**PRODUCTION**

Output in the chemistry industry has increased markedly since 1990 and in 2015, GDP was 43.5% higher than 1990 levels. Physical production data for this industry are not available because unit measurements of the varied products cannot be added together in a meaningful way.

**ENERGY USE AND INTENSITY**

Energy use reached a period high in 1998, generally declining thereafter to 2009. Recent increases reflect significant growth in output from NAICS 3252 (resins, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibres). Natural gas meets the bulk of the industry’s energy needs.

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND INTENSITY**

While combustion emissions and energy use roughly parallel each other, this graph clearly demonstrates the impact of process emissions on total greenhouse gas emissions in the chemistry industry. Overall, emissions levels are down by nearly 29%.

Overall, the monetary intensity indicator declines over time, but without a physical indicator, it is hard to say if the industry is becoming more efficient. Monetary indicators do not reflect efficiencies well because they are influenced by other non-energy related dimensions.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM 379-0031