

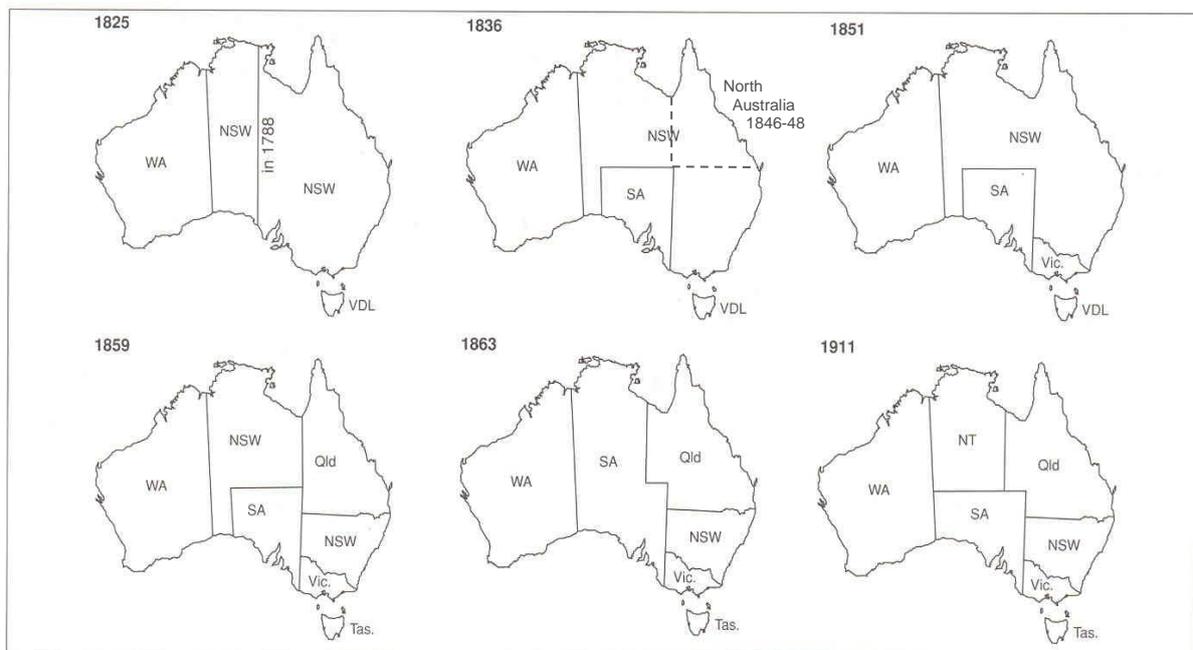
**A Tale of Two Regionalisms:  
Improving the Measurement of Regionalism in Australia and Beyond**

**A J Brown, Professor of Public Policy & Law, Centre for Governance & Public Policy,  
Griffith University**

**Jacob Deem, Centre for Governance & Public Policy, Griffith University**

**Appendix**

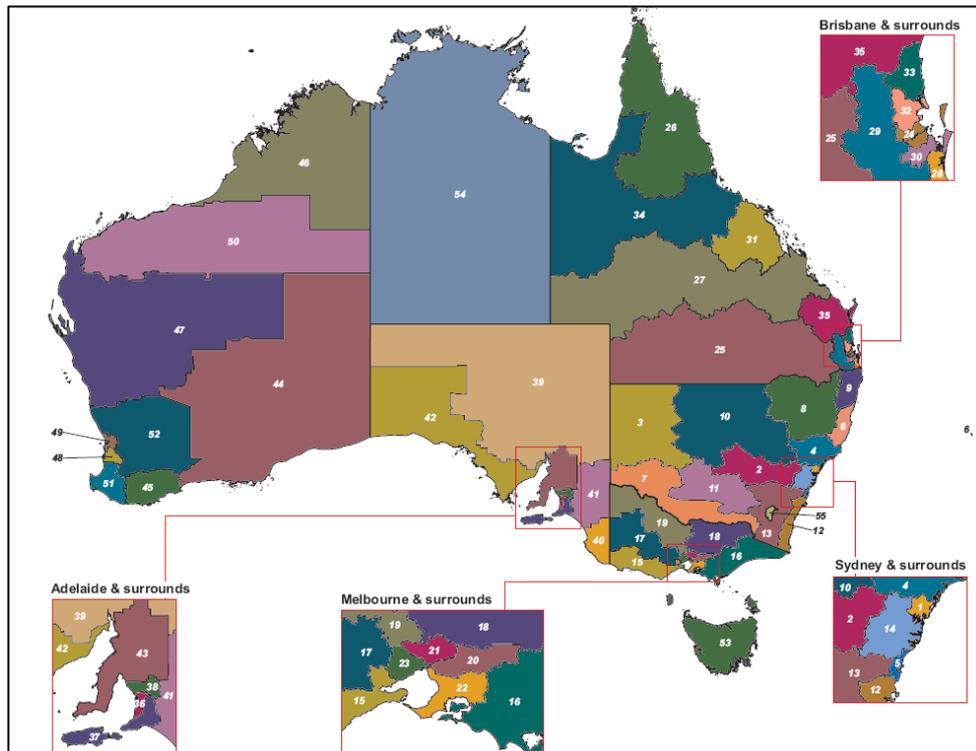
**Figure 1. Evolution of Australia's colonial/federal divisions, 1788-present**



5.1 Boundaries of states and territories  
(NSW: New South Wales; NT: Northern Territory; Qld: Queensland; SA: South Australia; Tas.: Tasmania; VDL: Van Diemen's Land; Vic.: Victoria; WA: Western Australia). In 1911 the Australian Capital Territory was excised from New South Wales.

Source: MACINTYRE, S. (1999). *A Concise History of Australia*.  
Cambridge University Press, p.96, as corrected by authors

**Figure 2. ‘Region-regions’: Regional Development Australia committees (2013)**



Source: <http://rda.gov.au/rda-region-maps> <viewed 29 August 2013>

**Table 1. Correlations between sense of belonging/attachment and (a) performance/trust and confidence in that level; (b) support for retaining that level of government**

	Federal level	State level	Local level
(a) 2008 (Strength of <i>belonging</i> / perceived performance of level)	.118**	.128**	.076**
2012 (Strength of <i>attachment</i> / trust and confidence in level to do a good job)	.096**	.047	.069*
(b) 2008 (Strength of <i>belonging</i> / prefer to retain level in future)	.083*	.111**	.070**
2012 (Strength of <i>attachment</i> / prefer to retain level in future)	-.068*	-.050	.006

\*  $p < .005$ ; \*\*  $p < .001$

**Table 2. Bivariate correlations for attachment to scales (2012, unweighted)**

	Local	Region	State	Australia
Local	1.00	.618* N= 1127	.312* N=1211	.154* N=1214
Region		1.00	.481* N=1127	.178* N= 1130
State			1.00	.316* N=1214
Australia				1.00

\*p < .001; 'Don't Know' responses excluded. Pairwise deletion applied to address invalid responses.

**Table 3. Breakdown of Regionalism Groups for Comparison (2012)**

Group	Attachment Question	Moreno Question	n	Total
State-Regionalist	State stronger than regional	'More as a person from (State)'	94	477
	Equal State and region	'More as a person from (State)'	259	
	Regional stronger than State	'More as a person from (State)'	42	
	State stronger than regional	'Don't Know/ Refused'	82	
Dual-Regionalist	State stronger than regional	'Equally from (State) and (Region)'	38	260
	Equal to State and region	'Equally from (State) and (Region)'	152	
	Regional stronger than State	'Equally from (State) and (Region)'	54	
	Equal State and region	'Don't Know/ Refused'	16	
Region-Regionalist	State stronger than regional	'More as a person from (Region)'	27	428
	Equal State and region	'More as a person from (Region)'	272	
	Regional stronger than State	'More as a person from (Region)'	125	
	Regional stronger than State	'Don't Know / Refused'	4	
Non-Regionalist/ Don't Know	Not very or not at all to both State and region; or Don't Know / Refused	'Don't Know / Refused'	54	54
				1219

**Table 4. Federal Political Culture Measures of ACVS (BROWN, 2012a, b)**

%		Desirable (Very/Somewhat)	Undesirable (Somewhat/Very)	Neither/Don't Know
Having power divided up between different levels of government	2008	68.5	25.4	6.2
	2010	67.5	26.9	5.5
	2012	69.3	24.1	6.6
Allowing different laws in response to varying needs and conditions in different parts of Australia	2008	59.3	36.1	4.6
	2010	56.3	40.7	3.3
	2012	55.5	41.5	3.0
Being able to elect different political parties at different levels of government	2008	75.9	19.2	5.0
	2010	81.7	15.2	3.1
	2012	78.1	16.6	5.3
Different governments arguing over who is responsible for a particular problem	2008	19.1	77.2	3.8
	2010	20.9	75.9	3.3
	2012	17.3	79.1	3.5