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Releases

Energy supply and demand 2006

Canada's demand for energy fell by 2.0% in 2006, thanks to declining consumption in the nation's industrial, transportation, residential and commercial sectors.

Declines in those sectors offset an increase in consumption in the mining sector, particularly in fuel used by the oil sands industry.

In 2006, Canada consumed 7,643 petajoules of energy, down 2.0% from 7,796 petajoules in 2005. One petajoule equals roughly the amount of energy required to operate the Montréal subway system for one year.

Energy use derived from the three main fossil fuels—natural gas, refined petroleum products and coal—declined 2.1%, due to reductions in demand from the pulp and paper, chemical, residential and commercial sectors.

The industrial sector, the biggest user of energy, consumed 1.0% less in 2006 than the year before. The reduction was due primarily to two industries: pulp and paper, and chemical products. Historically, the industrial sector accounts for just under one-third of total energy consumption.

Demand slipped 2.9% in the residential and agriculture sectors and by 4.6% in the commercial and public administration sectors due to warmer weather conditions throughout Canada in 2006. Generally, these sectors account for about 20% of total consumption.

Energy consumption decreased 0.7% in the transportation sector. The transportation sector, the second largest user of energy, accounted for about 31% of final demand.

Crude oil production increases

Canadian companies produced about 154 million cubic metres of crude oil in 2006, up 5.4% over 2005. (A cubic metre contains 1,000 litres). This amounted to about 422,000 cubic metres a day.

A 1.1% decline in the production of conventional crude oil in 2006 was offset by a significant 31.1% increase in the production of synthetic crude oil. This reflected a return to normal operations after a facility fire hampered output throughout the first three quarters of 2005.

The productive capacity of Canada's East Coast increased by 30% in 2006. However, production increased only marginally during this period as a result

Note to readers

In addition to the estimates for 2006, revised data are also available for the reference year 2005.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of company data and to previously estimated or reported data. The revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

of operational problems in the Hibernia and Terra Nova oil fields.

Alberta's oil sands remain an important source of crude oil production. In 2006, they accounted for over 43% of total crude oil and equivalent production, up slightly from 39% in 2005 and well above the proportion of 28% in 2000.

In 2006, the oil sands produced 180,000 cubic metres of oil a day. In 2007, this figure had jumped to an estimated 184,000 cubic metres a day, roughly 44% of Canada's total crude oil production.

The Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers is forecasting oil sands production to surpass 693,000 cubic metres of oil a day, or 82% of total Canadian crude oil production, by 2020. Capital investment, which amounted to \$14 billion in 2006, was expected to reach an estimated \$16 billion in 2007.

Exports of crude oil, primarily to the United States, increased 12.8% from 2005. These exports accounted for more than 67% of all Canadian production in 2006.

The US Midwest remained the most significant market for Western Canadian crude oil, consuming 71% of total exports to the United States. According to the United States Energy Information Administration, in 2006 Canada remained the leading export country to the United States, ahead of both Mexico and Saudi Arabia. Canadian crude oil represented 17% of total US demand for imported crude oil.

In 2006, average Canadian crude oil prices rose to more than \$66 a barrel. This was a 27% increase over 2005, and more than double 1990 prices.

Modest gain in natural gas production

Natural gas production increased 0.4% in 2006 from 2005. Record gas drilling activity in the first half of 2006 was offset by a reduction in wells drilled in the last half of the year, resulting in an annual total slightly below 2005 levels.

Natural gas exports to the United States declined to 3,906 petajoules in 2006, down 3.9%

from 4,066 petajoules in 2005. This decrease reflected the return to normal US production levels (which dropped in 2005 as a result of hurricanes Katrina and Rita) combined with milder winter weather.

Well over half (59%) of total Canadian natural gas production is exported. In the United States, Canadian natural gas accounts for 18% of total US demand for natural gas.

Canada's trade surplus for crude petroleum, refined petroleum and other products, natural gas, coal and electricity reached \$52.0 billion in 2006, down from \$53.0 billion in 2005.

Marginal decrease in electricity production

Electricity production from primary sources (hydro, nuclear, wind and tidal) decreased 0.6% in 2006, due primarily to reduced demand as a result of warmer weather conditions in many parts of Canada. Nuclear generation increased 6.4% in 2006, reflecting the return to service of Ontario Power Generation's Pickering A, Unit 1.

Hydro generation accounted for 59% of electric power in 2006, the largest source. Nuclear energy provided about 16% of total Canadian electricity production.

However, in Ontario, nuclear power accounts for more than 52% of total electricity generation, enough to supply all the homes in the province.

Nationally, the proportion of electricity generated using fossil fuels declined 7.0% in 2006.

Although electricity generation from wind, solar and tidal sources continues to increase, combined generation from these sources in 2006 represented less than 0.5% of total generation. However, wind generation projects continued to grow. Capacity more than doubled from 2005 to 2006, rising from 680 megawatts to 1,460 megawatts. Ontario posted the largest increase, adding 400 megawatts of capacity. According to the Canadian Wind Energy Association, by the end of 2006, Canada ranked 12th in the world in terms of wind energy capacity.

Electricity demand decreased 2.1% in 2006, mainly the result of lower demand by Canada's manufacturing sector.

Sales of motor gasoline remain virtually unchanged

Volumes of motor gasoline sales in 2006 remained virtually unchanged from 2005 levels. Canadian drivers consumed more than 40 billion litres of motor gasoline, up slightly from 2005 levels.

Gasoline prices peaked throughout much of the country in August 2006. In Montréal, prices reached an average of 112.7 cents per litre for regular unleaded at

self-service stations. Gas prices averaged 103.3 cents in Toronto, 109.4 cents in Edmonton and 114.3 cents in Vancouver.

Total demand for all refined petroleum products decreased 2.1% in 2006 over 2005 levels.

Coal production, exports and consumption decreases

Coal production slipped 3.7% in 2006, primarily the result of lower demand by electric utilities.

Final demand for coal by the manufacturing sector decreased 1.1% from 2005. Exports of coal decreased marginally in 2006 from 2005, reflecting lower demand for Canadian coal, primarily from Brazil and Chile.

Alberta energy consumption growing fastest among provinces

Alberta's growth in energy consumption led the pack, increasing 2.9% from 2005. Higher demand for natural resource-based products, combined with agricultural gains, contributed more to the growth of the economy than any other industry.

Alberta's increase was due primarily to higher energy use in the oil sands sector. Alberta accounted for an 18% share of total national consumption.

Energy consumption declined faster than the national average of 2.0% in eight provinces: Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Energy use by all sectors, or "final demand," declined 10.8% in Nova Scotia, 10.0% in Newfoundland and Labrador, 8.3% in New Brunswick, 4.0% in Prince Edward Island, 3.8% in Manitoba, 2.7% in Ontario, and 2.4% in Quebec and in British Columbia.

Consumption declined 2.7% in Ontario, which accounted for over 34% of the country's entire energy demand. Consumption in Quebec decreased 2.4%, putting its share at 21%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 128-0009 to 128-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2191, 2194, 2196 and 2198.

The 2006 issue of *Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003-XWE, free) will be available soon.

For general information, to order data, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination and Frame Services

section (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497;
energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and
 Energy Division.

Energy supply and demand

	2005 ^r	2006	2005 to 2006
	petajoules ¹		% change
Production²	16,490	16,796	1.9
Exports ²	8,662	8,851	2.2
Imports ²	3,139	2,936	-6.5
Availability ²	11,307	11,216	-0.8
Electricity generation	1,629	1,517	-6.9
Producer consumption	1,285	1,294	0.7
Non-energy use	984	1,043	6.0
Final demand³	7,796	7,643	-2.0
Industrial	2,420	2,395	-1.0
Transportation	2,389	2,373	-0.7
Residential and agriculture	1,505	1,461	-2.9
Commercial and public administration	1,482	1,414	-4.6
	2005 ^r	2006	2005 to 2006
	petajoules ¹		% change
Final demand³	7,796	7,643	-2.0
Canada	7,796	7,643	-2.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	130	117	-10.0
Prince Edward Island	25	24	-4.0
Nova Scotia	194	173	-10.8
New Brunswick	193	177	-8.3
Quebec	1,641	1,602	-2.4
Ontario	2,676	2,604	-2.7
Manitoba	263	253	-3.8
Saskatchewan	376	380	1.1
Alberta	1,362	1,401	2.9
British Columbia	911	889	-2.4
North ⁴	25	23	-8.0

^r revised

1. A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.
2. Primary energy sources: coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.
3. Final demand represents the sum of energy use by mining, manufacturing, forestry, construction, transportation, agriculture, residential, public administration and commercial and other institutional.
4. North includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Spending on research and development

2007 intentions

Total spending on research and development (R&D) in Canada is projected to increase slightly in 2007, according to preliminary estimates.

R&D spending is anticipated to reach nearly \$29.0 billion in 2007, up 3.3% from the estimated \$28.1 billion in 2006.

The higher education sector is projected to account for half (\$459 million) of the anticipated overall growth of \$917 million. The business enterprise sector will likely account for 43%, or \$416 million, of the increase.

The intentions indicate that the business enterprise sector will continue to be the largest R&D performer. Its investment will amount to \$15.8 billion, followed by the higher education sector at \$10.4 billion.

Combined, these two sectors should continue to perform 90% of total R&D in 2007, as they have been since 2003.

The value of the federal government's R&D performance is expected to increase by \$40 million, or 1.7%, to reach \$2.3 billion.

In terms of R&D funding, business enterprises are expected to account for nearly 48% of the total funding. The federal government will continue to be the second largest funder, accounting for almost 19% of the total.

Figures on provincial distribution of R&D spending are available up to 2005. Two provinces posted major increases in their provincial gross domestic expenditure on research and development between 2004 and 2005: Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island.

In four provinces—Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba—the higher education sector performed over half of the total R&D in 2005. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, business enterprises performed over half.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4201, 4204, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4212 and 5109.

The article, "Total spending on research and development in Canada, 1993 to 2007, and provinces, 1996 to 2005," is now available in the service bulletin *Science Statistics*, Vol. 31, no. 8 (88-001-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more detailed information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Michael Lynch, (613-951-2201; michael.lynch@statcan.ca) or Louise Earl, (613-951-2880; louise.earl@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 2007

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in November compared with the October level of 140.2 (1992=100). The composite index increased 0.9% compared with the revised November 2006 index (139.0).

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 1992=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The fourth quarter 2007 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in April 2008.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.ca) or Louise Chainé (613-951-3393), Prices Division. ■

Crushing statistics

November 2007

Canadian oilseed processors crushed a record 363,313 metric tonnes of canola in November. Oil production in November totalled 149,816 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 218,735 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The November 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in January 2008.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

October 2007

Data from the October issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. October's issue contains the annual summary of concepts, methods and sources, as well as an overview of November's market conditions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The October 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 30, no. 10 (22-007-XIB, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release,

contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

November 2007

Data on November grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.

The November 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in January 2008.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping

2005 (preliminary)

Canadian ports handled 470.1 million metric tonnes of cargo in 2005, a 3.7% increase from 2004. Growth in the international sector was primarily responsible for the increase.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2751 and 2791.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, December 2007,
Vol. 20, no. 12
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$25/\$243).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 2007, Vol. 30,
no. 10
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB
(free).

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire,
October 2007, Vol. 3, no. 10
Catalogue number 41-019-XWE
(free).

Wholesale Trade, October 2007, Vol. 70, no. 10
Catalogue number 63-008-XWE
(free).

Science Statistics, December 2007 edition, Vol. 31,
no. 8
Catalogue number 88-001-XWE
(free).

**Science, Innovation and Electronic Information
Division Working Papers: "Innovators,
Non-innovators and Venture Firms: What Is the
Nature of Firms in Research and Development
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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
Urban transit, 1996 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	2 4
OTHER RELEASES	
Help-wanted index, May 1997 Short-term Expectations Survey Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997 Uggg producer, Apr. 1997	3 9 12 13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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