

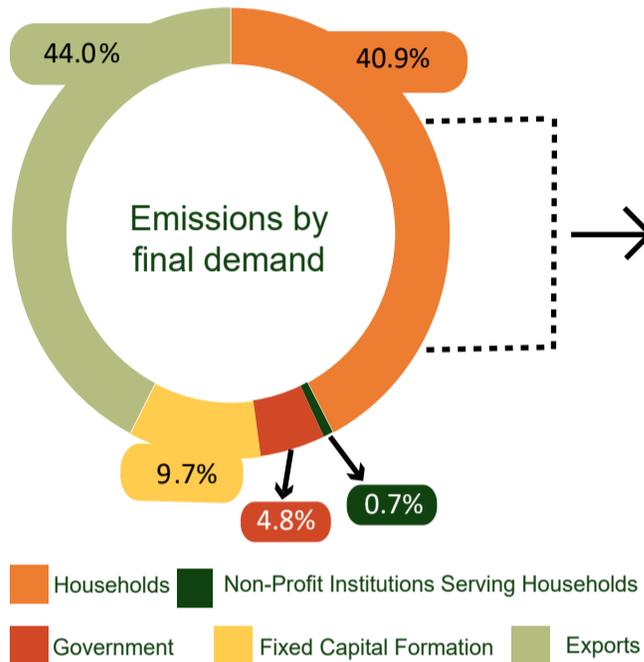
CANADIAN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOUSEHOLDS, 2018



Data for Canadian greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) attributable to household consumption and use of select goods and services along with the associated emissions intensity figures and breakdowns by final demand categories.¹

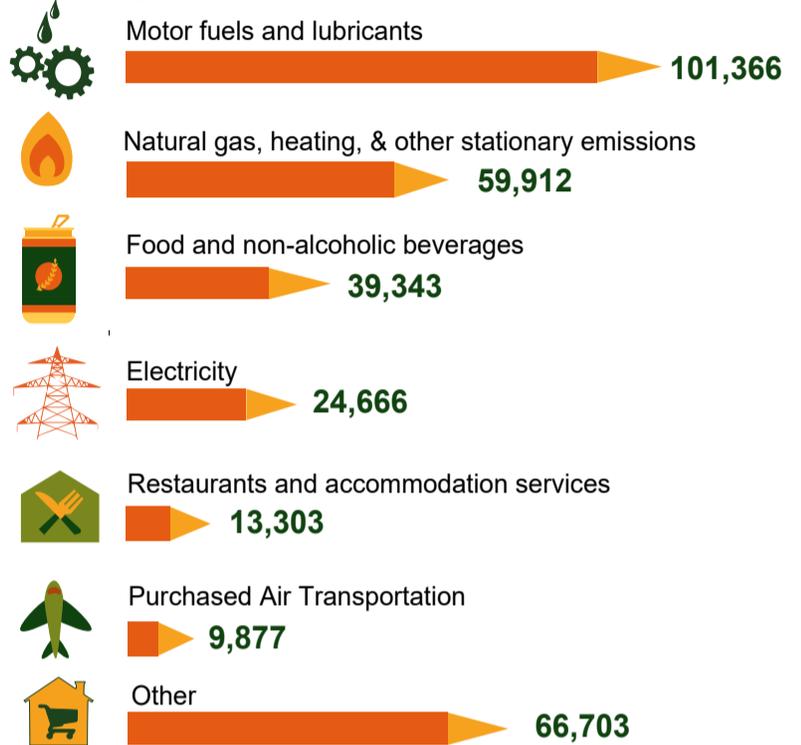
GHG Emissions by Final Demand

About 40.9% of Canadian emissions were the result of Canadian household consumption and use of goods and services in 2018. These values include the GHGs created by the Canadian economy during the production and transportation of the goods and services, as well as emissions from the use of fuels by households.²



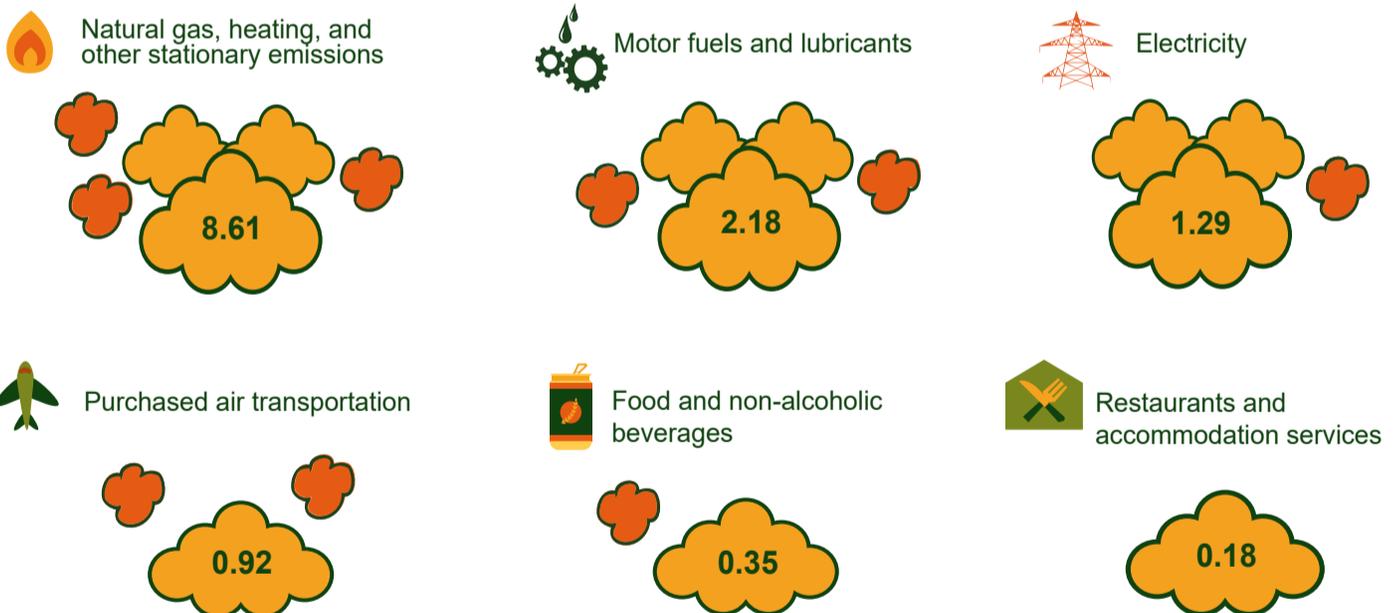
GHG Emissions Attributable to Households³

Direct and indirect emissions⁴ resulting from the production and use of goods and services consumed by households was 315 megatonnes. Emissions attributable to household demand and use are shown below for select categories of goods and services in kilotonnes of CO₂ equivalent.



GHG Emissions Intensity by Categories of Goods & Services

The intensity of emissions is the number of kilograms of CO₂ emitted per dollar spent on each category of goods & services.



These GHG emission estimates are based on the United Nations System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) guidelines and are closely linked to economic statistics. They differ from the GHG emission estimates released by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), which is responsible for producing the National Inventory Report on Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. ECCC's inventory is the official benchmark for GHG emissions in Canada and is based on the guidelines from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. For more information on the methodological differences, see *Complementary approaches to reporting Canada's greenhouse gas emissions* available on <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/en/catalogue/382000012020001>.

- Footnotes:
- In the final demand perspective, consumption and emissions by industry are attributed to the end-user of goods and services rather than the producer and can be referred to as indirect consumption and emissions.
 - These estimates exclude emissions from the production of imported goods and services, but include emissions from Canadian economic activity related to the domestic distribution of imported goods, such as retailing, wholesaling, and transportation of goods after they have reached a Canadian port of entry.
 - Includes GHG emissions related to the direct use of fuel or lubricants by households (e.g. natural gas for heating, motor gasoline for transportation, etc.), as well as emissions generated by industry to fulfill household demand for goods and services.
 - An example of direct GHG emissions are those in tailpipe exhaust from gasoline-powered cars driven by households, while an example of indirect GHG emissions are those in smokestack releases from refineries and other industries while producing the gasoline purchased by households.

Source: Statistics Canada, Environment and Energy Statistics Division, 2022, special tabulation from the Physical Flow Accounts and Table 38-10-0010-01, Physical flows by final demand category, (accessed March 28, 2022) and 38-10-0097-01, Physical flow account for greenhouse gas emissions, (accessed March 28, 2022).