

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, November 18, 2008**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### Releases

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<b>Energy supply and demand, 2007</b>	2
Canada's demand for energy rose 5.5% in 2007, the result of increased consumption in the nation's industrial, transportation, residential and commercial sectors.	
<b>Study: The resource boom: Impacts on provincial purchasing power, 2003 to 2007</b>	5
From 2003 to 2007, the rising price of commodities, falling import prices and the appreciating Canadian dollar led to gains in purchasing power for most provinces.	
Canadian Vehicle Survey, April to June 2008	7
Refined petroleum products, September 2008	7
Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, August 2008	7
Crude oil and natural gas production, September 2008	8
Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, September 2008	8
Divorces, 2005	8

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<b>New products</b>	9
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## Releases

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### Energy supply and demand

2007

Canada's demand for energy rose 5.5% in 2007, the result of increased consumption in the nation's industrial, transportation, residential and commercial sectors.

In 2007, Canada consumed 7 968 petajoules of energy, up from 7 551 petajoules in 2006. 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) rose 7.0%. This was due to increased demand from the mining sector, iron and steel industry, transportation, residential and commercial sectors.

In the transportation sector, the largest user of energy, consumption rose 5.1%. The sector accounted for about 31% of final demand.

The industrial sector, the second largest user of energy, consumed 6.6% more. The increase was due primarily to two industries: mining and oil and gas extraction, and iron and steel.

Total demand for all refined petroleum products, including fuel oil and motor gasoline, rose 4.1% in 2007. Sales of motor gasoline amounted to 42 billion litres, up 3.8%.

#### Crude oil production increases

Canadian companies produced 161 million cubic metres of crude oil and equivalent in 2007, up 4.2% over 2006. (A cubic metre contains 1 000 litres).

Canada's East Coast production increased 20.5%, reflecting higher output from the Terra Nova and White Rose fields.

Alberta's oil sands accounted for over 43% of total crude oil and equivalent production in 2007, up slightly from 42% in 2006 and well above the 28% in 2000. The oil sands produced 191 000 cubic metres of oil a day in 2007.

Exports of crude oil, primarily to the United States, increased 3.2% from 2006. According to the United States Energy Information Administration, Canada remained the leading export country to the United States, ahead of both Mexico and Saudi Arabia.

Canadian crude oil represented 18% of total US demand for imported crude oil in 2007, and these exports accounted for more than 64% of all Canadian

#### Note to readers

*In addition to the estimates for 2007, revised data are also available for the reference year 2006.*

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

production. The US Midwest was the most significant market for Western Canadian crude oil in 2007.

#### Modest decrease in natural gas production

Natural gas production fell 2.3% in 2007. Natural gas drilling declined by 25%, largely the result of weaker wellhead prices.

Natural gas exports to the United States rose to 4 189 petajoules in 2007, up 7.5% from 3 898 petajoules in 2006. This increase reflected colder winter weather conditions in the United States.

Two-thirds (66%) of total Canadian natural gas marketable production goes for export. In the United States, Canadian natural gas accounts for 17% of total American demand for natural gas.

Canada's trade surplus for crude petroleum, refined petroleum and other products, natural gas, coal and electricity reached \$55.9 billion in 2007, up from \$51.6 billion the year before.

#### Marginal increase in electricity production

Electricity production from primary sources (hydro, nuclear, wind and tidal) increased 2.0% in 2007, mainly the result of increased demand in colder weather conditions in many parts of Canada. Demand rose 2.6%.

Hydro generation accounted for 59% of electric power in 2007, the largest source. Nuclear energy provided about 14% of total Canadian electricity production. (In Ontario, nuclear power accounted for more than 53% of total electricity generation.) Electricity generated using fossil fuels accounted for 26%.

Although electricity generation from wind, solar and tidal sources is rising, total generation from these sources represented less than 0.5% of total generation.

Wind generation capacity rose 28.5% to 1,876 megawatts in 2007, up from 137 megawatts in 2000. According to the Canadian Wind Energy

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Association, Canada ranked 11th in the world in terms of wind energy capacity at the end of 2007.

### **Coal production, exports and consumption increases**

Coal production rose 3.7% in 2007, primarily the result of higher demand by electric utilities.

Final demand for coal by the manufacturing sector increased 4.8% from 2006. Exports of Canadian coal increased 6.5%, reflecting higher demand primarily from Japan and South Korea.

### **Alberta fastest growing province in energy consumption**

Alberta's growth in consumption of energy led the provinces in 2007, increasing 13.5% from 2006.

Higher demand by the mining and oil and gas extraction industries for natural resource-based products, combined with residential, commercial and agricultural gains, contributed to the growth. Alberta accounted for a 20% share of total national consumption.

Increases in energy consumption were slower than the national average of 5.5% in six provinces: Prince

Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.

Consumption increased 1.6% in Ontario. It accounted for over 32% of the country's entire energy demand.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 128-0009, 128-0010, 128-0012 and 128-0013.**

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

The 2007 issue of *Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003-XWE, free) will be available soon.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

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## Energy supply and demand

	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007	2006 to 2007
	petajoules <sup>1</sup>		% change
<b>Production<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>16 815</b>	<b>16 965</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Exports <sup>2</sup>	8 899	9 270	4.2
Imports <sup>2</sup>	2 977	3 141	5.5
Availability <sup>2</sup>	11 177	11 655	4.3
Electricity generation	1 514	1 621	7.1
Producer consumption	1 282	1 348	5.1
Non-energy use	1 045	1 049	0.4
<b>Final demand<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7 551</b>	<b>7 968</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Industrial	2 314	2 466	6.6
Transportation	2 372	2 493	5.1
Residential and agriculture	1 454	1 559	7.2
Commercial and public administration	1 411	1 450	2.8
	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007	2006 to 2007
	petajoules <sup>1</sup>		% change
<b>Final demand<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7 551</b>	<b>7 968</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Canada</b>			
Newfoundland and Labrador	113	124	9.7
Prince Edward Island	24	25	4.2
Nova Scotia	169	175	3.6
New Brunswick	166	167	0.6
Quebec	1 563	1 638	4.8
Ontario	2 576	2 617	1.6
Manitoba	250	264	5.6
Saskatchewan	380	398	4.7
Alberta	1 397	1 585	13.5
British Columbia	890	946	6.3
North <sup>4</sup>	23	29	26.1

<sup>r</sup> 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.

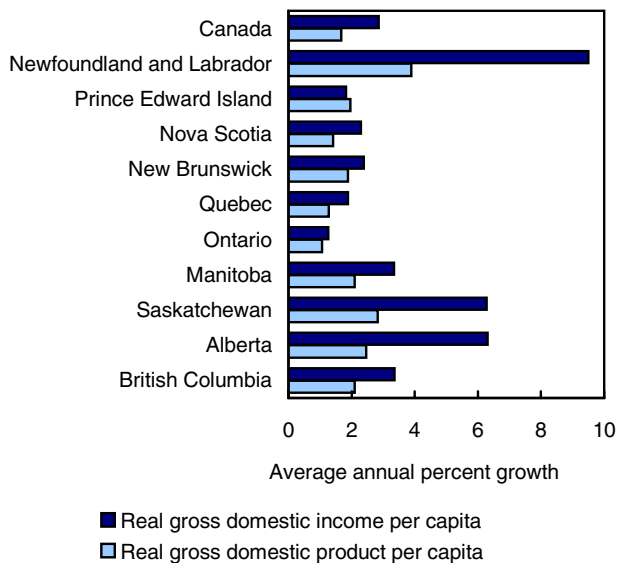
4. North includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

## Study: The resource boom: Impacts on provincial purchasing power

2003 to 2007

From 2003 to 2007, the rising price of commodities, falling import prices and the appreciating dollar led to gains in purchasing power for most provinces.

### Average annual growth of real income per capita and real gross domestic product per capita, 2003 to 2007



During this five-year period, real gross domestic income (GDI) per capita in Canada, increased at an annual average rate of 2.9%. At the same time, real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita rose at an annual average rate of 1.7%.

In every province, except Prince Edward Island, the growth in real GDI per capita exceeded the growth in real GDP per capita.

The magnitude of these recent gains in real GDI differed across provinces, as did the changes in relative prices that brought about provincial trading gains.

### Rising export prices versus falling import prices

Unlike the early 1980s, when only a select number of commodities had large swings in prices, the

#### Note to readers

Real income refers to real gross domestic income (GDI), which is a measure of the real purchasing power of income. It is related to real gross domestic product (GDP), though it is a broader income concept.

In addition to changes in productivity and inputs, real GDI includes a trading gain that captures the impact of relative price changes, primarily the terms of trade. The terms of trade is the ratio of export to import prices and represents the number of exported goods that must be given up to acquire an imported good.

The trading gain is measured by using the same deflator for exports and imports. When the trading gain is added to real GDP the resulting measure is referred to as real GDI.

post-2002 period stands out because prices of almost all commodities increased.

Both the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, and the downward pressure placed on the prices of many manufactured products by China's integration into the global economy, decreased import prices for a wide range of goods in Canada.

For many provinces, these falling import prices were as important as, or more important than, rising export prices for bringing about terms of trade improvements.

On average, Canadian import prices, which declined by 2.6% per year from 2003 to 2007, contributed more to terms of trade growth than export prices, which rose about 1% per year.

This pattern of falling import prices and rising export prices is not consistent across provinces.

In Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the terms of trade rose as export prices increased, while import prices decreased.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, export prices grew faster than import prices, leading to terms of trade improvements.

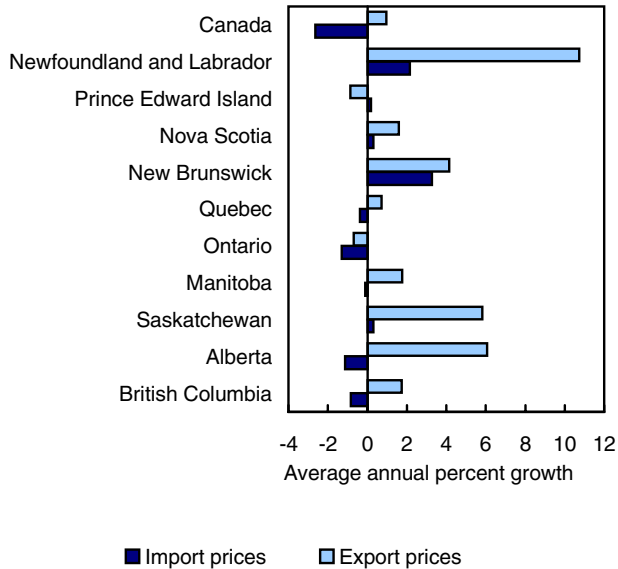
In Ontario, export prices declined more slowly than import prices, leading to a rising terms of trade. In Prince Edward Island, export prices declined and import prices rose, leading to a deterioration in the terms of trade.

### Larger impact after 2002 than previously seen

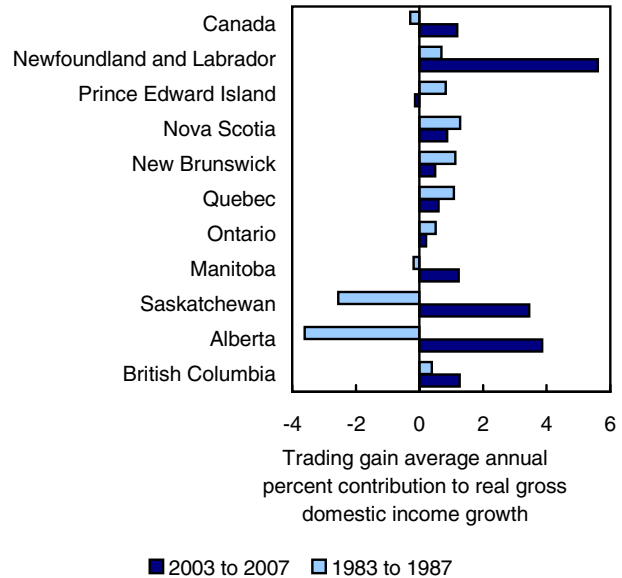
The combination of falling import prices and rising commodity export prices led to a widespread sharing of benefits from terms of trade improvements across

Canada, something that had not occurred in the last 25 years.

#### Average annual change in import and export prices, 2003 to 2007



#### Average annual contribution to real income from the trading gain, 1983 to 1987 and 2003 to 2007



While individual provinces experienced differing import and export price changes, the impact has generally been the same, improved terms of trade. In the case of Newfoundland and Labrador, the terms of trade driven trading gain accounted for 5.6 percentage points of the 9.5% average annual growth in real GDI per capita from 2003 to 2007.

In the 1980s, when oil prices declined swiftly, there were terms of trade deteriorations in oil producing provinces that were offset by terms of trade improvements in oil importing provinces. However, between 2003 and 2007, trading gains were an important source of real income growth for most provinces.

#### Role of economic structure

While most provinces benefited, some received larger trading gains than others. The differences in trading gains reflect differences in productive activity across provinces.

Although all provinces have a range of goods and services industries, in many cases provincial exports are dominated by a particular type of commodity.

On average, from 2003 to 2007, energy products in Newfoundland and Labrador accounted for 69.4% of exports by value. In Prince Edward Island, agriculture and fishing products accounted for 68.0% of exports.

In Quebec, machinery and equipment accounted for 35.4% of exports, while, in Ontario, automotive products accounted for 43.3% of exports.

In Alberta, energy commodities accounted for 69.0% of exports, while, in British Columbia, 40.5% of exports were forestry products.

The research paper "The resource boom: Impacts on provincial purchasing power" is now available as part of the *Insights on the Canadian Economy* Research Paper Series (11-624-MIE2008021, free) from the *Analytical studies* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ryan Macdonald (613-951-5687), Micro-economic Analysis Division.

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## Canadian Vehicle Survey

April to June 2008

Canadians drove their vehicles less during the second quarter of 2008 compared with the same quarter of 2007. Nationally, the number of kilometres driven declined 7.1%. Light vehicles (weighing less than 4.5 metric tonnes) were driven 7.6% less than in the second quarter of 2007, which was a particularly strong period for light vehicle use. The use of heavy vehicles (weighing 4.5 tonnes or more) decreased by 2.1%.

Fuel prices, which were high and rising throughout the second quarter of 2008, likely played a role in reducing driving.

While vehicle-kilometres were lower, there were more vehicles registered compared with a year earlier. Registrations rose for both light (+2.5%) and heavy vehicles (+5.1%) following strong vehicle sales in the first quarter of 2008.

Light vehicles in Canada travelled an average of 3,863 kilometres during the second quarter, which was down 10.0% compared with the previous year. This was the fourth quarter in a row where the average decreased compared with the year before.

The total use of large passenger styles of light vehicles (vans, sport utility vehicles and pickup trucks) dropped by 17.7% compared with the second quarter of 2007. The use of these larger styles has declined compared with the previous year in three out of the last four quarters. Smaller style light vehicles, including cars and station wagons, were driven 3.4% more in the second quarter of 2008, compared with the same quarter of 2007.

Fuel efficiency for light vehicles using gasoline was 10.2 L/100km, an improvement of 3.3% compared with the second quarter of 2007, and a 5.8% improvement from the second quarter of 2006.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0005 to 405-0020, 405-0026 to 405-0036, 405-0039 to 405-0042, 405-0044 to 405-0046, 405-0053, 405-0054, 405-0099 and 405-0101 to 405-0110.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.**

The April to June 2008 issue of *Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly* (53F0004XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Réjean Doiron (613-951-5680; [rejean.doiron@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:rejean.doiron@statcan.gc.ca)) or Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; [transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Refined petroleum products

September 2008 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for September. Other selected data about these products are also available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

August 2008

Data on the supply, disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for August.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

The August 2008 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 63, no. 8 (45-004-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

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## **Crude oil and natural gas production**

September 2008 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for September.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## **Monthly Survey of Large Retailers**

September 2008

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for September.

**Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.**

A data table is also available under the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252), Distributive Trades Division. ■

## **Divorces**

2005

Data on divorces in Canada are now available for 2005.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 101-6501 to 101-6520.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3235.**

The publication *Divorces in Canada, 2005* (84F0213XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, to order custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; [hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Statistics Division. ■



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## New products

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**Insights on the Canadian Economy: "The resource boom: Impacts on provincial purchasing power",**  
no. 21  
**Catalogue number 11-624-MIE2008021**  
(free).

**The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada,** August 2008, Vol. 63, no. 8  
**Catalogue number 45-004-XWE**  
(free).

**Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly,** April to June 2008  
**Catalogue number 53F0004XWE**  
(free).

**Divorces in Canada, 2005**  
**Catalogue number 84F0213XWE**  
(free).

**Aboriginal Children's Survey 2006: Métis Children,**  
no. 2  
**Catalogue number 89-634-XWE2008002**  
(free).

**Aboriginal Children's Survey 2006: First Nation Children Living Off Reserve,** no. 3  
**Catalogue number 89-634-XWE2008003**  
(free).

**Aboriginal Children's Survey 2006: Inuit Children,**  
no. 4  
**Catalogue number 89-634-XWE2008004**  
(free).

**Aboriginal Children's Survey 2006: Concepts and Methods Guide,** no. 6  
**Catalogue number 89-634-XWE2008006**  
(free).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008  
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

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**Releases**

**Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008** 2  
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower import deficit. In the financial account, foreign investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

**Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008** 7

**Study: The year in review for wholesale trade, 2007** 9

**Public sector employment, first quarter 2008** 10

**Counters and Messenger Services Price Index, April 2008** 11

**Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey profits, April 2008** 12

**Health Indicators, 2008** 12

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**New products** 13

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**2006 Census profiles**

With the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

## **Statistics Canada's official release bulletin**

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