Department of Primary
Industries and Energy

Department of Human
Services and Health

Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas Classification 1991 Census Edition

November 1994

Australian Government Publishing Service
Canberra

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ISBN 0 644 42752 3

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A51543 Cat. No. 94 3091 X

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Produced by the Australian Government Publishing Service

CONTENTS

	Page
1. OVERVIEW	1
2. PURPOSE	2
3. STRUCTURE OF THE CLASSIFICATION	3
Metropolitan Areas	3
Non-metropolitan Zones	5
Rural Zones and Categories	5
Remote Zones and Categories	5
Off-Shore and Migratory and Not Identified	5
4. CONCEPTS	6
Remoteness	6
Index of Remoteness	6
Rural	8
Zones	9
Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Areas	10

FIGURES

FIGURE 1

Structure of the Classification 4

FIGURE 2

Step-by-Step Calculation of the Index of Remoteness 16

There is now a growing interest in the statistical definition of remoteness. Remoteness has been taken into account in revisions of the Australian Classification of Local Governments by the Department of Housing and Regional Development (HARD). See Appendix D.

This edition has been jointly developed by the Department of Human Services and Health (HSH) and DPIE to meet the increasing demand for a common national rural and remote classification and to overcome limitations in the methodology of the existing HSH and DPIE classifications. These classifications are compared in Appendix D.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was funded to provide data analysis based on the methodology proposed for the 1991 census by Arundell (1991) and has provided invaluable service and advice. The response to this edition will assist the ABS, in consultation with other organisations, in the development of a standard, national classification of remoteness.

2. PURPOSE AND APPLICATION

The classification is a public tool to enlarge the knowledge and information base about rural and remote areas. It aims to assist decision makers concerned with a range of social justice and economic issues which are common to non-metropolitan areas. These issues include the management of industry adjustment and rural and regional development. The classification is relevant to:

- analysis of social needs
- analysis of cost, labour and marketing factors in business operations
- equitable locational distribution of public resources
- service access issues such as availability, targeting, price, access time and cultural appropriateness
- access to information about government policies and activities
- assessment of the impact of program responses aimed at overcoming the difficulties of service provision in rural and remote areas
- monitoring, assessment and evaluation of government programs.

The classification is a general purpose one and is not designed to meet the needs of any specific program.

The previous remoteness classifications have been used as analytical tools for a variety of purposes by analysts and program managers. The HSH *Rural and Remote Areas Classification* has been used in a wide range of programs and policy areas within the HSH portfolio and by academic and other institutions in related fields. It has been particularly important in the assessment of needs and service availability in disadvantaged areas including on a cross-program basis, as well as in more basic program administration. The DPIE *Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Zones Classification* has been used by Commonwealth, state and other agencies in a variety of policy or program areas including information services, education, employment, training, regional development, community services, transport and communications and the arts.

In association with other criteria, the classifications are being used to assist in making program funding decisions.

This Rural, *Remote and Metropolitan Areas Classification* will be incorporated into the 1991 population census geographic data base to enable agencies to specify tables according to the categories defined in the classification.

3. STRUCTURE OF THE CLASSIFICATION

The classification divides each of Australia's states and territories into three groups -metropolitan areas, rural zones and remote zones, and a total of seven categories within these zones, as shown in Figure 1.

The structure and criteria are very similar to that of the DPIE 1986 census edition of the *Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Zones Classification.* In comparison, the HSH *Rural and Remote Areas Classification* had two, not three, rural categories and had greater differences between the criteria. Different nomenclature was used in both the HSH and the DPIE classifications (see Appendix D).

The SLA is the building block for the categories and zones. Appendix A describes the standard statistical units of area used in this classification.

A full alphabetical listing of SLAs appears in Appendix F. The detailed structure of the classification showing local government areas, SLAs and relevant urban centre populations for each state and territory and category is shown in Appendix G.

Local government areas are listed alphabetically in Appendix H along with their state/ territory, category and code in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC, Ed 2.1 - ABS 1991).

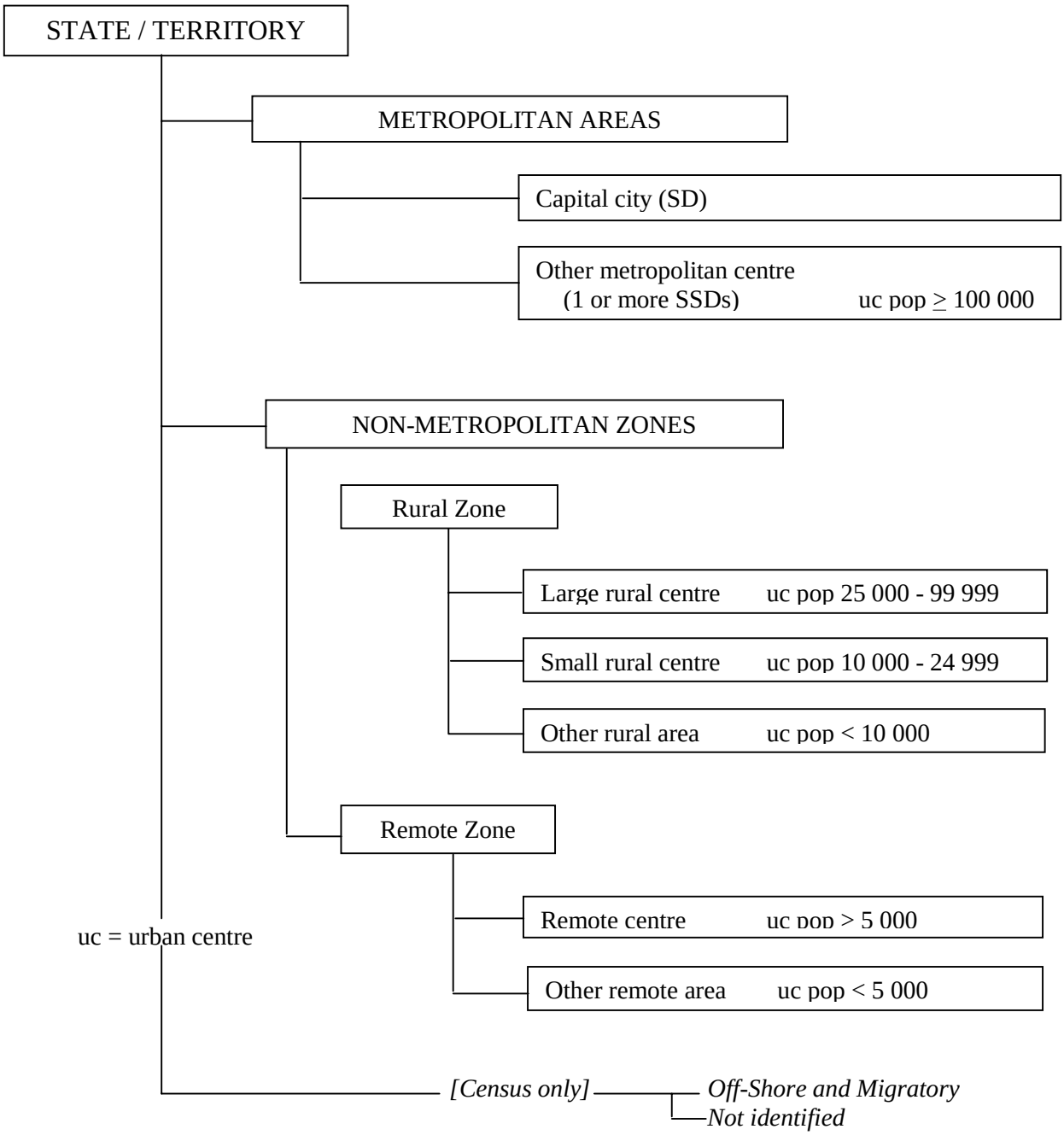
The categories are illustrated in map form in Appendix E.

METROPOLITAN AREAS

The definition of metropolitan is as agreed by Commonwealth agencies in their Working Group Report on Rural Data (1992). The metropolitan areas are the state and territory capital city statistical divisions (SDs) plus other statistical subdivisions (SSDs) or groups of SSDs which include urban centres of population 100 000 or more in size. There are two metropolitan categories.

The first category, capital city, consists of state and territory capital city statistical divisions.

FIGURE 1: STRUCTURE OF THE CLASSIFICATION



The second category, other metropolitan centre consists of one or more statistical subdivisions which have an urban centre of population 100 000 or more in size. For the 1991 census edition, these areas are associated with the urban centres of Canberra-Queanbeyan, Geelong, Cold Coast-Tweed Heads, Newcastle, Townsville-Thuringowa and Wollongong.

The category other metropolitan centre has been slightly redefined since the DPIE 1986 census edition. In accordance with the Commonwealth Working Group Report on Rural Data, the statistical subdivision, not the SLA, is now the primary geographic unit for other metropolitan centre. In Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria these other metropolitan centres are therefore larger in area and population size than in 1986.

Index of remoteness values have not been calculated for SLAs classified as other metropolitan centres or capital cities. Most of these areas have an index value of zero.

NON-METROPOLITAN ZONES

Rural Zones and Categories

The rural zones consist of those non-metropolitan SLAs whose index of remoteness is less than or equal to 10.5. There are three rural categories - large rural centres, small rural centres and other rural areas. Large rural centres are SLAs where most of the population reside in urban centres of population 25 000 or more.

Small rural centres are SLAs in rural zones containing urban centres of population between 10 000 and 24 999.

Rural and remote centres are defined according to the population size of their associated urban centres, not according to the population size of their SLAs.

Other rural areas are the remaining SLAs within the rural zone.

Remote Zones and Categories

The remote zones consist of those SLAs which have an index of remoteness greater than 10.5. There are two remote categories - remote centres and other remote areas.

Remote centres are SLAs in the remote zone containing urban centres of population of 5 000 or more.

Other remote areas are the remaining SLAs within the remote zone.

Off-Shore, Migratory and Not Identified

These categories identify those people for whom a place of usual residence could not be identified on census night. They are included in the classification to enable all statistical data to be related to the total national population. See Appendices A and C.

Special Cases

Some SLAs need special examination because of particular characteristics. These include islands and SLAs without permanent residents. Exceptions to the standard classifying rules have been made for Hume (S) in NSW, Unincorporated Whyalla in SA and Jabiru in NT. These cases are discussed more fully in Appendix C.

4. CONCEPTS

REMOTENESS

'Remote' is commonly associated with mining activities, broadacre farming, Aboriginal communities and very low population densities. 'Remote' also implies distance - distance from neighbours and distance from large towns and cities and the goods, services, facilities and opportunities offered by large towns and cities.

People and businesses in locations which are distant from goods and services tend to be socially and economically disadvantaged in terms of their access to goods and services. The larger a town or city, the greater the range, quality and variety of goods and services tends to be.

Remoteness can also bring advantage. For example, generally remote areas do not have problems associated with urban congestion, such as high land prices and high air pollution levels.

Specific attributes of remoteness will vary in their importance with different policy issues. Remoteness in this classification is about distance - distance to large towns and cities and distance from other people. These attributes are relevant to a broad range of policy issues.

INDEX OF REMOTENESS

Faulkner and French developed a concept of remoteness and a method for calculating an index of remoteness which was related to distances from a point to the nearest urban centres of different size (Faulkner and French, 1983). Being point based, the Faulkner and French index has limited capacity for use with available area-based statistics. The most widely available area-based statistics are at the SLA level. This classification links remoteness to the SLA and overcomes other weaknesses in previous classifications.

The ASGC does not take account of remoteness but as a result of deliberations on rural data by a working group of Commonwealth agencies, the ABS agreed to investigate 'methodologies for, and implications of, a rural and remote classification for wide and general application' (DPIE 1992). Responses to this classification will be important to these later deliberations.

The index of remoteness developed in this classification draws on Central Place Theory (Faulkner and French). The index has been developed with the following assumptions:

- people tend to obtain goods and services from the nearest urban centre that offers these

- goods and services available in a smaller urban centre are also available in a larger urban centre, with the larger urban centre offering a wider range

- remoteness is a function of straight line distance from goods and services, and hence from the nearest urban centres of various minimum sizes

- frequency of access to goods and services is related to remoteness: goods and services available at a nearby town are likely to be purchased or utilised more often than those available at a more distant town or city. Also, goods and services that are most needed are more likely to be available locally.

- for the purpose of calculating remoteness, urban centres can be treated as a small number of discrete classes grouped by size, rather than as a continuum of sizes.

The index of remoteness uses a hierarchy of *urban centre population sizes* similar to that used by Faulkner and French:

Level in urban hierarchy	*Population size*
● small urban centre	10 000 to 24 999
● large urban centre	25 000 to 99 999
● other metropolitan urban centre	≥100 000 and not a capital city
● capital city urban centre	≥ 100 000

The index of remoteness is constructed for each SLA using *distance factors* related to these urban centres plus a factor called *'personal distance'* (Arundell, 1991). Personal distance relates to population density and indicates the 'remoteness' of residents from each other. It is the average distance between residents.

Personal distance will tend to be small in SLAs which contain numerous small towns or large cities or are closely settled. Conversely, it will tend to be large in SLAs which contain few towns or are sparsely settled.

The index of remoteness is a relative measure which enables the remoteness of two or more SLAs to be compared. The usefulness of individual index numbers in Policy analysis remains to be tested empirically.

The methodology for calculating the index of remoteness is described in Appendix B. Distance between each SLA and the nearest urban centre in each level of the urban hierarchy is used to calculate a partial index. Weights are applied to each of these partial indices reflecting their relative importance. The index of remoteness is calculated as the weighted sum of the urban and personal distance-based partial indices.

The index of remoteness value of 10.5 has been agreed as the value which divides rural SLAs from remote SLAs. The location of this boundary reflects a common view of the location of 'rural' and 'remote' areas as determined during the development of the 1986 Millwood Classification. It aligns closely to the position of the boundary for the previous DPIE and HSH classifications.

All population figures used in the classification are those applying to the usual place of residence on census night except for the population of urban centres which is available only on the basis of place of enumeration.

RURAL

The variety of usage of the term 'rural' often causes confusion.

The common association of 'rural' is with mixed farming, small villages and towns, and population densities less than those of the metropolitan areas. The term 'rural' is variously used in industry, occupational, locational and settlement contexts. It can be synonymous with agriculture or farming. It can also be synonymous with the 'country'. Or it can be any area which is not a town or city. It often is used to include towns and cities. Sometimes there is a coincidence in the agricultural and geographic usage. Often there is not.

Rural areas

Different definitions of 'rural' apply to statistical data. In this classification, 'rural' is about the degree of 'remoteness' of an area. 'Rural' areas are 'less remote' than 'remote' areas. The classification defines the term 'rural' precisely and its use in this classification should not be confused with the variety of meanings applying in other contexts.

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification

Most widely used are the definitions of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). In the ASGC, 'rural' is used only in a geographic sense. The ASGC defines several geographic categories as 'rural'. In each case 'rural' is synonymous with 'non-urban'.

Areas which are not 'urban centres' are 'rural'. Any area not included in an urban centre of more than 1000 people is 'rural'. This 'section of state' definition is the most common definition of 'rural' used in relation to ABS statistics. However, within the section of state structure, 'rural' is further categorised into 'bounded localities', which are between 200 and 1000 in population size, and 'other rural' areas. 'Rural' areas extend over most of the continent,' the matrix in which most of the nation's small and large towns and small cities are located.

The small collection district is defined in the ASGC as either 'rural' or 'urban'. This rural/urban grouping of collection districts is used to derive the rural/urban section of state of urban centres. Most SLAs contain both 'rural' localities and larger 'urban centres'. SLAs are not defined in the ASGC as either 'rural' or 'urban'.

All capital city statistical subdivisions are predominantly 'urban'. Statistical sub-divisions which are outside the capital city SDs but which have urban centres with populations greater than 24 999, are also designated 'urban' if they consist of more than one LGA. Other SSDs are mainly 'non-urban'.

Report of the Commonwealth Working Group on Rural Data

The Report of the Commonwealth Working Group on Rural Data provided a definition of 'rural' and 'metropolitan' statistical divisions and subdivisions for rural development purposes. 'Metropolitan' regions were defined as those statistical divisions or sub-divisions surrounding urban centres with populations greater than 99 999.

This definition of 'metropolitan' has been adopted in this *Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas Classification.* It should be noted that the Working Group Report used the term 'rural' to describe the remainder of Australia. However, to avoid further ambiguities associated with the term 'rural', this classification has adopted the term 'non-metropolitan' to describe the areas defined as 'rural' by the Working Group.

The Rural Indicators Project - Organisation of Economic Co-Operation and Development

A different approach to categorising rural data is being assessed by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 1994) through its Rural Development Program to enable international analysis of rural indicators. For this project, ABS working with DPIE, has applied OECD criteria to identify SLAs as rural' or 'urban' and, statistical divisions as 'predominantly rural regions', significantly rural regions' or 'predominantly urban regions' (OECD). The importance of this work to domestic policy development is yet to be assessed in Australia.

ZONES

A zone is an area with more or less specific boundaries defined on the basis of particular characteristics. The distinction between zone and region is sometimes blurred, but a region is generally considered as a spatial unit which is defined by a broader set of criteria for geographic, administrative, jurisdictional, economic, social or cultural purposes.

In this classification, zones are aggregates of SLAs. A metropolitan area crosses a state boundary if the defining urban centre crosses the state boundary. Within each state, a zone is usually contained within a single boundary. The rural zone in each State is a more or less continuous area adjacent to a metropolitan area while the remote zone occupies the remaining area.

In each state, rural SLAs generally align in one contiguous area as the rural zone and remote SLAs align similarly as the remote zone.

The zones exhibit differences in relation to, for example, service and infrastructure provision, economic base, land use, natural resources, demography and social structure. Within each zone there is a degree of congruence between these characteristics. Most areas within remote zones can be broadly distinguished from areas within rural or metropolitan zones by the following characteristics:

- a very low population density:
- few towns a high dependence on a few natural resource based industries
- a low rainfall
- degraded or depleted soil, water or vegetation resources
- low levels of transport and communications infrastructure and public utilities
- low levels of commercial, financial and government service provision
- high price structures for most goods and services.

The distributions of resident characteristics relating to, for example, health status and per capita income in rural, remote and metropolitan areas tend to be significantly different.

METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS

This classification emphasises the differences between the biggest city areas (metropolitan) and the rest of the country (non-metropolitan). Non-metropolitan areas are the aggregate of rural and remote zones.

The characteristics described above which distinguish remote zones from rural zones and metropolitan areas, also distinguish metropolitan areas from non-metropolitan areas.

APPENDIX D: Rural and Remote Classifications Compared

	Rural and Remote Areas Classification - HCS	**Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Zones Classification - DPIE**	**Rural, Remote And Metropolitan Areas Classification - DPIE and HSH**	**Australian Classification of Local Governments - HARD**
Structure	*Metropolitan areas* Capital City Other Metropolitan *Rural Area* Major Rural Centre Other Rural Area *Remote Area* Major Remote Centre Other Remote Area	*Metropolitan zone* Capital City Other Metropolitan *Rural Zone* Provincial City Small Rural City Other Rural Area *Remote Zone* Large Remote Town Other Remote Area	*Metropolitan area* Capital City Other Metropolitan City *Rural Zone* Large Rural Centre Small Rural Centre Other Rural Area *Remote Zone* Remote Centre Other Remote Area	*Urban* Metropolitan -pop >lm OR: -Developed -. 600 pers/sq km -Fringe - < 600 pers/sq km Non-metropolitan-part of urban centre < lm *Urban size sub-categories* apply to LGAs above as: -small - pop < 10 000 -medium - 10 001-30 000 -large - 30 001-70 000 -very large- >70 001 *Rural* Agricultural production > $700/sqkm Remote Community Governments *Rural size sub-categories* apply to LGAs above as: -small - pop < 2 000 -medium - 2 001-5 000 -large - 5 001-10 000 -very large- >10 001-20 000

	Rural and Remote Areas Classification - HCS	**Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Zones Classification - DPIE**	**Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas Classification - DPIE and HSH**	**Australian Classification of Local Governments - HARD**
Criteria	Population of SLA Population density of SLA	Remoteness index - population density of SLA and distance to nearest urban centre > 25 000 Population of largest urban centre	Remoteness index - population density of SLA and distances to nearest urban centres: >5 000/ 10 000 > 25 000 metro centre Population of largest urban centre	Remoteness is determined as a residual after a stepwise process which progressively identifies urban areas and rural areas whose est. value of agricultural production exceeds $700 per sq km
Boundary Between Rural and Remote Areas	Corresponding to Millwood	Corresponding to Millwood Remoteness Index of 10.0	Corresponding to Millwood Remoteness Index of 10	Est value of agricultural production of $700 per sq km
Basic Geographic Unit	Statistical local area Category determined by characteristics of statistical local area only. Where an LGA consisted of more than one SLA, the more urbanised SLA (higher population density) was often categorised differently from a low population density SLA in the same LGA.	Statistical local area - Where a non-metropolitan LGA consisted of more than one SLA, SLAs were categorised in the same way.	Statistical Local Area Categorisation depends only on the characteristics of the SLA. LGAs are readily identified in Appendix G.	Local Government Area
Latest Edition: Reference Periods	1994: uses 1991 estimated resident population data	1991: uses 1986 Census usual resident population data n	1994: uses 1991 Census usual resident population data.	Dec 1993: uses 1991 Census data; classification to be revised October 1994.

HARD - Department of Housing and Regional Development
HCS - Department Health, Housing and Community Services
HSH - Department of Human Services and Health
DPIE - Department of Primary Industries and Energy

APPENDIX G: Detailed Structure by State/Territory and Categories showing, Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and relevant Urban Centre Populations for Metropolitan, Rural and Remote Centres

Note: For the capital city in a state/territory, LGAs are listed in alphabetical order with any component SLAs listed in italics under the LGA.

For other metropolitan centres, urban centres (in bold type) which define the LGA's category, are listed alphabetically with related LGAs and component SLAs being listed under the urban centre. If the urban centre and LGA share the same name, the name is only listed once.

Where an LGA has component SLAs in different categories, the LGA is listed in each category in [square] brackets.

Urban centres have not been listed for other rural or other remote areas.

Unincorporated areas with zero population are listed in italics in [square] brackets.

New South Wales

Capital City (Sydney Statistical Division)

Ashfield (M)
Auburn (M)
Bankstown (C)
Baulkham Hills (S)
Blacktown (C)
Blue Mountains (C)
Botany (M)
Burwood (M)
Camden (M)
Campbelltown (C)
Canterbury (M)
Concord (M)
Drummoyne (M)
Fairfield (C)
Gosford (C)
Hawkesbury (C)
Holroyd (C)
Hornsby (S)
Hunter's Hill (M)
Hurstville (C)
Kogarah (M)
Ku-ring-gai (M)
Lane Cove (M)
Leichhardt (M)
Liverpool (C)
Manly (M)
Marrickville (M)
Mosman (M)
North Sydney (M)
Parramatta (C)
Penrith (C)
Randwick (M)
Rockdale (M)
Ryde (M)
South Sydney (C)
Strathfield (M)
Sutherland (S)
Sydney (C)
Sydney (C) - Inner
Sydney (C) - Remainder
Warringah (S)
Waverley (M)
Willoughby (C)
Wollondilly (S)
Woollahra (M)
Wyong (S)

Other Metropolitan Centres

Canberra-Queanbeyan (299,876)
Queanbeyan SSD
Queanbeyan (C)

Gold Coast-Tweed Heads (225,773)
Tweed Heads SSD
[Tweed (S)]
Tweed (S) - Pt A

Newcastle (262,331)
Newcastle SSD
Cessnock (C)
Lake Macquarie (C)
Maitland (C)
Newcastle (C) - *Inner*
Newcastle (C) - Reminder
Port Stephens (S)

Wollongong (211,417)
Wollongong SSD
Kiama (M)
Shellharbour (M)
Wollongong (C)

Large Rural Centres

Albury-Wodonga (63,614)
Albury (C)
Dubbo (C) (28,064)

Lismore (C) (27,246)

Orange (C) (29,635)

Port Macquarie (26,798)
Hastings (M)
Tamworth (C) (31,716)

Wagga Wagga (C) (40,875)

Small Rural Centres

Armidale (C). (21,605)
Ballina (S) (14,554)
Bathurst (C) (24,682)
Broken Hill (C) (23,263)
Casino (M) (10,164)
Coffs Harbour (C) (20,326)
Echuca-Moama (11,701)
Murray (S)

Forster-Tuncurry (14,578)
Great Lakes (S)
Goulburn (C) (21,451)
Grafton (C) (16,642)
Griffith (C) (13,296)
Lithgow (11,968)
Greater Lithgow (C)
Moree Plains (S) (10,062)

Muswellbrook (S) (10,140)
Nowra-Bomaderry (21,942)
Shoalhaven (C)
Singleton (S) (11,861)
Taree (16,303)
Greater Taree (C)

Other Rural Areas

Barraba (S)
Bega Valley (S)
Bellingen (S)
Berrigan (S)
Bingara (S)
Bland (S)
Blayney (S)
Blayney (S) - Pt A
Blayney (S) - Pt B
Bombala (S)
Boorowa (S)
Byron (S)
Cabonne(S)
Cabonne (S) - Pt A
Cabonne (S) - Pt B
Cabonne (S) - Pt C
Conargo (S)
Coolah (S)
Coolamon (S)
Cooma-Monaro (S)
Coonabarabran (S)
Coonamble (S)
Cootamundra (S)
Copmanhurst (S)

Corowa (S)
Cowra (S)
Crookwell (S)
Culcairn (S)
Deniliquin (M)
Dumaresq (S)
Dungog (S)
Eurobodalla (S)
Evans (S)
Evans (S) - Pt A
Evans (S) - Pt B
Forbes(S)
Gilgandra (S)
Glen Innes (M)
Gloucester (S)
Gundagai (S)
Gunnedah (S)
Gunning (S)
Guyra (S)
Harden (S)
Holbrook (S)
Hume (S)
Inverell (S)
Inverell (S) - Pt A

Inverell (S) - Pt B
Jerilderie (S)
Junee (S)
Kempsey (S)
Kyogle (S)
Leeton (S)
Lockhart (S)
Maclean (S)
Manilla (S)
Merriwa (S)
Mudgee (S)
Mulwaree (S)
Murrumbidgee (S)
Murrurundi (S)
Nambucca (S)
Narrabri (S)
Narrandera (S)
Narromine (S)
Nundle (S)
Nymboida (S)
Oberon (S)
Parkes (S)
Parry (S)
Quirindi (S)

Richmond River (S)
Rylstone (S)
Scone (S)
Severn (S)
Snowy River (S)
Tallaganda (S)
Temora (S)
Tenterfield (S)
Tumbarumba (S)
Tumut (S)
[Tweed (S)]
Tweed (S) - Pt B
Ulmarra (S)
Uralla (S)
Urana (S)
Walcha (S)
Warren (S)
Weddin (S)
Wellington (S)
Wingecarribee (S)
Yallaroi (S)
Yarrowlumla (S)
Yass (S)
Young (S)

Other Remote Areas

Balranald (S)
Bogan (S)
Bourke(S)
Brewarrina (S)
Carrathool (S)
Central Darling (S)
Cobar (S)
Hay (S)
Lachlan (S)
Lord Howe Island
Unincorp. Far West
Wakool (S)
Walgett (S)
Wentworth (S)
Windouran (S)

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory

Not identified New South Wales

Victoria

Capital City (Melbourne Statistical Division)

Altona (C)
Berwick (C)
Box Hill (C)
Brighton (C)
Broadmeadows (C)
Brunswick (C)
Bulla (S)
Camberwell (C)
Caulfield (C)
Chelsea (C)
Coburg (C)
Collingwood (C)
Cranbourne (S)
Croydon (C)
Dandenong (C)
Diamond Valley (S)
Doncaster & Templestowe (C)
Eltham (S)
Essendon (C)
Fitzroy (C)
Flinders (S)
Footscray (C)
Frankston (C)
Hastings (S)
Hawthorn (C)
Healesville (S)
Heidelberg (C)
Keilor (C)
Kew (C)
Knox (C)
Lillydale (S)
Malvern (C)
Melbourne (C)
Melbourne (C) - Inner
Melbourne (C) - Remainder
Melton (S)
Moorabbin (C)
Mordialloc (C)
Mornington (S)
Northcote (C)
Nunawading (C)
Oakleigh (C)
Pakenham (S)
Port Melbourne (C)
Prahran (C)
Preston (C)
Richmond (C)
Ringwood (C)
St Kilda (C)
Sandringham (C)
Sherbrooke (S)
South Melbourne (C)
Springvale (C)
Sunshine (C)
[Upper Yarra (S)]
Upper Yarra (S) - Pt A
Waverley (C)
Werribee (C)
Whittlesea (C)
Williamstown (C)

Other Metropolitan Centres

Geelong (126,306)
Geelong SSD
[Bannockburn (S)]
Bannockburn (S) - P*t A*
[Barrabool (SA)]
Barrabool (S) - Pt A
[Bellarine (RC)]
Bellarine (RC) - Pt A
[Corio (S)]
Corio (S) - Pt A
Geelong (C)
Geelong West (C)
Newtown (C)
[South Barwon (C)]
South Barwon (C) - Pt A

Large Rural Centres

Albury-Wodonga (63,614)
Wodonga (RC)
Ballarat (64,980)
Ballarat (C)
[Ballarat (S)]
Ballarat (S) - Pt A
[Bungaree (S)]
Bungaree (S) - Pt A
[Buninyong (S)]
Buninyong (S) - Pt A
[Grenville (S)]
Grenville (S) - Pt A
Sebastopol (B)
Bendigo (57,427)
Bendigo (C)
Eaglehawk (B)
[Huntly (S)]
Huntly (S) - Pt A
[Marong (RC)]
Marong (RC) - Pt A
[Strathfieldsaye (S)]
Strathfieldsaye (S) - Pt A
Shepparton-Mooroopna (30,511)
[Rodney (S)]
Rodney (S) - Pt A
Shepparton (C)

Small Rural Centres

Bairnsdale (C) (10,770)
Colac (10,241)
Colac (C)
Colac (S)
Echuca-Moama (11,701)
Echuca(C)
Horsham (C) (12,552)
Mildura (23,176)
Mildura (C)
[Mildura (S)]
Mildura (S) - Pt A
Moe-Yallourn (17,990)
Moe (C)
[Narracan (S)]
Narracan (S) - Pt A
Morwell (16,387)
Morwell (C) - Pt A
Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads (10,069)
[Bellarine (RC)]
Bellarine (RC) - Pt B
[South Barwon (C)]
South Barwon (C) - Pt B
Portland (C) (10,115)
Sale (C) (13,858)
Traralgon (C) (19,699)
Wangaratta (C) (15,984)
Warrnambool (C) (23,946)

Other Rural Areas

Alberton (S)
Alexandra (S)
Arapiles (S)
Ararat (C)
Ararat (S)
Avoca (S)
Avon (S)
Bacchus Marsh (S)
Bairnsdale (S)
Bairnsdale (S) - Pt A
Bairnsdale (S) - Pt B
Ballan (S)
[Ballarat (S)]
Ballarat (S) - Pt B
[Bannockburn (S)]
Bannockburn (S) - Pt B
[Barrabool (S)]
Barrabool (S) - Pt B
Bass (S)
Beechworth (S)
Belfast (S)
Benalla (C)
Benalla (S)
Bet Bet (S)
Birchip (S)
Bright (S)
Broadford, (S)
Buln Buln (S)
[Bungaree (S)]
Bungaree (S) - Pt B
[Buninyong (S)]
Buninyong (S) - Pt B
Camperdown (T)
Castlemaine (C)
Charlton (S)
Chiltern (S)
Cobram (S)
Cohuna (S)
[Corio (S)]
Corio (S) - Pt B
Creswick (S)
Daylesford & Glenlyon (S)
Deakin (S)
Dimboola (S)
Donald (S)
Dundas (S)
Dunmunkle (S)
East Loddon (S)
Euroa (S)
Gisborne (S)
Glenelg (S)
Cordon (S)
Goulburn (S)
[Grenville (S)]
Grenville (S) - Pt B
Hamilton (C)
Hampden (S)
Heytesbury (S)
Heywood (S)
[Huntly (S)]
Huntly (S) - Pt B
Kara Kara (S)
Karkarooc (S)
Kerang (B)
Kerang (S)
Kilmore (S)
Korong (S)
Korumburra (S)
Kowree (S)
Kyabram (T)
Kyneton (S)
Leigh (S)
Lexton (S)
Lowan (S)
McIvor (S)
Maffra (S)
Maldon (S)
Mansfield (S)
[Marong (RC)]
Marong (RC) - Pt B
Maryborough (C)
Metcalfe (S)
Minhamite (S)

Other Rural Areas cont'd

Mirboo (S)
Mortlake (S)
[Morwell (Q
Morwell (C) - Pt B
Mount Rouse (S)
Myrtleford (S)
[Narracan (S)]
Narracan (S) - Pt B
Nathalia (S)
Newham & Woodend (S)
Newstead (S)
Numurkah (S)
Omeo, (S)
Otway (S)
Oxley (S)
Phillip Island (S)
Port Fairy (B)
Pyalong (S)
Queenscliffe (B)
Ripon (S)
Rochester (S)
[Rodney (S)]
Rodney (S) - Pt B
Romsey (S)
Rosedale (S)
Rutherglen (S)
St Arnaud (T)
Seymour (S)
Shepparton (S)
Shepparton (S) - Pt A
Shepparton (S) - Pt B
South Gippsland (S)
Stawell (C)
Stawell (S)
[Strathfieldsaye (S)]
Strathfieldsaye (S) - Pt B
Swan Hill (C)
Swan Hill (S)
Talbot & Clunes (S)
Tallangatta (S)
Tallangatta (S) - Pt A
Tallangatta (S) - Pt B
[Tambo (S)]
Tambo (S) - Pt A
Tambo (S) - Pt B
[Traralgon (S)]
Traralgon (S) - Pt A
Traralgon (S) - Pt 8
Tullaroop (S)
Tungamah (S)
Upper Murray (S)
[Upper Yarra (S)]
Upper Yarra (S) - Pt B
Violet Town (S)
Wangaratta (S)
Wannon (S)
Waranga (S)
Warracknabeal (S)
Warragul (S)
Warrnambool (S)
Wimmera (S)
Winchelsea (S)
Wonthaggi (B)
Woorayl (S)
Wycheproof (S)
Yackandandah (S)
Yallourn Works Area
Yarrawonga (S)
Yea (S)
[Lady Julia Percy & Towerhill]

Other Remote Areas

French Island
Kaniva (S)
[Mildura (S)]
Mildura (S) - Pt B
Orbost (S)
Walpeup (S)
[Bass Strait Islands]

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory

Not identified Victoria

Queensland

Capital City (Brisbane Statistical Division)

[Albert (S)]
[Albert (S) Pt A SSD]
Beenleigh
Bethania-Waterford
Eagleby
Edens Landing-Holmview
Mt Warren Park
Windaroo-Bannockburn
Albert (S) Bal in Bris SD
Beaudesert (S)]
Greenbank - Pt A
Beaudesert (S) Bal in Bris SD
[Brisbane (C)]
Acacia Ridge
Albion
Alderley
Algester
Annerley
Anstead (incl. Moggill SF)
Archerfield
Ascot
Ashgrove
Aspley
Bald Hills
Balmoral
Banyo
Bardon
Bellbowrie
Belmont-Mackenzie
Berrinba
Boondall
Bowen Hills
Bracken Ridge
Bridgeman Downs
Brighton
Brookfield (incl. Mt C'tha Pk)
Bulimba
Burbank
Calamvale
Camp Hill
Cannon Hill
Capalaba West
Carindale
Carina
Carina Heights
Carseldine
Chandler
Chapel Hill
Chelmer
Chermside
Chermside West
City - Inner
City - Remainder
Clayfield

Capital City (Brisbane Statistical Division) cont'd

Coopers Plains
Coorparoo
Corinda
Darra-Sumner
Deagon
Doolandella
Durack
Dutton Park
East Brisbane
Eight Mile Plains
Ellen Grove
Enoggera (incl. Mltry Camp)
Everton Park
Fairfield
Ferny Grove
Fig Tree Pocket
Fortitude Valley - Inner
Fortitude Valley - Reminder
Geebung
Graceville.
Grange
Greenslopes
Gumdale
Hamilton
Hawthorne
Hemmant-Lytton
Hendra
Herston
Highgate Hill
Holland Park
Holland Park West
Inala
Indooroopilly
Jamboree Heights
Jindalee
Kangaroo Point
Karawatha
Kedron
Kelvin Grove
Kenmore
Kenmore Hills
Keperra
Kuraby
Lota
Lutwyche
McDowall
MacGregor
Manly
Manly West
Mansfield
Middle Park
Milton
Mitchelton
Moggill
Moorooka
Moreton Island
Morningside
Mount Gravatt
Mount Gravatt East
Mount Ommaney
Murarrie
Nathan
New Farm
Newmarket
Newstead
Norman Park
Northgate
Nudgee
Nudgee Beach
Nundah
Oxley
Paddington
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta
Parkinson-Drewvale
Pinjarra Hills
Pinkenba-Eagle Farm
Pullenvale
Ransome
Red Hill
Richlands
Riverhills
Robertson
Rochedale
Rocklea
Runcorn
St Lucia
Salisbury
Sandgate
Seventeen Mile Rocks
Sherwood
South Brisbane
Spring Hill
Stafford
Stafford Heights
Stretton
Sunnybank
Sunnybank Hills
Taigum-Fitzgibbon
Taringa
Tarragindi
The Gap (incl. Enoggera SF)
Tingalpa
Toowong
Underwood - Pt A
Upper Brookfield
Upper Kedron
Upper Mount Gravatt
Virginia
Wacol
Wakerley
Wavell Heights
West End
Westlake
Willawong
Wilston
Windsor
Wishart
Woolloongabba
Wooloowin
Wynnum
Wynnum West
Yeerongpilly
Yeronga
Zillmere
[Caboolture (S)]
Caboolture (S) - Pt A
Ipswich (C)
Logan (C)
Browns Plains
Carbrook-Cornubia
Daisy Hill-Priestdale
Greenbank - Pt B
Kingston
Loganholme
Loganlea
Marsden
Rochedale South
Shailer Park
Slacks Creek
Springwood
Tanah Merah
Underwood - Pt B
Waterford West
Woodridge
Logan (C) Bal
[Moreton (S)]
Bellbird Park
Camira
Carole Park
Karalee
Moreton (S) Bal in Bris SD *- Nth*
Moreton (S) Bal in Bris SD *- Sth*
Pine Rivers (S)
Albany Creek
Arana Hills
Bray Park
Everton Hills
Ferny Hills
Kallangur
Lawnton
Petrie
Strathpine
Pine Rivers (S) Bal
Redcliffe (C)
Redland (S)
Alexandra Hills
Birkdale
Capalaba
Cleveland
Ormiston
Redland Bay
Sheldon-Mt Cotton
Thorneside
Thornlands
Victoria Point
Wellington Point
Redland (S) Bal

Other Metropolitan Centres

Gold Coast-Tweed Heads (256,275)
[Albert (S)]
[Albert Shire Part B SSD]
Broadbeach Waters
Burleigh Waters
Carrara-Merrimac
Currumbin Waters
Elanora
Helensvale
Hope Island
Kerrydale-Stephens
Mermaid Waters
Mudgeeraba
Nerang
Oxenford
Robina-Clear Island Waters
Worongary-Tallai
Albert (S) - Pt B Bal
Gold Coast City SSD
Cold Coast (C)
Arundel
Ashmore
Benowa
Biggera Waters
Bilinga
Broadbeach
Bundall
Burleigh Heads
Coolangatta
Coombabah
Currumbin
Ernest-Molendinar
Hollywell
Labrador
Main Beach-Broadwater
Mermaid Beach
Miami
Palm Beach
Paradise Point
Parkwood
Runaway Bay
Southport
Surfers Paradise
Tugun

Townsville-Thuringowa (101,398)
[Thuringowa (C)]
[Thuringowa City Part A] SSD
Kelso
Kirwan
Thuringowa (C) - Pt A Bal
Townsville City SSD
Townsville (C)
Aitkenvale
City
Cranbrook
Currajong
Douglas
Garbutt
Gulliver
Heatley
Hermit Park
Hyde Park-Mysterton
Magnetic Island
Mt Louisa-Mt St John -Bohle
Mundingburra
Murray
North Ward-Castle Hill
Oonoonba-Idalia-Cluden
Pallarenda-Shelley Beach
Pimlico
Railway Estate
Rosslea
Rowes Bay-Belgian Gardens
South Townsville
Stuart-Roseneath
Vincent
West End
Wulguru
Townsville (C) Bal

Large Rural Centres

Bundaberg (38,074)
Bundaberg (C)
[Gooburrum (S)]
Gooburrum (S) - Pt A
[Woongarra (S)]
Woongarra (S) - Pt A

Cairns (64,463)
Cairns (C)
[Mulgrave (S)]
Mulgrave (S) - Pt A

Mackay (40,250)
Mackay (C)
[Pioneer (S)]
Pioneer (S) - Pt A

Maroochydore-Mooloolaba (28,509)
[Maroochy (S)]
Maroochy (S) - Pt A

Rockhampton (C) (55,768)

Toowoomba (C) (75,990)

Small Rural Centres

Caloundra (22,094)
[Caloundra (C)]
Caloundra (C) - Pt A
Gladstone (C) (23,462)
Gympie (C) (10,791)
Hervey Bay (C) (22,205)
Maryborough (C) (20,790)
Tewantin-Noosa (17,776)
[Noosa (S)]
Noosa (S) - Pt A
Warwick (C) (10,393)

Other Rural Areas

Allora (S)
Atherton (S)
Banana(S)
[Beaudesert (S)]
Beaudesert (S) - Pt B
Biggenden (S)
Boonah(S)
Burdekin (S)
[Caboolture (S)]
Caboolture (S) - Pt B
Calliope (S)
Calliope (S) - Pt A
Calliope (S) - Pt B
[Caloundra (C)]
[Caloundra (C)] - Pt B
Cambooya

Other Rural Areas cont'd

Cardwell *(S)*
Charters Towers (C)
Chinchilla (S)
Clifton (S)
Crows Nest (S)
Dalby (T)
Douglas (S)
Eacham (S)
Esk (S)
Fitzroy (S)
Fitzroy (S) - Pt A
Fitzroy (S) - Pt B
Gatton (S)
Gayndah(S)
Glengallan (S)
[Gooburrum (S)]
Gooburrum (S) - Pt B
Goondiwindi (T)
Hinchinbrook (S)
Inglewood (S)
Isis (S)
Johnstone (S)
Jondaryan (S)
Kilcoy (S)
Kilkivan (S)
Kingaroy(S)
Kolan (S)
Laidley (S)
Livingstone (S)
[Maroochy (S)]
Maroochy (S) - Pt B
Millmerran (S)
Miriam Vale (S)
Mirani (S)
Monto (S)
[Moreton (S)
Moreton (S)- Pt B
Mount Morgan (S)
[Mulgrave (S)]
Mulgrave (S) - Pt B
Mundubbera (S)
Murgon (S)
Nanango (S)
[Noosa (S)]
Noosa (S) - Pt B
[Pioneer (S)]
Pioneer (S) - Pt B
Pittsworth (S)
Rosalie (S)
Rosenthal (S)
Sarina (S)
Stanthorpe (S)
[Thuringowa (C)]
Thuringowa (C) - Pt B
Tiaro (S)
Wambo (S)
Whitsunday (S)
Widgee (S)
Wondai (S)
Woocoo (S)
[Woongarra (S)]
Woongarra (S) - Pt B

Remote Centres

Blackwater (6760)
Duaringa (S)
Bowen (S) (8,309)
Emerald (S) (6,557)
Mareeba (S) (6,760)
Moranbah (6,525)
Belyando (S)
Mount Isa (C) (23,667)
Roma (T) (5,669)

Other Remote Areas

Aramac (S)
Aurukun (S)
Balonne (S)
Barcaldine (S)
Barcoo (S)
Bauhinia (S)
Bendemere (S)
Blackall (S')
Booringa (S)
Boulia (S)
Broadsound (S)
Bulloo (S)
Bungil (S)
Burke (S)
Carpentaria (S)
Cloncurry (S)
Cook (S)
Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)
Cook (S) - W*eipa only*
Croydon (S)
Dalrymple (S)
Diamantina (S)
Eidsvold (S)
Etheridge (S)
Flinders (S)
Herberton (S)
Ilfracombe (S)
Isisford (S)
Jericho (S)
Longreach (S)
McKinlay (S)
Mornington (S)
Murilla (S)
Murweh (S)
Nebo (S)
Paroo(S)
Peak Downs (S)
Perry (S)
Quilpie (S)
Richmond (S)
Tambo (S)
Tara(S)
Taroom (S)
Torres, (S)
Waggamba (S)
Warroo, (S)
Winton (S)
[Unincorp. Islands]

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory

Not identified Queensland

South Australia

Capital City (Adelaide Statistical Division)

Adelaide (C)
Brighton (C)
Burnside (C)
Campbelltown (C)
East Torrens (DC)
Elizabeth (C)
Enfield (C)
Enfield (C) - Pt A
Enfield (C) - Pt B
Gawler (M)
Glenelg (C)
Happy Valley (C)
Henley & Grange (C)
Hindmarsh (M)
Kensington & Norwood (C)
Marion (C)
Mitcham (C)
Munno Para (C)
Noarlunga (C)
Payneham (C)
Port Adelaide (C)
Prospect (C)
St Peters (M)
Salisbury (C*)*
Stirling (DC)
Tea Tree Gully (C)
Thebarton (M)
Unley (C)
Walkerville (M)
West Torrens, (C)
Willunga (DC)
Woodville (C)
[Unincorp. Western]

Large Rural Centres

Whyalla (C) (25,739)

Small Rural Centres

Mount Gambier (C) (21,153)
Murray Bridge (D0 (12,725)
Port Augusta (C) (14,595)
Port Lincoln (C) (11,345)
Port Pirie (C) (14,110)

Other Rural Centres

Angaston (DC)
Barmera (DC)
Barossa (DC)
Beachport (DC)
Berri (DC)
Blyth-Snowtown (DC)
Burra. Burra (DC)
Bute (DC)
Central Yorke Peninsula (DC)
Clare (DC)
Cleve (DC)
Coonalpyn Downs (DC)
Crystal Brook-Redhill (DC)
Eudunda(DC)
Franklin Harbor (DC)
Gumeracha (DC)
Hallett (DC)
Hawker (DC)
Jamestown (DC)
Kanyaka-Quorn (DC)
Kapunda (DC)
Karoonda-East Murray (DC)
Kimba (DC)
Lacepede (DC)
Lameroo, (DC)
Light (DC)
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)
Loxton (DC)
Lucindale (DC)
Mallala (DC)
Mannum (DC)
Meningie (DC)
Millicent (DC)
Minlaton (DC)
Morgan (DC)
Mount Barker (DC)
Mount Gambier (DC)
Mount Pleasant (DC)
Mount Remarkable (DC)
Naracoorte (DC)
Naracoorte (M)
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)
Onkaparinga (DC)
Orroroo, (DC)
Paringa (DC)
Peake (DC)
Penola (DC)
Peterborough (M
Pinnaroo (DC)
Pirie (DC)
Port Broughton (DC)
Port Elliot & Goolwa PC)
Port MacDonnell (DC)
Renmark (M)
Ridley (DC)
Riverton (DC)
Robe (DC)
Robertstown (DC)
Rocky River (DC)
Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)
Spalding (DC)
Strathalbyn (DC)
Tanunda (DC)
Tatiara. (DC)
Truro (DC)
Tumby Bay (DC)
Victor Harbor (DC)
Waikerie (DC)
Wakefield Plains (DC)
Wallaroo, (M)
Warooka (DC)
Yankalilla (DC)
Yorketown (DC)

[Unincorp. Murray Mallee]

Other Remote Areas

Browns Well (DC)	Kingscote (DC)	Streaky Bay (DC)	Unincorp. Pirie
Carrieton (DC)	Le Hunte (DC)	Unincorp. Far North	Unincorp. Riverland
Coober Pedy (DC)	Murat Bay (DC)	Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	Unincorp. West Coast
Dudley (DC)	Peterborough (DC)		Unincorp. Whyalla
Elliston (DC)	Roxby Downs (M)	Unincorp. Lincoln	*[Unincorp. Yorke]*

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory

Not identified South Australia

Western Australia

Capital City (Perth Statistical Division)

Armadale (C)	Gosnells (C)	*Perth (C) - South*
Bassendean (T)	Kalamunda (S)	*Perth (C) - Wembley-Coastal*
Bayswater (C)	Kwinana (T)	Rockingham (C)
Belmont (C)	Melville (C)	Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)
Canning (C)	Mosman Park (T)	South Perth (C)
Claremont (T)	Mundaring (S)	Stirling (C)
Cockburn (C)	Nedlands (C)	*Stirling (C) - Central*
Cottesloe (T)	Peppermint Grove (S)	*Stirling (C) - West*
East Fremantle (T)	Perth (C)	*Stirling (C) - South-Eastern*
Fremantle (C)	*Perth (C) - Inner*	Subiaco (C)
Fremantle (C) - Inner	*Perth (C) - North*	Swan (S)
Fremantle (C) - Remainder	*Perth (C) - Outer*	Wanneroo (C)

Small Rural Centres

Albany (18,826)
- Albany (T)
- Albany (S)

Bunbury (C) (24,003)

Geraldton (24,361)
- Geraldton (C)
- Greenough (S)

Mandurah (C) (23,343)

Other Rural Areas

Augusta-Margaret River (S)	Capel (S)	Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	Manjimup (S)
	Chittering (S)	Dowerin (S)	Moora (S)
Beverley (S)	Collie (S)	Gingin (S)	Murray (S)
Boddington (S)	Corrigin (S)	Goomalling (S)	Nannup (S)
Boyup Brook (S)	Cuballing (S)	Harvey (S)	Narrogin (S)
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	Cunderdin (S)	Irwin (S)	Narrogin (T)
	Dandaragan (S)	Katanning (S)	Northam (T)
Brookton (S)	Dardanup (S)	Kellerberrin (S)	Northam (S)
Busselton (S)	Denmark (S)	Kojonup (S)	Pingelly (S)

Other Rural Areas cont.

Plantagenet (S)	Toodyay(S)	Waroona (S)	Wyalkatchem (S)
Quairading (S)	Victoria Plains (S)	West Arthur (S)	York (S)
Tambellup (S)	Wagin (S)	Williams (S)	
Tammin (S)	Wandering (S)	Wongan-Ballidu (S)	

Remote Centres

Broome (S) (8,906)	**Esperance (S) (7,066)**	**Karratha (11,325)**
Carnarvon (S) (6,901)	**Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) (25,016)**	Roeboume (S)
East Pilbara (S) (5,627)	**Port Hedland (T) (11,344)**	

Other Remote Areas

Ashburton (S)	Exmouth (S)	Merredin (S)	Sandstone (S)
Broomehill (S)	Gnowangerup (S)	Mingenew (S)	Shark Bay (S)
Bruce Rock (S)	Halls Creek (S)	Morawa (S)	Three Springs (S)
Carnamah (S)	Jerramungup (S)	Mount Magnet (S)	Trayning (S)
Chapman Valley (S)	Kent (S)	Mount Marshall (S)	Upper Gascoyne (S)
Coolgardie (S)	Kondinin (S)	Mukinbudin (S)	Westonia (S)
Coorow (S)	Koorda (S)	Mullewa (S)	Wickepin (S)
Cranbrook(S)	Kulin (S)	Murchison (S)	Wiluna (S)
Cue (S)	Lake Grace (S)	Narembeen (S)	Woodanilling (S)
Dalwallinu (S)	Laverton (S)	Northampton (S)	Wyndham-East
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	Leonora (S)	Nungarin (S)	Kimberley (S)
Dumbleyung (S)	Meekatharra (S)	Perenjori (S)	Yalgoo (S)
Dundas (S)	Menzies (S)	Ravensthorpe (S)	Yilgarn (S)

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory

Not identified Western Australia

Tasmania

Capital City (Greater Hobart Statistical Division)

[Brighton M]
Brighton (M) - Pt A
Clarence (C)
Glenorchy (C)
Hobart (C)
Hobart (C) - Inner
Hobart (C) - Remainder
[Kingborough (M)]
Kingborough (M) - Pt A
[New Norfolk (M)]
New Norfolk (M) - Pt A
[Sorell (M)]
Sorell (M) - Pt A

Large Rural Centres

Launceston (66,747)
[Beaconsfield (M)]
Benconsfield (M) - Pt A
[Launceston (C)]
Launceston (C) - Inner
Launceston (C) - Pt B
[Westbury (M)]
Westbury (M) - Pt A

Small Rural Centres

Burnie-Somerset (20,505)
[Burnie (C)]
Burnie (C) - Pt A
[Wynyard (M)]
Wynyard (M) - Pt A
Devonport (C) (22,660)

Other Rural Areas

[Beaconsfield (M)]
Beaconsfield (M) - Pt B
Bothwell
[Brighton (M)]
Brighton (M) - Pt B
Bruny (M)
[Burnie (C)]
Burnie (C) - Pt B
Campbell Town (M)
Circular Head (M)
Deloraine (M)
Esperance (M)
Evandale (M)
Evandale (M) - Pt A
Evandale (M) - Pt B
Fingal (M)
George Town (M)
George Town (M) - Pt A
George Town (M) - Pt B
Glamorgan (M)
Green Ponds (M)
Hamilton (M)
Huon (M)
Kentish (M)
[Kingborough (M)]
Kingborough (M) - Pt B
Latrobe (M)
Latrobe (M) - Pt A
Latrobe (M) - Pt B
[Launceston (C)]
Launceston (C) - Pt C
Longford *M*
Longford (M - Pt A
Longford (M) - Pt B
Lyell (M)
[New Norfolk (M)]
New Norfolk (M) - Pt B
Oatlands (M)
Penguin (M*)*
Penguin (M) - Pt A
Penguin (M) - Pt B
Port Cygnet (M)
Portland (M)
Richmond (M)
Ringarooma (M)
Ross (M)
Scottsdale (M)
[Sorell (M)]
Sorell (M) - Pt B
Spring Bay (M)
Tasman (M)
Ulverstone (M)
Ulverstone (M) - Pt A
Ulverstone (M) - Pt B
Waratah (M)
[Westbury (M)]
Westbury (M) - Pt B
[Wynyard (M)]
Wynyard (M) - Pt B
Zeehan (M)

Other Remote Areas

Flinders (M)
King Island (M)
Strahan (M)

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory

Not identified Tasmania

Northern Territory

Capital City (Darwin Statistical Division)

Darwin (C)
Alawa
Anula
Brinkin
City - Inner
Coconut Grove
Fannie Bay
Jingili
Karama
Larrakeyah
Leanyer
Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp
Ludmilla
Malak
Marrara
Millner
Moil
Nakara
Narrows
Nightcliff
Parap
Rapid Creek
Stuart Park
The Gardens
Tiwi
Wagaman
Wanguri
Winnellie
Wulagi
City - Remainder
East Arm
Palmerston (T)
Driver
Gray
Moulden
Woodroffe
Palmerston (T) Bal

Other Rural Areas

Coomalie (CGC)	Litchfield (S)
	Litchfield (S) - Pt A
	Litchfield (S) - Pt B

Remote Centres

Alice Springs (T) (20,448)	**Katherine (T) (7,064)**

Other Remote Areas

Bathurst-Melville	Gulf	Tableland
Cox-Finniss	Jabiru (T)	Tanami
Daly	Nhulunbuy	Tennant Creek (T)
East Arnhem - Bal	Petermann	Tennant Creek - Bal
Elsey - Bal	Sandover - Bal	Victoria
Groote Eylandt	South Alligator	West Arnhem

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory

Not identified Northern Territory

Australian Capital Territory

Capital City (Canberra Statistical Division)

Acton	Cook	Gilmore	Isabella Plains	Monash	Spence
Ainslie	Curtin	Giralang	Jerrabomberra	Narrabundah	Stirling
Aranda	Deakin	Gordon	Kaleen	Oaks Estate	Stromlo
Barton	Dickson	Gowrie	Kambah	O'Connor	Symonston
Belconnen Town Centre	Downer	Greenway	Kingston	O'Malley	Theodore
	Duffy	Griffith	Kowen	Oxley	Torrens
Belconnen - SSD	Duntroon	Gungahlin	Latham	Page	Tuggeranong -SSD Bal
	Evatt	Hackett	Lyneham	Parkes	
Bonython	Fadden	Hall	Lyons	Pearce	Turner
Braddon	Farrer	Harman	McKellar	Phillip	Wanniassa
Bruce	Fisher	Hawker	Macarthur	Pialligo	Waramanga
Calwell	Florey	Higgins	Macgregor	Red Hill	Watson
Campbell	Flynn	Holder	Macquarie	Reid	Weetangera
Chapman	Forrest	Holt	Majura	Richardson	Weston
Chamwood	Fraser	Hughes	Mawson	Rivett	Weston Creek -SSD Bal
Chifley	Fyshwick	Hume	Melba	Russell	
Chisholm	Garran	Isaacs	Mitchell	Scullin	Yarralumla,
City					

Other Rural Areas	
Jervis Bay Territory	Remainder of ACT

Not identified ACT