Tasmanian Government

Prepared for

Tasmanian Department of Premier and Cabinet

Summary report

Neighbourhood House Catchments in Tasmania

Community needs across the network of Neighbourhood House catchments

.id informed decisions

Prepared by

.id (informed decisions) · July 2026

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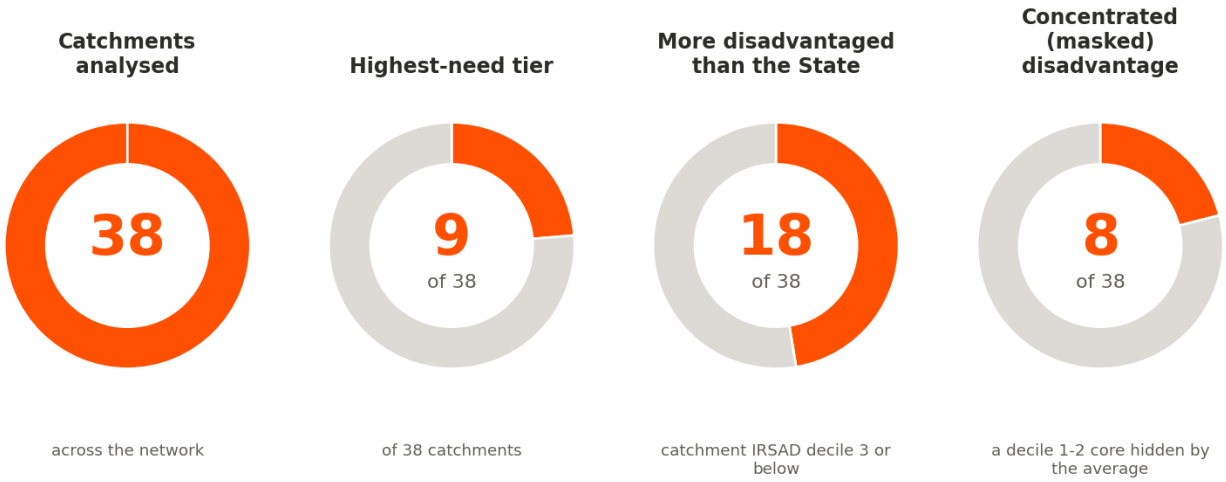
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SECTION 1

Key findings

This report synthesises the evidence from the 38 individual Neighbourhood House community profiles and the statewide stakeholder survey into a single view of community need across Tasmania's Neighbourhood House network. It identifies the catchments where current and projected conditions point to the highest level of need for continued or expanded Neighbourhood House services, and sets out what the combined evidence means. Every indicator is benchmarked against the equivalent Tasmania value.



The network at a glance: 38 catchments analysed; 9 in the highest-need tier; 18 more disadvantaged than the State (catchment average IRSAD decile 3 or below); and 8 with concentrated (masked) disadvantage (a decile 1-2 community inside a higher-average catchment). Source: .id analysis.

Headline findings

- **Need is widespread but uneven.** The community needs index places nine catchments in the highest-need tier. The five highest-need catchments are the Starting Point (Ravenswood), St Helens, Tasman, Central Highlands and Fingal Valley catchments; these five are highlighted throughout the charts in this report. Pressure is concentrated in two very different settings: entrenched urban and township disadvantage, and remote or rural communities with thin service access.

- **Disadvantage runs deep in much of the network.** Around 18 of the 38 catchments sit in the bottom three statewide IRSAD deciles for their catchment averages, and government pensions and allowances are the main personal income source in 27 catchments, at a higher rate than the State (26%).

- **The network is ageing.** In 20 of 38 catchments, the share of residents aged 65 and over exceeds the State figure of 21%, most sharply on the east coast and Tasman Peninsula, where older residents can approach a third of the population. This points to sustained demand for health and wellbeing activities and social inclusion activities.

- **Concentrated disadvantage is masked in some catchment averages,** with eight catchments ranking around the middle or lower on the catchment-average index yet containing a highly disadvantaged community, including the Rokeby, Clarendon Vale and Risdon Vale catchments, where a statewide decile 1-2 area is offset by more advantaged neighbouring areas. These pockets of acute need should not be overlooked because the catchment average looks moderate.

- **Futures diverge.** Around 14 catchments are projected to lose population by 2045 while 14 are projected to grow by 5% or more. Both directions create service pressure: decline alongside ageing thins the local service base, while rapid peri-urban growth outruns existing capacity.

- **Housing pressure is widespread but uneven.** Rental stress concentrates in the urban and coastal catchments, mortgage stress in the growth catchments, and social-housing pressure in the most disadvantaged urban catchments.

- **Community strengths are a foundation for meeting need.** High volunteering and strong local trust are often strongest in the highest-need catchments, giving the network a practical basis for responding where community need is most acute.

The stakeholder survey (2,741 responses across all 29 local government areas) strongly corroborates the modelling. Cost of living, housing, loneliness and mental health were the most commonly identified community challenges. Neighbourhood Houses were rated very or extremely important by 95% of respondents, and only 7% believed Houses have enough funding to meet current demand.

SECTION 2

About this report

Following completion of the 38 individual catchment profiles and the stakeholder survey analysis, .id (Informed Decisions) has prepared this summary report as part of the final deliverables package for the Neighbourhood House Needs Analysis. It draws the individual findings together to show patterns across the network, identifies the catchments where community need is most acute or growing, and offers insights based on the evidence gathered.

2.1 How the report is built

As part of this project, .id prepared a separate community profile for each of the 38 Neighbourhood House catchments, describing its population, socio-economic conditions, community strengths and vulnerabilities against the Tasmanian benchmark.

This summary is built from that same body of work, using the same catchment definitions, indicators and analytical structure, so its findings line up directly with individual profiles. Each catchment is defined by one or more ABS Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) areas, and each indicator is drawn together across the five analytical pillars used in the profiles: demographic profile; socio-economic profile; household and housing dynamics; community strengths and assets; and barriers, pressures and vulnerabilities. Tasmania is used consistently as the benchmark to support State government planning and decision-making. Throughout the report, the five highest-need catchments are highlighted in orange so they can be tracked across every measure.

2.2 The community needs index

To identify the catchments requiring the greatest focus, the evidence is distilled into a transparent community needs index. The index combines five need domains, each built from indicators already reported in the profiles: socio-economic disadvantage; housing pressure; ageing, isolation and support needs; workforce and education vulnerability; and access and digital inclusion. Within each domain, indicators are standardised against the distribution across the 38 catchments and oriented so that a higher score always means greater need, then averaged into a domain score. The five domain scores are combined with equal weight into an overall index, and catchments are ranked from 1 (highest need) to 38. **The full method and indicator list are set out in Appendix A.1.**

The index is deliberately a relative comparison across the 38 catchments, complementing rather than replacing the individual profiles and the benchmarked figures they contain. Because catchments are reported at the catchment level, a catchment average can mask a highly disadvantaged community bundled with more advantaged neighbouring areas. The report therefore presents a dual view: the catchment-average ranking, alongside a concentrated-disadvantage flag that surfaces catchments containing a statewide decile 1-2 community. This is explained in Section 6.

Note on benchmarking and status

Every indicator in this report is compared to the equivalent Tasmania value for the same year and source. This report and its insights are an evidence-based report and should be read alongside the individual catchment profiles and the stakeholder survey report.

SECTION 3

Catchments requiring the greatest focus

The map below shows where community need sits across the State before the catchments are ranked. Each Neighbourhood House is placed at its location and coloured by need tier, with the five highest-need catchments labelled and the concentrated (masked) disadvantage catchments ringed.

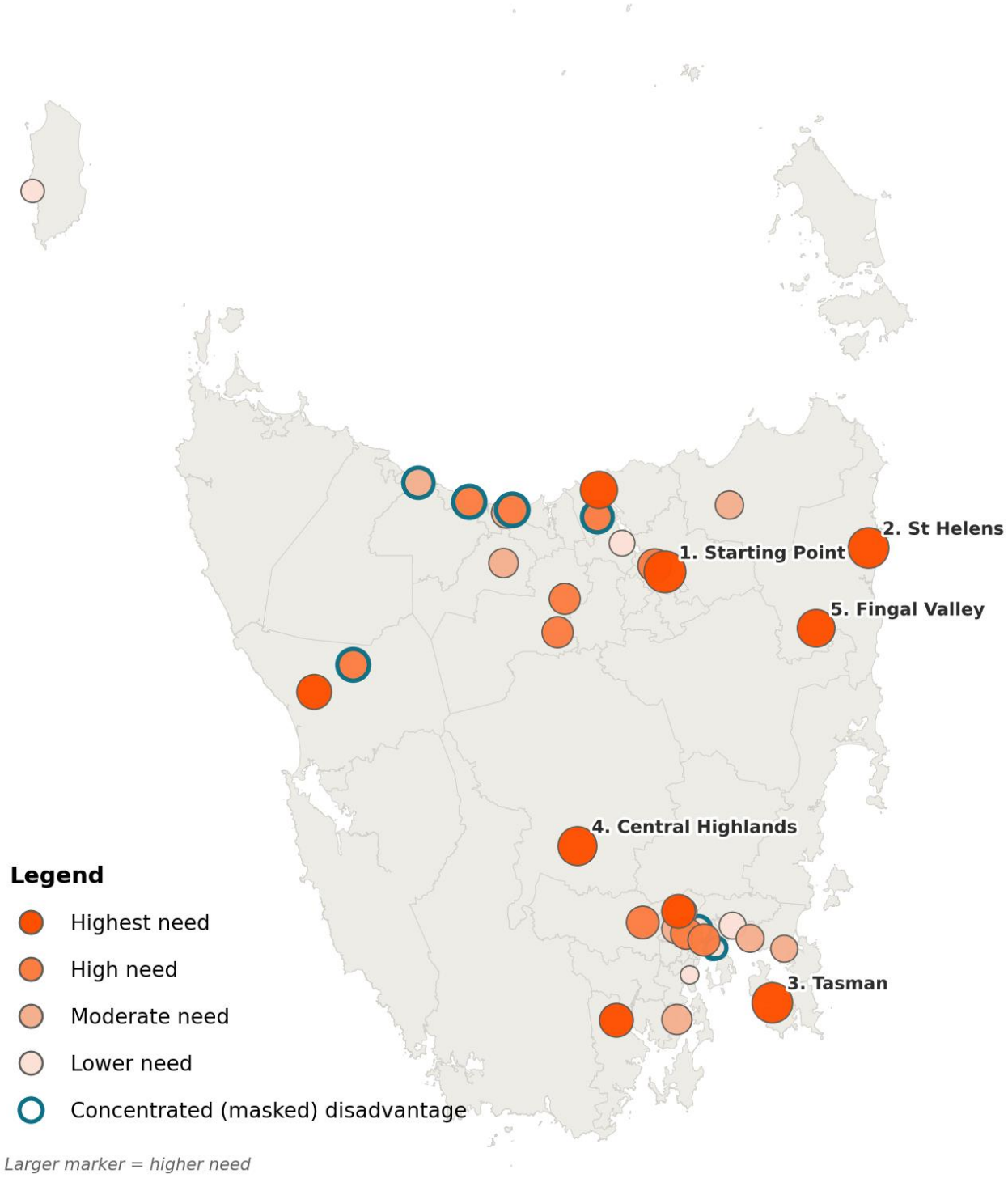


Figure 3.1. Community need across Tasmania's 38 Neighbourhood House catchments; the five highest-need are labelled. Source: .id analysis; ABS ASGS Edition 3 (2021) SA2 boundaries.

3.1 Community needs summary

The community needs index ranks the 38 catchments on combined need across the five domains described in Section 2. Figure 3.2 shows the full ranking; scores are expressed relative to the network average, so a longer bar to the right indicates greater need. Scores are centred on the network average of zero, so a catchment above zero carries above-average combined need and one below zero sits under it; Starting Point (Ravenswood), for instance, scores +1.15 (among the highest), while Gagebrook at -0.02 sits right around the average.

Catchments outlined in teal and marked with a diamond contain a highly disadvantaged community that the catchment average understates (see Section 6.2).

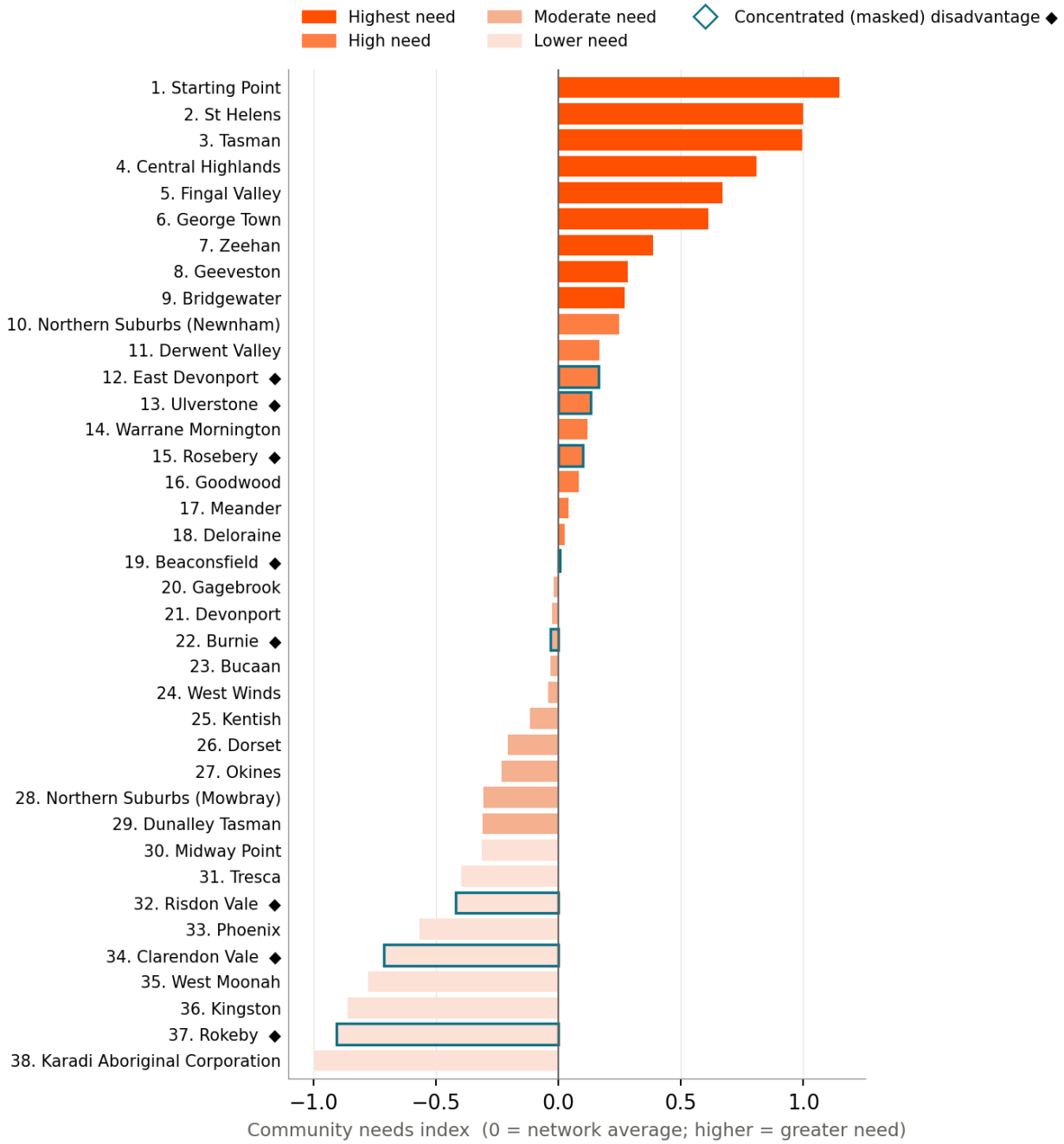


Figure 3.2. Community needs index, all 38 Neighbourhood House catchments, coloured by need tier. Source: .id analysis of the indicators listed in Appendix A.1.

Rank	Catchment	Tier	Most disadvantaged area (decile)	Index
1	Starting Point	Highest need	decile 1	+1.15
2	St Helens	Highest need	decile 3	+1.00
3	Tasman	Highest need	decile 4	+1.00
4	Central Highlands	Highest need	decile 3	+0.81
5	Fingal Valley	Highest need	decile 3	+0.67
6	George Town	Highest need	decile 1	+0.61
7	Zeehan	Highest need	decile 1	+0.39
8	Geeveston	Highest need	decile 5	+0.28
9	Bridgewater	Highest need	decile 1	+0.27
10	Northern Suburbs (Newnham)	High need	Decile 1	+0.25

Table 3.1. The top ten highest-need tier on the catchment-average index. The final column is the standardised index score (0 = network average). Source: .id analysis.

The highest-need tier combines the deeply disadvantaged townships of Ravenswood, George Town, Zeehan and Bridgewater with remote and rural communities such as Central Highlands, Fingal Valley and the Tasman Peninsula, and ageing coastal communities such as St Helens and Geeveston. These catchments face different combinations of needs but share a high overall level of need.

SECTION 4

The statewide picture

This section reviews the evidence across all 38 catchments, one analytical pillar at a time, describing the network-wide pattern relative to the State and highlighting where catchments sit at the extremes. In each chart, every catchment is shown against the Tasmania benchmark, and the five highest-need catchments are highlighted in orange.

4.1 Demographic profile and change

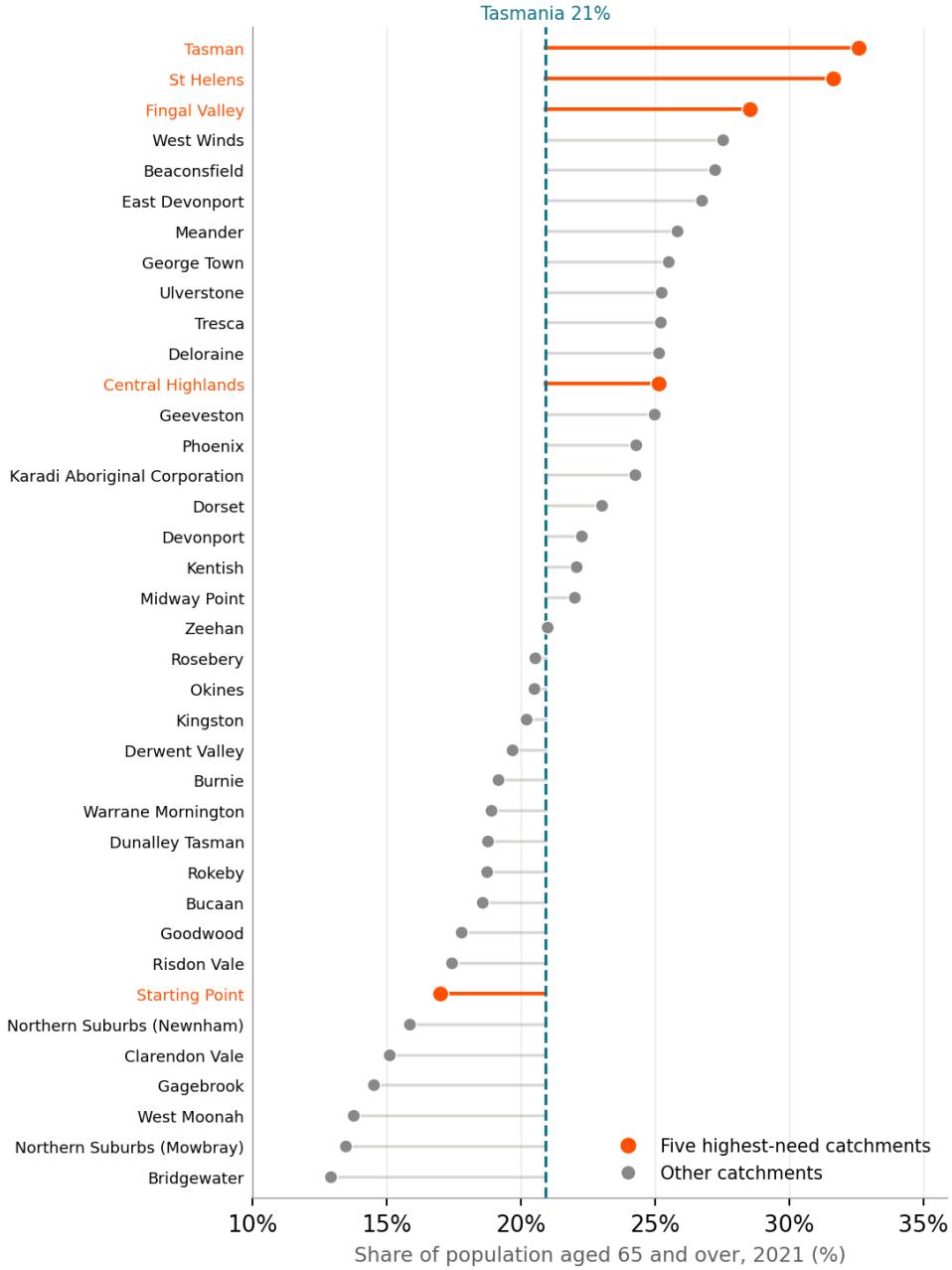


Figure 4.1. Share of population aged 65 and over by catchment, 2021, each shown as distance from the Tasmania benchmark (dashed line). Five highest-need catchments in orange. Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2021.

Catchment populations range from around 1,652 to around 28,659 residents, with a median near 10,130. Some SA2s fall within more than one catchment, so catchment populations are not additive to a network total. The clearest demographic signal is ageing: in 20 of the 38 catchments, the 65-and-over share exceeds the State figure of 21%, approaching a third of the population in the St Helens and Tasman catchments. Fewer urban and growth catchments remain comparatively young.

The forecasts to 2045 point in two directions. Around 14 catchments are projected to lose population, typically the remote and rural communities, while 14 are projected to grow by 5% or more, mostly the peri-urban catchments around Hobart and the Sorell corridor. A steadily older age structure, whether in a growing or a shrinking catchment, points to rising demand for health and wellbeing activities and social inclusion activities, while population decline alongside ageing tends to thin the local service base that residents rely on.

4.2 Socio-economic conditions

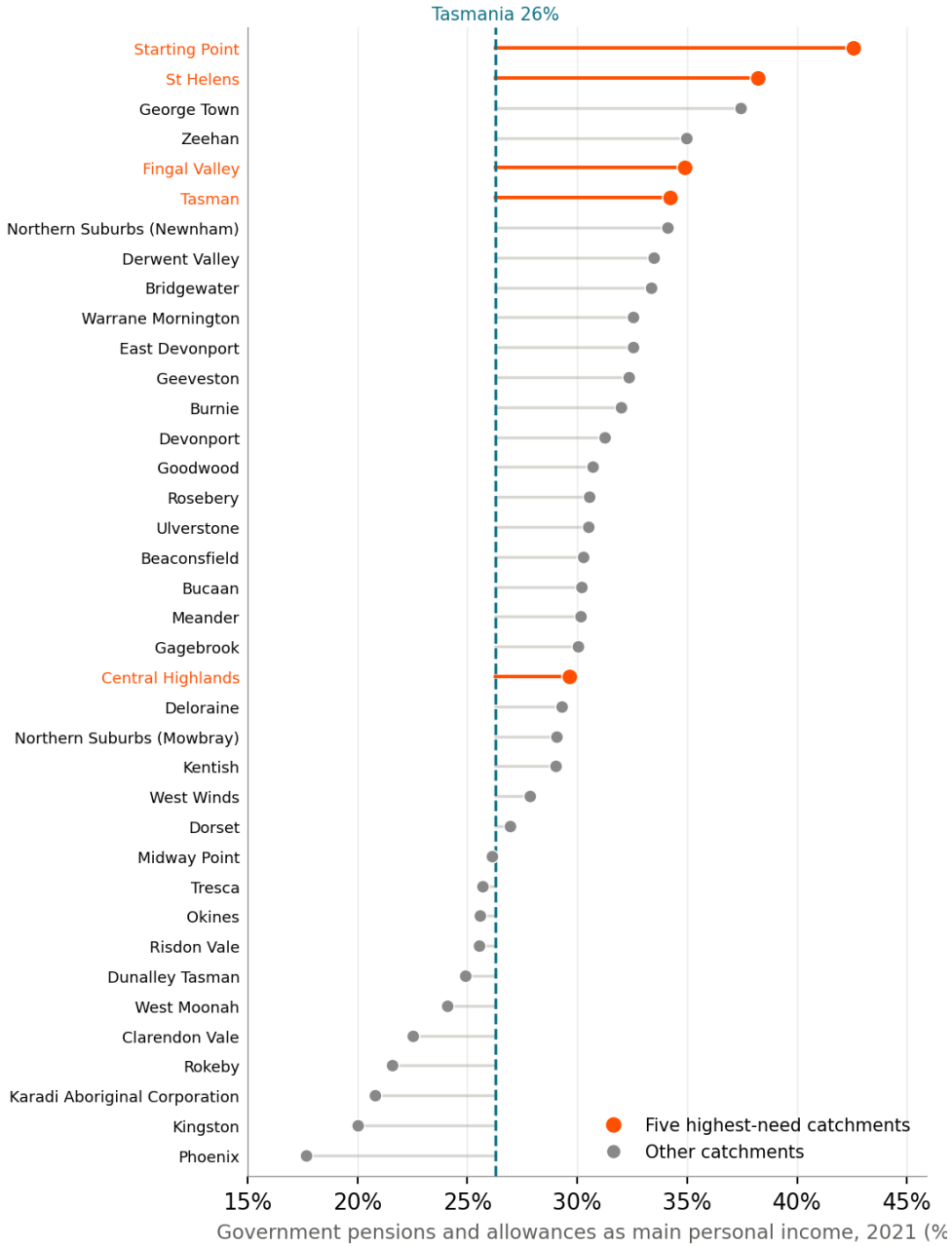


Figure 4.2. Government pensions and allowances as the main personal income source by catchment, 2021, shown as distance from the Tasmania benchmark. Five highest-need catchments in orange. Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2021.

Socio-economic disadvantage is a defining feature of the network. Around 18 of the 38 catchments fall in the bottom three statewide IRSAD deciles on their catchment average, and in 27 catchments, government pensions and allowances are the main personal income source at a higher rate than the State (26%). The most entrenched disadvantage sits in the Ravenswood, George Town, Bridgewater and Zeehan catchments, each in the lowest statewide decile.

Low income, reliance on government payments, and weaker labour force attachment tend to occur together, and they consistently point to demand for practical supports such as food security, financial counselling, and help accessing services, as well as for family and social support services, including referral pathways. Where lower educational attainment also features, they add weight to education and skills development.

4.3 Household and housing dynamics

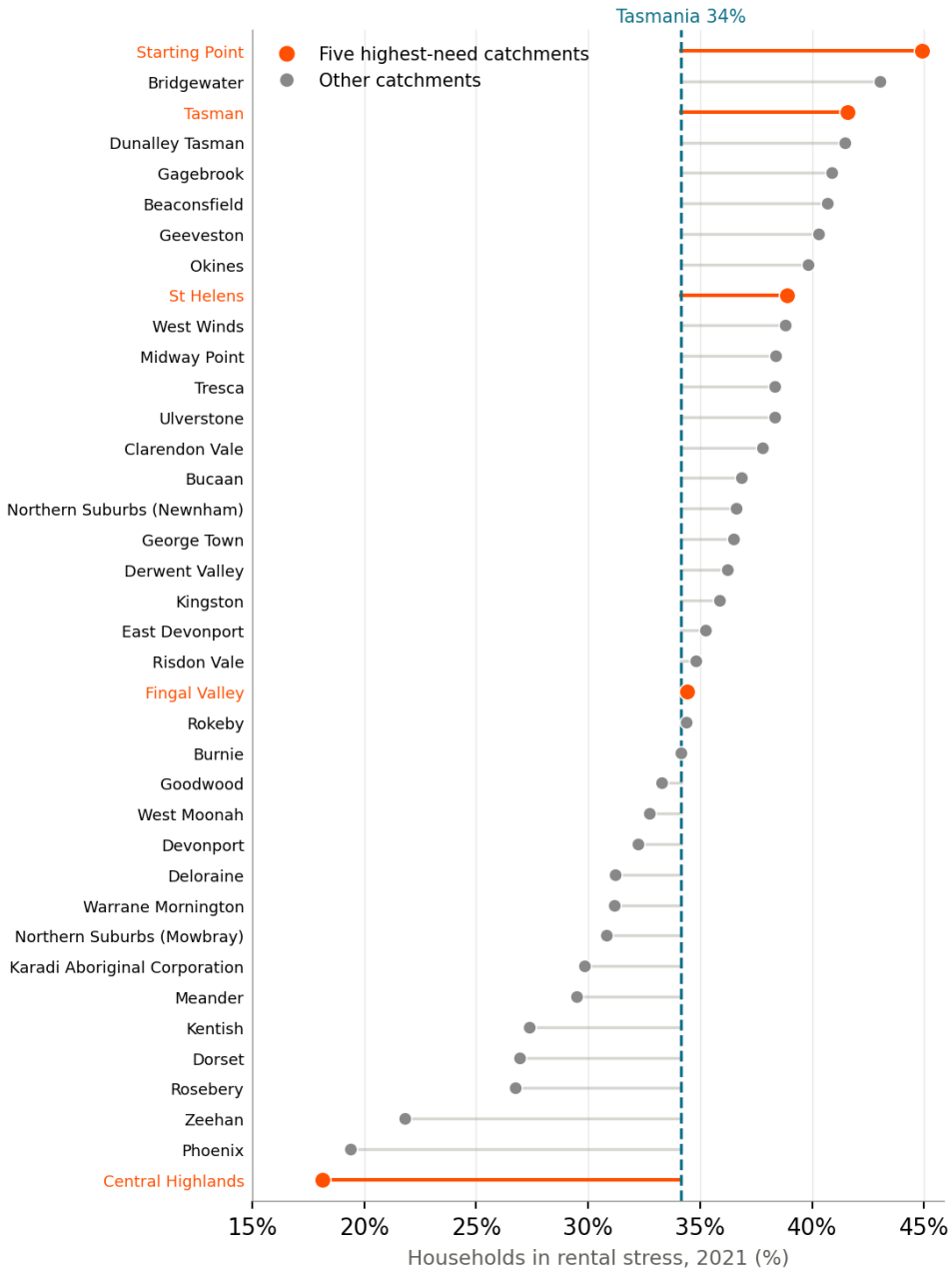


Figure 4.3. Households in rental stress by catchment, 2021, shown as distance from the Tasmania benchmark. Five highest-need catchments in orange. Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2021.

Housing pressure is felt across the network, though its form varies. Rental stress is common in the urban and coastal catchments, mortgage stress is more evident in the growth catchments, and concentrations of social housing mark several of the most disadvantaged urban catchments. Older residents living alone are an increasing presence, particularly in the ageing coastal and rural catchments.

These patterns reinforce demand for practical supports and for family and social support services, and, where older people increasingly live alone, for social inclusion and health and wellbeing activities that reduce isolation.

4.4 Community strengths and assets

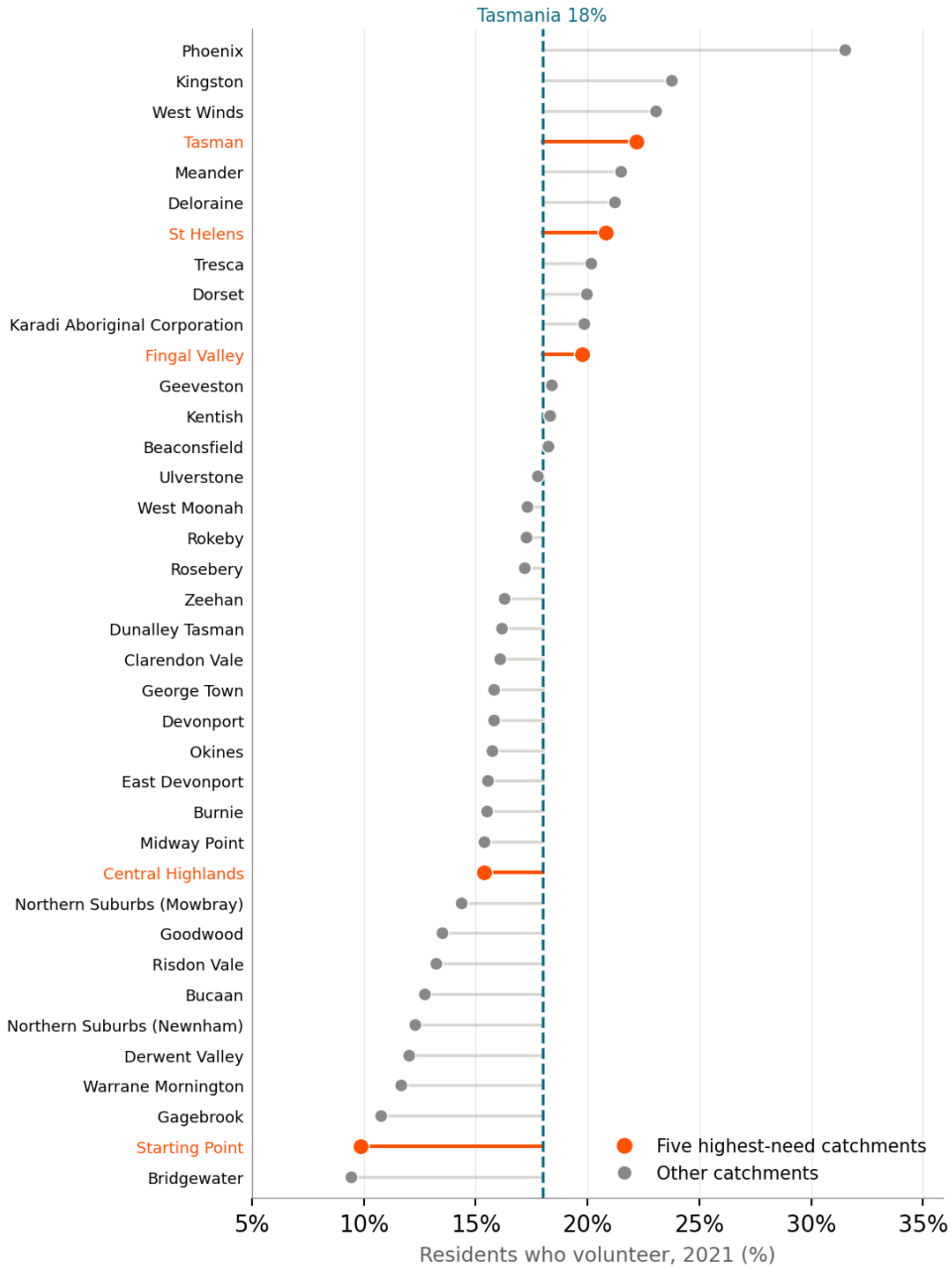


Figure 4.4. Residents who volunteer by catchment, 2021, shown as distance from the Tasmania benchmark. Volunteering is a community strength; five highest-need catchments in orange. Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2021.

The network also carries real strengths. Many rural and regional catchments record volunteering rates above the State average, a direct asset for community development and engagement, and for staffing programs. Stable, long-settled populations, distinctive local workforce capabilities, and, in the regional centres, concentrations of services are further assets that Houses can build on. These strengths are unevenly distributed and are often strongest in the very communities that also face the greatest pressures.

4.5 Barriers, pressures and vulnerabilities

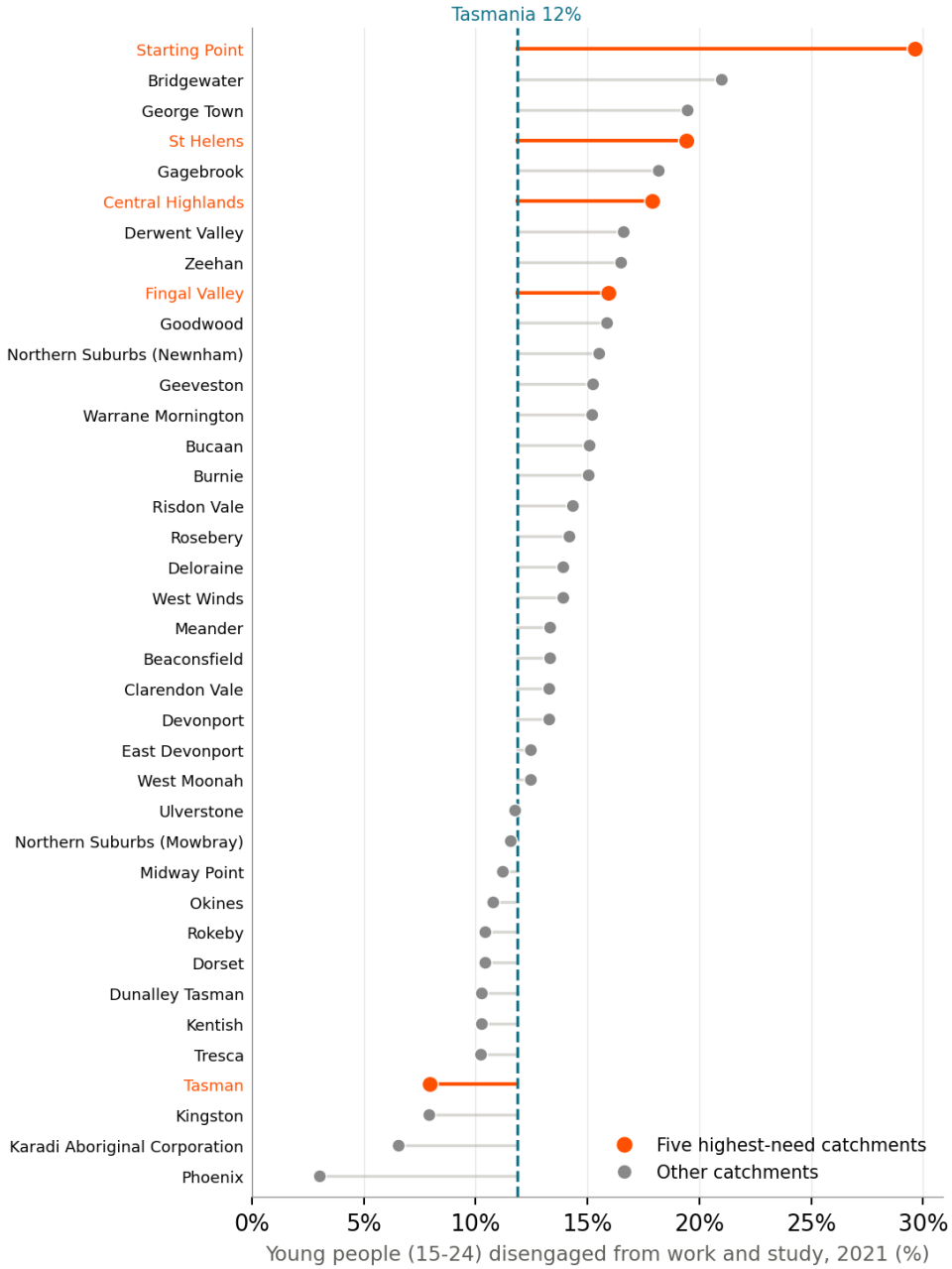


Figure 4.5. Young people aged 15 to 24 disengaged from work and study by catchment, 2021, shown as distance from the Tasmania benchmark. Five highest-need catchments in orange. Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2021.

Vulnerability signals cluster in the same places as disadvantage. Youth disengagement exceeds the State in 25 catchments, employment vulnerability is highest in the resource-dependent west coast and rural catchments, and digital and service-access barriers are most acute in the remote catchments, where distance to a hospital or general practice is longest.

Each of these pressures carries a clear implication: youth disengagement for education and skills development and family and social support services; employment vulnerability for education and skills development; and access and digital barriers for the House as a practical supports and community development and engagement hub.

SECTION 5

What the community told us

The statewide stakeholder survey gathered 2,741 responses from people who use, have used, volunteer for or work with Neighbourhood Houses, and from interested community members, across all 29 local government areas. Its central purpose was to test whether community sentiment aligns with quantitative modelling. It does, closely.

5.1 The challenges communities identified

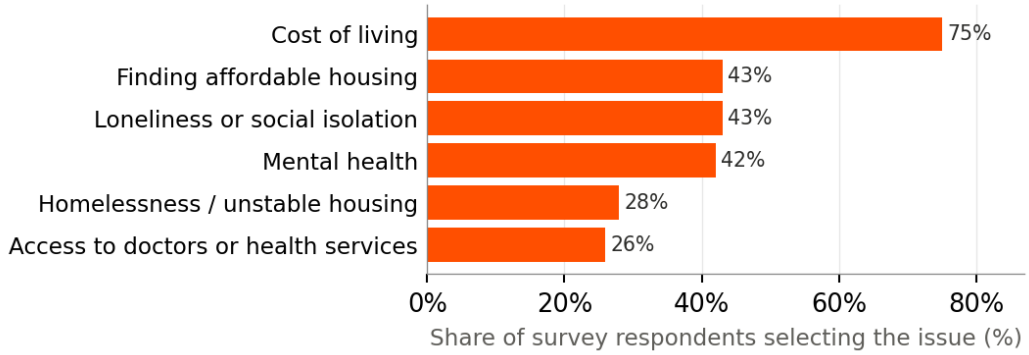


Figure 5.1. Most commonly (top 6) identified community challenges, statewide stakeholder survey. Base: all respondents (n=2,741). Source: .id Neighbourhood House Stakeholder Survey, 2026.

Respondents overwhelmingly identified cost of living as the greatest challenge, followed by finding affordable housing, loneliness and social isolation, mental health, and homelessness or unstable housing. This relates directly to the modelling: the income, benefit-reliance and housing-stress pressures in Section 3, and the ageing and isolation signals, are precisely the issues communities named.

5.2 The value of Neighbourhood Houses, and the barriers

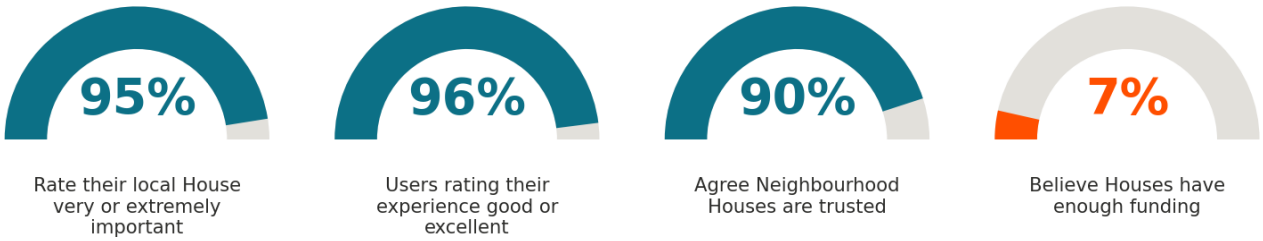


Figure 5.2. Community sentiment toward Neighbourhood Houses (teal) and the funding gap (orange), statewide stakeholder survey. Base: all respondents (n=2,741). Source: .id Neighbourhood House Stakeholder Survey, 2026.

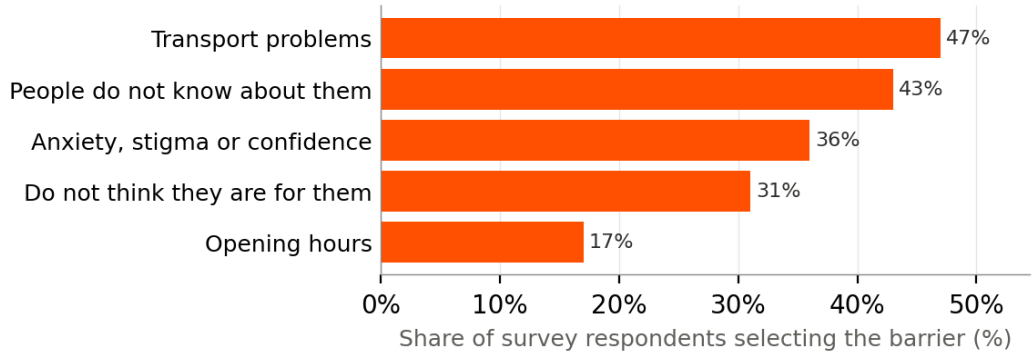


Figure 5.3. Most commonly (top 5) identified barriers to using or accessing Neighbourhood Houses, statewide stakeholder survey. Base: all respondents (n=2,741). Source: .id Neighbourhood House Stakeholder Survey, 2026.

Neighbourhood Houses were seen as highly valued, trusted and responsive. The barriers respondents identified, led by transport, limited awareness, anxiety or stigma and a sense that Houses are not for people like them, show that access is shaped by more than geography.

These barriers align with the access and inclusion pressures in the modelling and point to a role for community development, engagement, and social inclusion activities in lowering the participation threshold.

Where sentiment meets the data

The survey and the modelling tell the same story from two directions. The community challenges respondents ranked highest, cost of living, housing, isolation and mental health, are the lived experience of the income, housing-stress and ageing pressures the data measures.

The strongest and most consistent survey message concerned funding: while Houses are recognised as effective and important, only 7% of respondents believe they are adequately resourced to meet current demand.

SECTION 6

Typologies of need and key focus catchments

6.1 Need typologies

Ranking answers how much need a catchment carries; typology answers what kind of need a catchment carries. A typology is a grouping of catchments that share the same character of need, so that a common type of service response can be matched to each group. Grouping the 38 catchments this way points to the response each requires. Five typologies emerge from the evidence shown in Figure 3.2 and are described below.

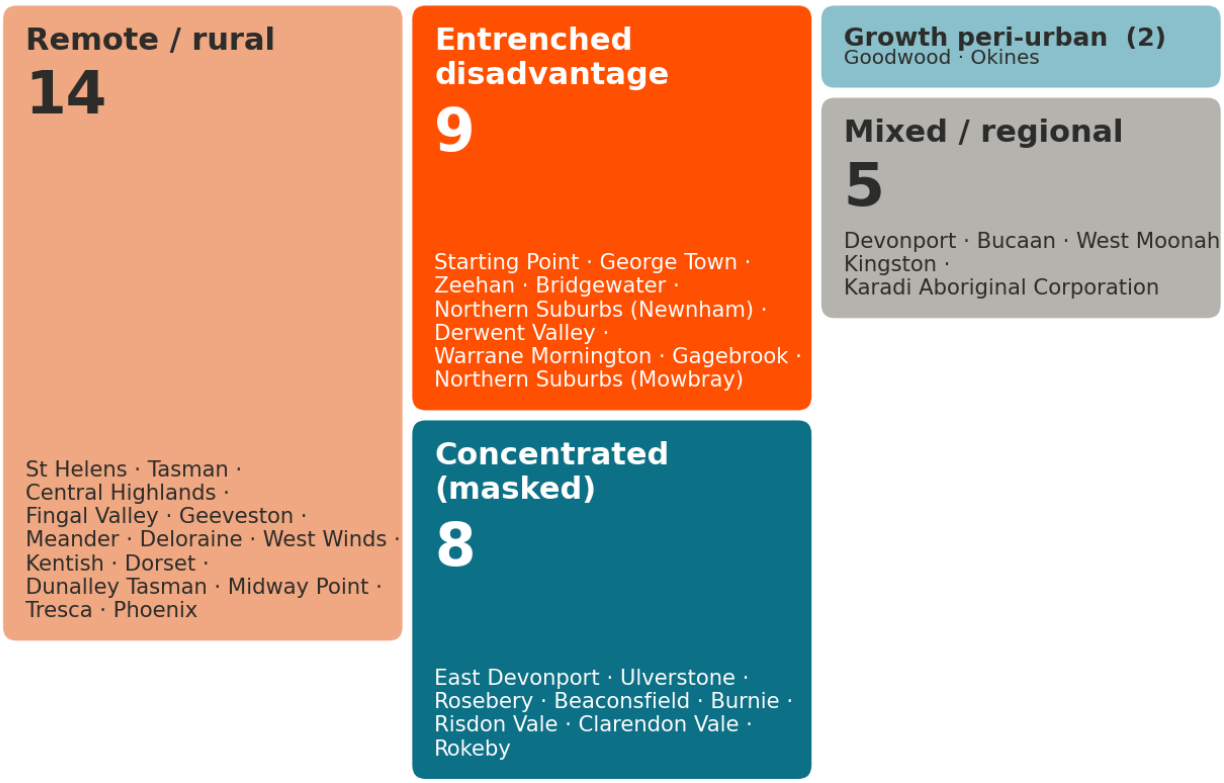


Figure 6.1. The five need typologies and their catchments (tile size = the number of catchments in each typology), listed in order of needs-index score. Source: .id analysis.

- **Entrenched socio-economic disadvantage (9):** Catchments in the bottom statewide deciles across the board, including Starting Point, George Town, Zeehan, Bridgewater, Northern Suburbs (Newnham) and others. Need centres on practical supports, family and social support services, and education and skills development.

- **Remote and rural access-constrained (14):** Dispersed communities where distance to services and digital exclusion drive need, including St Helens, Tasman, Central Highlands, Fingal Valley, Geeveston and others. The House often acts as the practical supports and community development anchor.

- **Concentrated (masked) disadvantage (8):** Catchments whose average looks moderate, but which contain a statewide decile 1-2 community, namely East Devonport, Ulverstone, Rosebery, Beaconsfield, Burnie, Risdon Vale, Clarendon Vale, Rokeby.

- **Growth-pressure peri-urban (2):** Faster-growing catchments where demand risks outrunning capacity, including Goodwood, Okines.

- **Mixed / regional moderate (5):** Regional centres and mixed catchments with moderate overall need, including Devonport, Bucaan, West Moonah, Kingston, Karadi Aboriginal Corporation.

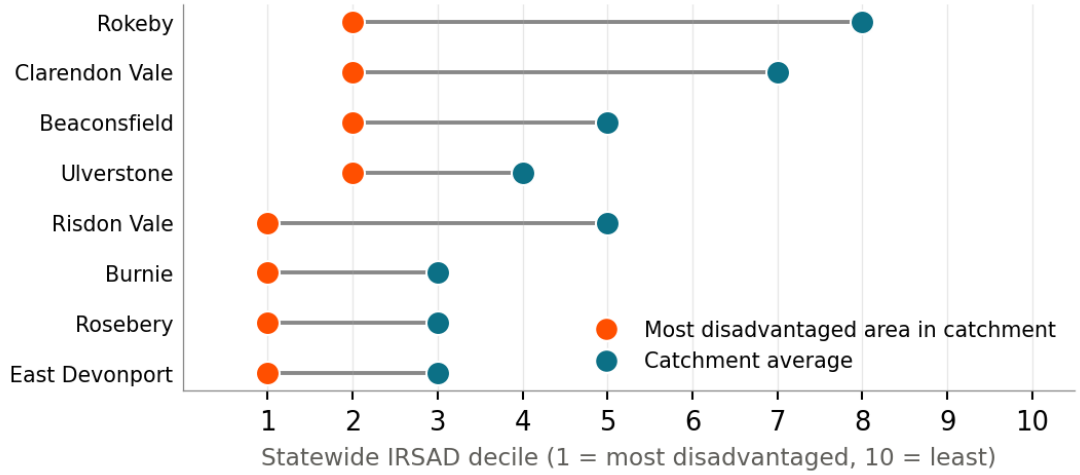


Figure 6.2. Concentrated (masked) disadvantage: the statewide IRSAD decile of each catchment's most disadvantaged area compared with its catchment average. Source: .id analysis, ABS SEIFA 2021.

The concentrated-disadvantage typology is the clearest reason for the dual view. In the Rokeby and Clarendon Vale catchments, a statewide decile 2 community is averaged with decile 8 to 10 neighbours; in the Risdon Vale catchment, a decile 1 community sits beside a decile 9 area. Roughly a third to a half of residents in each of these catchments live in the disadvantaged core. On the catchment-average ranking, these catchments appear moderate to lower need, but their cores carry acute need that Houses in these locations respond to directly.

6.2 Spotlights and where need is growing

1. Starting Point

The Starting Point catchment (Launceston) ranks 1 of 38 and falls in the highest need tier as an entrenched catchment. Its need is driven by deep disadvantage (catchment IRSAD decile 1), high reliance on government payments (43%) and elevated youth disengagement (30%). This points to a service mix weighted toward practical supports and family and social support services.

2. St Helens

The St Helens catchment (Break O'Day) ranks 2 of 38 and falls in the highest need tier as a remote/rural catchment. Its need is driven by an older population (32% aged 65 and over), deep disadvantage (catchment IRSAD decile 3) and high reliance on government payments (38%). This points to a service mix weighted toward health and wellbeing and social inclusion activities.

3. Tasman

The Tasman catchment (Tasman) ranks 3rd out of 38 and falls in the highest-need tier as a remote/rural catchment. Its need is driven by an older population (33% aged 65 and over), high reliance on government payments (34%) and long distances to hospital services. This points to a service mix weighted toward health and wellbeing and social inclusion activities.

4. Central Highlands

The Central Highlands catchment (Central Highlands (Tas.)) ranks 4th out of 38 and falls in the highest-need tier as a remote/rural catchment. Its need is driven by an older population (25% aged 65 and over), deep disadvantage (catchment IRSAD decile 3) and high reliance on government payments (30%). This points to a service mix weighted toward health and wellbeing and social inclusion activities.

5. Fingal Valley

The Fingal Valley catchment (Northern Midlands, Break O'Day) ranks 5 of 38 and falls in the highest need tier as a remote / rural catchment. Its need is driven by an older population (29% aged 65 and over), deep disadvantage (catchment IRSAD decile 3) and high reliance on government payments (35%). This points to a service mix weighted toward health and wellbeing and social inclusion activities.

Where need is growing

Need is not static. Around 14 catchments are projected to grow by 5% or more to 2045, led by the peri-urban catchments around Hobart and the Sorell corridor, such as Okines and Midway Point, and by Kingston. In these places, the priority is scaling capacity ahead of demand. A further group of remote and coastal catchments is projected to keep ageing while losing population, including several of the 14 catchments in decline. There, the priority is sustaining access and connection for an older, thinning community. Both trajectories increase pressure on Houses, and both are captured in the forward view below.

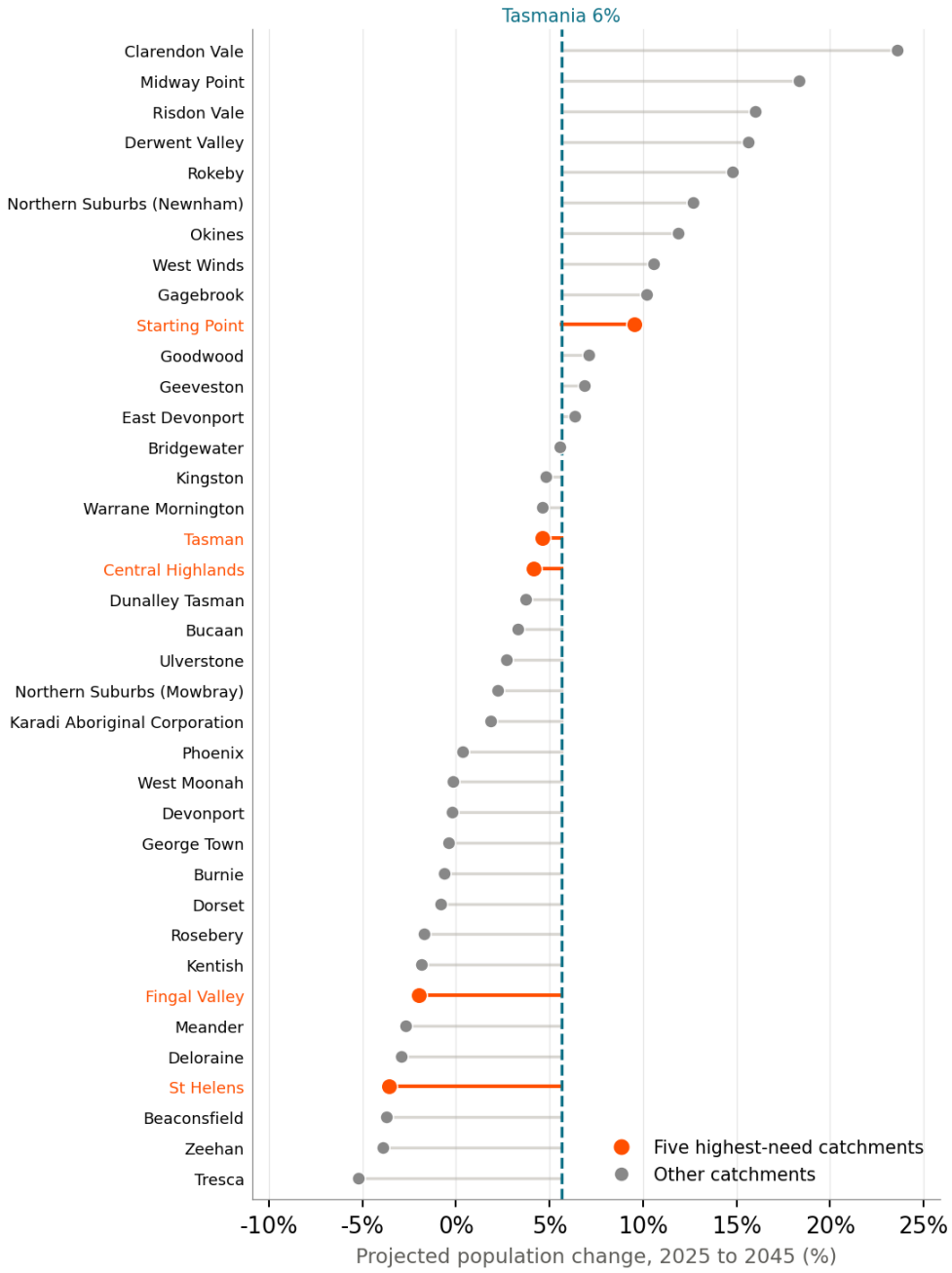


Figure 6.3. Projected population change by catchment, 2025 to 2045, shown as distance from the Tasmania benchmark. Five highest-need catchments in orange. Source: .id National Forecasting Programme.

Appendix

A.1 Community needs index methodology

The community needs index is a transparent, relative measure of need across the 38 catchments. It combines five domains, each built from indicators reported in the individual profiles and benchmarked to Tasmania:

- **Socio-economic disadvantage:** IRSAD score (population-weighted), share of households in the lowest income quartile, government pensions and allowances as main personal income, and unemployment.
- **Housing pressure:** rental stress, mortgage stress, and social or public housing share.
- **Ageing, isolation and support needs:** share aged 65 and over, older lone-person households, total dependency ratio, and need for assistance with core activities.
- **Workforce and education vulnerability:** labour-force participation, share with Year 9 or below schooling, youth (15-24) disengagement, and the Employment Vulnerability Index.
- **Access and digital inclusion:** median travel time to a general practice and to a hospital, and the Australian Digital Inclusion Index.

Each indicator is standardised across the 38 catchments (a z-score) and oriented so that a higher value always indicates greater need. Indicator scores are averaged within each domain, and the five domain scores are combined with equal weight into the overall index. Catchments are ranked from 1 (highest need) to 38, and grouped into quartile tiers. Multi-SA2 catchments are aggregated using the same denominator-weighted methods as the profiles.

Limitation and the dual view

Because the index is reported at the catchment level, a catchment average can understate need where a highly disadvantaged SA2 is combined with more advantaged neighbouring areas. To address this, the report flags catchments that contain a statewide IRSAD decile 1-2 community while the catchment average sits two or more deciles higher, and reports the most disadvantaged area's decile alongside the catchment average. The index is a relative comparison across the network and is designed to complement, not replace, the individual profiles.

A.2 Full ranking of the 38 catchments

Rank	Catchment	Tier	Type	Avg decile	Core decile	Index
1	Starting Point	Highest	Entrenched	1	1	+1.15
2	St Helens	Highest	Remote/rural	3	3	+1.00
3	Tasman	Highest	Remote/rural	4	4	+1.00
4	Central Highlands	Highest	Remote/rural	3	3	+0.81
5	Fingal Valley	Highest	Remote/rural	3	3	+0.67
6	George Town	Highest	Entrenched	1	1	+0.61
7	Zeehan	Highest	Entrenched	1	1	+0.39
8	Geeveston	Highest	Remote/rural	5	5	+0.28
9	Bridgewater	Highest	Entrenched	1	1	+0.27
10	Northern Suburbs (Newnham)	High	Entrenched	1	1	+0.25
11	Derwent Valley	High	Entrenched	2	2	+0.17
12	East Devonport	High	Masked pocket	3	1 ◆	+0.16
13	Ulverstone	High	Masked pocket	4	2 ◆	+0.13
14	Warrane Mornington	High	Entrenched	2	2	+0.12
15	Rosebery	High	Masked pocket	3	1 ◆	+0.10
16	Goodwood	High	Growth	3	3	+0.08
17	Meander	High	Remote/rural	5	5	+0.04
18	Deloraine	High	Remote/rural	5	5	+0.03
19	Beaconsfield	High	Masked pocket	5	2 ◆	+0.01
20	Gagebrook	Moderate	Entrenched	2	1	-0.02
21	Devonport	Moderate	Mixed	3	2	-0.03
22	Burnie	Moderate	Masked pocket	3	1 ◆	-0.03
23	Bucaan	Moderate	Mixed	3	3	-0.03
24	West Winds	Moderate	Remote/rural	7	6	-0.04
25	Kentish	Moderate	Remote/rural	5	5	-0.12
26	Dorset	Moderate	Remote/rural	5	4	-0.21
27	Okines	Moderate	Growth	6	6	-0.23
28	Northern Suburbs (Mowbray)	Moderate	Entrenched	2	1	-0.31
29	Dunalley Tasman	Moderate	Remote/rural	6	6	-0.31
30	Midway Point	Lower	Remote/rural	7	7	-0.31
31	Tresca	Lower	Remote/rural	8	8	-0.40
32	Risdon Vale	Lower	Masked pocket	5	1 ◆	-0.42
33	Phoenix	Lower	Remote/rural	7	7	-0.57
34	Clarendon Vale	Lower	Masked pocket	7	2 ◆	-0.71
35	West Moonah	Lower	Mixed	6	6	-0.78
36	Kingston	Lower	Mixed	9	8	-0.86
37	Rokeby	Lower	Masked pocket	8	2 ◆	-0.90
38	Karadi Aboriginal Corporation	Lower	Mixed	9	9	-0.99

Table A.2. All 38 catchments ranked on the community needs index. 'Avg decile' is the catchment-average statewide IRSAD decile; 'Core decile' is the most disadvantaged area within the catchment (diamond = concentrated/masked disadvantage). Source: .id analysis.

A.3 Data sources and currency

Source	Year/currency
ABS Regional Population (Estimated Resident Population)	2015-2025
.id National Forecasting Programme	2025-2045
ABS Census of Population and Housing	2016, 2021
Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (SALM)	2020-2025
Jobs and Skills Australia employment projections	2025-2035
ABS SEIFA (IRSAD)	2021
Centre for Australian Research into Access (service access)	2021 / 2025
Australian Digital Inclusion Index	2024
.id stakeholder survey	2026

Table A.3. Principal data sources. A full dataset list is held in the project data appendix.

A.4 Catchment register

Catchment	LGA	SA2s in catchment
Starting Point	Launceston	1
St Helens	Break O'Day	1
Tasman	Tasman	1
Central Highlands	Central Highlands (Tas.)	1
Fingal Valley	Northern Midlands, Break O'Day	2
George Town	George Town	1
Zeehan	West Coast	2
Geeveston	Huon Valley	1
Bridgewater	Brighton	2
Northern Suburbs (Newnham)	Launceston	1
Derwent Valley	Derwent Valley	1
East Devonport	Devonport, Latrobe (Tas.)	3
Ulverstone	Central Coast (Tas.)	2
Warrane Mornington	Clarence	1
Rosebery	Waratah-Wynyard, West Coast	2
Goodwood	Glenorchy	2
Meander	Meander Valley	1
Deloraine	Meander Valley	2
Beaconsfield	West Tamar	2
Gagebrook	Brighton	3
Devonport	Devonport	3
Burnie	Burnie	4
Bucaan	Glenorchy	2
West Winds	Huon Valley	2
Kentish	Kentish	1
Dorset	Launceston, Dorset	2
Okines	Sorell	2
Northern Suburbs (Mowbray)	Launceston	2
Dunalley Tasman	Sorell	1
Midway Point	Sorell	1
Tresca	West Tamar	1
Risdon Vale	Clarence	2
Phoenix	King Island	1
Clarendon Vale	Clarence	2
West Moonah	Glenorchy	2
Kingston	Kingborough	3
Rokeby	Clarence	3
Karadi Aboriginal Corporation	Clarence	2

Table A.4. The 38 catchments, their local government area and the number of SA2s each comprises. SA2 composition is held in the individual profiles (Appendix A.1 of each). Source: Data Specs, project register.

A.5 Disclaimer, attribution and copyright

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