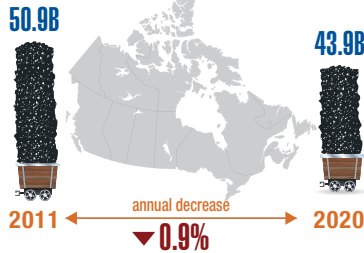




10 Key Facts From the 2011–2020 Mining Sector Performance Report

1 Mineral Production

The value of Canada's mineral production decreased by an average of **0.9%** annually between 2011 and 2020. However, the value fluctuated during the period. An initial decline during the first half of the decade was followed by a brief increase between 2016 and 2018 before another decline for the remainder of the period.



Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada

2 Employment

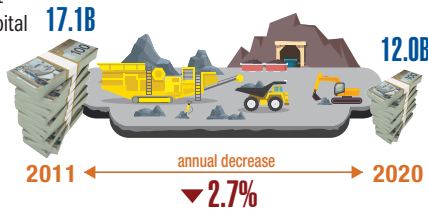
The number of people employed in the minerals sector fell from **372,675** in 2011 to **364,350** in 2020, with an average annual decrease of **0.2%**. Over the same period, the proportion of Indigenous Peoples employed in the industry increased annually by an average of **3.7%**. The wage gap between men and women in the mining and quarrying subsector (excluding oil and gas) narrowed to **2%** in 2020 from a peak of **15%** in 2012.



Source: Labour Force Survey (Statistics Canada)

3 Capital Expenditures

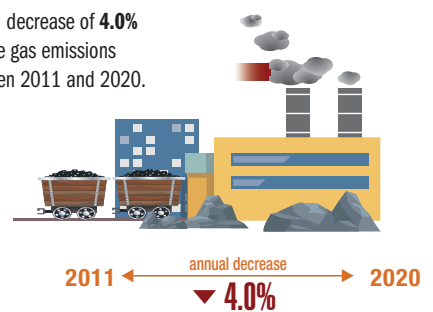
Capital expenditures in the minerals sector underwent an average annual decrease of **2.7%** between 2011 and 2020. Preliminary intentions for 2021 show a modest increase in capital expenditures to **\$12.7 billion** from **\$12.0 billion** in 2020.



Source: Natural Resources Canada calculations, based on Statistics Canada data

4 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

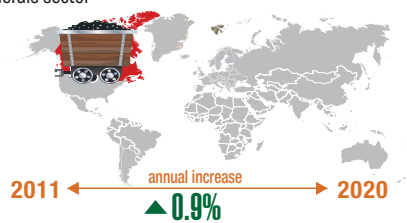
There was an average annual decrease of **4.0%** in the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions in the minerals sector between 2011 and 2020.



Sources: Canadian Energy and Emissions Data Centre; Statistics Canada

5 Mineral Trade

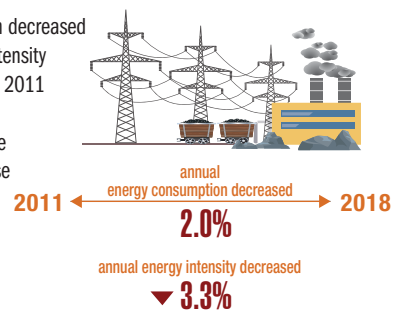
The value of Canada's domestic mineral exports increased by an average of **0.9%** each year between 2011 and 2020 and reached a 10-year high of **\$109.7 billion** in 2019. The minerals sector routinely makes a positive contribution to Canada's overall balance of trade, with a surplus of nearly **\$161 billion** between 2011 and 2020.



Source: Natural Resources Canada calculations, based on Statistics Canada data

6 Energy Intensity

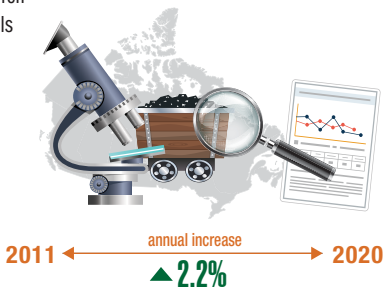
Average annual energy consumption decreased **2.0%** and average annual energy intensity decreased **3.3%** each year between 2011 and 2018 in the minerals sector. The sector accounted for an average of **9.5%** of total Canadian energy use each year during the same period. Data for 2019 and 2020 were not available.



Sources: Canadian Energy and Emissions Data Centre; Statistics Canada

7 R&D Spending

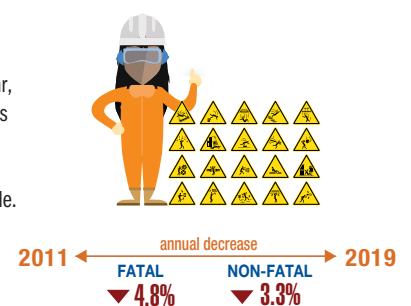
Business expenditures on research and development in the minerals sector increased an average of **2.2%** each year between 2011 and 2020.



Source: Statistics Canada

8 Workplace Health and Safety

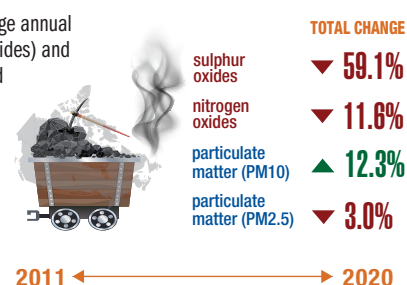
The rate of fatal injuries in the minerals sector decreased by an average of **4.8%** each year, and the rate of non-fatal injuries decreased by **3.3%** each year between 2011 and 2019. Data for 2020 were not available.



Sources: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada; Statistics Canada

9 Air Emissions

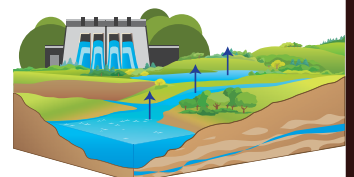
Between 2011 and 2020, average annual air emissions of SO_x (sulphur oxides) and NO_x (nitrogen oxides) decreased by **9.5%** and **2.4%**, respectively. Over the same period, average annual emissions of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ (particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres and less than 10 micrometres) increased by **0.3%** and **4.2%**, respectively.



Sources: Environment and Climate Change Canada; National Pollutant Release Inventory

10 Mine Effluent and Releases to Surface Water

The number of mines subject to Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations increased **29.5%** from 112 to 145 operations between 2011 and 2019. Between 98% and 100% of reported data for arsenic, copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, radium 226, zinc, and high pH were within authorized limits.



Sources: Environment and Climate Change Canada; National Pollutant Release Inventory