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2006

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Symbols

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between the 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

Table of contents

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Neil Rothwell

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Sara Guay

Linda McCormick

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1. Introduction

There is a growing recognition that the actions of households have a major impact on the environment. The Households and the Environment Survey (HES) is conducted to measure those actions. The HES has been relaunched after a 12-year absence and collects data on some of the same environmental variables that were investigated in the 1991 and 1994 surveys. However, many of the topics covered in this survey are new. The following are the major themes covered by the 2006 HES:

- Water quality concerns of households
- Consumption and conservation of water
- Energy use and home heating and cooling
- Use of gasoline-powered equipment
- Pesticide and fertilizer use on lawns and gardens
- Recycling, composting and waste disposal practices
- Impacts of air and water quality on households
- Transportation decisions

Since the HES was last conducted, the environmental priorities and concerns of Canadians have evolved. Concerns about the safety of drinking water, the quality of the air we breathe, the impact of residential pesticide use and the influence of hazardous waste on human health are only some of the issues that have moved to the forefront of Canadians' collective consciousness. Changes in the way people behave, such as the increased use of water filters reflect these growing concerns. However, the continuation of other practices by people (such as high per capita consumption of energy and fuels) indicate that behaviours based on environmental values must compete with the practical realities of personal time use, comfort and convenience.

The HES was conducted under the umbrella of the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators (CESI) project. A joint initiative of Statistics Canada, Environment Canada and Health Canada, the CESI project publishes an annual report[1] that presents environmental indicators for water quality, air quality, and greenhouse gas emissions. The indicators are intended to assist those in government responsible for developing policy and measuring performance, while also informing individual Canadians who want to know more about the trends in their environment.

This survey is scheduled to be conducted every two years, with the next version scheduled for late 2007 and early 2008.

1. Statistics Canada. 2006. *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators*. Catalogue no. 16-251. http://www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=16-251-XWE (accessed May 2, 2007).

2. Highlights

Water

- Regardless of their source of tap water, almost one-third of Canadian households drank primarily bottled water in 2006.
- Only 13% of Canadian households did not have their water supplied by a municipality. Their water typically came from wells or lakes, streams and rivers. Among these households, 35% had their water tested by a laboratory and, of these, 85% found no problems with their water.
- The shares of households treating their water were similar for those households with municipally supplied water and for those with a non-municipal supply (almost half of those who drank their water). However, those with a municipal water supply were more likely to treat their water to remove possible bacterial contamination than were those households with a non-municipal water supply.
- The proportion of households with a water-saving showerhead or a water-saving toilet has increased markedly since 1994.

Energy

- The share of households using compact fluorescent light bulbs increased from 19% in 1994 to 59% in 2006. Households in British Columbia and Ontario were most likely to be using these bulbs.
- The great majority of households have thermostats, and of these the proportion with a programmable thermostat increased from 16% in 1994 to 42% in 2006. Households in Atlantic Canada were least likely to have one of these devices.
- Of those households with a thermostat, programmable or not, 53% lowered the temperature of their dwellings before going to bed at night.

Recycling

- In 2006, 93% of Canadian households had access to at least one form of recycling program and 97% of these households used at least one of these programs. In Prince Edward Island, almost all households took part: access to and participation in a program were both at 99%.
- Across Canada, access to, and use, of a recycling program has increased since 1994. The share of households with access to a plastics recycling program increased from 63% in 1994 to 87% in 2006.

Composting

- Twenty-seven percent of Canadian households composted their kitchen and/or their lawn and garden waste, an increase from 23% in 1994.
- Particularly high rates of composting were reported by households in Prince Edward Island (91%) and Nova Scotia (69%).

Fertilizers and pesticides

- Thirty-two percent of Canadian households with a lawn or garden applied fertilizers, whereas 29% used pesticides.

Gasoline-powered equipment

- One-fifth of Canadian households owned a snowblower, two-thirds of households with a lawn or garden owned a gasoline-powered lawnmower, and 1 in 20 households with a lawn or garden owned a gasoline-powered leafblower.

- In 2006, 12% of Canadian households owned a motorized watercraft or snowmobile. Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan had the highest incidence of ownership of this equipment.

Transportation

- Eighty-three percent of Canadian households owned or leased at least one motor vehicle. Of these, approximately one-half had only one motor vehicle, while just over 1 in 10 households owned or leased three or more vehicles.

- The majority (58%) of households in Canada travelled 20,000 kilometres or less in their motor vehicles in an average year, whereas 12% travelled more than 40,000 kilometres.

- Generally, the larger the city was, the lower the proportion of the population that travelled to work by motor vehicle. Four of the five urban areas with the lowest incidence of commuting by motor vehicle were the largest cities in Canada (Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver and the Ontario portion of Ottawa–Gatineau).

- In Canada's major urban areas, while the rate of motor vehicle commuting was lower, people tended to travel further when using a motor vehicle to get to work. In the Ontario portion of Ottawa–Gatineau, 32% of those travelling to work by motor vehicle travelled over 20 kilometres each way. In Toronto, the comparable figure was 30%.

- People using public transit took longer, on average, to get to work than people using motor vehicles. Nationally, almost two-thirds of public transit users needed 30 minutes or more to get to work while only one-quarter of those using motor vehicles took this long.

- During the colder months, 11% of people who worked outside the home travelled to work by public transit and 6% walked or bicycled. When the warmer weather arrived, the share using public transit fell slightly but the share walking or bicycling increased markedly (to 14%).

- In the colder months, 64% of people who worked outside the home travelled to work alone in a motor vehicle. In the warmer months, this share fell to 57%.

3. Results

3.1 Water

"Canadians are concerned about how the environment affects their health, thus about the quality of the water they drink."[2] Public perception, as a determining factor driving public policy, can be as persuasive as empirically based evidence. In consequence, it is important to understand how Canadians perceive the quality of their drinking water supply and the behaviours that respond to those concerns.

3.1.1 The bottle or the tap: Sources of drinking water

Households can choose to drink their tap water, only bottled water, or both. Those households who choose not to drink their tap water, or who only do so after treating it, may be exhibiting either a dislike for its taste or a lack of confidence in its safety or may simply be following the popular style of the day. Their choice may also depend on whether they obtain their tap water from a municipal source or from a non-municipal source, such as a well.

Almost 3 in 10 Canadian households got their drinking water from a bottle

Almost 3 in 10 households drank primarily bottled water as opposed to their tap water. In places where municipal water supply is provided, 29% of Canadian households reached for bottled water (Figure 3.1). Similarly, 29% of households with non-municipal water sources used bottled water (Annex Table 1).

Among the provinces, households with municipal water supply in New Brunswick and in Newfoundland and Labrador were the least likely to drink only their tap water (48% and 49%, respectively) and were the most likely to be drinking only bottled water (37% and 35%, respectively). The remainder of the households drank both tap and bottled water. On the other hand, households in New Brunswick on wells or other non-municipal sources were among the most likely to drink only tap water (75%) and one of the lowest ranking users of bottled water (16%).

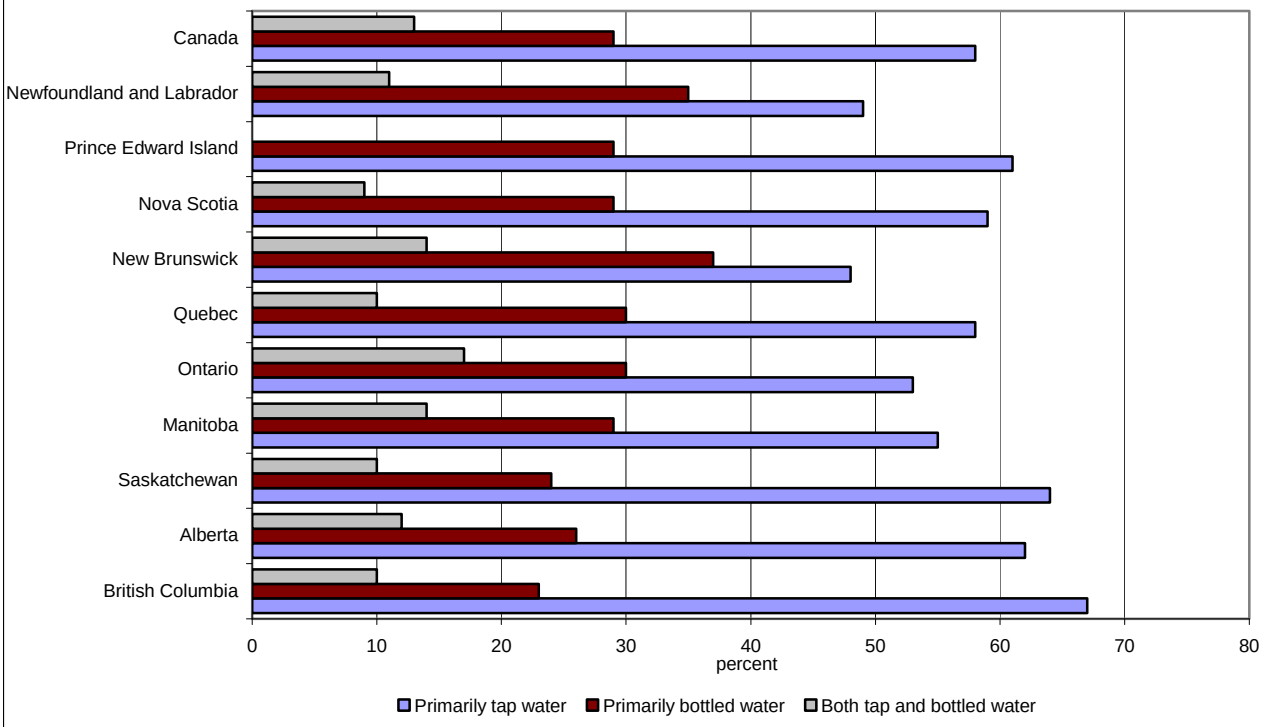
Across Canada's census metropolitan areas (CMAs), there was much variation in the degree to which households used bottled water as their primary source of drinking water. Many factors can influence the extent to which households choose bottled water, such as past incidents involving public water supplies (e.g., Walkerton, Ontario in 2000, and North Battleford, Saskatchewan, in 2001), the aesthetic qualities—taste, odour and colour—of water, the convenience of bottled water as a healthier choice over other beverages, and ongoing marketing by the bottled water industry.

Knowledge of local conditions is important in understanding household behaviour, and this is especially so with drinking water. For example, households with a municipal water supply in Kitchener were the least likely to consume tap water (41%) and the most likely to use bottled water (46%) (Annex Table 2). This may be linked to a *Cryptosporidium* outbreak in Kitchener–Waterloo that occurred in 1993. Although no epidemiologic evidence was reported to establish that the drinking water was responsible, extensive source water monitoring confirmed *Cryptosporidium* was present in the raw water.[3] Perhaps some lingering negative perceptions about the quality of the tap water remains.

On the other hand, Saskatoon had the highest proportion of households drinking only tap water and the lowest rate of bottled water use (77% and 10%, respectively). The City of Saskatoon provides water quality information on its website, including a video describing how source water is drawn, treated and distributed to the tap. Public education initiatives such as this may have contributed to a positive public attitude about the water supply.

2. Task Force on a Canadian Information System for the Environment. October 2001. *Sharing Environmental Decisions: Executive Summary and Recommendations:* Final Report of the Task Force on a Canadian Information System for the Environment. Ottawa.
3. Hrudey, S.E. and E.J. Hrudey. 2004. *Safe Drinking Water: Lessons from Recent Outbreaks in Affluent Nations*. IWA Publishing. London. p. 231–233.

Figure 3.1
Main type of drinking water consumed by households with a municipal water supply, by province, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

3.1.2 Is it okay to drink? Households that test their drinking water

Canada is highly urbanized and most households get their water from their city or town. Only 13% of households reported using non-municipal water sources such as wells, lakes or rivers (Text Table 3.1). However, this proportion varied considerably by province. As might be expected, the more 'rural' provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had the highest share of households using non-municipal water sources.[4,5] In contrast, in British Columbia, one of the most urbanized provinces, only 9% of households reported using non-municipal water sources.

Concerns about the quality of household drinking water may lead households to have their water tested by a laboratory.[6] It might be expected that a large proportion of households on wells (where, unlike municipal systems, the water is not otherwise tested) would be testing their water. However, only 35% of households with a non-municipal water supply had their water tested by a laboratory in 2005. It seems most households on non-municipal supply have a reasonably high level of confidence or satisfaction in the quality of their water or already know its limitations for drinking. Among those households that tested their water in 2005, 85% reported that no contaminants were found by the laboratory (Text Table 3.1).

In Ontario, 90% of households with a non-municipal water supply that had their water tested did not find a problem. In contrast, households with a non-municipal water supply in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were more likely to report water quality problems after testing. Common, naturally-occurring substances in prairie groundwater include sulphate-reducing bacteria (called iron bacteria) and inorganic substances such as iron, manganese, arsenic, sulphate,

4. The provinces with the highest proportion of population defined as rural according to the Census of Population.
5. Statistics Canada. 2001. *Summary Tables*. "Population urban and rural, by province and territory."www40.statcan.ca/l01/cst01/demo62k.htm (accessed May 15, 2007).
6. Only those households with a non-municipal water supply were asked if they had had their water tested.

calcium, magnesium and sodium.[7] Areas where groundwater supplies are shallow may also be susceptible to other problems more common in surface waters (e.g., nitrates). These substances can accumulate in wells over time as there is less chance for soils to filter them out.[8]

Text Table 3.1

Households with a non-municipal water supply that had their water tested by a laboratory, by province, 2005

	Households with a non-municipal water supply[1]	Water tested by a laboratory[2]	No problems found
		percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	19	32	87
Prince Edward Island	53	32	83
Nova Scotia	40	27	82
New Brunswick	45	30	80
Quebec	11	27	82
Ontario	11	48	90
Manitoba	18	35	72
Saskatchewan	14	27	79
Alberta	12	33	77
British Columbia	9	25	82
Canada	**13**	**35**	**85**

Notes:

1. Non-municipal water supply includes private wells, surface sources or other sources.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Text Table 3.2

Treatment of drinking water by households with a municipal water supply, by province, 2006

	Households with a municipal water supply[1]	Consumed tap water[2]	Treated water before drinking[3]	Used a filter or purifier on tap or supply pipe[3]	Used a stand-alone filter[3]	Boiled or used other water treatment methods[3]	Used any drinking water filter[3]	Did not treat tap water[3]
				percent				
Newfoundland and Labrador	80	59	60	17	41	9	53	40
Prince Edward Island	46	70	44	14	29	F	41	56
Nova Scotia	59	69	51	11	41	F	48	49
New Brunswick	55	61	43	13 [E]	28	F	39	57
Quebec	88	68	31	9	17	7	25	69
Ontario	87	69	57	18	35	10	50	43
Manitoba	81	69	58	18	36	9	51	42
Saskatchewan	85	75	46	17	28	5	42	54
Alberta	88	73	48	17	28	5	44	52
British Columbia	90	76	52	17	30	8	45	48
Canada	**86**	**70**	**48**	**15**	**29**	**8**	**42**	**52**

Notes:

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households on municipal water supply.

3. Information relates only to households reporting that tap water was consumed.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

7. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. 2003. *Prairie Water Quality Problems*. www.agr.gc.ca/pfra/water/pwqproblem_e.htm (accessed May 2, 2007).
8. Ibid.

3.1.3 Safety and aesthetics: Household treatment of drinking water

Whether laboratory results indicate that they should do so or not, some households choose to treat their water in some manner, even if it has already been treated by a water provider. While many may do this because of the perception of a health risk, others do it simply to improve the taste, or to eliminate odour or colour. Information on the reasons why households treat drinking water, together with the methods they use, can provide insights into their perceptions of water quality and how households assess any risks associated with consuming the water.

Text Table 3.3
Treatment of drinking water by households with a non-municipal water supply, by province, 2006

	Households with non-municipal water supply[1]	Consumed tap water[2]	Treated water before drinking[3]	Used a filter or purifier on tap or supply pipe[3]	Used a stand-alone filter[3]	Boiled or used other water treatment methods[3]	Used any drinking water filter[3]	Did not treat tap water[3]
				percent				
Newfoundland and Labrador	19	81	48	24	30	F	47	52
Prince Edward Island	53	87	22	12	11 [E]	F	20	78
Nova Scotia	40	71	43	26	19	F	41	57
New Brunswick	45	83	39	24	17	F	37	61
Quebec	11	69	31	21	8	5 [E]	27	69
Ontario	11	65	59	42	21	8	55	41
Manitoba	18	62	51	24	23	F	43	49
Saskatchewan	14	61	46	F	F	F	39	54
Alberta	12	56	46	32	10 [E]	F	41	54
British Columbia	9	67	42	28	17 [E]	F	40	58
Canada	**13**	**68**	**45**	**30**	**16**	**6**	**41**	**55**

Notes:
Non-municipal supply includes private wells, surface sources or other sources.
1. As a percentage of all households.
2. As a percentage of households on non-municipal water supply.
3. Information relates only to households reporting that tap water was consumed.
Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Text Table 3.4
Reasons why households with a municipal water supply treated their tap water before drinking it, by province, 2006

	Households that treated their tap water before drinking it[1]	Reason for treating[2]				
		To improve the appearance, taste or colour	To remove water treatment chemicals	To remove metals or minerals	To remove possible bacterial contamination	Other reason
		percent				
Newfoundland and Labrador	60	54	48	29	38	12
Prince Edward Island	44	58	54	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	51	61	52	23	23	11 [E]
New Brunswick	43	66	52	F	F	F
Quebec	31	56	44	31	40	9 [E]
Ontario	57	58	53	40	45	10
Manitoba	58	70	45	31	38	F
Saskatchewan	46	67	46	32	30	11
Alberta	48	61	44	34	33	9
British Columbia	52	56	52	37	39	10
Canada	**48**	**59**	**50**	**36**	**40**	**10**

Notes:
Excludes households that drank primarily bottled water in the home.
1. As a percentage of households with a municipal water supply reporting that tap water was consumed.
2. Relates only to households reporting that tap water was treated.
Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Approximately 7 out of 10 households (both municipal and non-municipal water supply) reported drinking their tap water, and slightly fewer than half of these elected to treat the tap water before they drank it (Text Table 3.2 and Text Table 3.3). Among households that consumed their tap water, 4 out of 10 used some type of filter. Households connected to a municipal supply were more apt to use a stand-alone filter, while those on a well or other non-municipal source were more likely to use a filter on the tap or supply line. Within Canada's CMAs, half of the households that consumed

municipally supplied tap water applied some form of treatment to the water (Annex Table 4). Stand-alone filters were the preferred treatment method (30%), as opposed to filters directly attached to supply pipes (15%) or other methods. Canada-wide, of those households with a municipal supply that treated their tap water, 59% did so mainly to improve taste and appearance (Text Table 3.4). Quebec households, at 31%, were least likely to treat their tap water, whereas those in Newfoundland and Labrador, at 60%, were the most likely to treat their tap water. The improvement of taste or appearance was the main reason for treating water in all CMAs with the exception of Windsor, where the removal of water treatment chemicals (a factor in the taste of water) ranked as the main reason for treatment (Annex Table 5).

A slightly lower percentage of households with non-municipal sources (45% versus 48% for municipally-supplied ones) reported treating their tap water before drinking (Text Table 3.3). More than half of these households (53%) identified the removal of metals or minerals as the main reason for treating their drinking water (Annex Table 6). Most non-municipal water supplies are groundwater and these tend to have a higher mineral content than the surface water supplies that typically serve municipal systems. Nationally, 40% of households with municipal water supply that treated their water reported doing so to remove possible bacterial contamination. This compares with 34% of households on a private well or surface source.

3.1.4 Turning off the taps: Water conservation on the increase

Aside from drinking water issues, another important theme in the survey centred on the water conservation practices of households. Water availability is an emerging issue in some parts of the country and may be exacerbated by climatic changes. For example, in the summer of 2001, many regions of Canada experienced drought or near-drought conditions that led to regulatory responses by municipal authorities (e.g., water use restrictions) or the voluntary adoption of water conservation measures by households.[9] In other locations, while water may not be in short supply, municipalities and taxpayers incur increased water treatment costs as demands for water grow.

The survey asked a number of questions on household practices aimed at conserving water or reducing water usage. In particular, households were asked whether there was a water-saving showerhead or low-volume toilet in their home. Sixty percent of Canadian households reported having a water-saving showerhead and 41% a water-saving toilet (Text Table 3.5). When similar questions were asked in 1994, 42% of households had water-saving showerheads and only 15% had a low-volume toilet.

Text Table 3.5
Households that used water conservation devices, by province, 1994 and 2006

	Used a water-saving showerhead[1]		Used a water-saving toilet[1,2]	
	1994	2006	1994	2006
	percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador	28	60	6	30
Prince Edward Island	33	60	6	30
Nova Scotia	41	59	13	34
New Brunswick	42	59	11	33
Quebec	46	66	9	36
Ontario	45	64	18	45
Manitoba	34	51	19	39
Saskatchewan	27	40	13	36
Alberta	32	52	21	43
British Columbia	43	56	16	37
Canada	**42**	**60**	**15**	**41**

Notes:

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. A water-saving, low-volume toilet or toilet tank with the water volume modified, for example, with a bottle or a brick.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 1994 and 2006.

9. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. 2001. *Lessons Learned from the Drought Years January, 2001 and 2002: Synthesis Report*. SRC Publication no. 11602-46E03. Saskatchewan Research Council. Saskatoon.

Text Table 3.6

Households that used water conservation devices, by presence of a water meter, by province, 2006

	Households with water meters				Households without water meters			
	Households with water meters[1]	Used a water-saving showerhead	Used a water-saving toilet[2]	Used either a water-saving showerhead or toilet or both	Households without water meters[1]	Used a water-saving showerhead	Used a water-saving toilet[2]	Used either a water-saving showerhead or toilet or both
	percent							
Newfoundland and Labrador	4 [E]	F	F	F	92	63	32	69
Prince Edward Island	F	F	F	F	82	58	32	64
Nova Scotia	84	61	36	71	12 [E]	63	F	67
New Brunswick	46	53	34	68	49	63	31	69
Quebec	20	54	33	66	77	70	37	75
Ontario	84	66	47	76	12	65	42	71
Manitoba	92	52	40	65	6 [E]	47 [E]	39 [E]	63
Saskatchewan	91	43	38	59	6 [E]	F	F	F
Alberta	84	52	46	68	12	58	37	64
British Columbia	41	57	37	66	47	57	39	67
Canada	**62**	**60**	**44**	**71**	**33**	**65**	**37**	**72**

Notes:

Some respondents specified "Do not know." This proportion is not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%

1. Households that did not live in an apartment and whose main source of water is supplied by their city, town or municipality.

2. A water-saving, low-volume toilet or toilet tank with the water volume modified, for example, with a bottle or a brick.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Water conservation practices and metering

The presence of water meters varied widely across the country, from only 4% of Newfoundland and Labrador households to 92% of Manitoba households reporting having this equipment.

Generally, municipalities use water meters to measure the volume used by a household or a business and to bill it accordingly. Conventional wisdom suggests that meters encourage households to conserve water. However, a larger percentage of households without water meters reported having water-saving showerheads than did those with a metered water supply. Conversely, households with metered water were slightly more likely to have water-saving toilets (Text Table 3.6).

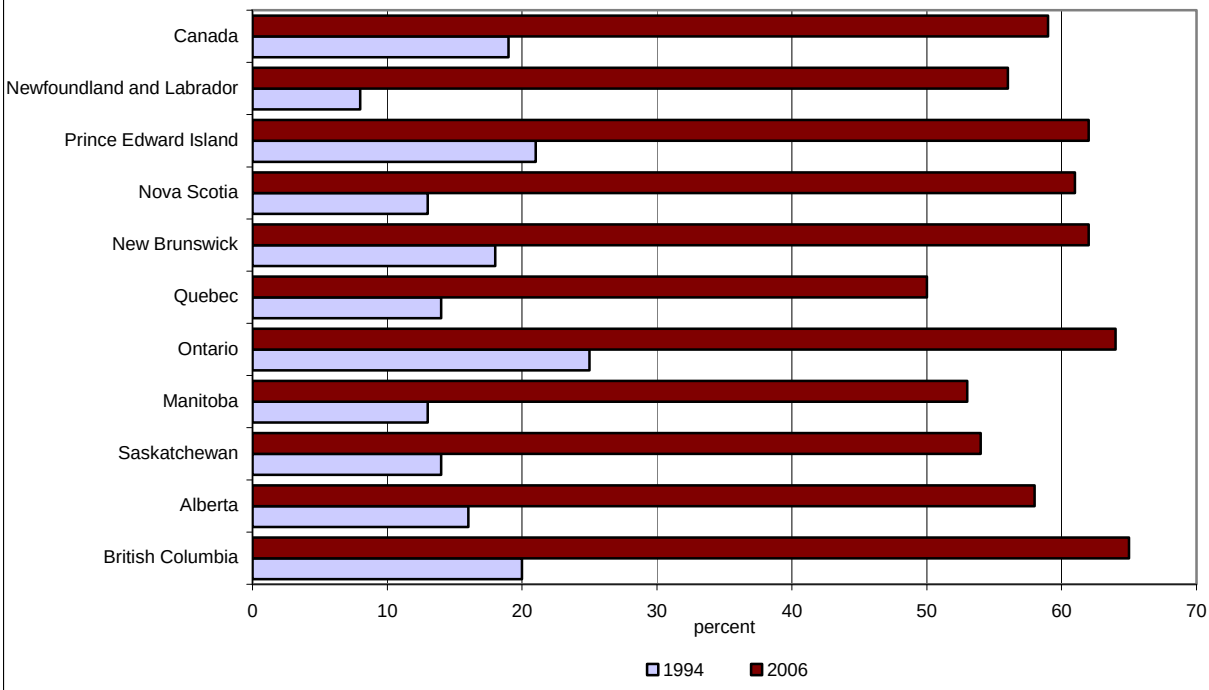
Fourteen percent of households had rain barrels or cisterns while 24% of households had a timer attached to their sprinkler when they watered their gardens (Annex Table 7).

3.2 Energy use

3.2.1 Turning down the power

In a country of climate extremes such as Canada, spending on energy to heat and cool homes makes up a significant portion of household spending. With the increasing cost of energy, householders are naturally conscious of the energy they consume and they therefore take steps to conserve energy. For example, of those households with a thermostat, programmable or not, 53% lowered the temperature of their dwellings before going to bed at night.

Figure 3.2
Households with any energy-saving compact fluorescent light bulbs, by province, 1994 and 2006



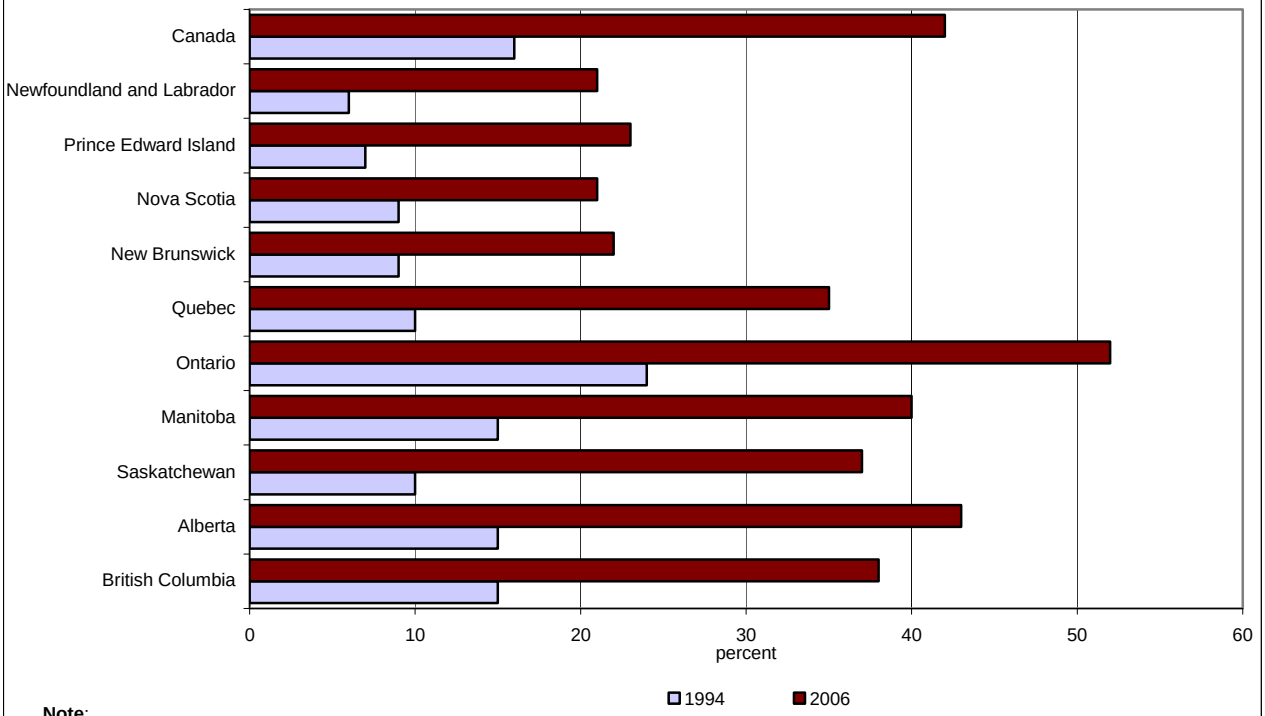
Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 1994, 2006.

Energy-saving light bulbs and programmable thermostats

Lighting technology has changed dramatically in recent years, and this change is apparent in the increase in the variety of energy-efficient lighting products available to Canadian households. With this increase in variety, Canadian households have a growing opportunity to control the amount of energy they consume to light their homes.[10] For example, compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs), which are compatible with standard light sockets, consume less energy than ordinary incandescent light bulbs and last up to 10 times longer.[11] In Canada, from 1994 to 2006, the share of households having at least one CFL went from 19% to 59% (Figure 3.2). Households in all provinces contributed to this increase. In 2006, British Columbia and Ontario had the highest percentage of households using CFLs (65% and 64% respectively). In Quebec, at the other end of this spectrum CFLs were found in half of all households. More than half (57%) of the households located in CMAs used CFLs in 2006 (Annex Table 13). The Ontario portion of Ottawa–Gatineau had the highest rate of households using CFLs (70%). In contrast, only 44% of the households in the CMA of Montréal used the bulbs.

10. Natural Resources Canada. 2005. *Survey of Household Energy Use (SHEU) – Summary Report*. Catalogue no. M144-120/2003-1. Ottawa.
11. Natural Resources Canada. 2004. *Basic Facts about Residential Lighting*. http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/energystar/english/consumers/light_basic_facts.cfm (accessed June 18, 2007).

Figure 3.3
Households with a programmable thermostat, by province, 1994 and 2006



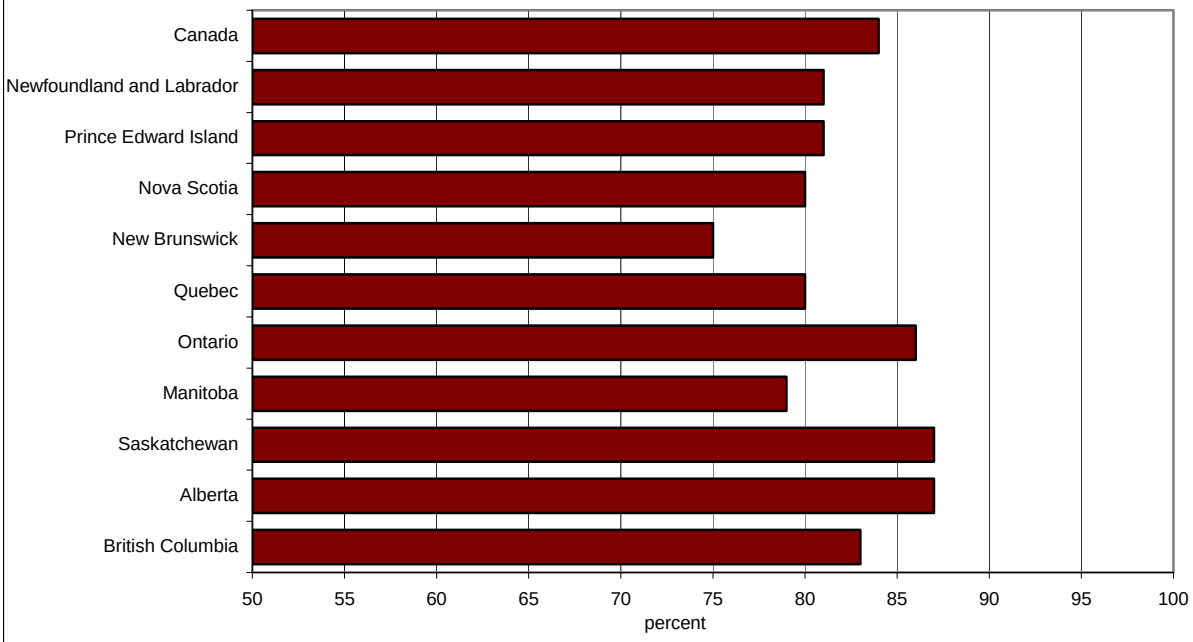
Note:
As a percentage of all households with a thermostat.
Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 1994 and 2006.

Programmable thermostats, which automatically adjust the temperature setting according to the time of day, also allow households to save energy. These devices have become increasingly popular among Canadians. In 1994, 16% of households with a thermostat had a programmable thermostat (Figure 3.3). This percentage grew to 42% by 2006, with increases seen in every province. In Ontario, 52% of the households had a programmable thermostat; an increase of 28 percentage points over the 1994 figure. Households in the Atlantic provinces were the least likely to have one of these devices, with ownership under 25% in all four provinces. Households located in the Ontario portion of Ottawa–Gatineau were more likely to have a programmable thermostat than households in any other CMA. St. John's and Saint John had the lowest share of households with one of these mechanisms (Annex Table 13).

To realize its full energy-saving potential, a programmable thermostat must be programmed. However, of those Canadian households that had one of these devices, 16% did not program it (Figure 3.4). This was the case most frequently in New Brunswick, where one-quarter of households did not program their programmable thermostat.

Many households lower the temperature at night, whether or not they have a programmed programmable thermostat. However, a larger proportion of households with these devices do so (67%, versus 46% of those that owned a non-programmable or an unprogrammed programmable one) (Annex Tables 14 and 15).

Figure 3.4
Households that programmed their programmable thermostat, by province, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

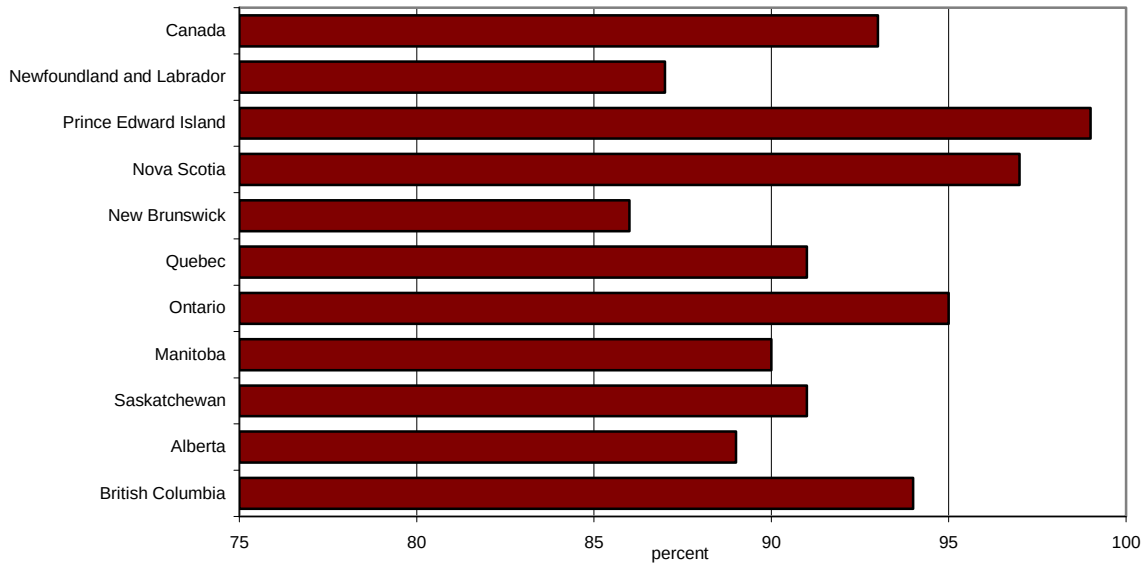
3.3 Recycling and composting

When Canadians are asked about the environmental actions they take, waste diversion—in the form of recycling or composting—is probably what springs to many minds.

3.3.1 Recycling: Almost everybody does it!

There is growing concern about what to do with the garbage generated by households and businesses as some of Canada's landfills reach their capacities. As a result of public pressure and high capital costs, it is becoming increasingly difficult to build new landfills. Recycling reduces the amount of waste entering our landfills, helping to conserve natural resources, saving landfill space and reducing the quantity of methane, a greenhouse gas, produced in landfills.

Figure 3.5
Households with access to at least one recycling program, by province, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Recycling: Access and program participation

In 1994, the last time the HES was conducted, recycling was becoming common in communities across Canada as about 7 of 10 households had access to some type of recycling program. Twelve years later, 93% of the nation's households had access to at least one type of recycling program (Figure 3.5). Of these households, 97% made use of at least one of these programs (Text Table 3.7).

Prince Edward Island led the pack in terms of access and utilization, with 99% of households reporting having access to, and making use of, a recycling program. This high degree of public buy-in for waste diversion could be attributed to a vigorous public education program and the institution of mandatory recycling for many materials. Nova Scotia and Ontario rounded out the top three provinces with respect to access to, and use of, recycling. Overall, 97% of Nova Scotia households and 95% of Ontario households had access to at least one recycling program, while the use of at least one program was 99% for Nova Scotia and 98% for Ontario.

Text Table 3.7

Households that had access to, and used, recycling programs, by material and by province, 2006

	Glass		Paper		Plastics		Metal cans		Any recyclable material[3]	
	Access to program[1]	Used program[2]	Access to program[1]	Used program[2]	Access to program[1]	Used program[2]	Access to program[1]	Used program[2]	Access to any program[1]	Used any program[2]
	percent									
Newfoundland and Labrador	75	92	35	74	72	92	61	90	87	94
Prince Edward Island	96	98	98	96	99	99	99	99	99	99
Nova Scotia	94	97	93	96	93	98	93	97	97	99
New Brunswick	69	92	62	83	69	93	66	93	86	96
Quebec	86	93	89	94	87	94	85	93	91	95
Ontario	93	97	93	97	92	97	91	97	95	98
Manitoba	85	84	87	86	84	86	83	87	90	88
Saskatchewan	81	92	81	83	77	91	74	86	91	96
Alberta	84	92	79	88	77	89	77	87	89	96
British Columbia	89	96	91	96	88	96	88	95	94	99
Canada	**88**	**94**	**88**	**94**	**87**	**95**	**86**	**94**	**93**	**97**

Notes:

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of those households that reported having access to a recycling program.

3. Includes any recyclable materials such as glass, paper, plastics or metal cans.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Although access to recycling programs is lower in some provinces than others, where these services are available households tend to use them. For example, among those households with access, household use of at least one recycling program was 94% in Newfoundland and Labrador and 96% in both New Brunswick and Alberta.

Access to recycling programs for the most common recyclable waste materials varied from province to province as municipalities offered a range of recycling options. For example, some local governments offered curbside pickup services and others set up depots. Some accepted a wide range of material types, while others accepted only a few. Annex Table 20 illustrates the wide range of program access offered by cities across Canada. These varying service levels are also apparent at the provincial level where access to, for example, paper recycling ranged from 35% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 98% in Prince Edward Island (Text Table 3.7).

Improvement since 1994

Canadian households' access to glass, paper, metal-can and plastic recycling programs increased from 1994 to 2006. During this period, the national share of households with access to glass, paper, plastic or metal-can recycling programs grew substantially, in the case of plastic by 24 percentage points (Annex Table 21).

Use of recycling programs by Canadian households also increased for every type of recyclable material. From 1994 to 2006, the share of households recycling glass and metal cans went from 84% to 94% in both cases. Paper recycling rose from 83% to 94% and plastic recycling increased from 82% to 95%. These changes may reflect increased awareness by Canadians of the importance of recycling and improvements in municipal collection programs and methods.

In 2006, Prince Edward Island displaced Ontario, the front-runner in 1994, for first place in access to, and use of, all forms of recycling programs. In 1994, 21% or fewer of Prince Edward Island households had access to each type of recycling program, and 70% or fewer of those households used each type of recycling program. In 2006, access to, and use of, recycling programs rose to above 95% for each recyclable material.

Text Table 3.8

Households that composted kitchen or yard waste, by province, 2006

	Households that composted[1]	Composted kitchen waste[1]	Households that had a lawn or garden in 2005 and were not apartment building dwellers	Composted yard waste[2]	Households that composted in 1994[1]
	percent				
Newfoundland and Labrador	21	20	95	18	9
Prince Edward Island	91	88	98	57	17
Nova Scotia	69	68	97	55	19
New Brunswick	32	29	98	27	16
Quebec	13	10	93	16	8
Ontario	34	30	96	37	30
Manitoba	23	18	95	23	18
Saskatchewan	27	22	95	26	22
Alberta	22	17	92	25	21
British Columbia	30	23	91	37	38
Canada	**27**	**23**	**94**	**30**	**23**

Notes:

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households that were not apartment building dwellers and had a lawn or garden in 2005.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 1994 and 2006.

Composting: It's spreading

Compost is created when certain types of waste decompose and transform through a bacterial and thermal process into a soil-like product called humus. Organic materials such as food waste, leaf and yard trimmings, paper and wood provide the feedstock for compost. After it has transformed from waste to finished compost, it can be added to soil to improve texture, water retention and fertility. Composting diverts materials from landfills and literally adds something beneficial to the environment.

Composting can be done in a backyard, or compostable material can be collected at the curb in municipally run 'source-separated organics' programs. Source-separated organics is the separation of organic materials at the source of generation, such as a household or a business. Separation at the source usually involves placing organics in separate containers, such as bins or yard-waste bags, to be picked up or taken to an organics composting facility.

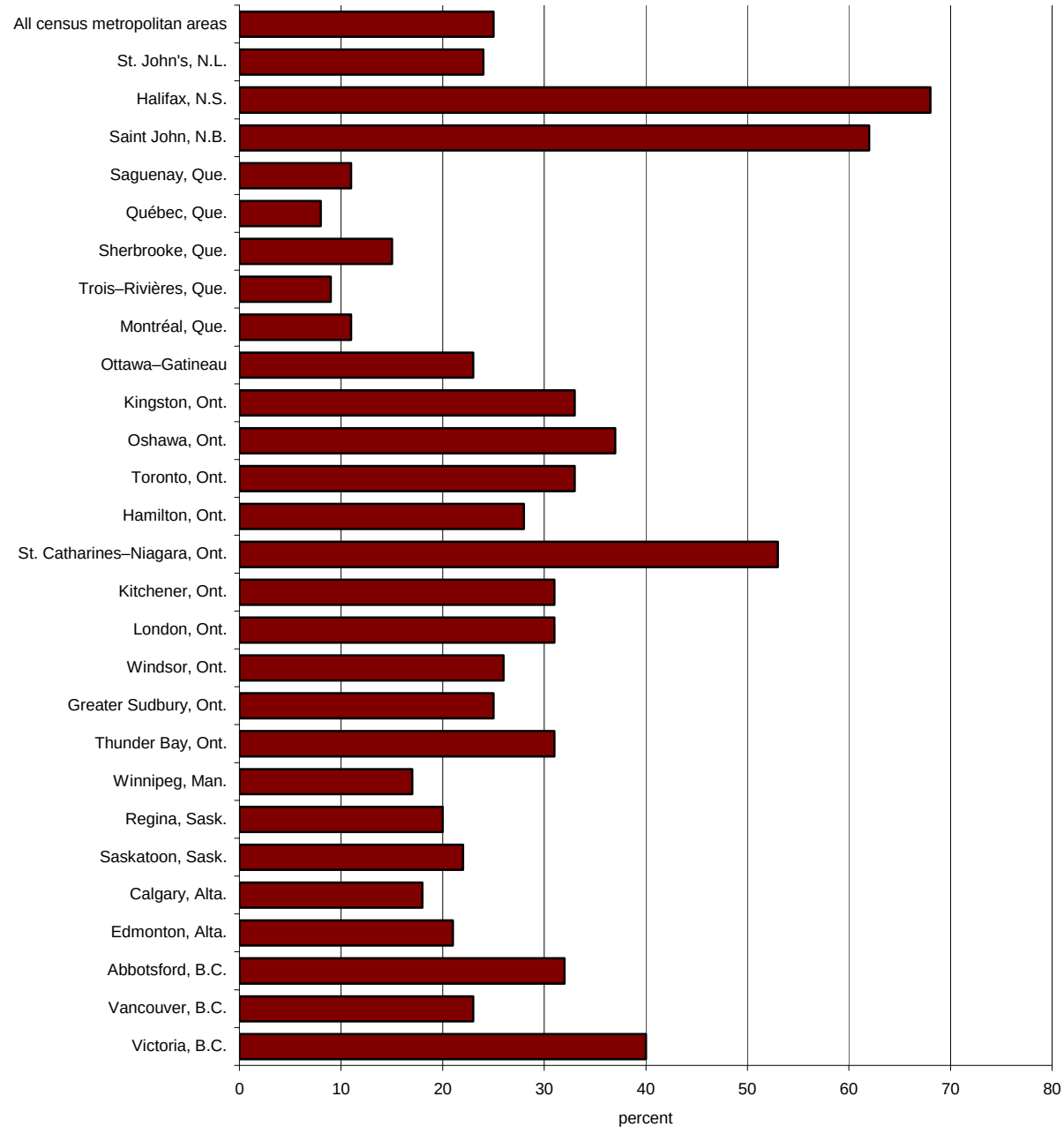
Nationwide, composting by households grew from 23% in 1994 to 27% in 2006 (Text Table 3.8). In the Atlantic provinces, the change in participation was most noteworthy. Households from Quebec westward did compost more in 2006 than in 1994 (except for British Columbia), but to a much lesser extent than their eastern neighbours.

The impact of regulation can be seen in these results. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia have both developed policies that prohibit the disposal of organic materials in landfills or incinerators. In 2006, the proportion of households that composted and the increase in the prevalence of composting from 1994 to 2006 were far higher in these two provinces than in any other. In Nova Scotia, leaf and yard waste was banned from landfills in 1996 and the ban was extended to all compostable organic materials in 1997. Prince Edward Island's Waste Watch program was fully implemented in 1999, banning compostable organics from disposal.

British Columbia was the only province where household participation in composting declined from 1994 to 2006. This could be due to an increase in the share of the population living in condominiums and apartments, especially in Vancouver. The popularity of composting in the Victoria CMA, with a 40% household participation rate, was offset by a lower rate (23%) in the Vancouver CMA (Annex Table 22).

West of the Maritimes, the CMA with the highest proportion of households that undertook composting was St. Catharines–Niagara (Figure 3.6). The Niagara Region has been an active promoter of composting as part of an overall waste management strategy. The low end of the participation scale among CMAs was occupied by Quebec City (8%).

Figure 3.6
Households that composted, by census metropolitan areas, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Text Table 3.9

Treatment of selected household special wastes, Canada, 2005

	percent
Leftover paint[1]	**29**
Put into the garbage	4
Still had it in 2005 and did not know what to do with it	38
Returned to depot or drop-off centre	50
Returned to supplier	4
Other	5
Leftover or expired medication[1]	**24**
Put into the garbage	28
Still had it in 2005 and did not know what to do with it	11
Returned to depot or drop-off centre	16
Returned to supplier	31
Down the drain/sewer/toilet or buried	11
Other	4
Unwanted computers or communications devices[1]	**18**
Put into the garbage	16
Still had them in 2005 and did not know what to do with them	35
Returned to depot or drop-off centre	19
Returned to supplier	4
Donated or gave away	24
Other	5

Notes:

Respondents could respond "All that apply" within categories.

Respondents were asked to think of the previous year when responding.

1. As a percentage of all households.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

3.3.2 Household special wastes: Paint, pills and electronics

Household special waste comprises products that are unwanted by a household but whose disposal in the regular waste stream can present a threat to groundwater as leachate in landfills. Many municipalities have special depots to handle these wastes and dispose of them safely. The survey asked households whether they had any leftover paint, leftover or expired medication and unwanted electronic equipment and what, if anything, they did to dispose of these items.

Twenty-nine percent of households had leftover paint to dispose of and this was the one material that was most likely to be taken to a depot or returned to the supplier, with 54% of households reporting having done this (Text Table 3.9). Still, 38% replied that although they had leftover paint to dispose of, they still had it and didn't know what to do with it.

Of the 24% of households with used or expired medications to get rid of, 39% disposed of them by putting them in with the regular garbage, flushing them down the toilet or putting them down the drain. In many cities and towns, pharmacies will take these medications back free of charge and have them disposed of in a safe manner. Thirty-one percent of households said they returned the products to these suppliers.

Old computers and computer peripherals, cell phones, electronic games and electronic music players are being discarded in increasing numbers. This 'new' type of waste can be managed through special waste depots. Some companies will take back their equipment after the useful life of the device has ended.

Almost one-quarter of the 18% of households who had computers and other electronics to discard disposed of the equipment through one of these programs, and an even greater proportion (24%) donated them or gave them away. While almost one in five households put its unwanted electronic equipment in the garbage, 35% of households did not know what to do with it. As with unwanted paint, these results suggest that there may be a lack of access to special waste depots or a lack of communication about these depots preventing householders from disposing of their paints and electronic waste at approved depots.

3.4 Pesticides and fertilizers

The use of lawn and garden pesticides and pesticide–fertilizer mixes has been the subject of public debate for some years. Some municipalities and provinces have restricted the use of these chemicals or have banned them altogether because of concerns about possible health effects on humans and animals. Few national data have existed until now on the use of these substances and the frequency with which they are applied by households.

3.4.1 Pesticides: Slight decline in usage

The use of pesticides by households has not changed dramatically since 1994 (Text Table 3.10). The exception is in Quebec, where strict regulations on the use of cosmetic pesticides have been imposed in recent years (Text Box 3.1). Households in Quebec reported a lower level of usage of pesticides than in other parts of the country, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. There is a regional pattern as well. In the East, household use of pesticides ranged from 14% in Prince Edward Island to 21% in Newfoundland and Labrador. Moving west from the Ontario–Quebec border, the proportion of households that used pesticides rose to 34% in Ontario (unchanged from 1994) and peaked in Manitoba at 44% before it dropped somewhat to 29% in British Columbia.

Text Box 3.1

Pesticide bans

On April 30 2006, the province of Quebec announced a complete ban on the sale of cosmetic pesticides.

According to the Government of Quebec's Pesticides Management Code, it is prohibited to use the most toxic pesticides on the lawns of public, semi-public and municipal properties and, since April 2006, on the lawns of private and commercial properties, except for golf courses.

Pesticides use is prohibited inside and outside child care centres and elementary and secondary schools, and specific rules must be observed when using authorized pesticides.

Source: Government of Quebec. *Pesticides Management Code*. www.mddep.gouv.qc.ca/pesticides/permis-en/code-gestion-en/index.htm. (accessed May 15, 2007.)

Text Table 3.10

Households that used chemical fertilizers or pesticides on their lawn or garden, by province, 2005

		Households with a lawn or garden		Pesticide users[2]		
	Households with a lawn or garden[1]	Used fertilizers	Used pesticides	Pesticides applied as part of a regular maintenance schedule[3]	Pesticides applied when a problem arose[3]	Used pesticides, 1994
	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador	89	25	21	48	51	9
Prince Edward Island	85	22	14	48	53	12
Nova Scotia	79	24	18	50	50	19
New Brunswick	84	24	17	45	48	20
Quebec	67	15	15	55	40	30
Ontario	75	37	34	58	42	34
Manitoba	75	39	44	41	59	30
Saskatchewan	81	46	43	42	57	37
Alberta	77	46	39	48	53	36
British Columbia	71	33	29	45	55	30
Canada	**73**	**32**	**29**	**52**	**47**	**31**

Notes:

1. As a percentage of all households.
2. As a percentage of households with a lawn or garden.
3. Some respondents specified a frequency of application other than "part of a regular maintenance schedule" or "when problems arose." This proportion is not included here so some row totals may be less than 100%. In addition, some respondents specified both frequencies of application so some row totals may exceed 100%

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 1994 and 2006.

The marked difference in the level of usage between Quebec and the rest of Canada was even more striking at the CMA level. The four CMAs with the lowest share of households using pesticides were all in Quebec (Text Table 3.11).

A closer look at the data reveals that while CMAs in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are similar in terms of the percentage of households with a lawn or garden that used pesticides, how they used them is quite different. In most Ontario CMAs, households were more likely to apply pesticides as part of a regular maintenance schedule—such as a program offered by a professional lawn maintenance company (Annex Table 23). However, households in the CMAs of the Prairie provinces tended to use pesticides only when a specific problem arose.

Looking at fertilizer use, across the country, nearly one in three households with a lawn or garden applied commercial fertilizers to feed their grass and the plants in their gardens. The use of these products was highest in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Fertilizer use was particularly popular among households in the two Saskatchewan CMAs, with well over half of households applying them.

Text Table 3.11

Households that used chemical fertilizers or pesticides on their lawn or garden, by selected census metropolitan area, 2005

		Households with a lawn or garden		Pesticide users[2]	
	Households with a lawn or garden[1]	Used fertilizers	Used pesticides	Pesticides applied as part of a regular maintenance schedule[3]	Pesticides applied when a problem arose[3]
	percent				
Census metropolitan areas with highest proportions of pesticide users					
Winnipeg, Man.	69	44	47	45	55
Regina, Sask.	78	54	46	45	56
Saskatoon, Sask.	70	57	46	52	45
Hamilton, Ont.	77	46	45	63	36
Oshawa, Ont.	83	47	45	61	39
Census metropolitan areas with lowest proportions of pesticide users					
Saguenay, Que.	75	15	12	46	52
Montréal, Que.	58	13	14	F	F
Sherbrooke, Que.	67	16	15	65	F
Trois-Rivières, Que.	69	17	16	F	F
Halifax, N.S.	66	23	21	F	F
All census metropolitan areas	**67**	**34**	**31**	**54**	**45**

Notes:

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households with a lawn or garden.

3. Some respondents specified a frequency of application other than "part of a regular maintenance schedule" or "when problems arose". This proportion is not included here so some row totals may be less than 100%. In addition, some respondents specified both frequencies of application so some row totals may exceed 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

3.5 Small gasoline engines

Emissions from small gasoline engines, such as those that power snowblowers, lawnmowers, leafblowers, boats and snowmobiles have an impact on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. Gasoline-powered yard maintenance devices are preferred where the area to be dealt with is large. Although less polluting options exist, convenience makes gasoline engines the choice for many households where yard work is concerned. Boats and snowmobiles provide recreation but their operation is a discretionary use of gasoline.

Text Table 3.12

Households that owned gasoline-powered equipment, by province, 2006

	Snowblower	Lawnmower[1]	Leafblower[1]	None[2]
		percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador	33	68	F	23
Prince Edward Island	22	79	F	18
Nova Scotia	22	75	3	21
New Brunswick	36	83	F	14
Quebec	26	70	5	25
Ontario	25	64	5	30
Manitoba	28	78	5	19
Saskatchewan	22	76	5	20
Alberta	10	69	4	27
British Columbia	5	58	6	35
Canada	**21**	**67**	**5**	**28**

Notes:

Data do not include apartment building dwellers.

1. As a percentage of households with a lawn or a garden.

2. Households indicating that they did not own a gasoline-powered snowblower, lawnmower or leafblower.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

3.5.1 Mowers and blowers

More than two-thirds of Canadian households with a lawn or a garden reported having a gas-powered lawnmower, while 5% owned a motorized leafblower (Text Table 3.12). Among the provinces, ownership of gas-powered lawnmowers was highest in households in New Brunswick and lowest in British Columbia.

Approximately one-fifth of Canadian households owned a gas-powered snowblower. Ownership was highest among New Brunswick households (36%) and lowest in households in British Columbia (5%). This is not at all surprising since the average annual snowfall in, for example, Moncton is 295 centimetres, compared with only 44 centimetres in Victoria.

3.5.2 Boats and snowmobiles

Data on the ownership of motorized watercraft and snowmobiles, together with the quantity of fuel used by these, was collected for the first time in the 2006 HES.

Among households with a motorized watercraft, a snowmobile or both, the majority used an average of 100 litres or less of fuel to power the vehicle in 2005 (Text Table 3.13). On average, households used more fuel to operate their motorized watercraft than their snowmobile.

Data from the survey show that 12% of the nation's households owned a motorized watercraft and/or a snowmobile in 2006. Households in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan had the highest rate of ownership of these vehicles (37% and 20%, respectively).

Text Table 3.13

Households that owned a motorized watercraft or a snowmobile, and the volume of fuel used, by province, 2006

	Households that owned a motorized watercraft or a snowmobile in 2006[1]	Volume of fuel used in 2005 by motorized watercraft[2]		Volume of fuel used in 2005 by snowmobiles[3]	
		100 litres or less	Greater than 100 litres	100 litres or less	Greater than 100 litres
		percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador	37	72	F	62	22
Prince Edward Island	12	F	F	75	F
Nova Scotia	10	73	F	80	F
New Brunswick	15	69	F	74	F
Quebec	11	71	22	64	19
Ontario	11	68	23	67	17
Manitoba	15	75	F	63	F
Saskatchewan	20	70	24	65	22 E
Alberta	10	76	19	71	F
British Columbia	9	69	24	67	F
Canada	**12**	**70**	**22**	**66**	**17**

Notes:

Some respondents may have owned a snowmobile or motorized water craft in 2006 but did not own it in 2005 so were unable to report the volume of fuel used.

Some respondents specified "Do not know." These proportions are not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%.

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households owning a motorized watercraft for recreational purposes.

3. As a percentage of households owning a snowmobile.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

3.6 Transportation choices

The personal transportation decisions made by Canadians impact the environment through emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gasses as well as use of land for roads and streets. It has been estimated that the transportation sector accounts for 24% of Canada's greenhouse gas emissions and that 54% of these emissions is due to passenger transportation.[12]

3.6.1 Private motor vehicles and the distance they travel

In Canada, 83% of all households owned or leased at least one motor vehicle for their personal use in 2006 (Text Table 3.14). Of these, more than half had two or more vehicles. The majority (58%) of households reported travelling 20,000 kilometres or less in their motor vehicles in an average year, whereas only 12% of households travel more than 40,000 kilometres.

Text Table 3.14
Households that owned or leased a motor vehicle and distance travelled in an average year, by province, 2006

		Number of motor vehicles owned or leased by household members[2]			Distance travelled in an average year by all motor vehicles in the household		
	Owned or leased a motor vehicle for personal use[1]	1	2	3 or more	20,000 kilometres or less	20,001 to 40,000 kilometres	more than 40,000 kilometres
	percent						
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	59	35	6	63	23	8
Prince Edward Island	89	46	40	14	57	23	12
Nova Scotia	83	54	36	10	59	24	10
New Brunswick	85	53	37	10	57	27	11
Quebec	81	57	36	8	56	27	12
Ontario	82	48	41	12	57	23	14
Manitoba	81	46	39	15	61	18	13
Saskatchewan	87	40	42	18	59	21	13
Alberta	87	41	42	18	54	25	14
British Columbia	83	48	38	14	64	18	8
Canada	**83**	**49**	**39**	**12**	**58**	**23**	**12**

Notes:

Some respondents specified "Do not know." This proportion is not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans, SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households owning or leasing at least one motor vehicle for personal use.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

The proportion of households owning or leasing a motor vehicle was fairly consistent among the provinces, varying from 81% of all households in both Quebec and Manitoba to 89% of all households in Prince Edward Island. The share of households driving longer distances in a typical year was lower in the two provinces at either end of the country. Only 8% of households in both Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia travel more than 40,000 kilometres in their motor vehicles on average; in the rest of the provinces, 10% to 14% of all households travel a similar distance on average.

Among Canada's CMAs, the share of households owning or leasing a motor vehicle for personal use varied from a high of 88% in both Saskatoon and Abbotsford to a low of 75% in Montréal (Annex Table 25). Owning or leasing more than one motor vehicle was most prevalent in Thunder Bay, Windsor, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Oshawa. In Oshawa, 62% of households with motor vehicles reported owning or leasing two or more of them. Hamilton and Oshawa had the greatest percentages of households driving a high number of kilometres: in Hamilton, 19% of households with motor vehicles drove 40,000 kilometres or more; in Oshawa, 44% drove 20,000 kilometres or more.

12. Government of Canada. 2006. *Canada's Fourth National Report on Climate Change*. Catalogue. no. En4-73/2006E. Ottawa.

3.6.2 Commuting to work by motor vehicle: time and distance

Questions on commuting were answered by an adult selected at random from within the household. For people who worked outside the home, 77% made the trip to work by motor vehicle (Annex Table 26). For people travelling to work by motor vehicle, 25% travelled 5 kilometres or less each way, and 26% made long commutes of over 20 kilometres.

Text Table 3.15
One-way distance travelled between home and work, by selected census metropolitan area, 2006

	Persons who travelled to work by motor vehicle[1]	One way distance travelled [2]		
		5 kilometres or less	6 to 20 kilometres	Over 20 kilometres
	percent			
Census metropolitan areas where persons who work outside the home are most likely to use a motor vehicle to get to work				
Saskatoon, Sask.	90	27	56	12 [E]
Abbotsford, B.C.	90	26	37	29
Trois-Rivières, Que.	88	23	45	30
Windsor, Ont.	88	23	49	22
Kitchener, Ont.	85	26	44	24
Census metropolitan areas where persons who work outside the home are least likely to use a motor vehicle to get to work				
Ottawa-Gatineau, (Ont. part)	60	14	47	32
Victoria, B.C.	64	31	46	19 [E]
Montréal, Que.	67	21	46	27
Toronto, Ont.	70	15	45	30
Vancouver, B.C.	72	21	48	23

Notes:

Some respondents specified "Do not know." This proportion is not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans or SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. Persons who worked outside the home and who used a motor vehicle, as a percentage of all persons who worked outside the home.
2. As a percentage of all trips travelled during colder and warmer months. Note also that a person who drove to work in both seasons is counted twice in both the numerator and denominator.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Across provinces there was an expected dichotomy. People in the more 'rural' provinces were more likely to commute to work by motor vehicle. The highest rates were seen in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. All these provinces had over 80% of commuters travelling to work by motor vehicle. This contrasts with the three provinces that contain Canada's largest urban centres, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. These provinces had the lowest rates of motor vehicle commuting, although 3 out of 4 commuters still travelled by motor vehicle.

On average, people commuting by motor vehicle in Ontario, followed by those in Quebec, reported the longest commuting distances. These provinces have the largest proportions of the commuting population travelling over 20 kilometres to work and the smallest proportions travelling 5 kilometres or less. Commuters in Newfoundland and Labrador travel the shortest distances on average.

As might be expected from the provincial travel to work results, there was also wide variation in the rate of motor vehicle commuting among CMAs. Abbotsford and Saskatoon, the CMAs with the highest share (90%) of people who commuted by motor vehicle, were fully 30 percentage points above the Ontario portion of Ottawa–Gatineau, the CMA with the lowest share (60%) (Text Table 3.15).

Of the five CMAs with the lowest incidence of commuting by motor vehicle, four were the largest CMAs in Canada (Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver and the Ontario portion of Ottawa–Gatineau). These cities are large employment centres where public transportation, in the form of mass transit systems, is well established and can be more practical and affordable than private transportation, given residential density and sometimes heavy traffic.

Text Table 3.16

Length of time to travel between home and work, by usual mode of transportation, by province, 2006

	Persons who travelled to work by motor vehicle[1]	Length of time, one way, between home and work by motor vehicle[2]		Persons who travelled to work by public transit[3]	Length of time, one way, between home and work by public transit[4]	
		Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more		Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes more
	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador	84	85	14	F	F	F
Prince Edward Island	88	81	17	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	83	82	16	5	40 E	58
New Brunswick	87	88	11 E	F	F	F
Quebec	76	77	22	11	34	63
Ontario	76	71	27	13	33	66
Manitoba	78	80	18	9	43 E	53
Saskatchewan	81	85	13	2 E	55	F
Alberta	79	74	23	10	41	59
British Columbia	75	71	25	10	30	67
Canada	**77**	**74**	**24**	**11**	**34**	**64**

Notes:

Some respondents specified "Do not know". This proportion is not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans, SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

1. Persons who worked outside the home and who used a motor vehicle, as a percentage of all persons who worked outside the home.
2. As a percentage of all trips travelled during colder and warmer months. Note also that a person who drove to work in both seasons is counted twice in both the numerator and denominator.
3. Persons who worked outside the home and who used public transit, as a percentage of all persons who worked outside the home.
4. As a percentage of all trips travelled during colder and warmer months. Note also that a person who used public transit to get to work in both seasons is counted twice in both the numerator and denominator.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

The relatively low level of commuting by motor vehicle in the Ontario portion of Ottawa–Gatineau may be due to the concentration of federal government employment in the downtown core, which makes for commuting patterns amenable to public transportation, and other reasons, such as settlement patterns and the availability of public transit.

An interesting pattern emerges with respect to commuting distances among the CMAs. As was seen previously, the rate of commuting by private motor vehicle tended to be more moderate in Canada's major urban centres. However, when people did commute by motor vehicle in these centres, they tended to travel farther. This suggests that other means of travel such as public transit are popular for short trips but that commuters find public transit less attractive for longer journeys when travel times are long. The share of commuters who were travelling mainly by motor vehicle and who travelled more than 20 kilometres to work in Toronto, Montréal and the Ontario portion of Ottawa–Gatineau placed these centres among the eight highest CMAs. This might reflect commuting from distant suburbs to jobs in these major centres. Vancouver, however, bucked this pattern. The proportion of people commuting more than 20 kilometres there was in the middle of the CMA pack (Annex Table 27).

The CMA commuting patterns are significant because the number of people commuting longer distances will likely increase in the future. The 2006 Census found that from 2001 to 2006 the growth rate of peripheral municipalities surrounding central areas of Canada's CMAs was double the national rate of population growth (11.1% versus 5.4%). During the same period, the central municipalities grew more slowly (4.2%) than the Canadian population in general and less than half as fast as the peripheral municipalities.[13]

13. Statistics Canada. 2007. *Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006: Subprovincial population dynamics.* Catalogue no. 97-550-XWE2006001. Ottawa. www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/analysis/popdwell/Subprov5.cfm (accessed May 28, 2007).

Text Table 3.17

Length of time to travel between home and work by motor vehicle, the six census metropolitan areas with the highest proportion of travellers with a one way commuting time of 30 minutes or more, 2006

	Persons who travelled to work by motor vehicle[1]	Length of time, one way, between home and work[2]	
		Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more
	percent		
Toronto, Ont.	70	63	34
Vancouver, B.C.	72	66	31
Oshawa, Ont.	85	70	29
Ottawa–Gatineau, (Que.part)	79	73	26
Montréal, Que.	67	73	25
Hamilton, Ont.	82	73	25

Notes:

Some respondents specified "Do not know." This proportion is not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans or SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. Persons who worked outside the home and who used a motor vehicle, as a percentage of all persons who worked outside the home.

2. As a percentage of all trips travelled during colder and warmer months by motor vehicle. Note also that a person who drove to work in both seasons is counted twice in both the numerator and denominator.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

How long does it take to get to work?

Commuting using public transit may be environmentally preferable to a motor vehicle, but, given the number of stops that buses may make or the circuitous routes that they must sometimes travel, public transit is not always the quickest way to get from point A to point B, especially in suburban and rural areas.

In Canada, the length of time people spend travelling to and from work varies according to the type of transport they use. Among those commuters who travelled to work mainly by motor vehicle, three-quarters reported that the journey took less than 30 minutes each way (Text Table 3.16). However, for those who used mainly public transit, almost two-thirds said the journey took 30 minutes or more.

Among people who commuted mainly by motor vehicle, those in Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec needed an average of 30 minutes or more (one way) to make their journey. Over 20% of commuters in each of these four provinces travelled for 30 minutes or more each way.

At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportion commuting 30 minutes or more each way by motor vehicle was in the more 'rural' provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

The pattern was even more apparent for people who commuted to work using mainly public transit. In this case, around two-thirds of the respondents residing in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia reported a journey to work of 30 minutes or more each way.

At the CMA level, data for the time spent commuting by motor vehicle follow a predictable pattern. Those CMAs representing Canada's major urban centres tended to see longer commuting times. Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver and the Quebec part of Ottawa–Gatineau were among the six CMAs with the highest share of commuters recording a journey of 30 minutes or more (Text Table 3.17). The other two CMAs in this group were Oshawa and Hamilton. Again, this is no surprise, given the data for the distance travelled in these two CMAs.

3.6.3 The weather makes a difference

The journey to work for Canadians is greatly influenced by the weather. Our northern climate sometimes makes walking to work difficult, waiting at a bus stop unpleasant and biking to work hazardous. Nationally, the rate of motor vehicle commuting was higher (81%) during the colder months of the year than during the warmer months (73%) (Text Table 3.18). This difference between commuting in the colder months and in the warmer months was present in all the provinces. With the exception of Saskatchewan, the share of commuters travelling to work mainly by motor vehicle was from 5 to 10 percentage points higher in the colder months. In Saskatchewan, with its bracing winter weather, commuting by motor vehicle was 13 percentage points higher in the colder months. A similar pattern was seen among those commuters who travelled to work alone by motor vehicle. Nationally, the rate of those travelling to work alone in a motor vehicle declined from 64% in the colder months to 57% in the warmer months.

The alternatives to travelling to work by motor vehicle are public transit, walking or bicycling. During the colder months, 11% of commuters used public transit and 6% walked or bicycled (Annex Table 30). However, in the warmer months,

public transit use fell slightly, but walking and bicycling increased markedly to 14% as people took advantage of the ice-free streets and sidewalks and warmer weather.

A similar pattern held throughout the provinces. The proportion of commuters walking or bicycling to work was considerably higher in the warmer months than in the colder months. Saskatchewan saw the highest rates of walking or bicycling, rising from 9% in the colder months to 21% in the warmer months. However, Saskatchewan's prairie neighbour, Alberta, saw the lowest level of commuting by walking or bicycling—5% in the colder months and 12% in the warmer months.

3.6.4 Sharing the ride: Carpooling

The survey asked respondents who travelled to work mainly by motor vehicle whether they travelled alone or with other people. Because many commuters change their mode of travel with the season, respondents were asked for this information for both the colder and warmer months.

Nationally, in the colder months, 64% of all commuters travelled alone in a motor vehicle, while 17% travelled with someone else either as a driver or passenger in a motor vehicle (Text Table 3.18). In the warmer months, these proportions fell to 57% and 16%, respectively. This suggests that those who give up the use of their motor vehicles in the warmer months are mostly those who travel to work alone.

It has already been noted that, with respect to motor vehicle commuting, there is a difference between the more rural provinces (where it is higher) and the more urban provinces. Interestingly, however, the share of those travelling to work alone by motor vehicle tends to be broadly constant throughout the provinces, varying only from 63% to 71% in the colder months and from 56% to 64% in the warmer months. It appears that much of the higher motor vehicle commuting associated with the more rural provinces is accounted for by people who share their ride. This, in turn, perhaps reflects the lower opportunities to use public transportation in more rural areas.

Data at the CMA level also support this view. The difference between the proportion who travelled to work by motor vehicle and the proportion who travelled to work alone by motor vehicle tended to be smaller in the larger CMAs. It was particularly noticeable in the three CMAs in the Atlantic provinces: St. John's, Halifax and Saint John were among those CMAs with the largest difference between the proportion who travelled to work by motor vehicle and those who travelled to work alone by motor vehicle (Annex Table 29). At the other extreme, Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver and the Ontario portion of Ottawa–Gatineau were among those CMAs with the smallest differences. Further, this pattern held in both the colder and warmer months.

Text Table 3.18

Persons who travelled to work by motor vehicle, by province, 2006

	During the colder months[1]		During the warmer months[1]	
	Travelled to work by motor vehicle[2]	Travelled to work alone by motor vehicle[3]	Travelled to work by motor vehicle[2]	Travelled to work alone by motor vehicle[3]
	percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador	88	64	79	57
Prince Edward Island	92	71	84	64
Nova Scotia	85	63	80	59
New Brunswick	91	71	83	62
Quebec	79	63	72	57
Ontario	79	63	72	57
Manitoba	83	66	73	58
Saskatchewan	87	70	74	58
Alberta	83	66	75	59
British Columbia	79	63	71	56
Canada	**81**	**64**	**73**	**57**

Notes:

These data refer only to persons who were working outside the home.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans or SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

1. The definition of the colder and the warmer months was left to the respondents in order to best capture seasonal changes in mode of travel.

2. Includes persons who travelled to work by motor vehicle as a driver, either alone or with others in the vehicle, or as a passenger.

3. Of all persons working outside the home, percent who travelled to work alone by motor vehicle

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

4. Methodology and data quality

4.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the underlying methodology of the survey and of key aspects of the data quality. It will also provide an understanding of 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.

4.2 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 or, in the case of the transportation module, by a selected individual within the household for the following reference periods:

Reference period	Examples of questions/modules using reference period
At the time of the interview	• Water source • Water treatment • Type of heating equipment • Access and use of recycling and programs
During the previous summer	• Lawn and garden watering
Warmer months and colder months	• Mode of transport to work • Time and distance to work
Heating season and cooling season	• Amount of wood burned • Indoor temperature
2005	• Fuel consumption by motor boat or snowmobile • Fertilizer or pesticide application • Leftover paint

4.3 Target population

The target population consisted of households in Canada, excluding households in which no member is 18 years old or more. Also excluded were households located in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, households located on Indian reserves and on military bases, and households consisting entirely of full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces. For a subset of questions, the survey targeted adults 18 years of age or older living in households that were included in the survey's main target population. The survey, therefore, aimed to provide two different units of analysis: the household for most questions, and the person for a limited number of questions relating to the modes of transportation that were used to travel to work.

4.4 Variables measured

Broadly, the 2006 HES measured variables that explored the following themes:

- Water quality concerns of households
- Consumption and conservation of water
- Energy use and home heating and cooling
- Use of gasoline-powered equipment
- Pesticide and fertilizer use on lawns and gardens

- Recycling, composting and waste disposal practices
- Impacts of air and water quality on households
- Transportation decisions

4.5 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). Focus group sessions were conducted along with a number of one-on-one interviews. These were conducted in both English and French by the QDRC in five cities across the country in July and August 2005.

The questionnaire was designed to follow standard practices and wording, when applicable, in a computer-assisted 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.

4.6 Sampling

This is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design.

The HES sample began with households that were included in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted in February 2006. The sample was selected in order to allow for reliable estimates; i.e., with a coefficient of variation (CV) of 16.5% or better for proportions as small as 10% in 28 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and in the non-CMA portion of each province. The initial sample size consisted of 36,431 households and assumed a response rate of 75%.

4.7 Data collection

Data collection took place in conjunction with, and as a supplement to, the LFS from February 15, 2006 to April 15, 2006. Participation in the survey was voluntary.

Data were collected directly from survey respondents by telephone interview as part of the LFS collection process. Once the LFS was completed for all eligible members in a household, the interviewer asked to speak to the person who was most knowledgeable about household practices relating to the environment in order to complete the HES. Depending on this person's availability and operational constraints, 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 from Statistics Canada's regional offices using a computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) application. Partway thorough the interview, the computer survey application randomly selected one eligible member, 18 years of age or older. This person was the subject, through proxy response if this person was not the HES respondent, of a subset of questions relating to modes of transportation used to travel to work. The initial sample size consisted of 36,431 households. A 77.8% response rate yielded a final sample of 28,334 responding households to the HES.

4.8 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 questionnaire to compare the entered data against unusual values. Other edits checked for logical inconsistencies in these sections of the questionnaire as well as in other sections with multiple choice responses. When an edit failed, the interviewer was prompted to correct the information, with the help of the respondent. For most of the income and expenditure edit failures, the interviewer had the ability to override the edit failure if it cannot be resolved. As well, the interviewer had the ability to enter a response of "*Don't Know*" or "*Refused*" if the respondent did not answer the question.

Once the data were received at Statistics Canada's head office, an extensive series of processing steps was undertaken to examine each record received. A top-down flow edit was used to clean up any question paths that may have been mistakenly followed during the interview. The editing and imputation phases of processing identified logically

inconsistent or missing information items, and corrected such errors.

4.9 Estimation

Estimates representing all households that were in-scope 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 LFS and incorporated the probability of selecting the household in their sample, as well as other adjustments such as the treatment of non-response to the LFS.

In addition, person-level estimates were produced using a second weight, which was attached to each individual 18 years of age or older who had been randomly selected from a sampled household as the subject of a subset of questions relating to the modes of transportation used to travel to work. The weight of a sampled individual indicated the number of people in the population that this person represented.

In order to produce both weights, a first adjustment was made to the initial weight to reflect the fact that only a subsample of the LFS was used. Depending on the size of the LFS sample in a given domain of interest, different numbers of LFS panels (from 2 to 6) were surveyed for the HES. The second adjustment was made to account for the LFS computer-assisted personal interview cases that were not interviewed for the HES. The third adjustment started with this interim weight for the sampled household and inflated it to represent the non-respondent households that did not participate in the HES but who did participate in the LFS. All units selected for the HES were modeled using a logistic regression to calculate their propensity to respond. This probability was used to group records into clusters. The inverse of the observed response rate in each cluster was used as this third adjustment factor.

To produce the final person-weight, a fourth adjustment was made to account for the selection of a single household member for the transportation module. Then, the fifth adjustment used generalized regression estimation to calibrate the interim HES person-weights, matching the age–sex distributions for each province and the population counts for several CMAs. These population projections were taken from the same totals used in the LFS. The final HES person-weight is the outcome of these five adjustments to the initial LFS subweight.

To produce the final household-weight, the final person-weight was modified by undoing the fourth adjustment above (to return to a household level for estimation) before a fifth and final adjustment was performed by calibrating to independent estimates of the distribution of households in each region according to size (i.e., one, two, or three or more occupants).

The quality of the estimates was assessed using estimates of their CV. Given the complexity of the HES design, CVs cannot be calculated using a simple formula. Bootstrap replicate weights were used to establish the CVs of the estimates.

4.10 Quality evaluation

A comparison of social and demographic domains from HES was made with previous surveys to ensure consistency. Subject-matter experts made selective data confrontations with other data sources.

4.11 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.

4.12 Data accuracy

The coverage error of the LFS, of which the HES is a subsample, is estimated at less than 2%. The exclusion of households in which no member is 18 years old or over is considered negligible.

4.13 Response rates and sampling error

The response rate for this survey was 77.8%. Follow-ups in some locations were terminated once the targeted response rate of 75% was reached. Provincial response rates ranged from 73.1% to 83.3%.

The results estimated from HES are based on a sample of households in Canada. The results obtained from asking the same questions of all Canadian households would differ to some known extent. 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 estimated proportion of households who used pesticides on their lawn or garden in 2005 for Canada and the provinces are as follows:

Canada	1.4%
Newfoundland and Labrador	6.5%
Price Edward island	10.2%
Nova Scotia	6.1%
New Brunswick	10.8%
Quebec	5.8%
Ontario	2.1%
Manitoba	3.8%
Saskatchewan	3.5%
Alberta	3.1%
British Columbia	3.9%

4.14 Comparability of data and related sources

Data obtained from the 2006 survey are comparable with data from the 1994 survey for the following variables:

- Access to and use of recycling programs
- Household composting
- Pesticide use
- Presence of a thermostat and a programmable thermostat
- Presence of energy-saving light bulbs
- Presence of low-flow shower heads
- Presence of a low-flow toilet or a toilet tank with the water volume modified
- Presence of water purifiers or filters
- Presence of a yard

Annex A: Statistical tables

Annex Table 1

Main type of drinking water consumed by households, by water supply, by province, 2006

	Municipal, city or town water supply			Non-municipal water supply[1]		
	Primarily tap water	Primarily bottled water	Both tap and bottled water	Primarily tap water	Primarily bottled water	Both tap and bottled water
	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador	49	35	11	67	16 E	14
Prince Edward Island	61	29	F	77	12	9 E
Nova Scotia	59	29	9	60	26	11
New Brunswick	48	37	14	75	16	9 E
Quebec	58	30	10	61	29	8
Ontario	53	30	17	52	33	12
Manitoba	55	29	14	52	33	F
Saskatchewan	64	24	10	55	28	F
Alberta	62	26	12	45	39	10
British Columbia	67	23	10	55	29	12
Canada	**58**	**29**	**13**	**57**	**29**	**11**

Notes:

Some respondents specified their main source of water as "Other." This proportion is not included here so some row totals may add to less than 100%.

1. Non-municipal supply includes private wells, surface sources or other sources.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 2

Main type of drinking water consumed by households with a municipal water supply, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Primarily tap water	Primarily bottled water	Both tap and bottled water
	percent		
St. John's, N.L.	61	28	10 [E]
Halifax, N.S.	64	25	9
Saint John, N.B.	50	33	F
Saguenay, Que.	63	26	10
Québec, Que.	58	31	9
Sherbrooke, Que.	75	17	7 [E]
Trois-Rivières, Que.	70	20	9
Montréal, Que.	59	30	10
Ottawa–Gatineau	60	26	13
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	64	22	13
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	46	38	14
Kingston, Ont.	61	27	12
Oshawa, Ont.	45	36	18
Toronto, Ont.	53	26	19
Hamilton, Ont.	46	34	20
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	47	41	11
Kitchener, Ont.	41	46	13
London, Ont.	62	23	14
Windsor, Ont.	48	37	14
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	47	36	16
Thunder Bay, Ont.	71	16	13
Winnipeg, Man.	54	31	13
Regina, Sask.	68	20	9
Saskatoon, Sask.	77	10	11
Calgary, Alta.	60	26	13
Edmonton, Alta.	68	20	11
Abbotsford, B.C.	56	34	9 [E]
Vancouver, B.C.	67	23	10
Victoria, B.C.	74	18	8
All census metropolitan areas	**58**	**27**	**13**

Notes:

Some respondents specified "Do not know." This proportion is not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%.

Some respondents specified their main source of water as "Other." This proportion is not included here so some row totals may add to less than 100%.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 3

Households with a non-municipal water supply that had their water tested by a laboratory, by census metropolitan area and non-census metropolitan area, 2005

		Water tested by a laboratory[1]	No problems found
		percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	32	87
	CMA[2]	F	F
	Non-CMA	30	84
Prince Edward Island	Total	32	83
	CMA[2]	…	…
	Non-CMA	32	83
Nova Scotia	Total	27	82
	CMA[2]	31	76
	Non-CMA	26	84
New Brunswick	Total	30	80
	CMA[2]	37	83
	Non-CMA	29	79
Quebec	Total	27	82
	CMA[2]	27 E	82
	Non-CMA	27	82
Ontario	Total	48	90
	CMA[2]	41	91
	Non-CMA	51	90
Manitoba	Total	35	72
	CMA[2]	F	F
	Non-CMA	33	72
Saskatchewan	Total	27	79
	CMA[2]	F	F
	Non-CMA	27	78
Alberta	Total	33	77
	CMA[2]	F	F
	Non-CMA	33	77
British Columbia	Total	25	82
	CMA[2]	F	F
	Non-CMA	22	85
Canada	**Total**	**35**	**85**
	CMA[2]	**36**	**85**
	Non-CMA	**34**	**84**

Notes:

Non-municipal water supply includes private wells, surface sources or other sources.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of households with a non-municipal water supply.

2. Census metropolitan area.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 4

Treatment of drinking water by households with a municipal water supply, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Households with municipal water supply[1]	Consumed tap water[2]	Treated water before drinking[3]	Method of treatment				Did not treat tap water[3]
				Used a filter or purifier on tap or supply pipe[3]	Used a stand-alone filter[3]	Boiled or used other water treatment methods[3]	Used any drinking water filter[3]	
	percent							
St. John's, N.L.	87	71	57	12	44	F	53	43
Halifax, N.S.	82	73	50	F	41	F	47	50
Saint John, N.B.	57	65	58	F	42	F	54	42
Saguenay, Que.	92	73	24	F	12	F	20	76
Québec, Que.	92	67	33	F	23	F	28	67
Sherbrooke, Que.	88	82	24	F	15	F	21	76
Trois-Rivières, Que.	97	80	18	9 [E]	8 [E]	F	17	82
Montréal, Que.	99	69	35	9	19	9 [E]	28	65
Ottawa-Gatineau	89	73	45	12	30	F	41	55
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	85	60	31	F	22	F	26	69
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	90	77	49	14	32	F	44	51
Kingston, Ont.	84	73	53	F	43	F	51	47
Oshawa, Ont.	91	62	52	15	37	F	50	48
Toronto, Ont.	94	73	63	20	36	15	52	37
Hamilton, Ont.	92	65	54	20	33	F	49	46
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	94	58	61	23	38	F	56	39
Kitchener, Ont.	94	54	70	27	45	F	68	30
London, Ont.	94	76	50	15	34	F	46	50
Windsor, Ont.	97	62	58	25	31	F	52	42
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	92	63	47	11 [E]	36	F	44	53
Thunder Bay, Ont.	86	83	52	18	34	F	50	48
Winnipeg, Man.	94	68	60	17	40	9 [E]	54	40
Regina, Sask.	97	78	54	23	32	F	50	46
Saskatoon, Sask.	97	89	37	9	26	F	33	63
Calgary, Alta.	96	73	57	20	36	F	54	43
Edmonton, Alta.	95	80	42	14	22	7	35	58
Abbotsford, B.C.	93	65	55	22	31	F	50	45
Vancouver, B.C.	97	77	56	17	31	12	47	44
Victoria, B.C.	96	81	51	12	38	F	48	49
All census metropolitan areas	**94**	**72**	**50**	**15**	**30**	**9**	**43**	**50**

Notes:

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

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households with a municipal water supply.

3. Information relates only to households reporting that tap water was consumed.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 5

Reasons why households with a municipal water supply treated their tap water before drinking it, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Households that treated their tap water before drinking it	Reason for treating[1]			
		To improve the appearance, taste or colour	To remove water treatment chemicals	To remove metals or minerals	To remove possible bacterial contamination
	percent				
St. John's, N.L.	57	56	46	30	32
Halifax, N.S.	50	60	53	22	22
Saint John, N.B.	58	68	F	F	F
Saguenay, Que.	24	F	52	F	F
Québec, Que.	33	63	39	F	F
Sherbrooke, Que.	24	54	41	F	52
Trois-Rivières, Que.	18	F	F	F	F
Montréal, Que.	35	55	45	33	44
Ottawa–Gatineau	45	57	53	40	44
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	31	63	42	F	F
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	49	56	54	44	45
Kingston, Ont.	53	62	45	31	32
Oshawa, Ont.	52	65	60	43	49
Toronto, Ont.	63	56	51	40	48
Hamilton, Ont.	54	66	51	39	48
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	61	66	61	46	50
Kitchener, Ont.	70	63	55	42	39
London, Ont.	50	57	50	34	35
Windsor, Ont.	58	51	54	34	49
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	47	54	49	31	36
Thunder Bay, Ont.	52	62	54	34	38
Winnipeg, Man.	60	70	44	31	41
Regina, Sask.	54	74	42	29	34
Saskatoon, Sask.	37	55	45	37	34
Calgary, Alta.	57	64	42	37	32
Edmonton, Alta.	42	57	45	30	39
Abbotsford, B.C.	55	62	61	34	30
Vancouver, B.C.	56	53	50	38	41
Victoria, B.C.	51	63	46	38	34
All census metropolitan areas	**50**	**58**	**49**	**36**	**42**

Notes:

Excludes households that drank primarily bottled water in the home.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. Relates only to households reporting that tap water was treated.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 6

Reasons why households with a non-municipal water supply treated their tap water before drinking it, by province, 2006

	Households that treated their tap water before drinking it	Reason for treating[1]				
		To improve the appearance, taste or colour	To remove water treatment chemicals	To remove metals or minerals	To remove possible bacterial contamination	Other reason
	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador	48	F	13	34	F	F
Prince Edward Island	22	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	43	42	7	50	23	19
New Brunswick	39	33 [E]	7	42	F	F
Quebec	31	36	8	54	20	13
Ontario	59	41	14	55	44	10
Manitoba	51	54	20	58	42	F
Saskatchewan	46	62	22	57	F	F
Alberta	46	60	21	64	32	F
British Columbia	42	54	22	48	31 [E]	F
Canada	**45**	**43**	**13**	**53**	**34**	**12**

Notes:

Excludes households that drank primarily bottled water in the home.

Non-municipal water supply includes private wells, surface sources or other sources.

1. Relates only to households reporting that tap water was treated.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 7

Households that used water sprinkler timers, rain barrels or cisterns, by province, 2005

	Used a sprinkler timer[1]	Used a rain barrel or cistern
	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	F	7
Prince Edward Island	F	8
Nova Scotia	14	10
New Brunswick	F	11
Quebec	28	8
Ontario	22	12
Manitoba	13	20
Saskatchewan	16	28
Alberta	22	28
British Columbia	34	12
Canada	**24**	**14**

Notes:

Data do not include apartment building dwellers.

1. Includes only households reporting having a lawn or garden that was watered in the summer of 2005.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 8

Water supply and water meters, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Households with a municipal water supply[1]	Households with a municipal water supply, excluding apartment building dwellers[2]	Households with meters[3]
	percent		
St. John's, N.L.	87	89	F
Halifax, N.S.	82	57	85
Saint John, N.B.	57	66	F
Saguenay, Que.	92	73	F
Québec, Que.	92	52	28 E
Sherbrooke, Que.	88	58	21 E
Trois-Rivières, Que.	97	70	F
Montréal, Que.	99	56	25 E
Ottawa–Gatineau	89	72	66
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	85	70	F
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	90	73	86
Kingston, Ont.	84	64	87
Oshawa, Ont.	91	80	90
Toronto, Ont.	94	64	86
Hamilton, Ont.	92	77	90
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	94	82	84
Kitchener, Ont.	94	77	91
London, Ont.	94	69	93
Windsor, Ont.	97	85	92
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	92	73	87
Thunder Bay, Ont.	86	82	93
Winnipeg, Man.	94	71	96
Regina, Sask.	97	83	95
Saskatoon, Sask.	97	75	94
Calgary, Alta.	96	83	76
Edmonton, Alta.	95	78	91
Abbotsford, B.C.	93	79	53
Vancouver, B.C.	97	66	35
Victoria, B.C.	96	67	77
All census metropolitan areas	**94**	**67**	**65**

Notes:

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households with a municipal water supply.

3. As a percentage of households with a municipal water supply, excluding apartment building dwellers.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 9

Water supply and water meters, by province, 2006

	Households with a municipal water supply[1]	Households with a municipal water supply, excluding apartment building dwellers[2]	Households with meters[3]
	percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador	80	93	4 [E]
Prince Edward Island	46	72	F
Nova Scotia	59	68	82
New Brunswick	55	74	47
Quebec	88	61	20
Ontario	87	73	82
Manitoba	81	74	92
Saskatchewan	85	84	91
Alberta	88	83	84
British Columbia	90	73	41
Canada	**86**	**71**	**61**

Notes:

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households with a municipal water supply.

3. As a percentage of households with a municipal water supply, excluding apartment building dwellers.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 10

Households that used water conservation devices, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Used a water-saving showerhead[1]	Used a water-saving toilet[1,2]	Used a rain barrel or cistern[3]	Used a sprinkler timer[3,4]
	percent			
St. John's, N.L.	61	30	11	F
Halifax, N.S.	58	35	F	F
Saint John, N.B.	63	37	F	F
Saguenay, Que.	71	32	F	F
Québec, Que.	67	40	F	F
Sherbrooke, Que.	67	37	F	F
Trois-Rivières, Que.	76	38	F	F
Montréal, Que.	64	34	F	F
Ottawa–Gatineau	71	44	10	17
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	74	43	F	F
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	70	44	11	F
Kingston, Ont.	66	51	18	F
Oshawa, Ont.	67	50	10	F
Toronto, Ont.	64	44	7	27
Hamilton, Ont.	61	42	10 E	22 E
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	66	46	13	18 E
Kitchener, Ont.	59	52	29	F
London, Ont.	64	53	15	22
Windsor, Ont.	57	39	F	39
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	67	47	13	F
Thunder Bay, Ont.	60	43	25	F
Winnipeg, Man.	51	40	13	F
Regina, Sask.	42	40	16	22
Saskatoon, Sask.	47	35	22	20 E
Calgary, Alta.	56	43	19	24
Edmonton, Alta.	51	47	32	21
Abbotsford, B.C.	61	41	F	27 E
Vancouver, B.C.	50	32	10	31
Victoria, B.C.	63	42	14	45
All census metropolitan areas	**61**	**41**	**11**	**25**

Notes:

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. A water-saving, low-volume toilet or toilet tank with the water volume modified, for example, with a bottle or a brick.

3. Percentages exclude apartment building dwellers.

4. Includes only households reporting having a lawn or garden that was watered in the summer of 2005.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 11

Households affected by swimming restrictions, by province, 2005

	Were aware of any swimming restrictions or closures at a nearby beach[1]	Prevented from swimming by restrictions[2]
	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	F	F
Prince Edward Island	F	F
Nova Scotia	19	76
New Brunswick	9 E	72
Quebec	13	53
Ontario	45	70
Manitoba	44	69
Saskatchewan	6	F
Alberta	15	73
British Columbia	11	64
Canada	**25**	**67**

Notes:

1. Includes only those households reporting that a household member had swum or had planned to swim at a nearby beach in 2005.

2. Of those households reporting awareness of swimming restrictions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 12

Households with programmable thermostats and energy-saving compact fluorescent light bulbs, by province, 1994 and 2006

	Households with a thermostat				Households that used any compact fluorescent light bulbs[1]	
	Any thermostat, 2006[1]	Programmable thermostat, 1994[2]	Programmable thermostat, 2006[2]	Programmed thermostat, 2006[3]	1994	2006
	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador	92	6	21	81	8	56
Prince Edward Island	97	7	23	81	21	62
Nova Scotia	96	9	21	80	13	61
New Brunswick	94	9	22	75	18	62
Quebec	92	10	35	80	14	50
Ontario	89	24	52	86	25	64
Manitoba	95	15	40	79	13	53
Saskatchewan	96	10	37	87	14	54
Alberta	96	15	43	87	16	58
British Columbia	90	15	38	83	20	65
Canada	**91**	**16**	**42**	**84**	**19**	**59**

Notes:

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of all households with a thermostat.

3. As a percentage of all households with a programmable thermostat.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 1994 and 2006.

Annex Table 13

Households with programmable thermostats and energy-saving compact fluorescent light bulbs, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Households with a thermostat			Households that used compact fluorescent light bulbs[1]
	Any thermostat[1]	Programmable thermostat[2]	Programmed thermostat[3]	
	percent			
St. John's, N.L.	96	18	83	57
Halifax, N.S.	99	23	83	56
Saint John, N.B.	96	21	83	59
Saguenay, Que.	95	37	81	56
Québec, Que.	97	40	85	51
Sherbrooke, Que.	96	35	85	49
Trois-Rivières, Que.	96	37	89	51
Montréal, Que.	89	36	77	44
Ottawa–Gatineau	93	55 [r]	90	67
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	96	40	83	57
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	92	60	91	70
Kingston, Ont.	94	40	81	62
Oshawa, Ont.	94	53	88	68
Toronto, Ont.	85	57	86	61
Hamilton, Ont.	86	57	89	61
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	92	48	87	64
Kitchener, Ont.	90	58	82	58
London, Ont.	83	55	87	62
Windsor, Ont.	92	55	85	59
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	91	32	85	68
Thunder Bay, Ont.	96	42	82	62
Winnipeg, Man.	94	43	79	51
Regina, Sask.	98	44	86	50
Saskatoon, Sask.	91	48	86	53
Calgary, Alta.	95	50	87	56
Edmonton, Alta.	95	44	87	57
Abbotsford, B.C.	92	37	82	68
Vancouver, B.C.	89	39	84	64
Victoria, B.C.	92	30	79	63
All census metropolitan areas	**90**	**46**	**85**	**57**

Notes:

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of all households with a thermostat.

3. As a percentage of all households with a programmable thermostat.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 14

Dwelling temperature changes in households with a programmable and programmed thermostat, by province, 2006

	Households with programmable thermostat[1]	Households that programmed their thermostat[2]	Thermostat lowered the temperature when household was asleep[3]			Did not lower the temperature when asleep[3]
			Lowered temperature	Lowered by 3 or more degrees	Lowered by 1 or 2 degrees	
	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador	21	81	72	51	21	28
Prince Edward Island	23	81	72	43	29	28 [E]
Nova Scotia	21	80	74	42	32	26
New Brunswick	22	75	67	41	26 [E]	33
Quebec	35	80	69	38	31	31
Ontario	52	86	63	27	36	37
Manitoba	40	79	66	31	35	34
Saskatchewan	37	87	78	41	37	22
Alberta	43	87	76	43	33	24
British Columbia	38	83	73	45	28	27
Canada	**42**	**84**	**67**	**34**	**33**	**33**

Notes:

1. As a percentage of households with a thermostat.

2. As a percentage of households with a programmable thermostat.

3. During the heating season; as a percentage of those households that reported having a programmable thermostat in 2006 and had programmed it.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 15

Dwelling temperature changes in households with an unprogrammed or non-programmable thermostat, by province, 2006

	Households with unprogrammed or non-programmable thermostat[1]	Someone manually lowered the temperature before going to sleep[2]			Did not lower the temperature before going to sleep[2]
		Lowered temperature	Lowered by 3 or more degrees	Lowered by 1 or 2 degrees	
	percent				
Newfoundland and Labrador	83	61	46	15	39
Prince Edward Island	81	57	36	21	43
Nova Scotia	83	55	34	21	45
New Brunswick	84	45	27	18	56
Quebec	71	47	21	26	53
Ontario	54	39	18	21	61
Manitoba	68	41	19	22	59
Saskatchewan	68	55	30	25	45
Alberta	62	48	25	23	52
British Columbia	68	51	33	18	49
Canada	**64**	**46**	**24**	**22**	**54**

Notes:

1. As a percentage of households with a thermostat. The percentages include a portion of households with a programmable thermostat.

2. During the heating season; as a percentage of households with an unprogrammed programmable or non-programmable thermostat.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 16

Dwelling temperature changes, in households with a programmable and programmed thermostat, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Households with a programmable thermostat[1]	Households that programmed their thermostat[2]	Thermostat lowered the temperature when household was asleep[3]			Did not lower the temperature when asleep[3]
			Lowered temperature	Lowered by 3 or more degrees	Lowered by 1 or 2 degrees	
	percent					
St. John's, N.L.	18	83	F	F	F	F
Halifax, N.S.	23	83	74	41	33	F
Saint John, N.B.	21	83	F	F	F	F
Saguenay, Que.	37	81	75	42	33	25 E
Québec, Que.	40	85	77	44	33	23 E
Sherbrooke, Que.	35	85	70	33	37	30
Trois-Rivières, Que.	37	89	72	42	30	28
Montréal, Que.	36	77	65	34	31	35
Ottawa–Gatineau	55	90	73	40	33	27
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	40	83	78	44	34	22 E
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	60	91	72	39	33	28
Kingston, Ont.	40	81	75	39	36	F
Oshawa, Ont.	53	88	67	25	42	33
Toronto, Ont.	57	86	55	21	34	45
Hamilton, Ont.	57	89	68	30	38	32
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	48	87	67	30	37	33
Kitchener, Ont.	58	82	65	32	33	35
London, Ont.	55	87	69	33	36	31
Windsor, Ont.	55	85	67	19 E	48	33
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	32	85	66	26	40	34
Thunder Bay, Ont.	42	82	59	27	32	41
Winnipeg, Man.	43	79	67	31	36	33
Regina, Sask.	44	86	84	40	44	16
Saskatoon, Sask.	48	86	77	45	32	23 E
Calgary, Alta.	50	87	74	46	28	26
Edmonton, Alta.	44	87	81	47	34	19
Abbotsford, B.C.	37	82	66	36	30	34
Vancouver, B.C.	39	84	69	44	25	31
Victoria, B.C.	30	79	75	51	24 E	25
All census metropolitan areas	**46**	**85**	**66**	**33**	**33**	**34**

Notes:

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of households with a thermostat.

2. As a percentage of households with a programmable thermostat.

3. During the heating season; as a percentage of those households reporting having a programmable thermostat in 2006 and programming it.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 17

Dwelling temperature changes in households with an unprogrammed or non-programmable thermostat, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Households with unprogrammed or non-programmable thermostat[1]	Someone manually lowered the temperature before going to sleep[2]			Did not lower the temperature before going to sleep[2]
		Lowered temperature	Lowered by 3 or more degrees	Lowered by 1 or 2 degrees	
	percent				
St. John's, N.L.	85	58	37	21	42
Halifax, N.S.	80	49	29	20	51
Saint John, N.B.	82	45	24	21	55
Saguenay, Que.	70	41	17	24	59
Québec, Que.	66	51	24	27	49
Sherbrooke, Que.	70	46	20	26	53
Trois-Rivières, Que.	67	51	20	31	49
Montréal, Que.	72	46	20	26	54
Ottawa–Gatineau	51	37	17	20	63
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	67	45	19	26	55
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	46	34	17	17 [E]	66
Kingston, Ont.	67	42	19	23	58
Oshawa, Ont.	53	38	18	20	62
Toronto, Ont.	51	33	13	20	64
Hamilton, Ont.	49	37	16 [E]	21 [E]	63
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	58	39	17	22	61
Kitchener, Ont.	52	38	17	21	62
London, Ont.	52	43	17	26	57
Windsor, Ont.	54	31	15 [E]	16	69
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	73	46	21	25	54
Thunder Bay, Ont.	65	41	15	26	59
Winnipeg, Man.	66	39	18	21	61
Regina, Sask.	62	50	27	23	50
Saskatoon, Sask.	58	55	28	27	45
Calgary, Alta.	56	46	26	20	54
Edmonton, Alta.	62	49	23	26	51
Abbotsford, B.C.	69	57	39	18	43
Vancouver, B.C.	68	47	30	17	53
Victoria, B.C.	77	51	34	17	49
All census metropolitan areas	**61**	**43**	**21**	**22**	**57**

Notes:

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of households with a thermostat. The percentages include a portion of households with programmable thermostat.

2. During the heating season; as a percentage of households with an unprogrammed programmable or non-programmable thermostat.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 18

Households influenced by advisories of poor air quality, by province, 2005

	Were aware of an advisory of poor air quality[1]	Did not change routine or behaviour because of an air quality advisory[2]
	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	F	F
Prince Edward Island	7	70
Nova Scotia	9	67
New Brunswick	14	59
Quebec	25	69
Ontario	56	56
Manitoba	8	57
Saskatchewan	5	71
Alberta	9	73
British Columbia	21	77
Canada	**32**	**61**

Notes:

1. Households that were aware of an advisory of poor air quality in their area. Because these can be localized events, only a portion of a province's population may be in an area subject to an alert.
2. Percentage of households that were aware of a poor air quality advisory in their area and that did not change their routine or behaviour as a result of the advisory. The phrase "advisory of poor air quality" does not necessarily imply there was an official air quality advisory for the area.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 19

Households influenced by advisories of poor air quality, by census metropolitan area, 2005

	Were aware of an advisory of poor air quality[1]	Did not change routine or behaviour because of an air quality advisory[2]
	percent	
St. John's, N.L.	F	F
Halifax, N.S.	10	65
Saint John, N.B.	32	67
Saguenay, Que.	12	65
Québec, Que.	33	76
Sherbrooke, Que.	21	72
Trois-Rivières, Que.	22	73
Montréal, Que.	34	68
Ottawa–Gatineau	56	57
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	45	64
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	59	55
Kingston, Ont.	59	57
Oshawa, Ont.	59	57
Toronto, Ont.	59	58
Hamilton, Ont.	67	48
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	47	54
Kitchener, Ont.	69	51
London, Ont.	69	55
Windsor, Ont.	65	46
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	47	57
Thunder Bay, Ont.	10	F
Winnipeg, Man.	11	54
Regina, Sask.	6 [E]	F
Saskatoon, Sask.	F	F
Calgary, Alta.	11	78
Edmonton, Alta.	9	64
Abbotsford, B.C.	37	81
Vancouver, B.C.	22	76
Victoria, B.C.	F	F
All census metropolitan areas	**38**	**61**

Notes:

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. Households that were aware of an advisory of poor air quality in their area. Because these can be localized events, only a portion of a province's population may be in an area subject to an alert.
2. Percentage of households that were aware of a poor air quality advisory in their area and that did not change their routine or behaviour as a result of the advisory. The phrase "advisory of poor air quality" does not necessarily imply there was an official air quality advisory for the area.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 20

Households that had access to and used recycling programs, by material and by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Glass		Paper		Plastics		Metal cans		Any recyclable material[3]	
	Access to program[1]	Used program[2]	Access to program[1]	Used program[2]	Access to program[1]	Used program[2]	Access to program[1]	Used program[2]	Access to any program[1]	Used any program[2]
	percent									
St. John's, N.L.	73	88	55	75	72	89	57	86	86	91
Halifax, N.S.	91	96	90	96	90	95	88	94	95	97
Saint John, N.B.	56	80	81	86	80	87	68	80	90	92
Saguenay, Que.	81	82	85	82	83	83	82	84	89	85
Québec, Que.	72	89	79	92	74	89	72	90	81	92
Sherbrooke, Que.	88	93	90	95	89	94	87	96	92	97
Trois-Rivières, Que.	82	89	85	89	83	90	82	88	88	91
Montréal, Que.	87	92	88	93	87	93	84	92	91	95
Ottawa–Gatineau	93	95	95	96	91	96	91	95	96	97
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	89	91	92	94	90	94	86	94	93	95
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	94	96	96	97	91	97	93	95	97	98
Kingston, Ont.	97	97	97	98	96	97	97	97	98	99
Oshawa, Ont.	96	97	96	98	94	97	94	97	97	99
Toronto, Ont.	94	98	93	98	93	98	90	98	95	99
Hamilton, Ont.	96	97	95	98	94	98	95	97	97	98
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	95	97	96	98	96	98	95	98	97	99
Kitchener, Ont.	95	96	94	98	93	98	92	97	97	98
London, Ont.	93	96	93	96	92	96	90	96	94	97
Windsor, Ont.	90	94	91	95	89	94	88	94	92	95
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	94	95	95	95	93	95	93	96	95	96
Thunder Bay, Ont.	82	83	89	89	84	84	84	83	93	90
Winnipeg, Man.	90	87	93	90	90	89	89	89	94	91
Regina, Sask.	86	90	84	81	82	91	77	86	91	97
Saskatoon, Sask.	81	90	80	84	78	91	72	85	91	95
Calgary, Alta.	80	89	76	87	70	86	72	84	85	95
Edmonton, Alta.	88	96	85	94	83	95	82	91	92	98
Abbotsford, B.C.	90	97	93	98	89	97	88	94	96	99
Vancouver, B.C.	92	96	94	97	91	97	90	96	96	99
Victoria, B.C.	96	98	98	98	96	98	95	98	99	99
All census metropolitan areas	**89**	**95**	**90**	**95**	**88**	**95**	**87**	**94**	**93**	**97**

Notes:

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of those households that reported having access to a recycling program.

3. Includes any recyclable materials such as glass, paper, plastics or metal cans.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 21

Households that had access to and used recycling programs, by material and by province, 1994 and 2006

	Access to programs[1]								Used programs[2]							
	Glass		Paper		Plastics		Metal cans		Glass		Paper		Plastics		Metal cans	
	1994	2006	1994	2006	1994	2006	1994	2006	1994	2006	1994	2006	1994	2006	1994	2006
	percent															
Newfoundland and Labrador	12	75	20	35	19	72	21	61	41	92	44	74	47	92	49	90
Prince Edward Island	19	96	21	98	17	99	17	99	67	98	70	96	63	99	63	99
Nova Scotia	47	94	50	93	43	93	48	93	69	97	73	96	67	98	70	97
New Brunswick	73	69	47	62	61	69	70	66	83	92	59	83	78	93	82	93
Quebec	50	86	57	89	50	87	49	85	71	93	74	94	71	94	71	93
Ontario	82	93	84	93	78	92	82	91	93	97	93	97	92	97	93	97
Manitoba	59	85	61	87	61	84	61	83	46	84	48	86	51	86	51	87
Saskatchewan	75	81	69	81	74	77	77	74	81	92	73	83	81	91	81	86
Alberta	73	84	71	79	66	77	72	77	79	92	76	88	71	89	79	87
British Columbia	71	89	75	91	56	88	70	88	86	96	88	96	82	96	86	95
Canada	**67**	**88**	**70**	**88**	**63**	**87**	**67**	**86**	**84**	**94**	**83**	**94**	**82**	**95**	**84**	**94**

Notes:

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of those households that reported having access to a recycling program.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 1994 and 2006.

Annex Table 22

Households that composted kitchen or yard waste, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Households that composted[1]	Composted kitchen waste[1]	Households that had a lawn or garden in 2005 and were not apartment building dwellers	Composted yard waste[2]
	percent			
St. John's, N.L.	24	22	95	22
Halifax, N.S.	68	67	97	69
Saint John, N.B.	62	59	97	65
Saguenay, Que.	11	10	95	11
Québec, Que.	8	F	95	14
Sherbrooke, Que.	15	13	97	18
Trois-Rivières, Que.	9	7 E	95	11
Montréal, Que.	11	9	89	15
Ottawa–Gatineau	23	17	96	28
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	15	11	95	16
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	26	19	97	32
Kingston, Ont.	33	29	98	39
Oshawa, Ont.	37	32	98	37
Toronto, Ont.	33	30	95	41
Hamilton, Ont.	28	22	97	30
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	53	49	97	50
Kitchener, Ont.	31	24	98	34
London, Ont.	31	25	98	39
Windsor, Ont.	26	19	96	29
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	25	22	96	27
Thunder Bay, Ont.	31	24	97	31
Winnipeg, Man.	17	14	96	20
Regina, Sask.	20	17	94	23
Saskatoon, Sask.	22	20	92	27
Calgary, Alta.	18	15	89	21
Edmonton, Alta.	21	16	93	26
Abbotsford, B.C.	32	22	90	39
Vancouver, B.C.	23	17	90	31
Victoria, B.C.	40	31	94	52
All census metropolitan areas	**25**	**21**	**93**	**30**

Notes:

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households that were not apartment building dwellers and had a lawn or garden in 2005.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 23

Households that used chemical fertilizers or pesticides on their lawn or garden, by census metropolitan area, 2005

		Households with a lawn or garden		Pesticide users[2]	
	Households with a lawn or garden[1]	Used fertilizers	Used pesticides	Pesticides applied as part of a regular maintenance schedule[3]	Pesticides applied when a problem arose[3]
			percent		
St. John's, N.L.	85	33	29	49	51
Halifax, N.S.	66	23	21	46	52
Saint John, N.B.	79	26	22	F	F
Saguenay, Que.	75	15	12	F	F
Québec, Que.	61	25	25	50	46
Sherbrooke, Que.	67	16	15	65	F
Trois-Rivières, Que.	69	17	16	F	F
Montréal, Que.	58	13	14	F	F
Ottawa-Gatineau	74	35	32	62	39
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	74	26	22	65	F
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	74	38	36	61	41
Kingston, Ont.	71	32	29	62	36
Oshawa, Ont.	83	47	45	61	39
Toronto, Ont.	65	38	33	61	41
Hamilton, Ont.	77	46	45	63	36
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	83	41	37	56	42
Kitchener, Ont.	78	42	44	54	45
London, Ont.	73	44	40	50	48
Windsor, Ont.	82	41	40	57	40
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	73	41	34	62	37
Thunder Bay, Ont.	83	30	30	48	51
Winnipeg, Man.	69	44	47	45	55
Regina, Sask.	78	54	46	45	56
Saskatoon, Sask.	70	57	46	52	45
Calgary, Alta.	72	49	38	48	53
Edmonton, Alta.	73	48	41	53	48
Abbotsford, B.C.	74	33	33	40	63
Vancouver, B.C.	64	32	29	42	57
Victoria, B.C.	68	30	26	36	65
All census metropolitan areas	**67**	**34**	**31**	**54**	**45**

Notes:

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of all households.
2. As a percentage of households with a lawn or garden.
3. Some respondents specified a frequency of application other than "part of a regular maintenance schedule" or "when problems arose." This proportion is not included here so some row totals may be less than 100%. In addition, some respondents specified both frequencies of application so some row totals may exceed 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 24

Households that owned household gasoline-powered equipment, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Snowblower	Lawnmower[1]	None[2]
	percent		
St. John's, N.L.	31	60	32
Halifax, N.S.	24	65	28
Saint John, N.B.	28	75	23
Saguenay, Que.	38	71	24
Québec, Que.	32	72	22
Sherbrooke, Que.	39	77	20
Trois-Rivières, Que.	30	74	22
Montréal, Que.	18	58	35
Ottawa-Gatineau	30	58	33
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	33	70	23
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	29	54	36
Kingston, Ont.	24	67	29
Oshawa, Ont.	22	70	27
Toronto, Ont.	17	52	41
Hamilton, Ont.	25	59	33
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	28	72	25
Kitchener, Ont.	27	66	29
London, Ont.	21	62	35
Windsor, Ont.	21	73	23
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	45	78	16
Thunder Bay, Ont.	37	75	21
Winnipeg, Man.	24	72	26
Regina, Sask.	29	64	29
Saskatoon, Sask.	19	71	24
Calgary, Alta.	F	57	37
Edmonton, Alta.	13	68	28
Abbotsford, B.C.	F	69	26
Vancouver, B.C.	F	47	45
Victoria, B.C.	F	53	40
All census metropolitan areas	**18**	**59**	**34**

Notes:

Data do not include apartment building dwellers.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census dilineation.

1. As a percentage of households with a lawn or a garden.

2. Households indicating that they did not own a gasoline-powered snowblower, lawnmower or leafblower.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 25

Households that owned or leased a motor vehicle and distance travelled in an average year, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Owned or leased a motor vehicle for personal use[1]	Number of motor vehicles owned or leased by household members[2]			Distance travelled in an average year by all motor vehicles in the household		
		1	2	3 or more	20,000 kilometres or less	20,001 to 40,000 kilometres	More than 40,000 kilometres
	percent						
St. John's, N.L.	81	61	33	F	64	24	F
Halifax, N.S.	78	56	35	9 E	58	27	10
Saint John, N.B.	78	50	39	F	52	28	F
Saguenay, Que.	84	55	35	9	61	26	10 E
Québec, Que.	84	59	35	F	57	28	11
Sherbrooke, Que.	84	54	36	10	58	27	9 E
Trois-Rivières, Que.	86	52	37	11	60	25	10 E
Montréal, Que.	75	61	31	8	54	29	11
Ottawa-Gatineau	81	51	41	8	55	26	13
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	87	54	40	F	57	24	16
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	79	50	41	9	55	27	12 E
Kingston, Ont.	80	51	38	11 E	64	21	11
Oshawa, Ont.	83	38	49	13	53	26	18
Toronto, Ont.	78	50	39	10	57	22	14
Hamilton, Ont.	79	43	41	16	52	23	19
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	86	50	38	12	64	18	12
Windsor, Ont.	86	42	45	13	62	19	11 E
Kitchener, Ont.	86	45	44	10	53	27	14
London, Ont.	81	52	39	10	61	25	9
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	82	50	38	11 E	63	22	11
Thunder Bay, Ont.	80	42	42	16	69	16	F
Winnipeg, Man.	80	50	38	12	65	18	9
Regina, Sask.	85	46	40	14	68	16	8 E
Saskatoon, Sask.	88	42	42	16	56	24	12
Calgary, Alta.	85	46	41	14	56	27	10
Edmonton, Alta.	83	41	43	16	58	25	13
Abbotsford, B.C.	88	45	42	13	60	15	15
Vancouver, B.C.	80	50	37	13	64	18	8
Victoria, B.C.	83	54	34	12	74	14	F
All census metropolitan areas	**80**	**51**	**38**	**11**	**58**	**24**	**12**

Notes:

Some respondents specified "Do not know." This proportion is not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans, SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. As a percentage of households owning or leasing at least one motor vehicle for personal use.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 26

One-way distance travelled between home and work by motor vehicle, by province, 2006

	Persons who travelled to work by motor vehicle[1]	One-way distance travelled[2]		
		5 kilometres or less	6 to 20 kilometres	Over 20 kilometres
		percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador	84	42	34	20
Prince Edward Island	88	33	40	23
Nova Scotia	83	28	46	22
New Brunswick	87	37	40	21
Quebec	76	26	42	27
Ontario	76	21	42	30
Manitoba	78	29	47	20
Saskatchewan	81	38	40	19
Alberta	79	27	42	25
British Columbia	75	26	45	22
Canada	**77**	**25**	**43**	**26**

Notes:

Some respondents specified "Do not know." This proportion is not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans or SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

1. Persons who worked outside the home and who used a motor vehicle, as a percentage of all persons who worked outside the home.
2. As a percentage of all trips travelled during colder and warmer months. Note also that a person who drove to work in both seasons is counted twice in both the numerator and denominator.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 27

One-way distance travelled between home and work by motor vehicle, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Persons who travelled to work by motor vehicle[1]	One-way distance travelled[2]		
		5 kilometres or less	6 to 20 kilometres	Over 20 kilometres
		percent		
St. John's, N.L.	84	31	51	16 E
Halifax, N.S.	77	21	57	19
Saint John, N.B.	83	25 E	50	22 E
Saguenay, Que.	84	36	41	20
Québec, Que.	81	19	57	20 E
Sherbrooke, Que.	81	35	43	16
Trois-Rivières, Que.	88	23	45	30
Montréal, Que.	67	21	46	27
Ottawa-Gatineau	65	16	47	30
Ottawa–Gatineau, (Que. part)	79	21	48	26
Ottawa–Gatineau, (Ont. part)	60	14 E	47	32
Kingston, Ont.	73	23	54	19
Oshawa, Ont.	85	24	40	32
Toronto, Ont.	70	15	45	30
Hamilton, Ont.	82	16	46	34
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	84	28	44	24
Kitchener, Ont.	85	26	44	24
London, Ont.	77	28	50	17
Windsor, Ont.	88	23	49	22
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	81	30	42	26
Thunder Bay, Ont.	85	41	43	12 E
Winnipeg, Man.	76	22	60	12 E
Regina, Sask.	83	38	52	F
Saskatoon, Sask.	90	27	56	12 E
Calgary, Alta.	74	21	51	20
Edmonton, Alta.	80	25	49	24
Abbotsford, B.C.	90	26	37	29
Vancouver, B.C.	72	21	48	23
Victoria, B.C.	64	31	46	19 E
All census metropolitan areas	**74**	**21**	**48**	**25**

Notes:

Some respondents specified "Do not know." This proportion is not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans or SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. Persons who worked outside the home and who used a motor vehicle, as a percentage of all persons who worked outside the home.
2. As a percentage of all trips travelled during colder and warmer months. Note also that a person who drove to work in both seasons is counted twice in both the numerator and denominator.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 28

Length of time to travel between home and work by motor vehicle, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Persons who travelled to work by motor vehicle[1]	Length of time, one way, between home and work[2]	
		Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more
	percent		
St. John's N.L.	84	91	9 E
Halifax N.S.	77	84	15 E
Saint John N.B.	83	86	13 E
Saguenay Que.	84	88	11 E
Québec Que.	81	85	13 E
Sherbrooke Que	81	88	8 E
Trois-Rivières Que.	88	83	17
Montréal Que.	67	73	25
Ottawa-Gatineau	65	74	24
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	79	73	26
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	60	74	24
Kingston Ont.	73	88	10 E
Oshawa Ont.	85	70	29
Toronto Ont.	70	63	34
Hamilton Ont.	82	73	25
St. Catharines–Niagara Ont.	84	87	12 E
Kitchener Ont.	85	81	17
London Ont.	77	85	14
Windsor Ont.	88	81	18 E
Greater Sudbury Ont.	81	79	19 E
Thunder Bay Ont.	85	90	8 E
Winnipeg Man.	76	83	15
Regina Sask.	83	93	F
Saskatoon Sask.	90	90	9 E
Calgary Alta.	74	75	21
Edmonton Alta.	80	76	24
Abbotsford B.C.	90	73	22 E
Vancouver B.C.	72	66	31
Victoria B.C.	64	78	20
All census metropolitan areas	**74**	**74**	**24**

Notes:

Some respondents specified "Do not know." This proportion is not included here so the row totals may not add to 100%.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans or SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. Persons who worked outside the home and who used a motor vehicle, as a percentage of all persons who worked outside the home.
2. As a percentage of all trips travelled during colder and warmer months by motor vehicle. Note also that a person who drove to work in both seasons is counted twice in both the numerator and denominator.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 29

Persons who travelled to work by motor vehicle, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	During the colder months[1]		During the warmer months[1]	
	Travelled to work by motor vehicle[2]	Travelled to work alone by motor vehicle[3]	Travelled to work by motor vehicle[2]	Travelled to work alone by motor vehicle[3]
	percent			
St. John's, N.L.	89	63	80	58
Halifax, N.S.	79	58	74	55
Saint John, N.B.	86	63	79	59
Saguenay, Que.	88	77	79	69
Québec, Que.	82	66	78	61
Sherbrooke, Que.	83	69	78	60
Trois-Rivières, Que.	93	73	83	66
Montréal, Que.	70	54	65	51
Ottawa-Gatineau	68	51	62	47
Ottawa–Gatineau, (Que. portion)	83	60	75	55
Ottawa–Gatineau, (Ont. portion)	63	48	58	45
Kingston, Ont.	77	62	68	57
Oshawa, Ont.	86	70	82	66
Toronto, Ont.	73	58	67	53
Hamilton, Ont.	87	73	76	65
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ont.	89	78	79	69
Kitchener, Ont.	89	69	81	61
London, Ont.	83	67	72	59
Windsor, Ont.	93	78	83	71
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	83	64	79	61
Thunder Bay, Ont.	91	76	78	64
Winnipeg, Man.	80	63	72	58
Regina, Sask.	87	69	77	60
Saskatoon, Sask.	93	78	86	72
Calgary, Alta.	77	57	71	52
Edmonton, Alta.	84	68	76	62
Abbotsford, B.C.	92	75	87	71
Vancouver, B.C.	74	59	69	55
Victoria, B.C.	70	56	58	45
All census metropolitan areas	**77**	**61**	**70**	**56**

Notes:

These data refer only to persons who were working outside the home.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans or SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. The definition of the colder and the warmer months was left to the respondents in order to best capture seasonal changes in mode of travel.

2. Includes persons who travelled to work by motor vehicle as a driver, either alone or with others in the vehicle, or as a passenger.

3. Of all persons working outside the home, percent who travelled to work alone by motor vehicle

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 30

Usual mode of transportation used to travel to work, by province and region, 2006

	During colder months[1]				During warmer months[1]			
	Motor vehicle	Public transit	Walk or bicycle	Other[2]	Motor vehicle	Public transit	Walk or bicycle	Other[2]
	percent				percent			
Atlantic provinces	88	4	6	2 [E]	81	3 [E]	14	2 [E]
Newfoundland and Labrador	88	F	8 [E]	F	79	F	18	F
Prince Edward Island	92	F	F	F	84	F	14	F
Nova Scotia	85	6 [E]	6	F	80	5 [E]	13	F
New Brunswick	91	F	F	F	83	F	13	F
Quebec	79	12	7	2 [E]	72	10	14	3 [E]
Ontario	79	13	5	2	72	13	13	3
Prairie provinces	83	8	6	2 [E]	75	8	14	2
Manitoba	83	10	6 [E]	F	73	8	17	F
Saskatchewan	87	2 [E]	9	F	74	F	21	F
Alberta	83	9	5	2 [E]	76	10	12	2 [E]
British Columbia	79	11	8	2 [E]	72	10	16	2 [E]
Canada	**81**	**11**	**6**	**2**	**73**	**10**	**14**	**2**

Notes:

Data refer to persons working outside the home.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans or SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

1. The definition of the colder and the warmer months was left to the respondents in order to best capture seasonal changes in mode of travel.

2. Includes other modes of transportation, combination of modes (those unable to distinguish a main mode), don't know and refusal.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex Table 31

Usual mode of transportation used to travel to work, by selected census metropolitan areas, 2006

	During colder months[1]				During warmer months[1]			
	Motor vehicle	Public transit	Walk or bicycle	Other[2]	Motor vehicle	Public transit	Walk or bicycle	Other[2]
	percent							
Halifax, N.S.	79	12 [E]	F	F	75	10 [E]	13	F
Montréal, Que.	70	21	F	F	65	18	14	F
Ottawa–Gatineau	68	23	7 [E]	F	62	20	14	F
Ottawa–Gatineau, (Que. part)	83	13	F	F	75	12 [E]	11	F
Ottawa–Gatineau, (Ont. part)	63	26	F	F	58	23	15	F
Kingston, Ont.	77	F	19 [E]	F	68	F	27	F
Toronto, Ont.	73	21	3 [E]	F	67	20	10	F
London, Ont.	83	10 [E]	F	F	72	9 [E]	15	F
Winnipeg, Man.	80	15	F	F	72	12	15	F
Calgary, Alta.	77	16	F	F	72	17	10 [E]	F
Edmonton, Alta.	84	10	F	F	76	10 [E]	12	F
Vancouver, B.C.	74	17	7	F	70	16	13	F
Victoria, B.C.	70	10 [E]	18	F	58	F	32	F
All other census metropolitan areas	88	6	5	2 [E]	80	5	13	2
All census metropolitan areas	**77**	**16**	**6**	**2**	**70**	**14**	**13**	**3**

Notes:

Data refer to persons working outside the home.

The definition of a motor vehicle includes cars, trucks, vans or SUVs (sport utility vehicles) and street-legal motorcycles.

The census metropolitan areas are based on the 2001 Census delineation.

1. The definition of the colder and the warmer months was left to the respondents in order to best capture seasonal changes in mode of travel.

2. Includes other modes of transportation, combination of modes (unable to distinguish a main mode), don't know and refusal.

Source: Statistics Canada, Households and the Environment Survey, 2006.

Annex B: Questionnaire

Table of contents

Section: **Survey Introduction (SI)**

SI_BEG Beginning of Section

SI_R01 **Statistics Canada is conducting a survey of households and the environment across Canada. The goal is to find out about people's activities that relate to the condition of our air, water and soils. The information collected will help governments and citizens better manage the quality of our environment.**

SI_R02 **While participation in this survey is voluntary, your assistance is essential if the results are to be accurate. Your answers will be kept confidential and only used for statistical purposes.**

SI_R03 **Please answer the questions thinking about your current primary residence.**

SI_C04 If HhldMem > 1 ..... (Go to SI_R04)
Else ..... (Go to SI_END)

SI_R04 **Think of everyone in your household when answering.**

SI_END End of Section

Section: **Water (WA)**

WA_BEG Beginning of Section

WA_R01 **The first set of questions are about water.**

WA_Q01 **What is your home's main source of water?**

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 for example a spring, lake, river, dugout, etc.
4 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *All respondents*

WA_Q02 **What type of water does your household primarily drink at home?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Tap water
2 Bottled water ..... (Go to WA_C05)
3 Both
4 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *All respondents*

WA_Q03 **Does your household do any of the following to your drinking water?**

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

1 Use a filter or purifier on your taps or water supply pipe
2 Use a stand alone filter such as a 'Brita' jug
3 Usually boil your water before drinking it
4 Other - Specify ..... (Go to WA_S03)
5 Do nothing
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that do not primarily drink bottled water*

WA_C03
If WA_Q03=4 ..... (Go to WA_S03)
If WA_Q03=5 ..... (Go to WA_C05)
Else ..... (Go to WA_Q04)

WA_S03 Does your household do any of the following to your drinking water?

____(80 spaces)

Coverage: *Respondents in households that do not primarily drink bottled water and do other things to their drinking water*

WA_Q04 **Why does your household treat its drinking water? Is it ...?**

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

1 To improve the appearance, taste or odour
2 To remove water treatment chemicals such as chlorine
3 To remove metals or minerals
4 To remove possible bacterial contamination
5 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that do not primarily drink bottled water, and treat their drinking water*

WA_C05
If WA_Q01 = 2 or 3 ..... (Go to WA_Q05)
Else ..... (Go to WA_C08)

WA_Q05 **In 2005, did you have your water tested by a laboratory?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to WA_C08)
DK, RF ..... (Go to WA_C08)

Coverage: *Respondents whose home's main source of water is well or surface source*

WA_Q06 **Was a problem found?**

1	Yes
2	No ..... (Go to WA_C08)
	DK, RF ..... (Go to WA_C08)

Coverage: *Respondents whose home's main source of water is well or surface source, and had their water tested by laboratory in 2005*

WA_Q07 **Was the problem ...?**

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

1	The presence of an unusual level of metals or minerals
2	The presence of bacteria
3	The presence of chemicals or other pollutants
4	Other
	DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who had their water tested by a laboratory, and found a problem*

WA_C08
If DWELCODE = 5 or 6 (apartment) ..... (Go to WA_R13)
Else ..... (Go to WA_Q08)

WA_Q08 **Is your home connected to ...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1	The sewer system of your city, town or municipality ..... (Go to WA_C10)
2	A private septic system including holding tanks
3	A communal septic system ..... (Go to WA_C10)
4	Other ..... (Go to WA_C10)
	DK, RF ..... (Go to WA_C10)

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment*

WA_Q09 **How often do you have your septic system pumped or maintained?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

01	More than once a year
02	Once a year
03	Once every 2 to 3 years
04	Once every 4 or more years
05	Never
06	Other
	DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment and whose home is connected to a private septic system*

WA_C10
If WA_Q01 = 1 ..... (Go to WA_Q10)
Else ..... (Go to WA_R13)

WA_Q10 **Does your home have a water meter to measure your water use?**

INTERVIEWER: A water meter is a device installed inside or outside of the home that measures the volume of water entering the home.

1 Yes ..... (Go to WA_R13)
2 No
DK, RF ..... (Go to WA_R13)

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment and whose main source of water is supplied by their city, town or municipality*

WA_Q11 **Would you be willing to have a water meter installed in your home by their city, town or municipality?**

1 Yes ..... (Go to WA_R13)
2 No
DK, RF ..... (Go to WA_R13)

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment, whose main source of water is supplied by your city, town or municipality, and do not have a water meter*

WA_Q12 **Is there any specific reason?**

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

1 Don't want to pay for installation
2 Don't want my water bill to increase
3 Prefer to pay a flat rate rather than by the amount I use
4 No specific reason
5 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment, whose main source of water is supplied by their city, town or municipality, who do not have a water meter, and do not want one installed*

WA_R13 **Some people use devices or equipment to conserve water around their home.**

WA_Q13 **Does your home have a water saving, low flow showerhead?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *All respondents*

WA_Q14 **Does your home have a water saving, low volume toilet or toilet tank with the water volume modified for example with a bottle or a brick?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *All respondents*

WA_C15 If DWELCODE = 5 or 6 (apartment).....(Go to WA_Q21)
Else.....(Go to WA_Q15)

WA_Q15 **Does your home have a rain barrel or cistern?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment*

WA_Q16 **Does your home have a lawn?**

1 Yes
2 No.....(Go to WA_Q21)
DK, RF.....(Go to WA_Q21)

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment*

WA_Q17 **Last summer, did you or someone else water your lawn?**

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)

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment and who have a lawn*

WA_Q18 **On average, how many times a week was it watered?**

1 Less than once a week
2 Once a week
3 Twice a week
4 Three times or more a week
5 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment, who have a lawn, and it was watered last summer*

WA_Q19 **How was your lawn usually watered?**

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

1 By hand using a watering can or a hose
2 With a sprinkler or sprinkler system
3 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment, who have a lawn, and it was watered last summer*

WA_C20 If WA_Q19=2.....(Go to WA_Q20)
Else.....(Go to WA_Q21)

WA_Q20 **Was the sprinkler or sprinkler system connected to a timer?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment and whose lawn was usually watered by sprinkler or sprinkler system*

WA_Q21 **Does your home have a garden? Include areas with trees, shrubs, flowers, vegetables, and plants in pots outside.**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to WA_END)
DK, RF ..... (Go to WA_END)

Coverage: *All respondents*

WA_Q22 **Last summer, did you or someone else water your garden?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to WA_END)
3 Not applicable (no garden last summer) ..... (Go to WA_END)
DK, RF ..... (Go to WA_END)

Coverage: *Respondents who have a garden*

WA_Q23 **On average, how many times a week was it watered?**

1 Less than once a week
2 Once a week
3 Twice a week
4 Three times or more a week
5 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who have a garden, and had it watered last summer*

WA_C24 If DWELCODE = 5 or 6 (apartment) ..... (Go to WA_END)
Else ..... (Go to WA_Q24)

WA_Q24 **How was your garden usually watered?**

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

1 By hand using a watering can or a hose
2 With a sprinkler or sprinkler system
3 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who have a garden, had it watered last summer and do not live in an apartment*

WA_C25 If WA_Q24=2 ..... (Go to WA_Q25)
Else ..... (Go to WA_END)

WA_Q25 **Was the sprinkler or sprinkler system connected to a timer?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents whose garden was usually watered by sprinkler or sprinkler system*

WA_END End of Section

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

EH_BEG Beginning of Section

EH_R01 **The next questions are about home energy use. Again, please answer for your current primary residence.**

EH_Q01 **What is your home's main type of heating equipment?**

01 Forced air natural gas furnace
02 Forced air oil furnace
03 Forced air electric furnace
04 Forced air hot water system
05 Hot water radiators
06 Electric baseboards
07 Other electric heating
08 Wood stove or wood fireplace
09 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *All respondents*

EH_C02 If DWELCODE = 5 or 6 (apartment).....(Go to EH_C03)
Else.....(Go to EH_Q02)

EH_Q02 **How old is your main type of heating equipment?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 3 years old or less
2 4 to 10 years old
3 11 to 20 years old
4 21 years old or more
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment*

EH_C03 If EH_Q01=8 (wood stove or wood fireplace) .....(Go to EH_Q04)
Else.....(Go to EH_Q03)

EH_Q03 **Do you have a wood stove or wood fireplace?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to EH_Q05)
DK, RF ..... (Go to EH_Q05)

Coverage: *Respondents whose home's main type of heating equipment is not wood stove or wood fireplace*

EH_Q04 **On average how much wood do you burn in a heating season?**

INTERVIEWER: Only enter the amount. Enter '0' if no wood is burned.
Include fractions for example .5

____(6 spaces) [Min: 0.0 Max: 9999.5]

DK, RF ..... (Go to EH_Q05)

Coverage: *Respondents who have a wood stove or wood fireplace*

EH_C04 If EH_Q04 = 0 ..... (Go to EH_Q05)
Else ..... (Go to EH_N04)

EH_N04 **Is this amount in face cords, full cords, bags or logs?**

1 Face cord(s) (8 feet long by 4 feet high by 12 or 16 inches wide)
2 Full cord(s) (8 feet long by 4 feet high by 4 feet wide - or 3 to 4 face cords)
3 Bag(s)
4 Logs
5 Other ..... (Go to EH_S04)
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who have a wood stove or wood fireplace and burned wood during the heating season*

EH_S04 Is this amount in face cords, full cords, bags or logs?

____(80 spaces)

EH_Q05 **Do you have an air conditioner?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to EH_R07)
DK, RF ..... (Go to EH_R07)

Coverage: *All respondents*

EH_Q06 **Is it ...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Central air conditioning
2 A stand alone unit in a window or elsewhere
3 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who have an air conditioner*

EH_R07 **Now I would like to ask you some questions about how you control the temperature in your home.**

EH_Q07 **Do you have a thermostat in your home?**

INTERVIEWER: A thermostat can usually be found on an inside wall.
This device operates as a control to regulate your heating and cooling equipment so that you can maintain and adjust the temperature in your home.

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to EH_Q12)
DK, RF .....(Go to EH_Q12)

Coverage: *All respondents*

EH_Q08 **Is it programmable? That is, one you can set to automatically adjust the temperature according to the time of day.**

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to EH_Q10)
DK, RF .....(Go to EH_Q10)

Coverage: *Respondents who have a thermostat in their home*

EH_Q09 **Is it programmed?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who have a programmable thermostat in their home*

EH_Q10 **During the heating season, at what temperature do you normally keep your home when you are there and awake?**

INTERVIEWER: Only enter the degree.

____(2 spaces) [Min: 0 Max: 94]

DK, RF .....(Go to EH_Q12)

Coverage: *Respondents who have a thermostat in their home*

EH_N10 **Is this in Celsius or Fahrenheit?**

1 Celsius
2 Fahrenheit
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who have a thermostat in their home*

EH_Q11 **During the heating season, at what temperature do you normally keep your home when you are asleep?**

INTERVIEWER: Only enter the degree.

____(2 spaces) [Min: 0 Max: 94]

DK, RF.....(Go to EH_Q12)

Coverage: *Respondents who have a thermostat in their home*

EH_N11 **Is this in Celsius or Fahrenheit?**

1 Celsius
2 Fahrenheit
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who have a thermostat in their home*

EH_Q12 **Has your home ever had an energy audit?**

An energy audit is an independent professional assessment of your home's heating, cooling and insulation.

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *All respondents*

EH_Q13 **Does your home have any energy saving compact fluorescent light bulbs?**

These bulbs are often spiral shaped. They screw into regular sockets and can replace ordinary light bulbs.

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *All respondents*

EH_END End of Section

Section: **Gasoline Powered Equipment (GP)**

GP_BEG Beginning of Section

GP_R01 **Now for some questions on gasoline powered equipment.**

GP_Q01 **Do you or someone in your household own a motor boat or other motorized watercraft for recreational purposes?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to GP_Q03)
DK, RF ..... (Go to GP_Q03)

Coverage: *All respondents*

GP_Q02 **In 2005, approximately how much fuel was used in operating the motor boat or watercraft?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Obtain respondent's best estimate. If more than one motor boat or watercraft, include all fuel used.

1 Less than 50 litres (less than 11 gallons)
2 50 to 100 litres (11 to 22 gallons)
3 101 to 500 litres (23 to 110 gallons)
4 More than 500 litres (more than 110 gallons)
5 Not applicable (no boat in 2005)
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that own a motor boat or other motorized watercraft*

GP_Q03 **Do you or someone in your household own a snowmobile?**

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to GP_C05)
DK, RF .....(Go to GP_C05)

Coverage: *All respondents*

GP_Q04 **In 2005, approximately how much fuel was used in operating the snowmobile?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Obtain respondent's best estimate. If more than one snowmobile, include all fuel used.

1 Less than 50 litres (less than 11 gallons)
2 50 to 100 litres (11 to 22 gallons)
3 101 to 500 litres (23 to 110 gallons)
4 More than 500 litres (more than 110 gallons)
5 Not applicable (no snowmobile in 2005)
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that own a snowmobile*

GP_C05 If DWELCODE = 5 or 6 (apartment).....(Go to GP_END)
Else ..... (Go to GP_Q05)

GP_Q05 **Do you or someone in your household own a gasoline powered snow blower?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment*

GP_C06 If WA_Q16 = 1 or WA_Q21 = 1 ..... (Go to GP_Q06)
Else .....(Go to GP_END)

GP_Q06 **Do you or someone in your household own a ...?**

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

1 Gasoline powered lawn mower
2 Gasoline powered weed eater (trimmer)
3 Gasoline powered leaf blower
4 None of the above
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment, and have a lawn or a garden*

GP_END End of Section

Section: **Fertilizer and Pesticide use (FP)**

FP_BEG Beginning of Section

FP_C01 If WA_Q16 = 1 or WA_Q21 = 1 ..... (Go to FP_R01)
Else ..... (Go to FP_END)

FP_R01 **Now I have some questions about fertilizer and pesticide use.**

FP_Q01 **In 2005, were any chemical fertilizers applied to your lawn/garden?**

INTERVIEWER: Include fertilizers applied by commercial operators.

1 Yes
2 No
3 Did not have a lawn or garden in 2005..... (Go to FP_END)
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who have a lawn or a garden*

FP_Q02 **In 2005, were any weed killers, pesticides, or fungicides applied to your lawn/garden? Include fertilizer and pesticide mixes like 'Weed and Feed'.**

INTERVIEWER: Include pesticides applied by commercial operators.

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to FP_END)
DK, RF ..... (Go to FP_END)

Coverage: *Respondents who had a lawn or a garden in 2005*

FP_Q03 **Were the pesticide products applied to your lawn/garden ...?**

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

1 As part of a regular maintenance schedule
2 When specific problems arose
3 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who had weedkillers, pesticides or fungicides applied to their lawn or garden*

FP_END End of Section

Section: **Recycling (RC)**

RC_BEG Beginning of Section

RC_R01 **The next questions are about recycling.**

RC_Q01 **Does your household have access to a recycling program for glass bottles?**

INTERVIEWER: Include jars, soft drink (pop) bottles, vegetable juice bottles, preserved vegetable (e.g., pickles, onions, peppers) jars and any other glass containers.

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to RC_Q03)
DK, RF ..... (Go to RC_Q03)

Coverage: *All respondents*

RC_Q02 **Do you use it?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that had access to a recycling program for glass bottles*

RC_Q03 **Does your household have access to a recycling program for paper?**

INTERVIEWER: Include newsprint, office paper, cardboard, boxboard (e.g., cereal boxes), polycoats (e.g., milk containers).

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to RC_Q05)
DK, RF ..... (Go to RC_Q05)

Coverage: *All respondents*

RC_Q04 **Do you use it?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that had access to a recycling program for paper*

RC_Q05 **Does your household have access to a recycling program for plastics?**

INTERVIEWER: Include plastic soft drink (pop) bottles, yogurt containers, margarine containers and any other plastic container.

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to RC_Q07)
DK, RF ..... (Go to RC_Q07)

Coverage: *All respondents*

RC_Q06 **Do you use it?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that had access to a recycling program for plastics*

RC_Q07 **Does your household have access to a recycling program for metal cans?**

INTERVIEWER: Include soft drink (pop) cans, soup cans, juice cans and any other food containers (e.g., beans, peas, peaches, pears).

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to RC_Q09)
DK, RF ..... (Go to RC_Q09)

Coverage: *All respondents*

RC_Q08 **Do you use it?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that had access to a recycling program for metal cans*

RC_Q09 **In 2005, did your household have any leftover paint to dispose of?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to RC_Q11)
DK, RF ..... (Go to RC_Q11)

Coverage: *All respondents*

RC_Q10 **What did you do with it?**

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

01 Put in garbage
02 Still have them - didn't know what to do with them
03 Took or sent to a depot/drop off center
04 Supplier took them back
05 Down the drain/sewer/ground/toilet
06 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that had leftover paint to dispose of*

RC_Q11 **In 2005, did your household have any leftover or expired medication to dispose of?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to RC_Q13)
DK, RF ..... (Go to RC_Q13)

Coverage: *All respondents*

RC_Q12 **What did you do with them?**

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

01 Put in garbage
02 Still have them - didn't know what to do with them
03 Took or sent to a depot/drop off center
04 Supplier took them back
05 Down the drain/sewer/ground/toilet
06 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that had leftover or expired medication to dispose of*

RC_Q13 **In 2005, did your household have any dead or unwanted batteries to dispose of - excluding car batteries?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to RC_Q15)
DK, RF ..... (Go to RC_Q15)

Coverage: *All respondents*

RC_Q14 **What did you do with them?**

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

1 Put in garbage
2 Still have them - didn't know what to do with them
3 Took or sent to a depot/drop off center
4 Supplier took them back
5 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that had dead or unwanted batteries to dispose of*

RC_Q15 **In 2005, did your household have any unwanted computer or communications devices to dispose of?**

INTERVIEWER: Include computers, monitors, printers, keyboards, scanners, hard and floppy drives, external drives, fax machines, telephones, cell phones and pagers.
Exclude: software, floppy discs, and CD-ROMs.

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to RC_END)
DK, RF .....(Go to RC_END)

Coverage: *All respondents*

RC_Q16 **What did you do with it?**

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

01 Put in garbage
02 Still have them - didn't know what to do with them
03 Took or sent to a depot/drop off center
04 Supplier took them back
05 Donated or gave them away
06 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that had computer or communications devices to dispose of*

RC_END End of Section

Section: **Composting (CP)**

CP_BEG Beginning of Section

CP_R01 **Now for some questions on composting.**

**Composting involves the separation of kitchen and or yard waste from the rest of your household garbage. The separated materials can be:
Put in a compost bin, compost pile or your garden; picked up by your city, town, municipality or a private company; OR taken to a depot or drop off centre**

CP_Q01 **According to this definition, does your household compost?**

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to CP_Q08)
DK, RF .....(Go to CP_Q08)

Coverage: *All respondents*

CP_Q02 **Does your household separate any kitchen waste such as food scraps, coffee grinds, eggshells, etc. for composting?**

INTERVIEWER: If respondent specifies a time period in which they do it, for example in the summer, record as a 'yes'.

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to CP_C06)
DK, RF .....(Go to CP_C06)

Coverage: *Respondents in households that compost*

CP_Q03 **How is your kitchen waste composted? Do you ...?**

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

1 Put it in a compost bin, pile or garden
2 Have it picked up by your city or private company
3 Take it to a drop off centre
4 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that separate any kitchen waste*

CP_Q04 **How many months a year do you compost your kitchen waste?**

INTERVIEWER: If less than 1 month, enter 1.

____(2 spaces) [Min: 1 Max: 12]
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that separate any kitchen waste*

CP_Q05 **Thinking of a standard plastic grocery bag as a measure of volume, on average, how many grocery bags would you fill with kitchen waste for composting weekly?**

INTERVIEWER: Obtain respondent's best estimate. (Number of bags.) If less than 1 bag, enter 1.

____(2 spaces) [Min: 1 Max: 95]
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that separate any kitchen waste*

CP_C06 If DWELCODE = 5 or 6 .....(Go to CP_END)
ELSE..... (Go to CP_C06A)

CP_C06A If WA_Q16 = 1 or WA_Q21 = 1 .....(Go to CP_Q06)
Else.....(Go to CP_Q08)

CP_Q06 **Does your household separate or collect any yard waste such as leaves, plants or grass clippings for composting?**

INTERVIEWER: Composting includes putting yard waste out at the curbside for collection. If respondent specifies a time period in which they do it, for example in the summer, record as a 'yes'.

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to CP_Q08)
DK, RF .....(Go to CP_Q08)

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment, have a lawn or garden and whose households compost*

CP_Q07 **How is your yard waste composted? Do you ...?**

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

1 Put it in a compost bin, pile or garden
2 Have it picked up by your city or private company
3 Take it to a drop off centre
4 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that separate or collect any yard waste*

CP_C08 If DWELCODE=5 or 6 .....(Go to CP_END)
Else.....(Go to CP_Q08)

CP_Q08 **Do you or someone in your household burn yard waste on your property?**

INTERVIEWER: For example leaves, branches, grass clippings, etc.

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment*

CP_Q09 **Do you or someone in your household burn household waste on your property?**

INTERVIEWER: 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

Coverage: *Respondents who do not live in an apartment*

CP_END End of Section

Section: **Air and Water Quality (AQ)**

AQ_BEG Beginning of Section

AQ_R01 **Next, some questions on air and water quality.**

AQ_Q01 **In 2005, were you aware of any advisories such as smog, smoke or poor air quality alerts issued in your area?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to AQ_Q03)
DK, RF ..... (Go to AQ_Q03)

Coverage: *All respondents*

AQ_Q02 **Did you or anyone in your household change your routine or activities because of any air quality advisories?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who were aware of any advisories such as smog, smoke or poor air quality alerts issued in their area*

AQ_Q03 **In 2005, did you or anyone in your household swim or plan to go swimming at any nearby public beaches?**

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to AQ_END)
DK, RF .....(Go to AQ_END)

Coverage: *All respondents*

AQ_Q04 **In 2005, were you aware of any closures or swimming restrictions at these beaches?**

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to AQ_END)
DK, RF .....(Go to AQ_END)

Coverage: *Respondents who swam or planned to go swimming at any nearby public beaches*

AQ_Q05 **Did these closures prevent you or anyone in your household from swimming at these beaches when you wanted to go?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who swam or planned to go swimming at any nearby public beaches and were aware of any closures or swimming restrictions at these beaches*

AQ_END End of Section

Section: **Transportation Decisions (TD)**

TD_BEG Beginning of Section

TD_R01 **The next questions are about motor vehicles and transportation.**

TD_Q01 **Do you, or anyone in your household, own or lease a motor vehicle for personal use?**

INTERVIEWER: Include cars, pick-up trucks, minivans, vans, SUV's and street legal motorcycles. Exclude recreational vehicles (such as ATV's, off-road motorcycles, snowmobiles) and vehicles that are strictly for commercial use (such as backhoes, cube vans, dump trucks and tractor trailers).

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to TD_C06A)
DK, RF .....(Go to TD_C06A)

Coverage: *All respondents*

TD_Q02 **How many motor vehicles are owned or leased for personal use by your household?**

____(2 spaces) [Min: 1 Max: 20]

DK, RF .....(Go to TD_Q04)

Coverage: *Respondents in households that own or lease a motor vehicle for personal use*

TD_Q03 **On average, how many kilometres are driven in a year by your household? Please include the total kilometres for the vehicle(s) owned or leased for personal use. Is it ...?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 5,000 KM or less (approximately 3,106 miles or less)
2 5,001 to 10,000 KM (approximately 3,107 to 6,200 miles)
3 10,001 to 20,000 KM (approximately 6,201 to 12,400 miles)
4 20,001 to 40,000 KM (approximately 12,401 to 24,800 miles)
5 40,001 KM or more (24,801 miles or more)
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that own or lease a motor vehicle for personal use*

TD_Q04 **Are ethanol blended fuels available in your area?**

INTERVIEWER: Ethanol blended fuel is gasoline blended with ethanol. Ethanol is the alcohol produced from the starch portion of corn. This gasoline is usually marketed as more 'environmentally friendly' than other types of gasoline.

1 Yes
2 No .....(Go to TD_C06A)
DK, RF .....(Go to TD_C06A)

Coverage: *Respondents in households that own or lease a motor vehicle for personal use*

TD_Q05 **Does anyone in your household regularly purchase them?**

1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that own or lease a motor vehicle for personal use and who have ethanol blended fuels available in their area*

TD_C06A
If RANDIND = 1 and STATUS1 = 1 or 4 ..... (Go to TD_C06B)
If RANDIND = 2 and STATUS1 = 1 or 4 ..... (Go to TD_R06)
Else ..... (Go to TD_END)

TD_R06 **The next set of questions will be about a randomly selected individual in your home and will focus on his/her transportation methods. Please only think of this person when answering the questions.**

TD_C06B
If STATUS1 = 1 (Employed) ..... (Go to TD_Q07)
Else STATUS1 = 4 (Unknown) ..... (Go to TD_Q06)

TD_Q06 **Do you work outside the home?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to TD_END)
DK, RF ..... (Go to TD_END)

Coverage: *Respondents whose work status is unknown*

TD_Q07 **How do you usually get to work during the colder months?**

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

01 Car, truck, van or SUV
02 Motorcycle
03 Public transit
04 Walk
05 Bicycle
06 Not applicable (work from home)
07 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who work outside the home*

TD_C08A
If TD_Q07=more than one response ..... (Go to TD_Q08)
Else if TD_Q07=1 (only) ..... (Go to TD_Q09)
Else if TD_Q07 is one of the following: (2, 3 or 7) ..... (Go to TD_Q10)
Else if TD_Q07 = 4 or 5 ..... (Go to TD_Q11)
Else ..... (Go to TD_END)

TD_Q08 **What is your main mode of transportation to work during the colder months?**

01 Car, truck, van or SUV
02 Motorcycle
03 Public transit
04 Walk
05 Bicycle
06 Combination of modes/cannot distinguish a 'main' mode
07 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who work outside the home and who use more than one mode of transportation to get to work during the colder months*

TD_C08B If TD_Q07=1 and more than one response and TD_Q08 =1 or 6..(Go to TD_Q09)
Else if TD_Q07 = 4 and 5 .....(Go to TD_Q11)
Else.....(Go to TD_Q10)

TD_Q09 **When you go to work by car, do you travel alone or with others?**

1 Alone
2 With others
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who drive or use a combination of modes to get to work during the colder months*

TD_Q10 **Approximately how long does it take for you to get to work?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Less than 30 minutes
2 30 minutes to less than 1 hour
3 1 hour to less than 2 hours
4 More than 2 hours
DK, RF

Default: (Go to TD_Q12)

Coverage: *Respondents who use a motorcycle, public transit or other method to get to work during the colder months*

TD_Q11 **Approximately how long does it take for you to get to work?**

INTERVIEWER: If respondent says it depends because of the nature of his/her job, ask for an average. Read categories to respondent.

1 Less than 15 minutes
2 15 minutes to less than 30 minutes
3 30 minutes to less than 45 minutes
4 45 minutes to less than 1 hour
5 More than 1 hour
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who walk or bicycle to work or a combination of both during the colder months*

TD_Q12 **What is the approximate one way distance from your home to your work?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 5 KM or less (approximately less than 3 miles)
2 6 to 20 KM (approximately 4 to 12 miles)
3 21 to 50 KM (approximately 13 to 31 miles)
4 51 KM or more (approximately 32 miles or more)
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who usually work outside the home*

TD_Q13 **Do you regularly use another means to get to work during the warmer months?**

1 Yes
2 No ..... (Go to TD_END)
DK, RF ..... (Go to TD_END)

Coverage: *Respondents who usually work outside the home*

TD_Q14 **How do you usually get to work in the warmer months?**

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

01 Car, truck, van or SUV
02 Motorcycle
03 Public transit
04 Walk
05 Bicycle
06 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who use another means to get to work during the warmer months*

TD_C14A
If TD_Q14=more than one response ..... (Go to TD_Q15)
Else if TD_Q14=1 (only) ..... (Go to TD_Q16)
Else if TD_Q14 in list (2, 3 or 6) ..... (Go to TD_Q17)
Else if TD_Q14 = 4 or 5 ..... (Go to TD_Q18)
Else ..... (Go to TD_END)

TD_Q15 **What is your main mode of transportation to work during the warmer months?**

01 Car, truck, van or SUV
02 Motorcycle
03 Public transit
04 Walk
05 Bicycle
06 Combination of modes/cannot distinguish a 'main' mode
07 Other
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who use another means to get to work during the warmer months and who use more than one mode of transportation*

TD_C15B If TD_Q14=1 and has more than one response and TD_Q15 =1 or 6(Go to TD_Q16)
Else if TD_Q14 = 4 and 5 .....(Go to TD_Q18)
Else .....(Go to TD_Q17)

TD_Q16 **When you go to work by car, do you travel alone or with others?**

1 Alone
2 With others
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who drive or use combination of modes to get to work during the warmer months*

TD_Q17 **Approximately how long does it take for you to get to work in the warmer months?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Less than 30 minutes
2 30 minutes to less than 1 hour
3 1 hour to less than 2 hours
4 More than 2 hours
DK, RF

Default: (Go to TD_END)

Coverage: *Respondents who use a motorcycle, public transit or other method to get to work during the warmer months*

TD_Q18 **Approximately how long does it take for you to get to work in the warmer months?**

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Less than 15 minutes
2 15 minutes to less than 30 minutes
3 30 minutes to less than 45 minutes
4 45 minutes to less than 60 minutes
5 More than 60 minutes
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents who walk or bicycle to work or a combination of both during the warmer months*

TD_END End of Section

Section: **Household Demographics (HD)**

HD_BEG Beginning of Section

HD_R01 **I would like to end by asking you a couple of questions on income.**

HD_Q01 **From which of the following sources did all members of your household receive income in the year ending December 31, 2005?**

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

01 Income from employment sources (includes wages, salaries, bonuses, tips, commissions and allowances before deductions and net income from farm and non-farm self-employment activities);
02 Income from government sources (includes Child Tax Benefits, Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Allowance for the Survivor, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan (retirement, survivor, disability or orphans benefits), Veterans' pensions, Employment Insurance, Social Assistance, Worker's compensation, grants, GST/QST/HST tax credits or provincial tax credits);
03 Income from employer and private pension sources (includes regular pension income from an employers' pension plan including amounts paid to widow(er)s, payments from RRSP annuities or RRIFs);
04 Income from investment sources (includes dividends, interest on bonds, accounts, GIC's and mutual funds). Do not include capital gains or losses;
05 Income from other sources (includes child support payments, alimony and scholarships);
06 No income
DK, RF

Coverage: *All respondents*

HD_C02 If HD_Q01=06 or DK or RF .....(Go to HD_END)
Else..... (Go to HD_Q02)

HD_Q02 **How much income did members of your household receive in total from all the sources mentioned before taxes and deductions, in the year ending December 31, 2005?**

INTERVIEWER: If the respondent is reluctant to give a specific amount of income, tell them that they can give an estimated amount of income rounded to the nearest $5,000 (includes income loss).

____(7 spaces) [Min: -999995 Max: 9999995]
DK, RF

Coverage: *Respondents in households that had an income in 2005*

HD_END End of Section

INDEX