



ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: PEOPLE'S VIEWS AND PRACTICES

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 21 NOV 2006

C O N T E N T S

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
List of tables and graphs	3
Abbreviations	6

CHAPTERS

1 Introduction and main findings	7
2 Household waste management	9
3 Motor vehicle ownership and maintenance	47
4 Use of transport	60

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes	83
Technical note: data quality	86
Glossary	91
Bibliography	93

I N Q U I R I E S

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Robyn Elphinstone on Canberra (02) 6252 5502.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication is the twelfth of its type and presents information on environmental behaviour and practices of Australian households and individuals in March 2006. Respondents were aged 18 years or older.

This edition focuses on 'Household waste management and transport use' and covers a range of issues including waste recycling and reuse, disposal of hazardous waste materials, awareness and use of waste disposal or service facilities, the main form of transport to work, study and day-to-day trip, use of public transport and motor vehicle servicing or maintenance.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The data in this publication are derived from a supplement to the Monthly Population Survey. Please refer to the Explanatory Notes at the back of this publication for further details about the survey.

DATA COMPARABILITY

A set of changing topics rotate over a period of three years. The topics contained in this publication are compared with data collected in 1996, 2000 and 2003. Where applicable those data have been included in this publication to enable comparisons.

Prior to 1997, environment topics were surveyed using 'personal interview' methodology. From 1997 onwards, the 'any responsible adult' methodology has been applied. When comparing post-1997 and pre-1997 data, readers should be aware that some differences in the data may be explained by the change in methodology rather than the representing real changes over time.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may occur between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

page

CHAPTER 2 HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT

GRAPHS

2.1 Recycling/reuse of waste in households – 1996:2006	9
2.2 Waste items recycled/reused by households – 1996 and 2006	10
2.3 Plastic bottles and glass recycling – March 2006	11
2.4 Plastic bag recycling – 2000:2006	11
2.5 Garden and kitchen/food waste recycling – 1996:2006	12
2.6 Ways household recycle waste – 1996 and 2006	12
2.7 Waste reuse in households – 1996:2006	13
2.8 Composting in households – 1996:2006	14
2.9 Reasons why households do not recycle – 1996:2006	14
2.10 Hazardous waste materials disposed by households – March 2006	15
2.11 Ways household disposed of hazardous waste – 1996:2006	16

TABLES

2.12 Household waste recycling and reuse – 1996:2006	17
2.13 Household waste recycling and reuse, by household type – March 2006	18
2.14 Waste items recycled and/or reused by household – 1996:2006	19
2.15 Waste management in households – March 2006	20
2.16 Waste management, Paper/cardboard/newspapers – March 2006	22
2.17 Waste management, Glass – March 2006	24
2.18 Waste management, Aluminium cans – March 2006	26
2.19 Waste management, Steel cans – March 2006	28
2.20 Waste management, Plastic bottles – March 2006	30
2.21 Waste management, Plastic bags – March 2006	32
2.22 Waste management, Motor oil – March 2006	34
2.23 Waste management, Kitchen or food waste – March 2006	36
2.24 Waste management, Garden waste – March 2006	38
2.25 Waste management, Old clothing or rags – March 2006	40
2.26 Hazardous waste items disposed of by households – 1996:2006	42
2.27 Ways household disposed of potentially hazardous waste – March 2006	43
2.28 Hazardous waste disposal services and facilities in local area, Awareness – March 2006	46
2.29 Hazardous waste disposal services and facilities in local area, Reasons why not used – March 2006	46

CHAPTER 3 MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERSHIP AND MAINTENANCE

GRAPHS

3.1 Number of registered motor vehicles kept in dwelling or garage – 1996:2006	47
3.2 Number of registered motor vehicles kept in dwelling or garage, by household type – March 2006	48
3.3 Number of registered motor vehicles kept in dwelling or garage, by number of usual residents – March 2006	48
3.4. Factors considered in buying a motor vehicle – 2000:2006	49
3.5 Airconditioning in motor vehicles – 1996:2006	49
3.6 Type of fuel used – 1996:2006	50

TABLES

3.7 Number of registered motor vehicles kept in dwelling or garage – 1996:2006	51
3.8 Number of registered motor vehicles kept in dwelling or garage, by household type – March 2006	52
3.9 Number of registered motor vehicles kept in dwelling or garage, by number of usual residents– March 2006	53
3.10 Motor vehicle ownership, Status in last 12 months – March 2006	53
3.11 Factors considered when buying a motor vehicle – March 2006	54
3.12 Factors considered when buying a motor vehicle, by household type – March 2006	55
3.13 Number of registered motor vehicles with air conditioning – 1996:2006	57
3.14 Type of fuel used in motor vehicle – 1996:2006	58
3.15 Frequency of servicing motor vehicle, by distance travelled – March 2006	59

CHAPTER 4 USE OF TRANSPORT

GRAPHS

4.1 Distance of usual trip to work or study – March 2006	60
4.2 Main form of transport to work or study – 1996:2006	61
4.3 Reasons for taking passengers – March 2006	62
4.4 Reasons for not taking passengers – March 2006	62
4.5 Public transport use – 1996:2006	63
4.6 Reasons for taking public transport to work or study – March 2006	63
4.7 Reasons for not taking public transport to work or study – March 2006	64
4.8 Persons usually walking or cycling to work or study – 2000:2006	64

TABLES

4.9 Average distance of usual trip to work or study – March 2006	66
4.10 Main form of transport used on usual trip to work or study – March 2006	67

CHAPTER 4 USE OF TRANSPORT *continued*

TABLES *continued*

4.11 Main form of transport used on usual trip to work or study – 1996:2006	68
4.12 Main form of transport used on usual trip to work or study, by age – 1996:2006	69
4.13 Average distance of usual trip to work or study, by main form of transport – March 2006	70
4.14 Forms of transport used in day-to-day trip other than to work or study – March 2006	70
4.15 Whether take passengers on usual trip to and from work or study, by gender – March 2006	71
4.16 Whether take passengers on usual trip to and from work or study, by gender and age – March 2006	72
4.17 Reasons for taking passengers on usual trip to work or study, by household type – March 2006	73
4.18 Reasons for not taking passengers on usual trip to work or study, by household type – March 2006	75
4.19 Reasons for taking public transport on usual trip to work or study – March 2006	77
4.20 Reasons for taking public transport on usual trip to work or study, by age – March 2006	78
4.21 Reasons for not taking public transport on usual trip to work or study – March 2006	79
4.22 Reasons for not taking public transport on usual trip to work or study, by age – March 2006	80
4.23 Reasons walk or cycle to work or study, by age – March 2006	81
4.24 Reasons for not walking or cycling to work or study – March 2006	82

TECHNICAL NOTE: DATA QUALITY

TABLES

T1 Standard errors for household level estimates	89
T2 Standard errors for person level estimates	90

ABBREVIATIONS

4WD	four-wheel drive
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CO	carbon monoxide
DEH	Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage
km	kilometre
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LRP	lead replacement petrol
NOx	oxides of nitrogen
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Qld	Queensland
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SE	standard error
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
VOCs	volatile organic compounds
WA	Western Australia

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents the results of a household survey conducted in March 2006. The survey collected information on household waste management, motor vehicle ownership and maintenance and use of transport, all of which have implications for resources use, pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

MAIN FINDINGS

A major finding of the survey was that recycling activities are widely accepted having grown extensively in Australian households between 1996 and 2006. In March 1996, 91% Australian households engaged in some form of waste recycling or reuse activities at home. By March 2006, almost all households (99%) in Australia recycled and/or reused waste. Household participation in recycling has increased for nearly all surveyed materials and this reflects the extent of services or facilities made available to households. For example, paper, plastic products and glass are predominantly the most recyclable materials in Australia because these are the materials recycled through the local kerbside recycling to which about 90% of households in Australia have access.

Another key finding is that household recycling is influenced by three main factors: the quantity or volume of recyclable material generated by a household, accessibility/availability of households to service facilities, and interest. Households will recycle if they have enough waste materials to warrant recycling; if there are recycling services or facilities provided such as the local kerbside recycling and existence of dumps or tips/landfills, and; if the recycling activity is of interest.

Public transport access and timing were the key issues why the majority of people in Australia (80%) prefer to use their motor vehicles to get to their place of work or study. About 28% of people claimed there were no services available in their area. Where services are available, 25% of people reported that such services were not available at convenient times. For 14% of people, travelling through public transport took too long.

Other key findings of the survey are presented below and details are presented in the subsequent chapters.

Waste management

- In March 2006, about 98% of Australian households recycled waste, 87% reused waste, while only less than one per cent did not recycle or reuse waste at all.
- Paper products, glass and plastic bottles continued to be the most commonly recycled material in Australia.
- Plastic bags were reused by about 89% of households in Australia in March 2006, up from 83% in 2000.
- Almost two-thirds (66%) of Australian households recycled garden waste (up from 51% in 1996), particularly in the Australian Capital Territory (74%).
- Household waste recycling occurred mostly through the local kerbside collection service (87% of households) across Australia; 12% reported using private contractors.

*Waste management
continued*

- Reusing waste material continues to grow among Australian households, from 37% in 1996 to 87% in 2006. Materials most often reused were plastic bags (89%), old clothing or rags (41%), motor oil (28%) and kitchen or food waste (27%).
- Composting was practiced by 46% of households, down from 54% in 1996. The use of dumps and/or waste transfer stations was relatively low (15%) but has doubled since 1996 (8%).
- Most of the hazardous waste materials generated by households were disposed through the usual garbage collection (85% of households). These materials include household batteries (95%), oven cleaners (90%), fluorescent lighting (82%) and garden chemicals (71%). Waste tyres (88%), motor oil (81%) and car batteries (43%) were disposed of mainly through a business or shop.
- The majority of households (61%) that did not use appropriate hazardous waste disposal services or facilities said so because they did not generate enough materials to warrant use of these services or facilities; 13% had no reason and 8% not interested at all. Cost of disposal was hardly a factor (3%).

*Motor vehicle ownership
and maintenance*

- In March 2006, 90% of households in Australia kept at least one registered motor vehicle in their garage or dwelling and 51% had two or more. The majority (92%) of these registered motor vehicles in the garage have airconditioning.
- Cost (51%), fuel economy (39%) and the size of the vehicle (34%) were the three main factors considered when buying a motor vehicle.
- Nearly 90% of motor vehicles used by Australian households ran on unleaded fuel; 6% on diesel and 3% in gas (liquefied or compressed). Lead replacement petrol (LRP) was used by only 1% of vehicles.
- The majority of vehicles (49%) were serviced once every six months; 23% once every three months and 17% once a year.

Use of transport

- Private motor vehicles continued to be the main form of transport Australians used to get to their place of work or study (80% of people) or for their day-to-day travel (92% of people).
- Of the people who drove to and from their place of work or study, 18% took passengers. These people were mainly those who usually dropped their children at school (40%) or were working or studying with or near the passenger (33%).
- The use of public transport remains low (14% of people) but slightly higher than the 1996 level (12% of people). Support for public transport was highest in New South Wales (19%) and Victoria (14%) and least in Tasmania (6%).
- 59% of people who usually used public transport to get to their place of work or study found it more convenient, comfortable and less stressful; 28% found it less costly. About 22% of people used public transport due to parking concerns.
- The proportion of people who usually walk or cycle to place of work or study was almost unchanged since 2000 (about 5%). Proximity of home to place of work or study (59%) and exercise and health (48%) were the two most important reasons why people usually walked or cycled.

INTRODUCTION

Australians generate waste at a high rate compared with other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In 2002–03, each person in Australia was calculated to generate about 1.62 tonnes of waste as compared to 1.23 tonnes in 1996–97; an increase of 32% (DEH, 2006a). The growth in waste is placing considerable demands on waste management and disposal facilities and on the environment. Since the early 1990s, key responses to minimise waste across Australia have been guided by a waste management hierarchy approach; that is avoidance, reuse, recycle and reprocessing of waste materials, with disposal as the final option.

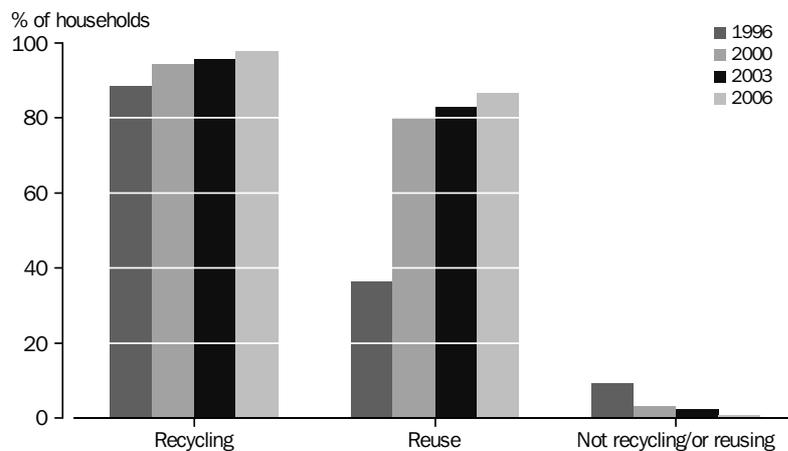
Waste recycling in households

Over the past 10 years, recycling activities have grown extensively in Australian households to be widely accepted. In March 1996, 91% of Australian households engaged in some form of waste recycling and reuse activities at home. By March 2006, almost all households (99%) in Australia recycled and/or reused (table 2.12).

The growth in recycling may be attributed to the provision of new and improved kerbside collection services (including increased collection frequency, better collection containers and a wider range of materials or products collected), extensive community education programs, higher landfill levies in many states and territories and the development of new and more stable markets for recycled materials (ABS, 2006).

In March 2006, about 98% of Australian households recycled waste, 87% reused waste, while only less than one per cent did not recycle or reuse at all (graph 2.1).

2.1 RECYCLING/REUSE OF WASTE IN HOUSEHOLDS—1996:2006

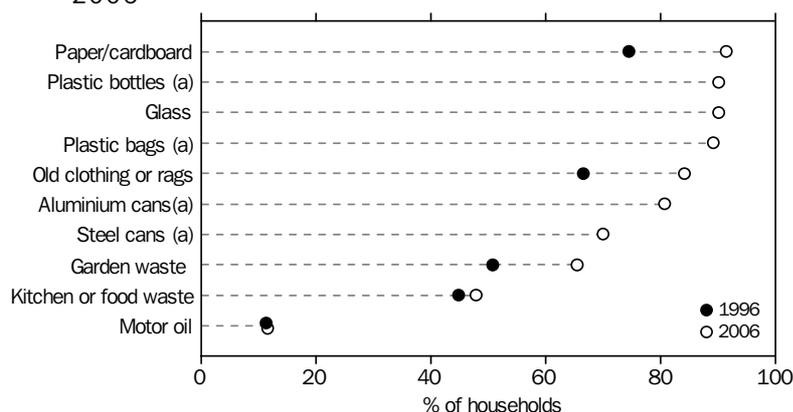


In the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and South Australia, almost every household practiced waste recycling and or reuse. In the Northern Territory, waste recycling and reuse has increased significantly between 1996 (80%) to 2006 (96%).

Waste items recycled

A comparison of figures from 1996 (graph 2.2) shows that participation in waste recycling or reuse has increased for nearly all surveyed materials. The level of participation rates for waste materials reflects the availability of waste services or facilities to household. For example, paper, plastic products and glass are predominantly the most recyclable materials because these are the materials that may be recycled through the usual kerbside recycling to which about 90% of households in Australia have access.

2.2 WASTE ITEMS RECYCLED/REUSED BY HOUSEHOLDS—1996 and 2006



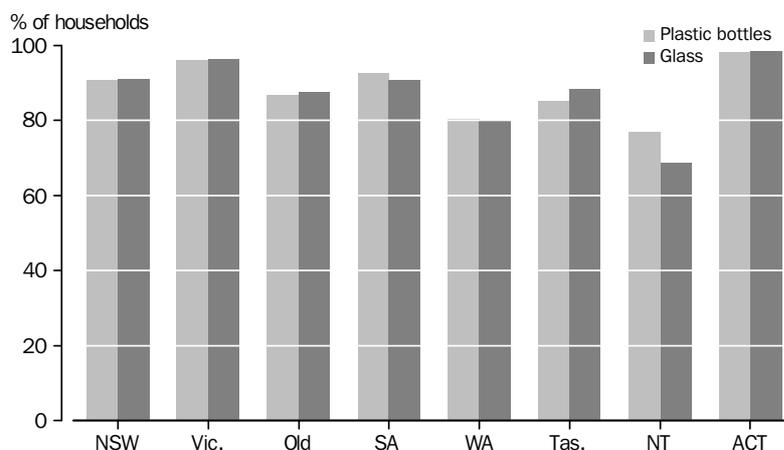
Note: (a) No data available in 1996.

Since the 1996 survey, paper products (including cardboard and newspapers) were the most commonly recycled material in Australia. In the Australian Capital Territory, about 99% of households recycled paper, 97% in Victoria and 93% in New South Wales (table 2.14). Paper recycling is lowest in the Northern Territory (74%) but has nearly doubled since 1996 (39%). Significant increases in paper recycling were also noted in Tasmania (63% in 1996 to 86% in 2006), Victoria (77% to 97%) and Western Australia (68% to 85%).

Glass and plastic bottles were the two next most frequently recycled materials (after paper), recycled by 90% of Australian households (graph 2.3). Higher levels of recycling of these materials were reported in the Australian Capital Territory (98%), Victoria (96%) and New South Wales (91%). In South Australia, plastic bottles and glass were the two most commonly recycled waste materials, recycled by 92% and 91% of the states' households while paper products ranked 4th.

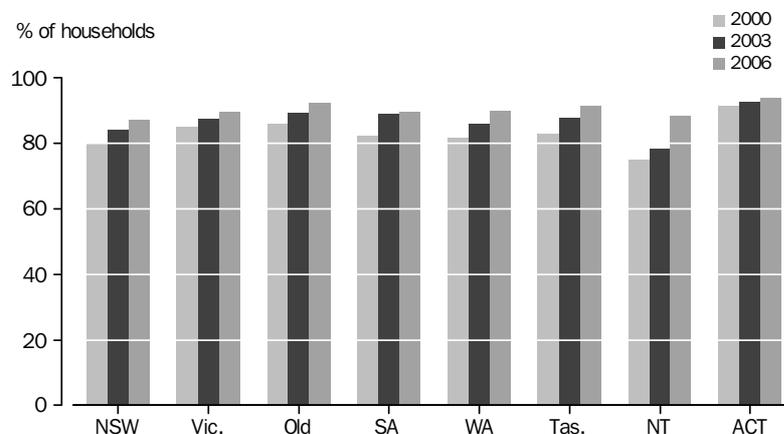
Waste items recycled
continued

2.3 PLASTIC BOTTLES AND GLASS RECYCLING—March 2006



Plastic bags were recycled by about 89% of households in Australia in March 2006, up from 83% in 2000 (graph 2.4). Plastic bags have been widely recycled in the Australian Capital Territory (94%) and Queensland (92%) and to a lesser extent in New South Wales (87%).

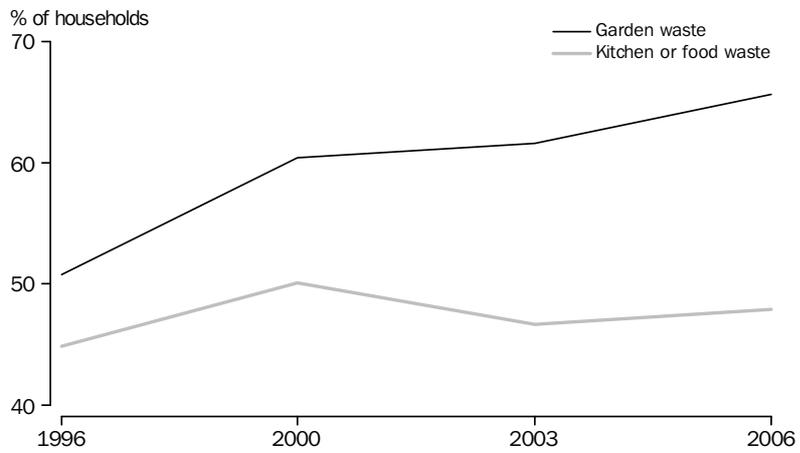
2.4 PLASTIC BAG RECYCLING—2000:2006



Between March 1996 and March 2006, there has been a greater community involvement in recycling of organic waste (e.g. garden waste and kitchen or food waste) (graph 2.5). In March 2006, almost two-thirds (66%) of Australian households recycled garden waste, up from 51% in 1996. In the same period, the participation rate by households in recycling kitchen or food waste has slightly increased from 45% in 1996 to 48% in 2006. Household involvement in recycling of these organic waste materials in the Australian Capital Territory was much higher than the national average (74% of households recycled garden waste and 53% of households recycled kitchen or food waste) (table 2.14).

Waste items recycled
continued

2.5 GARDEN AND KITCHEN/FOOD WASTE RECYCLING—1996:2006



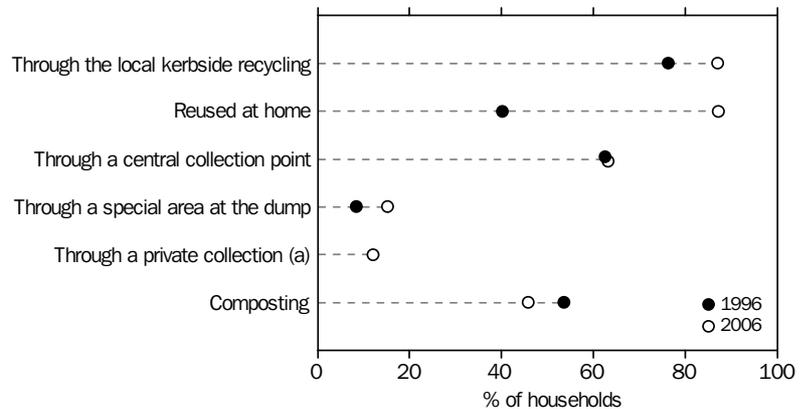
Ways households recycle
waste materials

Households recycle waste materials in various ways (table 2.15). Where available, they use their own recycling bin that is collected by their local council or private contractor. They sometimes take materials to central collection points such as clothing, bottle, can and plastic bag bins at a local shopping centre. Another alternative is to take materials to collection points at their local dump or waste transfer stations. Households also recycle materials within the home and/or garden, by reusing glass containers, composting kitchen scraps and shredding garden waste for composting or use as a mulch. Tables 2.16 to 2.25 describe in detail how Australian households manage their waste and reasons why they do not recycle certain waste materials.

KERBSIDE RECYCLING

Graph 2.6 shows that household waste recycling occurred mostly through the local kerbside collection service (87% of households) across Australia. This collection and recycling service is supported highly in the Australian Capital Territory (98%) and Victoria (93%). Materials recycled predominantly through this service are steel cans (94%), paper/cardboard (90%), glass (89%) and aluminium cans (88%).

2.6 WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE WASTE—1996 and 2006



Note: (a) No data available in 1996.

Ways households recycle
waste materials
continued

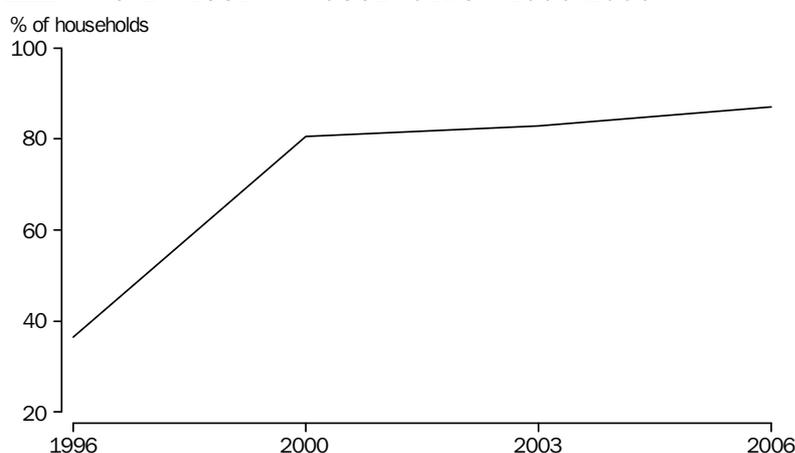
KERBSIDE RECYCLING *continued*

Only a small proportion (12%) of Australian households reported using private contractors to collect waste materials such as garden waste (5%), kitchen or food waste (5%), old clothing (5%) or rags and motor oil (3%). These waste materials could not be placed in usual kerbside collection.

WASTE REUSE

The practice of reusing waste material continues to grow among Australian households, increasing from 37% in 1996 to 87% in 2006 (graph 2.7 and table 2.12). Materials most often reused were plastic bags (89%), old clothing or rags (41%), motor oil (28%) and kitchen or food waste (27%) (tables 2.21, 2.22, 2.23 and 2.25).

2.7 WASTE REUSE IN HOUSEHOLDS—1996:2006



ESTABLISHED CENTRAL COLLECTION POINTS

The level of support for established central collection points for recyclable materials was also high, about 63%, the same level as in 1996, but lower than in 2003 (66%). Community support for collection points was highest in South Australia (76%) and the Australian Capital Territory (73%). Old clothing or rags (69%) and motor oil (23%) were the wastes most often taken to central collection points.

DUMPS AND WASTE TRANSFER STATIONS

The use of special areas at dumps or waste transfer stations was relatively low (15%) in Australia, although the percentage has nearly doubled from the 1996 level (8%) (ABS, 2003). Motor oil is the waste material commonly taken to the dump for recycling and 75% of households in the Australian Capital Territory reported using this service in 2006.

COMPOSTING

Composting can make a worthwhile contribution to the improvement of the environment. Organic wastes comprise about 40% of the total amount of solid waste material sent to landfills annually. Removing this material from the waste stream could reduce Australia's greenhouse gas emissions by around 3% (ABS, 2006).

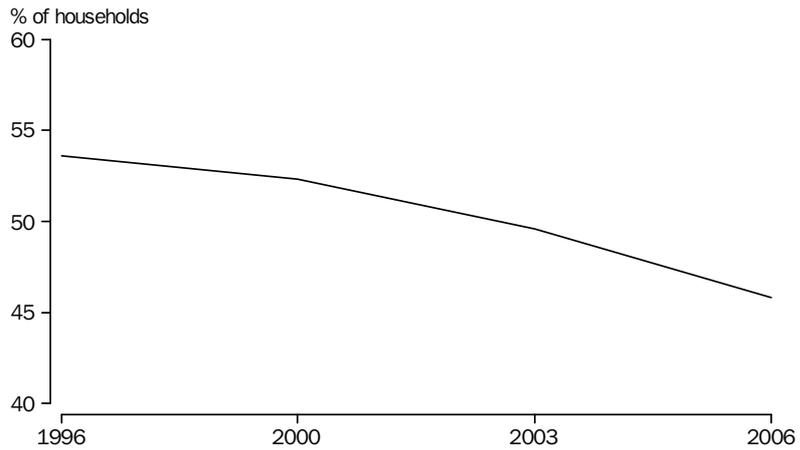
In March 2006, composting or mulching waste was practiced by 46% of households (table

Ways households recycle waste materials continued

COMPOSTING *continued*

2.15), but the participation rate has continued to drop since 1996 (54%) (graph 2.8). About 33% of households recycled garden waste through the local kerbside collection while 10% did the same for kitchen or food waste. Nevertheless, 27% of households reported they reused kitchen or food waste instead of composting.

2.8 COMPOSTING IN HOUSEHOLDS—1996:2006

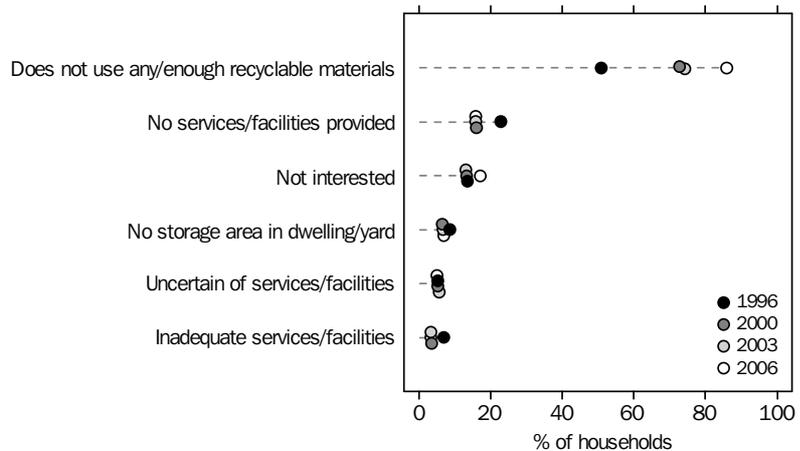


Households in Tasmania (61%) had the highest levels of household composting, followed by the Australian Capital Territory (57%) (table 2.15).

Reasons for not recycling

Three main factors influence recycling in household in Australia: the quantity or volume of recyclable material generated by a household; availability/accessibility to services/facilities; and interest (graph 2.9).

2.9 REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE—1996:2006



In March 2006, the main reason why most households did not recycle aluminium cans (19% of households), steel cans (30%), plastic bags (11%), motor oil (88%), kitchen or food waste (52%), garden waste (34%) and old clothing or rags (16%) was that they did not generate enough of these materials to warrant recycling. On the other hand, the

*Reasons for not recycling
continued*

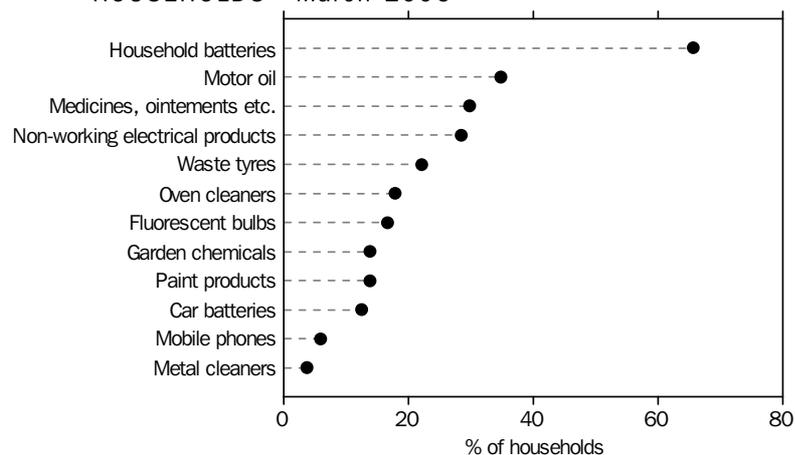
main reason why households did not recycle paper products (8% of households), glass (10%) and plastic bottles (10%) was that there were no services or facilities provided for their recycling. Lack of interest to recycle was the third most important reason given by households, particularly when it concerned kitchen or food waste (21%), paper (18%), plastic bottles and glass (16% each).

Hazardous waste disposal

Waste is 'hazardous' when it contains substances or has properties that make it harmful to human health or the environment. While in small quantities they may seem harmless, considerable quantities of these materials can end up being disposed of in landfills that are not designed to accept this type of waste. Hazardous wastes require careful management as they may be poisonous, corrosive, flammable, explosive or reactive.

Australian households use a number of materials at home that can result in hazardous wastes and these are mainly household batteries (disposed by 66% of households), motor oil (35%), medicines or ointments (30%) and non-working electrical products (29%) (graph 2.10 and table 2.26).

2.10 HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIALS DISPOSED BY HOUSEHOLDS—March 2006



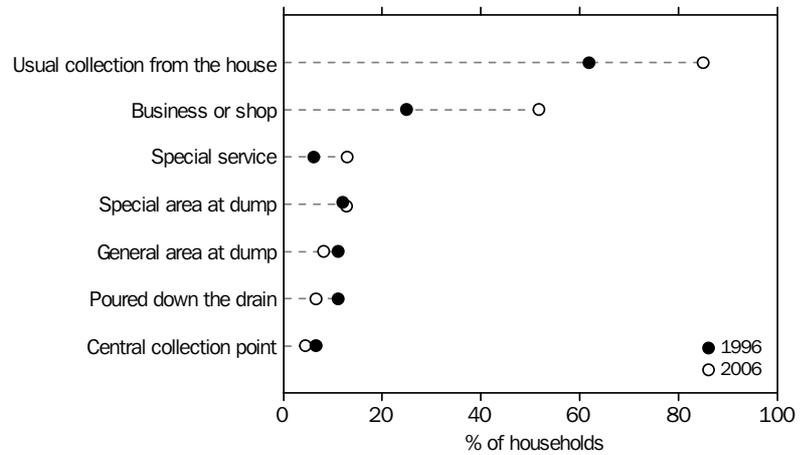
Nearly a quarter (22%) of Australian households disposed of waste tyres and about 6% of households disposed of mobile phones in March 2006.

The disposal of household batteries and motor oil by households has increased greatly from 1996 to 2006 (16% to 66% and 10% to 35%, respectively). Disposal of medicines, drugs or ointments, however, has gradually decreased since March 2000 (from 38% to 30%).

Graph 2.11 and table 2.27 describe how households disposed of potentially hazardous waste materials. As most of these materials are consumed in small quantities at home, most of them were disposed of through the usual garbage collection (85% of households reported doing this). Materials commonly disposed via the garbage bin include household batteries (reported by 95% of households), oven cleaners (90%), fluorescent lighting (82%) and garden chemicals (71%).

*Hazardous waste disposal
continued*

2.11 WAYS HOUSEHOLDS DISPOSED OF HAZARDOUS WASTE—1996:2006



Waste tyres (88%), motor oil (81%) and car batteries (43%) were disposed of mainly through a business or shop, and mainly as part of the paid service. An alternative to disposal of car batteries was the dump or waste transfer station as practiced by 24% of households.

Disposal of non-working electrical products also occurred mostly through the usual garbage collection (46% of households reported doing this) but to some extent through a special service collection (25% of households). A small proportion (10% of households) used the dump or the waste transfer station to dispose of these products.

While most of the home pharmaceutical drugs or products were disposed of through the usual garbage collection (56% of households), some of them were poured down the drain (19% of households). The practice of disposal of these wastes, however, has declined over time (26% in 1996). A good proportion of households (28%) continue to dispose of home pharmaceutical drugs or products by taking them to a business or shop.

Awareness of hazardous waste disposal services or facilities

Survey results reveal that more than half of the respondents (51%) did not use hazardous waste disposal services/facilities available in their local area (e.g. special services, dump or waste transfer station). When asked if they are aware of these services or facilities, only a third (32%) stated they did (table 2.28). The primary reason for not using waste disposal services or facilities is that households did not generate enough materials to warrant use of these services or facilities (61% of households) (table 2.29). Other reasons include no reason (13% of households), lack of interest (8%), uncertain of services or facilities (6%) and distance of these services or facilities. Cost of disposal was hardly a factor, reported by only 3% of households.

2.12

HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING AND REUSE—1996:2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2006									
Estimate ('000)									
Households that recycle waste	2 571.9	1 959.3	1 473.2	631.6	754.9	194.5	54.9	122.9	7 763.2
Households that reuse waste	2 203.7	1 673.3	1 406.1	562.3	685.2	183.8	52.7	114.4	6 881.6
Neither recycling nor reusing waste(b)	27.1	*6.3	17.4	*2.3	7.4	*1.7	*2.2	—	64.4
Total households(c)	2 637.2	1 975.6	1 525.2	640.5	784.6	200.0	58.2	123.3	7 944.7
Proportion (%)									
Households that recycle waste	97.5	99.2	96.6	98.6	96.2	97.3	94.3	99.7	97.7
Households that reuse waste	83.6	84.7	92.2	87.8	87.3	91.9	90.6	92.8	86.6
Neither recycling nor reusing waste(b)	1.0	*0.3	1.1	*0.4	0.9	*0.9	*3.8	—	0.8
MARCH 2003									
Proportion (%)									
Households that recycle waste	94.5	98.7	94.5	96.8	91.1	95.4	86.8	98.4	95.4
Households that reuse waste	79.5	81.2	87.9	86.6	83.3	86.8	76.4	88.2	82.8
Neither recycling nor reusing waste(b)	3.7	0.8	2.1	1.4	3.4	2.9	7.3	1.3	2.4
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Households that recycle waste	93.6	97.3	94.0	93.7	89.4	91.9	86.0	99.3	94.2
Households that reuse waste	75.8	81.9	86.3	79.6	80.8	83.7	85.3	82.6	80.5
Neither recycling nor reusing waste(b)	4.1	1.4	2.3	3.2	5.6	4.7	8.8	0.5	3.2
MARCH 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Households that recycle waste	88.5	89.4	89.3	88.8	83.6	86.3	71.8	98.9	88.4
Households that reuse waste	32.3	32.0	45.2	42.6	36.8	41.9	54.9	40.9	36.5
Neither recycling nor reusing waste(b)	10.1	8.7	7.9	8.2	12.6	10.0	20.4	1.0	9.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to main urban areas only.

(b) With reference to the waste items listed under table 2.14.

(c) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as households may participate in both recycling and reuse.

2.13 HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING AND REUSE, by household type—March 2006

	ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS					MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		
	<i>Couple with dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>One parent with dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Couple only</i>	<i>Other one family households</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>With dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Without dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estimate ('000)								
Households that recycle waste	2 023.3	551.3	2 000.2	806.8	5 381.7	35.5	57.5	93.0
Households that reuse waste	1 830.9	499.8	1 749.8	719.5	4 799.9	32.5	50.2	82.7
Neither recycling nor reusing waste(a)	*6.3	*2.5	12.4	*7.0	28.2	*0.9	—	*0.9
Total households(b)	2 041.9	556.8	2 031.6	826.4	5 456.6	36.4	57.5	93.9
Proportion (%)								
Households that recycle waste	99.1	99.0	98.5	97.6	98.6	97.7	100.0	99.1
Households that reuse waste	89.7	89.8	86.1	87.1	88.0	89.5	87.3	88.1
Neither recycling nor reusing waste(a)	0.3	*0.4	0.6	*0.8	0.5	*2.3	—	*0.9

	NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS			UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
	<i>Lone person</i>	<i>Group household</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Estimate ('000)					
Households that recycle waste	1 911.7	247.8	2 159.4	129.0	7 763.2
Households that reuse waste	1 647.2	228.9	1 876.1	122.7	6 881.6
Neither recycling nor reusing waste(a)	32.5	*2.9	35.4	—	64.4
Total households(b)	2 001.9	260.4	2 262.3	131.9	7 944.7
Proportion (%)					
Households that recycle waste	95.5	95.2	95.5	97.8	97.7
Households that reuse waste	82.3	87.9	82.9	93.1	86.6
Neither recycling nor reusing waste(a)	1.6	*1.1	1.6	—	0.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) With reference only to waste items listed in table 2.14.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as households may participate in both recycling and reuse.

2.14**WASTE ITEMS RECYCLED AND/OR REUSED BY HOUSEHOLDS—1996:2006**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
.....									
MARCH 2006									
Paper/cardboard/newspapers	92.9	97.3	87.0	88.1	85.4	86.3	73.7	98.9	91.5
Glass	90.8	96.3	87.4	90.6	79.8	88.2	68.7	98.5	90.3
Aluminium cans	80.6	88.7	74.9	85.5	71.4	75.2	57.0	86.8	80.8
Steel cans	67.9	81.8	65.8	71.0	55.5	64.7	54.8	85.0	70.1
Plastic bottles	90.7	96.0	86.6	92.4	80.4	85.0	76.9	98.0	90.2
Plastic bags	87.1	89.4	92.2	89.3	89.7	91.2	88.2	93.8	89.3
Motor oil	10.9	9.0	15.9	9.7	13.3	12.5	13.9	15.2	11.6
Kitchen or food waste	43.6	52.7	46.7	49.4	46.0	63.4	51.3	53.2	47.9
Garden waste	60.7	71.0	67.0	74.4	56.9	69.2	64.3	74.3	65.6
Old clothing or rags	82.9	82.1	88.4	82.3	85.9	87.5	82.1	89.3	84.2
Neither recycling nor reusing any waste item listed above	1.0	*0.3	1.1	*0.4	0.9	*0.9	*3.8	—	0.8
.....									
MARCH 2003									
Paper/cardboard/newspapers	90.0	93.8	85.1	82.5	81.7	84.0	74.0	97.3	88.4
Glass	85.6	92.5	82.0	81.8	75.3	84.3	65.3	95.7	85.2
Aluminium cans	72.9	86.2	74.8	79.9	70.7	75.7	60.0	83.8	77.0
Steel cans	60.8	78.5	62.8	61.1	54.9	67.6	45.6	77.2	65.3
Plastic bottles	87.5	94.6	84.0	87.5	75.5	84.9	66.6	96.2	87.3
Plastic bags	83.9	87.2	89.0	88.9	85.6	87.5	78.1	92.4	86.5
Motor oil	11.0	9.5	16.2	11.7	10.7	14.1	12.1	18.0	11.8
Kitchen or food waste	41.2	50.9	48.3	46.8	46.5	61.3	40.6	55.3	46.7
Garden waste	60.3	66.3	60.8	65.7	50.3	65.2	51.6	71.7	61.6
Old clothing or rags	80.7	81.3	86.0	84.3	82.2	83.3	68.9	87.9	82.4
Neither recycling nor reusing any waste item listed above	3.7	0.8	2.1	1.4	3.4	2.9	7.3	1.3	2.4
.....									
MARCH 2000									
Paper/cardboard/newspapers	87.5	89.1	82.7	78.1	74.5	79.7	69.8	98.1	84.7
Glass	82.2	90.4	81.9	79.4	66.5	76.4	57.3	97.1	82.3
Cans	69.5	84.8	76.8	78.2	60.6	66.9	50.1	89.4	74.6
Plastic bottles	80.1	89.5	82.7	82.9	63.7	72.7	59.8	96.9	81.4
Plastic bags	79.6	84.8	85.6	82.2	81.5	82.7	74.7	91.2	82.6
Motor oil	12.5	10.4	14.8	9.9	10.3	12.2	12.5	20.8	12.1
Kitchen or food waste	45.4	56.3	50.2	52.3	44.3	60.1	45.8	60.4	50.1
Garden waste	57.4	64.4	62.4	61.1	54.8	63.4	51.3	70.6	60.4
Old clothing or rags	81.1	85.3	85.7	82.3	81.9	86.6	80.2	87.5	83.4
Neither recycling nor reusing any waste item listed above	4.1	1.4	2.3	3.2	5.6	4.7	8.8	0.5	3.2
.....									
MARCH 1996									
Paper/cardboard/newspapers	78.1	76.8	71.3	70.2	67.7	63.1	39.1	98.4	74.5
Glass	74.0	74.9	76.8	74.9	60.5	68.3	30.4	96.4	73.4
Cans	57.2	61.8	70.2	70.5	58.2	53.3	26.2	88.5	62.1
Plastic	63.6	67.8	75.8	68.4	55.3	62.8	39.9	93.5	66.8
Motor oil	11.1	9.6	13.1	9.2	13.2	11.1	6.8	20.3	11.3
Kitchen or food waste	41.0	46.9	46.4	47.2	41.5	55.8	43.7	64.7	44.9
Garden waste	48.1	52.5	53.9	51.9	44.6	55.0	51.6	70.6	50.8
Old clothing or rags	66.2	67.4	67.4	63.7	65.2	66.7	60.8	77.1	66.6
Neither recycling nor reusing any waste item listed above	10.1	8.7	7.9	8.2	12.6	10.0	20.4	1.0	9.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

Note: Percentages (%) calculated against total number of households in corresponding state or territory.

2.15 WASTE MANAGEMENT IN HOUSEHOLDS—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE WASTE									
Estimate ('000)									
Through municipal kerbside recycling	2 333.9	1 827.2	1 259.5	524.4	597.6	156.9	33.4	120.6	6 853.5
Through a private collection	193.1	418.2	168.5	47.0	85.4	17.3	*2.4	18.1	950.0
Through a special area at a dump/waste transfer station	353.0	303.9	262.1	84.5	96.8	45.9	14.7	39.7	1 200.8
Through a central collection point other than a dump/waste transfer station	1 682.8	1 042.8	1 008.3	482.5	521.3	129.5	30.2	89.4	4 986.9
Used at home as compost or mulch	1 062.7	890.2	831.4	269.0	336.2	121.4	31.0	70.7	3 612.7
Reused at home	2 203.7	1 673.3	1 406.1	562.3	685.2	183.8	52.7	114.4	6 881.6
Other	285.8	276.0	252.3	104.7	97.5	25.6	11.7	12.9	1 066.5
Total households(b)	2 610.0	1 969.3	1 507.8	638.3	777.2	198.2	56.0	123.3	7 880.3
Proportion (%)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	89.4	92.8	83.5	82.2	76.9	79.1	59.7	97.8	87.0
Through a private collection	7.4	21.2	11.2	7.4	11.0	8.7	*4.3	14.7	12.1
Through a special area at a dump/waste transfer station	13.5	15.4	17.4	13.2	12.5	23.2	26.3	32.2	15.2
Through a central collection point other than a dump/waste transfer station	64.5	53.0	66.9	75.6	67.1	65.3	53.9	72.5	63.3
Used at home as compost or mulch	40.7	45.2	55.1	42.1	43.3	61.3	55.3	57.3	45.8
Reused at home	84.4	85.0	93.3	88.1	88.2	92.7	94.1	92.8	87.3
Other	11.0	14.0	16.7	16.4	12.5	12.9	20.8	10.5	13.5
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF WASTE									
Estimate ('000)									
Weekly	713.3	510.0	266.0	169.5	125.0	115.7	8.6	12.5	1 920.6
Fortnightly	1 879.1	1 631.7	1 064.8	429.7	531.9	49.7	28.9	114.0	5 729.9
Monthly	162.0	136.5	166.0	75.9	58.6	23.5	*3.4	14.3	640.3
As required	1 725.8	1 236.9	980.2	458.9	467.2	134.1	28.1	89.1	5 120.2
Other	182.3	159.0	130.2	54.4	135.0	15.1	8.8	13.0	697.7
Don't know	47.8	18.2	*7.8	*3.0	9.1	*1.1	—	1.4	88.5
Total households	2 544.6	1 948.8	1 437.2	628.0	738.4	190.2	50.3	122.7	7 660.1
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	28.0	26.2	18.5	27.0	16.9	60.9	17.1	10.2	25.1
Fortnightly	73.8	83.7	74.1	68.4	72.0	26.1	57.5	92.9	74.8
Monthly	6.4	7.0	11.6	12.1	7.9	12.4	*6.7	11.6	8.4
As required	67.8	63.5	68.2	73.1	63.3	70.5	55.8	72.6	66.8
Other	7.2	8.2	9.1	8.7	18.3	8.0	17.5	10.6	9.1
Don't know	1.9	0.9	*0.5	*0.5	1.2	*0.6	—	1.2	1.2

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

2.15**WASTE MANAGEMENT IN HOUSEHOLDS—March 2006** *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE WASTE									
Estimate ('000)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	2 156.8	1 674.8	1 200.1	541.9	642.2	169.6	51.6	97.7	6 534.7
No service/facilities provided	460.9	179.7	261.4	92.0	164.7	17.8	16.5	17.8	1 210.7
No storage area in dwelling/yard	209.3	116.5	89.9	47.9	40.1	11.5	5.1	7.7	527.9
Inadequate services/facilities	113.2	41.2	52.0	16.1	25.2	6.7	*0.9	*3.2	258.4
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	130.4	84.9	59.4	35.8	58.9	10.1	5.7	5.4	390.6
Not interested/too much effort	429.5	251.2	273.3	111.2	178.7	30.6	13.0	16.3	1 303.7
Other	331.6	199.6	252.3	72.2	93.9	23.4	5.8	14.3	993.1
No reason	263.9	192.5	171.4	57.4	89.6	20.4	*2.3	10.1	807.5
Total households(b)	2 529.9	1 892.5	1 442.9	618.6	758.5	191.5	54.9	113.9	7 602.6
Proportion (%)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	85.3	88.5	83.2	87.6	84.7	88.6	94.0	85.7	86.0
No service/facilities provided	18.2	9.5	18.1	14.9	21.7	9.3	30.1	15.6	15.9
No storage area in dwelling/yard	8.3	6.2	6.2	7.7	5.3	6.0	9.4	6.7	6.9
Inadequate services/facilities	4.5	2.2	3.6	2.6	3.3	3.5	*1.6	*2.8	3.4
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	5.2	4.5	4.1	5.8	7.8	5.3	10.4	4.7	5.1
Not interested/too much effort	17.0	13.3	18.9	18.0	23.6	16.0	23.6	14.3	17.1
Other	13.1	10.5	17.5	11.7	12.4	12.2	10.5	12.6	13.1
No reason	10.4	10.2	11.9	9.3	11.8	10.6	*4.2	8.9	10.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

2.16**WASTE MANAGEMENT, Paper/cardboard/newspapers—March 2006**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE PAPER(b)									
<i>Estimate ('000)</i>									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	2 276.8	1 761.7	1 174.1	494.8	564.8	142.8	32.6	119.2	6 566.6
Through a private collection	29.5	71.6	16.8	4.0	15.5	1.9	—	*1.1	140.3
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	57.4	37.9	31.9	7.3	15.8	12.7	*0.3	5.2	168.5
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	40.6	22.5	35.4	31.4	22.7	*2.5	*0.3	3.5	158.8
Used at home as compost or mulch	94.8	69.6	109.5	22.9	33.4	20.7	*3.1	9.4	363.3
Reused at home	224.2	195.3	239.7	83.7	111.4	27.8	12.1	25.7	919.8
Other	22.3	23.6	31.5	13.7	18.5	2.2	*2.3	*2.1	116.1
Total households(c)	2 450.2	1 921.6	1 326.7	564.2	669.7	172.6	42.9	121.9	7 269.8
<i>Proportion (%)</i>									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	92.9	91.7	88.5	87.7	84.3	82.7	76.0	97.7	90.3
Through a private collection	1.2	3.7	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.1	—	*0.9	1.9
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.3	2.4	7.4	*0.7	4.3	2.3
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	1.7	1.2	2.7	5.6	3.4	*1.5	*0.6	2.9	2.2
Used at home as compost or mulch	3.9	3.6	8.3	4.1	5.0	12.0	*7.3	7.7	5.0
Reused at home	9.2	10.2	18.1	14.8	16.6	16.1	28.1	21.1	12.7
Other	0.9	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.3	*5.3	*1.7	1.6
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF PAPER									
<i>Estimate ('000)</i>									
Weekly	517.8	292.5	143.9	133.0	70.6	97.2	4.3	7.3	1 266.5
Fortnightly	1 757.7	1 518.5	1 023.3	357.5	507.4	40.6	28.3	112.3	5 345.7
Monthly	24.7	26.3	33.6	7.1	12.7	6.5	—	—	110.9
As required	43.0	27.7	27.7	32.2	15.9	9.6	*0.3	*0.8	157.2
Other	*9.8	*1.8	—	*0.8	*3.7	*1.4	—	—	17.6
Don't know	31.5	*3.2	*1.8	*0.7	*1.5	*0.4	—	*0.6	39.6
Total households(d)	2 384.4	1 870.0	1 230.3	531.3	611.8	155.8	32.9	121.0	6 937.5
<i>Proportion (%)</i>									
Weekly	21.7	15.6	11.7	25.0	11.5	62.4	13.0	6.1	18.3
Fortnightly	73.7	81.2	83.2	67.3	82.9	26.1	86.1	92.8	77.1
Monthly	1.0	1.4	2.7	1.3	2.1	4.2	—	—	1.6
As required	1.8	1.5	2.3	6.1	2.6	6.1	*1.0	*0.7	2.3
Other	*0.4	*0.1	—	*0.1	*0.6	*0.9	—	—	0.3
Don't know	1.3	*0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.3	*0.2	—	*0.5	0.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Includes cardboard, newspapers and other paper products.

(c) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

(d) Includes only households that use waste services/facilities (e.g. kerbside recycling, private collection, dump, waste transfer station or special collection point).

2.16**WASTE MANAGEMENT, Paper/cardboard/newspapers—March 2006** *continued* . . .

NSW Vic. Qld SA WA Tas. NT(a) ACT Aust.

REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE**PAPER(b)***Estimate ('000)*

Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	43.0	16.6	37.5	25.8	23.7	8.7	*3.7	—	159.0
No service/facilities provided	93.5	14.6	104.6	21.9	59.6	6.5	8.7	*1.0	310.4
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*1.4	*0.7	*1.2	*1.1	—	*0.2	*0.3	—	*4.9
Inadequate services/facilities	*4.5	*2.7	12.6	*5.1	*5.3	*1.1	—	—	31.4
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*2.9	*3.2	*1.2	*2.7	*2.6	*1.0	*0.9	—	14.4
Not interested/too much effort	35.3	*10.6	29.9	14.7	18.2	6.7	*2.3	*0.2	117.9
Other	*4.8	*2.0	*10.2	*1.4	*6.3	*2.3	*0.6	—	27.6
No reason	8.0	*4.4	*7.3	*5.8	*4.6	*1.8	—	*0.2	32.1
Total households(c)	187.0	54.0	198.5	76.4	114.9	27.3	15.3	*1.4	674.9

Proportion (%)

Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	23.0	30.7	18.9	33.8	20.7	31.7	*24.3	—	23.6
No service/facilities provided	50.0	27.1	52.7	28.7	51.8	23.8	56.8	*71.8	46.0
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*0.8	*1.3	*0.6	*1.4	—	*0.7	*2.0	—	*0.7
Inadequate services/facilities	*2.4	*5.0	6.4	*6.7	*4.6	*4.1	—	—	4.7
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*1.5	*5.9	*0.6	*3.6	*2.2	*3.5	*5.6	—	2.1
Not interested/too much effort	18.9	*19.6	15.1	19.3	15.9	24.4	*15.1	*14.1	17.5
Other	*2.6	*3.7	*5.1	*1.8	*5.5	*8.5	*3.8	—	4.1
No reason	4.3	*8.2	*3.7	*7.5	*4.0	*6.7	—	*14.1	4.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Includes cardboard, newspapers and other paper products.

(c) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

2.17 WASTE MANAGEMENT, Glass—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE GLASS									
Estimate ('000)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	2 214.7	1 737.3	1 154.3	444.3	534.4	140.7	31.2	117.2	6 374.0
Through a private collection	24.1	72.4	17.4	7.4	*6.5	*2.2	—	*0.9	131.0
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	58.4	33.9	23.5	23.9	11.2	13.3	—	*0.6	164.7
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	36.6	*10.2	21.0	97.3	7.2	*2.1	*0.6	*0.6	175.6
Reused at home	309.0	230.2	338.6	100.8	144.4	51.5	14.7	34.0	1 223.3
Other	18.2	*11.2	23.9	13.2	10.4	*2.3	*1.4	*1.1	81.6
Total households(b)	2 394.2	1 902.3	1 333.1	580.5	625.8	176.5	40.0	121.5	7 173.9
Proportion (%)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	92.5	91.3	86.6	76.5	85.4	79.7	77.9	96.5	88.9
Through a private collection	1.0	3.8	1.3	1.3	*1.0	*1.3	—	*0.7	1.8
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	2.4	1.8	1.8	4.1	1.8	7.5	—	*0.5	2.3
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	1.5	*0.5	1.6	16.8	1.2	*1.2	*1.5	*0.5	2.4
Reused at home	12.9	12.1	25.4	17.4	23.1	29.2	36.8	28.0	17.1
Other	0.8	*0.6	1.8	2.3	1.7	*1.3	*3.4	*0.9	1.1
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF GLASS									
Estimate ('000)									
Weekly	498.8	318.2	141.9	121.4	61.4	102.2	*3.1	6.9	1 253.9
Fortnightly	1 717.5	1 474.0	979.1	315.4	481.5	36.3	28.0	110.7	5 142.5
Monthly	20.4	18.0	55.7	11.3	*6.4	*4.4	—	—	116.2
As required	47.7	31.6	29.4	85.5	*6.2	13.8	*0.6	*0.6	215.6
Other	*12.5	*1.9	*1.8	*5.7	*1.8	*0.4	—	—	24.1
Don't know	27.3	*1.9	*1.2	*0.6	*0.7	—	—	*0.6	32.2
Total households(c)	2 324.1	1 845.7	1 209.1	539.9	558.1	157.2	31.8	118.7	6 784.4
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	21.5	17.2	11.7	22.5	11.0	65.0	*9.9	5.8	18.5
Fortnightly	73.9	79.9	81.0	58.4	86.3	23.1	88.3	93.2	75.8
Monthly	0.9	1.0	4.6	2.1	*1.1	*2.8	—	—	1.7
As required	2.1	1.7	2.4	15.8	*1.1	8.8	*1.9	*0.5	3.2
Other	*0.5	*0.1	*0.1	*1.1	*0.3	*0.3	—	—	0.4
Don't know	1.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	—	—	*0.5	0.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

(c) Includes only households that use waste services/facilities (e.g. kerbside recycling, private collection, dump, waste transfer station or special collection point).

Note: For this survey, glass refers only to clear, amber and green glass. Sheet glass, mirrors etc. were excluded.

2.17WASTE MANAGEMENT, Glass—March 2006 *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE GLASS									
Estimate ('000)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	87.6	31.3	57.3	30.1	51.6	10.2	5.1	*0.4	273.6
No service/facilities provided	95.2	15.3	75.6	10.1	70.5	*3.2	8.9	*1.0	279.7
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*3.4	*0.7	*1.2	*1.0	—	*0.2	*0.6	—	*7.1
Inadequate services/facilities	*8.2	*3.9	13.2	*3.0	*2.7	*1.4	—	—	32.4
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*4.5	*3.7	*3.0	*2.0	*4.0	*1.0	*1.7	—	19.9
Not interested/too much effort	36.0	13.2	31.2	7.5	23.4	5.7	*3.6	*0.4	121.0
Other	*5.0	*2.6	*8.3	*2.9	*4.8	*1.1	*0.3	—	25.0
No reason	*11.8	*3.9	*8.4	*4.7	*6.2	*1.5	*0.3	—	36.9
Total households^(b)	242.9	73.3	192.2	60.0	158.8	23.5	18.2	*1.8	770.8
Proportion (%)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	36.0	42.7	29.8	50.2	32.5	43.3	28.0	*22.5	35.5
No service/facilities provided	39.2	20.8	39.3	16.8	44.4	*13.7	49.0	*55.7	36.3
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*1.4	*0.9	*0.6	*1.7	—	*0.9	*3.1	—	*0.9
Inadequate services/facilities	*3.4	*5.4	6.9	*5.0	*1.7	*5.8	—	—	4.2
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*1.8	*5.0	*1.6	*3.4	*2.5	*4.3	*9.1	—	2.6
Not interested/too much effort	14.8	18.0	16.2	12.5	14.8	24.1	*19.8	*21.8	15.7
Other	*2.1	*3.6	*4.3	*4.8	*3.0	*4.9	*1.5	—	3.2
No reason	*4.9	*5.4	*4.4	*7.8	*3.9	*6.5	*1.7	—	4.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

Note: For this survey, glass refers only to clear, amber and green glass. Sheet glass, mirrors etc. were excluded.

2.18**WASTE MANAGEMENT, Aluminium cans—March 2006**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE ALUMINIUM CANS									
Estimate ('000)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	1 974.7	1 607.0	1 021.1	298.9	472.4	129.1	30.1	104.4	5 637.7
Through a private collection	30.2	65.0	20.5	*4.9	13.0	*3.3	—	*1.3	138.3
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	45.3	37.7	21.0	38.8	18.8	13.3	—	*0.7	175.5
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	61.1	35.2	69.5	214.1	45.8	*4.2	*2.3	*1.2	433.4
Reused at home	*7.5	*3.2	*7.3	*2.8	*6.4	*1.1	*0.3	*0.2	28.7
Other	14.4	12.3	16.1	12.4	11.9	*1.6	*0.6	—	69.3
Total households(b)	2 125.5	1 751.9	1 142.8	547.9	560.4	150.5	33.2	107.0	6 419.2
Proportion (%)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	92.9	91.7	89.3	54.6	84.3	85.8	90.7	97.6	87.8
Through a private collection	1.4	3.7	1.8	0.9	2.3	*2.2	—	*1.2	2.2
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	2.1	2.2	1.8	7.1	3.3	8.8	—	*0.6	2.7
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	2.9	2.0	6.1	39.1	8.2	*2.8	*6.8	*1.1	6.8
Reused at home	*0.4	*0.2	*0.6	*0.5	*1.1	*0.7	*0.8	*0.2	0.4
Other	0.7	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.1	*1.1	*1.7	—	1.1
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF ALUMINIUM CANS									
Estimate ('000)									
Weekly	437.3	282.2	135.0	89.6	56.2	93.7	*4.2	4.6	1 102.9
Fortnightly	1 539.4	1 382.4	864.2	203.9	430.4	34.5	25.8	100.9	4 581.5
Monthly	19.0	18.0	47.3	16.7	9.5	*4.4	—	*0.5	115.3
As required	68.5	45.4	73.0	208.5	37.8	15.2	*2.0	*0.2	450.7
Other	14.3	*7.8	*4.8	18.7	10.9	*0.6	*0.3	—	57.4
Don't know	29.9	*2.6	*1.2	*0.3	*1.1	—	—	*0.8	35.9
Total households(c)	2 108.4	1 738.4	1 125.5	537.6	545.9	148.5	32.4	107.0	6 343.7
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	20.7	16.2	12.0	16.7	10.3	63.1	*13.1	4.3	17.4
Fortnightly	73.0	79.5	76.8	37.9	78.8	23.3	79.9	94.3	72.2
Monthly	0.9	1.0	4.2	3.1	1.7	*3.0	—	*0.4	1.8
As required	3.3	2.6	6.5	38.8	6.9	10.3	*6.1	*0.2	7.1
Other	0.7	*0.5	*0.4	3.5	2.0	*0.4	*0.8	—	0.9
Don't know	1.4	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.2	—	—	*0.8	0.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

(c) Includes only households that use waste services/facilities (e.g. kerbside recycling, private collection, dump, waste transfer station or special collection point).

2.18**WASTE MANAGEMENT, Aluminium cans—March 2006** *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE ALUMINIUM CANS									
Estimate ('000)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	332.2	166.3	226.9	70.1	125.8	32.7	8.2	13.4	975.7
No service/facilities provided	113.3	21.7	88.2	6.9	60.0	*3.9	10.5	*1.8	306.3
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*4.0	*0.6	*0.6	*0.6	—	*0.2	*0.3	—	*6.3
Inadequate services/facilities	*5.5	*3.9	14.4	*1.9	*4.2	*1.6	*0.3	*0.2	32.0
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*8.0	*5.6	*3.6	*3.5	*4.1	*1.5	*2.6	—	28.7
Not interested/too much effort	41.1	16.4	37.8	7.6	23.7	6.6	*3.5	*0.4	137.1
Other	*4.2	*7.1	*10.1	*2.0	*6.7	*2.1	*0.3	*0.5	33.1
No reason	9.3	*2.7	*7.8	*1.1	*5.8	*2.0	*0.6	—	29.2
Total households(b)	511.7	223.7	382.4	92.6	224.2	49.5	25.1	16.3	1 525.5
Proportion (%)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	64.9	74.3	59.3	75.7	56.1	66.2	32.7	82.2	64.0
No service/facilities provided	22.1	9.7	23.1	7.4	26.8	*7.8	41.8	*11.2	20.1
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*0.8	*0.3	*0.2	*0.7	—	*0.4	*1.2	—	*0.4
Inadequate services/facilities	*1.1	*1.8	3.8	*2.0	*1.9	*3.2	*1.2	*1.3	2.1
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*1.6	*2.5	*0.9	3.7	*1.8	*2.9	*10.3	—	1.9
Not interested/too much effort	8.0	7.3	9.9	8.2	10.6	13.4	*14.0	*2.4	9.0
Other	*0.8	*3.2	*2.6	*2.2	*3.0	*4.3	*1.1	*2.9	2.2
No reason	*1.8	*1.2	*2.0	*1.2	*2.6	*4.0	*2.2	—	1.9

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

2.19**WASTE MANAGEMENT, Steel cans—March 2006**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE STEEL CANS									
Estimate ('000)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	1 721.8	1 511.3	946.2	415.8	405.8	115.8	30.1	103.0	5 250.0
Through a private collection	*12.7	66.8	13.3	*6.7	*4.5	*1.6	—	*0.9	106.5
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	26.0	22.1	11.5	*4.4	*5.9	9.7	*0.3	*0.4	80.3
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	13.8	*8.6	*9.7	21.7	*3.8	*1.5	—	*0.6	59.7
Reused at home	30.3	15.5	34.2	9.1	14.6	*2.3	*1.4	*0.8	108.2
Other	*8.5	*5.7	*5.4	*4.6	*4.6	*0.4	*0.6	—	29.9
Total households(b)	1 791.5	1 616.9	1 004.2	454.5	435.1	129.4	31.9	104.9	5 568.5
Proportion (%)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	96.1	93.5	94.2	91.5	93.3	89.5	94.4	98.2	94.3
Through a private collection	*0.7	4.1	1.3	*1.5	*1.0	*1.3	—	*0.8	1.9
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	1.5	1.4	1.1	*1.0	*1.4	7.5	*1.0	*0.4	1.4
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	0.8	*0.5	*1.0	4.8	*0.9	*1.1	—	*0.6	1.1
Reused at home	1.7	1.0	3.4	2.0	3.3	*1.8	*4.5	*0.8	1.9
Other	*0.5	*0.4	*0.5	*1.0	*1.1	*0.3	*1.8	—	0.5
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF STEEL CANS									
Estimate ('000)									
Weekly	377.4	271.3	117.7	116.7	54.2	85.6	*4.0	5.1	1 031.8
Fortnightly	1 346.6	1 300.0	803.8	300.2	358.5	29.5	26.2	98.6	4 263.5
Monthly	*4.1	12.2	39.4	*4.2	*2.8	*3.5	—	—	66.1
As required	25.7	22.7	15.7	22.9	*3.5	9.1	*0.3	*0.4	100.3
Other	*6.5	*0.6	*1.8	*0.8	*0.3	*0.4	—	—	10.4
Don't know	*13.2	*0.6	*1.8	*0.3	*0.4	—	—	*0.6	16.9
Total households(c)	1 773.6	1 607.4	980.1	445.0	419.7	128.0	30.5	104.7	5 488.9
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	21.3	16.9	12.0	26.2	12.9	66.9	*13.0	4.8	18.8
Fortnightly	75.9	80.9	82.0	67.5	85.4	23.0	86.0	94.2	77.7
Monthly	*0.2	0.8	4.0	*0.9	*0.7	*2.7	—	—	1.2
As required	1.4	1.4	1.6	5.1	*0.8	7.1	*1.0	*0.4	1.8
Other	*0.4	*—	*0.2	*0.2	*0.1	*0.3	—	—	0.2
Don't know	*0.7	*—	*0.2	*0.1	*0.1	—	—	*0.6	0.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

(c) Includes only households that use waste services/facilities (e.g. kerbside recycling, private collection, dump, waste transfer station or special collection point).

2.19WASTE MANAGEMENT, Steel cans—March 2006 *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE STEEL CANS									
Estimate ('000)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	550.5	271.0	287.1	121.3	204.5	45.4	9.3	13.1	1 502.2
No service/facilities provided	165.8	31.4	120.6	23.0	82.1	5.5	12.1	*1.2	441.7
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*4.8	—	*1.8	*1.3	—	*0.2	—	—	*8.1
Inadequate services/facilities	*9.0	3.9	16.8	2.6	*5.3	*1.9	—	*0.2	39.7
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	21.4	*10.1	17.9	6.4	12.5	*3.4	*1.4	*1.1	74.1
Not interested/too much effort	56.6	24.1	49.3	19.0	32.3	10.7	*3.2	*1.4	196.5
Other	14.7	*10.0	15.7	7.3	8.9	*1.9	*0.8	*0.9	60.3
No reason	32.2	*10.2	21.0	*6.8	11.1	*3.4	*0.3	*0.8	85.7
Total households^(b)	845.6	358.7	521.0	186.0	349.5	70.6	26.3	18.4	2 376.2
Proportion (%)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	65.1	75.6	55.1	65.2	58.5	64.3	35.4	70.8	63.2
No service/facilities provided	19.6	8.7	23.2	12.4	23.5	7.8	45.9	*6.6	18.6
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*0.6	—	*0.3	*0.7	—	*0.3	—	—	*0.3
Inadequate services/facilities	*1.1	*1.1	3.2	1.4	*1.5	*2.7	—	*1.1	1.7
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	*4.8	*5.5	*5.7	3.1
Not interested/too much effort	6.7	6.7	9.5	10.2	9.2	15.2	*12.2	*7.6	8.3
Other	1.7	*2.8	3.0	3.9	2.5	*2.7	*3.1	*4.8	2.5
No reason	3.8	*2.8	4.0	*3.6	3.2	*4.8	*1.2	*4.4	3.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.
 (b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

2.20 WASTE MANAGEMENT, Plastic bottles—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE PLASTIC BOTTLES									
Estimate ('000)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	2 240.4	1 763.3	1 195.8	421.2	540.0	146.6	31.2	117.8	6 456.2
Through a private collection	32.0	66.9	15.0	8.0	*5.8	*3.0	*0.5	*0.9	132.1
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	45.6	28.7	15.5	30.1	14.6	13.0	—	—	147.7
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	28.8	*10.6	*10.8	179.7	*5.7	*2.1	*0.3	*1.0	238.9
Reused at home	201.3	105.1	231.7	39.4	111.3	15.8	17.5	14.8	736.8
Other	*8.0	*6.5	*11.4	12.3	8.1	*0.8	*1.1	*0.3	48.5
Total households(b)	2 391.7	1 896.0	1 320.9	592.0	630.8	170.0	44.8	120.9	7 166.9
Proportion (%)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	93.7	93.0	90.5	71.2	85.6	86.2	69.6	97.4	90.1
Through a private collection	1.3	3.5	1.1	1.4	*0.9	*1.8	*1.2	*0.7	1.8
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	1.9	1.5	1.2	5.1	2.3	7.7	—	—	2.1
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	1.2	*0.6	*0.8	30.3	*0.9	*1.3	*0.6	*0.8	3.3
Reused at home	8.4	5.5	17.5	6.7	17.6	9.3	39.0	12.2	10.3
Other	*0.3	*0.3	*0.9	2.1	1.3	*0.5	*2.5	*0.2	0.7
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF PLASTIC BOTTLES									
Estimate ('000)									
Weekly	506.4	321.0	154.8	115.3	62.6	107.5	*3.7	6.5	1 277.9
Fortnightly	1 735.7	1 496.8	1 004.7	294.6	488.1	38.6	28.0	111.8	5 198.2
Monthly	17.2	16.8	54.4	12.2	*5.7	4.8	—	—	111.2
As required	39.6	27.8	16.7	141.2	*5.5	12.2	—	*0.4	243.4
Other	*10.8	*0.6	*1.1	10.0	*2.2	*0.2	—	—	25.0
Don't know	31.7	*3.1	*1.2	*1.1	*0.8	—	—	*0.6	38.4
Total households(c)	2 341.3	1 866.2	1 233.1	574.4	564.9	163.2	31.7	119.2	6 894.1
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	21.6	17.2	12.6	20.1	11.1	65.9	*11.6	5.4	18.5
Fortnightly	74.1	80.2	81.5	51.3	86.4	23.6	88.4	93.7	75.4
Monthly	0.7	0.9	4.4	2.1	*1.0	2.9	—	—	1.6
As required	1.7	1.5	1.4	24.6	*1.0	7.4	—	*0.4	3.5
Other	*0.5	*—	*0.1	1.7	*0.4	*0.1	—	—	0.4
Don't know	1.4	*0.2	*0.1	*0.2	*0.1	—	—	*0.5	0.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

(c) Includes only households that use waste services/facilities (e.g. kerbside recycling, private collection, dump, waste transfer station or special collection point).

2.20**WASTE MANAGEMENT, Plastic bottles—March 2006** *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE PLASTIC BOTTLES									
Estimate ('000)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	65.0	32.9	47.7	25.3	42.2	13.2	*2.8	*0.4	229.6
No service/facilities provided	117.6	24.4	98.5	*9.1	68.8	4.9	8.4	*1.0	332.6
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*4.0	—	*1.8	*0.6	—	*0.2	—	—	*6.6
Inadequate services/facilities	*7.2	*4.0	15.0	*2.3	*5.6	*1.6	—	—	35.6
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*5.2	*3.8	*2.4	*1.1	*5.0	*0.9	*0.6	*0.2	19.1
Not interested/too much effort	38.0	12.6	34.8	*6.4	23.9	7.5	*2.0	*0.4	125.5
Other	*6.0	*1.4	*7.7	*1.5	*6.0	*1.3	*0.3	—	24.1
No reason	*6.1	*2.6	*2.4	*2.4	7.3	*1.8	—	*0.4	23.0
Total households^(b)	245.5	79.6	204.3	48.6	153.8	30.0	13.4	*2.4	777.8
Proportion (%)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	26.5	41.3	23.3	52.0	27.5	44.1	*20.8	*17.2	29.5
No service/facilities provided	47.9	30.6	48.2	*18.7	44.8	16.2	62.2	*41.3	42.8
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*1.6	—	*0.9	*1.3	—	*0.7	—	—	*0.8
Inadequate services/facilities	2.9	*5.0	7.3	*4.7	*3.6	*5.3	—	—	4.6
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*2.1	*4.8	*1.2	*2.2	*3.3	*2.9	*4.3	*8.1	2.5
Not interested/too much effort	15.5	15.8	17.0	*13.1	15.5	24.9	*14.7	*16.2	16.1
Other	2.4	*1.7	*3.8	*3.0	*3.9	*4.5	*2.0	—	3.1
No reason	*2.5	*3.3	*1.2	*4.9	*4.7	*5.9	—	*17.2	3.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

2.21 WASTE MANAGEMENT, Plastic bags—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE PLASTIC BAGS									
Estimate ('000)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	198.5	262.0	103.4	55.2	115.3	13.4	*3.5	8.2	759.4
Through a private collection	27.8	39.3	18.8	3.2	4.2	0.6	—	*2.1	96.0
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	22.6	17.2	*9.1	*2.4	*2.7	*1.8	—	*0.8	56.7
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	182.1	132.7	82.2	54.0	29.0	6.7	*1.2	15.0	503.0
Reused at home	2 030.2	1 527.1	1 305.3	500.8	626.1	170.9	47.6	105.9	6 314.0
Other	61.2	44.9	35.2	15.0	14.1	5.0	*1.1	*2.1	178.7
Total households(b)	2 296.8	1 767.1	1 406.1	571.8	703.6	182.3	51.4	115.7	7 094.8
Proportion (%)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	8.6	14.8	7.4	9.6	16.4	7.4	*6.8	7.1	10.7
Through a private collection	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	—	*1.8	1.4
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	1.0	1.0	*0.6	*0.4	*0.4	*1.0	—	*0.7	0.8
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	7.9	7.5	5.8	9.4	4.1	3.7	*2.3	13.0	7.1
Reused at home	88.4	86.4	92.8	87.6	89.0	93.8	92.7	91.6	89.0
Other	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.8	*2.2	*1.8	2.5
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF PLASTIC BAGS									
Estimate ('000)									
Weekly	92.6	94.0	52.7	22.3	19.1	8.1	*0.5	*2.4	291.7
Fortnightly	173.4	213.8	76.1	45.1	102.0	6.2	*2.9	9.4	629.0
Monthly	36.8	29.1	18.6	7.5	*5.8	*1.6	*0.3	*2.1	101.7
As required	111.1	101.9	58.2	36.9	20.6	5.4	*0.9	11.2	346.2
Other	*6.3	*5.0	*3.6	*2.6	*1.9	*0.6	—	*0.4	20.5
Don't know	*6.7	*3.9	*0.6	*0.4	*0.8	*0.4	—	*0.4	13.0
Total households(c)	426.9	447.7	209.9	114.8	150.1	22.3	4.7	25.9	1 402.2
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	21.7	21.0	25.1	19.4	12.7	36.3	*11.6	*9.1	20.8
Fortnightly	40.6	47.8	36.3	39.3	68.0	27.8	*63.3	36.5	44.9
Monthly	8.6	6.5	8.8	6.5	*3.8	*7.2	*6.7	*8.0	7.3
As required	26.0	22.8	27.7	32.2	13.8	24.3	*18.4	43.3	24.7
Other	*1.5	*1.1	*1.7	*2.3	*1.3	*2.9	—	*1.6	1.5
Don't know	*1.6	*0.9	*0.3	*0.3	*0.5	*1.6	—	*1.5	0.9

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

(c) Includes only households that use waste services/facilities (e.g. kerbside recycling, private collection, dump, waste transfer station or special collection point).

2.21WASTE MANAGEMENT, Plastic bags—March 2006 *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE PLASTIC BAGS									
Estimate ('000)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	166.5	126.7	58.7	46.3	40.6	11.1	*4.3	4.8	459.1
No service/facilities provided	62.8	16.8	21.7	*6.2	14.2	*1.4	*0.6	*0.2	123.8
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*5.7	—	*0.6	—	*0.4	—	—	—	*6.7
Inadequate services/facilities	*5.3	*3.9	*1.9	*0.4	*0.8	—	—	—	12.2
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	15.0	*8.2	*4.2	*2.5	*5.7	—	—	*0.4	35.9
Not interested/too much effort	44.0	24.4	20.3	8.0	9.3	*2.1	*1.7	*0.7	110.5
Other	22.5	*10.1	*7.1	*2.5	*4.3	*0.8	*0.6	*0.4	48.2
No reason	22.0	19.0	*7.1	*3.4	*5.6	*2.2	—	*1.1	60.5
Total households^(b)	340.4	208.5	119.1	68.8	81.0	17.7	6.9	7.6	849.9
Proportion (%)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	48.9	60.8	49.2	67.3	50.1	63.0	*63.0	63.7	54.0
No service/facilities provided	18.4	8.0	18.2	*9.0	17.6	*7.9	*8.4	*2.8	14.6
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*1.7	—	*0.5	—	*0.5	—	—	—	*0.8
Inadequate services/facilities	*1.6	*1.9	*1.6	*0.6	*0.9	—	—	—	1.4
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	4.4	*3.9	*3.5	*3.6	*7.1	—	—	*5.2	4.2
Not interested/too much effort	12.9	11.7	17.1	11.6	11.5	*12.0	*24.6	*8.9	13.0
Other	6.6	*4.9	*6.0	*3.6	*5.3	*4.6	*8.5	*5.2	5.7
No reason	6.5	9.1	*6.0	*5.0	*6.9	*12.5	—	*14.3	7.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

2.22**WASTE MANAGEMENT, Motor oil—March 2006**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE MOTOR OIL									
Estimate ('000)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	*7.4	*5.6	*1.8	*2.4	10.8	*0.4	—	—	28.4
Through a private collection	*6.4	*6.8	*6.1	*2.1	*1.9	*0.2	*0.3	*0.4	24.2
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	96.6	47.4	94.4	23.9	35.4	8.4	5.0	14.0	325.1
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	76.2	46.8	41.3	15.6	20.1	*4.2	*0.8	*3.3	208.3
Reused at home	74.5	53.2	82.1	10.7	27.5	9.9	*0.3	*1.3	259.5
Other	31.2	21.7	27.4	8.6	8.9	*3.2	*1.7	*0.8	103.5
Total households(b)	286.4	177.1	242.9	62.1	104.3	25.0	8.1	18.7	924.6
Proportion (%)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	*2.6	*3.2	*0.7	*3.8	10.4	*1.5	—	—	3.1
Through a private collection	*2.2	*3.9	*2.5	*3.3	*1.8	*0.8	*3.9	*2.2	2.6
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	33.7	26.8	38.9	38.5	33.9	33.6	61.8	74.7	35.2
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	26.6	26.4	17.0	25.1	19.3	*16.8	*10.0	*17.4	22.5
Reused at home	26.0	30.0	33.8	17.2	26.4	39.6	*3.3	*7.2	28.1
Other	10.9	12.3	11.3	13.8	8.5	*12.8	*21.0	*4.3	11.2
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF MOTOR OIL									
Estimate ('000)									
Weekly	*2.5	—	*1.8	—	*0.4	*0.4	—	*0.2	*5.3
Fortnightly	*2.7	*6.3	*0.6	*0.8	*5.0	—	—	—	15.3
Monthly	*4.7	*1.3	*3.7	*1.1	*1.6	*0.4	*0.6	*0.2	13.5
As required	160.9	85.9	120.7	37.6	48.3	10.3	5.2	14.5	483.5
Other	13.4	*6.5	15.1	*3.8	12.2	*2.0	*0.3	*2.6	55.9
Don't know	*1.7	*5.4	*1.1	*0.7	*0.8	—	—	—	9.7
Total households(c)	185.9	105.4	143.0	44.0	68.2	13.2	6.1	17.5	583.3
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	*1.3	—	*1.3	—	*0.6	*3.0	—	*1.1	*0.9
Fortnightly	*1.4	*5.9	*0.4	*1.9	*7.3	—	—	—	2.6
Monthly	*2.5	*1.2	*2.6	*2.4	*2.3	*3.1	*9.5	*1.1	2.3
As required	86.6	81.6	84.4	85.6	70.8	78.4	85.4	82.9	82.9
Other	7.2	*6.2	10.6	*8.6	17.9	*15.5	*5.1	14.8	9.6
Don't know	*0.9	*5.1	*0.8	*1.6	*1.2	—	—	—	1.7

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

(c) Includes only households that use waste services/facilities (e.g. kerbside recycling, private collection, dump, waste transfer station or special collection point).

2.22WASTE MANAGEMENT, Motor oil—March 2006 *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE									
MOTOR OIL									
Estimate ('000)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	1 852.4	1 505.7	992.5	477.7	525.9	147.8	44.3	82.5	5 628.8
No service/facilities provided	99.9	35.2	49.3	20.3	32.7	*3.3	*2.0	4.7	247.5
No storage area in dwelling/yard	17.0	*5.7	*6.1	*5.0	*3.0	*0.2	—	*0.2	37.3
Inadequate services/facilities	*12.0	*5.2	*3.0	*1.3	*3.5	*0.7	—	—	25.7
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	40.0	46.7	21.1	17.3	27.8	4.5	*1.8	*3.1	162.3
Not interested/too much effort	59.8	30.6	42.2	*6.8	19.8	*3.4	*1.3	*2.3	166.1
Other	184.6	89.9	108.5	38.9	45.2	12.1	*2.9	7.0	488.9
No reason	98.8	87.9	68.0	16.8	27.8	*3.6	—	5.6	308.5
Total households(b)	2 350.7	1 798.6	1 282.4	578.4	680.4	175.0	50.1	104.6	7 020.1
Proportion (%)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	78.8	83.7	77.4	82.6	77.3	84.4	88.3	78.9	80.2
No service/facilities provided	4.3	2.0	3.8	3.5	4.8	*1.9	*3.9	4.5	3.5
No storage area in dwelling/yard	0.7	*0.3	*0.5	*0.9	*0.4	*0.1	—	*0.2	0.5
Inadequate services/facilities	*0.5	*0.3	*0.2	*0.2	*0.5	*0.4	—	—	0.4
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	1.7	2.6	1.6	3.0	4.1	2.6	*3.5	*3.0	2.3
Not interested/too much effort	2.5	1.7	3.3	*1.2	2.9	*1.9	*2.5	*2.2	2.4
Other	7.9	5.0	8.5	6.7	6.6	6.9	*5.7	6.7	7.0
No reason	4.2	4.9	5.3	2.9	4.1	*2.0	—	5.4	4.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

2.23 WASTE MANAGEMENT, Kitchen or food waste—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE KITCHEN OR FOOD WASTE									
Estimate ('000)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	135.2	133.7	44.1	39.6	17.0	10.1	*2.3	*1.6	383.7
Through a private collection	48.7	69.6	35.5	6.5	11.4	*0.6	—	*3.2	175.5
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	*1.7	*1.3	*0.6	*0.3	*1.6	*0.4	—	*0.2	*6.2
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	*1.6	*1.9	*0.6	*1.0	*0.7	—	—	*0.9	*6.7
Used at home as compost or mulch	695.5	648.5	439.2	181.1	209.1	82.7	16.8	52.9	2 325.8
Reused at home	295.1	244.8	186.7	86.1	142.3	35.2	12.9	13.8	1 017.0
Other	64.4	69.6	66.1	26.8	13.8	7.3	*1.2	*1.2	250.4
Total households(b)	1 151.1	1 040.6	712.0	316.6	361.3	126.9	29.9	65.6	3 804.0
Proportion (%)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	11.7	12.9	6.2	12.5	4.7	7.9	*7.7	*2.4	10.1
Through a private collection	4.2	6.7	5.0	2.0	3.2	*0.5	—	*4.9	4.6
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	*0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.5	*0.3	—	*0.3	*0.2
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	*0.1	*0.2	*0.1	*0.3	*0.2	—	—	*1.3	*0.2
Used at home as compost or mulch	60.4	62.3	61.7	57.2	57.9	65.2	56.3	80.6	61.1
Reused at home	25.6	23.5	26.2	27.2	39.4	27.7	43.3	21.0	26.7
Other	5.6	6.7	9.3	8.5	3.8	5.8	*4.1	*1.8	6.6
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF KITCHEN OR FOOD WASTE									
Estimate ('000)									
Weekly	134.9	144.9	68.8	23.2	25.7	9.0	*2.3	*2.6	411.4
Fortnightly	46.4	56.7	9.7	22.9	*4.7	*2.1	—	*2.4	144.9
Monthly	*1.8	*0.6	—	—	—	—	—	*0.4	*2.8
As required	*4.2	*3.8	*1.2	*1.2	*0.4	—	—	*0.5	11.2
Other	—	*0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.6
Don't know	—	—	*0.6	—	—	—	—	—	*0.6
Total households(c)	187.3	206.5	80.2	47.3	30.8	11.1	*2.3	5.9	571.4
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	72.0	70.2	85.7	49.1	83.6	80.7	*100.0	*44.8	72.0
Fortnightly	24.8	27.4	12.0	48.5	*15.2	*19.3	—	*40.6	25.4
Monthly	*1.0	*0.3	—	—	—	—	—	*6.7	*0.5
As required	*2.2	*1.8	*1.5	*2.4	*1.3	—	—	*8.0	2.0
Other	—	*0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1
Don't know	—	—	*0.8	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

(c) Includes only households that use waste services/facilities (e.g. kerbside recycling, private collection, dump, waste transfer station or special collection point).

2.23**WASTE MANAGEMENT, Kitchen or food waste—March 2006** *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE KITCHEN OR FOOD WASTE									
Estimate ('000)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	546.7	408.0	283.7	129.8	144.3	27.8	14.8	20.6	1 575.7
No service/facilities provided	225.0	92.8	105.2	41.0	52.0	6.1	*2.7	12.4	537.1
No storage area in dwelling/yard	162.5	92.7	74.1	34.8	31.6	8.0	*4.2	6.7	414.6
Inadequate services/facilities	79.6	23.8	26.2	8.9	13.1	*2.7	*0.3	*2.4	157.0
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	44.9	18.7	10.9	*3.8	8.0	*0.4	*0.3	*1.0	88.0
Not interested/too much effort	285.9	180.1	165.1	74.2	116.0	15.4	5.1	11.3	853.0
Other	89.1	56.9	92.1	19.1	24.3	*2.9	*1.2	5.2	290.8
No reason	106.0	87.4	80.6	22.1	43.0	11.6	*0.9	*3.1	354.6
Total households(b)	1 486.1	935.0	813.2	323.9	423.3	73.1	28.4	57.7	4 140.7
Proportion (%)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	36.8	43.6	34.9	40.1	34.1	38.1	52.3	35.6	38.1
No service/facilities provided	15.1	9.9	12.9	12.7	12.3	8.4	*9.5	21.5	13.0
No storage area in dwelling/yard	10.9	9.9	9.1	10.8	7.5	10.9	*15.0	11.6	10.0
Inadequate services/facilities	5.4	2.5	3.2	2.7	3.1	*3.7	*0.9	*4.2	3.8
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	3.0	2.0	1.3	*1.2	1.9	*0.6	*1.0	*1.8	2.1
Not interested/too much effort	19.2	19.3	20.3	22.9	27.4	21.1	17.9	19.6	20.6
Other	6.0	6.1	11.3	5.9	5.7	*3.9	*4.1	9.1	7.0
No reason	7.1	9.3	9.9	6.8	10.2	15.9	*3.1	*5.3	8.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

2.24 WASTE MANAGEMENT, Garden waste—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE GARDEN WASTE									
Estimate ('000)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	651.3	650.3	39.1	259.9	89.3	7.4	*1.5	*1.5	1 700.2
Through a private collection	41.3	68.0	80.0	17.3	37.6	8.4	*1.5	10.5	264.8
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	46.2	64.2	106.5	9.4	15.2	16.0	10.0	24.7	292.1
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	16.3	*7.1	20.4	*3.2	*5.1	*1.8	—	4.8	58.8
Used at home as compost or mulch	868.0	688.7	750.3	206.4	286.9	103.2	26.9	59.7	2 990.1
Reused at home	133.1	86.8	76.9	28.9	41.1	8.3	*0.5	8.0	383.8
Other	19.5	23.0	16.0	*6.8	*6.4	*2.8	*0.3	*0.8	75.6
Total households(b)	1 599.6	1 402.2	1 021.5	476.9	446.3	138.4	37.5	91.6	5 214.0
Proportion (%)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	40.7	46.4	3.8	54.5	20.0	5.3	*3.9	*1.6	32.6
Through a private collection	2.6	4.9	7.8	3.6	8.4	6.1	*4.1	11.4	5.1
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	2.9	4.6	10.4	2.0	3.4	11.6	26.6	26.9	5.6
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	1.0	*0.5	2.0	*0.7	*1.2	*1.3	—	5.2	1.1
Used at home as compost or mulch	54.3	49.1	73.4	43.3	64.3	74.5	71.8	65.2	57.3
Reused at home	8.3	6.2	7.5	6.1	9.2	6.0	*1.5	8.7	7.4
Other	1.2	1.6	1.6	*1.4	*1.4	*2.0	*0.8	*0.9	1.5
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF GARDEN WASTE									
Estimate ('000)									
Weekly	64.9	31.8	30.6	9.1	15.6	*1.1	*1.8	*0.8	155.6
Fortnightly	530.3	580.5	37.1	217.7	30.2	*1.8	*2.1	*2.0	1 401.7
Monthly	57.1	57.6	65.8	41.8	23.2	12.1	*2.2	10.9	270.8
As required	79.4	92.2	95.0	17.1	40.9	15.8	6.6	24.6	371.7
Other	17.8	21.2	14.0	*1.5	32.4	*2.8	*0.3	*2.6	92.5
Don't know	*1.0	*0.6	—	*0.3	*1.2	—	—	—	*3.1
Total households(c)	750.5	783.9	242.5	287.5	143.5	33.6	13.0	41.0	2 295.4
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	8.7	4.1	12.6	3.2	10.9	*3.3	*13.5	*2.0	6.8
Fortnightly	70.7	74.1	15.3	75.7	21.0	*5.3	*16.3	4.9	61.1
Monthly	7.6	7.3	27.1	14.5	16.2	36.1	*17.1	26.6	11.8
As required	10.6	11.8	39.2	5.9	28.5	47.1	51.0	60.1	16.2
Other	2.4	2.7	5.8	*0.5	22.6	*8.3	*2.1	*6.4	4.0
Don't know	*0.1	*0.1	—	*0.1	*0.8	—	—	—	*0.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

(c) Includes only households that use waste services/facilities (e.g. kerbside recycling, private collection, dump, waste transfer station or special collection point).

2.24WASTE MANAGEMENT, Garden waste—March 2006 *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE GARDEN WASTE									
Estimate ('000)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	641.8	381.5	266.5	105.3	176.3	34.0	15.0	18.7	1 639.2
No service/facilities provided	77.9	29.3	42.4	11.8	23.3	*3.7	*0.3	*3.3	192.0
No storage area in dwelling/yard	75.0	29.1	22.9	10.0	15.9	5.3	*1.0	*3.2	162.3
Inadequate services/facilities	29.8	*9.0	*4.2	*2.4	*5.0	*0.6	*0.3	*0.8	52.1
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*13.4	*8.5	*5.4	*0.8	*5.5	—	*0.8	*0.2	34.6
Not interested/too much effort	113.5	46.6	72.1	17.6	71.8	9.8	*1.4	4.7	337.5
Other	55.7	40.7	66.3	8.7	18.1	5.1	*1.7	*1.2	197.5
No reason	52.6	38.7	34.0	9.4	25.5	*3.1	*0.9	*1.5	165.6
Total households^(b)	1 037.6	573.4	503.7	163.7	338.3	61.6	20.8	31.7	2 730.7
Proportion (%)									
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	61.9	66.5	52.9	64.3	52.1	55.2	72.3	59.1	60.0
No service/facilities provided	7.5	5.1	8.4	7.2	6.9	*6.0	*1.4	*10.5	7.0
No storage area in dwelling/yard	7.2	5.1	4.6	6.1	4.7	8.5	*4.9	*10.1	5.9
Inadequate services/facilities	2.9	*1.6	*0.8	*1.5	*1.5	*1.0	*1.3	*2.6	1.9
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*1.3	*1.5	*1.1	*0.5	*1.6	—	*4.0	*0.6	1.3
Not interested/too much effort	10.9	8.1	14.3	10.7	21.2	15.9	*6.6	15.0	12.4
Other	5.4	7.1	13.2	5.3	5.4	8.3	*8.2	*3.9	7.2
No reason	5.1	6.8	6.8	5.7	7.5	*5.1	*4.1	*4.6	6.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

2.25

WASTE MANAGEMENT, Old clothing or rags—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE OLD CLOTHING OR RAGS									
Estimate ('000)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	23.9	31.3	9.6	9.7	11.5	*3.4	*0.3	*1.4	91.0
Through a private collection	44.4	224.1	13.1	*4.9	10.7	*2.7	—	*0.6	300.4
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	143.0	145.0	45.1	*5.9	24.8	6.8	*0.3	6.0	377.0
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	1 593.4	960.0	939.7	373.1	486.9	124.6	28.2	83.7	4 589.7
Reused at home	777.0	600.1	676.8	255.2	285.6	80.1	24.8	48.0	2 747.5
Other	99.4	116.1	87.7	35.0	34.7	6.2	*4.6	6.6	390.2
Total households(b)	2 185.0	1 622.8	1 348.7	527.3	674.0	175.0	47.8	110.2	6 690.7
Proportion (%)									
Through the municipal kerbside recycling	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.8	1.7	*1.9	*0.6	*1.3	1.4
Through a private collection	2.0	13.8	1.0	*0.9	1.6	*1.5	—	*0.5	4.5
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	6.5	8.9	3.3	*1.1	3.7	3.9	*0.6	5.4	5.6
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	72.9	59.2	69.7	70.8	72.2	71.2	58.9	76.0	68.6
Reused at home	35.6	37.0	50.2	48.4	42.4	45.7	51.8	43.6	41.1
Other	4.5	7.2	6.5	6.6	5.2	3.5	*9.5	6.0	5.8
FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION/DROP-OFF OF OLD CLOTHING OR RAGS									
Estimate ('000)									
Weekly	*4.8	*8.8	*7.1	*1.1	*6.5	*1.2	—	0.2	29.7
Fortnightly	14.3	16.8	*10.3	7.4	7.3	*1.0	—	1.3	58.3
Monthly	29.8	20.1	19.3	*4.6	10.7	*1.6	*0.3	0.6	86.9
As required	1 601.8	1 133.5	856.3	340.6	408.1	120.3	20.2	78.4	4 559.2
Other	140.7	133.0	108.0	36.1	92.6	11.6	8.0	11.0	540.9
Don't know	*6.9	*3.3	*3.0	*0.3	*4.5	*0.4	—	0.2	18.5
Total households(c)	1 798.3	1 315.5	1 003.9	390.0	529.7	136.1	28.5	91.7	5 293.5
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	*0.3	*0.7	*0.7	*0.3	*1.2	*0.9	—	*0.2	*0.6
Fortnightly	0.8	1.3	*1.0	1.9	1.4	*0.7	—	*1.4	*1.1
Monthly	1.7	1.5	1.9	*1.2	2.0	*1.2	*1.0	*0.7	*1.6
As required	89.1	86.2	85.3	87.3	77.0	88.4	71.1	85.5	86.1
Other	7.8	10.1	10.8	9.3	17.5	8.6	27.9	12.0	10.2
Don't know	*0.4	*0.3	*0.3	*0.1	*0.8	*0.3	—	*0.2	*0.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of recycling may be specified.

(c) Includes only households that use waste services/facilities (e.g. kerbside recycling, private collection, dump, waste transfer station or special collection point).

2.25**WASTE MANAGEMENT, Old clothing or rags—March 2006** *continued*

NSW Vic. Qld SA WA Tas. NT(a) ACT Aust.

REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE OLD CLOTHINGS OR RAGS**Estimate ('000)**

Does not use any or enough materials to warrant

recycling	293.1	270.0	104.3	81.1	71.3	15.5	7.6	8.6	851.5
No service/facilities provided	19.5	*4.4	*10.2	*1.8	*3.7	*0.8	—	*0.2	40.5
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*2.4	*1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3.6
Inadequate services/facilities	*1.6	*2.5	*1.8	*0.3	*0.4	*0.8	—	—	*7.4
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	*11.8	*6.9	*2.9	*2.0	*2.4	*0.4	—	*0.5	26.8
Not interested/too much effort	56.6	27.6	31.1	15.1	17.6	*3.1	*1.7	*2.3	155.0
Other	25.4	16.3	13.2	*5.7	7.1	*1.1	*0.6	*1.0	70.4
No reason	46.1	24.7	14.3	7.5	9.4	*3.7	*0.6	*1.0	107.3

Total households^(b)**452.2 352.9 176.6 113.3 110.6 24.9 10.4 13.1 1 254.0****Proportion (%)**

Does not use any or enough materials to warrant

recycling	64.8	76.5	59.1	71.7	64.5	62.1	72.7	65.1	67.9
No service/facilities provided	*4.3	*1.2	*5.8	*1.6	*3.3	*3.1	—	*1.5	3.2
No storage area in dwelling/yard	*0.5	*0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3
Inadequate services/facilities	*0.3	*0.7	*1.0	*0.3	*0.4	*3.2	—	—	*0.6
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	2.6	*1.9	*1.7	*1.8	*2.1	*1.5	—	*3.5	2.1
Not interested/too much effort	12.5	7.8	17.6	13.3	15.9	*12.2	*16.4	*17.2	12.4
Other	5.6	4.6	7.5	*5.0	6.4	*4.4	*5.5	*7.8	5.6
No reason	10.2	7.0	8.1	*6.6	8.5	*15.0	*5.5	*7.9	8.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason why households do not recycle may be specified.

2.26 HAZARDOUS WASTE ITEMS DISPOSED OF BY HOUSEHOLDS—1996:2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MARCH 2006									
Garden chemicals or their containers	11.7	12.6	15.1	14.1	20.4	15.7	20.4	18.6	13.9
Paint products or their containers	11.3	13.5	16.9	14.2	16.1	19.4	15.1	17.3	13.9
Metal cleaners or their containers	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.2	4.6	6.1	*3.9	3.8	3.8
Oven cleaners or their containers	17.2	14.9	21.3	16.0	19.8	25.1	19.2	22.4	17.9
Fluorescent tubes or globes	17.3	13.3	21.4	13.5	16.1	15.6	32.7	16.2	16.7
Household batteries	65.3	62.3	68.3	66.0	66.7	69.0	71.6	71.1	65.6
Car batteries	10.3	11.6	16.3	13.4	13.6	11.6	24.9	13.3	12.5
Mobile phones	5.3	5.7	7.3	4.9	6.5	4.1	6.6	7.3	5.9
Motor oil	33.2	30.2	47.6	30.2	29.2	34.4	31.5	46.7	34.8
Motor vehicle tyres	20.6	18.9	29.1	22.3	21.3	21.4	25.4	25.5	22.1
Non-working electrical products	26.6	27.1	32.4	24.9	33.0	27.6	31.0	31.7	28.5
Medicines, drugs or ointments	28.2	28.8	32.0	28.5	33.2	31.7	30.7	34.3	29.8
Did not dispose of any items listed above	15.5	16.1	9.0	13.6	13.1	12.0	8.8	7.8	13.7
MARCH 2003									
Garden chemicals or their containers	11.1	13.1	15.3	16.6	18.2	15.4	12.5	14.7	13.7
Paint products or their containers	15.7	17.0	17.9	18.9	17.5	22.2	18.0	20.4	17.1
Metal cleaners or their containers	5.4	4.9	5.0	7.4	5.6	6.8	6.6	5.1	5.4
Oven cleaners or their containers	20.9	19.4	24.3	21.2	20.9	27.6	15.5	21.1	21.3
Flourescent tubes or globes	19.3	18.9	21.9	19.2	17.9	15.7	31.9	15.8	19.5
Household batteries	59.5	60.6	66.8	65.1	61.5	68.0	66.9	68.6	62.2
Car batteries	13.3	13.9	18.3	20.6	16.8	14.9	20.0	12.6	15.4
Motor oil	24.1	25.0	39.2	30.6	25.5	30.0	29.6	37.2	28.3
Medicines, drugs or ointments	34.6	34.0	37.1	33.2	37.7	33.0	33.6	40.9	35.2
Did not dispose of any items listed above	20.7	19.1	12.7	15.4	18.8	14.7	20.2	11.0	17.9
MARCH 2000									
Garden chemical or their containers	13.0	12.6	16.3	16.7	17.9	13.5	13.1	16.4	14.4
Paint products or their containers	14.7	16.7	16.5	17.1	18.8	20.4	20.3	16.6	16.3
Metal cleaners or their containers	6.5	5.9	5.7	6.6	5.9	8.3	4.3	3.4	6.1
Oven cleaners or their containers	22.2	23.8	25.4	22.0	24.8	28.6	22.8	26.3	23.7
Fluorescent tubes or globes	18.9	18.9	24.1	16.2	17.7	13.8	31.5	19.9	19.5
Household batteries	51.0	56.4	65.3	59.8	59.9	58.2	61.1	62.3	57.1
Car batteries	13.2	14.8	15.9	16.4	16.4	15.0	25.1	10.2	14.8
Motor oil	13.5	12.6	17.6	11.0	16.7	11.8	21.0	16.7	14.2
Medicines, drugs or ointments	36.7	40.1	40.6	33.8	37.0	36.9	45.1	36.8	38.1
Did not dispose of any items listed above	26.3	22.1	16.4	21.9	18.1	21.5	18.6	17.1	21.9
MARCH 1996									
Garden chemicals or their containers	6.1	6.5	8.4	7.2	7.8	8.4	9.0	7.9	7.0
Paint products or their containers	10.7	11.1	13.0	11.6	11.4	14.6	15.7	13.8	11.5
Metal cleaners or their containers	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	5.5	6.6	5.4	3.5
Oven cleaners or their containers	10.3	11.6	10.9	8.7	11.1	13.6	12.4	14.2	10.8
Flourescent tubes or globes	9.3	10.5	12.7	8.9	9.2	11.6	18.3	13.3	10.4
Household batteries	15.9	15.3	20.7	13.3	12.9	15.6	17.0	19.6	16.2
Car batteries	9.8	12.4	15.2	13.8	13.9	14.4	18.7	8.8	12.4
Motor oil	8.4	8.6	12.0	9.6	12.0	9.4	12.8	21.2	9.8
Medicines, drugs or ointments	18.2	20.8	21.2	17.2	20.6	22.3	25.0	26.0	19.8
Did not dispose of any items listed above	56.9	51.9	47.1	55.1	50.7	50.3	45.4	44.0	52.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

Note: Percentages (%) calculated against total number of households.

2.27**WAYS HOUSEHOLDS DISPOSED OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS WASTE—March 2006**

	<i>Garden chemicals or their containers</i>	<i>Paint products or their containers</i>	<i>Metal cleaners or their containers</i>	<i>Oven cleaners or their containers</i>	<i>Fluorescent tubes or globes</i>	<i>Car batteries</i>
Estimate ('000)						
Through the usual garbage from the house	779.0	497.3	222.1	1 276.4	1 091.3	41.6
Through a special service collection	66.8	118.8	18.5	42.5	48.6	95.3
Through a general area at the dump/waste transfer station	65.8	134.5	13.2	37.0	62.8	71.3
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	122.7	263.3	30.8	29.4	50.7	238.4
Through a business or shop	5.8	23.7	*2.2	*1.2	34.2	428.8
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	37.6	46.6	9.7	*5.0	11.1	66.4
Poured them down the drain	*4.6	*3.9	—	*0.7	—	*0.4
Burnt or incinerated them	*3.1	—	—	—	*1.4	—
Buried them	*2.3	*7.9	*1.1	*1.1	*2.6	—
Gave away/sold	*3.7	*6.4	*1.0	*0.8	*5.9	31.9
Other	28.6	33.5	*4.9	29.6	23.1	25.0
Total households(a)	1 104.1	1 108.3	302.3	1 419.8	1 326.1	995.9
Proportion (%)						
Through the usual garbage from the house	70.6	44.9	73.5	89.9	82.3	4.2
Through a special service collection	6.1	10.7	6.1	3.0	3.7	9.6
Through a general area at the dump/waste transfer station	6.0	12.1	4.4	2.6	4.7	7.2
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	11.1	23.8	10.2	2.1	3.8	23.9
Through a business or shop	0.5	2.1	*0.7	*0.1	2.6	43.1
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	3.4	4.2	3.2	*0.4	0.8	6.7
Poured them down the drain	*0.4	*0.4	—	*0.1	—	*—
Burnt or incinerated them	*0.3	—	—	—	*0.1	—
Buried them	*0.2	*0.7	*0.4	*0.1	*0.2	—
Gave away/sold	*0.3	*0.6	*0.3	*0.1	*0.4	3.2
Other	2.6	3.0	*1.6	2.1	1.7	2.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of disposal may be specified.

2.27 WAYS HOUSEHOLDS DISPOSED OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS WASTE—March 2006 *continued*

	<i>Household batteries</i>	<i>Mobile phones</i>	<i>Motor oil</i>	<i>Motor vehicle tyres</i>	<i>Non-working electrical products</i>
Estimate ('000)					
Through the usual garbage from the house	4 929.8	122.8	44.4	7.0	1 032.0
Through a special service collection	32.0	*1.2	29.0	19.5	575.6
Through a general area at the dump/waste transfer station	94.3	*1.7	58.1	23.5	234.8
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	59.1	*6.4	223.5	56.7	224.5
Through a business or shop	31.9	147.8	2 250.3	1 553.7	60.8
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	33.4	11.0	55.7	19.2	48.5
Poured them down the drain	—	—	*1.6	—	*1.2
Burnt or incinerated them	*1.2	—	*2.7	*0.6	*1.6
Buried them	*4.4	*0.6	15.2	*1.8	*2.8
Gave away/sold	*2.6	159.2	14.4	25.9	96.6
Other	28.1	27.8	98.2	66.3	51.5
Total households(a)	5 207.9	467.9	2 764.8	1 759.0	2 261.9
Proportion (%)					
Through the usual garbage from the house	94.7	26.2	1.6	0.4	45.6
Through a special service collection	0.6	*0.2	1.0	1.1	25.4
Through a general area at the dump/waste transfer station	1.8	*0.4	2.1	1.3	10.4
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	1.1	*1.4	8.1	3.2	9.9
Through a business or shop	0.6	31.6	81.4	88.3	2.7
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	0.6	2.4	2.0	1.1	2.1
Poured them down the drain	—	—	*0.1	—	*0.1
Burnt or incinerated them	*—	—	*0.1	*—	*0.1
Buried them	*0.1	*0.1	0.6	*0.1	*0.1
Gave away/sold	*—	34.0	0.5	1.5	4.3
Other	0.5	5.9	3.6	3.8	2.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of disposal may be specified.

2.27**WAYS HOUSEHOLDS DISPOSED OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS WASTE—March 2006** *continued*

	<i>Medicines, drugs or ointments</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estimate ('000)		
Through the usual garbage from the house	1 314.1	5 831.3
Through a special service collection	11.2	881.8
Through a general area at the dump/waste transfer station	19.5	564.4
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	*6.8	879.8
Through a business or shop	666.4	3 540.1
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	36.8	307.2
Poured them down the drain	440.6	451.0
Burnt or incinerated them	*7.4	16.7
Buried them	8.8	40.8
Gave away/sold	*2.5	328.1
Other	21.9	387.4
Total households(a)	2 367.6	6 853.5
Proportion (%)		
Through the usual garbage from the house	55.5	85.1
Through a special service collection	0.5	12.9
Through a general area at the dump/waste transfer station	0.8	8.2
Through a special area at the dump/waste transfer station	*0.3	12.8
Through a business or shop	28.1	51.7
Through a central collection point other than the dump/waste transfer station	1.6	4.5
Poured them down the drain	18.6	6.6
Burnt or incinerated them	*0.3	0.2
Buried them	0.4	0.6
Gave away/sold	*0.1	4.8
Other	0.9	5.7

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one way of disposal may be specified.

2.28 HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN LOCAL AREA, Awareness—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Estimate ('000)									
Aware of	400.5	292.3	176.5	96.8	112.8	34.1	6.5	17.7	1 137.2
Not aware of	839.6	631.4	373.2	204.1	240.4	52.3	18.0	22.3	2 381.3
Total households(b)	1 240.1	923.7	549.8	300.9	353.2	86.3	24.5	40.0	3 518.5
Proportion (%)									
Aware of	32.3	31.6	32.1	32.2	31.9	39.5	26.6	44.2	32.3
Not aware	67.7	68.4	67.9	67.8	68.1	60.5	73.4	55.8	67.7

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Only includes those households that did not use hazardous waste disposal services/facilities in local area.

2.29 HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES OR FACILITIES IN LOCAL AREA, Reasons why not used—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Estimate ('000)									
Cost of disposal	*7.4	*7.1	*5.3	*4.7	*3.3	*0.5	—	*1.0	29.3
Distance to appropriate waste services/facilities	26.5	*10.1	12.5	*6.4	8.4	*3.9	—	*2.1	69.9
Uncertain of appropriate waste services/facilities	23.7	14.9	*9.8	8.1	7.2	*2.9	—	*0.2	66.9
Inadequate appropriate waste services/facilities nearby	15.0	*8.7	*6.6	*3.0	*5.7	*1.2	*0.3	*0.4	41.0
Do not generate enough material to warrant use of services/facilities	239.5	190.1	103.6	53.7	67.8	20.6	5.2	12.8	693.3
Not interested/too much effort	29.9	16.6	14.0	9.1	12.5	*2.3	*0.7	*0.8	85.9
No reason	55.9	35.4	27.0	9.2	13.4	*3.3	*0.6	*1.0	145.9
Other	26.2	23.3	15.1	9.0	8.5	*2.1	—	*1.3	85.6
Total households(b)	400.5	292.3	176.5	96.8	112.8	34.1	6.5	17.7	1 137.2
Proportion (%)									
Cost of disposal	*1.8	*2.4	*3.0	*4.9	*2.9	*1.4	—	*5.7	2.6
Distance to appropriate waste services/facilities	6.6	*3.4	7.1	*6.6	7.5	*11.5	—	*11.8	6.1
Uncertain of appropriate waste services/facilities	5.9	5.1	*5.6	8.4	6.4	*8.4	—	*1.1	5.9
Inadequate appropriate waste services/facilities nearby	3.7	*3.0	*3.8	*3.1	*5.0	*3.6	*4.6	*2.3	3.6
Do not generate enough material to warrant use of services/facilities	59.8	65.0	58.7	55.4	60.1	60.5	80.4	72.1	61.0
Not interested/too much effort	7.5	5.7	7.9	9.4	11.1	*6.9	*10.4	*4.5	7.6
No reason	14.0	12.1	15.3	9.6	11.9	*9.8	*9.2	*5.6	12.8
Other	6.5	8.0	8.6	9.3	7.6	*6.3	—	*7.1	7.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason may be specified.

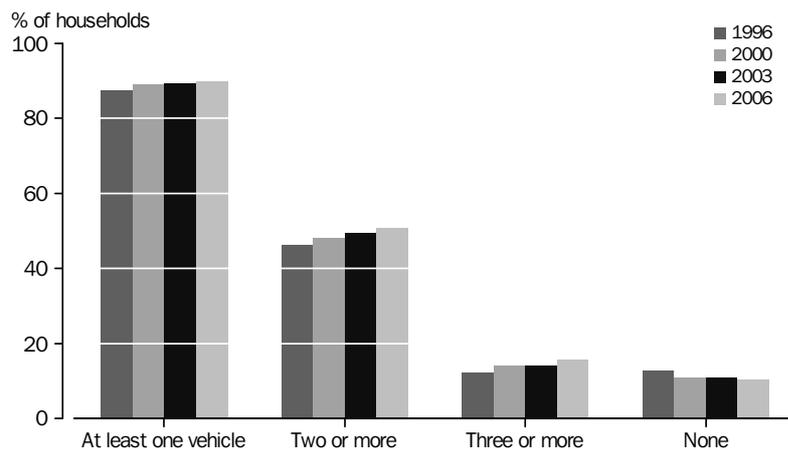
INTRODUCTION

Motor vehicles offer convenience and flexibility for people who have access to them. However, they also have negative impacts on the environment, including air and noise pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. The level of environmental impact of motor vehicles depends on a number of factors such as the number of motor vehicles, the frequency of their use, the type and age of vehicle used, whether the vehicle is air conditioned, and the frequency of servicing and maintenance.

Ownership of motor vehicles

In March 2006, nine in ten households in Australia kept at least one registered motor vehicle in their garage or dwelling, almost the same level in 1996. The proportion of households with two or more vehicles in their garage or dwelling, however, has increased from 46% in 1996 to 51% in 2006 (graph 3.1). Increases in holding of two or more vehicles were reported in all states and territories except the Northern Territory where the proportion dropped slightly from 53% to 52% (table 3.7). Households with two or more registered motor vehicles were most common in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (both 56% of households) and least in New South Wales (46% of households). New South Wales has also the lowest proportion of households with at least one registered motor vehicle (87%).

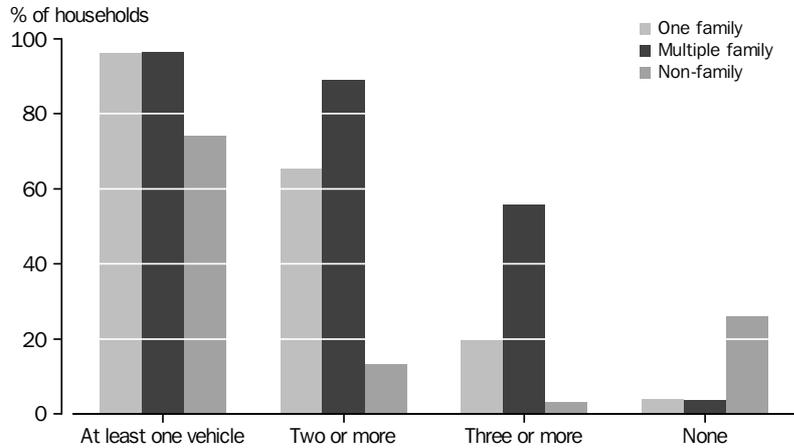
3.1 NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES KEPT IN DWELLING OR GARAGE—1996:2006



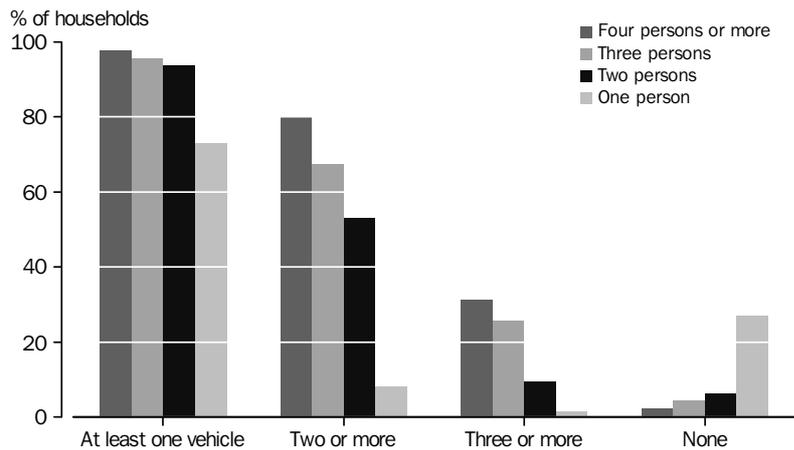
Household vehicle ownership depends largely on the type and size of the household as shown in graphs 3.2 and 3.3. In March 2006, 96% of family households (whether one family or multiple family) in Australia were more likely to keep one registered motor vehicle in their dwelling compared to non-family households (74%) (graph 3.2). Multiple family households, however, were more likely to keep two or more registered vehicles than any other type of households (table 3.8). The more persons in a household, the greater the number of registered vehicles reported (table 3.9).

Ownership of motor vehicles continued

3.2 NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES KEPT IN DWELLING OR GARAGE, by household type—March 2006



3.3 NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES KEPT IN DWELLING OR GARAGE, by number of usual residents—March 2006

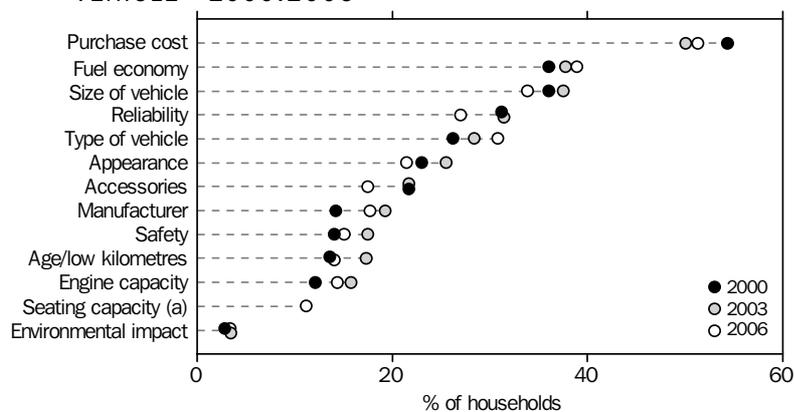


Factors considered in buying a vehicle

As in previous surveys, cost, fuel economy and the size of the vehicle were the three main factors considered when buying a motor vehicle. Graph 3.5 shows that Australian households are now putting more emphasis on fuel economy (39%) and type of vehicle (31%) when purchasing a motor vehicle, up from 36% and 26% in 2000, respectively (ABS, 2003). Householders hardly considered environmental impact when purchasing a vehicle (3%) (table 3.11).

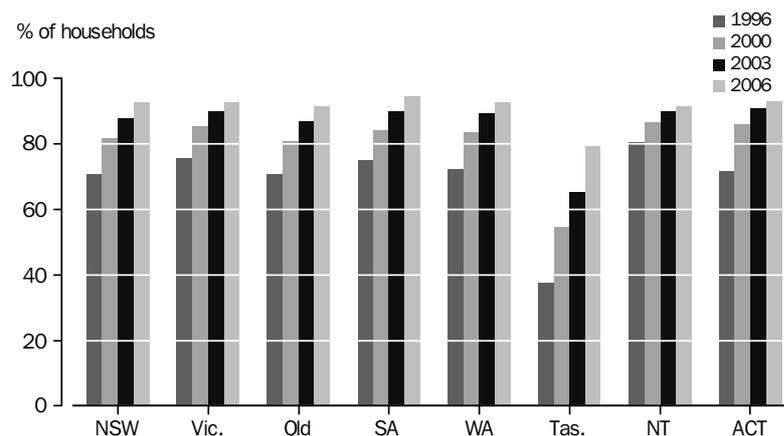
Factors considered in buying a vehicle
continued

3.4 FACTORS CONSIDERED IN BUYING A MOTOR VEHICLE—2000:2006



Note: (a) No data available in 2000 and 2003

3.5 AIRCONDITIONING IN MOTOR VEHICLES—1996:2006



Airconditioning in motor vehicles

Airconditioning has become a standard feature in motor vehicles across Australia. In April 1996, 72% of motor vehicles in Australia had airconditioning. In March 2006, however, the proportion has increased significantly to 92%. Motor vehicles without airconditioning were most likely to be found in Tasmania (only 79% of households), but this level has more than doubled since 1996 (37%) (graph 3.6 and table 3.13).

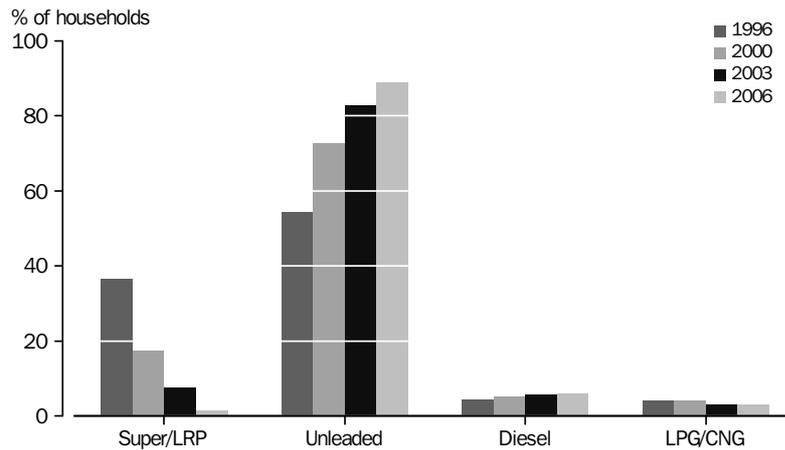
Type of fuel used

Emissions from motor vehicles vary depending on the type of fuel used. For petrol powered engines, examples of the pollutants include carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and airborne lead. From diesel engines, emissions of CO and VOCs are low but particle emissions (PM₁₀) are much higher. Alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied natural gas (LPG) produce fewer emissions while generating savings in fuel costs (Australian Greenhouse Office, 2003).

*Type of fuel used
continued*

Nearly 90% of motor vehicles used by Australian households ran on unleaded fuel; 6% on diesel and 3% on gas (liquefied or compressed) (graph 3.6). The proportion of motor vehicles that used lead replacement petrol (LRP) has nearly disappeared (from 37% in 1996 to 1% in 2006) due to its phasing out over time. LRP is an alternative fuel for motor vehicles powered by super or leaded fuels which were phased out in 2000.

3.6 TYPE OF FUEL USED—1996:2006



Use of diesel powered motor vehicles was highest in the Northern Territory (12%) while gas was highest in South Australia and Victoria (both 6% of households) (table 3.14)

Frequency of servicing

Almost all registered motor vehicles used by Australian households (99%) were serviced; nearly half (49%) of them were serviced once every six months, less than a quarter (23%) once every three months, and more than a sixth (17%) once a year. Motor vehicles that travelled 30,000 km or more were serviced more often (once every three months) than motor vehicles that travelled less (table 3.15).

3.7

NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES KEPT IN DWELLING OR GARAGE—1996:2006

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
MARCH 2006									
Estimate ('000)									
None	343.1	191.6	119.4	76.5	57.4	18.6	5.6	7.9	820.1
One	1 069.0	754.1	588.2	247.5	284.5	79.9	22.7	46.9	3 092.9
Two	888.8	703.4	557.4	216.4	294.0	67.7	22.8	45.9	2 796.4
Three or more	336.2	326.4	260.3	100.1	148.7	33.8	7.2	22.6	1 235.2
Total dwellings	2 637.2	1 975.6	1 525.2	640.5	784.6	200.0	58.2	123.3	7 944.7
Proportion (%)									
None	13.0	9.7	7.8	11.9	7.3	9.3	9.6	6.4	10.3
One	40.5	38.2	38.6	38.6	36.3	40.0	39.0	38.0	38.9
Two	33.7	35.6	36.5	33.8	37.5	33.9	39.1	37.2	35.2
Three or more	12.7	16.5	17.1	15.6	18.9	16.9	12.4	18.3	15.5
MARCH 2003									
Proportion (%)									
None	14.1	9.6	9.1	10.8	6.9	9.7	10.9	7.3	10.8
One	42.2	35.1	40.9	38.9	38.5	40.6	44.7	39.3	39.5
Two	31.4	39.1	35.8	35.4	38.6	35.2	33.3	40.5	35.4
Three or more	12.3	16.2	14.2	14.9	16.1	14.5	11.0	13.0	14.3
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
None	14.1	10.3	9.8	10.0	7.1	9.9	7.8	8.2	11.0
One	44.7	36.3	41.1	42.2	39.1	37.4	40.8	40.0	40.9
Two	30.1	37.4	35.1	33.3	36.4	37.6	40.4	39.5	34.1
Three or more	11.2	16.1	14.1	14.5	17.3	15.1	11.0	12.2	13.9
APRIL 1996									
Proportion (%)									
None	16.8	11.0	11.8	10.8	8.5	11.3	9.1	8.8	12.8
One	42.3	37.9	42.4	42.4	40.3	42.4	38.1	39.1	41.0
Two	31.1	37.1	33.7	34.7	35.6	32.1	40.9	38.0	34.0
Three or more	9.7	14.1	12.1	12.0	15.6	14.2	11.9	14.2	12.2

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

3.8 NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES KEPT IN DWELLING OR GARAGE, By household type—March 2006

	ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS					MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		
	<i>Couple with dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>One parent with dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Couple only</i>	<i>Other one family households</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>With dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Without dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estimate ('000)								
None	26.2	75.6	68.1	45.2	215.2	*2.5	*0.8	*3.4
One	377.2	366.9	760.7	176.6	1 681.4	*2.8	*4.1	*6.9
Two	1 150.9	75.9	980.9	276.1	2 483.8	12.0	19.3	31.3
Three or more	487.6	38.3	221.8	328.5	1 076.3	19.1	33.3	52.3
Total dwellings	2 041.9	556.8	2 031.6	826.4	5 456.6	36.4	57.5	93.9
Proportion (%)								
None	1.3	13.6	3.4	5.5	3.9	*7.0	*1.5	*3.6
One	18.5	65.9	37.4	21.4	30.8	*7.6	*7.2	*7.3
Two	56.4	13.6	48.3	33.4	45.5	32.9	33.5	33.3
Three or more	23.9	6.9	10.9	39.8	19.7	52.5	57.8	55.7

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

	NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS			UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
	<i>Lone person</i>	<i>Group household</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Estimate ('000)					
None	540.3	49.0	589.3	12.3	820.1
One	1 295.5	78.6	1 374.2	30.4	3 092.9
Two	135.3	91.7	227.0	54.4	2 796.4
Three or more	30.8	41.0	71.8	34.8	1 235.2
Total dwellings	2 001.9	260.4	2 262.3	131.9	7 944.7
Proportion (%)					
None	27.0	18.8	26.0	9.3	10.3
One	64.7	30.2	60.7	23.1	38.9
Two	6.8	35.2	10.0	41.2	35.2
Three or more	1.5	15.8	3.2	26.4	15.5

3.9 NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES KEPT IN DWELLING OR GARAGE, By number of usual residents—March 2006

	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons or more	Total
Estimate ('000)					
None	540.3	173.9	58.3	47.7	820.1
One	1 295.5	1 089.9	358.0	349.5	3 092.9
Two	135.3	1 179.6	529.0	952.6	2 796.4
Three or more	30.8	256.1	330.6	617.8	1 235.2
Total dwellings	2 001.9	2 699.4	1 275.9	1 967.5	7 944.7
Proportion (%)					
None	27.0	6.4	4.6	2.4	10.3
One	64.7	40.4	28.1	17.8	38.9
Two	6.8	43.7	41.5	48.4	35.2
Three or more	1.5	9.5	25.9	31.4	15.5

3.10 MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERSHIP, Status in last 12 months—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Estimate ('000)									
Increased by two or more	13.8	15.9	20.9	*5.8	9.4	*1.8	—	*0.8	68.4
Increased by one	157.0	126.6	129.5	47.0	67.9	15.1	*3.2	11.1	557.3
Stayed the same	2 013.1	1 554.7	1 175.3	479.2	607.7	153.8	45.2	95.2	6 124.3
Decreased by one	87.1	73.2	68.7	29.1	38.1	9.4	*3.9	7.1	316.6
Decreased by two or more	23.0	13.6	11.4	*2.9	*4.1	*1.3	*0.3	*1.2	57.9
Total households	2 294.0	1 784.0	1 405.8	564.0	727.2	181.4	52.7	115.4	7 124.6
Proportion (%)									
Increased by two or more	0.6	0.9	1.5	*1.0	1.3	*1.0	—	*0.7	1.0
Increased by one	6.8	7.1	9.2	8.3	9.3	8.3	*6.1	9.6	7.8
Stayed the same	87.8	87.1	83.6	85.0	83.6	84.8	85.9	82.5	86.0
Decreased by one	3.8	4.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	*7.4	6.2	4.4
Decreased by two or more	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	*0.7	*0.6	*1.0	0.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

Note: Only includes households with at least a registered motor vehicle kept in dwelling or garage.

3.11 FACTORS CONSIDERED WHEN BUYING A MOTOR VEHICLE—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Estimate ('000)									
Purchase cost/price	253.7	186.8	183.6	68.5	94.6	23.4	6.5	16.7	833.8
Type of vehicle (e.g. car, 4WD, van)	147.7	112.6	118.0	30.8	60.9	18.6	5.0	7.7	501.1
Size of vehicle	161.7	130.4	126.7	32.3	65.8	17.1	5.1	10.4	549.5
Seating capacity	58.2	39.2	40.7	12.0	21.4	5.4	*2.4	*2.9	182.2
Appearance	104.2	82.5	76.3	24.5	43.7	10.6	*1.5	5.8	349.1
Accessories (e.g. airconditioning, power steering)	83.3	56.2	68.1	22.4	39.8	8.5	*1.4	4.6	284.4
Manufacturer's reputation	91.1	67.6	58.0	20.5	33.4	9.2	*2.6	5.5	287.8
Reliability	139.9	103.1	87.0	35.1	46.5	13.6	*3.1	10.0	438.3
Engine capacity/performance	64.7	49.8	56.7	13.3	34.5	7.7	*2.3	5.1	234.0
Fuel economy/running costs	181.1	147.0	141.9	52.2	73.6	18.7	5.7	12.1	632.2
Age/low kilometres	68.9	55.0	49.0	18.5	22.4	8.3	*2.1	4.4	228.7
Environmental impact	*11.7	15.4	12.1	*2.0	8.5	*2.7	*0.6	*1.6	54.5
Safety	72.4	65.7	55.5	12.6	25.8	7.6	*1.9	4.2	245.7
Other	16.8	14.0	28.2	*4.9	8.9	*1.2	—	*1.4	75.4
Total households(b)(c)	493.7	365.8	370.0	126.6	184.5	46.6	10.5	28.8	1 626.3
Proportion (%)									
Purchase cost/price	51.4	51.1	49.6	54.1	51.3	50.3	62.3	58.0	51.3
Type of vehicle (e.g. car, 4WD, van)	29.9	30.8	31.9	24.3	33.0	39.9	47.4	26.8	30.8
Size of vehicle	32.8	35.6	34.3	25.6	35.7	36.6	48.5	36.0	33.8
Seating capacity	11.8	10.7	11.0	9.5	11.6	11.6	*23.1	*10.2	11.2
Appearance	21.1	22.5	20.6	19.4	23.7	22.8	*14.0	20.2	21.5
Accessories (e.g. airconditioning, power steering)	16.9	15.4	18.4	17.7	21.6	18.2	*13.3	16.0	17.5
Manufacturer's reputation	18.4	18.5	15.7	16.2	18.1	19.7	*24.4	19.0	17.7
Reliability	28.3	28.2	23.5	27.7	25.2	29.1	29.6	34.8	27.0
Engine capacity/performance	13.1	13.6	15.3	10.5	18.7	16.4	*22.3	17.9	14.4
Fuel economy/running costs	36.7	40.2	38.3	41.3	39.9	40.1	54.6	42.0	38.9
Age/low kilometres	14.0	15.0	13.3	14.6	12.2	17.9	*19.6	15.3	14.1
Environmental impact	*2.4	4.2	3.3	*1.6	4.6	*5.7	*5.4	*5.6	3.4
Safety	14.7	18.0	15.0	10.0	14.0	16.3	*18.0	14.6	15.1
Other	3.4	3.8	7.6	*3.8	4.8	*2.6	—	*4.9	4.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Only includes households that bought a motor vehicle in the last 12 months.

(c) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one factor may be specified.

3.12 FACTORS CONSIDERED WHEN BUYING A MOTOR VEHICLE, by household type—March 2006

	ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS					MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		
	<i>Couple with dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>One parent with dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Couple only</i>	<i>Other one family households</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>With dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Without dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estimate ('000)								
Purchase cost/price	281.7	58.5	185.9	129.3	655.5	*5.9	*7.8	13.7
Type of vehicle (e.g. car, 4WD, van)	180.5	20.4	138.7	73.9	413.5	*2.1	*4.7	*6.8
Size of vehicle	243.4	29.1	119.2	56.4	448.1	*7.3	*6.2	13.5
Seating capacity	106.6	11.1	26.6	15.5	159.7	*2.1	*2.0	*4.2
Appearance	108.7	22.4	79.9	52.3	263.3	*4.9	*2.9	*7.8
Accessories (e.g. airconditioning, power steering)	100.3	20.5	71.4	27.1	219.4	*2.7	*1.2	*3.9
Manufacturer's reputation	87.0	12.5	89.0	34.7	223.2	*2.5	*2.2	*4.7
Reliability	144.9	31.4	100.7	62.4	339.3	*3.0	*4.9	*7.9
Engine capacity/performance	81.7	9.8	54.1	35.7	181.4	*2.1	*2.4	*4.6
Fuel economy/running costs	251.1	34.6	156.5	72.5	514.7	*7.5	*3.4	10.9
Age/low kilometres	82.8	13.5	54.2	38.8	189.2	*0.7	*0.6	*1.3
Environmental impact	18.9	*3.5	11.2	*5.1	38.6	*0.8	—	*0.8
Safety	107.6	15.7	54.2	25.1	202.5	*1.5	*0.7	*2.1
Other	24.3	*3.3	20.8	*5.8	54.2	*0.6	*0.4	*1.0
Total households(a)(b)	602.1	92.8	373.3	226.9	1 295.1	12.8	17.2	30.0
Proportion (%)								
Purchase cost/price	46.8	63.0	49.8	57.0	50.6	*45.8	*45.6	45.7
Type of vehicle (e.g. car, 4WD, van)	30.0	22.0	37.2	32.6	31.9	*16.6	*27.1	*22.6
Size of vehicle	40.4	31.4	31.9	24.9	34.6	*57.0	*36.0	45.0
Seating capacity	17.7	11.9	7.1	6.8	12.3	*16.7	*11.7	*13.9
Appearance	18.1	24.1	21.4	23.0	20.3	*38.6	*16.9	*26.1
Accessories (e.g. airconditioning, power steering)	16.7	22.1	19.1	12.0	16.9	*21.1	*7.2	*13.1
Manufacturer's reputation	14.4	13.5	23.8	15.3	17.2	*19.5	*12.8	*15.7
Reliability	24.1	33.8	27.0	27.5	26.2	*23.7	*28.6	*26.5
Engine capacity/performance	13.6	10.6	14.5	15.7	14.0	*16.6	*14.1	*15.2
Fuel economy/running costs	41.7	37.3	41.9	32.0	39.7	*58.5	*19.9	36.4
Age/low kilometres	13.8	14.5	14.5	17.1	14.6	*5.3	*3.6	*4.3
Environmental impact	3.1	*3.8	3.0	*2.2	3.0	*6.6	—	*2.8
Safety	17.9	16.9	14.5	11.0	15.6	*11.3	*3.9	*7.1
Other	4.0	*3.6	5.6	*2.5	4.2	*4.7	*2.3	*3.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes households that bought a motor vehicle in the last 12 months.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one factor may be specified.

3.12 FACTORS CONSIDERED WHEN BUYING A MOTOR VEHICLE, by household type—March 2006 *continued*

	NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS			UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
	Lone person	Group household	Total		
Estimate ('000)					
Purchase cost/price	112.9	31.6	144.5	20.2	833.8
Type of vehicle (e.g. car, 4WD, van)	57.0	13.0	70.0	10.8	501.1
Size of vehicle	60.4	15.5	75.9	12.0	549.5
Seating capacity	10.2	*2.7	12.9	*5.4	182.2
Appearance	55.7	15.4	71.1	*6.9	349.1
Accessories (e.g. airconditioning, power steering)	45.5	*6.3	51.8	9.3	284.4
Manufacturer's reputation	43.5	8.5	51.9	8.0	287.8
Reliability	62.5	15.8	78.4	12.7	438.3
Engine capacity/performance	33.3	*6.3	39.6	8.5	234.0
Fuel economy/running costs	72.5	20.7	93.1	13.4	632.2
Age/low kilometres	25.3	*6.3	31.6	*6.6	228.7
Environmental impact	10.4	*2.6	13.1	*2.0	54.5
Safety	31.4	*5.7	37.1	*4.0	245.7
Other	14.3	*4.0	18.4	*1.9	75.4
Total households(a) (b)	213.7	53.5	267.2	34.0	1 626.3
Proportion (%)					
Purchase cost/price	52.8	59.0	54.1	59.3	51.3
Type of vehicle (e.g. car, 4WD, van)	26.7	24.3	26.2	31.8	30.8
Size of vehicle	28.3	28.9	28.4	35.2	33.8
Seating capacity	4.8	*5.0	4.8	*15.8	11.2
Appearance	26.1	28.8	26.6	*20.3	21.5
Accessories (e.g. airconditioning, power steering)	21.3	*11.8	19.4	27.3	17.5
Manufacturer's reputation	20.3	15.8	19.4	23.6	17.7
Reliability	29.3	29.6	29.3	37.4	27.0
Engine capacity/performance	15.6	11.8	14.8	24.9	14.4
Fuel economy/running costs	33.9	38.6	34.9	39.4	38.9
Age/low kilometres	11.8	*11.7	11.8	*19.4	14.1
Environmental impact	4.9	*4.9	4.9	*6.0	3.4
Safety	14.7	*10.7	13.9	*11.8	15.1
Other	6.7	*7.6	6.9	*5.5	4.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Only includes households that bought a motor vehicle in the last 12 months.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one factor may be specified.

3.13 NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES WITH AIRCONDITIONING—1996:2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2006									
Estimate ('000)									
Three or more	189.2	192.1	138.2	53.8	75.9	8.3	4.3	10.1	671.7
Two	745.7	634.8	468.9	200.0	260.6	36.6	19.1	39.6	2 405.3
One	1 179.8	814.5	674.0	277.4	336.3	98.1	24.8	56.6	3 461.7
None	171.0	135.8	124.2	32.4	53.6	38.0	*4.5	8.4	567.9
Don't know	*8.3	*6.8	*0.6	*0.4	*0.8	*0.4	—	*0.6	17.9
Total households(b)	2 294.0	1 784.0	1 405.8	564.0	727.2	181.4	52.7	115.4	7 124.6
Proportion (%)									
Three or more	8.2	10.8	9.8	9.5	10.4	4.6	8.1	8.7	9.4
Two	32.5	35.6	33.4	35.5	35.8	20.2	36.2	34.3	33.8
One	51.4	45.7	47.9	49.2	46.2	54.1	47.1	49.1	48.6
None	7.5	7.6	8.8	5.7	7.4	20.9	*8.5	7.3	8.0
Don't know	*0.4	*0.4	*—	*0.1	*0.1	*0.2	—	*0.5	0.3
MARCH 2003									
Proportion (%)									
Three or more	6.9	8.1	6.2	7.1	6.9	1.8	5.2	4.2	6.9
Two	27.6	35.2	28.6	31.7	31.3	16.2	32.9	32.8	30.2
One	52.6	46.5	51.9	50.9	50.5	47.0	51.5	53.5	50.5
None	12.5	10.1	13.2	10.2	11.0	34.8	10.3	9.2	12.2
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	0.3	0.2
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Three or more	4.2	6.4	4.7	5.5	6.7	1.9	7.7	4.4	5.2
Two	23.0	27.3	22.8	24.5	26.3	11.3	31.7	28.2	24.3
One	54.2	51.3	52.9	53.7	50.1	41.0	47.0	52.2	52.3
None	18.4	14.8	19.4	16.0	16.7	45.6	13.6	14.4	17.9
Don't know	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	0.7	0.2
APRIL 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Three or more	2.6	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.3	0.6	3.1	2.5	2.9
Two	17.4	22.2	17.2	19.5	19.1	4.6	28.9	18.7	18.7
One	50.4	49.7	50.6	52.9	49.6	31.9	48.4	50.4	49.9
None	29.2	24.4	29.6	25.2	28.0	62.7	19.6	28.4	28.4
Don't know	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.
 (b) Only includes households with at least a registered motor vehicle kept in dwelling or garage.

3.14 TYPE OF FUEL USED IN MOTOR VEHICLE (a)—1996:2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2006									
Estimate ('000)									
Lead replacement petrol	27.7	26.4	22.3	11.8	*6.4	*4.1	—	*2.0	100.7
Unleaded									
Regular	1 902.5	1 456.8	1 109.3	454.1	589.2	143.7	43.1	94.0	5 792.6
Premium	181.5	116.8	127.9	32.5	44.7	18.7	2.5	10.4	535.0
Total	2 083.9	1 573.6	1 237.2	486.6	633.9	162.3	45.7	104.4	6 327.6
Diesel	126.6	70.8	123.7	28.5	66.9	12.4	6.4	4.2	439.5
LPG/CNG(c)	35.7	105.3	17.4	34.2	17.3	*1.2	*0.6	3.6	215.4
Other	*2.2	*3.8	*2.3	—	*1.2	*0.4	—	*0.8	10.8
Don't know	17.9	*4.0	*3.0	*2.9	*1.6	*0.9	—	*0.4	30.7
Total households(d)	2 294.0	1 784.0	1 405.8	564.0	727.2	181.4	52.7	115.4	7 124.6
Proportion (%)									
Lead replacement petrol	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.1	*0.9	*2.3	—	*1.8	1.4
Unleaded									
Regular	82.9	81.7	78.9	80.5	81.0	79.2	81.9	81.4	81.3
Premium	7.9	6.5	9.1	5.8	6.1	10.3	4.8	9.0	7.5
Total	90.8	88.2	88.0	86.3	87.2	89.5	86.7	90.4	88.8
Diesel	5.5	4.0	8.8	5.1	9.2	6.8	12.2	3.7	6.2
LPG/CNG(c)	1.6	5.9	1.2	6.1	2.4	*0.7	*1.1	3.1	3.0
Other	*0.1	*0.2	*0.2	—	*0.2	*0.2	—	*0.7	0.2
Don't know	0.8	*0.2	*0.2	*0.5	*0.2	*0.5	—	*0.4	0.4
MARCH 2003									
Proportion (%)									
Lead replacement petrol	6.3	8.3	8.0	10.7	4.5	16.3	4.6	6.7	7.5
Unleaded									
Regular	80.8	75.3	78.6	74.3	80.5	71.4	72.4	83.2	78.2
Premium	5.4	5.2	3.6	3.0	4.2	4.8	3.0	5.8	4.6
Total	86.3	80.5	82.2	77.2	84.7	76.2	75.4	88.9	82.8
Diesel	5.2	4.1	8.3	4.6	8.1	5.9	16.7	2.6	5.8
LPG/CNG	1.3	6.5	1.3	6.7	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.8	3.2
Other	0.2	0.1	—	0.6	—	0.3	0.6	—	0.1
Don't know	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.7	—	0.5
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Super	14.8	17.7	17.5	24.2	16.2	28.3	11.6	13.9	17.3
Unleaded	78.4	68.6	72.2	63.0	73.1	63.4	77.4	81.3	72.6
Diesel	4.7	3.6	8.0	3.9	7.9	6.7	9.0	2.6	5.4
LPG/CNG	1.4	9.4	2.0	8.5	2.1	1.1	1.4	2.1	4.2
Other	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.4	—	0.6	—	0.2
Don't know	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	—	—	0.4
APRIL 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Super	34.6	35.8	37.2	40.0	37.0	52.2	30.9	33.4	36.6
Unleaded	59.3	50.2	54.8	49.5	54.6	41.7	57.6	61.9	54.4
Diesel	4.2	3.5	6.1	2.5	6.2	5.2	11.0	1.6	4.5
LPG/CNG	1.5	9.8	1.7	7.7	1.8	0.6	0.5	2.9	4.2
Other	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.2

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Refers to the motor vehicle used most often or most familiar with.

(b) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(c) LPG refers to liquefied petroleum gas; CNG refers to compressed natural gas.

(d) Only includes households with at least a registered motor vehicle kept in dwelling or garage.

3.15 FREQUENCY OF SERVICING MOTOR VEHICLE, by distance travelled(a)—March 2006

	less than 5,000 km	5,000 km to less than 10,000 km	10,000 km to less than 15,000 km	15,000 km to less than 20,000 km	20,000 km to less than 25,000 km	25,000 km to less than 30,000 km	30,000 km or more	Don't know	Total
Estimate ('000)									
At least once every three months	107.5	141.9	212.1	179.0	220.0	129.4	496.9	161.2	1 648.0
Once every six months	334.1	536.1	684.3	502.6	522.8	212.6	378.5	341.1	3 512.1
Once a year	196.7	253.1	254.2	132.4	114.5	47.3	80.7	131.9	1 210.8
Only when there is a problem	90.2	87.1	71.2	59.5	44.7	21.8	42.6	101.8	519.0
Never serviced	31.1	11.4	9.1	*2.2	*3.1	*1.1	*8.1	9.7	76.0
Don't know	14.9	13.5	8.4	8.6	*6.8	*2.2	11.6	92.5	158.6
Total households	774.5	1 043.2	1 239.4	884.4	912.0	414.5	1 018.4	838.2	7 124.6
Proportion (%)									
At least once every three months	13.9	13.6	17.1	20.2	24.1	31.2	48.8	19.2	23.1
Once every six months	43.1	51.4	55.2	56.8	57.3	51.3	37.2	40.7	49.3
Once a year	25.4	24.3	20.5	15.0	12.6	11.4	7.9	15.7	17.0
Only when there is a problem	11.6	8.3	5.7	6.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	12.1	7.3
Never serviced	4.0	1.1	0.7	*0.2	*0.3	*0.3	*0.8	1.2	1.1
Don't know	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.0	*0.7	*0.5	1.1	11.0	2.2

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) In the last 12 months prior to the survey.

Note: Only includes households with at least a registered motor vehicle kept in dwelling or garage.

INTRODUCTION

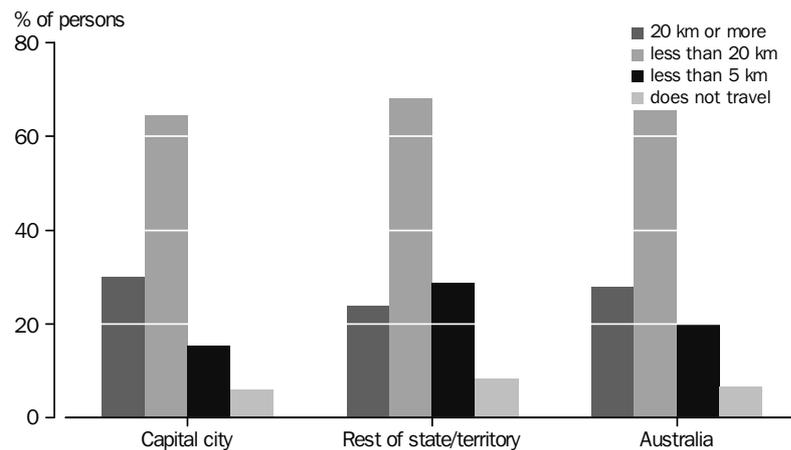
The transport sector is one of the largest generators of greenhouse gas emissions in Australia and is growing. In 2004, transport accounted for almost 14% of Australia's net emissions (76.2 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent), 23% higher than the 1990 level, with an annual growth of almost 2% (DEH, 2006b).

A range of initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions were recently introduced by the Australian Government. One of these initiatives is the *National Travel Behaviour Change Program*, which is aimed primarily at reducing the impact of cars through changing people's behaviour towards alternative modes of travel such as walking, cycling, public transport and ride-sharing.

Average distance usual trip to place of work or study

Nearly two-thirds (66%) of Australians aged 18 years and over usually travelled less than 20 kilometres (km) to get to their place of work or study; less than a third (28%) travelled 20 km or more and one-fifth (20%) travelled 5 km or less (graph 4.1). The proportion of Australians travelling less than 5 km to get to their place of work or study were much higher in the rest of state or territory (29%) than in the capital city (15%). About 7% of Australians reported they did not travel at all to get to their place of work or study (e.g. worked or studied at home).

4.1 DISTANCE OF USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY—March 2006

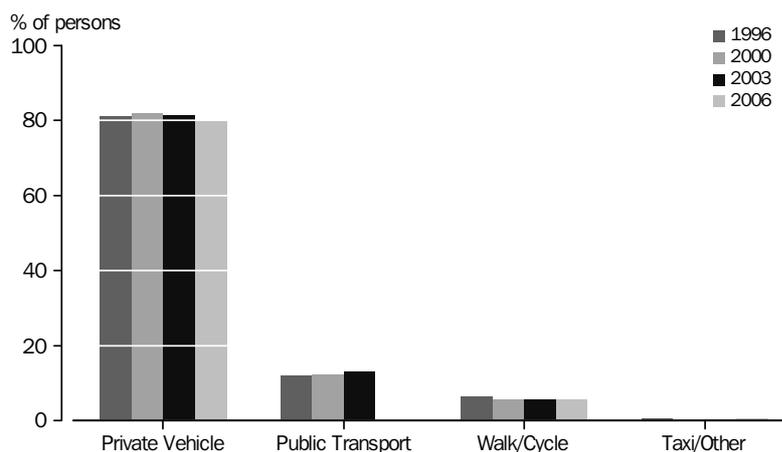


The percentage of people travelling 20 km or less to get to their place of work or study was highest in the Northern Territory (80%), where 36% of people travelled less than 5 km (table 4.9).

Transport use

Private motor vehicles continue to be the main form of transport Australians use to get to their place of work or study (graph 4.2 and table 4.10). In March 2006, 80% of these people aged 18 years and over used a private vehicle to travel to work or study, 14% of people took public transport and 6% of people either walked or cycled, a similar pattern since 1996. The use of public transport has increased slightly from 12% in 1996 to 14% in 2006.

4.2 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT TO WORK OR STUDY—1996:2006



Western Australia had the highest percentage of people who used a private motor vehicle to get to their place of work or study (87%), while New South Wales had the least (75%). Since 2003, in Tasmania, less people were using private motor vehicles (from 90% in 2003 down to 84% in 2006). However, the proportion of its people taking public transport and walking has increased (from 5% to 6% and 4% to 8%, respectively) (table 4.11).

Private motor vehicles were also widely used in people's day-to-day trips other than to their place of work or study (92%) (table 4.14).

Driving to work

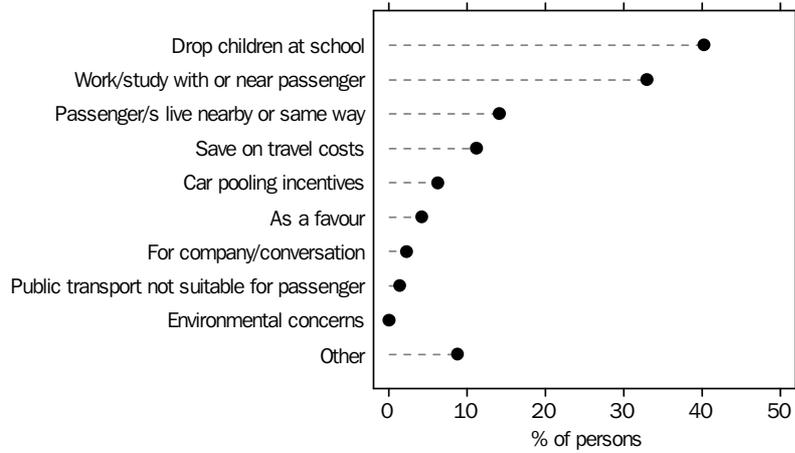
Most people who used a private motor vehicle to travel to their place of work or study did so as a driver (95%), the remaining (5%) travelled as a passenger (table 4.10). The age group most likely to use a private motor vehicle were the 55-64 year old (87%) and the least likely were the 18-24 years old (68%) (table 4.12).

Of the people who drove to and from their place of work or study, 18% took passengers. This was most common in the Northern Territory (25%) and Tasmania (23%). People most likely to take passengers when driving were those between 35 and 44 years old (24%) (table 4.16) and mostly female (66%) (table 4.15).

Dropping children at school (40%) and working or studying with or near the passenger (33%) were the two most significant reasons why they took passengers on their trip to place of work or study; environmental concerns were hardly considered (graph 4.3).

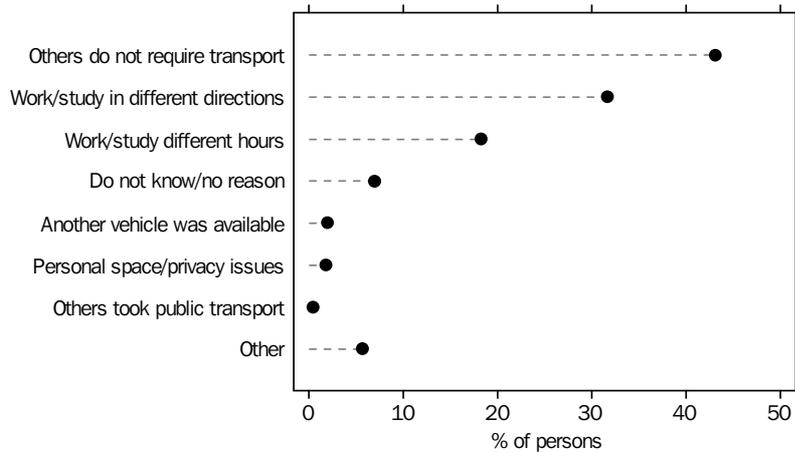
Driving to work continued

4.3 REASONS FOR TAKING PASSENGERS—March 2006



Graph 4.4 shows that the main reasons given by people for not taking passengers on their trip to place of work and study were that others did not require transport (43%) and other people work or study in different direction (32%).

4.4 REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PASSENGERS—March 2006

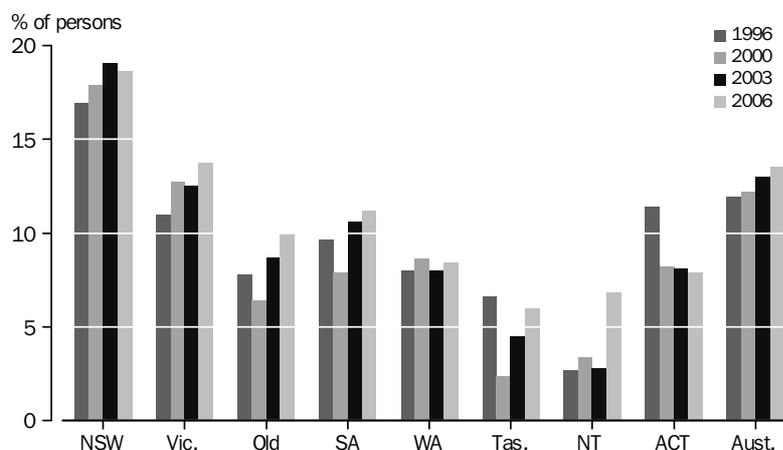


Public transport use

Fourteen percent of Australian people reported using public transport to get to their place of work or study in March 2006, up from 12% from 1996 (table 4.11). Support for public transport was highest in New South Wales (19%) and Victoria (14%) and least in Tasmania (6%). In the Australian Capital Territory, the level of support was becoming less as the proportion dropped from 12% in 1996 to 8% in 2006 (graph 4.5).

Public transport use
continued

4.5 PUBLIC TRANSPORT USE—1996:2006



The majority of people who usually took public transport to their place of work or study (59%) considered public transport more convenient, comfortable and less stressful than any other forms of transport (graph 4.6). In Victoria, 64% of people supported this reason. Other significant reasons given were price or cost (28%) and parking concerns (22%) (table 4.19).

4.6 REASONS FOR TAKING PUBLIC TRANSPORT TO WORK OR STUDY—March 2006



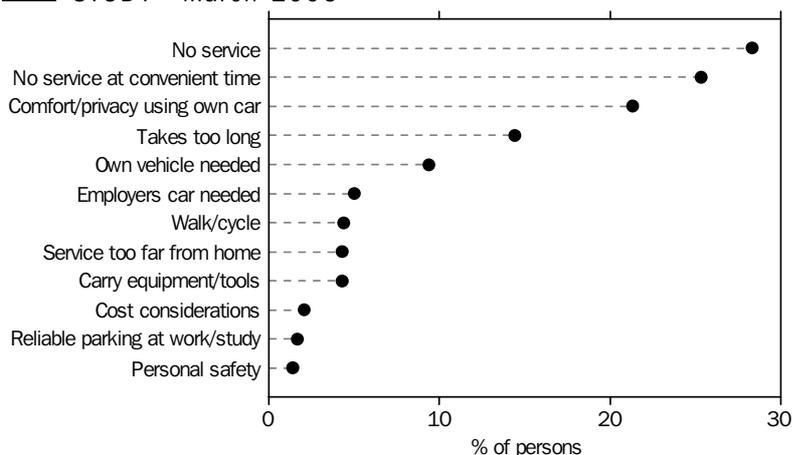
People most likely to take a public transport to get to their place of work or study were people between the age of 18 and 24 years old (24%) (table 4.12) for reasons that they did not own a motor vehicle (29%) or could not drive or were unlicensed (17%) (table 4.20).

Access to public transport continues to be main reason why people in Australia did not to use public transport (graph 4.7). In March 2006, 28% of people reported there was no service available in their area. These proportions were highest in Queensland (35%) and Tasmania (31%). In the Australian Capital Territory, only 4% of people reported this reason (table 4.21).

*Public transport use
continued*

The timing of the service was the next important reason given by people not using public transport. A quarter (25%) of people said the service was not available at a convenient time while one-seventh (14%) reported the travel time for using public transport was too long. These reasons were most pronounced in the Australian Capital Territory (31% and 24%, respectively) where convenience/comfort or privacy in own vehicle were given as the most important reason why people did not use public transport (37%).

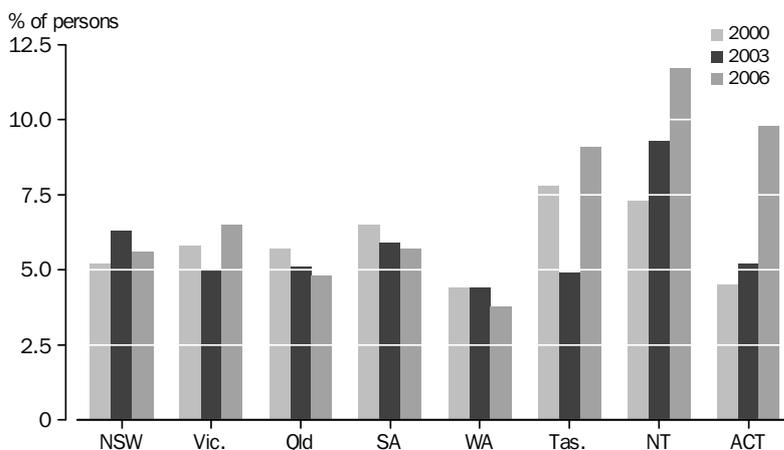
4.7 REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PUBLIC TRANSPORT TO WORK OR STUDY—March 2006



Walking and cycling

The proportion of people who usually walk or cycle to their place of work or study was unchanged since 2000 (about 6%) (table 4.11). However, more people were walking or cycling to work or study in the Australian Capital Territory (from 5% in 2000 to 10% in 2006) and in the Northern Territory (from 7% in 2000 to 12% in 2006) (graph 4.8).

4.8 PERSONS USUALLY WALKING OR CYCLING TO WORK OR STUDY—2000:2006



*Walking and cycling
continued*

Proximity of home to place of work or study (59%) and exercise and health (49%) were the two most important reasons why people usually walked or cycled. For those who walked or cycled occasionally, the majority (68%) said it was mainly for exercise or health reasons while almost one-sixth did it for enjoyment (table 4.23). Only 5% of people considered the environment in doing so, the same level as in 2003.

As in previous surveys, distance (70% in 2006) has been the only significant reason why people did not usually walk or cycle to their place of work or study and this was true of all ages (table 4.24).

4.9 AVERAGE DISTANCE OF USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
CAPITAL CITY									
Estimate ('000)									
Less than 5 km	340.1	271.2	151.8	81.7	98.8	23.9	—	—	967.6
5 km to less than 10 km	381.0	375.5	188.1	146.7	155.3	25.1	—	—	1 271.7
10 km to less than 20 km	605.2	556.1	264.0	162.6	202.0	25.7	—	—	1 815.5
20 km to less than 30 km	318.9	262.3	140.9	65.2	116.9	10.5	—	—	914.8
30 km or more	426.0	229.2	150.3	49.0	113.9	8.2	—	—	976.6
Does not travel	119.7	103.4	61.1	28.8	49.2	*1.7	—	—	363.9
Total persons(b)	2 190.9	1 797.8	956.2	534.0	736.0	95.1	—	—	6 310.1
Proportion (%)									
Less than 5 km	15.5	15.1	15.9	15.3	13.4	25.2	—	—	15.3
5 km to less than 10 km	17.4	20.9	19.7	27.5	21.1	26.4	—	—	20.2
10 km to less than 20 km	27.6	30.9	27.6	30.4	27.4	27.0	—	—	28.8
20 km to less than 30 km	14.6	14.6	14.7	12.2	15.9	11.1	—	—	14.5
30 km or more	19.4	12.8	15.7	9.2	15.5	8.6	—	—	15.5
Does not travel	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.4	6.7	*1.7	—	—	5.8
BALANCE OF STATE OR TERRITORY									
Estimate ('000)									
Less than 5 km	323.8	192.6	226.6	57.9	61.1	34.4	—	—	963.6
5 km to less than 10 km	176.7	117.3	185.8	36.7	49.3	18.4	—	—	647.5
10 km to less than 20 km	182.1	110.1	233.6	21.9	32.5	22.2	—	—	683.0
20 km to less than 30 km	87.0	38.3	109.5	10.6	10.0	11.7	—	—	302.9
30 km or more	140.5	102.4	141.9	30.4	44.5	23.5	—	—	494.8
Does not travel	92.0	61.8	60.8	22.2	22.0	11.6	—	—	280.7
Total persons(b)	1 002.1	622.4	958.1	179.7	219.4	121.8	—	—	3 372.4
Proportion (%)									
Less than 5 km	32.3	30.9	23.6	32.2	27.9	28.2	—	—	28.6
5 km to less than 10 km	17.6	18.8	19.4	20.4	22.5	15.1	—	—	19.2
10 km to less than 20 km	18.2	17.7	24.4	12.2	14.8	18.3	—	—	20.3
20 km to less than 30 km	8.7	6.1	11.4	5.9	4.6	9.6	—	—	9.0
30 km or more	14.0	16.4	14.8	16.9	20.3	19.3	—	—	14.7
Does not travel	9.2	9.9	6.3	12.3	10.0	9.5	—	—	8.3
TOTAL STATE OR TERRITORY									
Estimate ('000)									
Less than 5 km	663.9	463.8	378.4	139.5	159.9	58.3	30.6	36.7	1 931.2
5 km to less than 10 km	557.7	492.8	373.9	183.5	204.6	43.5	22.9	40.4	1 919.2
10 km to less than 20 km	787.3	666.2	497.6	184.5	234.4	47.9	15.6	65.0	2 498.5
20 km to less than 30 km	405.9	300.6	250.4	75.8	126.9	22.2	9.4	26.4	1 217.6
30 km or more	566.5	331.6	292.1	79.4	158.4	31.7	*4.4	7.2	1 471.3
Does not travel	211.8	165.2	121.9	51.0	71.2	13.2	*3.3	7.1	644.7
Total persons(b)	3 193.0	2 420.2	1 914.3	713.8	955.4	216.9	86.1	182.8	9 682.5
Proportion (%)									
Less than 5 km	20.8	19.2	19.8	19.6	16.7	26.9	35.5	20.1	19.9
5 km to less than 10 km	17.5	20.4	19.5	25.7	21.4	20.1	26.6	22.1	19.8
10 km to less than 20 km	24.7	27.5	26.0	25.9	24.5	22.1	18.2	35.5	25.8
20 km to less than 30 km	12.7	12.4	13.1	10.6	13.3	10.2	10.9	14.4	12.6
30 km or more	17.7	13.7	15.3	11.1	16.6	14.6	*5.1	4.0	15.2
Does not travel	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.1	7.5	6.1	*3.8	3.9	6.7

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Only includes persons aged 18 years and over who were either working or studying at time of the survey.

Note: No regional split between capital city and balance of state/territory for NT and ACT as the sample does not support any breakdown beyond the whole territory.

4.10 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY—March 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Estimate ('000)									
Private motor vehicle									
Car as driver	2 005.6	1 644.4	1 341.5	497.8	701.8	148.2	59.9	127.6	6 526.9
Car as passenger	117.7	68.9	99.8	24.0	31.6	11.4	*2.5	10.7	366.7
Truck as driver	51.5	49.4	18.4	12.7	14.0	7.2	*1.9	*2.4	157.6
Truck as passenger	*1.7	*2.0	*7.7	*2.7	—	—	—	—	14.2
Van as driver	30.1	21.1	18.5	*6.5	7.9	*2.1	*0.7	*0.4	87.1
Van as passenger	*0.8	*2.9	*1.5	—	*3.6	*1.1	*0.7	—	10.6
Motorbike/scooter	33.7	*3.2	21.5	*5.2	7.2	*1.8	*1.4	*2.8	76.9
Total	2 241.1	1 792.0	1 508.9	549.0	766.1	171.8	67.1	143.9	7 239.9
Public transport									
Train	366.9	208.1	66.5	15.4	34.4	—	—	—	691.5
Bus	170.8	38.2	106.5	57.3	39.9	12.1	5.6	13.9	444.4
Tram/Light rail	—	62.6	—	*1.3	—	—	—	—	64.0
Ferry/boat	17.3	—	*5.7	—	—	—	—	—	23.0
Total	555.0	309.0	178.8	74.1	74.3	12.1	5.6	13.9	1 222.8
Taxi	*3.2	—	*1.1	*0.8	*0.8	—	—	*0.4	*6.3
Bicycle	23.6	47.7	31.1	14.7	9.3	*1.8	*4.3	8.8	141.2
Walk	143.9	98.3	56.1	23.3	23.9	16.8	5.4	8.4	375.9
Other	14.5	*8.1	16.3	*1.0	9.8	*1.2	*0.4	*0.4	51.6
Total persons(b)	2 981.3	2 255.0	1 792.4	662.7	884.2	203.6	82.8	175.7	9 037.8
Proportion (%)									
Private motor vehicle									
Car as driver	67.3	72.9	74.8	75.1	79.4	72.8	72.4	72.6	72.2
Car as passenger	3.9	3.1	5.6	3.6	3.6	5.6	*3.0	6.1	4.1
Truck as driver	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.9	1.6	3.5	*2.3	*1.4	1.7
Truck as passenger	*0.1	*0.1	*0.4	*0.4	—	—	—	—	0.2
Van as driver	1.0	0.9	1.0	*1.0	0.9	*1.0	*0.9	*0.2	1.0
Van as passenger	*—	*0.1	*0.1	—	*0.4	*0.6	*0.8	—	0.1
Motorbike/scooter	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.9
Total	75.2	79.5	84.2	82.8	86.6	84.4	81.1	81.9	80.1
Public transport									
Train	12.3	9.2	3.7	2.3	3.9	—	—	—	7.7
Bus	5.7	1.7	5.9	8.6	4.5	6.0	6.8	7.9	4.9
Tram/Light rail	—	2.8	—	*0.2	—	—	—	—	0.7
Ferry/boat	0.6	—	*0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Total	18.6	13.7	10.0	11.2	8.4	6.0	6.8	7.9	13.5
Taxi	*0.1	—	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	—	—	*0.2	*0.1
Bicycle	0.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.1	*0.9	*5.2	5.0	1.6
Walk	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.5	2.7	8.2	6.5	4.8	4.2
Other	0.5	*0.4	0.9	*0.1	1.1	*0.6	*0.4	*0.2	0.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Only includes persons aged 18 years and over who travel to work or study as described in table 4.9.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

4.11 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY—1996:2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MARCH 2006									
Private motor vehicle	75.2	79.5	84.2	82.8	86.6	84.4	81.1	81.9	80.1
Public transport	18.6	13.7	10.0	11.2	8.4	6.0	6.8	7.9	13.5
Taxi	*0.1	—	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	—	—	*0.2	*0.1
Bicycle	0.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.1	*0.9	*5.2	5.0	1.6
Walk	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.5	2.7	8.2	6.5	4.8	4.2
Other	0.5	*0.4	0.9	*0.1	1.1	*0.6	*0.4	*0.2	0.6
MARCH 2003									
Private motor vehicle	74.6	82.4	85.9	83.4	87.3	90.2	84.9	86.7	81.3
Public transport	19.0	12.5	8.7	10.6	8.0	4.5	2.8	8.1	13.0
Taxi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	—	0.1
Bicycle	0.9	1.3	1.1	2.6	1.4	1.2	5.9	3.5	1.3
Walk	5.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.4	1.7	4.2
Other	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	0.9	—	0.1
MARCH 2000									
Private motor vehicle	76.5	81.1	87.7	85.0	86.6	88.8	87.9	87.0	81.9
Public transport	17.9	12.7	6.4	7.9	8.6	2.4	3.4	8.2	12.2
Taxi	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.3	0.3	0.1
Bicycle	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.8	0.5	3.9	1.7	1.1
Walk	4.5	4.9	4.0	5.1	2.6	7.3	3.4	2.8	4.4
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	—	0.3
APRIL 1996									
Private motor vehicle	76.4	82.5	84.4	83.3	85.1	83.6	86.4	81.5	81.1
Public transport	16.9	11.0	7.8	9.6	8.0	6.6	2.7	11.4	11.9
Taxi	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	1.2	—	0.2
Bicycle	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.8	3.6	2.2	1.9
Walk	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.1	4.5	8.7	4.4	4.9	4.6
Other	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.7	—	0.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

Note: Percentages (%) calculated against total number of persons aged 18 years and over who travel on their usual trip to work or study at time of the survey as in table 4.9.

4.12**MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY, by age—1996:2006**

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
.....							
MARCH 2006							
Private motor vehicle	68.2	77.8	83.1	85.4	87.2	81.8	80.1
Public transport	23.5	15.7	11.8	8.1	7.5	11.8	13.5
Taxi	—	—	*0.1	*0.1	*0.2	*1.0	*0.1
Bicycle	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	0.9	—	1.6
Walk	6.4	4.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	*4.8	4.2
Other	*0.3	*0.3	*0.4	1.1	*0.7	*0.6	0.6
.....							
MARCH 2003							
Private motor vehicle	67.8	80.6	85.5	85.9	87.1	86.8	81.3
Public transport	24.3	13.3	9.3	9.6	8.3	10.9	13.0
Taxi	—	0.3	0.1	—	0.2	—	0.1
Bicycle	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	—	1.3
Walk	6.3	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.3	4.2
Other	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1
.....							
MARCH 2000							
Private vehicle	69.9	81.2	87.2	86.0	84.3	78.7	81.9
Public Transport	23.0	12.9	8.0	8.6	8.8	7.3	12.2
Taxi	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Bicycle	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	—	1.1
Walk	5.4	4.1	3.5	4.1	5.2	13.2	4.4
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3
.....							
APRIL 1996							
Private motor vehicle	68.9	82.6	84.7	85.6	84.0	82.8	81.1
Public transport	20.8	10.7	9.9	8.2	9.2	7.2	11.9
Taxi	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.2
Bicycle	3.4	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.8	—	1.9
Walk	6.5	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.5	9.1	4.6
Other	—	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Note: Percentages (%) calculated against total number of persons aged 18 years and over who travel to work or study at time of the survey.

4.13 AVERAGE DISTANCE OF USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY, by main form of transport—March 2006

	<i>Private motor vehicle</i>	<i>Public transport</i>	<i>Taxi</i>	<i>Bicycle</i>	<i>Walk</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estimate ('000)							
Less than 5 km	1 350.0	129.0	*1.4	66.5	355.4	28.9	1 800.8
5 km to less than 10 km	1 536.5	316.3	*1.2	43.3	18.6	*3.3	1 601.7
10 km to less than 20 km	2 093.3	371.6	*2.2	27.0	—	*4.4	2 124.7
20 km to less than 30 km	989.8	224.0	—	*3.8	—	—	993.6
30 km or more	1 270.4	181.9	*1.5	*0.6	*1.9	15.0	1 287.9
Total persons	7 239.9	1 222.8	6.3	141.2	375.9	51.6	7 808.7
Proportion (%)							
Less than 5 km	18.6	10.5	*22.8	47.1	94.5	56.0	23.1
5 km to less than 10 km	21.2	25.9	*18.2	30.6	5.0	*6.4	20.5
10 km to less than 20 km	28.9	30.4	*35.4	19.1	—	*8.5	27.2
20 km to less than 30 km	13.7	18.3	—	*2.7	—	—	12.7
30 km or more	17.5	14.9	*23.6	*0.4	0.5	29.1	16.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

4.14 FORMS OF TRANSPORT USED IN DAY-TO-DAY TRIP OTHER THAN TO WORK OR STUDY—March 2006

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Estimate ('000)									
Private motor vehicle	2 879.9	2 138.9	1 796.8	669.0	915.2	206.3	78.7	171.6	8 856.6
Public transport	561.5	397.9	228.1	78.5	93.1	15.3	7.3	20.7	1 402.3
Taxi	126.1	53.1	69.0	15.5	20.9	6.2	*4.1	4.2	299.2
Bicycle	100.7	146.8	84.4	32.3	56.3	10.2	13.8	17.6	462.1
Walk	452.6	492.9	241.8	95.9	130.2	34.9	14.8	40.1	1 503.3
Other	32.9	25.8	17.6	8.2	*5.4	*3.5	*0.9	*1.2	95.6
Total persons^{(b)(c)}	3 193.0	2 420.2	1 914.3	713.8	955.4	216.9	86.1	182.8	9 682.5
Proportion (%)									
Private motor vehicle	90.2	88.4	93.9	93.7	95.8	95.1	91.5	93.9	91.5
Public transport	17.6	16.4	11.9	11.0	9.7	7.0	8.4	11.3	14.5
Taxi	3.9	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.9	*4.8	2.3	3.1
Bicycle	3.2	6.1	4.4	4.5	5.9	4.7	16.0	9.6	4.8
Walk	14.2	20.4	12.6	13.4	13.6	16.1	17.2	22.0	15.5
Other	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	*0.6	*1.6	*1.1	*0.7	1.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Only includes persons aged 18 years and over either working or studying at time of the survey.

(c) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one form of transport may be specified.

4.15**WHETHER TAKE PASSENGERS ON USUAL TRIP TO AND FROM WORK OR STUDY,
by gender—March 2006**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
MALE									
Estimate ('000)									
Yes, to only	37.9	37.9	45.2	13.2	22.2	5.5	2.3	2.2	166.4
Yes, from only	*9.6	*2.8	*5.5	*3.0	*5.7	*1.0	*0.8	—	28.3
Yes, to and from	155.2	88.2	75.5	31.4	47.8	11.6	*3.5	10.3	423.3
No	990.4	837.4	620.9	229.5	337.7	67.8	29.0	55.3	3 168.0
Total	1 193.1	966.2	747.1	277.1	413.4	85.9	35.6	67.7	3 786.1
Proportion (%)									
Yes, to only	3.2	3.9	6.1	4.8	5.4	6.4	6.5	3.2	4.4
Yes, from only	*0.8	*0.3	*0.7	*1.1	*1.4	*1.1	*2.1	—	0.7
Yes, to and from	*13.0	*9.1	*10.1	11.3	11.6	13.6	*9.8	15.2	11.2
No	83.0	86.7	83.1	82.8	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.7
FEMALE									
Estimate ('000)									
Yes, to only	66.9	52.5	45.9	20.3	22.5	*3.0	*2.2	5.8	218.9
Yes, from only	*11.3	*6.3	*11.0	*2.6	*1.2	*1.0	*0.2	*0.7	34.4
Yes, to and from	109.4	57.6	92.3	35.0	34.8	14.2	6.7	9.2	359.2
No	706.6	632.1	482.1	182.1	251.8	53.4	17.9	47.1	2 373.0
Total	894.1	748.6	631.3	239.9	310.4	71.5	27.0	62.7	2 985.6
Proportion (%)									
Yes, to only	7.5	7.0	7.3	8.4	7.2	4.2	*8.0	9.2	7.3
Yes, from only	*1.3	*0.8	*1.7	*1.1	*0.4	*1.3	*0.8	*1.0	1.2
Yes, to and from	*12.2	*7.7	*14.6	14.6	11.2	19.8	24.9	14.7	12.0
No	79.0	84.4	76.4	75.9	81.1	74.7	66.3	75.0	79.5
TOTAL PERSONS (b)									
Estimate ('000)									
Yes, to only	104.8	90.4	91.1	33.5	44.7	8.5	*4.5	7.9	385.3
Yes, from only	20.9	*9.2	16.5	*5.6	*6.9	*1.9	*1.0	*0.7	62.7
Yes, to and from	264.5	145.8	167.8	66.3	82.6	25.8	10.2	19.5	782.6
No	1 696.9	1 469.5	1 103.0	411.6	589.5	121.2	46.9	102.4	5 541.1
Total	2 087.2	1 714.9	1 378.4	517.0	723.7	157.5	62.5	130.4	6 771.6
Proportion (%)									
Yes, to only	5.0	5.3	6.6	6.5	6.2	5.4	*7.1	6.1	5.7
Yes, from only	1.0	*0.5	1.2	*1.1	*1.0	*1.2	*1.6	*0.5	0.9
Yes, to and from	12.7	8.5	12.2	12.8	11.4	16.4	16.3	14.9	11.6
No	81.3	85.7	80.0	79.6	81.5	77.0	75.0	78.5	81.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Only includes those persons who drive a private motor vehicle (e.g. car, truck, van or motorbike) on their usual trip to and from work or study.

4.16 WHETHER TAKE PASSENGERS ON USUAL TRIP TO AND FROM WORK OR STUDY, by gender and age—March 2006

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total
MALE							
Estimate ('000)							
Yes, to only	8.5	24.2	58.2	61.2	13.3	*1.0	166.4
Yes, from only	*3.6	*7.7	*4.7	*6.4	*6.0	—	28.3
Yes, to and from	71.8	110.8	102.0	86.5	49.0	*3.2	423.3
No	451.1	718.2	785.3	713.7	441.7	58.0	3 168.0
Total	535.1	860.8	950.2	867.9	509.9	62.2	3 786.1
Proportion (%)							
Yes, to only	1.6	2.8	6.1	7.1	2.6	*1.6	4.4
Yes, from only	*0.7	*0.9	*0.5	*0.7	*1.2	—	0.7
Yes, to and from	13.4	12.9	10.7	10.0	9.6	*5.1	11.2
No	84.3	83.4	82.6	82.2	86.6	93.3	83.7
FEMALE							
Estimate ('000)							
Yes, to only	14.6	47.3	95.4	55.6	*6.2	—	218.9
Yes, from only	*3.5	8.4	11.1	*6.2	*5.1	—	34.4
Yes, to and from	43.1	86.3	140.0	68.7	20.6	0.4	359.2
No	410.6	495.8	484.9	647.5	317.9	16.4	2 373.0
Total	471.8	637.8	731.4	778.0	349.8	16.8	2 985.6
Proportion (%)							
Yes, to only	3.1	7.4	13.0	7.1	*1.8	—	7.3
Yes, from only	*0.7	1.3	1.5	*0.8	*1.5	—	1.2
Yes, to and from	9.1	13.5	19.1	8.8	5.9	*2.4	12.0
No	87.0	77.7	66.3	83.2	90.9	97.6	79.5
TOTAL PERSONS (a)							
Estimate ('000)							
Yes, to only	23.1	71.4	153.6	116.8	19.4	*1.0	385.3
Yes, from only	*7.1	16.1	15.8	12.6	11.1	—	62.7
Yes, to and from	114.9	197.1	242.0	155.2	69.7	*3.6	782.6
No	861.7	1 214.0	1 270.2	1 361.3	759.6	74.4	5 541.1
Total	1 006.9	1 498.6	1 681.6	1 645.9	859.8	79.0	6 771.6
Proportion (%)							
Yes, to only	2.3	4.8	9.1	7.1	2.3	*1.3	5.7
Yes, from only	*0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	—	0.9
Yes, to and from	11.4	13.2	14.4	9.4	8.1	*4.5	11.6
No	85.6	81.0	75.5	82.7	88.3	94.2	81.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those persons who drive a private motor vehicle (e.g. car, truck, van or motorbike) on their usual trip to and from work or study.

4.17**REASONS FOR TAKING PASSENGERS ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY, by household type—March 2006**

	ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS					MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		
	<i>Couple with dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>One parent with dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Couple only</i>	<i>Other one family households</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>With dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Without dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estimate ('000)								
Work/study with or near passenger	131.0	14.5	105.4	58.1	309.0	*7.5	16.9	24.3
Passenger live nearby or on way to work/study	53.7	10.9	46.3	25.3	136.2	—	*2.2	*2.2
To save on travel costs	48.9	5.9	23.0	25.3	103.1	*5.2	*5.6	10.8
As a favour	11.7	5.0	12.7	11.8	41.2	—	—	—
Public transport not suitable for passenger	8.7	*1.4	*1.2	*1.4	12.7	—	—	—
Drop children at school	380.4	76.1	*3.1	*1.8	461.4	*2.3	—	*2.3
Environmental concerns	—	—	*0.9	—	*0.9	—	—	—
For company/conversation	9.1	—	*3.6	*6.3	19.0	—	*3.6	*3.6
Car pooling incentives	32.3	*1.8	16.0	10.6	60.7	*2.3	—	*2.3
Other	55.0	9.0	19.9	*7.1	91.1	—	*3.6	*3.6
Total persons (a)	629.4	109.0	185.5	106.1	1 030.0	17.2	21.7	38.9
Proportion (%)								
Work/study with or near passenger	20.8	13.3	56.9	54.7	30.0	*43.2	77.8	62.5
Passenger live nearby or on way to work/study	8.5	10.0	25.0	23.9	13.2	—	*10.3	*5.8
To save on travel costs	7.8	5.5	12.4	23.8	10.0	*30.1	*26.0	27.8
As a favour	1.9	4.6	6.9	11.1	4.0	—	—	—
Public transport not suitable for passenger	1.4	*1.3	*0.6	*1.3	1.2	—	—	—
Drop children at school	60.4	69.8	*1.7	*1.7	44.8	*13.2	—	*5.8
Environmental concerns	—	—	*0.5	—	*0.1	—	—	—
For company/conversation	1.4	—	*1.9	*5.9	1.8	—	*16.4	*9.1
Car pooling incentives	5.1	*1.7	8.6	10.0	5.9	*13.5	—	*6.0
Other	8.7	8.3	10.7	*6.7	8.8	—	*16.6	*9.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason may be specified.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

4.17 REASONS FOR TAKING PASSENGERS ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY, by household type—March 2006 *continued*

	NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS			UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
	Lone person	Group household	Total		
Estimate ('000)					
Work/study with or near passenger	15.8	17.2	33.0	19.2	385.6
Passenger live nearby or on way to work/study	10.1	9.3	19.3	8.5	166.3
To save on travel costs	*5.0	*5.9	10.9	*5.5	130.3
As a favour	*4.9	*3.9	8.7	—	49.9
Public transport not suitable for passenger	*1.2	*2.7	*3.9	—	16.6
Drop children at school	*1.3	*2.3	*3.6	*3.0	470.3
Environmental concerns	*0.8	—	*0.8	—	*1.6
For company/conversation	*2.8	*2.1	*4.9	—	27.4
Car pooling incentives	*6.1	*3.8	9.9	*0.7	73.6
Other	*2.4	*2.7	*5.1	*2.7	102.5
Total persons(a)	32.4	36.8	69.1	29.8	1 167.9
Proportion (%)					
Work/study with or near passenger	48.7	46.9	47.7	64.6	33.0
Passenger live nearby or on way to work/study	31.1	25.2	28.0	28.5	14.2
To save on travel costs	*15.5	*16.1	15.8	*18.3	11.2
As a favour	*15.0	*10.5	12.6	—	4.3
Public transport not suitable for passenger	*3.6	*7.4	*5.6	—	1.4
Drop children at school	*4.0	*6.2	*5.2	*10.1	40.3
Environmental concerns	*2.4	—	*1.1	—	*0.1
For company/conversation	*8.6	*5.7	*7.1	—	2.3
Car pooling incentives	*18.9	*10.3	14.3	*2.3	6.3
Other	*7.4	*7.4	*7.4	*9.0	8.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason may be specified.

4.18**REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PASSENGERS ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY,
by household type—March 2006**

	ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS					MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		
	<i>Couple with dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>One parent with dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Couple only</i>	<i>Other one family households</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>With dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Without dependent child(ren)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estimate ('000)								
Work/study different direction or location	675.9	83.4	434.4	303.8	1 497.5	21.0	25.8	46.7
Others do not require transport	822.8	82.2	635.2	393.7	1 933.8	17.6	26.9	44.5
Work/study hours								
irregular/different	431.2	45.6	220.8	160.1	857.7	14.1	10.4	24.6
Another vehicle is available	37.3	*0.8	31.1	22.9	92.2	—	*6.3	*6.3
Personal space/privacy reasons	30.9	*4.0	21.4	18.3	74.6	*2.6	—	*2.6
Others take public transport	9.9	*2.7	*6.0	*5.9	24.5	*3.1	—	*3.1
Other	96.0	15.8	91.5	25.4	228.7	*3.1	*5.2	8.3
Don't know/no reason	128.6	23.5	72.3	65.2	289.6	*2.5	*6.4	8.9
Total persons^(a)	2 004.1	235.7	1 379.8	911.6	4 531.1	56.7	69.5	126.2
Proportion (%)								
Work/study different direction or location	33.7	35.4	31.5	33.3	33.0	37.0	37.1	37.1
Others do not require transport	41.1	34.9	46.0	43.2	42.7	31.1	38.7	35.3
Work/study hours								
irregular/different	21.5	19.3	16.0	17.6	18.9	24.9	15.0	19.5
Another vehicle is available	1.9	*0.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	—	*9.0	*5.0
Personal space/privacy reasons	1.5	*1.7	1.5	2.0	1.6	*4.6	—	*2.1
Others take public transport	0.5	*1.2	*0.4	*0.6	0.5	*5.4	—	*2.4
Other	4.8	6.7	6.6	2.8	5.0	*5.4	*7.4	6.5
Don't know/no reason	6.4	10.0	5.2	7.2	6.4	*4.4	*9.2	7.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason may be specified.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

4.18 REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PASSENGERS ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY, by household type—March 2006 *continued*

	NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS			UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
	<i>Lone person</i>	<i>Group household</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Estimate ('000)					
Work/study different direction or location	123.1	71.8	194.8	37.5	1 776.7
Others do not require transport	283.7	101.4	385.1	49.8	2 413.2
Work/study hours irregular/different	85.2	34.9	120.1	21.3	1 023.6
Another vehicle is available	*1.4	*6.2	*7.6	*4.6	110.6
Personal space/privacy reasons	15.4	*5.2	20.6	*5.1	102.9
Others take public transport	*2.4	*0.4	*2.9	—	30.4
Other	62.6	16.1	78.6	*4.7	320.3
Don't know/no reason	62.7	17.5	80.2	14.2	393.0
Total persons(a)	594.5	230.0	824.4	122.1	5 603.8
Proportion (%)					
Work/study different direction or location	20.7	31.2	23.6	30.8	31.7
Others do not require transport	47.7	44.1	46.7	40.8	43.1
Work/study hours irregular/different	14.3	15.2	14.6	17.4	18.3
Another vehicle is available	*0.2	*2.7	*0.9	*3.8	2.0
Personal space/privacy reasons	2.6	*2.3	2.5	*4.2	1.8
Others take public transport	*0.4	*0.2	*0.3	—	0.5
Other	10.5	7.0	9.5	*3.9	5.7
Don't know/no reason	10.6	7.6	9.7	11.7	7.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason may be specified.

4.19**REASONS FOR USING PUBLIC TRANSPORT ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY—March 2006**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Estimate ('000)									
Convenience/comfort/less stress	323.3	196.9	111.8	35.4	35.5	4.6	*0.9	6.8	715.1
Reduced travel time	67.2	36.4	12.7	*4.2	9.2	—	—	*0.5	130.1
Public transport services near to home	101.8	45.3	*8.1	*4.9	7.1	*2.5	*0.4	*1.6	171.7
Frequency of service	21.3	23.6	12.8	*1.4	*2.0	—	—	*1.4	62.6
Price/cost	112.7	93.4	62.1	32.0	27.5	*3.7	*0.4	5.1	336.9
Does not own motor vehicle	120.4	50.7	30.1	11.3	13.9	*1.5	*2.5	3.8	234.0
Cannot drive/unlicensed	62.3	21.1	23.5	12.5	13.3	4.7	*3.2	*1.4	142.1
Other household member uses car	26.6	*7.4	*4.9	*5.0	9.0	*0.9	*0.7	*1.1	55.5
Parking concerns	135.3	67.5	34.3	13.2	14.6	*2.1	*0.2	*2.7	270.0
Environmental concerns	*4.4	15.5	*9.4	*3.7	*1.7	*0.2	*0.4	*0.7	36.0
Personal safety	*0.8	*2.9	*4.6	*0.7	—	—	—	—	9.0
Other	28.6	18.2	16.4	*0.7	*3.5	—	—	—	67.4
Total persons(b)(c)	555.0	309.0	178.8	74.1	74.3	12.1	5.6	13.9	1 222.8
Proportion (%)									
Convenience/comfort/less stress	58.2	63.7	62.5	47.8	47.8	37.9	*15.6	49.1	58.5
Reduced travel time	12.1	11.8	7.1	*5.7	12.4	—	—	*3.4	10.6
Public transport services near to home	18.3	14.6	*4.5	*6.7	9.5	*20.7	*6.4	*11.9	14.0
Frequency of service	3.8	7.6	7.2	*1.9	*2.7	—	—	*10.4	5.1
Price/cost	20.3	30.2	34.7	43.1	37.0	*30.7	*6.4	37.0	27.6
Does not own motor vehicle	21.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	18.7	*12.4	*44.0	27.1	19.1
Cannot drive/unlicensed	11.2	6.8	13.1	16.9	17.8	38.8	*57.9	*10.3	11.6
Other household member uses car	4.8	*2.4	2.7	*6.8	12.1	*7.6	*12.6	*7.6	4.5
Parking concerns	24.4	21.9	19.2	17.9	19.7	*17.5	*4.2	*19.2	22.1
Environmental concerns	*0.8	5.0	*5.3	*5.0	*2.3	*1.5	*6.4	*5.0	2.9
Personal safety	*0.1	*0.9	*2.6	*1.0	—	—	—	—	0.7
Other	5.1	5.9	9.2	*1.0	*4.7	—	—	—	5.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Includes only persons age 18 years and over who usually travel to work or study by public transport.

(c) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason may be specified.

4.20**REASONS FOR TAKING PUBLIC TRANSPORT ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY, by age—March 2006**

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Total
Estimate ('000)							
Convenience/comfort/less stress	189.6	211.3	159.2	98.4	48.0	8.5	715.1
Reduced travel time	34.8	48.6	20.6	15.8	9.8	*0.4	130.1
Public transport services near to home	73.8	46.6	34.4	14.2	*2.7	—	171.7
Frequency of service	13.8	23.5	17.7	*5.1	*2.1	*0.4	62.6
Price/cost	99.3	90.1	70.0	49.8	25.7	*1.9	336.9
Does not own motor vehicle	114.7	63.9	33.3	14.0	*5.5	*2.7	234.0
Cannot drive/unlicensed	64.4	31.2	21.6	17.9	*6.9	—	142.1
Other household member uses car	8.4	15.0	16.9	10.3	*4.9	—	55.5
Parking concerns	51.7	89.1	66.2	42.5	19.3	*1.1	270.0
Environmental concerns	*4.2	12.2	*7.8	*8.1	*3.8	—	36.0
Personal safety	*3.8	*0.7	*1.1	*3.2	—	—	9.0
Other	18.3	17.0	18.4	*6.1	*7.6	—	67.4
Total persons (a) (b)	389.9	328.1	251.0	163.5	77.5	12.8	1 222.8
Proportion (%)							
Convenience/comfort/less stress	48.6	64.4	63.4	60.2	61.9	66.6	58.5
Reduced travel time	8.9	14.8	8.2	9.7	12.7	*3.4	10.6
Public transport services near to home	18.9	14.2	13.7	8.7	*3.4	—	14.0
Frequency of service	3.5	7.2	7.0	*3.1	*2.7	*3.4	5.1
Price/cost	25.5	27.5	27.9	30.5	33.1	*15.0	27.6
Does not own motor vehicle	29.4	19.5	13.3	8.6	*7.1	*21.0	19.1
Cannot drive/unlicensed	16.5	9.5	8.6	11.0	*8.9	—	11.6
Other household member uses car	2.2	4.6	6.7	6.3	*6.4	—	4.5
Parking concerns	13.3	27.2	26.4	26.0	24.9	*8.9	22.1
Environmental concerns	*1.1	3.7	*3.1	*4.9	*5.0	—	2.9
Personal safety	*1.0	*0.2	*0.5	*2.0	—	—	0.7
Other	4.7	5.2	7.3	3.7	*9.8	—	5.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes only persons age 18 years and over who usually travel to work or study by public transport.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason may be specified.

4.21**REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PUBLIC TRANSPORT ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY—March 2006**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Estimate ('000)									
No service available at all	698.1	491.2	562.0	149.2	211.3	59.2	19.5	6.4	2 196.8
No service available at right/convenient time	528.0	511.5	422.2	165.4	208.5	51.2	24.1	50.1	1 961.1
Public transport services too far from home	108.1	108.8	52.6	14.6	43.9	*1.1	*2.2	4.6	335.9
Travel time too long	351.1	299.0	171.2	98.8	135.2	11.6	10.5	39.2	1 116.7
Cost considerations	46.8	55.3	36.6	*6.7	7.7	4.9	*1.7	4.8	164.6
Convenience/comfort/privacy in private vehicle	547.1	421.6	265.3	131.4	168.3	42.7	20.7	60.3	1 657.4
Own vehicle needed before/during/after hours	231.2	162.4	156.3	60.6	71.7	18.5	7.2	23.2	731.0
Company or employers vehicle needed during work/study hours	123.6	100.9	70.5	32.5	44.4	6.4	*3.6	7.6	389.5
Carry equipment/tools/passengers	123.6	70.3	56.6	26.3	40.4	*3.8	7.5	8.4	336.8
Reliable parking near/at place of work/study	56.0	34.3	18.1	*3.4	9.7	*1.8	*0.3	4.9	128.4
Prefer to walk	106.7	56.6	26.4	14.6	17.7	11.5	*2.5	6.8	242.7
Prefer to cycle	17.8	35.6	23.4	9.2	*6.4	*3.2	*2.5	6.5	104.5
Concerned about personal safety	32.6	39.5	15.9	9.8	10.8	*0.4	*0.2	2.6	111.7
Other	141.9	79.9	40.2	25.3	30.8	4.8	*3.5	6.3	332.6
Total persons^{(b)(c)}	2 411.7	1 937.9	1 597.3	587.7	800.1	190.3	76.9	161.5	7 763.4
Proportion (%)									
No service available at all	28.9	25.3	35.2	25.4	26.4	31.1	25.3	4.0	28.3
No service available at right/convenient time	21.9	26.4	26.4	28.1	26.1	26.9	31.4	31.0	25.3
Public transport services too far from home	4.5	5.6	3.3	2.5	5.5	*0.6	*2.8	2.8	4.3
Travel time too long	14.6	15.4	10.7	16.8	16.9	6.1	13.6	24.3	14.4
Cost considerations	1.9	2.9	2.3	*1.1	1.0	2.6	*2.3	3.0	2.1
Convenience/comfort/privacy in private vehicle	22.7	21.8	16.6	22.4	21.0	22.4	26.9	37.4	21.3
Own vehicle needed before/during/after hours	9.6	8.4	9.8	10.3	9.0	9.7	9.3	14.4	9.4
Company or employers vehicle needed during work/study hours	5.1	5.2	4.4	5.5	5.6	3.3	*4.7	4.7	5.0
Carry equipment/tools/passengers	5.1	3.6	3.5	4.5	5.0	*2.0	9.7	5.2	4.3
Reliable parking near/at place of work/study	2.3	1.8	1.1	*0.6	1.2	*0.9	*0.4	3.0	1.7
Prefer to walk	4.4	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.2	6.0	*3.2	4.2	3.1
Prefer to cycle	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	*0.8	*1.7	*3.2	4.0	1.3
Concerned about personal safety	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	*0.2	*0.3	1.6	1.4
Other	5.9	4.1	2.5	4.3	3.9	2.5	*4.5	3.9	4.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas only.

(b) Includes only persons age 18 years and over who do not usually travel to work or study by public transport.

(c) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason may be specified.

4.22 REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PUBLIC TRANSPORT ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY, by age—March 2006

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total
Estimate ('000)							
No service available at all	320.9	407.7	526.8	598.6	316.3	26.4	2 196.8
No service available at right/convenient time	320.5	440.7	490.7	449.7	244.2	15.2	1 961.1
Public transport services too far from home	55.5	64.9	72.2	81.0	59.1	*3.3	335.9
Travel time too long	202.0	259.6	246.8	256.3	138.3	13.7	1 116.7
Cost considerations	42.8	54.8	32.6	23.4	10.5	0.5	164.6
Convenience/comfort/privacy in private vehicle	299.0	438.1	372.0	370.0	153.5	24.8	1 657.4
Own vehicle needed before/during/after hours	72.8	177.5	211.6	156.1	103.3	9.7	731.0
Company or employers vehicle needed during work/study hours	18.5	95.4	108.9	106.7	54.1	*5.9	389.5
Carry equipment/tools/passengers	29.2	88.0	113.7	78.0	24.1	*3.7	336.8
Reliable parking near/at place of work/study	19.9	33.5	27.4	32.8	14.7	—	128.4
Prefer to walk	72.4	70.1	45.1	37.9	15.5	*1.8	242.7
Prefer to cycle	19.5	21.6	25.3	29.1	9.0	—	104.5
Concerned about personal safety	16.6	28.1	28.1	25.1	13.8	—	111.7
Other	69.7	78.4	67.9	68.9	36.2	11.5	332.6
Total persons^{(a)(b)}	1 266.3	1 753.1	1 865.2	1 833.8	949.6	95.3	7 763.4
Proportion (%)							
No service available at all	25.3	23.3	28.2	32.6	33.3	27.7	28.3
No service available at right/convenient time	25.3	25.1	26.3	24.5	25.7	15.9	25.3
Public transport services too far from home	4.4	3.7	3.9	4.4	6.2	*3.5	4.3
Travel time too long	15.9	14.8	13.2	14.0	14.6	14.4	14.4
Cost considerations	3.4	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.1
Convenience/comfort/privacy in private vehicle	23.6	25.0	19.9	20.2	16.2	26.1	21.3
Own vehicle needed before/during/after hours	5.8	10.1	11.3	8.5	10.9	10.2	9.4
Company or employers vehicle needed during work/study hours	1.5	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.7	*6.1	5.0
Carry equipment/tools/passengers	2.3	5.0	6.1	4.3	2.5	*3.9	4.3
Reliable parking near/at place of work/study	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	—	1.7
Prefer to walk	5.7	4.0	2.4	2.1	1.6	*1.9	3.1
Prefer to cycle	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.9	—	1.3
Concerned about personal safety	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	—	1.4
Other	5.5	4.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	12.1	4.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes only persons age 18 years or over who do not usually travel to work or study by public transport.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason may be specified.

4.23**REASONS WALK OR CYCLE TO WORK OR STUDY, by age—March 2006**

	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Total
A. USUALLY CYCLE OR WALK TO WORK OR STUDY							
Estimate ('000)							
Cost	40.1	20.4	16.6	19.7	*2.9	*0.2	100.0
Proximity of home to work/study	80.3	79.0	52.6	60.2	28.7	*5.3	306.1
Exercise/health	48.0	67.0	58.7	59.6	17.9	—	251.1
Personal safety	*1.6	*0.4	—	*0.6	—	—	*2.5
Adequate cycle/walking paths	13.3	*0.4	*7.4	8.4	*3.5	—	33.1
No other transport available	18.5	*6.1	*6.7	*4.8	*5.8	—	42.0
Enjoyment	14.9	24.9	21.4	23.3	*5.7	*0.2	90.3
Unreliable parking	*2.3	*4.4	*3.0	*0.7	*0.7	—	11.2
Environmental concerns	*4.6	*6.9	*6.7	*6.5	*1.7	*0.2	26.6
Other	10.2	8.4	*4.4	11.2	*3.6	—	37.9
Total persons(a)	132.6	127.9	97.3	107.9	46.2	*5.3	517.2
Proportion (%)							
Cost	30.3	16.0	17.1	18.2	*6.3	*3.6	19.3
Proximity of home to work/study	60.5	61.8	54.1	55.7	62.1	*100.0	59.2
Exercise/health	36.2	52.4	60.3	55.2	38.8	—	48.5
Personal safety	*1.2	*0.3	—	*0.5	—	—	*0.5
Adequate cycle/walking paths	10.0	*0.3	*7.6	7.8	*7.6	—	6.4
No other transport available	14.0	*4.8	*6.9	*4.5	*12.6	—	8.1
Enjoyment	11.2	19.5	22.0	21.6	*12.3	*3.6	17.5
Unreliable parking	*1.7	*3.5	*3.1	*0.7	*1.5	—	2.2
Environmental concerns	*3.5	*5.4	*6.8	*6.0	*3.8	*3.6	5.1
Other	7.7	6.6	*4.5	10.4	*7.9	—	7.3
B. OCCASIONALLY CYCLE OR WALK TO WORK OR STUDY							
Estimate ('000)							
Cost	16.2	14.0	8.4	*3.8	*0.4	—	42.8
Proximity of home to work/study	23.1	19.6	23.6	23.9	*5.6	*1.9	97.7
Exercise/health	80.8	109.9	127.0	103.2	34.8	*5.7	461.4
Personal safety	—	*1.0	—	*5.5	—	—	*6.5
Adequate cycle/walking paths	*2.4	*2.0	*2.5	*4.0	*0.9	—	11.8
No other transport available	20.5	12.1	26.9	29.0	11.1	*1.8	101.4
Enjoyment	19.0	29.4	29.6	29.5	10.7	*1.5	119.9
Unreliable parking	*3.6	*1.1	*2.8	*2.0	—	—	9.4
Environmental concerns	*4.6	*6.7	11.3	*4.4	*1.7	—	28.7
Other	13.2	17.3	17.4	15.1	*6.8	—	69.8
Total persons(a)	129.3	157.5	178.9	150.6	55.2	9.2	680.7
Proportion (%)							
Cost	12.5	8.9	4.7	2.5	*0.7	—	6.3
Proximity of home to work/study	17.8	12.4	13.2	15.9	*10.1	*21.0	14.4
Exercise/health	62.5	69.8	71.0	68.5	62.9	*62.0	67.8
Personal safety	—	*0.7	—	*3.7	—	—	*1.0
Adequate cycle/walking paths	*1.9	*1.3	*1.4	*2.6	*1.7	—	1.7
No other transport available	15.8	7.7	15.0	19.3	20.0	*19.6	14.9
Enjoyment	14.7	18.7	16.6	19.6	19.4	*16.7	17.6
Unreliable parking	*2.8	*0.7	*1.5	*1.3	*—	—	1.4
Environmental concerns	*3.5	*4.2	6.3	2.9	*3.0	—	4.2
Other	10.2	11.0	9.7	10.0	12.4	—	10.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one reason may be specified.

4.24 REASONS FOR NOT WALKING OR CYCLING TO WORK OR STUDY—March 2006 ..

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years or over	Total
Estimate ('000)							
Does not own bicycle	156.5	125.3	108.5	126.8	52.3	9.2	578.6
Work/study distance is too far	1 119.8	1 380.1	1 374.6	1 330.1	697.7	70.1	5 972.4
Health/physical restrictions	15.6	33.3	37.4	65.6	73.6	13.3	238.9
Traffic/road problems	45.3	44.0	42.7	49.2	22.5	3.6	207.2
Climatic factors	58.7	54.2	55.1	69.9	25.5	5.9	269.5
Lack of suitable pathways	15.7	22.5	22.0	20.6	9.3	*2.2	92.3
Lack of end-of-trip facilities	10.9	*7.6	13.0	14.9	*1.1	*1.0	48.4
Need motor vehicle before/during/after hours	79.9	197.3	249.4	160.7	101.8	*7.5	796.7
Need to carry goods/equipment	62.9	127.5	150.0	121.6	66.8	*8.0	536.8
Lack of time	107.8	164.4	164.9	173.5	51.5	*3.2	665.5
Concerned about personal safety	80.0	92.8	118.1	122.7	47.1	*7.5	468.3
Not interested	131.8	143.5	131.5	98.5	69.5	*2.9	577.7
Other	67.5	101.4	100.3	105.1	42.6	*4.2	421.2
Total persons(a)(b)	1 529.4	1 960.3	2 027.0	1 912.1	988.4	103.5	8 520.7
Proportion (%)							
Does not own bicycle	10.2	6.4	5.4	6.6	5.3	8.9	6.8
Work/study distance is too far	73.2	70.4	67.8	69.6	70.6	67.8	70.1
Health/physical restrictions	1.0	1.7	1.8	3.4	7.4	12.9	2.8
Traffic/road problems	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.4	2.4
Climatic factors	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.6	5.7	3.2
Lack of suitable pathways	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	*2.2	1.1
Lack of end-of-trip facilities	0.7	*0.4	0.6	0.8	*0.1	*1.0	0.6
Need motor vehicle before/during/after hours	5.2	10.1	12.3	8.4	10.3	*7.2	9.4
Need to carry goods/equipment	4.1	6.5	7.4	6.4	6.8	*7.7	6.3
Lack of time	7.1	8.4	8.1	9.1	5.2	*3.1	7.8
Concerned about personal safety	5.2	4.7	5.8	6.4	4.8	*7.3	5.5
Not interested	8.6	7.3	6.5	5.2	7.0	*2.8	6.8
Other	4.4	5.2	4.9	5.5	4.3	*4.1	4.9

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Includes only persons 18 years and over who do not usually travel to work or study by walking or cycling.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one response may be specified.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains results from a survey on Waste Management and Transport Use which was conducted throughout Australia in March 2006 as part of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS). It is a continuation of series of surveys on this topic, conducted since March 1996 for waste and April 1996 for transport. The previous survey was conducted in March 2003. The major aim of the survey was to collect data on how households manage their waste and how Australians usually travel to work, place of study and other places. Information was also collected on household motor vehicle ownership and maintenance.

2 The publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), which also apply to supplementary surveys. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing which are relevant to both the monthly LFS and supplementary surveys.

3 From April 2001, the LFS has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional questions and some minor definitional changes. These changes also affect the supplementary surveys. For further details, see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0) and *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

METHODOLOGY

Survey Vehicle

4 The Monthly Population Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.). The sample for a monthly population survey is approximately 30,000 dwellings, but only half of these (i.e. 15,000) were included in the March supplementary topic. For the March 2006 survey, there were 14,603 full responding households and 14,600 fully responding individuals.

Data collection

5 Information was collected through interviews conducted over a two-week period during March 2006.

6 Information was collected from any responsible adult in the household who was asked to respond on behalf of the person or household.

7 Information for this survey was collected using computer assisted interviewing (CAI), whereby interviewers record responses directly onto an electronic questionnaire in a notebook computer. In the March 2004 survey, the CAI method was used on a random sample of 70% of survey interviews in all states and territories. The remaining 30% of interviews were conducted using the traditional 'pen and paper' method. In the March 2006 survey, all interviews were conducted using the CAI method.

8 The change in interviewing method is not expected to have affected the estimates in any meaningful way.

SCOPE

9 The survey was conducted in both rural and urban areas in all states and territories of Australia, but excluded people living in very remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia who would otherwise have been within the scope of the survey. The exclusion of these people will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory where such persons account for over 20% of the population.

SCOPE *continued*

- 10** In this supplementary survey, persons aged 18 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings were included except:
- members of the Australian permanent defence forces;
 - certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys;
 - overseas residents in Australia;
 - members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia; and
 - residents of other non-private dwellings such as hospitals, motels and gaols.

COVERAGE

11 The estimates in this publication relate to persons and households covered by the survey in March 2006. In the LFS, coverage rules were applied which aimed to ensure that each person was associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. See *Labour Force Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

DATA COMPARABILITY

12 A set of changing topics rotate over a period of three years. The topics contained in this publication compare with some data collected in 1996, 2000, and 2003. Where applicable, the data have been included in this publication for comparison.

13 An important point to note is that the environment topics were surveyed using a 'personal interview' methodology before 1997. From 1997 onwards the 'any responsible adult' methodology has been applied. When comparing post-1997 and pre-1997 data readers should be aware that some differences in the data may be explained by the change in methodology rather than representing real changes over time.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

14 Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors:

15 Sampling error is the difference between the published estimate and the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. For further information refer to the Technical Note.

16 Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether in full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient data processing procedures.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

17 ABS surveys draw extensively on information provided by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics ACT 1905*.

NEXT SURVEY

18 The next environmental supplementary survey will focus on Water use and conservation. The survey will be run in March 2007.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

19 Users may also wish to refer to the following ABS publications:
Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (cat. no. 4602.0) – 1992 to 2005 issues.
Australia's Environment Issues and Trends 2006 (cat.no. 4613.0)
Survey of Motor Vehicle Use (cat.no. 9208.0)

KEY REFERENCES

20 Further key references on waste management and transport use can be found through the following web sites:
Department of the Environment and Heritage (<http://www.deh.gov.au>)
Australian Greenhouse Office (<http://www.greenhouse.gov.au>)

KEY REFERENCES *continued*

21 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no.1101.0). The catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily *Release Advice* on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

22 In addition to the statistics provided in this publication, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, tabulations can be produced from the survey by cross-classifying any of the following data items for the relevant survey populations. All inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

CAPITAL CITY AND BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY

DISSEMINATION OR STATISTICAL REGIONS

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household type

One family household

Couple with dependent child(ren)

One parent with dependent child(ren)

Couple only

Other one family households

Multiple family household

With dependent child(ren)

Without dependent child(ren)

Non-family household

Lone person

Group household

Unclassified

NUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS

One person

Two persons

Three persons

Four persons

Five persons

Six or more persons

GENDER

Male

Female

AGE

INTRODUCTION

1 The estimation process for this survey ensures that estimates of persons and households calibrate exactly to independently produced population totals at broad levels. The known population totals, commonly referred to as 'benchmarks', are produced according to the scope of the survey. The same is true for estimates of persons and households produced in this survey. However, in these cases the person and household benchmarks are actually estimates themselves and not strictly known population totals.

2 Since this survey was last conducted, the process for producing person and household benchmarks has been refined. Whilst this process is still under review, it represents a significant improvement to the previous method and person and household benchmarks produced using the new method are considered sufficient quality for use in household survey estimation. In addition, measures of the variability in person and household benchmarks have been incorporated into household estimates for the first time. These changes may result in unexpected movements in total households (at some broad levels) due to revised benchmark methodology.

3 A paper entitled *A Revised Method for Estimating the Number of Households in Australia* (cat. no. 3107.055.007), describing these issues in detail is currently being developed and is due for release in early 2007.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

4 Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about 2 chances in 3 (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

5 Due to space limitations, it is impractical to print the SE of each estimate in the publication. Instead, a table of SEs is provided to enable readers to determine the SE for an estimate from the size of that estimate (see table T1). The SE table is derived from a mathematical model, referred to as the 'SE model', which is created using the data collected in this survey. It should be noted that the SE model only gives an approximate value for the SE for any particular estimate, since there is some minor variation between SEs for different estimates of the same size.

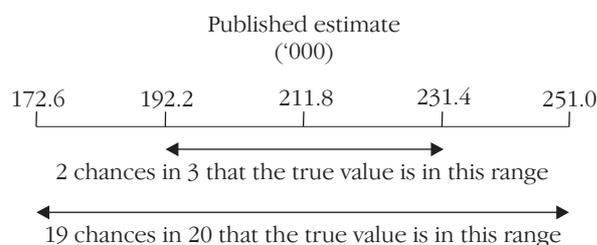
6 This publication contains estimates for persons and households. Table T1 gives SEs for estimates of households, while SEs for estimates of persons are presented in T2. Tables containing estimates of households are found in Chapters 2 and 3, while Chapter 4 contains estimates of persons.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR

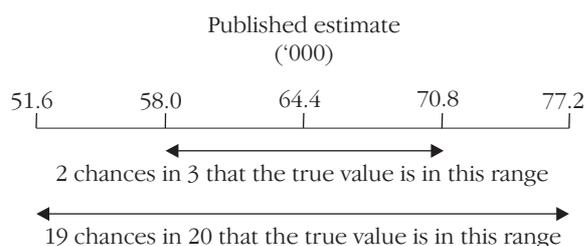
7 An example of the calculation and the use of SEs in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 4.1 shows that the estimated number of persons aged 18 years and over in New South Wales who do not travel to work or study was 211,800. Since this estimate is between 200,000 and 300,000, table T2 shows that the SE for New South Wales will lie between 19,150 and 22,600 and can be approximated by interpolation using the following general formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE of estimate} &= \text{lower SE} + \left[\left(\frac{\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower estimate}}{\text{upper estimate} - \text{lower estimate}} \right) \right] \times (\text{upper SE} - \text{lower SE}) \\ &= 19,150 + \left(\frac{211,800 - 200,000}{300,000 - 200,000} \right) \times (22,600 - 19,150) \\ &= 19,557 \\ &= 19,600 \text{ (rounded to the nearest 100)} \end{aligned}$$

8 Therefore, there are about 2 chances in 3 that the value that would have been produced if all persons in New South Wales had been included in the survey will fall within the range 192,200 to 231,400 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 172,600 to 251,000. This example is illustrated in the diagram below.



9 Similarly, SEs are calculated for household level estimates using table T1 instead of table T2. For example, table 2.1 shows that the estimated number of households in Australia that neither recycle nor reuse any waste items included in the survey was 64,400. This estimate is between 50,000 and 100,000, so the SE for this estimate will be between 5,650 and 8,100. This can be approximated using the same interpolation formula as above, with the resulting SE being 6,400 (rounded to the nearest 100).



10 Therefore, there are about 2 chances in 3 that the value that would have been produced if all households in Australia had been included in the survey will fall within the range 58,000 and 70,800. And about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within 51,600 and 77,200.

11 In general, the size of the SE increases as the size of the estimate increases. Conversely, the RSE decreases as the size of the estimate increases. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high RSEs so that their value for most practical purposes is unreliable. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of less than 25% are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with RSEs of 25% and greater are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *2.1) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution.

PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

12 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

13 For example, in table 4.1, the estimate for the total number of persons aged 18 years and over in New South Wales is 3,193,000. The estimated number of persons aged 18 years and over who do not travel to work or study was 211,800, so the proportion of persons aged 18 years and over in New South Wales who does not travel to work or study is 211,800/3,193,000 or 6.6%. The SE of the total number of persons aged 18 years and over in New South Wales may be calculated by interpolation as 46,815 or 46,800 rounded to the nearest 100. To convert this to a RSE we express the SE as a percentage of the estimate, or 46,800/3,193,000 = 1.5%. The SE for the number of persons aged 18 years and over in New South Wales who do not travel to work or study was calculated above as 19,600, which converted to a RSE is 19,600/211,800 = 9.3%. Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is $RSE = \sqrt{(9.3)^2 - (1.5)^2} = 9.2\%$ giving an SE for the proportion (6.6%) of 0.6 percentage point (i.e. 6.6 x .092).

14 Therefore, there are about 2 chances in 3 that the proportion of persons aged 18 years and over in New South Wales who do not travel to work or study is between 6.0% and 7.2% and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 5.4% to 7.8%.

DIFFERENCES

15 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

16 While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or sub populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

17 The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the SE, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfect reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. It is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, but every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum. This is done by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

T1 STANDARD ERRORS FOR HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ESTIMATES

continued

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
100	100	80	130	70	90	80	130	100	110
200	180	140	220	130	160	150	200	160	180
300	240	200	290	180	220	200	260	210	240
500	370	310	420	280	330	290	360	290	340
700	470	410	530	360	410	370	440	350	430
1,000	610	550	670	480	530	470	540	440	540
1,500	820	740	870	640	690	610	670	550	710
2,000	1 000	920	1 040	780	830	720	790	640	860
2,500	1 150	1 100	1 200	900	950	800	900	700	1 000
3,000	1 300	1 200	1 350	1 050	1 050	900	950	800	1 100
3,500	1 450	1 350	1 450	1 150	1 150	1 000	1 050	850	1 200
4,000	1 600	1 500	1 600	1 250	1 250	1 050	1 100	900	1 350
5,000	1 850	1 700	1 800	1 400	1 450	1 200	1 250	1 000	1 500
7,000	2 300	2 150	2 200	1 750	1 750	1 400	1 450	1 200	1 850
10,000	2 800	2 650	2 650	2 100	2 100	1 650	1 700	1 400	2 300
15,000	3 600	3 350	3 300	2 600	2 600	1 950	2 050	1 650	2 900
20,000	4 200	3 950	3 850	3 000	3 000	2 150	2 300	1 850	3 450
30,000	5 250	4 900	4 700	3 600	3 650	2 450	2 700	2 100	4 300
40,000	6 100	5 700	5 400	4 100	4 100	2 700	3 000	2 350	5 050
50,000	6 850	6 350	6 000	4 500	4 550	2 900	3 250	2 500	5 650
100,000	9 550	8 700	8 150	5 800	6 000	3 450	4 100	3 050	8 100
150,000	11 450	10 250	9 700	6 550	6 950	3 700	4 650	3 350	9 900
200,000	12 950	11 450	10 900	7 100	7 650	3 900	5 050	3 600	11 400
300,000	15 300	13 250	12 700	7 900	8 700	4 100	—	3 900	13 800
500,000	18 600	15 650	15 300	8 800	10 100	4 300	—	—	17 450
1,000,000	23 700	19 000	19 300	9 800	12 000	—	—	—	23 600
2,000,000	29 300	22 200	23 750	10 450	13 850	—	—	—	31 400
5,000,000	37 250	25 900	30 150	—	—	—	—	—	44 550
10,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 950

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

continued

T2 STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERSON LEVEL ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
100	140	130	170	90	100	70	60	90	180
200	250	240	290	180	190	150	140	170	300
300	360	340	400	260	280	220	220	240	400
500	530	510	590	400	420	340	370	370	570
700	690	660	750	530	550	450	500	480	720
1,000	900	860	960	700	720	590	680	620	910
1,500	1 210	1 160	1 250	930	970	790	930	810	1 190
2,000	1 480	1 420	1 510	1 140	1 190	960	1 140	970	1 430
2,500	1 750	1 650	1 750	1 350	1 400	1 100	1 300	1 100	1 650
3,000	1 950	1 850	1 950	1 500	1 550	1 250	1 450	1 250	1 850
3,500	2 150	2 050	2 150	1 650	1 700	1 350	1 600	1 350	2 050
4,000	2 350	2 250	2 300	1 800	1 900	1 450	1 750	1 450	2 200
5,000	2 750	2 600	2 650	2 050	2 150	1 650	1 950	1 600	2 550
7,000	3 400	3 200	3 200	2 500	2 650	2 000	2 300	1 900	3 100
10,000	4 200	4 000	3 900	3 000	3 200	2 350	2 650	2 200	3 800
15,000	5 350	5 000	4 850	3 700	4 000	2 750	3 000	2 550	4 800
20,000	6 250	5 850	5 600	4 200	4 600	3 100	3 250	2 800	5 600
30,000	7 800	7 250	6 800	5 000	5 600	3 500	3 500	3 150	7 000
40,000	9 100	8 400	7 800	5 600	6 350	3 800	3 650	3 400	8 150
50,000	10 150	9 350	8 600	6 100	6 950	4 000	3 700	3 550	9 150
100,000	14 150	12 800	11 550	7 650	9 050	4 550	3 700	3 950	12 950
150,000	16 950	15 150	13 500	8 550	10 350	4 750	3 550	4 100	15 750
200,000	19 150	16 950	15 000	9 150	11 300	4 850	3 350	4 150	18 050
300,000	22 600	19 650	17 250	9 900	12 650	4 850	—	4 150	21 700
500,000	27 350	23 350	20 300	10 700	14 250	4 750	—	—	27 100
1,000,000	34 600	28 650	24 650	11 450	16 100	—	—	—	36 050
2,000,000	42 500	34 000	29 100	11 650	17 500	—	—	—	47 150
5,000,000	53 350	40 600	34 600	—	—	—	—	—	65 300
10,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 800

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

GLOSSARY

Any responsible adult	Any person 15 years or over, a usual resident of the dwelling and whose next birthday was closest to the date of the interview responding in behalf of the selected person or household.
Compost	The end product of breaking down organic matter such as plant and animal scraps into the original nutrient form. Rich earth-like soil.
Couple	Two people in a registered or de facto marriage, who usually live in the same household.
Dependent children	All persons aged under 15 years; and people aged 15–24 years who are full-time students, have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
Dump	Land where waste is dumped and later buried. Also referred to as rubbish tip or landfill.
Dwelling	A suite of rooms contained within a building which are self-contained and intended for long-term residential use. To be self-contained, the suite of rooms must possess cooking and bathing facilities as building fixtures. Examples of types of dwelling include: separate house; semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse; flat, unit or apartment; and other dwellings, including caravan, cabin, houseboat, and house or flat attached to a shop.
Family	Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who usually live in the same household. A separate family is formed for each married couple, or for each set of parent-child relationships where only one parent is present.
Group household	A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all people are aged 15 years and over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.
Household	A group of residents of a dwelling who share common facilities and meals or who consider themselves to be a household. It is possible for a dwelling to contain more than one household, for example, where regular provision is made for groups to take meals separately and where persons consider their households to be separate.
Household hazardous waste	Leftover household products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients are considered to be household hazardous waste.
Kerbside recycling collection	Roadside collection of domestic waste separated for the purpose of recycling or reuse of those materials. Kerbside recycling is usually a service provided by Local government and funded largely at present through rate collection.
Lone person household	A household consisting of a person living alone.
Multiple family household	A household containing two or more families. Unrelated individual may also be present.
Non-family household	Consists of unrelated people only. A non-family household can be either a person living alone or a group household.
One family household	A household containing only one family. Unrelated individuals may also be present.
One parent, one family household	A one family household comprising a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child. The household may also include other relatives and unrelated individuals.
Other one family household	A household comprising:

Other one family household <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ one couple, with their non-dependent child(ren) only■ one couple, with or without their non-dependent child(ren), plus other relatives■ one couple, with or without their non-dependent child(ren), plus unrelated individuals■ one parent, with his/her non-dependent child(ren), with or without relatives and unrelated individuals or■ two or more related individuals where the relationship is not a couple relationship or a parent-child relationship (e.g. two brothers)
Private dwelling	A dwelling that is intended to have people live in it (e.g. house, flat, unit, caravan, houseboat, tent, etc.).
Recycling	The recovery of used products and their reformation for use as raw materials in the manufacture of new products, which may or may not be similar to the original.
Reuse	Recovering value from a discarded item without reprocessing or remanufacture. Typically this will involve an item being reused in its original function or similar. It does not preclude relatively minor pre-treatments like washing, reconditioning or painting.
Special dwelling	An establishment that provides predominantly short-term accommodation for communal or group living and often provides common eating facilities (e.g. hotels, motels, hospitals, prisons, short-stay caravan parks, etc.). Persons living in special dwellings were excluded from the scope of this survey.
Usual residents	Persons who usually live in a particular private dwelling and regard it as their own or main home. Excludes usual residents who were away from the dwelling for more than six weeks altogether and visitors to the dwelling who do not usually live there, do not regard it as their own or main home, but are temporarily staying there.
Waste	Waste is generally defined as any product or substance that has no further use for the person or organisation that generated it, and which is, or will be, discarded. Wastes may be solid, liquid or gaseous and can be hazardous or nonhazardous.
Waste transfer station	A place where waste is collected and transferred to a larger truck that takes it to the rubbish tip. Also a drop off point for collecting some items that can be recycled or reused.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006, *Australia's Environment Issues and Trends*, cat. no. 4613.0, Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2003, *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices 2003*, cat. no. 4602.0, Canberra

Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO) 2006, *National Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2004*, Australian Green House Office, Canberra.

Department of the Environment and Heritage (DEH) 2006a, *Submission to the Productivity Commission Inquiry into Waste Generation and Resource Efficiency*, February 2006.

DEH 2006b, *Sustainable transport*, last viewed 11 November 2006,
<<http://www.greenhouse.gov.au/transport/index.html>.>

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications are available from public and tertiary libraries Australia wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our web site, or purchase a hard copy publication. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

- PHONE* 1300 135 070
- EMAIL* client.services@abs.gov.au
- FAX* 1300 135 211
- POST* Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS web site.

- WEB ADDRESS* www.abs.gov.au



2460200003061

ISSN 1324 9029

RRP \$35.00