

### SECTION 3: COMPARISONS WITH OTHER SURVEYS

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Comparing key survey findings provides a useful benchmark against which key parameters can be assessed. This section compares two critical parameters from the 2011 survey - the daily person-trip and household-trip rates - with previous NCR surveys and with several other surveys across Canada. **Table 3-1** details the rates, along with populations, households and average household sizes (persons per households) for each cited survey. The comparative surveys provide rates from a range of city sizes and locations across the country, with a focus on Ontario and Québec surveys.

Note that the comparisons are necessarily approximate. In part, this is because the person-trip rates are developed against different populations; as shown in the table, some of these are developed against the surveyed populations (which are 5+ in some cases and 11+ in other cases). Furthermore, differences in survey method,<sup>9</sup> sample size and sample selection, as well as calculation methods (e.g., inclusion/exclusion of internal trips) may impact the results. Finally, it is common to see some fluctuations upwards or downwards between surveys. With these qualifications, however, it can be seen that:

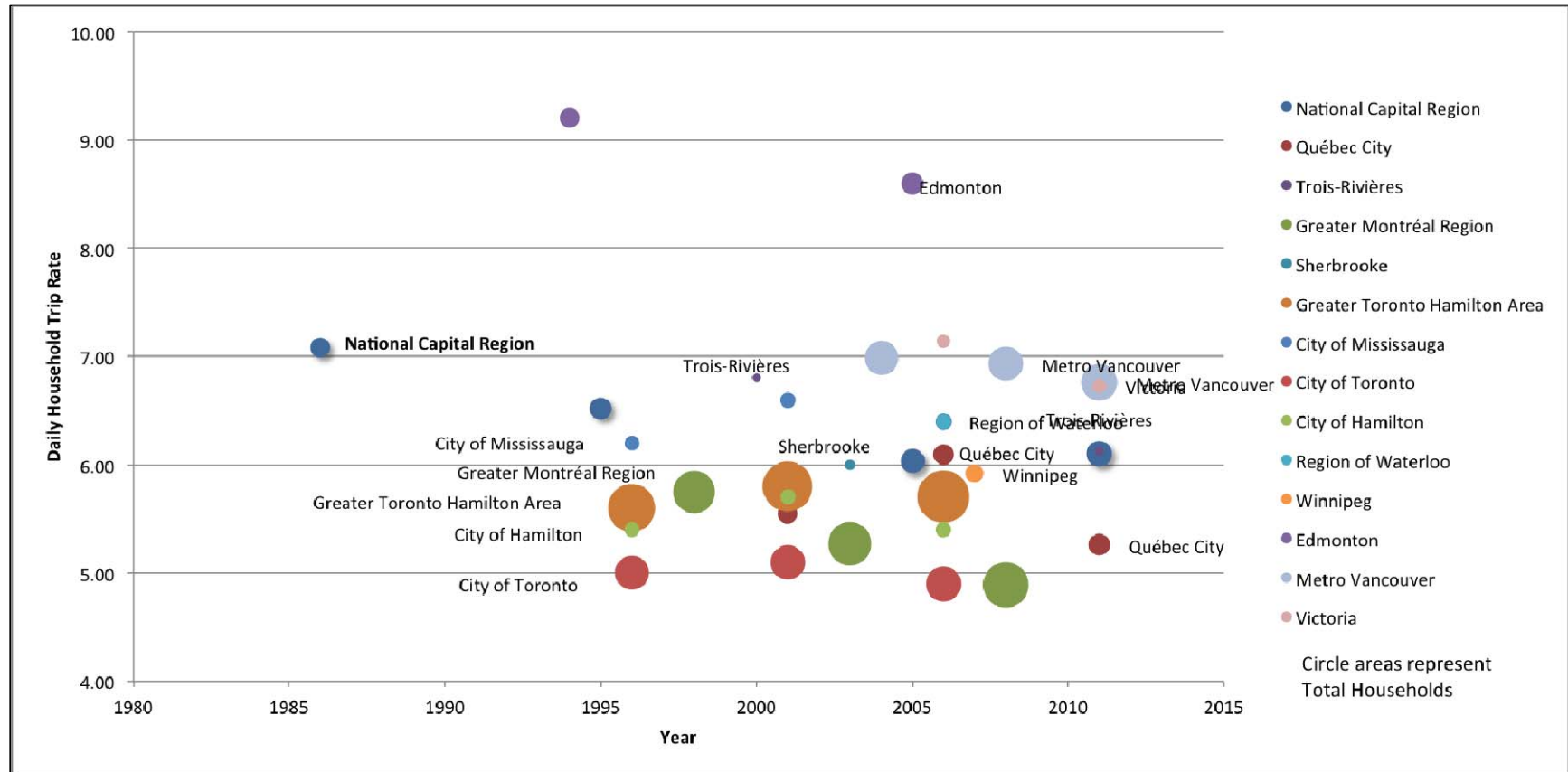
- The NCR's person-trip and household-trip rates are within the range of but generally higher than other urban areas, although not as high as those found in some cities (notably, Edmonton, Vancouver or Victoria). As **Figure 3-1** shows for household trip rates, the NCR's 'high-but-not-highest' situation occurs over several surveys.
- The NCR's tendency towards slight reductions or stabilization of person- and household-trip rates is consistent with those of other cities, as is the drop in average household size.

In sum, this comparison indicates that the 2011 NCR trip rates are reasonable and are consistent with values and trends found elsewhere.

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<sup>9</sup> In particular, it should be noted that the 1986 survey used the mailback instrument, which does not allow for probing in the way that the subsequent computer-aided telephone interviews do. As a result, some differences may be apparent; for example, in the capture of discretionary trips. There also may be slight differences in geographic boundaries of the survey areas over time.

Figure 3-1: Comparison of Trip Rates per Household



**Table 3-1: Comparison of Trip Rates – Selected Canadian Surveys**

City	Year of Survey	Total Population <sup>1</sup>	Total Households <sup>1</sup>	Daily Person Trip Rate <sup>1</sup>	Daily Household Trip Rate <sup>1</sup>	Avg. Persons Per Household <sup>1</sup>
National Capital Region	2011	1,233,800	510,000	2.52 / 2.69 <sup>2</sup> / 2.67 <sup>3</sup>	6.10 <sup>3</sup>	2.42
	2005	1,150,600	465,400	2.78 <sup>2</sup>	6.03	2.47
	1995	955,500	366,200	3.00 <sup>2</sup>	6.79	2.61
	1986	806,900	298,500	2.83 <sup>2</sup>	7.21	2.70
Québec City	2011 (prelim.)	810,200	364,800	2.37	5.26	2.22
	2006	755,300	333,200	2.81 <sup>3</sup>	6.09	2.27
	2001	713,000	325,400	2.65 <sup>3</sup>	5.55	2.19
Trois-Rivières	2011 (prelim.)	174,200	76,900	2.71	6.13	2.27
	2000	151,600	61,900	2.94 <sup>3</sup>	6.8	2.45
Greater Montréal Region	2008	3,939,800	1,652,300	2.16 <sup>3</sup>	4.89	2.38
	2003	3,606,000	1,489,600	2.30 <sup>3</sup>	5.27	2.42
	1998	3,499,000	1,406,800	2.46 <sup>3</sup>	5.75	2.49
Sherbrooke	2003	195,000	83,200	2.8 <sup>3</sup>	6.0	2.34
Greater Toronto Hamilton Area	2006	5,871,900	2,160,100	2.4 <sup>2</sup>	5.7	2.72
	2001	5,386,100	1,975,200	2.5 <sup>2</sup>	5.8	2.73
	1996	4,926,400	1,805,000	2.4 <sup>2</sup>	5.6	2.73
City of Mississauga	2006	648,600	214,900	2.5 <sup>2</sup>	6.4	3.02
	2001	592,100	194,700	2.6 <sup>2</sup>	6.6	3.04
	1996	518,700	172,900	2.5 <sup>2</sup>	6.2	3.00
City of Toronto	2006	2,445,900	979,300	2.2 <sup>2</sup>	4.9	2.50
	2001	2,368,700	943,300	2.3 <sup>2</sup>	5.1	2.51
	1996 <sup>4</sup>	2,305,600	908,500	2.3 <sup>2</sup>	5.0	2.54
City of Hamilton	2006	487,100	194,500	2.5 <sup>2</sup>	5.4	2.50
	2001	485,900	188,900	2.5 <sup>2</sup>	5.7	2.57
	1996 <sup>5</sup>	462,000	179,100	2.5 <sup>2</sup>	5.4	2.58
Region of Waterloo	2006	476,400	178,000	2.8 <sup>2</sup>	6.4	2.68
Winnipeg	2007	633,000	265,000	2.83 <sup>2</sup>	5.92	2.39
Edmonton	2005	1,005,500	391,200	3.63	8.6	2.57
	1994	867,800	321,400	3.61	9.2	2.70
Greater Vancouver <sup>6</sup>	2011	2,590,900	1,060,500	2.77	6.76	2.44
	2008	2,476,400	948,000	2.65	6.93	2.61
	2004	2,132,800	913,600	3.17	6.99	2.33
Victoria (CRD) <sup>7</sup>	2011	344,900	153,400	3.30 <sup>2</sup>	6.73	2.25
	2006	330,400	145,500	3.50 <sup>2</sup>	7.14	2.27

## Notes:

1. Population and household rounded to nearest 100. Rates shown to one decimal, unless detailed data were published or available for calculation.
2. Trip rates are for population 11+ (ages 11 and older).
3. Trip rates are for population 5+ (ages five and older).
4. Formerly the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto (same area as the City of Toronto).
5. Formerly the Region of Hamilton-Wentworth (same area as the City of Hamilton).
6. Includes Fraser Valley Regional District. Except for person trip rate, which was provided by TransLink, consultant has estimated the other rates, using Statistics Canada 2011 Census results for Greater Vancouver and Fraser Valley Regional Districts.
7. Data for 2006 reflect the same area that was surveyed in 2011. (The two surveys covered mostly overlapping geographical areas.)