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# Private and Public Investment in Canada Outlook 1969 

 and
## REGIONAL ESTIMATES

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## INTRODUCTION

This report sets out the 1969 capital spending intentions of all sectors of the Canadian economy. Comparative figures of actual expenditures in 1967 and 1968 are also given. The figures, for the most part, are based on the results of a questionnaire survey of individual companies and other spending agencies. These questionnaires were completed towards the end of 1968 and in January 1969. The figures reflect spending plans as formulated at that time.

The estimates cover total outlays for construction and for the acquisition of producers' machinery and equipment by Canadian business, institutions and governments, together with expenditures for housing. For most industry groups estimates of outlays are based upon the sum of the reported spending plans of individual companies within each industry. All in all, about 24,000 business establishments were surveyed as to their investment intentions. The totals shown have been adjusted to include imputed expenditures for firms which did not report, and for the smaller firms which were not surveyed. In a few areas, where the survey approach is not considered to be practical, expenditure estimates were arrived at independently on the basis of current trends and expert opinion in these fields. The principal areas so estimated are agricultural investment and housing expenditures. Estimates of outlays by governments and institutions were based on a survey of the various agencies.

For the purposes of this report, construction includes both contract work and work done on own account. In addition to building construction, the estimates cover all types of engineering construction such as roads, dams, transmission lines and pipe lines, as well as oil drilling and mine development. The machinery and equipment category takes into account the purchase of all such items which are used either in producing goods or providing services, but does not cover durable goods purchased for personal use. Included, as well as industrial machinery, are transportation equipment, agricultural implements. professional and scientific equipment, office and store furnishings and other similar capital goods. Excluded, for the purpose of this report, are outlays for defence equipment.

Information on capital spending intentions 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 the national product, the size and content of the investment programme provides significant information about demands to be 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 programme planned, both in total and for individual industries, gives an indication of the views management hold on prospective market demands in relation to present productive capacity.

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

This report on the outlook for investment in Canada in 1969 is a joint project of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Office of Economics of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

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## SECTION I. APPRAISAL OF THE 1969 CAPITAL PROGRAMME

## The Total Programme

A recent survey of capital spending intentions of all sectors of the Canadian economy indicates that capital outlays amounting to some $\$ 17.0$ billion are planned for 1969 . The survey covered business establishments, institutions and all levels of government. The total figure includes an estimate of outlays on new housing as well. The capital programme anticipated for 1969 exceeds by some $\$ 1.4$ billion, or nearly nine per cent, the amount spent for capital purposes in 1968. Within the total, outlays for new construction are expected to rise by about nine per cent, and those for new machinery and equipment by more than eight per cent from the level of comparable expenditures incurred in 1968.

The capital programme planned for 1969 , if accomplished, would represent the first significant year-to-year increase in investment in Canada since 1966. In both 1967 and 1968, total capital outlays rose by only about two per cent and if allowance is made for price increases the physical volume of investment activity probably declined in each year. While the rate of gain indicated for 1969 is more moderate than that which occurred in the years from 1964 to 1966, it does mean that investment spending will be rising at least in line with the growth that can be anticipated for the economy as a whole.

The following table illustrates the trend in capital spending in recent years in both current and constant (1957) dollars.


| Sector | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | $1968{ }^{1}$ | $1969{ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | illions of | dollars |  |  |
| Business capital (excluding housing): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture and food industries | 1,042 | 1,160 | 1,325 | 1.412 | 1.289 | 1.309 |
| Resource based forest and mineral industries $\qquad$ | 1,010 | 1,179 | 1,689 | 1,570 | 1,332 | 1,347 |
| Secondary and construction industries ...... | 1,197 | 1,536 | 1,740 | 1,465 | 1.370 | 1,476 |
| Fuel and power (including distribution) .... | 1,323 | 1.609 | 1,967 | 2.132 | 2,368 | 2,643 |
| Trade, finance and commercial services | 1,042 | 1.269 | 1,527 | 1.534 | 1.450 | 1,684 |
| Transportation, storage and communication | 1,003 | 1,184 | 1.414 | 1,491 | 1,420 | 1.499 |
| Sub-totals ............................................. | 6,617 | 7,937 | 9,662 | 9,604 | 9,229 | 9,958 |
| Housing and social capital: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housing | 2,028 | 2,133 | 2,181 | 2,352 | 2,844 | 3.200 |
| Institutional services ............................... | 771 | 1,012 | 1,205 | 1,315 | 1.415 | 1.520 |
| Government departments and waterworks | 1,528 | 1,783 | 2,042 | 2,051 | 2,190 | 2,368 |
| Sub-totals | 4,327 | 4,928 | 5,428 | 5, 718 | 6,449 | 7,088 |
| Total capital expenditures ................ | 10,944 | 12,865 | 15,090 | 15,322 | 15,678 | 17,046 |

[^0]| Sector | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | $1968{ }^{\text { }}$ | $1969{ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | per cent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business capital (excluding housing): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture and food industries ................ | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 7.7 |
| Resource based forest and mineral industries $\qquad$ | 9.2 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 7.9 |
| Secondary and construction industries ...... | 11.0 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Fuel and power (including distribution) .... | 12.1 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 15.5 |
| Trade, finance and commercial services | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.9 |
| Transportation, storage and communication | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 8.8 |
| Sub-totals | 60.5 | 61.7 | 64.0 | 62.6 | 58.9 | 58.4 |
| Housing and social capital: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housing | 18.5 | 16.6 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 18.1 | 18.8 |
| Institutional services ............................... | 7.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 8.9 |
| Government departments and waterworks | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.9 |
| Sub-totals | 39.5 | 38.3 | 36.0 | 37.4 | 41.1 | 41.6 |
| Total capital expenditures ................s | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[^1]
## The Composition of the Programme

Increases in capital spending are planned in nearly all major sectors of the economy in 1969. Plans of business involve a rise of almost eight per cent in outlays over those of 1968. Social capital spending by institutions and government departments is also expected to increase by nearly eight per cent, while outlays for housing are likely to be more than 12 per cent greater than those of the previous year.

The most important change from trends in recent years is in the business sector where the increase of eight per cent now planned follows two consecutive years of decline in business investment. The gains expected in social capital spending are little different than those which occurred in 1968, while the 12 per cent rise in outlays for housing is considerably less than the pronounced increase of 21 per cent recorded last year.

The sharpest reversals in trend in 1969 within the business sector occurs in the commodity producing industries and in the trade and commercial sectors. Outlays by the commodity producing industries are expected to increase by slightly more than seven per cent in 1969 compared with a decline in spending by these industries of more than eight per cent in the previous year. The major contributor to this change is the manufacturing sector where outlays are expected to rise by almost 15 per cent after having declined by nearly 13 per cent in 1968. Within manufacturing, the primary metals, transportation equipment and petroleum refining industries are expected to show the most substantial increases, although marked gains in spending are also anticipated in such industries as wood products, non-metallic minerals, rubber products and paper products, among others. In chemicals, on the other hand, a sharp decline in capital spending is indicated. In commodity producing industries other than manufacturing little change is expected in capital outlays in 1969. Investment in agriculture may be little different than in 1968 while that in the mining industry, is expected to show a slight decline. In the latter industry group, expansion plans for oil and gas and for coal mines involve significant increases in outlays but these are more than offset by reduced spending for both metal and non-metal mines, particularly potash development.

Capital programmes of the commercial sector including wholesalers, retailers, financial institutions, real estate operators and other service type operations involve a rise of 16 per cent over expenditures in 1968. This follows a decline of more than five per cent in spending by these groups in 1968. New investment by utilities, including the transportation and communication industry are expected to show a further modest rise in 1969 continuing the trend of recent years. Most of the increased strength for 1969 will be contributed by electric power and transportation companies.

It should be noted that while business investment outlays are expected to increase significantly in 1969, the advance follows two consecutive years of decline. The expenditure programmes planned for the present year, if fully accomplished, would be only three per cent above the previous peak in business investment achieved in 1966.

## The Programme by Type

The survey results indicate that expenditures for new construction in 1968 are likely to be about nine per cent greater than those of last year, and that cutlays for new machinery and equipment will increase by more than eight per cent. These projected increases compare with a rise of little more than seven per cent in construction spending in 1968 and a decline in machinery outlays of six per cent in that year.

While the rate of increase in construction activity may be only slightly greater than in 1968, the nature of the activity is likely to change. Non-residential building construction can be expected to accelerate more rapidly than construction as a whole, whereas in 1968 there was probably a slight decline in such activity. The present year's programme calls for a renewed emphasis on the construction of retail outlets, office buildings and hotels. Construction of industrial buildings will also increase in 1969 following a sharp decline last year. Further advances are expected in the building of educational and hospital facilities but the rate of increase here may be slightly less than in 1968.

| Type ${ }^{1}$ | Capital expenditures |  |  | Per cent distribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | per cent |  |  |
| Housing | 2,352 | 2,844 | 3,200 | 15.4 | 18.1 | 18.8 |
| Non-residential construction | 7,086 | 7,292 | 7.834 | 46.3 | 46.5 | 45.9 |
| Total construction | 9,448 | 10,136 | 11,034 | 61.7 | 64.6 | 64.7 |
| Machinery and equipment | 5,874 | 5,542 | 6,012 | 38.3 | 35.4 | 35.3 |
| Total capital expenditures | 15,322 | 15,678 | 17,046 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[^2]It is estimated that house-building activity will show a further gain of more than 12 per cent in 1969. This follows a particularly sharp rise of 21 per cent in such activity last year. The expectation is that the number of new housing units started in 1969 will slightly exceed the 197.000 starts recorded in 1968 . With a much larger carry-over of uncompleted units into the present year, the number of units completed and coming on the market will be substantially above the 171,000 of last year.

In the area of enginecring construction, activity is likely to continue to expand at the same rate as in 1968. Further increases can be expected in the construction of roads, municipal works, transportation facilities and power projects. Pipe line construction may be a little less than in the previous year.

The expected greater demand for machinery and equipment in 1969 will be concentrated on industrial machinery required for a wide variety of manufacturing operations. This will be supplemented by sharply increasing requirements for equipment used in electric power generating plants and some increase in demand for office and store equipment.

## Repair Expenditures

In addition to the expenditures of $\$ 17.0$ billion planned for capital investment it is expected that $\$ 4.9$ billion will be spent in 1969 for repairs to existing structures and machinery and equipment. This represents a gain of five per cent over the $\$ 4.7$ billion spent for repair purposes last year. Within the total more than $\$ 2.2$ billion will go towards the repair of structures and nearly $\$ 2.7$ billion towards repairs of machinery. In the case of construction repairs this represents a gain of nearly six per cent from the 1968 level while repair spending on machinery will advance by more than four per cent. Total capital and repair outlays in 1969 are expected to amount to $\$ 21.9$ billion, an eight per cent rise over similar expenditures last year. Within the total new and repair construction is likely to increase by about eight per cent and new machinery purchases along with repairs to machinery by more than seven per cent.

## The Programme by Regions

The breakdown of capital spending plans by regions reveals that in each major region in Canada outlays in 1969 will be larger than those incurred last year. These increases range from about three per cent in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces and seven per cent in British Columbia to 11 per cent in the Atlantic Provinces and almost 16 per
cent in Ontario. Within the Atlantic and Prairie regions considerable variations exist among the individual provinces. Present plans suggest that there will be some decline in investment in Prince Edward Island while capital outlays in New Brunswick are likely to increase by 21 per cent with lesser gains in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Similarly in the Prairies, capital spending in Saskatchewan is expected to be eight per cent below the 1968 level but increases of seven and nine per cent respectively are planned in Manitoba and Alberta.

The spending sectors which contribute to the expected strengths and weaknesses vary considerably from region to region. The only area of investment which is likely to rise significantly in all regions, and indeed in all provinces, is house building. In the regions where the most rapid growth is expected, namely Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces, significant increases are planned in business investment. Such investment is likely to increase by more than 20 per cent in Ontario and by more than 10 per cent in the Atlantic Region. A more moderate rate of advance in business investment of five per cent is planned in British Columbia while in Quebec and Prairies such investment is expected to remain at about the 1968 level. Within business investment, a substantial increase in the construction of stores and other commercial buildings is expected in all regions with the exception of Quebec. In the Atlantic Provinces this is supplemented by a rising level of expenditures for utilities, particularly electric power facilities. In Ontario, $\mathbf{i} 00$, utilities investment is expected to be substantially higher but the major impetus to business investment in that province comes from sharply expanded capital plans by manufacturers. In British Columbia, in addition to the strength in commercial construction, manufacturing investment is expected to increase significantly. The lack of growth in total business investment in the Prairies results from reduced capital spending in the commodity producing industries which offset increases in commercial construction and utilities. In Quebec, no significant increases or declines are planned in any of the major categories of business investment.

Social capital outlays are expected to increase most sharply in those regions where business investment is showing little growth. Such outlays are likely to rise by 14 per cent in the Prairies, 12 per cent in British Columbia and 8 per cent in Quebec. In both Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces social capital spending for institutions and government facilities are expected to be only slightly greater than in 1968.

It should be noted that in the smaller provinces, in particular, individual projects or special conditions in one segment of industry may have an important bearing on the year-to-year trend in total investment. For example, declining outlays for potash mines account for most of the reduction in Saskatchewan investment while the increased strength in Alberta stems from an expansion of activity in petroleum and gas fields. If conditions change in such industries as the year progresses, or if new projects are started or existing ones postponed or stretched out, actual spending in individual provinces may vary markedly from present plans.

## Implications of the Programme

The survey on which this report is based was made from November 1968 to January, 1969. The results reflect plans of the respondents at that time. Actual outlays in the present year may differ from the stated intentions as a result of developments that may occur as the year progresses. In most years in the post-war period, actual outlays have been greater than those planned at the beginning of the year. Nevertheless, there have been years when actual spending fell short of the intentions. In 1968, for example, actual spending was about one per cent below the first of the year intentions. Indications are that for the most part plans for capital spending in 1968 have not been cut back or abandoned but that the unrealized portions have been carried over into the present year, adding strength to the 1969 activity.

An important aspect of the 1969 programme is the indicated resurgence of capital spending in the business sector of the economy, particularly in manufacturing. More spending on new capacity is a reassuring indication of future market expectations of the business community. Larger capital expansion programmes involve a speed-up in the modernization process with the expected benefits by way of better production methods and improved competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets.

Full realization of the nine per cent increase in investment outlays indicated by the survey would mean that capital spending in 1969 will provide a considerably more expansive impetus to the economy than in the two preceding years. It will continue to be important in circumstances of renewed investment expansion that appropriate restraint be observed with respect to prices and incomes in the interest of maintaining stability and competitiveness.

SECTION II, RFFERENCE TABLES - CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES, 1967 to 1969
TABLE 1. Summary by Sectors, Canada, 1967 to $1969^{1}$
(Millions of dollars)


[^3]TABLE 2. Mining, ${ }^{1}$ Camada, 1967 to 1969 $^{2}$
(Millions of dollars)


[^4]TABLE 3. Manufacturing, Canada, 1967 to $1969^{\prime}$
(Millions of dollars)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { o } \\ & \text { z } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \underset{y y y}{0} \end{aligned}$ | Industries | Capital expenditures |  |  | Repair expenditures |  |  | Capital and repair expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { U } \\ & U \\ & U \\ & U \\ & 0 \\ & U \\ & U \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | B 0 0 0 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ᄃ } \\ & \text { U } \\ & \text { Z } \\ & \text { W } \\ & 8 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { むた }}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}}$ |
|  |  |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1 | Food and beverages ................. 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 73.7 \\ & 77.0 \\ & 81.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180.7 \\ & 154.4 \\ & 170.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 254.4 \\ & 231.4 \\ & 251.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.0 \\ & 17,9 \\ & 19,8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.5 \\ & 88.4 \\ & 86.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.5 \\ & 106.3 \\ & 106,4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.7 \\ 94.9 \\ 101.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271.2 \\ & 242.8 \\ & 256.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364.9 \\ & 337.7 \\ & 357.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 | Tobacco products .................... 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.3 \\ 8.8 \\ 9.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.4 \\ & 12.8 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 8.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.1 \\ & 14.0 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 20.2 \\ & 20.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 | Rubber …....................................... 1967 1968 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 9.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.6 \\ & 24.5 \\ & 45.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.1 \\ & 32.8 \\ & 54.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \\ & 18.7 \\ & 21.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.9 \\ & 21.3 \\ & 23.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.9 \\ 10.9 \\ 12.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.1 \\ & 43.2 \\ & 66.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.0 \\ & 54.1 \\ & 78.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 | Leather ….................................. 8967 <br> 1968 <br> 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.3 \\ 10.0 \\ 9.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & 13.2 \\ & 11.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Textile $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.8 \\ 17.2 \\ 7.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.4 \\ & 46.2 \\ & 49.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74.2 \\ & 57.4 \\ & 56.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.5 \\ & 29.1 \\ & 30.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.9 \\ & 34.1 \\ & 36.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.2 \\ & 16.2 \\ & 33.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.9 \\ & 75.3 \\ & 80.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112.1 \\ 91.5 \\ 93.5 \end{array}$ |
| 6 | Knitting mills .......................... 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 9.3 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 11.3 \\ & 11.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 | Clothing .........................................1967 <br> 1968 <br> 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9 .! \\ & B .8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.8 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 13.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8 | Wood …........................................ 1967 <br> 1968 <br> 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.6 \\ & 17.4 \\ & 24.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.9 \\ & 42.7 \\ & 74.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.5 \\ & 60.1 \\ & 99.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.3 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.7 \\ & 53.2 \\ & 53.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.0 \\ & 63.3 \\ & 63.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.9 \\ & 27.5 \\ & 34.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.6 \\ 95.9 \\ 128.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.5 \\ & 123.4 \\ & 163.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 9 | Furniture and fixtures ............... 1967 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.2 \\ 8.4 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.6 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.8 \\ & 18.0 \\ & 13.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 12.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.5 \\ & 23.7 \\ & 19.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| 10 | Paper and allied industries ..... 1967 | $\begin{array}{r} 111.2 \\ 63.9 \\ 59.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 357.1 \\ & 244.8 \\ & 271.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 468.3 \\ 308.7 \\ 331.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.6 \\ & 13.2 \\ & 14.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174.6 \\ & 160.8 \\ & 169.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187.2 \\ & 174.0 \\ & 184.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123.8 \\ 77.1 \\ 73.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 531.7 \\ & 405.6 \\ & 441.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 655.5 \\ & 482.7 \\ & 515.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 11 | $\begin{array}{rr}\text { Printing, publishing and allied } 1967 \\ \text { industries. } & 1968 \\ & 1969\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.9 \\ 10.2 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.1 \\ & 36.4 \\ & 34.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.0 \\ & 46.6 \\ & 39.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.8 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 10.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.6 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 14.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.7 \\ 13.4 \\ 8.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.9 \\ & 46.7 \\ & 44.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.6 \\ & 60.1 \\ & 53.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| 12 | Primary metals ...................... 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 82.0 \\ & 76.6 \\ & 96.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202.8 \\ & 176.6 \\ & 286.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 284.8 \\ & 253.2 \\ & 382.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.0 \\ & 25.5 \\ & 26.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 258.1 \\ & 274.8 \\ & 274.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 283.1 \\ & 300.3 \\ & 300.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.0 \\ & 102.1 \\ & 122.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 460.9 \\ 451.4 \\ 560.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 567.9 \\ & 553.5 \\ & 682.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 13 | Metal fabricatlog …….............. 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 28.2 \\ & 19.3 \\ & 18.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.5 \\ & 91.4 \\ & 97.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.7 \\ & 110.7 \\ & 116.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.2 \\ & 41.8 \\ & 42.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.9 \\ & 49.3 \\ & 50.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.9 \\ & 26.8 \\ & 26.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.7 \\ & 133.2 \\ & 139.6 \end{aligned}$ | 164.6 160.0 166.3 |
| 14 | Machinery ............................. 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 18.9 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 14.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.3 \\ & 38.5 \\ & 52.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.2 \\ & 50.1 \\ & 67.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.7 \\ & 17.0 \\ & 18.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.0 \\ & 21.2 \\ & 23.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.2 \\ & 15.8 \\ & 19.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.0 \\ & 55.5 \\ & 71.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.2 \\ & 71.3 \\ & 90.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| 15 | Transportation equipment ........ 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 56.4 \\ & 34.7 \\ & 38.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136.3 \\ 98.4 \\ 157.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192.7 \\ & 133.1 \\ & 195.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.3 \\ 9.8 \\ 11.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.1 \\ & 60.0 \\ & 59.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.4 \\ & 69.8 \\ & 70.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.7 \\ & 44.5 \\ & 49.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187.4 \\ & 158.4 \\ & 217.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253.1 \\ & 202.9 \\ & 266.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 16 | Electrical products ................... $\begin{array}{r}1967 \\ 1968 \\ 1969\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.4 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 18.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.1 \\ & 59.1 \\ & 76.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96.5 \\ & 74.6 \\ & 95.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.1 \\ & 28.4 \\ & 29.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.7 \\ & 34.6 \\ & 36.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.0 \\ & 21.7 \\ & 25.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101.2 \\ 87.5 \\ 106.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.2 \\ & 109.2 \\ & 131.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17 | Non-metallic mineral products $\begin{array}{r}1967 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline 968 \\ \hline 969\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.9 \\ & 18.3 \\ & 24.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.9 \\ & 59.4 \\ & 75.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119.8 \\ 77.7 \\ 100.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.9 \\ & 68.8 \\ & 69.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73.3 \\ & 75.5 \\ & 76.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.3 \\ & 25.0 \\ & 31.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142.8 \\ & 128.2 \\ & 145.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193.1 \\ & 153.2 \\ & 176.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| 18 | Petroleum and coal products......1967 <br>  <br> 1968 <br>  <br> 1969 | $\begin{array}{r} 78.8 \\ 97.5 \\ 146.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.4 \\ & 30.0 \\ & 32.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.2 \\ & 127.5 \\ & 179.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.0 \\ & 42.6 \\ & 43.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.2 \\ 9.8 \\ 11.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.2 \\ & 52.4 \\ & 54.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.8 \\ & 140.1 \\ & 190.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.6 \\ & 39.8 \\ & 44.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146.4 \\ & 179.9 \\ & 234.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 19 | Chemical and chemical products 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 78.7 \\ & 86.7 \\ & 40.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191.6 \\ & 220.5 \\ & 153.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270.3 \\ & 307.2 \\ & 194.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.5 \\ & 13.1 \\ & 20.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85.4 \\ & 86.6 \\ & 96.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.9 \\ 99.7 \\ 117.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94.2 \\ & 99.8 \\ & 61.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 277.0 \\ & 307.1 \\ & 250.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 371.2 \\ & 406.9 \\ & 311.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 20 | Miscellaneous ..................... 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 14.1 \\ & 17.0 \\ & 19.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.4 \\ & 36.4 \\ & 50.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.5 \\ & 53.4 \\ & 69.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.8 \\ & 13.1 \\ & 13.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.3 \\ & 17.3 \\ & 17.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.6 \\ & 21.2 \\ & 22.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.2 \\ & 49.5 \\ & 64.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.8 \\ & 70.7 \\ & 86.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| 21 | Capital items charged to oper-1967 ating expenses. | - | $\begin{aligned} & 257.5 \\ & 237.7 \\ & 257.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 257.5 \\ & 237.7 \\ & 257.2 \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 257.5 \\ & 237.7 \\ & 257.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 257.5 \\ & 237.7 \\ & 257.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 22 | Totals (ltems 1 to 21 ) ....... 1967 | 677.0 583.8 619.5 | $1,856,5$ $1,634.2$ $1,920.7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,533.5 \\ & 2,218.0 \\ & 2.540 .2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179.6 \\ 178.3 \\ 194.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 976.3 \\ 980.6 \\ 1,008.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,155,9 \\ & 1,158,9 \\ & 1,202,4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 855.6 \\ & 762.1 \\ & 813.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,832.8 \\ & 2,614.8 \\ & 2,928.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,689.4 \\ & 3,376,9 \\ & 3,742.6 \end{aligned}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preiliminary actual 1968, Intentions 1969.

TABLE 4. Utilities, Canada, 1967 to $1969^{\circ}$
(Millions of dollars)


[^5]TABLE 5. Trade and Finance, Canada, 1967 to 1969:
(Millions of dollars)

${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968, intentions 1969.
${ }^{2}$ The largest part of this item, in accordance with the S.I.C. is accounted for by expenditures of real estate companies engaged in developing, owning and leasing properties. These could include some outlays tor mult-purpose developments where facilities are provided for theatres, stores, hotel accommodation, etc.

TABLE 6. Services, Canada, 1967 to $1969^{1}$
(Millions of dollars)

| $\begin{aligned} & 0_{2}^{\circ} \\ & \text { E } \\ & \stackrel{y y y y}{*} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Type of enterprise | Capital expenditures |  |  | Repair expenditures |  |  | Capital and repair expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iu } \\ & \stackrel{1}{1} \\ & 0 \\ & \overrightarrow{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 4 \\ & 6 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 를 } \\ & \text { 를 } \\ & \text { 드․ } \\ & \text { 区 } \\ & \text { 区 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 등 } \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & 2 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | त |
| Commercial services: |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Laundries and dry cleaners ...... 1967 | 1. 7 | 10.7 | 12.4 | 1.3 | 4. 7 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 15.4 | 18.4 |
|  | 1968 | 3. 2 | 8.0 | 11.2 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 12.1 | 16.6 |
|  | 1969 | 1. 2 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 10.8 | 13.3 |
| 2 | Motion picture theatres ${ }^{2}$........... 1967 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 2. 5 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 9.1 |
|  | 1968 | 0.7 | 2. 5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 6.8 |
|  | 1969 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 6. 1 |
| 3 | Hotels ${ }^{\text {z }}$.................................... 1967 | 37.3 | 17.9 | 55. 2 | 13. 1 | 7.9 | 21.0 | 50.4 | 25.8 | 76.2 |
|  | 1968 | 36. 6 | 15.5 | 52.1 | 12.8 | 7.8 | 20.6 | 49.4 | 23.3 | 72.7 |
|  | 1969 | 51.1 | 20.5 | 71.6 | 12.4 | 8.4 | 20.8 | 63.5 | 28.9 | 92.4 |
| 4 | Other commercial services ${ }^{3}$...... 1967 | 100.6 | 319.9 | 420.5 | 6. 5 | 58.1 | 64.6 | 107. 1 | 378.0 | 485. 1 |
|  | 1968 | 65.1 | 322.7 | 387.8 | 8.5 | 57.7 | 66.2 | 73.6 | 380.4 | 454.0 |
|  | 1969 | 91.9 | 386.6 | 478.5 | 5.4 | 69.1 | 74.5 | 97.3 | 455.7 | 553.0 |
| 5 | Sub-totals (items 1 to 4) ...... 1967 | 142.1 | 352.0 | 494. 1 | 23.4 | 71.3 | 94.7 | 165. 5 | 423.3 | 588.8 |
|  | $1968$ | 105.6 | 348. 7 | 454.3 | 25.5 | 70.3 | 95.8 | 131.1 | 419.0 | 550.1 |
|  | 1969 | 145.2 | 416. 4 | 561.6 | 21.1 | 82.1 | 103.2 | 166.3 | 498.5 | 664.8 |
| Institutional services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Churches ................................ 1967 | 42.1 | 4. 6 | 46.7 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 49.6 | 5.8 | 55.4 |
|  | 1968 | 31.0 | 3.3 | 34.3 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 8.3 | 38.4 | 4. 2 | 42.6 |
|  | 1969 | 31.2 | 4. 1 | 35.3 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 7.3 | 37.8 | 4.8 | 42.6 |
| 7 | Universities ............................ 1967 | 259.3 | 59.1 | 318.4 | 12. 1 | 2.6 | 14.7 | 271.4 | 61.7 | 333.1 |
|  | 1988 | 276.6 | 63.2 | 339.8 | 15.1 | 2.2 | 17.3 | 291. 7 | 65.4 | 357.1 |
|  | 1969 | 307.0 | 61.6 | 368.6 | 17.8 | 2. 7 | 20.5 | 324.8 | 64.3 | 389.1 |
| 8 | Schools ................................... 1967 | 607.1 | 82.1 | 689.2 | 37.3 | 8.8 | 46.1 | 64.4 .4 | 90.9 | 735.3 |
|  | 1988 | 674.0 | 84.7 | 758. 7 | 38.9 | 9.6 | 48.5 | 712.9 | 94.3 | 807.2 |
|  | 1969 | 665.0 | 88.4 | 753.4 | 43.7 | 10.2 | 53.9 | 708. 7 | 98.6 | 807.3 |
| 9 | Hospitals ............................... 1967 | 179.5 | 60.0 | 239.5 | 29.5 | 11.6 | 41.1 | 209.0 | 71.6 | 280.6 |
|  | 1968 | 197.7 | 60.0 | 257.7 | 32.3 | 12.1 | 44.4 | 230.0 | 72.1 | 302.1 |
|  | 1969 | 262.2 | 76.1 | 338.3 | 35.1 | 13.0 | 48.1 | 297.3 | 89. 1 | 386.4 |
| 10 | Other institutional services ${ }^{4}$... 1967 | 19.1 | 2.5 | 21.6 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 21. 1 | 3.2 | 24.3 |
|  | 1968 | 22.0 | 2. 9 | 24.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 24.1 | 3.6 | 27.7 |
|  | 1969 | 21.3 | 3.1 | 24.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2. 1 | 22.7 | 3.8 | 26.5 |
| 11 | Sub-totals (items 6 to 10)..... 1967 | 1.107, 1 | 208.3 | 1.315.4 | 88.4 | 24.9 | 113.3 | 1.195.5 | 233.2 | 1.428 .7 |
|  | $1968$ | 1.201.3 | 214.1 | 1.415.4 | 95.8 | 25.5 | 121.3 | 1.297. 1 | 238.6 | 1.536.7 |
|  | 1969 | 1,286. 7 | 233.3 | 1.520.0 | 104.6 | 27.3 | 131.9 | 1.391.3 | 260.6 | 1,651.9 |
| 12 | Government departments ${ }^{\text {s }}$............. 1967 | 1.731.6 | 214.7 | 1.946.3 | 504. 7 | 68.3 | 573.0 | 2. 236.3 | 283.0 | 2,519.3 |
|  | 1968 | 1,891.3 | 195.6 | 2,086.9 | 451.2 | 74.7 | 525.9 | 2,342.5 | 270.3 | 2.612.8 |
|  | 1969 | 2,034.3 | 198.4 | 2.232.7 | 477.5 | 72.8 | 550.3 | 2,511.8 | 271.2 | 2,783.0 |
| 13 | Totals (items 5, 11 and 12)1967 | 2,980.8 | 775.0 | 3,753. 8 | 616.5 | 164. 5 | 781.0 | 3,597.3 | 939.5 | 4,536.8 |
|  | 1968 | 3,198. 2 | 758.4 | 3.956. 6 | 572.5 | 170.3 | 743.0 | 3.770.7 | 928.9 | 4.699.6 |
|  | 1969 | 3. 466.2 | 848.1 | 4.314.3 | 603.2 | 182.2 | 785.4 | 4,069.4 | 1,030.3 | 5.099.7 |

[^6]T1BLE 7. Private and Public, Canada, 1967 to 1969:
(Millions of dollars)


[^7]TABLE 8. Governments, Canada, 1967 to 1969 ${ }^{2}$
(Millions of dollars)


[^8]
## 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 all capitalized costs such as architectural, legal and engineering fees, as well as the value of work on capital assets undertaken by the firm with its own labour force. Gross outlays are reported without any 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 more than one year. 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 "Gross Fixed Business Capital Formation' as recorded in the 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 Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 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 along with new privately initiated residential construction and govemment rental housing. 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.

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

| Type of enterprise |  | Construction | Machinery and equipment | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, fishing and forestry | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 293 \\ & 297 \\ & 301 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 908 \\ & 806 \\ & 819 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,201 \\ & 1,103 \\ & 1,120 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining, quarrying, oil and gas wells. | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 762 \\ & 742 \\ & 751 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 289 \\ & 298 \\ & 269 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,051 \\ & 1,040 \\ & 1,020 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 677 \\ & 584 \\ & 619 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.857 \\ & 1.634 \\ & 1.921 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,534 \\ & 2,218 \\ & 2,540 \end{aligned}$ |
| Utiuties | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,743 \\ & 1,851 \\ & 1.962 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.381 \\ & 1.395 \\ & 1.475 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,124 \\ & 3,246 \\ & 3,437 \end{aligned}$ |
| Construction industry ............... | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | 14 14 15 | 230 240 250 | 244 254 265 |
| Trade, finance and commercial services | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 764 \\ & 707 \\ & 850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 770 \\ & 742 \\ & 833 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,534 \\ & 1,449 \\ & 1,683 \end{aligned}$ |
| Institutions | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 463 \\ & 488 \\ & 574 \end{aligned}$ | 121 124 139 | 584 612 713 |
| Housing | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,337 \\ & 2,831 \\ & 3,185 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 2,337 \\ & 2,831 \\ & 3,185 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total as per netlonal accounts | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,053 \\ & 7,514 \\ & 8.257 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,556 \\ & 5,239 \\ & 5,706 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,609 \\ & 12,753 \\ & 13,963 \end{aligned}$ |
| Add - Direct government outiays ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,395 \\ & 2.622 \\ & 2.777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 318 \\ & 303 \\ & 306 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,713 \\ & 2,925 \\ & 3,083 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private and putic capital expenditares | 1967 | 9.448 | 5.874 | 15,322 |
|  | 1968 | 10.136 | 5,542 | 15,678 |
|  | 1969 | 11,004 | 6. 012 | 17,046 |

${ }^{1}$ In addition to government built, non-rental housing, thls category consists of expenditures for provincial hospitals, provincial and municipal schools and those outlays made directly by government departments. See also footnote 3 , Table 8 .

## 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 Table 10. 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 82.5 per cent of total outlays in those groups covered by direct survey and for 80.2 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 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 shipments in 1966 of all the firms in each industry by the corresponding 1966 total for the firms reporting in the 1969 survey. In carrying out this procedure it has been assumed that the proportion of shipments of the reporting establisliments in both 1966 and 1969 has not changed significantly during the period and further that there is a close relationship between total value of shipments and capital investment. In the

TABLE 10. Coverage of 1968-69 Survey


[^9]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". It is believed that the estimating procedures for non-reporting firms and the sectors not covered by direct survey, 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.

Both the 1968 preliminary actual expenditures and the 1969 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 1968 to 1969 can be calculated with more precision than the absolute magnitude of expenditures in the two years.

## Comparison of 1968 Realizations with Intentions

In considering the accuracy 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 1969 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 in revision of cost estimates, and shortages of materials or labour and unfavourable weather 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.

Table 11 provides a comparison of the 1968 capital expenditure intentions as of January 1968, the revised capital expenditure intentions as of June 1968, and preliminary estimate of realizations as of now. The present estimate of capital outlays for 1968 is 0.8 per cent below the original intentions and 2.2 per cent below the revised intentions. Construction expenditures decreased by 0.4 per cent from the original estimate and decreased 1.2 per cent from the tevised; machinery and equipment decreased by 1.4 per cent and decreased by 4.2 per cent respectively.

In considering this comparison it should be kept in mind that the 1968 preliminary actual figures are still subject to further revision as more accurate information becomes available. The 1967 preliminary actual figures published last year have been revised and changes have been incorporated in the 1967 actual figures.

TABLE 11. Comparison of Intended With Realized Expenditure in 1968
(Millions of dollars)


[^10]
## Capital Expenditures by Provinces

The expenditures shown for each province represent the value of construction work put in place in the province and the value of machinery and equipment acquired for use within the province. Such expenditures represent gross additions to the capital stock of the province, and are a reflection of economic activity in that area. However, the actual production of these assets may generate its major employment and income giving effects in other regions. For example, the spending of millions of dollars on plants and equipment in Western Canada may generate considerable activity in machinery industries in Ontario and Quebec as well as construction activity in the Western Provinces.

It should be appreciated that there are statistical difficulties in making a precise geographic allocation of past or anticipated investment since many business firms operating in several provinces do not either record or plan their capital expenditures geographically. As a result, it has been necessary to use approximate breakdowns in many cases. Such is the case for investment in railway rolling stock, ships, aircraft and certain other items.

The degree of detail provided in Tables 13 to 26 is dependent to some extent on the validity of methods used to obtain provincial estimates and also on limitations imposed by the "Statistics Act". These restrictions have particular relevance in the case of smaller provinces.

SECTION IV. PROVINCIAL AND METROPOLITAN AREAS
TABLE 12. Summary of Provinces 1967 to $1969^{1}$
(Millions of dollars)


[^11]TABLE 13．Newfoundland， 1967 to 1969 ：
（Millions of dollars）

|  | Type of enterprise |  | Capital expenditures |  |  | Repair expenditures |  |  | Capital and repair expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ㄷ Ü 己 W 0 0 |  |  | 등 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت } \\ & \stackrel{5}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{1}{3} \\ & \text { Wे } \end{aligned}$ | 등 0 \＃ \＃ 0 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\text { Ï }}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） |
| 1 | Primary industries and construction Industry． | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.6 \\ 8.4 \\ 15.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55.3 \\ & 31.6 \\ & 26.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72.9 \\ & 40.0 \\ & 41.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.3 \\ & 67.6 \\ & 63.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.9 \\ & 76.0 \\ & 70.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.2 \\ & 16.8 \\ & 22.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106.6 \\ 99.2 \\ 89.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131.8 \\ & 116.0 \\ & 112.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 | Manufacturing | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.2 \\ 10.4 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.7 \\ & 40.9 \\ & 19.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.9 \\ & 51.3 \\ & 22.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.3 \\ 9.3 \\ 10.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.5 \\ 12.0 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.7 \\ & 48.6 \\ & 27.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.2 \\ & 60.6 \\ & 33.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 | Utilities | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68.5 \\ 130.5 \\ 155.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.3 \\ & 28.9 \\ & 35.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86.8 \\ 159.4 \\ 190.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71.1 \\ 133.4 \\ 157.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.3 \\ & 34.1 \\ & 40.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.4 \\ 167.5 \\ 198.8 \end{array}$ |
| 4 | Trade．finance and commercial services | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.5 \\ 8.2 \\ 10.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.8 \\ 5.4 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.3 \\ & 13.6 \\ & 16.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.2 \\ 9.3 \\ 11.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.2 \\ 6.6 \\ 6.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.4 \\ & 15.9 \\ & 18.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Housing | 1967 <br> 1968 <br> 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & 35.7 \\ & 53.3 \\ & 72.1 \end{aligned}$ | － | $\begin{aligned} & 35.7 \\ & 53.3 \\ & 72.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.1 \\ & 12.3 \\ & 12.9 \end{aligned}$ | － | $\begin{aligned} & 12.1 \\ & 12.3 \\ & 12.9 \end{aligned}$ | 47.8 <br> 65.6 <br> 85.0 | － | $\begin{aligned} & 47.8 \\ & 65.6 \\ & 85.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 | Institutional services and goverament departments． | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85.8 \\ & 84.6 \\ & 79.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.7 \\ 12.4 \\ 15.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.5 \\ & 97.0 \\ & 94.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.1 \\ & 17.8 \\ & 15.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \\ & 24.1 \\ & 21.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.9 \\ 102.4 \\ 95.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.1 \\ & 18.7 \\ & 21.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \\ & 121.1 \\ & 116.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 | Totals（items 1 to 6） | 1967 | 232.3 | 126.8 | 359.1 | 38.4 | 72.1 | 110.5 | 270.7 | 198．9 | 469．6 |
|  |  | 1968 | 285.4 | 119.2 | 414.6 | 44.1 | 88.0 | 132.1 | 339.5 | 207.2 | 546． 7 |
|  |  | 1969 | 335.3 | 101.8 | 437.1 | 42.6 | 84.8 | 127.4 | 377.9 | 186， 6 | 564.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967，preliminary actual 1968，intentions 1969.

TABLE 14．Prince Edward Island， 1967 to $1969^{2}$
（Millions of dollars）

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \text { 己 } \\ & \text { 稟 } \\ & \text { 2 } \end{aligned}$ | Type of enterprise | Capital expenditures |  |  | Repair expenditures |  |  | Capital and repair expendit ures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 들 U 3 0 0 0 |  |  | 5 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br>  |  |  | E 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 를 } \\ & \text { 를물 } \\ & \text { 들 } \\ & \text { 总 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B. } \\ & \text { ci } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） |
| 1 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Primary industries and construction } & 1967 \\ \text { industry．} & 1968 \\ & 1969\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.5 \\ 9.0 \\ 9.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.8 \\ & 12.1 \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.0 \\ & 14.7 \\ & 15.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 | Menufacturing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | 2.5 2.4 1.6 |
| 3 | Utilities ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.3 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 | Trade，finance and commercial services $\begin{aligned} 1967 \\ 1968 \\ 1969\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | 0.7 0.7 0.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Housing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | － | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | － | 2.1 2.1 2.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.9 \\ 9.3 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ | － | $\begin{array}{r} 9.9 \\ 9.3 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ |
| 6 | Institutional services and government 1967  <br> departments． 1968  <br>   1969 | $\begin{aligned} & 14.0 \\ & 13.6 \\ & 11.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2.0 4.1 1.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 16.0 \\ & 17.7 \\ & 13.3 \end{aligned}$ | 3.7 2.6 2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0 3.1 2.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 17.7 \\ & 16.2 \\ & 14.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.0 \\ & 20.8 \\ & 16.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 | Totals（items 1 to 6）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1967 | 29.2 | 16.2 | 45.4 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 14.3 | 37.2 | 22.5 | 59.7 |
|  | 1968 | 28.1 | 15.8 | 43.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 13.5 | 35.1 | 22.3 | 57.4 |
|  | 1969 | 25.7 | 12.8 | 38.5 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 13.5 | 33.0 | 19.0 | 52.0 |

[^12]TABLE 15．Nova Scotia， 1967 to $1969^{1}$
（Millions of dollars）

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\circ} \\ & \dot{z} \\ & \text { E } \\ & \ddot{y} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Type of enterprise |  | Capital expenditures |  |  | Repair expenditures |  |  | Capital and repair expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 든 己 岂 0 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ï } \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \dot{3} \\ & \text { un } \end{aligned}$ | $E$ 0 0 $U$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ब̈ } \\ & \stackrel{3}{8} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{3} \\ & \text { దे } \end{aligned}$ | E 烒 UZ 0 0 0 0 |  | ？ |
|  |  |  | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） |
| 1 | Primary industries and construction industry． | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5. } 2 \\ & \text { 5. } 0 \\ & \text { 5. } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.0 \\ & 40.4 \\ & 37.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.2 \\ & 45.4 \\ & 42.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.3 \\ & 17.6 \end{aligned}$ $18.4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.9 \\ & 20.0 \\ & 21.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.3 \\ & 58.0 \\ & 55.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.1 \\ & 65.4 \\ & 63.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 | Manufacturing | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.6 \\ & 13.6 \\ & 43.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103.7 \\ 100.7 \\ 62.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 126.3 \\ 114.3 \\ 105.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.0 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 18.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.2 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 27.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.8 \\ & 20.3 \\ & 53.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122.7 \\ 114.4 \\ 80.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149.5 \\ & 134.7 \\ & 133.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 | Utllities | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.4 \\ & 40.9 \\ & 58.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.4 \\ & 28.7 \\ & 27.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.8 \\ & 69.6 \\ & 86.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7. } 9 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 9.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.5 \\ & 14.0 \\ & 14.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.4 \\ & 21.4 \\ & 24.5 \end{aligned}$ | 44． 3 <br> 48． 3 <br> 68． 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 44.9 \\ & 42.7 \\ & 42.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89.2 \\ 91.0 \\ 110.7 \end{array}$ |
| 4 | Trade，finance and commerciai services | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.6 \\ & 17.4 \\ & 29.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.1 \\ & 16.0 \\ & 21.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.7 \\ & 33.4 \\ & 50.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 4.6 \\ & \text { 4. } 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.6 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.8 \\ & 22.0 \\ & 33.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.5 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 26.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.3 \\ & 42.4 \\ & 59.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Housing | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | 42.4 <br> 61． 2 <br> 84． 7 | － | $\begin{aligned} & 42.4 \\ & 61.2 \\ & 84.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.4 \\ & 16.5 \\ & 18.0 \end{aligned}$ | － | $\begin{aligned} & 16.4 \\ & 16.5 \\ & 18.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58.8 \\ 77.7 \\ 102.7 \end{array}$ | － | $\begin{array}{r} 58.8 \\ 77.7 \\ 102.7 \end{array}$ |
| 6 | Institutional services and government departments． | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126.8 \\ & 137.6 \\ & 147.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 19.2 } \\ & \text { 36. } 6 \\ & \text { 38. } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146.0 \\ & 174.2 \\ & 186.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.8 \\ & 23.3 \\ & 25.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.1 \\ & 26.8 \\ & 30.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160.6 \\ & 160.9 \\ & 173.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.5 \\ & 40.1 \\ & 43.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183.1 \\ & 201.0 \\ & 216.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 | Totals（items 1 to 6） | 1967 | 253.0 | 209.4 | 462.4 | 70.1 | 64． 5 | 134， 6 | 323． 1 | 273.8 | 597.0 |
|  |  | 1968 | 275． 7 | 222.4 | 498． 1 | 60.9 | 53.2 | 114.1 | 336.6 | 275.6 | 612.2 |
|  |  | 1969 | 369.3 | 187.2 | 556． 5 | 70.0 | 60． 3 | 130.3 | 439.3 | 247.5 | 686．8 |

${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967．Dreliminary actual 1968．intentions 1969.

TABLE 16．New Brunswick， 1967 to $1969^{1}$
（Millions of dollars）

＊Actual expendtures 1967．preliminary actual 1968，intentions 1969.

TABLE 17. Quebec, 1967 to $1969^{2}$
(Millions of dollars)


See foomote at end of table.

TABLE 17. Quebec, 1967 to $1969^{2}$ - Concluded
(Millions of dollars)


[^13]TABLE 18. Ontario, 1967 to 1969'
(Millions of dollars)


See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 18. Ontario, 1967 to $1969^{\prime}$ - Concluded
(Millions of dollars)


[^14]TABLE 19. Manitoba, 1967 to $1969^{2}$
(Millions of doliars)

${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968. intentions 1969.

* Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment include an estimate for "Capitalltems charged to operating expenses", for all manufacturing groups.

TABLE, 20. Saskatchewan, 1967 to $1969^{*}$
(Millions of dollars)


[^15]TABLE 21. Alberta, 1967 to 1969 ${ }^{1}$
(Millions of dollars)

${ }^{2}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968. intentions 1969.
${ }^{2}$ Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment include an estimate for "Capital ltemscharged to operating expenses". Ior all manutacturing groups.

TABLE 22. British Columbia, 1967 to $1969^{3}$
(Millions of dollars)

${ }^{2}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968, intentlons 1969.
${ }^{2}$ Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment include an estimate for "Capitalitems charged to operatlag expenses" for all manufacturling groups, of 31.2 in 1967, $24.6 \ln 1968$ and 28.8 in 1969.

TABLE 23. Summary of Metropolitan Areas - Manufacturing, 1967 to 1969'
(Millions of dollars)


[^16]TABLE 24. Montreal Metropolitan Areas - Manufacturing, 1967 to $1969^{2}$
(Millions of dollars)

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\circ} \\ & \text { z } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { 勻 } \end{aligned}$ | Industry |  | Capital expenditures |  |  | Repair expenditures |  |  | Capital and repalr expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { U } \\ & \text { 曹 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | g U 0 0 0 0 0 |  | 퓽 |
| 1 | Food and beveragesTextile . ................ |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|  |  | 1967 | 12.0 | 31.0 | 43.0 | 2.8 | 13.9 | 16:7 | 14.8 | 44.9 | 59.7 |
|  |  | 1968 | 9.6 | 22.1 | 31.7 | 2.8 | 11.0 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 33.1 | 45.5 |
|  |  | 1969 | 11.7 | 17.7 | 29.4 | 2.9. | 10.6 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 28.3 | 42.9 |
| 2 |  | 1967 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 9.7 | 13.1 |
|  |  | 1968 | 1.3 | 4. 0 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 8.6 |
|  |  | 1969 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 7.3 | 9.3 |
| 3 | Clothing and knitting mills | 1967 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 9.5 |
|  |  | 1968 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 8.2 | 9.8 |
| 4 |  | 1969 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 10.3 |
|  | Metal fabricating | 1967 | 5.4 | 13.1 | 18.5 | 1.9 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 7. 3 | 20.8 | 28.1 |
|  |  | 1968 | 2.9 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 1.7 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 4.6 | 23.2 | 27.8 |
|  |  | 1969 | 2.9 | 12.9 | 15.8 | 1.9 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 4.8 | 22.3 | 27.1 |
| 5 | Transportation equipment | 1967 | 2.2 | 17.6 | 19.8 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 3.9 | 24.1 | 28.0 |
|  |  | 1968 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 16.9 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 19.4 | 26.5 |
|  |  | 1969 | 4.0 | 14. 7 | 18.7 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 5.8 | 23.3 | 29.1 |
| 6 | Electrical products | 1967 | 5.4 | 14.7 | 20.1 | 1.6 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 7.0 | 22.9 | 29.9 |
|  |  | 1968 | 1.5 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 1.6 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 3.1 | 21.6 | 24.7 |
|  |  | 1969 | 0.9 | 15.8 | 16.7 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 2.5 | 24.6 | 27.1 |
| 7 | Chemical and chemical products | 1967 | 7.0 | 13.9 | 20.8 | 1.3 | 5. 2 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 19.1 | 27.4 |
|  |  | 1968 | 6.3 | 14.3 | 20.6 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 20.0 | 27.6 |
|  |  | 1969 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 21.8 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 12.3 | 17.0 | 29.3 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous | 1967 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
|  |  | 1968 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 7.9 |
|  |  | 1969 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 8.5 |
| 9 | Other manufacturing .......Totals (items 1 to 9) | 1967 | 37.0 | 49.2 | 86.2 | 21.8 | 32.3 | 54.1 | 58.8 | 81.5 | 140.3 |
|  |  | 1968 | 64.1 | 59.1 | 123.2 | 15.9 | 35.1 | 51.0 | 80.0 | 94.2 | 174.2 |
|  |  | 1969 | 36.1 | 49.0 | 85.1 | 19.1 | 36.6 | 55.7 | 55.2 | 85.6 | 140.8 |
| 10 |  | 1967 | 72.4 | 154. 7 | 227.1 | 33.1 | 81.7 | 114.8 | 105. 5 | 236. 4 | 341.9 |
|  |  | 1968 | 94.4 | 148.0 | 242.4 | 26.6 | 83.6 | 110.2 | 121.0 | 231.6 | 352.6 |
|  |  | 1969 | 70.4 | 137.3 | 207.7 | 30.2 | 86.5 | 116.7 | 100.6 | 223.8 | 324.4 |

${ }^{1}$ The revised geographlcal classification, as a result of the 1961 Census, limits the comparability of these data with prevlously published information.
${ }^{2}$ Actual expenditures 1967. preliminary actual 1968. intentions 1969.

TABLE 25. Toronto Metropolitan Area ${ }^{2}$ - Manufacturing, 1967 to $1969^{2}$
(Millions of dollars)

${ }^{1}$ The revised gengraphical classification, as a result of the 1961 census, llmits the comparability of these data with previously pubished information.
${ }^{2}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968, intentions 1969.

TABLE 26. Vancouver Metropolitan Area - Manufacturing 1967 to $1969^{1}$
(Millions of dollars)


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[^0]:    ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary.
    ${ }^{2}$ Intentions.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Preliminary
    ${ }^{2}$ Intentions.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 - 1967-1969" to be published later.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968, intentions 1969 .
    ${ }^{2}$ Estimates for capital and repair expenditures in Agriculture have been revised on the besis of the 1958 Farm Income and Expenditure Survey and the 1961 Census of Agriculture, and are not comparable with data for years prior to 1961.
    ${ }^{3}$ Estimates for metal and non-metal mining were increased for 1967 und subsequent years following the introduction of a new survey questionnaire and the resultant col lection of more complete supplementary data on development and on property exploration expenditures by mining companies in production, those preparing for production and exploration companies. The 1967 increase in level therefore reflects upward revisions on the part of respondents and also a modification of statistical techniques.

    - See foatnote 3, Table 8.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnotes 3, Table 1.
    Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968, intentions 1969.
    Includes expendltures on facilities related to petroleum and gas wells and extraction of petroleum from shales or sands, natural gas processing plants and contract driliing for petroleum and gas.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes Coal mines, Asbestos, Gypsum, Salt, Mlscellaneous Non-Metal (including potash) and Quarrying.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968, intentions 1969.
    Includes telegraph and cable systems.
    Estimates for community antenna television are not inciuded in these totals. Studies are under way for the inclusion of this activity in future estimates.

    - Includes Air Transport, Warehousing, Oil and Gas Pipe Lines, and Toll Highways and Bridges.

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ Actual expenditures 1967. preliminary actual 1968, intentions 1969.
    ${ }^{2}$ See fontnote 2, page 15.

    - Includes services to business management, recreational services other than motion picture theatres, personal services other than hotels, laundries and cleaners and miscellaneous services such as trade and exhibition associations, Estimates are also included for commercial vehicles not covered by the ather sector tables.
    - Includes privately-operated social and welfare institutions.
    ${ }^{5}$ See footnote 3. Table 8.

[^7]:    ${ }^{3}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968, intentions 1969.
    ${ }^{3}$ These categories cover, in general, govemment owned establishments whose principal source of revenue is derived from the provision of goods and servtces to the public.
    ${ }^{3}$ These categories include only federal government housing, provincial hospitals, schools and universitles, andmunicipal hospitals and schools.

    4 See footnote 3, Table 8.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Actual expendttures 1967 , preliminary actual 1968 . intentions 1969.
    ${ }^{2}$ These categories cover, in general, government owned establishments whose principal source of revenue is derlved from the proviston of goods and services to the public.

    Total for Government Departments Include data for departmental Crown corporations and exclude data for proprietary Crown corporations which are all classified as Enterprises. Agency crown corporations, on the other hand, are provisionally classified in part to Enterprises and the remainder to Government Departments.
    *Thesecategories include only provincial hospitals, schools, and universities, and municipal hospltals and schools.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Coverage is calculated by expressing expenditures of reporting firms as a percentage of total estimated expenditures.
    ${ }^{2}$ Independent estimates were made of expenditures in this group.
    ${ }^{3}$ In manufacturing and primary industries only establishments havlng a gross vaiue of shipments of over $\$ 200,000$ were canvassed in entirety. Thus, coverage is apt to be lower for groups where there are a large number of small companies suchas forestry and wood products.

    - See footnote 2, Table 4
    ${ }^{3}$ Coverage for residentilal housing is calculated by expressing public and privalely initiated housing covered by survey as a percentage of total estimated completions.
    ${ }^{6}$ This group comprises several categories of commercial services not covered by direct surveys.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Firms reporting in the mid-year survey were not asked to reexamine repair expenditures, as past experience pevealed relatlvely small changes in this type of expenditure. Mld-year estimates are therefore a repeat of figures reported at the beginning of the year.
    ${ }^{2}$ Construction industry not surveyed at mideyear revlew.
    3 As of January 1968.
    ; Revision is based on results of the mid-year 1968 survey.
    ${ }^{5}$ Prellminary figure.

    - See footnote 3, Table 8.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968, Intentions 1969.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes Northwest Territories and Yukon.

[^12]:    ${ }^{2}$ Actual expenditures 1967．preliminary actual 1968 ，intentions 1969.

[^13]:    * Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968, intentions 1969.
    ${ }^{2}$ Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment include an estimate for "Capital items charged to operating expenses"', for all manufacturing groups, of 62.1 in 1967, 59.5 in 1968, and 61.8 in 1969.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968, intentions 1969
    ${ }^{2}$ Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment include an estimate for "Capital items charged to operating expenses". for ail manufacturing groups, of 127.3 in 1967, 118.3 in 1968 and 135.4 in 1969.

[^15]:    ${ }_{3}^{2}$ Actual expenditures 1967. prellminary actual 1968, intentions 1969.
    ${ }^{3}$ Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment include an estimate for "Capital ttems charged tooperating expenses" for all manufacturing groups.

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968. Intentions 1969.
    ${ }^{2}$ The revised geographical classification of a number of Metropolitan areas, as a result of the 1961 Census, limits the omparability of data with previously published information.
    'Statistics for St. John's, Newfoundland, not included for 1967 and Quebec for 1969, in accordance with the provisions of the Statistics Act.

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ Actual expenditures 1967, preliminary actual 1968. intentions 1969.

