of work on capital assets undertaken by the firm with its own working force. Gross outlay is asked for on the questionnaires with no deduction for scrap or trade-in value of old assets. Excluded are expenditures made for the acquisition of previously existing structures, for used machinery and equipment and for land, since outlays of this type involve only the transfer of property and not the creation of a capital asset.

The intention is to include the cost of all new plant and equipment which normally has a life of several years or more. For this reason, companies were asked to report, as capital expenditures, all purchases charged to fixed assets account. This method of reporting omits certain types of equipment which are bought regularly out of ordinary revenue and charged to current account. Adjustments have been made where necessary to take account of such omitted capital items and separate figures are shown in the relevant tables under "capital items charged to operating expenses".

Repair expenditures represent outlays made to maintain the operating efficiency of the existing stock of durable physical assets. Major repair costs which materially lengthen the expected serviceable life of the assets or raise its productivity are treated as part of capital expenditures. Excluded also are costs for the routine care of assets such as cleaning and oiling of machinery.

## Reconciliation between Private and Public Investment and "New Construction and New Machinery and Equipment" as per National Accounts.

New capital investment as shown in this report covers all capital outlays by both private groups and government authorities on durable physical assets. This coverage is therefore somewhat greater than the "new construction and new machinery and equipment" figures included as a component of Gross Domestic Investment, published in the National Accounts. Generally speaking, the National Accounts series includes only expenditures of organizations whose principal source of revenue is from the sale of goods or services to the public. This excludes the items listed in the footnote to Table 9, the largest of which is direct government department outlays. All these items are included under government expenditures for goods and services in the National Accounts.

A reconciliation between private and public new investment and "new construction and new machinery and equipment" as used in the National Accounts is shown in Table 9 for the years 1955, 1956 and 1957.

TABLE 9. Reconciliation with National Accounts Investment
(Millions of Dollars)

|  |  | Housing | Other <br> Construction | Aachinery <br> and <br> Equipment | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

1. In addition to govemment built, non-rental housing, this category consists of expenditures for provincial hospitals, provincial and municipal schools and those outlays made directly by goveninent deparments.

## Coverage

Estimates for most of the sectors covered in this report are based on questionnaire surveys. Government expenditure figures are based on a direct survey of municipal, provincial and federal departments or agencies. The per cent coverage in each of these surveys is given in the following table headed "Coverage of 1956-57 Survey". Those groups for which independent estimates were made are listed in the table with a blank in the per cent column.

The total coverage of the survey may be expressed in several ways. Actually reported expenditures account for 86.0 per cent of total outlays in those groups covered by direct survey and for 81.0 per cent of total estimated expenditures in all sectors. The estimates of total outlays in the groups covered by survey, amounting to 90 per cent of all spending, are thought to be of a better quality than the remaining 10 per cent which represent independent estimates based on much less complete information.

The figures in the various tables of this report and those to follow in the regional supplement are estimates of total expenditures. In order to approximate full coverage for Canada, adjustments were made to allow for those firms which did not report. In manufacturing, the method used to inflate the reported expenditures was to multiply the known expenditures by a factor obtained by dividing the total value of production in 1954 of all the firms in each industry by the corresponding 1954 total for the firms reporting in the 1957 survey. In carrying out this procedure it has been assumed that the proportion of production of the reporting establishments in both 1954 and 1957 has not changed significantly during the period and further that there is a close relationship between total value of production and capital investment. In the utilities, trade, finance and institutional and commercial services sectors the same principle has been followed using appropriate basic data for the sector concerned. Expenditures reported by establishments for which no production or other basic data are available are included as "net additions". Since reporting firms accounted for 81.0 per cent of the total, it is belleved that the estimating procedure for the non-reporting firms and the sectors not covered by direct survey, amounting to 19.0 per cent, does not introduce any great margin of error into the total. Estimates for individual industries or regions are, of course, subject to greater error than the total figures for Canada.

TABLE 10. Coverage of 1956-57 Survey

| Type of Enterprise | Per Cent Coverage ${ }^{1}$ | Type of Enterprise | Per Cent Coverage ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricuiture and Fishing ${ }^{2}$ : (Table 1) | - | Construction Industry ${ }^{3}$ : (Table 1)... | 24. 7 |
| Forestry : (Table 1) | 45.2 | Housins*: (Table 1) | 77.0 |
| Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells ${ }^{3}$; (Table 1) | 95.0 | Trade: (Table 4) | 53.8 |
|  |  | Wholesale (Proper) | 61.4 |
| Menufacturing: (Table 2) | 92.2 | Chain Stores | 95.5 |
| Food and Beverages | 85.7 | Independent Stores ${ }^{2}$ | - |
| Tobacco and Tobacco Products | 99.7 | Department Stores | 95.2 |
| Rubber Products | 97.4 | Automotive Trade | 96.2 |
| Leather Products | 80.2 |  |  |
| Textile sand Textile Products | 89.5 | Finance: (Table 4) | 72.1 |
| Clothing | 66.5 |  |  |
| Wood Products | 70.0 | Banks | 100.0 |
| Paper Products | 97.8 | Insurance, Trust and Loan Companies. | 96.8 |
| Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries | 71.1 | Other Financial | 58.8 |
| Iron and Steel Products | 90.2 |  |  |
| Transportation Equipment | 95.5 | Commercial Services: (Table 5) | 18.1 |
| Non-ferrous Metal Products | 97.7 | Laundries and Dry Cleaners | 43.3 |
| Electrical Apparatus and Supplies | 96.7 | Theatres | 84.4 |
| Non-metallic Mineral Products | 90.4 | Hotels | 73.0 |
| Products of Petroleum and Coal | 96.4 | Other Commercial Services ${ }^{2}$ | - |
| Cbemical Products | 88.4 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous | 70.2 | Institutional Services: (Table 5) | 80. 7 |
|  |  | Cburches | 61.3 |
| Udities: (Table 3) | 96.9 | Universtites | 87.6 |
| Central Electric Stations | 96,8 | Schools | 80.7 |
| Ges Distribution | 100.0 | Hospitals | 86. 2 |
| Steam Railways and Telegraphs | 100.0 | Other Institutional Services | 91.2 |
| Electric Railways | 97.6 |  |  |
| Water Transport and Services | 98.7 |  |  |
| Motor Cartiers | 73.6 | Government Departments: (Thbie 1) | 79.5 |
| Grain Elevators | 98.1 |  |  |
| Telephones | 95.8 | Total: Groups Covered by Direct Survey | 86.0 |
| Broadcasting | 90.9 |  |  |
| Municipal Waterworks | 81.1 |  |  |
| Other Utilities | 99.4 | Total: All Gmoups | 81.0 |

1. Coverage is calculated by expressing expenditures of reporting firms as a percentage of cotal estimated expenditures
2. Independent estimates were mede of expenditures in this group.
3. In manufacturing and primary industries only estabilshments having a gross value of production of over $\$ 200,000$ were canvassed in entirety. Thus, coverage is apl to be lower tor groups where there are a large number of small companies such as forestry and construction.
4. Coverage for residential housing is calculated by expressing public and privately initiated housing covered by survey as a percentage of total estrimated completions.

Both the 1956 preliminary actual expenditures and the 1957 forecast expenditures were reported by business establishments on the same questionnaire form. With the reported figures covering both years coming from the same group of establishments and with the estimating techniques for non-reporting firms the same for each year, the percentage change from 1956 to 1957 can be calculated with more precision than the absol ute magnitude of expenditures in the two years.

Housing estimates were made on a different basis from those derived from information submitted directly by business or government agencies. Appraisals of the probable volume of housing construction were made by field representatives of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation who consulted Jocal officials, builders, contractors, supply firms, and other individuals and firms concerned with future housing construction projects. Using information obtained from these sources and their own knowledge, the representatives of the Corporation made estimates of privately initiated housing for all municipalities in Canada with a population of 5,000 and over. The five regional offices and the head office of the Corporation checked these estimates. Independent estimates were made of privately initiated housing in areas with a population of less than 5,000, and of the total, volume of public or government initiated housing likely to be undertaken next year. Finally, an allowance was made for conversions which amounted to a small part of the total. Allowing for probable changes in construction costs, value estimates were then prepared for new construction (including improvements) and repair work likely to be undertaken in 1957.

## Comparison of 1956 Realizations with Intentions.

In considering the accuracy of any forecast of investment intentions, two separate factors should be kept in mind. First, it is necessary to consider the extent to which investment plans are formulated in advance. Second, consideration ought to be given to the comparison of anticipated investment expenditures with the actual investment statistics once they are available for the period in question.

So far as the first point is concerned, it should be noted that it is not always easy to obtain reliable data on the future plans of business firms. Some firms do not decide upon their complete investment programme at the beginning of the year and are unable to state their intentions precisely. Generally however, new investment expenditures, particularly those on structures and large installations, need previous planning and preparation and most firms are able to give a good estimate of expected outlays. In addition, the seasonal character of construction in Canada frequently means that early decisions must be made regarding capital spending plans for the year ahead.

In considering how closely statements of intentions compare with actual realization, it should be kept in mind that the figures given for 1957 represent the capital expenditure intentions of businessmen and others at the time the surveys are made. These intentions may change for a variety of reasons as the year progresses. Changes in the general business outlook may make it desirable to either modify or expand investment spending, changing price trends may result revision of cost estimates, and shortages of materials or labour and unfavourable vather may retard progress on projects. In addition, individual businesses have different planning periods and in some cases plans are kept flexible as a matter of policy.

The table on the following page provides a comparison of the 1956 capital expenditure intentions as of January 1956, the revised capital expenditure intentions as of June 1956, and preliminary estimate of realizations as of now. The present estimate
of capital outlays for 1956 is $4.9 \%$ above the original intention and $1.2 \%$ below the revised intentions, with construction increasing by $2.3 \%$ from original figures and decreasing by $2.3 \%$ from the revised figures, and machinery and equipment increasing by $10.6 \%$ and $1.0 \%$

In considering this comparison it should be kept in mind that the 1956 preliminary actual figures are still subject to further revision as more accurate information becomes available. Although these revisions do not as a rule affect the overall totals greatly, there are sometimes important changes within some of the groups.

The 1955 preliminary actual figures published last year have been revised and changes have been incorporated in the 1955 actual figures.

TABLE 11. Comparison of Intended with Realized Expenditure in 1956
(Millions of Dollars)


1. As of January 1956.
2. Revision is based on results of mid- 1956 partial survey of those firms reporting expenditure at commencement of year.
3. Preliminary figures.
4. Firms reporting in the mid-year survey were not asked to re-examine repair expenditures, as past experience revealed relatively small changes in this type of expenditure. Mid-year estimates are therefore a repeat of figures reported at the beginning of the year.
5. Construction industry not surveyed at mid-year review.


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[^0]:    1. Actual expenditures 1955 , preliminary actual 1956 , intentions 1957.
    2. Due to a change in the accounting system of some steam railways at January 1, 1956, certain items that were previously classifted as repair are now classified as capital, therefore in any examination of expenditures of steam railways, both capital and repair items should be considered.
    3. Figures are comparable with those for preceding years shown under "Water Transport" which included industry groups, No. 516 (water transportation) and No. 518 (services incidental to water transportation) of the standard Industrial Classification.
