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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

User information

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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Who we are and what we do

Statistics Canada has been producing environment statistics since the mid-1970s. Since then, the environment statistics program has evolved to what is now known as Environment Accounts and Statistics Division (EASD), which is part of the broader System of National Accounts.

Our mandate is to collect, develop, compile, analyze and publish environmental data, emphasizing their integration with socio-economic data. Our objective is to provide users in government, business and the public at large with consistent, comprehensive, timely and relevant statistics with which to study the relationship between the environment and human activity.

We do this through four main activities:

- Integration of environmental data (both those collected within and outside of Statistics Canada) with socio-economic data in the form of consistent, comprehensive databases that employ a variety of organizational frameworks;
- Collection of environmental data directly from businesses, households and governments through on-going and occasional surveys;
- Dissemination of environmental statistics through a variety of catalogued products presenting descriptive analysis and statistics in print format and in electronic format; and
- Research and development related to environmental statistics.

Our statistical program comprises four major elements:

- Environmental accounts and indicators;
- Environmental surveys;
- Spatial data infrastructure;
- Statistical reference compendium (Human Activity and the Environment).

To contact us

For general inquiries and questions about our products and services, please call the Information Officer (613-951-0297), fax (613-951-0634) or email environ@statcan.gc.ca.

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Ottawa, Ontario
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Enviro quick facts

The following highlights are taken from Environment Accounts and Statistics Division publications.

Human Activity and the Environment, 2009

- Spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages from stores resulted in production of almost 46,000 kilotonnes of greenhouse gases, equivalent to 6.4% of total greenhouse gas emissions in Canada in 2003. Almost one-quarter (23%) of these food-related greenhouse gas emissions was attributable to the production of fresh and frozen meat, while fish products contributed 2%.
- In 1964, the food system was responsible for 9% of gross domestic product (GDP) and 12% of employment. By 2004 this had decreased to 4% of GDP and 5% of employment
- In 1964, primary production from agriculture and fisheries contributed 28% to food-related GDP. By 2004 this share had decreased to 13%. In contrast the relative contribution of services, including transportation, food services, food retail, and marketing, increased from 38% to 56%.
- In 2007, an estimated 38% of solid food available for retail sale was wasted, the equivalent of 183 kilograms per person. A decrease in food waste would reduce negative environmental impacts associated with food production, processing, distribution and services.

EnviroStats, 2009

- The energy intensity of Canadian manufacturers in 2006 varied greatly within the sector, from a high of almost 200 terajoules per million dollars of GDP in the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry, to a low of 2 terajoules per million dollars of GDP in the transportation equipment manufacturing industry. Similarly, investments in energy-related processes and technologies also varied.
- Canada's renewable water assets each year amount to a volume of water about the size of Lake Huron. Between 1971 and 2000, the volume of this water runoff amounted to an annual average of 3,435 km³. These assets are mostly the result of rain and melted snow that flow over the ground, eventually reaching our rivers and lakes. Industrial activities such as energy generation, mining and manufacturing withdrew approximately 40 km³ of water in 2005. Agriculture withdrew an estimated 4 km³ in 2001, while Canadian households, institutions and services withdrew another 4 km³.
- In 2006, Canadian livestock manure contained 1.1 million tonnes of nitrogen and 300 thousand tonnes of phosphorus, up by 17% and 21% respectively from 1981 levels. These increases are a result of increased populations of livestock as well as variations in nutrient output by animal type.
- Canadian industry makes significant expenditures to reduce its impact on the environment. In 2004, Canadian manufacturers spent approximately \$6.8 billion to comply with environmental regulations. Depending on which aspect of the firm was targeted by these investments, a broader range of business performance benefits was also realized.

Survey of Drinking Water Plan, 2005 to 2007

- In 2007, Canadian drinking water plants processed 5,878 million cubic meters of raw water, the majority of which was surface water.

- In 2007, the majority of the Canadian population (28 million) received their drinking water from plants serving communities of 300 or more people. That year, just under 24 million people received drinking water obtained from surface water sources.
- In 2007, a total of \$885 million in capital expenditures was spent to add, expand or upgrade drinking water plants. In 2007, \$807 million was spent on operation and maintenance (O&M). The largest component of these expenses was labour costs (\$302 million).
- Total coliforms levels in untreated surface water peaked in either the late summer or fall for 2005, 2006 and 2007.
- Peak monthly concentrations of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) followed peak monthly temperatures; the presence of *E. coli* in untreated surface water peaked in the fall months for 2005, 2006 and 2007.
- In 2007, 98% of plants treating either surface water or groundwater that reported monthly *E. coli* results never exceeded the federal guideline for drinking water. The results were similar for 2005 and 2006.

Environment Accounts and Statistics Analytical and Technical Paper Series

The Water Yield for Canada As a Thirty-year Average (1971 to 2000): Concepts, Methodology and Initial Results

by Robby Bemrose, Laura Kemp, Mark Henry and François Soulard (Catalogue no.16-001-M2009007)

In this paper, we present the methodology developed by Statistics Canada to calculate the average annual water yield for Canada. Water yield, for the purposes of this paper, is defined as the amount of freshwater derived from unregulated flow ($\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$) measurements for a given geographic area over a defined period of time. The methodology is applied to the 1971 to 2000 time period.

The methodology developed in this study produced results that are coherent through space and time. These results will be used in the future to investigate changes in water yield on a more disaggregated basis. The result of the methodology indicates that the thirty-year average annual water yield for Canada is 3,435 km^3 .

Agricultural Water Use Survey 2007, Methodology Report

by Marie-Ève Poirier (Catalogue no.16-001-M2009008)

In 2008, Statistics Canada conducted the first Agricultural Water Use Survey. As part of the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators initiative, this pilot survey conducted from 2006 to 2008, was intended to collect information about the volume of water used for irrigation, irrigated area, irrigation practices and the quality of on-farm water. This technical paper describes the methodology used for the pilot survey, including recommendations for future cycles of the survey.

Personal Use Vehicles in Canada: Fuel Consumption Profile and Comparative Analysis of the 2007 Canadian Vehicle Survey Results

by Chris Birrell (Catalogue no.16-001-M2009009)

In 2007, vehicles consumed 42,694 megalitres (ML) of gasoline and diesel with 76% of this total coming from light vehicles (less than 4.5 tonnes) and the rest from heavy vehicles (4.5 tonnes and over). Canadians driving light vehicles used 32,597 ML of fuel, 75% of which was identified as personal use while the remaining 25% was for business use.

Drinking Water Decisions of Canadian Municipal Households

by Gordon Dewis (Catalogue no.16-001-M2009010)

Water availability and water quality are ongoing issues of interest to Canadians. Canadians are concerned about how the environment affects their health, and thus about the quality of the water they drink. This paper presents results from the 2007 *Households and the Environment Survey* relating to drinking water decisions of Canadian municipal households.

In 2007, 56% of CMA households with a municipal water supply treated their water before drinking it. Aesthetic reasons (appearance, taste or odour) were most frequently reported by households (58%). One out of two reported the removal of water treatment chemicals, such as chlorine, while 45% treated their water for actual or perceived health risks such as bacterial contamination. Forty-one percent of households treated their water for the presence of metals or minerals.

Introducing a New Concept and Methodology for Delineating Settlement Boundaries: A Research Project on Canadian Settlements

(Catalogue no.16-001-M2010011)

The purpose of this paper is to introduce a new concept and methodology developed by Statistics Canada to delineate or map boundaries for Canada's settlements. Settlements, for the purposes of this research, are defined as tracts or blocks of land where humans have altered the physical environment by constructing residential, commercial, industrial, institutional and other installations/buildings.

The purpose of the settlements research project is to provide detailed, harmonized and comparable data sets that will allow for a more complete national analysis of settlements including their physical form and growth patterns. The methodology is applied to Census of Population data sets for 2001 and 2006.

Initial results for 2006 suggested that approximately 20,000 square kilometres of Canada's land area was occupied by settlements.

Our accounts, surveys, and products

Environmental accounts

Natural Resource Stock Accounts

Definitions, data sources and methods — record no. 5114

The Natural Resource Stock Accounts measure quantities of natural resources *in situ* (crude oil and bitumen, natural gas, coal, metals, non-metallic minerals, timber and land) and the annual changes in these stocks due to natural processes and human activity.

These accounts, which are recorded using both physical and monetary units, form the basis of estimates of Canada's natural resource wealth. These selected natural resource assets represented over 40% of Canada's national wealth in 2007.

The lengths of the time series presented in the natural resource stock accounts vary with the resource in question. They also depend upon whether the accounts are presented in physical or monetary units—many of the physical accounts begin in 1961, while the value estimates generally begin in the mid-1970s. These long time-series are available on CANSIM and through the System of National Accounts module of Statistics Canada's website.

Material and Energy Flows Accounts

Definitions, data sources and methods — record no. 5115

The purpose of these accounts is to estimate the flows of material and energy within the economy and between the economy and the environment. There are three main components of the Material and Energy Flows Accounts—greenhouse gas emissions, energy use and water use.

Each of these is available by industry, and each account can be integrated with the input-output tables for analytical purposes. Unlike the stock accounts, the Material and Energy Flow Accounts are produced only in physical units of measure. Data are available on CANSIM and through the System of National Accounts module of Statistics Canada's website.

It should be noted that the source data for the water use accounts is no longer available, and as such the last compilation of this account was for the reference year 1996. However, there are plans to re-establish the water use account using data from the new Industrial Water Survey.

Surveys

Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors

Definitions, data sources and methods — record nos. 2009 and 1736

Catalogue no. 16F0023X

The Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors gathers information on the financial characteristics and waste management activities undertaken by companies, local governments and other public waste management bodies. The results of these surveys provide a picture of physical characteristics of waste disposal and recycling as well as financial and employment features of businesses and local governments that provide waste management services.

Households and the Environment Survey

Definitions, data sources and methods — record no. 3881

Catalogue no. 11-526-X

The Households and the Environment Survey (HES) is conducted to measure household behaviours that may affect the environment. The major themes covered by the HES are those of water quality concerns, consumption and conservation of water, household energy use, use of gasoline-powered equipment, the application of pesticides and fertilizers on lawns and gardens, recycling, composting and waste disposal practices, impacts of air and water quality on households, and transportation decisions.

Environment Industry Survey: Business Sector

Definitions, data sources and methods — record no. 1209

Catalogue no. 16F0008X

The purpose of the Environment Industry Survey is to produce estimates of the production of environmental goods and services by industry. The survey collects data on revenues from sales of environmental goods and services and employment related to this production.

Survey of Environmental Protection Expenditures

Definitions, data sources and methods — record no. 1903

Catalogue no. 16F0006X

The Survey of Environmental Protection Expenditures (SEPE) provides a measure of the costs imposed on industry to meet Canadian and international environmental regulations, conventions or voluntary agreements. The survey covers capital and operating expenditures by businesses for environmental protection.

Industrial Water Survey

Definitions, data sources and methods — record no. 5120

Catalogue no. 16-401-X

This survey provides information on the volume of water brought into the facility, including information on the source, purpose, treatment and possible re-circulation of this water, by industrial users. As well, data is collected on the volumes of water discharged and treatment of this discharged water by industrial users. Cost information on the intake and discharge of water is also collected. This survey is being conducted to fulfill the requirements for producing national environmental indicators of water quality.

Agricultural Water Use Survey

Definitions, data sources and methods — record no. 5145

Catalogue no. 16-001-M2009008

The Agricultural Water Use Survey is conducted to gather information on water use, irrigation methods and practices, and sources and quality of water used for agricultural purposes on Canadian farms.

Survey of Drinking Water Plants

Definitions, data sources and methods — record no. 5149

Catalogue no. 16-403-X

The Survey of Drinking Water Plants is conducted to provide Canadians with national and regional information related to the production of drinking water. The survey is a census of drinking water plants serving more than 300 people. It asks for information on volumes of water drawn and treated, treatment type, financial aspects of the operation, as well as source and treated water quality.

Survey of Industrial Processes (SIP)

Definitions, data sources and methods — record no. 5163

The Survey of Industrial Processes (SIP) is an annual industry-specific business survey designed to link economic data with relevant industrial processes and environmental outcomes. It collects data on activities and engineering processes that contribute to environmental emissions with particular emphasis on small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

Analytical publications

Environment accounts and statistics technical paper series

Catalogue no. 16-001-M

The series covers environment accounts and indicators, environmental surveys, spatial environmental information and other research related to environmental statistics. The technical paper series is intended to stimulate discussion on a range of environmental topics.

EnviroStats

Catalogue no. 16-002-X

EnviroStats is a quarterly bulletin providing regular statistical analysis of environmental topics written for a broad audience. At the core of each issue is a feature article on a particular topic. Shorter articles highlight new statistical developments or introduce new concepts. The bulletin also includes data tables on sustainable development indicators and updates on related statistical activities such as upcoming releases and surveys.

Human Activity and the Environment

Catalogue no. 16-201-X

The goal of the annual Human Activity and the Environment (HAE) publication is to paint a statistical portrait of Canada's environment with special emphasis on human activity and its relationship to natural systems—air, water, soil, plants and animals. Each annual issue of HAE begins with a feature article covering a current environmental issue of concern to Canadians. The in-depth article provides data and analysis which complement the information presented in the Annual statistics compendium that follows.

The Annual statistics compendium of the HAE report serves as a general reference for environmental statistics in Canada, pointing readers to available data on environmental-human interactions.

Related products

Selected publications from Environment Accounts and Statistics Division (EASD)

11-526-X	Households and the Environment
16-001-M	Environment Accounts and Statistics Analytical and Technical Paper Series
16-002-X	EnviroStats
16-201-X	Human Activity and the Environment: Annual Statistics
16-251-X	Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators
16-252-X	Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Highlights
16-253-X	Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Socio-economic Information
16-254-X	Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Air Quality Indicators: Data Sources and Methods
16-255-X	Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Indicator: Data Sources and Methods
16-256-X	Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Freshwater Quality Indicator: Data Sources and Methods
16-401-X	Industrial Water Use
16-403-X	Survey of Drinking Water Plants
16-505-G	Concepts, Sources and Methods of the Canadian System of Environmental and Resource Accounts
16F0002X	Waste Management Industry Survey: Government Sector, 1994
16F0003X	Waste Management Industry Survey: Business Sector, 1995
16F0006P	Environmental Protection Expenditures in the Business Sector, Preliminary Data
16F0006X	Environmental Protection Expenditures in the Business Sector
16F0007X	Environment Industry, 1995, Preliminary Data
16F0008X	Environment Industry: Business Sector
16F0009X	International Trade in Environmental Goods and Services: A Canada - U.S. Comparison
16F0021X	The St. Lawrence River Valley 1998 Ice Storm: Maps and Facts
16F0023X	Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors

16F0024X	Environmental Management and Technologies in the Business Sector
16F0025X	A Geographic Profile of Manure Production in Canada
16M0001X	Households and the Environment Survey: Public Use Microdata File

Selected technical and analytical products from EASD

16-001-M2004001	Measuring Employment in the Environment Industry
16-001-M2005002	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Technologies: Industry Expenditures and Business Opportunities
16-001-M2007003	Behaviour Study on the Water Quality Index of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
16-001-M2007004	Environment Surveys of Establishments: The Canadian Experience
16-001-M2008005	Canadian Industry's Expenditures to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions
16-001-M2008006	Controlling the Temperature in Canadian Homes
16-001-M2009007	The Water Yield for Canada As a Thirty-year Average (1971 to 2000): Concepts, Methodology and Initial Results
16-001-M2009008	Agricultural Water Use Survey 2007, Methodology Report
16-001-M2009009	Personal Use Vehicles in Canada: Fuel Consumption Profile and Comparative Analysis of the 2007 Canadian Vehicle Survey Results
16-001-M2009010	Drinking Water Decisions of Canadian Municipal Households
16-001-M2010011	Introducing a New Concept and Methodology for Delineating Settlement Boundaries: A Research Project on Canadian Settlements
16-002-X200700110174	Recycling in Canada
16-002-X200700110177	Canada's growing population and its environmental influence, 1956 to 2006
16-002-X200700210335	A demand perspective on greenhouse gas emissions
16-002-X200700210336	Canadian lawns and gardens: Where are they the "greenest"?
16-002-X200700210337	Heavy fuel oil consumption in Canada
16-002-X200700210338	The cost of water in the manufacturing sector
16-002-X200700310454	Canada's natural resource wealth at a glance
16-002-X200700310455	Trip chaining while driving - comparing men's and women's behaviour
16-002-X200700310456	Blowing up a storm - snowblowers in Canada

16-002-X200700310457	Population change in Canada's drainage areas
16-002-X200800110539	Disposal of household special wastes
16-002-X200800110540	Is composting organic waste spreading?
16-002-X200800110541	Agricultural water use in Canada
16-002-X200800210620	Against the flow: Which households drink bottled water?
16-002-X200800210622	Gone fishing: A profile of recreational fishing in Canada
16-002-X200800210623	Canadian industry's expenditures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
16-002-X200800210624	The Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: On population-weighted ground-level ozone
16-002-X200800210625	Canada's ecozones and population change, 1981 to 2006
16-002-X200800310684	Thermostat use in Canadian homes
16-002-X200800310686	Who uses water-saving fixtures in the home?
16-002-X200800310688	Conventional tillage: How conventional is it?
16-002-X200800410749	Greenhouse gas emissions: a focus on Canadian households
16-002-X200800410750	Canadian participation in an environmentally active lifestyle
16-002-X200800410751	A geographical profile of livestock manure production in Canada, 2006
16-002-X200800410752	Households' use of water and wastewater services
16-002-X200800410753	Energy-efficient holiday lights
16-002-X200900110820	Transportation in the North
16-002-X200900110821	Production of nitrogen and phosphorus from livestock manure, 2006
16-002-X200900210889	Measuring renewable water assets in Canada: Initial results and research agenda
16-002-X200900210890	Targeting environmental protection expenditures in the manufacturing sector
16-002-X200900310926	Canada's natural resource wealth, 2008
16-002-X200900310927	Agricultural water use in 2007: A profile of irrigation
16-002-X200900411030	The Canadian manufacturing industry: Investments and use of energy-related processes or technologies
16-002-X200900411031	Ecoregion profile: Lower Mainland of British Columbia

Selected CANSIM tables from EASD

153-0001	Value of established natural gas reserves, annual
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153-0003	Value of recoverable subbituminous coal and lignite reserves, annual
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153-0053	Capital and operating expenditures on environmental protection, by type of activity, Canada, provinces and territories, biennial
153-0054	Distribution of capital expenditures on pollution abatement and control (end-of-pipe) and pollution prevention, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and type of environmental medium, Canada, biennial
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153-0061	Households and the environment survey, radon awareness and testing, Canada and provinces, biennial
153-0062	Households and the environment survey, dwelling's main source of water, Canada and provinces, biennial
153-0063	Households and the environment survey, primary type of drinking water consumed, Canada and provinces, biennial
153-0064	Households and the environment survey, use of fertilizer and pesticides, Canada and provinces, biennial
153-0065	Households and the environment survey, awareness of air quality advisories and their influence on behaviours, Canada and provinces, biennial
153-0066	Households and the environment survey, treatment of drinking water, Canada and provinces, biennial

Selected accounts, indicators and surveys from EASD

1209	Environment Industry Survey
1736	Waste Management Industry Survey: Government Sector
1903	Survey of Environmental Protection Expenditures
2009	Waste Management Industry Survey: Business Sector
3438	Census of Agriculture
3881	Households and the Environment Survey
5114	Canadian System of Environmental and Resource Accounts - Natural Resource Stock Accounts
5115	Canadian System of Environmental and Resource Accounts - Material and Energy Flow Accounts
5120	Industrial Water Survey
5127	Air Quality Indicators
5128	Freshwater Quality Indicator

5129	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Indicator
5145	Agricultural Water Use Survey
5149	Survey of Drinking Water Plants
5163	Survey of Industrial Processes (SIP)
7525	Land Cover Statistics from Natural Resources Canada
8012	Census of Agriculture: Environmental Geography Aggregations of Census Farm Units

Selected summary tables from EASD

- *Area of stocked timber-productive forest land burned*
- *Capital expenditures on pollution abatement and control (end-of-pipe) by medium and industry*
- *Capital expenditures on pollution prevention by medium and industry*
- *Disposal and diversion of waste, by province and territory, 2004 and 2006*
- *Expenditures on environmental protection by industry and activity*
- *Forest area harvested by province and territory*
- *Forest land by province and territory*
- *Government pollution abatement and control expenditures*
- *Landed catch and value*
- *Population served by drinking water plants, by source water type and drainage region*
- *Revenues from sales of environmental goods and services, by industry*
- *Revenues from sales of environmental goods and services, by province or territory*
- *Waste disposal, by source, by province*