A summary of the capital expenditures in each province for the years 1965 and 1966 is given in Table 4. Such expenditures represent gross additions to the capital stocks of the province and are a reflection of economic activity in the area, although the actual production of these assets may generate major employment and income-giving effects in other regions. For example, the spending of millions of dollars on oil refineries and pipelines in Western Canada means activity in the steel industries of Ontario as well as construction activity in the western provinces.

4. - Capital and Repair Expenditures, by Province, 1965 and 1966

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

| Province and Year | Capital | | | Repair | | | Capital and Repair | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------|---|------------|------------------------|---|----------------|
| | Con- struc- tion | Ma- chinery and Equip- ment | Total | Con- struc- tion | Ma- chinery and Equip- ment | Total | Con- struc- tion | Ma- chinery and Equip- ment | Total |
| Newfoundland | 152 | 76 | 228 | 34 | 53 | 87 | 186 | 129 | 318 |
| | 221 | 113 | 334 | 37 | 55 | 92 | 258 | 168 | 426 |
| Prince Edward Island1965 1966 | 31 34 | 26 30 | 57 64 | 8 | 8 8 | 16 16 | 39 42 | 34 38 | 73 80 |
| Nova Scotia | 199 | 119 | 318 | 57 | 59 | 116 | 256 | 178 | 434 |
| | 235 | 165 | 400 | 62 | 61 | 123 | 297 | 226 | 522 |
| New Brunswick | 210 | 124 | 334 | 44 | 50 | 94 | 254 | 174 | 428 |
| | 237 | 135 | 372 | 46 | 51 | 97 | 283 | 186 | 469 |
| Quebec | 2,200 2,298 | 1,006 1,193 | $3,206 \\ 3,491$ | 418 440 | 516 558 | 934 998 | 2,618 2,738 | 1,522 1,751 | 4,140 4,489 |
| Ontario | 2,533 | 1,846 | 4,379 | 641 | 830 | 1,471 | 3,174 | 2,676 | 5,850 |
| | 3,073 | 2,042 | 5,115 | 682 | 882 | 1,564 | 3,755 | 2,924 | 6,679 |
| Manitoba | $\frac{324}{402}$ | 213 254 | 537 656 | 91 95 | 106 110 | 197 205 | 415 497 | 319 364 | 734 861 |
| Saskatchewan | 472 | 301 | 773 | 94 | 106 | 200 | 566 | 407 | 973 |
| | 561 | 368 | 929 | 102 | 114 | 216 | 663 | 482 | 1,145 |
| Alberta | 916 | 404 | 1,320 | 177 | 167 | 344 | 1,093 | 571 | 1,664 |
| | 1,072 | 441 | 1,513 | 178 | 179 | 357 | 1,250 | 620 | 1,870 |
| British Columbia | 1,078 1,213 | 635 810 | $^{1,713}_{2,023}$ | 191 203 | 277 298 | 468 501 | 1,269 1,416 | 912 1,108 | 2,181 2,524 |
| Totals | 8,115 | 4,750 | 12,865 | 1,755 | 2,172 | 3,927 | 9,870 | 6,922 | 16,793 |
| | 9,346 | 5,551 | 14,897 | 1,853 | 2,316 | 4,169 | 11,199 | 7,867 | 19,066 |

Section 2.—Construction Statistics

Subsection 1.-Value of Construction Work Performed

Statistics of the construction industry are based largely on information received at the same time and from the same sources as the data on capital expenditures that appear in Section 1. The data represent the estimated total value of all new and repair construction performed by contractors, by labour forces of utility, manufacturing, mining and logging firms, and by government departments, home-owner builders and other persons or firms not primarily engaged in the construction industry. Table 5 shows the value of new and repair construction work performed during the period 1957-66 and Table 6 shows the value of such work performed by contractors and others in the years 1963-66.