

Energy supply and demand, 2019

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, January 21, 2021

Primary energy production decreases

Primary energy production in Canada decreased 0.7% in 2019 to 21,414 petajoules, following a 4.5% increase in 2018.

Crude oil accounted for the largest proportion of primary energy production in Canada in 2019, at 50.1%, followed by natural gas (31.8%), primary electricity (8.5%), coal (5.3%) and gas plant natural gas liquids (4.3%).

Crude oil accounted for the largest share of primary energy production for the tenth consecutive year.

Exports and imports increase

Exports of Canadian energy and energy products increased 1.2% in 2019 to 13,904 petajoules.

In 2019, Canada exported 80.6% of its crude oil production and 42.9% of its marketable natural gas.

Imports of energy increased 1.5% in 2019 to 4,097 petajoules. Crude oil accounted for 43.8% of imports, followed by natural gas (30.2%).

Energy consumption rises

Canada's energy consumption increased 0.3% to 8,882 petajoules in 2019, following a 4.5% increase in 2018.

Energy use increased in four sectors: commercial and other institutional (+2.3%), industrial (+0.9%), transportation (+0.9%), and public administration (+0.6%). Agriculture (-3.5%) and residential (-0.5%) saw lower energy use.

Within the industrial sector, energy consumption increased in construction (+1.9%), mining and oil and gas extraction (+1.7%), and manufacturing (+0.3%). Energy consumption decreased in forestry and logging and support activities (-5.3%).

Retail pump sales continued to represent the largest proportion of energy consumption in the transportation sector (62.6%), followed by road transport and urban transit (13.3%), airlines (11.2%), pipelines (6.6%), railways (3.5%) and marine (2.9%).

Refined petroleum products (38.7%) were the main source of energy consumed in Canada in 2019, followed by natural gas (35.7%) and electricity (22.3%).

Trends in energy consumption across the country

Ontario, Alberta and Quebec continued to account for the majority of energy consumed in Canada. In 2019, their combined share of total energy consumption was 74.2%.

Five provinces recorded increases in energy consumption in 2019 compared with 2018. Prince Edward Island (+3.2%) posted the greatest gain, followed by Quebec (+2.7%), Alberta (+0.7%), British Columbia (+0.7%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.3%). Energy consumption in Saskatchewan (0.0%) was stable.

Energy consumption decreased in five regions in 2019 compared with 2018. The largest decreases were in the territories (-3.4%), followed by Manitoba (-1.9%), Nova Scotia (-1.8%), New Brunswick (-0.6%) and Ontario (-0.5%).



Note to readers

Data for 2018 have been revised.

Revisions to series prior to 2018 are detailed in the footnotes of the associated tables.

As of reference month January 2019, the Monthly Refined Petroleum Products Survey was redesigned. The questionnaire content has changed to reflect the evolving refined petroleum industry. Upgraders and petroleum terminals are now included in the survey frame. New variables have been added, while other variables have been discontinued. Because of the change in methodology, the current estimates may not be comparable with the estimates available prior to January 2019.

Available tables: [25-10-0026-01](#) to [25-10-0031-01](#) .

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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