

sectors of capital spending were substantially higher than in 1965. The greatest increase in strength occurred in manufacturing, with expansion in the automotive, primary metals, electrical products and non-metallic mineral products industries. New mining developments, expansion of electric power, telephone and water system utilities coupled with an acceleration of university, hospital, school and road construction contributed importantly to the larger total. Capital outlays in the *Prairie Provinces* strengthened in all sectors of the economy with the exception of housing. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, large increases took place in the primary resources sectors where new oil and potash projects were initiated. Additional chemical facilities were the main reason for larger expenditures for manufacturing in Manitoba. Social capital outlays in the *Prairie Provinces* also increased substantially, particularly those for education and health services. In *British Columbia*, a further rapid advance in capital spending for new pulp and paper and power projects took place. In addition, there was an increase in social capital spending for schools.

## 2.—Summary of Capital and Repair Expenditures, by Economic Sector, 1965 and 1966

NOTE.—Actual expenditures 1965; preliminary actual 1966.  
(Millions of dollars)

Type of Enterprise and Year	Capital			Repair			Capital and Repair		
	Con- struction	Ma- chinery and Equip- ment	Total	Con- struction	Ma- chinery and Equip- ment	Total	Con- struction	Ma- chinery and Equip- ment	Total
Agriculture and fishing.....1965	210	716	926	84	179	263	294	895	1,189
.....1966	220	781	1,001	88	191	279	308	972	1,280
Forestry.....1965	43	53	96	17	38	55	60	91	151
.....1966	42	47	89	17	35	52	59	82	141
Mining, quarrying and oil wells.....1965	599	136	735	51	172	223	650	308	958
.....1966	734	260	994	58	190	248	792	450	1,242
Manufacturing.....1965	604	1,736	2,340	151	823	974	755	2,559	3,314
.....1966	773	2,030	2,803	158	871	1,029	931	2,901	3,832
Utilities.....1965	1,443	980	2,423	301	566	867	1,744	1,546	3,290
.....1966	1,719	1,173	2,892	312	610	922	2,031	1,783	3,814
Construction.....1965	17	246	263	5	178	183	22	424	446
.....1966	17	250	267	4	190	194	21	440	461
Housing.....1965	2,133	—	2,133	618	—	618	2,751	—	2,751
.....1966	2,181	—	2,181	661	—	661	2,842	—	2,842
Trade (wholesale and retail).1965	154	241	395	45	57	102	199	298	497
.....1966	198	239	437	44	62	106	242	301	543
Finance, insurance and real estate.....1965	367	60	427	24	7	31	391	67	458
.....1966	405	64	469	25	8	33	430	72	502
Commercial services.....1965	184	263	447	20	67	87	204	330	534
.....1966	239	317	556	22	69	91	261	386	647
Institutional services.....1965	867	145	1,012	64	18	82	931	163	1,094
.....1966	1,016	170	1,186	75	18	93	1,091	188	1,279
Government departments....1965	1,494	174	1,668	375	67	442	1,869	241	2,110
.....1966	1,802	220	2,022	389	72	461	2,191	292	2,483
<b>Totals.....1965</b>	<b>8,115</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>12,865</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>9,870</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>16,792</b>
<b>.....1966</b>	<b>9,346</b>	<b>5,551</b>	<b>14,897</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>7,867</b>	<b>19,066</b>

Details of some of the above economic sectors are given in Table 3. The value of construction work performed, together with statistics of contracts awarded and building permits issued in recent years, is covered in Section 2 of this Chapter. Housing is treated separately in Section 3.