

The energy sector plays a major role in Canada's economy. In 2009, energy contributed 6.7% to GDP, a decrease from 6.9% in 2008. As a result of the 2008–2009 recession, the sector saw declines in domestic consumption, exports and production.

Energy consumption and production

Canadians cut energy consumption in 2009 for a second consecutive year, as their energy use fell in all major sectors of the economy. Canada's total energy consumption (measured as final demand) in 2009 was 7,650 petajoules, down 1.9% from 2008. One petajoule is enough energy to run the Montréal subway system for a year.

Most (31%) of Canada's energy use occurs in the transportation sector, where final demand fell 1.4% from 2008 to 2009. Mining, manufacturing, forestry and construction consumed 29% of final demand and reduced their combined energy use by 1.5%. The biggest proportional decline in consumption was in the combined residential and agricultural sectors, where energy use dropped 4.3%.

Less demand meant that energy production from all sources—oil, natural gas, coal, hydro, nuclear, wind and tidal power—was cut back in 2009. Output of crude oil and equivalent products totalled 158.1 million cubic metres in 2009, a 0.5% decrease from 2008. This followed a decrease of 1.8% from 2007. Because wellhead prices for crude oil were lower in 2009, the value of that output dropped 33% to \$61.6 billion, down from \$91.8 billion in 2008.

Natural gas production declined 6.4% in 2009, following a decline of 4.5% in 2008. Exports to the United States fell 7.1%. Exports accounted for 59% of Canada's production of marketable natural gas in 2009, with Canadian production

accounting for 14% of the natural gas consumed in the United States.

Prices were also lower for natural gas in 2009, so the value of Canada's marketable production dropped from 2008 to 2009 by 53% to \$20.9 billion. The value of natural gas by-products totalled \$5.8 billion in 2009, down 48% from 2008.

Canada's refineries reduced production year-over-year by 2.1%, as total demand for their products declined 3.1% in 2009—gasoline was the exception. Demand for gasoline rose 1.1% over the course of the year. One-fifth (21%) of refined petroleum products were exported, but the volume of exports was 5.1% lower than in 2008.

Spending to cut energy use and pollutants

In 2008, businesses spent \$1.7 billion on energy-related processes or technologies designed to reduce the amount of energy they use or the amount of pollutants they produce. This spending was \$301.7 million less than in 2006. Operating expenditures for these technologies were \$1.1 billion, a \$64.3 million increase from 2006. However, businesses' capital investment in energy-related technologies dropped 39%.

The electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry spends more than any other industry on

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energy-related technologies. In 2008, the industry spent over half a billion dollars, up \$27.4 million from 2006—an increase largely because of the higher operating costs of renewable energy technologies.

In 2008, the oil and gas extraction industry spent \$393.4 million on energy-related processes and technologies. From 2006 to 2008, capital expenditures for these technologies decreased by \$385.6 million. The technologies used most often by this industry are solar energy systems or equipment and technology to recover or reuse waste energy. From 2006 to 2008, the oil and gas extraction industry's spending on energy-related technologies shifted from capital investment toward operating expenditures.

Businesses' energy use

More than 1 out of 4 (27%) Canadian businesses are using energy-related processes or technologies. The most

Table 11.a
Energy production, by fuel type

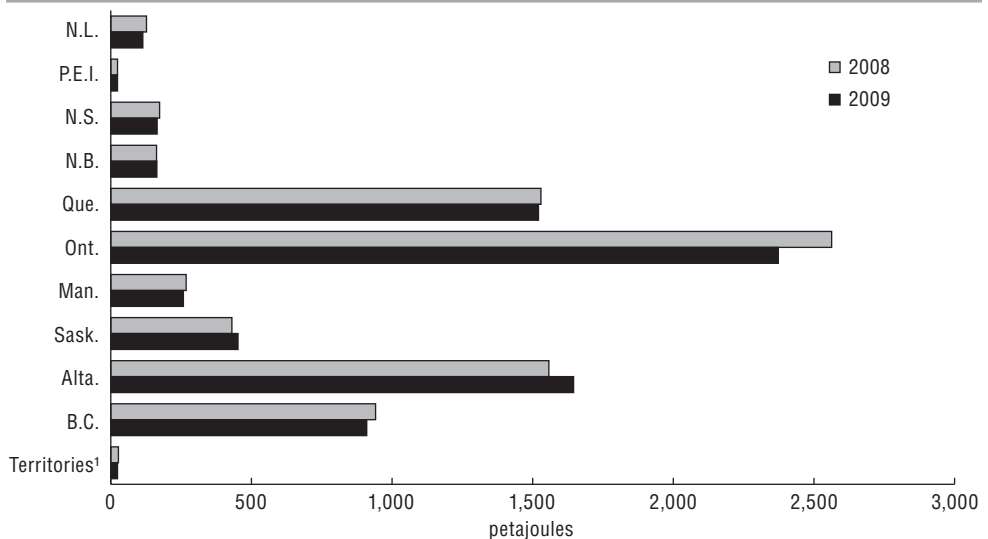
	2004	2009
	terajoules	
Coal	1,415,738	1,361,322
Crude oil	5,869,418	5,447,476
Natural gas	7,095,655	6,236,021
Natural gas liquids from gas plants	650,709	635,164
Primary electricity, hydro and nuclear	1,522,225	1,645,665
Refined petroleum products	4,829,418	4,419,867

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0009.

widely reported processes or technologies (used by between 10% and 13% of businesses) were energy management or monitoring systems, waste energy recovery technologies and energy audits.

The size of the business also plays a role in the use of energy-related processes or technologies. Of businesses with 1,000 or more employees, 81% use energy-related processes or technologies, compared with 21% of businesses with fewer than 100 employees.

Chart 11.1
Energy, final demand



Note: Final demand represents the sum of energy use by the mining, manufacturing, forestry, construction, transportation, agriculture, residential, public administration, and commercial and other institutional sectors.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0009.

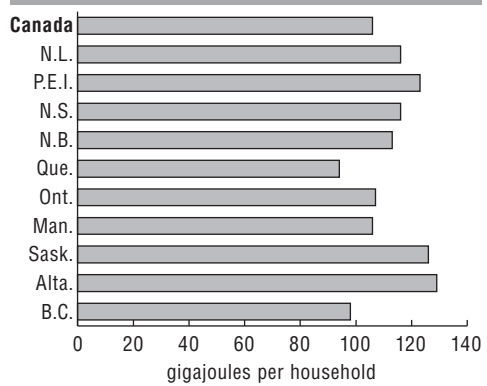
Canadians striving to reduce home energy consumption

The majority of Canadians' home energy consumption goes toward heating and cooling, but appliances and other devices also contribute to home energy use. Households in Canada consumed 1.4 million terajoules of energy in 2007, but Canadians are taking steps to reduce the amount of energy they consume in their homes.

In 2009, the most frequent energy conservation practice in Canadian households was closing the blinds or drapes during the hottest part of the day (83%), followed by putting on more clothing on colder days instead of adjusting the temperature (80%). As well, 66% of households used fans for cooling in the summer, and almost two-thirds (64%) of households reported using a clothesline or drying rack.

Other energy conservation measures taken in 2009 include reducing heating

Chart 11.2
Household energy use, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-526-S.

or cooling in certain areas of the dwelling (60%), unplugging electronics when away for an extended period of time (57%), using dimmers on household lights (50%) and putting plastic film on windows during winter (21%).

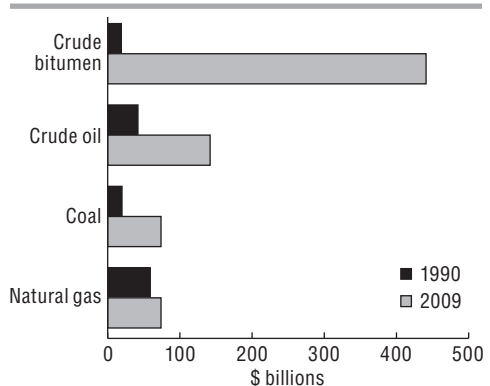
Oil sands and energy wealth

Back in 1990, the oil sands of Northern Alberta represented just \$19 billion, or 13%, of Canada's energy resource wealth for the year, while natural gas had the highest value at \$59 billion. Twenty years later, that picture has changed.

By 2009, the value of the oil sands reserves under active development was \$441 billion—more than the value of coal, crude oil and natural gas combined. Indeed, at its peak in 2008, the value was over \$600 billion. Since 2006, the wealth from oil sands has exceeded that from other energy resources, mainly on account of increased reserves.

The oil sands hold one of the world's largest hydrocarbon deposits, in the form of crude bitumen. In 2009, 169.9 billion barrels, or about 99% of Alberta's total proven oil reserves were attributed to the

Chart 11.3
Value of energy resource stocks

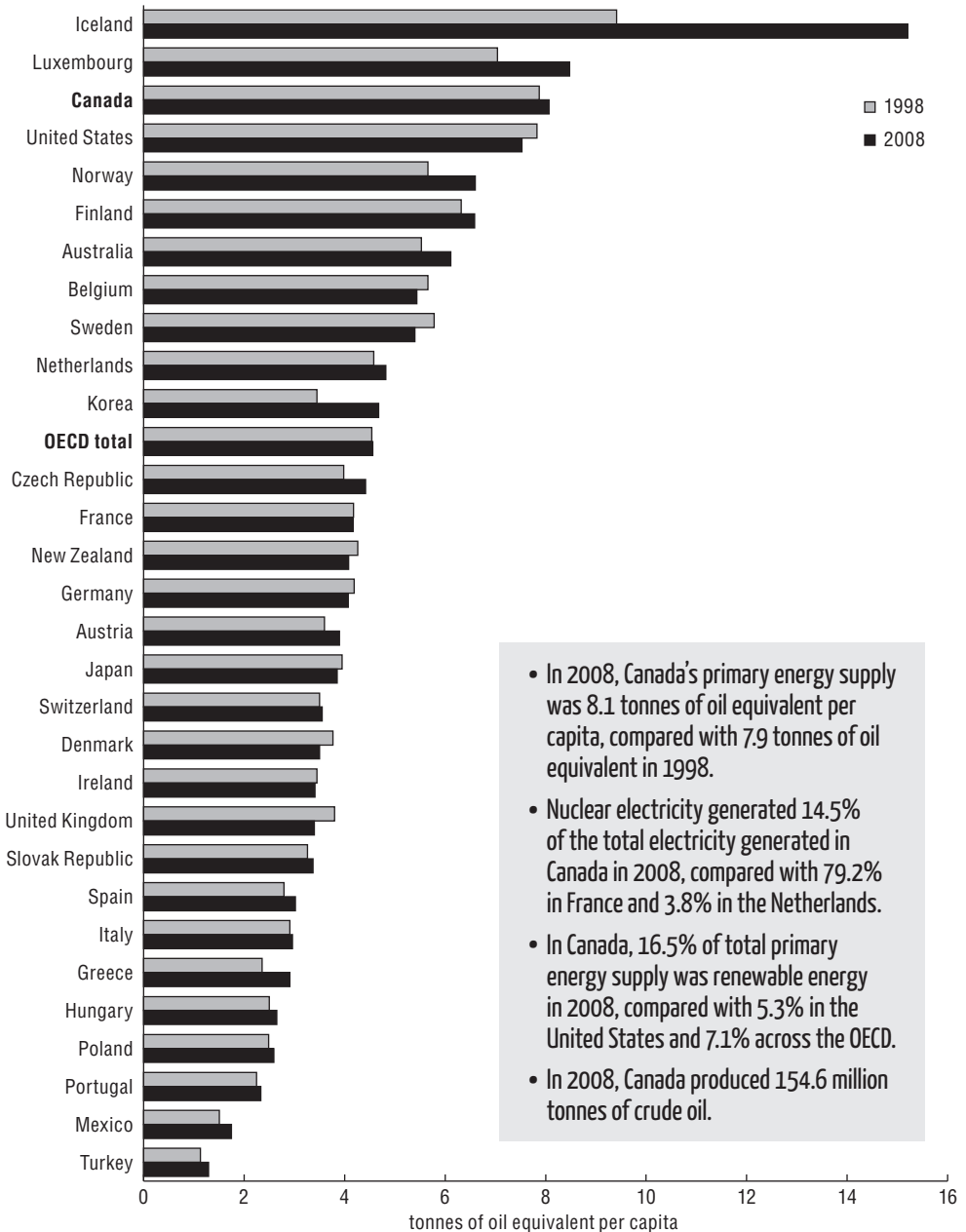


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-002-X.

oil sands—around 13% of total global oil reserves (1,354 billion barrels). Alberta ranks second after Saudi Arabia in proven crude oil reserves, followed by Iran, Iraq and Kuwait.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 11.4
Primary energy supply per capita, selected countries



- In 2008, Canada's primary energy supply was 8.1 tonnes of oil equivalent per capita, compared with 7.9 tonnes of oil equivalent in 1998.
- Nuclear electricity generated 14.5% of the total electricity generated in Canada in 2008, compared with 79.2% in France and 3.8% in the Netherlands.
- In Canada, 16.5% of total primary energy supply was renewable energy in 2008, compared with 5.3% in the United States and 7.1% across the OECD.
- In 2008, Canada produced 154.6 million tonnes of crude oil.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 11.1 Energy supply and demand, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	petajoules					
Primary energy supply¹						
Availability	9,695.2	10,097.2	10,200.1	10,194.9	10,518.3	10,831.0
Production	14,489.2	14,800.3	15,284.4	15,368.7	15,358.2	15,768.4
Exports	6,878.6	6,950.2	7,496.4	7,818.3	7,824.0	8,328.4
Imports	1,682.5	1,977.2	2,231.8	2,385.3	2,518.5	2,852.2
Primary and secondary energy supply						
Net supply ²	8,583.6	8,899.6	8,927.6	8,841.3	9,190.7	9,423.7
Producer consumption	1,039.8	1,059.1	999.2	1,073.3	1,229.3	1,257.4
Non-energy use	758.8	800.0	833.0	811.8	828.9	790.3
Primary and secondary energy demand³	6,785.0	7,040.4	7,095.5	6,956.2	7,132.5	7,376.0
Industrial	2,105.6	2,180.5	2,196.9	2,149.0	2,177.3	2,268.6
Transportation	2,065.1	2,124.7	2,182.9	2,256.6	2,307.3	2,279.8
Agriculture	209.2	222.9	230.0	224.7	229.9	231.9
Residential	1,259.1	1,358.2	1,295.1	1,183.5	1,232.3	1,287.8
Public administration	143.3	134.1	135.9	130.3	124.5	131.3
Commercial and other institutional	1,002.6	1,020.4	1,054.8	1,012.3	1,061.4	1,176.4

1. Primary energy sources are coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, hydro and nuclear electricity.

2. Primary and secondary sources. Secondary sources are fuels, such as coal, natural gas, coke, coke oven gas, refined petroleum products, wood waste and spent pulping liquor, that are transformed to create another form of energy—for example, burning fossil fuels to create steam that turns electricity-generating turbines.

3. Final demand.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 128-0002 and 128-0009.

Table 11.2 Consumer Price Index, energy, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	2002=100					
All-items	88.9	90.4	91.3	92.9	95.4	97.8
Energy	81.9	83.9	80.5	85.0	98.8	102.0
Electricity	88.3	89.3	90.1	90.8	91.3	92.9
Natural gas	61.9	66.5	70.6	77.5	94.2	122.1
Fuel oil and other fuels	80.3	85.2	76.5	76.8	108.7	108.8
Gasoline	83.6	85.2	77.9	84.9	103.5	100.8
Fuel, parts and supplies for recreation vehicles	86.8	87.9	84.0	87.4	97.2	97.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
petajoules								
10,950.4	11,163.5	11,478.5	11,527.5	11,307.1	11,176.9	11,969.1	11,179.1	10,962.9
15,894.9	16,171.0	16,170.9	16,553.7	16,489.9	16,815.5	17,147.9	16,380.0	15,325.6
8,443.8	8,561.9	8,499.0	8,822.7	8,662.2	8,898.6	9,331.0	9,301.6	7,902.0
3,013.4	2,923.6	3,459.8	3,107.6	3,139.2	2,977.4	3,124.1	3,010.4	2,944.8
9,303.5	9,623.1	9,829.9	10,014.0	9,946.1	9,879.6	10,405.8	10,160.3	9,832.0
1,264.9	1,344.1	1,340.0	1,303.2	1,274.0	1,282.3	1,363.9	1,338.3	1,277.5
863.2	894.3	903.4	1,029.3	983.7	1,044.9	1,083.7	1,012.1	902.3
7,175.4	7,384.7	7,586.5	7,681.6	7,688.5	7,552.4	7,958.4	7,802.3	7,649.8
2,166.3	2,229.5	2,318.6	2,343.2	2,312.8	2,314.0	2,450.7	2,280.2	2,244.7
2,240.4	2,250.1	2,266.3	2,347.3	2,388.8	2,372.3	2,484.0	2,429.3	2,396.3
218.1	206.8	211.8	208.9	208.5	211.4	215.6	217.7	190.0
1,240.0	1,286.7	1,338.2	1,313.0	1,296.6	1,243.4	1,336.5	1,356.3	1,316.2
126.8	125.2	128.1	131.9	136.1	127.6	122.1	122.5	121.8
1,184.1	1,286.7	1,323.8	1,337.5	1,346.1	1,283.8	1,349.7	1,396.4	1,380.7

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2002=100								
100.0	102.8	104.7	107.0	109.1	111.5	114.1	114.4	116.5
100.0	107.9	115.2	126.3	132.8	135.9	149.3	129.2	137.8
100.0	98.0	102.0	104.9	110.8	112.9	113.2	115.2	120.7
100.0	130.1	127.4	136.3	140.5	131.3	146.8	117.3	115.2
100.0	114.9	126.5	158.7	165.9	172.5	225.4	158.0	183.4
100.0	106.4	117.6	132.6	139.8	146.1	164.7	135.8	148.2
100.0	104.3	111.4	120.6	126.8	133.4	143.5	135.7	142.4

Table 11.3 Gasoline prices, selected cities, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	cents per litre					
St. John's	61.4	67.7	64.4	66.2	83.0	79.1
Charlottetown and Summerside	59.2	60.6	53.6	52.9	70.1	71.9
Halifax	54.8	60.6	57.1	60.8	76.1	72.8
Saint John	55.1	60.2	55.4	59.2	73.3	70.0
Québec	60.6	61.3	55.2	61.5	71.9	74.0
Montréal	60.6	61.9	56.3	63.0	77.2	73.8
Ottawa	55.1	56.0	51.3	56.2	69.0	66.0
Toronto	56.1	56.1	51.6	57.5	70.8	67.8
Thunder Bay	61.2	62.6	54.0	58.0	72.6	72.5
Winnipeg	56.9	57.4	53.3	57.3	66.7	65.0
Regina	59.3	60.0	55.6	60.5	71.7	72.2
Saskatoon	60.8	60.6	56.7	59.8	71.7	72.2
Edmonton	49.6	52.1	47.0	51.4	63.5	61.3
Calgary	51.7	53.2	48.9	52.6	64.0	64.5
Vancouver	59.2	58.8	50.6	54.3	69.1	68.9
Victoria	57.9	59.0	52.7	59.2	73.5	73.9
Whitehorse	67.0	67.9	66.9	67.3	81.4	81.7
Yellowknife	73.2	73.9	72.1	73.6	85.4	88.2

Note: Average annual price of regular unleaded gasoline at self-service filling stations.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

Table 11.4 Household heating fuel prices, selected cities, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	cents per litre					
St. John's	39.8	44.3	35.1	38.6	56.1	54.5
Charlottetown and Summerside	37.5	39.2	32.4	32.8	48.8	51.3
Halifax	38.5	42.8	36.9	38.9	56.1	54.7
Saint John	41.7	46.4	41.5	40.9	59.4	58.7
Québec	41.8	40.9	37.0	38.2	50.2	49.1
Montréal	34.6	36.7	32.8	33.6	51.3	49.9
Ottawa	39.6	42.8	39.2	39.3	53.4	56.8
Toronto	40.6	43.4	41.2	39.1	54.3	55.9
Thunder Bay	45.2	43.8	37.7	39.1	54.3	54.6
Winnipeg	44.4	47.8	47.0	45.6	56.1	60.2
Regina	39.7	42.7	40.9	41.4	53.3	55.2
Saskatoon	41.9	44.1	42.1	41.7	54.0	56.5
Vancouver	42.5	43.9	41.4	42.2	57.1	58.1
Victoria	40.5	44.2	40.7	42.9	57.9	58.0
Whitehorse	43.3	46.0	42.4	41.6	57.0	63.1
Yellowknife	39.6	38.9	35.0	37.1	52.3	51.9

Note: Average annual price.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
cents per litre								
77.0	82.8	91.7	102.1	107.6	111.0	123.6	102.3	110.8
68.2	74.0	84.1	96.4	103.0	104.2	114.5	93.3	101.2
73.4	78.0	87.5	97.9	103.7	106.8	118.4	96.2	105.8
72.5	78.8	88.0	97.9	102.2	101.4	113.7	91.4	99.9
72.1	77.8	87.0	97.5	102.4	106.4	120.1	97.7	106.5
71.4	76.7	85.8	96.4	100.8	104.3	118.8	97.7	107.8
65.9	70.2	77.2	88.5	92.2	98.1	108.7	87.3	100.5
67.3	70.9	76.6	89.0	93.4	97.4	110.2	91.6	101.9
71.0	76.9	82.8	94.0	98.5	106.2	118.6	97.4	107.3
63.2	67.6	76.7	90.0	96.6	102.2	115.8	94.4	97.5
72.7	76.0	82.5	92.7	99.6	104.7	117.3	97.1	101.9
73.0	75.9	82.8	93.5	99.8	104.5	117.3	97.0	101.4
63.4	67.4	75.9	85.1	91.0	96.7	109.2	86.5	90.2
64.6	66.3	74.8	85.8	92.3	98.5	111.1	88.8	92.9
70.4	76.8	86.0	97.1	103.8	108.1	121.3	104.0	115.3
73.9	81.1	89.9	99.2	105.4	108.3	122.5	102.0	109.2
80.8	83.6	93.9	105.5	107.6	111.2	124.6	99.0	112.5
88.5	92.2	96.8	105.0	109.5	118.0	131.1	111.5	116.9

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
cents per litre								
50.1	54.8	62.4	78.6	84.8	87.6	109.4	74.3	88.4
46.5	53.4	56.8	73.8	77.6	79.3	102.3	71.8	83.2
53.3	61.4	68.5	83.6	87.9	84.0	106.3	74.4	85.3
54.9	62.4	66.0	83.2	84.7	89.7	115.1	79.1	92.2
48.8	56.3	61.3	77.2	79.0	83.3	112.6	78.3	91.7
46.3	54.3	58.6	75.0	78.6	82.0	112.2	76.0	87.9
49.2	57.2	62.9	77.4	81.6	86.8	113.0	80.0	95.7
50.8	57.9	64.0	78.0	82.2	87.6	112.7	82.0	96.1
47.9	57.1	62.9	81.4	85.5	91.0	118.0	84.4	97.0
53.0	60.8	64.4	81.6	84.0	91.5	115.8	82.7	94.7
51.8	55.7	62.4	82.0	82.6	91.8	115.3	79.8	90.9
54.6	59.3	65.3	80.0	85.5	91.5	113.4	81.0	92.8
54.2	59.2	69.4	88.1	89.0	93.5	115.6	83.2	100.1
53.6	62.9	72.3	90.8	94.1	99.9	126.3	93.2	108.6
57.5	64.5	72.3	88.4	94.1	102.3	125.6	94.6	106.3
49.0	56.5	62.0	81.3	84.8	96.4	122.6	87.1	97.0

Table 11.5 Established crude oil reserves, closing stock, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	millions of cubic metres					
Canada	544.5	553.0	526.7	532.2	673.5	642.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	..	..	..	..	144.3	138.0
Ontario	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Manitoba	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.3
Saskatchewan	141.9	150.1	156.8	176.6	180.9	169.1
Alberta	374.8	374.1	342.0	326.8	315.2	301.6
British Columbia	19.4	21.3	20.9	22.3	26.9	27.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0013.

Table 11.6 Established natural gas reserves, closing stock, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	billions of cubic metres					
Canada	1,832.7	1,840.9	1,725.9	1,620.4	1,562.2	1,526.8
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	13.4	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.0
Saskatchewan	86.7	86.6	81.8	76.5	71.5	68.6
Alberta	1,490.3	1,488.8	1,378.1	1,284.0	1,239.9	1,207.2
British Columbia	242.2	253.5	253.5	247.4	238.6	239.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0014.

Table 11.7 Established reserves of natural gas liquids, closing stock, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	thousands of cubic metres					
Canada	593,278	599,569	546,580	502,751	487,525	487,339
Manitoba	52	46	91	0	..	..
Saskatchewan	2,207	2,155	2,086	1,632	1,482	1,306
Alberta	574,300	580,600	527,500	483,400	468,900	469,700
Propane	111,600	109,400	103,000	91,400	88,600	82,600
Ethane	290,000	300,000	264,000	245,000	238,000	256,000
Butane	63,900	62,900	58,500	51,900	51,100	48,600
Pentanes plus	108,800	108,300	102,000	95,100	91,200	82,500
British Columbia	16,719	16,768	16,903	17,719	17,143	16,333

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0015.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of cubic metres								
667.3	644.7	606.1	590.0	603.8	752.3	712.6	721.8	688.8
159.6	151.0	134.4	121.3	138.7	272.9	255.2	264.8	233.4
2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
4.5	4.0	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.9	7.1	7.0	9.1
182.1	184.9	183.9	184.7	187.9	197.7	179.9	190.5	195.2
291.4	278.3	260.3	253.9	249.2	254.8	250.1	240.7	233.0
27.6	24.7	22.3	23.6	22.2	21.5	18.7	17.1	16.5

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
billions of cubic metres								
1,614.5	1,547.8	1,529.6	1,469.5	1,497.5	1,553.7	1,577.7	1,534.3	1,671.2
67.1	61.7	56.2	23.2	19.3	15.2	11.6	8.0	14.2
11.6	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.5	13.0	20.0	19.8	19.6
75.6	81.7	76.2	87.4	85.0	91.6	98.8	95.1	88.6
1,210.7	1,141.4	1,131.3	1,087.6	1,092.3	1,086.0	1,079.6	1,035.5	1,065.7
249.5	251.5	254.7	259.9	289.4	347.8	367.7	375.9	483.1

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
thousands of cubic metres								
417,534	403,970	377,110	316,820	314,285	310,666	322,746	299,480	318,157
..
1,290	1,246	1,295	1,324	1,150	1,098	1,049	928	1,502
398,700	385,200	359,100	298,500	295,000	289,500	296,100	273,100	282,300
85,500	84,100	79,300	69,400	71,300	69,400	72,000	66,000	69,000
176,800	173,700	165,100	124,000	122,900	120,700	125,100	115,500	121,100
50,400	49,900	46,900	41,900	41,500	40,100	40,900	37,200	38,400
86,000	77,500	67,800	63,200	59,300	59,300	58,100	54,400	53,800
17,544	17,524	16,715	16,996	18,135	20,068	25,597	25,452	34,355

Table 11.8 Energy fuel consumption, by manufacturing industry, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	terajoules					
All manufacturing	2,614,696	2,502,600	2,405,951	2,414,494	2,287,184	2,046,687
Food	90,928	95,774	96,137	99,536	99,810	101,952
Beverage and tobacco products	12,266	12,475	11,046	11,375	10,554	10,441
Textile mills	8,058	7,745	7,364	6,703	5,314	3,810
Textile product mills	3,545	3,550	3,032	3,052	2,762	2,286
Clothing	3,997	2,154	1,772	1,635	1,684	1,237
Leather and allied products	568	309	228	276	314	301
Wood products	124,853	129,219	141,786	138,486	130,420	113,097
Paper	850,894	776,211	678,627	664,232	580,057	530,672
Printing and related support activities	8,521	8,878	8,608	8,819	10,758	12,313
Petroleum and coal products	405,491	358,993	367,958	382,004	373,274	366,714
Chemicals	278,149	272,915	267,188	260,972	256,978	238,112
Plastic and rubber products	37,011	37,846	35,810	36,427	33,470	30,599
Non-metallic mineral products	126,049	126,257	123,723	128,668	107,586	87,035
Primary metals	521,069	524,651	528,351	525,331	524,560	419,469
Fabricated metal products	41,647	40,979	38,701	42,322	46,632	36,784
Machinery	16,042	18,039	16,760	18,768	18,480	15,954
Computer and electronic products	5,100	5,621	5,388	6,191	5,958	5,733
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	7,107	7,282	6,883	6,855	6,697	5,211
Transportation equipment	56,267	55,896	51,485	55,220	52,552	44,422
Furniture and related products	10,908	11,645	10,175	11,218	12,055	12,331
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6,226	6,161	4,929	6,403	7,269	8,216

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0006.

Table 11.9 Energy fuel consumption of the manufacturing industry, by fuel type, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	terajoules					
Energy consumed	2,614,696	2,502,600	2,405,951	2,414,494	2,287,184	2,046,687
Coal	55,381	51,734	53,112	54,420	53,442	41,812
Coal coke	93,389	92,869	101,622	102,715	98,863	56,147
Coke oven gas	28,333	29,530	29,339	24,749	25,893	19,938
Electricity	700,993	724,656	707,711	700,678	679,299	614,544
Heavy fuel oil	150,234	126,431	99,977	99,095	76,232	64,436
Middle distillates	19,896	19,713	17,666	18,159	24,358	24,649
Natural gas	694,866	662,426	618,186	635,230	617,747	562,991
Petroleum coke and coke from catalytic cracking catalyst	94,986	82,019	84,784	84,280	78,458	70,241
Propane	9,448	7,404	9,487 ^E	9,017	8,175	6,571
Refinery fuel gas	207,558	186,407	197,698	213,258	198,134	198,497
Spent pulping liquor	299,806	258,505	216,616	223,096	184,249	177,610
Steam	48,029	50,076	60,139	59,862	53,458	45,062
Wood	211,777	210,828	209,615	189,935	188,876	164,188

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0006.

Table 11.10 Installed generating capacity, by class of electricity producer, 2006 to 2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
	kilowatts			
Public electric utilities				
Total installed capacity	89,836,132	91,341,292	91,843,980	92,936,526
Hydraulic turbine	63,585,857	63,988,789	64,801,393	65,455,209
Wind power turbine	188,480	206,880	208,480	208,480
Thermal	26,061,795	27,145,623	26,834,107	27,272,837
Conventional steam turbine	14,895,180	15,093,430	14,900,350	14,886,850
Nuclear steam turbine	8,335,000	8,335,000	8,335,000	8,335,000
Combustion turbine	2,441,170	3,354,920	3,239,908	3,699,008
Internal combustion turbine	390,445	362,273	358,849	351,979
Private electric utilities				
Total installed capacity	25,104,687	24,328,605	24,801,494	27,311,287
Hydraulic turbine	4,335,621	4,413,694	4,458,698	4,493,019
Wind power turbine	1,281,419	1,562,869	1,982,729	2,755,179
Tidal power turbine	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Thermal	19,483,947	18,348,342	18,356,367	20,059,389
Conventional steam turbine	8,974,393	9,018,593	9,191,293	9,703,743
Nuclear steam turbine	5,010,000	5,010,000	5,010,000	5,010,000
Combustion turbine	5,365,863	4,195,258	4,030,758	5,202,528
Internal combustion turbine	133,691	124,491	124,316	143,118
Industries				
Total installed capacity	8,062,585	8,681,295	8,733,085	8,842,250
Hydraulic turbine	4,722,640	5,061,560	5,147,960	5,146,470
Wind power turbine	600	54,600	63,600	63,600
Thermal	3,339,345	3,565,135	3,521,525	3,632,180
Conventional steam turbine	1,899,225	1,897,225	1,841,125	1,902,000
Combustion turbine	1,353,500	1,416,060	1,418,060	1,431,060
Internal combustion turbine	86,620	251,850	262,340	299,120

Note: The capacity measured at the output terminals of all generating units in a station, without deducting the energy used to generate the electricity.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 127-0009.