

Appendix 2D

Australia's Settlement Patterns and Local Governments

Appendix 2D hosts two sections which examine Australia's settlement patterns, local governments and political geography, with an emphasis on those features considered relevant to government structure as explored herein. The first briefly summarises settlement patterns in Australia and each State-Territory unit (STU) in terms of the population distribution of cities, towns and other settlements, capital city population shares, and the geographic distribution of media entities across Australia and the eight STUs. The second section describes local governments Australia-wide and in the STUs in terms of their numbers and average populations and land areas, again with an emphasis on STU comparisons, a further comparison of the local government structures of 26 selected countries including Australia, and the numbers and geographic distribution of Australia's regional organisations of councils (ROCs).

Population and other data are employed here in various comparisons. Owing to data availability, data from different years has been employed for different comparisons in order to achieve "like with like" comparisons as far as possible. Most data provided is dated between 2000 to 2005.

Australia's Settlement Patterns

Australia's Cities, Towns and Other Settlements

Table 2D-1 below lists the numbers of Australian settlements in various population ranges at the time of the 2001 Census (ABS Cats. 2016.0 through 2016.7: 2003).

Table 2D-1: Population Distribution of Australian Settlements with Populations of 200 and over, based on 2001 Census Data

Population Range	Number of Settlements	Cumulative Total	Percentage Share of Australia's Population
1,000,000 and over	4 (Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth)	4	Major Urban Centres – those with populations of 100,000 and over – made up 65.1% of Australia's total population at the time of the 2001 Census.
500,000 to 999,999	1 (Adelaide)	5	
200,000 to 499,999	5	10	
100,000 to 199,999	4	14	
50,000 to 99,999	11	25	Other Urban Areas – with populations from 1,000 to 99,999 – made up 22.0%.
20,000 to 49,999	32	57	
10,000 to 19,999	51	108	
5,000 to 9,999	83	191	Bounded Localities – with populations from 200 to 999 – made up 2.5%.
2,000 to 4,999	232	423	The Rural Balance – i.e. settlements with less than 200 people – made up 10.3%.
1,000 to 1,999	285	708	
500 to 999	413	1121	The remaining 0.1% of the population was classified as migratory.
200 to 499	587	1708	

Source: ABS Cats. 2016.0 through 2016.7 (*Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres*)

Table 2D-2 lists settlements as in Table 2D-1 above, but broken down by STU.

Table 2D-2: Population Distribution of Settlements with Populations of 200 and over in Australia's Nine PPUs, Based on 2001 Census Data

STU	NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	NT	AUS
≥ 1,000,000	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
500,000 to 999,999	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
200,000 to 499,999	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
100,000 to 199,999	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
50,000 to 99,999	1	2	4	1	0	1	1	11
20,000 to 49,999	15	6	5	5	2	1	2	32
10,000 to 19,999	18	13	7	5	6	2	0	51
5,000 to 9,999	33	19	15	7	3	3	2	83
2,000 to 4,999	79	45	51	18	21	12	4	232
1,000 to 1,999	95	57	52	31	28	16	6	285
500 to 999	119	75	94	46	36	26	17	413
200 to 499	151	116	123	63	65	39	30	587
TOTALS	516	335	355	177	162	101	62	1708

Source: ABS Cats. 2016.0 through 2016.7 (*Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres*)

Note: The AUS total here does not equate to the STU sum total for settlements with populations ranging from 2,000 to 99,999, because the Australia-wide data (from ABS Cat. 2016.0) considers Albury-Wodonga and other cross-border urban centres as single settlements, whereas the STU based data considers Albury, Wodonga and other cross-border settlements in terms of their separate components in each STU.

Table 2D-3 repeats Table 2D-2 above but in cumulative terms.

Table 2D-3: Cumulative Population Distribution of Settlements with Populations of 200 and over in Australia's Nine PPU's, Based on 2001 Census Data

STU	NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	NT	AUS
≥ 1,000,000	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
≥ 500,000	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
≥ 200,000	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	10
≥ 100,000	5	2	4	1	1	1	0	14
≥ 50,000	6	4	8	2	1	2	1	25
≥ 20,000	21	10	13	7	3	3	3	57
≥ 10,000	39	23	20	12	9	5	3	108
≥ 5,000	72	42	35	19	12	8	5	191
≥ 2,000	151	87	86	37	33	20	9	423
≥ 1,000	246	144	138	68	61	36	15	708
≥ 500	365	219	232	114	97	62	32	1121
≥ 200	516	335	355	177	162	101	62	1708

The ABS (Cat. 2901.0, Census Dictionary 2001: 250) divides Australia's population into the following *Sections of State* components or settlement categories: *Major Urban Centres*, *Other Urban Centres*, *Bounded Localities*, *Rural Balance* and *Migratory*. Urban Centres are defined as population clusters of 1,000 or more people (ABS Cat 2901.0 2001: 260). *Major Urban Centres* are defined as "population clusters of 100,000 or more". *Other Urban Centres* are defined as "population clusters of 1,000 to 99,999". Bounded localities are defined as population clusters of 200 to 999. The *Rural Balance* is defined as the remainder of the State or Territory populations besides the components from urban centres and localities. And the migratory population component is defined as "people who are enumerated on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus" (ABS Cat. 2901.0 2001: 228).

Table 2D-4 below shows how the populations of Australia's nine PPU's are divided between these Major Urban, Other Urban, Bounded Locality, Rural Balance and Migratory components as defined above.

Table 2D-4: Population Components of Australia's Nine PPU's by Settlement Type, Based on 2001 Census

STU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	AUS
Major Urban	4,266,551	3,290,365	2,174,129	1,176,542	1,002,127	126,048	309,799	0	12,345,561
Other Urban	1,403,860	841,367	876,424	443,299	260,953	203,657	0	151,392	4,180,952
Bounded Locality	133,677	89,122	110,068	52,553	44,888	30,677	351	22,324	483,660
Rural Balance	566,053	423,348	492,629	176,942	158,529	95,344	1,797	34,656	1,949,298
Migratory	1,604	748	1,889	1,916	764	926	0	2,292	10,139
TOTAL	6,371,745	4,644,950	3,655,139	1,851,252	1,467,261	456,652	311,947	210,664	18,969,610
TOTAL Urban	5,670,411	4,131,732	3,050,553	1,619,841	1,263,080	329,705	309,799	151,392	16,526,513
TOTAL Non-urban	701,334	513,218	604,586	231,411	204,181	126,947	2,148	59,272	2,443,097

Source: ABS Cats. 2016.1 through 2016.7 (*Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres*), Table 1.

Note: Australia's total population was 18,972,350 including Other Territories.

Table 2D-5 repeats Table 2D-4 above but in terms of percentages.

Table 2D-5: Percentage Population Components of Australia's Nine PPU's by Settlement Type, Based on 2001 Census

STU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	AUS
Major Urban	67.0	70.8	59.5	63.6	68.3	27.6	99.3	0.0	65.1
Other Urban	22.0	18.1	24.0	23.9	17.8	44.6	0.0	71.9	22.0
Bounded Locality	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.8	3.1	6.7	0.1	10.6	2.5
Rural Balance	8.9	9.1	13.5	9.6	10.8	20.9	0.6	16.5	10.3
Migratory	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL Urban	89.0	89.0	83.5	87.5	86.1	72.2	99.3	71.9	87.1
TOTAL Non-urban	11.0	11.0	16.5	12.5	13.9	27.8	0.7	28.1	12.9
RANK Major Urban	4	2	6	5	3	7	1	8	
RANK Urban	2	3	6	4	5	7	1	8	

Table 2D-6 now presents the figures in Table 2D-5 above but normalised relative to Australia-wide values set to 100.

Table 2D-6: Percentage Population Components of Australia's Nine PPU's by Settlement Type, Based on 2001 Census, Normalised Relative to AUS = 100

STU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	AUS
Major Urban	103	109	91	98	105	42	153	0	100
Other Urban	100	82	109	109	81	202	0	326	100
Bounded Locality	82	75	118	111	120	263	4	416	100
Rural Balance	86	89	131	93	105	203	6	160	100
Migratory	47	30	97	194	97	379	0	2036	100
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL Urban	102	102	96	100	99	83	114	82	100
TOTAL Non-urban	85	86	128	97	108	216	5	218	100
RANK Major Urban	4	2	6	5	3	7	1	8	
RANK Urban	2	3	6	4	5	7	1	8	

Tables 2D-5 and 2D-6 show that major urban centres account for the majority of the population in all STUs besides TAS. The rural balance makes up just 10.3% of Australia's overall population, but 20.9% in TAS, 16.5% in NT, 14.5% in QLD, 10.8% in SA, and 9.6% or less in the other four STUs. So whilst Australia is a very highly urbanised country on the whole, there are significant rural population components in TAS, NT and QLD.

The next two tables highlight the extent to which Australia's population is dominated by the capital cities and other large cities. Table 2D-7 lists the 26 metropolitan areas in Australia which exceeded 50,000 in population at the time of the 2001 Census.

Table 2D-7: Australian Metropolitan Areas and their Populations as at 30 June 2001

RANK	Metropolitan Areas with Populations Exceeding 50,000 ^a	STU(s)	Population	Percentage of Australia's Population	Cumulative Percentage of Australia's Population
1	Sydney (excluding Gosford-Wyong)	NSW	3,832,014	19.74	19.74
2	Melbourne	VIC	3,471,625	17.88	37.62
3	Brisbane (excluding Gold Coast)	QLD	1,604,584	8.27	45.89
4	Perth (including Rockingham)	WA	1,393,002	7.18	53.06
5	Adelaide	SA	1,107,986	5.71	58.77
6	Gold Coast-Tweed	QLD-NSW	498,296	2.57	61.34
7	Newcastle (including Maitland)	NSW	492,549	2.54	63.87
8	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT-NSW)	ACT-NSW	361,741	1.86	65.74
9	Central Coast (i.e. Gosford-Wyong)	NSW	296,258	1.53	67.26
10	Wollongong	NSW	269,597	1.39	68.65
11	Hobart	TAS	197,282	1.02	69.67
12	Geelong	VIC	194,478	1.00	70.67
13	Sunshine Coast	QLD	185,359	0.95	71.63
14	Townsville-Thuringowa	QLD	144,789	0.75	72.37
15	Cairns	QLD	117,629	0.61	72.98
16	Toowoomba	QLD	109,449	0.56	73.54
17	Darwin	NT	106,842	0.55	74.09
18	Launceston	TAS	98,526	0.51	74.60
19	Albury-Wodonga	NSW-VIC	97,832	0.50	75.10
20	Bendigo	VIC	90,449	0.47	75.57
21	Ballarat	VIC	83,599	0.43	76.00
22	Mackay	QLD	75,993	0.39	76.39
23	Rockhampton	QLD	63,637	0.33	76.72
24	Mandurah	WA	59,752	0.31	77.03
25	Bundaberg	QLD	56,806	0.29	77.32
26	Wagga Wagga	NSW	56,722	0.29	77.61
	26 Largest Total		15,066,796	77.61	
	Australia Total		19,413,240	100.00	
	5 Largest Total		11,409,211	58.77	
	Balance After 26 Largest		4,346,444	22.39	
	Balance After 5 Largest		8,004,029	41.23	

a Sources: ABS Catalogues 3218.0 (*Regional Population Growth Australia and New Zealand, 2001-02*) and 2016.0 (*Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres, 2001*, especially Table 1 on p. 4). Metropolitan areas in Table 2D-7 are all either Statistical Divisions, Statistical Subdivisions, Statistical Districts, Local Government Areas (LGAs) or pairs of LGAs as classified by the ABS.

Table 2D-7 shows that about 59% of Australia's population lives in the five largest metropolitan areas, the mainland capital cities. And the 26 largest metropolitan areas account for over three-quarters of Australia's population. The following section takes a closer look at the capital city shares of populations among the eight STUs and Australia-wide.

Capital City Population Shares

Table 2D-8 shows the population shares of the capital cities in the eight STUs, and Australia-wide, as at 30 June 2001.

Table 2D-8: Capital City Population Shares estimated at 30 June 2001

STU	NSW ^a	VIC	QLD ^b	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	AUS
Population of Capital City	3,832,014	3,471,625	1,604,584	1,393,002	1,107,986	197,282	318,939	106,842	12,032,274
Population of Balance of STU	2,743,203	1,333,101	2,024,362	508,157	403,742	274,513	378	90,926	7,380,966
Total Population	6,575,217	4,804,726	3,628,946	1,901,159	1,511,728	471,795	319,317	197,768	19,413,240
Capital City %	58.3	72.3	44.2	73.3	73.3	41.8	99.9	54.0	62.0
Balance %	41.7	27.7	55.8	26.7	26.7	58.2	0.1	46.0	38.0
Capital % Relative to AUS = 100	94.0	116.6	71.3	118.2	118.3	67.5	161.2	87.2	100.0
Balance % Relative to AUS = 100	109.7	73.0	146.7	70.3	70.2	153.0	0.3	120.9	100.0
RANK by Capital %	5	4	7	3	2	8	1	6	

Source: ABS Cat. 3218.0 (*Regional Population Growth Australia and New Zealand, 2001-02*), page 9.

a The 30 June 2001 Sydney population of 3,832,014 used in Tables 2D-8 and 2D-9 differs from that appearing in ABS Cat. 3218.0 by 296,258, which is the population of the Gosford-Wyong *Statistical Subdivision* which fall within the Sydney *Statistical Division*. This adjustment is considered necessary to achieve consistency, noting, for example, that the NSW Central Coast is at least as separate from the substantive Sydney metropolitan area as the Geelong area is from the substantive Melbourne metropolitan area, though the Geelong metropolitan area is *not* included as part of the Melbourne *Statistical Division*.

b The 30 June 2001 Brisbane population used in Tables 2D-7 and 2D-8 also differs from that appearing in ABS Cat. 3218.0 by 45,838, which is the population of the fraction of the Gold Coast local government area which falls within the Brisbane *Statistical Division*.

Table 2D-8 shows that the capital city population shares display a significant extent of variation across the eight STUs, being highest in the ACT (99.9%), followed by SA and WA (both 73.3%), and then VIC (72.3%). The NSW capital city population share of 58.3% is below but also closest to the Australia-wide capital city share of 62.0%. The lowest capital city population shares are in TAS (41.8%), QLD (44.2%) and NT (54.0%).

Geographic Distribution of Australia's Newspaper, Radio and Television Media

As with all countries, the media provides a very significant insight into Australia's social and economic geography and, in particular, how geographic and non-geographic communities of interest have formed across various scales and sectors. Through their central informative and advertising functions, newspaper, radio and television media assume critical roles in the democratic processes at national, State-Territory and local levels, in commerce and trade, and in reinforcing communities of interest and community identities. The point here is that newspapers, for example, are subject to competitive pressures, and are hence and otherwise forced or encouraged to form and evolve, in a somewhat Darwinian sense, in locations and scales that viably and effectively serve their communities. An examination of the geographic distribution and scales of operation of the media can hence provide at least some insights into the scales of community that might be best suited to host sub-national forms of government.

A full analysis of Australia's media and its geographical and sectoral distributions is beyond the scope of this present effort, but a brief summary of the geographic distributions of newspaper,

radio and television media will now be provided in order to examine significant scales of activity among these media.

Table 2D-9 below shows the distribution of newspapers across Australia's nine PPU's. In all six States, there are approximately 3 newspapers per 100,000 people. Among the eight STUs, the Northern Territory has the most radio stations per capita (4.5 per 100,000 people) and the ACT the least (1.5 per 100,000 people).

Table 2D-9: Geographic Distribution of Newspapers by STU and Australia-wide

STU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	AUS
Metropolitan Area Newspapers	5	4	3	2	2				16
Suburban Newspapers	38	69	23	22	13				165
Regional and Country Newspapers	160	96	100	32	31				419
Newspapers - all categories	203	169	126	56	46	17	5	9	631
Population (m) Jan 05	6.7685	5.0193	3.9439	2.0067	1.5402	0.4858	0.3245	0.2009	20.2922
# per 100,000	3.00	3.37	3.19	2.79	2.99	3.50	1.54	4.48	3.11

Source: Margaret Gee's Media Guide Online, accessed via University of Canberra Library on 3 May 2005.

Table 2D-10 below shows the distribution of radio stations across Australia's nine PPU's. In all five mainland States, there are approximately 2 newspapers per 100,000 people. The Northern Territory, TAS and ACT each have more radio stations per capita than the Australia-wide average.

Table 2D-10: Geographic Distribution of Radio Stations by STU and Australia-wide

STU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	AUS
Metropolitan AM Radio Stations	9	9	6	4	4				32
Metropolitan FM Radio Stations	8	7	5		5				25
Metropolitan Public Radio Stations	15	17			7				39
AM							3		3
FM							4		4
AM & FM								7	7
Public							2		2
Metro & Regional AM Radio Stations						7		4	11
Metro & Regional FM Radio Stations				14		7			21
Metro & Regional Public Radio Stations				6		6			12
Regional AM Radio Stations	37	7	24	20	10				98
Regional FM Radio Stations	41	31	32						104
Regional Public Radio Stations	29	14	8		7				58
Radio Stations - all categories	139	85	75	44	33	20	9	11	416
Population (m) Jan 05	6.7685	5.0193	3.9439	2.0067	1.5402	0.4858	0.3245	0.2009	20.2922
# per 100,000	2.05	1.69	1.90	2.19	2.14	4.12	2.77	5.47	2.05

Source: Margaret Gee's Media Guide Online, accessed via University of Canberra Library on 3 May 2005.

Table 2D-11 below now presents the distribution of television stations across Australia's nine PPU's. Table 2D-11 highlights the dominance of the five major television networks (MTVNs) and television stations affiliated with these. The five MTVNs are the *Australian Broadcasting*

Corporation (ABC), the *Special Broadcasting Service* (SBS) and the three major commercial networks – *Seven*, *Nine* and *Ten* – which operate stations in the mainland State capital cities. The major affiliates of the three major commercial networks are *Golden West* and *Prime* (western and eastern Australian affiliates respectively of the Seven network), *Win* (affiliated with Nine) and *Southern Cross* (affiliated with Ten).

Table 2D-11: Geographic Distribution of Television Stations by STU and Australia-wide

STU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	AUS
Metropolitan TV Stations	5	6	5	4	4		4		28
Regional TV Stations	10	3	6	2	3				24
Metropolitan and Regional TV Stations						3		4	7
All TV Stations	15	9	11	6	7	3	4	4	59
Population (m) at January 2005	6.7685	5.0193	3.9439	2.0067	1.5402	0.4858	0.3245	0.2009	20.2922
TV Stations Per 100,000 People	0.22	0.18	0.28	0.30	0.45	0.62	1.23	1.99	0.29
TV Stations Among the Five MTVNs and their Affiliated Stations									
Metropolitan	5	5	4	4	4		4		26
Regional	6	3	6	1	3				19
Metropolitan and Regional						3		3	6
All Stations Among MTVNs or their Affiliates	11	8	10	5	7	3	4	3	51
TV Stations Not Among the Five MTVNs and their Affiliated Stations									
Community TV Stations	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
Percentages									
Stations Which ARE Among MTVNs or Affiliates	73.33	88.89	90.91	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	75.00	86.44
Stations NOT Among MTVNs or Affiliates	26.67	11.11	9.09	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	13.56

Source: Margaret Gee's Media Guide Online, accessed via University of Canberra Library on 3 May 2005.

Table 2D-11 above shows that the five MTVNs and their affiliates made up 51 of the 59 television stations recorded on Margaret Gee's media guide in May 2005, leaving just eight other *community television* stations. Stations affiliated with the MTVNs and located outside the capital cities have varying degrees of localised autonomy, but the bulk of television coverage is subject to centralised control, effectively at an Australia-wide scale. Cunningham (1997: 105) describes the centralising trend and resultant centralisation in Australian television ownership and operation as follows:

Localism, as we have seen, was traditionally a fundamental plank of Australian television policy, but is everywhere in decline. The financial imperatives of networking work against localism. The only real limitation to nationwide networking is government policy and the variable perceptions of and responses to local needs and audience interests. Network ownership has consistently shown itself to be prepared to override local audience interests. ... The ABC is as implicated in the death of localism as the commercial networks.

The distribution of ABC radio regions and localities provides a further example of the geographic distribution of Australia's domestic media, and the regional and local communities served by the media. The ABC radio website lists 50 "ABC Regions and Local Radio Stations" (www.abc.net.au/backyard/regions.htm, as accessed 4 August 2005) and also mentions "60 local

station and program websites around Australia." (www.abc.net.au/backyard/, as accessed 4 August 2005). So ABC radio operates in 60 localities within 50 regions, as follows in Table 2D-12, noting the three cross-border regions of Mildura-Swan Hill (NSW-VIC), Goulburn Valley at Albury-Wodonga (NSW-VIC) and Gold and Tweed Coasts (NSW-QLD):

Table 2D-12: Geographic Distribution of ABC Radio Station Regions and Locations by STU and Australia-wide

STU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	AUS
Regions	15	8	11	8	5	2	1	2	50
Cross-Border Regions	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Localities	18	8	11	10	6	6	1	3	60
Cross-Border Localities	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

Source: ABC website at www.abc.net.au/backyard/ and www.abc.net.au/backyard/regions.htm, as accessed 4 August 2005.

The following section now examines the distribution of local governments across Australia.

Australian Local Governments

This section provides a brief summary description of Australian local governments, including statistical comparisons among Australia's six States and the Northern Territory, noting that the ACT Government is a single-tiered government without local government separate from its State type government. Australian local governments are also compared, in terms of some basic statistics, with those of other countries.

The Australian Local Government Association (www.alga.asn.au/about/, last updated 14 July 2005, as accessed 4 August 2005) provides the following general summary of Australian local government in 2005:

The Australian Local Government Association is the national voice of local government, representing 673 councils across the country.

...

The first local government in Australia was established in Adelaide in 1840. Today ... local government bodies in Australia [are] accountable to a diverse range of metropolitan, regional, rural, and Indigenous communities. Of these, 579 are regional/rural.

There are about 6,600 elected councillors in Australia with an average of just under 10 councillors per council.

Although local government has been in existence for more than 160 years, it is not yet recognised in the Australian Constitution.

One of the great strengths of local government is its diversity. The population and geographic size of councils differ greatly. The largest local government authority by population is the Brisbane City Council with 900,000 residents. The average council population is 26,400. The largest council by area is the Shire of East Pilbara in WA covering 379,000 square kilometres (population 7,000).

Local councils spend around \$17 billion each year providing an increasingly broad range of infrastructure, economic and community services to residents. In total, councils employ around 150,000 people.

Population Distribution of Australia's Local Governments

Table 2D-13 below provides a detailed statistical summary of Australian local governments as at 30 June 2003, based on ABS local government counts and population data, noting, again, that there are no local governments in the ACT separate from the ACT government itself.

Table 2D-13: Australian Local Governments (LGs) at 30 Jun 2003

PPU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	NT	AUS
Number of LGs	165	79	158	142	68	29	37	678
Highest Population	273,077	201,668	939,442	179,014	152,833	63,389	68,590	939,442
Lowest Population	1,317	3,222	57	150	996	875	151	57
Mean Population	40,490	62,164	24,057	13,732	22,332	16,459	4,501	28,769
Median Population	15,280	38,907	3,471	2,804	10,485	11,160	747	7,997
# pop ≥ 100,000	20	21	9	2	5	0	0	57
# pop ≥ 50,000	44	37	17	12	9	1	1	121
# pop ≥ 20,000	78	54	27	26	18	8	3	214
# pop ≥ 10,000	97	69	49	38	34	15	4	306
# pop ≥ 5,000	126	77	66	54	44	24	5	396
# pop ≥ 2,000	161	79	101	74	58	27	7	507
# pop ≥ 1,000	165	79	119	102	67	28	12	572
# pop ≥ 500	165	79	131	128	68	29	22	622
# pop ≥ 200	165	79	154	140	68	29	34	669
# pop ≥ 100,000	20	21	9	2	5	0	0	57
# pop 50,000 to 99,999	24	16	8	10	4	1	1	64
# pop 20,000 to 49,999	34	17	10	14	9	7	2	93
# pop 10,000 to 19,999	19	15	22	12	16	7	1	92
# pop 5,000 to 9,999	29	8	17	16	10	9	1	90
# pop 2,000 to 4,999	35	2	35	20	14	3	2	111
# pop 1,000 to 1,999	4	0	18	28	9	1	5	65
# pop 500 to 999	0	0	12	26	1	1	10	50
# pop 200 to 499	0	0	23	12	0	0	12	47
# pop < 200	0	0	4	2	0	0	3	9
TOTAL	165	79	158	142	68	29	37	678
% pop ≥ 100,000	12.12	26.58	5.70	1.41	7.35	0.00	0.00	8.41
% pop 50,000 to 99,999	14.55	20.25	5.06	7.04	5.88	3.45	2.70	9.44
% pop 20,000 to 49,999	20.61	21.52	6.33	9.86	13.24	24.14	5.41	13.72
% pop 10,000 to 19,999	11.52	18.99	13.92	8.45	23.53	24.14	2.70	13.57
% pop 5,000 to 9,999	17.58	10.13	10.76	11.27	14.71	31.03	2.70	13.27
% pop 2,000 to 4,999	21.21	2.53	22.15	14.08	20.59	10.34	5.41	16.37
% pop 1,000 to 1,999	2.42	0.00	11.39	19.72	13.24	3.45	13.51	9.59
% pop 500 to 999	0.00	0.00	7.59	18.31	1.47	3.45	27.03	7.37
% pop 200 to 499	0.00	0.00	14.56	8.45	0.00	0.00	32.43	6.93
% pop < 200	0.00	0.00	2.53	1.41	0.00	0.00	8.11	1.33
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sources: ABS Cat. 3218.0 (*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand 2003-04*), using revised data for 30 June 2003.

Table 2D-14 now lists the 57 local governments which served populations of 100,000 or more as at 30 June 2003, as in the seventh row of Table 2D-13 above.

Table 2D-14: Local Governments Serving Populations of 100,000 or More as at 30 June 2003

Rank	Local Government	STU	Population	Cumulative Population (CP)	CP as a Percentage of Australian Total Population
1	Brisbane	QLD	939,442	939,442	4.73
2	Gold Coast	QLD	455,986	1,395,428	7.02
3	Blacktown	NSW	273,077	1,668,505	8.40
4	Sutherland Shire	NSW	214,933	1,883,438	9.48
5	Casey	VIC	201,668	2,085,106	10.49
6	Greater Geelong	VIC	199,824	2,284,930	11.50
7	Wollongong	NSW	191,467	2,476,397	12.46
8	Lake Macquarie	NSW	189,017	2,665,414	13.41
9	Fairfield	NSW	188,329	2,853,743	14.36
10	Stirling	WA	179,014	3,032,757	15.26
11	Penrith	NSW	178,107	3,210,864	16.16
12	Bankstown	NSW	174,390	3,385,254	17.03
13	Brimbank	VIC	172,783	3,558,037	17.90
14	Logan	QLD	171,482	3,729,519	18.77
15	Liverpool	NSW	165,533	3,895,052	19.60
16	Gosford	NSW	162,419	4,057,471	20.42
17	Monash	VIC	161,644	4,219,115	21.23
18	Boroondara	VIC	157,696	4,376,811	22.02
19	Joondalup	WA	157,292	4,534,103	22.82
20	Hornsby	NSW	155,862	4,689,965	23.60
21	Baulkham Hills	NSW	154,388	4,844,353	24.38
22	Onkaparinga	SA	152,833	4,997,186	25.15
23	Campbelltown	NSW	150,483	5,147,669	25.90
24	Knox	VIC	149,974	5,297,643	26.66
25	Parramatta	NSW	148,912	5,446,555	27.41
26	Whitehorse	VIC	145,278	5,591,833	28.14
27	Newcastle	NSW	144,273	5,736,106	28.86
28	Hume	VIC	144,138	5,880,244	29.59
29	Yarra Ranges	VIC	143,462	6,023,706	30.31
30	Sydney	NSW	141,237	6,164,943	31.02
31	Wyong	NSW	140,189	6,305,132	31.73
32	Warringah	NSW	137,555	6,442,687	32.42
33	Mornington Peninsula	VIC	137,299	6,579,986	33.11
34	Maroochy	QLD	136,617	6,716,603	33.80
35	Kingston	VIC	135,831	6,852,434	34.48
36	Moreland	VIC	135,597	6,988,031	35.16
37	Canterbury	NSW	135,477	7,123,508	35.85
38	Pine Rivers	QLD	133,931	7,257,439	36.52
39	Ipswich	QLD	131,896	7,389,335	37.18
40	Greater Dandenong	VIC	127,225	7,516,560	37.82
41	Darebin	VIC	127,167	7,643,727	38.46
42	Randwick	NSW	125,905	7,769,632	39.10
43	Redland	QLD	124,824	7,894,456	39.73
44	Whittlesea	VIC	123,247	8,017,703	40.35
45	Glen Eira	VIC	122,621	8,140,324	40.96
46	Cairns	QLD	122,328	8,262,652	41.58
47	Caboolture	QLD	121,271	8,383,923	42.19
48	Banyule	VIC	118,005	8,501,928	42.78
49	Salisbury	SA	117,124	8,619,052	43.37
50	Frankston	VIC	116,937	8,735,989	43.96
51	Manningham	VIC	114,059	8,850,048	44.53
52	Moonee Valley	VIC	109,434	8,959,482	45.08
53	Ku-ring-gai	NSW	108,684	9,068,166	45.63
54	Charles Sturt	SA	103,496	9,171,662	46.15
55	Port Adelaide Enfield	SA	103,485	9,275,147	46.67
56	Maroondah	VIC	100,678	9,375,825	47.18
57	Tea Tree Gully	SA	100,247	9,476,072	47.68

Table 2D-14 shows, significantly, that local governments serving populations of 100,000 or more accounted for nearly half of Australia's population as at 30 June 2003.

The situation in 2005 remains largely unchanged from 2003 as described in Tables 2D-13 and 2D-14. There are fewer local governments in NSW in 2005, as a result of several council amalgamations and restructures between 2003 and 2005, but more local governments Australia-wide than Table 2D-14 indicates, due to the recent formation of several dozen local government bodies serving Aboriginal communities, especially in the Northern Territory and Queensland. The Queensland Department of Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation (DLGPSR) notes (at www.lgp.qld.gov.au/?ID=48, last updated 18 July 2005, as accessed 4 August 2005) that Queensland has "125 Queensland local councils plus the 15 Aboriginal Shire councils and 17 Island councils currently in transition to full council status".

A review of State and Northern Territory Local Government Association and local government departmental websites, conducted in August 2005, revealed the following numbers of local governments, where the Queensland figure is based on the sum of the 125, 15 and 17 figures cited above from the DLGPSR:

Table 2D-15: Australian Local Government Numbers as at August 2005

PPU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	NT	AUS
Number of Local Governments	152	79	157	144	68	29	63	692

Comparing Tables 2D-13 and 2D-15 with the earlier Table 2D-3 shows, significantly, that there are approximately 700 local governments Australia-wide and also approximately 700 settlements with populations exceeding 1000 people. So Australia currently has roughly one local government for every settlement exceeding 1000 or so in population.

Table 2D-16 now extends on from Table 2D-7 above to also include numbers of local governments in each of the 26 metropolitan areas which exceeded 50,000 in population at the time of the 2001 Census. Some of the local government areas listed in Table 2D-14 also appear in Table 2D-16 below. Whereas 2001 Census data available on the populations of urban centres and localities made 2001 data convenient for Table 2D-7, population estimates updated as at 30 June 2003 are employed in Table 2D-16 here to coincide with the most recently available revised estimates of local government area populations (in ABS Cat. 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand 2003-04*, using revised data for 30 June 2003) as employed in Table 2D-13.

Table 2D-16: Australian Metropolitan Areas and their Populations and Numbers of Local Governments as at 30 June 2003

RANK	Metropolitan Areas with Populations Exceeding 50,000 ^a	STU(s)	Population	Number of Local Governments	Average Population Per Local Government
1	Sydney (excluding Gosford-Wyong)	NSW	3,895,935	41	95,023
2	Melbourne	VIC	3,555,321	32	111,104
3	Brisbane (excluding Gold Coast)	QLD	1,686,257	8	210,782
4	Perth (including Rockingham)	WA	1,431,498	30	47,717
5	Adelaide	SA	1,119,097	20	55,955
6	Gold Coast-Tweed	QLD-NSW	534,181	5	106,836
7	Newcastle (including Maitland)	NSW	501,335	2	250,668
8	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT-NSW)	ACT-NSW	368,136	2	184,068
9	Central Coast (i.e. Gosford-Wyong)	NSW	302,608	2	151,304
10	Wollongong	NSW	273,234	3	91,078
11	Sunshine Coast	QLD	200,366	7	28,624
12	Hobart	TAS	199,926	1	199,926
13	Geelong	VIC	199,824	3	66,608
14	Townsville-Thuringowa	QLD	151,898	2	75,949
15	Cairns	QLD	122,328	1	122,328
16	Toowoomba	QLD	113,815	5	22,763
17	Darwin	NT	108,039	3	36,013
18	Launceston	TAS	100,664	5	20,133
19	Albury-Wodonga	NSW-VIC	100,182	5	20,036
20	Bendigo	VIC	92,960	1	92,960
21	Ballarat	VIC	85,851	1	85,851
22	Mackay	QLD	78,352	1	78,352
23	Rockhampton	QLD	67,915	2	33,958
24	Mandurah	WA	65,834	2	32,917
25	Bundaberg	QLD	58,562	2	29,281
26	Wagga Wagga	NSW	57,205	1	57,205
	26 Largest Total		15,471,323	187	82,734
	Australia Total		19,872,646	678	29,311
	5 Largest Total		11,688,108	131	89,222
	Balance After 26 Largest		4,401,323	491	8,964
	Balance After 5 Largest		8,184,538	547	14,963

^a Sources: ABS Catalogues 3218.0 (*Regional Population Growth Australia and New Zealand, 2003-04*) and 2016.0 (*Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres, 2001*, especially Table 1 on p. 4). Metropolitan areas in Table 2D-17 are all either Statistical Divisions, Statistical Subdivisions, Statistical Districts or Local Government Areas as classified by the ABS.

^b Excludes the Gold Coast fraction of the Brisbane Statistical Division. The average population of the seven local government areas in the Brisbane metropolitan area besides Brisbane City itself was 106,688.

Table 2D-16 shows that Australia's five largest cities – the mainland capitals – all host eight or more local governments within their metropolitan areas, and that local governments in these five cities already serve quite large populations – typically in the order of 100,000. As Table 2D-14 shows, Brisbane City, serving a population of 939,442 as at 30 June 2003, is by far the most populous local government area in Australia, followed by the Gold Coast also in Queensland (serving 455,986) and then Blacktown in NSW (273,077).

International Local Government Comparisons

Tables 2D-17 and 2D-18 now compare Australian local governments with their counterparts in other countries around 2000, though some of the data employed are from years prior to or after 2000. The Australian data are revised 30 June 2002 figures from ABS Cat. 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand 2002-03*, and the data for other countries are obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* for 2002 (though most of such data are for the years 2000 or 2001), the United Nations (UN), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and official government websites for various countries. Data limitations and the vast diversity of government systems among the countries listed make exact comparisons impossible, but these tables still clearly illustrate that Australian local governments are comparatively large, in terms of both population and the land area. Australian local governments also stand out in terms of their relatively low share of expenditure across all levels of government.

Australia's local governments typically serve vastly larger populations and land areas than their counterparts in the other three *classic federations*. And all countries listed below have at least one level of local government in which average local government land areas are less than the Australian average of 11,000 square kilometres.

Among the four classic federations, local government accounts for between 18% and 26% of total government expenditure in the United States (26%), Switzerland (21%) and Canada (18%), but just 6% in Australia. Among the *other federations* listed in the tables below, only India and Malaysia have lower local government expenditure shares than Australia. In the United Kingdom, Ireland and the other unitary countries listed below, local governments in all cases account for at least 10% of total government expenditure, or at least 18% if New Zealand is excluded.

Table 2D-17: Comparison of Local Governments from Selected Countries (in or about 2000)

Country	Type of Local Government (LG)	Number of LGs	Average LG Population	Average LG Land Area (sq km)	LG Share of Total Government Expenditure (%)
Classic Federations					
Australia	local and community councils	686	28,631	11,213	6.4
Canada	all local governments	8,000	3,927	1,246	17.7
	municipalities	3,738	8,404	2,667	
Switzerland	communes	2,761	2,641	15	21.2
United States	all local governments	87,525	3,297	107	26.2
	counties	3,034	83,075	3,089	
	municipalities and townships	35,933	6,463	261	
	municipalities	19,429	9,001		
	townships	16,504	3,476		
	school districts	13,506	21,368	694	
Other Federations					
Austria	municipalities	2,350	3,463	36	16.3
Belgium	provinces	10	1,026,900	3,053	14.6
	communes	589	17,435	52	
Brazil	municipalities	5,508	31,678	1,545	15.9
Germany	municipalities	15,000	5,438	24	14.6
India	local governments	250,000	4,193	13	6.0
Malaysia	councils	144	168,785	2,290	4.5
Nigeria	local government authorities	774	171,557	1,193	11.2
Russian Federation	cities and raions	2,513	57,330	6,795	33.0
	municipalities	12,261	11,750	1,393	
	towns and districts	27,120	5,312	630	
Spain	provinces	50	810,920	10,098	12.4
	municipalities	8,097	5,008	62	
Decentralised Unitary Countries					
Denmark	counties	14	383,857	3,071	56.5
	municipalities	275	19,542	156	
Finland	regions	19	273,737	17,789	38.9
	municipalities	455	11,431	743	
Italy	regions	20	2,873,700	15,061	27.0
	provinces	100	574,740	3,012	
	municipalities	8,100	7,096	37	
Japan	prefectures	47	2,711,383	7,911	74.2
	cities, towns and villages	3,229	39,466	115	
Netherlands	provinces	12	1,342,083	3,417	26.1
	municipalities	633	25,442	65	
Norway	counties	18	252,111	18,000	38.5
	municipalities	435	10,432	745	
Sweden	counties	23	388,043	19,552	38.1
	municipalities	288	30,990	1,561	
	parishes	2,545	3,507	177	
United Kingdom and Ireland					
United Kingdom	all local governments	467	126,355	523	25.5
England	counties	34	1,443,794	3,836	
	districts and unitary authorities	353	139,062	369	
	parishes	10,000	4,909	13	
Northern Ireland	unitary authorities	26	63,962	544	
Scotland	unitary authorities	32	160,906	2,462	
Wales	unitary authorities	22	132,773	944	
Ireland	regions	8	487,125	8,784	25.2
	local governments	114	34,184	616	
Centralised Unitary Countries					
China	provinces	30	42,699,167	319,043	56.4
	prefectures	151	8,483,278	63,386	
	cities	479	2,674,269	19,982	
	counties	1,894	676,333	5,053	
	townships	60,000	21,350	160	
	villages	804,153	1,593	12	
France	regions	22	2,703,727	24,726	18.3
	departments	96	619,604	5,666	
	communes	36,000	1,652	15	
New Zealand	regions	17	231,706	15,756	10.4
	territorial authorities	74	53,230	3,620	

Sources: ABS Cat. 3218.0 (*Regional Population Growth Australia and New Zealand, 2002-03*), IMF *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook for 2002*, UN, OECD, and official government websites for various countries.

**Table 2D-18: Comparison of Local Governments from Selected Countries (in or about 2000)
Normalised Relative to Australia = 100**

Country	Type of Local Government (LG)	Number of LGs	Average LG Population	Average LG Land Area	LG Share of Total Government Expenditure (%)
Classic Federations					
Australia	local and community councils	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada	all local governments	1166.2	13.7	11.1	276.9
	municipalities	544.9	29.4	23.8	
Switzerland	communes	402.5	9.22	0.133	332.0
United States	all local governments	12758.7	11.5	0.95	409.7
	counties	442.3	290.2	27.5	
	municipalities and townships	5238.0	22.6	2.33	
	municipalities	2832.2	31.4		
	townships	2405.8	12.1		
	school districts	1968.8	74.6	6.19	
Other Federations					
Austria	municipalities	342.6	12.1	0.318	254.9
Belgium	provinces	1.5	3586.7	27.226	228.9
	communes	85.9	60.9	0.462	
Brazil	municipalities	802.9	110.6	13.8	248.7
Germany	municipalities	2186.6	19.0	0.212	227.5
India	local governments	36443.1	14.6	0.117	93.8
Malaysia	councils	21.0	589.5	20.4	69.7
Nigeria	local government authorities	112.8	599.2	10.6	175.1
Russian Federation	cities and raions	366.3	200.2	60.6	515.9
	municipalities	1787.3	41.0	12.4	
	towns and districts	3953.4	18.6	5.62	
Spain	provinces	7.3	2832.3	90.05	193.8
	municipalities	1180.3	17.5	0.56	
Decentralised Unitary Countries					
Denmark	counties	2.0	1340.7	27.4	883.5
	municipalities	40.1	68.3	1.39	
Finland	regions	2.8	956.1	158.7	608.4
	municipalities	66.3	39.9	6.63	
Italy	regions	2.9	10037.0	134.3	421.7
	provinces	14.6	2007.4	26.9	
	municipalities	1180.8	24.8	0.332	
Japan	prefectures	6.9	9470.0	70.6	1160.0
	cities, towns and villages	470.7	137.8	1.03	
Netherlands	provinces	1.7	4687.5	30.5	408.5
	municipalities	92.3	88.9	0.578	
Norway	counties	2.6	880.5	160.5	601.5
	municipalities	63.4	36.4	6.64	
Sweden	counties	3.4	1355.3	174.4	596.0
	municipalities	42.0	108.2	13.9	
	parishes	371.0	12.2	1.58	
United Kingdom and Ireland					
United Kingdom	all local governments	68.1	441.3	4.66	398.0
England	counties	5.0	5042.7	34.2	
	districts and unitary authorities	51.5	485.7	3.30	
	parishes	1457.7	17.1	0.116	
Northern Ireland	unitary authorities	3.8	223.4	4.85	
Scotland	unitary authorities	4.7	562.0	22.0	
Wales	unitary authorities	3.2	463.7	8.42	
Ireland	regions	1.2	1701.4	78.3	393.3
	local governments	16.6	119.4	5.50	
Centralised Unitary Countries					
China	provinces	4.4	149135.3	2845.3	882.5
	prefectures	22.0	29629.5	565.3	
	cities	69.8	9340.4	178.2	
	counties	276.1	2362.2	45.1	
	townships	8746.4	74.6	1.42	
	villages	117223.5	5.56	0.106	
France	regions	3.2	9443.3	220.5	286.8
	departments	14.0	2164.1	50.5	
	communes	5247.8	5.8	0.135	
New Zealand	regions	2.5	809.3	140.5	163.2
	territorial authorities	10.8	185.9	32.3	

Tables 2D-19 and 2D-20 now compare local governments among Australia's eight PUs except for the ACT. Data for June 2002 is employed in Table 2D-16 to coincide with the Australian data employed in Table 2D-17 above.

Table 2D-19: Comparison of Local Governments in Australia's PUs, as at June 2002

PPU	Number of Local Governments (LGs)	Average LG Population	Average LG Land Area (sq km)	LG Share of Total Government Expenditure (%)
NSW	172	38,570	4,655	14.3
VIC	79	61,484	2,879	13.3
QLD	158	23,487	10,953	18.5
WA	142	13,553	17,816	12.4
SA	68	22,334	14,463	10.5
TAS	29	16,297	2,359	15.6
ACT	0	N/A	N/A	0.0
NT	38	5,228	35,503	10.5
AUS	686	28,631	11,213	14.1
All STUs Besides the ACT	686	28,162	11,209	14.3
All STUs Besides ACT and VIC	607	23,826	12,294	14.7
All STUs Besides ACT, VIC and NSW	435	17,996	15,314	15.0
AUS if ACT Government is Included as a Local Government	687	28,589	11,197	15.9

Source: ABS Cat. 3218.0 (*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand 2002-03*), using revised data for 30 June 2002.

Table 2D-20: Comparison of Local Governments in Australia's STUs, as at 2002, Normalised Relative to Australia = 100

PPU	Number of Local Governments (LGs)	Average LG Population	Average LG Land Area (sq km)	LG Share of Total Government Expenditure (%)
NSW	25.1	134.7	41.5	101.3
VIC	11.5	214.7	25.7	94.4
QLD	23.0	82.0	97.7	131.1
WA	20.7	47.3	158.9	87.8
SA	9.9	78.0	129.0	74.7
TAS	4.2	56.9	21.0	111.1
ACT	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
NT	5.5	18.3	316.6	74.9
AUS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All STUs Besides the ACT	100.0	98.4	100.0	101.8
All STUs Besides ACT and VIC	88.5	83.2	109.6	104.3
All STUs Besides ACT, VIC and NSW	63.4	62.9	136.6	106.9
AUS if ACT Government is Included as a Local Government	100.1	99.9	99.9	112.9

Tables 2D-19 and 2D-20, extending on Table 2D-13 above, reflect the significant diversity among Australian local governments, especially in terms of their size. Victoria's local governments are by far the largest on average in terms of population. The average Victorian local government serves over 60,000 people, compared to approximately 40,000 in NSW and

less than 30,000 Australia-wide. In STUs besides the ACT, VIC and NSW, the average local government population is just 18,000. Local governments in NT are the smallest on average among the STUs in population, but by far the largest in land area. And among the States, WA local governments on average have the lowest population and the largest land area.

Regional Organisations of Councils

Table 2D-21a shows the number of regional organisations of councils (ROCs) in Australia's STUs, noting that there are none in the ACT, based on local council numbers obtained from ABS Cat. 3218.0.

Table 2D-21a: Regional Organisations of Councils in Australia as at June 2004

STU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	AUS
Number of ROCS	20	3	16	9	9	4	0	1	62
Number of Councils in ROCs	135	23	114	40	55	27	0	6	400
Total Number of Councils	165	79	158	142	68	29	0	37	678
Percentage of Councils in ROCs (%)	81.8	29.1	72.2	28.2	80.9	93.1	n/a	16.2	59.0

Sources: ABS Cat. 3218.0 (*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand 2003-04*), data for 30 June 2004; Websites of the Australian Local Government Association Website; and State and Northern Territory Local Government Associations.

Table 2D-21b repeats Table 2D-21a but Table 2D-21b includes ACT capital region councils and association numbers and is based on the number of councils Australia-wide in June 2005 as obtained from local government association websites.

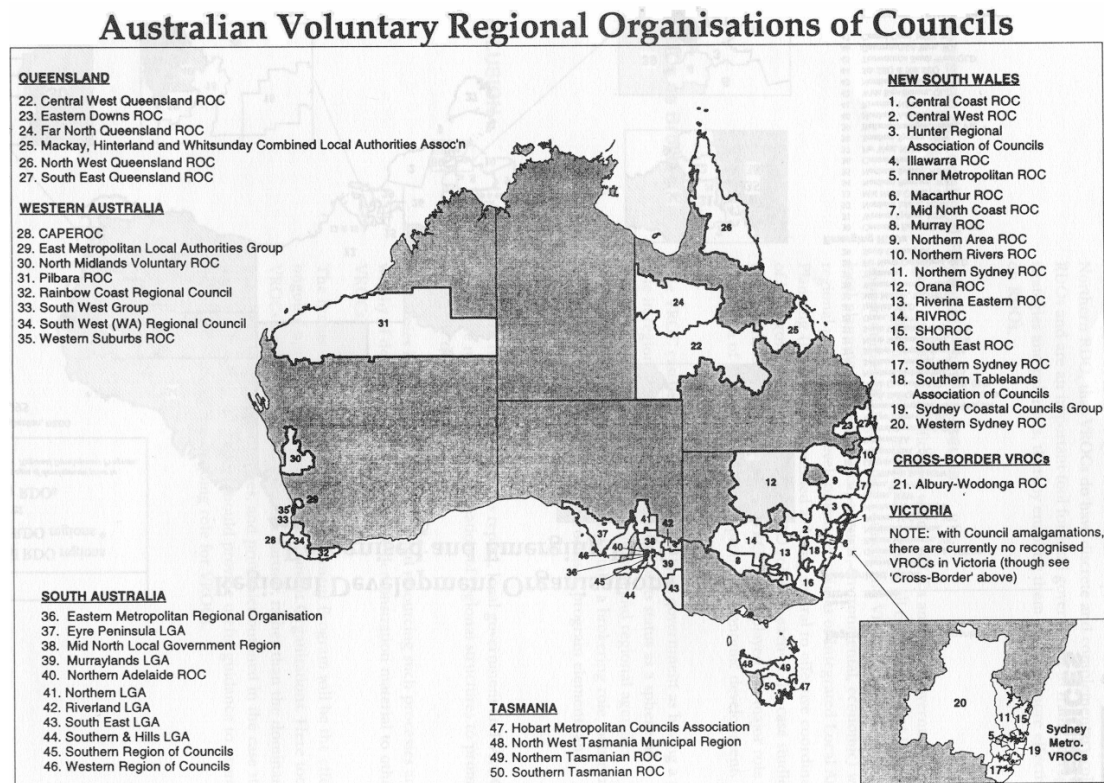
Table 2D-21b: Regional Organisations of Councils in Australia as at June 2005

STU	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	AUS
Number of ROCS	20	3	16	9	9	4	0	1	62
Number of Councils in ROCs	143	23	114	40	55	27	0	6	408
Total Number of Councils	152	79	157	144	68	29	0	63	692
Percentage of Councils in ROCs (%)	94.1	29.1	72.6	27.8	80.9	93.1	n/a	9.5	59.0

Sources: Websites of the Australian Local Government Association Website, State and Northern Territory Local Government Associations, and The Australian Capital Region and Capital Region Development Board, as at 9 June 2005 (The Australian Capital Region Council Grouping is included as a ROC equivalent body here).

Figure 2D-1 below shows the geographic distribution of the 50 ROCs identified by Northwood (1995: 36) in the mid 1990s.

Figure 2D-1: Australia's Regional Organisations of Councils as at 1995.



Source: Northwood (1995: 36).

Bibliography

References cited in this appendix are listed in the main bibliography of this thesis.