

The Daily

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New products and studies

Canadian Social Trends

Summer 2011

The Summer 2011 print edition of *Canadian Social Trends*, released today, includes six articles previously released in the online edition.

"Working at home: An update" explores characteristics of people most likely to work at home and the various reasons behind their decision.

"Uptake of water- and energy-conservation devices in the home" looks at home and homeownership characteristics in relation to the use of conservation measures.

"Ethical consumption" examines the evolution of consumers' purchasing behaviour based on ethical criteria.

"The financial knowledge of Canadians" shows how personal financial knowledge is related to socio-demographic characteristics and other financial behaviours.

"Debt and family type in Canada" asks which types of families are experiencing high levels of debt.

"How does personal bankruptcy affect retirement plans?" identifies the retirement preparations of pre-retirees who have experienced bankruptcy.

The Summer 2011 print edition of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 91 (11-008-X, PDF, free; print, \$24/\$39), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.



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Releases

Study: Economy and the environment

1990 to 2010

Canada's natural wealth, defined as the dollar value of selected natural resource stocks and land, stood at roughly \$3 trillion in 2009. In 1990, it was just under \$1 trillion.

Natural wealth comprises land, timber, and known reserves of energy and mineral resources. Energy resources include natural gas, crude oil, crude bitumen and coal. Mineral resources consist of gold, nickel, copper, zinc, lead, iron, uranium, potash and diamonds. Other natural resource stocks such as fish and wildlife, water, wetlands and parks are not currently valued.

In 1990, natural wealth amounted to \$33,000 for every Canadian. By 2009 this amount had increased to about \$89,000, largely as a result of increased prices.

In comparison, the value of produced wealth, including residential and non-residential structures, machinery and equipment, consumer durables and inventories was \$68,000 per capita in 1990, increasing to \$130,000 per capita by 2009.

Natural resource trends

The value of natural resource assets fluctuates more than produced assets over time. This is due to a variety of factors, primarily the volatility of resource prices on world markets. Most natural resource prices are driven by global demand and supply. As well, physical reserves of resources may change when prices change.

Between 1990 and 2009, the value of natural resource assets declined several times. It fell first in the early 1990s as a result of a recession in North America. It declined again in 1998 in the wake of the East Asian financial crisis, and a third time in the early 2000s during the economic slowdown that followed the events of September 11, 2001.

Most recently, resource asset values declined in 2009 during the global economic downturn.

Since 2000, energy resources have contributed the most to the overall value of natural resource assets. However, they have also been subject to the most volatility.

Mineral resource wealth remained relatively constant from 1990 until 2002. Between 2003 and 2008, mineral assets increased significantly in value as a result of increased world prices for mineral resources. The

Note to readers

This release is based on the analytical article "Economy and the environment" in the 2011 edition of Human Activity and the Environment.

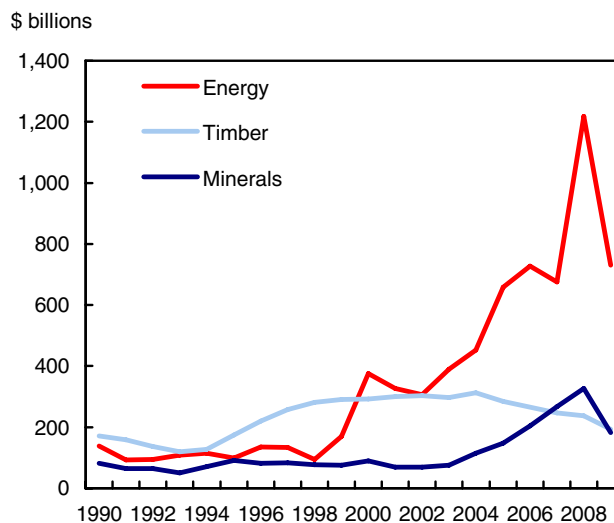
The article presents information on the relationship between Canada's economy and the environment.

Statistics on the environment in Canada are examined first from an international perspective and are then presented for the following main themes: natural wealth, natural resource stocks, material and energy flows and environmental protection efforts.

Data come from Statistics Canada and other sources, including other federal government departments and international organizations.

higher prices provided incentives for exploration and development and the discovery of new deposits.

Wealth from energy, timber and minerals



Oil sands dominate energy wealth

Until 2005, natural gas had the highest value among energy resources. However, since 2006, the wealth from oil sands has exceeded that from other energy resources, mainly on account of increased reserves.

Canada's oil sands in Northern Alberta contain vast quantities of crude bitumen, one of the largest hydrocarbon deposits in the world.

In 1990, the value of the crude bitumen in the oil sands represented \$19 billion or 13% of energy resource wealth. By 2009, the value of crude bitumen had increased 23-fold to \$441 billion, more than the combined value of coal, crude oil and natural gas.

In 1990, oil sands reserves under active development amounted to around 500 million cubic metres; by 2008, they had increased eight-fold to 4,300 million cubic metres, thanks to improvements in extraction technology, new discoveries and an increase in the global demand for crude oil.

Households contributing to Canada's greenhouse gas emissions

Between 1990 and 2007, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from household consumption increased 15% to 329 megatonnes. (GHGs include carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane in this study.) Households accounted for 45% of Canadian GHG emissions in 2007.

Despite this increase, emissions intensity of household consumption has declined. In 2007, each dollar of household expenditure resulted in 29% fewer greenhouse gas emissions than in 1990.

Looking at household energy consumption, 25% less energy was used for every dollar spent in 2007 than in 1990.

One reason for the decline in emissions intensity has been the shift to cleaner fuels such as natural gas in both households and industry. This shift helps explain why household emissions intensity declined

more significantly than household energy consumption intensity.

Spending to control industrial impacts

Canadian businesses spent \$9.1 billion in 2008 to protect the environment, up 5.3% from 2006.

Almost one-third (32%) of that total, nearly \$2.9 billion, was spent by the oil and gas extraction industry. It was followed by the electric power generation and transmission industry (14%) and the primary metals industry (13%).

Provincially, the bulk of spending on environmental protection occurred in Alberta, where businesses spent 34% of the national total. Most of this spending was in the oil and gas extraction industry.

Ontario followed with 24% of spending and Quebec with 16%, mainly in the electric power generation industry and primary metals.

The publications *Human Activity and the Environment 2011: "Economy and the Environment"* (16-201-X, free) and *Human Activity and the Environment: Detailed Statistics, 2011* (16-201-S, free), are now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. Choose *All subjects*, then *Environment*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; environ@statcan.gc.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Family income and individuals income, related variables: Sub-provincial data 2009

According to family income data derived from 2009 personal income tax returns, Ottawa–Gatineau was the census metropolitan area (CMA) with the highest median total family income (\$89,410), followed by Calgary (\$88,410), Edmonton (\$86,250) and Regina (\$83,550).

The largest percentage increases in median total family income between 2008 and 2009 in CMAs were in St. John's (+5.0%), Saint John (+2.9%), Ottawa–Gatineau (+2.3%), Regina (+2.3%) and Saguenay (+2.1%). Notable decreases in median total family income occurred in Greater Sudbury (-5.7%) and Windsor (-4.9%).

Among CMAs, the largest increases in median total family income for couple families were recorded in St. John's (+4.4%) and Regina (+2.4%), while the largest decrease was in Greater Sudbury (-6.7%). As for the median total family income of lone-parent families and persons not in census families, the largest increases also occurred in St. John's (+5.5% and +4.5% respectively) and Regina (+4.6% and +3.7% respectively). The largest decrease for the median total family income of lone-parent families was in Kelowna (-3.6%), while for persons not in census families, the largest decrease was in Calgary (-10.3%).

Among census agglomerations, the largest percentage increase in median total family income was in Petawawa, Ontario (+8.2%), while the largest decrease was in Brooks, Alberta (-8.7%). The biggest advance in median total family income for couple families was in Petawawa, Ontario (+8.8%). For lone-parent families, Yellowknife, Yukon (+11.3%), had the largest increase in median total family income, while for persons not in census families, the largest gain was in Petawawa, Ontario (+12.3%). The largest decrease occurred in Brooks, Alberta (-9.2%) for median total family income for couple families, in Cobourg, Ontario (-9.6%) for lone-parent families, and in Fort St. John, British Columbia (-6.3%) for persons not in census families.

Note: The 2009 data on family income and related variables derived from personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 2010 are now available for various sub-provincial geographic areas. Total income includes employment income, investment income, government transfers, pension income and other income. The median is the point where half of the families' incomes are higher and half are lower.

All the income data in this release refer to income before the payment of income tax. After-tax income data are also available. All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Data for census families and persons not in census families are derived from income tax data and are not adjusted on the basis of Statistics Canada's population estimates.

In this release, the census family concept is used for families. Census family refers to a married or a common-law couple, with or without children at home, or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child living at home. There is no restriction on the age of the children. This concept differs from the economic family concept, which was used for the release of 2006 Census and Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics data.

All data in this release have been tabulated according to the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification used for the 2006 Census. Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) are areas consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A CA must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0004 to 111-0022, 111-0024 to 111-0026, 111-0032 to 111-0035, 111-0043 and 111-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4105.

Data for census *Family Income* (13C0016, various prices) and *Seniors' Income* (89C0022, various prices), as well as for the income of individuals including *Neighbourhood Income and Demographics* (13C0015, various prices), *Labour Income Profiles* (71C0018, various prices) and *Economic Dependency Profiles* (13C0017, various prices) are available for letter carrier routes, census tracts, urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), cities, towns, federal electoral districts, census agglomerations, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, economic regions, provinces, territories and Canada.

For further information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.gc.ca), Income Statistics Division. □

Median total income of census families and persons not in census families by census metropolitan area

	2009	2008 to 2009	2009	2008 to 2009
	Census families		Persons not in census families	
	\$	% change	\$	% change
Canada	68,410	-0.9	24,700	-0.7
St. John's	75,930	5.0	23,000	4.5
Halifax	75,050	1.1	26,700	1.3
Moncton	66,650	1.7	24,160	2.6
Saint John	68,520	2.9	23,230	3.1
Saguenay	67,470	2.1	21,270	1.7
Québec	75,160	1.6	26,280	2.0
Sherbrooke	61,600	0.5	20,830	1.5
Trois-Rivières	62,160	0.6	20,430	1.3
Montréal	65,960	0.2	22,910	0.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	89,410	2.3	31,700	1.1
Kingston	75,210	0.2	26,460	0.0
Peterborough	67,750	-0.3	23,870	-1.3
Oshawa	81,560	-2.3	28,950	-2.2
Toronto	66,790	-2.2	23,580	-2.1
Hamilton	74,660	-2.3	26,480	-1.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	64,500	-2.0	24,310	-0.8
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	74,490	-3.0	26,940	-2.9
Brantford	65,970	-2.4	24,130	-2.0
Guelph	79,440	-3.3	29,060	-2.7
London	70,160	-2.5	25,650	-2.6
Windsor	67,220	-4.9	24,470	-2.9
Barrie	73,620	-2.2	26,460	-3.0
Greater Sudbury	75,240	-5.7	25,430	-1.2
Thunder Bay	72,960	-0.9	25,360	-0.3
Winnipeg	71,470	1.1	26,380	1.0
Regina	83,550	2.3	30,920	3.7
Saskatoon	79,100	1.5	29,160	2.8
Calgary	88,410	-3.7	32,120	-10.3
Edmonton	86,250	-2.5	32,940	-1.1
Kelowna	67,070	-2.2	26,220	-2.1
Abbotsford-Mission	62,370	-2.3	23,120	-2.6
Vancouver	67,550	-1.9	25,650	-3.7
Victoria	77,840	-0.2	29,860	-1.5

Note: Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas. All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Median total income of census families by family type and census metropolitan area

	2009	2008 to 2009	2009	2008 to 2009	2009	2008 to 2009
	Census families		Couple families		Lone-parent families	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
Canada	68,410	-0.9	75,320	-1.0	36,100	0.0
St. John's	75,930	5.0	86,120	4.4	34,420	5.5
Halifax	75,050	1.1	83,560	1.1	34,950	1.6
Moncton	66,650	1.7	72,900	1.6	33,350	2.4
Saint John	68,520	2.9	77,950	2.0	31,720	1.7
Saguenay	67,470	2.1	72,150	1.5	37,190	2.2
Québec	75,160	1.6	80,400	1.6	44,300	2.5
Sherbrooke	61,600	0.5	67,070	0.2	35,820	1.8
Trois-Rivières	62,160	0.6	67,870	0.4	34,930	1.1
Montréal	65,960	0.2	72,520	-0.1	38,300	1.2
Ottawa-Gatineau	89,410	2.3	98,540	2.2	44,680	2.0
Kingston	75,210	0.2	82,780	0.1	37,300	4.3
Peterborough	67,750	-0.3	74,550	-2.7	34,010	1.1
Oshawa	81,560	-2.3	90,190	-2.3	40,300	-1.0
Toronto	66,790	-2.2	74,110	-2.3	38,250	-0.6
Hamilton	74,660	-2.3	82,660	-2.2	38,280	-0.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	64,500	-2.0	71,020	-2.1	34,610	0.1
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	74,490	-3.0	81,180	-3.0	37,880	-1.1
Brantford	65,970	-2.4	74,510	-2.4	31,940	1.3
Guelph	79,440	-3.3	85,770	-3.3	40,640	-1.8
London	70,160	-2.5	77,660	-2.7	35,020	-0.7
Windsor	67,220	-4.9	75,730	-5.0	32,340	-1.5
Barrie	73,620	-2.2	81,190	-2.3	35,760	-1.1
Greater Sudbury	75,240	-5.7	83,410	-6.7	36,050	-0.7
Thunder Bay	72,960	-0.9	81,300	-1.3	34,950	2.1
Winnipeg	71,470	1.1	79,090	0.9	36,880	1.4
Regina	83,550	2.3	94,180	2.4	39,360	4.6
Saskatoon	79,100	1.5	87,570	1.3	37,040	2.5
Calgary	88,410	-3.7	95,630	-3.7	45,740	-2.5
Edmonton	86,250	-2.5	94,770	-2.4	42,940	-1.4
Kelowna	67,070	-2.2	73,060	-1.9	35,040	-3.6
Abbotsford-Mission	62,370	-2.3	68,290	-2.0	31,970	-2.7
Vancouver	67,550	-1.9	73,070	-1.9	38,180	-2.0
Victoria	77,840	-0.2	84,130	-0.3	41,140	-1.0

Note: Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas. All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Canadian Community Health Survey: Injuries 2009/2010

About 4.27 million Canadians aged 12 or older suffered an injury severe enough to limit their usual activities in 2009/2010, according to a study published today in *Health at a Glance*.

The overall injury rate in 2009/2010 was 15%, up from 13% in 2001. The most noticeable increase over this period was among young people aged 12 to 19. For girls in this age group, the proportion of injured increased from 18% to 23%. However, adolescent males remain the group most at risk (30%).

Most adolescents' injuries were linked to sports (66%). Among working-age adults, sports and work were the main source of injuries (47%), whereas more than half (55%) of injuries among seniors occurred while they were walking or doing household chores.

Falls were the leading cause of injury. About 63% of seniors and one-half of adolescents were injured in falls, compared with 35% of working-age adults.

Sprains and strains were, by far, the most common type of injury (51%), followed by fractures and broken bones (17%).

Note: This article examines injuries among Canadians aged 12 or older using data from the 2009/2010 Canadian Community Health Survey. Estimates are based on data for the single most serious activity-limiting injury reported in the year prior to the survey, so they do not reflect all injuries. Injuries causing death or institutionalization were not included. An activity-limiting injury is the result of an incident that occurred in the previous 12 months that was severe enough to limit normal daily activities for at least one day, for example, a broken bone or a sprain.

Available on CANSIM: table 105-0502.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

The article, "Injuries in Canada: Insights from the Canadian Community Health Survey" in *Health at a Glance* (82-624-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. For more information about this article, contact Teresa Janz (613-951-4645; teresa.janz@statcan.gc.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca), Health Statistics Division.

Additional products featuring the most recent results from the 2009/2010 Canadian Community Health Survey combined data are now available from our website, including the *Health Profile* (82-228-X, free), an application designed to give quick access to the latest health region level data. You can also consult the latest electronic issue of *Health Indicators*, 2011, no. 2 (82-221-X, free), which includes a set of more than 80 health indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories, and the health regions.

For more statistics and analysis on the health of Canadians and the health care system, visit the *Health in Canada* module of our website under *Features*. ■

Sawmills

April 2011

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 0.7% from March to 4 767.7 thousand cubic metres in April. Lumber production was down 0.1% in April compared with the same month a year earlier.

In April, sawmills shipped 4 718.6 thousand cubic metres of lumber, up 0.1% from March.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The April 2011 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 65, no. 4 (35-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

To order data, obtain more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

May 2011

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

May 2011 (preliminary)

Data on placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

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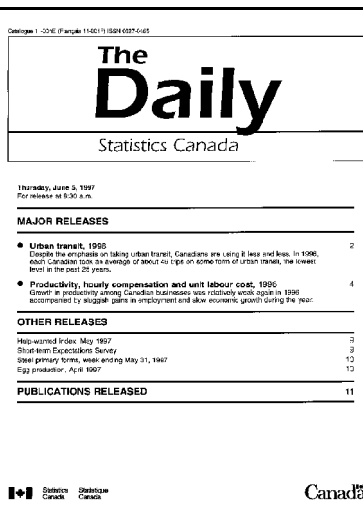
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