



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

December 2001 and annual 2001 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons production for the year 2001 totalled 128.6 million cubic metres, up 0.6% from 2000. This increase was due mostly to a rise in production of synthetic crude oil in Alberta and increased production in Saskatchewan and in Newfoundland and Labrador. Synthetic crude oil production grew 8.9% from 2000; Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador saw production increases of 2.1% and 2.8%, respectively.

Exports of crude oil for the year 2001, which accounted for 62.1% of total production, fell 0.7% from 2000; imports of crude oil grew 0.9%.

In December, crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon production totalled 11.3 million cubic metres, up 2.3% from December 2000. Synthetic crude oil production reached a record volume in December, rising 34.1% from December 2000. The increase was partly due to the start of "Project Millennium" in Alberta.

December's exports, which accounted for 61.5% of total production, fell 4.6% from December 2000.

Sustained strong demand from the United States in 2001 brought a 2.1% rise in marketable natural gas production. Also contributing to the increase were the rises in marketable production in British Columbia (+16.9%) and at Sable Island in Nova Scotia (+47.0%).

Natural gas exports in 2001 increased 7.5% over 2000; warmer-than-normal weather conditions throughout Canada contributed to the 6.8% decrease in domestic sales.

In December, marketable natural gas production dropped 5.2% from December 2000. Domestic sales fell 14.3%, and exports also dropped 14.3%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000 to Dec. 2001
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	11 015.1	11 272.0	2.3
Exports	7 261.1	6 926.9	-4.6
Imports ²	4 965.2	4 508.7	-9.2
Refinery receipts	8 889.9	8 686.0	-2.3
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	15 495.5	14 687.5	-5.2
Exports	10 482.7	8 986.8	-14.3
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	8 269.0	7 087.5	-14.3
	Jan. to Dec. 2000	Jan. to Dec. 2001	Jan.-Dec. 2000 to Jan.-Dec. 2001
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	127 755.3	128 562.4	0.6
Exports	80 316.5	79 793.6	-0.7
Imports ²	53 037.6	53 517.0	0.9
Refinery receipts	100 564.0	103 093.0	2.5
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	167 789.9	171 238.6	2.1
Exports	101 246.4	108 842.0	7.5
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	71 742.8	66 892.5	-6.8

¹ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.

³ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001

The December 2001 issue of *Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Natural Gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in April. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Residential construction investment

Fourth quarter 2001 and annual 2001

The total value of investment in the housing sector in 2001 was \$43.1 billion, up 5.6% from 2000. All three components of residential construction investment — new housing, renovations and acquisition costs — advanced in 2001.

The rise in the value of residential construction investment in 2001 was due to a number of factors, including low mortgage rates, a growing number of immigrants, an increase in disposable income, and low apartment vacancy rates in a number of large urban centres.

The lion's share of the increase in dollar terms was in the new housing component, which rose 8.2% from 2000 to \$22.5 billion. Higher investment in single-family dwellings (+5.6% to \$14.4 billion) and apartments (+20.1% to \$3.7 billion) explained this rise. The gain for single-family dwellings was the result of increases both in housing starts (+4.2%) and in the average value of projects (+3.3%). For apartments, the growth was almost entirely due to a spectacular increase in housing starts (+21.3%); the average value was up only slightly (+1.4%).

Renovation expenditures, which accounted for 38.6% of residential construction investment in 2001, totalled \$16.6 billion, up 1.3% from 2000. Acquisition costs rose 10.1% to \$4.0 billion.

All provinces and territories, except for Saskatchewan and Nunavut, posted increases in 2001. The largest increase (in dollars) in residential construction investment occurred in Ontario (+4.2% to \$19.0 billion), propelled by investment in new

apartment construction. Quebec (+7.2%) and Alberta (+9.2%) followed with increases that were largely the result of construction of single-family dwellings.

In the fourth quarter, residential construction investment reached \$10.9 billion, up 8.0% from the fourth quarter of 2000. Much of the increase was in the new housing component (+13.3% to \$5.9 billion). Renovation expenditures slipped 0.5% from the fourth quarter of 2000 to \$4.0 billion. Acquisition costs, following the same movement as the new housing component, rose 14.6% to \$1.1 billion.

Note: Residential construction investment is divided into three main components. The first is new housing construction, which includes single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments, cottages, mobile homes and additional housing units created from non-residential buildings or other types of residential structures (conversions). The second component of residential construction investment, renovations, includes alterations and improvements in existing dwellings. The third component is acquisition costs, which refers to the value of services relating to the sale of new dwellings. These costs include sales tax, land development and service charges, as well as record-processing fees for mortgage insurance and the associated premiums.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0013.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; saineti@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Residential construction investment

	Fourth quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2000 to fourth quarter 2001	2000	2001	2000 to 2001
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	10,135.8	10,944.7	8.0	40,845.4	43,131.5	5.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	136.5	165.8	21.5	515.4	545.0	5.7
Prince Edward Island	43.2	48.7	12.7	153.6	154.8	0.8
Nova Scotia	285.5	282.6	-1.0	1,091.7	1,098.6	0.6
New Brunswick	202.9	211.6	4.3	726.7	788.3	8.5
Quebec	1,776.9	2,022.2	13.8	7,665.9	8,218.1	7.2
Ontario	4,594.4	4,729.8	2.9	18,285.5	19,045.9	4.2
Manitoba	216.3	245.8	13.6	858.0	888.0	3.5
Saskatchewan	201.5	199.6	-1.0	827.0	774.7	-6.3
Alberta	1,363.9	1,599.9	17.3	5,397.2	5,891.7	9.2
British Columbia	1,282.9	1,396.4	8.8	5,185.8	5,587.0	7.7
Yukon	17.1	14.5	-14.9	61.9	66.9	8.1
Northwest Territories	8.2	19.3	135.2	31.8	44.6	40.3
Nunavut	6.5	8.5	30.1	44.9	27.9	-37.8

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.



NEW PRODUCTS

Electric power statistics, December 2001, Vol. 69,
no. 12
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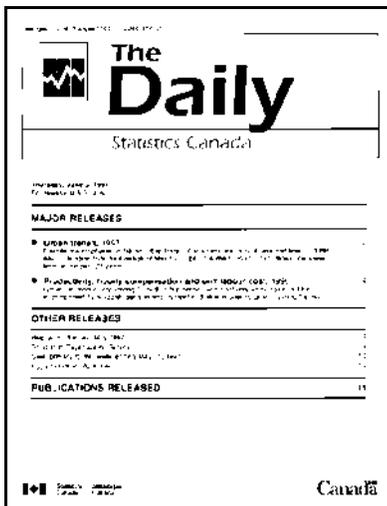
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