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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: PEOPLE'S VIEWS AND PRACTICES

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INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Bob Harrison on Canberra (02) 6252 7369.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication is the ninth of its type and provides data on environmental behaviour and practices of Australian households and individuals collected in 2003. Respondents were aged 18 years or older. The topics covered included household waste management in relation to recycling and disposal, motor vehicle ownership and maintenance, and use of private and public transport, and walking/cycling.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

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

DATA COMPARABILITY

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

Prior to 1997 environment topics were surveyed using a 'personal interview' methodology. From 1997 onwards the 'any responsible adult' methodology was 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 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

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND MAIN FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents the results of a survey of environmental practices in Australian households conducted in March 2003. The topics covered by the survey were waste management, use of transport and the habits of motor vehicle owners. Similar surveys were conducted in years 2000 and 1996 and some of those results are presented in this publication.

MAIN FINDINGS

Waste management

- In March 2003 around 95% of Australian households recycled waste and around 83% re-used wastes. High levels of recycling and re-use were shown in all states and territories and the levels of recycling and re-use are virtually unchanged since 2000 (although they have increased compared to 1996).
- Very few households (2%) do not recycle or re-use wastes.
- More than 80% of Australian households recycled or re-used glass, plastic bags, plastic bottles, old clothing, paper and cardboard. Paper and cardboard was the waste most likely to be recycled, with 88% of Australian households recycling paper or cardboard.
- All types of households had high levels of recycling and re-use. For example, couples with children and households with all members aged 15 years and over had the highest levels of recycling paper (91% and 92% respectively) and the lowest level shown was for one person households (83%).
- Kerbside collections of recyclable waste were used by 87% of households.
- A variety of hazardous wastes are generated by households and nearly 86% of households use their usual waste collection to dispose of these.
- 83% of households disposing of hazardous wastes did not use safe waste disposal services. Of the people disposing of hazardous wastes but not using these facilities, 60% were not aware that such facilities existed.
- Batteries are the most common form of hazardous waste disposed of by Australian households, with 94% of those disposing of them via their usual rubbish collection.

Motor vehicle ownership and maintenance

- 89% of households have one or more cars.
- The majority of vehicles (51%) travelled between 10,000 and 39,999 km in the 12 months to March 2003. 17% travelled less than 10,000 km and 8% travelled more than 40,000 km. 25% of households did not know how far their vehicles had travelled in the past 12 months.
- Around 23% of households bought a vehicle in the 12 months to March 2003. The main factors considered when buying vehicles were cost (50% of households buying vehicles), fuel economy or running costs (38%) and size (38%). Very few households (4%) considered environmental impact when buying vehicles.
- The use of unleaded petrol has increased from 73% in 2000 to 83% in 2003. Super or leaded fuel, used by 17% of households in 2000, is no longer available and lead replacement petrol is used by 8% of vehicles.

Motor vehicle ownership and maintenance continued

- The majority of vehicles (74%) are serviced at least every six months. There has been a decline in the percentage of vehicles serviced every three months or less (from 38% in 1996 to 26% in 2003) but part of this change is probably due to changes in the recommended servicing schedule of new cars.

Use of transport

- Motor vehicles continue to be the dominant form of transport for people travelling to work or study (75% of people using them).
- Use of public transport remains low with 12% of people using it to travel to work or study. Public transport was used by a higher percentage of people in New South Wales (18%) and by people aged 18–24 years (24%).
- The main reasons for using public transport were: not owning a motor vehicle (31%); parking problems (29%) and convenience and comfort (29%). Environmental concerns were not a major factor (4%) .
- The main reasons for not using public transport were: no service available (30%); no service available at convenient times (23%); and journey too long (21%).
- Around 5% of people walk or ride to work. The main reasons given for walking or riding to work or study were: proximity of home to work or study (69%); exercise or health (50%); and cost (19%). Environmental reasons (5%) were ranked sixth out of ten reasons identified in importance.

CHAPTER 2 HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Each Australian household generates about 400 kilograms of waste per year, placing us amongst the top 10 generators of household waste in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries (OECD 1999). The management of wastes are an important environmental issue. Some wastes are toxic and can harm living organisms, and their disposal is of particular importance. Other wastes, while not directly toxic can physically harm the environment. For example, wildlife can become entangled in plastic packaging and natural waterways can become blocked by rubbish. Sites that are used to store waste (e.g. tips, landfills) can also impact on the environment.

The guiding principles of waste management strategies in Australia are represented by the waste minimisation hierarchy: reduce, re-use and recycle. This strategy embraces a life-cycle approach whereby re-usable and recyclable waste may be used as an alternative to traditional source inputs, not only reducing waste but alleviating pressures on the natural resources. In 1992, a national target of 50% waste reduction by the year 2000 was adopted by the *Australian and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council* (ANZECC); concurrently all states and territories set ambitious waste minimisation goals to meet or exceed national targets. Available information indicates that although waste reduction has occurred, mostly through recycling, the original targets have not been met by the states and territories (Commonwealth of Australia 2001a).

Recycling generally refers to the processing of products or materials into similar products or using them as secondary raw materials in producing new products. With recycling, less energy is consumed, less virgin material is used, less damage is caused to the environment and a lot of landfill space is saved.

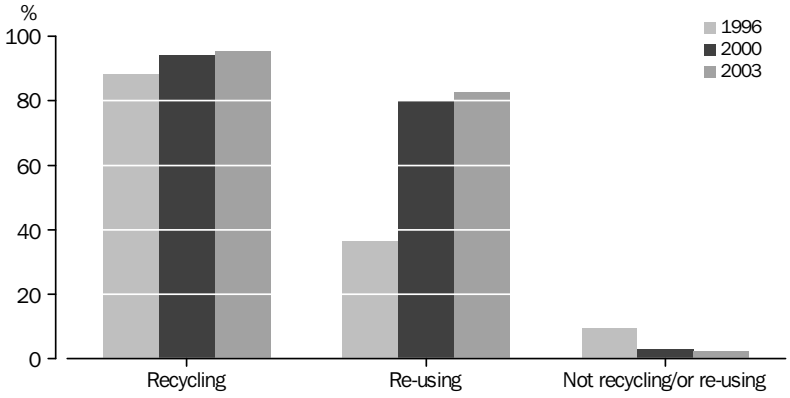
The Australian government is working with industry to make inroads into waste minimisation in several areas, including: packaging, paper, organics, construction and demolition, finance, automotive and electrical industries (Commonwealth of Australia 2001b). For example, the *Product Stewardship Arrangements for Waste Oil* is a program designed to provide incentives for increasing the amount of recycled waste oil used (Environment Australia 2003a). The Commonwealth has also supported the diversion of organic material from landfills. The reduction of organic waste from waste streams is important because it could reduce Australia's greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 3%, and significantly reduce the volume of landfill (Environment Australia 2003b). In addition, the development of the *National Packaging Covenant* and its adoption by ANZECC in 1999 is a significant initiative aimed at improving the management of used package materials (Environment Australia 2003c).

Waste recycling or re-use in households

Almost all households in Australia engage in some form of recycling or re-use of waste, and the level of engagement has increased overtime. This may be attributed to the success of kerbside collection programs of various state governments and councils that dealt with domestic wastes, garden refuse, plastic, paper, cardboard and glass (SOE 2001).

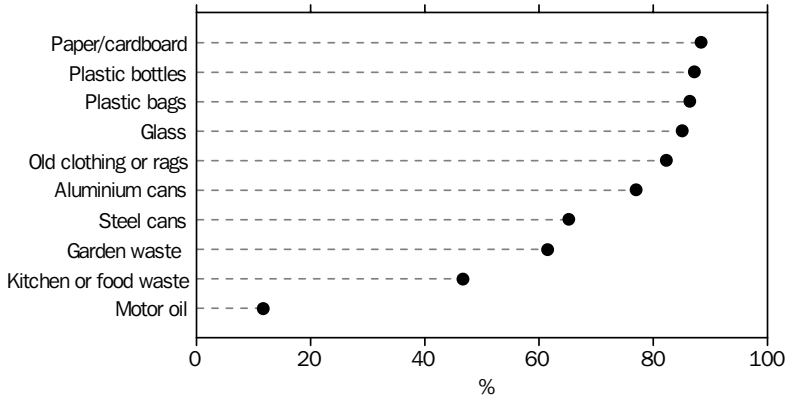
In March 2003 about 95% of Australian households recycled waste, 83% re-used waste, while only 2% did not recycle or re-use at all (graph 2.1). Households in Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory, and South Australia had the highest rates (99%) of recycling or re-using waste. The percentage of households not recycling was highest in the Northern Territory (7% of households).

G2.1 RECYCLING/RE-USE OF WASTE IN HOUSEHOLDS



Couples with dependent children and mature households (all members aged 15 years and over) recycled or re-used waste more than other types of household (both with a 99% participation rate). One person households had a high participation (95%) but this level was still below those of the other households.

G2.2 ITEMS RECYCLED/RE-USED IN HOUSEHOLDS—March 2003

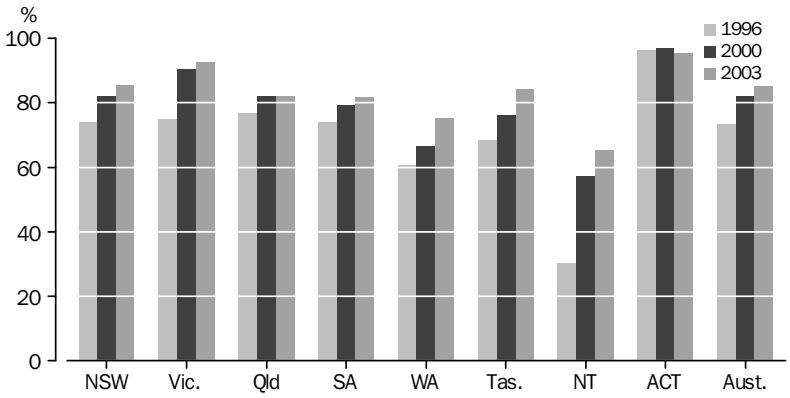


Waste recycling or re-use in households continued

As in the previous surveys (1996 and 2000), paper and cardboard (88%) were the items most commonly recycled or re-used in Australia (graph 2.2). In the Australian Capital Territory, about 97% of households recycled paper and cardboard, 94% in Victoria and 90% in New South Wales. The Northern Territory (74%) had the lowest levels of paper recycling or re-use, but has nearly doubled its participation rate since 1996 when 39% of households recycled paper and cardboard. Large increases in paper and cardboard recycling were also noted in Tasmania (63% in 1996 to 84% in 2003), Victoria (77% to 94%) and Western Australia (68% to 82%).

Plastic bottles (87%) and plastic bags (86%) were the two next most common recyclable or re-usable waste items in Australia as the recycling or re-use rates of these plastic products increased since 2000. These wastes were recycled or re-used throughout Australia with the Australian Capital Territory having the highest rates (96% and 92%, respectively) and the Northern Territory the lowest (67% and 78%, respectively).

G2.3 RECYCLING/RE-USE OF GLASS IN HOUSEHOLDS



Glass is another waste item that is of particular interest for recycling or re-use in Australian households (graph 2.3). About 85% of households in Australia reported that they recycled or re-used glass, an increase from 73% in 1996. Increased rates were recorded across Australia except in the Australian Capital Territory where the rate has remained high (at around 97% of households).

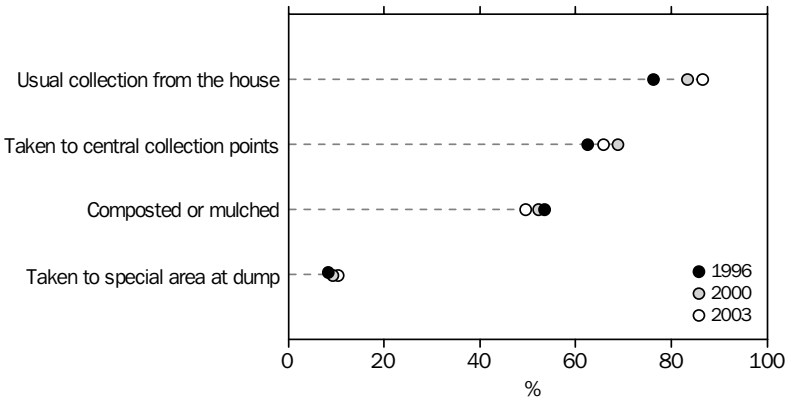
Methods used to recycle

Household waste recycling occurred mostly through a regular kerbside collection service (87% of households, see graph 2.4). This method was practiced across Australia but the highest use of this method was in the Australian Capital Territory (97%) and Victoria (95%). Steel cans (95%), paper and cardboard (90%), glass (90%) and aluminium cans (89%) were the items mainly recycled by this method.

Two-thirds (66%) of households in Australia recycled by taking some of their waste to central collection points. South Australian households (81%) practiced this recycling method more than households in other states or territories, while households in the Northern Territory practiced this method the least (52%). Old clothing or rags (70%) were the waste most commonly taken to central collection points followed by motor oil (28%), plastic bags (10%) and aluminium cans (9%).

Methods used to recycle continued

G2.4 METHODS OF RECYCLING IN HOUSEHOLDS

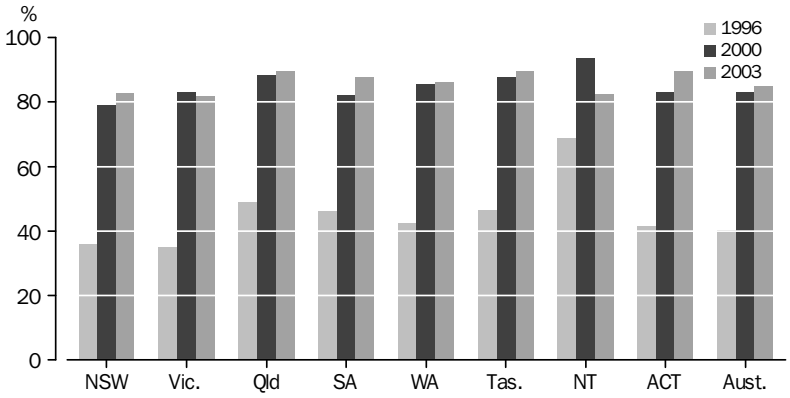


Half (50%) of all Australian households reported they composted or mulched waste, a slight drop from 54% in 1996. Households in the Australian Capital Territory (60%) and Tasmania (59%) had the highest levels of composting while the lowest levels were in Western Australia (43%) and New South Wales (45%). Kitchen and/or garden waste were the items most commonly composted or mulched.

Waste re-use

Re-use involves using an item more than once, either for its original purpose or for a different purpose. Examples include re-use of containers (e.g. jars or bottles) for storage, re-use of old clothing for rags, and re-use of plastic bags for shopping or as garbage bags.

G2.5 WASTE RE-USE IN HOUSEHOLDS

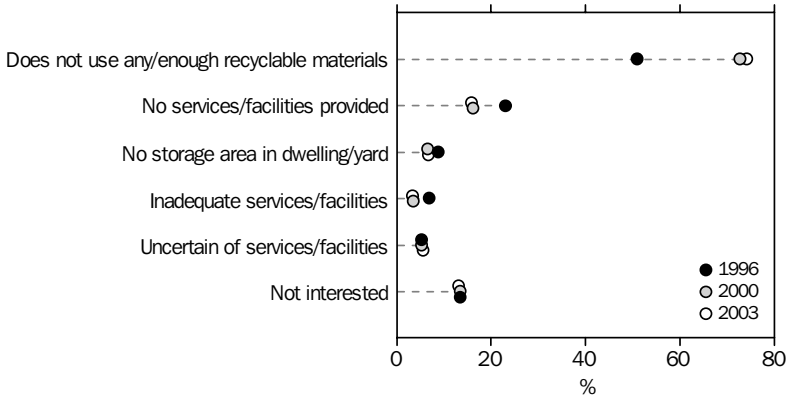


Since 1996 the proportion of households re-using some waste has increased, from 40% in 1996, to 83% in 2000, to 85% in 2003 (graph 2.5). In 2003 re-use rates were highest in Queensland (90%), Tasmania (89%) and Australian Capital Territory (89%). Plastic bags (88%) and old clothing or rags (41%) were the waste items most commonly re-used.

Reasons for not recycling

Three main factors influenced recycling in Australian households: the quantity or volume of recyclable material; availability/accessibility to services/facilities; and interest (graph 2.6). Of these three factors the quantity or volume of recyclable material produced remained the primary reason given by households that did not recycle their waste (51% in 1996, 73% in 2000 and 74% in 2003). No services or facilities was the next most important reason given (16% of households), however this proportion has significantly fallen since 1996 (from 23%). Lack of interest to recycle was reported by 13% of households and this level has remained unchanged since 1996. In 2003 lack of interest was highest in Queensland and Tasmania (both 16%) and in households whose members were all aged 15 years and over (15%) while lowest in the Australian Capital Territory (10%) and in households that comprised only of a couple (11%).

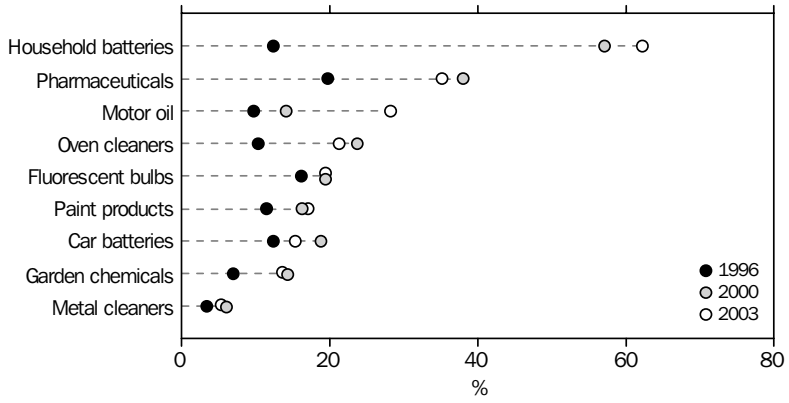
G2.6 REASONS FOR NOT RECYCLING



Hazardous waste disposal

The majority of households (82%) produce and dispose of hazardous waste that may potentially harm human health or the environment. Hazardous wastes require careful management as they may be poisonous, corrosive, flammable, explosive or reactive. Paints, cleaners, waste oils, garden chemicals and batteries are all examples of household materials that can be hazardous if not properly stored, used or disposed of.

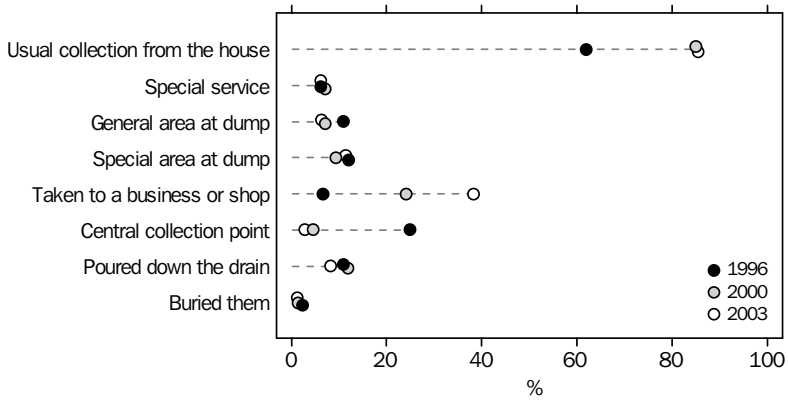
G2.7 HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIALS DISPOSED OF BY HOUSEHOLDS



Hazardous waste disposal continued

With the increasing popularity of battery operated products (e.g. electric toys, mobile phones), household batteries have become the most common hazardous waste disposed of by households in Australia (graph 2.7). Disposal of household batteries has increased greatly from 19% of households in 1996 to 62% in 2003. Pharmaceuticals (35%) and motor oil (28%) were the next most common types of hazardous waste disposed of by households in Australia.

G2.8 METHODS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL



The majority of the Australian households (85%) continue to dispose of at least one type of hazardous waste via the usual garbage collection (graph 2.8). About 38% of households took their hazardous waste to a business or shop for their disposal, while 11% took hazardous waste to a special area at dumps or waste transfer stations. Motor oil (73%), car batteries (50%) and pharmaceutical products (29%) were the wastes most commonly taken to a business or shop while car batteries and paint (including their related products and their containers) were the wastes most likely to be taken to a special area at the dump or waste transfer station (21% and 20%, respectively). About 19% of households that disposed of pharmaceuticals do so via drains, but this practice has declined over time (26% in 1996). Special services and/or safe waste disposal facilities were not utilised by 83% Australian households disposing of hazardous waste.

2.1 RECYCLING/RE-USE OF WASTE IN HOUSEHOLDS

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(a)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Households that recycle waste	2 374.4	1 845.0	1 380.6	603.3	699.2	185.1	46.7	121.7	7 256.0
Households that re-use waste	1 998.4	1 517.3	1 284.2	539.7	639.3	168.5	41.1	109.2	6 297.7
Households not recycling and/or re-using waste	92.6	15.5	30.3	8.5	25.9	5.5	*3.9	*1.6	183.8
Total households(b)	**2 512.2**	**1 869.3**	**1 460.8**	**623.3**	**767.9**	**194.1**	**53.8**	**123.7**	**7 605.2**
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 re-use waste	79.5	81.2	87.9	86.6	83.3	86.8	76.4	88.2	82.8
Households not recycling and/or re-using waste	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 re-use waste	75.8	81.9	86.3	79.6	80.8	83.7	85.3	82.6	80.5
Households not recycling and/or re-using waste	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 re-use waste	32.3	32.0	45.2	42.6	36.8	41.9	54.9	40.9	36.5
Households not recycling and/or re-using waste	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

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

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

2.2 ITEMS RECYCLED AND/OR RE-USED IN HOUSEHOLDS

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(a)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
					MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)									
Paper/cardboard	2 260.7	1 752.7	1 243.8	514.5	627.5	162.9	39.8	120.5	6 722.5
Glass	2 150.4	1 729.3	1 197.3	510.1	578.2	163.5	35.1	118.4	6 482.3
Aluminium cans	1 830.7	1 610.8	1 093.0	497.7	542.7	146.9	32.3	103.7	5 857.8
Steel cans	1 528.4	1 467.2	918.1	380.8	421.7	131.1	24.5	95.5	4 967.5
Plastic bottles	2 199.1	1 769.3	1 227.7	545.3	579.5	164.8	35.9	119.0	6 640.5
Plastic bags	2 108.3	1 630.2	1 300.2	553.8	657.5	169.8	42.0	114.3	6 576.1
Motor oil	275.4	177.4	237.2	72.9	81.9	27.4	6.5	22.2	900.8
Kitchen or food waste	1 034.9	952.2	706.2	291.7	356.9	118.9	21.9	68.4	3 551.1
Garden waste	1 515.8	1 238.5	888.8	409.6	386.1	126.6	27.8	88.7	4 682.0
Old clothing or rags	2 028.5	1 519.2	1 255.9	525.6	630.8	161.6	37.1	108.8	6 267.7
No recycling or re-use	92.6	15.5	30.3	8.5	25.9	5.5	*3.9	*1.6	183.8
Total households(b)	**2 512.2**	**1 869.3**	**1 460.8**	**623.3**	**767.9**	**194.1**	**53.8**	**123.7**	**7 605.2**
Proportion (%)									
Paper/cardboard	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
No recycling or re-use	3.7	0.8	2.1	1.4	3.4	2.9	*7.3	*1.3	2.4
					MARCH 2000				
Proportion (%)									
Paper/cardboard	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
No recycling or re-use	4.1	1.4	2.3	3.2	5.6	4.7	8.8	0.5	3.2
					MARCH 1996				
Proportion (%)									
Paper/cardboard	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
No recycling or re-use	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

(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 item may be specified.

2.3 ITEMS RECYCLED AND/OR RE-USED—By household type

	One person	*Couple only*	*Couple, dependent child(ren)*	*One parent, dependent child(ren)*	*Households with all members aged 15 years and over*	*All other households*	*All households*
				MARCH 2003			
Number ('000)							
Paper/cardboard	1 552.7	1 670.3	1 474.4	354.6	990.1	680.4	6 722.5
Glass	1 469.5	1 641.8	1 423.8	337.3	961.0	648.9	6 482.3
Aluminium cans	1 227.1	1 471.3	1 326.1	316.2	906.3	610.7	5 857.8
Steel cans	1 056.2	1 258.0	1 113.0	270.1	760.5	509.7	4 967.5
Plastic bottles	1 488.2	1 655.0	1 472.0	363.6	980.5	681.3	6 640.5
Plastic bags	1 523.2	1 616.0	1 446.7	366.5	956.7	667.0	6 576.1
Motor oil	140.3	258.7	232.4	33.4	155.3	80.8	900.8
Kitchen or food waste	682.8	998.3	813.5	195.4	556.0	305.2	3 551.1
Garden waste	875.5	1 285.6	1 084.3	246.4	778.7	411.4	4 682.0
Old clothing or rags	1 330.9	1 608.9	1 432.9	353.1	944.0	597.9	6 267.7
No recycling or re-use	89.9	32.5	11.6	12.4	10.0	27.3	183.8
Total households(a)	**1 862.9**	**1 869.8**	**1 612.8**	**411.4**	**1 071.5**	**776.7**	**7 605.2**
Proportion (%)							
Paper/cardboard	83.3	89.3	91.4	86.2	92.4	87.6	88.4
Glass	78.9	87.8	88.3	82.0	89.7	83.6	85.2
Aluminium cans	65.9	78.7	82.2	76.8	84.6	78.6	77.0
Steel cans	56.7	67.3	69.0	65.6	71.0	65.6	65.3
Plastic bottles	79.9	88.5	91.3	88.4	91.5	87.7	87.3
Plastic bags	81.8	86.4	89.7	89.1	89.3	85.9	86.5
Motor oil	7.5	13.8	14.4	8.1	14.5	10.4	11.8
Kitchen or food waste	36.7	53.4	50.4	47.5	51.9	39.3	46.7
Garden waste	47.0	68.8	67.2	59.9	72.7	53.0	61.6
Old clothing or rags	71.4	86.0	88.8	85.8	88.1	77.0	82.4
No recycling or re-use	4.8	1.7	0.7	3.0	0.9	3.5	2.4
				MARCH 2000			
Proportion (%)							
Paper/cardboard	79.8	86.5	87.2	81.3	88.2	84.3	84.7
Glass	75.8	85.0	84.2	78.9	86.5	83.1	82.3
Cans	65.0	77.8	78.4	72.3	79.6	76.1	74.6
Plastic bottles	72.2	83.2	85.8	81.4	86.1	83.6	81.4
Plastic bags	75.0	84.6	87.3	86.2	83.9	83.3	82.6
Motor oil	7.3	14.0	14.8	7.4	15.4	11.3	12.1
Kitchen or food waste	37.8	55.6	56.8	54.0	54.4	44.6	50.1
Garden waste	43.8	68.1	68.7	58.1	70.1	53.1	60.4
Old clothing or rags	73.1	86.3	90.3	87.3	88.6	78.3	83.4
No recycling or re-use	6.5	1.7	1.3	4.6	2.1	3.3	3.2
				MARCH 1996			
Proportion (%)							
Paper/cardboard	68.8	76.9	77.6	68.2	77.6	72.1	74.5
Glass	65.6	77.1	77.4	67.4	77.9	68.8	73.4
Cans	50.8	65.3	68.6	58.0	66.9	58.6	62.1
Plastic	55.8	68.9	73.9	65.6	69.4	65.0	66.8
Motor oil	5.4	13.9	14.3	5.9	13.7	8.8	11.3
Kitchen or food waste	32.1	51.2	52.0	40.6	48.3	37.1	44.9
Garden waste	34.7	60.4	58.9	41.0	56.2	40.1	50.8
Old clothing or rags	51.5	70.4	77.0	70.4	70.4	57.9	66.6
No recycling or re-use	16.3	6.3	5.4	11.6	8.3	11.6	9.4

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one item may be recycled or re-used.

2.4 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE WASTE(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
					MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	2 148.2	1 754.9	1 189.2	457.7	565.8	154.8	34.6	118.8	6 424.0
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	211.0	176.2	170.4	68.0	59.0	45.6	9.7	32.0	771.8
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	1 626.3	1 078.5	959.3	495.0	490.3	115.8	26.3	91.7	4 883.3
Compost or mulch	1 088.4	962.8	804.0	297.1	320.5	110.3	24.7	73.8	3 681.6
Re-use within household	1 998.4	1 517.3	1 284.2	539.7	639.3	168.5	41.1	109.2	6 297.7
Other	297.8	242.8	166.2	80.4	86.1	32.5	7.7	15.5	929.1
Total households(c)	**2 419.6**	**1 853.8**	**1 430.5**	**614.8**	**742.0**	**188.5**	**49.9**	**122.2**	**7 421.4**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	88.8	94.7	83.1	74.4	76.3	82.1	69.3	97.3	86.6
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	8.7	9.5	11.9	11.1	7.9	24.2	19.5	26.2	10.4
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	67.2	58.2	67.1	80.5	66.1	61.4	52.8	75.1	65.8
Compost or mulch	45.0	51.9	56.2	48.3	43.2	58.5	49.6	60.4	49.6
Re-use within household	82.6	81.8	89.8	87.8	86.2	89.4	82.5	89.4	84.9
Other	12.3	13.1	11.6	13.1	11.6	17.3	15.5	12.7	12.5
					MARCH 2000				
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	85.9	91.5	81.9	72.2	71.2	66.6	53.6	95.9	83.4
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	8.2	9.3	10.6	7.2	5.4	26.1	16.0	22.1	9.3
Central colllection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	68.6	67.0	66.2	76.8	71.2	72.3	68.9	77.4	68.9
Compost or mulch	46.2	53.9	60.0	51.9	50.4	62.9	54.2	60.8	52.3
Re-use within household	79.0	83.1	88.4	82.2	85.7	87.9	93.6	83.1	83.1
Other	12.0	15.7	12.5	14.9	14.3	15.7	13.4	9.2	13.5
					MARCH 1996				
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	76.2	84.4	77.1	67.2	68.4	55.3	8.6	97.4	76.3
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	7.3	8.4	9.3	5.3	6.3	21.1	15.4	28.1	8.4
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	65.1	60.3	57.7	69.2	64.1	59.0	62.8	66.5	62.6
Compost or mulch	49.7	54.9	57.9	52.9	50.6	61.9	69.1	65.6	53.6
Re-use within household	35.9	35.0	49.1	46.4	42.2	46.5	68.9	41.3	40.2
Other	10.8	12.9	12.5	15.3	15.3	15.0	12.7	6.7	12.5

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used waste.

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

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

2.5 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE(a)—By type of waste

	Paper/ cardboard	*Glass*	*Aluminium cans*	*Steel cans*	*Plastic bottles*	*Plastic bags*	*Motor oil*	*Kitchen or food waste*
				MARCH 2003(b)				
Number ('000)								
Collection from house	6 055.4	5 848.5	5 210.4	4 716.9	5 999.1	690.6	39.8	338.7
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	159.6	167.3	143.6	92.0	147.5	43.2	231.2	7.9
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	157.4	196.2	457.5	93.1	255.1	687.1	248.4	*4.9
Compost or mulch	340.2	*1.9	*1.3	*1.3	*1.9	13.9	*4.2	2 434.7
Re-use within household	1 004.9	993.2	47.1	113.3	688.3	5 764.5	264.5	769.6
Other	87.7	29.6	61.6	12.2	22.3	102.8	129.8	299.0
Total households(c)	**6 722.5**	**6 482.3**	**5 857.8**	**4 967.5**	**6 640.5**	**6 576.1**	**900.8**	**3 551.1**
Proportion (%)								
Collection from house	90.1	90.2	88.9	95.0	90.3	10.5	4.4	9.5
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.7	25.7	0.2
Central collection point other than dump/waste transfer station	2.3	3.0	7.8	1.9	3.8	10.4	27.6	*0.1
Compost or mulch	5.1	*—	*—	*—	*—	0.2	*0.5	68.6
Re-use within household	14.9	15.3	0.8	2.3	10.4	87.7	29.4	21.7
Other	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	14.4	8.4

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used waste.

(b) Data for previous years are presented in tables 2.6 to 2.15.

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

2.5 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE(a)—By type of waste *continued*

	Garden waste	*Old clothing or rags*	*Total households*
	MARCH 2003(b)		
Number ('000)			
Collection from house	1 532.8	332.9	6 424.0
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	282.7	65.2	771.8
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	67.4	4 408.5	4 883.3
Compost or mulch	3 027.1	82.2	3 681.6
Re-use within household	189.0	2 561.3	6 297.7
Other	92.7	332.7	929.1
Total households(c)	**4 682.0**	**6 267.7**	**7 421.4**
Proportion (%)			
Collection from house	32.7	5.3	86.6
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	6.0	1.0	10.4
Central collection point other than dump/waste transfer station	1.4	70.3	65.8
Compost or mulch	64.7	1.3	49.6
Re-use within household	4.0	40.9	84.9
Other	2.0	5.3	12.5

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used waste.

(b) Data for previous years are presented in tables 2.6 to 2.15.

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

2.6 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE PAPER/CARDBOARD(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	2 086.6	1 657.2	1 075.2	427.3	527.9	131.9	31.7	117.6	6 055.4
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	65.2	31.1	17.3	10.5	19.9	11.5	—	4.1	159.6
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	45.8	26.2	19.5	32.6	25.0	*3.6	*0.3	4.5	157.4
Compost or mulch	81.1	76.5	101.1	23.3	31.2	17.8	*3.5	5.8	340.2
Re-use within household	248.5	189.1	308.5	86.6	117.3	28.1	9.7	17.1	1 004.9
Other	28.2	12.2	21.9	8.0	12.2	*2.8	*0.5	*1.9	87.7
Total households(c)	**2 260.7**	**1 752.7**	**1 243.8**	**514.5**	**627.5**	**162.9**	**39.8**	**120.5**	**6 722.5**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	92.3	94.5	86.4	83.1	84.1	81.0	79.6	97.6	90.1
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	2.9	1.8	1.4	2.0	3.2	7.1	—	3.4	2.4
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	2.0	1.5	1.6	6.3	4.0	*2.2	*0.7	3.7	2.3
Compost or mulch	3.6	4.4	8.1	4.5	5.0	10.9	*8.8	4.8	5.1
Re-use within household	11.0	10.8	24.8	16.8	18.7	17.2	24.4	14.2	14.9
Other	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	*1.7	*1.3	*1.6	1.3
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	90.4	90.6	84.0	80.4	79.0	65.5	62.0	95.7	86.8
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.0	10.7	1.3	1.3	1.6
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	2.9	3.5	2.9	6.1	5.9	3.5	3.5	5.3	3.6
Compost or mulch	4.0	5.0	9.3	4.9	8.5	14.7	18.5	4.8	6.1
Re-use within household	13.2	12.9	22.9	19.7	20.8	28.4	41.7	14.4	16.6
Other	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.5
MARCH 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	82.5	84.0	75.3	77.0	77.6	53.9	7.0	97.6	80.1
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	1.8	3.0	3.4	1.7	1.6	10.6	4.0	4.9	2.6
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	11.6	8.4	9.9	11.2	13.7	13.7	17.4	10.9	10.7
Compost or mulch	4.6	5.4	9.9	5.9	6.1	14.3	49.8	4.3	6.4
Re-use within household	6.2	7.3	10.3	12.4	9.2	18.0	34.7	8.7	8.4
Other	1.1	1.7	2.8	3.7	2.3	3.2	6.9	0.6	1.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used paper as indicated in tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

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

2.7 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE GLASS(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	1 979.1	1 649.0	1 067.1	369.5	501.0	136.5	30.2	116.0	5 848.5
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	59.5	33.7	23.3	19.6	15.4	14.3	*0.7	*0.8	167.3
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	53.2	16.1	14.2	95.8	11.5	*3.1	*0.8	*1.6	196.2
Re-use within household	240.0	201.0	294.8	84.3	119.2	33.1	7.0	13.8	993.2
Other	*4.9	*4.8	*6.5	*4.1	8.4	*0.2	—	*0.6	29.6
Total households(c)	**2 150.4**	**1 729.3**	**1 197.3**	**510.1**	**578.2**	**163.5**	**35.1**	**118.4**	**6 482.3**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	92.0	95.4	89.1	72.4	86.7	83.5	85.9	98.0	90.2
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	2.8	1.9	1.9	3.8	2.7	8.7	*2.0	*0.7	2.6
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	2.5	0.9	1.2	18.8	2.0	*1.9	*2.2	*1.3	3.0
Re-use within household	11.2	11.6	24.6	16.5	20.6	20.3	19.9	11.6	15.3
Other	*0.2	*0.3	*0.5	*0.8	1.5	*0.1	—	*0.5	0.5
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	91.0	93.4	87.7	70.2	81.6	67.5	72.5	95.5	88.0
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.3	14.9	4.3	0.3	2.0
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	3.4	1.6	2.6	20.6	3.2	5.1	1.7	4.3	4.2
Re-use within household	11.9	11.6	21.9	18.6	25.4	28.7	37.8	12.6	15.9
Other	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.6
MARCH 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	82.1	88.3	83.9	64.7	78.7	58.4	5.5	97.1	81.7
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	2.7	2.8	3.6	1.2	1.6	15.7	12.9	2.6	3.1
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	12.0	5.5	7.5	29.8	13.4	19.0	48.6	6.6	11.4
Re-use within household	8.7	9.6	12.2	14.5	12.3	15.3	38.6	7.9	10.6
Other	0.4	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.3	1.1

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used glass as indicated in tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

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

2.8 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE ALUMINIUM CANS(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
				MARCH 2003(c)					
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	1 703.2	1 527.1	991.1	266.8	460.5	129.5	29.4	102.8	5 210.4
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	37.8	30.9	17.3	32.9	12.3	11.5	*0.5	*0.3	143.6
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	82.7	45.6	69.4	193.9	57.2	4.9	*2.5	*1.2	457.5
Re-use within household	13.2	*5.1	15.6	*4.1	*5.7	*1.9	*0.9	*0.6	47.1
Other	*11.1	*9.6	13.6	11.1	14.1	*1.7	*0.1	*0.3	61.6
Total households(d)	**1 830.7**	**1 610.8**	**1 093.0**	**497.7**	**542.7**	**146.9**	**32.3**	**103.7**	**5 857.8**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	93.0	94.8	90.7	53.6	84.9	88.2	90.9	99.2	88.9
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	2.1	1.9	1.6	6.6	2.3	7.9	*1.7	*0.3	2.5
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	4.5	2.8	6.4	39.0	10.5	3.3	*7.7	*1.2	7.8
Re-use within household	0.7	*0.3	1.4	*0.8	*1.1	*1.3	*2.8	*0.6	0.8
Other	*0.6	*0.6	1.2	2.2	2.6	*1.1	*0.4	*0.3	1.1

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

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used aluminium cans as indicated in tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

(c) Data on aluminium cans was not collected in previous years.

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

2.9 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE STEEL CANS(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
					MARCH 2003(c)				
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	1 462.4	1 424.4	874.8	314.9	403.4	119.1	23.4	94.5	4 716.9
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	27.4	24.0	12.9	11.6	*5.2	10.7	*0.3	—	92.0
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	26.0	10.1	7.6	42.8	*5.4	*0.7	—	*0.5	93.1
Re-use within household	24.8	15.0	41.7	14.5	13.0	*2.0	*0.7	*1.5	113.3
Other	*2.3	*0.6	*4.3	*3.5	*0.8	*0.4	*0.1	*0.2	12.2
Total households(d)	**1 528.4**	**1 467.2**	**918.1**	**380.8**	**421.7**	**131.1**	**24.5**	**95.5**	**4 967.5**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	95.7	97.1	95.3	82.7	95.7	90.9	95.5	98.9	95.0
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	1.8	1.6	1.4	3.1	*1.2	8.1	*1.1	—	1.9
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	1.7	0.7	0.8	11.2	*1.3	*0.5	—	*0.5	1.9
Re-use within household	1.6	1.0	4.5	3.8	3.1	*1.5	*2.9	*1.6	2.3
Other	*0.1	*—	*0.5	*0.9	*0.2	*0.3	*0.6	*0.2	0.2

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used steel cans as indicated in tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

(c) In previous years, steel cans were not distinguished from other types of cans (i.e. aluminium cans).

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

2.10 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE PLASTIC BOTTLES(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
					MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	2 033.9	1 696.5	1 113.7	358.6	503.4	146.5	30.7	115.9	5 999.1
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	45.8	32.3	15.8	29.9	10.8	12.1	*0.3	*0.4	147.5
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	46.3	*12.3	*8.7	171.3	13.1	*1.9	*0.5	*0.9	255.1
Re-use within household	163.1	97.2	248.5	39.2	102.6	15.1	7.0	15.4	688.3
Other	*4.5	*0.5	*6.1	7.6	*2.7	*0.2	—	*0.6	22.3
Total households(c)	**2 199.1**	**1 769.3**	**1 227.7**	**545.3**	**579.5**	**164.8**	**35.9**	**119.0**	**6 640.5**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	92.5	95.9	90.7	65.8	86.9	88.9	85.7	97.4	90.3
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	2.1	1.8	1.3	5.5	1.9	7.4	*0.7	*0.3	2.2
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	2.1	*0.7	*0.7	31.4	2.3	*1.2	*1.5	*0.7	3.8
Re-use within household	7.4	5.5	20.2	7.2	17.7	9.2	19.6	13.0	10.4
Other	*0.2	*—	*0.5	1.4	*0.5	*0.1	—	*0.5	0.3
					MARCH 2000				
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	92.3	94.7	91.1	66.4	82.3	73.2	73.0	95.5	89.2
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	1.8	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	15.4	2.0	0.5	1.8
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	2.8	1.7	1.3	32.3	2.9	4.4	—	3.7	4.8
Re-use within household	6.5	5.2	16.4	6.9	20.1	11.7	34.0	8.7	9.4
Other	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	—	0.6

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used plastic bottles as indicated in tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

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

2.11 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE PLASTIC BAGS(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	173.0	226.0	102.5	35.4	128.5	10.3	3.6	11.4	690.6
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	20.4	16.9	*2.4	*0.7	*1.3	*1.0	*0.5	—	43.2
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	240.0	185.0	118.8	73.1	42.2	10.9	*1.6	15.5	687.1
Re-use within household	1 843.3	1 381.0	1 184.8	490.0	565.6	158.7	37.8	103.3	5 764.5
Other	29.8	30.0	16.6	10.8	*7.1	*3.3	*1.8	*3.3	102.8
Total households(c)	**2 108.3**	**1 630.2**	**1 300.2**	**553.8**	**657.5**	**169.8**	**42.0**	**114.3**	**6 576.1**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	8.2	13.9	7.9	6.4	19.5	6.1	8.7	9.9	10.5
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	1.0	1.0	*0.2	*0.1	*0.2	*0.6	*1.2	—	0.7
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	11.4	11.3	9.1	13.2	6.4	6.4	*3.7	13.6	10.4
Re-use within household	87.4	84.7	91.1	88.5	86.0	93.5	90.1	90.4	87.7
Other	1.4	1.8	1.3	2.0	*1.1	*1.9	*4.3	*2.9	1.6
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	10.3	8.1	7.2	7.9	7.3	1.3	1.6	8.5	8.3
Special area /sat dump/waste transfer station	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	—	0.2	0.4
Central collection point/c other than dump/waste transfer station	11.3	12.6	7.5	13.7	6.5	12.2	5.8	13.8	10.7
Re-use within household	85.4	88.5	91.5	83.8	90.9	90.7	95.4	85.8	88.0
Other	2.1	2.3	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.3	1.9

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used plastic bags as indicated in tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

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

2.12 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE MOTOR OIL(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	11.7	10.3	5.0	3.5	8.6	*0.4	*0.3	*0.1	39.8
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	61.8	48.4	64.7	16.1	15.9	7.9	*3.6	12.7	231.2
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	84.4	42.1	63.6	23.9	23.9	*4.9	*0.8	4.9	248.4
Re-use within household	72.1	53.4	79.3	21.5	21.6	13.3	*0.8	*2.4	264.5
Other	46.6	26.9	29.4	10.2	11.4	*2.2	*1.0	*2.1	129.8
Total households(c)	**275.4**	**177.4**	**237.2**	**72.9**	**81.9**	**27.4**	**6.5**	**22.2**	**900.8**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	4.2	5.8	2.1	4.9	10.5	1.3	*4.2	*0.6	4.4
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	22.5	27.3	27.3	22.1	19.4	28.7	*55.7	56.9	25.7
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	30.7	23.7	26.8	32.8	29.2	*17.9	*12.3	21.9	27.6
Re-use within household	26.2	30.1	33.4	29.5	26.3	48.7	*12.4	*10.9	29.4
Other	16.9	15.2	12.4	14.0	13.9	*8.1	*15.3	*9.6	14.4
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	4.0	4.6	1.4	6.7	16.3	2.3	4.4	1.6	4.6
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	17.1	23.3	25.9	21.9	13.1	20.0	38.5	51.1	21.6
Central colllection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	25.1	20.7	20.1	32.1	32.2	11.8	19.8	28.9	23.8
Re-use within household	32.8	34.9	43.2	23.9	28.6	57.8	16.1	4.6	34.3
Other	22.9	18.5	11.6	16.3	12.9	12.3	21.2	14.6	17.6
MARCH 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	8.6	2.2	3.0	9.2	19.6	1.6	6.1	2.3	6.9
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	18.6	22.3	21.3	18.8	12.4	23.3	27.2	72.7	21.0
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	18.4	20.4	18.9	25.0	18.1	9.8	14.5	9.9	18.9
Re-use within household	37.2	32.8	37.5	27.0	26.5	42.6	39.4	9.5	33.8
Other	19.4	24.4	22.8	21.4	26.2	25.3	12.7	7.2	21.9

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

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used motor oil as indicated in Tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

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

2.13 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE KITCHEN OR FOOD WASTE(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	88.0	114.4	42.2	18.9	55.1	12.4	1.3	6.3	338.7
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	*2.4	*2.5	*2.2	—	*0.8	—	—	—	7.9
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	*0.8	*1.2	*0.5	*1.4	*0.4	*0.2	—	*0.3	*4.9
Compost or mulch	728.5	678.2	476.0	194.6	202.8	79.0	16.9	58.8	2 434.7
Re-use within household	202.5	151.9	201.4	67.5	108.6	30.7	*2.8	4.2	769.6
Other	96.6	83.6	48.3	28.1	23.5	12.3	*3.4	*3.2	299.0
Total households(c)	**1 034.9**	**952.2**	**706.2**	**291.7**	**356.9**	**118.9**	**21.9**	**68.4**	**3 551.1**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	8.5	12.0	6.0	6.5	15.5	10.4	6.1	9.2	9.5
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	*0.2	*0.3	*0.3	—	*0.2	—	—	—	0.2
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.5	*0.1	*0.2	—	*0.5	*0.1
Compost or mulch	70.4	71.2	67.4	66.7	56.8	66.4	77.2	85.9	68.6
Re-use within household	19.6	15.9	28.5	23.2	30.4	25.8	*12.7	6.2	21.7
Other	9.3	8.8	6.8	9.6	6.6	10.3	*15.4	*4.7	8.4
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	17.2	14.8	8.1	10.1	2.5	1.0	3.0	11.5	12.2
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	—	0.3	0.1
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	0.3	0.2
Compost or mulch	64.4	67.4	66.8	67.0	64.3	74.0	72.8	84.2	66.7
Re-use within household	16.6	17.3	22.1	19.9	26.7	25.5	23.0	6.2	19.1
Other	8.2	10.3	10.7	9.7	14.3	10.3	12.4	2.4	9.9
MARCH 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	6.4	5.7	4.1	3.9	2.7	2.7	0.9	10.8	5.1
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.3	—	0.3
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
Compost or mulch	78.6	81.1	75.2	76.5	73.6	76.9	78.7	86.0	78.1
Re-use within household	12.3	8.5	18.5	14.7	16.7	13.5	22.8	5.4	13.0
Other	5.3	8.8	7.6	10.0	10.1	10.0	4.0	2.9	7.6

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used kitchen or food waste as indicated in tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

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

2.14 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE GARDEN WASTE(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	655.4	489.7	84.5	163.6	110.7	14.2	*2.9	11.8	1 532.8
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	63.1	56.8	83.2	15.7	15.6	21.1	5.8	21.3	282.7
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	17.6	16.3	11.9	*5.6	8.6	*1.7	*0.5	5.0	67.4
Compost or mulch	896.1	755.5	701.5	242.3	263.2	88.3	20.4	59.7	3 027.1
Re-use within household	45.5	42.9	45.8	19.2	24.0	9.7	*0.7	*1.3	189.0
Other	23.5	30.1	13.8	8.3	10.3	5.3	*0.3	*1.0	92.7
Total households(c)	**1 515.8**	**1 238.5**	**888.8**	**409.6**	**386.1**	**126.6**	**27.8**	**88.7**	**4 682.0**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	43.2	39.5	9.5	39.9	28.7	11.2	*10.3	13.3	32.7
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	4.2	4.6	9.4	3.8	4.0	16.7	20.8	24.0	6.0
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	1.2	1.3	1.3	*1.4	2.2	*1.3	*2.0	5.7	1.4
Compost or mulch	59.1	61.0	78.9	59.2	68.2	69.7	73.5	67.3	64.7
Re-use within household	3.0	3.5	5.2	4.7	6.2	7.7	*2.6	*1.5	4.0
Other	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.7	4.2	*1.0	*1.2	2.0
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	34.8	28.7	10.0	33.8	22.0	8.1	—	15.0	25.9
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	4.2	7.0	7.6	3.5	5.0	12.1	15.8	19.0	6.2
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	1.3	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.5	—	4.0	1.4
Compost or mulch	64.6	67.1	84.4	66.2	73.3	79.7	86.1	69.4	70.7
Re-use within household	4.2	4.7	3.3	4.5	6.0	5.0	2.7	2.6	4.3
Other	1.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.9	0.9	1.2	2.1
MARCH 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	9.9	10.2	3.4	13.4	8.8	3.9	—	10.0	8.7
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.1	5.3	6.7	10.8	20.1	4.6
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	1.1	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.4
Compost or mulch	81.6	82.5	88.9	80.2	81.5	85.9	86.9	79.8	83.2
Re-use within household	7.5	4.3	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.5	2.3	2.2	6.0
Other	1.1	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.7	—	0.4	1.3

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used garden waste as indicated in tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

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

2.15 METHODS USED TO RECYCLE AND/OR RE-USE OLD CLOTHING OR RAGS(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Collection from house	42.2	220.5	31.8	*6.4	22.5	8.3	*0.3	*0.8	332.9
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	1 489.5	973.1	884.3	395.7	449.9	107.8	23.6	84.6	4 408.5
Re-use within household	762.2	513.7	610.5	255.8	296.6	63.1	18.0	41.4	2 561.3
Other	115.9	107.9	53.5	17.5	18.4	10.0	*3.0	6.5	332.7
Total households(c)	**2 028.5**	**1 519.2**	**1 255.9**	**525.6**	**630.8**	**161.6**	**37.1**	**108.8**	**6 267.7**
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	2.1	14.5	2.5	*1.2	3.6	5.2	*0.7	*0.7	5.3
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	73.4	64.1	70.4	75.3	71.3	66.7	63.6	77.8	70.3
Re-use within household	37.6	33.8	48.6	48.7	47.0	39.1	48.5	38.1	40.9
Other	5.7	7.1	4.3	3.3	2.9	6.2	*8.2	6.0	5.3
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	3.5	15.6	4.4	2.4	2.9	3.3	1.1	1.8	6.5
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	75.8	70.3	70.0	69.4	75.6	75.4	74.1	82.7	72.9
Re-use within household	36.1	34.9	48.9	47.1	44.6	38.5	50.4	30.0	40.1
Other	4.5	5.2	3.3	5.3	3.0	3.1	2.6	4.0	4.3
MARCH 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Collection from house	6.2	13.1	4.0	1.4	6.6	10.9	1.3	1.2	7.2
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	78.3	72.6	68.8	67.6	71.8	65.0	64.8	82.2	73.2
Re-use within household	24.3	23.4	40.4	38.1	29.9	32.0	46.8	27.6	29.1
Other	5.8	5.7	5.1	8.3	5.6	5.4	8.2	3.6	5.8

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

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used old clothing or rags as indicated in tables 2.2 and 2.3.

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

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

2.16 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION OR DROPPING OFF(a)—March 2003

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
PAPER/CARDBOARD									
Number ('000)									
Weekly	659.5	656.2	202.4	143.6	78.2	105.1	5.3	7.2	1 857.6
Fortnightly	1 393.7	912.9	862.5	272.8	451.6	25.0	26.1	108.5	4 053.1
Monthly	45.9	78.1	15.8	11.3	13.1	6.7	—	*0.9	171.8
As required	56.4	33.0	14.8	34.4	18.1	6.6	—	*0.8	164.1
Other	*7.6	*6.5	*1.6	*3.7	*5.3	*0.4	—	*0.6	25.7
Do not know	18.5	*11.5	*1.0	*0.4	*1.2	—	*0.3	*1.0	33.9
Total households	**2 181.7**	**1 698.1**	**1 098.2**	**466.2**	**567.5**	**143.8**	**31.7**	**119.0**	**6 306.1**
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	30.2	38.6	18.4	30.8	13.8	73.1	16.8	6.1	29.5
Fortnightly	63.9	53.8	78.5	58.5	79.6	17.4	82.4	91.2	64.3
Monthly	2.1	4.6	1.4	2.4	2.3	4.7	—	*0.7	2.7
As required	2.6	1.9	1.3	7.4	3.2	4.6	—	*0.7	2.6
Other	*0.3	*0.4	*0.1	*0.8	*0.9	*0.3	—	*0.5	0.4
Do not know	0.8	*0.7	*0.1	*0.1	*0.2	—	*0.9	*0.9	0.5
GLASS									
Number ('000)									
Weekly	629.8	803.4	181.8	116.4	78.0	112.3	6.0	7.1	1 934.8
Fortnightly	1 338.8	798.8	881.3	239.7	424.7	23.6	24.3	107.0	3 838.3
Monthly	35.5	46.0	16.4	19.6	8.2	6.7	—	*0.6	133.1
As required	59.4	37.2	20.1	82.7	12.2	8.7	*0.8	*0.4	221.5
Other	*6.0	*2.4	*1.6	11.1	*2.6	*0.4	—	*0.6	24.7
Do not know	14.6	*7.3	*1.2	*0.4	*0.4	—	*0.5	*1.0	25.4
Total households	**2 084.2**	**1 695.1**	**1 102.4**	**470.0**	**526.1**	**151.6**	**31.7**	**116.7**	**6 177.8**
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	30.2	47.4	16.5	24.8	14.8	74.0	18.9	6.1	31.3
Fortnightly	64.2	47.1	79.9	51.0	80.7	15.6	76.9	91.6	62.1
Monthly	1.7	2.7	1.5	4.2	1.6	4.4	—	*0.6	2.2
As required	2.8	2.2	1.8	17.6	2.3	5.7	*2.5	*0.4	3.6
Other	*0.3	*0.1	*0.1	*2.4	*0.5	*0.3	—	*0.5	0.4
Do not know	0.7	*0.4	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	—	*1.7	*0.9	0.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Only includes those households that used waste collection services or drop off facilities.

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

2.16 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION OR DROPPING OFF(a)—March 2003 *continued*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
ALUMINIUM CANS									
Number ('000)									
Weekly	519.0	734.2	172.8	91.9	70.4	108.1	6.6	5.7	1 708.7
Fortnightly	1 177.4	757.4	817.8	167.7	393.3	21.8	23.1	95.8	3 454.4
Monthly	25.2	44.9	17.4	27.2	9.6	4.8	*0.5	*0.6	130.2
As required	73.0	55.3	57.1	170.7	45.7	9.2	*1.7	*0.4	413.2
Other	*7.5	*4.3	*5.9	26.3	7.5	*0.6	—	*0.5	52.6
Do not know	*12.8	*5.4	*0.5	*0.7	*1.6	—	*0.3	*0.5	21.7
Total households	**1 814.9**	**1 601.6**	**1 071.5**	**484.5**	**528.1**	**144.5**	**32.1**	**103.5**	**5 780.8**
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	28.6	45.8	16.1	19.0	13.3	74.8	20.4	5.5	29.6
Fortnightly	64.9	47.3	76.3	34.6	74.5	15.1	72.0	92.5	59.8
Monthly	1.4	2.8	1.6	5.6	1.8	3.3	*1.6	*0.6	2.3
As required	4.0	3.5	5.3	35.2	8.7	6.4	*5.1	*0.4	7.1
Other	*0.4	*0.3	*0.5	5.4	1.4	*0.4	—	*0.5	0.9
Do not know	*0.7	*0.3	*0.1	*0.1	*0.3	—	*0.8	*0.4	0.4
STEEL CANS									
Number ('000)									
Weekly	424.5	669.5	151.9	104.9	71.2	99.2	5.8	5.1	1 532.0
Fortnightly	1 033.9	714.5	715.6	198.7	333.0	20.1	17.9	88.2	3 121.8
Monthly	*15.8	38.1	14.0	11.6	*3.2	4.8	—	*0.5	87.9
As required	27.2	27.4	8.3	49.7	*5.2	5.1	—	*0.2	123.1
Other	*5.3	*3.1	*1.6	*2.1	*0.8	*0.4	—	*0.2	13.5
Do not know	*7.6	*6.0	*0.5	*0.4	*0.4	—	—	*0.5	15.3
Total households	**1 514.3**	**1 458.5**	**892.0**	**367.3**	**413.7**	**129.6**	**23.7**	**94.6**	**4 893.7**
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	28.0	45.9	17.0	28.6	17.2	76.5	24.6	5.3	31.3
Fortnightly	68.3	49.0	80.2	54.1	80.5	15.5	75.4	93.2	63.8
Monthly	1.0	2.6	1.6	3.1	*0.8	3.7	—	*0.5	1.8
As required	1.8	1.9	0.9	13.5	*1.2	4.0	—	*0.2	2.5
Other	*0.3	*0.2	*0.2	*0.6	*0.2	*0.3	—	*0.2	0.3
Do not know	*0.5	*0.4	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	—	—	*0.5	0.3

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that used waste collection services or drop off facilities.

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

2.16 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION OR DROPPING OFF(a)—March 2003 *continued*

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
PLASTIC BOTTLES									
Number ('000)									
Weekly	664.5	845.0	218.4	122.6	86.0	119.7	6.7	7.6	2 070.5
Fortnightly	1 358.0	801.7	888.9	220.2	419.5	25.5	24.1	106.4	3 844.3
Monthly	26.7	49.0	14.0	24.0	*6.9	7.0	—	*0.9	128.4
As required	48.9	35.8	10.8	139.4	10.6	6.9	*0.3	*0.4	253.1
Other	*8.4	*3.1	*2.2	19.6	*2.9	*0.4	—	*0.4	36.9
Do not know	*15.9	*6.6	*0.5	*0.6	*0.8	*0.2	*0.5	*0.8	25.9
Total households	**2 122.4**	**1 741.1**	**1 134.9**	**526.4**	**526.6**	**159.7**	**31.5**	**116.5**	**6 359.2**
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	31.3	48.5	19.2	23.3	16.3	75.0	21.2	6.5	32.6
Fortnightly	64.0	46.0	78.3	41.8	79.7	16.0	76.3	91.3	60.5
Monthly	1.3	2.8	1.2	4.6	*1.3	4.4	—	*0.8	2.0
As required	2.3	2.1	1.0	26.5	2.0	4.3	*0.8	*0.4	4.0
Other	*0.4	*0.2	*0.2	3.7	*0.6	*0.2	—	*0.3	0.6
Do not know	*0.8	*0.4	*—	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*1.7	*0.7	0.4
PLASTIC BAGS									
Number ('000)									
Weekly	103.1	136.3	31.6	26.7	61.2	8.3	*1.0	*3.2	371.5
Fortnightly	102.4	128.9	83.4	17.0	73.2	4.2	*2.3	11.4	422.8
Monthly	40.2	31.0	14.9	10.5	7.7	*1.3	—	*1.3	106.9
As required	165.8	116.7	83.8	49.6	24.8	7.4	*1.8	9.1	459.1
Other	*11.8	*8.5	*6.2	*3.6	*2.0	—	—	*1.8	33.9
Do not know	*2.9	*3.6	*0.5	*0.7	*0.4	*0.8	*0.3	—	9.1
Total households	**426.1**	**424.9**	**220.3**	**108.2**	**169.3**	**22.1**	**5.5**	**26.9**	**1 403.4**
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	24.2	32.1	14.4	24.7	36.2	37.7	*19.2	*12.1	26.5
Fortnightly	24.0	30.3	37.8	15.7	43.3	19.1	*42.6	42.5	30.1
Monthly	9.4	7.3	6.8	9.7	4.5	*5.8	—	*5.0	7.6
As required	38.9	27.5	38.0	45.9	14.6	33.6	*33.2	33.9	32.7
Other	*2.8	*2.0	*2.8	*3.3	*1.2	—	—	*6.7	2.4
Do not know	*0.7	*0.9	*0.2	*0.6	*0.2	*3.8	*5.0	—	0.7

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that used waste collection services or drop off facilities.

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

2.16 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION OR DROPPING OFF(a)—March 2003 *continued*

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MOTOR OIL									
Number ('000)									
Weekly	*3.7	*2.1	*2.1	*0.3	*0.4	—	—	—	8.6
Fortnightly	*4.5	*1.8	*1.8	*0.3	*6.2	—	*0.3	*0.1	14.9
Monthly	*2.3	—	*1.1	*1.0	—	—	—	—	4.4
As required	138.0	83.8	111.7	34.7	36.4	12.1	*4.2	16.6	437.4
Other	*6.6	*11.9	14.4	*5.9	*4.6	*0.6	—	*0.9	45.0
Do not know	*2.2	*0.7	*2.1	*1.0	*0.8	*0.4	*0.3	—	7.5
Total households	**157.2**	**100.2**	**133.3**	**43.3**	**48.4**	**13.1**	**4.7**	**17.7**	**517.8**
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	*2.3	*2.1	*1.6	*0.8	*0.8	—	—	—	1.7
Fortnightly	2.8	*1.8	*1.3	*0.8	*12.7	—	*5.5	*0.8	2.9
Monthly	*1.4	—	*0.8	*2.3	—	—	—	—	0.8
As required	87.8	83.6	83.8	80.1	75.2	92.2	*88.7	94.1	84.5
Other	*4.2	*11.9	10.8	*13.7	*9.6	*4.7	—	*5.1	8.7
Do not know	*1.4	*0.7	*1.6	*2.4	*1.7	*3.1	*5.8	—	1.4
KITCHEN OR FOOD WASTE									
Number ('000)									
Weekly	61.9	102.9	40.6	9.8	47.5	10.3	*0.8	*3.5	277.4
Fortnightly	22.5	*8.1	*1.6	7.2	*7.3	*1.4	*0.5	*1.5	50.1
Monthly	*2.4	*1.2	*0.5	*0.3	—	—	—	—	*4.4
As required	*3.0	*5.4	*2.2	*2.5	*0.8	*0.8	—	*1.7	16.4
Other	*0.7	*0.6	—	—	*0.4	—	—	—	*1.7
Do not know	*0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.7
Total households	**91.2**	**118.1**	**45.0**	**19.9**	**55.9**	**12.6**	***1.3**	**6.6**	**350.7**
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	67.9	87.1	90.4	49.5	84.9	81.8	*59.1	*52.3	79.1
Fortnightly	24.6	*6.8	*3.6	36.2	*13.0	*11.5	*40.9	*21.9	14.3
Monthly	*2.6	*1.0	*1.2	*1.8	—	—	—	—	1.3
As required	*3.3	*4.6	*4.8	*12.6	*1.5	*6.7	—	*25.8	4.7
Other	*0.8	*0.5	—	—	*0.6	—	—	—	*0.5
Do not know	*0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.2

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that used waste collection services or drop off facilities.

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

2.16 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION OR DROPPING OFF(a)—March 2003 *continued*

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
GARDEN WASTE									
Number ('000)									
Weekly	55.6	29.8	24.3	10.3	33.6	*3.0	*0.2	*0.6	157.3
Fortnightly	507.8	345.1	24.9	119.3	20.4	*2.2	*0.8	*0.8	1 021.3
Monthly	53.6	75.5	45.4	23.6	14.9	8.7	*2.7	9.3	233.7
As required	73.8	75.1	71.6	26.5	34.1	20.8	5.1	24.4	331.4
Other	33.8	30.6	*9.5	*3.6	27.5	*1.3	*0.3	*2.6	109.1
Do not know	*4.6	*1.8	*1.7	*0.3	*1.2	—	—	*0.2	9.8
Total households	**729.3**	**557.8**	**177.4**	**183.5**	**131.6**	**36.1**	**9.0**	**37.9**	**1 862.6**
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	7.6	5.3	13.7	5.6	25.5	*8.3	*2.0	*1.5	8.4
Fortnightly	69.6	61.9	14.0	65.0	15.5	*6.2	*8.4	*2.1	54.8
Monthly	7.4	13.5	25.6	12.8	11.3	24.2	*29.9	24.5	12.5
As required	10.1	13.5	40.4	14.4	25.9	57.6	56.7	64.4	17.8
Other	4.6	5.5	*5.4	*1.9	20.9	*3.7	*3.0	*6.8	5.9
Do not know	*0.6	*0.3	*1.0	*0.2	*0.9	—	—	*0.6	0.5
OLD CLOTHING OR RAGS									
Number ('000)									
Weekly	*6.3	*6.4	*3.9	*1.0	*3.4	*2.3	*0.3	*0.2	23.6
Fortnightly	*3.0	*2.7	15.2	*1.7	*6.0	*0.6	—	*0.2	29.4
Monthly	32.7	23.4	18.2	*5.4	*6.8	*1.5	*0.5	*0.9	89.5
As required	1 269.2	932.5	739.7	331.9	366.0	95.7	17.8	73.3	3 826.2
Other	202.1	200.9	128.0	58.5	84.4	11.9	*1.8	11.5	699.1
Do not know	24.2	13.1	13.4	*2.4	*5.4	4.1	*3.9	—	66.6
Total households	**1 537.6**	**1 179.0**	**918.4**	**400.8**	**472.0**	**116.1**	**24.3**	**86.1**	**4 734.3**
Proportion (%)									
Weekly	*0.4	*0.5	*0.4	*0.2	*0.7	*2.0	*1.1	*0.2	0.5
Fortnightly	*0.2	*0.2	1.7	*0.4	*1.3	*0.5	—	*0.3	0.6
Monthly	2.1	2.0	2.0	*1.3	*1.4	*1.3	*2.2	*1.0	1.9
As required	82.5	79.1	80.5	82.8	77.6	82.4	73.1	85.1	80.8
Other	13.1	17.0	13.9	14.6	17.9	10.2	*7.4	13.4	14.8
Do not know	1.6	1.1	1.5	*0.6	*1.1	3.6	*16.2	—	1.4

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that used waste collection services or drop off facilities.

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

2.17 EXTENT OF RECYCLING AND/OR RE-USE OF WASTE IN HOUSEHOLDS

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(a)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
				MARCH 2003					
Number ('000)									
All items recycled and/or re-used	100.7	95.6	94.5	28.5	33.3	12.4	2.6	10.5	378.2
Some or no items recycled and/or re-used	2 411.5	1 773.7	1 366.4	594.8	734.6	181.6	51.2	113.2	7 227.0
Total households	**2 512.2**	**1 869.3**	**1 460.8**	**623.3**	**767.9**	**194.1**	**53.8**	**123.7**	**7 605.2**
Proportion (%)									
All items recycled and/or re-used	4.0	5.1	6.5	4.6	4.3	6.4	4.8	8.5	5.0
Some or no items recycled and/or re-used	96.0	94.9	93.5	95.4	95.7	93.6	95.2	91.5	95.0
				MARCH 2000					
Proportion (%)									
All items recycled and/or re-used	6.7	6.6	7.4	6.0	4.3	7.2	6.4	12.2	6.6
Some or no items recycled and/or re-used	93.3	93.4	92.6	94.0	95.7	92.8	93.6	87.8	93.4
				MARCH 1996					
Proportion (%)									
All items recycled and/or re-used	6.8	6.3	7.6	5.4	6.7	5.7	1.0	16.0	6.8
Some or no items recycled and/or re-used	93.2	93.7	92.4	94.6	93.3	94.3	99.0	84.0	93.2

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

2.18 REASONS FOR NOT RECYCLING AND/OR RE-USING WASTE(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Did not use any or enough of materials to warrant recycling/not appropriate	1 809.8	1 415.0	987.6	420.0	475.9	130.8	30.2	94.0	5 363.4
No service/facilities provided	479.0	169.1	225.2	73.3	145.6	27.2	14.8	12.6	1 146.9
No storage area in dwelling/yard	168.5	110.7	119.4	37.7	27.7	10.6	*1.7	10.0	486.3
Inadequate services/facilities	82.5	37.2	40.3	26.5	40.4	6.7	*2.4	*1.7	237.7
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	135.1	110.3	65.4	25.6	48.3	9.8	*3.0	3.8	401.3
Not interested/too much effort	278.9	203.6	224.4	92.6	97.2	29.1	6.3	11.7	943.9
Other	198.2	138.7	117.8	61.2	57.0	11.0	*3.6	6.9	594.3
No reason	69.2	55.5	52.4	21.2	32.5	4.0	*2.0	5.6	242.5
Total households(c)	**2 411.5**	**1 773.7**	**1 366.4**	**594.8**	**734.6**	**181.6**	**51.2**	**113.2**	**7 227.0**
Proportion (%)									
Did not use any or enough of materials to warrant recycling/not appropriate	75.1	79.8	72.3	70.6	64.8	72.0	59.1	83.0	74.2
No service/facilities provided	19.9	9.5	16.5	12.3	19.8	15.0	29.0	11.1	15.9
No storage area in dwelling/yard	7.0	6.2	8.7	6.3	3.8	5.8	*3.4	*8.9	6.7
Inadequate services/facilities	3.4	2.1	2.9	4.4	5.5	3.7	*4.7	1.5	3.3
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	5.6	6.2	4.8	4.3	6.6	5.4	*5.9	3.3	5.6
Not interested/too much effort	11.6	11.5	16.4	15.6	13.2	16.0	12.3	10.3	13.1
Other	8.2	7.8	8.6	10.3	7.8	6.1	*6.9	6.1	8.2
No reason	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.6	4.4	2.2	*3.9	5.0	3.4
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Did not use any or enough of materials to warrant recycling/not appropriate	71.8	79.4	73.8	75.8	57.6	68.5	55.6	77.4	72.8
No services/facilities provided	20.5	8.2	18.0	8.2	21.9	20.8	46.3	5.4	16.1
No storage area in dwelling/yard	8.1	6.5	4.9	6.8	5.5	5.5	6.7	5.0	6.6
Inadequate services/facilities	4.5	1.9	2.3	3.1	7.2	2.7	5.7	1.8	3.5
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	4.4	7.0	4.7	4.9	6.1	3.7	2.6	3.2	5.3
Not interested/too much effort	13.0	12.5	12.4	14.3	17.7	14.5	13.0	12.9	13.4
Other	6.1	5.9	7.7	6.4	9.7	6.6	11.2	9.1	6.9
No reason	4.6	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.7	3.0	0.3	3.7	4.3
MARCH 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Did not use any or enough of materials to warrant recycling/not appropriate	55.1	55.1	42.4	49.9	43.7	48.6	35.5	64.5	51.0
No services/facilities provided	22.9	17.1	32.8	14.3	29.2	25.1	39.8	2.7	23.0
No storage area in dwelling/yard	11.5	7.2	9.1	7.1	5.8	5.2	2.7	9.5	8.7
Inadequate services/facilities	7.4	5.6	7.3	4.6	9.7	8.5	11.4	2.4	6.9
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	4.7	7.5	4.2	4.9	3.6	7.0	6.5	2.3	5.2
Not interested/too much effort	9.4	15.8	12.1	20.8	16.0	14.2	22.1	13.5	13.5
Other reasons	20.1	24.8	23.0	33.7	26.0	25.6	30.6	31.0	24.0

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

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used some or none of the waste as indicated in table 2.17.

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

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

2.19 REASONS FOR NOT RECYCLING AND/OR RE-USING WASTE(a)—By household type

	One person	*Couple only*	*Couple, dependent child(ren)*	*One parent, dependent child(ren)*	*Households with members all aged 15 years and over*	*All other households*	*Total*
MARCH 2003							
Number ('000)							
Did not use any or enough of materials to warrant recycling/not appropriate	1 440.9	1 317.3	1 043.5	280.5	737.5	543.7	5 363.4
No service/facilities provided	272.8	293.8	254.4	70.8	128.9	126.2	1 146.9
No storage area in dwelling/yard	126.2	104.3	100.4	31.6	67.2	56.6	486.3
Inadequate services/facilities	40.5	60.8	64.6	13.8	31.6	26.3	237.7
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	80.6	91.3	110.5	29.0	40.8	49.0	401.3
Not interested/too much effort	236.1	197.2	205.7	52.0	147.2	105.7	943.9
Other	126.4	130.2	150.4	38.0	96.2	53.0	594.3
No reason	37.4	54.8	63.3	16.6	37.1	33.3	242.5
Total households(b)	**1 821.7**	**1 753.5**	**1 516.0**	**396.8**	**996.3**	**742.8**	**7 227.0**
Proportion (%)							
Did not use any or enough of materials to warrant recycling/not appropriate	79.1	75.1	68.8	70.7	74.0	73.2	74.2
No service/facilities provided	15.0	16.8	16.8	17.9	12.9	17.0	15.9
No storage area in dwelling/yard	6.9	6.0	6.6	8.0	6.7	7.6	6.7
Inadequate services/facilities	2.2	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.3
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	4.4	5.2	7.3	7.3	4.1	6.6	5.6
Not interested/too much effort	13.0	11.2	13.6	13.1	14.8	14.2	13.1
Other	6.9	7.4	9.9	9.6	9.7	7.1	8.2
No reason	2.1	3.1	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.5	3.4
MARCH 2000							
Proportion (%)							
Did not use any or enough of materials to warrant recycling/not appropriate	78.2	72.9	68.0	73.1	69.7	72.7	72.8
No services/facilities provided	16.9	16.9	17.0	13.4	12.7	16.0	16.1
No storage area in dwelling/yard	8.2	6.3	5.6	4.8	5.5	8.1	6.6
Inadequate services/facilities	3.4	3.3	4.1	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.5
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	4.6	4.8	5.9	4.9	5.2	6.8	5.3
Not interested/too much effort	13.9	10.9	13.8	13.7	14.5	15.3	13.4
Other	6.2	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.4	6.0	6.9
No reason	2.2	4.7	4.8	4.1	6.2	4.9	4.3
MARCH 1996							
Proportion (%)							
Did not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling/not appropriate	63.4	51.8	42.7	44.7	48.6	45.3	51.0
No services/facilities provided	19.6	25.5	25.5	21.3	20.8	22.5	23.0
No storage area in dwelling/yard	9.9	7.5	7.8	11.0	7.0	11.6	8.7
Inadequate services/facilities	4.6	7.1	8.4	6.4	7.9	7.9	6.9
Uncertain of services/facilities provided	4.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	3.3	7.8	5.2
Not interested/too much effort	10.1	11.4	16.0	17.9	16.4	14.8	13.5
Other reasons	20.1	20.8	26.7	27.4	29.3	26.0	24.0

(a) Only includes those households that recycled and/or re-used some or none of the waste as indicated in table 2.17.

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

2.20 HAZARDOUS WASTE ITEMS DISPOSED OF BY HOUSEHOLDS

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(a)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Garden chemicals or their containers	279.0	244.6	223.0	103.5	139.9	29.8	6.7	18.2	1 044.7
Paint products or their containers	394.4	317.6	262.0	117.5	134.2	43.0	9.7	25.2	1 303.7
Metal cleaners or their containers	134.6	91.1	73.4	46.0	43.3	13.2	*3.6	6.3	411.6
Oven cleaners or their containers	524.1	363.2	354.9	132.2	160.6	53.5	8.3	26.1	1 623.0
Flourescent tubes or globes	486.1	353.3	319.7	119.9	137.7	30.4	17.2	19.6	1 483.8
Household batteries	1 495.1	1 132.2	975.5	405.9	472.0	132.0	36.0	84.8	4 733.5
Car batteries	333.7	260.1	266.7	128.6	129.4	28.9	10.8	15.6	1 173.6
Motor oil	606.2	466.4	572.0	190.6	195.7	58.2	15.9	46.1	2 151.1
Medicine, drugs or ointments	870.4	635.0	542.3	206.6	289.6	64.1	18.1	50.6	2 676.8
Did not dispose of items listed	520.9	357.5	185.7	96.1	144.7	28.6	10.9	13.6	1 357.9
Total households(b)	**2 512.2**	**1 869.3**	**1 460.8**	**623.3**	**767.9**	**194.1**	**53.8**	**123.7**	**7 605.2**
Proportion (%)									
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
Medicine, 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 items listed	20.7	19.1	12.7	15.4	18.8	14.7	20.2	11.0	17.9
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
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 tube 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
Medicine, 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 items listed	26.3	22.1	16.4	21.9	18.1	21.5	18.6	17.1	21.9
MARCH 1996									
Proportion (%)									
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
Medicine, 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 items listed	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.

(b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as households may dispose of more than one type of hazardous waste.

2.21 METHODS OF DISPOSING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE(a)—By type of waste

	Garden chemicals or their containers	*Paint products or their containers*	*Metal cleaners or their containers*	*Oven cleaners or their containers*	*Flourescent tubes or globes*
MARCH 2003					
Number ('000)					
Usual collection from house	745.7	660.5	297.8	1 466.7	1 268.0
Special service from house	69.6	144.0	28.3	56.2	43.9
General area/s at dump/waste transfer station	56.6	161.6	22.9	40.0	67.7
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	121.5	265.4	46.7	32.4	39.3
Taken to a business or shop	9.8	19.3	1.5	*0.3	25.3
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	12.7	13.2	*2.4	*2.0	7.3
Poured down the drain	*4.5	8.0	*0.3	*1.7	—
Buried them	9.0	10.1	*2.3	*3.3	6.1
Other	35.5	49.4	11.0	29.0	31.9
Total households(b)	**1 044.7**	**1 303.7**	**411.6**	**1 623.0**	**1 483.8**
Proportion (%)					
Usual collection from house	71.4	50.7	72.4	90.4	85.5
Special service from house	6.7	11.0	6.9	3.5	3.0
General area/s at dump/waste transfer station	5.4	12.4	5.6	2.5	4.6
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	11.6	20.4	11.4	2.0	2.6
Taken to a business or shop	0.9	1.5	0.4	*—	1.7
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	1.2	1.0	*0.6	*0.1	0.5
Poured down the drain	*0.4	0.6	*0.1	*0.1	—
Buried them	0.9	0.8	*0.6	*0.2	0.4
Other	3.4	3.8	2.7	1.8	2.2
MARCH 2000					
Proportion (%)					
Usual collection from house	71.2	52.1	76.7	90.4	81.7
Special service from house	7.6	10.6	6.8	3.1	4.5
General area/s at dump/waste transfer station	6.7	14.9	6.5	3.3	6.0
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	7.8	15.3	5.0	0.7	1.6
Taken to a business or shop	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.1	2.2
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	3.0	3.2	1.2	0.3	0.8
Poured down the drain	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	—
Buried them	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.8
Other	3.8	4.0	2.5	2.1	2.9
MARCH 1996					
Proportion (%)					
Usual collection from house	65.5	51.6	74.4	86.8	76.8
Special service from house	4.6	8.0	3.5	2.6	4.0
General area/s at dump/waste transfer station	12.5	24.3	11.5	7.0	12.1
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	10.8	12.5	6.0	1.8	3.3
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	3.5	3.0	2.9	0.9	0.9
Taken to a business or shop	2.0	0.9	1.7	0.4	2.0
Poured down the drain	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	—
Buried them	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7
Other	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.8

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that disposed of hazardous waste.

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

2.21 METHODS OF DISPOSING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE(a)—By type of waste *continued*

	Household batteries	*Car batteries*	*Motor oil*	*Medicine, drugs etc.*	*Total households*
MARCH 2003					
Number ('000)					
Usual collection from house	4 439.6	50.9	54.1	1 391.4	5 340.4
Special service from house	33.4	100.7	40.5	18.8	390.3
General area/s at dump/waste transfer station	87.2	75.6	63.6	17.0	395.7
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	78.1	256.6	239.6	26.4	710.8
Taken to a business or shop	38.5	591.4	1 573.5	780.7	2 386.2
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	22.3	50.5	42.0	57.5	181.6
Poured down the drain	*0.4	—	*1.1	496.6	509.6
Buried them	17.2	*2.8	30.3	27.9	81.7
Other	31.8	54.0	125.2	34.7	342.0
Total households(b)	**4 733.5**	**1 173.6**	**2 151.1**	**2 676.8**	**6 247.2**
Proportion (%)					
Usual collection from house	93.8	4.3	2.5	52.0	85.5
Special service from house	0.7	8.6	1.9	0.7	6.2
General area/s at dump/waste transfer station	1.8	6.4	3.0	0.6	6.3
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	1.7	21.9	11.1	1.0	11.4
Taken to a business or shop	0.8	50.4	73.1	29.2	38.2
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	0.5	4.3	2.0	2.1	2.9
Poured down the drain	*—	—	*0.1	18.6	8.2
Buried them	0.4	*0.2	1.4	1.0	1.3
Other	0.7	4.6	5.8	1.3	5.5
MARCH 2000					
Proportion (%)					
Usual collection from house	93.0	5.4	7.2	53.5	85.0
Special service from house	0.7	10.2	3.0	0.5	7.1
General area/s at dump/waste transfer station	2.8	5.1	4.9	1.0	7.2
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	1.1	17.9	17.5	0.4	9.4
Taken to a business or shop	0.9	46.2	43.3	23.5	24.1
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	0.7	8.0	5.8	2.1	4.5
Poured down the drain	—	—	0.3	23.9	11.9
Buried them	0.5	0.2	2.3	1.0	1.4
Other	0.6	7.7	16.7	2.0	7.3
MARCH 1996					
Proportion (%)					
Usual collection from house	85.7	5.6	10.8	42.6	61.9
Special service from house	0.9	8.2	4.6	0.5	6.2
General area/s at dump/waste transfer station	5.1	7.5	6.7	2.1	11.0
Special area/s at dump/waste transfer station	2.7	19.8	23.0	0.3	12.0
Central collection point/s other than dump/waste transfer station	2.3	13.0	10.5	1.3	6.6
Taken to a business or shop	2.5	41.1	22.9	29.2	24.9
Poured down the drain	—	0.1	0.4	25.5	11.0
Buried them	0.9	1.5	4.0	1.3	2.3
Other	0.6	4.2	18.7	2.0	6.6

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households that disposed of hazardous waste.

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

2.22 USE OF SAFE WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
	MARCH 2003(c)								
Number ('000)									
Used safe waste disposal services or facilities	310.3	278.6	233.2	81.7	94.0	30.7	9.2	26.1	1 063.6
Did not use safe waste disposal services or facilities	1 681.1	1 233.3	1 041.9	445.5	529.2	134.8	33.8	84.0	5 183.6
Total households	**1 991.3**	**1 511.9**	**1 275.1**	**527.2**	**623.2**	**165.4**	**42.9**	**110.1**	**6 247.2**
Proportion (%)									
Used safe waste disposal services or facilities	15.6	18.4	18.3	15.5	15.1	18.5	21.3	23.7	17.0
Did not use safe waste disposal services or facilities	84.4	81.6	81.7	84.5	84.9	81.5	78.7	76.3	83.0

(a) Only includes those households that disposed of hazardous waste by any methods as indicated in table 2.21.

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

(c) Data collected in previous years are not comparable due to modification/s in question.

2.23 AWARENESS OF SAFE WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES OR FACILITIES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
	MARCH 2003(c)								
Number ('000)									
Aware of safe waste disposal services or facilities	700.1	467.5	396.9	187.2	195.6	54.7	10.3	47.8	2 060.0
Not aware of safe waste disposal services or facilities	981.0	765.9	645.1	258.3	333.6	80.1	23.4	36.2	3 123.6
Total households	**1 681.1**	**1 233.3**	**1 041.9**	**445.5**	**529.2**	**134.8**	**33.8**	**84.0**	**5 183.6**
Proportion (%)									
Aware of safe waste disposal services or facilities	41.6	37.9	38.1	42.0	37.0	40.6	30.5	56.9	39.7
Not aware of safe waste disposal services or facilities	58.4	62.1	61.9	58.0	63.0	59.4	69.5	43.1	60.3

(a) Only includes those households that disposed of hazardous waste but did not use safe waste disposal services or facilities as indicated in table 2.22.

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

(c) Data collected in previous years are not comparable due to modification/s in question.

CHAPTER 3 MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERSHIP AND MAINTENANCE

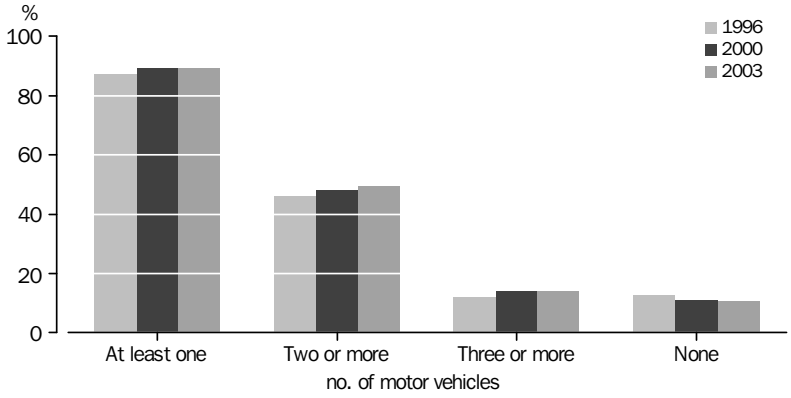
INTRODUCTION

Motor vehicles offer convenient, reliable and fast mobility 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

Motor vehicle ownership has remained relatively static since 2000 (graph 3.1). Nearly one-quarter of households (23%) reported that they bought one or more vehicles in the last 12 months, but the majority (85%) stated that the number of vehicles at their dwelling remained the same.

G3.1 REGISTERED VEHICLES KEPT AT DWELLINGS



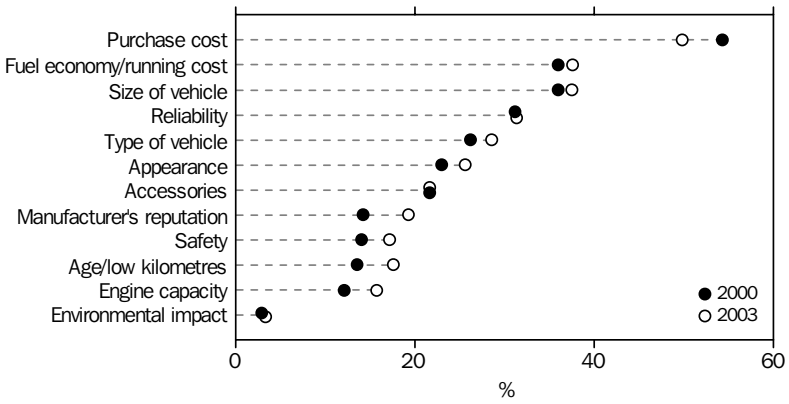
The proportion of households that had two or more vehicles increased from 42% in 1996 to 50% in 2003. Increases were reported in all states and territories except the Northern Territory (where the proportion dropped from 53% to 44%). In March 2003, households with two or more motor vehicles were most common in Western Australia (55% of households) and the Australian Capital Territory (54%), and least common in New South Wales and the Northern Territory (both 44%).

The number of vehicles owned varies according to household type. Households consisting of a couple with children, or where members were all aged 15 years and over, were more likely to own two or more vehicles (77% and 76% respectively) compared with other household types. One person households were least likely to own two or more vehicles (8%).

Factors considered in buying a vehicle

As in March 2000, the three main factors considered when buying a vehicle in 2003 were purchase cost, fuel economy or running costs and the size of the vehicle (graph 3.2). Emphasis on purchase cost declined from 54% in 2000 to 50% in 2003. Very few households (4%) considered environmental impact when purchasing a vehicle.

G3.2 FACTORS CONSIDERED IN BUYING A CAR

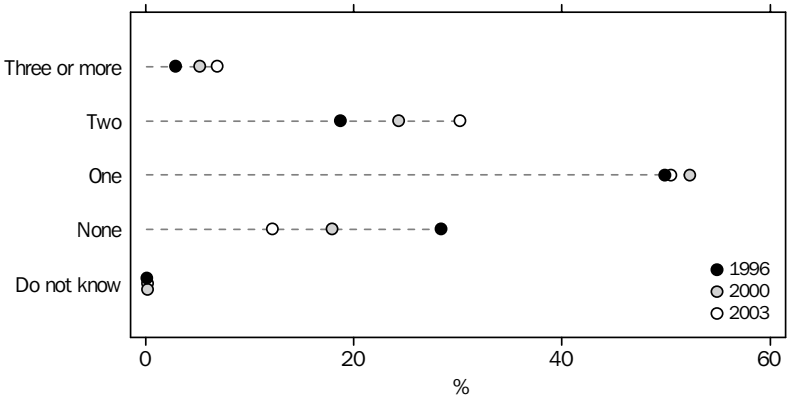


Vehicle Airconditioning

Airconditioning has become a standard option in most vehicles. However, the extra fuel combustion necessary to power airconditioners increases vehicle exhaust emissions. Vehicle emissions adversely affect local air quality and some are greenhouse gases (see Chapter 4).

In April 1996, 28% of households that owned at least one vehicle did not have airconditioning in their vehicle(s) (graph 3.3), but by March 2003 this proportion had dropped to 12%. Half of the households with motor vehicles in 2003 confirmed that one of their vehicles had airconditioning, while 30% of households had two vehicles with airconditioning and 7% had airconditioning in three or more of their vehicles. Vehicles with airconditioning were most likely to be found in the Australian Capital Territory (91%) and least likely to be found in Tasmania (65%).

G3.3 NUMBER OF VEHICLES WITH AIRCONDITIONING PER HOUSEHOLD

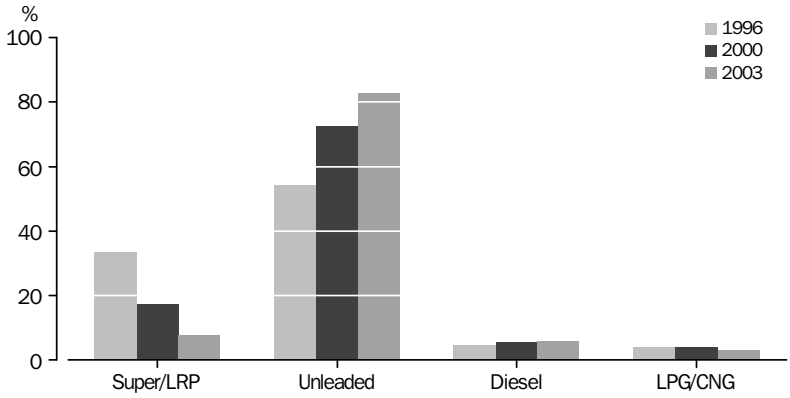


Type of fuel used

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 (NOx), 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).

Within Australian households the use of unleaded fuel in vehicles has continued to increase from — 54% to 83% — between 1996 and 2003 (graph 3.4). In March 2003, lead replacement petrol (LRP) — an alternative fuel for vehicles that were manufactured pre-1986 and originally powered by super or leaded fuels — was used by 8% of households, diesel by 6%, and gas (liquefied or compressed) by 3% of households.

G3.4 TYPE OF FUEL USED

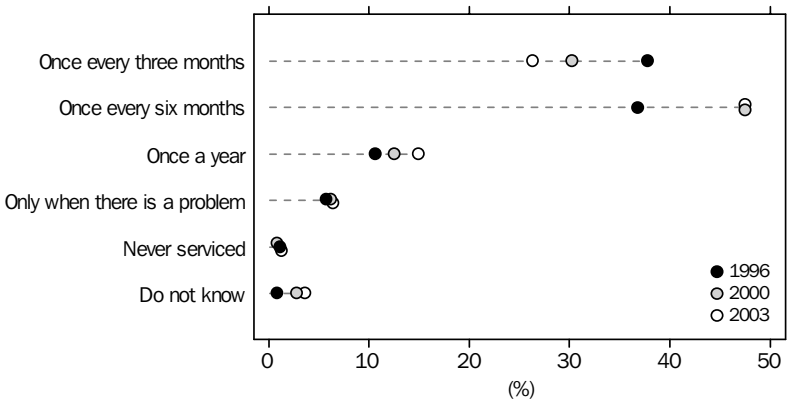


Frequency of servicing

The majority of Australian households (92%) regularly serviced their motor vehicles in 2003 (graph 3.5). Half (48%) of all households with motor vehicles had them serviced once every six months, over one-quarter (26%) once every three months, and one seventh (15%) once a year. Between 1996 and 2003, however, the proportion of households that serviced their vehicle once a year increased from 11% to 15% while those who had vehicles serviced every three months decreased from 38% to 26%. Households that had their vehicles serviced only when there was a problem (6%) and those that never serviced their vehicle (1%) remained at similar levels to 1996. Vehicles that travelled 40,000 kilometres or more were serviced more often (once every three months) than vehicles that travelled less.

Frequency of servicing continued

G3.5 FREQUENCY OF SERVICING MOTOR VEHICLES



3.1 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLE/S PER HOUSEHOLD

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(a)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
					MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)									
None	354.0	179.8	132.2	67.1	52.6	18.8	5.9	9.0	819.4
One	1 060.8	656.0	598.2	242.4	295.8	78.9	24.1	48.6	3 004.7
Two	788.0	731.4	523.1	220.8	296.1	68.3	17.9	50.1	2 695.7
Three or more	309.4	302.1	207.4	93.0	123.4	28.2	5.9	16.1	1 085.4
Total households	**2 512.2**	**1 869.3**	**1 460.8**	**623.3**	**767.9**	**194.1**	**53.8**	**123.7**	**7 605.2**
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.

3.2 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLE/S PER HOUSEHOLD—By household type

	One person	*Couple only*	*Couple, dependent child(ren)*	*One parent, dependent child(ren)*	*Households with all members aged 15 years and over*	*All other households*	*All households*
				MARCH 2003			
Number ('000)							
None	533.3	80.7	22.0	63.3	41.0	79.2	819.4
One	1 176.5	739.8	356.4	303.0	216.2	212.7	3 004.7
Two	125.3	902.4	974.0	33.6	368.8	291.5	2 695.7
Three or more	27.8	146.9	260.4	11.6	445.5	193.2	1 085.4
Total households	**1 862.9**	**1 869.8**	**1 612.8**	**411.4**	**1 071.5**	**776.7**	**7 605.2**
Proportion (%)							
None	28.6	4.3	1.4	15.4	3.8	10.2	10.8
One	63.2	39.6	22.1	73.6	20.2	27.4	39.5
Two	6.7	48.3	60.4	8.2	34.4	37.5	35.4
Three or more	1.5	7.9	16.1	2.8	41.6	24.9	14.3
				MARCH 2000			
Proportion (%)							
None	29.0	4.2	1.7	17.5	3.9	10.3	11.0
One	62.9	41.8	26.2	73.8	20.8	29.5	40.9
Two	6.5	45.2	58.7	7.2	33.8	36.0	34.1
Three or more	1.7	8.8	13.4	1.4	41.4	24.2	13.9
				APRIL 1996			
Proportion (%)							
None	35.9	5.8	2.4	22.9	3.8	11.9	12.8
One	57.0	46.6	30.9	68.8	22.6	29.7	41.0
Two	5.8	41.0	55.2	7.8	36.2	35.8	34.0
Three or more	1.3	6.6	11.6	0.4	37.4	22.6	12.2

3.3 BUYING OF MOTOR VEHICLE/S IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Yes, bought motor vehicle/s	491.0	376.0	322.6	148.3	172.6	41.3	9.8	24.5	1 586.2
No, did not buy motor vehicle	1 667.2	1 313.5	1 006.0	407.8	542.7	134.0	38.1	90.2	5 199.6
Total households	**2 158.3**	**1 689.5**	**1 328.6**	**556.2**	**715.3**	**175.3**	**47.9**	**114.8**	**6 785.8**
Proportion (%)									
Yes, bought motor vehicle/s	22.8	22.3	24.3	26.7	24.1	23.6	20.5	21.4	23.4
No, did not buy motor vehicle	77.2	77.7	75.7	73.3	75.9	76.4	79.5	78.6	76.6
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Yes, bought motor vehicle/s	23.3	22.4	26.1	25.1	27.0	26.2	26.2	24.2	24.2
No, did not buy motor vehicle	76.7	77.6	73.9	74.9	73.0	73.8	73.8	75.8	75.8

(a) Bought motor vehicle may either be new or used.

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

3.4 CHANGE IN NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE/S IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Increased by two or more	14.7	16.1	11.1	*3.2	*6.3	*2.3	*0.3	*1.2	55.1
Increased by one	174.7	137.5	102.9	41.9	57.3	11.8	5.3	10.6	542.1
Stayed the same	1 845.7	1 448.9	1 121.5	476.9	598.4	148.9	38.2	95.4	5 773.7
Decreased by one	113.4	76.6	83.5	28.6	46.6	10.7	*4.1	6.8	370.3
Decreased by two or more	*9.7	*10.4	*9.6	*5.4	*6.7	*1.7	0.1	0.8	44.5
Total households	**2 158.3**	**1 689.5**	**1 328.6**	**556.2**	**715.3**	**175.3**	**47.9**	**114.8**	**6 785.8**
Proportion (%)									
Increased by two or more	0.7	1.0	0.8	*0.6	*0.9	*1.3	*0.5	*1.1	0.8
Increased by one	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.5	8.0	6.7	11.0	9.2	8.0
Stayed the same	85.5	85.8	84.4	85.7	83.7	84.9	79.6	83.1	85.1
Decreased by one	5.3	4.5	6.3	5.1	6.5	6.1	8.5	5.9	5.5
Decreased by two or more	*0.5	*0.6	*0.7	*1.0	*0.9	*0.9	*0.3	0.7	0.7

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

(a) Only includes those households with motor vehicles.

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

3.5 FACTORS CONSIDERED IN BUYING MOTOR VEHICLE/S(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Purchase cost	250.5	193.6	158.1	65.5	84.7	22.7	5.5	12.5	793.2
Fuel economy/running costs	178.7	146.9	116.7	60.0	67.8	15.3	*3.7	8.7	597.7
Size of vehicle	188.3	144.4	111.6	53.0	64.8	16.9	*3.4	11.8	594.3
Reliability	163.8	124.3	89.8	44.9	48.4	15.9	*3.8	7.6	498.6
Type of vehicle e.g. car, 4 wheel drive, van	143.8	108.8	85.1	40.0	47.9	15.2	*2.9	6.2	449.9
Appearance	120.5	116.2	78.8	31.3	41.2	8.4	*2.0	6.1	404.4
Accessories e.g. airconditioning, power steering	104.2	90.7	68.5	31.3	34.4	6.8	*2.6	5.3	343.8
Manufacturers reputation	105.0	73.8	62.6	26.6	27.4	5.9	*2.4	2.7	306.4
Age/low kilometres	85.2	71.8	57.8	20.9	25.7	9.2	*2.6	3.7	276.9
Safety	95.2	74.0	53.0	20.6	19.0	6.8	*1.5	4.5	274.6
Engine capacity/performance	86.2	58.1	51.6	24.2	18.8	7.0	*0.8	4.1	250.7
Environmental impact	24.2	*9.4	*8.0	*3.8	*6.1	*2.0	*0.8	*1.1	55.4
Other	81.0	53.6	54.1	26.3	28.7	5.8	*0.8	*3.2	253.4
Total households(c)	**491.0**	**376.0**	**322.6**	**148.3**	**172.6**	**41.3**	**9.8**	**24.5**	**1 586.2**
Proportion (%)									
Purchase cost	51.0	51.5	49.0	44.2	49.1	54.9	55.7	51.1	50.0
Fuel economy/running costs	36.4	39.1	36.2	40.5	39.3	37.1	*37.2	35.3	37.7
Size of vehicle	38.4	38.4	34.6	35.7	37.5	41.0	*35.0	48.2	37.5
Reliability	33.4	33.1	27.8	30.3	28.1	38.5	*38.3	31.1	31.4
Type of vehicle e.g. car, 4 wheel drive, van	29.3	28.9	26.4	27.0	27.8	36.9	*29.3	25.1	28.4
Appearance	24.5	30.9	24.4	21.1	23.9	20.3	*20.4	24.9	25.5
Accessories e.g. airconditioning, power steering	21.2	24.1	21.2	21.1	19.9	16.5	*26.0	21.8	21.7
Manufacturers reputation	21.4	19.6	19.4	17.9	15.9	14.2	*24.7	11.0	19.3
Age/low kilometres	17.4	19.1	17.9	14.1	14.9	22.4	*26.8	14.9	17.5
Safety	19.4	19.7	16.4	13.9	11.0	16.5	*15.0	18.3	17.3
Engine capacity/performance	17.6	15.5	16.0	16.3	10.9	16.9	*8.1	16.6	15.8
Environmental impact	4.9	*2.5	*2.5	*2.5	*3.5	*5.0	*7.9	*4.5	3.5
Other	16.5	14.3	16.8	17.7	16.6	14.0	*8.0	*13.2	16.0
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Purchase cost	52.6	57.9	56.9	49.7	49.9	54.3	69.5	51.9	54.3
Fuel economy/running costs	33.7	33.3	38.6	42.1	34.8	42.7	61.1	34.7	36.0
Size of vehicle	36.1	40.2	33.0	32.2	35.8	31.8	45.0	35.9	36.0
Reliability	33.0	32.5	28.2	32.4	29.1	28.6	31.4	29.2	31.2
Type of vehicle e.g. car, 4 wheel drive, van	26.4	25.6	29.1	16.6	27.9	31.6	35.6	20.2	26.2
Appearance	25.6	24.0	20.3	21.1	19.7	19.7	31.2	29.1	23.0
Accessories e.g. airconditioning, power steering	21.2	23.3	20.5	23.7	19.6	23.0	27.5	23.2	21.7
Manufacturer's reputation	18.0	15.1	11.5	10.3	9.4	12.4	29.2	13.5	14.2
Safety	16.0	17.1	10.0	10.5	13.5	11.1	18.8	14.9	14.1
Age/low kilometres	14.3	15.7	12.8	11.2	9.3	16.1	22.7	13.6	13.6
Engine capacity/performance	11.7	12.8	11.9	16.0	9.5	9.8	11.6	14.3	12.1
Environmental impact	4.1	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.1	6.8	2.2	2.9
Other	11.5	12.3	14.0	12.3	14.7	14.5	11.8	10.5	12.7

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

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

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

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

3.6 FACTORS CONSIDERED IN BUYING MOTOR VEHICLE/S(a)—By household type

	One person	*Couple only*	*Couple, dependent child(ren)*	*One parent, dependent child(ren)*	*Households with all members aged 15 years and over*	*All other households*	*All households*
			MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)							
Purchase cost	91.0	163.4	233.5	42.0	166.5	96.7	793.2
Fuel economy/running costs	59.7	128.8	180.6	35.4	127.1	66.1	597.7
Size of vehicle	61.7	118.0	233.4	28.9	95.6	56.7	594.3
Reliability	62.0	109.7	133.0	25.4	117.9	50.7	498.6
Type of vehicle e.g. car, 4 wheel drive, van	50.8	118.5	146.4	15.4	79.4	39.5	449.9
Appearance	56.5	90.2	97.9	21.6	85.8	52.4	404.4
Accessories e.g. airconditioning, power steering	36.3	87.6	112.9	19.2	51.5	36.3	343.8
Manufacturer's reputation	44.3	80.0	71.8	10.3	67.4	32.6	306.4
Age/low kilometres	26.8	60.7	78.3	17.3	65.5	28.3	276.9
Safety	25.3	60.5	90.6	14.5	56.1	27.5	274.6
Engine capacity/performance	33.9	57.7	65.2	7.5	54.8	31.6	250.7
Environmental impact	6.7	14.2	13.5	*4.0	11.5	*5.4	55.4
Other	35.4	63.5	67.5	15.0	40.0	32.1	253.4
Total households(b)	**192.7**	**361.6**	**465.7**	**77.9**	**305.7**	**182.7**	**1 586.2**
Proportion (%)							
Purchase cost	47.2	45.2	50.2	54.0	54.5	52.9	50.0
Fuel economy/running costs	31.0	35.6	38.8	45.5	41.6	36.2	37.7
Size of vehicle	32.0	32.6	50.1	37.1	31.3	31.0	37.5
Reliability	32.2	30.3	28.6	32.6	38.6	27.7	31.4
Type of vehicle e.g. car, 4 wheel drive, van	26.4	32.8	31.4	19.8	26.0	21.6	28.4
Appearance	29.3	25.0	21.0	27.8	28.1	28.7	25.5
Accessories e.g. airconditioning, power steering	18.8	24.2	24.3	24.6	16.9	19.9	21.7
Manufacturer's reputation	23.0	22.1	15.4	13.2	22.1	17.9	19.3
Age/low kilometres	13.9	16.8	16.8	22.2	21.4	15.5	17.5
Safety	13.1	16.7	19.5	18.6	18.4	15.1	17.3
Engine capacity/performance	17.6	16.0	14.0	9.6	17.9	17.3	15.8
Environmental impact	3.5	3.9	2.9	*5.1	3.8	*2.9	3.5
Other	18.4	17.6	14.5	19.2	13.1	17.6	16.0

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

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

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

3.6 FACTORS CONSIDERED IN BUYING MOTOR VEHICLE/S(a)—By household type

continued

	One person	*Couple only*	*Couple, dependent child(ren)*	*One parent, dependent child(ren)*	*Households with all members aged 15 years and over*	*All other households*	*All households*
	MARCH 2000						
Proportion (%)							
Purchase cost	54.2	49.5	58.9	51.6	62.1	59.4	54.3
Fuel economy/running costs	36.2	36.5	37.8	35.5	32.1	34.6	36.0
Size of vehicle	31.1	36.0	30.2	46.5	32.9	26.1	36.0
Reliability	31.9	29.5	31.7	30.0	33.4	34.9	31.2
Type of vehicle e.g. car, 4 wheel drive, van	23.0	30.8	24.1	29.7	16.3	20.1	26.2
Appearance	24.4	21.6	27.0	20.0	23.5	24.6	23.0
Accessories e.g. airconditioning, power steering	23.9	24.9	19.3	21.3	21.0	18.4	21.7
Manufacturer's reputation	19.5	17.7	11.6	12.5	11.6	11.2	14.2
Safety	11.3	15.5	11.9	18.5	10.6	8.8	14.1
Age/low kilometres	12.6	15.5	12.8	12.3	16.4	14.5	13.6
Engine capacity/performance	12.7	15.1	13.3	9.7	8.0	11.6	12.1
Environmental impact	4.3	2.3	1.5	3.6	3.9	2.9	2.9
Other	16.4	14.3	11.2	10.5	11.5	13.9	12.7

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

3.7 AIRCONDITIONING IN MOTOR VEHICLE/S(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
					MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)									
Three or more	149.5	136.3	82.7	39.5	49.1	3.1	2.5	4.8	467.4
Two	595.9	594.5	379.4	176.5	224.1	28.3	15.8	37.6	2 052.2
One	1 136.0	785.5	690.0	283.3	361.4	82.4	24.7	61.3	3 424.6
None	270.4	169.9	174.9	56.6	78.7	61.0	5.0	10.6	827.0
Do not know	*6.6	*3.3	*1.6	*0.3	*2.0	*0.4	—	*0.4	14.6
Total households	**2 158.3**	**1 689.5**	**1 328.6**	**556.2**	**715.3**	**175.3**	**47.9**	**114.8**	**6 785.8**
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
Do not 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
Do not 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
Do not 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) Only includes those households with motor vehicle/s.

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

3.8 TYPE OF FUEL USED(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Lead replacement petrol	135.1	140.2	105.6	59.4	32.0	28.6	*2.2	7.7	510.9
Unleaded									
Regular unleaded	1 744.8	1 272.9	1 044.3	413.0	576.0	125.1	34.7	95.4	5 306.2
Premium unleaded	117.4	87.4	47.7	16.6	29.9	8.4	*1.4	6.6	315.3
Total unleaded	1 862.2	1 360.3	1 092.0	429.6	605.9	133.5	36.1	102.0	5 621.6
Diesel	111.5	69.6	109.9	25.5	58.0	10.3	8.0	*3.0	395.6
LPG/CNG	28.9	110.6	17.7	37.1	17.3	*1.5	*0.5	*2.1	215.6
Other	*3.9	*1.1	*0.5	*3.3	*0.4	*0.5	*0.3	—	9.9
Do not know	16.7	*7.7	*2.9	*1.3	*1.7	*1.0	*0.8	—	32.2
Total households	**2 158.3**	**1 689.5**	**1 328.6**	**556.2**	**715.3**	**175.3**	**47.9**	**114.8**	**6 785.8**
Proportion (%)									
Lead replacement petrol	6.3	8.3	8.0	10.7	4.5	16.3	*4.6	6.7	7.5
Unleaded									
Regular unleaded	80.8	75.3	78.6	74.3	80.5	71.4	72.4	83.2	78.2
Premium unleaded	5.4	5.2	3.6	3.0	4.2	4.8	*3.0	5.8	4.6
Total unleaded	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
Do not 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
Do not 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
Do not know	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.2
Other	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.2

Note: LPG refers to liquefied petroleum gas; CNG refers to compressed natural gas.

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households with motor vehicle/s. For households with more than one motor vehicle, the vehicle referred to is the one driven most often or most familiar with.

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

3.9 DISTANCE TRAVELLED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
					MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)									
Less than 10,000 km	357.8	245.9	232.6	116.6	115.6	32.6	7.8	17.4	1 126.4
10,000 to 19,999 km	495.7	425.9	327.1	151.7	178.2	45.7	11.3	31.2	1 666.9
20,000 to 29,999 km	383.0	325.8	262.3	88.9	135.3	30.5	7.9	26.5	1 260.1
30,000 to 39,999 km	154.1	124.6	101.1	40.0	52.6	10.2	*4.0	8.7	495.4
40,000 to 49,999 km	51.3	65.0	41.7	14.8	21.6	5.2	*0.7	*3.0	203.3
50,000 km or more	112.6	89.1	74.5	18.5	31.2	7.4	*1.0	5.7	339.9
Do not know	603.8	413.2	289.3	125.6	180.8	43.7	15.2	22.3	1 693.8
Total	**2 158.3**	**1 689.5**	**1 328.6**	**556.2**	**715.3**	**175.3**	**47.9**	**114.8**	**6 785.8**
Proportion (%)									
Less than 10,000 km	16.6	14.6	17.5	21.0	16.2	18.6	16.3	15.2	16.6
10,000 to 19,999 km	23.0	25.2	24.6	27.3	24.9	26.1	23.5	27.2	24.6
20,000 to 29,999 km	17.7	19.3	19.7	16.0	18.9	17.4	16.5	23.1	18.6
30,000 to 39,999 km	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.4	5.8	*8.4	7.6	7.3
40,000 to 49,999 km	2.4	3.8	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.0	*1.5	*2.6	3.0
50,000 km or more	5.2	5.3	5.6	3.3	4.4	4.2	*2.0	4.9	5.0
Do not know	28.0	24.5	21.8	22.6	25.3	24.9	31.7	19.4	25.0

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

(a) Only includes those households with motor vehicle/s. For households with more than one motor vehicle, the vehicle referred to is the one driven most often or most familiar with.

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

3.10 FREQUENCY OF MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
At least once every three months	553.2	471.6	360.3	127.1	161.9	52.9	16.1	35.2	1 778.3
Once every six months	1 025.7	792.6	607.0	267.4	384.2	70.4	20.5	58.0	3 225.9
Once a year	334.7	246.9	200.2	91.2	95.2	30.0	5.3	14.7	1 018.3
Only when there is a problem	129.0	95.0	103.0	41.4	43.4	14.3	*3.1	*3.6	432.7
Never serviced	29.0	20.0	17.7	*6.6	7.9	*3.3	—	*0.2	84.8
Do not know	86.7	63.3	40.4	22.4	22.7	4.4	*2.8	*3.1	245.8
Total households	**2 158.3**	**1 689.5**	**1 328.6**	**556.2**	**715.3**	**175.3**	**47.9**	**114.8**	**6 785.8**
Proportion (%)									
At least once every three months	25.6	27.9	27.1	22.9	22.6	30.2	33.7	30.6	26.2
Once every six months	47.5	46.9	45.7	48.1	53.7	40.2	42.8	50.5	47.5
Once a year	15.5	14.6	15.1	16.4	13.3	17.1	11.1	12.8	15.0
Only when there is a problem	6.0	5.6	7.7	7.4	6.1	8.2	*6.5	*3.1	6.4
Never serviced	1.3	1.2	1.3	*1.2	1.1	*1.9	—	*0.2	1.2
Do not know	4.0	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.2	2.5	*5.9	*2.7	3.6
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
At least once every three months	30.5	28.9	32.0	26.6	28.8	31.8	44.4	38.7	30.2
Once every six months	45.8	49.4	45.9	49.8	51.2	45.6	33.3	45.6	47.5
Once a year	13.1	12.4	12.3	13.0	11.8	12.3	10.5	8.5	12.5
Only when there is a problem	6.6	5.7	6.4	7.6	4.9	6.3	7.9	3.7	6.2
Never serviced	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8
Do not know	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.8
APRIL 1996									
Proportion (%)									
At least once every three months	36.6	36.4	42.7	35.9	35.2	42.6	42.2	41.0	37.8
Once every six months	37.3	36.3	34.7	38.1	40.1	31.2	36.9	38.3	36.8
Once a year	11.4	11.0	9.3	11.1	8.9	12.8	9.0	10.2	10.6
Only when there is a problem	5.9	6.2	4.8	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.6	3.3	5.7
Never serviced	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1
Do not know	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	—	0.5	0.8

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those households with motor vehicle/s. For households with more than one motor vehicle, the vehicle referred to is the one driven most often or most familiar with.

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

3.11 FREQUENCY OF SERVICE(a)—By distance travelled

	Less than 10,000 km	*10,000 to 19,999 km*	*20,000 to 29,999 km*	*30,000 to 39,999 km*	*40,000 to 49,999 km*	*50,000 km or more*	*Do not know*	*Total*
				MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)								
At least once every three months	170.9	339.2	373.7	220.9	126.0	210.6	336.9	1 778.3
Once every six months	534.2	911.3	700.2	219.3	58.0	98.3	704.6	3 225.9
Once a year	274.1	307.7	115.6	28.2	9.6	8.9	274.2	1 018.3
Only when there is a problem	91.1	70.5	47.9	19.1	8.5	14.5	181.2	432.7
Never serviced	33.2	13.8	6.6	*0.4	*1.0	*1.9	28.0	84.8
Do not know	23.0	24.4	16.0	7.5	*0.2	*5.8	169.0	245.8
Total households	**1 126.4**	**1 666.9**	**1 260.1**	**495.4**	**203.3**	**339.9**	**1 693.8**	**6 785.8**
Proportion (%)								
At least once every three months	15.2	20.3	29.7	44.6	62.0	62.0	19.9	26.2
Once every six months	47.4	54.7	55.6	44.3	28.5	28.9	41.6	47.5
Once a year	24.3	18.5	9.2	5.7	4.7	2.6	16.2	15.0
Only when there is a problem	8.1	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.3	10.7	6.4
Never serviced	2.9	0.8	0.5	*0.1	*0.5	*0.5	1.7	1.2
Do not know	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	*0.1	*1.7	10.0	3.6
Total households	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

(a) Only includes those households with motor vehicle/s. For households with more than one motor vehicle, the vehicle referred to is the one driven most often or most familiar with.

CHAPTER 4 USE OF TRANSPORT

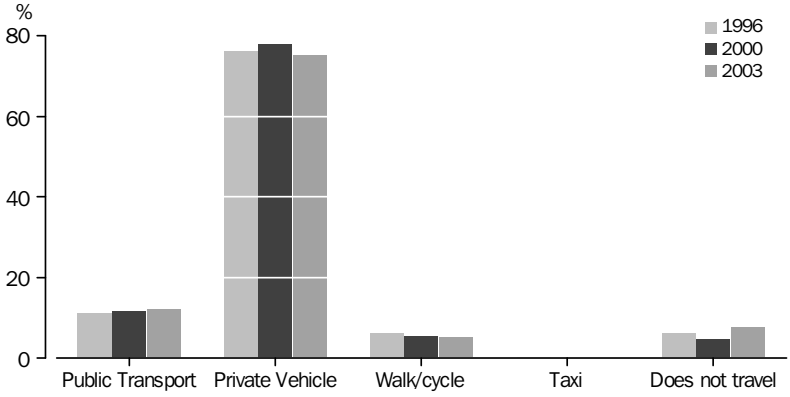
INTRODUCTION

The pattern of settlement in Australia and in particular the widely dispersed centres of industrial, agricultural, mining and production have led to a reliance on motor vehicle transport. For urban commuters, private vehicles (i.e. cars, trucks, vans, motorbikes) offer a convenient, reliable and fast means of travel. For industry, road transport offers a flexible means for the delivery of inputs needed for production and the distribution of goods.

The flexibility and convenience of road transport comes at an environmental cost. For example motor vehicles create air pollution and, in particular, greenhouse gas emissions. In the latest inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for 2001 (Australian Greenhouse Office 2003), motor vehicles accounted for nearly 68 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions or 13% of Australia's net greenhouse emissions, of which 42 megatonnes came from passenger cars. If more people used public transport or took passengers on their journeys to work or study, then the level of greenhouse gas emissions from road transport could be reduced.

Main form of transport

G4.1 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT TO WORK OR STUDY

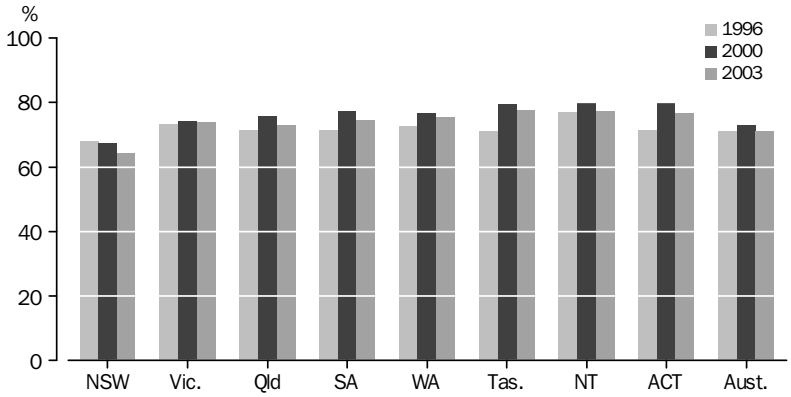


Australians who are 18 years and over, and work or study, mostly use private vehicles for transport (graph 4.1). In March 2003, 75% of these people travelled to work or study by private vehicle. Approximately 12% used public transport and 5% walked or cycled. Around 8% did not travel at all as they either worked or studied at home or within an educational institution (e.g. students at university colleges). Driving to work or study was less common in New South Wales than in other states and territories in 2003 and in previous years (graph 4.2).

The proportion of people travelling by private vehicle to work or study has remained about the same between 2000 (78%) and 2003 (75%), as has the proportion of people travelling to work or study by public transport (12%) and walking or cycling (around 5%).

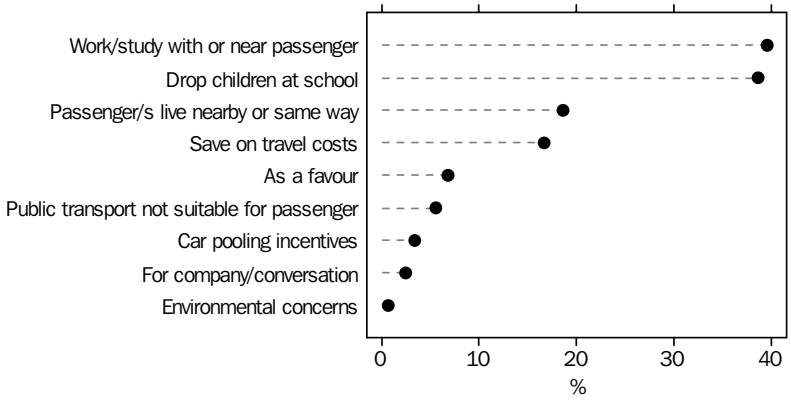
Main form of transport continued

G4.2 PERSONS DRIVING TO WORK OR STUDY



Most people who are 18 years and over and used private vehicles to travel to work or study did so as a driver (71% of people 18 years of age and over and travelling to work/study). Another 4% travelled as a passenger. People in the Northern Territory (77%), Tasmania (77%) and the Australian Capital Territory (76%) drove more than in other states or territories. Driving to work or study was more common by persons aged between 25 and 54 years and less common among younger (18 – 24 years) and older people (55 and over).

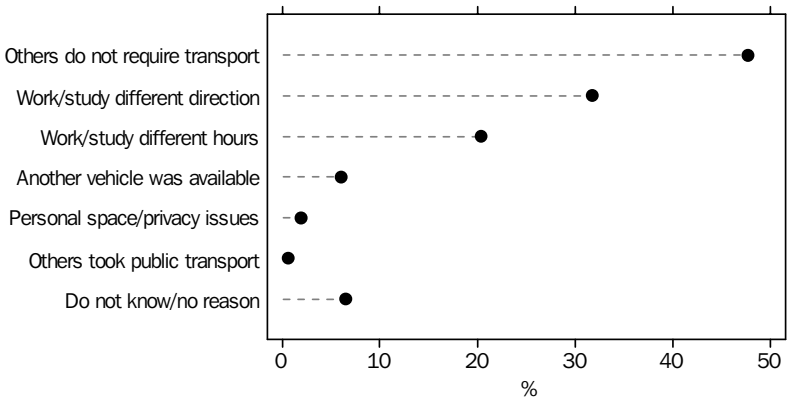
G4.3 REASONS FOR TAKING PASSENGERS—March 2003



Of the people driving to work or study, 17% took passengers, a slight decrease from March 2000 (19%). Of the people taking passengers, the main reasons were: work or study with or near the passenger (40%) and dropping children off at school (39%) (graph 4.3). Environmental concerns ranked lowest with only 1% of people reporting this as reason for taking passengers. The main reasons given for not taking passengers were: others did not require transport (48% of people not taking passengers), work or study was in different direction or location (32%) and work or study hours did not match with prospective passengers (20%) (graph 4.4).

Main form of transport continued

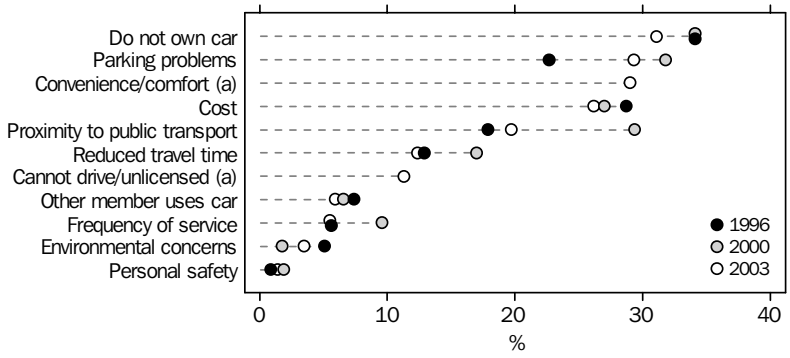
G4.4 REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PASSENGERS—March 2003



Use of public transport

Around 81% of Australian people (18 years and over and who work or study) never use public transport and the proportion of people using public transport to travel to work/study has remained constant at around 12% between March 2000 and March 2003. Public transport was better patronised in New South Wales (18% of people using public transport), Victoria (12%) and South Australia (10%) than in other states and territories. Trains (used by 7% of all people travelling to work or study) and buses (4%) were the most preferred mode of public transport. Persons aged between 18 and 24 years were more likely to use public transport than other age groups, with 24% of this age group using public transport to travel to work or study.

G4.5 REASONS FOR USING PUBLIC TRANSPORT

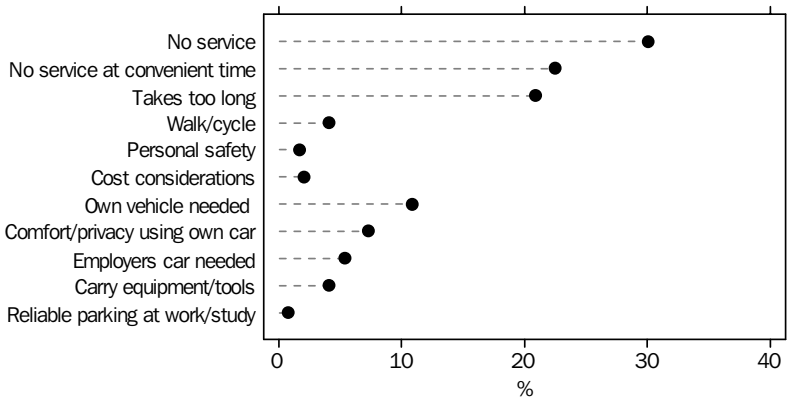


(a) No data for 2000 and 1996.

The main reasons given for using public transport were not owning a car (31%) and parking problems (29%) (graph 4.5). This is a similar trend to the previous survey in 2000. Not owning a car was the main reason given by younger (18 – 24 years, 48%) and older people (65 years and over, 52%). Convenience or comfort (29%) ranked third among reasons for using public transport to work or study in March 2003. Environmental concern (4%) was a minor reason for using public transport, but the percentage of people providing this reason has increased (from 2% in 2000). Persons who were most likely to nominate environmental concern as a reason for using public transport were those aged 65 years and over (16%).

Use of public transport continued

G4.6 REASONS FOR NOT USING PUBLIC TRANSPORT—March 2003

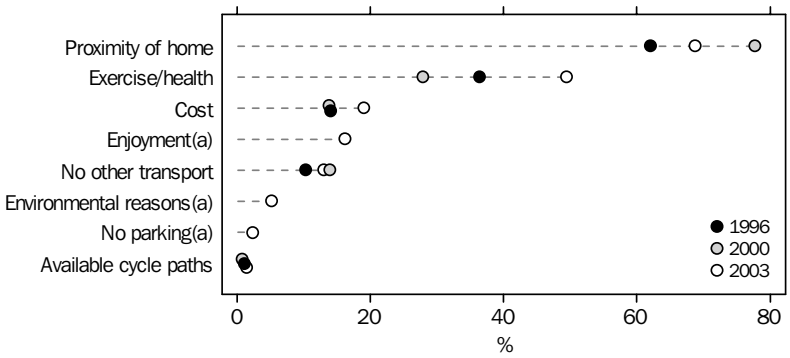


Access and timing were the two main reasons reported by persons not using public transport (graph 4.6). Almost one-third of people (30%) not using public transport reported that there was no service available in their area. Nearly one-quarter (23%) said that the public transport service was not available at a convenient time, while one-fifth (21%) reported that it takes too long to reach work or study via public transport.

Walking and cycling to work or study

The proportion of persons who usually walk or cycle to work or study is almost unchanged since March 2000 at around 5%. In March 2003, persons who usually walk or cycle to work or study was highest in the Northern Territory (10%) followed by New South Wales and South Australia (both 6%).

G4.7 REASONS FOR WALKING/CYCLING TO WORK OR STUDY

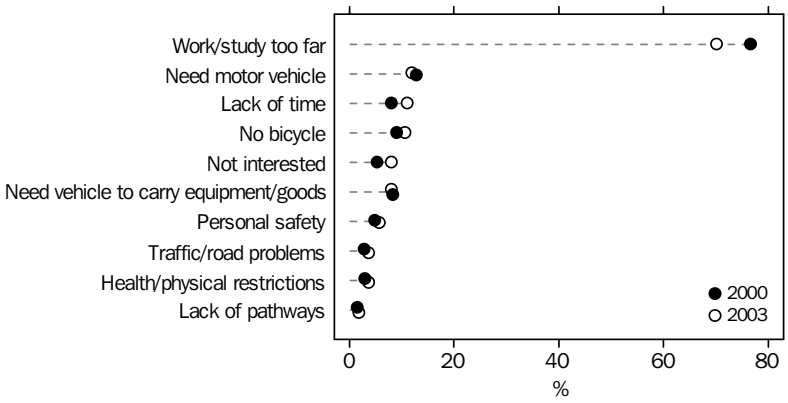


(a) No data for 2000 and 1996.

As in the previous surveys (1996 and 2000), proximity of home to place of work or study (69%), exercise and health (50%) and cost (19%) were the principal reasons reported for walking or cycling to work or study (graph 4.7). Significantly, people who usually walk or cycle gave more emphasis to health in March 2003 (50%) compared to March 2000 (30%). The percentage of persons who usually walk or cycle for exercise or health reasons was highest in the Northern Territory (79%) and the Australian Capital Territory (72%). Environmentally-related reasons (5%) were low on the list of reasons nominated for walking or cycling to work or study.

Walking and cycling to work or study continued

G4.8 PERSONS WHO DO NOT WALK OR CYCLE, Reasons



Across all states, distance (70%) has been the main reason reported by people who did not walk or cycle to work or study (graph 4.8). Other reasons (but relatively insignificant) given were: the vehicle was needed before, during or after work or study hours (12%), lack of time (11%) and do not own a bicycle (11%).

4.1 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED TO TRAVEL TO WORK OR STUDY(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
					MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)									
Private vehicle									
Car/truck/van as driver	1 855.8	1 715.4	1 156.5	479.8	690.6	143.6	54.4	121.1	6 217.3
Car/truck/van as passenger	138.6	66.8	88.7	19.6	40.1	9.5	*3.5	8.4	375.2
Motorbike/motorscooter	*16.3	*6.4	21.1	*2.0	*6.1	*1.2	*0.5	*1.8	55.4
Total	***2 010.8***	***1 788.6***	***1 266.4***	***501.3***	***736.8***	***154.3***	***58.4***	***131.4***	***6 647.9***
Public transport									
Train	322.9	172.8	63.2	*10.0	26.5	—	—	—	595.4
Bus	171.2	33.7	57.3	51.8	39.8	7.7	*2.0	12.3	375.8
Tram/light rail	*3.5	65.7	*2.4	*1.2	—	—	—	—	72.8
Ferry/boat	*12.5	*1.4	*6.6	—	—	—	—	—	20.5
Total	***510.2***	***273.6***	***129.5***	***63.0***	***66.3***	***7.7***	****2.0***	***12.3***	***1 064.6***
Taxi	*3.1	*2.5	*1.0	*0.6	*0.9	*0.6	*0.8	—	*9.5
Bicycle	*24.1	28.4	*16.0	15.5	*10.8	*2.1	*4.1	*5.2	106.3
Walk	146.5	79.8	59.9	19.7	25.5	*6.4	*3.1	*2.6	343.5
Other	—	—	*3.0	—	*1.5	—	*0.6	—	*5.2
Do not travel(work/study at home)	208.2	163.0	139.7	46.1	81.7	15.5	*2.0	8.4	664.6
Total persons	**2 902.9**	**2 335.9**	**1 615.5**	**646.3**	**923.6**	**186.6**	**70.9**	**160.0**	**8 841.6**
Proportion (%)									
Private vehicle									
Car/truck/van as driver	63.9	73.4	71.6	74.2	74.8	77.0	76.7	75.7	70.3
Car/truck/van as passenger	4.8	2.9	5.5	3.0	4.3	5.1	*5.0	5.3	4.2
Motorbike/motorscooter	*0.6	*0.3	1.3	*0.3	*0.7	*0.6	*0.6	*1.2	0.6
Total	***69.3***	***76.6***	***78.4***	***77.6***	***79.8***	***82.7***	***82.3***	***82.1***	***75.2***
Public transport									
Train	11.1	7.4	3.9	*1.5	2.9	—	—	—	6.7
Bus	5.9	1.4	3.5	8.0	4.3	4.1	*2.8	7.7	4.3
Tram/light rail	*0.1	2.8	*0.1	*0.2	—	—	—	—	0.8
Ferry/boat	*0.4	*0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Total	***17.6***	***11.7***	***8.0***	***9.7***	***7.2***	***4.1***	****2.8***	***7.7***	***12.0***
Taxi	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.3	*1.1	—	*0.1
Bicycle	*0.8	1.2	*1.0	2.4	*1.2	*1.1	*5.8	*3.3	1.2
Walk	5.0	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.8	*3.4	*4.3	*1.6	3.9
Other	—	—	*0.2	—	*0.2	—	*0.9	—	*0.1
Do not travel(work/study at home)	7.2	7.0	8.6	7.1	8.8	8.3	*2.9	5.3	7.5

* 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 work or study aged 18 years and over excluding those listed under paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

4.1 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED TO TRAVEL TO WORK OR STUDY(a) *continued* . . .

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Private vehicle									
Car/truck/van as driver	66.6	73.7	75.1	75.9	75.9	77.4	79.4	79.0	72.2
Car/truck/van as passenger	5.8	3.6	5.9	4.7	4.8	4.5	6.1	5.0	5.1
Motorbike/motorscooter	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.9	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.7
Total	***73.0***	***77.7***	***81.9***	***82.0***	***81.6***	***83.9***	***86.1***	***85.1***	***78.0***
Public transport									
Train	11.5	8.0	3.0	1.5	3.1	—	0.2	—	6.9
Bus	5.2	2.0	2.9	5.9	4.9	2.3	3.1	8.0	4.0
Tram/light rail	—	2.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.6
Ferry/boat	0.4	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2
Total	***17.1***	***12.2***	***6.0***	***7.7***	***8.1***	***2.3***	***3.4***	***8.0***	***11.6***
Taxi	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bicycle	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.5	3.9	1.7	1.1
Walk	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.9	2.4	6.9	3.3	2.7	4.2
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1	—	0.3
Do not travel (work/study at home)	4.5	4.2	6.6	3.5	5.7	5.5	2.0	2.2	4.8
APRIL 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Private vehicle									
Car/truck/van as driver	67.3	72.6	69.9	70.0	71.7	73.7	75.7	69.5	70.1
Car/truck/van as passenger	4.5	3.8	5.9	6.1	6.6	5.9	7.0	7.4	5.0
Motorbike/motorscooter	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.0
Total	***72.8***	***77.0***	***77.5***	***77.4***	***79.3***	***80.2***	***84.2***	***78.7***	***76.1***
Public transport									
Train	10.2	6.9	3.7	2.1	3.3	—	—	—	6.3
Bus	5.5	2.0	3.2	6.8	4.0	6.3	2.7	11.0	4.3
Tram/light rail	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Ferry/boat	0.4	—	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2
Total	***16.1***	***10.3***	***7.2***	***8.9***	***7.4***	***6.3***	***2.7***	***11.0***	***11.1***
Taxi	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	1.2	—	0.2
Bicycle	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	1.8	0.8	3.5	2.1	1.8
Walk	4.2	3.9	4.6	3.8	4.2	8.3	4.3	4.7	4.3
Do not travel (work/study at home)	4.7	6.6	8.2	7.0	6.8	4.1	2.6	3.5	6.2
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.6	—	0.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those persons who work or study aged 18 years and over excluding those listed under paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

4.2 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED TO TRAVEL TO WORK OR STUDY(a)—By age

	18–24 years	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65 years and over*	*Total*
			MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)							
Private vehicle							
Car/truck/van as driver	897.9	1 565.7	1 627.0	1 435.2	627.9	63.5	6 217.3
Car/truck/van as passenger	97.6	92.5	83.9	62.1	37.7	*1.5	375.2
Motorbike/motorscooter	*8.1	17.7	17.8	*6.8	*5.0	—	55.4
Total	***1 003.6***	***1 675.8***	***1 728.7***	***1 504.1***	***670.7***	***65.0***	***6 647.9***
Public transport							
Train	183.0	152.1	117.6	105.7	33.3	*3.8	595.4
Bus	146.2	91.0	55.6	55.0	24.5	*3.6	375.8
Tram/light rail	29.2	22.7	*13.4	*5.5	*1.1	*0.8	72.8
Ferry/boat	*1.1	*10.9	*1.4	*2.5	*4.7	—	20.5
Total	***359.4***	***276.7***	***188.0***	***168.7***	***63.6***	***8.2***	***1 064.6***
Taxi	*0.3	*5.6	*1.6	*0.8	*1.3	—	*9.5
Bicycle	24.8	33.5	28.6	*13.3	*6.2	—	106.3
Walk	92.7	86.5	72.7	61.1	28.7	*1.7	343.5
Other	—	—	*2.6	*2.6	—	—	*5.2
Do not travel(work/study at home)	36.5	107.0	183.0	185.1	114.4	38.7	664.6
Total persons	**1 517.3**	**2 185.0**	**2 205.3**	**1 935.6**	**884.8**	**113.5**	**8 841.6**
Proportion (%)							
Private vehicle							
Car/truck/van as driver	59.2	71.7	73.8	74.1	71.0	56.0	70.3
Car/truck/van as passenger	6.4	4.2	3.8	3.2	4.3	*1.3	4.2
Motorbike/motorscooter	*0.5	0.8	0.8	*0.4	*0.6	—	0.6
Total	***66.1***	***76.7***	***78.4***	***77.7***	***75.8***	***57.3***	***75.2***
Public transport							
Train	12.1	7.0	5.3	5.5	3.8	*3.3	6.7
Bus	9.6	4.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	*3.1	4.3
Tram/light rail	1.9	1.0	*0.6	*0.3	*0.1	*0.7	0.8
Ferry/boat	*0.1	*0.5	*0.1	*0.1	*0.5	—	0.2
Total	***23.7***	***12.7***	***8.5***	***8.7***	***7.2***	***7.2***	***12.0***
Taxi	*—	*0.3	*0.1	*—	*0.1	—	*0.1
Bicycle	1.6	1.5	1.3	*0.7	*0.7	—	1.2
Walk	6.1	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	*1.5	3.9
Other	—	—	*0.1	*0.1	—	—	*0.1
Do not travel(work/study at home)	2.4	4.9	8.3	9.6	12.9	34.0	7.5

* 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 work or study aged 18 years and over excluding those listed under paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.2 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED TO TRAVEL TO WORK OR STUDY(a)—By age

continued

	18–24 years	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65 years and over*	*Total*
MARCH 2000							
Proportion (%)							
Private vehicle							
Car/truck/van as driver	60.1	71.9	78.5	76.4	71.3	56.5	72.2
Car/truck/van as passenger	8.8	5.3	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.1
Motorbike/motorscooter	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	—	0.7
Total	***69.5***	***78.3***	***82.9***	***80.9***	***75.7***	***59.8***	***78.0***
Public transport							
Train	11.8	7.6	5.0	5.5	4.7	2.0	6.9
Bus	9.9	3.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	4.0
Tram/light rail	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6
Ferry/boat	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2
Total	***22.8***	***12.5***	***7.6***	***8.1***	***7.9***	***5.6***	***11.6***
Taxi	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Bicycle	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	—	1.1
Walk	5.3	4.0	3.3	3.8	4.6	10.0	4.2
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3
Do not travel (work/study at home)	0.6	3.6	4.8	6.0	10.2	24.0	4.8
APRIL 1996							
Proportion (%)							
Private vehicle							
Car/truck/van as driver	58.7	73.6	74.6	72.5	67.7	50.9	70.1
Car/truck/van as passenger	8.2	4.0	3.6	5.2	5.9	1.6	5.0
Motorbike/motorscooter	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.0
Total	***67.7***	***78.9***	***79.2***	***79.0***	***73.7***	***53.2***	***76.1***
Public transport							
Train	10.3	5.7	6.0	4.5	4.8	3.6	6.3
Bus	9.4	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.8	0.4	4.3
Tram/light rail	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
Ferry/boat	—	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.2
Total	***20.4***	***10.2***	***9.2***	***7.6***	***8.1***	***4.6***	***11.1***
Taxi	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.2
Bicycle	3.4	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.6	—	1.8
Walk	6.4	3.8	3.3	4.1	4.0	5.9	4.3
Other (Specify)	—	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Do not travel (work/study at home)	1.8	4.5	6.5	7.8	12.2	35.7	6.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those persons who work or study aged 18 years and over excluding those listed under paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.3 TRANSPORT USED FOR DAY-TO-DAY TRAVEL OTHER THAN TO WORK OR STUDY(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Car/truck/van as driver	2 369.2	2 056.7	1 462.4	587.4	859.0	174.9	63.4	144.2	7 717.3
Car/truck/van as passenger	667.2	397.1	327.7	134.9	273.6	41.3	13.6	50.0	1 905.5
Motorbike/motorscooter	52.7	27.4	24.1	12.8	*11.6	*5.4	*1.2	*5.8	140.9
Train	357.1	245.2	75.8	21.2	71.9	—	—	—	771.1
Bus	419.8	112.2	107.4	79.5	84.4	9.9	*3.8	15.9	832.9
Tram/light rail	*10.3	208.7	—	*6.2	—	—	—	—	225.1
Ferry/boat	46.7	—	19.6	—	*4.7	*0.4	—	—	71.4
Taxi	131.2	58.1	72.5	20.1	32.8	*3.5	*4.0	6.9	329.2
Bicycle	108.5	113.0	58.4	47.4	72.0	12.4	*5.1	22.4	439.2
Walk	578.5	381.6	231.2	124.8	174.4	41.7	14.8	45.1	1 592.2
Other	*12.0	*15.0	*11.6	*2.0	*7.7	*2.2	*0.4	*0.4	51.2
Total persons(c)	**2 902.9**	**2 335.9**	**1 615.5**	**646.3**	**923.6**	**186.6**	**70.9**	**160.0**	**8 841.6**
Proportion (%)									
Car/truck/van as driver	81.6	88.0	90.5	90.9	93.0	93.8	89.4	90.1	87.3
Car/truck/van as passenger	23.0	17.0	20.3	20.9	29.6	22.1	19.1	31.3	21.6
Motorbike/motorscooter	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	*1.3	*2.9	*1.6	*3.6	1.6
Train	12.3	10.5	4.7	3.3	7.8	—	—	—	8.7
Bus	14.5	4.8	6.7	12.3	9.1	5.3	*5.3	10.0	9.4
Tram/light rail	*0.4	8.9	—	*1.0	—	—	—	—	2.5
Ferry/boat	1.6	—	1.2	—	*0.5	*0.2	—	—	0.8
Taxi	4.5	2.5	4.5	3.1	3.6	*1.9	*5.7	4.3	3.7
Bicycle	3.7	4.8	3.6	7.3	7.8	6.7	*7.2	14.0	5.0
Walk	19.9	16.3	14.3	19.3	18.9	22.3	20.8	28.2	18.0
Other	*0.4	*0.6	*0.7	*0.3	*0.8	*1.2	*0.5	*0.2	0.6
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Car/truck/van as driver	82.4	87.7	89.3	91.7	91.3	90.1	85.6	90.9	87.0
Car/truck/van as passenger	17.9	16.2	19.1	13.8	19.1	20.1	23.2	16.3	17.6
Motorbike/motorscooter	0.7	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	0.7	1.4	1.5
Train	10.6	9.3	4.7	3.0	5.5	—	—	0.1	7.6
Bus	11.1	5.1	6.4	7.4	5.7	6.0	8.5	7.3	7.7
Tram/light rail	—	6.6	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.7
Ferry/boat	0.9	—	0.7	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.5
Taxi	3.5	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.5	1.9	9.4	4.1	2.8
Bicycle	2.9	4.0	5.2	4.2	6.5	4.2	15.5	10.4	4.3
Walk	16.8	18.4	12.1	15.1	15.2	16.6	24.7	18.8	16.2
Other	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.4	—	0.4

* 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 work or study aged 18 years and over excluding those listed under paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Totals do equal the sum of items in each column as more than one form of transport may be specified.

4.4 TAKING OF PASSENGERS BY PERSONS WHO DROVE TO WORK OR STUDY(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Took passenger/s									
To work/study only	71.8	67.9	55.2	18.0	26.2	6.0	5.2	7.6	257.9
From work/study only	*10.0	*6.5	*14.4	*7.2	*2.2	*0.5	—	*0.4	41.2
To and from work/study	237.4	179.3	164.8	54.7	93.2	18.0	9.4	22.6	779.4
Total	***319.2***	***253.8***	***234.4***	***79.9***	***121.6***	***24.5***	***14.6***	***30.6***	***1 078.5***
Did not take passenger/s	1 536.7	1 461.6	922.2	399.9	569.0	119.1	39.8	90.5	5 138.8
Total persons	**1 855.8**	**1 715.4**	**1 156.5**	**479.8**	**690.6**	**143.6**	**54.4**	**121.1**	**6 217.3**
Proportion (%)									
Took passenger/s									
To work/study only	3.9	4.0	4.8	3.7	3.8	4.2	9.6	6.3	4.1
From work/study only	*0.5	*0.4	*1.2	*1.5	*0.3	*0.3	—	*0.3	0.7
To and from work/study	12.8	10.5	14.2	11.4	13.5	12.5	17.3	18.7	12.5
Total	***17.2***	***14.8***	***20.3***	***16.6***	***17.6***	***17.1***	***26.9***	***25.2***	***17.3***
Did not take passenger/s	82.8	85.2	79.7	83.4	82.4	82.9	73.1	74.8	82.7
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Took passenger/s	20.2	16.8	20.6	17.2	17.8	20.5	27.5	23.3	19.1
Did not take passenger/s	79.8	83.2	79.4	82.8	82.2	79.5	72.5	76.7	80.9
APRIL 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Took passenger/s	17.6	15.2	18.2	18.3	15.8	18.5	28.4	28.7	17.3
Did not take passenger/s	82.4	84.8	81.8	81.7	84.2	81.5	71.6	71.3	82.7

* 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 drove to work or study aged 18 years and over excluding those listed under paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

4.5 REASONS FOR TAKING PASSENGERS(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
				MARCH 2003(c)					
Number ('000)									
Work/study with or near passenger	133.8	90.1	82.1	26.9	55.1	*7.2	*5.0	10.6	410.7
Drop children at school	114.4	91.3	98.8	33.5	40.4	9.0	*4.8	9.8	401.8
Passengers live nearby or on way to work/educational institution	51.6	49.4	32.1	13.5	32.8	*5.1	*2.3	*6.2	193.1
To save on travel costs	50.0	41.5	27.7	14.1	23.2	8.1	*1.6	6.8	172.9
As a favour	*26.3	*17.3	*13.1	*5.7	*3.1	*2.0	*0.8	*2.0	70.3
Public transport not suitable for passenger	*21.0	*8.2	*12.6	*4.7	*5.2	*1.7	*1.5	*3.0	57.9
Car pooling incentives	*12.5	*7.1	*6.6	*4.1	*3.2	*0.8	—	*1.0	35.3
For company/conversation	*9.0	*7.6	*3.2	*1.3	*0.8	*0.9	*0.7	*2.1	25.5
Environmental concerns	*3.8	*1.1	—	—	*1.5	—	—	*0.4	*6.8
Other	33.2	35.7	22.3	*6.3	*13.0	*2.8	*3.2	*2.4	119.0
Total persons(d)	**309.1**	**247.3**	**220.0**	**72.7**	**119.4**	**24.0**	**14.6**	**30.2**	**1 037.3**
Proportion (%)									
Work/study with or near passenger	43.3	36.4	37.3	37.0	46.2	*29.8	*34.3	35.0	39.6
Drop children at school	37.0	36.9	44.9	46.1	33.8	37.3	*32.7	32.3	38.7
Passengers live nearby or on way to work/educational institution	16.7	20.0	14.6	18.6	27.5	*21.3	*16.1	*20.6	18.6
To save on travel costs	16.2	16.8	12.6	19.4	19.4	33.6	*11.0	22.4	16.7
As a favour	*8.5	*7.0	*5.9	*7.9	*2.6	*8.5	*5.3	*6.7	6.8
Public transport not suitable for passenger	*6.8	*3.3	*5.7	*6.5	*4.4	*7.0	*10.0	*10.0	5.6
Car pooling incentives	*4.0	*2.9	*3.0	*5.7	*2.7	*3.3	—	*3.3	3.4
For company/conversation	*2.9	*3.1	*1.5	*1.7	*0.7	*3.8	*5.0	*6.8	2.5
Environmental concerns	*1.2	*0.5	—	—	*1.2	—	—	*1.2	*0.7
Other	10.8	14.4	10.2	*8.7	*10.9	*11.8	*21.8	*8.0	11.5

* 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 drove to work or study and took passengers.

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

(c) Data collected in previous years are not comparable due to modification/s in question.

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

4.6 REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PASSENGERS(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
					MARCH 2003(c)				
Number ('000)									
Others did not require transport	716.2	766.4	376.7	213.3	261.3	74.3	18.0	45.1	2 471.3
Work/study different direction/location	461.2	477.7	333.6	121.4	198.5	24.7	*5.9	26.5	1 649.4
Work/study irregular/different hours	310.8	242.6	221.9	94.7	126.2	23.4	*9.1	27.4	1 056.0
Another vehicle was available	94.3	77.3	61.3	19.4	37.1	14.6	*2.7	*4.8	311.6
Personal space/privacy issues	34.1	24.6	*10.7	*5.6	*12.9	*3.5	*1.8	*3.4	96.4
Others took public transport	*12.9	*11.2	*3.8	*3.1	*0.7	—	—	*1.0	32.8
Other	166.1	112.6	75.6	32.0	62.7	8.5	*4.0	*5.2	466.6
Do not know/no reason	115.8	100.1	67.2	12.5	25.7	*4.0	8.6	*3.9	337.7
Total persons(d)	**1 546.7**	**1 468.2**	**936.6**	**407.1**	**571.2**	**119.6**	**39.8**	**90.9**	**5 180.0**
Proportion (%)									
Others did not require transport	46.3	52.2	40.2	52.4	45.7	62.1	45.2	49.7	47.7
Work/study different direction/location	29.8	32.5	35.6	29.8	34.8	20.6	*14.9	29.1	31.8
Work/study irregular/different hours	20.1	16.5	23.7	23.3	22.1	19.6	*22.9	30.2	20.4
Another vehicle was available	6.1	5.3	6.5	4.8	6.5	12.2	*6.8	*5.3	6.0
Personal space/privacy issues	2.2	1.7	*1.1	*1.4	*2.3	*2.9	*4.5	*3.7	1.9
Others took public transport	*0.8	*0.8	*0.4	*0.8	*0.1	—	—	*1.2	0.6
Other	10.7	7.7	8.1	7.9	11.0	7.1	*10.1	*5.7	9.0
Do not know/no reason	7.5	6.8	7.2	3.1	4.5	*3.4	21.6	*4.2	6.5

* 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 drove to work or study and did not take passengers.

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

(c) Data collected in previous years are not comparable due to modification/s in question.

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

4.7 PUBLIC TRANSPORT USE(a), Average number of days per week

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
					MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)									
Every day	53.4	43.2	*10.3	*1.8	*5.4	—	—	*2.8	116.9
Six days per week	75.5	48.3	*8.5	6.9	*4.9	*0.2	—	*1.0	145.2
Five days per week	291.1	168.4	89.8	41.6	46.8	*5.5	*1.6	7.1	651.9
Four days per week	34.3	27.7	20.2	12.3	*7.2	*2.0	—	*1.8	105.7
Three days per week	74.7	*21.9	*16.3	*7.7	*6.1	*0.8	—	*1.2	128.8
Two days per week	78.6	42.2	20.8	*9.0	*10.9	*2.4	*1.3	*3.5	168.7
One day per week	158.4	124.1	32.6	28.7	38.8	*3.3	*0.5	*3.4	389.7
Never use public transport	2 136.9	1 860.1	1 417.0	538.2	803.4	172.3	67.5	139.2	7 134.7
Total persons	**2 902.9**	**2 335.9**	**1 615.5**	**646.3**	**923.6**	**186.6**	**70.9**	**160.0**	**8 841.6**
Proportion (%)									
Every day	1.8	1.8	*0.6	*0.3	*0.6	—	—	*1.8	1.3
Six days per week	2.6	2.1	*0.5	1.1	*0.5	*0.1	—	*0.6	1.6
Five days per week	10.0	7.2	5.6	6.4	5.1	*3.0	*2.2	4.4	7.4
Four days per week	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	*0.8	*1.1	—	*1.1	1.2
Three days per week	2.6	*0.9	*1.0	*1.2	*0.7	*0.4	—	*0.8	1.5
Two days per week	2.7	1.8	1.3	*1.4	*1.2	*1.3	*1.9	*2.2	1.9
One day per week	5.5	5.3	2.0	4.4	4.2	*1.8	*0.8	*2.1	4.4
Never use public transport	73.6	79.6	87.7	83.3	87.0	92.4	95.2	87.0	80.7

* 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 work or study aged 18 years and over excluding those listed under paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

4.8 REASONS FOR TRAVELLING TO WORK OR STUDY BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
					MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)									
Do not own motor vehicle	166.0	90.9	34.5	17.1	*12.4	*3.8	*1.6	*5.0	331.2
Parking problems	155.4	74.3	35.5	17.7	25.3	*2.6	—	*1.5	312.3
Convenience/comfort/less stress	131.5	101.8	39.9	12.3	19.1	*1.9	—	*2.3	308.7
Cost	99.8	65.7	50.7	28.4	29.3	*1.4	*0.9	*3.3	279.4
Proximity of home to public transport	110.1	53.6	24.1	*7.8	*11.7	*1.8	—	*0.8	209.8
Reduced travel time	88.4	24.7	*8.9	*3.9	*5.6	0.3	—	—	131.8
Cannot drive/unlicensed	54.5	28.1	*12.8	12.5	7.6	*1.8	*0.4	*2.9	120.6
Other household member uses vehicle	27.3	*14.2	*11.6	*1.9	*4.9	*1.0	—	*2.2	63.1
Frequency of service	*23.8	*18.5	*5.0	*2.0	*6.9	*1.7	—	—	58.0
Environmental concerns	*14.1	*11.5	*4.0	*2.9	*4.4	*0.3	—	*0.4	37.7
Personal safety	*4.8	*4.6	*3.2	—	*2.2	—	—	—	*14.8
Other	28.6	*4.4	*10.9	*3.7	*6.0	*1.0	—	—	54.6
Total persons(c)	**510.2**	**273.6**	**129.5**	**63.0**	**66.3**	**7.7**	***2.0**	**12.3**	**1 064.6**
Proportion (%)									
Do not own motor vehicle	32.5	33.2	26.6	27.2	*18.6	*49.4	*78.9	*40.7	31.1
Parking problems	30.5	27.2	27.4	28.1	38.2	*33.2	—	*12.5	29.3
Convenience/comfort/less stress	25.8	37.2	30.8	19.5	28.7	*24.6	—	*18.7	29.0
Cost	19.6	24.0	39.2	45.0	44.2	*17.7	*45.5	*26.5	26.2
Proximity of home to public transport	21.6	19.6	18.6	*12.3	*17.6	*22.8	—	*6.4	19.7
Reduced travel time	17.3	9.0	*6.9	*6.2	*8.4	*4.1	—	—	12.4
Cannot drive/unlicensed	10.7	10.3	*9.8	19.8	11.5	*22.9	*21.1	*23.8	11.3
Other household member uses vehicle	5.3	*5.2	*8.9	*2.9	*7.5	*12.4	—	*18.1	5.9
Frequency of service	*4.7	*6.8	*3.9	*3.3	*10.4	*21.8	—	—	5.5
Environmental concerns	*2.8	*4.2	*3.1	*4.7	*6.7	*4.1	—	*3.4	3.5
Personal safety	*0.9	*1.7	*2.5	—	*3.3	—	—	—	*1.4
Other	5.6	*1.6	*8.4	*5.9	*9.1	*12.9	—	—	5.1
					MARCH 2000				
Proportion (%)									
Do not own motor vehicle	35.7	36.1	29.5	34.5	17.3	47.9	48.2	49.3	34.1
Parking problems	31.7	35.9	26.6	33.9	28.7	23.4	—	8.9	31.8
Cost	22.3	26.3	42.7	38.5	37.6	17.6	—	14.6	27.0
Proximity of home to public transport	32.1	28.8	17.2	32.2	30.2	28.3	23.1	15.3	29.4
Reduced travel time	17.7	18.3	12.7	17.4	17.0	—	7.4	1.5	17.0
Other household member uses vehicle	6.2	3.9	7.6	9.3	11.8	17.5	25.2	23.3	6.6
Frequency of service	10.3	8.9	11.8	5.8	6.5	4.1	22.1	8.8	9.6
Environmental concerns	2.1	0.8	0.9	2.6	3.6	4.1	—	1.5	1.8
Personal safety	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.1	4.1	—	—	1.9
Habit	1.1	1.3	3.9	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.3
Other	11.8	12.5	22.4	16.7	15.2	11.1	34.9	11.7	13.5

* 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 usually travel to work or study by public transport as indicated in table 4.1.

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

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

4.8 REASONS FOR TRAVELLING TO WORK OR STUDY BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT(a)

continued

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
	APRIL 1996								
Proportion (%)									
Do not own motor vehicle	39.0	31.0	29.4	18.7	30.0	40.6	44.2	38.4	34.1
Parking problems	26.5	21.0	23.3	12.3	12.1	24.1	—	16.9	22.7
Cost	20.9	27.8	42.7	50.4	41.4	35.8	25.7	33.7	28.7
Proximity of home to public transport	20.0	13.1	21.2	15.9	16.9	16.0	—	18.4	17.9
Reduced travel time	11.9	17.9	12.3	8.0	10.8	1.4	—	10.5	12.9
Other household member uses vehicle	6.5	8.5	9.0	6.0	6.3	7.9	26.1	15.5	7.4
Frequency of service	6.9	4.2	3.9	7.1	3.9	2.8	—	1.7	5.6
Environmental concerns	2.8	4.7	10.4	5.1	11.8	16.4	—	2.9	5.1
Personal safety	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	—	—	5.8	0.9
Habit	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	0.6
Other	19.0	26.3	21.9	28.0	28.5	20.2	29.7	21.6	22.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those persons usually travel to work or study by public transport as indicated in table 4.1.

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

4.9 REASONS FOR TRAVELLING TO WORK OR STUDY BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT(a)—By age

	18–24 years	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65 years and over*	*Total*
			MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)							
Do not own motor vehicle	172.0	61.2	32.8	45.0	16.0	*4.2	331.2
Parking problems	85.6	108.8	55.8	48.9	13.3	—	312.3
Convenience/comfort/less stress	62.2	84.2	75.5	57.0	26.4	*3.5	308.7
Cost	110.0	60.9	51.2	44.3	12.2	*0.8	279.4
Proximity of home to public transport	67.8	65.2	30.3	32.8	13.7	—	209.8
Reduced travel time	28.4	39.0	27.7	23.1	13.6	—	131.8
Cannot drive/unlicensed	59.4	21.0	17.4	14.4	7.0	*1.4	120.6
Other household member uses vehicle	*12.0	15.8	20.7	*12.8	*1.6	—	63.1
Frequency of service	18.7	17.2	*7.6	*7.8	*5.9	*0.8	58.0
Environmental concerns	*5.1	*6.5	*13.3	*9.5	*2.0	*1.3	37.7
Personal safety	*6.0	*1.2	*5.0	*1.7	—	*0.8	*14.8
Other	*12.6	18.6	*12.1	*11.0	—	*0.5	54.6
Total persons(b)	**359.4**	**276.7**	**188.0**	**168.7**	**63.6**	**8.2**	**1 064.6**
Proportion (%)							
Do not own motor vehicle	47.8	22.1	17.5	26.7	25.2	*51.8	31.1
Parking problems	23.8	39.3	29.7	29.0	20.9	—	29.3
Convenience/comfort/less stress	17.3	30.4	40.1	33.8	41.5	*42.3	29.0
Cost	30.6	22.0	27.2	26.3	19.2	*10.3	26.2
Proximity of home to public transport	18.9	23.6	16.1	19.4	21.5	—	19.7
Reduced travel time	7.9	14.1	14.7	13.7	21.4	—	12.4
Cannot drive/unlicensed	16.5	7.6	9.2	8.6	11.0	*17.7	11.3
Other household member uses vehicle	*3.3	5.7	11.0	*7.6	*2.5	—	5.9
Frequency of service	5.2	6.2	*4.0	*4.6	*9.3	*10.3	5.5
Environmental concerns	*1.4	*2.3	*7.1	*5.6	*3.2	*16.1	3.5
Personal safety	*1.7	*0.4	*2.7	*1.0	—	*10.3	*1.4
Other	*3.5	6.7	*6.4	*6.5	—	*5.8	5.1
			MARCH 2000				
Proportion (%)							
Do not own motor vehicle	51.7	29.3	23.5	17.3	23.9	64.4	34.1
Parking problems	24.5	36.5	33.5	37.3	38.3	—	31.8
Cost	25.7	29.9	24.8	27.8	28.7	—	27.0
Proximity of home to public transport	26.6	36.6	31.4	20.4	28.4	49.5	29.4
Reduced travel time	10.9	18.4	17.9	24.8	23.2	20.2	17.0
Frequency of service	7.8	10.0	11.3	10.8	11.3	—	9.6
Other household member uses vehicle	3.2	6.3	14.8	5.1	9.6	—	6.6
Environmental concerns	0.7	2.2	2.8	2.5	1.2	—	1.8
Personal safety	0.8	1.6	3.5	3.2	1.5	—	1.9
Habit	—	2.8	1.5	2.3	—	—	1.3
Other	10.7	15.5	8.6	20.7	15.0	20.3	13.5

* 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 usually travel to work or study by public transport as indicated in table 4.1.

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

4.9 REASONS FOR TRAVELLING TO WORK OR STUDY BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT(a)—By age *continued*

	18–24 years	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65 years and over*	*Total*
	APRIL 1996						
Proportion (%)							
Do not own motor vehicle	53.0	20.9	21.7	26.2	42.2	11.1	34.1
Parking problems	16.1	33.4	26.7	17.2	15.7	21.0	22.7
Cost	33.8	28.5	22.5	25.6	31.7	9.8	28.7
Proximity of home to public transport	14.9	19.7	20.1	18.4	17.3	34.5	17.9
Reduced travel time	11.9	20.7	12.1	6.6	4.7	—	12.9
Other household member uses vehicle	1.5	10.0	8.7	13.1	13.4	21.0	7.4
Frequency of service	2.7	7.2	7.9	7.3	3.9	—	5.6
Environmental concerns	4.0	7.6	5.4	4.9	—	—	5.1
Personal safety	0.4	2.6	0.6	0.3	—	—	0.9
Habit	0.5	1.1	0.9	—	—	—	0.6
Other	18.6	25.2	25.8	17.3	30.9	43.2	22.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Only includes those persons who usually travel to work or study by public transport as indicated in table 4.1.

4.10 REASONS FOR NOT USING PUBLIC TRANSPORT(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
				MARCH 2003(c)					
Number ('000)									
Reasons for not using public transport									
No service available	613.0	528.6	500.3	152.8	264.2	57.3	17.5	*5.2	2 138.8
No service available at right/convenient time	493.5	390.0	313.2	123.3	174.4	46.5	18.6	41.6	1 601.1
Takes too long	430.7	553.3	165.0	106.9	155.5	19.2	*7.9	45.5	1 483.9
Walk/cycle	113.2	76.2	50.4	17.0	22.5	*5.0	*5.2	*5.0	294.5
Concerned about personal safety	40.9	42.3	*14.7	*9.1	*9.0	*1.2	*1.4	*1.0	119.5
Cost considerations	32.9	38.3	39.7	14.7	*10.1	*3.6	*2.3	*4.6	146.2
Reasons for using private vehicle									
Own vehicle needed before/during/after hours	262.6	188.4	118.1	68.1	79.2	22.8	*5.9	30.5	775.7
Company or employers vehicle needed during work/study hours	136.8	84.3	69.0	34.6	46.5	*5.7	*2.0	*5.9	384.6
Comfort/privacy	136.1	190.3	58.3	45.1	48.2	14.4	11.6	18.1	522.0
Carry equipment/tools/passengers	106.3	24.5	66.2	32.5	42.7	*4.4	*3.9	8.4	288.9
Reliable parking space at work/study	*26.1	*6.7	*7.8	*4.4	*7.8	*2.8	*0.5	*2.2	58.4
Other	102.0	57.3	71.8	37.2	45.4	*7.1	*3.5	*3.4	327.8
Total persons(d)	**2 184.5**	**1 899.3**	**1 343.3**	**537.2**	**774.0**	**163.3**	**66.3**	**139.2**	**7 107.1**
Proportion (%)									
Reasons for not using public transport									
No service available	28.1	27.8	37.2	28.4	34.1	35.1	26.3	*3.7	30.1
No service available at right/convenient time	22.6	20.5	23.3	23.0	22.5	28.4	28.0	29.9	22.5
Takes too long	19.7	29.1	12.3	19.9	20.1	11.7	*11.9	32.7	20.9
Walk/cycle	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.9	*3.0	*7.9	*3.6	4.1
Concerned about personal safety	1.9	2.2	*1.1	*1.7	*1.2	*0.7	*2.1	*0.7	1.7
Cost considerations	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.7	*1.3	*2.2	*3.5	*3.3	2.1
Reasons for using private vehicle									
Own vehicle needed before/during/after hours	12.0	9.9	8.8	12.7	10.2	14.0	*8.9	21.9	10.9
Company or employers vehicle needed during work/study hours	6.3	4.4	5.1	6.4	6.0	*3.5	*2.9	*4.2	5.4
Comfort/privacy	6.2	10.0	4.3	8.4	6.2	8.8	17.5	13.0	7.3
Carry equipment/tools/passengers	*4.9	1.3	4.9	6.0	5.5	*2.7	*5.9	6.0	4.1
Reliable parking space at work/study	1.2	*0.4	*0.6	*0.8	*1.0	*1.7	*0.8	*1.6	0.8
Other	4.7	3.0	5.3	6.9	5.9	*4.4	*5.3	*2.4	4.6

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

(a) Only includes those persons who travel to work or study and do not usually use public transport as indicated in table 4.1.

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

(c) Data collected in previous years are not comparable due to modification/s in question.

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

4.11 REASONS FOR NOT USING PUBLIC TRANSPORT(a)—By age

	18–24 years	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65 years and over*	*Total*
	MARCH 2003(b)						
Number ('000)							
Reasons for not using public transport							
No service available	294.3	501.5	550.0	508.1	253.3	31.5	2 138.8
No service available at right/convenient time	262.4	397.5	434.2	331.3	163.8	*12.0	1 601.1
Takes too long	279.0	370.6	356.2	333.2	137.1	*7.8	1 483.9
Walk/cycle	67.8	87.5	71.0	49.5	17.1	*1.7	294.5
Concerned about personal safety	24.3	31.9	24.7	27.1	*8.4	*3.1	119.5
Cost considerations	42.3	41.0	26.3	22.9	*13.8	—	146.2
Reasons for using private vehicle							
Own vehicle needed before/during/after hours	68.9	217.2	243.0	168.9	72.9	*4.8	775.7
Comfort/privacy	106.7	137.1	111.9	114.6	47.4	*4.4	522.0
Company or employers vehicle needed during work/study hours	25.4	109.4	100.0	112.2	32.1	*5.7	384.6
Carry equipment/tools/passengers	29.0	91.3	93.3	55.3	18.7	*1.3	288.9
Reliable parking space at work/study	*5.7	20.6	*13.9	*12.9	*5.3	—	58.4
Other	64.1	90.9	82.2	61.8	25.8	*3.0	327.8
Total persons(c)	**1 121.4**	**1 801.4**	**1 831.6**	**1 579.2**	**706.8**	**66.7**	**7 107.1**
Proportion (%)							
Reasons for not using public transport							
No service available	26.2	27.8	30.0	32.2	35.8	47.2	30.1
No service available at right/convenient time	23.4	22.1	23.7	21.0	23.2	*18.0	22.5
Takes too long	24.9	20.6	19.4	21.1	19.4	*11.6	20.9
Walk/cycle	6.0	4.9	3.9	3.1	2.4	*2.5	4.1
Concerned about personal safety	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	*1.2	*4.6	1.7
Cost considerations	3.8	2.3	1.4	1.5	*1.9	—	2.1
Reasons for using private vehicle							
Own vehicle needed before/during/after hours	6.1	12.1	13.3	10.7	10.3	*7.2	10.9
Comfort/privacy	9.5	7.6	6.1	7.3	6.7	*6.6	7.3
Company or employers vehicle needed during work/study hours	2.3	6.1	5.5	7.1	4.5	*8.5	5.4
Carry equipment/tools/passengers	2.6	5.1	5.1	3.5	2.6	*1.9	4.1
Reliable parking space at work/study	*0.5	1.1	*0.8	*0.8	*0.7	—	0.8
Other	5.7	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.6	*4.5	4.6

* 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 travel to work or study and do not usually use public transport as indicated in table 4.1.

(b) Data collected in previous years are not comparable due to modification/s in question.

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

4.12 REASONS FOR WALKING OR CYCLING TO WORK OR STUDY(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Proximity of home to work/study	120.5	77.0	52.4	17.7	29.5	*5.9	*2.1	*3.7	308.8
Exercise/health	80.4	58.8	35.1	17.7	14.4	*4.8	*5.7	*5.7	222.5
Cost	*23.9	19.0	18.0	*10.3	*6.3	*2.3	*3.7	*2.2	85.7
Enjoyment	30.8	*20.6	*5.9	*6.8	*4.5	*0.5	*2.6	*1.4	72.9
No other transport available	27.7	*8.5	*8.7	*3.6	*6.4	*1.1	*2.1	*0.3	58.4
Environmental reasons	*10.1	*2.4	*1.8	*5.3	*2.0	*0.3	*0.4	*1.2	23.5
No parking	*2.7	—	*3.8	*2.5	*0.8	*0.3	—	*0.7	*10.8
Availability of cycle paths	—	*1.2	*1.9	*1.3	—	—	*1.6	*0.8	*6.8
Personal safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	*21.4	*8.1	*8.8	*2.1	—	*0.7	*1.7	*1.2	43.9
Total persons(c)	**170.6**	**108.2**	**75.9**	**35.3**	**36.3**	**8.5**	***7.1**	**7.9**	**449.8**
Proportion (%)									
Proximity of home to work/study	70.6	71.2	69.0	50.3	81.1	*70.0	*29.4	*46.7	68.7
Exercise/health	47.1	54.3	46.2	50.2	39.5	*56.8	*79.3	*72.2	49.5
Cost	*14.0	17.6	23.7	*29.1	*17.3	*27.5	*52.1	*27.4	19.1
Enjoyment	18.0	*19.0	*7.7	*19.2	*12.3	*5.7	*36.7	*17.4	16.2
No other transport available	16.3	*7.9	*11.5	*10.3	*17.5	*12.9	*28.8	*3.7	13.0
Environmental reasons	*5.9	*2.2	*2.4	*14.9	*5.6	*3.8	*5.7	*15.0	5.2
No parking	*1.6	—	*5.1	*7.1	*2.3	*3.1	—	*8.9	*2.4
Availability of cycle paths	—	*1.1	*2.6	*3.6	—	—	*22.5	*9.6	*1.5
Personal safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	*12.5	*7.5	*11.6	*5.8	—	*8.0	*23.7	*15.7	9.8
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Proximity of home to work/study	80.5	84.8	72.2	79.1	66.7	75.0	54.2	43.3	77.7
Exercise/health	21.8	21.6	32.8	27.0	48.1	23.2	72.9	75.4	27.9
Cost	9.4	10.9	20.2	17.4	16.4	6.9	54.0	18.7	13.8
No other transport available	11.5	12.6	23.9	4.6	16.9	9.6	7.0	20.6	13.9
Availability of cycle paths	—	0.9	1.2	—	3.3	—	—	2.4	0.8
Personal safety	—	1.0	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Other	7.3	9.1	7.5	13.1	22.1	12.0	7.0	27.8	9.9
APRIL 1996									
Proportion (%)									
Proximity of home to work/study	59.9	66.3	62.2	55.7	66.4	68.1	62.1	38.2	62.0
Exercise/health	42.1	34.7	29.4	38.9	30.9	23.1	63.5	60.8	36.4
Cost	13.3	11.3	17.3	24.0	11.7	—	38.6	11.4	14.1
No other transport available	9.8	10.2	18.2	1.1	4.2	11.7	6.3	10.8	10.3
Availability of cycle paths	—	—	5.1	—	—	—	—	3.6	1.1
Personal safety	0.5	—	0.9	1.0	—	—	7.0	—	0.5
Other	10.3	15.2	8.2	21.4	14.7	23.7	3.9	20.0	13.1

* 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 usually walk or cycle to work or study as indicated in table 4.1.

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

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

4.13 REASONS FOR OCCASIONALLY WALKING OR CYCLING TO WORK OR STUDY(a) ...

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*(b)	*ACT*	*Aust.*
					MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)									
Proximity of home to work/study	46.5	*22.0	*13.4	*11.0	10.9	*3.0	*2.2	*1.8	110.7
Exercise/health	111.4	99.5	61.6	34.3	47.5	15.8	*7.7	14.6	392.4
Cost	*8.6	*2.8	*5.0	*6.1	*5.7	*1.8	*1.3	*1.2	32.6
Enjoyment	36.9	31.8	12.2	14.8	14.1	*3.3	*2.6	6.0	121.5
No other transport available	44.4	21.2	34.1	15.8	7.6	*2.8	*0.4	*0.8	127.1
Environmental reasons	*4.1	*8.9	*0.9	*2.5	*2.2	*0.7	*0.5	—	19.9
No parking	*2.7	*4.2	*2.2	*1.1	—	*0.7	*0.4	—	*11.3
Availability of cycle paths	—	—	—	*0.8	*0.7	—	—	*0.7	*2.1
Personal safety	—	*1.1	—	*0.6	—	—	—	—	*1.7
Other	*17.2	*12.3	*8.4	*6.8	*6.3	*1.1	*0.9	*1.4	54.4
Total persons(c)	**183.7**	**146.9**	**106.6**	**64.0**	**68.6**	**22.4**	**10.6**	**17.4**	**620.4**
Proportion (%)									
Proximity of home to work/study	25.3	*15.0	*12.6	*17.2	15.8	*13.2	*21.0	*10.1	17.8
Exercise/health	60.7	67.7	57.7	53.6	69.2	70.6	*72.3	83.8	63.3
Cost	*4.7	*1.9	*4.7	*9.6	*8.3	*8.0	*11.9	*7.0	5.3
Enjoyment	20.1	21.6	11.4	23.1	20.6	*14.5	*24.4	34.3	19.6
No other transport available	24.2	14.4	32.0	24.7	11.1	*12.5	*3.7	*4.4	20.5
Environmental reasons	*2.2	*6.1	*0.8	*4.0	*3.2	*3.3	*5.1	—	3.2
No parking	*1.5	*2.9	*2.1	*1.7	—	*3.3	*3.3	—	*1.8
Availability of cycle paths	—	—	—	*1.2	*1.0	—	—	*3.8	*0.3
Personal safety	—	*0.7	—	*1.0	—	—	—	—	*0.3
Other	*9.4	*8.4	*7.9	*10.7	*9.1	*4.9	*8.2	*7.9	8.8

* 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 occasionally walk or cycle to work or study.

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

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

4.14 REASONS FOR NOT WALKING OR CYCLING TO WORK OR STUDY(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
MARCH 2003									
Number ('000)									
Distance is too far	1 804.5	1 471.9	995.2	381.4	544.7	98.5	29.0	91.7	5 416.9
Need vehicle before/during/after hours	257.0	227.6	173.0	77.1	112.0	29.9	14.4	27.3	918.1
Lack of time	241.8	285.4	101.5	79.5	99.0	27.4	*7.3	16.1	857.9
Do not own a bicycle	300.8	225.9	117.3	50.6	78.5	27.0	*7.5	17.5	825.1
Not interested	181.7	197.0	113.9	48.4	56.8	13.8	*6.9	9.0	627.5
Need to carry goods/equipment	224.6	132.5	114.8	44.1	67.5	13.5	*7.5	13.0	617.3
Concerned about personal safety	148.4	115.0	96.7	40.3	27.3	10.9	*5.6	*5.0	449.0
Traffic/road problems	118.1	69.2	57.9	13.4	19.8	10.2	—	*1.8	290.6
Health/physical restrictions	100.0	62.4	52.8	19.8	31.1	*6.2	*4.2	9.0	285.6
Lack of suitable pathways	69.3	29.8	22.2	*9.2	*10.3	*3.1	—	*1.3	145.2
Other	159.5	97.5	116.5	39.6	75.6	12.2	14.7	14.2	529.9
Total persons(c)	**2 524.1**	**2 064.7**	**1 399.9**	**564.9**	**805.5**	**162.6**	**61.7**	**143.7**	**7 727.2**
Proportion (%)									
Distance is too far	71.5	71.3	71.1	67.5	67.6	60.6	47.0	63.8	70.1
Need vehicle before/during/after hours	10.2	11.0	12.4	13.6	13.9	18.4	23.2	19.0	11.9
Lack of time	9.6	13.8	7.3	14.1	12.3	16.8	*11.8	11.2	11.1
Do not own a bicycle	11.9	10.9	8.4	9.0	9.7	16.6	*12.1	12.2	10.7
Not interested	7.2	9.5	8.1	8.6	7.1	8.5	*11.1	6.2	8.1
Need to carry goods/equipment	8.9	6.4	8.2	7.8	8.4	8.3	*12.1	9.0	8.0
Concerned about personal safety	5.9	5.6	6.9	7.1	3.4	6.7	*9.1	*3.4	5.8
Traffic/road problems	4.7	3.4	4.1	2.4	2.5	6.3	—	*1.3	3.8
Health/physical restrictions	4.0	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.9	*3.8	*6.9	6.3	3.7
Lack of suitable pathways	2.7	1.4	1.6	*1.6	*1.3	*1.9	—	*0.9	1.9
Other	6.3	4.7	8.3	7.0	9.4	7.5	23.8	9.9	6.9
MARCH 2000									
Proportion (%)									
Distance is too far	77.4	77.8	79.6	73.8	72.1	72.9	62.5	69.9	76.7
Need vehicle before/during/after hours	10.5	13.1	14.5	13.1	15.9	13.6	21.8	14.3	12.9
Lack of time	6.9	10.2	5.5	9.9	9.1	9.8	13.4	11.9	8.1
Do not own a bicycle	12.7	7.4	5.6	8.2	9.0	8.4	12.9	5.1	9.1
Not interested	4.5	6.3	4.6	5.7	6.3	7.3	9.4	3.7	5.3
Need to carry goods/equipment	7.4	8.5	9.3	9.0	8.2	9.2	12.7	4.4	8.3
Concerned about personal safety	6.1	3.5	4.8	6.2	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.0	4.9
Traffic/road problems	4.7	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.9	—	0.6	2.9
Health/physical restrictions	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.2	4.2	3.0
Lack of suitable pathways	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.3	0.7	0.9	1.5
Other	4.5	4.3	4.1	5.8	6.9	4.6	12.8	4.9	4.8

* 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 travel to work or study but do not usually walk or cycle as indicated in table 4.1.

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

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

4.15 REASONS FOR NOT WALKING OR CYCLING TO WORK OR STUDY(a)—By age

	18–24 years	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65 years and over*	*Total*
			MARCH 2003				
Number ('000)							
Distance is too far	970.0	1 360.7	1 357.6	1 181.0	503.9	43.6	5 416.9
Need vehicle before/during/after hours	84.1	237.3	288.4	203.8	95.2	*9.2	918.1
Lack of time	158.8	205.4	224.0	182.5	81.2	*6.1	857.9
Do not own a bicycle	197.6	205.7	176.7	156.4	73.9	14.9	825.1
Not interested	131.1	169.6	132.1	123.5	66.8	*4.4	627.5
Need to carry goods/equipment	65.9	168.1	154.2	162.9	59.6	*6.5	617.3
Concerned about personal safety	79.4	107.7	103.8	96.3	57.8	*4.1	449.0
Traffic/road problems	59.3	67.0	49.2	76.7	35.8	*2.6	290.6
Health/physical restrictions	30.0	52.5	51.9	75.1	58.6	17.4	285.6
Lack of suitable pathways	29.6	32.3	35.9	33.3	*12.3	*1.8	145.2
Other	71.6	152.1	134.7	118.8	44.9	*7.9	529.9
Total persons(b)	**1 363.3**	**1 958.0**	**1 920.9**	**1 676.2**	**735.5**	**73.2**	**7 727.2**
Proportion (%)							
Distance is too far	71.2	69.5	70.7	70.5	68.5	59.5	70.1
Need vehicle before/during/after hours	6.2	12.1	15.0	12.2	12.9	*12.6	11.9
Lack of time	11.6	10.5	11.7	10.9	11.0	*8.3	11.1
Do not own a bicycle	14.5	10.5	9.2	9.3	10.0	20.3	10.7
Not interested	9.6	8.7	6.9	7.4	9.1	*6.0	8.1
Need to carry goods/equipment	4.8	8.6	8.0	9.7	8.1	*8.9	8.0
Concerned about personal safety	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.9	*5.6	5.8
Traffic/road problems	4.3	3.4	2.6	4.6	4.9	*3.6	3.8
Health/physical restrictions	2.2	2.7	2.7	4.5	8.0	23.8	3.7
Lack of suitable pathways	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	*1.7	*2.4	1.9
Other	5.3	7.8	7.0	7.1	6.1	*10.7	6.9
			MARCH 2000				
Proportion (%)							
Distance is too far	80.5	76.2	76.3	77.5	71.9	57.0	76.7
Need vehicle before/during/after hours	6.6	13.1	15.1	14.2	14.4	21.3	12.9
Lack of time	8.4	8.8	8.2	8.3	5.2	7.1	8.1
Do not own a bicycle	10.8	10.3	6.8	8.2	11.7	8.8	9.1
Not interested	6.6	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.7	8.2	5.3
Need to carry goods/equipment	5.6	7.0	8.9	9.4	11.7	16.4	8.3
Concerned about personal safety	5.5	5.7	4.0	4.5	4.1	10.1	4.9
Traffic/road problems	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.9	—	2.9
Health/physical restrictions	1.5	1.9	2.5	4.0	7.3	15.8	3.0
Lack of suitable pathways	0.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.5	1.5
Other	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.0	4.1	7.3	4.8

* 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 travel to work or study but do not usually walk or cycle as indicated in table 4.1.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents results from a supplementary survey run in association with the March 2003 Monthly Population Survey.

METHODOLOGY

Monthly Population Survey

2 The Monthly Population Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (approximately 37,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.). The proportion of Australian dwellings selected this way is approximately 0.5%. For this survey, half the private dwelling sample (i.e. 18,500 dwellings) was used. Information was obtained by interviews with responsible adult members of selected households, who answered questions on behalf of the person whose next birthday was closest to the date of the interview. The information obtained related to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

SCOPE

3 The survey covers rural and urban areas across all states and territories of Australia, however the Northern Territory data refers to mainly urban areas. Also excluded were some 175,000 persons living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia. The exclusion of these persons 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.

4 Persons aged 18 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings were included in the surveys 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
- residents of other non-private dwellings such as hospitals, motels and gaols.

COVERAGE

5 Coverage rules were applied which aimed to ensure that each person was associated with only one dwelling, and hence had only one chance of selection in each survey.

DATA COMPARABILITY

6 A set of changing topics rotate over a period of three years. The topics contained in this publication compare with data collected in May 1992, March and April 1996, and March 2000. Where applicable, the data have been included in this publication for comparison purposes.

7 An important point to take note of is that the environment topics were surveyed using a 'personal interview' methodology before 1997. From 1997 onwards the 'any responsible adult' methodology was 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 real changes over time.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

8 The two types of error possible in an estimate based on a sample survey are:

- Non-sampling error which arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. The most significant of these errors are:
  - misreporting of data items
  - deficiencies in coverage

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES *continued*

- non-response
- processing errors

  Every effort is made to minimise these errors by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient data processing procedures.

- Sampling error which occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all persons in the survey is given by the standard error (please consult the Technical Note).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

9 Users may also wish to refer to the following publication: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0)— 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 issues.

10 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.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council
Aust.	Australia
CNG	compressed natural gas
CO	carbon monoxide
km	kilometre
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
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

1 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.

2 Due to space limitations, it is impractical to print the SE of each estimate in the publication. Instead, tables of SEs are provided to enable readers to determine the SE for an estimate from the size of that estimate (see tables T1 and T2). Each 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.

3 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

4 An example of the calculation and the use of SEs in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 4.8 shows that the estimated number of persons in Australia who used public transport for reasons of cost was 279,400. Since this estimate is between 200,000 and 300,000, table T2 shows that the SE for Australia will lie between 15,250 and 18,550 and can be approximated by interpolation using the following general formula:

$$SE = lowerSE + \left[\left(\frac{sizeofest. - lowerest.}{upperest. - lowerest.}\right)\right] x (upperSE - lowerSE)$$

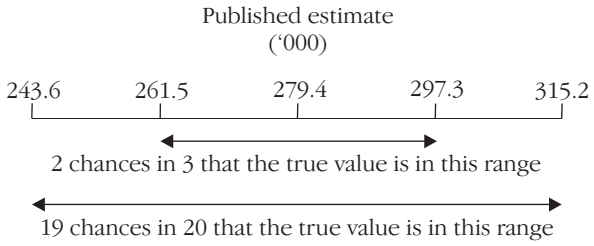
$$= 15,250 + \left(\frac{279,400 - 200,000}{300,000 - 200,000}\right) x (18,550 - 15,250)$$

$$= 17,870$$

or 17,900 (rounded to the nearest 100)

5 Therefore, there are about 2 chances in 3 that the value that would have been produced if all persons had been included in the survey will fall within the range 261,500 to 297,300 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 243,600 to 315,200. This example is illustrated in the diagram below.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR *continued*



6 Similarly, SEs are calculated for household level estimates using table T1 instead of table T2. For example, table 3.8 shows that the estimated number of households in NSW who used regular unleaded fuel was 1,744,800. This estimate is between 1,00,000 and 2,000,000, so the SE for this estimate will be between 22,050 and 26,050, and can be approximated using the same interpolation formula as above, with the resulting SE being 25,000 (rounded to the nearest 100).

7 Therefore, there are about 2 chances in 3 that the value that would have been produced if all persons in the population had been included in the survey will fall within the range 1,719,800 to 1,769,800 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 1,694,800 to 1,794,800.

8 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 25% or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25% are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

9 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.

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

10 For example, in table 4.8, the estimate for the total number of persons aged 18 years over, who work or study and travel to work or study by public transport in Australia was 1,064,600. The estimated number of persons who used public transport for reasons of cost was 279,400, so the proportion of persons in Australia who used public transport for reasons of cost is 279,400/1,064,600 or 26.2%. The SE of the total number of persons in Australia travelling to work or study usually by public transport may be calculated by interpolation as 32,695 or 32,700 rounded to the nearest 100. To convert this to a RSE we express the SE as a percentage of the estimate, or 32,700/1,064,600 = 3.1%. The SE for the number of persons in Australia who used public transport for reasons of cost was calculated above as 17,900, which converted to a RSE is 17,900/ 279,400 = 6.4%. Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is

$$RSE = \sqrt{(6.4)^2 - (3.1)^2} = 5.6\%$$

giving a SE for the proportion (26.2%) of 1.4 percentage points (= 26.2*0.056).

11 Therefore, there are about 2 chances in 3 that the proportion of persons in Australia who used public transport for reasons of cost is between 24.7% and 27.7% and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 23.2% to 29.2%.

12 Similarly, SEs can be calculated for person level estimates using the same formula.

DIFFERENCES

13 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:

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

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

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

15 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.

T1 STANDARD ERRORS FOR HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
100	90	50	100	90	130	60	90	70	100
200	180	100	170	170	210	110	160	140	170
300	250	150	240	230	270	160	220	190	220
500	380	250	360	330	380	240	310	280	320
700	500	340	460	420	480	310	390	350	400
1,000	650	470	590	540	590	410	490	450	500
1,500	880	670	790	700	760	540	630	570	650
2,000	1 080	850	950	840	900	650	740	680	770
2,500	1 250	1 000	1 100	950	1 000	750	850	750	900
3,000	1 450	1 150	1 250	1 050	1 150	850	900	850	1 000
3,500	1 600	1 300	1 350	1 150	1 250	900	1 000	900	1 100
4,000	1 750	1 450	1 500	1 250	1 350	1 000	1 050	1 000	1 200
5,000	2 000	1 700	1 700	1 450	1 500	1 100	1 200	1 100	1 350
7,000	2 500	2 150	2 100	1 700	1 800	1 300	1 400	1 250	1 650
10,000	3 100	2 750	2 550	2 050	2 150	1 550	1 650	1 450	2 000
15,000	3 900	3 500	3 200	2 500	2 650	1 850	1 900	1 700	2 500
20,000	4 550	4 150	3 700	2 850	3 000	2 050	2 150	1 850	2 950
30,000	5 650	5 200	4 500	3 400	3 600	2 350	2 450	2 050	3 650
40,000	6 550	6 000	5 200	3 800	4 100	2 550	2 650	2 200	4 250
50,000	7 300	6 700	5 750	4 150	4 550	2 750	2 850	2 300	4 750
100,000	9 950	9 000	7 750	5 300	6 000	3 150	3 400	2 600	6 700
150,000	11 800	10 500	9 050	6 000	7 000	3 350	3 700	2 700	8 150
200,000	13 150	11 550	10 100	6 500	7 750	3 450	3 850	2 700	9 300
300,000	15 250	13 000	11 600	7 200	8 900	3 550	—	2 750	11 200
500,000	18 100	14 750	13 650	8 050	10 500	3 550	—	—	14 000
1,000,000	22 050	16 800	16 550	9 100	12 850	—	—	—	18 650
2,000,000	26 050	18 100	19 400	9 950	15 350	—	—	—	24 500
5,000,000	30 750	18 500	22 850	—	—	—	—	—	34 200
10,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 150

— 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	260	240	210	160	130	110	110	160	120
200	400	370	340	260	230	190	220	250	200
300	520	480	440	350	310	260	320	310	270
500	720	670	600	490	450	370	480	420	400
700	880	820	740	600	570	470	620	500	510
1,000	1 090	1 010	910	750	730	590	790	610	650
1,500	1 390	1 290	1 160	960	960	760	1 020	760	860
2,000	1 640	1 520	1 370	1 140	1 150	910	1 210	890	1 050
2,500	1 850	1 700	1 550	1 300	1 350	1 050	1 350	1 000	1 200
3,000	2 050	1 900	1 700	1 450	1 500	1 150	1 500	1 100	1 350
3,500	2 250	2 100	1 850	1 550	1 650	1 250	1 600	1 200	1 500
4,000	2 450	2 250	2 000	1 650	1 750	1 350	1 700	1 250	1 650
5,000	2 750	2 550	2 250	1 900	2 000	1 500	1 850	1 400	1 900
7,000	3 350	3 050	2 700	2 250	2 450	1 800	2 100	1 650	2 350
10,000	4 050	3 650	3 300	2 700	2 950	2 100	2 400	2 000	2 950
15,000	5 000	4 550	4 050	3 250	3 650	2 550	2 650	2 400	3 750
20,000	5 800	5 250	4 700	3 700	4 250	2 900	2 800	2 750	4 450
30,000	7 150	6 400	5 700	4 450	5 150	3 400	3 000	3 300	5 600
40,000	8 250	7 400	6 550	5 000	5 900	3 800	3 050	3 800	6 550
50,000	9 200	8 200	7 300	5 500	6 500	4 100	3 100	4 150	7 400
100,000	12 850	11 350	10 000	7 150	8 700	5 100	3 050	5 600	10 750
150,000	15 500	13 600	12 000	8 250	10 150	5 750	2 900	6 650	13 200
200,000	17 700	15 450	13 550	9 100	11 300	6 200	2 800	7 450	15 250
300,000	21 200	18 350	16 050	10 350	12 950	6 800	—	8 750	18 550
500,000	26 450	22 650	19 750	12 000	15 250	7 500	—	—	23 550
1,000,000	35 300	29 850	25 850	14 350	18 500	—	—	—	32 050
2,000,000	46 450	38 650	33 250	16 750	21 800	—	—	—	42 800
5,000,000	65 500	53 300	45 400	—	—	—	—	—	60 950
10,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 950

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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