

TABLE 2.4 FACTORS INFLUENCING GROWTH IN SECONDARY ENERGY USE, 1990-1995

Sector	Secondary Energy Use (PJ)					
	Increase in Energy Use from 1990 to 1995	Activity Effect	Structure Effect	Weather Effect	Energy Intensity Effect	Interaction
Residential	51	134.8	15.8	40.2	-125.3	-14.1
Commercial	77	87.7	3.3	11.5	-22.7	-1.6
Industry	241	156.5	68.3	NA	11.3	4.6
Transportation	146	257.6	105.9	NA	-171.4	-37.7
Passenger	105	175.6	1.6	NA	-55.5	-9.6
Freight	42	82.0	104.3	NA	-115.9	-28.1
Agriculture	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	518	637	193	52	-308	-49

NA = not applicable

products purchased during the years preceding this period are important. The majority of the stock is composed of products that have penetrated the market over the last two decades. It will take some years for more recent energy efficiency improvements to significantly affect the average efficiency of the stock of appliances/equipment used in Canadian households.

Notwithstanding the above, some examples of recent product improvements for which energy savings are now being realized include electric household refrigerators, which were 35% more efficient in 1995 than those sold in 1990; and mid- to high-efficiency natural gas furnaces, which accounted for only 37% of sales in 1990 but for all sales in 1995.

The two Energy Efficiency Trends in Canada reports, which were mentioned above, describe in more detail the impact of energy intensity improvements and other factors that have influenced energy use.

Trend in the Carbon Dioxide Intensity of Secondary Energy Use

The change in the carbon dioxide intensity of secondary energy demand resulted from a shift in the mix of fuels used to meet this demand. Figure 2.5 presents the change in secondary energy fuel shares from 1990 to 1995.

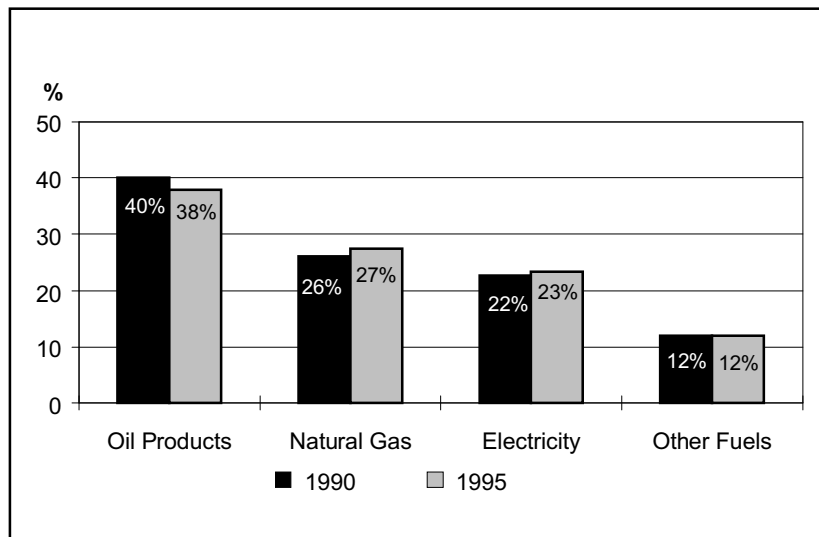


FIGURE 2.5 SECONDARY ENERGY FUEL SHARES, 1990 AND 1995

In interpreting the impact of shifts in fuel shares on the carbon dioxide intensity of energy use, it is important to remember the following: