

The classification of Australian local authorities

C.P. Harris

Centre for Research on
Federal Financial Relations
The Australian National
University, Canberra

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The Australian National University : Canberra

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Publications

Books

- R.L. Mathews and W.R.C. Jay, *Federal Finance : Intergovernmental Financial Relations in Australia Since Federation*, Nelson, Melbourne, 1972, pp. xiv + 370 (cloth edition \$8.95, paperback (\$6.75)).
- R.L. Mathews (ed.), *Intergovernmental Relations in Australia*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1975 (forthcoming).
- B.S. Grewal, *Centre-State Financial Relations in India*, Punjabi University Press, Patiala, 1975 (forthcoming).

Research Monographs

- No. 1 J.E. Richardson, *Patterns of Australian Federalism*, Distributed by ANU Press, Canberra, 1973, pp. x + 142 (\$4.00).
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Reprint Series

- No. 1 R.L. Mathews, 'The Future of Government Finance', *Public Administration* (Sydney), Vol. XXXII, No. 2, June, 1973.
- No. 2 R.L. Mathews, 'Patterns of Educational Finance', *Australian Economic Papers*, Vol. 12, No. 21, December, 1973.
- No. 3 C.P. Harris, 'Social Planning and Regionalism in Australia', *Proceedings of the Royal Australian Planning Institute (Queensland Division) 1974 Country Seminar*, Cairns, July, 1974.
- No. 4 J.S.H. Hunter, 'Vertical Intergovernmental Financial Imbalance: A Framework for Evaluation', *Finanzarchiv*, Vol. 32, No. 3, 1974.

FOREWORD

This study was carried out at the Centre for Research on Federal Financial Relations in Canberra during the year 1974, while the author was on leave from the James Cook University of North Queensland. In the early part of the year I was fortunate to have the services of Mr J.A. Callan as a research officer. The classification framework developed in this analysis stemmed directly from the meticulous work done by Mr Callan in dissecting census statistics on local government areas, and from the insight he brought to bear on structural aspects of local authorities by identifying the spatial relationships that exist between local authority areas and urban centres in Australia. This identification resulted in the definition of what has been called the spatial relationship secondary classification.

I am grateful to the Australian National University for offering me a Visiting Fellowship at the Centre for Research on Federal Financial Relations and for providing me with facilities to undertake this study. I have been encouraged by the interest shown by Professor Russell Mathews in this project and trust that the work I have carried out contributes in some positive way to the furtherance of the aims of the Centre, and to the important research and communications functions that the Centre is performing.

November 1974

C.P. Harris

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December 1974

R.L. Mathews

THE CLASSIFICATION OF AUSTRALIAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES

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I INTRODUCTION

Until recently, local authorities in Australia had a direct political association only with a State government. In such circumstances most analysis of local authorities, except of the broad kind concerned with finances, was limited to the problems existing in the individual States. However, with the extension of the work of the Grants Commission to include local authorities, and the development of other financial relationships between the Australian Government and local authorities, it has become increasingly necessary to widen the general form of analysis to encompass a nationwide study.

The major development in this field occurred with the passing of the *Grants Commission Act 1973*, whereby approved regional organisations of local governing bodies could make applications to the Grants Commission for grants of financial assistance. Under the Act such grants could be made, following the Grants Commission's inquiry and report, either to the regional organisations or to individual local governing bodies. To implement the legislation the States were divided into regions formed by groupings of local authorities. In establishing these regional groupings the Department of Urban and Regional Development (DURD) concluded that, 'in both metropolitan and rural areas, regions should be a combination of "functional" regions, emphasising the linkages between people and activities, and "uniform" regions, emphasising socio-economic similarity'.¹ Functional regions are more generally known as complementary regions, and uniform regions as homogeneous regions.²

¹ Department of Urban and Regional Development, *Regions. October 1973*, Canberra, AGPS, 1973, p. vii.

² See A.J. Brown, *The Framework of Regional Economics in the United Kingdom*, Cambridge University Press, 1972, ch. 2; and C.P. Harris, 'Principles of Regional Demarcation', in Northern Regional Study Policy Committee, *Northern Region: Basic Investigation of Problems and Prospects*, Co-ordinator-General's Department, Brisbane, 1973.

In drawing up the interim set of regions in 1973, DURD largely accepted existing sets of regions previously delimited by some State governments, and the first inquiry and report of the Grants Commission on financial assistance for local government was made within this regional framework.

However, criticism can be levelled at the use of this regional framework by the Grants Commission because of the different purposes for which the regions were originally established. In Queensland, the regions were delimited to facilitate the development of public works programs by the State Government through local authorities. In New South Wales, regions have generally been considered as an integral component of a decentralisation policy. Moreover, except in the metropolitan areas, the DURD regions were basically of the complementary or nodal type, and while such regions are eminently suitable for regional developmental planning, it is questionable whether they are suitable for schemes of financial assistance for local authorities. This is so for two main reasons. First, no regional political authority has been created (or is envisaged) which is concerned with the overall functions and finances of the entire region. Secondly, the kinds of local authority that are grouped into each region are generally quite different with respect to the particular kinds of problems that they face *as local authorities*.

This means that there is no identifiable 'regional' view applicable to all the local authorities in the region. Rather there are as many views as there are local authorities. While it is likely that different types of local authority will co-operate and adopt some kind of regional planning approach when broad economic and social policies affecting all or most of them are concerned, it is difficult to expect such a similar attitude to arise when the concern is essentially with the budget of each local authority, and with the welfare of the ratepayers for whom each local authority is responsible.

What has so far been lacking is any intensive analysis of the structure of local authorities in Australia. There has been much discussion about functions and finance, and reports about the size of local authorities and the possible redrawing of boundaries. However, the elementary and

fundamental analysis of structures and structural features of these political units has not been undertaken in any systematic way.

The basic purpose of this study is to initiate such a systematic study by analysing some of the structural features of Australian local authorities, and by developing from that analysis a classification framework which will permit the analyst to understand more clearly the kinds of local governing bodies that are to be found in the 888 local government areas in Australia. The study is concerned only with multi-purpose authorities of the kind which are usually represented by elected councils. In the monograph these are described as 'local authorities' although in general usage the term is sometimes extended to include non-elected single-purpose authorities.

The approach adopted in this analysis has been to classify local authorities by application of the homogeneity criterion, so that the groupings of local authorities obtained will be homogeneous with respect to the particular element or elements used as the classification criteria. In a sense, such an approach develops a new kind of 'regional' grouping of local authorities, where the regions are of the homogeneous type. As such, however, these regions differ from the existing set not only with respect to the classification approach, but also in terms of lack of spatial contiguity of the local authorities that together make up a region. While complementary regions need not necessarily be formed by the groupings of local authorities that are adjacent to one another, in practice this has been the regional pattern that has emerged in Australia. The grouping of local authorities developed in this study is independent of the geographical location of any individual local authority with respect to any other local authority. The uniform feature of the local authorities in any group is not the existence of common boundaries, but common possession of one or more elements that have been used to identify the homogeneous group of local authorities.

II THE METHODOLOGY OF THE CLASSIFICATION

The purpose of this analysis is to classify Australian local authorities on a nationwide basis so that, with respect to defined characteristics, the local authorities within each class will be homogeneous. The classification uses census statistics, which for these purposes give first the population residing in each local authority, identifying separately the components of that population which reside in urban centres and rural areas. Secondly, these statistics also give information about the population residing in each urban centre. (For the purposes of this study, an urban centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more.)

The method of classification described below utilises these two population distributions given in census statistics. In effect, if a map were produced showing the boundaries of both local authority areas and urban centres, it would be seen that: some urban centres and local authority areas coincided (that is, they had common boundaries); some urban centres were partly located in a number of different local authority areas; some local authority areas contained one or more complete urban centres (or parts of urban centres) but were larger than those urban centres; while some local authorities had no urban centres or parts of urban centres within their boundaries. This spatial relationship between the local authority area and the urban centre forms one of the two elements used to classify local authorities.

The second element is related to the first, in that it takes account of the population size of the urban centre with which the local authority is spatially associated. The two-way classification is therefore based on the population size of the urban centre with which the local authority area is associated, and on the spatial relationship between the local authority area and the area of the urban centre.

In the classification developed below, the population size of the urban centre with which the local authority is associated is taken as the primary classification, while the spatial relationship between the two areas is taken as the secondary classification.

The primary classification groups urban centres into seven categories according to defined population ranges. Because large numbers of Australian local authorities have no urban population, this gives eight classes of local authorities. These are shown in summary form below. In a number of actual cases, it has been found that a local authority may be associated with more than one urban centre. In such cases, the local authority has been classified with respect to its largest urban population component, that is in terms of the urban centre which has the greatest population in that local authority.

Primary Classification of Local Authorities

<u>Population Range of Urban Centre with which Local Authority is Associated</u>	<u>Name of Class</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
500,000 and over	metropolitan local authority	M
100,000 - 499,999	large city local authority	CL
25,000 - 99,999	medium city local authority	CM
10,000 - 24,999	small city local authority	CS
5,000 - 9,999	large town local authority	TL
2,500 - 4,999	medium town local authority	TM
1,000 - 2,499	small town local authority	TS
no association with an urban centre	rural local authority	R

The methods used by the Bureau of Statistics in delimiting urban boundaries and identifying urban centres have been accepted in this study with two amendments. First, population clusters of less than 1,000 persons, included by the Bureau as urban centres because they are holiday resort centres, have been excluded, and the relevant population classified as rural. Secondly, some urban centres as defined cross State boundaries (for example, Albury-Wodonga), but because local authorities are State

political units these urban centres have been redefined to conform to State boundaries (so that Albury is treated as one urban centre in New South Wales, and Wodonga as one urban centre in Victoria). Details of the criteria used by the Bureau of Statistics to delimit urban boundaries are given in Appendix 1.

The secondary classification is based on the spatial relationships between the areas included within the local authority boundary and the urban centre boundary. In Australia eight such relationships have been identified by an analysis of the position at 30 June 1971. These are summarised below.

Secondary Classification of Local Authorities

<u>Spatial Relationship</u>	<u>Name of Class</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
local authority and urban centre identical	urban centre local authority	1
local authority is completely urban but contains only part of an urban centre	part urban centre local authority	2
local authority contains a complete urban centre and rural areas	urban centre and rural local authority	3
local authority contains part of an urban centre and rural areas	part urban centre and rural local authority	4
local authority contains more than one complete urban centre and rural areas	urban centres and rural local authority	5a
local authority contains one or more complete urban centres, one or more parts of urban centres, and rural areas	urban centre or centres, part urban centre or centres, and rural local authority	5b
local authority contains part of two or more urban centres and rural areas	part urban centres and rural local authority	5c
local authority contains no urban centre, or no part of an urban centre	rural local authority	R

The spatial relationships in the summary above are illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 1. Of the relationships described

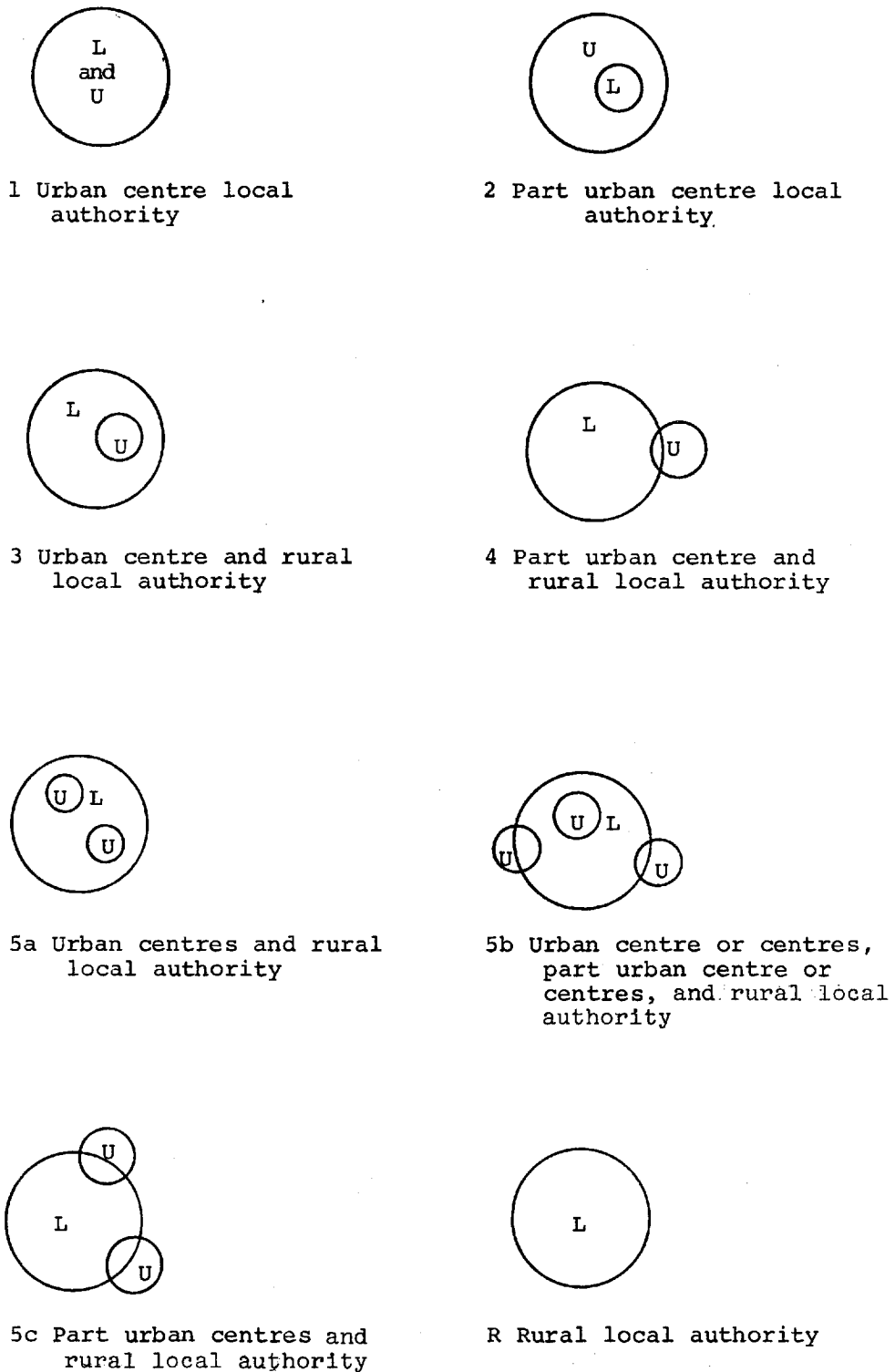


Figure 1

Local Authorities Classified by Spatial Relationship
with Urban Centre or Urban Centres
L = local authority U = urban centre

1 and 2 are cases where the population of the local authority is completely urban; 3, 4, 5a, 5b and 5c are cases where the population is an urban/rural mix; and the R class is the case where the population is completely rural.

The eight primary classes combined with the eight secondary classes may be presented in the form of a matrix, with the primary classes as the column headings and the secondary classes as the row headings. Such a table has 64 cells, but since the rural (R) class is common to both sets, the maximum number of types of local authority identifiable with the two-way classification is 50 ($7 \times 7 + 1$). Of these 50 possible types of local authority, 39 actually exist in Australia. The kind of matrix table which will be used extensively in this analysis is shown below.

Two-way Classification of Local Authorities

Spatial Relationship Classification	Size of Urban Centre Classification								TOTAL
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5a									
5b									
5c									
R									
TOTAL									

With such a table, reading down a column gives information about a particular primary class of local authority (that is, a class of authority associated with a specified size of urban centre) and shows the kind of spatial relationships that exist for that particular class. Reading across a row gives information about a particular spatial relationship, and shows the kinds of primary class local authorities which have that spatial relationship.

Despite the fact that the aim of this analysis is to devise a nationwide classification of local authorities, local authorities are State political units, and details on a State basis must also be provided. This may be done in one of two ways. Under the first, the analysis applied to the nation as a whole may be applied to each of the six States, and matrix tables with the two-way classification described above may be compiled for each State. Alternatively, the States may be regarded as another secondary classification (additional to that for spatial relationships); details of local authorities by State may then be given for each primary class (metropolitan local authority, large city local authority etc.) with a two-way classification based on the two secondary classes (spatial relationships and States). The second approach, which is illustrated in summary form below, has been adopted in this analysis.

Two-way Classification of Metropolitan Local Authorities*

State	Spatial Relationship								TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	R	
New South Wales									
Victoria									
Queensland									
South Australia									
Western Australia									
Tasmania									
TOTAL									

* The same table will be compiled for each of the eight primary classes.

III CLASSIFICATION OF AUSTRALIAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The 1971 census statistics identify 892 local authorities in Australia, excluding the Yallourn Works Area in Victoria which is controlled by the State Electricity Commission and not by a local government authority. Since 1971 the number of local authorities has decreased to 888, following amalgamations of local authorities in Western Australia and New South Wales. In Western Australia, Marble Bar and Nullagine have been amalgamated into East Pilbara, and Ashburton and Tableland into West Pilbara. In New South Wales, Peak Hill has been incorporated into Goobang, and Nyngan into Bogan. In addition, the names of some local authorities have been changed: in New South Wales Stroud has been changed to Great Lakes and Darling to Bourke; and in Western Australia Nyabing-Pingrup has become Kent. In the analysis undertaken in this study, the current situation of 888 local authorities has been recognised, and appropriate adjustments have been made to the 1971 census data.

Table 1 shows the distribution of the 888 local authorities among the 50 possible combinations given by the two-way classification, based on size of urban centre and kind of spatial relationship between the local authority and the urban centre. As mentioned previously, this table shows that 39 of the possible 50 combinations exist in Australia.

Table 1: Two-way Classification of Local Authorities
(number of local authorities)

Secondary Classification: Spatial Relationship	Primary Classification: Size of Urban Centre								TOTAL
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1			1	16	35	16	6		74
2	90	3	4	12	4	2	4		119
3			5	5	14	60	135		219
4	44	3	21	12	5	4	2		91
5a				3	8	10	17		38
5b	7	5	2	5	2	2	6		29
5c	4	2				2			8
R								310	310
TOTAL	145	13	33	53	68	96	170	310	888

(a) *Primary Classification - Size of Urban Centre*

Reading down each of the columns in Table 1 shows the distribution of local authorities among the various types of spatial relationship within each of the eight primary classes, and the total number of local authorities in the primary class. Slightly more than one-third of all local authorities in Australia are rural, that is they have no urban centre or part of an urban centre within their boundaries. Small town local authorities form the next largest class with nearly two-fifths of the total number of authorities. The main spatial relationship in this class is class (3) - urban centre and rural; this contains four-fifths of all small town local authorities.

Metropolitan local authorities form the third largest class, containing one-sixth of all local authorities. Two kinds of spatial relationships cover over 90 per cent of all metropolitan local authorities. These are the all urban local authority which is part of the metropolitan urban centre (class 2), and the urban/rural population mix, where the urban population is again part of the metropolitan centre (class 4).

Nearly one-eighth of all local authorities are medium town local authorities, and like small town local authorities these are mainly of the urban centre and rural type (class 3). However, with large town local authorities, the fifth largest class, the predominant type of spatial relationship is the urban centre local authority (class 1), where the urban centre and the local authority are identical.

Small city local authorities present a mixed pattern of spatial relationships, with urban centre (class 1), part urban centre (class 2), and part urban centre and rural (class 4) all of much the same importance. However, nearly one-half of all small city local authorities have urban population which comprises only part of the urban centre.

Medium city local authorities are mainly of the part urban centre and rural type (class 4), indicating that in general the population resident in medium city urban centres is distributed among more than one local authority. Large city local authorities, which are the smallest in number with only 13 out of 888, have a pattern similar to the metropolitan local authorities, except that the main category for the large city local authorities

is class 5(b), where the local authority's urban population is resident in part of the large city urban centre and in one or more smaller urban centres. The most complicated case of this kind is Bellarine in Victoria, where a population of 18,800 in 1971 was distributed among part of the Geelong urban centre (8700), part of the Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads urban centre (3000), three other complete urban centres (4000), and rural areas (3100).

(b) *Secondary Classification - Spatial Relationship*

With respect to the secondary classification of spatial relationships, the largest class after the rural class is the urban centre and rural local authority (class 3) with one-quarter of the total, although most of these local authorities are in the small and medium town classes. The third largest type is the part urban centre local authority (class 2), followed by the part urban centre and rural local authority group (class 4), both of which contain mainly metropolitan local authorities. The second group of completely urbanised local authorities, the urban centre type where the local authority and the urban centre coincide (class 1), contains about one-twelfth of the 888 local authorities, mainly in the small city and large and medium town classes.

For the three classes where the population of the local authority resides in more than one urban centre (classes 5a, 5b and 5c), there are 75 local authorities. These mixed cases are distributed among all the seven primary classes where the local authority has urban population, although more than one-half of the local authorities concerned are in the three town classes.

Of the eight primary classes and eight secondary classes used in the classification, the number of local authorities in each class is reasonably large except in two cases, part urban centres and rural (class 5c) and large city local authorities(class CL). Given the distribution pattern of the large city local authorities, they could be grouped with the metropolitan local authorities, a change which would be supported by the fact that three of the large city urban centres (Newcastle, Wollongong, Geelong) are close to metropolitan urban centres, while the fourth large city (Hobart) is a State capital city like the five metropolitan urban centres. On the other hand, as will be noted later, there

are some differences between metropolitan and large city local authorities with respect to size and population density, and there is also a large gap between the population of the biggest large city (Newcastle, 250,000) and the smallest metropolitan urban centre (Perth, 640,000). On balance it appears reasonable at this stage to retain the large city classification.

The small number of cases in the part urban centres and rural type of spatial relationship (class 5c) does not really justify its separate identification, and it could be combined with class 5b in using this classification for further analysis. The class is shown separately in this analysis merely to illustrate further the unusual structures of local authority areas that exist in Australia. Two of the local authorities (South Barwon in Victoria, and Kadina District Council in South Australia) actually contain population components from three urban centres. Half of the eight cases (Doncaster-Templestowe, Eltham, and Sherbrooke in Victoria; and Munno Para in South Australia) contain a part of the metropolitan urban centre and part of one other urban centre.

(c) *Population and Population Increase*

Details are given in Tables 2 to 8 below of population and area characteristics of the classes of local authorities included in Table 1. Table 2 shows the distribution of the 12,455,000 persons resident in local authority areas at 30 June 1971 among the 39 types of local authority.¹ Just over three-fifths of the total population resided in metropolitan local authorities. But it is an interesting feature of the other seven primary classes that the total population within each of them is not very different from that of the others, ranging from 578,000 to 824,000, or

¹ All population statistics used in this analysis are those given in *Census of Population and Housing 30 June 1971*, Field Count Statements Nos. 1-9 (reference nos. 2.71 to 2.79). These statements give the Australian population as 12,728,000, of whom 12,455,000 were in local authority areas in the States; 27,000 were in unincorporated areas within the States; 17,000 were classified as migratory population within the States; and 229,000 were in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 2: Population of Local Authorities. 30 June 1971

(a) Numbers of Persons (,000)

Spatial Relationship Classification	Size of Urban Centre Classification								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1			30	256	266	57	13		622
2	4135	47	91	174	28	4	6		4484
3			192	83	145	364	529		1313
4	3035	126	383	105	15	17	3		3684
5a				82	117	101	128		428
5b	306	380	73	124	28	21	46		978
5c	129	172				13			314
R								633	633
Total	7605	725	769	824	600	578	724	633	12455

(b) Percentage Distribution of Total Population among Local Authority Classes (%)

Spatial Relationship Classification	Size of Urban Centre Classification								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1			0.2	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.1		5.0
2	33.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.2	..	..		36.0
3			1.5	0.7	1.2	2.9	4.2		10.5
4	24.4	1.0	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	..		29.6
5a				0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0		3.4
5b	2.5	3.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4		7.9
5c	1.0	1.4				0.1			2.5
R								5.1	5.1
Total	61.1	5.8	6.2	6.6	4.8	4.6	5.8	5.1	100.0

Note The symbol (..) indicates a percentage smaller than 0.05.

from 4.6 per cent to 6.6 per cent of the total population in all local authority areas.

When the eight classes of spatial relationships are examined, it is seen that two of these, part urban centre (class 2) and part urban centre and rural (class 4), contain nearly two-thirds of the total population, most of which resides in metropolitan local authorities. The third largest class, urban centre and rural (class 3), has just over one-tenth of the population, and this structure is important in the three town-type classes of local authority. Two-fifths of the population resides in the 193 completely urban local authorities (classes 1 and 2), but large numbers of the other local authorities in the urban/rural mix groups are highly urbanised. If a predominantly urbanised local authority is defined as one in which three-quarters or more, but less than all, of the population is classified as urban, then there are 306 completely or predominantly urban local authorities in Australia, and at 30 June 1971 these local authorities contained just over four-fifths of the total population of all local authorities.²

Tables 3 and 4 give details of population increases over the five-year intercensal period 1966 to 1971. During this period the population of all local authorities increased by 9.3 per cent - an average annual rate of 1.8 per cent. In percentage terms (Table 4), the medium city local authorities showed the greatest growth (13.1 per cent), with two other classes, metropolitan local authorities (11.6 per cent) and small city local authorities (11.0 per cent), also expanding at an above-average rate. Of the five classes that had below-average growth, population actually declined in the small town and rural local authorities.

² Just over 5 million people were in the 193 completely urban local authorities, and another 5 million in the 113 predominantly urban local authorities. The latter group represented over two-thirds of the total population of classes 3, 4, 5a, 5b and 5c combined.

Table 3: Population Increases in Local Authorities
30 June 1966 to 30 June 1971

(a) Numbers of Persons (,000)

Spatial Relationship Classification	Size of Urban Centre Classification								TOTAL
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1			-0.3	17.1	12.8	0.4	-1.0		29.0
2	99.7	-0.8	8.9	7.5	0.7	0.3	-0.1		116.2
3			22.1	10.7	3.4	20.0	-16.3		39.9
4	566.4	11.9	44.2	14.1	2.8	0.5	-0.4		639.5
5a				9.0	15.6	12.7	10.1		47.4
5b	87.1	41.5	14.1	25.4	4.3	1.4	2.9		176.7
5c	38.8	7.3				-0.8			45.3
R								-37.8	-37.8
Total	792.0	59.9	89.0	83.8	39.6	34.5	-4.8	-37.8	1056.2

(b) Percentage Distribution of Population Increase among
Local Authority Classes (%)

Spatial Relationship Classification	Size of Urban Centre Classification								TOTAL
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1			...	1.6	1.2	..	-0.1		2.7
2	9.4	-0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	..	...		11.0
3			2.1	1.0	0.3	1.9	-1.5		3.8
4	53.6	1.1	4.2	1.3	0.3	..	...		60.5
5a				0.9	1.5	1.2	1.0		4.7
5b	8.2	3.9	1.3	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.3		16.7
5c	3.7	0.7				-0.1			4.3
R								-3.6	-3.6
Total	75.0	5.7	8.4	7.9	3.7	3.3	-0.5	-3.6	100.0

Note The symbol (..) indicates a percentage change smaller in magnitude than 0.05%.

Table 4: Percentage Population Increase in Each Local Authority Class over 5-year period
30 June 1966 to 30 June 1971
(%)

Spatial Relationship Classification	Size of Urban Centre Classification								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1			-1.0	7.2	5.1	0.7	-7.4		4.9
2	2.5	-1.7	10.8	4.5	2.6	7.5	-1.7		2.7
3			13.0	14.8	2.4	5.8	-3.0		3.1
4	45.9	10.4	44.2	15.6	22.4	3.0	-12.1		21.0
5a				12.3	15.3	14.4	8.6		12.5
5b	49.3	12.3	23.9	25.9	17.9	7.0	6.7		22.1
5c	43.0	4.4				-6.8			12.3
R								-5.6	-5.6
Total	11.6	9.0	13.1	11.0	7.1	6.3	-0.7	-5.6	9.3

Consideration of the population growth with respect to the secondary spatial relationship classification reveals some important features of the population growth. Part urban centre metropolitan local authorities (class 2), which contain the largest component of the metropolitan urban population in the inner and older areas of the cities, showed only a small population increase of 2.5 per cent (about 100,000 persons). On the other hand the spread of metropolitan population into the outer suburbs is shown by the very high growth rates in these areas (classes 4, 5b, 5c), with population rising by nearly 700,000 or 46 per cent. Growth in the completely urban local authorities (classes 1, 2) was not very great, and in some classes the population actually fell; this was particularly so in the small town local authorities. The urban centre and rural class (class 3), which after the rural class has the second largest number of local authorities (219), also expanded slowly,

with population in the small town local authorities again falling. Partially offsetting this, however, was the above-average growth in medium and small city local authorities of this type.³

In absolute numbers (Table 3) three-quarters of the population increase occurred in the metropolitan local authorities particularly, as noted above, in the outer suburban and fringe areas. As a result these metropolitan local authorities increased their share of total population from 59.8 per cent in 1966 to 61.1 per cent in 1971. The population of the 480 local authorities which cover the country and inland areas (small town and rural local authorities), and which contain nearly three-quarters of that part of Australia which is incorporated into local authority areas, suffered a population decline of nearly 43,000 persons. Their share of the total population fell from 12.3 per cent in 1966 to 10.9 per cent in 1971.⁴ The three city classes together had a combined population rise of 233,000, which in relative terms was not far below the growth rate of the metropolitan local authorities. However, the growth of the city classes was greatest in the medium and small city categories.⁵

(d) *Area*

The area of the six Australian States is 2,447,000 square miles, and of this 2,087,000 square miles is incorporated as local authorities. Almost all the unincorporated area is in South Australia, where of the State's 380,000 square miles an area of 322,000 square miles (or 85 per cent)

³ The most rapidly growing areas in these groups were the mining city of Mt Isa in Queensland, and the New South Wales city of Queanbeyan, whose expansion was mainly based on its proximity to the national capital, Canberra.

⁴ The decline in areas where the economies were rural based was even greater, as the combined figures are affected by rapid expansion in some mining areas.

⁵ The expansion of the small and medium city local authorities was based on mining and mineral processing, tourism and resort facilities, and proximity to metropolitan areas. The most rapidly growing local authorities were: over 100 per cent growth - Rockingham and Kwinana; from 30 to 50 per cent growth - Mt Isa, Whyalla, Shellharbour, Werribee, Gold Coast, Albany (Shire), Wyong, and Gosford; from 20 to 29 per cent growth - Queanbeyan, Coffs Harbour, Geraldton, Shoalhaven, Townsville, and Gladstone (Q'ld).

is *not* incorporated as local authorities. This very large segment of South Australia contained 16,000 persons at 30 June 1971 (out of the State's total population of 1,173,000).

Table 5 shows the distribution of the 2,087,000 square miles among the 39 kinds of local authority previously identified. One-half of this area is contained in the 310 rural local authorities, one-quarter in the 170 small town local authorities, and one-fifth in the 96 medium town local authorities. In other words, these 576 local authorities (65 per cent of the total number) encompass 94 per cent of the total area incorporated as local authorities. However, at 30 June 1971 this 94 per cent of the area contained only 16 per cent of the population of all local authorities, and over the period 1966 to 1971 the population resident in these local authorities actually declined by 8,000. It is clear that most of the population increase in the States in the last intercensal period was confined to a very small portion of the nation.

The same kinds of conclusions emerge when the spatial relationships classification is examined. Three classes - rural (class R), urban centre and rural (class 3), and urban centres and rural (class 5a) - contain 96 per cent of the total area but only 19 per cent of the population. These three classes are those which are predominant in the rural, small town, and medium town classes of local authority.

(e) *Population and Area Differences*

The preceding discussion has been concerned with broad divisions of population, population increase and area among the various classes of local authority. Tables 6, 7 and 8 enable some of the different features of these local authority classes to be identified by considering the average population, area and population density of each kind of local authority.

Table 6 shows the average population in each of the 39 types of local authority at 30 June 1971. When the eight primary classes are examined, it is evident that populations in local authority areas decline sharply as we move from larger to smaller urban centres. On average, metropolitan and large city local authorities contain between 50,000 and

Table 5: Area of Local Authorities. (square miles)

Spatial Relationship Classification	Size of Urban Centre Classification										Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R			
1			26	204	424	98	27				779
2	644	10	32	122	21	3	10				842
3			16,095	863	26,828	379,787	433,992				857,565
4	3,973	137	6,689	35,707	1,260	1,574	796				50,136
5a				2,918	22,069	21,353	78,048				124,388
5b	2,438	1,068	1,065	1,035	1,908	451	4,708				12,673
5c	361	146				1,787					2,294
R										1,038,543	1,038,543
Total	7,416	1,361	23,907	40,849	52,510	405,053	517,581			1,038,543	2,087,220

60,000 persons. But this number decreases significantly to 23,000 for medium town local authorities; to 16,000 for small city local authorities; to 9,000 for large town local authorities; to 6,000 for medium town local authorities; to 4,000 for small town local authorities; and to 2,000 for rural local authorities. Of course, these are average figures and some metropolitan local authorities have populations as small as those of rural local authorities. However, there is a quite strong tendency for the size of population in local authority areas to be associated with the size of urban centres.⁶

Table 7, which gives details of the average area of local authorities, shows the opposite kind of relationship, the smallest local authorities being metropolitan ones with areas generally increasing as the urban centre decreases in population size. However, there is not a steady progression to larger areas as occurred with population size. Rather the eight classes can best be classified into four groups: metropolitan (50 square miles); large city (100 square miles); medium city, small city, and large town (700-800 square miles); medium town, small town and rural (3000-4500 square miles).

The different population sizes and areas of the various classes of local authority are reflected in Table 8, which shows the average population density in the local authority classes. Density is highest in the metropolitan local authorities, where on average there are over 1,000 persons per square mile. At the other extreme, rural local authorities have on average less than 1 person per square mile. Naturally the density is highest in wholly urban local authorities (classes 1 and 2), although the density decreases as the size of urban centres falls (for example, for part urban centre (class 2) the density decreases from 6,420 in metropolitan areas to 590 in small town areas). One interesting feature of Table 8 is the large difference between the average population density for the part urban centre metropolitan local authority (class M, 2) of 6,420, and that for the part urban centre and rural metropolitan local authority (class M, 4) of 764. The latter areas include, of course, the outer suburban and fringe areas into which the metropolitan urban centres have been expanding.

⁶ See Appendix 3 for details of the actual population size-distribution of local authorities.

Table 6: Average Population per Local Authority in each Class. (,000)

Spatial Relationship Classification	Size of Urban Centre Classification								TOTAL
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1			30	16	8	4	2		8
2	46	16	23	15	7	2	1		38
3			38	17	10	6	4		6
4	69	42	18	9	3	4	1		41
5a				27	15	10	8		11
5b	44	76	37	25	14	10	8		34
5c	32	86				7			39
R								2	2
Total	52	56	23	16	9	6	4	2	14

Table 7: Average Area per Local Authority in each Class (square miles)

Spatial Relationship Classification	Size of Urban Centre Classification								TOTAL
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1			26	13	12	6	5		11
2	7	3	8	9	5	2	3		7
3			3219	173	1916	6330	3141		3916
4	90	46	319	2976	252	394	398		551
5a				973	2759	2135	4591		3273
5b	348	214	533	207	954	226	785		437
5c	90	72				894			287
R								3350	3350
Total	51	105	724	771	772	4219	3045	3350	2350

Table 8: Average Number of Persons per Square Mile
per Local Authority in Each Class

Spatial Relationship Classification	Size of Urban Centre Classification								TOTAL
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1			1142	1254	628	586	481		798
2	6420	4660	2884	1426	1319	1433	590		5325
3			12	96	5	1	1		2
4	764	920	57	3	12	11	4		735
5a				28	5	5	2		34
5b	125	355	69	119	15	47	10		77
5c	357	1181				7			137
R								0.6	0.6
Total	1025	532	32	20	11	1.4	1.4	0.6	6

(f) *Summary*

A summary of the main features of the local authority classes, as outlined previously in Tables 1 to 8, is given in Table 8A. These features are summarised first for the primary classification (size of urban centre) and then for the secondary classification (spatial relationship).

In succeeding chapters, an examination will be made of the main features of each of the eight primary classes, and in doing this the analysis will be extended to include details on a State basis in the manner explained in Chapter II.

Table 8a : Summary of Main Features of Local Authority Classes
 (a) By Size of Urban Centre Classification

Feature	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	ALL
1. number of local authorities	145	13	33	53	68	96	170	310	888
2. population 30.6.71 (,000)	7605	725	769	824	600	578	724	633	12455
3. population increase 1966-1971 (,000)	792	60	89	84	40	35	-5	-38	1056
4. population increase 1966-1971 (%)	11.6	9.0	13.1	11.0	7.1	6.3	-0.7	-5.6	9.3
5. area (,000 square miles)	7.4	1.4	23.9	40.8	52.5	405.1	517.5	1038.5	2087.2
6. average population per local authority (,000)	52	56	23	16	9	6	4	2	14
7. average area per local authority (square miles)	51	105	724	771	772	4219	3045	3350	2350
8. average number of persons per square mile per local authority	1025	532	32	20	11	1.4	1.4	0.6	6

(b) By Spatial Relationship Classification

Feature	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	R	ALL
1. number of local authorities	74	119	219	91	38	29	8	310	888
2. population 30.6.71 (,000)	622	4484	1313	3684	428	978	314	633	12455
3. population increase 1966-1971 (,000)	29	116	41	640	47	177	45	-38	1056
4. population increase 1966-1971 (%)	4.9	2.7	3.1	21.0	12.5	22.1	12.3	-5.6	9.3
5. area (,000 square miles)	0.8	0.8	857.6	50.1	124.4	12.7	2.3	1038.5	2087.2
6. average population per local authority (,000)	8	38	6	41	11	34	39	2	14
7. average area per local authority (square miles)	11	7	3916	551	3273	437	287	3550	2350
8. average number of persons per square mile per local authority	768	5325	2	735	34	77	137	0.6	6

IV METROPOLITAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Metropolitan local authorities are those associated with the five urban centres with populations of 500,000 and over - Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. The people living in these five urban centres are governed by 147 local authorities - 145 metropolitan local authorities, one small city local authority, and one small town local authority. Of the 7,372,000 persons living in these metropolitan urban centres at 30 June 1971,¹ fewer than 10,000 did not reside in metropolitan local authorities.² The total population of the 145 metropolitan local authorities was 7,605,000, of which 7,363,000 resided in the five metropolitan urban centres, 41,000 in other urban centres (these local authorities included 12 other smaller urban centres and parts of two other urban centres), and 201,000 in the non-urban or rural areas of the metropolitan local authorities.

Details of the main features of metropolitan local authorities, including information on the position in each State, are given in Table 9. Over three-fifths of the 145 metropolitan local authorities are completely urban (class 2), and at 30 June 1971 these 90 local authorities contained over one-half of the total population of all metropolitan local authorities. However, in terms of population growth the 44 outer suburban and fringe area local authorities (class 4) experienced the most rapid expansion, and in the intercensal period 1966-1971 these 44 local authorities accounted

¹ See *Census of Population and Housing 30 June 1971*, Field Count Statement No. 2 - Population: Principal Urban Centres of Australia (reference 2.72).

² The two non-metropolitan local authorities containing metropolitan urban population are Werribee and Cranbourne in Victoria. At 30 June 1971 Werribee (CS, 5b) contained nearly 8,500 persons resident in Melbourne urban centre, but Werribee is classified by the larger urban population component of Werribee (12,900). Cranbourne (TS, 5b) contained just over 900 persons from Melbourne urban centre, but is classified by the urban centre of Cranbourne (2,400).

Table 9
METROPOLITAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1. NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales		28		9		2		39
Victoria		31		14		1	3	49
Queensland				4		2		6
South Australia		20		7			1	28
Western Australia		11		10		2		23
Tasmania								
ALL		90		44		7	4	145

2. POPULATION 30.6.71 (,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales		1748		850		193		2791
Victoria		1594		706		33	109	2442
Queensland				812		55		867
South Australia		553		255			20	829
Western Australia		239		412		24		676
Tasmania								
ALL		4135		3035		306	129	7605

3. POPULATION INCREASE. 30.6.66-30.6.71 (,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales		53.1		161.0		40.5		254.6
Victoria		36.5		176.7		4.3	32.9	250.4
Queensland				60.6		28.2		88.8
South Australia		5.8		58.1			5.9	69.8
Western Australia		4.3		110.0		14.1		128.4
Tasmania								
ALL		99.7		566.4		87.1	38.8	792.0

4. AREA

(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales		229		1055		644		1928
Victoria		234		831		389	226	1680
Queensland				596		826		1422
South Australia		121		492			135	748
Western Australia		60		999		579		1638
Tasmania								
ALL		644		3973		2438	361	7416

5. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66-30.6.71

(% for 5 years)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales		3.1		23.4		26.5		10.1
Victoria		2.3		33.4		14.9	43.3	11.4
Queensland				8.1		103.7		11.4
South Australia		1.1		29.5			41.3	9.2
Western Australia		1.8		36.4		138.2		23.4
Tasmania								
ALL		2.5		45.9		49.3	43.0	11.6

6. AVERAGE AREA PER LOCAL AUTHORITY

(sq. miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales		8		117		322		49
Victoria		8		59		389	226	34
Queensland				149		413		237
South Australia		6		70			135	27
Western Australia		5		100		290		71
Tasmania								
ALL		7		90		348	90	51

7. AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCAL AUTHORITY

(.000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales		62		94		97		72
Victoria		51		50		33	36	49
Queensland				203		28		145
South Australia		28		36			20	30
Western Australia		22		41		12		29
Tasmania								
ALL		44		69		47	32	52

8. AVERAGE PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales		7633		806		300		1448
Victoria		6812		850		85	482	1454
Queensland				1362		67		610
South Australia		4570		518			148	1108
Western Australia		3983		412		41		413
Tasmania								
ALL		6420		764		125	357	1025

for over 70 per cent of the total population increase of all metropolitan local authorities. There are 11 metropolitan local authorities (classes 5b and 5c) which contain all or part of non-metropolitan urban centres. Over time it is reasonable to suppose that these smaller urban centres will merge with the expanding metropolitan urban centre.

The largest non-metropolitan urban centres associated with metropolitan local authorities are Katoomba-Wentworth Falls (Blue Mountains local authority) and Gold Coast (Albert).

Most metropolitan local authorities (97 out of 145) have populations of 25,000 to 99,999,³ and the average population for all metropolitan local authorities is 52,000. The largest metropolitan local authority is Brisbane (Queensland) which had a population of nearly 700,000 at the last census; the smallest is Peppermint Grove (Western Australia) which had a population of about 1,500.

Outer suburban and fringe area local authorities (class 4) are generally larger both in area and population than inner city local authorities (class 2). However, a major distinction between these two types of local authority is with respect to the density of population, the density in the inner city local authorities (6420 persons per square mile) being over eight times greater than the density in outer suburban and fringe area local authorities (764). In Queensland, however, this comparison cannot be made, because there are no identifiable inner city local authorities and the huge Brisbane City Council encompasses both inner city and outer suburban areas.

There are some important differences among the States in the structure of metropolitan local authorities. Queensland, of course, is exceptional in that it has only six metropolitan local authorities, and one of these (Brisbane) contains over four-fifths of the total population of all metropolitan local authorities in that State. Western and South Australia have fairly similar patterns, each having a small number of

3

See Appendix 3, Table A.

local authorities with a relatively large number of population ranges. In Western Australia the largest local authority (Stirling) had a population at the last census of 154,300, while the smallest (Peppermint Grove) had only 1,500. In South Australia the range was smaller, the largest (Enfield) having 77,600, and the smallest (Colonel Light Gardens) 3,400.⁴

Victoria and New South Wales also have fairly similar patterns, with most local authorities concentrated in the 25,000 to 99,999 population range. The main difference between these two States is that New South Wales has more local authorities with populations of 100,000 and over (eight in New South Wales and two in Victoria), while Victoria has more local authorities governing the metropolitan area (49 in Victoria and 39 in New South Wales). As a result the average population in all Victorian metropolitan local authorities (49,000) is smaller than in New South Wales (72,000).⁵

One of the interesting features of population growth of the metropolitan local authorities is that most of it has occurred in the local authorities with the largest populations. Of the 145 metropolitan local authorities, 109 (or three-quarters) have populations of 25,000 and over, and in the period 1966 to 1971 these local authorities had a combined population increase of 732,000, or 92 per cent of the total population increase in all metropolitan local authorities. This pattern was fairly uniform in each State.⁶

⁴ See Appendix 3, Tables A and B.

⁵ See Appendix 3, Tables A and B.

⁶ See Appendix 3, Table C.

V LARGE CITY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Large city local authorities are those associated with the four urban centres in the States with populations of 100,000 to 499,999. The residents of these four urban centres (Newcastle, Wollongong, Geelong and Hobart) are governed by 15 local authorities - 13 large city local authorities, one large town local authority, and one medium town local authority. Of the census population of 681,000 in these four urban centres, only 4,000 did not reside in the large city local authorities.¹ The total population of the large city local authorities was 725,000, of whom 667,000 lived in the large city urban centres, 27,000 in smaller urban centres (10 complete urban centres and parts of two urban centres), and 20,000 in rural areas.

The main features of these large city local authorities are summarised in Table 10. Only three of the 13 local authorities, all in Victoria, are completely urban (class 2); another three contain a part of the large city urban centre and rural areas (class 4), while the remaining seven contain part of the large city urban centre, all or part of other urban centres, and rural areas (classes 5b and 5c).² The third group of seven contained over three-quarters of the population of these local authorities at 30 June 1971, and accounted for over four-fifths of the population increase from 1966 to 1971.

The urban centre of Newcastle is governed by three local authorities but two of these, Newcastle and Lake Macquarie, contain almost all the population of the urban centre in roughly equal proportions. The remaining part of the population of Newcastle urban centre is in the

¹ See *Census of Population and Housing 30 June 1971*, Field Count Statement No. 2 - Population: Principal Urban Centres of Australia (reference 2.72)

² As noted above, the most complex local authority is Bellarine in Victoria. This local authority is classified by the component of the urban centre of Geelong that it contains (8700 persons); in addition it contains the urban centres of Leopold (1400), Portarlington (1400) and St Leonards (1200), part of the urban centre of Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads (3000), and a rural population of 3100.

local authority of Port Stephens (only 488 persons at 30 June 1971).³ The urban centre of Wollongong is mostly within the Wollongong local authority area, but 31,000 members of its total population of 186,000 reside in the rapidly expanding Shellharbour local authority. The Wollongong local authority contains, in addition to part of the urban centre of Wollongong, the urban centre of Helensburg.

In contrast to the general position in relation to New South Wales large cities, the urban centre of Geelong in Victoria is distributed among six local authorities, the largest of which, Corio, contains only 37,000 of the urban centre's total population of 115,000, while the smallest component (8700) is contained in the local authority of Bellarine. The structure for the urban centre of Hobart is much the same as that for Geelong. The urban centre is spread over four local authorities, three of which are in the large city class and one in the medium city class.⁴ At the last census the urban centre of Hobart had a population of 130,000, of whom 127,000 were in the three large city local authorities (Hobart 51,700; Glenorchy 41,600; and Clarence 33,600).

Over the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the population of the large city local authorities increased by 9.0 per cent, just less than the average rate for all local authorities (9.3 per cent). The increase in Victoria averaged 9.9 per cent, while in New South Wales it was 9.0 per cent and in Tasmania 8.2 per cent.

³ Port Stephens is a large town local authority (TL, 5b) classified in terms of the urban centre of Raymond Terrace (6000); in addition it contains the urban centre of Nelson Bay (4200), part of the urban centre of Newcastle (500), and a rural population (7000).

⁴ The medium city local authority is Kingsborough (TM, 5b). This local authority is classified by the urban centre of Kingston (3700). In addition it contains part of the urban centre of Hobart (2800) and has a rural population (4300).

Table 10

LARGE CITY LOCAL AUTHORITIES1. NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales				1		2	1	4
Victoria		3				2	1	6
Queensland								
South Australia								
Western Australia				2		1		3
Tasmania								
ALL		3		3		5	2	13

2. POPULATION 30.6.71

(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales				31		283	146	460
Victoria		47				59	27	133
Queensland								
South Australia								
Western Australia				95		37		132
Tasmania								
ALL		47		126		380	172	725

3. POPULATION INCREASE. 30.6.66-30.6.71

(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales				9.1		26.2	2.6	37.9
Victoria		-0.8				8.5	4.7	12.4
Queensland								
South Australia								
Western Australia				2.8		6.8		9.6
Tasmania								
ALL		-0.8		11.9		41.5	7.3	59.9

4. AREA

(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales				60		565	82	707
Victoria		10				406	64	480
Queensland								
South Australia								
Western Australia				77		97		174
Tasmania								
ALL		10		137		1068	146	1361

5. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66-30.6.71

(% for 5 years)

State	Spatial Relationships							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales				41.4		10.2	1.9	9.0
Victoria		-1.7				16.7	17.5	9.9
Queensland								
South Australia								
Western Australia								
Tasmania				3.0		22.5		8.2
ALL		-1.7		10.4		12.3	4.4	9.0

6. AVERAGE AREA PER LOCAL AUTHORITY

(sq. miles)

State	Spatial Relationships							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales				60		283	82	177
Victoria		3				203	64	80
Queensland								
South Australia								
Western Australia								
Tasmania				39		97		58
ALL		3		46		214	72	105

7. AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCAL AUTHORITY

(.000)

State	Spatial Relationships							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales				31		142	146	115
Victoria		16				30	27	22
Queensland								
South Australia								
Western Australia								
Tasmania				48		37		44
ALL		16		42		76	86	56

8. AVERAGE PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales				517		501	1777	651
Victoria		4660				145	417	277
Queensland								
South Australia								
Western Australia								
Tasmania				1234		381		759
ALL		4660		920		355	1181	532

VI MEDIUM CITY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Medium city local authorities are those which are associated with urban centres with populations from 25,000 to 99,999 persons. There are 16 urban centres of this size in the Australian States,¹ and they are governed by 34 local authorities - 33 medium city local authorities and one metropolitan local authority. The metropolitan local authority is Albert in Queensland which contains 6 per cent (4,200 persons) of the population of the urban centre of the Gold Coast. At 30 June 1971, the population of these 16 urban centres was 677,000 and of this total 637,000 resided in medium city local authorities. The aggregate population of these medium city local authorities was 769,000, the balance being resident in seven other smaller urban centres, 14,000, and in rural areas, 81,000. The reason why there are more than twice as many medium city local authorities as there are medium city urban centres is that in Victoria and Tasmania medium-sized cities have a fragmented local authority structure, the three urban centres in those two States being governed by 16 local authorities.

As Table 11 shows, most of the medium city local authorities are in Victoria (10) and Queensland (12). As noted above, the large number in Victoria occurs because the urban centres of Ballarat and Bendigo are fragmented among several local authorities. The 58,000 persons in the urban centre of Ballarat are governed by six local authorities, with 67 per cent in the local authority of Ballarat, 22 per cent in Ballarat, nine per cent in Sebastopol, and the remainder in Buninyong, Bungaree and Grenville. The 46,000 persons in Bendigo urban centre are divided among four local authorities, with 69 per cent in the local authority of Bendigo, 12 per cent in Strathfieldsaye, 11 per cent in Eaglehawk, and eight per cent in Marong.

¹ See *Census of Population and Housing 30 June 1971*, Field Count Statement No. 2 - Population: Principal Urban Centres of Australia (reference 2.72). The 16 urban centres are: New South Wales (4) - Gosford/Woy Woy, Albury, Broken Hill, Wagga Wagga; Victoria (2) - Ballarat, Bendigo; Queensland (8) - Gold Coast, Townsville, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Cairns, Mackay, Bundaberg, Mount Isa; South Australia (1) - Whyalla; and Tasmania (1) - Launceston. Urban centres in the Territories are excluded.

In Queensland this kind of fragmentation does not occur, and the bulk of the population of each urban centre is generally governed by a single local authority. The urban centres of Rockhampton, Toowoomba and Mount Isa are governed by a single local authority; the other five Queensland urban centres are administered by two local authorities: Townsville (99 per cent in the local authority of Townsville and one per cent in Thuringowa); Bundaberg (99 per cent in Bundaberg and one per cent in Gooburrum); Cairns (90 per cent in Cairns and 10 per cent in Mulgrave); Mackay (67 per cent in Mackay and 33 per cent in Pioneer); and Gold Coast (94 per cent in Gold Coast and six per cent in Albert). The position in New South Wales is fairly similar to that in Queensland, all four urban centres being governed by a single local authority.

The local authority structure of Launceston in Tasmania is similar to that in Victoria. The 62,000 persons in the urban centre of Launceston are spread over six local authorities, with 56 per cent of the urban centre population in the local authority of Launceston, 25 per cent in St Leonards, 10 per cent in Lilydale, eight per cent in Beaconsfield, and the remainder in Westbury and Evandale.

South Australia has only one medium city local authority, Whyalla, which at the last census contained almost all of the population of the urban centre of Whyalla; the balance of the population not included, just over 500, was actually resident in an area not incorporated as a local authority.

The different structures between Queensland and New South Wales on the one hand, and Victoria and Tasmania on the other, are illustrated by the average population size of each local authority in this class. In Queensland and New South Wales the average size is between 20,000 and 30,000 persons, but in Victoria and Tasmania it is just over 10,000.² These local authorities are particularly significant in Queensland, where at the last census they had a combined population

² See Appendix 3, Tables A and B for details of the actual population size-distributions of these local authorities.

Table 11

MEDIUM CITY LOCAL AUTHORITIES1. NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	1		2			1		4
Victoria		1		9				10
Queensland		1	3	7		1		12
South Australia		1						1
Western Australia								
Tasmania		1		5				6
ALL	1	4	5	21		2		33

2. POPULATION 30.6.71

(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	30		57			56		143
Victoria		5		115				121
Queensland		19	135	226		17		396
South Australia		32						32
Western Australia								
Tasmania		35		42				77
ALL	30	91	192	383		73		769

3. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66 - 30.6.71

(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	-0.3		6.3			13.3		19.3
Victoria		0.3		3.4				3.7
Queensland		0.5	15.8	37.1		0.8		54.2
South Australia		10.3						10.3
Western Australia								
Tasmania		-2.2		3.7				1.5
ALL	-0.3	8.9	22.1	44.2		14.1		89.0

4. AREA

(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	26		72			394		492
Victoria		3		1744				1747
Queensland		8	16,023	3359		671		20061
South Australia		10						10
Western Australia								
Tasmania		11		1586				1597
ALL	26	32	16,095	6689		1065		23907

5. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66 - 30.6.71

(% for 5 years)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	-1.0		12.4			31.0		15.6
Victoria		6.0		3.0				3.2
Queensland		2.4	13.3	37.1		5.0		15.9
South Australia		47.5						47.5
Western Australia								
Tasmania		-5.9		3.7				2.0
ALL	-1.0	10.8	13.0	44.2		23.9		13.1

6. AVERAGE AREA PER LOCAL AUTHORITY

(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	26		36			394		123
Victoria		3		194				175
Queensland		8	5341	480		671		1,672
South Australia		10						10
Western Australia								
Tasmania		11		317				266
ALL	26	8	3219	319		533		724

7. AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCAL AUTHORITY

(.000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	30		57			56		36
Victoria		5		13				12
Queensland		19	45	32		17		33
South Australia		32						32
Western Australia								
Tasmania		35		8				13
ALL	30	23	38	18		37		23

8. AVERAGE PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	1142		792			142		291
Victoria		1767		659				69
Queensland		2388	8	67		25		20
South Australia		3160						3160
Western Australia								
Tasmania		3182		26				48
ALL	1142	2884	12	57		69		32

of nearly 400,000, or 22 per cent of the State's population, and over the period 1966 to 1971 the 12 medium city local authorities in Queensland experienced a population increase of 54,000, which represented 37 per cent of the total population increase in Queensland. Moreover, this increase was also the largest in percentage terms for all local authority classes in Queensland - 15.9 per cent compared with an average for all classes of 8.8 per cent.

The position with respect to population increase that obtained for Queensland also applied to the States as a whole. Over the period 1966 to 1971 the medium city class had the greatest population increase in percentage terms of all the eight primary classes, the rise being 13.1 per cent compared with the national all-class average of 9.3 per cent. However, this kind of growth did not apply in Victoria and Tasmania, where the percentage rise was less than one-quarter the medium city class average rate. Overall, the population of these 33 local authorities rose by 89,000, but the combined increase in Victoria and Tasmania was just over 5,000.

One of the unusual features of this class is the large area encompassed by the Queensland local authorities. This is due to the fact that the Mount Isa local authority has an area of 15,917 square miles, comprising the urban centre of Mount Isa (25,200 persons) and rural areas with a population of 1,000.

Two of these local authorities (class 5b) present complicated structures. Mulgrave in Queensland contains three urban centres (Babinda, Edmonton-Hambleton, and Gordonvale) and part of the urban centre of Cairns, as well as rural population. Gosford in New South Wales contains four urban centres (Gosford-Woy Woy, Avoca Beach, Davistown-Saratoga, and Terrigal-Wamberal), part of the urban centre of The Entrance, and rural areas.

VII SMALL CITY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Small city local authorities are those associated with urban centres with populations of 10,000 to 24,999. There are 47 urban centres of this size in Australian States¹ and they are governed by 60 local authorities - 53 small city local authorities, one metropolitan local authority, one medium city local authority, one large town local authority, two medium town local authorities, and two small town local authorities. Of the 47 urban centres of the above size Katoomba-Wentworth Falls is located wholly within the Blue Mountains local authority, which is a metropolitan local authority (class 5b); however, all of the other 46 urban centres have the whole or most of their population in small city local authorities; 40 are wholly within small city local authorities, and six are partly within other classes of local authority.²

The total population of the 47 urban centres at the last census was 728,000, and of this population 707,000 persons were resident in the small city local authorities. The aggregate population of this local authority class was 824,000, the balance of the population being in other urban centres, 27,000 (resident in eight smaller urban centres and in parts of two other urban centres), and in rural areas, 90,000.

Details of the small city local authorities are shown in Table 12. New South Wales has 20 of these 53 local authorities and the population in this class in that State is approaching 400,000, mostly in

¹ There are 21 urban centres in New South Wales, 12 in Victoria, 3 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, 6 in Western Australia, and 2 in Tasmania.

² The six urban centres with population partly in another class of local authority, details of the other local authority and the percentage of the population of the urban centre in that local authority (shown in brackets), are: Moe-Yallourn (9 per cent in Narracan TS, 5b); Burnie-Somerset (14 per cent in Wynyard TM, 5b); Maryborough Q'ld (3 per cent in Burrum TL, 5b); Lithgow (2 per cent in Blaxland TS, 5b); Taree (4 per cent in Manning TM, 5c); and The Entrance (2 per cent in Gosford CM, 5b). In addition nearly 16 per cent of the population of Moe-Yallourn is in the Yallourn Works Area which is administered by the Victorian State Electricity Commission.

SMALL CITY LOCAL AUTHORITIES1. NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	6	3	3	3	3	2		20
Victoria	7	2	1	1		2		13
Queensland	1	2		1				4
South Australia	1	2		2				5
Western Australia	1	3		4		1		9
Tasmania			1	1				2
ALL	16	12	5	12	3	5		53

2. POPULATION 30.6.71
(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	112	47	50	35	82	64		390
Victoria	103	25	13	6		48		195
Queensland	11	34		5				50
South Australia	12	31		8				51
Western Australia	18	37		31		12		97
Tasmania			20	20				40
ALL	256	174	83	105	82	124		824

3. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66 - 30.6.71
(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	7.0	3.0	6.5	2.7	9.0	10.7		38.9
Victoria	6.4	-0.8	1.2	-0.7		8.3		14.4
Queensland	-0.2	2.1		0.6				2.5
South Australia	1.6	-0.6		1.0				2.0
Western Australia	2.3	3.8		9.2		6.4		21.7
Tasmania			3.0	1.3				4.3
ALL	17.1	7.5	10.7	14.1	9.0	25.4		83.8

4. AREA
(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	101	34	684	1,724	2,918	472		5,933
Victoria	66	12	134	563		517		1,292
Queensland	7	36		2,425				2,468
South Australia	9	14		759				782
Western Australia	20	26		29,997		46		30,089
Tasmania			45	239				284
ALL	204	122	863	35,707	2,918	1,035		40,849

5. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66 - 30.6.71
(% for 5 years)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	6.7	6.8	14.8	8.4	12.3	20.1		10.8
Victoria	6.6	-3.1	10.1	-10.1		21.2		8.0
Queensland	-1.8	6.5		14.5				5.3
South Australia	15.2	-1.9		13.7				4.1
Western Australia	14.8	11.6		43.0		110.3		28.8
Tasmania			17.9	7.2				12.0
ALL	7.2	4.5	14.8	15.6	12.3	25.9		11.0

6. AVERAGE AREA PER LOCAL AUTHORITY
(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	17	11	228	575	973	236		297
Victoria	9	6	134	563		259		99
Queensland	7	18		2425				617
South Australia	9	7		380				156
Western Australia	20	9		7499		46		3343
Tasmania			45	239				142
ALL	13	10	173	2976	973	207		771

7. AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCAL AUTHORITY
(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	19	16	17	12	27	32		20
Victoria	15	13	13	6		24		15
Queensland	11	17		5				13
South Australia	12	15		4				10
Western Australia	18	12		8		12		11
Tasmania			20	20				20
ALL	16	15	17	9	27	25		16

8. AVERAGE PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	1109	1394	73	20	28	135		66
Victoria	1561	2100	98	11		92		151
Queensland	1571	953		2				20
South Australia	1333	2186		11				65
Western Australia	900	1408		1		265		3
Tasmania			44	83				141
ALL	1254	1426	96	3	28	119		20

country and inland areas. Victoria has 13 local authorities with a population of nearly 200,000. The most rapid growth over the period 1966-1971 occurred in Western Australia, where the population of its nine small city local authorities rose by 29 per cent over the period, compared with the class average of 11 per cent. The areas of major growth in Western Australia were Rockingham, Kwinana and Albany. The population in the New South Wales local authorities expanded at a rate nearly equal to the class average, but the highest growth in this State tended to occur in local authorities that were resort areas or were close to metropolitan and large city urban centres, not in the country areas. The most rapidly growing local authorities of this class in New South Wales were, in order of rate of growth, Wyong, Queanbeyan, Coffs Harbour, Shoalhaven, the university city of Armidale, and Windsor; all of these local authorities had a population increase greater than 15 per cent over the five-year period 1966 to 1971.

Of the 46 urban centres associated with this class, 30 are governed by a single local authority, and 11 have more than 90 per cent (but less than 100 per cent) of their population in one local authority. There is therefore a general tendency for small city urban centres to be governed mostly by a single local authority. However, there are some exceptions involving complicated structures. Two local authorities in New South Wales are associated with two small city urban centres: Wyong contains all of the small city urban centre of Budgewoi Lake and 98 per cent of the small city urban centre of The Entrance, as well as all of the medium town urban centre of Wyong; Cessnock Greater contains all of the small city urban centres of Cessnock-Bellbird and Kurri Kurri-Weston, as well as the small town urban centre of Branxton-Greta. In 11 cases the urban centre is governed by two small city local authorities, but generally one of these local authorities contains a relatively small proportion of the population of the urban centre. Details are shown in the summary given on page 43.

Small City Urban Centres Divided between Two

Small City Local Authorities

<u>Urban Centre</u>	<u>Local Authority and Proportion of Urban Centre in each Local Authority</u>	
Orange	Orange (96%)	Canobolas (4%)
Tamworth	Tamworth (96%)	Cockburn (4%)
Moe-Yallourn*	Moe (75%)	Morwell (1%)
Colac	Colac (C) (93%)	Colac (S) (7%)
Gladstone Q'ld	Gladstone (97%)	Calliope (3%)
Mt Gambier	Mt Gambier (C) (97%)	Mt Gambier (DC) (3%)
Pt Pirie	Pt Pirie (86%)	Pirie (14%)
Albany	Albany (T) (95%)	Albany (S) (5%)
Geraldton	Geraldton (98%)	Greenough (2%)
Kalgoorlie-Boulder	Boulder (56%)	Kalgoorlie (44%)
Rockingham	Rockingham (92%)	Kwinana (8%)

C = City. T = Town. S = Shire. DC = District Council.

* Nearly 16 per cent of the urban centre of Moe-Yallourn is within the Yallourn Works Area of the State Electricity Commission

Over one-half of the small city local authorities are completely urban (classes 1 and 2), and these urban local authorities administer small areas averaging between six and 20 square miles. The larger areas in the urban/rural mix local authorities reflect the spill-over of urban population into a neighbouring basically rural local authority (see summary above) with its relatively larger area. The largest of these small city local authorities is Boulder in Western Australia, which has an area of 27,516 square miles, an urban population of 11,600 and a rural population of 1,200.

In terms of population levels, 38 of the 53 small city local authorities have populations of 10,000 to 24,999; however, there are five with populations of 25,000 to 49,999 (the largest being Cessnock Greater in New South Wales with 35,000), and there are 5 with populations below 5,000 (the smallest being Greenough in Western Australia with 1,900). Almost all the population increase from 1966 to 1971 was confined to local authorities with populations greater than 10,000.³

³ See Appendix 3, Tables A, B and C.

VIII LARGE TOWN LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Large town local authorities, of which details are given in Table 13, are those which are associated with urban centres with populations of 5,000 to 9,999. There are 67 urban centres of this size in the Australian States,¹ and all of these urban centres except one are included wholly or mostly in large town local authorities. The exception is the urban centre of Thornton-Beresfield, which is partly in the large city local authority of Newcastle (class CL, 5a) and partly in the small city local authority of Maitland (class CS, 5b). Three other urban centres have a small proportion of their population in a local authority in another class,² and the remaining 63 urban centres have all of their population in large town local authorities. Overall, then, the population of these 67 urban centres is governed by 73 local authorities: 68 large town local authorities, one metropolitan local authority, one large city local authority, one small city local authority, and two small town local authorities.

At 30 June 1971 the total population in these 67 urban centres was 471,000, of whom 462,000 resided in large town local authorities. Large town local authorities had additional urban population totalling 22,000 resident in 10 smaller urban centres and in parts of two larger urban centres, and rural population of 117,000, giving a total population for the 68 large town local authorities of 600,000.

Nearly four-fifths of the large town local authorities are in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and at 30 June 1971 the 54 large town local authorities in these three States had a combined population

¹ There are 28 large towns in New South Wales, 14 in Victoria, 13 in Queensland, five in South Australia, five in Western Australia, and two in Tasmania.

² The urban centre of Kempsey has two per cent of its population in Macleay (TS, 5b); Gawler has 18 per cent in Munno Para (M, 5c); and Mandurah has two per cent in Murray (TS, 5b).

of 500,000. However, over the period 1966 to 1971 the population of the local authorities in Victoria and Queensland expanded relatively slowly, increasing by less than 4 per cent compared with the all-class average of 7.1 per cent. The most rapidly growing local authorities in this class were in Western Australia and New South Wales. In Western Australia the population of the local authority of Port Hedland increased by over 160 per cent, and that of Mandurah nearly doubled. In New South Wales the most rapidly expanding areas were: Port Macquarie (33 per cent), Muswellbrook (27 per cent), Ballina (24 per cent) and Port Stephens (20 per cent). For the class as a whole, however, population growth from 1966 to 1971 was below the average for all classes of 9.3 per cent, and 18 of these 68 large town local authorities actually lost population over the intercensal period (seven of these were in Victoria and six in Queensland).

Of the 68 large town local authorities, 39 are completely urban, almost all of these being of the urban centre type (class 1) where the urban centre and the local authority are the same. In addition, 14 large town authorities are of the urban centre and rural type (class 3), and 10 are large town local authorities which are associated with other urban centres as well (classes 5a and 5b). Overall 61 of the 67 large town urban centres are governed by a single local authority. Of the remaining six urban centres, four are divided between two local authorities, and two between three local authorities. As noted in footnote 2 above, in general the great majority of the people in an urban centre administered by more than one local authority are resident in one local authority area.

In two instances, a large town local authority contains two large town urban centres - Tweed local authority contains the large town urban centres of Tweed Heads and Murwillumbah, and Maroochy the urban centres of Maroochydore-Mooloolaba and Nambour. In addition, each of these local authorities contains a smaller urban centre, so that each has three urban centres located within its boundaries. Two other local authorities in this class are also associated with more than one urban centre. Port Stephens includes the urban centres of Raymond Terrace (large town) and Nelson Bay (medium town) and a small part of the urban centre of Newcastle (large city); Tumut contains the urban centres of Tumut (large town) and Batlow and Talbingo (both small towns).

Table 13

LARGE TOWN LOCAL AUTHORITIES1. NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	19	1	2		3	1		26
Victoria	10	1	2	2	1			16
Queensland	4		4		3	1		12
South Australia	1	2	2	2				7
Western Australia	1		2	1	1			5
Tasmania			2					2
ALL	35	4	14	5	8	2		68

2. POPULATION 30.6.71
(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	142	9	20		48	17		236
Victoria	77	7	21	4	8			116
Queensland	32		52		53	11		148
South Australia	9	12	15	6				42
Western Australia	7		15	6	9			37
Tasmania			22					22
ALL	266	28	145	15	117	28		600

3. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66 - 30.6.71
(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	11.6	0.5	-0.5		4.3	2.9		18.8
Victoria	2.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	2.5			4.1
Queensland	-1.1		1.8		3.5	1.4		5.6
South Australia	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.3				2.4
Western Australia	-0.3		-0.4	2.9	5.3			7.5
Tasmania			1.2					1.2
ALL	12.8	0.7	3.4	2.8	15.6	4.3		39.6

4. AREA
(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	250	5	2,010		2,032	378		4,675
Victoria	86	9	503	386	163			1,147
Queensland	75		22,479		10,526	1,530		34,610
South Australia	4	7	250	806				1,067
Western Australia	9		881	68	9,348			10,306
Tasmania			705					705
ALL	424	21	26,828	1,260	22,069	1,908		52,510

5. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66 - 30.6.71

(% for 5 years)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	8.9	6.1	-2.4		9.9	19.9		8.7
Victoria	3.2	-4.2	-0.5	-10.0	43.9			3.7
Queensland	-3.4		3.6		7.1	15.3		3.9
South Australia	2.2	4.3	10.4	5.5				6.1
Western Australia	-4.1		-2.6	96.7	160.6			25.4
Tasmania			5.9					5.8
ALL	5.1	2.6	2.4	22.4	15.3	17.9		7.1

6. AVERAGE AREA PER LOCAL AUTHORITY

(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	13	5	1,005		677	378		180
Victoria	9	9	252	193	163			72
Queensland	19		5,620		3,509	1,530		2,884
South Australia	4	4	125	403				152
Western Australia	9		441	68	9,348			2,061
Tasmania			353					353
ALL	12	5	1,916	252	2,759	954		772

7. AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCAL AUTHORITY

(<math>1,000</math>)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	7	9	10		16	18		9
Victoria	8	7	11	2	8			7
Queensland	8		13		17	11		12
South Australia	9	6	7	3				6
Western Australia	7		8	6	9			7
Tasmania			11					11
ALL	8	7	10	3	15	14		9

8. AVERAGE PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	566	1,740	10		23	47		50
Victoria	890	756	42	9	50			101
Queensland	423		2		5	7		4
South Australia	2,300	1,743	59	7				39
Western Australia	789		17	87	1			4
Tasmania			31					31
ALL	628	1,319	5	12	5	15		11

It is evident, therefore, that there is no fragmentation of large town urban centres among local authorities as occurred with some of the medium city urban centres. This feature of large towns is also shown by the small variation about the average population (of 9,000) of large town local authorities (see Table 13). The largest local authority in this class is Maroochy in Queensland, with a population of 26,000, and the smallest is Newstead in Victoria, with 1,600. However, 59 of the 68 large town local authorities have populations between 5,000 and 15,000.³

The spatial area included in large town local authorities shows a wide variation between States, but this is largely due to the size of three local authorities in Queensland and Western Australia. The largest local authority is Mareeba in Queensland, which contains 20,383 square miles, while Port Hedland in Western Australia has 9,348 square miles and Bowen in Queensland 8,141 square miles. When these three local authorities are excluded, the general pattern for the large town local authority class is one of small population (averaging 9,000 in each local authority) and relatively small area (about 11 square miles for the 39 wholly urban local authorities, and approximately 500 square miles for the other urban/rural local authorities, when the three very large local authorities mentioned above are excluded).

³ See Appendix 3, Table A.

IX MEDIUM TOWN LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Medium town local authorities are those which are associated with urban centres with populations of 2,500 to 4,999. There are 106 urban centres of this size in the Australian States¹ and they are governed by 109 different local authorities - 96 medium town local authorities, two metropolitan local authorities, four large city local authorities, two medium city local authorities, three small city local authorities, and two large town local authorities. However, the urban centre of Woomera-Maralunga is not within a local authority. At 30 June 1971 the population of these 106 urban centres was 365,000, of whom 322,000 resided in medium town local authorities. In addition this class of local authority had 22,000 persons resident in 15 other kinds of urban centres (10 smaller urban centres, parts of two smaller urban centres, and parts of three larger urban centres), and a rural population of 234,000. giving a total for the 96 local authorities in this class of 578,000.

Details of the medium town local authorities are given in Table 14. These local authorities are predominantly ones which contain a single medium town urban centre with and without a rural area (60 of class 3 and 16 of class 1). Most of these local authorities are in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland (70 of the 96). Over the intercensal period 1966 to 1971 the population of this class of local authority expanded

¹ There are 35 urban centres in New South Wales, 27 in Victoria, 19 in Queensland, eight in South Australia, 12 in Western Australia and five in Tasmania. Of the 106 urban centres, 93 are completely within medium town local authorities (however two urban centres, Foster-Tuncurry and Kadina, are split between two medium town local authorities), 11 are within other classes of local authorities, and one (Woomera-Maralunga) is not within a local authority area. The urban centres within other classes of local authority are: within metropolitan local authorities - Berwick, Lawson-Hazelbrook; within large city local authorities - Wangi-Rathmines, Helensburgh, Ocean Grove-Barwon (split between two large city local authorities); within medium city local authorities - Davistown-Saratoga, Terrigal-Wamberal; within small city local authorities - Wyong, Sawtell, Ulladulla; within large town local authorities - Nelson Bay, Home Hill.

Table 14

MEDIUM TOWN LOCAL AUTHORITIES1. NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	8		14	1	3		1	27
Victoria	4		16	2	3			25
Queensland	1		14		3			18
South Australia	2	2	3	1			1	9
Western Australia	1		10		1			12
Tasmania			3			2		5
ALL	16	2	60	4	10	2	2	96

2. POPULATION 30.6.71
(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	28		87	8	27		10	160
Victoria	13		87	8	30			138
Queensland	4		96		33			133
South Australia	7	4	18	2			2	34
Western Australia	5		57		11			73
Tasmania			19			21		41
ALL	57	4	364	17	101	21	13	578

3. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66 - 30.6.71
(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	0.6		-1.1	0.7	-0.2		-0.4	-0.4
Victoria	-0.3		1.4	-0.3	0.8			1.6
Queensland	0.2		2.4		3.4			6.0
South Australia	-0.1	0.3	..	0.1			-0.4	-0.1
Western Australia	..		15.6		8.7			24.3
Tasmania			1.7			1.4		3.1
ALL	0.4	0.3	20.0	0.5	12.7	1.4	-0.8	34.5

The symbol (..) indicates a change of fewer than 500.

4. AREA (Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	49		55,135	1,219	3,532		1,504	61,439
Victoria	28		9,555	223	2,489			12,295
Queensland	6		45,096		6,880			51,982
South Australia	11	3	1,175	132			283	1,604
Western Australia	4		366,620		8,452			275,076
Tasmania			2,206			451		2,657
ALL	98	3	379,787	1,574	21,353	451	1,787	405,053

5. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66 - 30.6.71
(% for 5 years)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	2.2		-1.2	10.3	-0.7		-3.6	-0.2
Victoria	-2.2		1.6	-3.8	2.7			1.2
Queensland	5.7		2.6		11.4			4.7
South Australia	-1.3	7.5	0.1	5.0			-13.1	-0.3
Western Australia	-0.7		37.8		414.3			49.9
Tasmania			9.8			7.0		8.2
ALL	0.7	7.5	5.8	3.0	14.4	7.0	-6.8	6.3

6. AVERAGE AREA PER LOCAL AUTHORITY
(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	6		3,938	1,219	1,177		1,504	2,276
Victoria	7		597	112	830			492
Queensland	6		3,221		2,293			2,888
South Australia	6	2	392	132			283	178
Western Australia	4		30,552		8,452			22,923
Tasmania			735			226		531
ALL	6	2	6,330	394	2,135	226	894	4,219

7. AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCAL AUTHORITY
(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	4		6	8	9		10	6
Victoria	3		5	4	10			6
Queensland	4		7		11			7
South Australia	4	2	6	2			2	4
Western Australia	5		6		11			6
Tasmania			6			11		8
ALL	4	2	6	4	10	11	6	6

8. AVERAGE PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	578		2	6	8		7	3
Victoria	471		9	34	12			11
Queensland	617		1		5			3
South Australia	673	1,433	15	16			8	21
Western Australia	1,200		0.2		1			0.3
Tasmania			9			47		15
ALL	586	1,433	1	11	5	47	7	1.4

slowly, the rate of increase being 6.3 per cent compared with the average rate for all classes of 9.3 per cent. However, expansion was not a general feature of local authorities in this class, 46 of the 96 local authorities losing population over the intercensal period, and the combined population declining in the States of New South Wales and South Australia. The population increase for the class occurred mostly in Western Australia, the increase in that State representing 70 per cent of the net increase in all States. The population increase in Western Australia was connected with the mining boom in the period under consideration.²

Medium town local authorities contain just less than five per cent of the population of all local authorities, but over 19 per cent of the area of Australia incorporated as local authorities. The spatial size of these local authorities is particularly large in Western Australia, where the 12 local authorities contain 275,000 square miles, or just over two-thirds of the total area for the class. The largest local authority in Western Australia is East Pilbara, which contains nearly 138,000 square miles, but five other medium town local authorities in that State each contain more than 10,000 square miles.

Only six of the 96 medium town local authorities are entirely urban, and rural population is significant for the class as a whole. At the last census these 96 local authorities had a rural population of 234,000, equal to two-fifths of their total population. In general, these local authorities are small in terms of population size, the average for the class being 6,000; 86 local authorities have a population of 2,500 to 9,999.³ The local authority with the greatest population at the last census was Beaudesert in Queensland with just over 13,400 persons, and the smallest was Kadina (Municipal Corporation) in South Australia with 1,900.

² The most rapidly expanding local authorities in Western Australia were Carnarvon, Coolgardie, Esperance, Exmouth, East Pilbara, West Pilbara, West Kimberley and Roebourne. These local authorities contain the expanding urban centres of Kambalda, Esperance, Carnarvon, Exmouth, Dampier, Karratha, Roebourne, Tom Price and Derby.

³ See Appendix 3, Table A.

X SMALL TOWN LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Small town local authorities are those associated with the smallest group of urban centres, that is those with populations of 1,000 to 2,499. There are 234 urban centres of this kind in the Australian States¹ and they are governed by 208 local authorities - 170 small town local authorities, 10 metropolitan local authorities, five large city local authorities, two medium city local authorities, four small city local authorities, eight large town local authorities, and nine medium town local authorities. One urban centre (Coober Pedy) is not in a local authority. Of the 233 urban centres that are within local authorities, 187 are wholly within small town local authorities - 141 small town local authorities contain one (small town) urban centre, 17 contain two urban centres, and two contain three urban centres; four small town local authorities contain one small town urban centre and part of one other urban centre; while two urban centres are each split between two small town local authorities. Of the remaining 46 urban centres, 43 are wholly within other classes of local authority, and three are partly within a small town local authority and partly within another class of local authority.² At 30 June 1971 the

¹ There are 77 small town urban centres in New South Wales, 56 in Victoria, 41 in Queensland, 27 in South Australia, 22 in Western Australia, and 11 in Tasmania.

² The urban centres split between two small town local authorities are Jamestown and Strathalbyn. The three urban centres split between a small town local authority and a local authority of another class are Torquay, Moonta and Wallaroo. Of the 43 urban centres wholly in other classes of local authority, two are split between two metropolitan local authorities - Emerald between Berwick and Sherbrooke, and Warrandyte between Doncaster-Templestowe and Eltham - and the other 41 are within a single local authority as follows: within a metropolitan local authority (7) Terrey Hills, Blackheath, Pakenham East, Beenleigh, Albany Creek, Rolystone, Wanneroo; within a large city local authority (7) - Avondale, Morisset, Lara, Leopold, Portarlinton, St Leonards, Lauderdale; within a medium city local authority (4) - Avoca Beach, Babinda, Edmonton-Hambleton, Gordonvale; within a small city local authority (5) - Branxton-Greta, Berry, Huskisson, Woolgoolga, Churchill; within a large town local authority (8) - Kingscliffe, Batlow, Talbingo, Narellan, Buderim, Collinsville, Craigieburn, Goldsworthy; within a medium town local authority (10) - Camden Haven, Macksville, Aberdeen, Heyfield, Inverloch, Bungaree, Moura, Cooroy, Karratha, Roebourne. In four cases, two small town urban centres are in a single local authority (Lake Macquarie, Shoalhaven, Tumut, Roebourne), and in two cases there are three small towns within a single local authority (Bellarine, Mulgrave).

population of these urban centres was 375,000, of whom 302,000 were in small town local authorities. The total population of these 170 small town local authorities was 724,000, the balance of the population being other urban 3,000 (resident in parts of five larger urban centres) and rural 419,000.

Details of small town local authorities are given in Table 15. There are 170 of these local authorities, 50 in New South Wales, 40 in Victoria, 30 in Queensland, 26 in South Australia, 16 in Western Australia and eight in Tasmania. Just over three-quarters of their combined population are in the three eastern mainland States. As a group the population of these local authorities declined by nearly 5,000 over the period 1966 to 1971, the population falling in all States except Western Australia and Tasmania, where there were small increases. The local authorities responsible for the increases were: Wyndham-East Kimberley and Murray in Western Australia; and Zeehan, Waratah and Sorrell in Tasmania. Overall 115 of the 170 local authorities in this class lost population between 1966 and 1971.

Small town local authorities are basically of the urban centre and rural type (class 3), where there is the single urban centre and a rural area incorporated into the local authority; 135 of the 170 local authorities are of this type. In addition, 23 local authorities have more than one urban centre (including part of an urban centre) and a rural area (classes 5a and 5b).

Only 10 small town local authorities are completely urban (classes 1 and 2), and the spatial size of the local authorities in this class tends to be large because they encompass a significant part of Australia. For all local authorities in this class the average area is over 3,000 square miles, and overall the class contains nearly 518,000 square miles, or nearly one-quarter of that part of Australia incorporated as local authorities. This one-quarter of the nation contains just less than 6 per cent of the nation's population resident within local authorities. The areas of the Queensland and Western Australian local authorities are particularly large, and the average local authority size in these States is two to three times greater than the class average. In Queensland the

largest local authority in this class is Cook, which has an area of over 48,000 square miles, and another seven local authorities in that State also have areas in excess of 10,000 square miles. In Western Australia the largest local authority is Wyndham-East Kimberley with nearly 47,000 square miles, while two others also have areas of approximately 40,000 square miles.

The average population of a local authority in this class is small at 4,000, and this average size does not vary much among the types of local authority or among the States. All but four of the 170 local authorities have populations of 2,500 to 9,999.³ The largest local authority in terms of population size at the last census was Mildura (Shire) in Victoria with 16,700, and the smallest was Moonta in South Australia with just over 1,100. Given the large portion of Australia included in this local authority class, it is not surprising to find that rural population is larger than urban population for the class as a whole. At the last census, the rural population was 419,000, equal to 58 per cent of the total population of the class.

³ See Appendix 3, Table A

Table 15

SMALL TOWN LOCAL AUTHORITIES1. NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	4		36		8	2		50
Victoria	1		33		3	3		40
Queensland	1		28		1			30
South Australia		4	18	2	2			26
Western Australia			14		1	1		16
Tasmania			6		2			8
ALL	6	4	135	2	17	6		170

2. POPULATION 30.6.71(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	8		160		65	14		247
Victoria	2		135		32	28		198
Queensland	2		108		5			115
South Australia		6	57	3	13			79
Western Australia			44		4	4		52
Tasmania			24		10			33
ALL	13	6	529	3	128	46		724

3. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66 - 30.6.71(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	-0.5		-6.3		4.2	-0.9		-3.5
Victoria	-0.1		-6.7		2.4	3.1		-1.3
Queensland	-0.4		-3.6		1.8			-2.2
South Australia		-0.1	-1.0	-0.4	0.4			-1.1
Western Australia			-0.2		0.6	0.7		1.1
Tasmania			1.5		0.7			2.2
ALL	-1.0	-0.1	-16.3	-0.4	10.1	2.9		-4.8

4. AREA
(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	17		93,993		10,763	2,599		107,372
Victoria	9		27,615		4,795	1,408		33,827
Queensland	1		183,060		11,618			194,679
South Australia		10	11,521	796	2,536			14,863
Western Australia			114,453		46,791	701		161,945
Tasmania			3,351		1,545			4,896
ALL	27	10	433,992	796	78,048	4,708		517,581

5. POPULATION INCREASE 30.6.66 - 30.6.71
(% for 5 years)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	-6.0		-3.8		6.9	6.1		-1.4
Victoria	-4.0		-4.7		8.2	12.4		-0.7
Queensland	-15.4		-3.2		57.3			-1.9
South Australia		-1.7	-1.7	-12.1	3.2			-1.4
Western Australia			-0.5		17.6	21.2		2.2
Tasmania			6.7		8.0			7.1
ALL	-7.4	-1.7	-3.0	-12.1	8.6	6.7		-0.7

6. AVERAGE AREA PER LOCAL AUTHORITY
(Square Miles)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	4		2,611		1,345	1,300		2,147
Victoria	9		837		1,598	469		846
Queensland	1		6,538		11,618			6,489
South Australia		3	640	398	1,268			572
Western Australia			8,175		46,791	701		10,122
Tasmania			559		773			612
ALL	5	3	3,141	398	4,591	785		3,045

7. AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCAL AUTHORITY
(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	2		4		8	7		5
Victoria	2		4		11	9		5
Queensland	2		4		5			4
South Australia		1	3	1	6			3
Western Australia			3		4	4		3
Tasmania			4		5			4
ALL	2	1	4	1	8	8		4

8. AVERAGE PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

State	Spatial Relationship							All
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	
New South Wales	444		2		6	5		2
Victoria	267		5		7	20		6
Queensland	2,200		0.6		0.4			0.6
South Australia		590	5	4	5			5
Western Australia			0.4		0.1	6		0.5
Tasmania			7		6			7
ALL	481	590	1	4	2	10		1.4

XI RURAL LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Table 16 summarises the main features of rural local authorities, which are defined as those without an urban centre in the local authority. Of course, many of these rural local authorities have a small settlement with a population of several hundred people, and there is only a small arbitrary definitional difference between some rural and small town local authorities. For example, 21 of the 135 small town local authorities of the urban centre and rural type (class 3) contain a small town urban centre with a population between 1,000 and 1,100, and these are probably generally similar to many of the rural local authorities. On the other hand, no rural local authority is of the urban centre or part urban centre types (classes 1 and 2) or the multiple urban centres types (classes 5a and 5b); there are 29 local authorities of these four types in the small town class.

There are 310 rural local authorities in Australia (just over one-third of the total number) and this class of local authority has significant numbers in each State. At 30 June 1971 the total population in rural local authorities was 633,000, or 5 per cent of the population in all local authorities. In spatial terms, these local authorities are generally large, and overall they had an area in excess of one million square miles, which is nearly one-half of the portion of Australia incorporated in local authorities.

Given the large number of local authorities in the class and the relatively small population (one-third of the local authorities and one-twentieth of the population) it is apparent that the population governed by a rural local authority is likely to be very small. For the 310 local authorities the average population in a local authority is only about 2,000. At the last census one-half of the rural local authorities had a population of 1,000 to 2,499, one-quarter of 2,500 to 4,999, while one-fifth had fewer than 1,000 persons.¹ The local authority with the largest population was Widgee in Queensland with

¹ See Appendix 3, Table A.

Table 16

RURAL LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Item	State						All
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	
1. Number of Local Authorities	53	51	49	61	73	23	310
2. Population 30.6.71 (,000)	154	148	105	89	91	46	633
3. Population Increase 30.6.66 - 30.6.71 (,000)	-10.1	-7.9	-7.5	-5.4	-3.5	-3.4	-37.8
4. Area (Square Miles)	90,002	35,258	360,850	39,135	497,226	16,072	1,038,543
5. Population Increase 30.6.66 - 30.6.71 (%)	-6.2	-5.1	-6.7	-5.7	-3.7	-7.0	-5.6
6. Average Area Per Local Authority (Square Miles)	1,698	691	7,364	642	6,811	699	3,350
7. Average Population Per Local Authority (,000)	3	3	2	1	1	2	2
8. Average Persons Per Square Mile	2	4	0.3	2	0.2	3	0.6

just over 6,900, while the smallest population was in Sandstone in Western Australia, which had a population of only 121 in its 11,000 square miles.

Over the period 1966 to 1971 the population of rural local authorities decreased by 37,800, and this decline was common in all States. Overall 246, or four-fifths of all rural local authorities, lost population over the intercensal period. One feature of the decline in population was the tendency for the decrease to be smaller in the settlements than in the surrounding grazing and farming areas, a feature related to the adverse economic situation in many rural industries in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This was also a feature of population change in many of the small town local authorities, where the economy of the local authority was based on certain kinds of rural activities.

XII SUMMARY OF LOCAL AUTHORITY CLASSES

The preceding discussion of each of the eight primary classes of local authority has analysed particularly the relationships between population in urban centres and population in local authorities. These relationships are summarised in Table 17. Reading down a column gives information about the distribution of the population in a local authority class among various kinds of urban centres and in rural areas. For example, small city local authorities (CS) had a population of 824,000, of whom 9,000 resided in metropolitan urban centres, 707,000 in small city urban centres, 2,000 in large town urban centres, 8,000 in medium town urban centres, and 8,000 in small town urban centres, giving a total urban population of 734,000; the balance of the local authority population, 90,000, was rural.

Reading across a row shows how the population of a given kind of urban centre was distributed among the local authority classes. For example, there were 16 medium city urban centres with a population of 677,000, and this population was resident in medium city local authorities, 673,000, and in metropolitan local authorities, 4,000. Nearly 98 per cent of the total urban population was within local authorities of the same class.¹ Of the 479 urban centres 404 are completely within local authorities of the same class, 16 are partly within local authorities of the same class and partly within local authorities of a different class, and 57 are wholly within a different class of local authority. Two urban centres are not within a local authority.

The fact that 73 urban centres are associated with local authorities of a different class means, of course, that the number of local authorities governing the population of a given class of urban

¹ For example, metropolitan local authorities are those associated with urban centres with a population of 500,000 and over. These urban centres may be termed metropolitan urban centres. Thus metropolitan local authorities and metropolitan urban centres may be defined as being of the same class. The same applies to the other six classes of local authorities and urban centres.

Table 17

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY
AND URBAN CENTRE CLASSES. 30 JUNE 1971.

(<small>000)

Urban Centre		Local Authority Class									Not in Local Authority (,000)
Class	Number of Centres	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	Total	
metropolitan	5	7363			9			1		7372	
large city	4		677			1	3			681	
medium city	16	4		673						677	
small city	47	12		..	707	1	3	2		725	3
large town	67	1	5		2	462		..		471	
medium town	106	7	9	7	8	7	322			360	4
small town	234	17	13	7	8	13	16	302		374	1
urban population		7403	704	687	734	483	344	305		10660	9
rural population		201	20	81	90	117	234	419	633	1795	
Total	479	7605	725	769	824	600	578	724	633	12455	9
% of population:											
urban		97	97	89	89	80	60	42	0	86	
rural		3	3	11	11	20	40	58	100	14	
No. of Local Authorities		145	13	33	53	68	96	170	310	888	

- Notes: (i) Urban centres in the A.C.T. and Northern Territory are excluded.
- (ii) 2 urban centres in South Australia not in a local authority are included in the number of urban centres - 1 in the medium town class (Woomera-Maralunga) and 1 in the small town class (Coober Pedy).
- (iii) The population shown as not in a local authority for the small city urban centre class is the portion of Moe-Yallourn in the Yallourn Works Area which is administered by the Victorian State Electricity Commission.
- (iv) The symbol (..) indicates a population of fewer than 500 persons.

centre is greater than the number of local authorities of that same class. The overall position is shown in Table 18. In all 68 local authorities have within their boundaries all or part of an urban centre of a class different from their own. Most of the urban centres involved are of the medium and small town classes.

Table 18

NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES GOVERNING
URBAN CENTRES - BY CLASSES

Class of Urban Centre	Class of Local Authority Governing Urban Centre							Total	
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	Same Class	Different Class
metropolitan	145			1			1	145	2
large city		13			1	1		13	2
medium city	1		33					33	1
small city	1		1	53	1	2	2	53	7
large town	1	1		1	68		2	68	5
medium town	2	4	2	3	2	96		96	13
small town	10	5	2	4	8	9	170	170	38

Table 17 shows that, at 30 June 1971, the population of all local authorities was 86 per cent urban and 14 per cent rural. However, these proportions varied among the classes. Metropolitan and large city local authorities had the greatest degree of urbanisation with 97 per cent of their population in urban centres; medium and small city local authorities were also above the average degree of urbanisation with 89 per cent of their population in urban centres. The three town classes of local authority all had urbanisation proportions below the average - 80 per cent for the large town class, 60 per cent for the medium town class and 42 per cent for the small town class.

One of the significant features of the period 1966 to 1971 was the very large number of local authorities which experienced a reduction in population. As Table 19 shows, 482 (or 54 per cent) of the 888 local authorities had a smaller population in 1971 than they had in 1966. Among the primary classes, the decrease was largest for rural local authorities, with 246 (or nearly four-fifths) of the local authorities in that class losing population. The proportion was just over two-thirds for small town local authorities and nearly one-half for medium town local authorities. In these last two classes, the declining local authorities were mainly of the urban centre and rural type (class 3). In the metropolitan class just over one-quarter of local authorities experienced a decrease in population, but all of the declining local authorities were located in the older and inner city areas of the metropolitan urban centres (class 2).

With regard to the spatial relationship classification, the urban centre and rural class (class 3) had the largest number of declining local authorities after the rural class, with just over three-fifths of the local authorities of this type losing population. This type of local authority is, of course, an important type in inland and country areas of Australia. The number of declining local authorities was also relatively large in the urban centre class (class 1), where just over one-third of these local authorities had a decrease in population; this decline occurred mainly in the three town classes. The number of part urban type local authorities (class 2) losing population was, as noted above, mainly associated with changes in the metropolitan local authorities.

Section 2 of the table shows that the general pattern described above was similar in all six States. Queensland and South Australia had the largest proportions of declining local authorities, with three-fifths of local authorities in each of those States experiencing a decrease in population over the intercensal period. New South Wales had the smallest proportion of just less than one-half. One of the interesting interstate differences may be seen in the metropolitan class. All of the 39 local authorities of this class which lost population were of the part urban centre type (class 2), and represented 43 per cent of the 90 local

Table 19

NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH A
DECREASE IN POPULATION 1966 TO 1971

1. BY SIZE OF URBAN CENTRE AND SPATIAL RELATIONSHIP CLASSIFICATIONS

Spatial Relationship Classification	No. of Local Authorities with a Decrease in Population									
	Size of Urban Centre Classification									% of Class Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	Total	
1			1	2	8	8	6		25	34%
2	39	3	1	4	2		2		51	43%
3					5	31	98		134	61%
4		1	4	2	2	2	2		13	14%
5a					1	3	4		8	21%
5b							3		3	10%
5c						2			2	25%
R									246	79%
Total	39	4	6	8	18	46	115	246	482	54%
% of Class Total	27%	31%	18%	15%	26%	48%	68%	79%	54%	

2. BY SIZE OF URBAN CENTRE AND STATE CLASSIFICATIONS

State	No. of Local Authorities with a Decrease in Population									
	Size of Urban Centre Classification									% of Class Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	Total	
New South Wales	9		1	2	2	15	35	46	110	49%
Victoria	15	3	1	2	7	17	27	42	114	54%
Queensland			2	2	6	7	24	37	78	60%
South Australia	11			1	1	3	16	50	82	60%
Western Australia	4			1	2	4	10	52	73	53%
Tasmania		1	2				3	19	25	51%
Total	39	4	6	8	18	46	115	246	482	54%
% of Class Total	27%	31%	18%	15%	26%	48%	68%	79%	54%	

authorities of this type. However, in South Australia 55 per cent of local authorities of this type experienced a decline in population, and the proportion was 48 per cent in Victoria. At the other extreme, the proportion was only 32 per cent in New South Wales and 36 per cent in Western Australia.

It is clear from the above analysis that the growth of population in the six Australian States over the period 1966 to 1971 was confined to fewer than one-half of the number of local authorities in those States. Moreover, given the large number of declining local authorities in the medium town, small town and rural classes, which together contain 94 per cent of the area of Australia incorporated as local authorities, it is also clear that population growth was confined to a small portion of the nation; metropolitan local authorities experienced three-quarters of the net increase in population of 1,056,000, and these local authorities contain only 0.4 per cent of the area incorporated as local authorities. Overall, urban population rose by nearly 1,200,000 from 1966 to 1971, an increase of 12.6 per cent for the five-year period; on the other hand rural population fell by 143,000, a decline of 7.4 per cent on the 1966 rural population.

XIII LOCAL AUTHORITY CLASSES: STATE SUMMARIES

The primary purpose of this study has been to analyse some features of local authorities on a nationwide basis. Within the framework developed, a primary classification was established by reference to the basis of the size of the urban centre with which the local authority was associated, and a secondary classification was established on the basis of the type of spatial relationship between the local authority and the urban centre (or urban centres). Within this framework, the States may be regarded as another kind of secondary classification. Thus Tables 9 to 16 above give data for each primary class of local authority, with a two-way secondary classification by spatial relationship and State. Information for each State can be compiled from these tables.

Table 20 gives a summary of features of the eight primary classes of local authority where the States are the basis of a secondary classification. Sections 1 to 8 of this table enable interstate comparisons to be made, while Section 9 reconciles population, population increase, and areas for the local authorities with corresponding figures for the six States as a whole. Table 21 gives similar information for the spatial relationships classification by States.

To analyse in detail the features of local authorities in the individual States would be to depart from the primary purpose of this study. Detailed analyses of local authorities in any State represent, as noted in the next chapter, one kind of application of the framework developed in this study, rather than forming a component of the study itself. Such studies of individual States may begin with the data given in Tables 20 and 21.

Table 20

PRIMARY CLASS LOCAL AUTHORITIES - STATE SUMMARIES1. NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

State	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
New South Wales	39	4	4	20	26	27	50	53	223
Victoria	49	6	10	13	16	25	40	51	210
Queensland	6		12	4	12	18	30	49	131
South Australia	28		1	5	7	9	26	61	137
Western Australia	23			9	5	12	16	73	138
Tasmania		3	6	2	2	5	8	23	49
TOTAL	145	13	33	53	68	96	170	310	888

2. POPULATION 30 JUNE 1971(,000)

State	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
New South Wales	2791	460	143	390	236	160	247	154	4582
Victoria	2442	133	121	195	116	138	198	148	3490
Queensland	867		396	50	148	133	115	105	1814
South Australia	829		32	51	42	34	79	89	1155
Western Australia	676			97	37	73	52	91	1024
Tasmania		132	77	40	22	41	33	46	389
TOTAL	7605	725	769	824	600	578	724	633	12455

3. POPULATION INCREASE 1966-1971(,000)

State	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
New South Wales	254.6	37.9	19.3	38.9	18.8	-0.4	-3.5	-10.1	355.5
Victoria	250.4	12.4	3.7	14.4	4.1	1.6	-1.3	-7.9	277.4
Queensland	88.8		54.2	2.5	5.6	6.0	-2.2	-7.5	147.4
South Australia	69.8		10.3	2.0	2.4	-0.1	-1.1	-5.4	77.9
Western Australia	128.4			21.7	7.5	24.3	1.1	-3.5	179.5
Tasmania		9.6	1.5	4.3	1.2	3.1	2.2	-3.4	18.5
TOTAL	792.0	59.9	89.0	83.8	39.6	34.5	-4.8	-37.8	1056.2

4. POPULATION INCREASE 1966-1971

(% for 5 years)

State	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
New South Wales	10.1	9.0	15.6	10.8	8.7	-0.2	-1.4	-6.2	8.4
Victoria	11.4	9.9	3.2	8.0	3.7	1.2	-0.7	-5.1	8.6
Queensland	11.4		15.9	5.3	3.9	4.7	-1.9	-6.7	8.8
South Australia	9.2		47.5	4.1	6.1	-0.3	-1.4	-5.7	7.2
Western Australia	23.4			28.8	25.4	49.9	2.2	-3.7	21.2
Tasmania		8.2	2.0	12.0	5.8	8.2	7.1	-7.0	5.0
TOTAL	11.6	9.0	13.1	11.1	7.1	6.3	-0.7	-5.6	9.3

5. AREA
(,000 Square Miles)

State	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
New South Wales	1.9	0.7	0.5	5.9	4.7	61.4	107.4	90.0	272.5
Victoria	1.7	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	12.3	33.8	35.3	87.7
Queensland	1.4		20.1	2.5	34.6	52.0	194.7	360.9	666.1
South Australia	0.7		..	0.8	1.1	1.6	14.9	39.1	58.2
Western Australia	1.6			30.1	10.3	275.1	161.9	497.2	976.3
Tasmania		0.2	1.6	0.3	0.7	2.7	4.9	16.1	26.4
TOTAL	7.4	1.4	23.9	40.8	52.5	405.1	517.6	1038.5	2087.2

(..) signifies an area smaller than 50 square miles

6. AVERAGE AREA PER LOCAL AUTHORITY
(Square Miles)

State	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
New South Wales	49	177	123	297	180	2276	2147	1698	1222
Victoria	34	80	175	99	72	492	846	691	418
Queensland	237		1672	617	2884	2888	6489	7364	5085
South Australia	27		10	156	152	178	572	642	425
Western Australia	71			3343	2061	22923	10122	6811	7074
Tasmania		58	266	142	353	531	612	699	536
TOTAL	51	105	724	771	772	4219	3045	3350	2350

7. AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCAL AUTHORITY
(,000)

State	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
New South Wales	72	115	36	20	9	6	5	3	21
Victoria	49	22	12	15	7	6	5	3	17
Queensland	145		33	13	12	7	4	2	14
South Australia	30		32	10	6	4	3	1	8
Western Australia	29			11	7	6	3	1	7
Tasmania		44	13	20	11	8	4	2	8
TOTAL	52	56	23	16	9	6	4	2	14

8. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE
PER LOCAL AUTHORITY

State	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
New South Wales	1448	651	291	66	50	3	2	2	17
Victoria	1454	277	69	151	101	11	6	4	40
Queensland	610		20	20	4	3	0.6	0.3	3
South Australia	1108		3160	65	39	21	5	2	20
Western Australia	413			3	4	0.3	0.3	0.2	1
Tasmania		759	48	141	31	15	7	3	15
TOTAL	1025	532	32	20	11	1.4	1.4	0.6	6

9. RECONCILIATION OF STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY
POPULATION AND AREA STATISTICS

(N.B. all population statistics are taken from census field count statements)

(a) Population 30 June 1971 (,000)

State or Territories	Population in:			
	Local Authority Areas	Unincorporated Areas	Migratory	Total
New South Wales	4582	2	6	4590
Victoria	3490	3*	2	3496
Queensland	1814	5	4	1823
South Australia	1155	16	2	1173
Western Australia	1024		3	1027
Tasmania	389		..	390
Territories		229		229
Australia	12455	256	17	12728

* included Yallourn Works Area; (..) signifies less than 500

(b) Population Increase 1966-1971 (,000)

State or Territories	Population Increase in:			
	Local Authority Areas	Unincorporated Areas	Migratory	Total
New South Wales	356	-1	-3	352
Victoria	277	-1	-1	276
Queensland	147	..	2	149
South Australia	78	-1	..	78
Western Australia	179		-..	179
Tasmania	19		-..	18
Territories		77		77
Australia	1056	75	-3	1129

(..) signifies an increase or a decrease smaller in magnitude than 500.

(c) Area (,000 square miles)

State or Territories	Area in:		
	Local Authority Areas	Unincorporated Areas	Total
New South Wales	273	37	309
Victoria	88	..	88
Queensland	666	1	667
South Australia	58	322	380
Western Australia	976		976
Tasmania	26		26
Territories		521	521
Australia	2087	881	2968

(..) signifies an area smaller than 500 square miles.

Table 21

TYPES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY BY
SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS CLASSIFICATION - STATE SUMMARIES

1. NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

State	Spatial Relationship								Total
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	R	
New South Wales	38	32	57	14	17	10	2	53	223
Victoria	22	38	52	28	7	8	4	51	210
Queensland	7	3	49	12	7	4		49	131
South Australia	4	31	23	14	2		2	61	137
Western Australia	3	14	26	15	3	4		73	138
Tasmania		1	12	8	2	3		23	49
Total	74	119	219	91	38	29	8	310	888

2. POPULATION 30 JUNE 1971

(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship								Total
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	R	
New South Wales	320	1804	374	924	222	627	156	154	4582
Victoria	195	1678	256	840	70	168	136	148	3490
Queensland	49	53	391	1043	91	83		105	1814
South Australia	28	638	90	274	13		22	89	1155
Western Australia	30	276	116	448	24	40		91	1024
Tasmania		35	85	156	10	58		46	389
Total	622	4484	1313	3684	428	978	314	633	12455

3. POPULATION INCREASE 1966 - 1971

(,000)

State	Spatial Relationship								Total
	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	R	
New South Wales	18.4	56.6	4.9	173.5	17.3	92.7	2.2	-10.1	355.5
Victoria	8.4	34.9	-4.2	178.7	5.7	24.2	37.6	-7.9	277.4
Queensland	-1.5	2.6	16.4	98.3	8.7	30.4		-7.5	147.4
South Australia	1.7	16.2	0.4	59.1	0.4		5.5	-5.4	77.9
Western Australia	2.0	8.1	15.0	122.1	14.6	21.2		-3.5	179.5
Tasmania		-2.2	7.4	7.8	0.7	8.2		-3.4	18.5
Total	29.0	116.2	39.9	639.5	47.4	176.7	45.3	-37.8	1056.2

XIV CONCLUSION

The preceding chapters have discussed the classification criteria used in this study and analysed some of the population and area characteristics of the various local authority classes identified. In so doing, a greater understanding of the structure of local authorities in Australia has emerged. However, the classification developed in this study appears to be applicable to more specific studies of local authorities, and some areas where the approach adopted in this analysis could be applied are outlined in the following paragraphs.

(1) The local authority classification could be used to analyse some aspects of local authority functions or finances on a national or individual State basis. Such analyses could be applied either to all local authority classes or to one or more classes only. For example, the writer is currently associated with three projects where the classification developed in this monograph is being employed.

The first project is a study of local authority debt in Queensland over the two intercensal periods 1961 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971.¹ An analysis of the features of debt structure and changes in that structure over time is being carried out within the primary classification framework. The brief summary in Table 22 shows that the relative burden of debt varies among the classes of local authority, and that this burden has been increasing in the latter half of the 1960s for small town and rural local authorities. In this period these local authorities were associated with areas adversely affected by the rural recession, with a resultant rise in unpaid rates and a fall in population. On the other hand, the most rapidly expanding local authorities in Queensland, the medium city class, experienced a decrease in the relative burden of debt repayments.

¹ This study is being undertaken by Mr M. Bowen, Riverina College of Advanced Education, Wagga Wagga, as the research component of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Economics in Regional Planning at James Cook University.

Table 22: Queensland Local Authorities: Proportion of General Rate Revenue Required to Finance Debt Service Payments (Interest and Redemption) Charged Against the General Fund. Years ended 30 June 1966 and 1971.

Local Authority Class	Number of Local Authorities in Class	Debt Service Proportion (%)		Population Growth 1966 to 1971 % for 5 years
		1966	1971	
metropolitan	6	2.9	3.3	11.4
medium city	12	4.1	3.8	15.9
small city	4	3.6	3.7	5.3
large town	12	4.2	4.3	3.9
medium town	18	4.1	4.8	4.7
small town	30	4.4	5.9	-1.9
rural	49	4.4	6.3	-6.7

Note: Queensland has no large city local authorities.

The second project is a survey of social welfare activities of Australian local authorities.² This project is based on a questionnaire survey of all Australian local authorities regarding their expenditure on, and participation in, social welfare services in the census year 1971. An evaluation of the information supplied by the respondent local authorities is being made by using the eight primary classes of local authority. The response rate for each class is about 50 per cent.

Finally, a program is being developed which will enable a comparison to be made of interregional and intraregional disparities with respect to demographic characteristics of the Queensland population, using both the ten DURD regions and the seven primary class regions developed in this study.³ This program will enable an assessment to be made as to whether the DURD set of complementary regions exhibits a higher or lower degree of interregional and intraregional disparity for

² This project is being carried out for the Australian Government Commission of Inquiry into Poverty.

³ This project is being undertaken in part for the Social Welfare Commission, as a basis for evaluating methods of distributing funds to Regional Councils under the Australian Assistance Plan in a way which takes account of interregional differences in social needs. Dr H. Sohn and Mr S. Hussain of the James Cook University are assisting in this project. There are only seven primary class regions in Queensland, which has no large cities.

these characteristics than the set of homogeneous regions delineated in this study. As an example of this approach, the summary in Table 23 shows that, with respect to population growth over the period 1966 to 1971, the Queensland regions of both sets may be grouped into three categories on the basis of the performance of the individual local authorities contained in each region. The first category comprises regions within which local authorities mainly recorded population increases: Moreton, Fitzroy and Mackay in the complementary set of regions; metropolitan class and medium city class in the homogeneous set. The second category comprises regions where the growing and declining local authorities were more nearly equal in numbers: Northern, Far North and North West in the first set of regions; small city class, large town class and medium town class in the second set. The third category includes regions where most local authorities lost population: Wide Bay-Burnett, Central West, South West and Darling Downs in the first set; small town class and rural class in the second set.

However, when these categories are considered with respect to the population growth rate of the region over the period, the homogeneous regions exhibit a more meaningful pattern in that the first category (metropolitan and medium city classes) consists of above-average growth regions; the second category comprises regions growing at below-average rates (small city, large town and medium town classes); and the third category comprises the declining regions (small town and rural classes). This kind of pattern is not revealed by the DURD regions, where Mackay region in the first category has below-average growth, and Northern and North West regions in the second category have above-average growth.

(2) Because local authorities have been accepted as the essential building blocks for the formation of regions in Australia, the classification developed in this study could be used to analyse regional structures from the viewpoint of the local authorities included in the regions. Studies to date have tended to concentrate on the task of delimiting a region, especially a complementary region, using various kinds of data on economic and social flows, and transport and

Table 23: Queensland Regions: Population Growth
30 June 1966 to 1971

Region	Population Increase 1966-1971 %	Number of Population Increase	Local Authorities with a Population Decrease	Total
<u>Set 1 DURD Regions (complementary set)</u>				
Moreton	12.6	14	3	17
Wide Bay-Burnett	- 0.3	7	17	24
Fitzroy	12.0	9	2	11
Mackay	8.5	6	2	8
Northern	10.3	4	3	7
Far North	5.0	5	7	12
North West	25.1	3	5	8
Central West	-19.2	1	11	12
South West	-12.6	0	10	10
Darling Downs	- 0.9	5	17	22
<u>Set 2 Regions from this Study (homogeneous set)</u>				
metropolitan class	11.4	6	0	6
medium city class	15.9	11	1	12
small city class	5.3	2	2	4
large town class	3.9	6	6	12
medium town class	4.7	11	7	18
small town class	- 1.9	6	24	30
rural class	- 6.7	12	37	49
QUEENSLAND	8.8	54	77	131

communication networks and flows.⁴ The summary in Table 24 indicates the regional structure in Queensland based only on the primary, or size of urban centre, classification.

⁴ For example, see C.P. Harris, 'Defining the Region', Section 3 of Northern Regional Study Policy Committee, *Northern Region. Basic Investigation of Prospects and Problems*, Co-ordinator-General's Department, Brisbane, 1973, pp. 18-28.

Table 24: Classification of Local Authorities in Queensland Regions

Region	Number of Local Authorities by Size of Urban Centre Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
1. Moreton	6		1		2	3	4	1	17
2. Wide Bay-Burnett			2	2	1	2	7	10	24
3. Fitzroy			1	2		4	1	3	11
4. Mackay			2			2	1	3	8
5. Northern			2		4			1	7
6. Far North			2		2	2	4	2	12
7. North West			1				2	5	8
8. Central West						1	3	8	12
9. South West					1	1	3	5	10
10. Darling Downs			1		2	3	5	11	22
Total	6		12	4	12	18	30	49	131

The above summary indicates that significant differences exist in the structure of the Queensland regions when the kinds of local authority included in each region are considered. It appears that the regions might be divided into three categories on this structural classification, the categories containing respectively one region (Moreton), six regions (Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy, Mackay, Northern, Far North and Darling Downs), and three regions (North West, Central West and South West). However, a different grouping emerges if population growth performance over the period 1966 to 1971 is assessed as above.

It is therefore not surprising that the Grants Commission, in the first exercise of its new role in recommending grants for local authorities, was led to consider 'the possibility of grouping local governing bodies into categories which would reflect a degree of homogeneity between the functions of those bodies within each category.'⁵ Local

⁵ Grants Commission, *First Report (1974) on Financial Assistance for Local Government*, p. 33.

authorities grouped into regions by the application of the polarisation criterion will not reflect the degree of homogeneity required for assessing standards and relative needs. The method employed by the Grants Commission utilised six categories of local authority, these categories being based on the rate of population growth of metropolitan and municipal (or town) local authorities, and the degree of urbanisation and population density for rural local authorities. The Commission found that 'the use of these categories gave less than satisfactory results but time did not permit further testing of different groupings'.⁶ The local authority groupings proposed in this study would appear to provide a basis for such further testing.

(3) The spatial relationship classification (especially with respect to classes 2, 4 and 5b) appears to have relevance for the redrawing of local authority boundaries to take account of the spread of urban population into rural areas of adjoining local authorities. If it is accepted as a basic philosophy that, as far as possible, urban centres other than those in the metropolitan class should be governed by a single local authority, the preceding analysis suggests that, as an example, boundary changes may be warranted in Queensland in the following six cases: Townsville and Thuringowa; Bundaberg and Gooburrum; Cairns and Mulgrave; Gold Coast and Albert; Gladstone and Calliope; Maryborough and Burrum.

(4) The spatial relationship classification also identifies local authorities with multiple urban centres (classes 5a, 5b and 5c), which might be defined as those with a relatively complicated structure. Better local government, with respect to meeting the differing needs of different communities, might ensue if the complicated structures were reviewed. There are 75 local authorities of these three types in Australia and they are of particular significance in New South Wales and Victoria (see Table 21, Chapter XIII). In Queensland there are 11 local authorities

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

of the multiple urban centre type and three of these (Mulgrave, Albert, Burrum) appear in the list in paragraph (3) above. Maroochy and Mulgrave present the most complicated structures in Queensland. Maroochy contains two large town urban centres and one small town urban centre, as well as a number of farming and seaside settlements not classified as urban. Mulgrave contains three small town urban centres and part of a medium town urban centre. In both cases some restructuring may be beneficial.

(5) Finally, in analysing certain classes of local authority evidence has also emerged of what might be regarded as the unnecessary fragmentation of urban centres among local authorities (for example, Ballarat, Bendigo, Launceston) and of unusually large rural areas being combined with an urban centre to make a local authority (for example, Mount Isa, Boulder). Cases of this kind may also warrant investigation with a view to considering the desirability of restructuring local authorities to achieve a more efficient spatial grouping.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITION AND DELIMITATION OF AN URBAN CENTRE

Criteria for the delimitation of urban centre boundaries are outlined in all the field count statements.¹ The criteria used for the 1971 census were established at a Conference of Statisticians in October 1969. In general terms, clusters of population of 1,000 or more were defined as urban centres, but also included in the definition were known holiday resorts of smaller population which had at least 250 dwellings, 100 of which were occupied.²

In delimiting urban centres with a population of 25,000 and over, the main criteria used were: (a) the inclusion of all contiguous Census Collector's Districts with a population density of 500 persons or more per square mile, and all areas completely surrounded by such Collector's Districts; (b) the inclusion, within the boundary of the larger urban centre, of another smaller urban centre separated from the urban centre of population 25,000 and over by a gap in actual development of less than two miles (shortest road or rail distance).

In delimiting urban centres with less than 25,000 persons, the methods used were: inspection of aerial photographs, field inspections, and the inclusion of all continuous areas or urban growth, irrespective of the population density of those areas. Also included were any close but non-contiguous development clearly forming part of the urban centre formed from the continuous growth areas.

¹ *Census of Population and Housing. 30 June 1971, Field Count Statement, Population: Local Government Areas and Towns (references 2.71 to 2.78).*

² In this study only clusters of population of 1,000 or more persons have been included as urban centres.

APPENDIX 2 PART A

LOCAL AUTHORITIES CLASSIFIED BY URBAN CENTRE,
SPATIAL RELATIONSHIP AND STATE

I METROPOLITAN LOCAL AUTHORITIESM(2) Part Urban CentreNew South Wales

Ashfield
 Auburn
 Bankstown
 Botany
 Burwood
 Canterbury
 Concord
 Drummoyne
 Holroyd
 Hunters Hill
 Hurstville
 Kogarah
 Lane Cove
 Leichhardt
 Manly
 Marrickville
 Mosman
 North Sydney
 Parramatta
 Randwick
 Rockdale
 Ryde
 South Sydney
 Strathfield
 Sydney
 Waverley
 Willoughby
 Woollahra

Victoria

Altona
 Box Hill
 Brighton
 Brunswick
 Camberwell
 Caulfield
 Chelsea
 Coburg
 Collingwood
 Essendon
 Fitzroy
 Footscray
 Hawthorn
 Heidelberg
 Kew
 Malvern
 Melbourne
 Moorabbin
 Mordialloc
 Northcote
 Nunawading
 Oakleigh
 Port Melbourne
 Prahran
 Preston
 Richmond
 Ringwood
 St. Kilda
 Sandringham
 South Melbourne
 Williamstown

M(2) (continued)South Australia

Adelaide
 Brighton
 Burnside
 Campbelltown
 Colonel Light Gardens
 Elizabeth
 Enfield
 Glenelg
 Henley and Grange
 Hindmarsh
 Kensington and Norwood
 Payneham
 Port Adelaide
 Prospect
 St. Peters
 Thebarton
 Unley
 Walkerville
 West Torrens
 Woodville

Western Australia

Bassendean
 Claremont
 Cottesloe
 East Fremantle
 Fremantle
 Mosman Park
 Nedlands
 Peppermint Grove
 Perth
 South Perth
 Subiaco

M(4) Part Urban Centre and RuralNew South Wales

Baulkham Hills
 Blacktown
 Campbelltown
 Fairfield
 Hornsby
 Ku-ring-gai
 Liverpool
 Penrith
 Sutherland

Victoria

Broadmeadows
 Croydon
 Dandenong
 Diamond Valley
 Flinders
 Frankston
 Keilor
 Knox
 Lillydale
 Mornington
 Springvale

M(4) (continued)Victoria (continued)

Sunshine
Waverley
Whittlesea

Queensland

Brisbane
Ipswich
Redcliffe
Redland

South Australia

East Torrens
Marion
Meadows
Mitcham
Noarlunga
Salisbury
Tea Tree Gully

Western Australia

Bayswater
Belmont
Canning
Cockburn
Gosnells
Kalamunda
Mundaring
Melville
Stirling
Swan

M(5b) Urban Centre or Centres,
Part Urban Centre or
Centres, and RuralNew South Wales

Blue Mountains
Warringah

Victoria

Berwick

Queensland

Albert
Pine Rivers

Western Australia

Armadale-Kelmscott
Wanneroo

M(5c) Part Urban Centres
and RuralVictoria

Doncaster-Templestowe
Eltham
Sherbrooke

South Australia

Munno Para

II LARGE CITY LOCAL AUTHORITIESCL(2) Part Urban CentreVictoria

Geelong
Geelong West
Newtown

CL(4) Part Urban Centre and RuralNew South Wales

Shellharbour

Tasmania

Glenorchy
Hobart

CL(5b) Urban Centre or Centres, Part
Urban Centre or Centres, and
RuralNew South Wales

Lake Macquarie
Wollongong

Victoria

Bellarine
Corio

Tasmania

Clarence

CL(5c) Part Urban Centres and RuralNew South Wales

Newcastle

Victoria

South Barwon

III MEDIUM CITY LOCAL AUTHORITIESCM(1) Urban CentreNew South Wales

Broken Hill

CM(2) Part Urban CentreVictoria

Sebastopol

Queensland

Mackay

South Australia

Whyalla

Tasmania

Launceston

CM(3) Urban Centre and RuralNew South WalesAlbury
Wagga WaggaQueenslandMount Isa
Rockhampton
ToowoombaCM(4) Part Urban Centre and RuralVictoriaBallaarat
Ballarat
Bendigo
Bungaree
Buninyong
Eaglehawk
Grenville
Marong
StrathfieldsayeQueenslandBundaberg
Cairns
Gold Coast
Gooburrum
Pioneer
Thuringowa
TownsvilleTasmaniaBeaconsfield
Evandale
Lilydale
St. Leonards
WestburyCM(5b) Urban Centre or Centres, Part Urban Centre or Centres, and RuralNew South Wales

Gosford

Queensland

Mulgrave

IV SMALL CITY LOCAL AUTHORITIESCS(1) Urban CentreNew South Wales

Armidale
 Bathurst
 Dubbo
 Goulburn
 Grafton
 Lismore

Victoria

Horsham
 Mildura (C)
 Sale
 Shepparton (C)
 Traralgon (C)
 Wangaratta (C)
 Warrnambool (C)

Queensland

Gympie

South Australia

Port Augusta

Western Australia

Bunbury

CS(2) Part Urban CentreNew South Wales

Lithgow
 Orange
 Taree

Victoria

Colac (C)
 Moe

Queensland

Gladstone
 Maryborough

South Australia

Mount Gambier (C)
 Port Pirie

Western Australia

Albany (T)
 Geraldton
 Kalgoorlie

CS(3) Urban Centre and RuralNew South Wales

Queanbeyan
 Wade
 Windsor

CS(3) (continued)Victoria

Wodonga

Tasmania

Devonport

CS(4) Part Urban Centre and RuralNew South Wales

Canobolas
 Cockburn
 Tamworth

Victoria

Colac (S)

Queensland

Calliope

South Australia

Mount Gambier (DC)
 Pirie

Western Australia

Albany (S)
 Boulder
 Greenough
 Rockingham

Tasmania

Burnie

CS(5a) Urban Centres and RuralNew South Wales

Cessnock Greater
 Coffs Harbour
 Shoalhaven

CS(5b) Urban Centre or Centres,
Part Urban Centre or
Centres, and RuralNew South Wales

Maitland
 Wyong

Victoria

Morwell
 Werribee

Western Australia

Kwinana

V LARGE TOWN LOCAL AUTHORITIESTL(1) Urban CentreNew South Wales

Ballina
Bowral
Casino
Cooma
Cootamundra
Cowra
Denilquin
Forbes
Glen Innes
Gunnedah
Inverell
Moree
Mudgee
Muswellbrook
Narrabri
Parkes
Port Macquarie
Singleton
Young

Victoria

Echuca
Ararat (C)
Bairnsdale
Benalla (C)
Hamilton
Kyabram
Maryborough
Portland (T)
Stawell (T)
Swan Hill (C)

Queensland

Charters Towers
Dalby
Roma
Warwick

South Australia

Port Lincoln

Western Australia

Northam (T)

TL(2) Part Urban CentreNew South Wales

Kempsey

Victoria

Castlemaine

South Australia

Murray Bridge
Gawler

TL(3) Urban Centre and RuralNew South Wales

Leeton
Wellington

Victoria

Seymour
Warragul

TL(3) (continued)Queensland

Hinchinbrook
Johnstone
Landsborough
Mareeba

South Australia

Millicent
Stirling

Western Australia

Busselton
Collie

Tasmania

New Norfolk
Ulverstone

TL(4) Part Urban Centre and RuralVictoria

Metcalf
Newstead

South Australia

Mobilong
Mudla Wirra

Western Australia

Mandurah

TL(5a) Urban Centres and RuralNew South Wales

Camden
Tumut
Tweed

Victoria

Bulla

Queensland

Ayr
Bowen
Maroochy

Western Australia

Port Hedland

TL(5b) Urban Centre or Centres,
Part Centre or Centres,
and RuralNew South Wales

Port Stephens

Queensland

Burrum

VI MEDIUM TOWN LOCAL AUTHORITIESTM(1) Urban CentreNew South Wales

Bega
 Junee
 Narromine
 Quirindi
 Temora
 Tenterfield (M)
 Wingham
 Yass

Victoria

Camperdown
 Kerang (B)
 Queenscliffe
 St. Arnaud

Queensland

Goondiwindi

South Australia

Naracoorte (M)
 Peterborough (M)

Western Australia

Narrogin (T)

TM(2) Part Urban CentreSouth Australia

Kadina (M)
 Victor Harbour

TM(3) Urban Centre and RuralNew South Wales

Bland
 Bourke*
 Cobar
 Condoblin
 Coonabarabran
 Coonamble
 Corowa
 Gilgandra
 Hay
 Kiama
 Kyogle
 Mittagong
 Narrandera
 Wingecarribee

TM(3) (continued)Victoria

Bacchus Marsh
 Beechworth
 Buln Buln
 Cobram
 Daylesford and Glenlyon
 Euroa
 Healesville
 Korumburra
 Kyneton
 Melton
 Myrtleford
 Numurkah
 Orbost
 Tambo
 Warracknabeal
 Yarrawonga

Queensland

Atherton
 Beaudesert
 Cardwell
 Chinchilla
 Emerald
 Gatton
 Kingaroy
 Livingstone
 Longreach
 Mount Morgan
 Murweh
 Proserpine
 Sarina
 Stanthorpe

South Australia

Berri
 Loxton
 Renmark

Western Australia

Carnarvon
 Coolgardie
 East Pilbara*
 Esperance
 Exmouth
 Katanning
 Manjimup
 Merredin
 West Kimberley
 West Pilbara*

Tasmania

Circular Head
 George Town
 Queenstown

* At the 1971 census Bourke was Darling; East Pilbara was Marble Bar and Nullagine (2 separate local authorities); and West Pilbara was Ashburton and Tableland (2 separate local authorities).

TM(4) Part Urban Centre and
Rural

New South Wales

Great Lakes*

Victoria

Bass
Wonthaggi

South Australia

Encounter Bay

TM(5a) Urban Centres and Rural

New South Wales

Hastings
Nambucca
Scone

Victoria

Maffra
Rodney
Woorayl

Queensland

Banana
Caboolture
Noosa

Western Australia

Roebourne

TM(5b) Urban Centre or Centres,
Part Urban Centre or Centres,
or Rural

Tasmania

Kingborough
Wynyard

TM(5c) Part Urban Centres
and Rural

New South Wales

Manning

South Australia

Kadina (DC)

*At the 1971 Census Great Lakes (New South Wales) was Stroud.

VII SMALL TOWN LOCAL AUTHORITIESTS(1) Urban CentreNew South Wales

Bombala
Grenfell
Mullumbimby
Murrumburrah

Victoria

Port Fairy

Queensland

Thursday Island

TS(2) Part Urban CentreSouth Australia

Jamestown (M)
Moonta
Strathalbyn (M)
Walleroo

TS(3) Urban Centre and RuralNew South Wales

Balranald
Barraba
Bingara
Bogan*
Boorowa
Boree
Brewarrina
Carrathool
Colo
Coolamon
Crookwell
Cudgegong
Dungog
Gloucester
Goobang*
Gundagai
Guyra
Holbrook
Kyeamba
Lachlan
Lyndhurst
Manilla
Molong
Murray
Oberon
Peel
Rylestone
Tumbarumba
Uralla

TS(3) (continued)New South Wales (continued)

Wakool
Walcha
Walgett
Warren
Wentworth
Woodburn
Yallaroi

Victoria

Alberton
Alexandra
Birchip
Bright
Broadford
Charlton
Cohuna
Creswick
Dimboola
Donald
Dunmunkle
Glenelg
Hampden
Heytesbury
Kilmore
Koroit
Lowan
Mansfield
McIvor
Mortlake
Nathalia
Newham and Woodend
Phillip Island
Portland (S)
Ripon
Rochester
Rutherglen
Swan Hill (S)
Upper Murray
Walpeup
Wannon
Waranga
Yea

Queensland

Balonne
Barcaldine
Blackall
Boonah
Booringa
Cloncurry
Cook
Douglas
Duaringa
Flinders

*At the 1971 Census, Bogan was Bogan and Nyngan; and Goobang was Goobang and Peak Hill.

TS(3) (continued)Queensland (continued)

Gayndah
Herberton
Inglewood
Isis
Jondaryan
Kilcoy
Laidley
Millmerran
Monto
Moreton
Mundubbera
Murgon
Murilla
Nanango
Paroo
Pittsworth
Winton
Wondai

South Australia

Balaklava
Barmera
Burra Burra
Central Yorke Peninsula
Clare
Crystal Brook
Kanyaka-Quorn
Kapunda
Kingscote
Lacepede
Mannum
Meningie
Mount Barker
Murat Bay
Onkaparinga
Penola
Tanunda
Waikerie

Western Australia

Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Broome
Donnybrook-Balingup
Dundas
Growangerup
Harvey
Kellerberrin
Meekatharra
Moora
Northam (S)
Plantaganet
Wagin
Waroona
York

Tasmania

Deloraine
Latrobe
Penguin
Scottsdale
Sorrell
Waratah

TS(4) Part Urban Centre
and RuralSouth Australia

Jamestown (DC)
Strathalbyn (DC)

TS(5a) Urban Centres and
RuralNew South Wales

Bellingen
Berrigen
Byron
Eurobodalla
Inlay
Maclean
Namoi
Wollondilly

Victoria

Hastings
Mildura(S)
Upper Yarra

Queensland

Belyando

South Australia

Angaston
Tatiara

Western Australia

Wyndham-East Kimberley

Tasmania

Longford
Zeehan

TS(5b) Urban Centre or Centres,
Part Urban Centre or
Centres, and RuralNew South Wales

Blaxland
Macleay

Victoria

Barrabool
Cranbourne
Narracan

Western Australia

Murray

VIII RURAL LOCAL AUTHORITIESNew South Wales

Abercrombie
 Ashford
 Bibbenluke
 Booloocoo
 Boombi
 Burrangong
 Central Darling
 Conargo
 Coolah
 Copmanhurst
 Culcairn
 Demondrille
 Denman
 Dumaresq
 Goodradigbee
 Gundurimba
 Gunning
 Hume
 Illabo
 Jemalong
 Jerilderie
 Jindalee
 Liverpool Plains
 Lockhart
 Macintyre
 Merriwa
 Mitchell
 Monaro
 Mulwaree
 Mumbulla
 Murrumbidgee
 Murrurundi
 Narraburra
 Nundle
 Nymboida
 Patrick Plains
 Severn
 Snowy River
 Talbragar
 Tallanganda
 Tamarang
 Tenterfield (S)
 Terania
 Timbregongie
 Tintenbar
 Tomki
 Turon
 Ulmarra
 Urana
 Wangoola
 Weddin
 Windouran
 Yarrowlunla

Victoria

Arapiles
 Ararat (S)
 Avoca
 Avon
 Bairnsdale (S)
 Ballan

Victoria (continued)

Bannockburn
 Belfast
 Benalla (S)
 Bet Bet
 Chiltern
 Deakin
 Dundas
 East Loddon
 Gisborne
 Gordon
 Goulburn
 Huntly
 Kaniva
 Kara Kara
 Karkaroc
 Kerang (S)
 Korong
 Kowree
 Leigh
 Lexton
 Maldon
 Minhamite
 Mirboo
 Mount Rouse
 Omeo
 Otway
 Oxley
 Pyalong
 Romsey
 Rosedale
 Shepparton (S)
 South Gippsland
 Stawell (S)
 Talbot and Clunes
 Towong
 Traralgon (S)
 Tullaroop
 Tungamah
 Violet Town
 Wangaratta (S)
 Warrambool (S)
 Wimmera
 Winchelsea
 Wycheproof
 Yackandandah

Queensland

Allora
 Aramac
 Barcoo
 Bauhinia
 Bendemere
 Biggenden
 Boulia
 Broadsound
 Bulloo
 Bungil
 Burke
 Cambooya
 Carpentaria
 Clifton

Queensland (continued)

Crows Nest
 Croydon
 Dalrymple
 Diamantina
 Eacham
 Eidsvold
 Esk
 Etheridge
 Fitzroy
 Glengallan
 Ilfracombe
 Isisford
 Jericho
 Kilkivan
 Kolan
 McKinlay
 Mirani
 Miriam Vale
 Nebo
 Peak Downs
 Perry
 Quilpie
 Richmond
 Rosalie
 Rosenthal
 Tambo
 Tara
 Taroom
 Tiaro
 Waggamba
 Wamba
 Warroo
 Widgee
 Woocoo
 Woongarra

South Australia

Barossa
 Beachport
 Blyth
 Browns Well
 Bute
 Carrieton
 Cleve
 Clinton
 Coonalpyn Downs
 Dudley
 East Murray
 Elliston
 Eudunda
 Franklin Harbour
 Freeling
 Georgetown
 Gladstone
 Gumeracha
 Hallett
 Hawker
 Karoonda
 Kimba
 Lameroo

South Australia (continued)

Laura
 Le Hunte
 Lincoln
 Lucindale
 Mallala
 Marne
 Minlaton
 Morgan
 Mount Pleasant
 Naracoorte (DC)
 Orroroo
 Owen
 Paringa
 Peake
 Peterborough (DC)
 Pinnaroo
 Port Broughton
 Port Elliot and Goolwa
 Port Germein
 Port Macdonnell
 Port Wakefield
 Redhill
 Riverton
 Robe
 Robertstown
 Saddleworth and Auburn
 Sedan
 Snowtown
 Spalding
 Streaky Bay
 Tantacoola
 Truro
 Tumby Bay
 Warooka
 Willunga
 Wilmington
 Yankalilla
 Yorketown

Western Australia

Augusta-Margaret River
 Beverley
 Boddington
 Boyup Brook
 Brookton
 Broomehill
 Bruce Rock
 Capel
 Carnamah
 Chapman Valley
 Chittering
 Coorow
 Coorigin
 Cranbrook
 Cuballing
 Cue
 Cunderdin
 Dalwallinu
 Dandaragan
 Dardanup

Western Australia (continued)

Denmark
 Dowerin
 Dumbleyung
 Gingin
 Goomalling
 Halls Creek
 Irwin
 Kent*
 Kojonup
 Kondinin
 Koorda
 Kulin
 Lake Grace
 Laverton
 Leonara
 Menzies
 Mingenew
 Morawa
 Mount Magnet
 Mount Marshall
 Mukinbudin
 Mullewa
 Murchinson
 Nannup
 Narembeen
 Narrogin (S)
 Northampton
 Nungarin
 Perenjori
 Pingelly
 Quairading
 Ravensthorpe
 Sandstone
 Serpentine-Jarrahdale
 Shark Bay
 Tambellup
 Tammin
 Three Springs
 Toodyay
 Trayning
 Upper Gascoyne
 Victoria Plains
 Wandering
 West Arthur
 Westonia
 Wickopin
 Williams
 Wiluna
 Wongan-Ballidu
 Woodanilling
 Wyalkatchem
 Yalgoo
 Yilgarn

Tasmania

Bothwell
 Brighton
 Bruny
 Campbell Town
 Esperance
 Fingal
 Flinders
 Glamorgan
 Gormanston
 Green Ponds
 Hamilton
 Huon
 Kentish
 King Island
 Otlands
 Port Cygnet
 Portland
 Richmond
 Ringarooma
 Ross
 Spring Bay
 Strahan
 Tasman

* At the 1971 census Kent was Nyabing-Pingrup.

APPENDIX 2 PART B

INDEX OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

State
Size of Urban Centre Class
Spatial Relationship Class
Population
Population Growth
Population Density
Urban Proportion of Population
Proportion of Urban Centre Population within Local Authority
Number of Urban Centres wholly or partly within Local Authority

Notes on Column Headings

Class Primary classification by size of urban centre is shown first, followed by secondary classification by spatial relationship. For details of abbreviations see Chapter II.

Population Population figures are taken from field count statements; population increase is for five-year period 30 June 1966 to 30 June 1971; density is the average number of persons per square mile within the local authority area.

Urban Proportion This is the proportion of the population of the local authority which at 30 June 1971 was classified as urban.

Urban Centre Proportion This is the proportion of the population of the urban centre that determines the primary classification of the local authority which is resident within that local authority. All local authorities of classes 1, 3, and 5a contain the whole of the urban centre's population, although class 5a local authorities also contain the entire population of one or more other smaller urban centres. The urban centre proportion for these three classes is therefore 100 per cent. All local authorities of classes 2, 4 and 5c contain part only of the urban centre's population, although class 5c local authorities also contain part of the population of one or more other urban centres. A class 5c local authority is classified by the urban centre which has the largest number of persons within the local authority, not by the largest urban centre with which the local authority is associated. For example, Manning local authority contains part of the population of the urban centre of Forster-Tuncurry (1300 of a population of 3900), and part of the population of the urban centre of Taree (500 out of a population of 11900); Manning is therefore classified in terms of the urban centre of Forster-Tuncurry.

Local authorities of class 5b may contain all or part of the population of the classifying urban centre. In the case of Gosford shire, the classifying urban centre, Gosford-Woy Woy (38100), is wholly located within the local authority, which also contains the whole of the population of three smaller urban centres and part of the population of the urban centre of The Entrance. However, the local authority of Lake Macquarie is classified by the population component of the urban centre of Newcastle resident within its boundaries (44 per cent of the population of Newcastle, or 110100 persons); in addition there are three complete urban centres within the local authority, the largest having a population of 2700.

Number of Urban Centres This is the number of urban centres with which the local authority is associated, in that the whole or part of the population of the urban centre is resident within the local authority. All local authorities in classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 are associated with only one urban centre; all local authorities in classes 5a, 5b and 5c are associated with more than one urban centre; rural local authorities are not associated with any urban centre.

1 NEW SOUTH WALES

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Abercrombie	R	2.5	-5.5	3	-	-	-
Albury	CM3	28.4	13.1	852	96	100	1
Armidale	CS1	18.1	18.1	1396	100	100	1
Ashfield	M2	44.3	5.7	13851	100	2	1
Ashford	R	2.9	-1.8	1	-	-	-
Auburn	M2	48.6	-0.3	3988	100	2	1
Ballina	TL1	6.1	24.3	682	100	100	1
Balranald	TS3	2.7	-7.9	0.3	53	100	1
Bankstown	M2	162.3	1.4	5405	100	6	1
Barraba	TS3	3.0	7.4	3	52	100	1
Bathurst	CS1	17.2	-0.4	1503	100	100	1
Baulkham Hills	M4	57.3	71.0	389	84	2	1
Bega	TM1	4.1	5.6	1050	100	100	1
Belligen	TS5a	6.5	-2.1	11	56	100	3
Berrigan	TS5a	6.8	2.2	9	46	100	2
Bibbenluke	R	1.9	-13.8	1	-	-	-
Bingara	TS3	2.5	-9.4	2	56	100	1
Blacktown	M4	156.6	40.9	1575	95	5	1
Bland	TM3	8.3	-3.9	3	41	100	1
Blaxland	TS5b	6.6	-9.1	5	60	100	3
Blue Mountains	M5b	36.6	19.2	68	91	1	4
Bogan	TS3	3.9	-6.7	0.7	67	100	1
Bombala	TS1	1.5	-0.3	727	100	100	1
Booolooroo	R	3.7	-5.5	1	-	-	-
Boombi	R	2.4	-9.4	0.7	-	-	-
Boorowa	TS3	2.9	-9.8	3	39	100	1
Boree	TS3	5.5	-2.0	6	30	100	1
Botany	M2	38.2	19.8	5525	100	1	1
Bourke	TM3	5.1	0.1	0.3	71	100	1
Bowral	TL1	5.9	13.5	512	100	100	1
Brewarrina	TS3	2.9	-10.3	0.4	50	100	1
Broken Hill	CM1	29.7	-1.0	1137	100	100	1
Burrangong	R	3.8	-9.1	4	-	-	-
Burwood	M2	32.2	1.3	11515	100	1	1
Byron	TS5a	7.8	-1.9	36	45	100	2
Camden	TL5a	11.1	28.6	140	58	100	2
Campbelltown	M4	34.2	33.1	284	92	1	1
Canobolas	CS4	5.3	-5.6	8	19	4	1
Canterbury	M2	130.3	12.5	10111	100	5	1
Carrathool	TS3	3.6	-11.9	0.5	28	100	1
Casino	TL1	9.0	6.4	1466	100	100	1
Central Darling	R	3.3	-10.0	0.2	-	-	-
Cessnock Greater	CS5a	35.0	1.4	46	86	100	3

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Cobar	TM3	5.4	9.5	0.3	69	100	1
Cockburn	CS4	5.3	13.3	5	19	4	1
Coffs Harbour	CS5a	18.6	23.6	51	76	100	3
Colo	TS3	7.6	26.2	7	14	100	1
Conargo	R	2.1	3.3	1	-	-	-
Concord	M2	25.9	-4.2	6197	100	1	1
Condoblin	TM3	3.5	-2.7	74	92	100	1
Coolah	R	4.3	-7.6	2	-	-	-
Coolamon	TS3	4.7	-4.0	5	22	100	1
Cooma	TL1	7.8	-14.5	789	100	100	1
Coonabarabran	TM3	7.4	-1.1	2	41	100	1
Coonamble	TM3	6.2	-9.9	2	51	100	1
Cootamundra	TL1	6.5	5.0	1389	100	100	1
Copmanhurst	R	2.2	-8.0	2	-	-	-
Corowa	TM3	5.3	-2.1	6	55	100	1
Cowra	TL1	7.3	2.7	820	100	100	1
Crookwell	TS3	5.0	-9.1	4	42	100	1
Cudgegong	TS3	5.2	-0.4	2	28	100	1
Culcairn	R	4.1	-6.9	7	-	-	-
Demondrille	R	2.3	-10.7	3	-	-	-
Denilquin	TL1	6.6	5.2	132	100	100	1
Denman	R	3.6	0.2	3	-	-	-
Drummoyne	M2	31.2	1.9	10067	100	1	1
Dubbo	CS1	17.8	13.7	2293	100	100	1
Dumaresq	R	2.7	-1.8	2	-	-	-
Dungog	TS3	5.7	-4.3	7	37	100	1
Eurobodalla	TS5a	8.4	17.9	6	64	100	3
Fairfield	M4	112.9	11.5	3036	96	4	1
Forbes	TL1	7.5	1.3	473	100	100	1
Gilgandra	TM3	4.9	-6.3	3	52	100	1
Glen Innes	TL1	5.8	0.1	217	100	100	1
Gloucester	TS3	4.2	-0.1	4	52	100	1
Goobang	TS3	5.9	-7.7	3	21	100	1
Goodradigbee	R	2.5	-12.1	2	-	-	-
Gosford	CM5b	56.2	31.0	143	84	100	5
Goulburn	CS1	21.6	3.3	1037	100	100	1
Grafton	CS1	16.4	2.3	528	100	100	1
Great Lakes	TM4	7.5	10.8	6	32	66	1
Grenfell	TS1	2.2	-7.8	434	100	100	1
Gundagai	TS3	4.2	-9.4	4	49	100	1
Gundurimba	R	2.7	-5.1	15	-	-	-
Gunnedah	TL1	8.2	9.3	985	100	100	1
Gunning	R	2.0	-5.6	2	-	-	-
Guyra	TS3	5.1	-2.7	3	35	100	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Hastings	TM5a	10.5	-1.6	7	48	100	2
Hay	TM3	4.3	3.8	1	74	100	1
Holbrook	TS3	2.5	-8.0	3	43	100	1
Holroyd	M2	77.2	16.7	5093	100	3	1
Hornsby	M4	96.8	19.2	489	93	3	1
Hume	R	3.0	-3.4	4	-	-	-
Hunters Hill	M2	14.1	-1.3	6358	100	1	1
Hurstville	M2	67.1	3.4	7016	100	2	1
Illabo	R	1.9	-5.2	2	-	-	-
Imlay	TS5a	7.1	25.6	5	51	100	2
Inverell	TL1	9.7	13.7	535	100	100	1
Jemalong	R	3.4	-8.2	2	-	-	-
Jerilderie	R	2.6	8.8	2	-	-	-
Jindalee	R	1.8	-13.8	3	-	-	-
Junee	TM1	3.8	-3.6	436	100	100	1
Kempsey	TL2	8.7	6.3	1877	100	98	1
Kiama	TM3	6.7	14.6	68	70	100	1
Kogarah	M2	47.1	-1.2	6253	100	2	1
Ku-ring-gai	M4	98.4	13.3	3113	99	4	1
Kyeamba	TS3	5.0	-11.1	5	36	100	1
Kyogle	TM3	8.7	-7.9	7	34	100	1
Lachlan	TS3	5.3	-9.3	0.9	21	100	1
Lake Macquarie	CL5b	122.3	13.8	423	95	44	4
Lane Cove	M2	28.6	13.8	7126	100	1	1
Leeton	TL3	11.4	3.6	26	58	100	1
Leichhardt	M2	70.5	-6.2	14913	100	3	1
Lismore	CS1	20.9	5.8	1194	100	100	1
Lithgow	CS2	12.8	0.2	932	100	98	1
Liverpool	M4	82.3	19.2	679	91	3	1
Liverpool Plains	R	4.1	-5.5	2	-	-	-
Lockhart	R	3.9	-13.8	3	-	-	-
Lyndhurst	TS3	5.8	1.8	9	37	100	1
Macintyre	R	4.6	20.3	4	-	-	-
Maclean	TS5a	7.6	8.2	19	48	100	2
Macleay	TS5b	7.3	-3.3	6	16	100	2
Maitland	CS5b	31.0	8.9	202	86	100	2
Manilla	TS3	2.7	-9.4	3	62	100	1
Manly	M2	39.3	2.8	6687	100	1	1
Manning	TM5c	10.3	-3.6	7	17	34	2
Marrickville	M2	96.3	3.2	15146	100	4	1
Merriwa	R	2.4	-4.7	2	-	-	-
Mitchell	R	3.7	-4.7	5	-	-	-
Mittagong	TM3	6.2	4.9	11	58	100	1
Molong	TS3	3.6	-9.8	4	38	100	1
Monaro	R	1.8	-12.5	1	-	-	-
Moree	TL1	9.1	12.6	715	100	100	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Mosman	M2	29.2	3.8	8696	100	1	1
Mudgee	TL1	5.6	3.9	2115	100	100	1
Mullumbimby	TS1	1.9	-4.6	1098	100	100	1
Mulwaree	R	3.8	-13.4	2	-	-	-
Mumbulla	R	3.5	-2.6	4	-	-	-
Murray	TS3	3.5	0.5	2	32	100	1
Murrumbidgee	R	2.1	11.3	2	-	-	-
Murrumburrah	TS1	2.3	-6.9	283	100	100	1
Murrurundi	R	2.4	-7.8	3	-	-	-
Muswellbrook	TL1	8.1	26.9	1483	100	100	1
Nambucca	TM5a	8.8	-1.3	16	56	100	2
Namoi	TS5a	8.2	-1.5	2	35	100	2
Narrabri	TL1	6.9	13.9	769	100	100	1
Narraburra	R	2.4	-13.5	2	-	-	-
Narrandera	TM3	7.7	-6.3	5	63	100	1
Narromine	TM1	2.7	10.5	1960	100	100	1
Newcastle	CL5c	145.7	1.9	1768	99	56	2
North Sydney	M2	52.9	2.3	13099	100	2	1
Nundle	R	1.2	-10.0	2	-	-	-
Nymboida	R	1.3	-9.5	0.7	-	-	-
Oberon	TS3	3.8	-3.1	3	50	100	1
Orange	CS2	23.1	10.2	2875	100	96	1
Parkes	TL1	8.8	4.8	529	100	100	1
Parramatta	M2	110.7	3.4	5809	100	4	1
Patrick Plains	R	4.7	-3.4	3	-	-	-
Peel	TS3	5.4	0.4	8	37	100	1
Penrith	M4	60.2	29.9	383	84	2	1
Port Macquarie	TL1	9.4	32.4	402	100	100	1
Port Stephens	TL5b	17.6	19.9	47	61	100	3
Queanbeyan	CS3	16.0	27.8	2179	96	100	1
Quirindi	TM1	2.9	5.3	613	100	100	1
Randwick	M2	123.4	8.5	9299	100	5	1
Rockdale	M2	84.0	3.1	7420	100	3	1
Ryde	M2	88.6	9.0	5718	100	3	1
Rylestone	TS3	4.4	-6.5	3	45	100	1
Scone	TM5a	7.5	1.8	5	58	100	2
Severn	R	3.4	-8.7	2	-	-	-
Shellharbour	CL4	31.1	41.1	523	98	16	1
Shoalhaven	CS5a	28.5	20.6	16	62	100	4
Singleton	TL1	7.2	16.1	1221	100	100	1
Snowy River	R	5.1	-5.9	2	-	-	-
South Sydney	M2	38.8	-4.0	9537	100	1	1
Strathfield	M2	27.0	1.2	4975	100	1	1
Sutherland	M4	151.3	12.9	1058	99	6	1
Sydney	M2	61.9	-13.2	11981	100	2	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Talbragar	R	2.8	-3.0	2	-	-	-
Tallaganda	R	2.1	-4.3	2	-	-	-
Tamarang	R	2.5	-7.5	2	-	-	-
Tamworth	CS4	24.1	11.0	1439	98	96	1
Taree	CS2	11.5	8.5	944	100	96	1
Temora	TM1	4.5	-1.6	538	100	100	1
Tenterfield (M)	TM1	3.2	-0.7	442	100	100	1
Tenterfield (S)	R	3.4	-4.4	1	-	-	-
Terania	R	4.5	-12.1	13	-	-	-
Timbregongie	R	3.5	-0.9	2	-	-	-
Tintenbar	R	4.5	10.1	25	-	-	-
Tomki	R	2.4	-11.6	6	-	-	-
Tumbarumba	TS3	3.9	-32.3	2	35	100	1
Tumut	TL5a	12.4	7.8	9	68	100	3
Turon	R	2.3	-4.0	3	-	-	-
Tweed	TL5a	24.1	3.9	48	62	100	3
Ulmarra	R	2.7	-4.5	4	-	-	-
Uralla	TS3	4.4	0.1	4	39	100	1
Urana	R	2.3	-7.5	2	-	-	-
Wade	CS3	18.8	5.0	30	59	100	1
Wagga Wagga	CS3	28.8	11.5	746	96	100	1
Wakool	TS3	5.2	-3.7	2	22	100	1
Walcha	TS3	3.8	0.9	2	42	100	1
Walgett	TS3	7.6	10.5	0.9	30	100	1
Warren	TS3	4.0	3.4	0.9	52	100	1
Warringham	M5b	156.5	28.4	1537	99	6	2
Waugoola	R	3.6	-26.1	3	-	-	-
Waverley	M2	65.2	2.5	18787	100	2	1
Weddin	R	2.5	-12.1	2	-	-	-
Wellington	TL3	9.0	-9.1	6	62	100	1
Wentworth	TS3	6.2	-4.0	0.6	17	100	1
Willoughby	M2	53.8	-1.5	6280	100	2	1
Windouran	R	0.6	-25.5	0.3	-	-	-
Windsor	CS3	15.4	16.0	272	74	100	1
Wingecarribee	TM3	7.5	-0.7	16	43	100	1
Wingham	TM1	2.9	3.2	884	100	100	1
Wollondilly	TS5a	12.7	10.9	13	25	100	2
Wollongong	CL5b	160.9	7.6	584	98	84	2
Woodburn	TS3	4.1	0.2	8	32	100	1
Woollahra	M2	59.5	-5.0	12640	100	2	1
Wyong	CS5b	32.9	33.4	103	80	98	3
Yallaroi	TS3	4.3	-4.1	2	30	100	1
Yarrowlunla	R	2.3	3.2	2	-	-	-
Yass	TM1	4.2	3.4	368	100	100	1
Young	TL1	6.1	5.4	1116	100	100	1

2 VICTORIA

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Alberton	TS3	5.8	-0.9	8	35	100	1
Alexandra	TS3	4.5	-0.4	6	42	100	1
Altona	M2	30.4	21.5	1959	100	1	1
Arapiles	R	1.9	-10.1	3	-	-	-
Ararat (C)	TL1	8.3	0.9	1130	100	100	1
Ararat (S)	R	4.2	-9.8	3	-	-	-
Avoca	R	2.0	-8.0	5	-	-	-
Avon	R	3.1	-2.4	3	-	-	-
Bacchus Marsh	TM3	5.1	8.8	23	81	100	1
Bairnsdale (T)	TL1	8.5	7.4	814	100	100	1
Bairnsdale (S)	R	3.7	3.9	4	-	-	-
Ballaarat	CM4	39.6	-4.9	2965	99	67	1
Ballan	R	2.1	-8.6	6	-	-	-
Ballarat	CM4	14.4	17.5	78	87	22	1
Bannockburn	R	2.1	-4.3	8	-	-	-
Barrabool	TS5b	3.4	18.1	15	40	100	2
Bass	TM4	3.7	-2.9	18	20	17	1
Beechworth	TM3	4.5	-6.3	15	69	100	1
Belfast	R	1.6	-11.5	8	-	-	-
Bellarine	CL5b	18.8	29.1	138	83	32	5
Benalla (C)	TL1	8.2	0.1	1207	100	100	1
Benalla (S)	R	3.3	-10.9	4	-	-	-
Bendigo	CM4	32.0	3.8	2548	99	69	1
Berwick	M5b	33.1	14.9	85	61	1	4
Bet Bet	R	1.7	-13.1	5	-	-	-
Birchip	TS3	1.7	-9.4	3	69	100	1
Box Hill	M2	54.6	0.1	6576	100	2	1
Bright	TS3	4.6	2.5	4	34	100	1
Brighton	M2	39.1	-3.7	7406	100	2	1
Broadford	TS3	1.9	-2.6	9	80	100	1
Broadmeadows	M4	100.9	14.5	3691	99	4	1
Brunswick	M2	51.4	-1.1	12542	100	2	1
Bulla	TL5a	8.2	44.3	51	78	100	2
Buln Buln	TM3	8.4	-3.4	17	35	100	1
Bungaree	CM4	2.5	13.9	29	13	1	1
Buninyong	CM4	5.1	5.5	17	21	2	1
Camberwell	M2	98.2	-1.7	7239	100	4	1
Camperdown	TM1	3.5	-1.8	620	100	100	1
Castlemaine	TL2	6.8	-4.8	752	100	90	1
Caulfield	M2	81.7	7.3	9623	100	3	1
Charlton	TS3	2.2	-11.2	5	63	100	1
Chelsea	M2	26.3	6.0	5567	100	1	1
Chiltern	R	1.4	-8.1	7	-	-	-
Cobram	TM3	5.5	4.9	32	58	100	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Coburg	M2	65.4	-4.6	9075	100	3	1
Cohuna	TS3	4.8	2.4	25	45	100	1
Colac (C)	CS2	9.7	2.4	2317	100	93	1
Colac (S)	CS4	6.3	-10.1	11	11	7	1
Collingwood	M2	20.9	-7.0	11362	100	1	1
Corio	CL5b	40.5	11.9	150	91	32	2
Cranbourne	TS5b	16.2	23.7	56	29	100	3
Creswick	TS3	3.5	-1.0	16	51	100	1
Croydon	M4	28.5	30.8	2190	96	1	1
Dandenong	M4	40.8	28.8	2917	99	2	1
Daylesford and Glenlyon	TM3	4.1	-6.3	18	72	100	1
Deakin	R	5.7	-0.9	15	-	-	-
Diamond Valley	M4	36.3	57.6	1100	95	1	1
Dimboola	TS3	5.0	-15.2	3	34	100	1
Donald	TS3	2.6	-10.6	5	55	100	1
Doncaster and Templestowe	M5c	64.3	68.8	1863	94	2	2
Dundas	R	3.7	-6.6	3	-	-	-
Dunmunkle	TS3	3.5	-10.4	6	29	100	1
Eaglehawk	CM4	5.4	2.6	958	90	11	1
East Loddon	R	1.6	-7.5	3	-	-	-
Echuca	TL1	7.5	6.6	958	100	100	1
Eltham	M5c	24.2	19.6	208	80	1	2
Essendon	M2	57.6	-1.2	9053	100	2	1
Euroa	TM3	4.2	-8.7	8	64	100	1
Fitzroy	M2	25.4	-6.7	18018	100	1	1
Flinders	M4	15.5	23.5	124	85	1	1
Footscray	M2	57.7	-1.9	8316	100	2	1
Frankston	M4	59.3	40.9	2174	98	2	1
Geelong	CL2	17.8	-2.0	3424	100	15	1
Geelong West	CL2	17.2	-1.8	8484	100	15	1
Gisborne	R	2.9	25.3	27	-	-	-
Glenelg	TS3	5.1	-11.8	4	42	100	1
Gordon	R	3.1	-6.5	4	-	-	-
Goulburn	R	2.0	7.9	5	-	-	-
Grenville	CM4	1.8	6.3	6	2	0.05	1
Hamilton	TL1	9.7	-4.0	1156	100	100	1
Hampden	TS3	7.9	-9.9	8	28	100	1
Hastings	TS5a	8.9	21.9	79	42	100	2
Hawthorn	M2	37.5	2.0	9941	100	2	1
Healesville	TM3	6.3	-1.4	47	53	100	1
Heidelberg	M2	67.9	6.3	5435	100	3	1
Heytesbury	TS3	8.2	0.1	14	16	100	1
Horsham	CS1	11.0	4.6	1190	100	100	1
Huntly	R	2.2	-3.8	7	-	-	-

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Kaniva	R	2.2	-9.2	2	-	-	-
Kara Kara	R	1.2	-12.3	1	-	-	-
Karkaroc	R	3.7	-12.3	3	-	-	-
Keilor	M4	55.5	28.0	1465	99	2	1
Kerang (B)	TM1	4.1	-1.1	467	100	100	1
Kerang (S)	R	4.9	-6.4	4	-	-	-
Kew	M2	32.6	-0.8	5796	100	1	1
Kilmore	TS3	2.8	2.1	14	53	100	1
Knox	M4	56.8	55.5	1336	95	2	1
Koroit	TS3	1.4	0.7	160	71	100	1
Korong	R	3.2	-12.2	3	-	-	-
Korumburra	TM3	7.0	-4.9	30	42	100	1
Kowree	R	4.8	-10.6	2	-	-	-
Kyabram	TL1	5.1	9.5	632	100	100	1
Kyneton	TM3	5.9	-0.8	21	59	100	1
Leigh	R	1.2	-16.1	3	-	-	-
Lexton	R	1.3	-4.7	4	-	-	-
Lillydale	M4	36.0	47.1	235	74	1	1
Lowan	TS3	3.5	-8.8	3	60	100	1
Maffra	TM5a	8.5	-0.1	5	65	100	2
Maldon	R	1.7	-10.5	8	-	-	-
Malvern	M2	50.6	1.0	8223	100	2	1
Mansfield	TS3	4.2	-1.1	3	46	100	1
Marong	CM4	6.9	6.3	12	54	8	1
Maryborough	TL1	7.5	-3.1	830	100	100	1
McIvor	TS3	1.8	-5.6	3	60	100	1
Melbourne	M2	74.9	-1.5	6173	100	3	1
Melton	TM3	6.0	132.8	34	75	100	1
Metcalfe	TL4	2.0	-8.7	9	16	4	1
Mildura (C)	CS1	13.2	2.0	1561	100	100	1
Mildura (S)	TS5a	16.7	2.5	4	23	100	2
Minhamite	R	2.5	-10.0	5	-	-	-
Mirboo	R	2.0	-7.1	20	-	-	-
Moe	CS2	15.5	-6.2	1879	100	75	1
Moorabbin	M2	109.5	5.6	5541	100	5	1
Mordialloc	M2	29.7	5.6	6296	100	1	1
Mornington	M4	14.2	39.4	407	94	1	1
Mortlake	TS3	4.1	-7.6	5	31	100	1
Morwell	CS5b	22.4	7.5	86	87	100	3
Mount Rouse	R	2.7	-11.1	5	-	-	-
Myrtleford	TM3	4.4	1.3	16	62	100	1
Narracan	TS5b	8.6	-5.3	10	42	87	2
Nathalia	TS3	3.2	-0.6	7	40	100	1
Newham and Woodend	TS3	2.1	4.2	22	62	100	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Newstead	TL4	1.6	-8.6	10	28	6	1
Newtown	CL2	11.6	-0.7	5027	100	10	1
Northcote	M2	59.2	5.3	8964	100	2	1
Numurkah	TM3	5.8	-7.1	21	45	100	1
Nunawading	M2	90.7	21.6	5650	100	4	1
Oakleigh	M2	57.2	8.5	4893	100	2	1
Omeo	R	1.9	-8.0	0.8	-	-	-
Orbost	TM3	6.3	-2.5	2	47	100	1
Otway	R	3.9	0.1	5	-	-	-
Oxley	R	5.6	5.8	5	-	-	-
Phillip Island	TS3	1.7	20.1	43	60	100	1
Port Fairy	TS1	2.4	-5.4	275	100	100	1
Portland (T)	TL1	8.2	17.0	624	100	100	1
Portland (S)	TS3	6.4	-1.9	5	20	100	1
Port Melbourne	M2	11.7	-7.3	2841	100	1	1
Prahran	M2	56.5	3.4	15310	100	2	1
Preston	M2	91.7	2.1	6410	100	4	1
Pyalong	R	0.4	-4.2	2	-	-	-
Queenscliffe	TM1	2.8	0.4	854	100	100	1
Richmond	M2	27.8	-14.4	11800	100	1	1
Ringwood	M2	34.9	19.9	3974	100	1	1
Ripon	TS3	3.2	-8.9	5	37	100	1
Rochester	TS3	7.8	4.4	10	30	100	1
Rodney	TM5a	12.4	4.6	31	49	100	2
Romsey	R	2.6	2.5	11	-	-	-
Rosedale	R	5.0	1.7	6	-	-	-
Rutherglen	TS3	2.5	-2.1	12	48	100	1
St. Arnaud	TM1	2.8	-7.6	283	100	100	1
St. Kilda	M2	60.7	4.5	18351	100	3	1
Sale	CS1	10.4	19.5	1053	100	100	1
Sandringham	M2	35.4	-3.5	6125	100	1	1
Sebastopol	CM2	5.3	5.9	1926	100	9	1
Seymour	TL3	11.1	-1.9	30	52	100	1
Shepparton (C)	CS1	19.4	11.0	1883	100	100	1
Shepparton (S)	R	6.5	4.9	18	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	M5c	20.3	15.3	273	82	1	2
South Barwon	CL5c	26.7	17.5	419	96	20	3
South Gippsland	R	5.4	-0.4	10	-	-	-
South Melbourne	M2	26.8	-11.3	7794	100	1	1
Springvale	M4	58.4	48.0	1549	98	2	1
Stawell (T)	TL1	5.8	-1.4	626	100	100	1
Stawell (S)	R	2.0	-16.3	2	-	-	-
Strathfieldsaye	CM4	7.7	14.8	32	72	12	1
Sunshine	M4	76.5	10.5	2477	99	3	1
Swan Hill (C)	TL1	7.7	4.0	1460	100	100	1
Swan Hill (S)	TS3	12.3	-5.1	5	13	100	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Talbot and Clunes	R	1.4	-5.1	7	-	-	-
Tambo	TM3	5.9	5.6	4	44	100	1
Towong	R	3.7	-8.5	2	-	-	-
Traralgon (C)	CS1	14.6	3.9	1899	100	100	1
Traralgon (S)	R	1.3	5.1	7	-	-	-
Tullaroop	R	1.2	-6.7	5	-	-	-
Tungamah	R	3.1	-3.0	7	-	-	-
Upper Murray	TS3	2.7	-20.4	3	52	100	1
Upper Yarra	TS5a	5.9	7.6	10	43	100	2
Violet Town	R	1.2	-4.2	3	-	-	-
Walpeup	TS3	4.0	-10.8	0.9	40	100	1
Wangaratta (C)	CS1	15.5	1.8	1670	100	100	1
Wangaratta (S)	R	1.9	-2.5	5	-	-	-
Wannon	TS3	3.6	-10.3	5	38	100	1
Waranga	TS3	4.3	-4.0	7	25	100	1
Warracknabeal	TM3	4.2	-10.5	6	68	100	1
Warragul	TL3	10.0	0.9	74	71	100	1
Warrnambool (C)	CS1	18.7	6.7	1684	100	100	1
Warrnambool (S)	R	6.9	-8.6	11	-	-	-
Waverley	M4	97.0	38.9	4290	99	4	1
Werribee	CS5b	25.1	36.6	97	85	100	2
Whittlesea	M4	30.1	80.4	130	83	1	1
Williamstown	M2	30.0	-1.5	5354	100	1	1
Wimmera	R	3.0	-12.8	3	-	-	-
Winchelsea	R	4.0	-5.8	8	-	-	-
Wodonga	CS3	13.1	10.1	98	81	100	1
Wonthaggi	TM4	3.8	-5.1	187	97	83	1
Woorayl	TM5a	9.2	3.4	19	49	100	2
Wycheproof	R	4.4	-7.8	3	-	-	-
Yackandandah	R	3.0	-3.0	7	-	-	-
Yarrawonga	TM3	3.8	-1.4	15	83	100	1
Yea	TS3	2.5	-3.1	5	42	100	1

3 QUEENSLAND

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Albert	M5b	29.3	112.2	55	71	2	3
Allora	R	1.7	-9.1	6	-	-	-
Aramac	R	1.2	-29.5	0.1	-	-	-
Atherton	TM3	5.6	5.3	23	55	100	1
Ayr	TL5a	17.4	-7.0	9	65	100	2
Balonne	TS3	5.4	-9.4	0.4	41	100	1
Banana	TM5a	13.4	3.1	2	44	100	2
Barcaldine	TS3	1.9	-18.2	0.6	79	100	1
Barcoo	R	0.7	-20.5	0.03	-	-	-
Bauhinia	R	2.3	7.9	0.2	-	-	-
Beaudesert	TM3	13.4	10.6	12	27	100	1
Belyando	TS5a	4.8	57.3	0.4	56	100	2
Bendemere	R	1.3	-9.8	0.9	-	-	-
Biggenden	R	1.6	-5.1	3	-	-	-
Blackall	TS3	2.3	-25.4	0.4	76	100	1
Boonah	TS3	5.5	0.3	10	35	100	1
Booringa	TS3	2.8	-17.2	0.3	52	100	1
Boulia	R	0.8	12.9	0.03	-	-	-
Bowen	TL5a	10.1	8.2	1	78	100	2
Brisbane	M4	699.4	6.5	1817	97	83	1
Broadsound	R	1.6	-2.1	0.2	-	-	-
Bulloo	R	0.6	-15.2	0.02	-	-	-
Bundaberg	CM4	27.4	7.7	1611	96	99	1
Bungil	R	2.3	-10.8	0.4	-	-	-
Burke	R	0.9	26.6	0.1	-	-	-
Burrum	TL5b	10.7	15.3	7	64	100	2
Caboolture	TM5a	12.2	20.0	26	35	100	2
Cairns	CM4	30.1	12.2	1503	97	90	1
Calliope	CS4	4.8	14.5	2	8	3	1
Cambooya	R	1.6	-3.4	6	-	-	-
Cardwell	TM3	5.8	-0.4	5	47	100	1
Carpentaria	R	2.5	30.8	0.1	-	-	-
Charters Towers	TL1	7.5	-2.9	471	100	100	1
Chinchilla	TM3	5.5	-9.5	2	55	100	1
Clifton	R	2.4	-6.8	7	-	-	-
Cloncurry	TS3	3.6	-0.4	0.2	61	100	1
Cook	TS3	6.5	48.2	0.1	33	100	1
Crow's Nest	R	3.1	-3.6	5	-	-	-
Croydon	R	0.2	-1.3	0.02	-	-	-
Dalby	TL1	8.9	0.3	468	100	100	1
Dalrymple	R	2.3	12.7	0.1	-	-	-
Diamantina	R	0.3	-21.0	0.01	-	-	-
Douglas	TS3	4.0	-3.7	4	39	100	1
Duarina	TS3	4.9	95.6	0.7	40	100	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Eacham	R	3.3	-8.5	8	-	-	-
Eidsvold	R	1.2	-28.7	0.7	-	-	-
Emerald	TM3	5.6	60.4	1	52	100	1
Esk	R	5.6	-8.5	4	-	-	-
Etheridge	R	1.0	-4.3	0.1	-	-	-
Fitzroy	R	3.4	-5.2	2	-	-	-
Flinders	TS3	3.0	-20.2	0.2	64	100	1
Gatton	TM3	8.1	3.7	13	44	100	1
Gayndah	TS3	3.1	-3.2	3	58	100	1
Gladstone	CS2	15.0	19.9	575	100	97	1
Glengallan	R	3.4	-12.1	5	-	-	-
Gold Coast	CM4	66.6	34.5	1416	97	94	1
Gooburrum	CM4	4.5	-6.5	9	6	1	1
Goondiwindi	TM1	3.7	5.7	622	100	100	1
Gympie	CS1	11.1	-1.4	1590	100	100	1
Herberton	TS3	3.7	-3.2	1	27	100	1
Hinchinbrook	TL3	13.4	-2.7	13	43	100	1
Ilfracombe	R	0.4	-41.1	0.2	-	-	-
Inglewood	TS3	3.6	-13.0	2	30	100	1
Ipswich	M4	61.5	12.7	1309	98	7	1
Isis	TS3	3.7	-1.7	6	38	100	1
Isisford	R	0.4	-40.3	0.1	-	-	-
Jericho	R	1.4	-5.5	0.2	-	-	-
Johnstone	TL3	15.9	-4.5	25	47	100	1
Jondaryan	TS3	5.7	-1.0	8	35	100	1
Kilcoy	TS3	2.1	-8.6	4	54	100	1
Kilkivan	R	3.0	-11.3	2	-	-	-
Kingaroy	TM3	7.9	-5.9	8	63	100	1
Kolan	R	2.7	2.2	3	-	-	-
Laidley	TS3	4.5	-7.3	17	34	100	1
Landsborough	TL3	11.3	28.0	27	54	100	1
Livingstone	TM3	9.5	20.8	2	47	100	1
Longreach	TM3	4.3	-13.6	0.5	80	100	1
Mackay	CM2	19.1	2.4	2388	100	67	1
McKinlay	R	1.6	-12.3	0.1	-	-	-
Mareeba	TL3	11.7	4.0	0.6	44	100	1
Maroochy	TL5a	25.5	18.6	57	58	100	3
Maryborough	CS2	19.3	-1.9	1930	100	97	1
Millmerran	TS3	3.4	-2.3	2	36	100	1
Mirani	R	4.8	-11.5	4	-	-	-
Miriam Vale	R	1.6	16.5	1	-	-	-
Monto	TS3	3.5	-15.8	2	39	100	1
Moreton	TS3	8.7	3.7	12	18	100	1
Mount Isa	CM3	26.2	48.3	2	96	100	1
Mount Morgan	TM3	4.0	-11.0	20	94	100	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Mulgrave	CM5b	16.9	5.1	25	50	10	4
Mundubbera	TS3	2.4	-7.8	1	45	100	1
Murgon	TS3	4.8	-3.6	18	52	100	1
Murilla	TS3	3.2	-7.4	1	44	100	1
Murweh	TM3	6.0	-20.0	0.4	66	100	1
Nanango	TS3	3.2	-7.4	5	37	100	1
Nebo	R	0.8	57.8	0.2	-	-	-
Noosa	TM5a	7.7	15.4	23	67	100	2
Paroo	TS3	3.3	-12.7	0.2	55	100	1
Peak Downs	R	1.2	5.3	0.4	-	-	-
Perry	R	0.4	0.5	0.4	-	-	-
Pine Rivers	M5b	26.1	96.3	88	79	2	2
Pioneer	CM4	22.4	12.2	21	42	53	1
Pittsworth	TS3	3.8	2.3	9	47	100	1
Proserpine	TM3	6.3	0.8	6	47	100	1
Quilpie	R	1.7	-19.3	0.1	-	-	-
Redcliffe	M4	34.4	26.0	2546	98	4	1
Redland	M4	16.4	30.0	86	54	1	1
Richmond	R	1.4	-24.1	0.1	-	-	-
Rockhampton	CM3	49.1	6.6	793	98	100	1
Roma	TL1	5.9	-2.5	195	100	100	1
Rosalie	R	4.8	-14.1	6	-	-	-
Rosenthal	R	1.5	-4.2	2	-	-	-
Sarina	TM3	5.4	16.6	11	47	100	1
Stanthorpe	TM3	8.2	-3.9	8	44	100	1
Tambo	R	0.8	-11.7	0.2	-	-	-
Tara	R	3.3	-5.8	0.8	-	-	-
Taroom	R	3.5	3.8	0.5	-	-	-
Thuringowa	CM4	3.4	18.5	2	9	1	1
Thursday Island	TS1	2.2	-16.5	1773	100	100	1
Tiaro	R	1.9	-12.0	2	-	-	-
Toowoomba	CM3	59.5	6.6	1352	97	100	1
Townsville	CM4	71.1	20.5	641	96	99	1
Waggamba	R	2.9	-1.4	0.5	-	-	-
Wambo	R	5.7	-12.4	3	-	-	-
Warroo	R	1.4	-12.8	0.3	-	-	-
Warwick	TL1	9.4	-7.1	936	100	100	1
Widgee	R	6.9	-7.4	6	-	-	-
Winton	TS3	2.1	-24.0	0.1	64	100	1
Wondai	TS3	3.7	-14.7	3	31	100	1
Woocoo	R	0.5	-13.7	0.8	-	-	-
Woongarra	R	5.1	3.5	18	-	-	-

4 SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Adelaide	M2	16.3	-12.3	2773	100	2	1
Angaston	TS5a	5.7	2.8	69	76	100	2
Balaklava	TS3	1.8	-8.2	7	62	100	1
Barmera	TS3	3.6	2.0	32	47	100	1
Barossa	R	2.3	2.1	15	-	-	-
Beachport	R	1.6	-14.4	3	-	-	-
Berri	TM3	5.2	2.5	123	52	100	1
Blyth	R	0.8	-7.4	3	-	-	-
Brighton	M2	22.4	-1.1	6786	100	3	1
Browns Well	R	0.6	-10.5	0.7	-	-	-
Burnside	M2	39.4	1.6	4207	100	5	1
Burra Burra	TS3	2.4	-6.3	3	52	100	1
Bute	R	1.2	-8.8	3	-	-	-
Campbelltown	M2	38.0	18.3	4217	100	5	1
Carrieton	R	0.2	-24.8	0.3	-	-	-
Central Yorke Peninsula	TS3	3.9	-7.7	6	26	100	1
Clare	TS3	3.4	-2.0	14	61	100	1
Cleve	R	2.7	-4.5	1	-	-	-
Clinton	R	1.2	-9.9	3	-	-	-
Colonel Light Gardens	M2	3.4	-0.6	5834	100	0.4	1
Coonalpyn Downs	R	2.1	3.3	1	-	-	-
Crystal Brook	TS3	1.6	-7.6	13	74	100	1
Dudley	R	0.5	7.8	3	-	-	-
East Murray	R	0.6	-17.9	0.7	-	-	-
East Torrens	M4	4.2	9.9	90	17	0.5	1
Elizabeth	M2	33.4	1.2	4539	100	4	1
Elliston	R	1.3	-6.1	0.6	-	-	-
Encounter Bay	TM4	2.1	6.0	16	52	32	1
Enfield	M2	77.6	-0.8	3971	100	10	1
Eudunda	R	1.4	-11.5	5	-	-	-
Franklin Harbour	R	1.3	-0.8	1	-	-	-
Freeling	R	1.9	-4.2	14	-	-	-
Gawler	TL2	5.5	-3.7	1619	100	79	1
Georgetown	R	0.9	-13.6	3	-	-	-
Gladstone	R	1.2	-10.0	10	-	-	-
Glenelg	M2	15.4	4.2	8360	100	2	1
Gumeracha	R	2.6	-3.0	22	-	-	-
Hallett	R	0.8	-30.9	0.9	-	-	-
Hawker	R	0.6	24.7	0.9	-	-	-
Henley and Grange	M2	16.3	15.6	6193	100	2	1
Hindmarsh	M2	10.3	-9.7	5578	100	1	1
Jamestown (M)	TS2	1.2	-4.1	1231	100	92	1
Jamestown (DC)	TS4	1.1	-18.1	2	10	9	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Kadina (M)	TM2	1.9	3.2	1188	100	68	1
Kadina (DC)	TM5c	2.3	-13.1	8	60	33	2
Kanyaka-Quorn	TS3	2.0	4.2	2	51	100	1
Kapunda	TS3	2.3	-4.3	10	57	100	1
Karoonda	R	1.2	-12.8	2	-	-	-
Kensington and Norwood	M2	11.1	-7.3	7332	100	1	1
Kimba	R	1.6	-6.8	1	-	-	-
Kingscote	TS3	2.7	-8.8	2	38	100	1
Lacepede	TS3	2.2	1.9	2	53	100	1
Lameroo	R	1.7	-12.5	2	-	-	-
Laura	R	0.8	-3.2	12	-	-	-
Le Hunte	R	2.0	8.1	1	-	-	-
Lincoln	R	3.5	-0.4	2	-	-	-
Loxton	TM3	6.2	-2.5	6	43	100	1
Lucindale	R	1.6	-16.1	2	-	-	-
Mallala	R	2.4	-0.9	7	-	-	-
Mannum	TS3	3.0	-2.0	11	68	100	1
Marion	M4	67.6	0.9	3223	99	8	1
Marne	R	0.9	-5.9	2	-	-	-
Meadows	M4	7.7	36.3	35	30	1	1
Meningie	TS3	4.1	-0.2	4	48	100	1
Millicent	TL3	6.5	10.1	31	78	100	1
Minlaton	R	2.3	-8.1	6	-	-	-
Mitcham	M4	54.3	9.8	2013	99	7	1
Mobilong	TL4	4.1	6.4	6	18	10	1
Moonta	TS2	1.1	0.3	307	100	82	1
Morgan	R	1.2	0.3	1	-	-	-
Mount Barker	TS3	5.5	3.6	41	42	100	1
Mount Gambier(C)	CS2	17.3	0.3	2366	100	97	1
Mount Gambier(DC)	CS4	4.5	9.6	12	12	3	1
Mount Pleasant	R	1.3	-7.5	5	-	-	-
Mudla Wirra	TL4	1.7	7.2	13	11	3	1
Munno Para	M5c	20.2	41.2	149	84	2	2
Murat Bay	TS3	3.0	24.6	1	68	100	1
Murray Bridge	TL2	6.7	11.9	1916	100	90	1
Naracoorte (M)	TM1	4.4	0.4	489	100	100	1
Naracoorte (DC)	R	2.3	-9.5	3	-	-	-
Noarlunga	M4	28.5	100.2	444	92	3	1
Onkaparinga	TS3	5.3	-5.4	66	26	100	1
Orroroo	R	1.2	-4.5	2	-	-	-
Owen	R	1.2	-11.2	6	-	-	-
Paringa	R	1.2	-3.7	4	-	-	-
Payneham	M2	17.3	3.0	6331	100	2	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Peake	R	1.1	-10.0	2	-	-	-
Penola	TS3	4.0	-9.3	7	32	100	1
Peterborough (M)	TM1	3.0	-3.1	1330	100	100	1
Peterborough (DC)	R	0.4	-31.2	0.3	-	-	-
Pinnaroo	R	1.6	-6.5	2	-	-	-
Pirie	CS4	3.8	19.5	10	60	14	1
Port Adelaide	M2	39.0	-2.0	2877	100	5	1
Port Augusta	CS1	12.1	15.7	1286	100	100	1
Port Broughton	R	1.0	-0.1	4	-	-	-
Port Elliot and Goolwa	R	2.3	-2.8	13	-	-	-
Port Germein	R	2.7	-16.9	4	-	-	-
Port Lincoln	TL1	9.2	2.8	2341	100	100	1
Port Macdonnell	R	2.0	0.8	6	-	-	-
Port Pirie	CS2	13.3	-5.0	1986	100	86	1
Port Wakefield	R	1.0	-3.8	5	-	-	-
Prospect	M2	20.7	-3.3	6659	100	3	1
Redhill	R	0.6	-19.5	3	-	-	-
Renmark	TM3	6.3	0.9	125	52	100	1
Riverton	R	1.4	-6.1	9	-	-	-
Robe	R	1.0	-3.5	2	-	-	-
Robertstown	R	0.8	-30.4	2	-	-	-
Saddleworth and Auburn	R	2.0	-9.0	7	-	-	-
St. Peters	M2	10.9	-4.0	7562	100	1	1
Salisbury	M4	56.3	57.4	917	98	7	1
Sedan	R	0.9	2.5	2	-	-	-
Snowtown	R	1.5	-9.3	4	-	-	-
Spalding	R	0.6	-11.6	3	-	-	-
Stirling	TL3	8.3	10.5	201	64	100	1
Strathalbyn (M)	TS2	1.5	0.6	857	100	94	1
Strathalbyn (DC)	TS4	1.8	-3.4	5	5	6	1
Streaky Bay	R	2.3	7.6	1	-	-	-
Tantanoola	R	1.2	-4.3	8	-	-	-
Tanunda	TS3	2.6	-0.7	146	75	100	1
Tatiara	TS5a	7.1	3.1	3	45	100	2
Tea Tree Gully	M4	36.7	72.2	767	95	4	1
Thebarton	M2	11.8	-3.7	7313	100	1	1
Truro	R	0.5	-15.0	2	-	-	-
Tumby Bay	R	2.7	-1.8	3	-	-	-
Unley	M2	39.9	0.4	7269	100	5	1
Victor Harbour	TM2	2.4	11.5	2063	100	68	1
Waikerie	TS3	3.9	2.8	3	32	100	1
Walkerville	M2	7.2	6.8	5384	100	1	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Wallaroo	TS2	2.1	-1.0	640	100	99	1
Warooka	R	0.9	-8.1	2	-	-	-
West Torrens	M2	50.0	8.2	4152	100	6	1
Whyalla	CM2	31.6	48.3	3053	100	98	1
Willunga	R	2.9	15.3	28	-	-	-
Wilmington	R	0.8	-0.2	1	-	-	-
Woodville	M2	72.7	-1.7	4380	100	9	1
Yankalilla	R	2.3	-4.6	8	-	-	-
Yorke town	R	2.5	-8.9	8	-	-	-

5 WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Albany (T)	CS2	12.4	8.7	933	100	95	1
Albany (S)	CS4	4.3	32.6	3	14	5	1
Armadale- Kelmscott	M5b	15.7	100.3	57	77	2	2
Augusta- Margaret River	R	3.2	-1.4	3	-	-	-
Bassendean	M2	11.3	15.9	2884	100	2	1
Bayswater	M4	34.2	30.9	3203	99	5	1
Belmont	M4	32.6	20.5	2121	99	5	1
Beverley	R	1.7	-6.5	2	-	-	-
Boddington	R	0.7	-6.6	1	-	-	-
Boulder	CS4	12.8	5.5	0.5	90	56	1
Boyup Brook	R	2.0	-12.0	2	-	-	-
Bridgetown- Greenbushes	TS3	3.2	-9.3	6	48	100	1
Brookton	R	1.3	-6.3	3	-	-	-
Broome	TS3	2.8	0.8	0.1	66	100	1
Broomehill	R	0.7	-6.7	2	-	-	-
Bruce Rock	R	1.7	-21.4	2	-	-	-
Bunbury	CS1	17.8	14.8	878	100	100	1
Busselton	TL3	7.5	9.2	15	67	100	1
Canning	M4	35.3	49.7	1414	98	5	1
Capel	R	2.2	2.7	10	-	-	-
Carnamah	R	0.9	-9.1	0.8	-	-	-
Carnarvon	TM3	6.6	33.7	0.3	64	100	1
Chapman Valley	R	0.9	6.0	0.6	-	-	-
Chittering	R	1.1	1.9	2	-	-	-
Claremont	M2	9.2	3.4	4765	100	1	1
Cockburn	M4	25.0	80.7	470	84	3	1
Collie	TL3	7.6	-11.4	20	89	100	1
Coolgardie	TM3	5.6	568.4	0.5	76	100	1
Coorow	R	0.9	11.5	0.6	-	-	-
Corrigin	R	1.8	-15.0	1	-	-	-
Cottesloe	M2	8.0	-2.0	5175	100	1	1
Cranbrook	R	1.4	-5.7	1	-	-	-
Cuballing	R	0.7	-10.1	1	-	-	-
Cue	R	0.4	-21.6	0.08	-	-	-
Cunderin	R	1.9	-12.2	3	-	-	-
Dalwallinu	R	2.3	-7.6	0.8	-	-	-
Dandaragan	R	1.3	110.0	0.5	-	-	-
Dardanup	R	2.1	24.4	10	-	-	-
Denmark	R	1.8	2.8	3	-	-	-
Donnybrook- Balingup	TS3	3.1	-6.0	5	32	100	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Dowerin	R	1.1	-18.2	1	-	-	-
Dumbleyung	R	1.2	-16.6	1	-	-	-
Dundas	TS3	2.5	-13.0	0.06	70	100	1
East Fremantle	M2	7.4	6.5	6030	100	1	1
East Pilbara	TM3	5.3	234.5	0.04	73	100	1
Esperance	TM3	7.2	46.4	0.7	68	100	1
Exmouth	TM3	2.9	30.5	4	90	100	1
Fremantle	M2	26.0	2.7	3778	100	4	1
Geraldton	CS2	15.0	23.0	1374	100	98	1
Gingin	R	1.2	13.3	0.9	-	-	-
Gnowangerup	TS3	3.8	-1.2	0.9	27	100	1
Goomalling	R	1.4	-8.4	2	-	-	-
Gosnells	M4	22.0	93.0	455	87	3	1
Greenough	CS4	1.9	17.9	3	17	2	1
Halls Creek	R	1.9	4.6	0.03	-	-	-
Harvey	TS3	6.4	-2.4	7	36	100	1
Irwin	R	0.9	16.5	1	-	-	-
Kalamunda	M4	18.4	85.6	134	75	2	1
Kalgoorlie	CS2	9.2	-0.4	4430	100	44	1
Katanning	TM3	4.5	-1.1	8	80	100	1
Kellerberrin	TS3	2.1	-11.1	3	61	100	1
Kent	R	1.0	-11.0	0.4	-	-	-
Kojonup	R	2.6	-4.3	2	-	-	-
Kondinin	R	1.2	-3.2	0.4	-	-	-
Koorda	R	1.1	-0.7	1	-	-	-
Kulin	R	1.3	-9.6	0.7	-	-	-
Kwinana	CS5b	12.2	110.6	267	91	100	2
Lake Grace	R	2.0	2.0	0.6	-	-	-
Laverton	R	0.7	27.4	0.01	-	-	-
Leonora	R	0.8	5.9	0.07	-	-	-
Mandurah	TL4	5.9	95.5	88	83	98	1
Manjimup	TM3	8.8	-4.5	3	40	100	1
Meekatharra	TS3	3.2	172.3	0.08	55	100	1
Melville	M4	52.9	10.4	2568	98	8	1
Menzies	R	0.2	-48.5	0.004	-	-	-
Merredin	TM3	4.8	-11.5	4	75	100	1
Mingenew	R	1.0	-2.7	1	-	-	-
Moora	TS3	3.1	0.2	2	45	100	1
Morawa	R	1.7	-3.2	1	-	-	-
Mosman Park	M2	7.2	24.1	4305	100	1	1
Mount Magnet	R	0.8	-22.5	0.2	-	-	-
Mount Marshall	R	1.1	-17.8	0.3	-	-	-
Mukinbudin	R	0.9	2.4	0.7	-	-	-

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Mullewa	R	1.9	-0.8	0.4	-	-	-
Mundaring	M4	12.0	34.2	49	56	1	1
Murchison	R	0.2	-41.1	0.01	-	-	-
Murray	TS5b	4.0	20.8	6	32	100	2
Nannup	R	1.1	-15.8	0.9	-	-	-
Narembeen	R	1.4	-13.0	0.9	-	-	-
Narrogin (T)	TM1	4.8	-0.7	1096	100	100	1
Narrogin (S)	R	0.9	-7.3	1	-	-	-
Nedlands	M2	22.6	-3.2	2841	100	4	1
Northam (T)	TL1	7.1	-4.1	791	100	100	1
Northam (S)	TS3	2.6	-3.3	5	40	100	1
Northampton	R	2.1	3.8	0.4	-	-	-
Nungarin	R	0.4	-27.6	0.9	-	-	-
Peppermint Grove	M2	1.5	-7.8	3690	100	0.2	1
Perenjori	R	1.2	-6.6	0.4	-	-	-
Perth	M2	97.2	1.0	3989	100	15	1
Pingelly	R	1.5	-5.5	3	-	-	-
Plantaganet	TS3	4.3	-8.7	2	37	100	1
Port Hedland	TL5a	8.6	162.7	0.9	95	100	2
Quairading	R	1.6	-5.8	3	-	-	-
Ravensthorpe	R	1.1	44.9	0.2	-	-	-
Rockingham	CS4	11.6	164.1	115	95	92	1
Roebourne	TM5a	10.8	405.8	1	62	100	3
Sandstone	R	0.1	-19.3	0.01	-	-	-
Serpentine-Jarrahdale	R	2.0	13.4	7	-	-	-
Shark Bay	R	0.7	41.1	0.07	-	-	-
South Perth	M2	31.7	-1.2	4127	100	5	1
Stirling	M4	154.3	34.8	3473	99	24	1
Subiaco	M2	17.1	2.8	6282	100	3	1
Swan	M4	25.6	33.8	64	73	3	1
Tambellup	R	1.0	1.8	2	-	-	-
Tammin	R	0.8	-6.8	2	-	-	-
Three Springs	R	1.0	-5.9	1	-	-	-
Toodyay	R	1.7	24.3	3	-	-	-
Trayning	R	0.8	-16.7	1	-	-	-
Upper Gascoyne	R	0.3	-30.7	0.01	-	-	-
Victoria Plains	R	1.7	-10.9	2	-	-	-
Wagin	TS3	2.4	-14.0	3	64	100	1
Wandering	R	0.5	-21.8	0.7	-	-	-
Wanneroo	M5b	8.6	252.7	28	60	1	2
Waroona	TS3	2.0	9.4	6	58	100	1

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (%)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
West Arthur	R	1.3	-8.9	1	-	-	-
West Kimberley	TM3	5.5	14.4	0.1	46	100	1
West Pilbara	TM3	5.7	103.5	0.1	59	100	1
Westonia	R	0.5	-22.7	0.4	-	-	-
Wickepin	R	1.1	-18.5	1	-	-	-
Williams	R	1.2	-2.0	1	-	-	-
Wiluna	R	0.9	8.7	0.007	-	-	-
Wongan-Ballidu	R	2.3	-2.1	2	-	-	-
Woodanilling	R	0.5	-11.1	1	-	-	-
Wyalkatchem	R	1.1	-11.5	2	-	-	-
Wyndham-East Kimberley	TS5a	4.0	19.4	0.08	67	100	2
Yalgoo	R	0.4	-15.3	0.03	-	-	-
Yilgarn	R	2.3	-4.4	0.2	-	-	-
York	TS3	2.0	-10.7	3	58	100	1

6 TASMANIA

Local Authority	Class	Population			Urban Proportion (%)	Urban Centre Proportion (5)	Number of Urban Centres
		At 30.6.71 (,000)	Increase 1966-71 (%)	Density per Square Mile			
Beaconsfield	CM4	10.9	9.4	44	43	8	1
Bothwell	R	0.8	-19.2	0.8	-	-	-
Brighton	R	2.3	5.5	14	-	-	-
Bruny	R	0.3	-22.3	2	-	-	-
Burnie	CS4	19.9	7.2	84	87	86	1
Campbell Town	R	1.6	- 6.5	3	-	-	-
Circular Head	TM3	8.0	0.9	4	40	100	1
Clarence	CL5b	37.0	22.4	382	94	26	2
Deloraine	TS3	4.8	-7.7	4	38	100	1
Devonport	CS3	19.8	17.9	441	92	100	1
Esperance	R	3.5	-5.7	1	-	-	-
Evandale	CM4	1.5	-5.9	4	4	0.1	1
Fingal	R	3.4	-9.3	3	-	-	-
Flinders	R	1.0	-21.6	1	-	-	-
George Town	TM3	6.0	18.2	24	80	100	1
Glamorgan	R	1.1	-0.6	2	-	-	-
Glenorchy	CL4	42.6	9.1	922	98	32	1
Gormanstown	R	0.5	-13.9	0.4	-	-	-
Green Ponds	R	0.9	-1.0	5	-	-	-
Hamilton	R	4.0	-6.8	2	-	-	-
Hobart	CL4	52.4	-1.6	1701	99	40	1
Huon	R	4.8	-9.7	15	-	-	-
Kentish	R	5.3	-5.4	12	-	-	-
Kingborough	TM5b	10.8	4.3	79	61	100	2
King Island	R	2.8	13.8	7	-	-	-
Latrobe	TS3	5.1	6.0	24	48	100	1
Launceston	CM2	35.0	-6.0	3211	100	56	1
Lilydale	CM4	8.3	5.9	31	73	10	1
Longford	TS5a	5.1	-4.2	13	55	100	2
New Norfolk	TL3	10.6	2.8	21	65	100	1
Oatlands	R	2.1	-14.8	4	-	-	-
Penguin	TS3	4.8	2.1	29	48	100	1
Port Cygnet	R	2.1	-19.0	22	-	-	-
Portland	R	1.5	7.5	2	-	-	-
Queenstown	TM3	5.1	15.7	93	98	100	1
Richmond	R	1.6	-5.4	7	-	-	-
Ringarooma	R	2.5	-14.1	4	-	-	-
Ross	R	0.6	-10.9	1	-	-	-
St Leonards	CM4	16.2	18.6	47	94	25	1
Scottsdale	TS3	3.6	-0.8	7	50	100	1
Sorrell	TS3	3.6	9.1	12	56	100	1
Spring Bay	R	1.4	17.2	3	-	-	-
Strahan	R	0.4	-6.0	0.3	-	-	-
Tasman	R	1.0	-7.3	6	-	-	-
Ulverstone	TL3	11.0	8.8	56	72	100	1
Waratah	TS3	1.9	177.2	2	60	100	1
Westbury	CM4	4.9	-2.1	14	21	2	1
Wynyard	TM5b	10.6	10.8	34	64	100	2
Zeehan	TS5a	4.4	25.3	4	88	100	2

APPENDIX 3

CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES BY POPULATION SIZE

Tables A, B and C give details of the numbers of local authorities, the population of local authorities at 30 June 1971 and the increase in population of local authorities over the intercensal period 1966 to 1971 for the eight primary local authority classes, with a secondary classification of the statistics into 10 population ranges. The tables give figures for Australia as a whole and for each of the six States.

Table A gives statistics of numbers of local authorities in each of the 10 population ranges. This distribution may be compared with previous discussions about the average population sizes of the primary local authority classes. Two-thirds of all metropolitan local authorities have populations of 25,000 to 99,999, and the pattern is fairly similar in each State except Queensland, where the Brisbane City Council (the largest local authority in Australia) had a population of nearly 700,000 at the last census. For the three city-type local authority classes, most local authorities have populations of 10,000 to 49,999, although there are some with populations exceeding 100,000, and some with populations less than 2,500. Large town local authorities have populations predominantly in the 5,000 to 14,999 range, while the populations of most medium town local authorities are in the 2,500 to 9,999 range, and those of small town local authorities are in the 1,000 to 9,999 range. One-half of all rural local authorities have populations of 1,000 to 2,499, while one-fifth have populations smaller than 1,000. Most of the very small rural local authorities (in terms of population size) are in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia.

Table B shows the distribution of the population in each primary local authority class among the 10 population ranges. Some of the main features of the position in each State are shown in the summary on the next page.

Percentage of Total Population in Each Population Range
(%)

Population Range	State						ALL
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	
500,000-			38.5				5.6
100,000-499,999	33.5	6.0			15.0		15.2
50,000- 99,999	26.8	44.2	14.3	32.8	14.6	13.3	29.0
25,000- 49,999	16.3	21.3	13.7	24.8	20.5	29.5	18.9
15,000- 24,999	5.9	7.4	7.8	12.6	12.6	14.4	8.0
10,000- 14,999	2.3	4.6	5.9	6.0	8.1	13.8	4.6
5,000- 9,999	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.1	13.4	10.8	9.5
2,500- 4,999	5.0	5.5	7.6	7.0	6.3	12.1	6.0
1,000- 2,499	1.1	1.7	2.6	7.7	7.9	5.1	2.8
- 999	..	..	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(..) signifies a proportion smaller than 0.05%.

For Australia as a whole, one-half of the population resides in local authorities with populations of 50,000 and over. However, this proportion is three-fifths in New South Wales, less than one-third in South Australia and Western Australia, and just over one-eighth in Tasmania. At the other end of the scale, just over 9 per cent of the total population is in local authorities with populations smaller than 5,000, but this proportion is as low as 6 per cent in New South Wales, about 16 per cent in South Australia and Western Australia, and as high as 18 per cent in Tasmania.

Table C gives details of how the increase in population from 1966 to 1971 was distributed among the various population classes in each State. Overall, population declined by 56,000 in local authorities with populations less than 5,000, and this pattern was much the same in each State. Over 84 per cent of the total increase occurred in local

authorities with populations of 25,000 and over, and most of this increase occurred in metropolitan local authorities. The proportion exceeded 90 per cent in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia. In Western Australia, only one-half of the population increase occurred in local authorities with populations of 25,000 and over, and in Tasmania the proportion was only 40 per cent. The situation in Western Australia reflects two factors, first, the effect of the mining boom and, secondly, the relatively larger number of smaller metropolitan local authorities in Perth. The position in Tasmania is, of course, affected by the facts that the capital city Hobart has a population of only about 130,000, and that the population increase in Tasmania over the intercensal period was not much over one-half the rate for Australia as a whole.

TABLE A: CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
BY POPULATION SIZE. NUMBERS OF LOCAL
AUTHORITIES, AUSTRALIA AND INDIVIDUAL
STATES. 30 JUNE 1971

1. AUSTRALIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -	1								1
100,000-499,999	11	3							14
50,000- 99,999	48	1	4						53
25,000- 49,999	49	5	11	5	1				71
15,000- 24,999	17	3	4	24	4		2		54
10,000- 14,999	9	1	2	14	12	9	2		49
5,000- 9,999	7		6	5	47	51	45	12	173
2,500- 4,999	2		4	4	1	32	86	79	208
1,000- 2,499	1		2	1	3	4	35	155	201
- 999								64	64
Total	145	13	33	53	68	96	170	310	888

2. NEW SOUTH WALES

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999	8	3							11
50,000- 99,999	16		1						17
25,000- 49,999	14	1	3	4					22
15,000- 24,999				12	2				14
10,000- 14,999	1			2	3	2	1		9
5,000- 9,999				2	21	14	23	1	61
2,500- 4,999						11	22	31	64
1,000- 2,499							4	20	24
- 999								1	1
Total	39	4	4	20	26	27	50	53	223

3. VICTORIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999	2								2
50,000- 99,999	23								23
25,000- 49,999	18	2	2	1					23
15,000- 24,999	4	3		5			2		14
10,000- 14,999	2	1	1	5	2	1	1		13
5,000- 9,999			5	2	12	12	10	6	47
2,500- 4,999			1			12	19	21	53
1,000- 2,499			1		2		8	23	34
- 999								1	1
Total	49	6	10	13	16	25	40	51	210

4. QUEENSLAND

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -	1								1
100,000-499,999									
50,000- 99,999	1		3						4
25,000- 49,999	3		4		1				8
15,000- 24,999	1		3	2	2				8
10,000- 14,999				1	5	3			9
5,000- 9,999					4	12	5	4	25
2,500- 4,999			2	1		3	19	12	37
1,000- 2,499							6	21	27
- 999								12	12
Total	6		12	4	12	18	30	49	131

5. SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999									
50,000- 99,999	6								6
25,000- 49,999	7		1						8
15,000- 24,999	7			1					8
10,000- 14,999	4			2					6
5,000- 9,999	2				5	3	4		14
2,500- 4,999	2			2	1	2	10	7	24
1,000- 2,499					1	4	12	36	53
- 999								18	18
Total	28		1	5	7	9	26	61	137

6. WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999	1								1
50,000- 99,999	2								2
25,000- 49,999	7								7
15,000- 24,999	5			2					7
10,000- 14,999	2			4		1			7
5,000- 9,999	5			1	5	7	1		19
2,500- 4,999				1		4	11	2	18
1,000- 2,499	1			1			4	45	51
- 999								26	26
Total	23			9	5	12	16	73	138

7. TASMANIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999									
50,000- 99,999		1							1
25,000- 49,999		2	1						3
15,000- 24,999			1	2					3
10,000- 14,999			1		2	2			5
5,000- 9,999			1			3	2	1	7
2,500- 4,999			1				5	6	12
1,000- 2,499			1				1	10	12
- 999								6	6
Total		3	6	2	2	5	8	23	49

TABLE B: CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES BY
POPULATION SIZE. POPULATION OF LOCAL
AUTHORITIES, AUSTRALIA AND INDIVIDUAL STATES.
30 JUNE 1971 (,000)

1. AUSTRALIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -	699								699
100,000-499,999	1468	429							1897
50,000- 99,999	3307	52	253						3612
25,000- 49,999	1637	178	359	152	26				2352
15,000- 24,999	322	54	74	444	75		33		1002
10,000- 14,999	107	12	25	171	135	104	25		579
5,000- 9,999	55		38	36	356	342	289	68	1184
2,500- 4,999	8		15	17	4	123	311	267	745
1,000- 2,499	2		3	2	5	9	68	256	344
- 999								41	41
Total	7605	725	769	824	600	578	724	633	12455

2. NEW SOUTH WALES

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999	1104	429							1533
50,000- 99,999	1172		56						1228
25,000- 49,999	501	31	87	127					746
15,000- 24,999				228	42				270
10,000- 14,999	14			24	35	21	13		107
5,000- 9,999				11	159	98	147	5	420
2,500- 4,999						41	80	107	228
1,000- 2,499							8	42	50
- 999								1	1
Total	2791	460	143	390	236	160	247	154	4582

3. VICTORIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000-									
100,000-499,999	210								210
50,000- 99,999	1544								1544
25,000- 49,999	581	67	72	25					745
15,000- 24,999	81	54		92			33		260
10,000- 14,999	26	12	14	62	21	12	12		159
5,000- 9,999			30	16	92	80	70	35	323
2,500- 4,999			3			46	68	74	191
1,000- 2,499			2		4		15	39	60
- 999								..	..
Total	2442	133	121	195	116	138	198	148	3490

(..) = less than 500 persons.

Table B--continued

4. QUEENSLAND

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -	699								699
100,000-499,999									
50,000- 99,999	62		197						259
25,000- 49,999	90		133		26				249
15,000- 24,999	16		58	34	33				141
10,000- 14,999				11	57	39			107
5,000- 9,999					32	82	32	23	169
2,500- 4,999			8	5		12	71	41	137
1,000- 2,499							13	34	47
- 999								7	7
Total	867		396	50	148	133	115	105	1814

5. SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999									
50,000- 99,999	379								379
25,000- 49,999	255		32						287
15,000- 24,999	129			17					146
10,000- 14,999	44			25					69
5,000- 9,999	15				36	18	24		93
2,500- 4,999	8			8	4	7	34	20	81
1,000- 2,499					2	9	21	57	89
- 999								12	12
Total	829		32	51	42	34	79	89	1155

6. WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999	154								154
50,000- 99,999	150								150
25,000- 49,999	210								210
15,000- 24,999	96			33					129
10,000- 14,999	23			49		11			83
5,000- 9,999	40			9	37	45	6		137
2,500- 4,999				4		17	37	6	64
1,000- 2,499	2			2			9	68	81
- 999								17	17
Total	676			97	37	73	52	91	1024

7. TASMANIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999									
50,000- 99,999		52							52
25,000- 49,999		80	35						115
15,000- 24,999			16	40					56
10,000- 14,999			11		22	21			54
5,000- 9,999			8			19	10	5	42
2,500- 4,999			5				21	21	47
1,000- 2,499			2				2	16	20
- 999								4	4
Total		132	77	40	22	41	33	46	389

TABLE C: CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
BY POPULATION SIZE. INCREASE IN POPULATION
OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AUSTRALIA
AND INDIVIDUAL STATES
30 JUNE 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1971 (,000).

1. AUSTRALIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -	42.8								42.8
100,000-499,999	197.5	28.8							226.3
50,000- 99,999	290.6	-0.8	46.2						336.0
25,000- 49,999	201.0	28.5	30.6	22.8	4.0				286.9
15,000- 24,999	44.5	3.5	6.2	37.2	1.7		3.5		96.6
10,000- 14,999	4.6	-0.1	3.0	21.0	9.7	13.7	0.5		52.4
5,000- 9,999	10.7		2.6	-0.2	24.3	23.6	2.4	-2.3	61.1
2,500- 4,999	0.4		0.4	2.7	0.2	-2.8	-7.2	-15.4	-21.7
1,000- 2,499	-0.1		..	0.3	-0.3	..	-4.0	-15.6	-19.7
- 999								-4.5	-4.5
Total	792.0	59.9	89.0	83.8	39.6	34.5	-4.8	-37.8	1056.2

(..) signifies a change of less than 50.

2. NEW SOUTH WALES

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000-									
100,000-499,999	139.1	28.8							167.9
50,000- 99,999	89.0		13.3						102.3
25,000- 49,999	26.7	9.1	6.0	16.1					57.9
15,000- 24,999				21.6	3.8				25.4
10,000- 14,999	-0.2			0.9	3.8	-0.6	1.2		5.1
5,000- 9,999				0.3	11.2	-0.2	1.4	-0.3	12.4
2,500- 4,999						0.4	-5.6	-6.5	-11.7
1,000- 2,499							-0.5	-3.1	-3.6
- 999								-0.2	-0.2
Total	254.6	37.9	19.3	38.9	18.8	-0.4	-3.5	-10.1	355.5

3. VICTORIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999	18.6								18.6
50,000- 99,999	160.8								160.8
25,000- 49,999	59.9	9.0	-0.9	6.7					74.7
15,000- 24,999	8.0	3.5		4.0			3.5		19.0
10,000- 14,999	3.1	-0.1	2.1	4.2	-0.1	0.5	-0.7		9.0
5,000- 9,999			2.1	-0.5	4.6	3.2	-0.9	..	8.5
2,500- 4,999			0.3			-2.1	-2.8	-4.6	-9.2
1,000- 2,499			0.1		-0.4		-0.4	-3.3	-4.0
- 999								..	..
Total	250.4	12.4	3.7	14.4	4.1	1.6	-1.3	-7.9	277.4

(..) signifies a change of less than 50.

4. QUEENSLAND

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000-	42.8								42.8
100,000-499,999									
50,000- 99,999	6.9		32.9						39.8
25,000- 49,999	35.3		17.4		4.0				56.7
15,000- 24,999	3.8		3.7	2.1	-2.1				7.5
10,000- 14,999				-0.2	4.8	3.7			8.3
5,000- 9,999					-1.1	3.3	1.7	-1.7	2.2
2,500- 4,999			0.2	0.6		-1.0	-1.3	-2.2	-3.7
1,000- 2,499							-2.6	-3.0	-5.6
- 999								-0.6	-0.6
Total	88.8		54.2	2.5	5.6	6.0	-2.2	-7.5	147.4

5. SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000-									
100,000-499,999									
50,000- 99,999	28.0								28.0
25,000- 49,999	35.8		10.3						46.1
15,000- 24,999	6.0			0.1					6.1
10,000- 14,999	-3.0			0.9					-2.1
5,000- 9,999	2.6				2.1	..	0.3		5.0
2,500- 4,999	0.4			1.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.6
1,000- 2,499					0.1	..	-1.0	-3.1	-4.0
- 999								-1.8	-1.8
Total	69.8		10.3	2.0	2.4	-0.1	-1.1	-5.4	77.9

(..) signifies a change of less than 50

6. WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000-									
100,000-499,999	39.8								39.8
50,000- 99,999	5.9								5.9
25,000- 49,999	43.3								43.3
15,000- 24,999	26.7			5.1					31.8
10,000- 14,999	4.7			15.2		8.7			28.6
5,000- 9,999	8.1			..	7.5	15.6	-0.2		31.0
2,500- 4,999				1.1		..	2.0	-0.1	3.0
1,000- 2,499	-0.1			0.3			-0.7	-2.0	-2.5
- 999								-1.4	-1.4
Total	128.4			21.7	7.5	24.3	1.1	-3.5	179.5

(..) signifies a change of less than 50

7. TASMANIA

Population Range	Local Authority Class								Total
	M	CL	CM	CS	TL	TM	TS	R	
500,000 -									
100,000-499,999									
50,000- 99,999		-0.8							-0.8
25,000- 49,999		10.4	-2.2						8.2
15,000- 24,999			2.5	4.3					6.8
10,000- 14,999			0.9		1.2	1.4			3.5
5,000- 9,999			0.5			1.7	0.1	-0.3	2.0
2,500- 4,999			-0.1				0.9	-1.5	-0.7
1,000- 2,499			-0.1				1.2	-1.1	..
- 999								-0.5	-0.5
Total		9.6	1.5	4.3	1.2	3.1	2.2	-3.4	18.5

(..) signifies a change of less than 50