



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Access to recycling programs, and their use, have improved substantially in Canada since the mid-1990s, and Canadian households are recycling more waste than ever before, according to a report in the new online publication <i>EnviroStats</i> .	
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Releases

Envirostats: Recycling in Canada

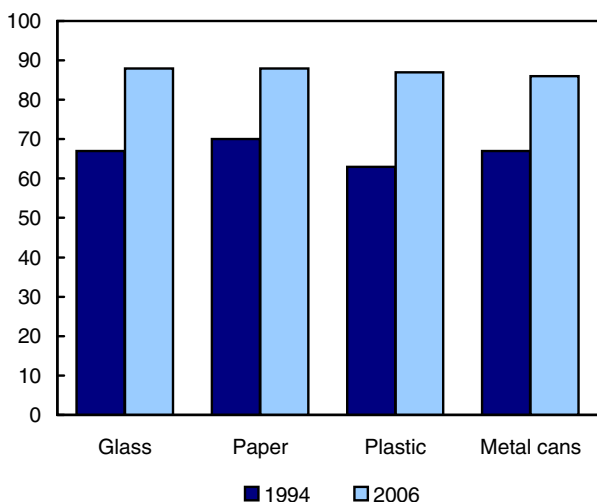
2006

Access to recycling programs, and their use, have improved substantially in Canada since the mid-1990s, and Canadian households are recycling more waste than ever before, according to a report in the new online publication *EnviroStats*.

The vast majority of Canadian households that had access to recycling programs made use of them in 2006, regardless of household income, the occupants' education levels, or the type of dwelling, the report showed.

Percentage of Canadian households with access to recycling programs, 1994 and 2006

%



The use of recycling programs was high across all provinces, whether households were in apartments or single-detached homes.

Among households that had access to recycling programs, about 97% of those in single-detached homes recycled waste, as did 95% of those in low-rise

Note to readers

This release is based on the feature article titled "Recycling in Canada" in *EnviroStats* (16-002-XIE), Statistics Canada's new quarterly bulletin of environmental and sustainable development statistics.

The article used data from three surveys: the 2004, 2002, and 2000 Waste Management Industry Survey; the 2006 Households and the Environment Survey, conducted as part of the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators project, and the 1994 Households and the Environment Survey.

The Waste Management Industry Survey publishes data on the tonnage of waste disposed and diverted, by source.

Residential recyclable materials include solid non-hazardous materials produced in residences, such as materials that are picked up by the municipality (either using its own staff or through contracting firms) and materials from residential sources that are self-hauled to depots, transfer stations and disposal facilities. Data do not cover any wastes that are managed on-site by the waste generator.

For the Households and the Environment Survey, access to a recycling program indicates that households reported that they had access to a municipally- or privately-operated collection system, including curb-side pick-up or drop-off centres or depots.

apartments. Education levels of the occupants had only a slight impact on recycling behaviour.

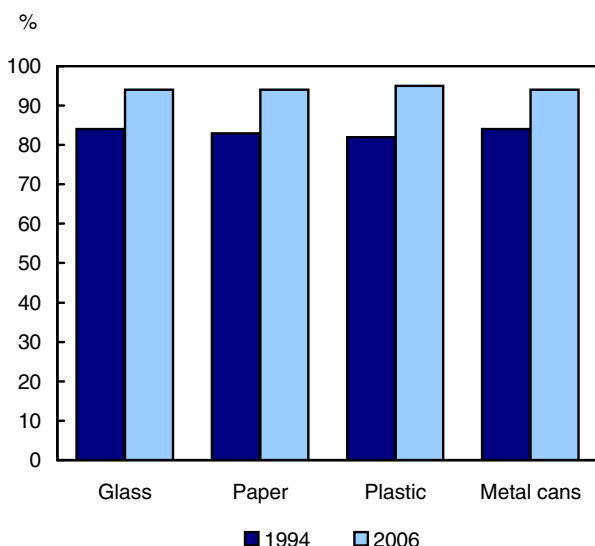
The report was published today in the inaugural edition of *EnviroStats*, Statistics Canada's new quarterly bulletin on environmental and sustainable development statistics.

In 2004, households produced 13.4 million tonnes of waste, according to the Waste Management Industry Survey. Of this amount, nearly 3.6 million tonnes went to recycling, a 65% increase from 2000.

During this four-year period, the proportion of household waste that was diverted to recycling increased from 19% to 27%.

In 2004, the average Canadian recycled 112 kilograms of material, compared with 71 kilograms in 2000. Recycling rates in 2004 ranged from a high of 157 kilograms per capita in Nova Scotia to a low of 54 kilograms in Saskatchewan.

Percentage of Canadian households with access to recycling programs that used them, 1994 and 2006



The provinces: Not all offer equal access to recycling programs

Although access to recycling programs has improved over the years, not all provinces were offering equal access to recycling programs in 2006.

Data from the Households and the Environment Survey (HES) show that in 2006, 93% of Canadian households had access to recycling programs for at least one recyclable material: glass, paper, plastics and metal.

Prince Edward Island led the pack in terms of both access and use. Nearly all the province's households (99%) reported having access to, and making use of, at least one recycling program. Nova Scotia and Ontario rounded out the top three for both access to and use of recycling programs for glass, paper, plastics and metal.

Manitoba was below the median for use of all recycling programs. While 90% of households in the province had access to recycling programs, only 88% of these households did recycling, making Manitobans least likely to recycle.

In general, provinces offered fairly comprehensive access to recycling programs for different materials. About 88% of households had access to glass and paper recycling programs, 87% had access to plastic recycling, and 86% had access to recycling for metal cans.

The notable exception was Newfoundland and Labrador, where only 35% of households reported having access to paper recycling, while 61% had

access to metal recycling, 72% to plastic and 75% to glass.

Use of paper recycling in Newfoundland and Labrador was only 74%, but it was 90% and above for the other three materials.

Overall, access in Canada to glass, paper, plastic and metal recycling programs improved between 1994 and 2006. This was also true in each province, except for New Brunswick, where access to glass and metal recycling declined slightly.

Of all the provinces, Prince Edward Island showed the biggest improvement in access between 1994 and 2006. Fewer than 21% of households had access to programs for each recyclable material in 1994. By 2006, this had increased to over 95%.

Factors affecting access to programs

While access to recycling programs varied by province and municipality, results of the 2006 HES show that access also differed according to social and economic characteristics.

Access to recycling was highest for those living in single detached homes, with 96% having access to a recycling program. Households living in mobile homes and apartment buildings were less likely to have access to recycling programs. About 90% of households in mobile homes had access, compared with 85% in low-rise apartments.

Differences in access are also apparent based on income and education, important indicators that can influence whether households own or rent, and whether they live in detached homes or apartments.

On average, 98% of households with an income greater than \$80,000 had access to recycling compared with 89% of households with an income of less than \$40,000.

As well, 95% of households with at least one university graduate had access to recycling programs. On the other hand, only 87% of households where no one had completed high school had access.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3881.

The complete results from the 2006 Households and Environment Survey, as part of the publications *Households and the Environment* (11-526-XIE, free), were released in *The Daily* on July 11, 2007.

The inaugural edition of *EnviroStats* (16-002-XIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. This online publication will provide regular statistical analysis of environmental topics

written for a broad audience. At the core of each issue is a feature article. Shorter articles will highlight new statistical developments or introduce new concepts. This inaugural edition includes an article examining the impact of Canada's population growth on the environment during the last half century.

A section entitled "Updates" will cover recent and upcoming events, such as releases of new statistical products or overviews of surveys currently underway.

A data table will provide the most recent statistical indicators of environment and sustainability, and each issue will feature a map illustrating and analyzing a current topic.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Information Officer (613-951-0297; environ@statcan.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

Residential recycling, 2004

	Residential recycling	Residential recycling per capita	Residential recycling rate ¹
	tonnes	kilograms	%
Canada	3,582,301	112	26.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	x	x	x
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	147,317	157	45.1
New Brunswick	61,519	82	22.8
Quebec ²	697,000	92	19.4
Ontario	1,504,678	121	29.9
Manitoba	80,326	69	15.1
Saskatchewan	53,445	54	15.2
Alberta	361,926	113	27.7
British Columbia	606,603	144	37.7
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	x	x	x

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

1. The residential recycling rate refers to the amount of residential waste diverted as a proportion of waste generated.
2. Waste diversion data are derived from a survey administered by RECYC-QUÉBEC.

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

	Access to any program ¹	Used any program ²
	%	%
Canada	93	97
Newfoundland and Labrador	87	94
Prince Edward Island	99	99
Nova Scotia	97	99
New Brunswick	86	96
Quebec	91	95
Ontario	95	98
Manitoba	90	88
Saskatchewan	91	96
Alberta	89	96
British Columbia	94	99

1. As a percentage of all households.

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

Note: Includes access to any type of recycling, including programs for glass, paper, plastics, or metal cans.

Induced abortions 2004

Canadian women obtained fewer induced abortions in 2004 compared with the previous year, and the decline occurred mostly among women in their 20s.

A total of 100,039 induced abortions were performed on Canadian women in 2004, down 2.9% from 103,001 in 2003. As a result, the induced abortion rate edged down from 15.1 abortions for every 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 in 2003 to 14.6 in 2004.

Induced abortion rates fell in every age group, except among women aged 40 and over, where it remained the same. Women in their 20s experienced the largest decline in rates, from 25.8 for every 1000 women in 2003 to 24.7 in 2004.

The number of induced abortions for every 100 live births fell to 29.7 in 2004 from 30.8 in 2003.

Among teenage women under the age of 20, the induced abortion rate in 2004 was 13.8 for every 1,000 women, down from 14.4 the year before. The induced abortion rate for these women has declined gradually since 1996 when it peaked at 18.9.

The crude birth rate for teenaged women has also continued to decline. In 1996, there were 18.6 live births for every 1,000 women under 20. By 2004, this had dropped to 11.4.

Induced abortions continue to be most common among women in their 20s. They accounted for 53% of all women who obtained an induced abortion in 2004. On average, 25 women out of every 1,000 in their 20s obtained an induced abortion.

Induced abortion rates remained the same, or increased, among women in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

They declined in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

Note: Data for 2004 cover induced abortions performed in hospitals and clinics in provinces and territories, except those performed in Manitoba clinics, for which data were unavailable. In order for comparisons to be made, induced abortions performed in Manitoba clinics in 2003 were excluded. Therefore, rates and counts published above will not correspond to those previously published. As of 2004, induced abortions obtained by Canadian women in some American states are no longer collected. Users should be aware of certain limitations with the Therapeutic Abortion Survey. There are recognized issues concerning coverage, increased submission of aggregate counts instead of detailed records, and an increased reliance on age estimates.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3209.

Selected tables for the years 2000 to 2004 are available in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

Historical statistics dating back to 1970 are available in the publication *Induced Abortion Statistics* (82-223-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

Induced abortion data for 2004 were collected by the Canadian Institute for Health Information. For more information on the Therapeutic Abortion Database, contact Media Relations (613-241-7860, ext. 4004), Canadian Institute for Health Information.

For information on long-term trends in induced abortions, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746, hd-ds@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. □

Induced abortions, by province of residence

	2003	2004	2003 to 2004 % change	2003 rate per 1,000 women ¹	2004
Total	103,001	100,039	-2.9	15.1	14.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	895	902	0.8	7.9	8.1
Prince Edward Island	137	143	4.4	4.7	4.9
Nova Scotia	1,924	1,905	-1.0	9.7	9.7
New Brunswick	943	920	-2.4	5.9	5.8
Quebec	30,802	30,616	-0.6	19.7	19.6
Ontario	36,640	35,183	-4.0	13.6	13.0
Manitoba ²	2,939	2,661	-9.5	12.1	11.0
Saskatchewan	1,842	1,888	2.5	9.0	9.3
Alberta	10,814	11,098	2.6	15.1	15.4
British Columbia	15,495	14,145	-8.7	17.2	15.7
Yukon	129	x	x	17.7	x
Northwest Territories	255	261	2.4	24.5	24.8
Nunavut ³	...	x	x
US reporting	149
Residence unknown	37	14	-62.2

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

... not applicable

1. Rates are calculated using the female population aged 15 to 44 years.

2. In 2004, data on induced abortions performed in clinics were not available for Manitoba. Only data on induced abortions performed in Manitoba hospitals are included for both 2003 and 2004.

3. Nunavut is not included in this table due to incomplete data for 2003.

Canadian Vehicle Survey

October to December 2006

Vehicles registered in Canada travelled an estimated 81.1 billion kilometres in the fourth quarter of 2006, up 9.6% over the same quarter of 2005.

Nationally, vehicles weighing less than 4 500 kilograms were driven an average of 3,950 kilometres. Among the provinces, drivers in New Brunswick were the busiest, recording an average of 4,724 kilometres, while drivers in Prince Edward Island drove the least with an average of 2,845 kilometres.

Cars and station wagons accounted for 53% of all kilometres driven during the quarter, while vans, sport-utility vehicles and pickup trucks accounted for 39%.

The survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada with the exception of some vehicles such as buses, motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

Note: Recent updates to the vehicle registration files have now been incorporated into the Canadian Vehicle Survey counts and estimates for British Columbia. The revisions affect the last three quarters of 2003, all quarters in 2004 and 2005, and the first three quarters of 2006. On average, estimated vehicle kilometres in British Columbia have been revised up 0.8% for the affected quarters in 2003, 2.3% for 2004, 6.7% for 2005,

and 10.0% for the first three quarters of 2006. Note that these revisions, in turn, affect the national estimates for the same periods, although the magnitude is much smaller. The national estimates were revised up 0.2% for 2003, 0.4% for 2004, 0.7% for 2005, and 0.9% for 2006.

Revisions were also made to treat holidays consistently across the reference periods. This affected most variables for the four quarters of 2004. Impacts of the revisions vary depending on the variable, but are generally greatest for tables dealing with the day of week or time of day.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0005 to 405-0020, 405-0026 to 405-0036, 405-0039 to 405-0042, 405-0044 to 405-0046, 405-0053, 405-0054, 405-0099 and 405-0101 to 405-0110.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.

The October to December 2006 issue of The *Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly* (53F0004XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Réjean Doiron (613-951-5680; rejean.doiron@statcan.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400;

transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation
Division. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers

Third and fourth quarter 2006

There were an estimated 3,552 for-hire trucking companies based in Canada with annual revenues of \$1 million or more in the fourth quarter, up from 3,432 in the fourth quarter of 2005. Their operating revenues for the fourth quarter of 2006 totalled \$7.1 billion, down 1.5% from the same quarter in 2005. Their operating expenses reached \$6.7 billion, down 0.4%. These were the first decreases in year-over-year comparisons since the third quarter of 2002.

Both average operating revenues (-4.8%) and expenses (-3.8%) fell in the fourth quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. Average expenses reached \$2.0 million, compared with \$2.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2005. The decrease was mainly driven by lower miscellaneous expenses combined with lower labour expenditures. The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) deteriorated from 0.93 to 0.94.

Note: Following the selection of a new sample, revisions have been made to many of the published estimates to ensure reasonable time series continuity. The new sample was implemented for the fourth quarter of 2005, allowing for three quarters of "parallel" estimates from both the new and old samples. Revisions, when necessary, start with the first quarter of 2003. Estimates from the fourth quarter of 2005 to date are now based entirely on the new sample.

Available on CANSIM: table 403-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Dairy statistics

May 2007 (preliminary)

Consumers purchased 243 500 kilolitres of milk and cream in May, down 1.1% from May 2006. Sales of milk dropped 1.6% from year ago levels while sales of cream increased 4.6%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The second quarter 2007 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 2, no. 2 (23-014-XWE, free) will be available in August.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anna Michalowska (toll free 1-800-465-1991; 613-951-2442; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Export Classification

2007

The Canadian Export Classification is a classification prepared and maintained by Statistics Canada's International Trade Division to satisfy Canada's obligations, under the Harmonized System (HS) Convention, with respect to export trade statistics.

Canadian exporters or their agents are required to assign an Export HS8 number (eight digits in length) to all export transactions. The Canadian Export Classification lists all export HS8 numbers and their accompanying description and unit of measure requirement.

The Canadian Export HS8 number is based on the international commodity classification six digit "root" developed under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council. An additional two digits are added to the six digits for Canadian domestic purposes.

Updates to this classification are applied once a year and are available in January of each year.

The *Canadian Export Classification* (65-209-XIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information on products and services, contact the Marketing and Client Services Section (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647; trade@statcan.ca), International Trade Division. ■

New products

EnviroStats, Summer 2007, Vol. 1, no. 1
Catalogue number 16-002-XIE
(free).

Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly, October to
December 2006
Catalogue number 53F0004XWE
(free).

Imports by Commodity, May 2007, Vol. 64, no. 5
Catalogue number 65-007-XCB (\$40/\$387).

Imports by Commodity, May 2007, Vol. 64, no. 5
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB (\$84/\$828).

The Canadian Export Classification
Catalogue number 65-209-XIE
(free).

Induced Abortion Statistics, 2004
Catalogue number 82-223-XWE
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six rides on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and industry work force in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-based Index: May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 3
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production: Apr 8, 1997 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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The Daily, July 13, 2007

Release dates: July 16 to 20, 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 2007
16	New motor vehicle sales	May 2007
17	2006 Census: Age and sex	2006
18	Consumer Price Index	June 2007
18	Crime Statistics	2006
18	Leading Indicators	June 2007
19	Wholesale trade	May 2007
19	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 2007
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 2007
