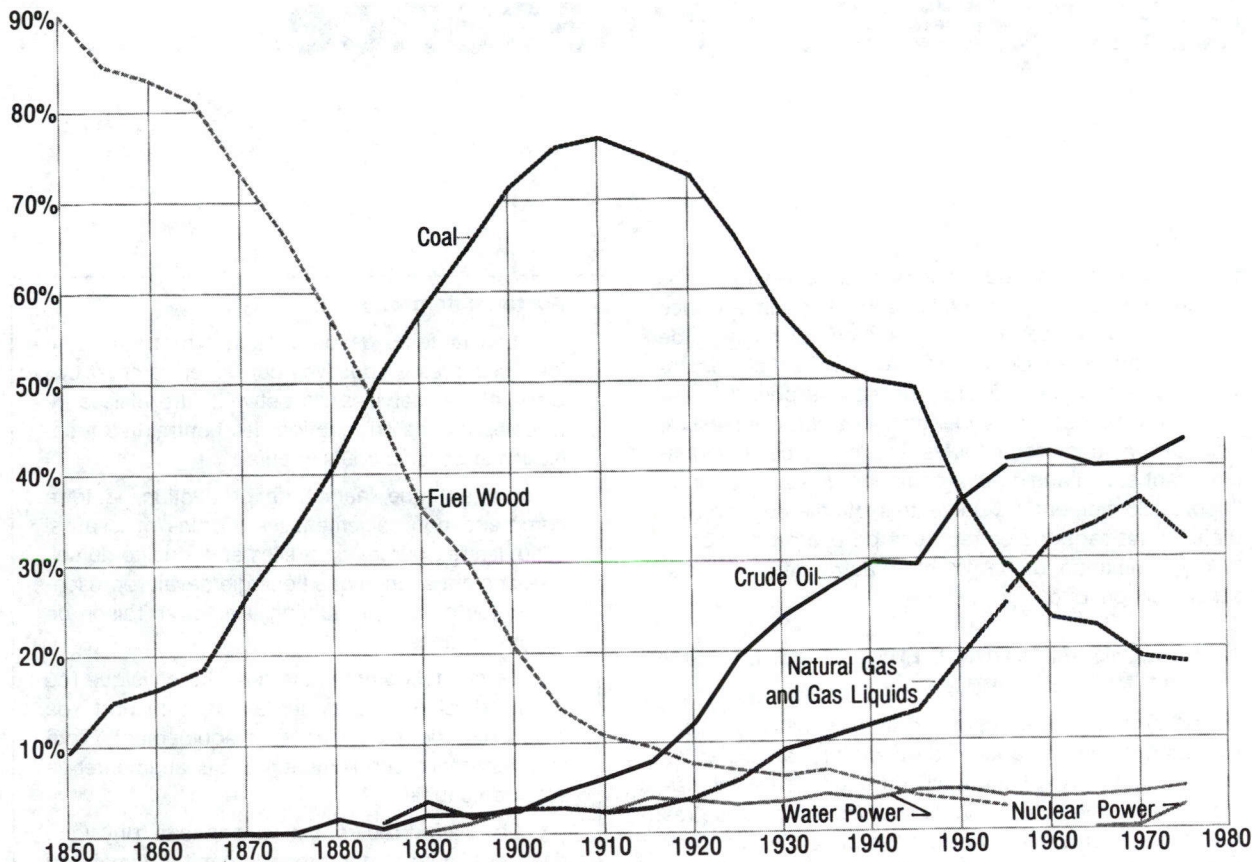


Figure 5-4: ENERGY FORMS SATISFYING PRIMARY ENERGY DEMAND IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1850



Note: The break in the curves in 1955 reflects the slight discrepancies between the two sets of data used to prepare the illustration.
 Source: After Rosenberg, 1980, p. 60; and DeGolyer and MacNaughton, 1980, p. 104.

Table 5-4: CANADIAN OIL CONSUMPTION AND REAL GNP, 1972-1979

Year	Domestic Consumption of Refined Petroleum Products (Thousand cubic metres/day)	Real Gross National Product (millions of 1971 dollars)
1972	253.1	100,248
1973	262.8	107,812
1974	269.8	111,678
1975	266.3	113,005
1976	272.5	119,116
1977	277.6	121,949
1978	284.5	126,127
1979	300.9	129,658
Average Annual Growth Rate	2.5%	3.7%

Source: Friedenber and Nixon, 1980, p. 7.

Gross Domestic and Gross National Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of the value of production of goods and services in the economy. GDP includes all returns on investment within Canada's borders and therefore includes the returns on foreign investment here.

Gross National Product (GNP) is similar to GDP but it excludes the returns on investments in Canada which are received by foreigners and includes the value of goods and services produced by all Canadians whether resident or non-resident.

Other countries without indigenous oil resources faced the changing oil situation much earlier than Canada. Their major way of dealing with more expensive energy was to alter the way they used it. It would seem that they were able to adjust successfully because the