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# Environment Accounts and Statistics Product Catalogue



2012



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Statistics Canada  
Environment Accounts and Statistics Division

# Environment Accounts and Statistics Product Catalogue

2012

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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

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## 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<sup>s</sup> 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
- \* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

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## Who we are and what we do

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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 System of National Accounts Branch.

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;
- Research and development related to environmental statistics.

Our statistical program comprises three major elements:

- Environmental accounts and indicators;
- Environmental surveys;
- Analytical publications (*Human Activity and the Environment* and *EnviroStats*).

### 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](mailto:environ@statcan.gc.ca).

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## Enviro quick facts

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

### Human Activity and the Environment, 2011

***Human Activity and the Environment 2011: Economy and the environment***, presents information on the relationship between Canada's economy and the environment. Statistics on Canada's environment are first looked at from an international perspective and are then presented for the following main themes: natural wealth, natural resource stocks, flows of energy and materials and environmental protection efforts.

- In 2008, Canadians sent 777 kg of waste per capita for disposal on average, representing a rise of 1.1% over 2002.
- Waste diversion and recycling activities have been on the rise in Canada. Nationally, diversion rates rose from 21.6% in 2002 to 24.7% in 2008.
- Businesses operating in Canada spent \$9.1 billion in 2008 to protect the environment, up 5.3% from 2006.
- Of households with thermostats almost half (49%) had programmable ones in 2009. Slightly more than six out of ten households (61%) that had a thermostat lowered the temperature during the winter while they slept.
- Sixty-three percent of Canadian households had a low-flow shower head in 2009 while 42% had a low-volume toilet.

### Human Activity and the Environment: Detailed Statistics, 2011

#### Overview

Human Activity and the Environment: Detailed statistics is a collection of statistics focusing on human activities from an environmental perspective. The report is divided into 13 themes or sections, and includes 105 data tables and 8 maps. Accompanying text serves to place the information in context and guide the reader through the detailed holdings. Data are compiled from many sources including Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Transport Canada, Canadian Council of Forest Ministers and Canadian Council on Ecological Areas.

### EnviroStats, 2011

- During the past 60 years, the trend in average annual temperatures for Canada as a whole has increased by 1.4 degrees Celsius. Analysis using Environment Canada data showed that the climatic regions with the strongest warming trends were located in Canada's far north, specifically the Arctic Tundra; Arctic Mountains and Fiords; Mackenzie District; and Yukon and North British Columbia Mountains. The Mackenzie District climatic region recorded the strongest warming trend, rising 2.2 degrees Celsius over normal during the six decades.
- In 2009, one-half of Canadian households reported having some type of air conditioning system. Of those households, over two-thirds were equipped with central air conditioning, while the rest had a stand-alone unit.
- In 2006, 25,537,318 (80.8 %) of Canadians lived in cities, towns, villages and other settled areas that occupied approximately 16,019 square kilometres of land, less than 0.2% of the total Canadian land area. Between 2001 and 2006 the total settled area increased by 1,981 square kilometres (14.1%).

- Like land and produced assets, natural resource wealth plays a significant role in generating income, exports, and employment. In 2010, natural resource wealth—defined as the value of selected natural resource reserves—stood at \$1.16 trillion, or \$34,000 per capita.
- During the past four decades, the average area covered by sea ice during summer has declined in all nine sea ice regions in Canada's North. The largest declines occurred in five southern and eastern sea ice regions: Northern Labrador Sea, where sea ice decreased at a rate of 1,536 square kilometres, or 17%, per decade, followed by Hudson Strait (down 4,947 square kilometres, or 16%, per decade), Davis Strait (down 6,581 square kilometres, or 14%, per decade), Hudson Bay (down 16,605 square kilometres, or 11%, per decade) and Baffin Bay (down 18,658 square kilometres, or 10%, per decade).
- In 2009, 88% of households in Canadian census metropolitan areas (CMAs) had at least one type of energy-saving light and 74% of CMA households had compact fluorescent lights (CFLs). Of the households that reported having dead or unwanted CFLs to dispose of, just under one-quarter (24%) reported they took them to a depot or drop-off centre, however most households (55%) reported that they put them in the regular garbage, while 13% indicated they still had them.

### **Households and the Environment, 2009**

- The proportion of households that drank primarily bottled water dropped to 24% from 30% in 2007.
- Forty-two percent of Canadian households had a low-volume toilet.
- Almost half (49%) of the households with thermostats had ones that were programmable.
- Three-quarters of Canadian households reported having at least one compact fluorescent light.
- Thirteen percent of households in Canada reported the presence of mould or mildew in their dwelling in 2009.
- Forty-two percent of Canadian households had heard of radon, with just under half (49%) able to correctly describe it.
- More than half of the households that had expired or leftover medication (57%) returned the medication to the supplier or retailer for disposal.

### **Agricultural Water Use in Canada, 2010**

- 7,685 farms irrigated their crops in 2010. The majority of irrigating farms were in British Columbia (40%), followed by Alberta (30%) and Ontario (13%).
- 838 million cubic metres of water was used for irrigation in 2010. The majority of this water was used in Alberta (59%) and British Columbia (28%).
- There was a peak in irrigation water use in the late summer months with 39% of irrigation water being used in July and 29% in August.
- Just over half of all the water used for irrigation in 2010 was used to irrigate field crops while 31% was used to irrigate hay and 17% of irrigation water was used for vegetables, fruit crops and improved pasture.
- There were 528,570 hectares of irrigated land in Canada in 2010. Alberta had the most irrigated land with 356,500 hectares while the whole Atlantic region had less than 2,000 ha.
- Sprinkler irrigation was the most common irrigation method in 2010, being used on 6,035 farms. 1,540 farms used surface (flood) irrigation methods and 1,480 used micro irrigation.



- In 2010, 4,985 farms either did not irrigate or stopped irrigating at some point during the growing season. The majority of these farms were in Alberta (1,845 farms) and British Columbia (1,425 farms). However, 3,875 farms did keep irrigating over the growing season. The main reason for stopping or not irrigating was that the crop did not need irrigating.

### **Industrial Water Use, 2009 (updated)**

- Total water intake in 2009 by all three industry groups surveyed was 30.6 billion cubic metres. The thermal-electric power producers withdrew 86.0% of this total, manufacturing industries took 12.4% of the total and the mining industries were responsible for the remaining 1.6% of the total water intake.
- Total wastewater discharge in 2009 for the three industry groups was 29.9 billion cubic metres. The thermal-electric power producers accounted for 86.4% of this total, manufacturing industries discharged 11.5% of the total and the mining industries were responsible for 2.1% of the total water discharge.
- The thermal-electric power producers accounted for 54.3% of the 7.8 billion cubic metres of recirculated water noted in the survey while manufacturing industries recirculated 25.8% of this total and mining industries the remaining 19.9%.
- Total water costs for the three major industry components measured in the survey were \$1,424.3 million.

### **Environment Accounts and Statistics Analytical and Technical Paper Series**

#### **Gasoline Evaporative Losses from Retail Gasoline Outlets Across Canada, 2009**

This report presents results of a pilot survey designed to test the use of economic and operational data as inputs into the estimation of the releases of air contaminants from small and medium size enterprises within a given sector of the Canadian economy. As a proof of this concept, data from the Statistic Canada's Survey of Industrial Processes (SIP) was used along with relevant environmental and statistical modeling methods to calculate estimates for gasoline evaporative losses from retail gasoline outlets across Canada.

# Our accounts, surveys, and products

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## Environmental accounts

### Natural Resource Stock Accounts

#### Survey 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

#### Survey 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.

## Surveys

### Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors

#### Survey nos. 2009 and 1736

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. Results from the survey are available in the publication *Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors* (Catalogue no. 16F0023X).

## Households and the Environment Survey

### Survey no. 3881

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. Results from the survey are available in the publication *Households and the Environment* (Catalogue no. 11-526-X).

The *Households and the Environment: Energy Use* (Catalogue no. 11-526-S) report presents results from the Households and the Environment Survey Energy Use supplement. It includes information on the use of home heating equipment and fuels, household energy use, as well as participation in certain energy-saving activities.

The file *Households and the Environment Survey: Public Use Microdata File* (Catalogue no. 16M0001XCB) provides information on a wide range of topics, including water quality concerns; consumption and conservation of water; energy use and home heating and cooling; pesticide and fertilizer use on lawns and gardens; recycling, composting and waste disposal practices; motor vehicle use. It also provides information on the socio-demographic, income and labour force characteristics of the population.

## Survey of Environmental Goods and Services

### Survey no. 1209

The purpose of the Survey of Environmental Goods and Services 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 related to this production. Results from the survey are available in the *Daily* release of June 28, 2010 ([www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/100628/dq100628b-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/100628/dq100628b-eng.htm)) and in the publication *Environment Industry: Business Sector* (Catalogue no. 16F0008X).

## Survey of Environmental Protection Expenditures

### Survey no. 1903

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. Results from the survey are available in the publication *Environmental Protection Expenditures in the Business Sector* (Catalogue no. 16F0006X).

## Industrial Water Survey

### Survey no. 5120

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. Results from the survey are available in the publication *Industrial Water Use* (Catalogue no. 16-401-X).

## **Agricultural Water Use Survey**

### **Survey no. 5145**

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. Results from the survey are available in the publication *Agricultural Water Use in Canada* (Catalogue no. 16-402-X) and the article 'Agricultural Water Use Survey 2007, Methodology Report' from *Environment Accounts and Statistics Analytical and Technical Paper Series* (Catalogue no. 16-001-M2009008).

## **Survey of Drinking Water Plants**

### **Survey no. 5149**

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. Results from the survey are available in the publication *Survey of Drinking Water Plants* (Catalogue no. 16-403-X).

## **Survey of Industrial Processes (SIP)**

### **Survey 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). Results from the survey are available in the article 'Gasoline Evaporative Losses from Retail Gasoline Outlets Across Canada, 2009' from *Environment Accounts and Statistics Analytical and Technical Paper Series* (Catalogue no. 16-001-M2012015) and the *Daily* release of March 23, 2011 ([www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/110323/dq110323a-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/110323/dq110323a-eng.htm)).

## **Land Cover Statistics from Natural Resources Canada**

### **Record no. 7525**

These tables contain summary land cover statistics from the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing at Natural Resources Canada. The information is derived from Satellite images.

This is non-Statistics Canada information.

## **Farm Environmental Management Survey (FEMS)**

### **Record no. 5044**

This survey, focusing on both livestock and crop operations, will allow the establishment of base lines and development of updates for an expanded set of agri-environmental indicators, and generate the information to design effective and well targeted policy and program responses.

## **Natural Resources Canada (Glaciers)**

### **Record no. 7530**

Statistics are compiled on the mass balance of six Canadian glaciers, three located in the mountains of the Western Cordillera located in British Columbia and in Alberta and three located in the High Arctic. The glacier data are derived from Natural Resources Canada's Earth Science Sector's Climate Change Geoscience Program, which supports Canada's national glacier-climate observing system. Research and monitoring of Canada's glaciers is conducted in partnership with several government departments and universities.

These six glaciers form Canada's contribution to the Global Terrestrial/Climate Observing System and World Glacier Monitoring Service.

This is non-Statistics Canada information.

## **Environment Canada - Temperature and Precipitation**

### **Record no. 7531**

The data consist of annual mean, and seasonal mean, maximum and minimum temperature departures from normal and precipitation percentage departures from normal for the period 1948 to 2009 for each of eleven climatic regions as well as for Canada as a whole. Departures from normal are defined as departures from the 1961 to 1990 normal in Celsius degrees (°C) (temperature) and percentage departure (precipitation). These data are housed in the Adjusted and Homogenized Canadian Climate Data (AHCCD) archives.

This is non-Statistics Canada information.

## **Census of Agriculture: Environmental Geography Aggregations of Census Farm Units**

### **Record no. 8012**

These data sets are developed for the purpose of longitudinal analysis of the Census of Agriculture for both Soil Landscapes of Canada and Drainage Area (Watershed) spatial frameworks.

## **Technical and Analytical publications**

### **Environment Accounts and Statistics Analytical and 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**

Canadians recognize the importance of a clean and healthy environment. We understand that the capacity of the environment to supply materials and absorb wastes is finite. But to be effective at reducing our collective impact on the environment we need systematic, accessible and relevant information.

Each issue of *Human Activity and the Environment* features an analytical article covering a current environmental issue of concern to Canadians. It is complimented by the compendium of environmental statistics (16-201-S), which will come out biennially starting in June 2011.

## **Human Activity and the Environment: Detailed Statistics**

### **Catalogue no. 16-201-S**

*Human Activity and the Environment: Detailed Statistics* (16-201-S) is a collection of statistics focusing on human activities from an environmental perspective. Data are compiled from many sources including Statistics Canada, federal government departments, provincial governments and other sources. It is complimented by *Human Activity and the Environment* (16-201-X), which provides analysis on current environmental issues.

## Related products

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### Selected publications from Environment Accounts and Statistics Division from EASD

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11-526-S	Households and the Environment: Energy Use
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-S	Human Activity and the Environment: Detailed Statistics
16-201-X	Human Activity and the Environment
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
16-402-X	Agricultural Water Use in Canada
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

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### **Selected technical and analytical products from EASD**

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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
16-001-M2010012	Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Private Vehicles in Canada, 1990 to 2007
16-001-M2010013	Recycling by Canadian Households, 2007
16-001-M2010014	Using a Trend-cycle Approach to Estimate Changes in Southern Canada's Water Yield from 1971 to 2004
16-001-M2012015	Gasoline Evaporative Losses from Retail Gasoline Outlets Across Canada, 2009
16-002-X200700110174	Recycling in Canada
16-002-X200700110177	Canada's growing population and its environmental influence, 1956 to 2006



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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
16-002-X201000111134	A new research project on Canadian settlements: Initial geographic results
16-002-X201000111135	Ecoregion profile: Lake Erie Lowland
16-002-X201000211283	Public transit in Canada, 2007
16-002-X201000211284	Natural resource wealth, 1990 to 2009
16-002-X201000211285	Ecoregion profile: St-Laurent Lowlands
16-002-X201000311346	Trends in glacier mass balance for six Canadian glaciers
16-002-X201000311347	Ecoregion profile: Îles-de-la-Madeleine
16-002-X201000411372	Monthly variations in drinking water production, 2005 to 2007
16-002-X201000411373	The use of transportation by seniors in Canada
16-002-X201000411374	Ecoregion profile: Manitoulin-Lake Simcoe
16-002-X201100111418	Temperature trends in Canada
16-002-X201100111420	Ecoregion profile: Fescue Grassland
16-002-X201100111421	Operation and maintenance costs of drinking water plants
16-002-X201100211503	Summertime control of temperature in Canadian homes: How Canadians keep their cool
16-002-X201100211504	Settlements in Canada
16-002-X201100311547	Precipitation trends in Canada
16-002-X201100311549	Natural resource wealth, 2010
16-002-X201100311550	Ecoregion profile: Eastern Vancouver Island
16-002-X201100411599	Sea ice trends in Canada
16-002-X201100411600	Consumption-related greenhouse gas emissions in Canada, the United States and China
16-002-X201100411601	Use and disposal of compact fluorescent lights by Canadian households

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**Selected CANSIM tables from EASD**

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153-0001	Value of established natural gas reserves, annual
153-0002	Value of established crude oil reserves, annual
153-0003	Value of recoverable subbituminous coal and lignite reserves, annual
153-0004	Value of recoverable bituminous coal reserves, annual
153-0005	Value of established crude bitumen reserves, annual
153-0006	Value of proven and probable potash reserves, annual
153-0007	Value of proven and probable gold reserves from gold mines, annual
153-0008	Value of proven and probable iron reserves, annual
153-0010	Value of proven and probable reserves of miscellaneous minerals, annual
153-0011	Value of timber stocks (methods I and II), annual
153-0012	Established crude bitumen reserves, annual
153-0013	Established crude oil reserves, annual
153-0014	Established natural gas reserves, annual
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### **Selected accounts, indicators and surveys from EASD**

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3881	Households and the Environment Survey
5044	Farm Environmental Management Survey
5114	Canadian System of Environmental and Resource Accounts - Natural Resource Stock Accounts
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5120	Industrial Water Survey
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7525	Land Cover Statistics from Natural Resources Canada
7530	Natural Resources Canada (Glaciers)
7531	Environment Canada - Temperature and Precipitation
8012	Census of Agriculture: Environmental Geography Aggregations of Census Farm Units

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### **Selected summary tables from EASD**

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