



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 1, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

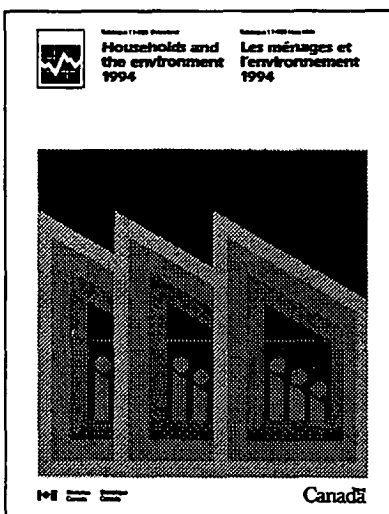
## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Households and the environment, 1994** 3  
Two million more households had access to recycling programs in 1994 than in 1991. In 1994, seven of ten households had access to paper recycling—the most widely available program—compared with just over half in 1991.

## OTHER RELEASES

- Crude oil and natural gas, February 1995 6
- Air passengers (origin and destination), January to June 1994 7

*(continued on following page)*



### Households and the environment 1994

In May 1994, the Household Environment Survey measured the extent to which households are using facilities and products that have, or are perceived to have, positive or negative effects on the environment. Data from this survey and the baseline 1991 survey measure progress toward sound environmental practices at the household level.

The survey asked households questions covering a wide range of environmental concerns: energy and water conservation measures; use of products with a high environmental profile; use and disposal of potentially hazardous material; and accessibility and use of recycling programs.

*Households and the environment, 1994* (11-526, \$27) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-4643 or 613-951-4633).



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**OTHER RELEASES – concluded**

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Motor carriers of freight (for-hire carriers), first half 1994	7
Collecting census data on Canada's visible minority population: a historical perspective, 1995	7

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**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 8

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Households and the environment 1994

In 1994, seven of ten households (69.6%) had access to curbside recycling or recycling depots for paper, compared with just over half (52.6%) in 1991. As in 1991, paper recycling was the most widely available program. Paper makes up the largest component of residential waste.

#### Recycling programs have become more accessible

Recycling programs for glass bottles, metal cans and plastics followed similar growth patterns, as did special disposal programs for hazardous household waste like paint and solvents. For example, over the 1991 to 1994 period, access to glass recycling programs increased from 49.9% of households to 67.4%.

Growth in access varied by region and size of community. In Quebec and Atlantic Canada, most of the growth occurred in urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over. In Ontario and Western Canada, where many major urban areas had recycling programs in 1991, the growth occurred in smaller communities and rural areas.

The increased accessibility also varied by type of dwelling. Access to paper recycling grew fastest among apartments, rising from 37.0% in 1991 to 57.6% in 1994, as communities with recycling programs extended them to a wider variety of housing. Households living in single attached dwellings (that is, row houses and duplexes) were still most likely to have access to paper recycling (77.1%). These dwellings are mostly found in urban areas, which have higher access rates for paper recycling than rural areas: 76.1% of households versus 49.7% in 1994.

#### Usage rates for recycling vary greatly by province

As in 1991, use of paper recycling varied greatly across Canada, from 92.9% of households in Ontario to 44.4% in Newfoundland. Recycling programs vary from region to region. In some, recyclables are collected at the curb like garbage; in others, curbside service is not offered and recyclables must be taken to a collection point. And in some areas, households are charged fees for recycling services. Such differences in convenience and cost may partly account for variations in usage rates.

Use of recycling programs also varied, to a lesser degree, by the characteristics of the household. For

#### Note to readers

*These data are from the Household Environment Survey, conducted in May 1994. This sample survey of about 38,000 households represents almost all private households in Canada.*

*In answer to questions on recycling facilities, respondents gave their own interpretation of their access to and use of recycling facilities. For example, the respondents may have felt they did not have access to a recycling depot because of its distance from the dwelling, even though a program or depot did exist in the community. No questions were asked about frequency of recycling or volume of material recycled, so care should be taken when using these data to gauge the success of any particular program.*

example, among households with access to paper recycling, 77.1% of apartment dwellers recycled, compared with 85.5% of householders in single detached housing.

Nationally, use of paper recycling among households with access to these programs declined slightly between 1991 and 1994, from 85.8% of households to 83.1%. In large urban areas, over the same period the use of paper recycling programs declined from 89.4% of households with access to 85.2%. Recycling may be relatively less convenient where programs have recently expanded (for example, in apartment blocks).

Unlike other recycling programs, the usage rates of special programs for hazardous waste increased, from 51.7% of households with access to these programs in 1991 to 57.1% in 1994. Some municipalities are now refusing to pick up hazardous waste such as paint and solvents with the regular garbage. So households must use the programs to dispose of such material.

#### Composting has become a growing habit

Composting has also become a common activity for many households. In 1994, 22.7% of households used a compost heap, container or service, compared with 17.4% in 1991. Not surprisingly, the highest usage rates were among households in single detached dwellings—those most likely to have a yard, lawn or garden. One-third (33.8%) of households in these single-family homes composted, up from 26.9% in 1991.

à des programmes de recyclage, par exemple les résidents d'immeubles d'appartements.

Contrairement à ce qui a trait aux autres programmes de recyclage, les taux d'utilisation ont augmenté pour les programmes spéciaux de recyclage des déchets domestiques dangereux : ils sont passés de 51,7% chez les ménages y ayant accès en 1991 à 57,1% en 1994. Certaines municipalités refusent maintenant de faire la collecte des déchets dangereux, comme la peinture et les solvants, avec les déchets courants. Les ménages doivent donc utiliser les programmes existants pour se débarrasser de ces matières.

### Le compostage devient de plus en plus populaire

Le compostage est aussi devenu une activité courante pour nombre de ménages. En 1994, 22,7% des ménages utilisaient une boîte ou un tas à compost, ou encore un service de compostage, comparativement à 17,4% en 1991. Comme on pouvait s'y attendre, les taux les plus élevés d'utilisation ont été notés chez les ménages vivant dans des logements individuels non attenants, c'est-à-dire les plus susceptibles d'avoir une cour, une pelouse ou un jardin. Un tiers (33,8%) de ces ménages s'adonnaient au compostage, un chiffre en hausse par rapport aux 26,9% enregistrés en 1991.

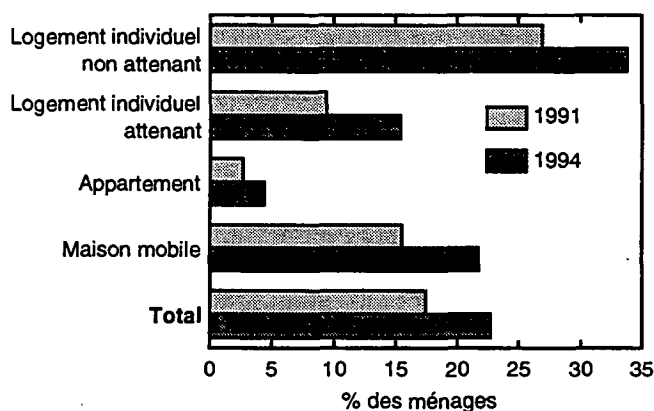
Comme en 1991, c'est la Colombie-Britannique qui a eu recours à cette technique dans une plus grande proportion (37,9% de tous les ménages en 1994), mais l'Ontario s'en rapproche, le taux de compostage étant passé de 21,3% des ménages en 1991 à 30,3% en 1994. Au cours de cette période, plusieurs municipalités de l'Ontario ont offert des boîtes à compost gratuitement ou en ont subventionné l'achat, et dans le cadre de certains programmes municipaux de collecte des déchets, on a laissé tomber la collecte des déchets organiques des cours.

Les données de l'enquête sont liées aux données de l'Enquête sur les finances des consommateurs (revenu des ménages) et de l'Enquête sur l'équipement des ménages, qui ont été effectuées en avril et en mai 1994. Des totalisations personnalisées tirées de ces bases de données sont maintenant disponibles, et un fichier de micro-données destiné au public le sera cet été.

Pour plus de renseignements, commandez *Les ménages et l'environnement, 1994* (11-526, 27\$), qui est maintenant en vente. Voir «Pour commander les publications».

Pour obtenir plus de renseignements sur le présent communiqué, veuillez vous adresser à la Section des enquêtes sur le revenu et le logement, Division des enquêtes-ménages au (613) 951-4643 ou au (613) 951-4633. □

Le compostage devient de plus en plus populaire depuis 1991



Paper recycling programs for households and usage rates by province

	Paper recycling				
	Total households	Access		Usage	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Newfoundland					
1994	183	36	19.7	16	44.4
1991	177	20	11.3	11	55.0
Prince Edward Island					
1994	48	10	20.8	7	70.0
1991	47	5	10.6	--	--
Nova Scotia					
1994	332	167	50.3	121	72.5
1991	326	120	36.8	84	70.0
New Brunswick					
1994	255	119	46.7	70	58.8
1991	251	44	17.5	29	65.9
Quebec					
1994	2,720	1,555	57.2	1,150	74.0
1991	2,618	886	33.8	678	76.5
Ontario					
1994	3,820	3,191	83.5	2,963	92.9
1991	3,585	2,586	72.1	2,444	94.5
Manitoba					
1994	397	242	61.0	117	48.3
1991	389	157	40.4	79	50.3
Saskatchewan					
1994	361	250	69.3	183	73.2
1991	359	135	37.6	94	69.6
Alberta					
1994	928	661	71.2	501	75.8
1991	898	459	51.1	354	77.1
British Columbia					
1994	1,344	1,001	74.5	883	88.2
1991	1,225	787	64.2	687	87.3
Canada					
1994	10,387	7,232	69.6	6,012	83.1
1991	9,873	5,198	52.6	4,462	85.8

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Note: Access data are the estimated number of households with access to curbside recycling or recycling depots for paper. Respondents judged whether or not the program was accessible to the household. Usage percentages are calculated among the households with access to the program.

## OTHER RELEASES

### Crude oil and natural gas February 1995

Surging exports to the United States led to a solid 7.6% increase in natural gas production compared with February 1994. In contrast, crude oil production weakened in February 1995, increasing a modest 3.2% from a year earlier. The slowdown was due to a decline in exports of crude oil.

Natural gas production continued its robust rate of increase observed since last fall. Crude oil production climbed 6.5% and 5.0% in the previous two months.

Natural gas exports jumped 21.5% from February 1994. Exports have been rising strongly since early 1991, due partly to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Crude oil exports declined 0.3% from February 1994, the first year-over-year decrease since October 1994. Exports of crude had been rising strongly in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.**

The February 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$18/\$180) will be available the last week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Crude oil and natural gas

	February 1994	February 1995	February 1994 to Feb- ruary 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	8 411.3	8 676.4	3.2
Exports	4 308.5	4 295.7	-0.3
Imports <sup>2</sup>	2 311.1	2 900.2	25.5
Refinery receipts	6 542.2	7 101.2	8.5
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	10 939.7	11 767.3	7.6
Exports	5 429.1	6 597.0	21.5
Canadian sales <sup>4</sup>	7 329.7	7 088.0	-3.3
	January 1994 to Feb- ruary 1994	January 1995 to February 1995	Jan.-Feb. 1994 to Jan.- Feb. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	17 543.0	18 401.5	4.9
Exports	9 033.9	9 462.7	4.7
Imports <sup>2</sup>	6 024.5	6 219.5	3.2
Refinery receipts	15 059.4	15 295.3	1.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	23 038.2	25 056.1	8.8
Exports	11 708.8	13 532.0	15.6
Canadian sales <sup>4</sup>	15 543.4	14 671.0	-5.6

<sup>1</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

<sup>3</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Includes direct sales.

## **Air passengers (origin and destination)**

January to June 1994

Preliminary data for the first six months of 1994 on the origin and destination of air passengers are now available. Data are available on passengers who travelled between Canada and the United States on scheduled flights of the major carriers.

For further information on this release, contact Carol Gudz (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

These and other data are now available from the quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight Survey.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 145 and 146.**

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division.

## **Motor carriers of freight (for-hire carriers)**

First half 1994

During the first half of 1994, Canada-based for-hire motor carriers of freight generated \$5.2 billion in operating revenues (before taxes and interest payments), up 20% over the same period in 1993. In both the first and second quarters, their operating ratio was 0.93 (operating expenses divided by operating revenues). An operating ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss.

An estimated 1,514 motor carriers earned \$2.5 billion in the first quarter of 1994, so their average earnings were an estimated \$1.7 million per carrier. Average earnings were estimated at \$1.8 million per carrier in the second quarter (based on an estimated total of 1,502 carriers).

## **Collecting census data on Canada's visible minority population: a historical perspective** 1995

*Collecting census data on Canada's visible minority population: a historical perspective* (98F0031MPE, \$25) provides a historical perspective on the collection of data on visible minorities. It includes a look at the questions used to obtain information on the population, definitions employed to derive the counts, and data analysis.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Karen Kelly (613-951-2598), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Households and the environment, 1994

#### Catalogue number 11-526

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$33; other countries: US\$38).

### Corrugated boxes and wrappers, March 1995

#### Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

### Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, March 1995

#### Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

### Gas utilities, January 1995

#### Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$200; other countries: US\$23/US\$230).

### Building permits, January 1995

#### Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288; other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

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