

Catalogue no. 11-526-X

# Households and the Environment

2011



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# Households and the Environment

2011

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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 ( $p < 0.05$ )

## Note

Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding or due to the exclusion of respondents that answered "don't know" or refused to answer certain questions.

## Acknowledgements

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# Highlights

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## Drinking water

- Most Canadian households had municipally supplied water (86%).
- More than two-thirds of Canadian households (68%) reported they drank primarily tap water.

## Water conservation

- Sixty-three percent of Canadian households had a low-flow shower head.
- Forty-seven percent of Canadian households had a low-volume toilet.

## Heating and cooling

- More than half (54%) of Canadian households with thermostats had ones that were programmable.

## Energy conservation

- Slightly more than three-quarters (76%) of Canadian households reported having at least one compact fluorescent light.

## Radon awareness

- Four out of ten Canadian households had heard of radon, with 37% of those who had heard of it able to correctly describe it.

## Household hazardous waste

- 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.
- Nine percent of households had medical sharps to dispose of, and over half (55%) of these households returned them to a pharmacy or doctor for disposal, and 22% used a medical sharps disposal program.

## Disposal of electronic devices (e-waste)

- Twenty-three percent of Canadian households had a dead or unwanted computer. Fifty-two percent took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre 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.
- Less than half (44%) of households that had dead or unwanted cell phones had not disposed of them.



## Introduction

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Households can have a significant impact on the environment. The *Households and the Environment Survey* (HES) aims to measure the behaviours of Canadian households with respect to the environment. First conducted in 1991, it has since been conducted in 1994, 2006, 2007, 2009, and most recently in 2011. Some of the environmental variables from the first cycle continue to be measured, but many new topics have been introduced over the years.

This report presents the results of the following major themes covered by the 2011 HES:

- Consumption and conservation of energy
- Consumption and conservation of water
- Indoor environment
- Household hazardous waste
- Disposal of electronic waste (e-waste)
- Purchasing decisions

The HES is a biennial survey, conducted under the umbrella of the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators (CESI) program, a broader initiative of Statistics Canada, Environment Canada and Health Canada. The HES aims to provide socio-economic information that will assist in the interpretation of the CESI indicators and those used in the *Federal Sustainable Development Strategy*.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Environment Canada, 2010. Planning for a Sustainable Future: A Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for Canada, <http://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?lang=En&n=F93CD795-1> (accessed January 30, 2013)

# Analysis

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## Water conservation

In 2009, Canadian households used 3,689 million cubic metres of water,<sup>1</sup> which accounted for 29.6% of all the water used in Canada.<sup>2</sup> This equates to 298 litres per person every day of the year. Water can be conserved using a variety of methods such as replacing old fixtures with more water-efficient ones. The use of rain barrels and cisterns to collect rainwater is another way households can reduce the amount of water they draw from their primary water source.

## Indoor water conservation

### Low-flow shower heads

Low-flow shower heads are relatively inexpensive devices that allow a household to reduce the amount of water used when someone takes a shower. Their uptake increased over the last two decades from 28% in 1991 to 63% in 2011 (Table 1), though the rate of increase flattened out in recent years. They were most likely to be found in households in Ontario (68%) and least likely to be found in households in Saskatchewan (42%).

Prince Edward Island was the only province with a statistically significant difference between the presence of low-flow shower heads when comparing households with municipally supplied water to those with non-municipal water supplies (47% and 70%, respectively).

### Low-volume toilets

Toilets can be specially designed to use less water per flush, or they can be modified by placing a bottle in the tank or installing a dam, both of which effectively reduce the volume of the tank. The adoption of low-volume toilets by Canadian households has grown in the past two decades, with 47% of households in Canada reporting having a low-volume toilet in 2011 (Table 1), compared to 9% of households in 1991. Households in Ontario (53%) and Alberta (52%) were most likely to have had one, while those in Prince Edward Island (about 30%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (33%) were the least likely to have reported one.

The gap between households with low-volume toilets and non-municipal water supplies versus those with municipally supplied water narrowed to 2% in 2011 (49% and 47%, respectively), compared to 6% in 2009 (48% and 42%, respectively).

## Outdoor water conservation

### Sprinkler timers

Households can reduce their water consumption by controlling the amount of water that is used on lawns and gardens. Sprinkler timers are one method by which households can help achieve this goal.

Seventy percent of Canadian households<sup>3</sup> had a lawn in 2011 (Table 2). Of these households, 44% reported that they had watered their lawn in 2011. Sixty-four percent of these households indicated they used a sprinkler or sprinkler

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1. Statistics Canada, 2012, CANSIM Table 153-0101. (Accessed 9 October 2012)

2. Excluding water used in electric power generation, transmission and distribution.

3. 91% of non-apartment households.

system, which is down from 72% in 2009. Of those households that used a sprinkler or sprinkler system, 31% used a timer, which is a slight increase from 2009 (27%). Sprinkler timers were most common in British Columbia and Quebec (49% and 47%, respectively).

In 2011, 61% of households reported having a garden or areas with trees, shrubs, flowers or vegetables outside the home.<sup>4</sup> Three-quarters of these households indicated that they watered these areas during 2011. Sprinklers and sprinkler systems were used by 23% of these households, of which 41% were connected to a timer, up slightly from 36% in 2009. As with lawn sprinkler timers, garden sprinkler timers were most commonly reported by households in Quebec (56% of households that used a garden sprinkler) and British Columbia (54%).

## Rain barrels and cisterns

Rain barrels and cisterns collect the run-off of rain and melting snow from roofs. The collected water can then be used to water lawns and gardens and other uses that do not require the water to be potable. In 2011, 18% of non-apartment households<sup>5</sup> reported that they had a rain barrel or cistern (Table 2). They were most commonly used in Alberta (29%), Saskatchewan (26%) and Manitoba (26%). Non-apartment households in Newfoundland and Labrador were the least likely to have used a cistern or rain barrel, with about 7% of these households reporting one.

## Water supply

### Household water source

The majority of Canadian households (86%) were connected to a municipal water supply (Table 3). Households in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta were most likely to have had their water provided by their municipality (93%, 92%, and 91%, respectively). New Brunswick saw the greatest increase in the proportion of households that had municipally supplied water, with it increasing to 56% in 2011 from 48% in 2009.

### Drinking water decisions

Regardless of whether their water came from a municipal or non-municipal source, 68% of Canadian households drank primarily tap water in 2011 (Table 4). At the same time, the proportion of households that drank primarily bottled water continued to fall, with 22% reporting this in 2011. This was down from 24% in 2009 and 30% in 2007. At 9%, the proportion of households that reported they drank tap and bottled water equally was unchanged from 2009.

Households in Prince Edward Island were the most likely to drink primarily tap water (81%), while those in Quebec were the least likely (63%).

Households that had a non-municipal water supply were more likely to drink primary bottled water than those that had a municipal supply (27% compared to 22%).

Households in British Columbia that had municipally supplied water remained the most likely to drink primarily tap water (82%, up from 73% in 2009), while those in Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec were the least likely (61% and 62%, respectively). Bottled water was most frequently reported as the primary type of drinking water by households with a municipal water supply in Newfoundland and Labrador (30%), New Brunswick (29%) and Quebec (28%).

Of the households that had non-municipal water supplies (66%), those in Prince Edward Island remained the most likely to drink primarily tap water (88%, up from 85% in 2009), while those in Saskatchewan remained the least likely (49%, unchanged from 2009).

4. 79% of non-apartment households.

5. 14% of all households.

## Water testing

Health Canada recommends that households obtaining their water from private wells have their well water tested by a laboratory two to three times a year.<sup>6</sup> In 2011, 27% of households with a non-municipal water supply reported that they had had their water tested by a laboratory (Table 5). Of these households, about 9% indicated that a problem was found, compared to 14% in 2009.

Only 3% of households with municipal water supplies reported having had their water tested, in 2011. Of those households that had had their water tested, about 12% reported that a problem was found.

Care must be exercised when interpreting the problem rates for municipal and non-municipal supplies because respondents were not asked about the nature of the problems found. Testing is done for a variety of contaminants such as the presence of *E. coli* and other pathogens, and metals such as lead, arsenic or mercury. Other characteristics of water quality that may be tested for include hardness, colour and clarity. Though aesthetic problems such as hardness, colour and clarity may exist, whether they constitute a 'problem' is left for the respondent to decide.

## Water treatment

There are many reasons why a household may treat its water, including hardness, concerns about possible bacterial contamination, presence of metals and minerals, and to improve the aesthetic characteristics of the water (appearance, taste and odour). Overall, 50% of Canadian households treated their water prior to consumption, which is similar to 2009 (51%) (Table 6). Households in Newfoundland and Labrador were most likely to have treated their water prior to consumption (65%), while those in Quebec were the least likely, with 36% reporting this behaviour.

Jug filters were the most common method of treatment (33%), followed by on-tap filters and purifiers (20%), and filters and purifiers installed on the main pipe (11%). Households in Newfoundland and Labrador that primarily drank tap water were most likely to have just jug filters (54%) and on-tap filters and purifiers (34%), while households in Prince Edward Island were most likely to have reported using a filter or purifier on the main supply pipe (about 20%). Fourteen percent of households that drank primarily tap water reported they had boiled it to make it safe to drink, with households in Newfoundland and Labrador most likely to have done this (26%).

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6. Health Canada, 2008. *What's In Your Well? – A Guide to Well Water Treatment and Maintenance*. <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/well-puits-eng.php> (accessed November 9, 2012).

## Methods of water treatment

Households can treat their water in different ways. The type of filter or purifier used usually depends on the type of water source.

A filter or purifier can be installed on the main pipe to filter all the water used in the dwelling. Typically, these tend to be more robust systems and are more common where a household has a non-municipal water supply. Inline filtration systems often consist of more than one type of filter or purifier connected in series to address a variety of problems that may exist. Some inline filters perform simple mechanical filtration to remove particulate matter like grains of sand, while others use ceramic filters or membrane filters that have very fine pores to filter the water. Some filtration and purification systems are able to remove minerals, metals and other contaminants from the water. Another type of purification system uses ultraviolet light to neutralize any pathogens that may be present.

On-tap filters and filtration systems integrated in appliances such as refrigerators, water coolers and coffee makers, usually use a carbon or activated charcoal filter to remove impurities that may be in the water. While often effective in improving the aesthetic qualities of the water (appearance, taste and odour), these filters tend not to be effective in removing *E. coli*, if present, but may be able to remove other pathogens such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*.<sup>7</sup>

Jug filters are refillable pitchers that have an integrated filter cartridge. Water is added to a reservoir in the top of the pitcher and allowed to pass through the filter, usually an activated charcoal cartridge, before collecting in the main part of the jug.

Boiling water before using it is another common way to treat water. It is a very effective way to eliminate pathogens such as *E. coli*, *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*, but does not address other problems such as hardness and the presence of harmful metals such as lead and mercury.

## Households with a municipal water supply

Municipally supplied water is required to meet provincial and territorial government quality requirements in terms of both health factors and aesthetic characteristics (appearance, taste and odour) and the vast majority of municipal systems consistently meet or exceed these guidelines.<sup>8</sup> Despite this, half of Canadian households that had municipally supplied water treated their water prior to using it, which is similar to 2009 (51%) (Table 7).

As was the case in 2009, jug filters remained the most common form of filtration device reported by households that drank primarily municipally supplied tap water, with 31% reporting the use of one. On-tap filters and purifiers, the next most common method of water treatment, were used by 17% of households that had a municipal water supply, which is unchanged from 2009. Five percent of households used a filter or purifier on the main supply pipe in their dwelling. Eleven percent of households that had municipally supplied water and drank primarily tap water reported that they had boiled it in order to make it safe to drink.

Provincially, households in Newfoundland and Labrador that had municipally supplied water were the most likely to have treated it prior to consumption (66%), while those in Quebec were the least likely to have done so (36%) (Table 7). Households in Newfoundland and Labrador were most likely to have had an on-tap filter (27%), while those in Prince Edward Island were most likely to have used a jug filter (50%). Had boiled water in order to make it safe to drink<sup>9</sup> was most frequently reported by households in British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador (both 17%).

Half of the households that treated their water reported they did so to improve its appearance, taste or odour (Table 8). Thirty-eight percent treated it to remove water treatment chemicals such as chlorine; fourteen percent treated their water to soften it, while slightly less than one quarter (23%) did so to remove metals or minerals other than for hardness. Thirty-two percent reported that they treated their municipally supplied water to remove possible bacterial contamination.

7. Health Canada, 1998, *The Health and Environment Handbook for Health Professionals*, (Cat.: H46-2/98-211-2E; ISBN: 0-662-26649-8).

8. Health Canada, 2007, *Water Talk – Drinking Water Quality in Canada*, (HC Pub: 4155; Cat.: H128-1/07/514E; ISBN: 978-0-662-46562-1).

9. Regardless of whether a boil water advisory had been issued.

## Households with a non-municipal water supply

The quality of water from non-municipal sources such as wells and surface sources (springs, lakes, rivers, dugouts, etc.), is not usually monitored as regularly as municipal water supplies are. Regardless of whether they tested their wells on a regular basis, 48% of households that obtained their water from non-municipal water sources treated it prior to consumption, which is similar to 2009 (49%) (Table 9).

Households in Manitoba that had non-municipal water supplies were most likely to have treated their water (60%), while those in Quebec were the least likely to have done so (36%).

Thirty-four percent of households with a non-municipal water supply used a filter or purifier on their main supply pipe. On-tap filters and jug filters were the next two most common forms of water treatment, with 15% and 14% of households, respectively, using these devices. About four percent of households that obtained their water from a non-municipal water source had boiled it in order to make it safe to drink (Table 9).

Of households that drew their water from a non-municipal source and treated it prior to consumption, 37% did so to improve its appearance, taste or odour (Table 10). Twenty-eight percent treated the water for hardness, while 37% treated it to remove metals or minerals other than those that cause hardness. Thirty-one percent treated their water prior to consumption to remove possible bacterial contamination.

## Boil water advisories

### Boil water advisories and orders

Boil water advisories and orders are issued by public health units or other responsible authorities when there is cause for concern about the quality of drinking water from a water supply.<sup>10</sup> Usually, they are issued for municipal water supply systems, but they are occasionally issued when surface or ground water sources that are known to be used for private water supplies are contaminated or at risk.

Contamination by pathogens such as *E. coli* and other bacteria is one reason boil water advisories are issued, but they are also issued as a precaution when planned or unplanned work is conducted on a municipal water supply system. Broken water mains can result in advisories and orders being issued for dwellings that receive their water from the affected pipe. A large number of residents in the city of Gatineau, Quebec found themselves under a boil water advisory for a few days in January 2011 as a result of a broken pipe at a drinking water reservoir.<sup>11</sup>

Increases in suspended sediments (turbidity) can also result in boil water advisories and orders. In October 2011, the community of Sintaluta, Saskatchewan was under a boil water advisory issued as a precautionary measure due to elevated turbidity levels in the community's water system.<sup>12</sup>

Regardless of whether their water was municipally supplied or came from a private source such as a well, 11% of Canadian households had boiled it in order to make it safe to drink (Table 11). Although 7% of households were affected by a boil water advisory, not all of these households actually boiled their water in response to the advisory. Slightly more than half of the households that were subjected to a boil water advisory actually boiled their water (54%), 60% drank bottled water and 10% filtered their water.<sup>13</sup>

Households that boiled their water and were affected by a boil water advisory made up 4% of all Canadian households, while households that boiled their water without being affected by a boil water advisory comprised 7% of all households.

Households with municipally supplied water were about four times as likely to have been subjected to a boil water advisory compared to households with private water supplies (8% and about 2%, respectively).

10. Health Canada, 2008, *Boil Water Advisories and Boil Water Orders*, <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/boil-ebullition-eng.php> (accessed 13 November 2012).

11. The Ottawa Citizen, 2011, *Gatineau boil water advisory continues*. (January 20, 2011).

12. The Canadian Press, 2011, *Saskatchewan update*. (October 28, 2011).

13. Households could report more than one response to a boil water advisory; therefore totals will not add to 100%.

## Waste water

In 2011, the majority of Canadian households (80%) lived in dwellings connected to a municipal sewer system, while 14% had a private septic system (Table 12). Whether a household reported having a sewer connection or a septic system usually depended on whether they had municipally supplied water or a private water source such as a well. Households in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were most likely to have had a private septic system, with 46%, 36% and 34%, respectively, having reported one, while fewer than 10% of households in Alberta and Saskatchewan reported having private septic systems.

Amongst households that had municipally supplied water, 91% were also connected to a municipal sewer system, while only 4% had a private septic system. Conversely, 87% of households that had a non-municipal water supply also had a private septic system, while 7% were connected to a municipal sewer system.

## Energy use

In 2011, 13% of an average household's annual expenditures on shelter were spent on energy used in the home, excluding fuel for motor vehicles.<sup>14</sup> Environmental concerns about energy consumption and rising energy costs may provide incentives for households to adopt energy conservation measures.

### Heating and cooling

#### Controlling the temperature

In 2011, more than nine out of ten (92%) Canadian households reported having a thermostat in their dwelling (Table 13), which is a slight increase from 2009 (91%). Over half (54%) of these households had programmable thermostats, which is an increase of five percentage points from 2009 (49%).

The proportion of programmable thermostats that had actually been programmed to control temperature was similar to 2009 at 83%. Households in New Brunswick remained the least likely to have programmed their thermostats, with 69% indicating they had done so.

#### Winter temperatures

Six out of ten households that had a thermostat of any kind lowered the temperature during the winter while they slept (Table 13), which is similar to 2009 (61%). Households in Newfoundland and Labrador were most likely to turn the temperature down (70%), while those in New Brunswick and Ontario were the least likely to do so (55% and 57%, respectively).

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of households that had programmable thermostats, which had been programmed, reported the temperature was lowered when they were asleep. In contrast, 49% of households with a non-programmable thermostat, or a programmable thermostat that had not been programmed, lowered the temperature.

Among households that had programmed their programmable thermostats, those in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island were most likely to have programmed them to lower the temperature when the household was asleep (85%, 85% and 83%, respectively), while those in Ontario and New Brunswick (both 69%) were the least likely to have done so. Households in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island that had non-programmable thermostats or programmable thermostats that had not been programmed were most likely to have lowered the temperature while asleep (69% and 62%, respectively), while those in Ontario remained the least likely (42%) to have done so.

14. Statistics Canada. *Survey of Household Spending 2011*, CANSIM table 203-0021 (accessed January 30, 2013).

## Energy conservation

### Energy-saving light bulbs

Conventional incandescent light bulbs are among the least energy-efficient light bulbs in use today.<sup>15</sup> There are a variety of alternative types of lights that can be used that require less energy to produce the same amount of light. Reductions in energy consumption can, depending on how the electricity was generated, also lead to lower greenhouse gas emissions, which play a role in global warming. Compact fluorescent lights (CFLs), fluorescent tube lights, halogen lights and light-emitting diode (LED) lights are common types of energy-efficient lights. Eighty-seven percent of Canadian households reported that they had at least one of these lights in their home (Table 14).

Nationally, slightly more than three-quarters of households (76%) reported having at least one compact fluorescent light. Prince Edward Island led the way with 81% of households having one. Households in New Brunswick were the least likely to have had a CFL (69%).

The presence of fluorescent tube lights was reported by 40% of Canadian households, which is a drop of seven percentage points from 2009. More than half of all households in Manitoba (53%) reported having a fluorescent tube light, while only 29% of households in Newfoundland and Labrador and 30% of households in Quebec indicated they had one in their home.

Halogen lights have longer lifespans than conventional incandescent lights because they contain a halogen gas that minimizes filament wear.<sup>16</sup> Thirty-four percent of Canadian households reported having one of these lights, with 45% of households in Quebec indicating they had one.

Light-emitting diodes (LEDs) are extremely energy-efficient lights that come in a variety of forms, some of which are compatible with conventional light fixture sockets. Excluding LED holiday lights, 9% of households in Canada reported having an LED light in 2011, with households in British Columbia having the highest rate of uptake (13%).

## Energy audits

An energy audit evaluates the energy efficiency of a home by looking at characteristics of the building envelope, including the walls, doors and windows. Various factors are assessed, including the air-tightness of the building and the R-value of the building's insulation. Usually, a home energy audit will include a report that takes into consideration local climatic factors, thermostat settings and energy consumption.

In 2011, 13% of Canadian households reported that an energy audit had been conducted on their dwelling at some point in the past, 89% of which reported that it had been conducted in the preceding ten years (Table 15). Slightly more than two-thirds of households (68%) that had conducted an energy audit in the preceding ten years reported making modifications to their property as a result of the audit, with households in Saskatchewan being most likely to have done this (84%). Households in Quebec were among the least likely to have conducted an energy audit in the preceding ten years (81%) and the least likely to have modified their property as a result of an energy audit in the preceding ten years (43% of households that had conducted an energy audit in the preceding ten years).

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15. Natural Resources Canada, 2009, *Incandescent Bulbs*, <http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/equipment/lighting/6642/> (accessed November 14, 2012).

16. Natural Resources Canada, 2009, *Determine Your Needs*, <http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/equipment/lighting/16960/> (accessed November 14, 2012).



## Indoor environment

### Radon

#### About radon

Radon is a radioactive gas found naturally in the environment everywhere. It is produced by the decay of uranium found in rocks and soil. Because radon is a gas, it can move freely through the soil enabling it to escape to the atmosphere or seep into buildings. Radon, which is invisible, odourless and tasteless, accounts for almost 50% of a person's radiation exposure over their lifetime.<sup>17</sup>

Outdoors, radon gas is diluted and does not pose a health risk. However, radon that enters an enclosed space, such as a home or building, can accumulate to levels where health impacts may be a concern. The risk from radon exposure is long term and depends on: the level of radon in the home or building, how long an individual is exposed to it and the individual's smoking habits. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of radon increases the risk of developing lung cancer, especially for smokers. Based on the 2011 lung cancer statistics,<sup>18</sup> it is estimated that about 16% of all lung cancers in Canada are related to radon exposure, which equates to over 3,000 radon-induced lung cancer deaths.

The only way to know if radon levels in a home or building pose a health risk is to test for it. Test kits are available from many hardware stores and from organizations such as provincial lung associations. Health Canada encourages all Canadians to test their homes and recommends the use of a long-term test device for a minimum of 3 months, ideally during the fall / winter when windows are closed.<sup>19</sup>

A Health Canada survey conducted in the 2009/2010 fall and winter heating season determined that 6.9% of Canadian homes have radon levels in excess of the current Canadian guideline of 200 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>, with New Brunswick and Manitoba having the highest shares of homes with elevated radon levels (24.8% and 23.7% of households in the survey, respectively).<sup>20</sup>

#### Awareness

In 2011, 40% of Canadian households had heard of radon (Table 16). Households in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the most likely to have heard of it (54%, 53% and 53%, respectively). Those in Ontario (35%), Prince Edward Island (35%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (36%) were least likely to have said they had heard of radon.

#### Assessing Canadians' knowledge of radon

Canadian households were asked a series of questions to assess their awareness of radon. Initially, all respondents were asked whether they had heard of radon. Those that indicated they had were asked to describe radon in their own words in order to determine the extent of their knowledge. During post-collection processing, a respondent's knowledge of radon was then assessed as either "correct", meaning they were able to unambiguously describe radon, or "incorrect", meaning their description was factually incorrect. Those respondents who were unable to describe radon at all were assigned to a third category. Regardless of whether their answer was correct, respondents who said they had heard of radon were asked whether they considered radon to be a health hazard.

When respondents who had heard of radon were asked to describe it in their own words, 37% provided an answer assessed as correct, which is an increase of almost 25% from 2009. Households in Quebec (46%) and New Brunswick (42%) were most likely to have provided a correct description of radon. Another four out of ten (39%) households gave a description that did not apply to radon, with households in Nova Scotia most likely to give an incorrect description (47%). The remaining households (24%) had only heard of radon and could not describe it, with 42% of households in Newfoundland and Labrador falling into this category.

17. Health Canada, 2012, *Our Health, Our Environment: A Snapshot of Environmental Health in Canada* (HC Pub: 120098; Cat.: H129-18/2012E; ISBN: 978-1-100-21108-4).

18. Canadian Cancer Society's Steering Committee on Cancer Statistics. *Canadian Cancer Statistics 2011*. Toronto, ON: Canadian Cancer Society; 2011.

19. Government of Canada, 2012, *Healthy Canadians: Testing your home for radon*, <http://www.healthycanadians.gc.ca/environment-environnement/home-maison/radon-eng.php> (accessed December 3, 2012).

20. Health Canada, 2010, Cross-Canada Survey of Radon Concentrations in Homes, <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/radiation/radon/survey-sondage-eng.php> (accessed December 3, 2012).

Of those households that had heard of radon, 73% correctly said that radon is a health hazard, which is an increase of 5 percentage points from 2009. Nine percent said it is not a health hazard and 17% did not know. Households in Quebec (79%) were the most likely to have correctly identified radon as a health hazard, while those in Saskatchewan (14%) and Nova Scotia (about 14%) were the most likely to have said it is not a health hazard.

### Testing

It is impossible to predict if any one house will have a high level of radon: the only way to know if radon is present in a dwelling is to test for it.<sup>21</sup> Because radon is not typically a risk in apartment buildings, except for apartments at or below grade, testing is normally only conducted in single-detached dwellings, doubles, duplexes and other non-apartment dwellings.

Forty-two percent of households not in apartments indicated that they had heard of radon (Table 17). Five percent of these households reported that they had tested their dwelling for its presence, which is more than half again the rate in 2009 (3%). Most of these households (82%) had conducted the testing within the last ten years.

### Household hazardous waste

Household hazardous waste consists of items used in the home that cannot be handled by the regular waste management and recycling programs, usually because the items are environmentally hazardous or could pose a threat to waste collection and processing staff. Many municipalities accept household hazardous waste at special depots and some retailers offer take-back programs for certain items. In some cases households retain the items because they may not know what to do with them. There is a wide variety of household items that are considered hazardous - such as paints, solvents and pesticides - some, arguably, more well known than others. Other common household items, such as compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) and fluorescent tubes (both of which contain mercury) and batteries (which may contain acids and metals such as cadmium and lithium) are also often considered hazardous waste for disposal purposes. The same is true for electronics such as cell phones, computers and televisions, and medication.

### Leftover or expired medication

Leftover and expired medications that are disposed of in a landfill can leach into the ground water and may end up in the drinking water supply.<sup>22</sup> Similarly, if flushed down a toilet or poured down the drain, they can end up in surface water because some drugs are difficult or impossible to remove during wastewater treatment. Many pharmacies will take back leftover and expired medications in order to ensure proper disposal.<sup>23</sup> As well, household hazardous waste depots often accept medications for disposal.<sup>24</sup>

In 2011, 34% of Canadian households reported that they had leftover or expired medication to dispose of (Table 18). Almost two-thirds (63%) of these households returned the medication to the supplier, retailer, pharmacy or doctor for disposal, which is up from 57% in 2009. Five percent took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre. Twenty-one percent put their leftover or expired medication in the garbage, while 5% poured them down the drain or sewer, flushed them down the toilet or poured them on the ground, down from 8% in 2009. Thirteen percent still had the medication when they were asked the question.

Provincially, households in Quebec remained the most likely to have returned leftover or expired medication to the supplier, retailer, pharmacy or doctor with over three-quarters (77%) of households having done so, while those in Newfoundland and Labrador (39%) were the least likely. Households in Alberta and British Columbia were the most likely to have thrown them in the garbage (28% and 27%, respectively).

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21. Government of Canada, 2012, Healthy Canadians: Testing your home for radon, <http://www.healthycanadians.gc.ca/environment-environnement/home-maison/radon-eng.php> (accessed December 3, 2012).

22. Health Canada, 2004, *It's Your Health: Proper Use and Disposal of Medication*, <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hl-vs/iyh-vsv/med/disposal-defaire-eng.php> (accessed January 16, 2013).

23. *Ibid.*

24. *Ibid.*

## Medical sharps

Medical sharps are items such as syringes, needles, insulin pens and lancets. These items need to be disposed of in a safe manner so that they do not pose health hazards to other people. Disposal programs exist in most parts of the country and are often run in conjunction with local pharmacies.

Almost one in ten (9%) households had medical sharps to dispose of (Table 18). Over half (55%) of these households returned them to a pharmacy or doctor, while 22% used a medical sharps disposal program. Sixteen percent reported putting them in the garbage, while 14% still had them at the time of the interview.

## Paints and solvents

Paints and solvents require special disposal because of the chemical compounds they contain. These compounds can have a negative impact on the environment if not properly disposed of.<sup>25</sup>

In 2011, 37% of Canadian households reported having had leftover paint or solvents to dispose of, which is a slight decrease from 39% in 2009 (Table 18). Most of these households (62%) took or sent their unwanted paints and solvents to a depot or drop-off centre, while 9% returned them to the supplier or retailer. An additional 3% disposed of their leftover paint or solvents by placing them in the garbage. Twenty-eight percent still had the paint or solvent at the time of the interview.

Households in Alberta (72%), Nova Scotia (72%) and Prince Edward Island (71%) were most likely to have returned leftover paint or solvents to a depot or drop-off centre, while those in Manitoba were most likely to have still had them when they were interviewed (54%).

## Engine oil and anti-freeze

Many retailers operate take back programs for engine oil and anti-freeze. They are also accepted by most household hazardous waste depots.

Sixteen percent of Canadian households indicated they had unwanted engine oil or anti-freeze to dispose of, in 2011 (Table 18). Six out of ten of these households took or sent these wastes to a depot or drop-off centre, down slightly from 61% in 2009, while 19% returned them to the supplier or retailer, unchanged from 2009. Seventeen percent of these households reported they still had them when the interview was conducted.

## General purpose batteries

General purpose batteries, such as AA batteries, watch batteries, and other non-automotive batteries, may contain a variety of metals like cadmium, mercury and lithium, in addition to acids. Special depots and take-back programs exist in many parts of the country to facilitate the proper disposal of these items.<sup>26</sup>

In 2011, 51% of Canadian households reported that they had dead or unwanted batteries (other than automotive batteries) to dispose of (Table 18). Disposal via a depot or drop-off centre increased to 43% from 35% in 2009. Thirty-two percent of households disposed of them with their regular garbage, down from 42% in 2009, while 10% returned them to a supplier or retailer. Sixteen percent still had them to dispose of when the interview was conducted.

Provincially, households in Quebec were most likely to have taken their dead or unwanted batteries to a depot or drop-off centre (50%). Households in Newfoundland and Labrador (54%) and Saskatchewan (53%) were the most likely to have put them in the garbage, down from 2009 (74% and 69%, respectively).

25. Environment Canada, 2010, Environmental Trends, CESI Volume 1, Number 2, March 2010.

26. Call2Recycle Canada Inc, 2013, <http://www.call2recycle.ca/recycling-law-map> (accessed 25 February 2013)

## Compact fluorescent lights (CFLs)

Compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) use 75 percent less energy than standard incandescent light bulbs while delivering the same light output.<sup>27</sup> Unlike conventional incandescent lights that can be thrown in the garbage when they have burnt out, CFLs contain mercury, which can have significant impacts on both human health and the environment if not properly disposed of. Consequently, these lights are generally not accepted in the regular garbage stream and need to be disposed of through a hazardous waste program. “Take back” programs exist in some provinces to help consumers dispose of CFLs in a proper manner.<sup>28,29</sup>

In 2011, 23% of all households in Canada reported having dead or unwanted compact fluorescent lights to dispose of (Table 18). Although they had one of the lower uptake rates for CFLs, households in Quebec were most likely to have reported having dead or unwanted CFLs (28%), followed by households in Prince Edward Island (26%). Households in Manitoba were the least likely (17%) to have reported having dead or unwanted CFLs to dispose of.

Nationally, the most frequently reported method of disposal was putting these lights in the garbage, which was reported by half of all households that had dead or unwanted CFLs (50%). Taking or sending them to a depot or drop-off centre was reported by 24% of households and 8% of households returned them to a supplier or retailer. When the interview was conducted, 12% of households still had dead or unwanted CFLs to dispose of.

Households in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan that had dead or unwanted CFLs were most likely to have reported putting them in the garbage (79% and 74%, respectively), while those in Ontario were the least likely to have done so, with 37% of households reporting this method. Households in Ontario were the most likely to have taken or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre, with one-third of households that had dead or unwanted CFLs to dispose of indicating this method of disposal.

## Fluorescent tubes

Like compact fluorescent lights, fluorescent tube lights contain mercury, which means they should not be disposed of in the regular garbage stream. They can often be disposed of via “take back” programs or through hazardous waste depots.

Slightly less than 1 out of 10 (9%) households reported having dead or unwanted fluorescent tubes to dispose of (Table 18). Just over one-third (34%) of these households disposed of them in the garbage. Three out of ten households that had dead or unwanted fluorescent tubes took them to a depot or drop-off centre and 7% returned them to a supplier or retailer. Nineteen percent of households still had them when the interview was conducted.

## Electronic devices (e-waste)

With more than 4 out of 5 households (85%) reporting that they owned a computer in 2011 and 79% of households having one or more cell phones in 2011,<sup>30</sup> disposal of these types of items when they reach the end of their useful lives is a significant issue.<sup>31</sup> As some of their components contain metals and other materials that should not be disposed of in landfills, these items are often considered household hazardous waste.

In 2011, 23% of Canadian households reported that they had dead or unwanted computers to be disposed of (Table 19). Of these households, more than half (52%) took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre and 7% returned them to a supplier or retailer. Three percent put them in the garbage, while 15% percent of households donated or gave them away. Almost one-quarter (23%) indicated they still had them when interviewed.

Fifteen percent of Canadian households had dead or unwanted printers or fax machines to dispose of in 2011 (Table 19). Much like households that had dead or unwanted computers, 51% of households that had printers and fax

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27. Natural Resources Canada, 2009, *Basic Facts About Residential Lighting*, <http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/residential/personal/lighting/883> (Accessed December 7, 2012).

28. The Recycling Council of Ontario, Take back the light website, <http://www.takebackthelight.ca> (accessed January 2, 2013).

29. LightRecycle, <http://www.lighrecycle.ca> (accessed January 2, 2013).

30. Statistics Canada, Survey of Household Spending 2011, CANSIM table 203-0027 (accessed January 31, 2013).

31. Environment Canada, 2003, EnviroZine, *Mounting concerns over electronic waste*, Issue 33.

machines to dispose of did so by taking or sending them to a depot or drop-off centre and 7% returned them to a supplier or retailer. Four percent put them in the garbage, while 14% of households donated or gave them away. At the time of interview, 22% of households still had them.

In 2011, slightly less than one-quarter of households (24%) reported having dead or unwanted televisions and computer displays to be disposed of (Table 19). Half of these households took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre and 5% returned them to a supplier or retailer. Five percent put them in the garbage, while 20% donated or gave them away. Nineteen percent still had them when the interview was conducted.

Thirteen percent of Canadian households had dead or unwanted audio-video equipment to dispose of, in 2011 (Table 19). Of these households, 51% took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre and about 4% returned them to a supplier or retailer. Seven percent put them in the garbage, while 16% donated or gave them away. Slightly more than two out of ten (21%) of households still had them when the interview was conducted.

In 2011, 18% of Canadian households had dead or unwanted cell phones (Table 19). Of these households, 25% took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre and 19% returned them to a supplier or retailer. Eight percent donated or gave them away, while about 5% put them in the garbage. Forty-four percent of households that had dead or unwanted cell phones still had them when contacted for the interview.

Few households in Canada (4%) reported having dead or unwanted electronic gaming equipment to dispose of (Table 19). Of those that did, the most common form of disposal was taking or sending them to a depot (40%) or drop-off centre, followed by donating or giving them away (about 14%). Slightly more than one-quarter (27%) still had them when the interview was conducted.

## Purchasing decisions

The purchasing decisions consumers make can have direct and indirect impacts on the environment. Direct impacts are those that are caused by having or using an item, such as the greenhouse gas emissions from driving a car. Indirect impacts can include, for example, the greenhouse gas emissions released by the vehicles that transported a product to market. In some cases, there are practices that can be adopted to reduce the magnitude of these impacts, such as purchasing locally-produced products that minimize the distance of the trip from the source to market, or purchasing electricity from “green” energy providers.

### Locally-produced foods

Part of the environmental impact of food consumption is associated with the energy consumed as a result of bringing food to market. Generally speaking, foods that are produced close to where they are purchased by the consumer will have less of an environmental impact due to transportation than those that must be transported greater distances. In 2011, 90% of Canadian households reported that they had purchased locally grown or produced foods when they were available or in season (Table 20), with households in Nova Scotia most likely to have done so (97%).

### Green cleaning products

Canadians are exposed to chemicals in a variety of ways, including in cleaning products used in the home. Choosing environmentally-friendly or “green” cleaning products is one way the number of chemicals in the home can be reduced.<sup>32</sup>

Eighty-five percent of Canadian households reported they had purchased environmentally-friendly or “green” cleaning products in 2011, up slightly from 80% in 2009 (Table 20). Eleven percent reported they always did this, while 23% and 36%, respectively, reported they often or sometimes did this. Fifteen percent reported they rarely purchased them and 11% reported they never purchased green cleaning products.

32. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 2005, *About You House: How to Reduce Chemical Contaminants in Your Home*, (CMHC Order No. 64066).

## **Reusable bags**

Reusable and recycled bags and containers continue to be a popular choice for shoppers to carry their groceries, with the rate of use in 2011 being similar to 2009 (92%) (Table 20).

Households in Quebec and Ontario (62% and 50%, respectively) continued to lead the provinces in the proportion of households reporting that they always used reusable or recycled bags or containers to carry their groceries. Fourteen percent of households in Newfoundland and Labrador, on the other hand, reported that they never used these types of bags and containers.

## Related products

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### Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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11-526-S	Households and the Environment: Energy Use
16-001-M	Environment Accounts and Statistics Analytical and Technical Paper Series
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
16-257-X	Environment Accounts and Statistics Product Catalogue
16-401-X	Industrial Water Use
16-403-X	Survey of Drinking Water Plants
16M0001X	Households and the Environment Survey: Public Use Microdata File

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### Selected technical and analytical products from Statistics Canada

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16-001-M2009010	Drinking Water Decisions of Canadian Municipal Households
16-001-M2010013	Recycling by Canadian Households, 2007

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### Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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153-0059	Households and the environment survey, use of energy-saving lights, Canada and provinces, biennial
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153-0060	Households and the environment survey, use of thermostats, Canada and provinces, biennial
153-0061	Households and the environment survey, radon awareness and testing, Canada and provinces, biennial, terminated (replaced by 153-0098 for 2009)
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
153-0098	Households and the environment survey, knowledge of radon and testing, Canada and provinces, biennial
153-0104	Households and the environment survey, indoor water conservation practices, Canada and provinces, biennial

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### **Selected surveys from Statistics Canada**

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3881	Households and the Environment Survey
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# Statistical tables

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**Table 1**  
**Indoor water conservation practices, by province**

	Had a low-volume toilet	Had a low-flow shower head	Municipal water supply <sup>1</sup>		Non-municipal water supply <sup>2</sup>	
			Had a low-volume toilet	Had a low-flow shower head	Had a low-volume toilet	Had a low-flow shower head
	percent					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>64</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	33	57	33	58	35	53
Prince Edward Island	30 <sup>E</sup>	58	26 <sup>E</sup>	47	35 <sup>E</sup>	70
Nova Scotia	41	63	40	62	43	65
New Brunswick	34	56	32	54	37	59
Quebec	40	65	39	65	50	66
Ontario	53	68	54	69	53	66
Manitoba	45	57	47	58	34	51
Saskatchewan	47	42	46	42	57	50
Alberta	52	53	52	54	55	51
British Columbia	43	59	43	58	52	67

1. Municipal supply is water supplied by the city, town or municipality.

2. Non-municipal supply includes private wells, surface sources and other sources.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM table 153-0104.

**Table 2**  
**Outdoor water conservation, by province**

	Had a cistern <sup>1</sup>	Had a lawn <sup>2</sup>	Watered lawn <sup>3</sup>	Used a lawn sprinkler <sup>4</sup>	Used a timer on lawn sprinkler <sup>5</sup>	Had a garden <sup>2</sup>	Watered garden <sup>6</sup>	Used a garden sprinkler <sup>7</sup>	Used a timer on garden sprinkler <sup>8</sup>
		percent							
<b>Canada</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	7 <sup>E</sup>	84	25	55	F	62	47	14 <sup>E</sup>	F
Prince Edward Island	15 <sup>E</sup>	87	F	F	F	69	50	F	F
Nova Scotia	13	78	15 <sup>E</sup>	44 <sup>E</sup>	F	65	52	9 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	14	81	5 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	62	51	14 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	12	64	26	42	47	53	68	11	56
Ontario	21	70	52	62	27	65	79	22	38
Manitoba	26	69	50	75	17 <sup>E</sup>	61	79	24	21 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	26	72	55	83	23	56	78	38	19 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	29	80	61	75	25	63	77	32	33
British Columbia	13	66	55	72	49	60	83	38	54

1. As a percentage of households that were not in apartments.

2. As a percentage of all households.

3. As a percentage of households that had a lawn.

4. As a percentage of households that watered their lawn.

5. As a percentage of households that used a sprinkler to water their lawn.

6. As a percentage of households that had a garden.

7. As a percentage of households that watered their garden.

8. As a percentage of households that used a sprinkler to water their garden.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Households and the Environment Survey, 2011 (survey number 3881).

**Table 3**  
**Water supply, by province**

	Municipal water supply	Non-municipal water supply	Non-municipal water supply	
			Private well	Surface source
percent				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	85	15 <sup>E</sup>	13 <sup>E</sup>	F
Prince Edward Island	52	48	48	F
Nova Scotia	61	38	36	F
New Brunswick	56	44	42	F
Quebec	87	13	12	1 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	86	11	10	1 <sup>E</sup>
Manitoba	88	11	10	F
Saskatchewan	93	7 <sup>E</sup>	6 <sup>E</sup>	F
Alberta	91	9	7	F
British Columbia	92	7	6	1 <sup>E</sup>

**Note(s):** As a percentage of all households.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM table 153-0062.

**Table 4**  
**Primary type of drinking water consumed, by province**

	Municipal and non-municipal water supply <sup>1</sup>			Municipal water supply <sup>2</sup>			Non-municipal water supply <sup>3</sup>		
	Tap water	Bottled	Both tap water and bottled water	Tap water	Bottled	Both tap water and bottled water	Tap water	Bottled	Both tap water and bottled water
percent									
<b>Canada</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	64	27	6 <sup>E</sup>	61	30	7 <sup>E</sup>	81	F	F
Prince Edward Island	81	14 <sup>E</sup>	F	75	18 <sup>E</sup>	F	88	F	F
Nova Scotia	77	17	5 <sup>E</sup>	79	16	F	73	20	F
New Brunswick	70	25	4 <sup>E</sup>	66	29	F	75	20	F
Quebec	63	27	9	62	28	10	71	23	F
Ontario	65	23	12	65	21	13	59	33	8
Manitoba	67	25	8 <sup>E</sup>	67	24	9 <sup>E</sup>	64	30	F
Saskatchewan	76	20	3 <sup>E</sup>	78	19	3 <sup>E</sup>	49	39	F
Alberta	68	24	8	69	23	8	57	36	F
British Columbia	80	11	8	82	10	8	68	23 <sup>E</sup>	F

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of all households that had a municipal water supply.

3. As a percentage of all households that had a non-municipal water supply.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM table 153-0063.

**Table 5**  
Households that had their water tested by a laboratory, by province

	Households that had a municipal water supply			Households that had a non-municipal water supply		
	Water tested by a laboratory in last twelve months <sup>1</sup>	Water tested by a laboratory		Water tested by a laboratory in last twelve months <sup>3</sup>	Water tested by a laboratory	
		Problem found <sup>2</sup>	No problem found <sup>2</sup>		Problem found <sup>2</sup>	No problem found <sup>2</sup>
percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>85</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>91</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	F	F	F	26 <sup>E</sup>	F	F
Prince Edward Island	F	F	F	28 <sup>E</sup>	F	99
Nova Scotia	F	F	F	23	F	89
New Brunswick	F	F	F	20	F	95
Quebec	2 <sup>E</sup>	F	82	24	F	86
Ontario	5	F	86	34	6 <sup>E</sup>	94
Manitoba	F	F	F	26	F	68
Saskatchewan	2 <sup>E</sup>	F	91	30 <sup>E</sup>	F	F
Alberta	1 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	25 <sup>E</sup>	F	95
British Columbia	1 <sup>E</sup>	F	89	14 <sup>E</sup>	F	93

1. As a percentage of all households that had a municipal water supply.

2. As a percentage of households that had their water tested by a laboratory.

3. As a percentage of all households that had a non-municipal water supply.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM table 153-0062.

**Table 6**  
Treatment of drinking water by households, Canada and provinces

	Treated water prior to consumption <sup>1</sup>	Used a filter or purifier <sup>1</sup>	Used a filter or purifier on the main supply pipe <sup>1</sup>	Used an on-tap filter or purifier <sup>1</sup>	Used a jug filter <sup>1</sup>	Boiled water in order to make it safe to drink in the last twelve months <sup>1</sup>
	percent					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	65	84	17	34	54	26
Prince Edward Island	53	60	20 <sup>E</sup>	10 <sup>E</sup>	42	F
Nova Scotia	52	59	18	15 <sup>E</sup>	36	8 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	45	54	17	12	34	12 <sup>E</sup>
Quebec	36	36	8	11	22	18
Ontario	56	67	13	25	39	12
Manitoba	53	64	9	24	41	11 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	50	59	12	21	35	11 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	52	63	8	26	36	10
British Columbia	56	51	9	19	29	18

1. Information relates only to households that reported primarily consuming tap water, or tap water and bottled water.

**Note(s):** As a percentage of all households.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM Table 153-0066.

**Table 7**  
**Treatment of drinking water by households that had a municipal water supply, by province**

	Municipal water supply <sup>1</sup>	Households that had a municipal water supply						
		Primary type of drinking water, tap water <sup>2</sup>	Treated water prior to consumption <sup>3</sup>	Used a filter or purifier <sup>3</sup>	Used a filter or purifier on the main supply pipe <sup>3</sup>	Used an on-tap filter or purifier <sup>3</sup>	Used a jug filter <sup>3</sup>	Boiled water in order to make it safe to drink in the last twelve months <sup>3</sup>
percent								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	85	61	66	67	8 <sup>E</sup>	27	46	17
Prince Edward Island	52	75	55	57	F	F	50	F
Nova Scotia	61	79	55	55	5 <sup>E</sup>	17 <sup>E</sup>	40	F
New Brunswick	56	66	49	51	F	11 <sup>E</sup>	40	13 <sup>E</sup>
Quebec	87	62	36	30	3 <sup>E</sup>	8	22	14
Ontario	86	65	57	56	7	21	35	9
Manitoba	88	67	52	54	4 <sup>E</sup>	21	36	7 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	93	78	51	51	8 <sup>E</sup>	19	31	9 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	91	69	52	52	3 <sup>E</sup>	21	30	7 <sup>E</sup>
British Columbia	92	82	55	48	6	18	29	17

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of all households that had a municipal water supply.

3. Information relates only to households that reported primarily consuming tap water, or tap water and bottled water.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM tables 153-0062, 153-0063 and 153-0066.

**Table 8**  
**Reasons why households with a municipal water supply treated their tap water before using it, by province**

	Treated water prior to consumption <sup>1</sup>	Reasons for treating <sup>2</sup>							
		To improve appearance, taste or odour	To remove water treatment chemicals such as chlorine	To soften the water	To remove metals or minerals other than hard water	To remove possible bacterial contamination	Due to a boil water advisory	Because treatment device was already installed or pre-existing	Other reasons
percent									
<b>Canada</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	66	51	42	8 <sup>E</sup>	19	26	F	9 <sup>E</sup>	10 <sup>E</sup>
Prince Edward Island	55	71	44 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	55	56	50	F	16 <sup>E</sup>	18 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	12 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	49	51	47	F	11 <sup>E</sup>	18 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F
Quebec	36	40	34	16	18	24	6 <sup>E</sup>	6 <sup>E</sup>	8 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	57	49	40	14	25	36	F	8	10
Manitoba	52	71	40	9 <sup>E</sup>	24 <sup>E</sup>	30	F	6 <sup>E</sup>	3 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	51	69	45	15 <sup>E</sup>	28	27	F	7 <sup>E</sup>	F
Alberta	52	55	35	13	23	28	F	12	5 <sup>E</sup>
British Columbia	55	48	36	13 <sup>E</sup>	26	35	F	12	7 <sup>E</sup>

1. As a percentage of households with a municipal water supply reporting that tap water was used.

2. Relates only to households reporting that tap water was used.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM table 153-0066.

**Table 9**  
**Treatment of drinking water by households that had a non-municipal water supply, by province**

	Non-municipal water supply <sup>1</sup>	Households that had a non-municipal water supply						
		Primary type of drinking water, tap water <sup>2</sup>	Treated water prior to consumption <sup>3</sup>	Used a filter or purifier <sup>3</sup>	Used a filter or purifier on the main supply pipe <sup>3</sup>	Used an on-tap filter or purifier <sup>3</sup>	Used a jug filter <sup>3</sup>	Boiled water in order to make it safe to drink in the last twelve months <sup>3</sup>
percent								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4<sup>E</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	15 <sup>E</sup>	81	58	52	33 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	48	88	50	46	29 <sup>E</sup>	F	26 <sup>E</sup>	F
Nova Scotia	38	73	47	46	30	10 <sup>E</sup>	18	F
New Brunswick	44	75	40	42	28	10 <sup>E</sup>	16	F
Quebec	13	71	36	33	25 <sup>E</sup>	F	6 <sup>E</sup>	F
Ontario	11	59	54	58	42	18	19	F
Manitoba	11	64	60	56	28 <sup>E</sup>	17 <sup>E</sup>	25 <sup>E</sup>	F
Saskatchewan	7 <sup>E</sup>	49	41	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	9	57	55	57	38 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F
British Columbia	7	68	55	57	45	13 <sup>E</sup>	F	F

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of all households that had a non-municipal water supply.

3. Information relates only to households that reported primarily consuming tap water, or tap water and bottled water.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM tables 153-0062, 153-0063 and 153-0066.

**Table 10**  
**Reasons why households with a non-municipal water supply treated their tap water before using it, by province**

	Treated water prior to consumption <sup>1</sup>	Reasons for treating <sup>2</sup>							
		To improve appearance, taste or odour	To remove water treatment chemicals such as chlorine	To soften the water	To remove metals or minerals other than hard water	To remove possible bacterial contamination	Due to a boil water advisory	Because treatment device was already installed or pre-existing	Other reasons
percent									
<b>Canada</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7<sup>E</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	58	42 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	50	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	47	36	F	27	47	20 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F
New Brunswick	40	44	F	22 <sup>E</sup>	34	26 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F
Quebec	36	35 <sup>E</sup>	F	34 <sup>E</sup>	35 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
Ontario	54	37	6 <sup>E</sup>	32	34	37	F	9 <sup>E</sup>	6 <sup>E</sup>
Manitoba	60	48	F	44	53	32 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F
Saskatchewan	41	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	55	34 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	45	F	F	F	F
British Columbia	55	35 <sup>E</sup>	F	18 <sup>E</sup>	43 <sup>E</sup>	29 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F

1. As a percentage of households with a non-municipal water supply reporting that tap water was used.

2. Relates only to households reporting that tap water was used.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM table 153-0066.

**Table 11**  
**Boil water advisories, by province**

	Affected by a boil water advisory <sup>1</sup>	Response to boil water advisory <sup>2</sup>			Boiled water regardless of whether affected by a boil water advisory <sup>1</sup>	Boiled water because of a boil water advisory <sup>1</sup>	Boiled water without being affected by a boil water advisory <sup>1</sup>
		Boiled water	Drank bottled water instead	Filtered water			
	percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	25	53	65	30	18	13	4 <sup>E</sup>
Prince Edward Island	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	F	F	F	F	7 <sup>E</sup>	F	4 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	8 <sup>E</sup>	58 <sup>E</sup>	64	F	9 <sup>E</sup>	5 <sup>E</sup>	4 <sup>E</sup>
Quebec	16	55	66	7 <sup>E</sup>	13	9	4 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	3 <sup>E</sup>	40 <sup>E</sup>	55	F	9	1 <sup>E</sup>	8
Manitoba	3 <sup>E</sup>	52 <sup>E</sup>	77	F	9 <sup>E</sup>	2 <sup>E</sup>	7 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	8 <sup>E</sup>	53	55	F	8 <sup>E</sup>	4 <sup>E</sup>	4 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	3 <sup>E</sup>	60 <sup>E</sup>	44 <sup>E</sup>	F	8	F	6 <sup>E</sup>
British Columbia	9	58	45	17 <sup>E</sup>	16	5 <sup>E</sup>	10

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households that were affected by a boil water advisory.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Households and the Environment Survey, 2011 (survey number 3881).

**Table 12**  
**Sewer and septic system connections, by province**

	Sewer	Private septic system	Communal septic system	Municipal water supply <sup>1</sup>			Non-municipal water supply <sup>2</sup>		
				Sewer	Private septic system	Communal septic system	Sewer	Private septic system	Communal septic system
	percent								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>F</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	75	21	F	87	9 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	90	F
Prince Edward Island	50	46	F	91	F	F	F	93	F
Nova Scotia	63	34	F	94	F	F	13 <sup>E</sup>	84	F
New Brunswick	57	36	F	90	F	F	15 <sup>E</sup>	79	F
Quebec	80	15	F	91	4 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	87	F
Ontario	80	13	F	92	4	F	F	89	F
Manitoba	85	12	F	94	4 <sup>E</sup>	F	16 <sup>E</sup>	77	F
Saskatchewan	91	8 <sup>E</sup>	F	98	F	F	F	98	F
Alberta	86	9	F	95	F	F	F	92	F
British Columbia	81	12	1 <sup>E</sup>	87	6	F	11 <sup>E</sup>	83	F

1. As a percentage of households that had a municipal water supply.

2. As a percentage of households that had a non-municipal water supply.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Households and the Environment Survey, 2011 (survey number 3881).

**Table 13**  
**Thermostat use by households during the winter, by province**

	Households reporting at least one thermostat	Winter temperature lowered when asleep <sup>1</sup>	Main thermostat, programmable <sup>1</sup>	Programmable thermostat		Not programmed or non-programmable	
				Programmed thermostat <sup>2</sup>	Winter temperature lowered when asleep <sup>3</sup>	Winter temperature lowered when asleep <sup>4</sup>	
percent							
<b>Canada</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>	
Newfoundland and Labrador	95	70	29	76	75	69	
Prince Edward Island	96	67	31	75	83	62	
Nova Scotia	96	61	30	77	85	54	
New Brunswick	93	55	27	69	69	52	
Quebec	94	61	55	77	74	52	
Ontario	89	57	63	85	69	42	
Manitoba	95	59	50	82	72	49	
Saskatchewan	97	66	48	85	85	52	
Alberta	98	60	52	87	76	48	
British Columbia	93	62	42	86	77	54	

1. As a percentage of all households that had a thermostat.

2. As a percentage of all households that had a programmable thermostat.

3. As a percentage of all households that had a programmable thermostat that was programmed.

4. As a percentage of all households that had an unprogrammed or non-programmable thermostat.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM table 153-0060.

**Table 14**  
**Energy-saving lights, by province**

	At least one type of energy-saving light	Compact fluorescent lights	Fluorescent tubes	Halogen lights	LED lights (excluding holiday lights)
<b>Canada</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	77	71	29	15	6 <sup>E</sup>
Prince Edward Island	84	81	34	20 <sup>E</sup>	7 <sup>E</sup>
Nova Scotia	87	78	40	18	11 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	80	69	33	20	5
Quebec	84	71	30	45	7
Ontario	90	80	45	31	9
Manitoba	89	74	53	32	9 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	85	72	50	24	9
Alberta	86	76	38	31	12
British Columbia	88	76	43	34	13

**Note(s):** As a percentage of all households.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM table 153-0059.



**Table 15**  
**Energy audits, by province**

	Had conducted an energy audit ever <sup>1</sup>	Modifications made to property as a result of the audit <sup>2</sup>	No modifications made as a result of an energy audit <sup>2</sup>	Government grant received as part of a home energy retrofit program <sup>2</sup>	Energy audit performed within last ten years <sup>2</sup>	Energy audit performed within last ten years		
						Modifications made to property as a result of an audit conducted within the last ten years <sup>3</sup>	No modifications made as a result of an energy audit conducted within the last ten years <sup>3</sup>	Government grant received as part of a home energy retrofit program <sup>3</sup>
percent								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	5 <sup>E</sup>	68	F	F	76	63 <sup>E</sup>	F	F
Prince Edward Island	11 <sup>E</sup>	54 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	84	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	14	74	26 <sup>E</sup>	48	96	75	25 <sup>E</sup>	50
New Brunswick	14	69	31 <sup>E</sup>	48	93	68	31 <sup>E</sup>	52
Quebec	14	40	58	16	81	43	56	20
Ontario	14	79	20	62	95	82	18	65
Manitoba	10	60	39 <sup>E</sup>	43	92	61	39 <sup>E</sup>	47
Saskatchewan	14	80	15 <sup>E</sup>	70	90	84	15 <sup>E</sup>	78
Alberta	8	61	38 <sup>E</sup>	38 <sup>E</sup>	88	68	32 <sup>E</sup>	43 <sup>E</sup>
British Columbia	11	68	32 <sup>E</sup>	40	90	69	31 <sup>E</sup>	44

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households that had had an energy audit.

3. As a percentage of households that had had an energy audit conducted within the last ten years.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Households and the Environment Survey, 2011 (survey number 3881).

**Table 16**  
**Household awareness of radon in Canada, by province**

	Households that had heard of radon	Households that had heard of radon <sup>1</sup>					Did not know if radon is a health hazard
		Gave correct description of radon	Gave incorrect description of radon	Could not describe radon (had only heard of it)	Said radon is a health hazard	Said radon is not a health hazard	
percent							
<b>Canada</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	36	23	34	42	61	9 <sup>E</sup>	30
Prince Edward Island	35	35	37 <sup>E</sup>	27 <sup>E</sup>	67	F	25 <sup>E</sup>
Nova Scotia	54	32	47	21	75	14 <sup>E</sup>	10 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	42	42	36	20	71	8 <sup>E</sup>	21
Quebec	38	46	39	15	79	7 <sup>E</sup>	14
Ontario	35	36	39	24	74	9	16
Manitoba	53	37	39	24	73	10 <sup>E</sup>	17
Saskatchewan	53	35	39	26	71	14	15
Alberta	39	28	38	34	64	13	23
British Columbia	46	32	41	26	70	9	21

1. As a percentage of all households that had heard of radon.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM table 153-0098.

**Table 17**  
**Households tested for radon in Canada, by province**

	Households not in apartments that had heard of radon <sup>1</sup>	Households not in apartments that had heard of radon			
		Had tested for radon <sup>2</sup>	Had tested for radon within last ten years <sup>3</sup>	Had not tested for radon <sup>2</sup>	Did not know if tested for radon <sup>2</sup>
percent					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	39	F	F	97	F
Prince Edward Island	32	F	F	85	F
Nova Scotia	57	8 <sup>E</sup>	93	87	F
New Brunswick	46	5 <sup>E</sup>	78	92	F
Quebec	42	5 <sup>E</sup>	95	92	F
Ontario	38	6 <sup>E</sup>	71	90	5
Manitoba	56	7 <sup>E</sup>	77	88	F
Saskatchewan	56	6 <sup>E</sup>	75	89	F
Alberta	39	3 <sup>E</sup>	F	94	F
British Columbia	47	3 <sup>E</sup>	93	92	5 <sup>E</sup>

1. As a percentage of all households that did not live in an apartment.

2. As a percentage of households that did not live in an apartment and had heard of radon.

3. As a percentage of all households that had tested for radon.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, CANSIM table 153-0098.

**Table 18**  
**Household hazardous waste, by province**

	Had leftover or expired medication to dispose of	Had leftover or expired medication to dispose of						Other
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer, including a pharmacy or doctor	Poured them down the drain, sewer, toilet, sink, or on the ground	Still had them		
		percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>F</b>	
Newfoundland and Labrador	23	20 <sup>E</sup>	F	39	28 <sup>E</sup>	21 <sup>E</sup>	F	
Prince Edward Island	30	F	F	69	F	21 <sup>E</sup>	F	
Nova Scotia	30	13 <sup>E</sup>	F	67	10 <sup>E</sup>	17 <sup>E</sup>	F	
New Brunswick	31	17 <sup>E</sup>	F	66	F	17 <sup>E</sup>	F	
Quebec	43	16	2 <sup>E</sup>	77	2 <sup>E</sup>	7 <sup>E</sup>	F	
Ontario	30	22	8 <sup>E</sup>	58	5 <sup>E</sup>	13	F	
Manitoba	24	23 <sup>E</sup>	F	55	9 <sup>E</sup>	21 <sup>E</sup>	F	
Saskatchewan	29	21 <sup>E</sup>	F	47	9 <sup>E</sup>	22 <sup>E</sup>	F	
Alberta	36	28	6 <sup>E</sup>	54	3 <sup>E</sup>	17	F	
British Columbia	32	27	F	54	6 <sup>E</sup>	18 <sup>E</sup>	F	

	Had medical sharps to dispose of	Had medical sharps to dispose of							Other
		Put them in the garbage	Used a medical sharps disposal program	Returned them to a pharmacy or doctor	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Still had them	Controlled disposal <sup>1</sup>	Uncontrolled disposal <sup>2</sup>	
		percent							
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>14</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1<sup>E</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	6 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	37 <sup>E</sup>	F	F
Prince Edward Island	14 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	66 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	90	F	F
Nova Scotia	11	F	45	55	F	21 <sup>E</sup>	89	F	F
New Brunswick	12	F	28 <sup>E</sup>	63	F	22 <sup>E</sup>	76	F	F
Quebec	10	F	17 <sup>E</sup>	72	F	13 <sup>E</sup>	88	F	F
Ontario	9	22	26	45	5 <sup>E</sup>	10 <sup>E</sup>	70	23	F
Manitoba	8	22 <sup>E</sup>	F	41 <sup>E</sup>	F	36 <sup>E</sup>	67	24 <sup>E</sup>	F
Saskatchewan	9 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	56	F	27 <sup>E</sup>	72	F	F
Alberta	8	F	11 <sup>E</sup>	55	F	F	65	24 <sup>E</sup>	F
British Columbia	6	18 <sup>E</sup>	F	46	F	F	72	19 <sup>E</sup>	F

	Had leftover paint or solvents to dispose of	Had leftover paint or solvents to dispose of				Other
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Still had them	
		percent				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	35	F	62	F	37	F
Prince Edward Island	32	F	71	F	41	F
Nova Scotia	38	F	72	F	27	F
New Brunswick	40	F	55	F	41	F
Quebec	47	2 <sup>E</sup>	58	18	26	3 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	33	3 <sup>E</sup>	63	9	28	1 <sup>E</sup>
Manitoba	30	F	42	F	54	F
Saskatchewan	30	F	65	F	36	F
Alberta	35	F	72	F	23	F
British Columbia	34	F	63	3 <sup>E</sup>	30	F

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 18 – continued

## Household hazardous waste, by province

	Had unwanted engine oil or anti-freeze to dispose of	Had unwanted engine oil or anti-freeze to dispose of				Other
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Still had them	
percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	16	F	66	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	11 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	14	F	58	17 <sup>E</sup>	16 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	16	F	57	15 <sup>E</sup>	28 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	16	F	61	20	14 <sup>E</sup>	F
Ontario	12	F	65	12 <sup>E</sup>	18	3 <sup>E</sup>
Manitoba	20	F	59	12 <sup>E</sup>	28	F
Saskatchewan	20	F	60	14 <sup>E</sup>	18 <sup>E</sup>	11 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	21	F	69	13 <sup>E</sup>	13 <sup>E</sup>	7 <sup>E</sup>
British Columbia	19	F	46	38	15 <sup>E</sup>	F
percent						
	Had dead or unwanted general purpose batteries to dispose of	Had dead or unwanted general purpose batteries to dispose of				Other
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Still had them	
percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	34	54	32	F	23	F
Prince Edward Island	47	21 <sup>E</sup>	45	16 <sup>E</sup>	17 <sup>E</sup>	F
Nova Scotia	46	35	40	7 <sup>E</sup>	22 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	50	39	41	9 <sup>E</sup>	18	F
Quebec	62	29	50	9	14	3 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	49	31	43	9	16	3
Manitoba	46	49	22	9 <sup>E</sup>	24 <sup>E</sup>	F
Saskatchewan	39	53	19	12 <sup>E</sup>	20 <sup>E</sup>	5 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	46	31	43	8 <sup>E</sup>	14 <sup>E</sup>	6 <sup>E</sup>
British Columbia	49	35	32	14	16	7 <sup>E</sup>
percent						
	Had dead or unwanted compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) to dispose of	Had dead or unwanted compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) to dispose of				Other
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Still had them	
percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4<sup>E</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	18	79	F	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	26	60	22 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	21	66	16 <sup>E</sup>	F	11 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	21	65	20 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F
Quebec	28	58	21	7 <sup>E</sup>	11 <sup>E</sup>	4 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	22	37	33	11	10	5 <sup>E</sup>
Manitoba	17	65	8 <sup>E</sup>	F	14 <sup>E</sup>	F
Saskatchewan	19	74	11 <sup>E</sup>	F	11 <sup>E</sup>	F
Alberta	20	54	24	F	15 <sup>E</sup>	F
British Columbia	24	47	18	11 <sup>E</sup>	19 <sup>E</sup>	F

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 18 – continued

## Household hazardous waste, by province

	Had dead or unwanted fluorescent tubes to dispose of	Had dead or unwanted fluorescent tubes to dispose of				Other
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Still had them	
percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7<sup>E</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	5 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	F	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	7 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	9	38 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
Quebec	6	49	25	F	15 <sup>E</sup>	F
Ontario	11	26	35	7 <sup>E</sup>	18	9 <sup>E</sup>
Manitoba	11	57	17 <sup>E</sup>	F	24 <sup>E</sup>	F
Saskatchewan	10	63	F	F	23 <sup>E</sup>	F
Alberta	9	36	39	F	21 <sup>E</sup>	F
British Columbia	11	30 <sup>E</sup>	26 <sup>E</sup>	16 <sup>E</sup>	17 <sup>E</sup>	F

1. Used a medical sharps disposal program, returned them to a pharmacy or doctor, or took or sent them to a depot or dropoff centre.

2. Put them in the garbage or used another method of disposal.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Households and the Environment Survey, 2011 (survey number 3881).

**Table 19**  
**Disposal of electronic waste (e-waste), by province**

	Had dead or unwanted computers to dispose of	Had dead or unwanted computers to dispose of						Other
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Donated or gave them away	Repaired or sold them	Still had them	
		percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1<sup>E</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	15	F	F	F	F	F	45	F
Prince Edward Island	24 <sup>E</sup>	F	56 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	23	F	83	F	F	F	14 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	19	20 <sup>E</sup>	20 <sup>E</sup>	F	19 <sup>E</sup>	F	38 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	18	5 <sup>E</sup>	37	9 <sup>E</sup>	24	F	27	F
Ontario	24	4 <sup>E</sup>	49	8 <sup>E</sup>	15	F	24	1 <sup>E</sup>
Manitoba	24	F	35	F	21 <sup>E</sup>	F	48	F
Saskatchewan	23	F	69	F	F	F	23 <sup>E</sup>	F
Alberta	30	F	72	6 <sup>E</sup>	9 <sup>E</sup>	F	14 <sup>E</sup>	F
British Columbia	25	F	64	4 <sup>E</sup>	13 <sup>E</sup>	F	18 <sup>E</sup>	F

	Had dead or unwanted printers or fax machines to dispose of	Had dead or unwanted printers or fax machines to dispose of						Other
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Donated or gave them away	Repaired or sold them	Still had them	
		percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2<sup>E</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	8 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	36 <sup>E</sup>	F
Prince Edward Island	11 <sup>E</sup>	F	65	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	14	F	82	F	F	F	10 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	10	F	34 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	37 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	11	6 <sup>E</sup>	36	13 <sup>E</sup>	25 <sup>E</sup>	F	21	F
Ontario	15	5 <sup>E</sup>	50	8 <sup>E</sup>	13	F	20	4 <sup>E</sup>
Manitoba	16	F	29 <sup>E</sup>	F	19 <sup>E</sup>	F	45	F
Saskatchewan	15	F	64	F	F	F	28 <sup>E</sup>	F
Alberta	21	F	71	6 <sup>E</sup>	9 <sup>E</sup>	F	13 <sup>E</sup>	F
British Columbia	19	F	52	F	11 <sup>E</sup>	F	32 <sup>E</sup>	F

	Had dead or unwanted televisions or computer displays to dispose of	Had dead or unwanted televisions or computer displays to dispose of						Other
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Donated or gave them away	Repaired or sold them	Still had them	
		percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2<sup>E</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	15	F	26 <sup>E</sup>	F	25 <sup>E</sup>	F	29 <sup>E</sup>	F
Prince Edward Island	15 <sup>E</sup>	F	71	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	26	F	77	F	F	F	11 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	15	15 <sup>E</sup>	33 <sup>E</sup>	F	37 <sup>E</sup>	F	28 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	22	9 <sup>E</sup>	34	6 <sup>E</sup>	32	F	18	F
Ontario	21	6 <sup>E</sup>	48	5 <sup>E</sup>	20	F	18	3 <sup>E</sup>
Manitoba	29	F	38	F	18 <sup>E</sup>	F	38	F
Saskatchewan	28	F	57	F	15 <sup>E</sup>	F	27	F
Alberta	31	F	63	7 <sup>E</sup>	12 <sup>E</sup>	F	15 <sup>E</sup>	F
British Columbia	31	F	61	F	12 <sup>E</sup>	F	19 <sup>E</sup>	F

Table 19 – continued

## Disposal of electronic waste (e-waste), by province

	Had dead or unwanted audio-video equipment to dispose of	Had dead or unwanted audio-video equipment to dispose of						
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Donated or gave them away	Repaired or sold them	Still had them	Other
percent								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2<sup>E</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	8 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	8 <sup>E</sup>	F	74	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	13	F	77	F	F	F	21 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	9 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	33 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	10	12 <sup>E</sup>	37	F	23 <sup>E</sup>	F	20 <sup>E</sup>	F
Ontario	13	6 <sup>E</sup>	48	3 <sup>E</sup>	17 <sup>E</sup>	F	24	F
Manitoba	14 <sup>E</sup>	F	47 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	36 <sup>E</sup>	F
Saskatchewan	14 <sup>E</sup>	F	58	F	F	F	26 <sup>E</sup>	F
Alberta	17	F	70	F	F	F	13 <sup>E</sup>	F
British Columbia	14	F	63	F	16 <sup>E</sup>	F	14 <sup>E</sup>	F
percent								
	Had dead or unwanted cellular phones to dispose of	Had dead or unwanted cellular phones to dispose of						
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Donated or gave them away	Repaired or sold them	Still had them	Other
percent								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2<sup>E</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	17	F	F	F	F	F	68	F
Prince Edward Island	7 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	18	F	34 <sup>E</sup>	30 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	25 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	14	F	F	17 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	36 <sup>E</sup>	F
Quebec	16	F	22	22	5 <sup>E</sup>	F	45	F
Ontario	17	F	26	18	10	F	41	F
Manitoba	21	F	21 <sup>E</sup>	15 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	62	F
Saskatchewan	21	F	19 <sup>E</sup>	14 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	60	F
Alberta	20	F	34	19 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	40	F
British Columbia	20	F	19	17 <sup>E</sup>	15 <sup>E</sup>	F	46	F
percent								
	Had dead or unwanted electronic gaming equipment to dispose of	Had dead or unwanted electronic gaming equipment to dispose of						
		Put them in the garbage	Took or sent them to a depot or drop-off centre	Returned them to a supplier or retailer	Donated or gave them away	Repaired or sold them	Still had them	Other
percent								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>14<sup>E</sup></b>	<b>F</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>F</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	3 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
New Brunswick	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Quebec	2 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	31 <sup>E</sup>	F
Ontario	4	F	36 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	30 <sup>E</sup>	F
Manitoba	3 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Saskatchewan	3 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Alberta	7	F	55	F	F	F	F	F
British Columbia	4 <sup>E</sup>	F	53	F	F	F	F	F

Table 19 – continued

**Disposal of electronic waste (e-waste), by province**

	Had e-waste to dispose of	Did not have any e-waste
	percent	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	35	61
Prince Edward Island	38	62
Nova Scotia	48	51
New Brunswick	36	63
Quebec	42	56
Ontario	43	53
Manitoba	50	50
Saskatchewan	50	48
Alberta	52	43
British Columbia	53	41

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Households and the Environment Survey, 2011 (survey number 3881).



**Table 20**  
**Purchasing decisions, by province**

	Purchased locally grown or produced foods	Purchased locally grown or produced foods				Never purchased locally grown or produced foods
		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	
percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	89	16	24	42	8 <sup>E</sup>	6 <sup>E</sup>
Prince Edward Island	95	20	31	39	F	F
Nova Scotia	97	19	42	31	6 <sup>E</sup>	F
New Brunswick	94	18	39	31	6 <sup>E</sup>	3 <sup>E</sup>
Quebec	93	14	43	30	7	3 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	89	20	35	27	7	6
Manitoba	90	9	34	37	11	7 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	89	4 <sup>E</sup>	29	41	15	8 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	84	12	24	35	13	9
British Columbia	90	17	35	33	5	4 <sup>E</sup>
	Purchased environmentally-friendly or "green" cleaning products	Purchased environmentally friendly or "green" cleaning products				Never purchased environmentally-friendly or "green" cleaning products
		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	
percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	6 <sup>E</sup>	17	45	14	13
Prince Edward Island	84	7 <sup>E</sup>	22	36	18 <sup>E</sup>	14 <sup>E</sup>
Nova Scotia	88	14	24	38	12 <sup>E</sup>	10
New Brunswick	85	9 <sup>E</sup>	22	36	18	10
Quebec	86	10	25	31	20	11
Ontario	84	11	23	37	13	10
Manitoba	87	8	18	45	15	12
Saskatchewan	84	8	17	37	22 <sup>E</sup>	11 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	81	10	23	34	14	12
British Columbia	85	14	22	39	10	8
	Used own bags or containers to carry groceries	Used own bags or containers to carry groceries				Never used own bags or containers to carry groceries
		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	
percent						
<b>Canada</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	16	25	36	6 <sup>E</sup>	14
Prince Edward Island	95	36	29	21 <sup>E</sup>	F	F
Nova Scotia	93	35	32	20	7 <sup>E</sup>	6 <sup>E</sup>
New Brunswick	87	31	30	21	6 <sup>E</sup>	11
Quebec	96	62	23	8	3 <sup>E</sup>	2 <sup>E</sup>
Ontario	93	50	27	12	3	3
Manitoba	93	34	32	20	8 <sup>E</sup>	6 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	86	26	27	21	12 <sup>E</sup>	11 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	86	31	32	18	5	9
British Columbia	87	33	33	17	4 <sup>E</sup>	8 <sup>E</sup>

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Households and the Environment Survey, 2011 (survey number 3881).

# Methodology and data quality

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## Introduction

This section provides an overview of the underlying methodology of the survey and of key aspects of the data quality. It provides information that will help in understanding the strengths and limitations of the data. The information may be of particular relevance when making comparisons with data from other surveys or sources of information and when drawing conclusions from time series.

## Reference period

Respondents of the Households and the Environment Survey (HES) were asked to refer to behaviours and activities that were undertaken by the household for the twelve months prior to the date of the interview.

## Target population

The target population consisted of households in Canada excluding households located in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, households located on Indian reserves or Crown lands, and households consisting entirely of full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces. Institutions and households of certain remote regions were also excluded.

## Variables measured

Broadly, the 2011 HES measured variables that explored the following themes:

- Water quality concerns of households
- Consumption and conservation of water
- Conservation of energy
- Home heating and cooling
- The indoor environment
- Use of household lawn and garden equipment
- Use of gasoline-powered recreation equipment
- Pesticide and fertilizer use on lawns and gardens
- Composting and hazardous waste disposal practices
- Importance of nature

## Instrument design

The questionnaire was designed by Statistics Canada in consultation with stakeholders involved in the Canadian Environment Sustainability Indicators project and in consideration of the data needs of both the project and the

larger research and policy communities. Testing of the questionnaire was done by Statistics Canada's Questionnaire Design Research Centre (QDRC). One-on-one focus sessions were conducted in both English and French by the QDRC in Ottawa in April and May 2011.

The questionnaire was designed to follow standard practices and wording, where applicable, in a computer-assisted telephone interviewing environment. This included the automatic control of question wording and flows that depended upon answers to earlier questions and the use of online edits to check for logical inconsistencies and gross capture errors.

The computer application for data collection was subjected to extensive testing before its use in the survey.

## Sampling

The Households and the Environment Survey (HES) was administered from October to November 2011 to a sub-sample of the dwellings that were part of the Canadian Community Health Survey – Annual Component, 2011 (CCHS 2011) between January 1st and June 30th, 2011. The details of the CCHS sample design are available upon request. The sample size for HES 2011 was 20,000 dwellings.

## Data collection

Data collection took place by telephone interview from October to November 2011. Participation in the survey was voluntary and data were collected directly from a representative of the selected household. Depending on this person's availability, the HES interview was completed immediately or arrangements were made to call back in order to complete the interview. An automated call scheduler managed follow-up calls in order to try to make contact with the respondent at different times of day throughout the collection period.

Interviews for the HES were conducted by Statistics Canada's regional offices using a computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) application. A total of 14,862 households responded to the survey, yielding a final response rate of 74.3%.

## Error detection

The HES questionnaire incorporated many features to maximize the quality of the data collected. There were multiple edits in the computer-assisted interview application to compare the entered data against unusual values and logical inconsistencies between sections of the questionnaire. When an edit failed, the interviewer was prompted to correct the information, with the help of the respondent. As well, the interviewer had the ability to enter a response of "Don't know" or "Refused" if the respondent did not answer a question.

## Estimation

Estimates representing in-scope households were produced by assigning weights to each sampled household. The weight of a sampled household indicated the number of households in the population that the unit represented. The initial weight was provided by the CCHS and incorporated the probability of selecting the unit in their sample, as well as other adjustments such as the treatment of non-response to the CCHS.

In order to produce the HES weights, a first adjustment was made to the initial weight to reflect the fact that only a subsample of the CCHS was used. A second adjustment was made to account for the HES nonresponse. Finally, a third adjustment consisted of a post-stratification to the Census projections. The quality of the estimates was assessed using estimates of their coefficient of variation (CV). Given the complexity of the HES design, CVs cannot be calculated using a simple formula therefore bootstrap replicate weights were used to obtain the CVs of the estimates.

## Quality evaluation

All published data were compared to data from previous cycles of the survey to ensure consistency. Subject-matter experts confronted the data using other sources as well as by identifying and researching any values that were not consistent with others in the same domain.

## Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data that would divulge information obtained under the *Statistics Act* that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

## Coverage error

The coverage error of the CCHS, of which the HES is a subsample, is estimated at less than 2%.

## Response rates and sampling error

The response rate for this survey was 74.3%. Provincial response rates ranged from 68.9% to 78.7%.

Sampling error is defined as the error that results from estimating a population characteristic by measuring a portion of the population rather than the entire population. For probability sample surveys, methods exist to calculate sampling error.

The coefficient of variation (CV) provides such a measure. It is the ratio of the standard error of the survey estimate to the average value of the estimate itself, across all possible samples. This relative measure of sampling error is usually expressed as a percentage (10% instead of 0.1). It is useful in comparing the precision of sample estimates, where their sizes or scale differ from one another.

The extent of this sampling error is quantified by the CV with the following guidelines:

- 16.5% and below: acceptable estimate;
- 16.6% to 33.3%: marginal estimate requiring cautionary note to users; and
- 33.3% and above: unacceptable estimate.

Estimates that do not meet an acceptable level of quality are either flagged for caution or suppressed. CV tables are prepared by Statistics Canada and made available to help users understand the quality of individual estimates.

For example, CVs for the proportion of households that gave a correct description of radon in 2011 for Canada and the provinces are as follows:

Canada	3.5%
Newfoundland and Labrador	15.9%
Prince Edward Island	16.8%
Nova Scotia	9.4%
New Brunswick	9.9%
Quebec	7.1%
Ontario	6.5%
Manitoba	12.3%

Saskatchewan	10.8%
Alberta	11.0%
British Columbia	9.1%

## Data comparability over time

### Topic: Radon awareness

#### Discussion

In 2011, consultation with Health Canada resulted in a change to the criteria that would yield a "correct" definition of radon by a respondent. The new criteria were more consistent with Health Canada material that was used in their radon outreach program during the reference period for the 2011 cycle. It was also decided to reprocess the 2009 variable, using the same criteria that were being used in 2011, so that the data would be comparable.

#### Potential impact on comparability

Users should ensure that comparisons to the 2009 results are made with the revised 2009 results released on September 5, 2012.

## Appendix I

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### **Questionnaire – Households and the Environment Survey - 2011 (HES)**

Households and the Environment Survey - 2011

Copy of the questionnaire can be seen at the end of this report (or IMDB record number 3881).

**Specifications Report**  
**Households and the Environment Survey (HES) - 2011**  
**Questionnaire: HES2011**

**Rapport des spécifications**  
**Enquête sur les ménages et l'environnement (EME) -**  
**2011**  
**Questionnaire : EME2011**

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**Dwelling Characteristics (DC)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

**Caractéristiques du logement (DC)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

DC\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

Content block

Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

HHLDNUM: number of members in household, from  
Demographics block.

HHLDNUM: nombre de membres dans le ménage, du  
bloc de démographie.

DWELCODE: dwelling type, from Entry block.

DWELCODE: type de logement, du bloc d'entrée.

DC\_R01

**The first set of questions is about the dwelling in which you currently reside.**

INTERVIEWER: Press <1> to continue.

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

DC\_R01 Dwelling

DWELLING refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else.

**La première série de questions concerne le logement dans lequel vous habitez présentement.**

INTERVIEWEUR : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

DC\_R01 Logement

Un logement désigne tout local d'habitation doté d'une structure distincte des locaux d'habitation des autres logements et ayant une entrée privée située à l'extérieur de l'immeuble ou une entrée privée située dans un hall ou un puits d'escalier commun situé à l'intérieur de l'immeuble.  
L'entrée doit être celle que l'on peut utiliser sans traverser les locaux d'habitation d'un autre logement.



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DC\_Q01A

**In what year was this dwelling originally built?**

**En quelle année ce logement a-t-il été originalement construit?**

INTERVIEWER: Provide best estimate.

INTERVIEWEUR : Fournir la meilleure estimation.

(MIN: 1800) (MAX: 2011)

(MIN : 1800) (MAX : 2011)

DK, RF

(Go to DC\_Q01B)

NSP, RF

(Passez à DC\_Q01B)

Go to DC\_D02

Passez à DC\_D02

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DC\_Q01B

**Was it built...?**

**A-t-il été construit...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

01 Before 1946

01 Avant 1946

02 Between 1946 and  
1960

02 Entre 1946 et 1960

03 Between 1961 and  
1977

03 Entre 1961 et 1977

04 Between 1978 and  
1983

04 Entre 1978 et 1983

05 Between 1984 and  
1995

05 Entre 1984 et 1995

06 Between 1996 and  
2000

06 Entre 1996 et 2000

07 Between 2001 and  
2009

07 Entre 2001 et 2009

08 In 2010 or later

08 En 2010 ou plus tard

DK, RF

NSP, RF

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

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DC_D02	If HHLNUM = 1, DT_DCFILL1_E = "Are you the owner of this dwelling". Otherwise, DT_DCFILL1_E = "Is the dwelling owned by a member of this household".	Si HHLNUM = 1, DT_DCFILL1_F = «Êtes-vous propriétaire de ce logement». Sinon, DT_DCFILL1_F = «Ce logement appartient-il à un membre de votre ménage».
DC_Q02	<b>^DT_DCFILL1_E?</b>  1 Yes 2 No  DK, RF	<b>^DT_DCFILL1_F?</b>  1 Oui 2 Non  NSP, RF
DC_C03	If DWELCODE = 3, 5, 6 (Townhouse, Low Rise, High Rise), go to DC_Q03. Otherwise, go to DC_C04.	Si DWELCODE = 3, 5, 6 (Maison rangée, Apt de moins de cinq étages, Apt de cinq étages ou plus), passez à DC_Q03. Sinon, passez à DC_C04.

---

DC_Q03	<b>Is the dwelling part of a condominium?</b>	<b>Ce logement fait-il partie d'un condominium ou d'un immeuble en copropriété?</b>
	1 Yes	1 Oui
	2 No	2 Non
	DK, RF	NSP, RF
DC_C04	If DC_Q02 = 1 and DC_Q03 NE 1, go to DC_D05. Otherwise, go to DC_D04.	Si DC_Q02 = 1 et DC_Q03 NE 1, passez à DC_D05. Sinon, passez à DC_D04.
DC_D04	If DC_Q02 = 1, DK, RF and DC_Q03 = 1, DT_DCFILL2_E = "the condominium corporation". Otherwise, DT_DCFILL2_E = "the landlord or property manager".	Si DC_Q02 = 1, NSP, RF et DC_Q03 = 1, DT_DCFILL2_F = «La société de condominium est-elle». Sinon, DT_DCFILL2_F = «Le propriétaire ou le gestionnaire de l'immeuble est-il».

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DC_Q04	<p>Is ^DT_DCFILL2_E responsible for paying <u>any</u> of the energy bills for the dwelling?</p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p> <p>DK, RF</p>	<p>^DT_DCFILL2_F responsable de payer <u>certaines</u> des factures d'énergie de ce logement?</p> <p>1 Oui</p> <p>2 Non</p> <p>NSP, RF</p>
Help text: / Texte d'aide :	<p>DC_Q04 Energy Bills</p> <p>The payment amount or statement of account for energy-related services used in a dwelling, including electricity, natural gas, heating oil and propane.</p>	<p>DC_Q04 Factures d'énergie</p> <p>Relevé comptable indiquant le montant à payer pour les services relatifs à l'utilisation de l'énergie incluant l'électricité, le mazout(huile à chauffage), le gaz naturel et le gaz propane.</p>
DC_D05	<p>If HHLNUM = 1, DT_DCFILL3_E = "have you". Otherwise, DT_DCFILL3_E = "has your household".</p>	<p>Si HHLNUM = 1, DT_DCFILL3_F = «vivez-vous». Sinon, DT_DCFILL3_F = «votre ménage vit-il».</p>

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DC\_Q05

**How long ^DT\_DCFILL3\_E lived in this dwelling?**

**Depuis combien de temps ^DT\_DCFILL3\_F dans ce logement?**

INTERVIEWER: Provide best estimate in months or years. Probe for the length of time that at least one household member has lived in the current dwelling.

INTERVIEWEUR : Donnez la meilleure estimation possible en mois ou années. Sondez la période de temps pendant laquelle au moins un membre du ménage a demeuré dans le logement actuel.

(MIN: 1) (MAX: 95)  
DK, RF

(Go to DC\_END)

(MIN : 1) (MAX : 95)  
NSP, RF

(Passez à DC\_END)

DC\_N05

INTERVIEWER: Ask if necessary: **(Is this in months or years?)**

INTERVIEWEUR : Demandez si nécessaire : **(Est-ce en mois ou en années?)**

1 Months

1 Mois

2 Years

2 Années

DK, RF not allowed

NSP, RF ne sont pas permis

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DC_E05	An unusual value has been entered. Please confirm.	Une réponse inhabituelle a été inscrite. S.V.P. confirmez.
Rule:	<p>Trigger soft edit if {(DC_Q01A ne DK,RF) and (DC_Q05 ne DK,RF) and (DC_N05=2) and (2012-DC_Q01a &lt; DC_Q05)} or</p> <p>{(DC_Q01A ne DK,RF) and (DC_Q05 ne DK,RF) and (DC_N05=1) and (2012-DC_Q01a &lt; (DC_Q05)/12)} or</p> <p>{(DC_Q01A = DK,RF) and (DC_Q05 ne DK,RF) and (DC_N05=2) and [(DC_Q01B=2 and DC_Q05&gt;66) or (DC_Q01B=3 and DC_Q05&gt;51) or (DC_Q01B=4 and DC_Q05&gt;34) or (DC_Q01B=5 and DC_Q05&gt;28) or (DC_Q01B=6 and DC_Q05&gt;16) or (DC_Q01B=7 and DC_Q05&gt;11) or (DC_Q01B=8 and DC_Q05&gt;2)]} or</p> <p>{(DC_Q01A = DK,RF) and (DC_Q05 ne DK,RF) and (DC_N05=1 and [(DC_Q01B=2 and DC_Q05&gt;66*12) or (DC_Q01B=3 and DC_Q05&gt;51*12) or (DC_Q01B=4 and DC_Q05&gt;34*12) or (DC_Q01B=5 and DC_Q05&gt;28*12) or (DC_Q01B=6 and DC_Q05&gt;16*12) or (DC_Q01B=7 and DC_Q05&gt;11*12) or (DC_Q01B=8 and DC_Q05&gt;2*12)]}</p>	<p>Déclenchez une vérification avec avertissement si {(DC_Q01A ne DK,RF) et (DC_Q05 ne DK,RF) et (DC_N05=2) et (2012-DC_Q01a &lt; DC_Q05)} ou</p> <p>{(DC_Q01A ne DK,RF) et (DC_Q05 ne DK,RF) et (DC_N05=1) et (2012-DC_Q01a &lt; (DC_Q05)/12)} ou</p> <p>{(DC_Q01A = DK,RF) et (DC_Q05 ne DK,RF) et (DC_N05=2) et [(DC_Q01B=2 et DC_Q05&gt;66) ou (DC_Q01B=3 et DC_Q05&gt;51) ou (DC_Q01B=4 et DC_Q05&gt;34) ou (DC_Q01B=5 et DC_Q05&gt;28) ou (DC_Q01B=6 et DC_Q05&gt;16) ou (DC_Q01B=7 et DC_Q05&gt;11) ou (DC_Q01B=8 et DC_Q05&gt;2)]} ou</p> <p>{(DC_Q01A = DK,RF) et (DC_Q05 ne DK,RF) et (DC_N05=1 et [(DC_Q01B=2 et DC_Q05&gt;66*12) ou (DC_Q01B=3 et DC_Q05&gt;51*12) ou (DC_Q01B=4 et DC_Q05&gt;34*12) ou (DC_Q01B=5 et DC_Q05&gt;28*12) ou (DC_Q01B=6 et DC_Q05&gt;16*12) ou (DC_Q01B=7 et DC_Q05&gt;11*12) ou (DC_Q01B=8 et DC_Q05&gt;2*12)]}</p>

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DC\_END

End of section

Fin de la section

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**Energy Use and Home Heating (EH)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

**Consommation d'énergie et chauffage domestique (EH)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

EH\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

Content block

Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

HHLNUM: number of members in household, from Demographics block.

HHLNUM : nombre de membres dans le ménage, du bloc de démographie.

DWELCODE: dwelling type, from Entry block.

DWELCODE : type de logement, du bloc d'entrée.

EH\_R01

**The next questions are about the use of energy in your dwelling.**

**Les questions suivantes portent sur l'utilisation de l'énergie dans votre logement.**

INTERVIEWER: Press <1> to continue.

INTERVIEWEUR : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

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EH\_Q01

**What is your dwelling's main type of heating equipment? Is it...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- 1 **A forced air furnace (hot air vents)**
- 2 **Electric baseboards**  
(Go to EH\_C03)
- 3 **A heating stove**
- 4 **A boiler with hot water or steam radiators**
- 5 **Electric radiant heating**  
(Go to EH\_C03)
- 6 **A heat pump** (Go to EH\_C03)
- 7 **Other - Specify** (Go to EH\_S01)
- DK, RF (Go to EH\_C03)

Go to EH\_D02

**Quel type de système de chauffage utilisez-vous principalement pour votre logement? Est-ce...?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 **Une fournaise à air chaud pulsé (avec bouches d'air chaud)**
- 2 **Des plinthes électriques** (Passez à EH\_C03)
- 3 **Un poêle**
- 4 **Une chaudière avec radiateurs à eau chaude ou à vapeur**
- 5 **Un système à chauffage radiant électrique** (Passez à EH\_C03)
- 6 **Une thermopompe** (Passez à EH\_C03)
- 7 **Autre - Précisez** (Passez à EH\_S01)
- NSP, RF (Passez à EH\_C03)

Passez à EH\_D02

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Help text: / Texte d'aide :	EH_Q01	Furnace Types	EH_Q01	Types de système de chauffage
		Forced Air Furnace is a heating system using a set of ducts and vents to circulate heated air.		Une fournaise à air chaud pulsé est une installation de chauffage qui utilise un ensemble de conduites et de sorties d'air pour faire circuler l'air chauffé.
		Electric baseboards are a heating system attached to the wall near the floor where elements heat up through use of electrical current. A set of electric baseboards are usually controlled with independent thermostats - usually one per room.		Les plinthes électriques sont des appareils de chauffage fixés aux murs, près du plancher, dont les éléments sont chauffés par le passage d'un courant électrique. Le réglage des plinthes électriques s'effectue au moyen de thermostats indépendants - à raison d'un par pièce, habituellement.
		Heating Stove, Wood stove or fireplace is where wood is burned for heating purposes. A chimney is used for the ventilation of smoke and excess heat.		Un poêle utilise le bois comme combustible et est raccordé à une cheminée qui permet d'évacuer la fumée et l'excès de chaleur à l'extérieur.
		A boiler / Hot water radiator is a metal structure or piece of equipment that heats a room through the circulation of hot water or steam.		Fournaise (chaudière) avec radiateurs à eau chaude ou à vapeur : Un système de chauffage qui distribue l'eau chauffée par une chaudière au moyen d'une pompe qui fait circuler l'eau chaude à travers le système de tuyaux du logement. L'eau chauffée est ensuite transférée dans différentes pièces à l'aide de radiateurs.
		Electric Radiant heating is heat produced through electrical current that is delivered through an appliance or other means excluding forced air or baseboards.		Un système de chauffage radiant électrique réchauffe les objets à l'intérieur de leur portée sans nécessairement devoir réchauffer l'air environnant. Deux types de chauffage électrique par rayonnement sont les chaufferettes portatives à infrarouge et les câbles
		A heat pump is a device that acts as an air conditioner in the summer and as an electric furnace in the winter. Heat pumps look and function exactly like an air conditioner in the summer. In the winter, heat pumps heat the home by "reversing" themselves and "pumping" warm air into the home.		

EH\_S01

**(What is your dwelling's main type of heating equipment? Is it...?)**

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)  
DK, RF not allowed

chauffants à rayonnement dans un plafond ou un plancher.

Une thermopompe est un appareil électrique qui peut être utilisé pour chauffer et pour refroidir. Il est normalement situé à l'extérieur s'il tire l'énergie d'une source d'air et à l'intérieur s'il puise l'énergie du sol (terre ou eau). On utilise le plus souvent une thermopompe avec une fournaise d'appoint.

**(Quel type de système de chauffage utilisez-vous principalement pour votre logement? Est-ce...?)**

INTERVIEWEUR : Précisez.

(80 espaces)  
NSP, RF ne sont pas permis

EH\_D02

If EH\_Q01 = 1, DT\_FURNACE = "forced air furnace".

Si EH\_Q01 = 1, DT\_FOURNAISE = «fornaise à air chaud pulsé utilise-t-elle».

If EH\_Q01 = 3, DT\_FURNACE = "heating stove".

Si EH\_Q01 = 3, DT\_FOURNAISE = «poêle utilise-t-il».

If EH\_Q01 = 4, DT\_FURNACE = "boiler with hot water or steam radiators".

Si EH\_Q01 = 4, DT\_FOURNAISE = «chaudière avec radiateurs à eau chaude ou à vapeur utilise-t-elle».

Otherwise, DT\_FURNACE = "^EH\_S01".

Sinon, DT\_FOURNAISE = «^EH\_S01 utilise-t-il/elle».

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EH\_Q02

**What source of energy does your ^DT\_FURNACE use?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

- 1 **Electricity**
  - 2 **Natural gas**
  - 3 **Heating oil**
  - 4 **Wood or wood pellets**
  - 5 **Propane**
  - 6 Other - Specify (Go to EH\_S02)
- DK, RF

Go to EH\_C03

**Quelle source d'énergie votre ^DT\_FOURNAISE?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Électricité**
  - 2 **Gaz naturel**
  - 3 **Mazout (huile de chauffage)**
  - 4 **Bois ou granulés de bois**
  - 5 **Propane**
  - 6 Autre - Précisez (Passez à EH\_S02)
- NSP, RF

Passez à EH\_C03

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**2011**  
**Questionnaire : EME2011**

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EH_S02	<b>(What source of energy does your ^DT_FURNACE use?)</b>  <u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Specify.	<b>(Quelle source d'énergie votre ^DT_FOURNAISE?)</b>  <u>INTERVIEWEUR</u> : Précisez.
	<hr/> <p>(80 spaces) DK, RF not allowed</p>	<hr/> <p>(80 espaces) NSP, RF ne sont pas permis</p>
EH_C03	If DWELCODE = 5 (Low Rise Apt.) or 6 (High Rise Apt.), go to EH_Q05. Otherwise, go to EH_D03.	Si DWELCODE = 5 (App. de moins de cinq étages) ou 6 (App. de cinq étages et plus), passez à EH_Q05. Sinon, passez à EH_D03.
EH_D03	If HHLNUM = 1, DT_EHFILL1_E = "Do you". Otherwise, DT_EHFILL1_E = "Does your household".	Si HHLNUM = 1, DT_EHFILL1_F = «Utilisez-vous». Sinon, DT_EHFILL1_F = «Votre ménage utilise-t-il».

EH\_Q03

**^DT\_EHFILL1\_E use any alternative energy sources  
in your dwelling (besides electricity, natural gas,  
heating oil, propane, wood or wood pellets)?**

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

(Go to EH\_Q05)

(Go to EH\_Q05)

**^DT\_EHFILL1\_F des sources alternatives d'énergie  
dans votre logement (autres que l'électricité, le gaz  
naturel, le mazout, le gaz propane, le bois ou les  
granulés de bois)?**

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

(Passez à EH\_Q05)

(Passez à EH\_Q05)



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**2011**  
**Questionnaire : EME2011**

EH\_Q04

**Which one(s)?**

**Lesquelles?**

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 Geothermal
- 2 Solar panels used to heat water
- 3 Solar panels used to generate electricity (photovoltaic)
- 4 Wind power
- 5 Biofuels (e.g., biodiesel)
- 6 Other - Specify (Go to EH\_S04)

- 1 Énergie géothermique
- 2 Panneaux solaires pour chauffer l'eau
- 3 Panneaux solaires pour générer de l'électricité (photovoltaïque)
- 4 Énergie éolienne
- 5 Biocarburants (par ex. le biodiesel)
- 6 Autre - Précisez (Passez à EH\_S04)

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Go to EH\_Q05

Passez à EH\_Q05

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

EH\_Q04 Alternative energy sources

EH\_Q04 Sources alternatives d'énergie

Geothermal - obtaining heat from underground hot water

L'énergie géothermique consiste à capter l'énergie dans

or, more commonly, employing a heat pump to warm or cool air by using the constant temperature of the earth.

le sol ou dans l'eau et à la redistribuer sous forme de chauffage dans le logement.

Solar panels (hot water) use sunlight to heat water passing through a network of tubes, often mounted in a panel on the roof.

Les panneaux solaires pour chauffer l'eau - ensemble de tubes à travers lesquels l'eau est chauffée à partir du soleil. Ces tubes sont généralement placés sur un toit.

Photovoltaic solar panels convert sunlight to electricity. The electricity generated can be used in the home, stored in batteries for use later or sold to the electricity utilities.

Les panneaux solaires photovoltaïques sont utilisés pour produire de l'électricité pouvant alimenter un domicile ou être emmagasinée dans des batteries.

Wind power generators use the wind to generate electricity. Typically, these take the form of windmills, though there are also versions that use vertically oriented blades.

L'énergie éolienne est tirée du vent au moyen d'un dispositif aérogénérateur tel une éolienne ou un moulin à vent.

A biofuel is any fuel derived from a renewable organic resource, especially biomass. Examples include ethanol, biodiesel and methanol.

Un biocarburant est un carburant produit à partir de matériaux organiques non fossiles, provenant de la biomasse. Des exemples sont l'éthanol, le biodiesel et le méthanol.

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EH\_S04

**(Which one(s)?)**

**(Lesquelles?)**

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

INTERVIEWEUR : Précisez.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF not allowed

(80 espaces)

NSP, RF ne sont pas  
 permis

EH\_Q05

**Does your dwelling have an air conditioner?**

**Votre logement a-t-il un climatiseur?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No (Go to EH\_Q07)

2 Non (Passez à EH\_Q07)

DK, RF (Go to EH\_Q07)

NSP, RF (Passez à EH\_Q07)

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

EH\_Q06

**Is it...?**

**Est-ce...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **A central air system**

1 **Un climatiseur central**

2 **A stand alone unit in a window or elsewhere**

2 **Un climatiseur autonome installé dans une fenêtre ou ailleurs**

3 Other - Specify (Go to EH\_S06)  
DK, RF

3 Autre - Précisez (Passez à EH\_S06)  
NSP, RF

Go to EH\_Q07

Passez à EH\_Q07

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

EH\_Q06 Central Air versus Stand Alone

EH\_Q06 Climatiseur central versus autonome

Central air conditioning system include split, mini-split, mini-duct and water cooled systems.

Les climatiseurs bi-blocs, les climatiseurs avec conduits de faible diamètre et les climatiseurs résidentiels hydroréfrigérés sont des types de climatiseur central.

Stand alone air conditioning systems include window-mounted and free-standing portable units.

Les climatiseurs autonomes incluent ceux pouvant être installées dans une fenêtre ainsi que les climatiseurs sur pied.

The majority of Central air conditioning systems are part of the home's central heating system and distributes cool

air through the home's ductwork as opposed to standalone air conditioning units that are usually seen in windows and are used to cool a specific part of the home. Mini-split and duct systems are designed to give central air coverage to dwellings that lack primary ductwork due to the use of electric heating, which is very common in Quebec.

Un climatiseur central est une composante de l'installation de chauffage central de l'habitation et distribue l'air frais dans le logement au moyen de conduites, par opposition aux climatiseurs autonomes qui sont habituellement installés dans les fenêtres et qui servent à rafraîchir des endroits précis du logement. Les climatiseurs bi-blocs comportent un bloc monté à l'intérieur et un autre à l'extérieur. Ces appareils conviennent très bien aux maisons qui ne possèdent pas de conduits d'air comme par exemple les maisons qui ont des plinthes électriques comme système de chauffage principal (très répandu au Québec).

EH\_S06

**(Is it...?)**

**(Est-ce...?)**

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

INTERVIEWEUR : Précisez.

(80 spaces)  
DK, RF not allowed

(80 espaces)  
NSP, RF ne sont pas  
permis

EH\_Q07

**Do you have a thermostat?**

**Avez-vous un thermostat?**

INTERVIEWER: If necessary, ask: **(Can you control or regulate the temperature in your dwelling?)**

INTERVIEWEUR : Si nécessaire, demandez : **(Pouvez-vous ajuster ou régler la température dans votre logement?)**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No (Go to EH\_C13)

2 Non (Passez à EH\_C13)

DK, RF (Go to EH\_C13)

NSP, RF (Passez à EH\_C13)

EH\_Q08

**Does your dwelling have more than one thermostat?**

**Votre logement possède-t-il plus d'un thermostat?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF (Go to EH\_Q11)

NSP, RF (Passez à EH\_Q11)

EH\_D09

If EH\_Q08 = 2, DT\_MAINTHERMO\_E = "Is it".  
 Otherwise, DT\_MAINTHERMO\_E = "Is your main thermostat".

Si EH\_Q08 = 2, DT\_MAINTHERMO\_F = «Est-il».  
 Sinon, DT\_MAINTHERMO\_F = «Votre thermostat principal est-il».

EH\_Q09

**^DT\_MAINTHERMO\_E** programmable? That is, it can be set to automatically change the temperature according to the time of day.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (Go to EH\_Q11)
- DK, RF (Go to EH\_Q11)

**^DT\_MAINTHERMO\_F** programmable? C'est-à-dire, un thermostat qui peut être réglé pour contrôler automatiquement la température selon le moment de la journée.

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non (Passez à EH\_Q11)
- NSP, RF (Passez à EH\_Q11)

EH\_Q10

**Is it programmed?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- DK, RF

**Est-il programmé?**

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- NSP, RF

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EH_Q11	<p>During the winter season, at what temperature is the dwelling usually kept:</p> <p>...when you are there and awake?</p> <p><u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Only enter the degree. If respondent has replied 'turn it off', please enter a value of zero. If respondent provides half degrees, please round up to the nearest degree.</p> <p>(MIN: 0) (MAX: 94) DK, RF</p>	<p>Pendant la période hivernale, à quelle température réglez-vous habituellement le chauffage :</p> <p>...lorsque vous êtes chez vous et réveillé?</p> <p><u>INTERVIEWEUR</u> : N'inscrivez que le degré. Si le répondant déclare «nous éteignons le chauffage», veuillez entrer la valeur zéro. Si le répondant rapporte des demi-degrés, veuillez arrondir vers le haut.</p> <p>(MIN : 0) (MAX : 94) NSP, RF</p>
EH_E11	<p>An unusual value has been entered. Please confirm.</p>	<p>Une réponse inhabituelle a été inscrite. S.V.P. confirmez.</p>
Rule:	<p>Trigger soft edit if <math>1 \leq EH\_Q11 &lt; 10</math> or <math>30 &lt; EH\_Q11 &lt; 60</math> or <math>EH\_Q11 &gt; 90</math></p>	<p>Déclenchez une vérification avec avertissement si <math>1 \leq EH\_Q11 &lt; 10</math> ou <math>30 &lt; EH\_Q11 &lt; 60</math> ou <math>EH\_Q11 &gt; 90</math></p>



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EH_Q12	<p>(During the winter season, at what temperature is the dwelling usually kept:)</p> <p>... when you are asleep?</p> <p><u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Only enter the degree. If respondent has replied 'turn it off', please enter a value of zero. If respondent provides half degrees, please round up to the nearest degree.</p> <p>(MIN: 0) (MAX: 94) DK (Go to EH_Q12A) RF</p> <p>Go to EH_C13</p>	<p>(Pendant la période hivernale, à quelle température réglez-vous habituellement le chauffage :)</p> <p>... lorsque vous dormez?</p> <p><u>INTERVIEWEUR</u> : N'inscrivez que le degré. Si le répondant déclare « nous éteignons le chauffage », veuillez entrer la valeur zéro. Si le répondant rapporte des demi-degrés, veuillez arrondir vers le haut.</p> <p>(MIN : 0) (MAX : 94) NSP (Passez à EH_Q12A) RF</p> <p>Passez à EH_C13</p>
EH_E12	<p>An unusual value has been entered. Please confirm.</p>	<p>Une réponse inhabituelle a été inscrite. S.V.P. confirmez.</p>
Rule:	<p>Trigger soft edit if <math>1 \leq EH\_Q12 &lt; 10</math> or <math>30 &lt; EH\_Q12 &lt; 60</math> or <math>EH\_Q12 &gt; 90</math></p>	<p>Déclenchez une vérification avec avertissement si <math>1 \leq EH\_Q12 &lt; 10</math> ou <math>30 &lt; EH\_Q12 &lt; 60</math> ou <math>EH\_Q12 &gt; 90</math></p>

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EH\_Q12A

**Is it...?**

**Est-ce...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.  
Determine if the night time temperature was higher,  
lower or the same as when they are there and awake.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lire les catégories au répondant.  
Déterminez si la température durant la nuit est plus  
élevée, moins élevée ou la même que lorsque le  
répondant est chez lui et réveillé.

1 **Higher**

1 **Plus élevé**

2 **Lower**

2 **Moins élevé**

3 **Same**

3 **Même chose**

DK, RF

NSP, RF

EH\_C13

If EH\_Q05 = 1 (air conditioner), go to EH\_Q13.  
Otherwise, go to EH\_Q16.

Si EH\_Q05 = 1 (logement doté d'un climatiseur), passez  
à EH\_Q13.  
Sinon, passez à EH\_Q16.

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EH\_Q13

**When using your air conditioner during the summer season, at what temperature is the dwelling usually kept:**

**... when you are there and awake?**

INTERVIEWER: Only enter the degree. If respondent has replied 'turn it off', please enter a value of zero. If respondent provides half degrees, please round up to the nearest degree.

(MIN: 0) (MAX: 94)  
DK, RF

**Pendant la période estivale, lorsque vous utilisez votre système de climatisation, à quelle température réglez-vous habituellement votre climatiseur :**

**... lorsque vous êtes chez vous et réveillé?**

INTERVIEWEUR : N'inscrivez que le degré. Si le répondant déclare «nous éteignons le climatiseur», veuillez entrer la valeur zéro. Si le répondant rapporte des demi-degrés, veuillez arrondir vers le haut.

(MIN : 0) (MAX : 94)  
NSP, RF

EH\_E13

An unusual value has been entered. Please confirm.

Une réponse inhabituelle a été inscrite. S.V.P. confirmez.

Rule:

Trigger soft edit if  $1 \leq EH\_Q13 < 10$  or  $30 < EH\_Q13 < 60$  or  $EH\_Q13 > 90$

Déclenchez une vérification avec avertissement si  $1 \leq EH\_Q13 < 10$  ou  $30 < EH\_Q13 < 60$  ou  $EH\_Q13 > 90$

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

EH\_Q14

(When using your air conditioner during the summer season, at what temperature is the dwelling usually kept:)

... when you are asleep?

INTERVIEWER: Only enter the degree. If respondent has replied 'turn it off', please enter a value of zero. If respondent provides half degrees, please round up to the nearest degree.

(MIN: 0) (MAX: 94)

DK

(Go to EH\_Q14A)

RF

Go to EH\_Q15

(Pendant la période estivale, lorsque vous utilisez votre système de climatisation, à quelle température réglez-vous habituellement votre climatiseur :)

... lorsque vous dormez?

INTERVIEWEUR : N'inscrivez que le degré. Si le répondant déclare «nous éteignons le climatiseur», veuillez entrer la valeur zéro. Si le répondant rapporte des demi-degrés, veuillez arrondir vers le haut.

(MIN : 0) (MAX : 94)

NSP

(Passez à EH\_Q14A)

RF

Passez à EH\_Q15

EH\_E14

An unusual value has been entered. Please confirm.

Une réponse inhabituelle a été inscrite. S.V.P. confirmez.

Rule:

Trigger soft edit if  $1 \leq EH\_Q14 < 10$  or  $30 < EH\_Q14 < 60$  or  $EH\_Q14 > 90$

Déclenchez une vérification avec avertissement si  $1 \leq EH\_Q14 < 10$  ou  $30 < EH\_Q14 < 60$  ou  $EH\_Q14 > 90$

EH\_Q14A

**Is it...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.  
Determine if the night time temperature was higher,  
lower or the same as when they are there and awake.

- 1 **Higher**
- 2 **Lower**
- 3 **Same**

DK, RF

**Est-ce...?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lire les catégories au répondant.  
Déterminez si la température durant la nuit est plus  
élevée, moins élevée ou la même que lorsque le  
répondant est chez lui et réveillé.

- 1 **Plus élevé**
- 2 **Moins élevé**
- 3 **Même chose**

NSP, RF

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

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EH_Q15	<p>(When using your air conditioner during the summer season, at what temperature is the dwelling usually kept:)</p> <p>... when you are not at home?</p> <p><u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Only enter the degree. If respondent has replied 'turn it off', please enter a value of zero. If respondent provides half degrees, please round up to the nearest degree.</p> <p>(MIN: 0) (MAX: 94) DK, RF</p>	<p>(Pendant la période estivale, lorsque vous utilisez votre système de climatisation, à quelle température réglez-vous habituellement votre climatiseur :)</p> <p>... lorsque vous n'êtes pas à la maison?</p> <p><u>INTERVIEWEUR</u> : N'inscrivez que le degré. Si le répondant déclare «nous éteignons le climatiseur», veuillez entrer la valeur zéro. Si le répondant rapporte des demi-degrés, veuillez arrondir vers le haut.</p> <p>(MIN : 0) (MAX : 94) NSP, RF</p>
EH_E15	<p>An unusual value has been entered. Please confirm.</p>	<p>Une réponse inhabituelle a été inscrite. S.V.P. confirmez.</p>
Rule:	<p>Trigger soft edit if <math>1 \leq EH\_Q15 &lt; 10</math> or <math>30 &lt; EH\_Q15 &lt; 60</math> or <math>EH\_Q15 &gt; 90</math></p>	<p>Déclenchez une vérification avec avertissement si <math>1 \leq EH\_Q15 &lt; 10</math> ou <math>30 &lt; EH\_Q15 &lt; 60</math> ou <math>EH\_Q15 &gt; 90</math></p>

EH\_Q16

**Do you have any of the following types of energy saving lights?**

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. Read categories to respondent.

- 1 **Compact fluorescent lights (for example corkscrew or spiral)**
- 2 **Fluorescent tubes**
- 3 **Halogen lights**
- 4 **LED holiday lights**
- 5 **Other types of LED lights**
- 6 None of the above - Household does not have any energy saving lights

DK, RF

**Utilisez-vous un des types suivants d'ampoules à haut rendement énergétique?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Ampoules fluorescentes compactes (par exemple torsadées ou spirales)**
- 2 **Tubes fluorescents**
- 3 **Ampoules halogènes**
- 4 **Ampoules de Noël à DEL**
- 5 **Autres types d'ampoules à DEL**
- 6 Aucune de ces réponses - le logement n'est pas doté d'ampoules à haut rendement énergétique

NSP, RF

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Help text: / Texte d'aide : EH\_Q16 Types of Lights

Compact fluorescent lights- Also known as corkscrew or spiral light bulbs. A light that is similar to and can replace most incandescent lights, but uses 75% less energy and can last up to ten times as long as a conventional incandescent light bulb.

Fluorescent tubes- Glass tubes of various lengths whose inner walls are coated with a material that fluoresces when an electrical current causes a vapour within the tube to discharge electrons.

Halogen lights- A type of incandescent light bulb that contain a halogen gas, which minimizes filament wear and results in a longer lifespan than that of a traditional incandescent light bulb.

LED holiday lights- Strings of decorative holiday lights that use Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) rather than incandescent light bulbs. They are usually more energy-efficient than strings of light bulbs and are available in both indoor and outdoor versions.

Other types of LED lights- An energy-efficient type of light that uses Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) to produce the light. Available as both stand-alone lights, such as night lights and garden lights, and replacements for

EH\_Q16 Types d'ampoules

Ampoules fluorescentes compactes

Les ampoules fluorescentes ou fluocompactes sont une adaptation du tube industriel mais pour usage domestique. Elles sont généralement soit en forme de spirales ou torsadées. Elles consomment moins d'énergie et durent plus longtemps que les ampoules traditionnelles.

Tubes fluorescents

Une ampoule fluorescente se compose d'un tube de verre rempli d'un mélange de gaz qui une fois soumis à une décharge électrique produit de la lumière visible à haut rendement.

Ampoules halogènes

Ce type d'ampoule contient des gaz halogènes tels l'iode et le brome, ce qui permet de réduire l'usure du filament de l'ampoule, d'obtenir une plus longue durée de vie et une lumière plus éclatante que les ampoules traditionnelles.

Ampoules de Noël à DEL

Les ampoules de Noël à DEL utilisent des diodes



screw-in light bulbs, these lights typically consume much less energy than conventional incandescent lights and have a much longer lifespan.

électroluminescentes (abrégié LED en anglais). Il s'agit de petites ampoules ayant un meilleur rendement énergétique que les ampoules de Noël traditionnelles. Elles sont disponibles pour utilisation intérieure ou extérieure.

Autres types d'ampoules à DEL

Les ampoules à DEL utilisent des diodes électroluminescentes (abrégié LED en anglais). Il s'agit d'ampoules à haut rendement énergétique possédant une plus longue durée de vie que les ampoules traditionnelles.

EH\_E16

**You cannot select "None of the above - Household does not have any energy saving lights" and another category. Please return and correct.**

**Vous ne pouvez pas choisir « Aucune de ces réponses - le logement n'est pas doté d'ampoules à haut rendement énergétique » en même temps qu'une autre catégorie. S.V.P. retournez et corrigez.**

Rule:

Trigger hard edit if EH\_Q16 = 6 and any other category.

Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si EH\_Q16 = 6 et une autre catégorie.

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EH_Q18	<b>Has an energy audit ever been conducted for your dwelling?</b>	<b>Votre logement a-t-il déjà eu une vérification du rendement énergétique?</b>
	1 Yes	1 Oui
	2 No (Go to EH_END)	2 Non (Passez à EH_END)
	DK, RF (Go to EH_END)	NSP, RF (Passez à EH_END)
Help text: / Texte d'aide :	EH_Q18 Energy audits	EH_Q18 Vérification du rendement énergétique
	A home energy audit assesses how energy-efficient a home is and usually provides recommendations on how to improve efficiency. It considers insulation, heating and cooling systems and other energy use. (Note: This is not the same as a home inspection that may be done prior to the sale of a home).	Une vérification du rendement énergétique permet d'évaluer l'efficacité de l'utilisation de l'énergie d'un logement en fonction de l'isolation, le chauffage, la climatisation et les autres biens. Un tel bilan émet habituellement des recommandations pour améliorer sa consommation d'énergie. (Note : Il ne s'agit pas ici de l'inspection qui peut être effectuée avant l'achat d'une demeure).

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EH\_Q19

**Was it conducted in the last 10 years?**

**A-t-elle eu lieu au cours des 10 dernières années?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

EH\_Q20

**Were any changes made to the dwelling as a result of the audit?**

**Des modifications ont-elles été effectuées au logement suite à la vérification?**

INTERVIEWER: For example, replacing windows, upgrading insulation, replacing/upgrading furnace, installing programmable thermostats.

INTERVIEWEUR : Par exemple, remplacement des fenêtres, amélioration de l'isolation, remplacement/modernisation de la fournaise, installation de thermostats programmables.

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

EH\_Q21

**Was a government grant received as part of a home energy retrofit program?**

**Une subvention gouvernementale a-t-elle été reçue dans le cadre d'un programme de rénovation énergétique résidentielle?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

WA\_Q21 Home energy retrofit program

WA\_Q21 Programme de rénovation énergétique résidentielle

Home energy retrofit programs provide financial assistance to encourage owners of existing low-rise properties make smart energy retrofit decisions that will result in significant energy savings, more comfortable living spaces and a cleaner environment. Natural Resources Canada's (NRCan's) Office of Energy Efficiency (OEE) administers the program and provides the grants, but local service organizations across the country deliver the program to homeowners.

Les programmes de rénovation énergétique offrent des subventions pour encourager les propriétaires de résidences de faible élévation existantes à prendre des décisions judicieuses en vue d'entreprendre des rénovations éconergétiques qui se traduiront par des économies d'énergie, un espace de vie plus confortable et un environnement plus propre. L'Office de l'efficacité énergétique (OEE) de Ressources naturelle Canada (RNCan) administre le programme et accorde les subventions; toutefois ce sont des organismes de service régionaux qui en assurent la prestation auprès des propriétaires de maisons.

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EH\_END

End of section

Fin de la section

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**Water (WA)**

12 - Development - SM version  
Version - 1001

**Eau (WA)**

12 - Développement - Version DS  
Version - 1001

WA\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

Content block

Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

HHLNUM: number of members in household, from  
Demographics block.

HHLNUM: nombre de membres dans le ménage, du  
bloc de démographie.

DWELCODE: dwelling type, from Entry block.

DWELCODE: type de logement, du bloc d'entrée.

WA\_R01

**The next set of questions is about the use of water in  
your dwelling.**

**La prochaine série de questions concerne  
l'utilisation de l'eau dans votre  
logement.**

INTERVIEWER: Press <1> to continue.

INTERVIEWEUR : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

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WA\_Q01

**What is your dwelling's main source of water? Is it...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- 1 **Water supplied by your city, town or municipality**
- 2 **Water from a private well**
- 3 **Water from a surface source such as a spring, lake, river, or dugout**
- 4 **Other - Specify** (Go to WA\_S01)  
DK, RF

Go to WA\_D02

**Quelle est la principale source d'eau pour votre logement? Est-ce...?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 **De l'eau fournie par votre ville, village ou municipalité**
- 2 **De l'eau provenant d'un puits privé**
- 3 **De l'eau de surface telle une source naturelle, un lac, une rivière ou un bassin de source**
- 4 **Autre - Précisez** (Passez à WA\_S01)  
NSP, RF

Passez à WA\_D02

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WA\_S01

**(What is your dwelling's main source of water? Is it...?)**

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)  
DK, RF not allowed

**(Quelle est la principale source d'eau pour votre logement? Est-ce...?)**

INTERVIEWEUR : Précisez.

(80 espaces)  
NSP, RF ne sont pas  
permis

WA\_D02

If HHDLNUM = 1, DT\_WAFILL1\_E = "you".  
Otherwise, DT\_WAFILL1\_E = "your household".

Si HHDLNUM = 1, DT\_WAFILL1\_F = «avez-vous».  
Sinon, DT\_WAFILL1\_F = «votre ménage a-t-il».



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WA\_Q02

During the past 12 months, what type of water did  
^DT\_WAFILL1\_E primarily use for drinking at home?  
Was it...?

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, quel type d'eau  
^DT\_WAFILL1\_F principalement utilisé pour boire à  
domicile? Était-ce...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 Tap water
- 2 Bottled water  
including  
purchased water in  
a water cooler, tank  
or other dispenser

- 1 De l'eau du robinet
- 2 De l'eau  
embouteillée y  
compris l'eau  
achetée dans un  
refroidisseur, un  
réservoir ou un  
autre contenant

- 3 Both (Go to WA\_Q04)
  - 4 Other - Specify (Go to WA\_S02)
- DK, RF (Go to WA\_Q04)

- 3 Les deux (Passez à WA\_Q04)
  - 4 Autre - Précisez (Passez à WA\_S02)
- NSP, RF (Passez à WA\_Q04)

Go to WA\_D03

Passez à WA\_D03

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

WA\_S02

(During the past 12 months, what type of water did  
^DT\_WAFILL1\_E primarily use for drinking at home?  
Was it...?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)  
DK, RF not allowed

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois, quel type d'eau  
^DT\_WAFILL1\_F principalement utilisé pour boire à  
domicile? Était-ce...?)

INTERVIEWEUR : Précisez.

(80 espaces)  
NSP, RF ne sont pas  
permis

WA\_D03

If WA\_Q02 = 1, DT\_TYPWATER\_E = "bottled water".  
If WA\_Q02 = 2, DT\_TYPWATER\_E = "tap water".  
Otherwise, DT\_TYPWATER\_E = "tap or bottled water".

Si WA\_Q02 = 1, DT\_TYPWATER\_F = «de l'eau  
embouteillée».  
Si WA\_Q02 = 2, DT\_TYPWATER\_F = «de l'eau du  
robinet».  
Sinon, DT\_TYPWATER\_F = «de l'eau embouteillée ou  
de l'eau du robinet».

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WA\_Q03

(During the past 12 months,) did ^DT\_WAFILL1\_E  
occasionally use ^DT\_TYPWATER\_E for drinking at  
home?

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) ^DT\_WAFILL1\_F  
utilisé occasionnellement ^DT\_TYPWATER\_F pour  
boire à domicile?

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

FOR INFORMATION ONLY  
POUR INFORMATION SEULEMENT

WA\_Q04

**During the past 12 months, did you do any of the following to the main water source? Did you...?**

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous eu recours à l'une ou l'autre des pratiques suivantes à l'égard de la principale source d'eau de votre logement? Avez-vous...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **Use a filter or purifier on the main water supply pipe**

1 **Utilisé un filtre ou un purificateur sur le principal tuyau d'alimentation en eau**

2 **Use a filter or purifier on the taps, including built-in water dispensers in your refrigerator**

2 **Utilisé un filtre ou un purificateur sur les robinets, incluant les distributeurs d'eau incorporés au réfrigérateur**

3 **Use a jug filter (for example a Brita system)**

3 **Utilisé un pichet avec filtre (p. ex. un contenant Brita)**

4 **Boil water (in order to make it safe for drinking)**

4 **Fait bouillir votre eau (pour la rendre potable)**

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	5 Do nothing DK, RF	5 Rien fait NSP, RF
WA_E04	<b>You cannot select "do nothing" and another category. Please return and correct.</b>	<b>Vous ne pouvez pas choisir « rien fait » en même temps qu'une autre catégorie. S.V.P. retournez et corrigez.</b>
Rule:	Trigger hard edit if WA_Q04 = 5 and any other category.	Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si WA_Q04 = 5 et une autre catégorie.

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WA\_Q04A

**In the past 12 months, were you informed of a boil water advisory?**

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous reçu un avis d'ébullition de l'eau?**

INTERVIEWER: Include only water boil advisories at the primary residence.

INTERVIEWEUR : Veuillez inclure seulement les avis d'ébullition de l'eau pour la résidence principale.

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No (Go to WA\_C05)

2 Non (Passez à WA\_C05)

DK, RF (Go to WA\_C05)

NSP, RF (Passez à WA\_C05)

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

WA\_Q04A Boil water advisories

WA\_Q04A Avis d'ébullition de l'eau

Boil water advisories and boil water orders are public announcements advising the public that they should boil their tap water for drinking and for other uses. They are preventative measures issued to protect public health from waterborne infectious agents that could be or are known to be present in drinking water. Boil water advisories are issued by either the local public health unit or other responsible authority, or by the water utility. Boil water orders are usually issued by the public health unit or other responsible authority.

Les avis d'ébullition de l'eau sont des communiqués publics avisant les gens qu'ils doivent faire bouillir l'eau de leur robinet avant de la boire ou de l'utiliser à d'autres fins. Ces communiqués constituent des mesures préventives émises afin de protéger la santé de la population contre des pathogènes d'origine hydrique dont la présence dans l'eau potable est avérée ou soupçonnée. Les avis d'ébullition de l'eau sont émis par le service local de santé publique, par d'autres autorités compétentes ou par le fournisseur d'eau. Quant aux ordres d'ébullition de l'eau, ils proviennent généralement du service de santé publique ou d'autres autorités.

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WA\_Q04B

**What did you do? Did you...?**

**Qu'avez-vous fait? Avez-vous...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Boil your water**
  - 2 **Use bottled water instead of tap water**
  - 3 **Filter your water before drinking it**
  - 4 **Treat your water with chlorine or water purification tablets**
  - 5 Other - Specify (Go to WA\_S04B)
- DK, RF
- Go to WA\_C05

- 1 **Fait bouillir votre eau**
  - 2 **Utilisé de l'eau en bouteille plutôt que l'eau du robinet**
  - 3 **Filtré votre eau avant de la boire**
  - 4 **Traité votre eau avec du chlore ou des comprimés de purification**
  - 5 Autre - Précisez (Passez à WA\_S04B)
- NSP, RF
- Passez à WA\_C05

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WA\_S04B

**(What did you do? Did you...?)**

**(Qu'avez-vous fait? Avez-vous...?)**

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

INTERVIEWEUR : Précisez.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF not allowed

(80 espaces)

NSP, RF ne sont pas  
permis

Programmer: /  
Programmeur :

Any lower case text typed into the field should be  
converted to upper case text after <Enter> is pressed.

Tout texte dactylographié en lettres minuscules dans le  
champ devrait être converti en lettres majuscules après  
avoir appuyé sur la touche <Enter>.

WA\_C05

If WA\_Q04 = 1 (filter on main supply pipe), go to  
WA\_Q05.  
Otherwise, go to WA\_C07.

Si WA\_Q04 = 1 (filtre sur le principal tuyau  
d'alimentation), passez à WA\_Q05.  
Sinon, passez à WA\_C07.



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WA\_Q05

**What type of filter or purifier was used on the main water supply pipe? Was it...?**

**Quel type de filtre ou de purificateur d'eau avez-vous utilisé pour votre principal tuyau d'alimentation en eau? Était-ce...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **An activated charcoal or carbon filter**
- 2 **A ceramic filter**
- 3 **A reverse osmosis system**
- 4 **An ultraviolet light system**
- 5 **A distilled water system**
- 6 Other - Specify (Go to WA\_S05)  
DK, RF

- 1 **Un filtre à charbon actif ou filtre à charbon**
- 2 **Un filtre de céramique**
- 3 **Un système d'osmose inverse**
- 4 **Un système à lumière ultraviolette**
- 5 **Un système d'eau distillée**
- 6 Autre - Précisez (Passez à WA\_S05)  
NSP, RF

Go to WA\_C07

Passez à WA\_C07

Help text: / Texte d'aide : WA\_Q05 Water Filters

WA\_Q05 Filtre et traitement de l'eau (tuyau principal)

An Activated charcoal or carbon filter is a type of water filter that absorbs impurities and organic contaminants as the water passes through the filter. The filter itself is composed of a carbon or charcoal material that 'catches' these impurities. This is the most common type of water filter available on the market.

A Ceramic filter is similar to a charcoal or carbon filter. It works by filtering the water through a fossil substance that absorbs impurities and organic contaminants as the water passes through.

A Reverse osmosis system - water is forced through a semi-permeable membrane with small holes. Impurities are left on one side of the membrane and flushed away, while the clean water passes through.

An Ultraviolet light system - is a disinfection process which works by allowing the water to pass by a UV light that can inactivate harmful micro organisms, and does not necessarily require any additional chemicals.

A Distilled water system works by heating water to boiling, then cooling and condensing it back to liquid form, leaving behind all the minerals and bacteria.

Un filtre à charbon actif absorbe les impuretés et contaminants présents dans l'eau. L'eau passe lentement à travers le filtre et les matières solubles se fixent au charbon. Il s'agit du type de filtre le plus répandu sur le marché.

Les filtres de céramiques sont similaires aux filtres à charbon et permettent de retenir certaines particules indésirables dans leurs minuscules pores de céramique.

L'osmose inverse est un procédé de traitement de l'eau par lequel l'eau est poussée à travers une membrane semi-perméable dont les pores sont minuscules. Ainsi, les impuretés qui sont trop grosses pour passer à travers la membrane sont retenues puis évacuées.

Le traitement à la lumière ultraviolette désigne le procédé de désinfection de l'eau qui traverse une source lumineuse. Une ampoule UV immergée dans l'eau émet des ondes ultraviolettes qui inactivent les micro-organismes indésirables sans nécessiter l'ajout de produits chimiques.

Un système d'eau distillée est un procédé de purification de l'eau par ébullition suivie d'une condensation de la vapeur qui élimine les minéraux et bactéries.

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WA\_S05

(What type of filter or purifier was used on the main water supply pipe? Was it...?)

(Quel type de filtre ou de purificateur d'eau avez-vous utilisé pour votre principal tuyau d'alimentation en eau? Était-ce...?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

INTERVIEWEUR : Précisez.

(80 spaces)  
DK, RF not allowed

(80 espaces)  
NSP, RF ne sont pas permis

WA\_C07

If WA\_Q04 = 1,2,3,4 (Use some type of filter or boil water), go to WA\_D07.  
Otherwise, go to WA\_Q08.

Si WA\_Q04 = 1,2,3,4 (Utilise filtre ou bouillir eau), passez à WA\_D07.  
Sinon, passez à WA\_Q08.

WA\_D07

If WA\_Q04A=1, DT\_WAWHY\_E = "Other than due to a boil water advisory, why".  
otherwise, DT\_WAWHY\_E = "Why".

Si WA\_Q04A=1, DT\_WAWHY\_F = «Autre que pour des raisons d'avis d'ébullition, pourquoi».  
sinon, DT\_WAWHY\_F = «Pourquoi».

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WA\_Q07

**^DT\_WAWHY\_E did you treat the main water source? Was it...?**

**^DT\_WAWHY\_F avez-vous traité la source d'eau principale? Était-ce...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 01 **To improve the appearance, taste or odour**
- 02 **To remove water treatment chemicals such as chlorine**
- 03 **To soften the water**
- 04 **To remove metals or minerals other than for hard water problems**
- 05 **To remove possible bacterial contamination**
- 06 Only treated because of the boil water advisory

- 01 **Pour en améliorer l'apparence, le goût ou l'odeur**
- 02 **Pour éliminer les produits chimiques comme le chlore**
- 03 **Pour adoucir l'eau**
- 04 **Pour éliminer les métaux ou les minéraux autrement que pour des problèmes d'eau dure**
- 05 **Pour éliminer la contamination par les bactéries**
- 06 Seulement traitée suite à un avis d'ébullition de l'eau

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07 The treatment device  
was already  
installed/pre-existing

07 Le dispositif de  
traitement était déjà  
existant

08 Other - Specify (Go to WA\_S07)  
DK, RF

08 Autre - Précisez (Passez à WA\_S07)  
NSP, RF

Go to WA\_Q08

Passez à WA\_Q08

Programmer: /  
Programmeur :

Display category 6 if WA\_Q04A = 1

Affichez la catégorie 6 si WA\_Q04A = 1

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

WA\_Q07 Water Bacteria

WA\_Q07 Minéraux et Bactéries

Metals and minerals can be any of the following: iron, sulphur, cadmium, zinc, manganese, lead, mercury, arsenic.

Les métaux et minéraux peuvent être l'une ou l'autre des substances suivantes : fer, soufre, cadmium, zinc, manganèse, plomb, mercure, arsenic.

Bacteria can be any of the following: E. coli, coliforms, fecal matter, giardia, cryptosporidium (also called crypto), parasites and shigellosis. Micro-organisms like protozoa should also be reported.

Les bactéries peuvent être l'une ou l'autre des substances suivantes : e. coli, coliformes, matières fécales, giardia, crypto, cryptosporidium, parasites, protozoaires, shigella.

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WA\_E07

You cannot enter a response that is not included in the displayed categories. Please return and correct.

Vous ne pouvez pas choisir des catégories qui ne sont pas affichées à l'écran. S.V.P. retournez et corrigez.

Rule:

Trigger hard edit if (WA\_Q07 = 6 and WA\_Q04A NE 1)

Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si (WA\_Q07 = 6 et WA\_Q04A NE 1)

WA\_S07

(^DT\_WAWHY\_E did you treat the main water source? Was it...?)

(^DT\_WAWHY\_F avez-vous traité la source d'eau principale? Était-ce...?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

INTERVIEWEUR : Précisez.

(80 spaces)  
DK, RF not allowed

(80 espaces)  
NSP, RF ne sont pas permis

Programmer: /  
Programmeur :

Any lower case text typed into the field should be converted to upper case text after <Enter> is pressed.

Tout texte dactylographié en lettres minuscules dans le champ devrait être converti en lettres majuscules après avoir appuyé sur la touche <Enter>.

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WA_Q08	<p><b>In the past 12 months, did you have your water tested by a laboratory?</b></p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No (Go to WA_Q10)</p> <p>DK, RF (Go to WA_Q10)</p>	<p><b>Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous fait analyser votre eau potable par un laboratoire?</b></p> <p>1 Oui</p> <p>2 Non (Passez à WA_Q10)</p> <p>NSP, RF (Passez à WA_Q10)</p>
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Help text: / Texte d'aide :	<p>WA_Q08 Laboratory Water Testing</p> <p>Laboratory: a public or private establishment where the chemical and physical properties of water and other substances are tested and analysed. (Note: Home testing kits are NOT included).</p>	<p>WA_Q08 Laboratoire d'analyse de l'eau</p> <p>Établissement public ou privé où la qualité de l'eau potable est testée et analysée. (Note : Les kits maisons d'analyse d'eau ne sont pas inclus).</p>
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WA_Q09	<p><b>Were any problems found?</b></p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p> <p>DK, RF</p>	<p><b>A-t-on décelé un problème?</b></p> <p>1 Oui</p> <p>2 Non</p> <p>NSP, RF</p>
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WA\_Q10

**Is your dwelling connected to...?**

**Votre logement est-il raccordé...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

1 **The sewer system  
of your city, town or  
municipality**

1 **Au réseau d'égout  
de votre ville,  
village  
ou municipalité**

2 **A private septic  
system, including  
holding tanks**

2 **À une fosse  
septique privée  
comprenant  
des bassins de rétention**

3 **A communal septic  
system**

3 **À une fosse  
septique collective**

4 Other

4 Autre

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

WA\_Q10 Septic Systems

WA\_Q10 Fosses septiques

Holding tanks are septic tanks that do not have a weeping tile system and which must be pumped out on a regular basis.

Les bassins de rétention sont des fosses septiques qui ne sont pas dotées d'un réseau de dalots et qui doivent être vidées régulièrement.

A communal septic system is a private or public septic system that serves more than one household but is not a part of a municipal sewer system. These are common in

Une installation septique communale est une installation septique privée ou publique qui sert plus d'un ménage, mais ne fait pas partie d'un réseau d'égouts municipal.



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places like trailer parks or neighbourhoods where there is not a high enough housing density to warrant full sewerage services.

Ces installations sont fréquentes dans les endroits comme les parcs de roulettes ou les quartiers où la densité de construction n'est pas suffisamment élevée pour justifier des services complets d'épuration des eaux.

WA\_C11

If WA\_Q01 = 1 (Water from city, town or municipality), go to WA\_Q11.  
Otherwise, go to WA\_Q12.

Si WA\_Q01 = 1 (Eau fournie par votre ville, village ou municipalité), passez à WA\_Q11.  
Sinon, passez à WA\_Q12.

WA\_Q11

**Do you have:**

**Votre logement est-il muni :**

**... a meter to measure your water use?**

**... d'un compteur d'eau pour mesurer votre consommation d'eau?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

WA\_Q12

(Do you have:)

(Votre logement est-il muni :)

... a water saving, low flow showerhead?

... d'une pomme de douche à faible débit?

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

WA\_Q12 Low Flow Showerheads

WA\_Q12

Pomme de douche à débit réduit

Low flow showerheads are able to regulate the flow of water. Traditionally they run at a higher pressure than regular flow showerheads.

Les pommes de douche à débit réduit sont capables de réguler le débit de l'eau. Elles utilisent habituellement un niveau de pression d'eau plus élevé que les pommes de douches traditionnelles.

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WA\_Q13

**(Do you have:)**

**(Votre logement est-il muni:)**

... a low volume toilet or a toilet tank with the water volume modified for example with a bottle or a brick?

... d'une toilette à faible volume d'eau ou d'un réservoir dont le volume d'eau a été modifié, p. ex. au moyen d'une bouteille ou d'une brique?

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

WA\_Q13 Low volume toilet or a toilet tank with the water volume modified for less water usage

WA\_Q13 Toilette à faible volume d'eau

Low flow toilets use a lower volume of water than regular toilets. Usually these toilets use 6 litres as opposed to 12 litres of water per flush. This definition can also include a variety of new technologies such as dual-flush systems that reduce water use.

Les toilettes à débit réduit utilisent un volume d'eau plus faible que les toilettes ordinaires. Ces toilettes utilisent habituellement six litres d'eau au lieu de douze. Ceci peut aussi inclure différentes nouvelles technologies comme par exemple une toilette à double chasse qui réduit la consommation d'eau.

WA\_C14

If DWELCODE= 5 or 6 (Low Rise or High Rise Apt.), go to WA\_END.  
Otherwise, go to WA\_Q14.

Si DWELCODE = 5 or 6 (Apt. de moins de 5 étages ou de 5 étages et plus), passez à WA\_END.  
Sinon, passez à WA\_Q14.

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WA\_Q14

**Do you have a lawn or an area with grass?**

**Votre logement a-t-il une pelouse ou un espace gazonné?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No (Go to WA\_Q21)

2 Non (Passez à WA\_Q21)

DK, RF (Go to WA\_Q21)

NSP, RF (Passez à WA\_Q21)

WA\_D15

If HHLDNUM = 1, DT\_WAFILL2\_E = "you".

Si HHLDNUM = 1, DT\_WAFILL2\_F = «avez-vous arrosé».

Otherwise, DT\_WAFILL2\_E = "anyone in your household".

Sinon, DT\_WAFILL2\_F = «un membre de votre ménage a-t-il arrosé».

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WA\_Q15

**Last summer, did ^DT\_WAFILL2\_E water your lawn?  
Please include automatic sprinkler and irrigation  
systems.**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (Go to WA\_Q21)
- 3 Not applicable (no lawn last summer) (Go to WA\_Q21)
- DK, RF (Go to WA\_Q21)

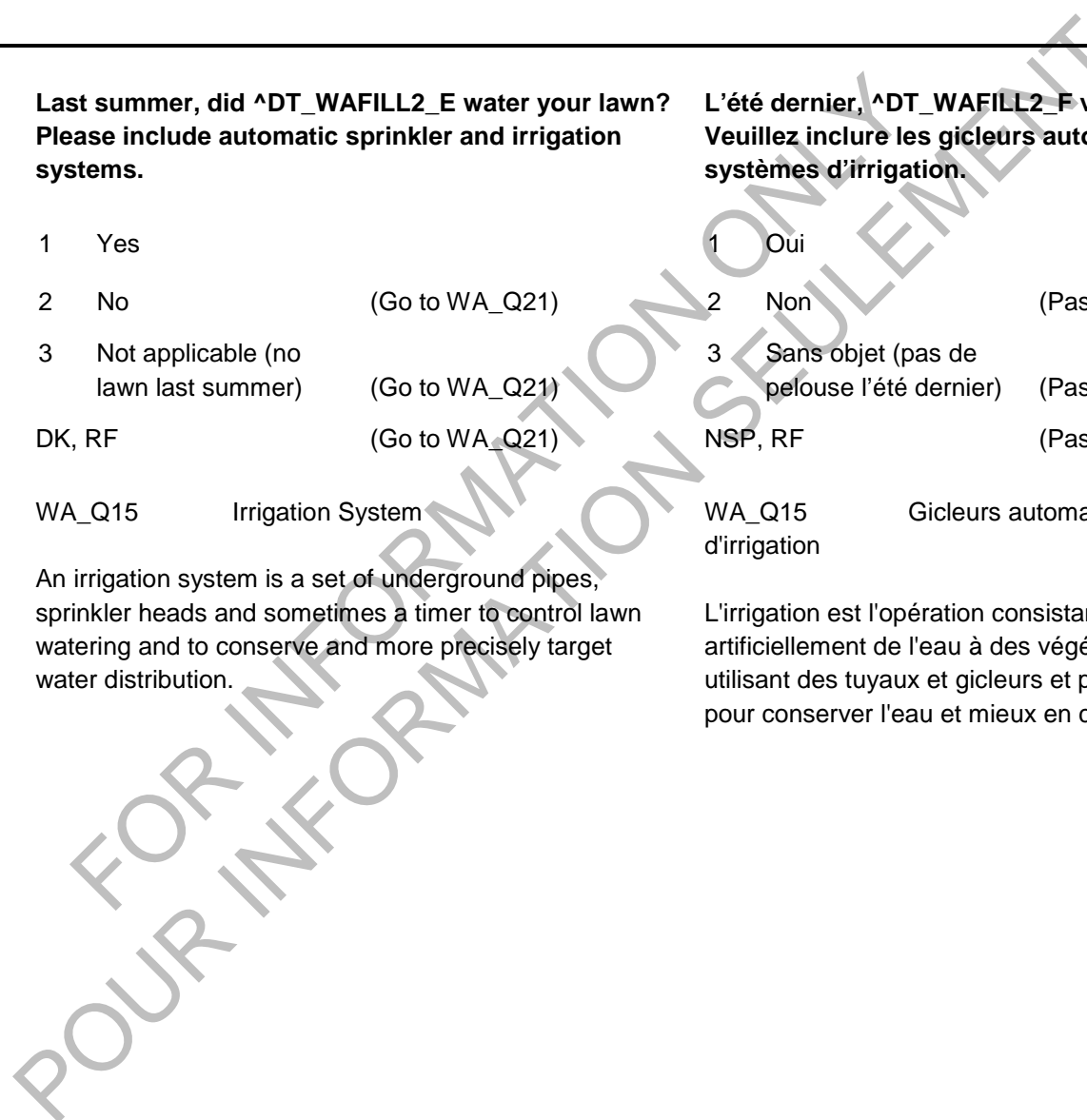
**L'été dernier, ^DT\_WAFILL2\_F votre pelouse?  
Veuillez inclure les gicleurs automatiques et les  
systèmes d'irrigation.**

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non (Passez à WA\_Q21)
- 3 Sans objet (pas de pelouse l'été dernier) (Passez à WA\_Q21)
- NSP, RF (Passez à WA\_Q21)

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

WA\_Q15 Irrigation System  
An irrigation system is a set of underground pipes, sprinkler heads and sometimes a timer to control lawn watering and to conserve and more precisely target water distribution.

WA\_Q15 Gicleurs automatiques et système d'irrigation  
L'irrigation est l'opération consistant à apporter artificiellement de l'eau à des végétaux et pelouse en utilisant des tuyaux et gicleurs et parfois une minuterie pour conserver l'eau et mieux en contrôler la distribution



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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

WA\_Q19

**How was your lawn usually watered? Was it...?**

**De quelle façon votre pelouse était-elle habituellement arrosée? Était-ce...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **By hand using a watering can or a hose (include soaker hoses)**

1 **À la main, à l'aide d'un arrosoir ou d'un boyau d'arrosage (inclure boyaux percés)**

2 **With a sprinkler or sprinkler system**

2 **Avec un arroseur ou un système de gicleurs**

3 Other

3 Autre

DK, RF

NSP, RF

WA\_C20

If WA\_Q19 = 2 (use of sprinkler system), go to WA\_Q20. Otherwise, go to WA\_Q21.

Si WA\_Q19 = 2 (utilise un système de gicleurs), passez à WA\_Q20. Sinon, passez à WA\_Q21.

WA\_Q20

**Was the sprinkler or sprinkler system connected to a timer?**

**L'arroseur ou le système de gicleurs était-il relié à une minuterie?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

WA\_Q21

**Do you have a garden or areas with trees, shrubs, flowers or vegetables outside?**

**Avez-vous un jardin potager ou des espaces couverts d'arbres, d'arbustes ou de fleurs à l'extérieur?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

(Go to WA\_Q26)

2 Non

(Passez à WA\_Q26)

DK, RF

(Go to WA\_Q26)

NSP, RF

(Passez à WA\_Q26)

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WA\_Q22

Last summer, did ^DT\_WAFILL2\_E water these areas?

L'été dernier, ^DT\_WAFILL2\_F ces espaces verts?

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No (Go to WA\_Q26)

2 Non (Passez à WA\_Q26)

3 Not applicable (no garden last summer) (Go to WA\_Q26)

3 Sans objet (pas de jardin l'été dernier) (Passez à WA\_Q26)

DK, RF (Go to WA\_Q26)

NSP, RF (Passez à WA\_Q26)

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 POUR INFORMATION SEULEMENT



WA\_Q24

**How were these areas usually watered? Was it...?**

**De quelle façon ces espaces verts étaient-ils habituellement arrosés? Était-ce...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **By hand using a watering can or a hose (include soaker hoses)**

1 **À la main, à l'aide d'un arrosoir ou d'un boyau d'arrosage (inclure boyaux percés)**

2 **With a sprinkler or sprinkler system**

2 **Avec un arroseur ou un système de gicleurs**

3 Other

3 Autre

DK, RF

NSP, RF

WA\_C25

If WA\_Q24 = 2 (use of sprinkler system), go to WA\_Q25. Otherwise, go to WA\_Q26.

Si WA\_Q24 = 2 (utilise un système de gicleurs), passez à WA\_Q25.

Sinon, passez à WA\_Q26.

WA\_Q25

**Was the sprinkler or sprinkler system connected to a timer?**

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

**L'arroseur ou le système de gicleurs était-il relié à une minuterie?**

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

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WA\_Q26

**Do you have a barrel or cistern to collect rain water?**

**Votre logement est-il muni d'un baril ou d'une citerne pour recueillir l'eau de pluie?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

WA\_Q26

Cistern or Rain Barrel

WA\_Q26

Citerne ou baril

A rain barrel is a container used to collect and store rainwater. It is usually placed below the downspout of a roof gutter. The collected water is usually used to water the lawn or garden.

A cistern is an artificial reservoir for storing liquids; especially an underground tank for storing rainwater.

Un baril est un contenant qui sert à recueillir et à stocker l'eau de pluie. Le contenant est habituellement placé sous la descente d'une gouttière. L'eau recueillie est habituellement utilisée pour l'arrosage.

Une citerne est un réservoir artificiel qui sert à stocker les liquides. Le terme désigne en particulier un réservoir souterrain servant au stockage de l'eau de pluie.

WA\_END

End of section

Fin de la section

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**Fertilizer and Pesticide Use (FP)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

**Utilisation d'engrais et de pesticides (FP)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

FP\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

Content block

Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

DWELCODE: dwelling type, from Entry block.

DWELCODE: type de logement, du bloc d'entrée.

WA\_Q14: presence of lawn or area with grass, from Water block.

WA\_Q14: présence de pelouse ou espace gazonné, du bloc d'eau.

WA\_Q21: presence of garden or area with trees, from Water block.

WA\_Q21: présence d'un jardin potager ou d'espaces couverts d'arbres, du bloc d'eau.

FP\_C01

If WA\_Q14 = 1 or WA\_Q21 = 1 (lawn or garden), go to FP\_D01.  
Otherwise, go to FP\_END.

Si WA\_Q14 = 1 ou WA\_Q21 = 1 (possède pelouse ou jardin), passez à FP\_D01.  
Sinon, passez à FP\_END.

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FP_D01	If WA_Q14 = 1 and WA_Q21 NE 1, DT_LAWNGARD_E = "lawn". If WA_Q14 NE 1 and WA_Q21 = 1, DT_LAWNGARD_E = "garden". Otherwise, DT_LAWNGARD_E = "lawn or garden".	Si WA_Q14 = 1 et WA_Q21 NE 1, DT_LAWNGARD_F = «pelouse». Si WA_Q14 NE 1 et WA_Q21 = 1, DT_LAWNGARD_F = «jardin». Sinon, DT_LAWNGARD_F = «pelouse ou jardin».
FP_R01	<b>The following questions are about fertilizer and pesticide use.</b>  <u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Press <1> to continue.	<b>Les questions qui suivent portent sur l'utilisation d'engrais et de pesticides.</b>  <u>INTERVIEWEUR</u> : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

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FP\_Q01

In the past 12 months, were any chemical fertilizers applied to your ^DT\_LAWNGARD\_E?

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, des engrais chimiques ont-ils été appliqués sur votre ^DT\_LAWNGARD\_F?

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

FP\_Q01 Chemical fertilizers

FP\_Q01 Engrais chimiques

Chemical fertilizers are chemicals given to plants with the intention of promoting growth. They are usually applied either via the soil or by spraying.

Les engrais chimiques sont des produits chimiques qui sont donnés aux plantes dans le but de favoriser leur croissance. Ils sont habituellement appliqués dans le sol ou par vaporisation.

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FP\_Q02

(In the past 12 months,) were any organic or natural fertilizers applied to your ^DT\_LAWNGARD\_E?

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) des engrais naturels ou organiques ont-ils été appliqués sur votre ^DT\_LAWNGARD\_F?

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

FP\_Q02 Organic or natural fertilizers

FP\_Q02 Engrais naturels ou organiques

Natural or organic fertilizers can include such items as compost, manure and mulch or products sold at retail establishments labelled as 'natural or organic'. Also include natural or organic fertilizers applied by commercial operators.

Les engrais naturels ou organiques incluent des produits tels le compost, le fumier et le paillis ou les produits en vente au détail portant l'appellation 'naturel ou organique'. Veuillez inclure les engrais naturels ou organique appliqués par les compagnies spécialisées.

FP\_C03

If FP\_Q01 = 1 or FP\_Q02 = 1, go to FP\_Q03.  
 Otherwise, go to FP\_Q04.

Si FP\_Q01 = 1 ou FP\_Q02 = 1, passez à FP\_Q03.  
 Sinon, passez à FP\_Q04.

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FP\_Q03

**Who applied the fertilizers (to your  
^DT\_LAWNGARD\_E in the past 12 months)? Was  
it...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all  
that apply.

- 1 **Someone in your household**
- 2 **A lawn care or maintenance company**
- 3 **Someone else (for example neighbour, family, friend)**

DK, RF

**Qui a appliqué les engrais (sur votre  
^DT\_LAWNGARD\_F au cours des 12 derniers mois)?  
Était-ce...?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.  
Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Un membre de votre ménage**
- 2 **Une compagnie d'entretien des pelouses**
- 3 **Quelqu'un d'autre (p. ex., ami, voisin, membre de la famille)**

NSP, RF



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FP\_Q04

**In the past 12 months, were any chemical pesticides such as weed killers (herbicides), bug killers (insecticides), or fungicides applied to your ^DT\_LAWNGARD\_E?**

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, des pesticides chimiques, tels que des désherbants (herbicides), insecticides, ou fungicides ont-ils été appliqués sur votre ^DT\_LAWNGARD\_F?**

**INTERVIEWER: Include fertilizer and herbicide mixes such as 'Weed and Feed'.**

**INTERVIEWEUR : Inclure les mélanges d'engrais et d'herbicide.**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No (Go to FP\_Q06)

2 Non (Passez à FP\_Q06)

DK, RF (Go to FP\_Q06)

NSP, RF (Passez à FP\_Q06)

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

FP\_Q04 Weed killers (herbicides), Bug killers (insecticides), or Fungicides

FP\_Q04 Herbicides, insecticides ou fungicides

Weed killers, pesticides, fungicides are a substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. It is also any substance or mixture of substances intended to regulate plant or leaf growth. A pest can be an insect (insecticide), an unwanted plant such as a weed (herbicide) or a fungal growth on a plant or tree (fungicide).

Les herbicides, les pesticides et les fungicides sont des substances ou des mélanges de substances qui visent à prévenir, détruire, repousser ou atténuer tout parasite. Ce peut également être toute substance ou tout mélange de substances visant à réguler la croissance des plantes ou des feuilles. Un parasite peut être un insecte (insecticide), une plante non désirée, comme les mauvaises herbes (herbicide), ou une prolifération fongique sur une plante ou un arbre (fungicide).

Also include pesticides applied by commercial operators.

Inclure les pesticides appliqués par les compagnies d'entretiens.

FP\_Q05

What types of chemical pesticides were applied (to your ^DT\_LAWNGARD\_E)? Was it...?

Quels types de pesticides chimiques ont été appliqués (sur votre ^DT\_LAWNGARD\_F)? Était-ce...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **Weed killer**  
**(Herbicide)**

1 **Des désherbants**  
**(herbicide)**

2 **Bug killer**  
**(Insecticide)**

2 **Des insecticides**

3 **Fungicide**

3 **Des fongicides**

DK, RF

NSP, RF

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FP\_Q06

(In the past 12 months,) were any organic or natural pesticides applied (to your ^DT\_LAWNGARD\_E)?

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) des pesticides naturels ou organiques ont-ils été appliqués (sur votre ^DT\_LAWNGARD\_F)?

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

FP\_Q06 Organic or natural pesticides

FP\_Q06 Pesticides naturels ou organiques

Organic pesticides include any product that is solely derived from organic matter. Natural pesticides include any product that is solely derived from mineral precursors and subject to only physical process. Natural pesticides are often labelled as 'natural or organic'.

Les pesticides organiques comprennent tous les produits faits à partir de matières organiques. Les pesticides naturels comprennent tous les produits fait à partir de précurseurs minéraux et qui n'ont subit qu'un processus physique. Les pesticides naturels sont souvent identifiés comme étant " naturel ou organique " sur l'étiquette.

For this definition, include all natural, organic and barrier methods such as natural sprays, beer traps, beneficial nemotodes. Also include natural or organic pesticides applied by commercial operators .

Dans cette définition, inclure toutes les méthodes de contrôle naturelles et organiques comme les pulvérisateurs naturelles, les pièges de bière et les insectes bénéfiques. Aussi inclure les pesticides naturels et organiques appliqués par des opérateurs commerciaux.

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FP\_END

End of section

Fin de la section

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

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**Recreational vehicles/Outdoor equipment (GP)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

GP\_BEG

Beginning of section

Content block

External variables required:

HHLNUM: number of members in household, from  
Demographics block.  
DWELCODE: dwelling type, from Entry block.  
WA\_Q14: presence of lawn or area with grass, from  
Water block.

GP\_R01

**The next question is about recreational vehicles.**

INTERVIEWER: Press <1> to continue.

**Véhicules récréatifs/Équipement d'extérieur**  
**(GP)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

Début de la section

Bloc de l'enquête

Variables externes requises :

HHLNUM : nombre de membres dans le ménage, du  
bloc de démographie.  
DWELCODE : type de logement, du bloc d'entrée.  
WA\_Q14: présence de pelouse ou espace gazonné, du  
bloc d'eau.

**La prochaine question porte sur les véhicules**  
**récréatifs.**

INTERVIEWEUR : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

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GP\_D01

If HHLNUM = 1, DT\_GPFILL1\_E = "Have you".

Otherwise, DT\_GPFILL1\_E = "Has anyone in your household".

Si HHLNUM = 1, DT\_GPFILL1\_F = «Avez-vous possédé».

Sinon, DT\_GPFILL1\_F = «Un membre de votre ménage a-t-il possédé».

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GP\_Q01

**^DT\_GPFILL1\_E owned any of the following recreational vehicles in the last 12 months?**

**^DT\_GPFILL1\_F l'un ou l'autre des véhicules récréatifs suivants au cours des 12 derniers mois?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **All-terrain vehicle (ATV)**
- 2 **Snowmobile**
- 3 **Dirt bike or motocross motorcycle**
- 4 **Personal watercraft (for example a Sea-Doo or Jet Ski)**
- 5 **Motorboat (with an inboard or outboard motor)**
- 6 Household does not own any recreational vehicles

- 1 **Véhicule tout terrain (VTT)**
- 2 **Motoneige**
- 3 **Moto hors route ou moto-cross**
- 4 **Motomarine (p. ex. Sea-Doo ou Jet Ski)**
- 5 **Bateau moteur (avec moteur hors-bord ou interne)**
- 6 Le ménage ne possède aucun véhicule

(Go to GP\_C02A)

récréatif

(Passez à GP\_C02A)

DK, RF

(Go to GP\_C02A)

NSP, RF

(Passez à GP\_C02A)

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GP_E01	You cannot select "Household does not own any recreational vehicles" and another category. Please return and correct.	Vous ne pouvez pas choisir « Le ménage ne possède aucun véhicule récréatif » en même temps qu'une autre catégorie. S.V.P. retournez et corrigez.
Rule:	Trigger hard edit if GP_Q01 = 6 and any other category.	Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si GP_Q01 = 6 et une autre catégorie.
GP_C02A	If DWELCODE = 5 or 6 (Low rise or high rise apt.), go to GP_END. Otherwise, go to GP_C02B.	Si DWELCODE = 5 (App. de moins de cinq étages) ou 6 (App. de cinq étages ou plus), passez à GP_END. Sinon, passez à GP_C02B.
GP_C02B	If WA_Q14 = 2 (No lawn), DK, RF, go to GP_Q08. Otherwise, go to GP_D02.	Si WA_Q14 = 2 (Pas de pelouse), NSP, RF, passez à GP_Q08. Sinon, passez à GP_D02.
GP_D02	If HHLDNUM = 1, DT_GPFILL2_E = "you". Otherwise, DT_GPFILL2_E = "anyone in your household".	Si HHLDNUM = 1, DT_GPFILL2_F = «avez-vous». Sinon, DT_GPFILL2_F = «quelqu'un dans votre ménage a-t-il».



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GP\_Q02

**In the past 12 months, did ^DT\_GPFILL2\_E:**  
**... use a lawnmower?**

- 1 Yes  
2 No (Go to GP\_Q04)  
DK, RF (Go to GP\_Q04)

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT\_GPFILL2\_F**  
**utilisé :**

**... une tondeuse à gazon?**

- 1 Oui  
2 Non (Passez à GP\_Q04)  
NSP, RF (Passez à GP\_Q04)

GP\_Q03

**What type of engine did it have?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.  
Please enter battery powered lawn mowers in the "Electric" category.

- 1 Gas  
2 Electric  
3 Manual (push reel)  
DK, RF

**De quel type de moteur était-elle équipée?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.  
Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.  
Veuillez coder les tondeuses à piles rechargeables dans la catégorie "Électrique".

- 1 Essence  
2 Électrique  
3 Manuel (à rouleau)  
NSP, RF

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GP\_Q04

(In the past 12 months,) did ^DT\_GPFILL2\_E use:  
... a grass trimmer?

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

(Go to GP\_Q06)

(Go to GP\_Q06)

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) ^DT\_GPFILL2\_F  
utilisé :

... un taille-bordure?

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

(Passez à GP\_Q06)

(Passez à GP\_Q06)

GP\_Q05

**What type of engine did it have?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.  
Please enter battery powered trimmers in the "Electric" category.

1 Gas

2 Electric

DK, RF

**De quel type de moteur était-il équipé?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.  
Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.  
Veuillez coder les taille-bordures à piles rechargeables dans la catégorie "Électrique".

1 Essence

2 Électrique

NSP, RF

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GP_Q06	<b>(In the past 12 months, did ^DT_GPFILL2_E use:)</b>  <b>... a leaf blower?</b>	<b>(Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT_GPFILL2_F utilisé :)</b>  <b>... une souffleuse à feuilles?</b>
	1 Yes	1 Oui
	2 No (Go to GP_Q08)	2 Non (Passez à GP_Q08)
	DK, RF (Go to GP_Q08)	NSP, RF (Passez à GP_Q08)
GP_Q07	<b>What type of engine did it have?</b>  <u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply. Please enter battery powered leaf blowers in the "Electric" category.	<b>De quel type de moteur était-elle équipée?</b>  <u>INTERVIEWEUR</u> : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées. Veuillez coder les souffleuses à feuilles à piles rechargeables dans la catégorie. "Électrique"
	1 Gas	1 Essence
	2 Electric	2 Électrique
	DK, RF	NSP, RF

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GP\_Q08

**In the past 12 months, did ^DT\_GPFILL2\_E use:**  
**... a chain saw (at home)?**

- 1 Yes  
2 No (Go to GP\_Q10)  
DK, RF (Go to GP\_Q10)

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT\_GPFILL2\_F**  
**utilisé :**

**... une scie à chaîne (à la maison)?**

- 1 Oui  
2 Non (Passez à GP\_Q10)  
NSP, RF (Passez à GP\_Q10)

GP\_Q09

**What type of engine did it have?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

- 1 Gas  
2 Electric  
DK, RF

**De quel type de moteur était-elle équipée?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 Essence  
2 Électrique  
NSP, RF

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

GP_Q10	<p>(In the past 12 months, did ^DT_GPFILL2_E use:  ... a snow blower?</p> <p>1 Yes  2 No (Go to GP_END)  DK, RF (Go to GP_END)</p>	<p>(Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT_GPFILL2_F  utilisé :)</p> <p>... une souffleuse à neige?</p> <p>1 Oui  2 Non (Passez à GP_END)  NSP, RF (Passez à GP_END)</p>
GP_Q11	<p><b>What type of engine did it have?</b></p> <p><u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.</p> <p>1 Gas  2 Electric  DK, RF</p>	<p><b>De quel type de moteur était-elle équipée?</b></p> <p><u>INTERVIEWEUR</u> : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.</p> <p>1 Essence  2 Électrique  NSP, RF</p>
GP_END	<p>End of section</p>	<p>Fin de la section</p>

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**Indoor environment (IE)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

**Environnement intérieur (IE)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

IE\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

Content block

Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

HHLNUM: number of members in household, from Demographics block.

HHLNUM : nombre de membres dans le ménage, du bloc de démographie.

DWELCODE: dwelling type, from Entry block.

DWELCODE : type de logement, du bloc d'entrée.

EH\_Q01: dwelling main heating system, from Energy Use block.

EH\_Q01 : système principal de chauffage, du bloc de consommation d'énergie.

EH\_Q05: presence of air conditioner in dwelling, from Energy block.

EH\_Q05 : présence d'un climatiseur dans le logement, du bloc de consommation d'énergie.

IE\_R01

**The following questions are about indoor air quality.**

**Les questions suivantes portent sur la qualité de l'air à l'intérieur de votre logement.**

INTERVIEWER: Press <1> to continue.

INTERVIEWEUR : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

IE\_Q01

**During the past 12 months, which of the following products were used to clean your windows?**

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, lesquels des produits suivants ont été utilisés pour nettoyer vos fenêtres?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **Commercial chemical cleaner (for example Windex, Mr. Clean, Bon Ami)**

1 **Nettoyant commercial chimique (p. ex., Windex, Mr. Net, Bon Ami)**

2 **Other cleaners (for example vinegar, water, "green" or biodegradable cleaners)**

2 **Autres nettoyeurs (p. ex., du vinaigre, de l'eau, des produits nettoyeurs «verts» ou des nettoyeurs biodégradables)**

3 Did not use cleaners, did not clean or did not have windows during past 12 months

3 N'a pas utilisé de nettoyeur, n'a pas nettoyé les fenêtres ou ne possédait pas de fenêtres au cours des 12 derniers mois

DK, RF

NSP, RF

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Help text: / Texte d'aide :	IE_Q01 Environmentally-friendly and biodegradable  Green or "environmentally-friendly" products may have a low impact on the environment when they're used or disposed of. Biodegradable refers to the ability of a product to break down in the environment into harmless compounds. Such products are usually prominently labelled as being green, environmentally-friendly or biodegradable.	IE_Q01 Nettoyants écologiques ou biodégradables  Les produits verts ou écologiques peuvent avoir un impact minime sur l'environnement lorsqu'ils sont utilisés. Les produits biodégradables se décomposent sans causer de tort à l'environnement. Ces produits portent habituellement la mention écologique, vert ou biodégradable sur leur étiquette.
IE_E01	<b>You cannot select "Did not use cleaners, did not clean or did not have windows during the past 12 months" and another category. Please return and correct.</b>	<b>Vous ne pouvez pas choisir «N'a pas utilisé de nettoyant, n'a pas nettoyé les fenêtres ou ne possédait pas de fenêtres au cours des 12 derniers mois» en même temps qu'une autre catégorie. S.V.P retournez et corrigez.</b>
Rule:	Trigger hard edit if IE_Q01 = 3 and any other category.	Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si IE_Q01 = 3 et une autre catégorie.



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IE\_Q02

**(In the past 12 months,) were any of the following chemical products used within your dwelling?**

**(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) les produits chimiques suivants ont-ils été utilisés dans votre logement?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Oven cleaners and degreasers**
- 2 **Solvents (for example paint thinner)**
- 3 **Nail polish remover or makeup remover**
- 4 **Indoor pesticides or insecticides (for example Raid, Ant-B-Gone)**
- 5 **Air fresheners (for example potpourri, solid or spray air fresheners, essential oil)**

- 1 **Nettoyeurs et dégraissants pour le four**
- 2 **Solvants (p. ex., solvant à peinture)**
- 3 **Dissolvants à ongles ou démaquillants**
- 4 **Pesticides ou insecticides pour utilisation à l'intérieur (p. ex., Raid, Ant-B-Gone)**
- 5 **Désodorisants d'intérieurs (p. ex., Pots-pourris, assainisseurs d'air solides ou**

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dispensers or  
incense)

pulvérisés,  
distributeurs  
d'huiles  
essentielles ou  
encens)

6 **Perfumes or  
aftershaves**

6 **Parfums ou lotions  
après-rasage**

7 None of the above

7 Aucune de ces  
réponses

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

IE\_Q02 Household chemical products (solvents)

IE\_Q02 Produits chimiques domestiques (solvants)

Solvents are chemicals that can dissolve other  
chemicals. Common solvents include turpentine,  
acetone, and various paint removers.

Les solvants sont des produits chimiques pouvant en  
dissoudre d'autres. Les solvants les plus répandus sont  
la térébenthine, l'acétone et les décapants à peinture.

IE\_E02

**You cannot select "None of the above" and another  
category. Please return and correct.**

**Vous ne pouvez pas choisir «Aucune de ces  
réponses» en même temps qu'une autre catégorie.  
S.V.P. retournez et corrigez.**

Rule:

Trigger hard edit if IE\_Q02 = 7 and any other category.

Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si IE\_Q02 = 7 et  
une autre catégorie.

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IE\_Q03

**(In the past 12 months,) have you noticed any condensation on the inside surfaces of your windows other than moisture from showers or cooking?**

1 Yes

2 No

3 Dwelling does not have windows

DK, RF

**(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) avez-vous remarqué la présence de condensation sur la surface intérieure de vos fenêtres, à l'exception de l'humidité provenant de la douche ou la cuisson?**

1 Oui

2 Non

3 Le logement ne possède pas de fenêtres

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

IE\_Q03 Condensation

Condensation is moisture that accumulates on cooler surfaces such as windows, mirrors and exterior walls.

IE\_Q03 Condensation

La condensation prend la forme de buée sur les surfaces fraîches tels les fenêtres, les miroirs et les murs extérieurs.

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IE\_Q04

(In the past 12 months,) have you noticed any mould or mildew in your dwelling?

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) avez-vous remarqué la présence de moisissure dans votre logement?

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

IE\_C05

If EH\_Q01 = 1 (forced air furnace), go to IE\_Q05.  
Otherwise, go to IE\_Q06.

Si EH\_Q01 = 1 (fournaise à air chaud pulsé), passez à IE\_Q05.  
Sinon, passez à IE\_Q06.

IE\_Q05

**During the past 12 months, how often has the filter  
in your furnace been changed or cleaned?**

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, à quelle fréquence le  
filtre de votre fournaise a-t-il été changé ou nettoyé?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

1 **Every three months  
or more frequently**

1 **Tous les trois mois  
ou plus  
fréquemment**

2 **Every six months**

2 **Tous les six mois**

3 **Once in the past  
year**

3 **Une fois au cours  
de la dernière année**

4 Did not change or  
clean filter in the past  
year

4 N'a pas changé ou  
nettoyé le filtre au  
cours de la dernière  
année

DK, RF

NSP, RF

IE\_Q06

(During the past 12 months,) how would you rate the quality of the air inside your dwelling? Is it...?

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) quelle évaluation faites-vous de la qualité de l'air à l'intérieur de votre logement? Est-elle...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 **Excellent**
- 2 **Very good**
- 3 **Good**
- 4 **Fair**
- 5 **Poor**

- 1 **Excellente**
- 2 **Très bonne**
- 3 **Bonne**
- 4 **Passable**
- 5 **Mauvaise**

DK, RF

NSP, RF

IE\_D07

If HHLDDNUM = 1, DT\_IEFILL1\_E = "did you".  
Otherwise, DT\_IEFILL1\_E = "did anyone in your household".

Si HHLDDNUM = 1, DT\_IEFILL1\_F = «avez-vous».  
Sinon, DT\_IEFILL1\_F = «un membre de votre ménage a-t-il».

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IE\_Q07

(In the past 12 months,) ^DT\_IEFILL1\_E have health problems that may have been caused by the quality of the air in your dwelling?

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) ^DT\_IEFILL1\_F souffert de problèmes de santé qui auraient pu être causés par la qualité de l'air à l'intérieur de votre logement?

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

IE\_D08

If HHLDNUM = 1, DT\_IEFILL2\_E = "do you".  
Otherwise, DT\_IEFILL2\_E = "does your household".

Si HHLDNUM = 1, DT\_IEFILL2\_F = «prenez-vous».  
Sinon, DT\_IEFILL2\_F = «votre ménage prend-il».

IE\_Q08

What measures ^DT\_JEFILL2\_E take to improve the quality of the air in your dwelling? Do you...?

Quelles mesures ^DT\_JEFILL2\_F pour améliorer la qualité de l'air dans votre logement? Est-ce que vous...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lire les catégories aux répondants. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

01 **Open windows more often to increase air circulation**

01 **Ouvrez les fenêtres pour améliorer la circulation d'air**

02 **Turn on a floor or ceiling fan to increase air circulation**

02 **Utilisez un ventilateur sur pied ou au plafond pour améliorer la circulation d'air**

03 **Use an air conditioner more frequently**

03 **Utilisez le climatiseur plus fréquemment**

04 **Use a dehumidifier**

04 **Utilisez un déshumidificateur**

05 **Use a humidifier**

05 **Utilisez un humidificateur**

06 **Use an air cleaning system (excluding**

06 **Utilisez un système de purification d'air**



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	ionizing systems)		(à l'exception d'un système à ionisation)
07	Use higher quality filters in the furnace	07	Utilisez des filtres à fournaise de meilleure qualité
08	Use the furnace fan or a heat recovery ventilation (HRV) system to increase air circulation	08	Utilisez le ventilateur de la fournaise ou un ventilateur récupérateur de chaleur (VRC) pour améliorer la circulation d'air
09	Use air fresheners (for example potpourri, solid or spray air fresheners, essential oil dispensers or incense) to improve air quality	09	Utilisez des désodorisants d'intérieur (p. ex Pots-pourris, assainisseurs d'air solides ou pulvérisés, distributeurs d'huiles essentielles ou encens) pour améliorer la qualité de l'air

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	10 Other - Specify (Go to IE_S08)	10 Autre - Précisez (Passez à IE_S08)
	11 None of the above	11 Aucune de ces réponses
	DK, RF	NSP, RF
	Go to IE_C09	Passez à IE_C09
Programmer: / Programmeur :	Coverage: All respondents.	Univers : Tous les répondants.
	Note: Display category 3 if EH_Q05 = 1. Display category 7 if EH_Q01 = 1.	Note : Affichez la catégorie 3 si EH_Q05 = 1. Affichez la catégorie 7 si EH_Q01 = 1.
Help text: / Texte d'aide :	IE_Q08 Improvement of indoor air quality	IE_Q08 Amélioration de la qualité de l'air intérieur
	Quality of the air refers to things like the "freshness", temperature, humidity, odours, dust and other particles such as smoke, and other factors that can impact one's comfort and health.	La " fraîcheur ", la température, l'humidité, les odeurs, la poussière, la fumée et d'autres facteurs ont une influence sur la qualité de l'air d'un logement, ainsi que sur la santé et le confort de ses occupants.
	Air cleaning systems can be either integrated with the heating system or stand-alone units. They typically have filters to remove dust from the air passing through them.	Un système de purification d'air possède un filtre permettant de récupérer la poussière de l'air ambiant. Un tel système peut être raccordé au système de chauffage ou non.
	Ionizing air cleaners use electrostatic charges on metal plates to attract air-borne particles that pass by them. (Note: Such systems are to be excluded from air cleaning systems in answer category #6).	Un système à ionisation utilise des charges électrostatiques pour récupérer les particules de l'air ambiant. (Note : Ce type de système est exclu du choix

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	A heat recovery ventilation (HRV) system draws fresh air from the outside and warms it in a heat exchanger using the heat from the exhaust air.	de réponse #6). Un ventilateur récupérateur de chaleur (VRC) est doté d'un module de transfert de chaleur. L'air vicié et l'air de l'extérieur frais passent par ce module, et la chaleur de l'air évacué à l'extérieur est utilisée pour préchauffer l'air de l'extérieur frais.
IE_E08A	<b>You cannot enter a response that is not included in the displayed categories. Please return and correct.</b>	<b>Vous ne pouvez pas choisir des catégories qui ne sont pas affichées à l'écran. S.V.P. retournez et corrigez.</b>
Rule:	Trigger hard edit if (IE_Q08 = 3 and EH_Q05 NE 1) or if (IE_Q08 = 7 and EH_Q01 NE 1)	Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si (IE_Q08 = 3 et EH_Q05 NE 1) ou si (IE_Q08 = 7 et EH_Q01 NE 1)
IE_E08B	<b>You cannot select "None of the above" and another category. Please return and correct.</b>	<b>Vous ne pouvez pas choisir «Aucune de ces réponses» en même temps qu'une autre catégorie. S.V.P. retournez et corrigez.</b>
Rule:	Trigger hard edit if IE_Q08 = 11 and any other category.	Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si IE_Q08 = 11 et une autre catégorie.

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IE\_S08

(What measures ^DT\_IEFILL2\_E take to improve the quality of the air in your dwelling? Do you...?)

(Quelles mesures ^DT\_IEFILL2\_F pour améliorer la qualité de l'air dans votre logement? Est-ce que vous...?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

INTERVIEWEUR : Précisez.

(80 spaces)  
DK, RF not allowed

(80 espaces)  
NSP, RF ne sont pas permis

IE\_C09

If IE\_Q08 = 1, go to IE\_Q09.  
Otherwise, go to IE\_Q11.

Si IE\_Q08 = 1, passez à IE\_Q09.  
Sinon, passez à IE\_Q11.

IE\_Q09

**During the winter season, how often do you open a window to allow fresh air into your dwelling?**

**Pendant la période hivernale, à quelle fréquence une fenêtre est-elle ouverte pour permettre l'entrée d'air frais dans votre logement?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 **Every day**
- 2 **At least once a week**
- 3 **A few times during the season**
- 4 **Never**

- 1 **Tous les jours**
- 2 **Au moins une fois par semaine**
- 3 **Quelques fois pendant la saison**
- 4 **Jamais**

DK, RF

NSP, RF

IE\_Q10

**During the summer season, (how often do you open a window to allow fresh air into your dwelling?)**

**Pendant la période estivale, (à quelle fréquence une fenêtre est-elle ouverte pour permettre l'entrée d'air frais dans votre logement?)**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

1 **Every day**

1 **Tous les jours**

2 **At least once a week**

2 **Au moins une fois par semaine**

3 **A few times during the season**

3 **Quelques fois pendant la saison**

4 **Never**

4 **Jamais**

DK, RF

NSP, RF

IE\_Q11

**Have you ever heard of radon?**

**Avez-vous déjà entendu parler du radon?**

1 Yes (Go to IE\_Q12)

1 Oui (Passez à IE\_Q12)

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

IE\_R11

**INTERVIEWER:** If necessary, read: **(Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is colourless, odourless and tasteless and is found in soil. When radon enters an enclosed space, such as a basement, it can accumulate to unsafe levels and may increase the chances of someone developing lung cancer.)**

Press <1> to continue.

Go to IE\_END

**INTERVIEWEUR :** Si nécessaire, lire : **(Le radon est un gaz radioactif naturel incolore, inodore et sans goût qui se trouve à l'état naturel dans le sol. Lorsqu'il se retrouve dans des lieux confinés tel un sous-sol, le radon peut s'accumuler pour atteindre des concentrations potentiellement nocives et augmenter le risque de développer un cancer du poumon.)**

Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

Passez à IE\_END

IE\_Q12

**How would you describe radon if you were asked to explain what it is?**

**INTERVIEWER:** Please type in respondent answer in the space provided below.

(250 spaces)

DK, RF

**Comment décririez-vous le radon si on vous demandait de l'expliquer?**

**INTERVIEWEUR :** S.V.P entrez la réponse du répondant dans l'espace ci-dessous.

(250 espaces)

NSP, RF

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IE_Q13	<p><b>Do you consider radon to be a health hazard?</b></p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p> <p>DK, RF</p>	<p><b>Considérez-vous le radon comme un risque pour la santé?</b></p> <p>1 Oui</p> <p>2 Non</p> <p>NSP, RF</p>
IE_C14	<p>If DWELCODE = 5 (Low rise apt.) or 6 (High rise apt.), go to IE_END. Otherwise, go to IE_Q14.</p>	<p>Si DWELCODE = 5 (App. de moins de cinq étages) ou 6 (App. de cinq étages et plus), passez à IE_END. Sinon, passez à IE_Q14.</p>
IE_Q14	<p><b>Has your dwelling ever been tested for radon?</b></p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No (Go to IE_END)</p> <p>DK, RF (Go to IE_END)</p>	<p><b>Votre logement a-t-il déjà fait l'objet d'un test afin de vérifier la présence de radon?</b></p> <p>1 Oui</p> <p>2 Non (Passez à IE_END)</p> <p>NSP, RF (Passez à IE_END)</p>



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IE\_Q15

**Was it tested in the last 10 years?**

**Ce test a-t-il eu lieu au cours des 10 dernières années?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

IE\_END

End of section

Fin de la section

FOR INFORMATION ONLY  
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**Composting (CP)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

**Compostage (CP)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

CP\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

Content block

Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

DWELCODE: dwelling type, from Entry block.

DWELCODE: type de logement, du bloc d'entrée.

WA\_Q14: presence of lawn or area with grass, from Water block.

WA\_Q14: présence de pelouse ou espace gazonné, du bloc d'eau.

WA\_Q21: presence of garden or area with trees, from Water block.

WA\_Q21: présence d'un jardin potager ou d'espaces couverts d'arbres, du bloc d'eau. HHLNUM: nombre de membres dans le ménage, du bloc de démographie.

HHLNUM: number of members in household, from Demographics block.

CP\_R01

**The next questions are about composting.**

**Les questions suivantes portent sur le compostage.**

INTERVIEWER: Press <1> to continue.

INTERVIEWEUR : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

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CP\_D01

If HHLDNUM = 1, DT\_CPFILL1\_E = "you".  
Otherwise, DT\_CPFILL1\_E = "your household".

Si HHLDNUM = 1, DT\_CPFILL1\_F = «avez-vous».  
Sinon, DT\_CPFILL1\_F = «votre ménage a-t-il».

FOR INFORMATION ONLY  
POUR INFORMATION SEULEMENT

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CP\_Q01

During the past 12 months, did **^DT\_CPFILL1\_E** separate any kitchen waste from the rest of your garbage and put it out for compost collection, take it to a depot or put it in a compost bin or pile?

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, **^DT\_CPFILL1\_F** séparé les résidus de cuisine du reste des déchets pour ensuite les placer dans un bac de compostage, mettre à la cueillette porte-à-porte ou apporter à un centre de collecte?

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No (Go to CP\_C05)

2 Non (Passez à CP\_C05)

DK, RF (Go to CP\_C05)

NSP, RF (Passez à CP\_C05)

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

CP\_Q01 Composting

CP\_Q01 Compostage

Composting involves the separation of kitchen and/or yard waste from the rest of your household garbage and placing it in a special compost bin or pile, putting it out for curbside collection, or taking it to a dropoff depot.

Le compostage consiste à séparer les résidus de la cuisine et de la cour du reste des déchets domestiques et à les placer dans un bac de compostage ou les empiler, les mettre au chemin pour la cueillette ou les apporter à un centre de collecte.

Examples of kitchen waste include food scraps, coffee grinds, eggshells, etc. Note: The use of a garbage disposal is not composting and should not be included.

Des exemples de résidus de cuisine comprennent les grains de café, les coquilles d'oeufs et les déchets de fruits et légumes. Note : l'utilisation d'un broyeur à aliments ne fait pas partie du compostage et ne doit pas être inclus.

CP\_Q02

**How was your kitchen waste composted? Was it...?**

**De quelle façon avez-vous composté vos résidus de cuisine? Ont-ils été...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **Collected by your city or private company**

1 **Recueillis par votre ville ou une entreprise privée**

2 **Taken to a depot**

2 **Apportés à un centre de collecte**

3 **Put in a compost bin, pile or garden**

3 **Placés dans un bac de compostage, empilés ou répandus dans le jardin**

4 **Other**

4 **Autre**

DK, RF

NSP, RF

CP\_C05

If WA\_Q14 = 1 or WA\_Q21 = 1, go to CP\_Q05.  
Otherwise, go to CP\_C07.

Si WA\_Q14 = 1 ou WA\_Q21 = 1, passez à CP\_Q05.  
Sinon, passez à CP\_C07.

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CP\_Q05

In the past 12 months, did **^DT\_CPFILL1\_E** separate any **yard waste** such as leaves, plants, or grass clippings **from the rest of your garbage** and put it out for collection, take it to a depot or put it in a compost bin or pile?

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, **^DT\_CPFILL1\_F** séparé les **résidus de la cour** comme des feuilles, des plantes ou de l'herbe coupée **du reste des déchets** pour ensuite les placer dans un bac de compostage, mettre à la cueillette porte-à-porte ou apporter à un centre de collecte?

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No (Go to CP\_C07)

2 Non (Passez à CP\_C07)

DK, RF (Go to CP\_C07)

NSP, RF (Passez à CP\_C07)

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

CP\_Q05 Composting

CP\_Q05 Compostage

Composting involves the separation of kitchen and/or yard waste from the rest of your household garbage and placing it in a special compost bin or pile, putting it out for curbside collection, or taking it to a dropoff depot.

Le compostage consiste à séparer les résidus de la cuisine et de la cour du reste des déchets domestiques et à les placer dans un bac de compostage ou les empiler, les mettre au chemin pour la cueillette ou les apporter à un centre de collecte.

Examples of yard waste include leaves, plants or grass clippings.

Des exemples de résidus de la cour comprennent les déchets végétaux tels les feuilles mortes, l'herbage et les branches.

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CP\_Q06

**How was your yard waste composted? Was it...?**

**De quelle façon avez-vous composté vos résidus de la cour? Ont-ils été...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **Collected by your city or private company**

1 **Recueillis par votre ville ou une entreprise privée**

2 **Taken to a depot**

2 **Apportés à un centre de collecte**

3 **Put in a compost bin, pile or garden**

3 **Placés dans un bac de compostage, empilés ou répandus dans le jardin**

4 **Other**

4 **Autre**

DK, RF

NSP, RF

CP\_C07

If CP\_Q01 = 2 or CP\_Q05 = 2, go to CP\_D07A.  
Otherwise, go to CP\_END.

Si CP\_Q01 = 2 ou CP\_Q05 = 2, passez à CP\_D07A.  
Sinon, passez à CP\_END.

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CP_D07A	<p>If CP_Q01 = 2 and CP_Q05 = 1, DT_KITCHYARD = "kitchen".          If CP_Q01 = 1 and CP_Q05 = 2, DT_KITCHYARD = "yard".          If CP_Q01 = 2 and CP_Q05 = 2, DT_KITCHYARD = "kitchen and yard".          Otherwise, DT_KITCHYARD = "kitchen".</p>	<p>Si CP_Q01 = 2 et CP_Q05 = 1, DT_CUISCOUR = «cuisine».          Si CP_Q01 = 1 et CP_Q05 = 2, DT_CUISCOUR = «la cour».          Si CP_Q01 = 2 et CP_Q05 = 2, DT_CUISCOUR = «cuisine et de la cour».          Sinon, DT_CUISCOUR = «cuisine».</p>
CP_D07B	<p>If HHLDNUM = 1, DT_CPFILL2_E = "Do you".          Otherwise, DT_CPFILL2_E = "Does your household".</p>	<p>Si HHLDNUM = 1, DT_CPFILL2_F = «Avez-vous».          Sinon, DT_CPFILL2_F = «Votre ménage a-t-il».</p>
CP_Q07	<p><b>^DT_CPFILL2_E have access to a municipal composting or organics collection program for ^DT_KITCHYARD waste?</b></p> <p>1 Yes          2 No          DK, RF</p>	<p><b>^DT_CPFILL2_F accès à un programme municipal de compostage pour vos résidus de ^DT_CUISCOUR?</b></p> <p>1 Oui          2 Non          NSP, RF</p>
CP_END	<p>End of section</p>	<p>Fin de la section</p>



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---

**Recycling (RC)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

**Recyclage (RC)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

RC\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

Content block

Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

HHLNUM: number of members in household, from  
Demographics block.

HHLNUM: nombre de membres dans le ménage, du  
bloc de démographie.

DWELCODE: dwelling type, from Entry block.

DWELCODE: type de logement, du bloc d'entrée.

RC\_R01

**The next few questions are about household  
recycling.**

**Les questions suivantes portent sur le recyclage  
dans votre ménage.**

INTERVIEWER: Press <1> to continue.

INTERVIEWEUR : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

RC\_D01

If HHLNUM=1, DT\_RCFILL1\_E = "do you".  
Else, DT\_RCFILL1\_E = "does your household".

Si HHLNUM=1, DT\_RCFILL1\_F = «avez-vous».  
Sinon, DT\_RCFILL1\_F = «votre ménage a-t-il».

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RC\_D01A

If DWELCODE=5 or 6, DT\_RCFILL9\_E = "A municipal curb side pickup program (or containers or bins in or near your building)".  
Else, DT\_RCFILL9\_E = "A municipal curb side pickup program".

Si DWELCODE=5 ou 6, DT\_RCFILL9\_F = «Un programme municipal de collecte porte-à-porte (ou des conteneurs ou bacs à proximité de votre immeuble)».  
Sinon, DT\_RCFILL9\_F = «Un programme municipal de collecte porte-à-porte».

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RC\_Q01

**Excluding containers that are returned for refund, ^DT\_RCFILL1\_E have access to any of the following types of recycling programs for paper, plastics, glass or metals?**

**Excluant les contenants retournés pour un remboursement, ^DT\_RCFILL1\_F accès à l'un des types suivants de programmes de recyclage pour le papier, le plastique, le verre ou le métal?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.  
 Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.  
 Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 ^DT\_rcfill9\_E
- 2 **A drop-off center or depot (including at a landfill site)**
- 3 Other - Specify (Go to RC\_S01)
- 4 No recycling program available to household (Go to RC\_END)
- DK, RF (Go to RC\_END)

- 1 ^DT\_rcfill9\_F
- 2 **Un centre de collecte ou un site de récupération (Inclure les sites d'enfouissement)**
- 3 Autre - Précisez (Passez à RC\_S01)
- 4 Aucun programme de recyclage disponible pour le ménage (Passez à RC\_END)
- NSP, RF (Passez à RC\_END)

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

RC\_Q01 Recycling

A recycling program can be either:

" A collection system for recyclable materials such as paper, plastics, metals, and glass. This system can

RC\_Q01 Recyclage

Un programme de recyclage peut consister en :

" un système de collecte des matières recyclables comme le papier, les plastiques, les métaux et le verre.

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be either municipally or privately operated and can be either from the curb side or containers or bins in or near your building.

" A system whereby residents and/or businesses take their recyclable materials to a central depot or drop-off centre.

Recyclable

Paper: Include newsprint, flyers, circulars, office paper, magazines, cardboard, boxboard (e.g., cereal boxes), egg, juice and milk containers.

Plastics: Include plastic soft drink bottles and other plastic containers such as yogurt and margarine containers.

Glass: Include jars, juice bottles, wine bottles and any other glass containers. Do not include light bulbs, crystal, dishes, ceramic and fibreglass.

Metal cans and containers: Include soft drink cans, aluminum cans, tin cans and any other metal food containers.

Ce système peut être exploité par la municipalité ou être privé et peut être soit un programme de collecte porte-à-porte ou de conteneurs ou bacs situés à proximité de votre immeuble; ou

" un système de collecte où les résidents et/ou les entreprises apportent leurs matières recyclables à un dépôt central.

Matières recyclables

Papier: Inclure journaux, dépliants, circulaires, papier de bureau, magazines, contenants de lait et de jus, carton d'œufs.

Plastique: Inclure les bouteilles de plastique pour boissons gazeuses et autres contenants de plastique tels les contenants de margarine et de yogurt.

Verre: Inclure les contenants et pots en verre, les bouteilles de jus et de vin. Exclure les ampoules électriques, le cristal, la vaisselle, la céramique et le fibre de verre)

Contenants en métal: Inclure canettes de boisson gazeuses, les contenants d'aluminium, les boîtes de conserve et tout autre contenant métallique.

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RC_S01	<p>(Excluding containers that are returned for refund, ^DT_RCFILL1_E have access to any of the following types of recycling programs for paper, plastics, glass or metals?)</p> <p><u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Specify.</p>	<p>(Excluant les contenants retournés pour un remboursement, ^DT_RCFILL1_F accès à l'un des types suivants de programmes de recyclage pour le papier, le plastique, le verre ou le métal?)</p> <p><u>INTERVIEWEUR</u> : Précisez.</p>
	<hr/> <p>(80 spaces) DK, RF not allowed</p>	<hr/> <p>(80 espaces) NSP, RF ne sont pas permis</p>
RC_E01	<p>You cannot select "No recycling program available to household" with any other category. Please return and correct.</p>	<p>Vous ne pouvez pas choisir « Aucun programme de recyclage disponible pour le ménage » en même temps qu'une autre catégorie. Veuillez retourner et corriger.</p>
Rule:	<p>Trigger hard edit if RC_Q01=4 and any other category.</p>	<p>Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si RC_Q01=4 et une autre catégorie</p>

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RC\_D02

If only one category selected in RC\_Q01=1,2,3,  
DT\_THISTHESE = "this program".  
If more than one category selected in RC\_Q01 = 1,2,3,  
DT\_THISTHESE = "these programs".

Si seulement une catégorie choisie parmi  
RC\_Q01=1,2,3, DT\_CECES = «ce programme».  
Si plus d'une catégorie choisie parmi RC\_Q01=1,2,3,  
DT\_CECES = «ces programmes».

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RC\_Q02

**What products are accepted in ^DT\_THISTHESE?**

**Quels sont les produits acceptés dans le cadre de  
^DT\_CECES?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.  
Mark all that apply

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.  
Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **Paper (Include  
newsprint,  
cardboard)**

1 **Le papier (Inclure  
journaux et carton)**

2 **Plastics**

2 **Les articles en  
plastique**

3 **Glass (Include jars,  
juice bottles, wine  
bottles and any  
other glass  
containers)**

3 **Le verre (Inclure  
pots, bouteilles de  
jus, bouteilles de  
vin et autres  
contenants en  
verre)**

4 **Metal cans and  
containers**

4 **Les boîtes de  
conserves et  
contenants en métal**

DK, RF

NSP, RF

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RC_D03	If HHLNUM=1, DT_RCFILL2_E = "did you". Else, DT_RCFILL2_E = "did your household".	Si HHLNUM=1, DT_RCFILL2_F = «avez-vous ». Autrement, DT_RCFILL2_F = «votre ménage a-t-il».
RC_C03	If RC_Q02=1, go to RC_Q03. Otherwise, go to RC_C04.	Si RC_Q02=1, passez à RC_Q03. Sinon, passez à RC_C04.
RC_Q03	<b>During an average week in the last 12 months, how much recyclable paper waste DT_RCFILL2_E recycle? Was it ... ?</b>  <u>INTERVIEWER:</u> Read categories to respondent.  1 <b>All</b> 2 <b>Most</b> 3 <b>Some</b> 4 <b>None</b> DK, RF	<b>Au cours d'une semaine moyenne pendant les 12 derniers mois, quelle quantité de déchets de papier recyclable DT_RCFILL2_F recyclé? Était-ce...?</b>  <u>INTERVIEWEUR :</u> Lisez les catégories au répondant.  1 <b>La totalité</b> 2 <b>La majeure partie</b> 3 <b>Une partie</b> 4 <b>Aucune</b> NSP, RF



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RC\_C04

If RC\_Q02=2, go to RC\_Q04.  
Otherwise, go to RC\_C05.

Si RC\_Q02=2, passez à RC\_Q04.  
Sinon, passez à RC\_C05.

RC\_Q04

**(During an average week in the last 12 months,) how much recyclable plastic waste DT\_RCFILL2\_E recycle? Was it ...?**

**(Au cours d'une semaine moyenne pendant les 12 derniers mois,) quelle quantité de déchets de plastique recyclable DT\_RCFILL2\_F recyclé? Était-ce...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 **All**
- 2 **Most**
- 3 **Some**
- 4 **None**

- 1 **La totalité**
- 2 **La majeure partie**
- 3 **Une partie**
- 4 **Aucune**

DK, RF

NSP, RF

RC\_C05

If RC\_Q02=3, go to RC\_Q05.  
Otherwise, go to RC\_C06.

Si RC\_Q02=3 , passez à RC\_Q05.  
Sinon, passez à RC\_C06.

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RC\_Q05

(During an average week in the last 12 months,) how much recyclable glass waste DT\_RCFILL2\_E recycle? Was it ...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- 1 All
- 2 Most
- 3 Some
- 4 None

DK, RF

(Au cours d'une semaine moyenne pendant les 12 derniers mois,) quelle quantité de déchets de verre recyclable DT\_RCFILL2\_F recyclé? Était-ce... ?

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 La totalité
- 2 La majeure partie
- 3 Une partie
- 4 Aucune

NSP, RF

RC\_C06

If RC\_Q02=4, go to RC\_Q06.  
Otherwise, go to RC\_END.

Si RC\_Q02=4, passez à RC\_Q06.  
Sinon, passez à RC\_END.

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RC\_Q06

(During an average week in the last 12 months,) how much recyclable metal waste DT\_RCFILL2\_E recycle? Was it ...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- 1 All
- 2 Most
- 3 Some
- 4 None

DK, RF

(Au cours d'une semaine moyenne pendant les 12 derniers mois,) quelle quantité de déchets de métal recyclable DT\_RCFILL2\_F recyclé? Était-ce...?

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 La totalité
- 2 La majeure partie
- 3 Une partie
- 4 Aucune

NSP, RF

RC\_END

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**Air quality (AQ)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

**Qualité de l'air (AQ)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

AQ\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

Content block

Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

HHLDDNUM: number of members in household, from  
Demographics block.

HHLDDNUM : nombre de membres dans le ménage, du  
bloc de démographie.

DWELCODE: dwelling type, from Entry block.

DWELCODE : type de logement, du bloc d'entrée.

AQ\_C04

If DWELCODE = 5 (Low rise apt.) or 6 (High rise apt.),  
go to AQ\_END.  
Otherwise, go to AQ\_D04.

Si DWELCODE = 5 (App. de moins de cinq étages) ou 6  
(App. de cinq étages et plus), passez à AQ\_END.  
Sinon, passez à AQ\_D04.

AQ\_D04

If HHLDDNUM = 1, DT\_AQFILL3\_E = "did you".  
Otherwise, DT\_AQFILL3\_E = "did anyone in your  
household".

Si HHLDDNUM = 1, DT\_AQFILL3\_F = «avez-vous».  
Sinon, DT\_AQFILL3\_F = «un membre de votre ménage  
a-t-il».

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

AQ\_Q04

**In the past 12 months, ^DT\_AQFILL3\_E burn yard waste on your property?**

INTERVIEWER: Please include leaves, branches, grass clippings, etc.

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT\_AQFILL3\_F brûlé des résidus de la cour sur votre propriété?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Inclure les branches, feuilles, débris de gazon, etc.

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

AQ\_Q05

**(In the past 12 months,) ^DT\_AQFILL3\_E burn household waste on your property?**

INTERVIEWER: Please include all household items that can be burned, excluding only yard waste and materials generated from the operation of a business.

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

**(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) ^DT\_AQFILL3\_F brûlé des déchets domestiques sur votre propriété?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Inclure les items ménagers pouvant être brûlés en excluant les résidus de la cour et les matériaux associés à l'opération d'une entreprise.

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

---

AQ\_END

End of section

Fin de la section

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**Hazardous Waste (HW)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

**Déchets dangereux (HW)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

HW\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

Content block

Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

HHLNUM: number of members in household, from  
Demographics block.  
EH\_Q16: types of energy saving lights, from Energy Use  
block.

HHLNUM : nombre de membres dans le ménage, du  
bloc de démographie.  
EH\_Q16 : types d'ampoules énergétiques, du bloc de  
consommation d'énergie.

HW\_R01

**The next set of questions is about the disposal of  
hazardous products.**

**La prochaine série de questions porte sur la manière  
dont vous éliminez les résidus domestiques  
dangereux.**

INTERVIEWER: Press <1> to continue.

INTERVIEWEUR : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

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HW_D01	If HHLDDNUM = 1, DT_HWFILL1_E = "you". Otherwise, DT_HWFILL1_E = "anyone ".	Si HHLDDNUM = 1, DT_HWFILL1_F = «aviez-vous». Sinon, DT_HWFILL1_F = «votre ménage avait-il».
HW_Q01	<p><b>In the past 12 months, did ^DT_HWFILL1_E have:</b></p> <p><b>... any leftover or expired medication to dispose of?</b></p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No (Go to HW_Q02A)</p> <p>DK, RF (Go to HW_Q02A)</p>	<p><b>Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT_HWFILL1_F :</b></p> <p><b>... des restes de médicaments ou des médicaments périmés dont vous vouliez vous débarrasser?</b></p> <p>1 Oui</p> <p>2 Non (Passez à HW_Q02A)</p> <p>NSP, RF (Passez à HW_Q02A)</p>

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HW\_Q02

**What did you do with them? Did you...?**

**Qu'en avez-vous fait? Les avez-vous...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 Put them in the garbage
- 2 Take or send them to a depot or drop off center
- 3 Return them to a supplier/retailer including a pharmacy or doctor
- 4 Pour them down the drain, sewer, ground, toilet or sink
- 5 Still have them
- 6 Other

DK, RF

- 1 Jetés aux ordures
- 2 Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié
- 3 Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant y compris le pharmacien ou médecin
- 4 Jetés dans le tuyau de renvoi, les égouts, le sol, la toilette ou l'évier
- 5 Les avez conservés
- 6 Autre

NSP, RF

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HW\_Q02A

(In the past 12 months,) did ^DT\_HWFILL1\_E have:  
... any medical sharps (to dispose of)?

INTERVIEWER: Include syringes, needles, insulin pens  
and lancets.

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

(Go to HW\_Q03)

(Go to HW\_Q03)

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) ^DT\_HWFILL1\_F :

... des objets médicaux piquants ou tranchants (dont  
vous vouliez vous défaire?)

INTERVIEWEUR : Inclure seringues, aiguilles creuses,  
stylos injecteurs et lancettes.

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

(Passez à HW\_Q03)

(Passez à HW\_Q03)

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HW\_Q02B

**(What did you do with them?) Did you...?**

**(Qu'en avez-vous fait?) Les avez-vous...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Put them in the garbage**
  - 2 **Use a medical sharps disposal program**
  - 3 **Return them to a pharmacy or doctor**
  - 4 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**
  - 5 **Still have them**
  - 6 **Other**
- DK, RF

- 1 **Jetés aux ordures**
  - 2 **Éliminés au moyen d'un programme de récupération des objets médicaux piquants et tranchants**
  - 3 **Retournés à la pharmacie ou médecin**
  - 4 **Apportés ou envoyés à un centre de récupération approprié**
  - 5 **Les avez conservés**
  - 6 **Autre**
- NSP, RF

HW\_Q03

(In the past 12 months,) did ^DT\_HWFILL1\_E have:

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) ^DT\_HWFILL1\_F :

... any leftover paint or solvents (to dispose of?)

... des restes de peinture ou solvants (dont vous  
vouliez vous défaire?)

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

(Go to HW\_Q05)

2 Non

(Passez à HW\_Q05)

DK, RF

(Go to HW\_Q05)

NSP, RF

(Passez à HW\_Q05)

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HW\_Q04

**(What did you do with them?) Did you...?**

**(Qu'en avez-vous fait?) Les avez-vous...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **Put them in the garbage**

1 **Jetés aux ordures**

2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**

2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**

3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**

3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**

4 **Still have them**

4 **Les avez conservés**

5 Other

5 Autre

DK, RF

NSP, RF

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HW\_Q05

(In the past 12 months,) did ^DT\_HWFILL1\_E have:

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) ^DT\_HWFILL1\_F :

... any unwanted engine oil or anti-freeze (to dispose of?)

... des huiles pour moteur ou de l'antigel (dont vous vouliez vous défaire?)

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

(Go to HW\_Q09)

2 Non

(Passez à HW\_Q09)

DK, RF

(Go to HW\_Q09)

NSP, RF

(Passez à HW\_Q09)

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HW\_Q06

**(What did you do with them?) Did you...?**

**(Qu'en avez-vous fait?) Les avez-vous...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Put them in the garbage**
  - 2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**
  - 3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**
  - 4 **Still have them**
  - 5 Other
- DK, RF

- 1 **Jetés aux ordures**
  - 2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**
  - 3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**
  - 4 **Les avez conservés**
  - 5 Autre
- NSP, RF

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HW\_Q09

(In the past 12 months,) did ^DT\_HWFILL1\_E have:

... any dead or unwanted batteries, excluding car batteries (to dispose of?)

INTERVIEWER: Include general purpose batteries such as AA batteries, cellphone, PDA, laptop computer, hearing aid and watch batteries.

Exclude car, motorcycle, boat (marine) and tractor batteries.

1 Yes

2 No (Go to HW\_Q11)

DK, RF (Go to HW\_Q11)

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) ^DT\_HWFILL1\_F :

... des piles déchargées, excluant les batteries de voiture (dont vous vouliez vous défaire?)

INTERVIEWEUR : Inclure les batteries tout usage telles les batteries AA, les batteries de téléphone cellulaire, d'assistant numérique, d'ordinateur portable, d'appareil d'aide auditif et de montre.

Exclure les batteries de voiture, de motocyclette, de bateau et de tracteur.

1 Oui

2 Non (Passez à HW\_Q11)

NSP, RF (Passez à HW\_Q11)



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HW\_Q10

**(What did you do with them?) Did you...?**

**(Qu'en avez-vous fait?) Les avez-vous...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Put them in the garbage**
  - 2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**
  - 3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**
  - 4 **Still have them**
  - 5 Other
- DK, RF

- 1 **Jetés aux ordures**
  - 2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**
  - 3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**
  - 4 **Les avez conservés**
  - 5 Autre
- NSP, RF

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HW\_Q11

In the past 12 months, did ^DT\_HWFILL1\_E have any of the following unwanted electronic products to dispose of?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

- 1 **Computers**
- 2 **Printers or fax machines**
- 3 **Televisions or computer displays**
- 4 **Audio-video equipment (include DVD players, VCRs, speakers, portable digital music players)**
- 5 **Cellular phones**
- 6 **Electronic gaming**

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT\_HWFILL1\_F l'un des produits électroniques suivants dont vous vouliez vous défaire?

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Des ordinateurs**
- 2 **Des imprimantes ou télécopieurs**
- 3 **Des téléviseurs ou écrans d'ordinateurs**
- 4 **Des composantes audio-visuelles (Inclure les lecteurs DVD, les magnétoscopes, les enceintes acoustiques, les lecteurs de musique portable)**
- 5 **Des téléphones cellulaires**
- 6 **Des consoles de**

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	<b>equipment</b>	<b>jeux électroniques</b>
	7 None of the above	7 Aucune de ces réponses
	DK, RF	NSP, RF
HW_E11	<b>You cannot select "None of the above" and another category. Please return and correct.</b>	<b>Vous ne pouvez pas choisir «Aucune de ces réponses» en même temps qu'une autre catégorie. S.V.P. retournez et corrigez.</b>
Rule:	Trigger hard edit if HW_Q08 = 7 and any other category.	Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si HW_Q08 = 7 et une autre catégorie.
HW_C12	If HW_Q11 = 1 (computers), go to HW_Q12. Otherwise, go to HW_C13.	Si HW_Q11 = 1 (vos ordinateurs), passez à HW_Q12. Sinon, passez à HW_C13.

HW\_Q12

**What did you do with your computers? Did you...?**

**Qu'avez-vous fait de vos ordinateurs? Les avez-vous...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Put them in the garbage**
  - 2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**
  - 3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**
  - 4 **Donate or give them away**
  - 5 **Repair or sell them**
  - 6 **Still have them**
  - 7 **Other**
- DK, RF

- 1 **Jetés aux ordures**
  - 2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**
  - 3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**
  - 4 **Offerts gratuitement ou donnés**
  - 5 **Réparés ou vendus**
  - 6 **Les avez conservés**
  - 7 **Autre**
- NSP, RF

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HW\_C13

If HW\_Q11 = 2 (printers or fax machines), go to  
HW\_Q13.  
Otherwise, go to HW\_C14.

Si HW\_Q11 = 2 (vos imprimantes ou télécopieurs),  
passez à HW\_Q13.  
Sinon, passez à HW\_C14.

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HW\_Q13

**(What did you do with your) printers or fax machines? (Did you...?)**

**(Qu'avez-vous fait de) vos imprimantes ou télécopieurs? (Les avez-vous...?)**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Put them in the garbage**
  - 2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**
  - 3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**
  - 4 **Donate or give them away**
  - 5 **Repair or sell them**
  - 6 **Still have them**
  - 7 **Other**
- DK, RF

- 1 **Jetés aux ordures**
  - 2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**
  - 3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**
  - 4 **Offerts gratuitement ou donnés**
  - 5 **Réparés ou vendus**
  - 6 **Les avez conservés**
  - 7 **Autre**
- NSP, RF

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HW\_C14

If HW\_Q11 = 3 (televisions or computer displays), go to  
HW\_Q14.  
Otherwise, go to HW\_C15.

Si HW\_Q11 = 3 (vos téléviseurs ou écrans  
d'ordinateurs), passez à HW\_Q14.  
Sinon, passez à HW\_C15.

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HW\_Q14

**(What did you do with your) televisions or computer displays? (Did you...?)**

**(Qu'avez-vous fait de) vos téléviseurs ou écrans d'ordinateurs? (Les avez-vous...?)**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Put them in the garbage**
  - 2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**
  - 3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**
  - 4 **Donate or give them away**
  - 5 **Repair or sell them**
  - 6 **Still have them**
  - 7 **Other**
- DK, RF

- 1 **Jetés aux ordures**
  - 2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**
  - 3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**
  - 4 **Offerts gratuitement ou donnés**
  - 5 **Réparés ou vendus**
  - 6 **Les avez conservés**
  - 7 **Autre**
- NSP, RF



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HW\_C15

If HW\_Q11 = 4 (audio-video equipment), go to HW\_Q15.  
Otherwise, go to HW\_C16.

Si HW\_Q11 = 4 (composantes audio-visuelles)  
, passez à HW\_Q15.  
Sinon, passez à HW\_C16.

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HW\_Q15

**(What did you do with your) audio-video equipment? (Did you...?)**

INTERVIEWER: Include DVD players, VCRs, speakers, portable digital music players

Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

- 1 **Put them in the garbage**
- 2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**
- 3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**
- 4 **Donate or give them away**
- 5 **Repair or sell them**
- 6 **Still have them**
- 7 **Other**

**(Qu'avez-vous fait de) vos composantes audio-visuelles? (Les avez-vous...?)**

INTERVIEWEUR : Inclure les lecteurs DVD, les magnétoscopes, les enceintes acoustiques, les lecteurs de musique portable

Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Jetés aux ordures**
- 2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**
- 3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**
- 4 **Offerts gratuitement ou donnés**
- 5 **Réparés ou vendus**
- 6 **Les avez conservés**
- 7 **Autre**

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	DK, RF	NSP, RF
HW_C16	If HW_Q11 = 5 (cellular phones), go to HW_Q16. Otherwise, go to HW_C17.	Si HW_Q11 = 5 (vos téléphones cellulaires), passez à HW_Q16. Sinon, passez à HW_C17.

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HW\_Q16

**(What did you do with your) cellular phones? (Did you...?)**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

- 1 **Put them in the garbage**
  - 2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**
  - 3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**
  - 4 **Donate or give them away**
  - 5 **Repair or sell them**
  - 6 **Still have them**
  - 7 **Other**
- DK, RF

**(Qu'avez-vous fait de) vos téléphones cellulaires? (Les avez-vous...?)**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Jetés aux ordures**
  - 2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**
  - 3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**
  - 4 **Offerts gratuitement ou donnés**
  - 5 **Réparés ou vendus**
  - 6 **Les avez conservés**
  - 7 **Autre**
- NSP, RF

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HW\_C17

If HW\_Q11 = 6 (electronic gaming equipment), go to  
HW\_Q17.  
Otherwise, go to HW\_C18.

Si HW\_Q11 = 6 (vos consoles de jeux électroniques),  
passez à HW\_Q17.  
Sinon, passez à HW\_C18.

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HW\_Q17

**(What did you do with your unwanted) electronic gaming equipment? (Did you...?)**

**(Qu'avez-vous fait de) vos consoles de jeux électroniques? (Les avez-vous...?)**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Put them in the garbage**
  - 2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**
  - 3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**
  - 4 **Donate or give them away**
  - 5 **Repair or sell them**
  - 6 **Still have them**
  - 7 **Other**
- DK, RF

- 1 **Jetés aux ordures**
  - 2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**
  - 3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**
  - 4 **Offerts gratuitement ou donnés**
  - 5 **Réparés ou vendus**
  - 6 **Les avez conservés**
  - 7 **Autre**
- NSP, RF

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HW_C18	If EH_Q16=1 (compact fluorescent light bulbs), go to HW_Q18. Otherwise, go to HW_C20.	Si EH_Q16=1 (ampoules fluorescentes compactes), passez à HW_Q18. Sinon, passez à HW_C20.
HW_Q18	<b>(In the past 12 months,) did ^DT_HWFILL1_E have any dead or unwanted <u>compact fluorescent light bulbs</u> (to dispose of?)</b>	<b>(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) ^DT_HWFILL1_F des <u>ampoules fluorescentes compactes brûlées ou inutiles</u> (dont vous vouliez vous débarrasser?)</b>
	1 Yes  2 No (Go to HW_C20)  DK, RF (Go to HW_C20)	1 Oui  2 Non (Passez à HW_C20)  NSP, RF (Passez à HW_C20)
Help text: / Texte d'aide :	Compact fluorescent lights- Also known as corkscrew or spiral light bulbs. A light that is similar to and can replace most incandescent lights, but uses 75% less energy and can last up to ten times as long as a conventional incandescent light bulb.	Ampoules fluorescentes compactes - Les ampoules fluorescentes ou fluocompactes sont une adaptation du tube industriel mais pour usage domestique. Elles sont généralement soit en forme de spirales ou torsadées. Elles consomment moins d'énergie et durent plus longtemps que les ampoules traditionnelles.

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HW\_Q19

**(What did you do with them?) Did you...?**

**(Qu'en avez-vous fait?) Les avez-vous...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

- 1 **Put them in the garbage**
  - 2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**
  - 3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**
  - 4 **Still have them**
  - 5 Other
- DK, RF

- 1 **Jetés aux ordures**
  - 2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**
  - 3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**
  - 4 **Les avez conservés**
  - 5 Autre
- NSP, RF

HW\_C20

If EH\_Q16=2 (fluorescent tubes), go to HW\_Q20. Otherwise, go to HW\_END.

Si EH\_Q16=2 (tubes fluorescents), passez à HW\_Q20. Sinon, passez à HW\_END.



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HW_Q20	<p>(In the past 12 months,) did ^DT_HWFILL1_E have any dead or unwanted <u>fluorescent tubes</u> (to dispose of?)</p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No (Go to HW_END)</p> <p>DK, RF (Go to HW_END)</p>	<p>(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) ^DT_HWFILL1_F des <u>tubes fluorescents</u> brûlés ou inutiles (dont vous vouliez vous défaire?)</p> <p>1 Oui</p> <p>2 Non (Passez à HW_END)</p> <p>NSP, RF (Passez à HW_END)</p>
Help text: / Texte d'aide :	<p>Fluorescent tubes- Glass tubes of various lengths whose inner walls are coated with a material that fluoresces when an electrical current causes a vapour within the tube to discharge electrons.</p>	<p>Un tube fluorescent se compose d'un tube de verre rempli d'un mélange de gaz qui une fois soumis à une décharge électrique produit de la lumière visible à haut rendement.</p>

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HW\_Q21

**(What did you do with them?) Did you...?**

**(Qu'en avez-vous fait?) Les avez-vous...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **Put them in the garbage**

1 **Jetés aux ordures**

2 **Take or send them to a depot or drop off center**

2 **Apportés ou envoyés au centre de récupération approprié**

3 **Return them to a supplier/retailer**

3 **Retournés au fournisseur/détaillant**

4 **Still have them**

4 **Les avez conservés**

5 Other

5 Autre

DK, RF

NSP, RF

HW\_END

End of section

Fin de la section

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**Importance of nature (NN)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

**Importance de la nature (NN)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

NN\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

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Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

HHLNUM: number of members in household, from  
Demographics block.

HHLNUM: nombre de membres dans le ménage, du  
bloc de démographie.

DWELCODE: dwelling type, from Entry block.

DWELCODE: type de logement, du bloc d'entrée.

NN\_R01

**The next set of questions is about the importance of  
nature.**

**La prochaine série de questions porte sur  
l'importance de la nature.**

INTERVIEWER: Press <1> to continue.

INTERVIEWEUR : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

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**2011**  
**Questionnaire : EME2011**

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NN_D01	If HHLNUM = 1, DT_NNFILL1_E = "you". Otherwise, DT_NNFILL1_E = "anyone in your household".	Si HHLNUM = 1, DT_NNFILL1_F = «avez-vous». Sinon, DT_NNFILL1_F = «un membre de votre ménage a-t-il».
NN_Q01	<b>In the past 12 months, did ^DT_NNFILL1_E grow vegetables, herbs, fruits or flowers for personal use?</b>	<b>Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT_NNFILL1_F cultivé des légumes, des herbes, des fruits ou des fleurs pour usage personnel?</b>
	1 Yes	1 Oui
	2 No (Go to NN_Q03)	2 Non (Passez à NN_Q03)
	DK, RF (Go to NN_Q03)	NSP, RF (Passez à NN_Q03)

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NN\_Q02

**Where were they grown?**

**Où ont-ils été cultivés?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant. Choisissez toutes les réponses appropriées.

1 **Outside in the yard**

1 **Dans votre cour extérieure**

2 **On a balcony**

2 **Sur le balcon**

3 **In a community garden or allotment garden**

3 **Dans un jardin communautaire ou familial**

4 **Indoors**

4 **À l'intérieur**

5 **In a rooftop garden**

5 **Dans un jardin sur le toit**

6 **Somewhere else**

6 **Ailleurs**

DK, RF

NSP, RF

Programmer: /  
Programmeur :

Display category 5 if DWELCODE = 5 or 6

Affichez la catégorie 5 si DWELCODE = 5 ou 6

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---

NN_E02	<b>You cannot enter a response that is not included in the displayed categories. Please return and correct</b>	<b>Vous ne pouvez pas choisir des catégories qui ne sont pas affichées à l'écran. S.V.P. retournez et corrigez</b>
Rule:	Trigger hard edit if (DWELCODE NE (5 or 6) and NN_Q02 = 5)	Déclenchez une vérification avec rejet si (DWELCODE NE (5 ou 6) et NN_Q02 = 5)
NN_Q03	<b>Are there any bushes or hedges on your property?</b>  1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	<b>Y-a-t-il des haies ou des buissons sur votre propriété?</b>  1 Oui 2 Non NSP, RF
NN_Q04	<b>Are there any trees on your property?</b>  1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	<b>Y-a-t-il des arbres sur votre propriété?</b>  1 Oui 2 Non NSP, RF

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**2011**  
**Questionnaire : EME2011**

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NN_C05A	If DWELCODE = 5 (Low Rise Apt.) or 6 (High Rise Apt.), go to NN_Q07. Otherwise, go to NN_C05B.	Si DWELCODE = 5 (App. de moins de cinq étages) ou 6 (App. de cinq étages et plus), passez à NN_Q07. Sinon, passez à NN_C05B.
NN_C05B	If NN_Q04 = 1 (trees on property), go to NN_Q05. Otherwise, go to NN_Q06.	Si NN_Q04 = 1 (arbres sur la propriété), passez à NN_Q05. Sinon, passez à NN_Q06.
NN_Q05	<b>In the past 5 years, have there been any trees planted on your property?</b>  1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	<b>Au cours des 5 dernières années, des arbres ont-ils été plantés sur votre propriété?</b>  1 Oui 2 Non NSP, RF

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**2011**  
**Questionnaire : EME2011**

NN\_Q06

**In the past 5 years, have there been any trees cut down on your property?**

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

**Au cours des 5 dernières années, des arbres ont-ils été abattus sur votre propriété?**

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

NN\_Q07

**In the past 12 months, did ^DT\_NNFILL1\_E make any purchases to feed or shelter birds on your property?**

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT\_NNFILL1\_F effectué des achats visant à nourrir ou abriter des oiseaux sur votre propriété?**

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

NN\_D08

If HHDLNUM = 1, DT\_NNFILL2\_E = "you".  
Otherwise, DT\_NNFILL2\_E = "your household".

Si HHDLNUM = 1, DT\_NNFILL2\_F = «avez-vous».  
Sinon, DT\_NNFILL2\_F = «votre ménage a-t-il».



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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

NN\_Q08A

**In the past 12 months, did ^DT\_NNFILL2\_E  
participate in outdoor activities close to your home?**

INTERVIEWER: Close to your home: 10 minutes walking  
or driving.  
Outdoor activities can include individual activities such  
as walking, running, skiing or picnicking, and team  
activities such as playing soccer, baseball or football.

1 Yes

2 No (Go to NN\_Q09)

DK, RF (Go to NN\_Q09)

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT\_NNFILL2\_F pris  
part à des activités de plein air à proximité de votre  
résidence?**

INTERVIEWEUR : À proximité de votre résidence : 10  
minutes de marche ou de voiture.  
Les activités de plein air comprennent les activités  
individuelles comme la marche, la course, le ski ou aller  
en pique-nique et les activités d'équipe comme le  
soccer, le baseball ou le football.

1 Oui

2 Non (Passez à NN\_Q09)

NSP, RF (Passez à NN\_Q09)

NN\_Q08B

**What type of outdoor activities did ^DT\_NNFILL2\_E participate in (close to your home)?**

INTERVIEWER: Close to your home: 10 minutes walking or driving.

Outdoor activities can include individual activities such as walking, running, skiing or picnicking, and team activities such as playing soccer, baseball or football.

---

(160 spaces)  
DK, RF

**Quels types d'activités de plein air ^DT\_NNFILL2\_F pris part (à proximité de votre résidence)?**

INTERVIEWEUR : À proximité de votre résidence : 10 minutes de marche ou de voiture.

Les activités de plein air comprennent les activités individuelles comme la marche, la course, le ski ou aller en pique-nique et les activités d'équipe comme le soccer, le baseball ou le football.

---

(160 espaces)  
NSP, RF

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NN\_Q09

**Are there any parks or public greenspaces close to your home?**

**Y-a-t-il des parcs ou des espaces verts à proximité de votre résidence?**

INTERVIEWER: Close to your home: 10 minutes walking or driving.

INTERVIEWEUR : À proximité de votre résidence : 10 minutes de marche ou de voiture.

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No (Go to NN\_D11A)

2 Non (Passez à NN\_D11A)

DK, RF (Go to NN\_D11A)

NSP, RF (Passez à NN\_D11A)

NN\_Q10

**In the past 12 months, did ^DT\_NNFILL1\_E visit these parks or public greenspaces?**

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT\_NNFILL1\_F visité ces parcs ou espaces verts?**

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

NN\_D11A

If NN\_Q09=1, DT\_NNFILL3\_E = "other parks".  
 Otherwise, DT\_NNFILL3\_E = "parks".

Si NN\_Q09=1, DT\_NNFILL3\_F = «autre parc».  
 Sinon, DT\_NNFILL3\_F = «parc».

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

NN_D11B	If NN_Q09 = 1, DT_NNFILL4_E = " that were <u>not</u> close to your home?". Otherwise, DT_NNFILL4_E = "?".	Si NN_Q09 = 1, DT_NNFILL4_F = « qui n'était <u>pas</u> à proximité de votre résidence?». Sinon, DT_NNFILL4_F = «?».
NN_Q11	<b>In the past 12 months, did ^DT_NNFILL1_E visit <u>any</u> ^DT_NNFILL3_E or public greenspaces^DT_NNFILL4_E</b>	<b>Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT_NNFILL1_F visité un ^DT_NNFILL3_F ou espace vert^DT_NNFILL4_F</b>
	1 Yes	1 Oui
	2 No	2 Non
	DK, RF	NSP, RF

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**2011**  
**Questionnaire : EME2011**

NN\_Q12

**In the past 12 months, did ^DT\_NNFILL1\_E engage, without pay, in activities aimed at conservation or protection of the environment or wildlife?**

INTERVIEWER: For example picking up litter, planting trees, naturalizing or restoring areas, writing letters to political officials.

1 Yes

2 No (Go to NN\_END)

DK, RF (Go to NN\_END)

**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, ^DT\_NNFILL1\_F participé, sans rémunération, à des activités ayant pour objet la protection de l'environnement ou de la faune?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Par exemple cueillette de déchets, planter des arbres, restauration d'aires communes, écrire une lettre à des responsables politiques.

1 Oui

2 Non (Passez à NN\_END)

NSP, RF (Passez à NN\_END)

NN\_Q13

**Were any of these activities done on behalf of a group or an organization?**

INTERVIEWER: Include activities like beach or park clean-up days, unpaid help provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations.

1 Yes

2 No

DK, RF

**Certaines de ces activités étaient-elles pour le compte d'un groupe ou d'un organisme?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Inclure les activités telles le nettoyage des parcs et plages, toute aide non-rémunérée apportée dans les écoles, les organismes religieux, les associations sportives ou communautaires.

1 Oui

2 Non

NSP, RF

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

NN\_Q14

Were any of these activities done independently, that is, not on behalf of a group or an organization?

Certaines de ces activités ont-elles été effectuées de manière indépendante c'est-à-dire sans l'entremise d'un groupe ou d'un organisme?

INTERVIEWER: For example, picking up litter, writing letters to political officials.

INTERVIEWEUR : Par exemple, ramasser des déchets, écrire une lettre à des responsables politiques.

1 Yes

1 Oui

2 No

2 Non

DK, RF

NSP, RF

NN\_E14

A response inconsistent with a response to a previous question has been entered. Please confirm.

Une réponse incompatible avec une réponse à une autre question a été inscrite. S.V.P. confirmez.

Rule:

Trigger soft edit if NN\_Q12=1 and NN\_Q13=(2,DK,RF) and NN\_Q14=(2,DK,RF)

Déclenchez une vérification avec avertissement si NN\_Q12=1 et NN\_Q13=(2,NSP,RF) et NN\_Q14=(2,NSP,RF)

NN\_END

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**Purchasing decisions (PD)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

**Décisions en matière d'achats (PD)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

PD\_BEG

Beginning of section

Début de la section

Content block

Bloc de l'enquête

External variables required:

Variables externes requises :

HHLDDNUM: number of members in household, from  
Demographics block.

HHLDDNUM : nombre de membres dans le ménage, du  
bloc de démographie.

PD\_R01

**The next few questions are about purchasing  
decisions.**

**Les questions suivantes portent sur vos décisions  
en matière d'achats.**

INTERVIEWER: Press <1> to continue.

INTERVIEWEUR : Appuyez sur <1> pour continuer.

PD\_D01

If HHLDDNUM = 1, DT\_PDFILL1\_E = "do you".  
Otherwise, DT\_PDFILL1\_E = "does your household".

Si HHLDDNUM = 1, DT\_PDFILL1\_F = «achetez-vous».  
Sinon, DT\_PDFILL1\_F = «votre ménage achète-t-il ».



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PD\_Q03

**When they are available (or in season), how often  
^DT\_PDFILL1\_E purchase foods advertised as being  
locally grown or produced?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- 1 **Always**
- 2 **Often**
- 3 **Sometimes**
- 4 **Rarely**
- 5 **Never**

DK, RF

**Lorsqu'ils sont offerts (ou en saison), à quelle  
fréquence ^DT\_PDFILL1\_F des aliments présentés  
comme étant cultivés ou produits localement?**

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 **Toujours**
- 2 **Souvent**
- 3 **Parfois**
- 4 **Rarement**
- 5 **Jamais**

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

PD\_Q03 Locally grown products

Products are considered "locally grown" if they are  
advertised as such.

PD\_Q03 Aliments cultivés localement

On considère habituellement les produits comme étant  
locaux lorsqu'ils sont affichés comme tels.

PD\_D02

If HHLDNUM = 1, DT\_PDFILL2\_E = "did you".  
Otherwise, DT\_PDFILL2\_E = "did your household".

Si HHLDNUM = 1, DT\_PDFILL2\_F = «avez-vous».  
Sinon, DT\_PDFILL2\_F = «votre ménage a-t-il».

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PD\_Q04

In the past 12 months, how often ^DT\_PDFILL2\_E purchase environmentally friendly or "green" cleaning products?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- 1 **Always**
- 2 **Often**
- 3 **Sometimes**
- 4 **Rarely**
- 5 **Never**

DK, RF

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, à quelle fréquence ^DT\_PDFILL2\_F acheté des produits de nettoyage écologiques ou «verts»?

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 **Toujours**
- 2 **Souvent**
- 3 **Parfois**
- 4 **Rarement**
- 5 **Jamais**

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

PD\_Q04 Environmentally friendly or green cleaning products?

Household cleaning products, personal cleaning products and detergents that avoid phosphates, chlorine, artificial fragrances and colours and are biodegradable.

PD\_Q04 Produits de Nettoyage Écologiques ou "Verts"

Produits de nettoyage ménagers biodégradables qui ne contiennent pas de chlore, de fragrances artificielles ou de phosphate.

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

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PD\_D03

If HHLNUM=1, DT\_PDFILL3\_E = "you use your ".

Otherwise, DT\_PDFILL3\_E = "your household use your  
".

Si HHLNUM=1, DT\_PDFILL3\_F = «avez-vous utilisé  
vos ».

Sinon, DT\_PDFILL3\_F = «votre ménage a-t-il utilisé ses  
».

FOR INFORMATION ONLY  
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PD\_Q05

(In the past 12 months,) how often did  
^DT\_PDFILL3\_E own bags or containers to carry  
your groceries?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- 1 **Always**
- 2 **Often**
- 3 **Sometimes**
- 4 **Rarely**
- 5 **Never**

DK, RF

(Au cours des 12 derniers mois,) à quelle fréquence  
^DT\_PDFILL3\_F propres sacs ou récipients pour  
rapporter l'épicerie?

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 **Toujours**
- 2 **Souvent**
- 3 **Parfois**
- 4 **Rarement**
- 5 **Jamais**

NSP, RF

Help text: / Texte d'aide :

PD\_Q05 Bags and containers

Bags usually made of canvas or heavy plastic that can  
be reused numerous times for groceries, as opposed to  
plastic disposable bags.

PD\_Q05 Sacs et récipients

Sacs faits en toile ou plastique qui peuvent être utilisés  
plusieurs fois par rapporter l'épicerie, contrairement aux  
sacs de plastique jetables.

PD\_END

End of section

Fin de la section

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

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**Total Household Income (THI)**

18 - Development - Completed  
Version - 1001

This is the CATI-CAPI version of the total household income block.

THI\_BEG

External variables required:

PROXMODE: proxy identifier  
FNAME: first name of respondent  
CURRENTYEAR: the year during which the information  
is collected

THI\_D01

DV\_PASTYEAR = CURRENTYEAR [minus] 1  
(e.g. 2008 - 1 = 2007)

**Revenu total du ménage (THI)**

18 - Développement - Complété  
Version - 1001

Ceci est la version des ITAO-IPAO du bloc « Revenu  
total du ménage ».

Variables externes requises :

PROXMODE : identificateur d'interview  
FNAME : prénom du répondant  
CURRENTYEAR : l'année de collecte

DV\_PASTYEAR = CURRENTYEAR [minus] 1  
(e.g. 2008 - 1 = 2007)

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**2011**  
**Questionnaire : EME2011**

THI\_Q01

Now a question about ^YOUR1 total household income.

What is your best estimate of ^YOUR1 total household income received by all household members, from all sources, before taxes and deductions, during the year ending December 31, ^DV\_PASTYEAR?

Income can come from various sources such as from work, investments, pensions or government. Examples include Employment Insurance, Social Assistance, Child Tax Benefit and other income such as child support, spousal support (alimony) and rental income.

INTERVIEWER: Capital gains should not be included in the household income.

(MIN: -9000000) (MAX: 90000000)  
DK, RF

Maintenant une question sur le revenu total de ^VOTRE1 ménage.

Au meilleur de votre connaissance, à combien estimez-vous le revenu total de tous les membres de ^VOTRE1 ménage, provenant de toutes les sources, avant impôts et autres déductions, au cours de l'année se terminant le 31 décembre ^DV\_PASTYEAR ?

Le revenu peut provenir de diverses sources comme le travail, les investissements, les pensions ou le gouvernement. Les exemples incluent l'assurance-emploi, l'aide sociale, les prestations fiscales pour enfants et d'autres revenus tels que les pensions alimentaires et le revenu locatif.

INTERVIEWEUR : Les gains en capital ne doivent pas être inclus dans le revenu du ménage.

(MIN : -9000000) (MAX : 90000000)  
NSP, RF

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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

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THI_E01	An unusual value has been entered. Please confirm.	Une réponse inhabituelle a été inscrite. S.V.P. confirmez.
Rule:	Trigger soft edit if TPI_Q01 > 250000 or TPI_Q01 < -150000	Déclenchez une vérification avec avertissement si TPI_Q01 > 250000 ou TPI_Q01 < -150000
THI_C02	If THI_Q01 = DK or RF, go to THI_Q02. Otherwise, go to THI_END.	Si THI_Q01 = NSP ou RF, passez à THI_Q02. Sinon, passez à THI_END.

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**2011**  
**Questionnaire : EME2011**

THI\_Q02

Can you estimate in which of the following groups  
^YOUR1 household income falls? Was the total  
household income during the year ending December  
31, ^DV\_PASTYEAR... ?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- 1 **Less than \$50,000,**  
**including income**  
**loss** (Go to THI\_Q03)
- 2 **\$50,000 and more**  
(Go to THI\_Q04)

DK, RF

Go to THI\_END

Pouvez-vous estimer dans lequel des groupes  
suivants se situe le revenu de ^VOTRE1 ménage? Le  
revenu total du ménage au cours de l'année se  
terminant le 31 décembre ^DV\_PASTYEAR était-il... ?

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

- 1 **Inférieur à 50 000 \$**  
**incluant les pertes**  
**de revenu** (Passez à THI\_Q03)
- 2 **Égal ou supérieur à**  
**50 000 \$** (Passez à THI\_Q04)

NSP, RF

Passez à THI\_END



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**Questionnaire : EME2011**

THI\_Q03

Please stop me when I have read the category which applies to ^YOUR1 household.

Veuillez m'arrêter dès que j'aurai lu la catégorie qui s'applique à ^VOTRE1 ménage.

Was it... ?

Était-il... ?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

1 Less than \$5,000

1 Inférieur à 5 000 \$

2 \$5,000 to less than \$10,000

2 De 5 000 \$ à moins de 10 000 \$

3 \$10,000 to less than \$15,000

3 De 10 000 \$ à moins de 15 000 \$

4 \$15,000 to less than \$20,000

4 De 15 000 \$ à moins de 20 000 \$

5 \$20,000 to less than \$30,000

5 De 20 000 \$ à moins de 30 000 \$

6 \$30,000 to less than \$40,000

6 De 30 000 \$ à moins de 40 000 \$

7 \$40,000 to less than \$50,000

7 De 40 000 \$ à moins de 50 000 \$

DK, RF

NSP, RF

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Passez à THI\_END

**Specifications Report**  
**Households and the Environment Survey (HES) - 2011**  
**Questionnaire: HES2011**

**Rapport des spécifications**  
**Enquête sur les ménages et l'environnement (EME) -**  
**2011**  
**Questionnaire : EME2011**

THI\_Q04

Please stop me when I have read the category which applies to ^YOUR1 household.

Veillez m'arrêter dès que j'aurai lu la catégorie qui s'applique à ^VOTRE1 ménage.

Was it... ?

Était-il... ?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

INTERVIEWEUR : Lisez les catégories au répondant.

1 \$50,000 to less than \$60,000

1 De 50 000 \$ à moins de 60 000 \$

2 \$60,000 to less than \$70,000

2 De 60 000 \$ à moins de 70 000 \$

3 \$70,000 to less than \$80,000

3 De 70 000 \$ à moins de 80 000 \$

4 \$80,000 to less than \$90,000

4 De 80 000 \$ à moins de 90 000 \$

5 \$90,000 to less than \$100,000

5 De 90 000 \$ à moins de 100 000 \$

6 \$100,000 to less than \$150,000

6 De 100 000 \$ à moins de 150 000 \$

7 \$150,000 and over

7 150 000 \$ ou plus

DK, RF

NSP, RF

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THI\_END

FOR INFORMATION ONLY  
POUR INFORMATION SEULEMENT