

2009 Green Light Report



City of Port Phillip

A Victorian
Government
initiative



Summary of key findings for the local government area of Port Phillip

Introduction

The 2009 *Green Light Report* offers insight into Victorians' environmental attitudes, behaviours and sustainable household characteristics. It is the only comprehensive benchmarking study that examines what Victorians are thinking and doing about their environment.

The *Green Light Report – Port Phillip* details the environmental attitudes, behaviours and household characteristics of residents in the municipality of Port Phillip compared with those in the wider Melbourne metropolitan area. Through reliable and statistically valid information, this Report provides a robust evidence base to inform local planning, community initiatives and engagement processes.

The 2009 Report comprised a telephone survey in February and March 2009 of a random sample of 2,150 Victorians aged 15 or older. Additional interviews then took place to total 251 interviews with residents of Port Phillip. The following *2009 Green Light Report* presents the results for the local government area (LGA) of Port Phillip.

The City of Port Phillip is committed to encourage local community response to climate change. The council has a number of programs and initiatives in its own operations and a number of programs available to the community. Its climate change strategy, *Toward Zero*, commits to zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and Port Phillip is encouraging the community in sustainable building design. The City of Port Phillip is a signatory to the Victorian Local Sustainability Accord, a landmark partnership agreement between the Victorian State Government and local governments on environmental sustainability.

This Report summarises key findings and describes statistically significant differences between the results for Port Phillip and those for the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Report includes detailed tables showing all results for each of the 15 LGAs where additional interviews took place.

Key findings

The *Green Light Report – Port Phillip* suggests that its residents perceive some urgency to the environmental challenges faced and believe that both governments and individuals should and can take action.

Port Phillip residents:

- feel they can afford to do more to make their homes environmentally friendly (54% agree they can't afford it versus 69% across Melbourne)
- tend to use sustainable transport modes for short trips (88% versus 59% across Melbourne) and are less likely to own a car (19% have no car, compared with 8% across Melbourne and for households with a car, the average number of cars is 1.1 versus Melbourne's 1.7)
- are less likely to own multiple energy-using appliances than Melbourne residents generally and are more likely to own select efficient appliances, such as front-loading washing machines (46% versus 30% across Melbourne).

Regarding other sustainable household equipment and appliances, Port Phillip households appear less well placed for positive environmental outcomes; in particular they have low levels of water-saving devices including:

- dual-flush toilets (83% versus 88% across Melbourne)
- low-flow showerheads (61% versus 71% across Melbourne)
- greywater recycling systems (1% versus 6% across Melbourne)
- rainwater tanks (9% versus 26%).

Ways to improve environmental outcomes in Port Phillip could include:

- considering that Port Phillip residents are less likely to home compost or to own a green waste bin compared to Melburnians in general (respectively, 20% versus Melbourne's 42% and 20% versus 71%)
- encouraging the use of special recycling points to dispose of paint, oil, batteries or chemicals
- encouraging residents to limit their heating to just the rooms in use
- encouraging the use of gas for heating both space and water
- exploring barriers to the installation of water-saving equipment in homes.

¹ A statistical note: All results reported in this document are based on a random sample, rather than a census, of all Victorians. Consequently, estimates may vary from the 'true' population figures. The extent of this variation is determined by the size of the sample. For Port Phillip, the sample sizes mean that reported results are likely (at the 95% level of statistical significance) to be within $\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 6\%$ of the 'true' results that would be obtained from a census of all Port Phillip residents. Results are only reported as 'different' from those for Melbourne overall if a statistically significant difference exists at the 95% level of confidence.

Personal environmental attitudes and beliefs

Results regarding the personal environmental attitudes and beliefs of Port Phillip residents in relation to selected metropolitan Melbourne results and results for the total Victorian and Melbourne samples are detailed in Table 1a.

In 2009, 50% of Port Phillip residents reported feeling 'very concerned' about the present state of the environment, similar to the level of concern expressed in Melbourne generally (42%).

Considering their knowledge of climate change, 27% of Port Phillip residents felt they were 'very well informed'. A further 56% thought they were 'fairly well informed' about this issue (see Table 39 in the 'Personal attitudes and behaviours' section in the detailed tables).

Key considerations for the Victorian Government

Without prompting, 19% of Port Phillip residents nominated an environmental issue as the most important issue for the attention of the Victoria government.

The top-ranking environmental issue nominated for attention by the Victorian Government was lack of water (52% of total mentions). Thirty-three per cent of Port Phillip residents named climate change and 9% bushfires (less than 13% of Melbourne residents in general who named bushfires).

There was a high level of agreement that the Government should consider environmental concerns when making decisions (94% versus 89% of all Melbourne residents) and that its investment should favour renewable energy sources (95% versus 91% of all Melbourne residents).

Environmental attitudes

Port Phillip residents were likely to feel there was something they could do about the environment as individuals (93%, high compared with 87% of all Melbourne residents) and most felt it was worth taking action to help the environment even if others were not doing so (83%). Seventy-four per cent believed there is a real link between the energy uses at home and climate change.

Port Phillip residents perceive an urgency to the environmental challenges faced to a greater degree Melbourne residents in general; 85% believed the effects of climate change were not too far in the future to worry about, which is above 79% of Melbourne residents in general who perceive this urgency. Three quarters (74%) feel a growing pressure to change the way they live to reduce the impact of climate change.

Most would sacrifice some home comforts to save energy (79%) and would not find it too difficult to change their habits to be more environmentally friendly (70%). Further, the perceived cost of being more environmentally friendly at home is not a particular barrier for Port Phillip residents, with 54% saying they would like to do more but cannot afford it, well below the 69% for Melbourne residents in general.

Table 1a

Personal attitudes and beliefs about the environment (2009) – Regional LGAs

Household sustainability	Total Victoria	Total Melbourne	Selected Metropolitan LGA's								
			Boroondara	Casey	Darebin	Knox	Melton	Mornington Peninsula	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Yarra Ranges
	% n=2150	% n=1454	% n=250	% n=251	% n=250	% n=250	% n=250	% n=250	% n=251	% n=250	% n=250
Sample size											
% very concerned about the state of the environment at the moment	42	42	45	35#	49	36	36	40	50	47	35#
% feel "very well informed" about climate change	23	23	22	25	23	24	21	28	27	23	22
% who think an environmental issue is the most important issue for the attention of the Victorian Government	18	17	24#	13	21	17	13	24#	19	20	19
Important environmental issues for the Victorian Government											
Lack of water	53	53	58	49	54	48	46	46	52	62#	50
Climate change/Global warming/ Greenhouse gas emissions	26	26	30	17#	25	23	26	17#	33	26	25
Bushfires	14	13	20#	24#	12	22#	15	25#	9#	12	21#
% who agree with each statement											
Government should take environmental concerns into account when making decisions	89	89	90	92	91	90	90	90	94#	88	90
Government investment should favour development of renewable energy sources	90	91	91	94	84#	91	91	93	95#	92	91
% who agree with each statement											
Perceived ability to make a difference											
There's something I can do about the environment as an individual	86	87	89	83	86	85	86	85	93#	90	88
It's worth me doing things to help the environment even if others don't do the same	79	78	74	73	73	75	87#	76	83	74	78
I believe there is a real link between the energy I use at home and climate change	68	67	69	69	69	71	71	68	74	75#	66
Perceived urgency											
Effects of climate change are not too far in the future to worry me	78	79	82	72#	75	77	79	78	85#	81	85#
I can feel a growing pressure to change way I live to reduce the impact of climate change	75	77	78	77	73	81	77	75	74	74	73
Willingness to make lifestyle changes											
I would sacrifice my home comforts to save energy	75	77	77	71	78	80	70#	77	79	84#	77
I don't find it hard to change my habits to be more environmentally friendly	69	70	69	63#	64	69	71	69	70	66	65
Cost constraints											
I'd like to do more to make my home environmentally friendly but I can't afford it	70	69	53#	73	76	77#	76	72	54#	56#	74

Denotes a result that differs from the overall result for Regional Victoria at the 0.05 level of statistical significance.

Note: Due to rounding, the net categories in this table are not always the exact sum of their component categories.

Personal sustainability behaviour

As shown in Table 1b, the types of environmentally friendly behaviours of Port Phillip residents in their homes are largely similar to those of Melbourne residents in general:

- > Seventy per cent of Port Phillip residents said they often take short showers of four minutes or less.
- > Sixty-eight per cent often avoided using plastic bags to carry shopping home.
- > Thirty-nine per cent often deliberately chose products with less packaging because they felt it was good for the environment.
- > Thirty-three per cent often turned off their television at the power point.
- > Twenty-two per cent often talked to their friends about how to be more environmentally friendly.
- > Sixteen per cent had thrown food away because it had gone off.

Regarding food-related behaviour, Port Phillip residents differed somewhat from those living in Melbourne generally:

- > Thirty-one per cent claimed to have grown their own fruit and vegetables (lower than 47% of Melbourne residents).
- > Seventy-four per cent had purchased locally grown fruit and vegetables.
- > Forty-three per cent claimed to have reduced their consumption of red meat for environmental reasons.

Regarding travel behaviour:

- > Eighty-eight per cent usually made short trips of about 2 kms by walking, cycling or taking public transport, considerably more than the 59% of Melbourne residents who usually used these travel modes for short trips.
- > Nineteen per cent had travelled by air and offset their carbon emissions, far above the 8% of all Melbourne residents. Only 17% had not travelled by air in the last 12 months, well below 42% of Melbourne residents.

Table 1b
Personal environmentally sustainable behaviour (2009) – Regional LGAs

Household sustainability	Total Victoria	Total Melbourne	Selected Metropolitan LGA's									
			Boroondara	Casey	Darebin	Knox	Melton	Mornington Peninsula	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Yarra Ranges	
Sample size	% n=2150	% n=1454	% n=250	% n=251	% n=250	% n=250	% n=250	% n=250	% n=250	% n=251	% n=250	% n=250
% who have OFTEN done the following ...												
Taken a shower of 4 minutes or less	71	71	70	71	68	77	76	75	70	70	73	
Avoided using plastic bags to carry shopping home	64	65	65	60	65	66	59	67	68	63	63	
Deliberately chosen products with less packaging because it's better for the environment	35	36	34	34	40	37	30	45#	39	42	40	
Turned television off at the power point when you're not watching it	30	32	23#	30	40#	27	34	34	33	31	27	
Talked to your friends about how to be more environmentally friendly	22	23	18	22	24	21	20	18	22	31#	20	
Thrown food away because it's gone off	16	17	17	15	16	18	26#	12	16	17	15	
% who have done the following in last 12 months because they think it's good for the environment												
Grown your own fruit or vegetables	50	47	39	48	61#	45	45	62#	31#	41	57#	
Purchased fruit or vegetables that are grown locally in Victoria	73	71	72	67	69	68	80#	80#	74	70	80#	
Reduced your consumption of red meat	38	39	37	37	44	37	41	38	43	41	37	
Travel												
Use public transport, cycle or walk for short trips of about two kilometres	55	59	67#	51#	78#	50#	55	48#	88#	75#	44#	
Air travel in the last 12 months												
Have NOT travelled by plane in last 12 months	46	42	28#	57#	47	48	58#	45	17#	20#	49#	
Have travelled by plane and offset CO2 emissions	7	8	11	2#	10	5	5	9	19#	15#	6	

Denotes a result that differs from the overall result for Regional Victoria at the 0.05 level of statistical significance.

Household sustainability

Water conservation

Port Phillip residents are less likely to have a number of water-saving appliances or features compared to Melbourne in general, namely:

- > dual-flush toilets (83% had these, less than 88% of Melbourne households)
- > low-flow showerheads (61% had these, less than 71% of Melbourne households)
- > rainwater tanks (just 9% having these, far below 26% of Melbourne households)
- > professionally installed greywater recycling systems (just 1% had one compared with 6% of Melbourne households).

It is likely that the low prevalence of rainwater tanks relates to the smaller block sizes in Port Phillip and other factors could be influenced by the type of building stock and age of the properties in the area.

Front-loading washing machines were the exception, used by 46% of Port Phillip households, well above the 30% across all Melbourne residents.

Table 2a
Household sustainability – water conservation (2009) – Regional LGAs

Household sustainability	Total Victoria	Total Melbourne	Selected Metropolitan LGA's								
			Boroondara	Casey	Darebin	Knox	Melton	Mornington Peninsula	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Yarra Ranges
Sample size	% n=1887	% n=1266	% n=226	% n=208	% n=222	% n=213	% n=222	% n=220	% n=239	% n=222	% n=219
Water Conservation											
Dual flush toilet cisterns	88	88	90	90	83#	90	91	94#	83#	86	89
Water efficient, low flow shower heads	71	71	72	75	73	80#	81#	76	61#	69	81#
Rainwater tanks	34	26	24	38#	24	28	38#	40#	9#	17#	42#
Front-loading washing machine	28	30	44#	29	26	29	19#	30	46#	46#	31
Professionally installed grey water recycling system	8	6	6	9	7	9	13#	7	1#	5	6

Denotes a result that differs from the overall result for Regional Victoria at the 0.05 level of statistical significance.

Household sustainability

Energy conservation

Energy conservation results are presented in Tables 2b and 2c below. In general, Port Phillip households were likely to have fewer electric appliances than Melbourne households generally, including less:

- > multiple fridges and stand-alone freezers (only 11%, well below 41% of Melbourne residents)
- > multiple televisions (39%, well below 62% of Melbourne residents)
- > multiple desktop computers (53%, below 67% of Melbourne residents)
- > video game consoles (21%, below 34% of Melbourne residents)
- > electric clothes dryers (48%, below 55% of Melbourne residents).

Port Phillip residents were, however, more likely to have laptop computers (65% versus 52% of all Melbourne residents).

Sixty-five per cent of Port Phillip homes use compact fluorescent light globes (CFLs), with an average of 6.9 globes per household where they are in use (low compared with the average of 9.1 globes in Melbourne households where they are in use). Halogen downlights are reported in 40% of Port Phillip homes with an average of 14.7 in each home using this form of lighting.

This pattern of results is a likely reflection of the building stock that characterises Port Phillip – a large number of smaller dwellings such as flats and apartments with fewer rooms to light and store large household appliances.

Port Phillip households were less likely to have gas and more likely to have electric hot water (only 65% used gas, below 77% of all Melbourne residents, and 30% had electric hot water, above 19% of all Melbourne residents). Just 1% had a solar hot water system.

Port Phillip homes were less likely to be insulated (just 46% had insulation, well below 78% of all Melbourne residents) and very few Port Phillip homes had shutters or external awnings to keep out the sun (only 17% versus 45% of Melbourne houses in general). Again this probably relates to the type of housing stock in the area.

Relatively large numbers of Port Phillip homes had tinted glass or solar guarding (14% versus just 9% of Melbourne homes) and double glazing (also 14% compared with 8% of Melbourne homes).

Gas heating was far less common in Port Phillip houses than in Melbourne houses in general (just 44% in Port Phillip versus 76% in Melbourne) and electric heating was much more likely (48% had electric space heating compared with just 21% across Melbourne homes).

Twenty-five per cent of Port Phillip households heated their home to over 20°C and 30% cooled it to under 26°C. A low 11% heated the entire home rather than just the spaces being used.

Car ownership by Port Phillip households was low compared with Melbourne households in general. One in five Port Phillip households (19%) did not own a vehicle at all (compared with only 8% of the Melbourne households generally who did not have a vehicle), while the average number owned was just 1.1 (compared with 1.7 for all Melbourne households).

Table 2b
Household sustainability – energy conservation (2009) – Regional LGAs

Household sustainability	Total Victoria	Total Melbourne	Selected Metropolitan LGA's								
			Boroondara	Casey	Darebin	Knox	Melton	Mornington Peninsula	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Yarra Ranges
Sample size	% n=1887	% n=1266	% n=226	% n=208	% n=222	% n=213	% n=222	% n=220	% n=239	% n=222	% n=219
Energy Conservation											
Electrical appliances / equipment											
% of households with TWO or more of these appliances											
Two or more refrigerators/stand-alone freezers	48	41	38	50#	32#	50#	60#	53#	11#	24#	54#
Two or more television sets	64	62	62	72#	42#	77#	78#	71#	39#	46#	74#
% of households with at least one LCD screen television	29	30	29	29	28	32	27	30	27	33	30
% of households with at least one Plasma screen television	20	21	20	29#	14#	25	24	23	18	23	16
% of households with ONE or more of these appliances											
One or more computers (laptop or desktop)	84	86	93#	88	76#	84	89	86	90	81#	87
One or more desktop computers	66	67	72	78#	52#	74	78#	71	53#	50#	76#
One or more laptop computers	48	52	62#	44	47	43#	48	43#	65#	59	45
One or more video game consoles (eg: Xbox, Playstation or Wii)	34	34	26#	48#	24#	39	56#	30	21#	25#	41#
Electric clothes dryer	56	55	61	54	45#	63#	65#	60	48#	55	66#
Solar panels to generate electricity	2	2	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1
Lighting											
Have compact fluorescent light globes	66	64	66	74#	72#	67	72#	65	65	63	77#
Average number	9.2	9.1	8.6	9.5	7.8#	8.2	10.0	9.8	6.9#	9.0	10.0
Have halogen down lights	40	43	51#	37	28#	48	42	41	40	50#	39
Average number	12.0	12.6	15.9#	11.4	9.0#	13.0	13.2	15.0#	14.7	16.3#	11.4

Denotes a result that differs from the overall result for Regional Victoria at the 0.05 level of statistical significance.
Note: Due to rounding, the net categories in this table are not always the exact sum of their component categories.

Table 2c
Household sustainability – energy conservation (2009) – Regional LGAs

Household sustainability	Total Victoria	Total Melbourne	Selected Metropolitan LGA's								
			Boroondara	Casey	Darebin	Knox	Melton	Mornington Peninsula	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Yarra Ranges
Sample size	% n=1887	% n=1266	% n=226	% n=208	% n=222	% n=213	% n=222	% n=220	% n=239	% n=222	% n=219
Energy Conservation											
Hot water system											
Gas	69	77	77	80	81	81	77	67#	65#	66#	71#
Electric	27	19	20	17	17	15	17	28#	30#	28#	26#
Solar	3	2	1	3	2	2	6#	4	1	1	3
Insulation											
Insulation in walls, ceiling or floor	79	78	83	90#	70#	88#	94#	86#	46#	66#	86#
Other insulation measures											
Door snakes/other gap draught proofing	57	54	57	54	62#	55	62#	56	50	53	53
Outdoor awnings or shutters	46	45	51	40	37#	54#	46	45	17#	38	43
Boxed pelmets over curtains/blinds	35	34	41#	29	33	35	34	32	29	38	35
Tinted glass or solar guarding	10	9	10	8	7	10	10	16#	14#	11	8
Double glazing	8	8	15#	5	10	7	5	9	14#	11	9
Space heating											
Fuel											
Gas	70	76	72	81	78	86#	81	72	44#	59#	75
Electricity	23	21	22	13#	21	14#	17	21	48#	35#	14#
Wood	10	4	6	9#	3	7	7	17#	2	2	20#
Behaviour											
Have heating thermostat set above 20oC	26	27	31	32	23	34#	33	26	25	31	25
Have cooling thermostat set below 26oC	33	34	39	35	24#	34	31	38	30	37	32
Heat entire home rather than just rooms being used	19	24	28	27	17#	26	25	15#	11#	24	21
Motor Vehicles											
No motor vehicle (not including motor bikes)	7	8	5	4	14#	3#	3#	5	19#	16#	3#
Two or more registered motor vehicles (not including motor bikes)	54	54	58	66#	35#	68#	68#	58	24#	45#	70#
Average number	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9#	1.3#	1.9#	1.9#	1.7	1.1#	1.4#	2.0#
Hybrid car	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	0

Denotes a result that differs from the overall result for Regional Victoria at the 0.05 level of statistical significance.
 Note: Due to rounding, the net categories in this table are not always the exact sum of their component categories.

Household sustainability

Waste and recycling

Waste and recycling results are presented in Table 2d below. Almost all Port Phillip households have bins for general waste (99%) and almost all have bins for general recycling (97%). A small proportion has a green or garden waste bin (20%, which is well below Melbourne's 71%).

Just 20% of Port Phillip households report often composting their food or garden waste (lower than 41% of Melbourne households). However, Port Phillip households do not produce more general waste as a result; they produce an estimated 12.4 kg of general waste, which is similar to Melbourne's average of 12.9 kg. Further, they produce a relatively low 5.7 kg of general recycling material per week (compared with 6.2 per week in Melbourne households in general).

Twenty-four per cent of Port Phillip households had used a special recycling point to dispose of paint, oil, batteries or chemicals (which is below 33% of Melbourne households). Twenty per cent had used such a recycling point to dispose of a mobile phone and 19% to dispose of a computer or printer.

Table 2d
Household sustainability – recycling (2009) – Regional LGAs

Household sustainability	Total Victoria	Total Melbourne	Selected Metropolitan LGA's								
			Boroondara	Casey	Darebin	Knox	Melton	Mornington Peninsula	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Yarra Ranges
Sample size	% n=1887	% n=1266	% n=226	% n=208	% n=222	% n=213	% n=222	% n=220	% n=239	% n=222	% n=219
Recycling											
Average amount of general waste produced per week (kgs)	12.9	12.9	13.7	12.8	11.5#	12.8	13.7	12.4	12.4	13.3	12.5
Average amount of general recycling produced per week (kgs)	6.1	6.2	7.6#	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.8#	6.1	5.7#	6.0	6.2
Have bin for general waste	98	99	99	100	98	100	100	100	99	99	99
Have bin for general recycling	94	96	98	100#	98	99#	100#	95	97	96	98
Have bin for green / garden waste	64	71	84#	94#	73	83#	72	33#	20#	50#	44#
Often composted food/garden waste in last 12 months	44	41	42	43	48	40	44	60#	20#	31#	58#
Taken to special recycling point in last 12 months											
Paint, oil, batteries or chemicals	35	33	33	29	27	35	47#	53#	24#	30	40#
A mobile phone	23	23	27	20	18	23	22	22	20	26	24
A computer or printer	16	16	27#	13	15	16	14	21	19	15	16

Denotes a result that differs from the overall result for Regional Victoria at the 0.05 level of statistical significance.

Intentions to improve household sustainability

some likelihood, low compared with 9% of Melbourne households overall.

Like other Melbourne residents, Port Phillip residents expressed some intention of improving the sustainability of their homes in the next year, as shown in Table 2e below.

- > Ten per cent said they might install low-flow showerheads.
- > Five per cent were likely to install insulation in their homes.
- > Eleven per cent were likely to reduce their use of the electric clothes dryer in winter.
- > Sixty-three per cent of those using a heating thermostat above 20oC were willing to try a lower setting.
- > Fifty-one per cent of those using a cooling thermostat setting below 26°C were willing to raise the temperature.
- > Seventy-eight per cent of those using incandescent globes were willing to replace them with CFL globes.

However Port Phillip residents were less likely than Melbourne residents in general to consider:

- > installing rainwater tanks; 16% expressed some likelihood, much lower than 28% of Melbourne households
- > installing a solar hot water system; 23% expressed some likelihood, low compared with Melbourne's 43%
- > limiting their heating to just the rooms in use; 4% expressed

Table 2e
Intention to improve household sustainability (2009) – Metropolitan LGAs

Household sustainability	Total Victoria	Total Melbourne	Selected Metropolitan LGA's								
			Boroondara	Casey	Darebin	Knox	Melton	Mornington Peninsula	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Yarra Ranges
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sample size	n=1887	n=1266	n=226	n=208	n=222	n=213	n=222	n=220	n=239	n=222	n=219
% of households "at all likely" do the following in the next 12 months											
Base: All households											
Install rainwater tanks	24	28	29	32	24	32	30	26	16#	17#	33
Install low flow showerheads	10	10	12	13	9	5#	9	10	10	9	7
Install insulation	3	3	2	<1	4	2	2	3	5	2	5
Install a solar hot water system	44	43	42	51#	35#	39	49	48	5	2	5
Limit heating to rooms in use	7	9	11	9	6	12	11	4#	4#	8	9
Reduce use of electric clothes dryer in winter	16	16	13	16	15	17	20	14	11	13	15
Base: All households using setting above 20C											
Try a lower setting on heating thermostat in winter	70	73	67	74	74	71	76	78	63	72	68
Base: All households using setting below 26C											
Try a higher setting on cooling thermostat in summer	61	77	80	80	76	85	76	81	78	77	80
Base: All households using incandescent globes											
Replace CFL and incandescent globes with CFLs	78	77	80	80	76	85	76	81	78	77	80

Denotes a result that differs from the overall result for Melbourne at the 0.05 level of statistical significance.

Detailed tables comparing selected local government areas

Local government data tables

The 2009 *Green Light Report* included an additional 3,096 interviews in 15 local government areas (LGAs). Combined with the 2,150 interviews that comprised the main 2009 *Green Light Report*, these extra interviews provided a minimum of 250 respondents for each sampled LGA.

These data tables present results for the 15 sampled LGAs and results for the 'total' Victorian, Melbourne and regional Victorian samples.

When using these data tables please note the following:

1. The results are provided in two sections:
 - details of PERSONAL environmental attitudes and behaviours that are based on all survey respondents
 - details of HOUSEHOLD characteristics are reported only for those survey respondents classified as household decision makers.
2. All results are presented using weighted data:
 - For the Personal data, a two-stage weighting process was applied to adjust the sample for each respondent's chance of selection and then to align it with the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2007 estimates of the sex, age and geographic distribution of the Victorian population.
 - Household 'Decision-maker' data was weighted to align with the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census estimates of the size and geographic location of Victorian households.
3. The table identifiers refer to figures and tables in the main 2009 *Green Light Report*. Where tables were not specifically referenced in the *Green Light Report*, identifiers from the questionnaire have been used (e.g. B2.3a).
4. These tables have also been provided in Microsoft Excel format to easily extract data to include in other documents.
5. The 'total' results for Victoria, Melbourne and regional Victoria are drawn from the main survey of 2,150 respondents, conducted in February 2009. While some of these interviews are included in the LGA results, most of the interviews (on which the individual LGA results are based) were part of the LGA additional survey of late February/March 2009.

Statistical testing

The following tables include the results of statistical tests used to identify significant differences between each LGA and the relevant total for Melbourne (metropolitan LGAs) or regional Victoria (regional LGAs). Notably, the totals used for comparison are based entirely on the samples from the main *Green Light Report* survey while the results for individual LGAs also include samples from the additional survey undertaken up to four weeks after the main survey.

The significance tests used are the equivalent of z-tests for testing differences between proportions. Results are only indicated as 'different' when differences are significant at the 95% confidence level. As it is possible for respondents to be part of the 'total' sample as well as the sample for an individual LGA, the formulae used to perform these tests include an adjustment for this sample overlap.

Reading the output

Those columns relating to statistical testing are labelled at the top of each page as 'a, b, c' etc. A lower-case letter 'z' below a cell proportion or mean indicates that the result is significantly higher than the 'total' proportion shown in column 'z'. Similarly, a lower-case letter below the cell proportion in column 'z' indicates that the result in the column referenced by that letter is significantly lower than the 'total' proportion shown in column 'z'.

For example, the figure below indicates that the 34% in column 'z' is significantly higher than the 22% in column 'b' and significantly lower than the 40% in column 'c' (both at the 95% level of statistical significance).

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(z) %	(a) %	(b) %	(c) %
34 b	39	22	40 z

The full *2009 Green Light Report* and multimedia version are available from Sustainability Victoria online www.sustainability.vic.gov.au. Hard copies of the Report, the technical report and detailed tables are available from Sustainability Victoria, 1300 363 744.

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