



Quality of Life — Environment Quality

The quality of the physical environment has effects on well-being, social participation and health. Populations with high spatial concentrations or densities (for example, the density of dwellings requiring major repairs) inversely influence quality of life, in terms of social behaviour and health, since they 1) inversely impact on the landscape, interfering with the ability to enjoy and appreciate the environment; and 2) result in concentrations of poor housing conditions, thus inversely impacting upon the environment and health. High levels of air pollution may severely impact health.

0 150 300 450 600 km

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection. Standard Parallels 49°N and 77°N

Environment Quality	Populated Places	Boundaries
Low	1 - 4 999	Census Subdivision Boundaries
Fair	5 000 - 49 999	International
Moderate	50 000 - 99 999	Provincial / Territorial
Good	100 000 and greater	EEZ (200 mile)
High	Provincial and Territorial Capital	Canada / Kalaallit Nunaat dividing line
Insufficient Data	National Capital	

Source(s):
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Canada. Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Population. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
Canada. Environment Canada. Criteria Air Contaminant Emissions, 1995. Ottawa.

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