

Local Government & Economic Development

National Survey Results of EDA Membership

September 2011

This report has been prepared for:

Economic Development Australia

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1 INTRODUCTION

In early 2011, SGS Economics & Planning Pty Ltd (SGS) partnered with Economic Development Australia (EDA) to prepare the 2011 National Survey of Local Government & Economic Development.

This national survey was developed to identify:

- How economic development within local government was resourced;
- Key economic development issues facing local communities;
- How local governments were responding to these key issues;
- The effectiveness of this local government response; and
- The perceived quality of key partnerships for economic development.

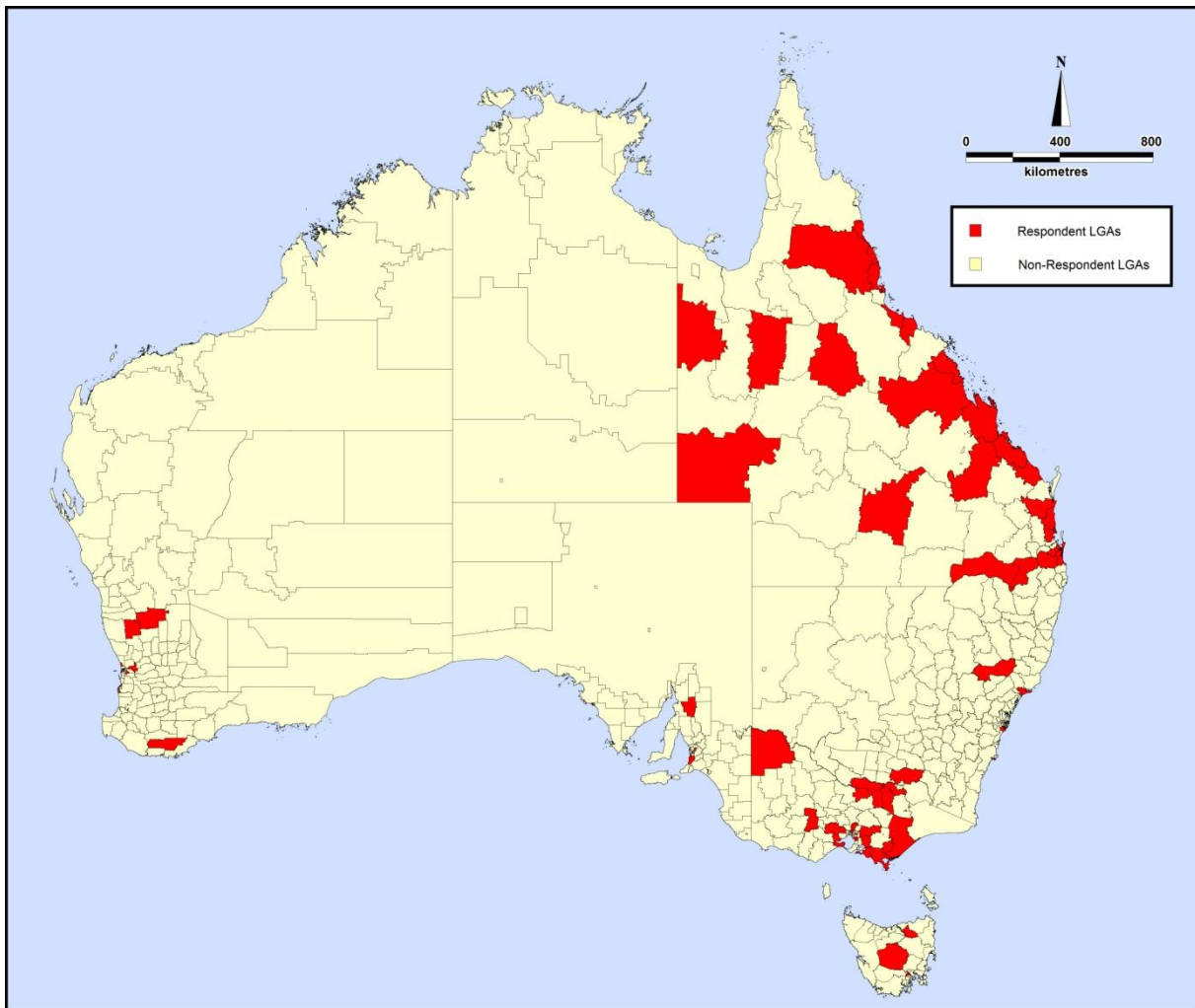
The results of this survey are the focus of this report.

1.1 Survey Respondents

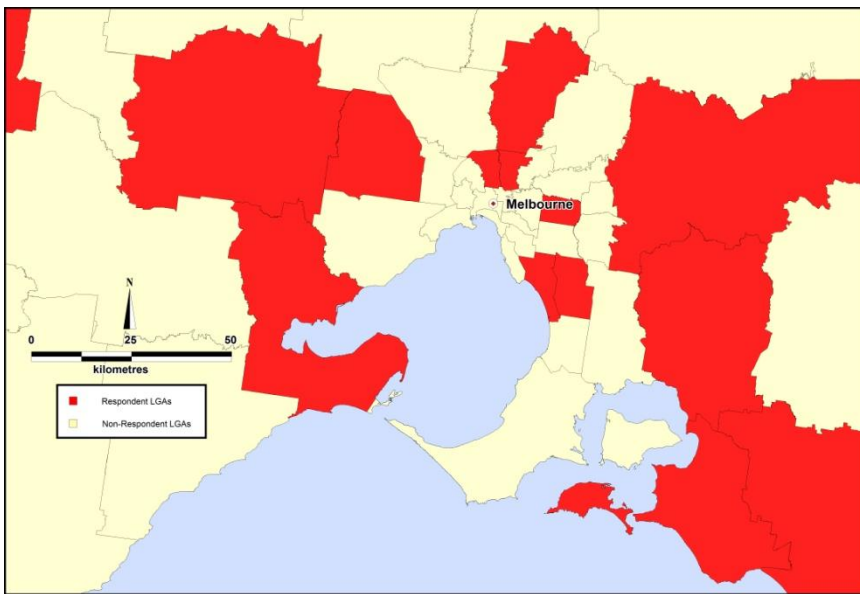
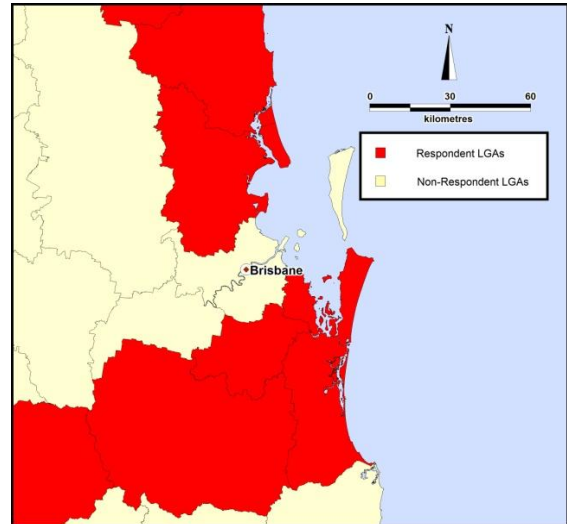
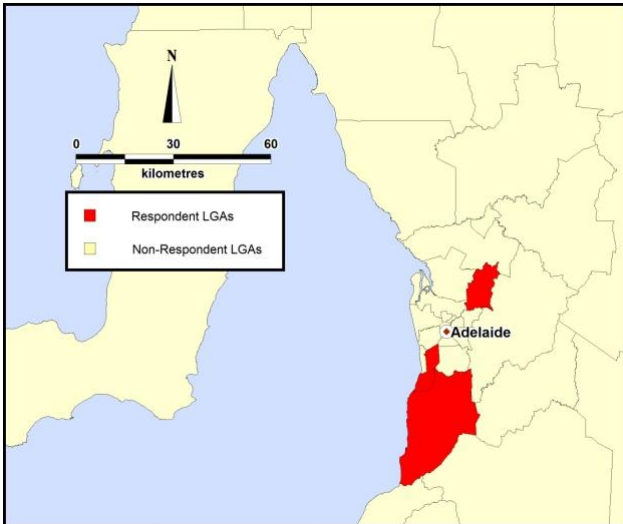
1.1.1 Overall Response

Substantially completed responses to the survey were received from representatives of 72 Local Government Areas (LGAs). Respondent LGAs are highlighted in red in the figure below. Figures showing respondent LGAs in metropolitan areas are highlighted in the figures overleaf.

Figure 1. Distribution of Respondent LGAs

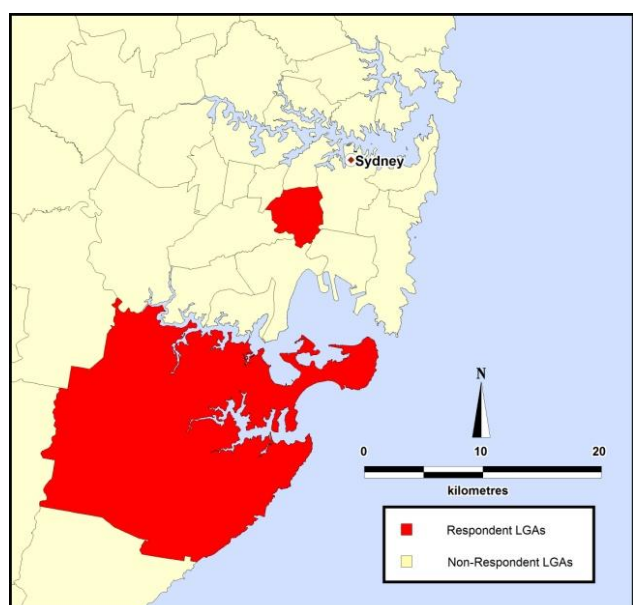
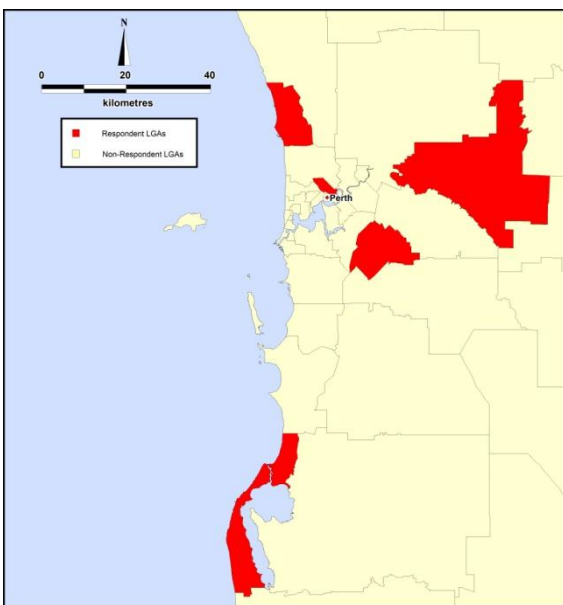


Source: SGS Economics & Planning



Respondent LGAs in Metropolitan Areas.

Figures anti-clockwise from top-right: Brisbane; Adelaide; Melbourne; Perth; and Sydney.



While approximately 100 LGAs commenced the survey, substantially incomplete surveys have not been included for analysis so as not to skew results.

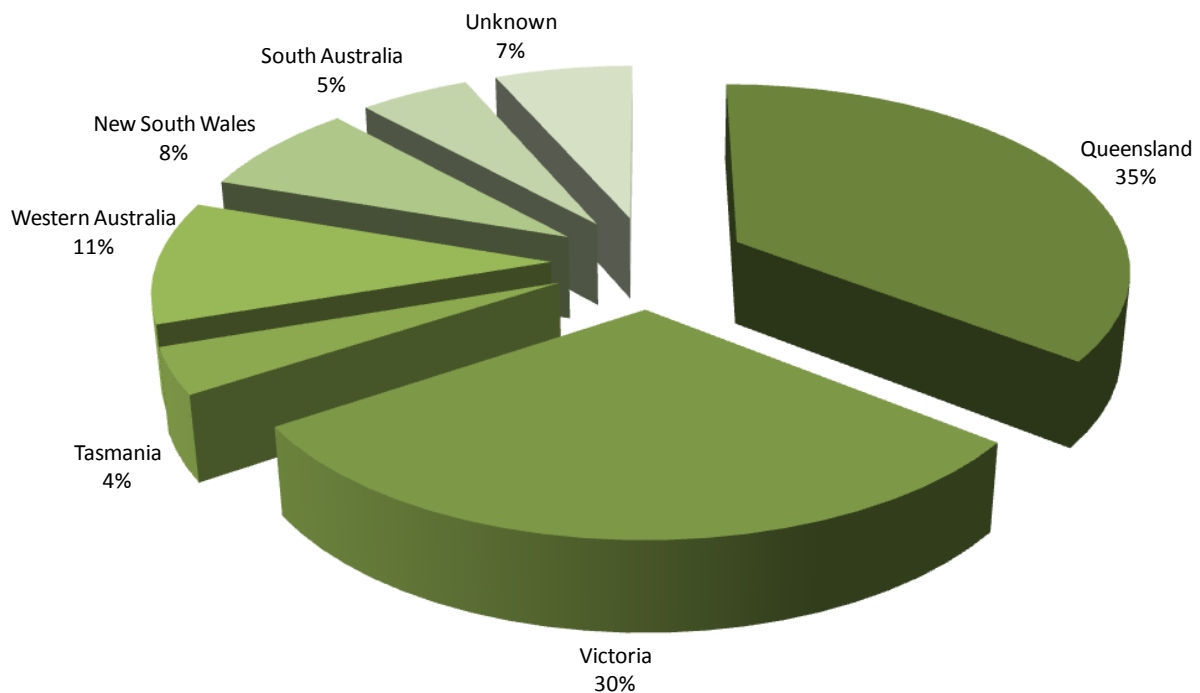
The 72 responses represent approximately 13% of all (559) LGAs across Australia. The population of the respondent LGAs represent approximately 28% of the Australian population as at 2010.

1.1.2 State Distribution of Response

Completed surveys were dominated by responses from Queensland and Victoria. The strong response rate in these states is reflective of the support received from the Local Government Association of Queensland and the EDA Victoria chapter in promoting survey participation.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of responses by state.

Figure 2. Distribution of Respondent LGAs by State



Source: SGS Economics & Planning

1.1.3 Respondent Organisations

Of the 72 responses represented in this report:

- 64 responses (89%) came from local government authorities themselves.
- 5 responses (7%) represented a contracted agency that had been specifically engaged by local government to deliver economic development functions, i.e. an outsourced arrangement.
- 2 responses (3%) fitted into an 'other' category. In these cases the response was completed by a representative of the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the Indian Ocean Territories; and a representative of the Peel Development Commission in Western Australia.
- 1 response (1%) was completed collaboratively between a local government authority and a contracted economic development agency.

1.1.4 Respondent Positions

Respondents were predominantly (i.e. ~54%) economic development agents within local government. This terminology covers positions such as economic development officers, coordinators, managers, etc.

The remaining responses were spread relatively evenly (~5% each) across other positions including:

- Branch Managers/ Coordinators;
- General Managers;
- Executive Directors; and
- CEOs.

This variety of respondents is reflective of the differing areas of local councils that are ultimately responsible for economic development.

1.2 Interpreting Report Findings

1.2.1 Question Specific Response Rates

Throughout this report, boxes similar to the one below have been provided for each question in the survey. The box outlines the number of respondents that have provided substantive input for that question (#), as well as the percentage of total respondents that the number represents (%).

#	64
%	89%

The boxes for each question provide perspective to the reader in interpreting the results and placing weight on the relative findings of the analysis for each question.

1.2.2 Ex-Post Coding of Respondents

The respondent LGAs have been coded into different segments, reflecting their characteristics of being either:

- Predominantly 'urban' or 'rural'; and either
- 'Fast growth', 'slow growth' or 'negative growth' in terms of population.

This coding was not requested of the respondents but was done ex-post by SGS using statistics published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). In particular, the categorisation of respondents drew from the ABS's:

- GIS based publications of local government boundaries and urban locality boundaries; and
- Population Growth statistics (ERP 2010, ABS. Cat No. 3218.0).

Population growth categories were allocated on the basis of average annual growth rate for the period of 2005-2010. LGAs with a growth higher than the Australian average (1.83%) were classified as 'fast', those between zero and 1.83% were classified as 'slow', and those below zero were classified 'negative'.

Analysis of survey responses using the above codes has been presented on a selected basis, i.e. where the response is sufficient and the issue at hand lends itself to such treatment.

The LGAs have been coded as follows in Table 1.

Table 1. Regional Classification, Urban/ Rural

Urban	Rural
Number = 35	Number = 37
Percentage = 49%	Percentage = 51%

Source: SGS Economics & Planning

Table 2. Population Growth Classification, Fast/ Slow/ Negative

Fast	Slow	Negative
Number = 24	Number = 41	Number = 6
Percentage = 34%	Percentage = 58%	Percentage = 8%

Source: SGS Economics & Planning

A list of local government areas included in each category has been provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

2 RESOURCING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The first group of questions in the survey asked LGAs about their current resourcing of economic development functions. Responses to these questions are reported below.

2.1 Strategy

Q. Does your Local Government have a current, active and documented economic development strategy?

#	64
%	89%

73% of responding LGAs indicated that their local government had a current, active and documented economic development strategy.

73% of LGAs have a current, active and documented Economic Development Strategy.

The segment based analysis reveals that urban LGAs were slightly more likely to have a current, active and documented strategy than rural LGAs. Similarly, local government areas with growing populations were more likely to have a documented strategy than LGAs with negative population growth.

Table 3. Current, Active & Documented Strategy by Segment

	Segment	% Yes
Region	Urban	75%
	Rural	72%
Population Growth	Fast growth	76%
	Slow growth	76%
	Negative growth	40%

Source: SGS Economics & Planning

2.2 Employment

Q. Approximately how many full time equivalent employees does your organisation dedicate specifically to economic development functions (excluding administrative support staff)?

#	63
%	88%

Respondent LGAs dedicate on average 3.4 full time equivalent staff to economic development functions. The majority of respondents dedicated between zero and six staff, while one LGA allocates 21 staff.

LGAs on average dedicate 3.4 FTE staff to economic development.

The segment based analysis reveals that urban and fast growing LGAs are likely to devote greater staffing resources to economic development functions. This is likely driven by greater access to the financial resources to underwrite this staff investment.

It could also be inferred that urban and fast growing LGAs present greater opportunity for economic development intervention. Metropolitan and fast growing centres typically hold substantial locational advantages for businesses, and present a stronger business case for economic development agents who are promoting investment and business attraction. It is possible this business case similarly underwrites the rationale for investing in economic development agents to capitalise on local economic opportunity.

The contrasting business case for staff investment in rural and declining communities is similarly compelling, however typically lacks the available funding. While these communities may prefer a greater investment in economic development activities to stimulate growth, there are typically resourcing constraints that prevent them from doing so.

Table 4. FTE Economic Development Staffing by Segment

	Segment	Avg. FTE
Region	Urban	4.6
	Rural	2.2
Population Growth	Fast growth	4.39
	Slow growth	3.1
	Negative growth	1.35

Source: SGS Economics & Planning

2.3 Funding

Q. What is the approximate annual budget of your organisation dedicated to economic development functions?

#	57
%	79%

The average annual budgetary expenditure of local governments on economic development is shown in the table below. It shows that the average budget is \$863,234 p.a. and this is split between operational (48%); project (41%); and other funding (11%).

LGAs, on average, budget \$863,000 for economic development annually.

The segment based analysis reveals a similar trend to that noted for staffing, with urban and fast growing LGAs devoting a greater funding pool on average toward economic development activities.

Responses also suggest that LGAs with slow or negative growth are more likely to devote their limited funds towards projects rather than operational activities. This trend suggests that project funding is more likely to be a fixed priority for local government, with operational expenditure fluctuating with the availability of financial resources.

Table 5. Annual Budget for Economic Development Staffing by Segment

	Segment	Average Budget	Operational	Project	Other
Region	Urban	\$1,160,019	47%	41%	12%
	Rural	\$597,150	51%	42%	8%
Population Growth	Fast growth	\$1,117,150	50%	36%	14%
	Slow growth	\$780,757	48%	42%	10%
	Negative growth	\$595,227	26%	54%	20%

Source: SGS Economics & Planning

Q. Over the past 5 years, has your organisation's investment in economic development functions increased, decreased, or remained unchanged?

#	63
%	88%

Funding toward economic development has generally increased over the past 5 years. Of the responding LGAs:

- 68% noted funding had increased;
- 10% noted funding had decreased; and
- 22% noted funding had remained relatively unchanged.

The segment based analysis reveals that LGAs with a fast growing population were more likely to have increased their funding of economic development activities in the past year. Conversely, LGAs with a slow rate of population growth were more likely to have left funding unchanged. All LGAs experiencing negative population growth have indicated that they have increased their economic development funding. This trend likely reflects recognition of the role of economic development funding in stimulating local business and population growth.

Table 6. Change in Economic Development Funding by Segment

	Segment	Increased	Decreased	Unchanged
Region	Urban	68%	10%	22%
	Rural	69%	9%	22%
Population Growth	Fast growth	75%	10%	15%
	Slow growth	61%	11%	29%
	Negative growth	100%	0%	0%

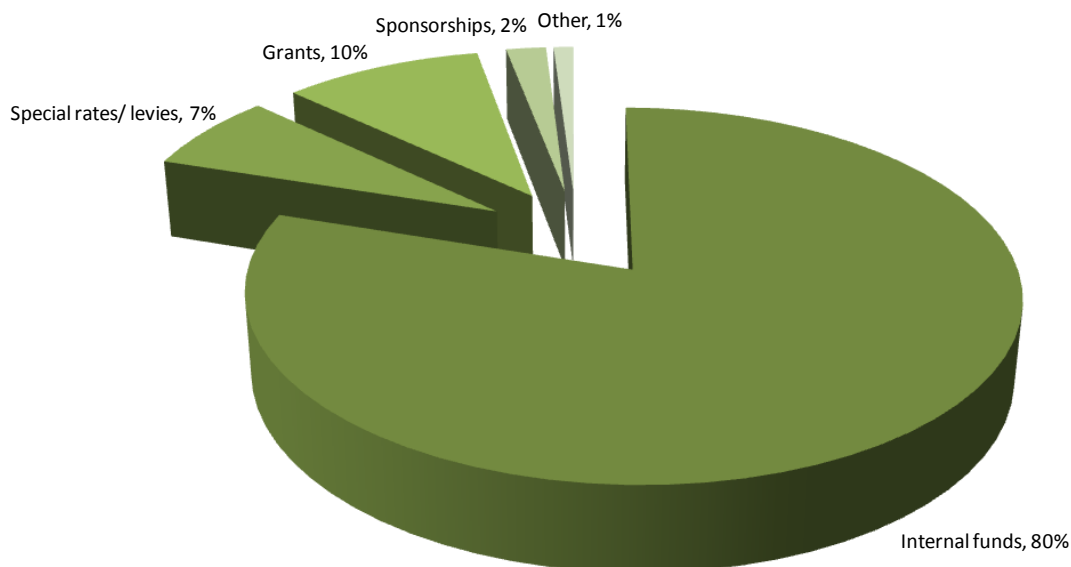
Source: SGS Economics & Planning

Q. What are the major funding sources of your organisation's economic development functions (excluding dedicated 'project funding')?

#	62
%	86%

Funding for economic development functions is predominantly internally sourced, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 3. Sources of Economic Development Funding (exc. project funding)



Source: SGS Economics & Planning

Funding for economic development functions is primarily sourced internally.

The segment based analysis reveals that urban and fast growth LGAs sourced a greater proportion of economic development funding internally, while slower growth and rural LGAs were more reliant on grant funding for operational and other non-project related expenditure.

Table 7. Sources of Economic Development Funding (exc. project funding) by Segment

	Segment	Internal	Special Rates/ Levies	Grants	Sponsorships	Other
Region	Urban	83%	10%	4%	2%	1%
	Rural	77%	4%	15%	2%	2%
Population Growth	Fast growth	89%	4%	5%	1%	0%
	Slow growth	76%	9%	10%	3%	1%
	Negative growth	63%	0%	33%	1%	0%

Source: SGS Economics & Planning

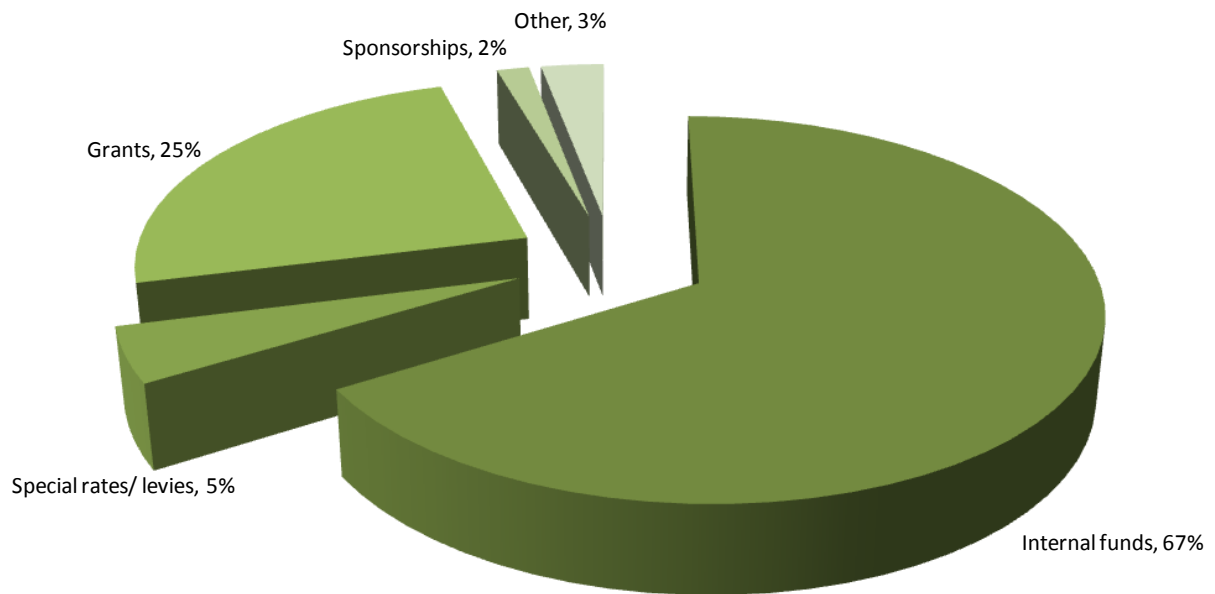
Q. What are your organisation's major dedicated 'project' funding sources?

#	61
%	85%

Funding for dedicated economic development projects was substantially more likely to be underwritten by grants, when compared with non-project funding. Nevertheless, internal funding remained the primary source of financial contribution.

The segment based analysis reveals a similar trend to that observed for non-project funding. Urban and fast growing LGAs were more likely to rely on internal funding sources, while slower growth and rural LGAs were more likely to seek alternative funding sources. Several slower growth LGAs in particular, underwrote economic development project funding through commercial activities.

Grants play a larger role in funding projects, however internal funding remains the primary revenue source.

Figure 4. Sources of Economic Development Project Funding

Source: SGS Economics & Planning

Table 8. Sources of Economic Development Funding by Segment

	Segment	Internal	Special Rates/ Levies	Grants	Sponsorships	Other
Region	Urban	75%	0%	20%	0%	5%
	Rural	59%	1%	36%	1%	1%
Population Growth	Fast growth	87%	1%	10%	0%	2%
	Slow growth	57%	8%	32%	1%	2%
	Negative growth	24%	60%	10%	0%	6%

Source: SGS Economics & Planning

3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES & RESPONSES

3.1 Key Issues

Q. What are the top 3 economic development issues facing your municipality (LGA)?

#	63
%	88%

The key economic development issues facing municipalities cover a wide gamut. However, these issues can be broadly categorised into three groups, i.e. issues surrounding the matching of economic opportunity with resident characteristics, issues revolving around the dealing with change, and issues related to the role of government in facilitating the leadership and effective servicing of communities.

The open ended responses to this broad question have been reviewed, with the following response categories clearly emerging.

Key issue - quantitatively and qualitatively matching economic opportunities with resident characteristics

	Key Issue	Description
1	Demographic change	Demographic change in terms of numbers, i.e. population growth, stagnation or decline, and composition, i.e. the ageing of the population.
2	Business attraction	The generation of economic activity from external sources, i.e. attracting business establishment and investment, which results in local job creation and other opportunities for residents.
3	Business expansion	The generation of economic activity by the existing business and industry base, which leads to additional business income and investment, and subsequently local job creation and opportunities for residents.
4	Skills	The need to address skills shortages through either the attraction and retention of a larger resident base, along with the need to up-skill existing business owners/ labour-force members through education, training etc.

It is recognised that some of these issues also fit well under the following key issue group, i.e. dealing with change; the need to evolve.

Key issue - dealing with change; the need to evolve

	Key Issue	Description
5	Diversification	The over reliance on specific industries such as mining, agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and/ or other industries in the provision of jobs/ opportunities for local residents. These industries may either be in structural decline or at risk of events that compromise their short term outlook (e.g. volcanic ash cloud and tourism receipts).
6	Legislative/ regulatory change	Changes that may impact on the competitiveness of existing industries, e.g. the introduction of the carbon tax, ongoing water reform, etc.

Key issue - facilitating the effective leadership and servicing of communities

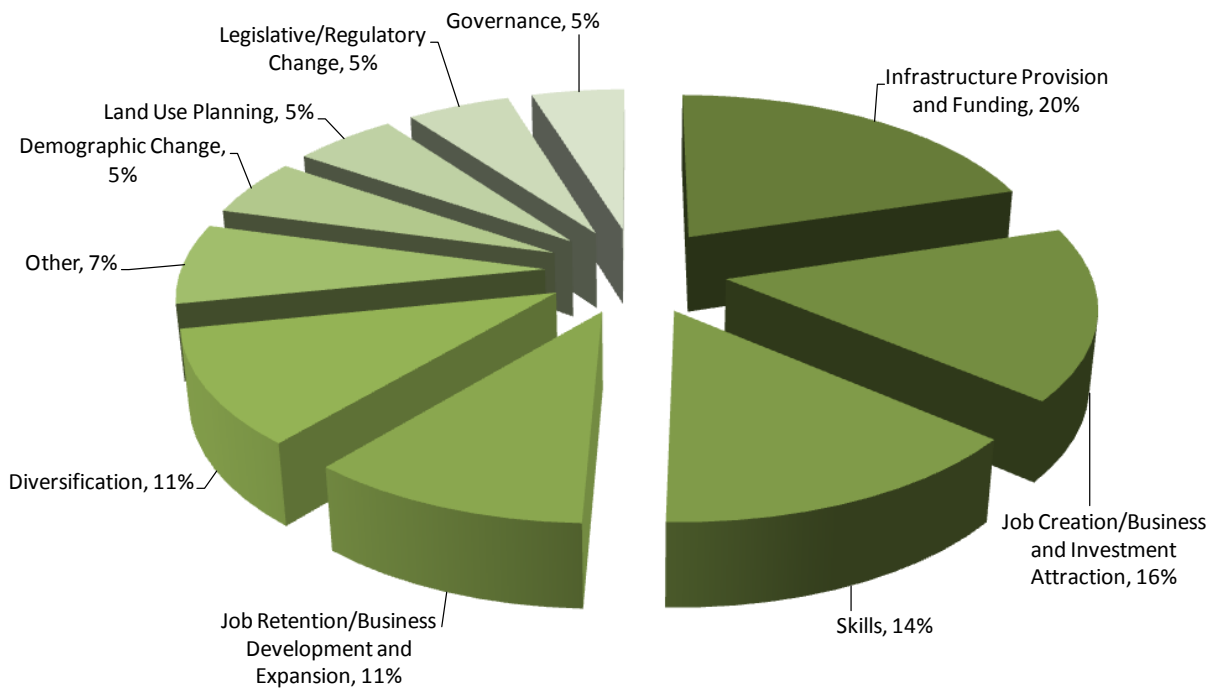
	Key Issue	Description
7	Infrastructure (provisioning & funding)	The facilitation and/ or provision of economic and social infrastructure to underwrite business competitiveness and the liveability of a location. Obvious examples include the provision of transport, broadband communications, health, education and community services. Affordable and suitable housing was also raised on numerous occasions.
8	Land use planning	The facilitation of land supply that is both competitively priced and which balances competing uses given aforementioned business competitiveness and liveability needs.
9	Governance	The need to ensure that economic development efforts are lead and coordinated well, and that collaboration between different tiers of government, the non-government and private sectors is optimised.

The survey results highlight that the key issues are undoubtedly highly interwoven and should not be seen as discrete/ separate issues.

The identified key issues are undoubtedly highly interwoven and should not be seen as discrete/ separate issues

The figure below profiles the extent to which each of the key issues was raised by survey respondents. It highlights that the three key issues of 'infrastructure provision and funding'; 'job creation/ business and investment attraction'; and 'skills' accounted for half of all the key issues nominated by survey respondents. This response rate emphasises the importance that economic development professionals place on enabling infrastructure, education and employment creation.

Figure 5. Frequency of Key Issues



Source: SGS Economics & Planning

3.2 Key Levers

Q. Where your organisation plays a role in addressing economic development issues, what key levers does it have at its disposal?

#	59
%	82%

A wide variety of levers were identified by respondents. Again they appear to fall into a number of discrete categories but, as with the key issues discussed in the above section, they often target outcomes across a variety of economic development issues and often work hand in hand with each other.

The identified levers are also undoubtedly highly interwoven and should not be seen as discrete/ separate

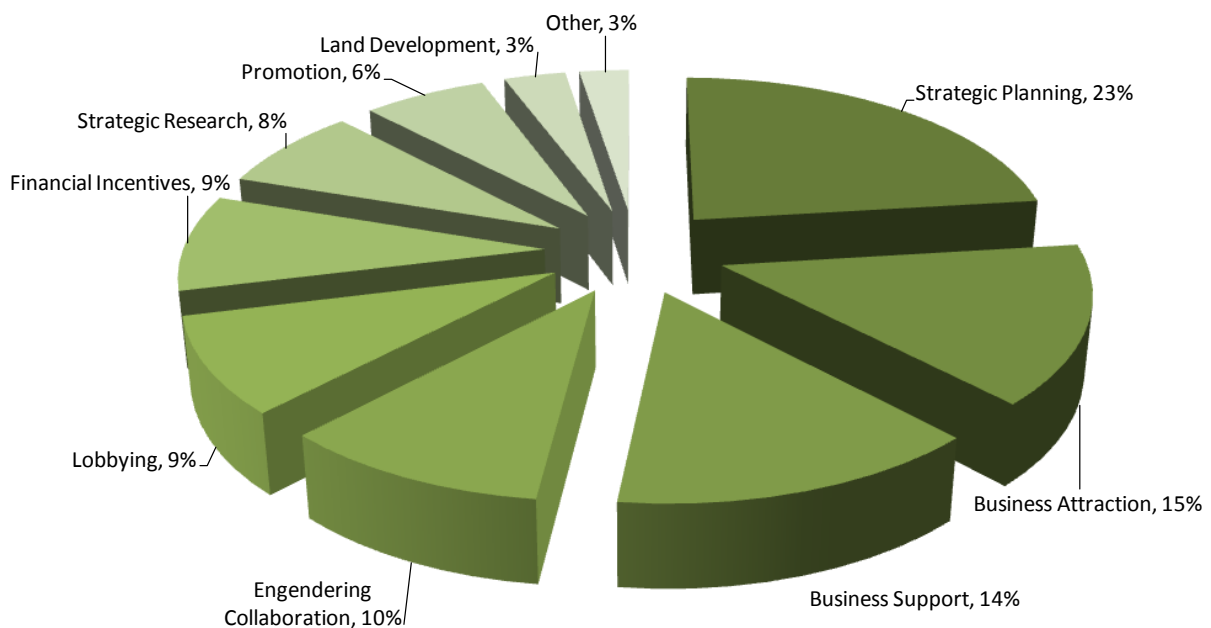
	Lever	Description
1	Strategic planning	<p>The provision of a clear vision and strategy for development at the overarching community plan level, as well as at the economic development strategy and land use planning framework levels.</p> <p>The result of these efforts are clear guidelines for decision makers regarding the shape, form and often preferred location of economic development that is targeted and supported by local government.</p>
2	Strategic research	<p>This is somewhat related to strategic planning but focuses on research around specific industries and projects (e.g. feasibility studies, skills assessments, etc.).</p> <p>Again this research is to inform decision makers but often focuses on the role that local government will take in leading or supporting particular initiatives.</p>
3	Business attraction	<p>The identification and facilitation of business establishment/ investment through a variety of services such as the provision of a case management (one-stop) service within council, liaising with other public sector entities, providing specific data and information, linking businesses with related suppliers, identifying prospective development sites, etc.</p>
4	Business support	<p>The provision of services to the existing business base to enhance their development potential, including acting as a referral service to relevant government programs, training providers, etc., as well as actual service delivery including business planning, succession planning, supplier identification, selected training services, and other small business advisory.</p>
5	Promotion	<p>The promotion of the municipality/ broader region through the provision of quality marketing collateral, participating in expos/ events externally, running local business/ tourism events, etc.</p>
6	Lobbying	<p>Lobbying other tiers of government/ political representatives to ensure the priorities, needs and desires of the municipality are known to decision makers.</p>

	Lever	Description
7	Engendering collaboration	Participating and engagement with other tiers of government to ensure a whole of government/ community perspective is taken to regional and local development strategising, initiatives and projects. This also includes the facilitation of local business networks and the relationships between business, industry, government, research and education and training providers, amongst others.
8	Land development	The development of industrial parks.
9	Financial incentives	The provision of financial incentives for development.

While strategic planning was nominated as the most common response to key issues, only 73% of LGAs have a current economic development plan.

The figure below profiles the extent to which each of the levers identified was raised by survey respondents. It highlights the importance of a rigorous strategic planning process, with strategic planning nominated as the primary lever to address key issues in nearly a quarter of all responses. Direct engagement with businesses was the next most prominent lever, with business attraction and business support cumulatively accounting for approximately 30% of all responses.

Figure 6. Frequency Lever (categories) Identified



Source: SGS Economics & Planning

3.3 Key Performance Indicators

Q. What are your organisation's key performance indicators (KPIs) with respect to economic development?

#	58
%	81%

The KPIs listed by respondents fell into two categories: 1) outcome measures that reflect broad economic development outcomes at the municipal level, such as job numbers, which are generally influenced by a wide variety of factors and which, therefore, local government only has a partial role in influencing; and 2) output measures which reflect business unit activity levels given local government's targeted role within the economic development process.

Generally data for the outcome measures are prepared by external agencies such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics, while data for the output measures are collected by local government themselves.

	Output Measures (KPI)	Description
1	Investment facilitation	The assessed number of projects and value of investment facilitated through the efforts of economic development initiatives.
2	Stakeholder satisfaction	The satisfaction of identified stakeholders as recorded in local government commissioned surveys.
3	Stakeholder contacts	The number of contacts with business including attendance at events, referrals made, meetings held, website hits, etc.
4	Revenue generation	The value of economic development sponsorships, organisational/ network memberships, grants attracted to the municipality, etc.
5	Strategy/ project milestone achievement	The achievement of key milestones in significant economic development project/ initiatives, which are generally key components of the economic development strategy.

Local government KPIs are a combination of outcome and output measures. The outcome based KPIs generally match well with the key issues economic development identified.

	Outcome Measures (KPI)	Description
1	Economic growth	Including measures such as economic, industry, employment, business, population, tourism and wages growth and development within the municipality.
2	Economic diversification	This relates to economic growth measures but focus on the changing composition of aggregate measures such as jobs by industry sector; jobs by occupational grouping; business establishments by industry sector, etc.
3	Skills/ capacity development	Including profiles of labour force qualifications, overall labour force participation rates, business propensity to export, etc.

4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERING

4.1 State Government

Q. How well does your Local Government work with your State Government on economic and regional development issues?

#	50
%	69%

The strength of working relationship between local government and state government was measured on a scale of 1-5, where 1 represented 'not at all' and 5 represented 'very well'.

All LGAs rated their working relationships with their State Governments as relatively high, with an average ranking of 3.7 across all LGAs and State averages ranging between 3.2 and 4. Opportunities consistently nominated for future collaboration include infrastructure funding; improved communication; partnership for program delivery and land use planning.

LGAs reported a relatively strong working relationship with their State Government.

State	Avg. Score	National Avg.	Future Opportunities for Collaboration
QLD	4	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further access to funding from the State or Federal system; • Creation of a policy environment that enables Local Government to commercialise some of its activities more and also attract more private funding including international funding; • Decentralisation of services and industry - creation of regional hubs for health, education and business support services to attract young professionals; • The use of well coordinated training and education that can be delivered locally through improved broadband technology; • The development and/or resolution of significant regional issues and opportunities – infrastructure development, land use planning, and investment attraction; • Improved communication around key information share points; • Disaster management; • Partnerships in investment attraction, business support and business planning programmes; • integrated regional planning; and • development of designated industrial area.

State	Avg. Score	National Avg.	Future Opportunities for Collaboration
VIC	3.7	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of regional programs that meet regional needs rather than urban programs rolled out regionally; • A genuine commitment to seeing the region as a whole not just a series of population hubs. Ensuring the Regional Plan actually considers the smaller committees and supports projects to assist them in realising their potential. • Infrastructure development (including transport, NBN/communications, utilities); • Assistance with investment attraction; • Advocacy for NBNco early roll-out; • Provision of improved public transport linkages; • More strategic involvement in working parties (similar forums) as new programs are developed. • Partnership funding. • Major infrastructure delivery to provide certainty for prospective employers; and • Provision of investor certainty and clarity around future planning and investment strategies.
WA	3.2	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of current usable information (i.e. planning or demographic information) so it can be integrated into local planning processes.
NSW	3.75	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved communication, and in particular listening to local perspectives on local economic development opportunities; • Programs offered by State and Federal government in areas of joint interest such as manufacturing, cluster development, creative industries, young entrepreneurs, small business incentives, skills development, and export facilitation.
SA	3.3	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved communication, and in particular listening to local perspectives on local economic development opportunities; • Longer term infrastructure and services planning; • Master-planning significant employment land sites; and • Regular structured engagement on economic development issues.
TAS	3.3	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future planning for infrastructure needs; and • Working collaboratively with neighbouring Councils and the State without the State necessarily taking the lead role.

4.2 Regional Development Australia

Q. How well does your Local Government work with your RDA Committee on economic and regional development issues?

#	50
%	69%

The strength of working relationship between local government and Regional Development Australia was measured on a scale of 1-5, where 1 represented 'not at all' and 5 represented 'very well'.

Typically respondents ranked the working relationship between local government and RDA Committees as lower than that with State Government. In many cases however, this was noted to be a result of the comparative difference in length of working relationship.

Key opportunities consistently nominated for future collaboration included infrastructure funding assistance; participation in regional planning and project delivery; advocacy on behalf of local government priorities; and information sharing with local economic development staff.

There is opportunity for the relationships between LGAs and RDAs to grow.

State	Avg. Score	National Avg.	Future Opportunities for Collaboration
QLD	3.6	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of regionally significant infrastructure and funding assistance; • Better communication to allow input into regional planning process; • Partnerships in investment attraction, partnerships in business support and business planning programmes; • Project officers to develop ideas and implement outcomes; • Inclusion of Economic Development staff in information share. Opportunities to participate in decision making processes; • Promotion of our Region as whole and individual Local Government areas in terms of business and lifestyle attractors; • Work with RDA to develop and implement regionally significant projects; and • Opportunity to work with RDA as an advocate for significant projects and to secure funding for projects which will have a positive impact to address current significant socio-economic impacts in the Region.

State	Avg. Score	National Avg.	Future Opportunities for Collaboration
VIC	3.2	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and support across a range of issues from infrastructure development to land use planning; • Much closer relationship and information flow with RDA; • Further collaboration on infrastructure for local region and policy implementation that will facilitate skills attraction as well as local opportunities for skills development; • Education role for business and the community in the digital economy. NBN Take up will not meet expectations unless there is significant investment specifically in skills education and training on how to use the new capabilities of the NBN. As each town within a RDA gets connected, RDA could provide the necessary funds and resources to getting everyone in that town NBN ready; • Participating in regional forums and assisting with the implementation of our regional plan; • Strengthening activities which create local employment opportunities in the numbers required to match population growth; • Development of project briefs for a region and funding allocation based on regions rather than municipalities; • Increasing funding support to LG for delivery of infrastructure, services and programs; and • Being a voice in lobbying government and seeking investment (both public and private).
WA	3	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting development of a regional economic development strategy; and • Provision of supporting information and input as needed.
NSW	3.25	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying priority regional issues; • Communicating issues that can be taken to the next level of government for action; • Connecting funding with priorities; • Providing support for identified plans; and • Infrastructure investment once business case is developed
SA	2	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular structured engagement on economic development issues.
TAS	2.6	3.1	<i>None identified.</i>

Appendix 1 – Respondent LGA Classification

Table 9. Regional Classification, Urban / Rural

Urban	Rural
Number = 35	Number = 37
Percentage = 49%	Percentage = 51%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marrickville (A) • Port Stephens (A) • Sutherland Shire (A) • Bundaberg (R) • Cairns (R) • Gladstone (R) • Gold Coast (C) • Logan (C) • Mackay (R) • Moreton Bay (R) • Redland (C) • Rockhampton (R) • Sunshine Coast (R) • Sunshine Coast (R) • Townsville (C) • Marion (C) • Onkaparinga (C) • Tea Tree Gully (C) • Glenorchy (C) • Launceston (C) • Unknown • Cardinia (S) • Darebin (C) • Greater Dandenong (C) • Greater Geelong (C) • Kingston (C) • Melton (S) • Moreland (C) • Whitehorse (C) • Whittlesea (C) • Gosnells (C) • Joondalup (C) • Mandurah (C) • Mundaring (S) • Vincent (T) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leeton (A) • Upper Hunter Shire (A) • Banana (S) • Burdekin (S) • Cassowary Coast (R) • Diamantina (S) • Flinders (S) • Goondiwindi (R) • Gympie (R) • Isaac (R) • McKinlay (S) • Mount Isa (C) • Murweh (S) • Scenic Rim (R) • Scenic Rim (R) • Southern Downs (R) • Tablelands (R) • Northern Areas (DC) • Central Highlands (M) • Indian Ocean Territories • Bass Coast (S) • Benalla (RC) • Greater Shepparton (C) • Indigo (S) • Latrobe (C) • Mildura (RC) • Moira (S) • Moira (S) • Moorabool (S) • Pyrenees (S) • South Gippsland (S) • Wangaratta (RC) • Wellington (S) • Yarra Ranges (S) • Dalwallinu (S) • Moora (S) • Plantagenet (S)

Table 10. Population Growth Classification, Fast/ Slow/ Negative

Fast	Slow	Negative
Number = 24	Number = 41	Number = 6
Percentage = 34%	Percentage = 58%	Percentage = 8%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bass Coast (S) • Bundaberg (R) • Cairns (R) • Cardinia (S) • Gladstone (R) • Gold Coast (C) • Gosnells (C) • Gympie (R) • Isaac (R) • Logan (C) • Mackay (R) • Mandurah (C) • Melton (S) • Moorabool (S) • Moreton Bay (R) • Redland (C) • Rockhampton (R) • Scenic Rim (R) • Scenic Rim (R) • Sunshine Coast (R) • Sunshine Coast (R) • Tablelands (R) • Townsville (C) • Whittlesea (C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banana (S) • Benalla (RC) • Burdekin (S) • Cassowary Coast (R) • Darebin (C) • Diamantina (S) • Glenorchy (C) • Goondiwindi (R) • Greater Dandenong (C) • Greater Geelong (C) • Greater Hume Shire (A) • Greater Shepparton (C) • Indigo (S) • Joondalup (C) • Kingston (C) • Latrobe (C) • Launceston (C) • Leeton (A) • Marion (C) • Marrickville (A) • Mildura (RC) • Moira (S) • Moira (S) • Moreland (C) • Mount Isa (C) • Mundaring (S) • Northern Areas (DC) • Onkaparinga (C) • Plantagenet (S) • Port Stephens (A) • Pyrenees (S) • South Gippsland (S) • Southern Downs (R) • Sutherland Shire (A) • Tea Tree Gully (C) • Upper Hunter Shire (A) • Vincent (T) • Wangaratta (RC) • Wellington (S) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Highlands (M) • Dalwallinu (S) • Flinders (S) • McKinlay (S) • Moora (S) • Murweh (S)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whitehorse (C)• Yarra Ranges (S)	
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