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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
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

Table of contents

Who we are and what we do	4
Enviro quick facts	5
Our accounts, surveys, and products	9
Environment accounts	9
Surveys	9
Technical and analytical publications	12
Related products	14

Who we are and what we do

Statistics Canada has been producing environment statistics since the mid-1970s. The environment statistics program has evolved and is now housed in the Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division (EETSD), which is part of the Agriculture, Energy, Environment and Transportation Statistics Branch (AEETS).

The mandate of the environmental statistics program is to collect, develop, compile, analyze and publish data on the environment, 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 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.

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Enviro quick facts

The following highlights are taken from the environmental statistics program.

Human Activity and the Environment, 2013

Human Activity and the Environment 2013: Measuring ecosystem goods and services in Canada presents information on the quantity, quality and value of Canada's ecosystems and ecosystem goods and services (EGS). The report presents preliminary results achieved through a two-year interdepartmental project to develop experimental ecosystem accounts and the required statistical infrastructure. It provides an overview of ecosystem accounting and valuation, several measures of the quantity and quality of ecosystems and their goods and services, a case study for valuing EGS, and a research agenda for future work in this area.

The following bullets list some of the main findings from the report:

- From 2001 to 2011, evergreen, deciduous and mixedwood forest areas across the country decreased from 3.1 million km² to 3.0 million km² (-4%), while shrubland increased from 2.4 million km² to 2.5 million km² (+4%).
- From 2001 to 2011, the largest changes in land cover occurred as agricultural land reverted to natural landscapes. In the Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine, Lower South Saskatchewan and Lower North Saskatchewan sub-drainage areas (SDAs), a total of 10,475 km² of agricultural land reverted to natural land cover.
- From 2001 to 2011, large shifts from natural landscapes to agricultural land occurred in the Upper South Saskatchewan (1,468 km²) and Thompson (973 km²) SDAs.
- In 2010, an estimated 285.8 million tonnes of biomass (agricultural crops, livestock and poultry, milk, maple products and honey, forestry and fisheries) were extracted for human use from Canada's terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
- On the East coast, commercial fishing, aquaculture and seafood processing activities accounted for 14% of employment in coastal ecodistricts where such activities were found in 2006. On the West coast, the comparable figure was 4%.
- The annual value of EGS flows assessed for the Thousand Islands National Park is estimated to be between \$12.5 million and \$14.7 million (2012 dollars). The annual value of recreational services is estimated at \$3.9 million (2012 dollars) using benefit transfer methods.

EnviroStats, 2013

Composting behaviours by Canadian households have increased over the years. Some municipalities have introduced composting programs to increase participation and reduce the amount of waste shipped to landfills.

- In 2011, over half of Canadian households (61%) had participated in some form of composting; this is up 38 percentage points from 1994. Forty-five percent of all households reported composting kitchen waste and 68% of households with a lawn or garden reported composting yard waste.
- In 2011, 63% of Canadian households that had composted their yard waste and 60% that composted their kitchen waste used a curbside collection system. The rest used a compost bin or pile or some other method to compost.

- The type of dwelling a household occupied was directly related to the rate of composting. Over 50% of households in detached or single dwellings reported composting their kitchen waste, compared to 22% of households living in apartments. This reflects the fact that many apartment dwellers can find it difficult to compost.

Survey of Environmental Goods and Services, 2010

- Revenues derived by Canadian businesses from sales of environmental goods and services totaled \$3.9 billion in 2010.
- Slightly more than 41%, or about \$909 million, of the revenues from environmental goods were generated through sales of machinery, equipment and products for renewable energy production.
- In the services sector, revenues from environmental consulting services amounted to \$1.0 billion, 58% of total sales. Site remediation and emergency environmental services generated the remaining \$715 million in revenue.
- Businesses exported \$712 million worth of environmental goods and services in 2010, with the majority (82%) going to the United States. About 1% went to Mexico, while the remainder was distributed among other international markets.

Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors, 2010

- Nationally, the amount of non-hazardous waste sent to private and public waste disposal facilities decreased 4% from 2008 to approximately 25 million tonnes in 2010. Quebec and Alberta saw the greatest declines in waste disposal, each decreasing by 6% from 2008. Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan had the highest increases over the same period, at 4% each.
- At 37%, residential waste accounted for slightly more than one-third of the total waste disposed in 2010. The disposal of residential waste decreased by 1% and the disposal of non-residential waste fell by 6% between 2008 and 2010.
- The amount of waste diverted to recycling or organic processing facilities decreased by 3% from 2008 to 8.1 million tonnes, or 236 kg per person in 2010. This decrease, which was the first since 2002, was fueled by an 11% decrease in non-residential waste diversion. In contrast, residential waste diversion increased by 5%. The largest increase in diversion was for electronic materials, at 60%.
- Operating revenues for governments from the provision of waste management services reached \$2.3 billion in 2010. Current expenditures increased 12% from 2008, totalling \$2.9 billion in 2010. Full-time employment in the government sector of the waste management industry rose by 5%.
- Revenues of Canadian businesses providing waste management services increased 2% from 2008 to nearly \$6 billion in 2010, while expenditures fell by 3% to just under \$5 billion. Full-time employment in the business sector increased by 2% during the same period.

Households and the Environment, 2011

- More than two-thirds of Canadian households (68%) reported they drank primarily tap water.
- Sixty-three percent of Canadian households had a low-flow shower head.
- Forty-seven percent of Canadian households had a low-volume toilet.
- More than half (54%) of Canadian households with thermostats had ones that were programmable.
- Slightly more than three-quarters (76%) of Canadian households reported having at least one compact fluorescent light.

- Thirty-four percent of Canadian households had leftover or expired medication to dispose of. Sixty-three percent of these households returned the medication to the supplier, retailer, pharmacy or doctor for disposal.
- Eighteen percent of Canadian households had dead or unwanted cell phones to dispose of. One-quarter took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre.

Households and the Environment: Energy Use, 2011

- Natural gas was the main heating fuel in 50% of Canadian homes.
- Electric heating was most commonly reported by households in Quebec (85%), Newfoundland and Labrador (71%) and New Brunswick (66%).
- An average household's energy consumption in 2011 was 105 gigajoules (GJ).
- Households in Prince Edward Island had the highest average energy consumption (142 GJ) followed by Alberta (130 GJ).
- Households in Quebec (95 GJ) and New Brunswick (92 GJ) had the lowest average energy consumption.
- The most widely used energy-saving practices were washing laundry in cold water and turning off computer monitors when not in use; 58% of households used each of these practices.
- Between 2008 and 2011, 37% of households that owned their dwelling made at least one improvement to their dwelling to improve their energy efficiency.

Canada's natural resource wealth, 2012

- The value of Canada's natural resource assets stood at \$785 billion in 2012, down 30% from 2011. The decrease, which came on the heels of a 29% increase in the previous year, was a reflection of lower prices for Canada's natural resources.
- In the decade from 2002 to 2012, the value of these assets increased at an annual average rate of 3.5%.
- Energy resources accounted for 56% of the value of all natural resource assets in 2012, followed by minerals (29%) and timber (14%).
- The value of mineral assets declined 28% from a year earlier to \$230 billion in 2012, after increasing by nearly 40% in 2011.

Survey of Drinking Water Plants, 2011

- Drinking water plants in Canada supplied 5,103 million cubic metres of potable water in 2011, a reduction of 9% since 2007.
- Drinking water plants furnished potable water to nearly 29 million Canadians in 2011. The majority of those (just over 25 million people) received drinking water supplied by surface water sources, which accounted for 89% of the water withdrawn from the environment by drinking water plants.
- For plants reporting the percentage of water used by the residential sector, the average person used 251 litres per day at home in 2011.
- The residential sector used the largest share of drinking water in 2011, followed by the industrial, commercial, institutional and other non-residential sectors combined. Nationally, 18% of the total water volume produced could not be allocated to a particular sector.

- Capital expenditures on additions, expansions, or upgrades to drinking water plants totalled \$1,336 million in 2011.

Agricultural Water Use in Canada, 2012

- Approximately 1.7 billion cubic metres of water were used for irrigation, in 2012. This was more than double that used in 2010.
- The majority of water was used to irrigate field crops (61%) and forage crops (34%).
- Just over 7,300 farms, representing 79% of farms that were in scope for the survey, reported irrigating their crops in 2012.
- More than 590,000 hectares of land received irrigation in 2012. Field crops (346,530 ha) and forage crops (200,040 ha) were grown on the majority of land that received irrigation.
- In 2012, half of farms obtained at least some of their irrigation water from off-farm sources (50%). On-farm surface water was the second most common water source (36%).
- Close to 75% of the water used for irrigation came from off-farm sources, while 20% came from on-farm surface water and 5% came from on-farm underground sources.

Farm Environmental Management Survey, 2011

- In 2011, 35% of Canadian farms had a formal environmental farm plan (EFP).
- Of the farms with an EFP, the majority had either fully or partially implemented the beneficial management practices recommended in their EFP (95%).
- The main reason given for not implementing beneficial management practices was economic pressures (55%).
- Almost four out of ten farms in Canada had received financial assistance to implement the beneficial management practices included in their EFP.
- Approximately 70% of Canadian crop farms applied herbicides to control weeds but only 15% applied insecticides for pest control.

Our accounts, surveys, and products

Environment accounts

Natural Resource Stock Accounts

Record no. 5114

Natural resource stock accounts measure quantities of natural resource stocks (oil, natural gas, 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 the estimates of Canada's natural resource wealth that are included in the Canadian national balance sheet accounts.

Material and Energy Flows Accounts

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 Economic 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 5, 2013 (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/130605/dq130605c-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 Survey

Survey no. 5145

The Agricultural Water 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 a pilot 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 this one-time pilot 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).

Farm Environmental Management Survey (FEMS)

Survey 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.

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

Natural Resources Canada - Selected glacier mass balance in Canada

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 - Departures of temperature and precipitation from 1961 to 1990 normal

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

The articles published in EnviroStats use statistics to illustrate topical environmental issues. The publication is intended for a general readership rather than an expert audience.

Human Activity and the Environment

Catalogue no. 16-201-X

Human Activity and the Environment is an annual publication that focuses on a current environmental issue. The latest information and statistics are gathered from many sources to produce an in-depth analytical article.

Related products

Publications

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

Technical and analytical products

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

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
16-002-X201200111641	Environmentally friendly behaviours of Canadian households and the impact on residential energy consumption
16-002-X201200111640	Snow cover trends in Canada
16-002-X201200211691	Ecoregion profile: South-Central Nova Scotia Uplands

16-002-X201200311717	Ecoregion profile: Annapolis-Minas Lowlands
16-002-X201300111848	Composting by households in Canada
16-002-X201400111907	Uptake and disposal of compact fluorescent lights by Canadian households

CANSIM tables

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
153-0015	Established reserves of natural gas liquids, annual
153-0016	Established sulphur reserves, annual
153-0017	Recoverable reserves of bituminous coal, annual
153-0018	Recoverable subbituminous coal and lignite reserves, annual
153-0019	Recoverable uranium reserves, annual
153-0020	Proven and probable copper reserves, annual
153-0021	Proven and probable gold reserves from gold mines, annual
153-0022	Proven and probable iron reserves, annual
153-0023	Proven and probable lead reserves, annual
153-0024	Proven and probable molybdenum reserves, annual

153-0025	Proven and probable nickel reserves, annual
153-0026	Proven and probable potash reserves, annual
153-0027	Proven and probable silver reserves, annual
153-0028	Proven and probable zinc reserves, annual
153-0031	Direct plus indirect energy intensity, by industry, annual
153-0032	Energy use, by sector, annual
153-0033	Direct plus indirect greenhouse gas emissions intensity, by industry, annual
153-0034	Greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide equivalents), by sector, annual
153-0035	Land cover by category, Canada, major drainage areas and sub-drainage areas
153-0038	Selected agricultural activities, all major drainage areas and sub-drainage areas with agriculture, every 5 years
153-0039	Selected agricultural activities, provinces, every 5 years
153-0040	Manure production, Canada, major drainage areas and sub-drainage areas, every 5 years
153-0041	Disposal of waste, by source, Canada, provinces and territories, biennial
153-0042	Materials diverted, by source, Canada, provinces and territories, biennial
153-0043	Materials diverted, by type, Canada, provinces and territories, biennial
153-0044	Business sector characteristics of the waste management industry, Canada, provinces and territories, biennial
153-0045	Local government characteristics of the waste management industry, Canada, provinces and territories, biennial
153-0046	Direct and indirect household energy use and household greenhouse gas emissions, annual
153-0047	Water use parameters in manufacturing industries, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0048	Water use parameters in manufacturing industries, by provinces, territories and drainage regions, biennial
153-0049	Water intake in manufacturing industries, by month of intake and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0050	Water intake in manufacturing industries, by source and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0051	Water intake in manufacturing industries, by source and by provinces, territories and drainage regions, biennial
153-0052	Capital and operating expenditures on environmental protection, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and type of activity, Canada, biennial

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
153-0055	Distribution of capital expenditures on pollution abatement and control (end-of-pipe) and pollution prevention, by type of environmental medium, Canada, provinces and territories, biennial
153-0056	Capital and operating expenditures on environmental protection, by type of activity and establishment size, Canada, biennial
153-0058	Selected agricultural activities, Canada, ecozones and ecoregions with agriculture, every 5 years
153-0059	Households and the environment survey, use of energy-saving lights, Canada and provinces, biennial
153-0060	Households and the environment survey, use of thermostats, 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
153-0067	Intake water treatment in manufacturing industries, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0068	Water intake in manufacturing industries, by purpose of initial use and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0069	Water recirculation in manufacturing industries, by purpose and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0070	Water discharge in manufacturing industries, by point of discharge and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0071	Water discharge in manufacturing industries, by point of discharge and by provinces, territories and drainage regions, biennial
153-0072	Water discharge in manufacturing industries, by type of final treatment and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0073	Water discharge in manufacturing industries, by type of final treatment and by provinces, territories and drainage regions, biennial

153-0074	Water acquisition costs in manufacturing industries, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0075	Water acquisition costs in manufacturing industries, by provinces, territories and drainage regions, biennial
153-0076	Total water costs in manufacturing industries, by water cost component and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0077	Total water costs in manufacturing industries, by water cost component and by provinces, territories and drainage regions, biennial
153-0078	Water use parameters in mineral extraction industries, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0079	Water use parameters in mineral extraction and thermal-electric power generation industries, by region, biennial
153-0080	Water intake in mineral extraction and thermal-electric power generation industries, by month of intake and region, biennial
153-0081	Water intake in mineral extraction industries, by source and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0082	Water intake in mineral extraction and thermal-electric power generation industries, by source and region, biennial
153-0083	Intake water treatment in mineral extraction industries, by type of treatment and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0084	Intake water treatment in mineral extraction and thermal-electric power generation industries, by type of treatment and region, biennial
153-0085	Water intake in mineral extraction industries, by purpose of initial use and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0086	Intake water treatment in mineral extraction and thermal-electric power generation industries, by purpose of initial use and region, biennial
153-0087	Water recirculation in mineral extraction industries, by purpose and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0088	Water recirculation in mineral extraction and thermal-electric power generation industries, by purpose and region, biennial
153-0089	Water discharge in mineral extraction industries, by point of discharge and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0090	Water discharge in mineral extraction and thermal-electric power generation industries, by point of discharge and region, biennial
153-0091	Water discharge in mineral extraction and thermal-electric power generation industries, by point of discharge and type of final treatment, biennial
153-0092	Water discharge in mineral extraction industries, by type of final treatment and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial

153-0093	Water discharge in mineral extraction industries and thermal-electric power generation industries, by type of final treatment and region, biennial
153-0094	Water acquisition costs in mineral extraction industries, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0095	Water acquisition costs in mineral extraction and thermal-electric power generation industries, by region, biennial
153-0096	Total water costs in mineral extraction industries, by water cost component and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), biennial
153-0097	Total water costs in mineral extraction and thermal-electric power generation industries, by water cost component and region, biennial
153-0098	Households and the environment survey, knowledge of radon and testing, Canada and provinces, biennial
153-0099	Farm irrigation status and irrigated crop area, by province, biennial
153-0100	Irrigation volume by month and province, biennial
153-0101	Water use in Canada, by sector, biennial
153-0102	Selected glacier mass balance in Canada, annual
153-0103	Departures of temperature and precipitation from 1961 to 1990 normal, by Canada and climatic regions
378-0005	Natural resource assets and produced assets, annual

Accounts, indicators and surveys

1209	Survey of Environmental Goods and Services
1736	Waste Management Industry Survey: Government Sector
1903	Survey of Environmental Protection Expenditures
2009	Waste Management Industry Survey: Business Sector
3881	Households and the Environment Survey
5044	Farm Environmental Management 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 Survey
5149	Survey of Drinking Water Plants
5163	Survey of Industrial Processes
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
