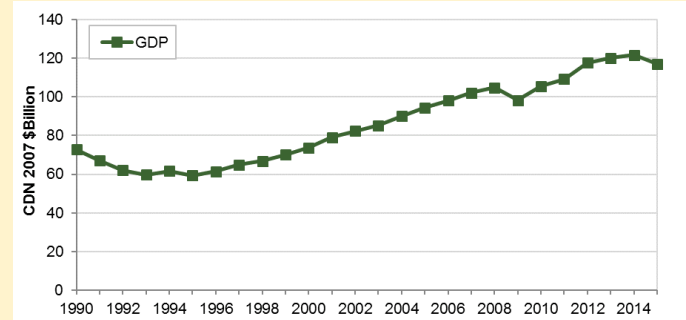


2017 FACT SHEET

PRODUCTION

Except for 2009 and 2015, the Canadian construction industry has enjoyed consistent and continuous growth since a period low in 1996. Measured in \$2007 constant dollars to remove the effect of inflation, GDP was 61% above 1990 levels in 2015.

Canadian Construction Industry Production

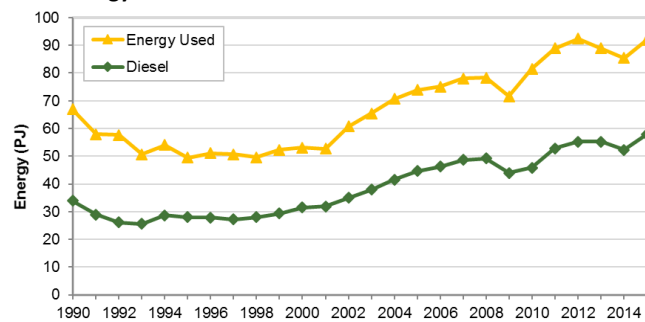


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 379-0031

ENERGY USE AND INTENSITY

Energy needs for the construction industry are provided almost entirely by fossil fuels, dominated by diesel fuel. Over the course of the study period, total energy use increased by 37%, driven largely by the increase in diesel use.

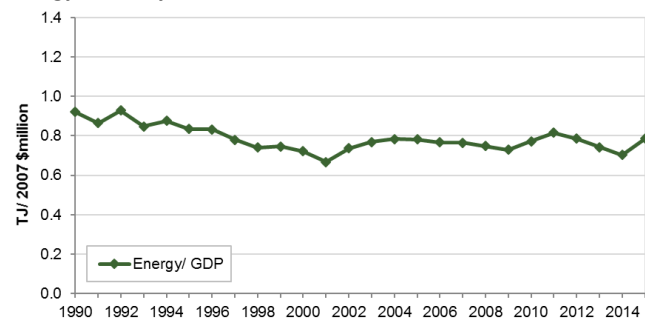
Total Energy Use



Source: Statistics Canada, ICE.

The monetary intensity indicator (energy/GDP) decreased for most years until 2001, rising and falling thereafter to a point 15% below 1990 levels in 2015.

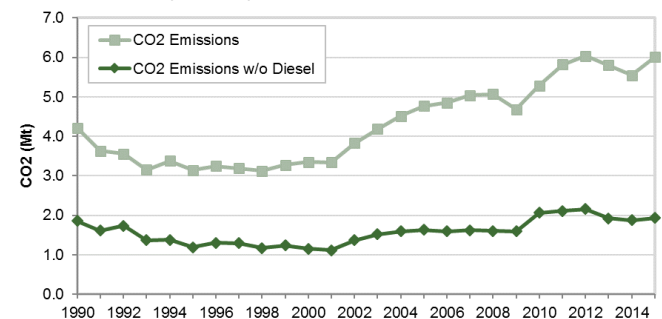
Energy Intensity Indicators



EMISSIONS AND INTENSITY

Closely mirroring energy use, total emission levels increased 42% since 1990. As diesel is the dominant fuel, it also generates most of the emissions – about 68% of the total.

GHG Emissions (Mt CO₂)



Source: CIEEDAC

Emissions intensity, like energy intensity, has declined since 1990. The strong relationship between the two indicators exists because of a relatively stable fuel mix over time.

Emissions Intensity Indicators

