

Better Dissemination to Raise the Profile of Energy Efficiency Indicators

IEA Energy Efficiency Workshop
June 7, 2012
Paris, France

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Office of Energy Efficiency,
Natural Resources Canada

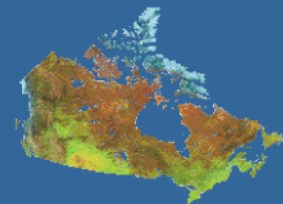


Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada

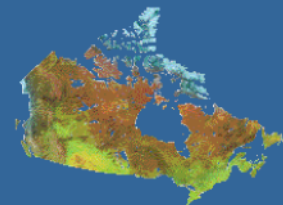
Canada

Presentation Outline



- Background
 - The Office of Energy Efficiency
- Dissemination tools developed by NRCan
 - Brochure, Trends Publication, Handbook
 - Web publishing
 - Presentations
 - Support for Programs, Press, Industry
- Impact on raising the profile of energy efficiency
- Future plans to further improve indicators and raise their profile

Background



Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)

a federal government department responsible for the sustainable development and use of natural resources

Office of Energy Efficiency

a branch of NRCan mandated to renew, strengthen and expand Canada's commitment to energy conservation and energy efficiency

Demand Policy and Analysis Division

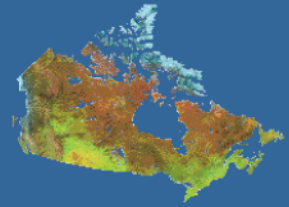
Programs

OEE proactively promotes energy conservation and efficiency in all sectors

a division of OEE created to improve knowledge and understanding of where and how energy is used in all sectors of the Canadian economy

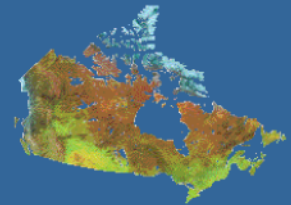


Context: The Data Situation is Evolving



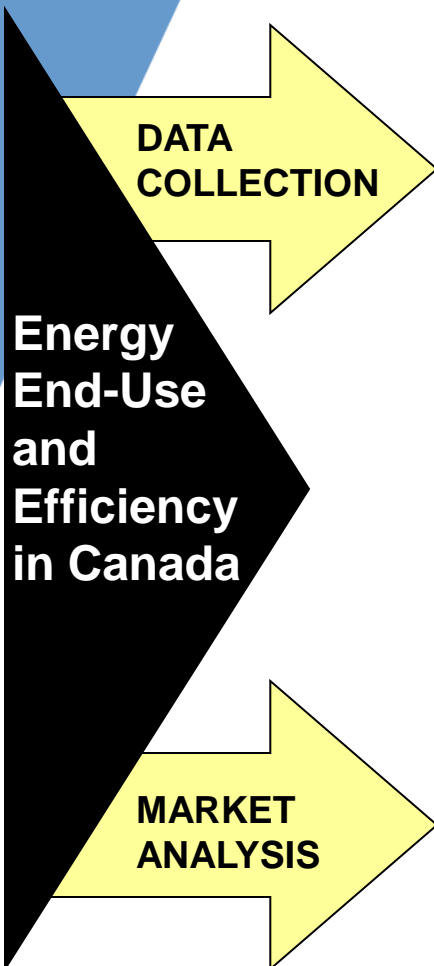
- Aggregate energy use data presented in Energy Efficiency Trends in Canada are based on Statistics Canada's *Report on Energy Supply and Demand* (RES-D) (Cat. No. 57-003-X), Canada's official report on the energy supply and demand balance in Canada.
 - This data set is being revised starting with the 2010 data year back to 1990 (for release in 2012) to incorporate the full Industrial Consumption of Energy Survey and the Secondary Distributors of Refined Petroleum Products Survey (2009, 2010).
- Greenhouse gas emissions data are estimated using emissions factors developed by Environment Canada.
 - Changes to electrical generation mix can influence emission factors

Demand Policy and Analysis Division



Data Collection & Market Analysis

Modelling, measuring and documenting trends in energy end-use across sectors in Canada and the provinces.



Measurement

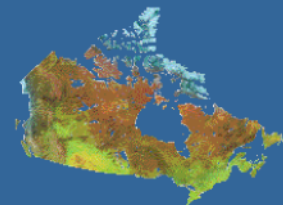
- Surveys to collect data on energy consumption by region, sector
- End-use modeling and estimation (PJs and GHGs)
- Forum to discuss and enhance energy statistics

Analysis

- Cost-benefit & energy savings analyses for EE regulations
- Data tabulations and analysis for internal & external stakeholders
- Contributing to GoC reporting & analysis

Documentation & Dissemination

- Sector-specific publications
- OEE Flagship document: *Trends End-Use Data Handbook*
- Fulfilling international reporting requirements



Dissemination Tools Developed by NRCan

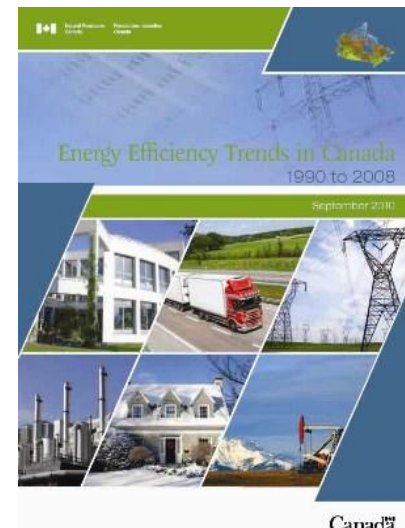
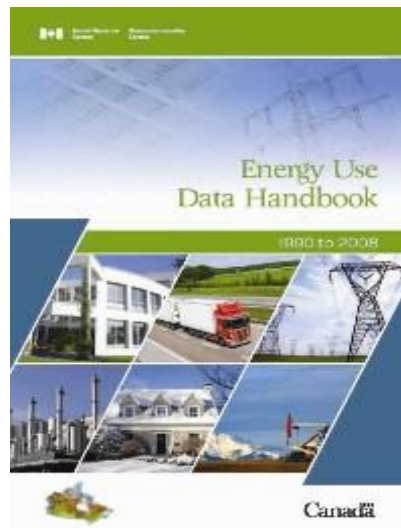
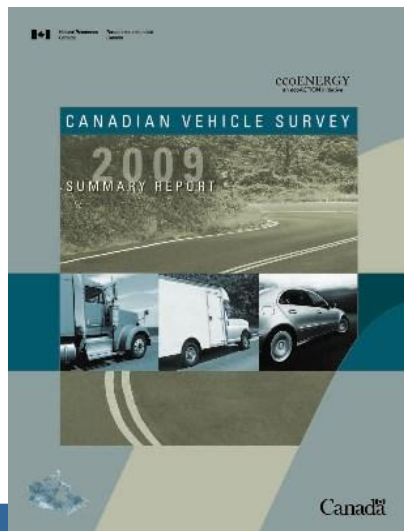
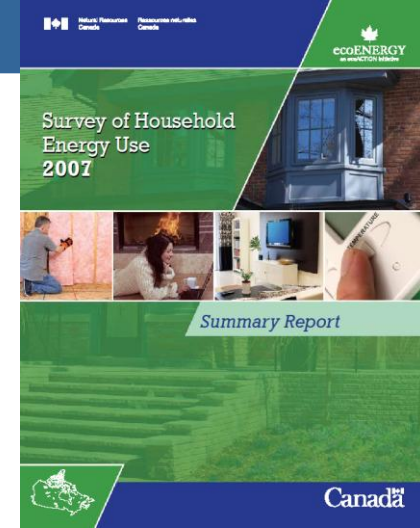
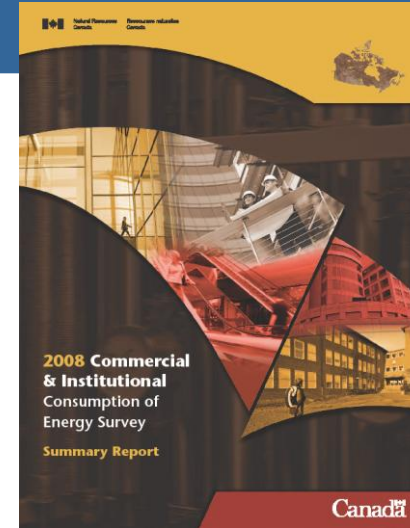
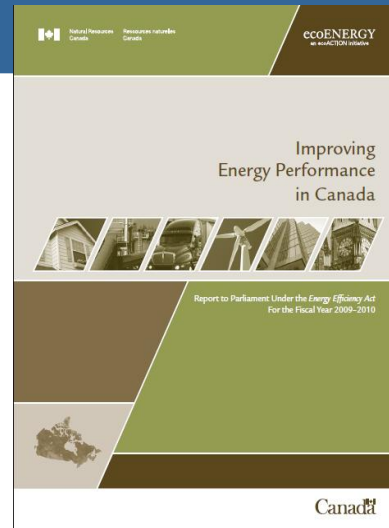
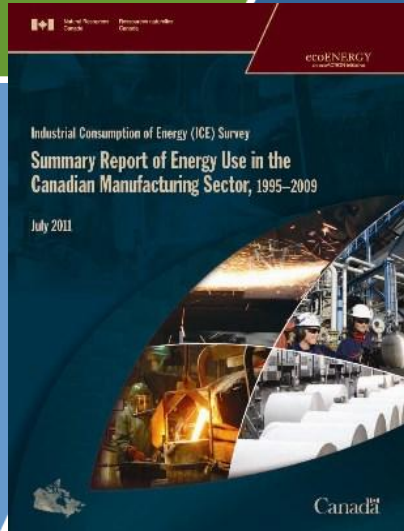


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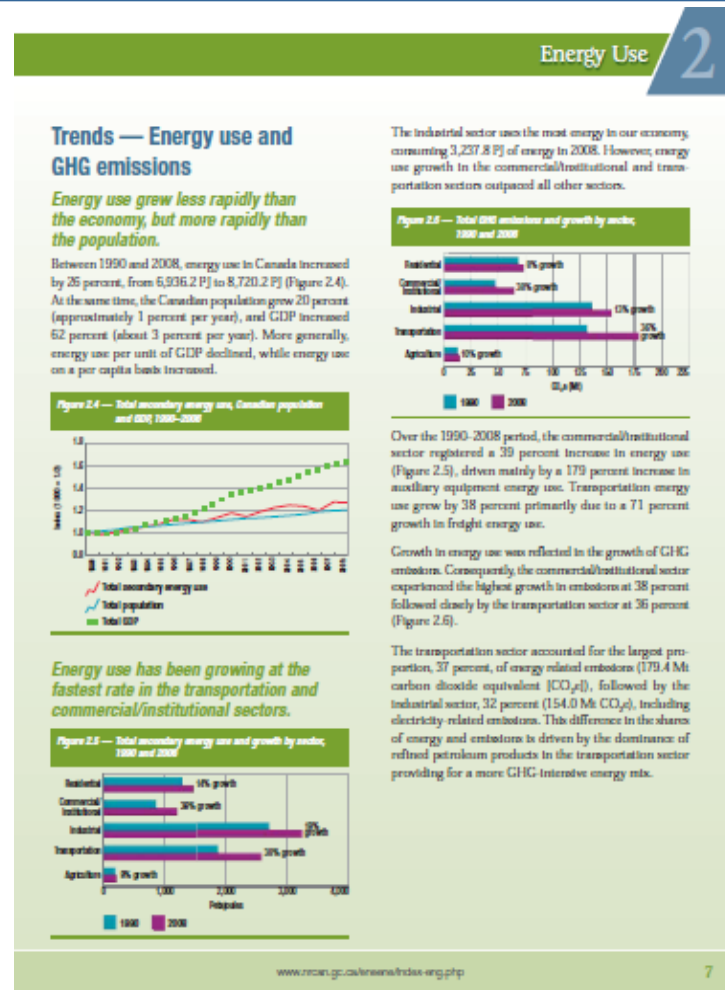
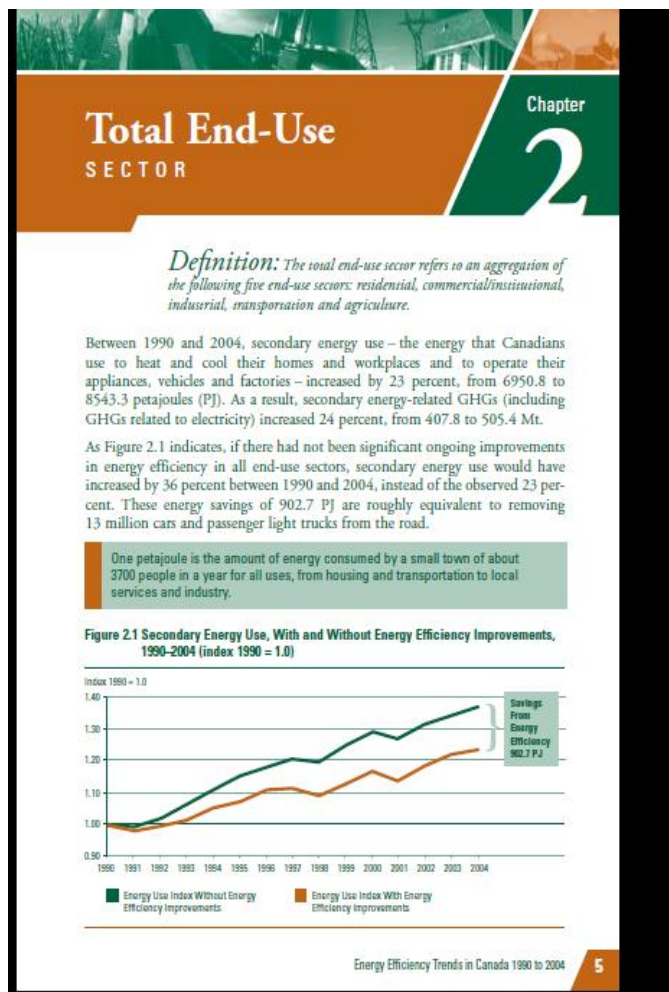
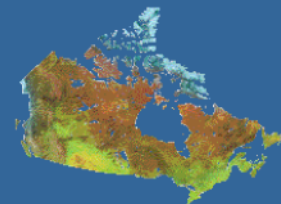
Publications are Important



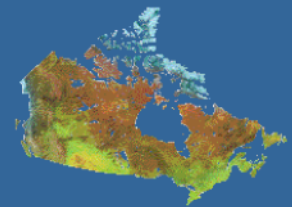
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Presentation format helps dissemination



Trends Brochure to get the Message Out



Energy Efficiency Trends in Canada 1990 to 2009

February 2012

Each year, Natural Resources Canada conducts an analysis of the factors behind the observed changes in total energy use in Canada. The latest version of this analysis – *Energy Efficiency Trends in Canada – 1990 to 2009* – is due for publication shortly. This brochure summarizes the key elements and findings in that analysis.

Overview

Energy efficiency has improved by 23.5% since 1990. These improvements reduced energy use by approximately 1,540 petajoules (PJ), decreased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 81.1 megatonnes (Mt) and saved Canadians \$26.8 billion in 2009.

Residential

Between 1990 and 2009, residential energy use increased by 11% while GHG emissions decreased by 1%.

Commercial/institutional

Since 1990, commercial sector GDP has increased by 74% while energy use has increased by 37% and GHG emissions have increased by 39%.*

Industrial

From 1990 to 2009, industrial energy use increased by 37% and associated GHG emissions increased by 8%.

Transportation

Most energy-use growth was in mining, due in part to the oil price spike and process technology advances, leading to significant increases in upstream oil and gas activity (notably oil sands development).

Energy intensity – which measures the efficiency of energy use per unit of economic activity (kg oil-equivalent per gross domestic product (GDP/GDP)) – improved by 21% across the period. Energy use per capita, however, showed a 1% increase, reflecting lifestyle changes at home and in private transport. Secondary energy use, with and without energy efficiency improvements, 1990–2009 (petajoules)Residential energy indicators, 1990 and 2009 **1990** - 2,340,000 detached houses - 1,000,000 attached houses - 1,000,000 apartments - 1,000,000 mobile homes **2009** - 2,340,000 detached houses - 1,000,000 attached houses - 1,000,000 apartments - 1,000,000 mobile homes Commercial/institutional energy indicators, 1990 and 2009 **1990** - 1,000,000 sq. ft. office buildings - 1,000,000 sq. ft. retail buildings - 1,000,000 sq. ft. industrial buildings - 1,000,000 sq. ft. government buildings **2009** - 1,000,000 sq. ft. office buildings - 1,000,000 sq. ft. retail buildings - 1,000,000 sq. ft. industrial buildings - 1,000,000 sq. ft. government buildings Industrial energy indicators, 1990 and 2009 **1990** - 1,000,000 sq. ft. oil refineries - 1,000,000 sq. ft. chemical plants - 1,000,000 sq. ft. pulp mills - 1,000,000 sq. ft. food processing plants **2009** - 1,000,000 sq. ft. oil refineries - 1,000,000 sq. ft. chemical plants - 1,000,000 sq. ft. pulp mills - 1,000,000 sq. ft. food processing plants Canada

Energy Efficiency Trends in Canada, 1990 to 2009

Despite the increases in key energy-use drivers, energy use per household decreased by 18% and energy use per square metre decreased by 23%, primarily due to changes to building envelope requirements and improvement in the efficiency of energy-consuming items.

The net result was an energy efficiency saving of 47.1 PJ.

Commercial/institutional

Since 1990, commercial sector GDP has increased by 74% while energy use has increased by 37% and GHG emissions have increased by 39%.*

Industrial

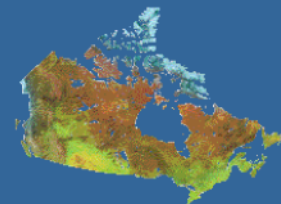
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Brochure continued



Transport

Transport sector energy use increased by 37% and GHG emissions increased by 36%. Nearly two thirds of this increase was in freight transport.

However, energy efficiency improved by 350 PJ, mainly within passenger light-duty vehicles, reflecting improvements in both end use and the dominance of this mode within the sector.

Passenger transport

The main trends within passenger transport are shown below.

Passenger transportation energy indicators, 1990 and 2000



Overall, passenger transport energy efficiency improved by 243 PJ, avoiding 17.9 Mt of GHG emissions.

Freight transport

Energy use increased by 67% and was mirrored almost exactly by a 66% increase in GHG emissions, equal to 30.5 Mt of emissions.

Freight transportation energy indicators, 1990 and 2000



While rail and shipping remain the two dominant modes, there was a 17.1% increase in tonne kilometres travelled by heavy trucks over the period.

Energy efficiency improved for all modes (i.e. marine, rail, air and road) over the analysis period, for a combined subsector energy efficiency effect of 64.8 PJ (equivalent to 13% of 1990 consumption) and GHG emissions effects of 6.2 Mt.

For information regarding the data sources, contact Public Works and Government Services Canada at 1-800-438-6384 or energyinfo@pws.gc.ca.

Source: Environment Canada's Office of Energy Efficiency

Leading Canadians to Energy Efficiency at Home, at Work and on the Road

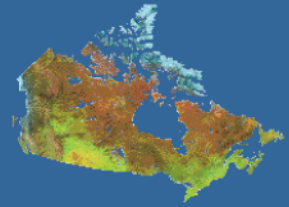
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Printed in March 2010



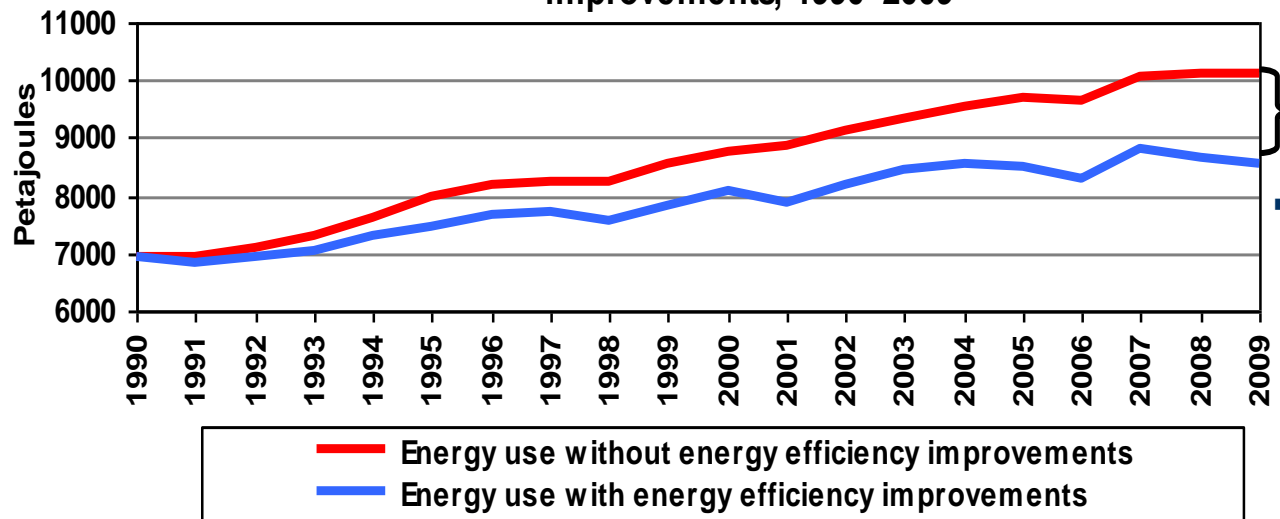
www.ec.gc.ca/energy/home

Finding a common demoninator \$



- Energy efficiency has improved 23.5% since 1990. These improvements reduced energy use by approximately 1,560 petajoules decreased GHG emissions by 81.1 Mt and **saved Canadians \$26.8 billion.**

Secondary energy use, with and without energy efficiency improvements, 1990–2009



- Energy efficiency gains in 2009:
 - 1,560 PJ
 - \$27b of avoided energy costs
- 81Mt of avoided emissions

Visually one of the most popular type of charts compares 1990 with latest available year.



1990



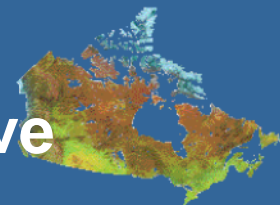
2009



- In 1990:
 - 2.8 people per house
 - 116m² of living space
 - 9.9 million households
 - 15 appliances per household
 - 23% of occupied floor space cooled

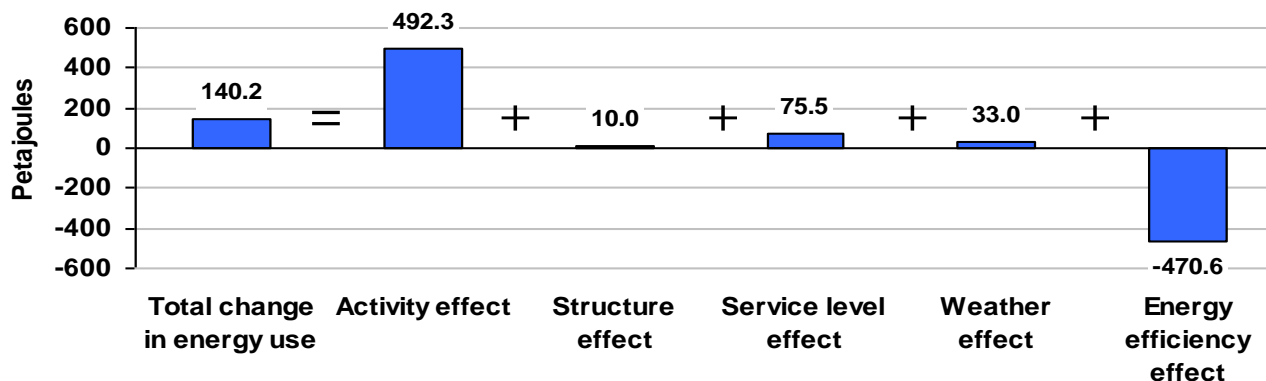
- In 2009:
 - 2.5 people per house
 - 129m² of living space
 - 13.4 million households
 - 21 appliances per household
 - 44% of occupied floor space cooled

Another puts the EE effect into perspective



- Residential energy use represents 17% of all energy and emitted 15% of all GHGs in Canada in 2009 - used 1,422 PJ and emitted 67.9 Mt of GHGs in 2009
- Total cost of energy was \$27b - savings were 471 PJ valued at \$8.9 billion

Impact of activity, structure, weather and energy efficiency on the change in residential energy use, 1990–2009



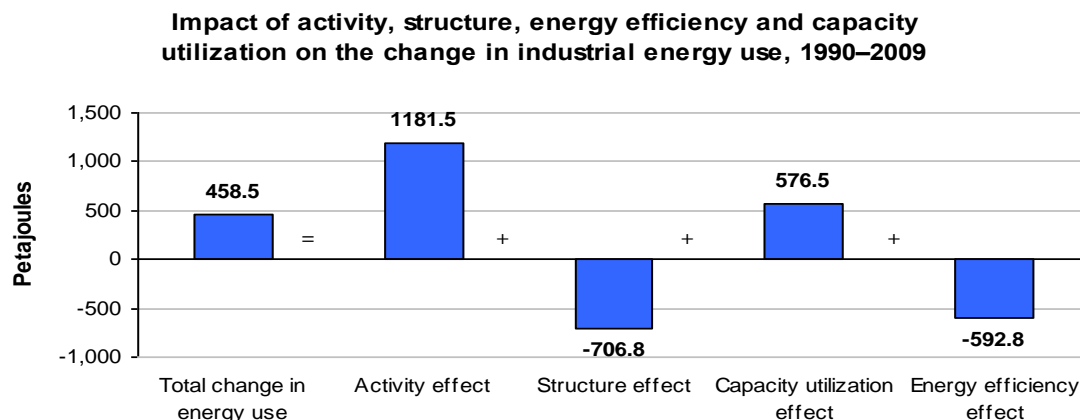
* Service levels refers to the penetration rate of appliances and floor space cooled

- Energy efficiency effect of 471 PJ
- Accompanying improvements in energy intensity
 - Energy use per household – decreased 18%
 - Energy use per square metre – decreased 25% - primarily from building envelope requirement improvements

Evolving indicators – added capacity utilization to explain impact of recession

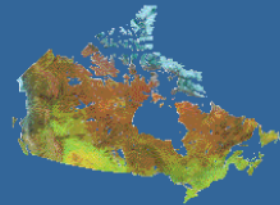


- Represents 37% of energy use and 31% of emissions
- Total cost of energy was \$33b



- The recession of 2008-2009 highlighted the need to include capacity utilization in our factorization analysis of Canadian industry (more refinement to be developed this year)
- Energy efficiency effect of 593 PJ
 - Equates to a saving of \$6.2 b and a 22% improvement in efficiency since 1990.
- Accompanying improvements in energy intensity
 - Energy use per \$GDP – decreased 12% due to combination of more efficient plant and better energy management

To Compliment Handbook - Data sheets for each Sector



Canada's Secondary Energy Use Facts

Canada's Energy Use by Energy Source (PJ)

	Energy Use by Energy Source (PJ)		Total Growth		Share of Total
	1990	2009	1990-2009	2009	
Total Energy Use	6,936.1	8,541.6	23.1%	-1.5%	100%
Electricity	1,550.1	1,801.7	16.2%	-4.7%	26%
Natural Gas	1,777.6	2,359.4	32.7%	5.6%	28%
Motor Gasoline ¹	1,176.5	1,478.0	25.6%	1.1%	17%
Oil ²	1,202.2	1,369.5	13.9%	-6.4%	18%
Aviation Gasoline	5.5	2.9	-48.1%	-4.7%	0%
Aviation Turbo Fuel	181.9	240.2	32.0%	-4.7%	3%
Still Gas and Petroleum Coke	309.9	473.8	52.9%	7.3%	6%
Wood Waste and Pulp/Liquor	341.0	417.9	22.5%	-8.3%	5%
Other ³	313.3	282.1	-9.8%	-17.3%	3%
Residential Wood	78.1	106.1	35.9%	1.7%	1%

1) "Motor" Gasoline includes ethanol.

2) "Oil" includes diesel fuel oil, light fuel oil, kerosene, and heavy fuel oil.

3) "Other" includes coal, coke, coke oven gas, LPG/LNG, steam, and waste fuels from the cement industry.

Canada's Activity Variables by End-Use Sector

	Activity Variables by End-Use Sector		Total Growth	
	1990	2009	1990-2009	2009
Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (million \$2002)	767,185	1,201,072	56.6%	-3.1%
Residential				
Floor Space (million m ²)	1,208	1,789	48.2%	1.7%
Households (thousands)	9,895	13,417	35.6%	1.3%
Commercial/Institutional				
Floor Space (million m ²)	509.9	709.5	39.1%	2.4%
GDP (million \$2002)	477,088	829,410	73.8%	0.4%
Industrial				
GDP (million \$2002)	221,186	275,735	24.7%	-11.1%
Gross Output (million \$2002)	572,566	734,504	28.3%	-11.8%
Passenger Transportation				
Passenger-kilometres (million km)	496,835	719,121	44.7%	2.0%
Freight Transportation				
Tonne-kilometres (Tkm) (millions)	543,300	768,180	41.4%	-8.3%
Agriculture				
GDP (million \$2002)	17,344	22,166	27.8%	-4.4%
Electricity Generation				
GDP (million \$2002)	21,356	24,579	15.1%	-4.7%

Canada's Energy Use by End-Use Sector (PJ)

	Energy Use by End-Use Sector (PJ)		Total Growth		Share of Total
	1990	2009	1990-2009	2009	
Total Energy Use	6,936.1	8,541.6	23.1%	-1.5%	100%
Residential	1,282.1	1,422.3	10.9%	-3.6%	17%
Commercial/Institutional	867.0	1,186.0	36.8%	-0.8%	14%
Industrial	2,710.0	3,168.4	16.9%	-1.0%	37%
Transportation	1,877.9	2,576.6	37.2%	-0.7%	30%
Passenger	1,178.0	1,435.8	22.2%	1.0%	16%
Freight	645.6	1,075.6	66.8%	-2.1%	11%
Other Road	53.3	53.2	-0.2%	-0.8%	1%
Agriculture	199.2	188.3	-5.5%	-13.2%	2%

Canada's Energy Intensity by End-Use Sector

	Energy Intensity		Total Growth	
	1990	2009	1990-2009	2009
Average Intensity¹ (MJ/\$02 - GDP)	9.04	7.11	-21.3%	1.7%
Residential				
(GJ/m ²)	1.06	0.79	-25.1%	-4.2%
(GJ/household)	129.57	106.01	-18.2%	-4.5%
Commercial/Institutional²				
(GJ/m ²)	1.68	1.66	-1.3%	-2.8%
Industrial				
(MJ/\$2002 - GDP)	12.25	11.49	-6.2%	11.3%
(MJ/\$2002 - GO)	4.73	4.31	-8.9%	12.2%
Passenger Transportation³				
(MJ/Pkkm)	2.29	1.90	-17.2%	-0.8%
Freight Transportation				
(MJ/Tkm)	1.19	1.40	18.1%	6.7%
Agriculture				
(MJ/\$2002 - GDP)	11.48	8.49	-26.0%	-3.2%

1) Total secondary energy use per total economy GDP.

2) Excludes street lighting.

3) Excludes non-commercial aviation.

Information about Electricity Generation

Electricity Generation (GWh) and Energy Use (PJ) by Energy Source

	Electricity Generation by Energy Source (GWh)		Total Growth		Share of Total	Energy Use by Energy Source (PJ)		Total Growth		Share of Total
	1990	2009	1990-2009	2009		1990	2009	1990-2009	2009	
Total	467,596	585,299	25.2%	-4.8%	100.0%	3,002.5	3,641.1	21.3%	-0.4%	100.0%
Natural Gas	9,018	39,137	334.0%	0.3%	6.7%	80.0	359.6	349.6%	-13.7%	9.5%
Diesel Fuel Oil, Light Fuel Oil and Kerosene	994	1,256	26.4%	-36.4%	0.2%	11.5	3.7	-67.5%	-23.0%	0.1%
Heavy Fuel Oil	13,394	9,519	-28.9%	-1.6%	1.6%	141.4	53.8	-61.3%	-3.4%	1.5%
Coal	76,794	74,171	-3.4%	-17.2%	12.7%	874.9	835.8	-4.4%	-17.7%	23.0%
Hydro	293,985	365,689	24.4%	-2.2%	62.5%	1,096.3	1,316.5	24.4%	-2.2%	36.2%
Nuclear	68,761	84,992	23.6%	-6.2%	14.5%	795.2	982.8	23.6%	-6.2%	27.0%
Wood and Other ¹	3,946	3,846	8.5%	-0.8%	0.7%	37.2	40.4	8.5%	-0.8%	1.1%
Petroleum Coke, Still Gas, Coke and Coke Oven Gas	1,105	6,634	505.7%	5.3%	1.1%	4.3	48.4	-	-1.6%	1.3%

1) "Wood and Other" includes wood waste and spent pulping liquor, manufactured gases, other petroleum products, other fuels and station services.

Electricity Generation Energy Intensity by Energy Source (GJ/GWh)

	Energy Intensity (GJ/GWh)		Total Growth	
	1990	2009	1990-2009	2009
Average Intensity	6,421	6,221	-3.1%	-3.8%
Natural Gas	8,871	9,189	3.6%	-14.0%
Diesel Fuel Oil, Light Fuel Oil and Kerosene	11,578	2,981	-74.2%	21.1%
Heavy Fuel Oil	10,558	5,654	-46.4%	-1.9%
Coal	11,388	11,268	-1.1%	-0.6%
Hydro	3,600	3,600	0.0%	0.0%
Nuclear	11,564	11,564	0.0%	0.0%
Wood and Other ¹	10,500	10,500	0.0%	0.0%
Petroleum Coke, Still Gas, Coke and Coke Oven Gas	3,874	7,227	86.5%	-6.8%

1) "Wood and Other" includes wood waste and spent pulping liquor, manufactured gases, other petroleum products, other fuels and station services.

Background Information

Background Indicators

	Background Indicators		Total Growth	
	1990	2009	1990-2009	2009
Real Personal Disposable Income per Household (\$2002)	56,325	64,775	15.0%	-0.4%
Commercial Employees (thousands)	9,337	13,102	40.4%	0.1%
Business Sector Multifactor Measure of Productivity (2002 = 100)	93.6	93.4	-	-
Industrial Capacity Utilization Rate (%)	82.2	69.6	-	-
Industrial Employees (thousands)	3,131	3,247	3.7%	-7.8%
Heating Degree-Day Index ¹	0.92	0.96	-	-
Cooling Degree-Day Index ¹	1.05	0.93	-	-

1) The base year data for heating/cooling degree-day index is the average of 1951-1980.

Electricity Generation by Province (GWh)

	Electricity Generation by Province (GWh)		Total Growth		Share of Total
	1990	2009	1990-2009	2009	
Canada	467,596	585,299	25.2%	-4.8%	100.0%
Atlantic	62,929	62,052	-1.4%	-10.8%	10.6%
Quebec	135,883	195,186	43.6%	1.1%	33.3%
Ontario	129,773	145,894	12.3%	-10.5%	24.9%
Manitoba	20,243	33,809	67.0%	-3.7%	5.8%
Saskatchewan	13,541	20,190	49.1%	-4.7%	3.4%
Alberta	43,162	63,942	48.1%	-2.9%	10.3%
BC and Territories	62,066	64,438	3.8%	-4.2%	11.0%

Commodity Prices

	Commodity Prices		Total Growth	
	1990	2009	1990-2009	2009
Crude Oil Prices				
Westhead U.S. Average (\$US/bbl.)	20.03	56.35	181.3%	-40.1%
Edmonton Par ¹ (\$/m ³)	173.95	414.33	138.2%	-35.5%
Brent Montréal ² (\$/m ³)	187.35	454.65	142.7%	-31.6%
Natural Gas Price at AECO-C Hub (intra-Alberta)³ (\$/GJ)	1.34	3.95	194.8%	-48.9%

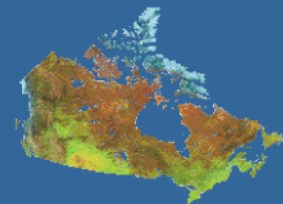
1) Edmonton crude oil price is based on the price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude, sold on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Edmonton par is priced to be competitive with WTI, taking into account transportation costs.

2) Brent Montréal crude oil is the cost of Brent crude oil (in the Montréal market) including the transportation costs through the Portland-Montréal oil pipeline.

3) AECO-C hub is the main pricing point for Alberta natural gas and represents the major pricing point for Canadian gas.



Web Site is Critical to Dissemination



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Office of Energy Efficiency (OEE)

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Alternative Fuels

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buildings

Industrial facilities
and equipment

Communities and
Government

Our Organization

About the OEE

Statistics and Analysis

In 1991, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) launched the **National Energy Use Database (NEUD)** initiative to help the department improve its knowledge of energy consumption and energy efficiency at the end-use level in Canada. The NEUD's most important role is to secure the development of a reliable, Canada-wide information base on energy consumption for all energy-consuming sectors.

The 2009 energy use data are now available in our [Comprehensive Energy Use Database](#), [Query System](#), [Energy Use Data Handbook Tables](#) and [Energy Efficiency Trends Analysis Tables](#).

- [Databases](#)
- [NEUD Publications](#)
- [Data and Analysis Centres](#)
- [Glossary and Abbreviations](#)

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[Glossary](#)



Report to Parliament
for the Fiscal Year
2009-2010

Energy Use
Data Handbook
1990 to 2009



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Query System to Aid Web Site Users



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Comprehensive Energy Use Database Query System

Use this query system to design and customize your own energy and GHG tables.

Refer to the [Comprehensive Energy Use Database](#), in which data from 1990-2009 are available in HTML and/or Excel format.

Build a custom data table from 20 years of Canadian energy data!

Step 1 – Select a sector.

Select one of the five sectors:

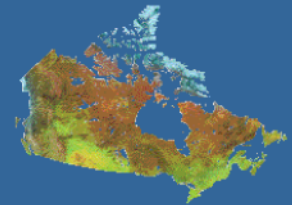


Step 2 – Select report data.

From the drop down box, select the data to be displayed in your table:

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Mt CO₂e) ▼

Query System Selections Focus on Indicators



Step 2 – Select report data.

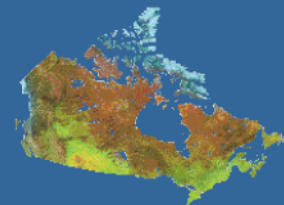
From the drop down box, select the data to be displayed in your table:

GHG Intensity (tonne/TJ) (excluding electricity) ▼

- Energy Use (PJ)
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Mt CO₂e)
- Energy Intensity (GJ/square metre)
- Total Households (thousands)
- Energy Intensity (GJ/household)
- Total Floor Space (millions of square metres)
- Heat Gains (PJ)
- Heat Loss (PJ)
- Heating Degree-Days Index
- Cooling Degree-Days Index
- GHG Intensity (tonne/TJ) (including electricity)
- GHG Intensity (tonne/TJ) (excluding electricity)**

field

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Impact of these tools in Raising Profile of Indicators

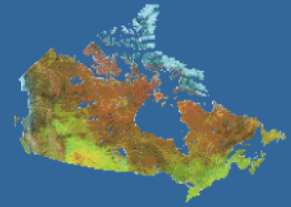


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Indicators are important for perspective, benchmarking, evaluation



- OEE launched a new suite of energy efficiency programs in 2011 – indicators provide frame of reference
 - [ecoENERGY Efficiency for Buildings](#) provides information and benchmarking tools to improve building energy performance of new and existing buildings.
 - [ecoENERGY Efficiency for Housing](#) encourages the construction and retrofit of low-rise residential housing, making the stock more energy efficient.
 - [ecoENERGY Retrofit - Homes](#) program provides \$400 million in 2011-12 to help homeowners make their homes more energy-efficient and reduce the burden of high energy costs.
 - [ecoENERGY Efficiency for Equipment Standards and Labelling](#) introduces or raises energy efficiency standards for a wide range of products, and promotes energy efficient products through ENERGY STAR.
 - [ecoENERGY Efficiency for Industry](#) aids the adoption of an Energy Management Standard, and accelerates energy-saving investments and the exchange of best-practices information within Canada's industrial sector.
 - [ecoENERGY Efficiency for Vehicles](#) provides both individual Canadians and Canada's commercial/institutional fleet sector with decision-making tools for buying and operating their vehicles to reduce fuel consumption. It also promotes vehicle efficiency by introducing improved vehicle fuel consumption labels and a light-duty tire information system.

Web Use Is A Good Measure of the Impact

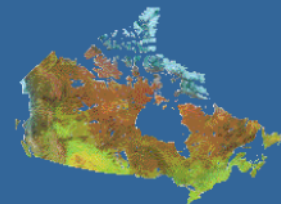


Table 8. Top 30 English Web Pages – April 1 – June 30, 2011 – Q2/

Tableau 8. Les 30 pages Web anglaises les plus populaires – 1 avril – 30 juin, 2011 – Q2

Rank/Rang	Web Page/Page Web	Number of Views/Nombre de vues	Number of Visits/Nombre de visites	Average View Time (seconds)/Durée moyenne de vues
1	Energy Use in Canada Home Page	11,682	7,177	66
2	Energy Use in Canada: Comprehensive Tables (1500+)	10,039	3,269	22
3	Programs Directory results page	5,946	1,537	44
4	Energy Use in Canada: Databases Page	5,659	3,481	36
5	Energy Use in Canada: Programs Directory	5,276	2,883	45
6	Energy Use in Canada: Publications	3,362	1,998	86
7	Programs Directory details page	3,109	1,456	130
8	Handbook tables main page	2,452	1,324	23
9	Energy Use in Canada: Data & Analysis Centres	2,226	1,406	65
10	Energy Efficiency Trends Analysis Tables (Canada)	1,947	958	35
11	Energy Use in Canada: Glossary	1,434	988	110
12	Comprehensive Tables - Residential Sector - Canada	1,375	653	40
13	CAMA report 1990-2008	1,246	646	22
14	SHEU 2007 tables	995	454	42
15	Report to Parliament 08-09 Table of Contents	969	525	36

Requests to Put Indicators into Perspective - Equivalencies -



- 1 Petajoule represents:
 - Energy required to operate the Montreal Metro for 1 year
 - Energy use of 9,000 household (excluding transportation)
- Energy Equivalencies related to a Canadiana such as:

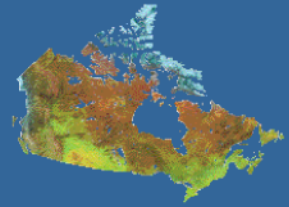


Trans Canada Highway

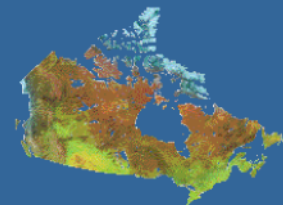


CN Tower

Future Plans



- A communications strategy that will raise knowledge and awareness of NRCan's energy efficiency activities and their tangible benefits to Canadians
- Researching use of social media such as twitter to promote energy efficiency tools but also indicators.
- Web site could be revamped so its better explained and mapped on the NRCan web site.
- Preliminary historical revisions to the energy balances will be released this summer that incorporate the complete Industrial Consumption of Energy and the Survey of Secondary Distribtuors of Refined Petroleum Products.
- It will be important to gather comments and reactions from stakeholders prior to finalization the database this fall
- We anticipate that this exercise will make our indicators more accurate, useful and as a consequence of going through the process provide opportunities to raise their profile.
- Need to link macro economic benefits (GDP, EMP) to improvement in indicators



Thank You

For more information visit our
web site:

oee.nrcan.gc.ca/statistics

