



Introductions

Infrastructure Canada

• Analyst, Economic Analysis and Result, Data Analytics Team

Academics

- Certificate in Data Science
- Bachelor of Science, Computer Science
- Master of Human Kinetics, Sport & Health Psychology

Previous career

• 15 years in Public Health – Health Promotion – Eastern Ontario Health Unit (EOHU)

Disjointed experience with a common thread... Water Assets?

ROPEC

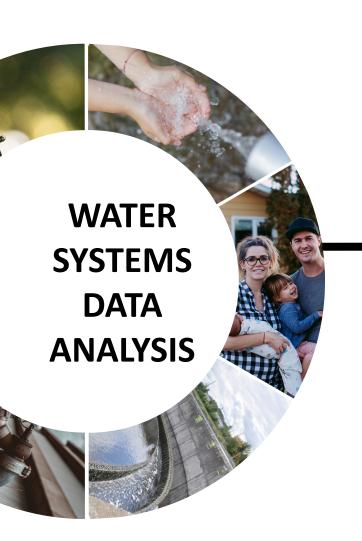












OVERVIEW

Data Priorities and Commitments (EAR-DA)

Data is used to support Infrastructure Canada's mandate of investing in projects to support **economic**, **environmental and social outcomes**.

- Data-driven decision making
 - Base infrastructure decisions on robust data analysis and insights.
- 2. Place-based policy and resiliency
 - Different regions have unique needs and challenges we prioritize tailoring analyses to specific locations to ensure effective infrastructure development that considers unique challenges and needs to enhance long-term resiliency.
- 3. Geospatial analytics for informed regional planning
 - Geospatial data provides spatial insights crucial for designing infrastructure that optimally addresses the needs
 of various regions and communities.
- 4. Open source and transparency
 - Embrace open-source data practices to enhance transparency and collaboration by openly sharing data, methodologies, and findings with stakeholders, researchers, and industry experts.

Data-Driven Decision Making: Understanding the State of Infrastructure

Canada's Core Public Infrastructure Survey (CCPI)	Infrastructure Economic Accounts (INFEA)	Capital Expenditure Survey on Infrastructure (CAPEX)
Purpose: Generate statistical information on the stock, condition and performance of Canada's core public infrastructure assets.	Purpose: Statistical statements that record the economic, social and environmental impacts related to the production and use of infrastructure in Canada and each province.	Purpose: Infrastructure capital and repair expenditures comprising all business and government entities operating in Canada that own or operate infrastructure.
Canada's core public infrastructure is broken down into the following nine asset classes : roads; bridges and tunnels; potable water; wastewater; storm water; public transit; solid waste; culture, recreation and sports facilities; and public social and affordable housing.	infrastructure in Canada and each province and territory. This statistical framework is consistent with the Canadian system of national accounts, Canadian government finance statistics and Canada's balance of payments.	Infrastructure is defined by its role in the Canadian economy — a supportive function — and, as such, the socio-economic objective of the tangible assets are important in determining the scope of infrastructure.

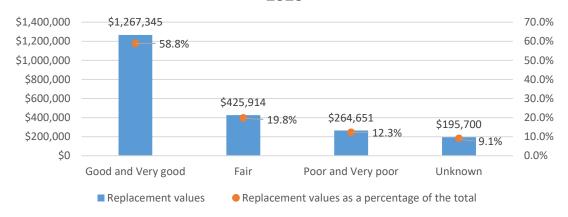
Canada's Core Public Infrastructure Survey (CCPI)

Canada's Core Public Infrastructure Survey captures stock, condition and performance of Canada's core public infrastructure assets.

In 2020, the total replacement value of Canada's core public infrastructure was estimated to be \$2.15 trillion

- More than half (58.8%) of Canada's assets by replacement value are in good and very good condition.
- Approximately 12% of assets are in poor and very poor condition, accounting for \$260 billion to replace.
- Roads and water infrastructure accounted for over threequarters of the total replacement value.
- Rural municipalities owned most of the municipally owned roads (79.1% by length, excluding sidewalks), but they accounted for only 55.8% of the replacement value.

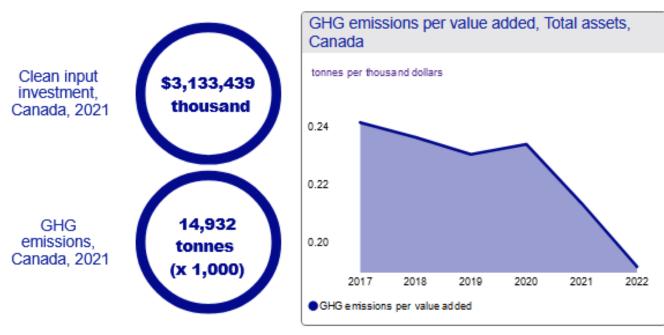
Replacement values according to the condition of assets and replacement values as a percentage of the total, 2020



Gaps to Fill: Infrastructure Performance Data

Modelling impact of infrastructure investments on jobs, GDP, and environment (INFEA)

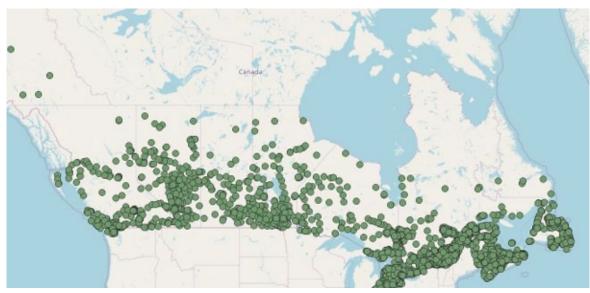
- Development of proven input-output models
 - The environmental perspective on infrastructure provides insights into the relationship between investment in infrastructure and the environment, including Canadian greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions attributable to the production of Canadian infrastructure assets, greenhouse gas emissions per value-added, and clean input proportion.
 - The economic perspective on infrastructure provides insight into the relationship between investment in infrastructure and the impact on the number of jobs, salaries, and GDP value-added to the economy.



Figures: Environmental perspective on infrastructure

Gaps to Fill: Long-term economic and resilience impacts of infrastructure investment

Driving Transparency and Accessibility: Open Database of Infrastructure



Source: Statistics Canada, Open Database of Infrastructure, Wastewater and Stormwater locations

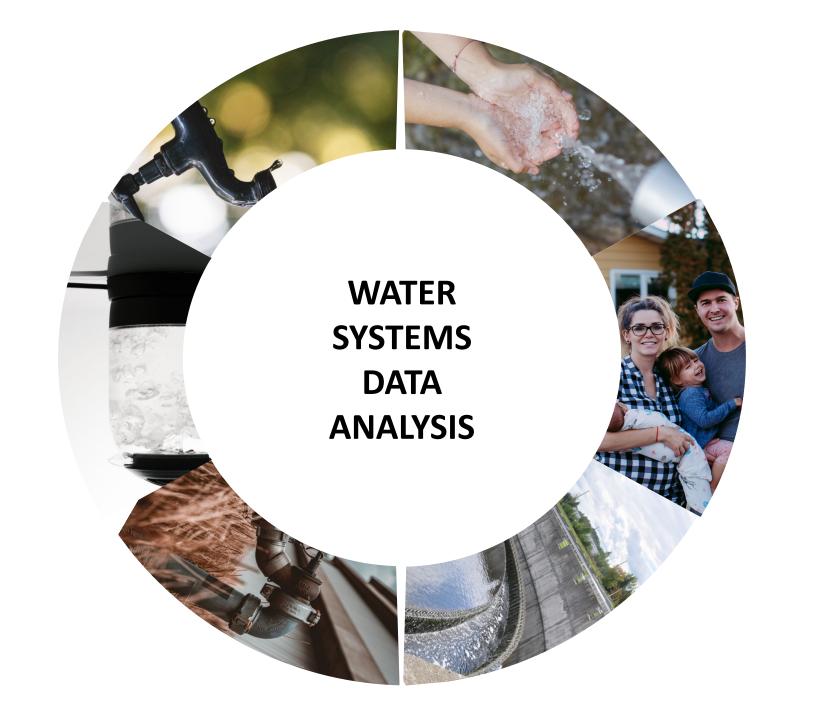
State of Infrastructure

Open-source and transparent

Commitment to the creation of open-source data to foster collaboration, innovation, and data-driven decision-making that supports the public, researchers, and businesses.

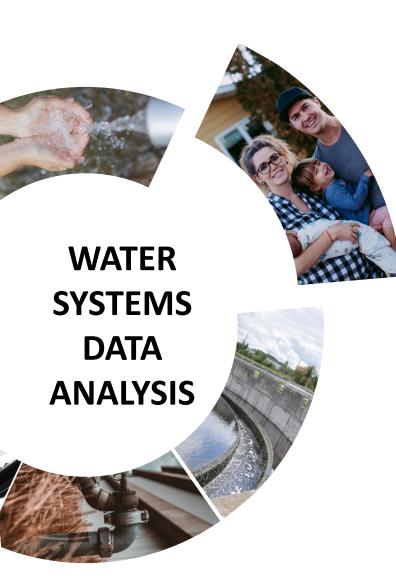
Critical infrastructure mapping

Understanding the location of critical infrastructure will support risk assessment and vulnerability analysis, emergency response planning, upgrades and retrofitting, and community preparedness for policy and programming.



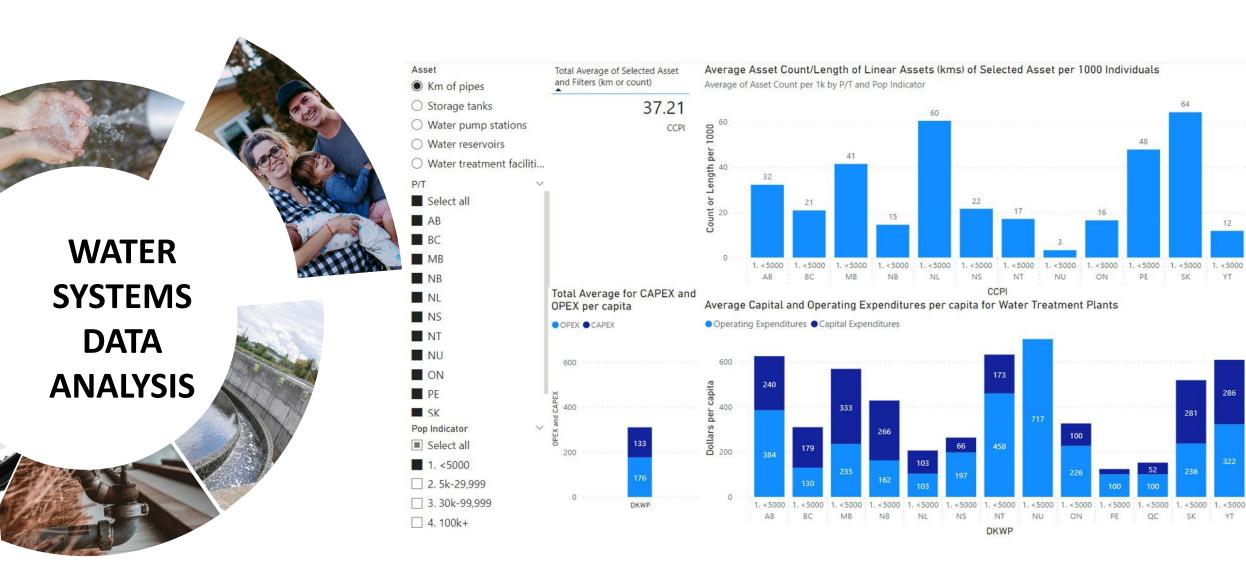


BI ANALYTICS TOOL



PER CAPITA ANALYSIS

 Presents an overview of 2 key metrics concerning the amount of assets per 1000 individuals, the capital and operating expenditures per capita.

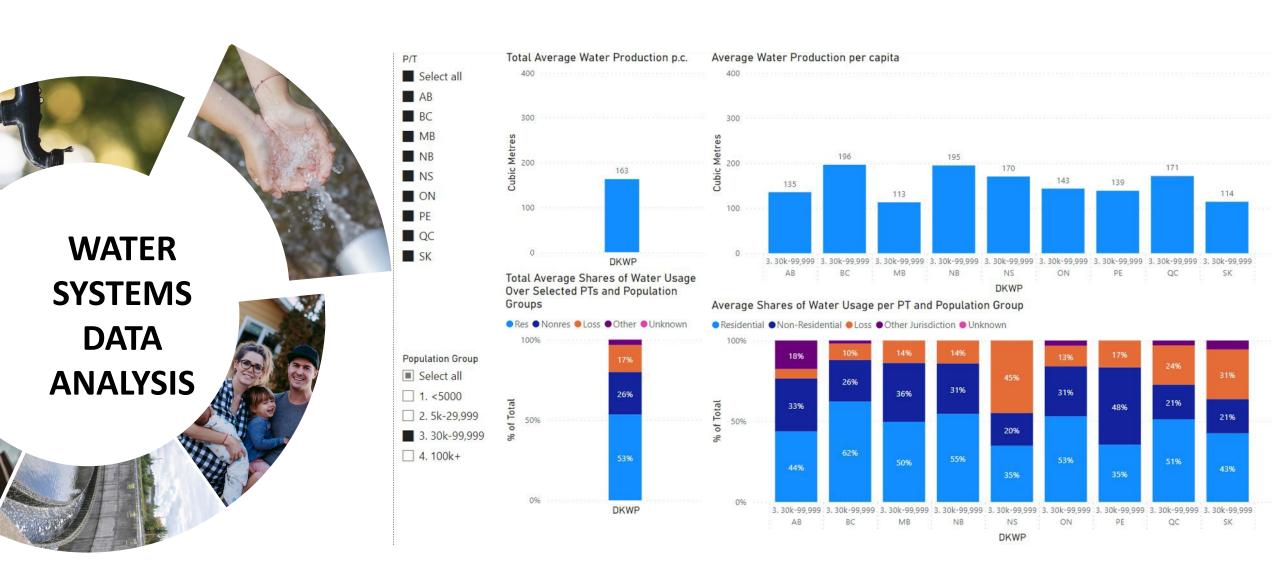


PE



WATER PRODUCTION AND USE

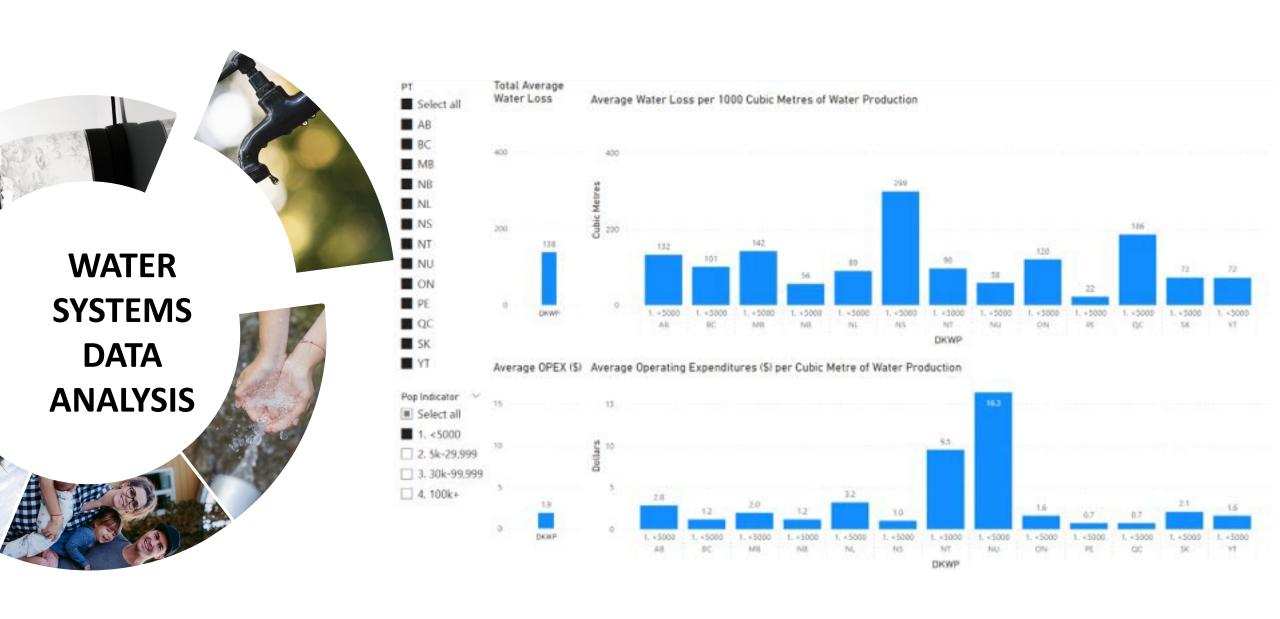
- Looking at water production per capita.
- Presenting the breakdown of water usage per share with respect to residential, non-residential, loss, wholesaling, and unknown contexts.





WATER LOSS AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES

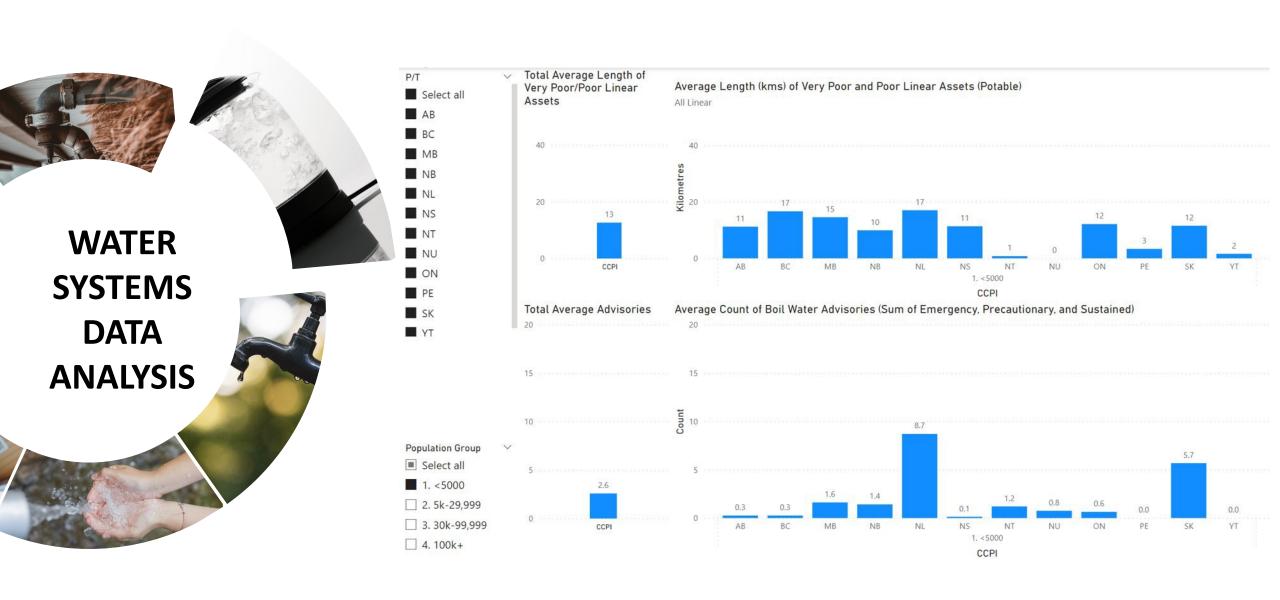
 Loss is expressed in the production of cubic metres.





WATER ADVISORIES AND CONDITION OF PIPES

- Displaying totals of average lengths of Very Poor and Poor Linear assets.
- Showing the Average count of Boil Water Advisories per population group for each province.

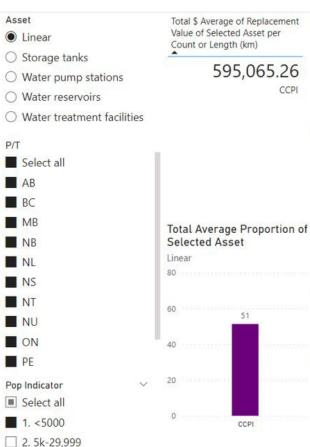




REPLACEMENT VALUES

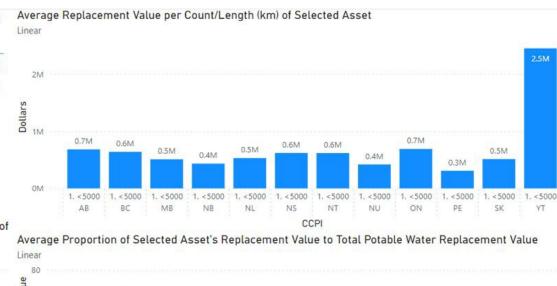
Displaying the replacement value, that is the approximate cost at the present time (in current dollars) that would be required to replace the assets owned or leased by an organization, including demolition costs, and excluding land costs and overhead (administration).





3. 30k-99,999

4. 100k+





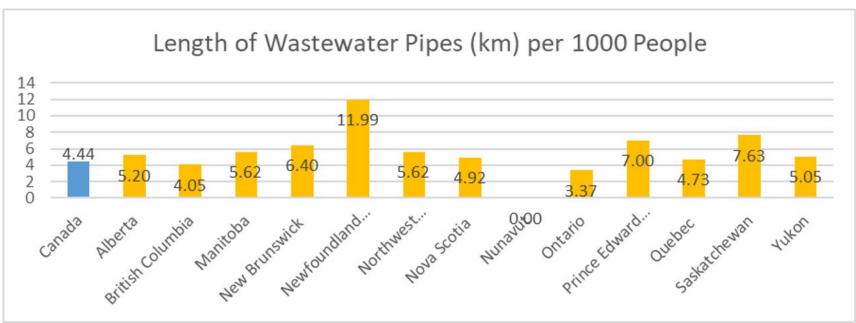
Note: The replacement value proportions shown in this dashboard only reflect entities that report positive replacement values for the selected asset. In other words, entities that have zero replacement values of a selected asset are likely not represented in this graph which can overestimate average proportions of all responding entities of the survey.



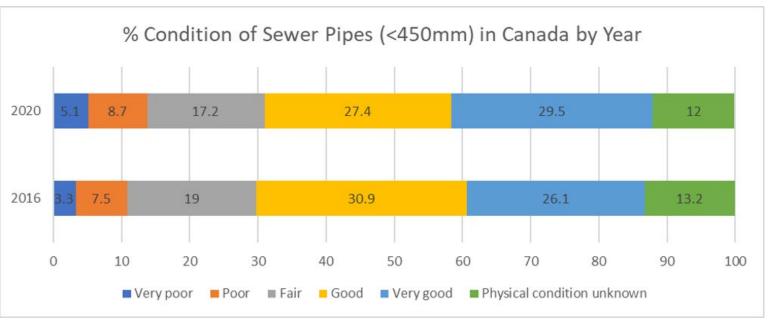
WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE*

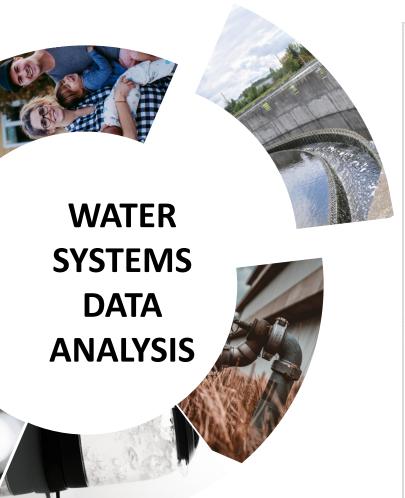
 The 2020 CCPI survey shows that the total replacement value of all wastewater assets in Canada is \$304.9 billion.

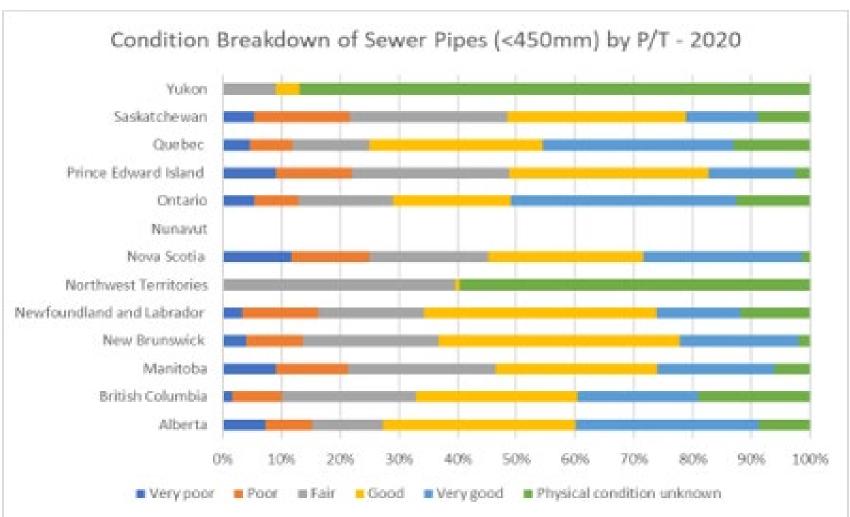


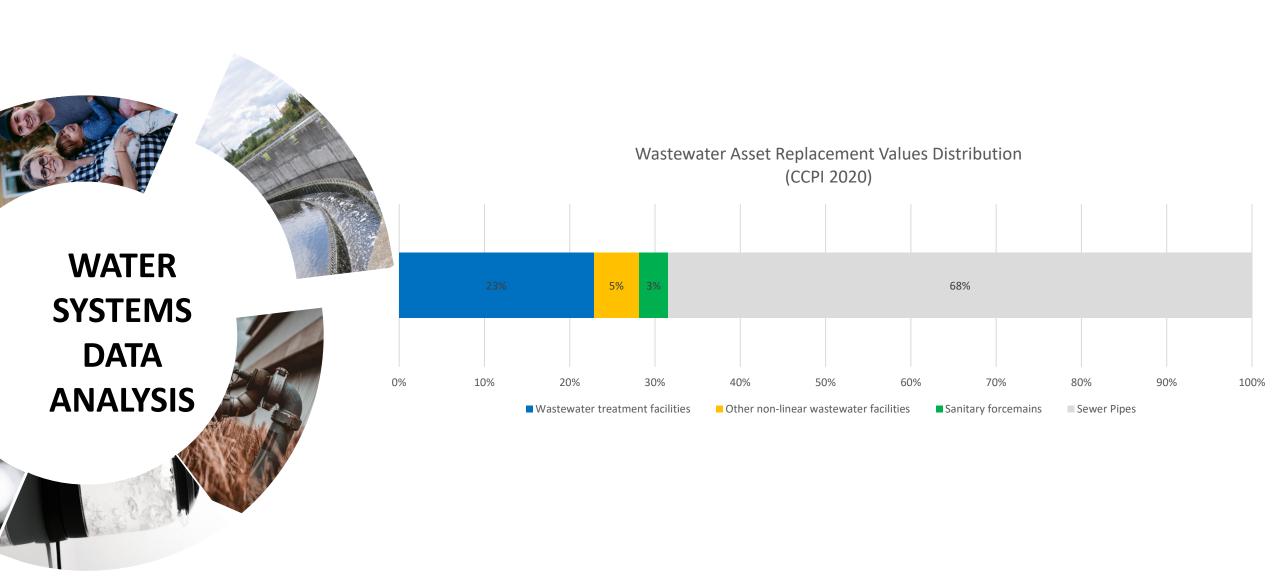














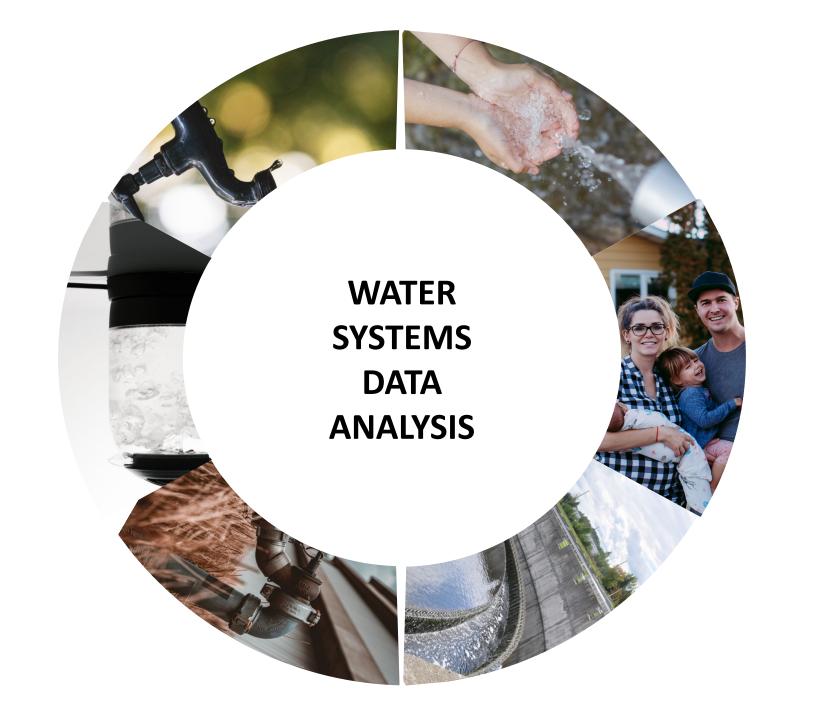
NEXT STEPS

2023

- prioritize remaining infrastructure assets through internal consultations.
- continue to expand the scope of the infrastructure asset performance framework to include additional assets.
- continue close collaboration with internal and external organizations, as well as subject-matter experts, using their expertise and deliverables to ensure best practices while developing a national performance framework.

2024 and Beyond

- receive the initial feasibility report from Statistics Canada. The study will be used to address issues
 related to data gaps, geographic coverage, and currently available data. Based on the results
 of this report, INFC will work with Statistics Canada to develop a multi-year project to provide
 recommendations and create performance measures for additional infrastructure assets.
- develop infrastructure performance frameworks for 3 assets by 2023/24



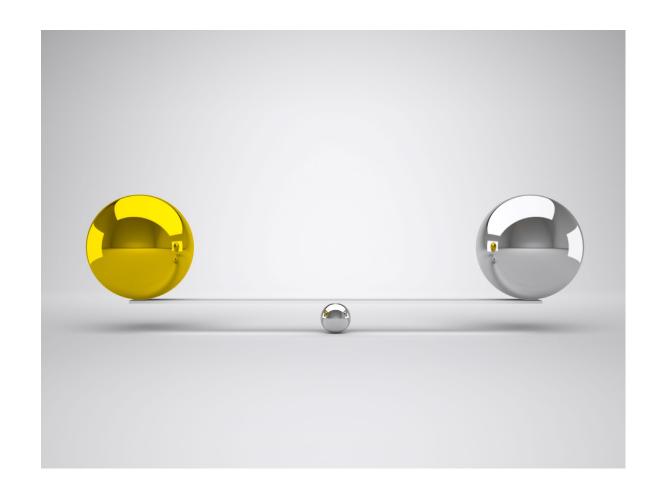
Help shape the reporting and measurement of drinking water systems!

Statistics Canada and Infrastructure Canada are working on a Feasibility Study on Drinking Water Systems
Performance Indicators, and
would like your help to define,
enhance and harmonize data on drinking water systems across Canada. Together, we can improve data quality and availability of drinking water systems in order to better understand its state, as well as its potential risks and vulnerabilities.



What is the goal of this project?

The goal of this new project is to define indicators for reporting and measuring the performance of drinking water systems at the most granular level possible.





How will the data be used?

The data eventually produced from this project will be used:

- by Infrastructure Canada to understand the state of infrastructure assets and help inform policy decisions, and
- by Statistics Canada to present a clearer picture of water systems and the Canadian economy.
- The data may also be used by provincial, territorial and local governments to inform decision-making, planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- These data will also help municipalities see how their drinking water systems compare to other municipalities across the country. Relevant, accessible and accurate data on drinking water system performance will help municipalities inform decision-making, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

How you can help!

Your opinion matters. Let us know which data points or indicators are most important for your decision-making.

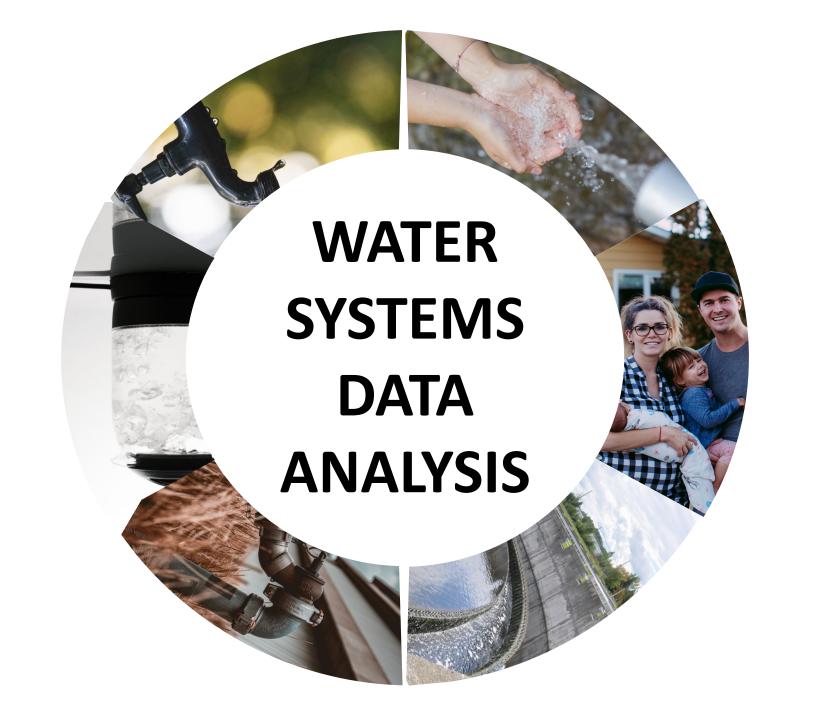
If you would like to share information on your current data holdings with respect to performance indicators related to Drinking Water Production and Distribution Systems, please participate in our consultations taking place Mid November 2023 to Mid-January, 2024



Contact Us

If you have any questions or would like to learn more about this new project, please contact us.

PSSD Info: statcan.pssdinfo-dsspinfo.statcan@statcan.gc.ca



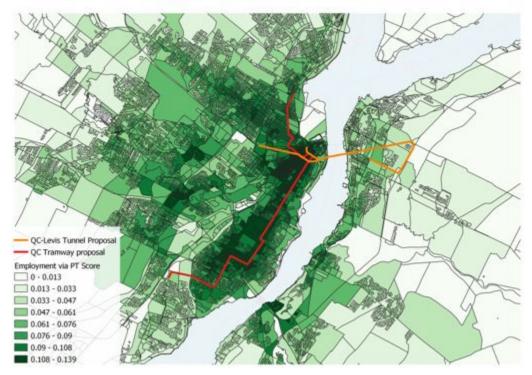
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Place-Based Policy: Spatial Accessibility Measures

Objective measures of accessibility to infrastructure

- An objective measure of accessibility is critical to understanding disparities in access, inform equitable planning and policy decisions, and promote inclusive and sustainable development in cities and region.
- Key partnership with Statistics Canada and Mobilizing Justice
 - To create the Spatial Access Measures which contain 28 measures of access for 7 types of amenities and 4 modes of transportation.
- Place-based decision-making for public transit projects, active transport projects, and culture and recreation infrastructure.



Example: Measures of public transit access to employment opportunities in Quebec City.

Gaps to Fill: Transit and transportation mobility

Measuring Equity Distribution: Environmental **Equity Index**

 The Environmental Equity Index will function as a decision-making tool that supports policy planning and evaluation, research and analysis, and resource allocation.

Evaluating equity and access to the environment

- The built and natural environment has effects on individual physical and mental health, life satisfaction, and social connectedness. The tool will make the evaluation of a community's equitable access to the environment and allow users to obtain valuable information regarding vulnerable populations.
- **Collaborating and leveraging key stakeholders**
 - Statistics Canada, the Public Health Agency of Canada, and **Dalhousie University** to enhance the Environmental Equity Index.



Source: National Capital Commission Canopy Cover