

The Daily

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Releases

Energy supply and demand, 2012 (intentions)

Primary energy production in Canada increased 3.3% between 2011 and 2012 to 17,335 petajoules. This followed a 3.6% increase between 2010 and 2011.

One petajoule equals roughly the amount of energy required to operate the Montréal subway system for one year.

Crude oil accounted for the largest proportion of primary energy production in Canada in 2012, at 42.9%. This was followed by natural gas (34.9%), primary electricity (9.9%), coal (8.6%) and gas plant natural gas liquids (3.6%).

It was the third consecutive year in which crude oil accounted for the largest share of production. Until 2010, natural gas had represented the largest share.

Exports increase and imports decrease

Just over 58% of primary energy produced in Canada is destined for export markets, primarily the United States.

Exports of Canadian energy and energy products increased 5.3% in 2012 to 11,234 petajoules.

Canada exported 73.5% of its crude oil production in 2012, 56.5% of its marketable natural gas and 23.3% of its refined petroleum products.

Imports of energy decreased 0.8% from 2011 to 3,709 petajoules in 2012.

Crude oil accounted for 44.6% of imports, followed by natural gas (32.7%), refined petroleum products (13.4%) and coal (7.4%). Together, these products and commodities made up 98.1% of energy-related imports.

Energy consumption down

Canada's energy consumption decreased 0.6% to 8,179 petajoules in 2012, following a 7.5% increase in 2011. Energy consumption had declined in both 2008 and 2009 before growing in 2010 and 2011.

Energy consumption increased in total mining and oil and gas extraction (+13.3%) and the construction sector (+3.6%). All other sectors showed decreases in energy consumption, with the largest declines in forestry and logging and support activities (-6.2%) and the residential sector (-5.1%). Energy consumption in the manufacturing and transportation sectors declined 1.7% and 0.5% respectively.

Refined petroleum products (38.1%) were the main source of energy consumed in Canada in 2012, followed by natural gas (30.8%) and primary electricity (22.5%).

Energy consumption shifting across the country

Ontario, Alberta and Quebec continued to account for most of the energy consumed in Canada. In 2012, their combined share of total energy consumption was 74.7%.

Alberta has been increasing its share of energy consumption in Canada since 2010, while Quebec and Ontario have seen theirs decline.

In 2012, six provinces recorded decreases in energy consumption compared with 2011. Nova Scotia (-10.7%) led the declines, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (-9.9%), Prince Edward Island (-7.6%), New Brunswick (-6.0%), Ontario (-3.3%) and Quebec (-2.8%).

Conversely, energy consumption increased in four provinces in 2012 compared with 2011. Manitoba increased its energy consumption by 5.7%, Alberta by 4.7%, Saskatchewan by 1.5% and British Columbia by 0.8%.

Note to readers

Primary energy production corresponds to the production of crude oil, natural gas, primary electricity, total coal and gas plant natural gas liquids.

Data for 2011 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 128-0012 to 128-0014 and 128-0016 to 128-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2003, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2167, 2168, 2191, 2194, 2196, 2198, 5047 and 5168.

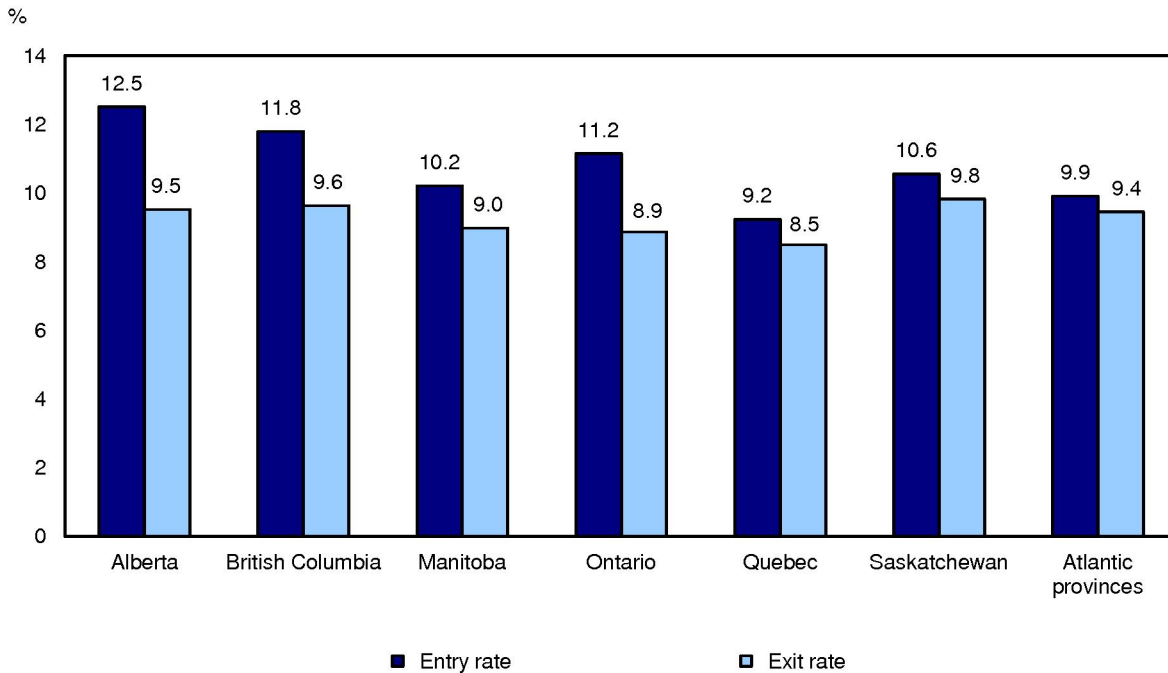
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Study: Firm dynamics: Firm entry and exit across Canada, 2000 to 2009

The study "Firm Dynamics: Firm Entry and Exit in the Canadian Provinces, 2000 to 2009" provides an overview of entry and exit patterns across Canada, examines similarities and differences, and links these to differences in industrial structure and economic development.

The entry rate based on the number of firms varies considerably across Canada. The average entry rate between 2000 and 2009 ranged from a high of 12.5% in Alberta to a low of 9.2% in Quebec. The variations in the exit rate were much smaller, ranging from 9.6% in British Columbia to 8.5% in Quebec during the study period.

Chart 1
Average annual entry and exit rates across regions



Net entry (the difference between entry and exit) makes positive contributions to the business population growth. Alberta had the largest net entry rate over the period from 2000 to 2009, with 3.1% per year on average, while the Atlantic provinces had the smallest. Net entry contributes significantly more to employment growth than it does to growth in the number of firms. Generally, almost one out of every five jobs created (or lost) between 2000 and 2009 was due to the firm entry and exit process.

Cross-industry variations in firm entry and exit rates are similar across the country. Entry and exit rates based on the number of firms were generally higher in industries that experienced restructuring over the study period, such as mining, oil and gas, construction, transportation, and finance industries.

Note to readers

Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia were grouped together in this study for confidentiality requirements.

The study "Firm Dynamics: Firm Entry and Exit in the Canadian Provinces, 2000 to 2009," part of the *Canadian Economy in Transition* series (11-622-M), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are available online (www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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Industrial product and raw materials price indexes: Basket update

Historical data for the Industrial Product Price Index and the Raw Materials Price Index, based on 2010=100 and the North American Product Classification System, are now available for the period from January 2010 to April 2013.

Note to readers

Data from May to November 2013 will be released January 6, 2014.

Available in CANSIM: tables 329-0074 to 329-0077 and 330-0008.

Table 329-0074: Industrial Product Price Index, by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0075: Industrial Product Price Index, by commodity.

Table 329-0076: Industrial Product Price Index, for selected groups, by region.

Table 329-0077: Industrial Product Price Index, by North American Industry Classification System.

Table 330-0008: Raw Materials Price Index, by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2306 and 2318.

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New products and studies

New products

Social Policy Simulation Database and Model (SPSD/M), 1997 to 2018 (Version 21.0, database year 2009)
Catalogue number 89F0002X (CD-ROM)

New studies

The Canadian Economy in Transition: "Firm Dynamics: Firm Entry and Exit in the Canadian Provinces, 2000 to 2009", No. 30

Catalogue number 11-622-M2013030 (HTML | PDF)



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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