

# LGAT

l o c a l   g o v e r n m e n t   a s s o c i a t i o n  
o f   t a s m a n i a

---

**2005**

**ELECTED MEMBER  
CENSUS**

**REPORT**

---

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this survey was to gather data on a range of demographic and social features to provide a profile of the elected membership of Local Government in Tasmania. The 2004 data is a baseline measurement for subsequent data collections, and will be used to inform LGAT policy and program development. Given that this is the first time such an exercise has been undertaken, the process has operated as a trial, providing the Association with an insight into how the survey can be developed and improved in future years. LGAT anticipates that a census will be conducted every 3 years, or after every election, which will allow trends to be monitored over time and enable more extensive and in-depth analysis to be completed.

This Report has been set out to include written analysis as well as graphic and tabular illustration of the data to enhance the veracity and validity of the results. At the bottom right hand side of each table is the number of responses for that question, expressed in actual terms and as a percentage of the overall response rate.

The Association would like to thank the 196 Councillors and Aldermen who took the time to respond to this census. This number of responses represents 69% of all Tasmanian Councillors and Alderman. This is a good response rate in comparison to Victoria (71%) and South Australia (41%), which are the only other two States to have conducted comparable surveys. Although there is often resistance to completing surveys, it is one of the few ways that comprehensive information can be obtained across large numbers of people.

## SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

- Nearly three quarters of elected members are male (72%).
- The most common age of elected members is in the range of 56 and 65 years of age (34%).
- 86% of elected members are married or living in a de facto relationship.
- The majority of elected members do not have any caring responsibilities (64%).
- More than a third of elected members do not have post-secondary qualifications (38%).
- The overwhelming majority of elected members were born in Australia (85%), are not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders (98%) and regard English as their first language (99%).
- Almost three quarters of elected members are in some kind of paid employment (74%).
- The largest occupational category is that of primary producer (23%).
- 71% of elected members work in the private sector.

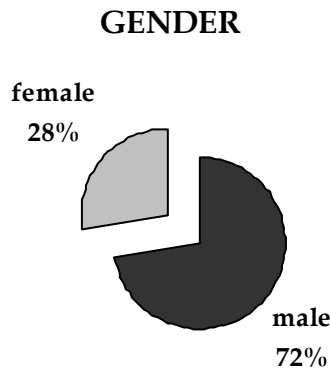
- The most common income category is \$16 000 to \$25 000 (15%) but 12% of elected members earn more than \$115 000.
- A quarter of elected members (25%) are either newly elected or have served for between 1 and 3 years.
- The majority of elected members are Councillors/Alderman (61%).
- Nearly half of elected members serve in a Council area with a population of less than 10 000 people (49%).
- 40% of elected members spend more than 15 hours per week on Council activities.
- 47% of elected members have access to the internet at home, and 37% have access to the internet at Council.

## 1 GENDER

This question gained the third lowest response rate at 92%.

Both the Table and the Figure show that almost three quarters of those respondents who answered this question are male. Figure 1 demonstrates that 72% of respondents are male, and Table 1 indicates that of the 180 responses to the question, 130 were male and the remaining 50 (28%) were female.

**Figure 1**



**Table 1 - Gender**

	Male	Female
Gender	130	50
Percentage	72	28
<b>Responses: 180 (92%)</b>		

## 2 AGE

This question gained a 100% response rate.

The results indicate that the majority of respondents are aged between 46 and 65 years of age. Figure 2 indicates that the most common age range is 56 to 65 years of age (34%), followed by 46 to 55 years of age (33%) and 66 to 75 (17%).

Table 2 demonstrates that only 23 (12%) of the possible 196 respondents are under the age of 45, and that only 1 elected member is under the age of 25.

Figure 2

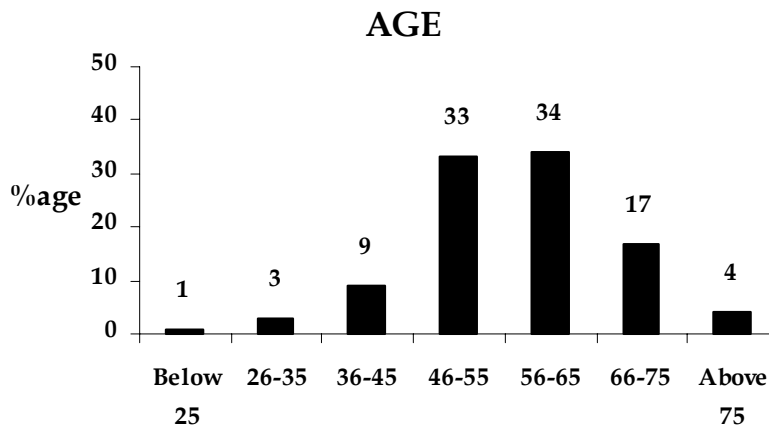


Table 2 - Age

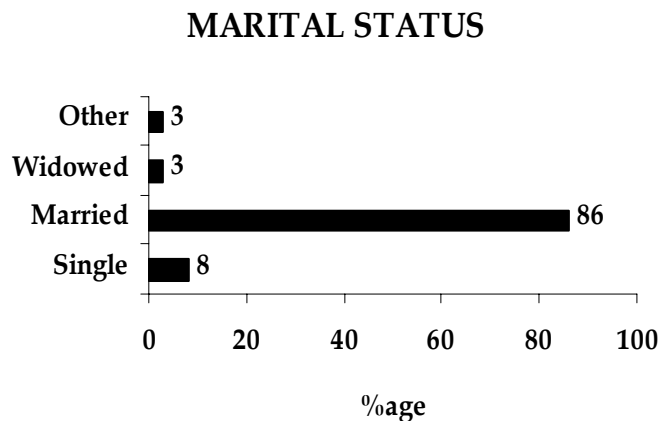
	Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75	Over 75
Age	1	5	17	64	67	34	8
Percentage	1	3	9	33	34	17	4
Responses: 196 (100%)							

### 3 MARITAL STATUS

This question gained a 96% response rate.

Figure 3 illustrates that 86% of elected members are married or live in a de facto relationship and that 8% are single. In Table 3 this translates into 162 of a possible 189 respondents living in a married or de facto relationship, with only 16 respondents being single. Figure 3 also shows that 3% of elected members are widowed and a further 3% live in some other arrangement.

Figure 3



**Table 3 - Marital Status**

	Single	Married	Widowed	Other
Marital Status	16	162	5	6
Percentage	8	86	3	3
<b>Response: 189 (96%)</b>				

## 4 CARING RESPONSIBILITIES

This question gained a 100% response rate.

Figure 4 illustrates that the majority of elected members do not have any caring responsibilities. The Figure also shows that of the 38% of elected members who do have caring responsibilities:

- 16% are above the age of 16;
- 12% are aged between 11 and 16 years of age; and
- 10% are aged between 0 and 10 years of age.

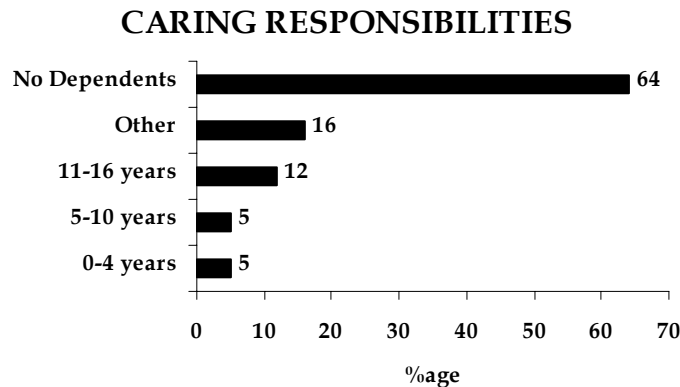
From Table 4 it can be seen that elected members had caring responsibilities for a total of 94 children/dependents. Of that 94:

- 12 are aged between 0 and 4;
- 9 are aged between 5 and 10;
- 31 are aged between 11 and 16; and
- 42 are aged over 16.

Table 4 also shows that of those 38% of elected members who do have caring responsibilities:

- 25% have caring responsibilities for 1 child/dependent;
- 9% have caring responsibilities for 2 children/dependents; and
- 3% have caring responsibilities for 3 children/dependents.

**Figure 4**



**Table 4 - Caring responsibilities**

		Caring Responsibilities	Percentage
None		126	64
0-4	1	6	3
	2	3	2
	3	0	0
	4	0	0
5-10	1	7	4
	2	1	1
	3	0	0
	4	0	0
11-16	1	15	8
	2	8	4
	3	0	0
	4	0	0
Other	1	21	11
	2	6	3
	3	3	2
	4	0	0
			<b>Response: 196 (100%)</b>

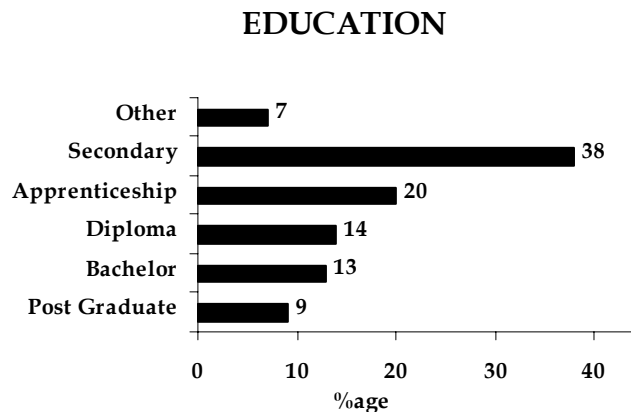
## 5 EDUCATION

This question gained a 100% response rate.

Table 5 indicates that for 38% of elected members secondary education is the highest level of qualification achieved. For 36% a tertiary qualification has been obtained and the remaining 27% have some other qualification.

Figure 5 breaks the results down further, illustrating that of those 36% who have a tertiary qualification, 9% have a post graduate qualification, 13% have bachelor degree and 14% have a diploma. Of those 27% who have some other qualification, Figure 5 demonstrates that 20% have an apprenticeship.

**Figure 5**



**Table 5 - Education**

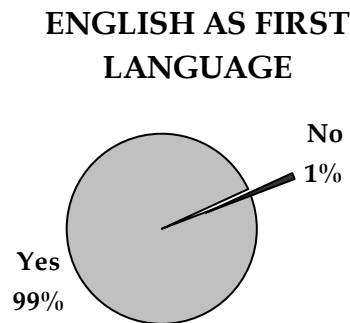
	Secondary	Tertiary	Other
Education	75	69	52
Percentage	38	36	27
<b>Response: 196 (100%)</b>			

## 6 ENGLISH AS FIRST LANGUAGE

This question gained a 98% response rate.

Figure 6 Illustrates that 99% of elected members regard English as their first language. Table 6 demonstrates that of the 193 responses only 2 elected members do not regard English as their first language.

**Figure 6**



**Table 6 - English as a First Language**

	Yes	No
English as First Language	191	2
Percentage	99	1
<b>Response: 193 (98%)</b>		

## 7 BORN IN AUSTRALIA

This question gained a 99% response rate.

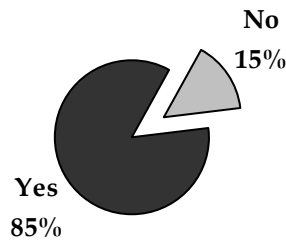
Figure 7 illustrates that 85% of elected members were born in Australia. Table 7 indicates that 29 respondents were born outside Australia. 17 respondents



chose to list their alternate country of origin and England/UK was the primary country recorded (59%). New Zealand (18%), the Netherlands (12%), Germany (6%) and Wales (6%) were also listed.

**Figure 7**

**BORN IN AUSTRALIA**



**Table 7 - Born in Australia**

	Yes	No
Born in Australia	166	29
Percentage	85	15
<b>Response: 195 (99%)</b>		

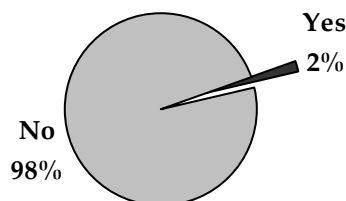
**8 ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER**

This question gained a 96% response rate.

Table 8 indicates that only 3 of the 189 respondents are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. This translates into 98% of Elected members not being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, as illustrated in Figure 8.

**Figure 8**

**ABORIGINAL/TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER**



**Table 8 - Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander**

	Yes	No
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	3	186
Percentage	2	98
<b>Response: 189 (96%)</b>		

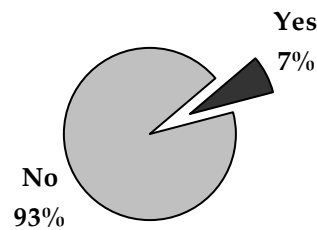
## 9 DISABILITY

This question gained a 97% response rate.

Figure 9 shows 93% of elected members do not have a disability. As indicated in Table 9, however, 14 of the 190 respondents to this question indicated they do have a disability. The results also reveal that all 14 respondents who indicated they have a disability also indicated that their Council accommodates that disability.

**Figure 9**

**DISABILITY**



**Table 9 - Disability**

	Yes	No
Disability	14	176
Percentage	7	93
<b>Response: 190 (97%)</b>		

## 10 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

A response rate for this question is unavailable because respondents were invited to tick more than one box. The percentage expressed is on the basis of 223 total responses.

Figure 10 demonstrates that the majority (74%) of elected members are in some kind of paid employment, whether it be self-employment (39%), part-time employment (18%) or full-time employment (17%). Figure 10 also shows that 20% of respondents are retired. This is the second most common employment status category and is a reflection of the age structure of the elected member body.

Table 10 demonstrates that 1 respondent is unemployed, 2 are not working because they are permanently sick or disabled and 2 respondents are in full time education. A further 5 respondents are not working for some other reason.

Figure 10



Table 10 - Employment Status

	Employment Status	Percentage
Full Time	38	17
Part Time	40	18
Self Employed	86	39
Unemployed	1	0
Retired	45	20
Permanently Sick/Disabled	2	1
Not in Paid Work	4	2
Full Time Education	2	1
Not Working for Other Reason	5	2

## 11 OCCUPATION

This question gained a 93% response rate.

Both Table 11 and Figure 11 show that nearly a quarter of elected members fall within the primary producer occupation category (23% or 43 out of a possible 183 respondents). This is followed by the small business (17%) and managerial (15%) occupation categories. The Figure also illustrates that 10% of elected members do some kind of volunteer work and only 8% of respondents fall within the professional occupational category

**Figure 11**



**Table 11 - Occupation**

	Occupation	Percentage
Managerial	28	15
Lecturer	7	4
Manual	8	4
Professional	14	8
Administrative	17	9
Primary Producer	43	23
Small Business	31	17
Volunteer	19	10
Other	16	9
		<b>Response: 183 (93%)</b>

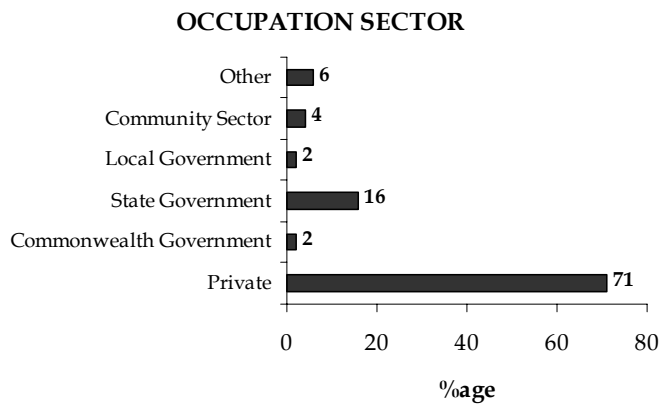
## 12 OCCUPATION SECTOR

This question gained the lowest response rate at 72%.

Figure 12 shows that 71% of elected members are employed in the private sector. This is supported by Table 12 which demonstrates that 100 out of a possible 142 respondents fall within the private sector category. This also reflects the occupational structure of the elected Member body, which fell primarily into the small business and primary producer categories.

Table 12 further indicates that there are more elected members working in the community sector (5 or 4%) than in either the Commonwealth (3 or 2%) or Local Government (3 or 2%) sectors. This statistic supports the relatively large number of elected members undertaking volunteer work.

**Figure 12**



**Table 12 - Occupation Sector**

	Private	Commonwealth G'ment	State G'ment	Local G'ment	Community Sector	Other
Occupation Sector	100	3	22	3	5	8
Percentage	71	2	16	2	4	6
Response: 141 (72%)						

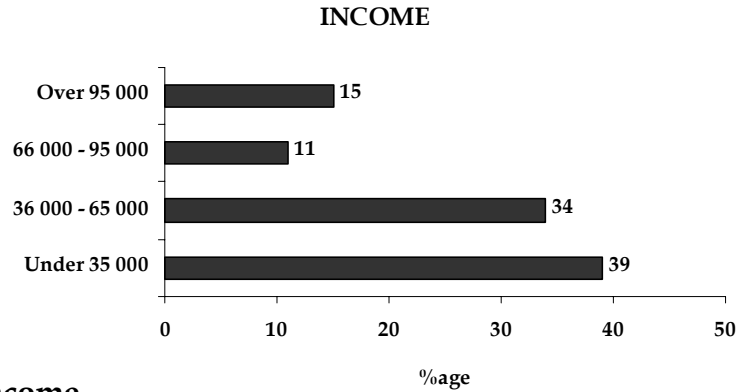
## 13 INCOME

This question gained the second lowest response rate at 84%

Figure 13 illustrates that 39% of elected members earn \$35 000 or less and that 15% earn in excess of \$95 000. Table 13 reveals that there is a wide distribution

of income levels with 10% of elected members earning less than \$15 000 and 12% earning in excess of \$115 000 (the third most common income category). Table 13 also shows that the most common income bracket is \$16 000 to \$25 000, at 15% (or 25 out of a possible 165 respondents).

**Figure 13**



**Table 13 - Income**

	Income	Percentage
Less than 15 000	17	10
16 000 - 25 000	25	15
26 000 - 35 000	23	14
36 000 - 45 000	21	13
46 000 - 55 000	19	12
56 000 - 65 000	15	9
66 000 - 75 000	10	6
76 000 - 85 000	7	4
86 000 - 95 000	2	1
96 000 - 105 000	5	3
106 000 - 115 000	1	0
Over 115 000	20	12
		<b>Response: 165 (84%)</b>

## 14 LENGTH OF SERVICE AS AN ELECTED MEMBER

This question gained a 100% response rate.

Figure 14 demonstrates that the most common length of service as an elected Member is 1 to 3 years, at 25%. This is followed by 4 to 6 years at 24% and 10 to 15 years, at 18%. Table 14 indicates that 11 of the 196 respondents have served for more than 25 years as Councillors/Alderman.

Figure 14

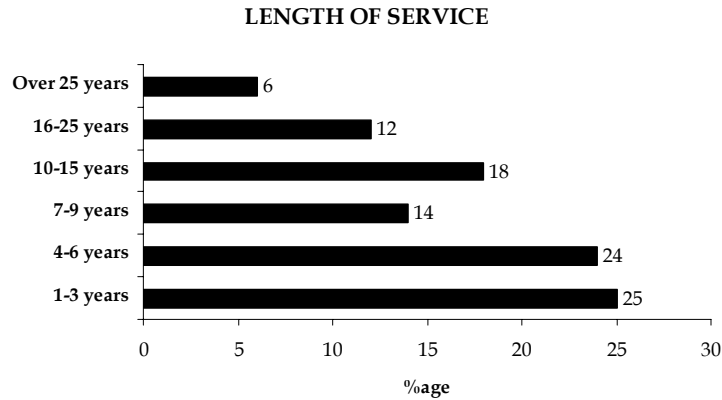


Table 14 - Length of Service as an Elected Member

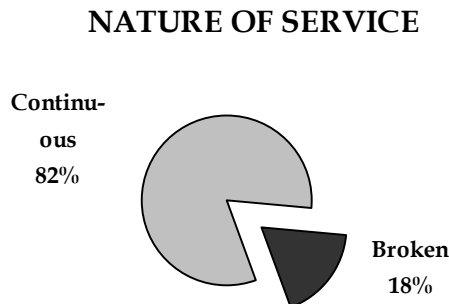
	Length of Service	Percentage
1-3 Years	49	25
4-6 Years	48	24
7-9 Years	28	14
10-15 Years	36	18
16-25 Years	24	12
Over 25 Years	11	6
		<b>Response: 196 (100%)</b>

## 15 NATURE OF SERVICE AS AN ELECTED MEMBER

This question gained a 98% response rate.

Figure 15 demonstrates that the overwhelming majority of elected members (82%) have served continuously, with Table 15 indicating that this amounts to 158 out of a possible 193 respondents. This figure also reflects the relatively high number of newly elected members and those elected members who have only served between 1 and 3 years.

Figure 15



**Table 15 - Nature of Service as an Elected Member**

	Continuous	Broken
Nature of Service	158	35
Percentage	82	18
<b>Response: 193 (98%)</b>		

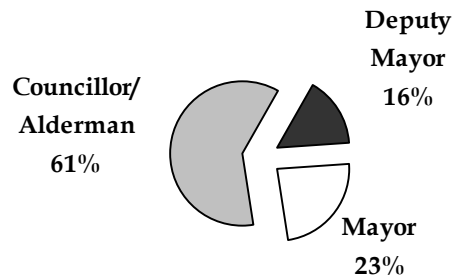
## 16 HIGHEST POSITION HELD AS AN ELECTED MEMBER

This question gained a 100% response rate.

Figure 16 shows the majority of respondents are Councillors/Alderman (61%) and that nearly a quarter of the respondents have been (or are) Mayors (23%).

**Figure 16**

### HIGHEST POSITION HELD



**Table 16 - Highest Position Held as an Elected Member**

	Councillor/Alderman	Deputy Mayor	Mayor
Highest Position Held	120	31	45
Percentage	61	16	23
<b>Response: 196 (100%)</b>			

## 17 POPULATION OF COUNCIL AREA

This question gained a 97% response rate.

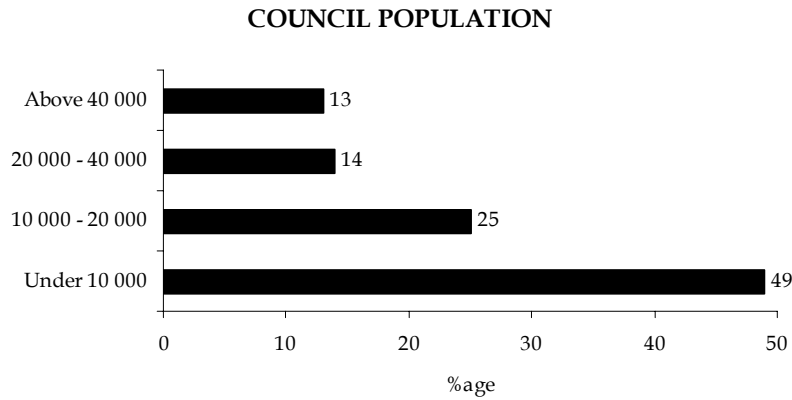
Figure 17 shows that almost half (49%) of elected members serve a Council with a population of less than 10 000 people. The figure also shows that a



quarter of elected members serve a Council with a population between 10 000 and 20 000 people.

Table 17 reveals that out of a possible 191 respondents only 24 serve a Council with a population of over 40 000 people.

**Figure 17**



**Table 17 - Population of Council Area**

	Under 10 000	10 000 - 20 000	20 000 - 40 000	Over 40 000
<b>Population</b>	94	47	26	24
<b>Percentage</b>	49	25	14	13
<b>Response: 191 (97%)</b>				

## 18 HOURS SPENT ON COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

This question gained a 97% response rate.

Figure 18 illustrates that the majority of elected members spend in excess of 10 hours per week on Council activities (66%). The Figure also reveals that 40% of elected members are spending more than 15 hours per week on Council activities. Table 18 indicates that this amounts to 78 out of a possible 193 elected members spending more than 15 hours on Council activities. (Is this a reflection of the increasing professionalisation of Local Government, i.e. increased wages etc?)

Figure 18

HOURS SPENT ON COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

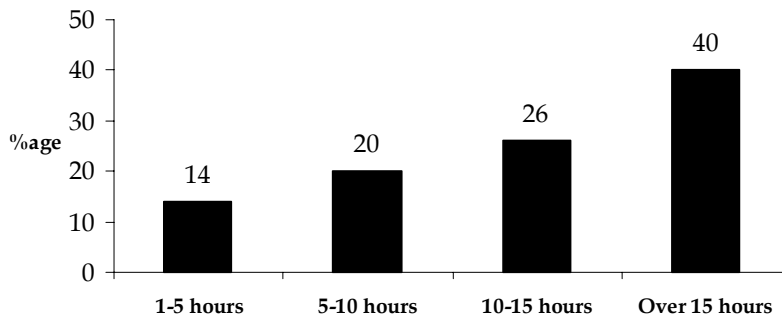


Table 18 - Hours Spent on Council Activities

	1-5 Hours	5-10 Hours	10-15 Hours	Over 15 Hours
Time Spent	27	38	50	78
Percentage	14	20	26	40
Response: 193 (98%)				

## 19 FACTORS INFLUENCING RECRUITMENT TO COUNCIL

A response rate for this question is unavailable because respondents were invited to tick more than one box. The percentage is expressed on the basis of 330 total responses.

Figure 19 illustrates that at 22%, elected members cited friends as the most common factor influencing their decision to become a councillor/alderman. The figure also demonstrates that although official recruitment campaigns are the least influencing factor, cited by only 2% of elected members, existing councillors/alderman were a relatively large influencing factor, at 20%.

Both Table and Figure 19 demonstrate that nearly half of respondents (44%) indicated that a specific issue, organisation or other factor influenced their decision to become a councillor/alderman (a list of these specifics can be found in Appendix 1). As an overview:

- Organisations: Political, community and industry groups were regularly cited. For example the Tasmanian Greens, Chamber of Commerce and Guides Tasmania.
- Issues: Environmental, planning, community-specific and general Council issues were regularly cited. For example, Council's direction and debt, community facilities and roads/infrastructure.

- Other: Community concern, an interest in the community or a desire to serve the community were the most frequent other factors cited.

Figure 19

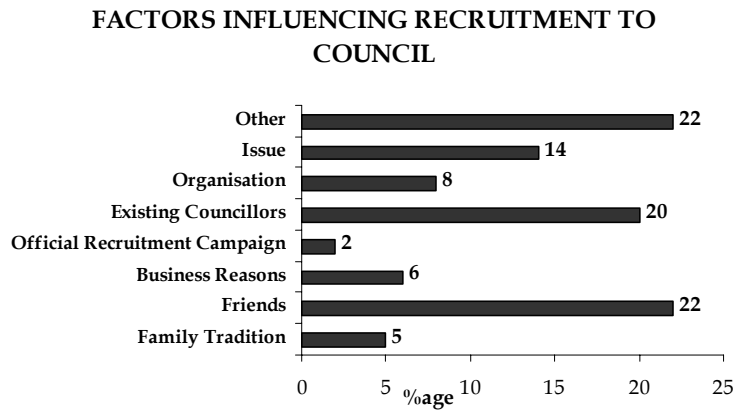


Table 19 - What First Aroused Interest to Become and Elected Member

	Factor	Percentage
Family Tradition	18	5
Friends	73	22
Business Reasons	19	6
Official Recruitment Campaign	7	2
Existing Councillors	66	20
An Organisation	28	8
An Issue	45	14
Other	74	22

## 20 RATE ASPECTS OF COUNCIL WORK

Figure 20 presents 11 graphs. Each graph represents a specific aspect of Council work that respondents were asked to rate on a scale from 1 (very positive) to 5 (very negative). The results can be seen to fall into three main categories:

- positive rating: where responses in the very positive and positive categories amounted to more than 70%
- negative rating: where responses in the neutral, negative and very negative categories amounted to 50%; and
- neutral rating: where there was an approximate 60%/40% split between the positive and very positive categories and the neutral, negative and very negative categories.

In relation to the positive rating:

- the 'meetings' aspect scored the highest rating with 82% of elected members indicating this was a positive part of Council work;
- the 'working with Council staff' aspect was considered to be a positive by 79% of elected members;
- 76% considered the 'dealing with the public' aspect to be a positive; and
- 72% indicated that the 'policy' aspect was a positive feature of Council work.

In relation to the negative rating:

- 50% of respondents indicated that the 'cost' aspect was a negative part of Council work; and
- 47% indicated that the 'paper work' aspect was also a negative characteristic.

In relation to the neutral rating:

- the 'time', 'financial management' and 'development assessment' aspects all gained a 65%/35% positive/negative rating split; and
- the 'legal issues' aspect obtained a 60%/40% positive/negative rating split.

It is acknowledged that some respondents may have interpreted this question as ambiguous and that the rating system was relatively unclear. Accordingly, the reliability of the data may have been affected. In general terms, however, Table 20 demonstrates that in all aspects the most common response was always positive. This indicates that elected members have a positive attitude towards their Council Work. This is supported by the statistic that of the 2081 total responses to this question 67% of those responses fell either in the 'very positive' or 'positive' rating category. Further, only 11% fell in the 'very negative' or 'negative' rating category.

**Figure 20 - Rate Aspects of Council Work**

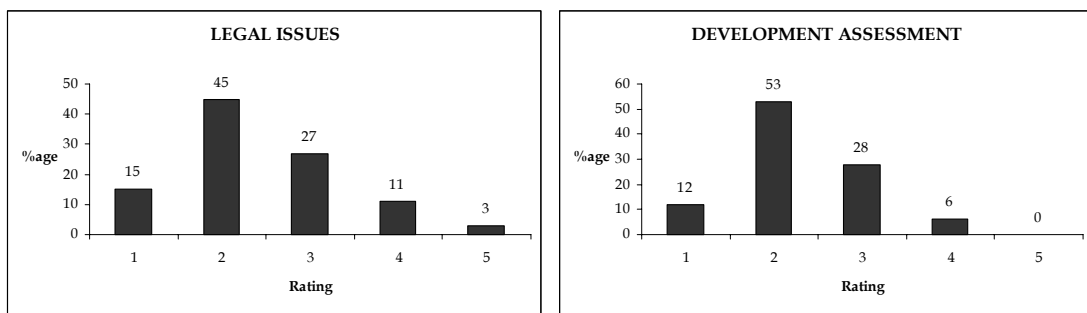


Figure 20 (Continued)- Rate Aspects of Council Work

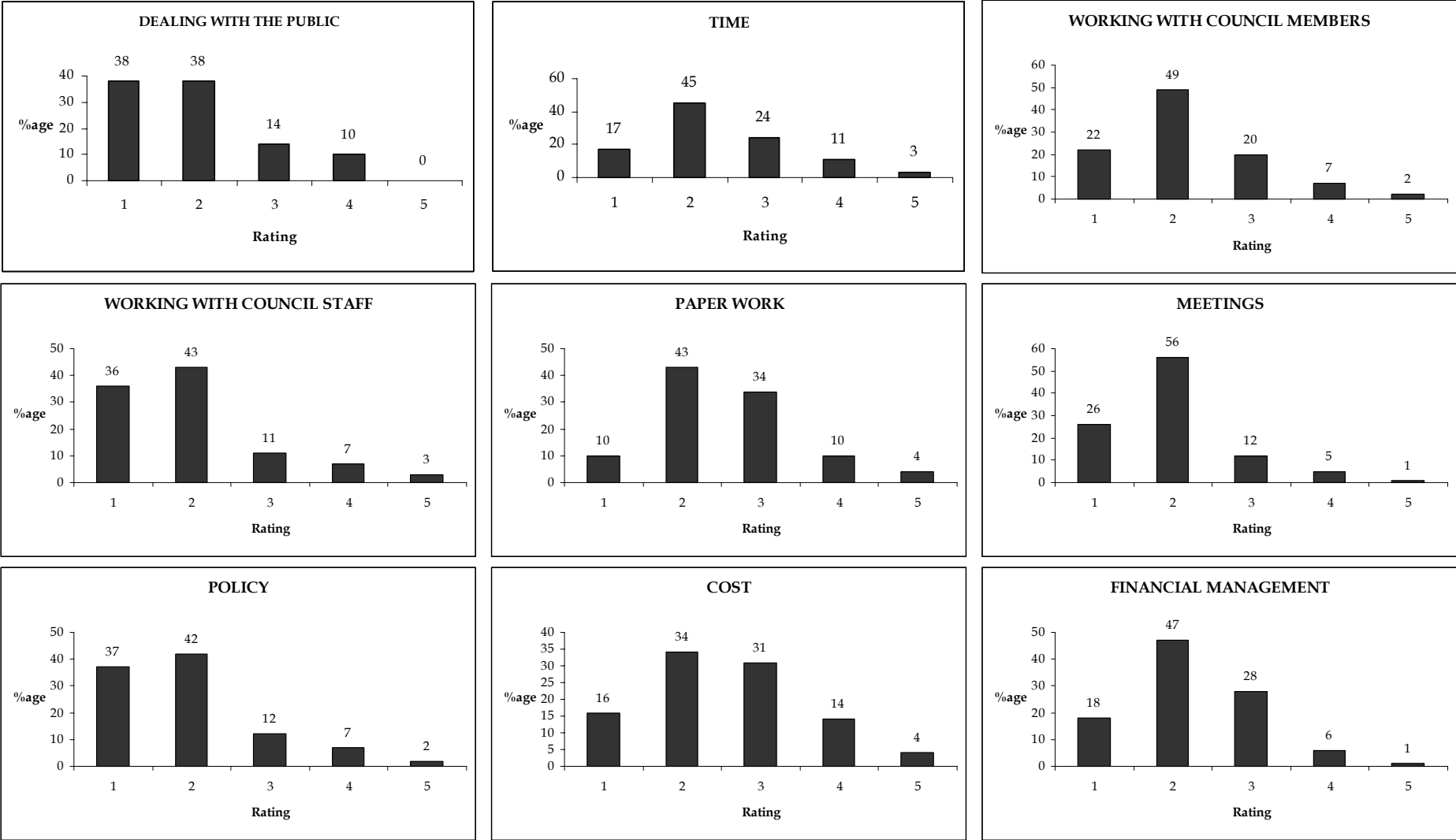


Table 20 - Rate Aspects of Council Work

		Rating	Percentage
Dealing With the Public	1	75	38
	2	74	38
	3	28	14
	4	19	10
	5	0	0
Time	1	31	17
	2	82	45
	3	44	24
	4	20	11
	5	6	3
Working with Council Members	1	43	22
	2	95	49
	3	39	20
	4	13	7
	5	4	2
Working with Council Staff	1	70	36
	2	83	43
	3	21	11
	4	13	7
	5	6	3
Paperwork	1	18	10
	2	79	43
	3	62	34
	4	18	10
	5	7	4
Meetings	1	48	26
	2	105	56
	3	23	12
	4	10	5
	5	2	1
Policy	1	71	37
	2	81	42
	3	22	12
	4	13	7
	5	4	2

<b>Cost</b>	<b>1</b>	31	16
	<b>2</b>	63	34
	<b>3</b>	59	31
	<b>4</b>	27	14
	<b>5</b>	8	4

<b>Financial management</b>	<b>1</b>	34	18
	<b>2</b>	88	47
	<b>3</b>	52	28
	<b>4</b>	12	6
	<b>5</b>	2	1

<b>Legal Issues</b>	<b>1</b>	28	15
	<b>2</b>	86	45
	<b>3</b>	51	27
	<b>4</b>	20	11
	<b>5</b>	5	3

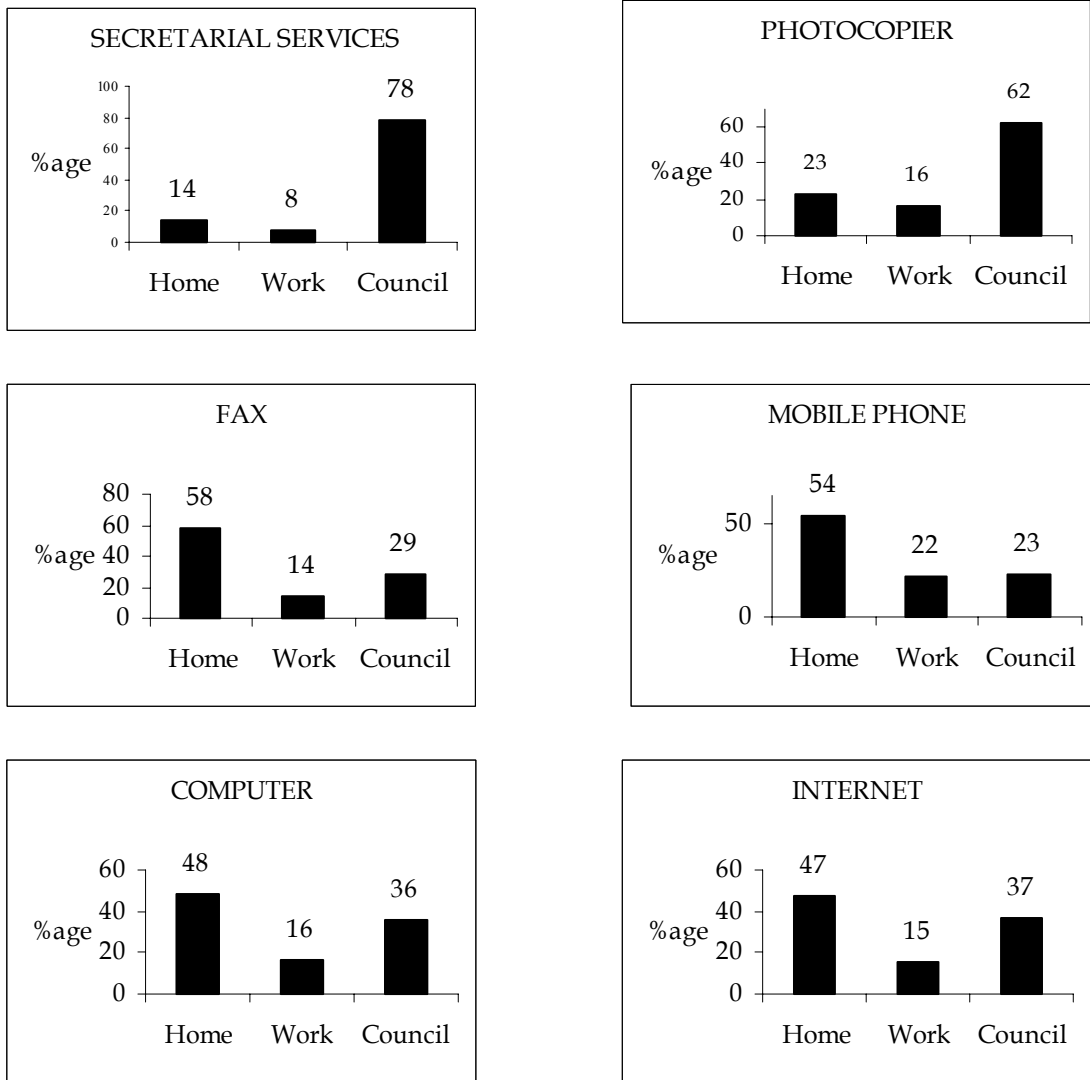
<b>Development Assessment</b>	<b>1</b>	22	12
	<b>2</b>	99	53
	<b>3</b>	53	28
	<b>4</b>	12	6
	<b>5</b>	0	0

## 21 COUNCIL SUPPORTS

Figure 21 presents 6 graphs, each one representing a support service. The figure reveals that for 78% and 62% respectively, Council provides secretarial and photocopying services. (Intriguingly, 15% of elected members access secretarial services at home.) 52% of elected members have access to a fax at home, 54% have access to a mobile phone at home and nearly half of all elected members have access to both a computer (48%) and the internet (47%) at home. A further 37% of elected members have access to the internet at Council and 36% also have access to a computer at Council.

It is important to note that the services listed are not mutually exclusive, and accordingly, the most fortunate elected members will have access to the full gamut of services across all the particular locations.

**Figure 21- Council Supports**



**Table 21 - Council Supports**

		Council Supports	Percentage
Secretarial	At Home	22	14
	At Work	13	8
	At Council	124	78
Photocopier	At Home	48	23
	At Work	33	16
	At Council	130	62
Fax	At Home	129	58
	At Work	30	14
	At Council	63	29



LGAT ELECTED MEMBER CENSUS - REPORT 2004

---

<b>Mobile Phone</b>	At Home	73	54
	At Work	30	22
	At Council	31	23

<b>Computer</b>	At Home	87	48
	At Work	29	16
	At Council	64	36

<b>Internet</b>	At Home	83	47
	At Work	27	15
	At Council	65	37

## Appendix 1

### Question 18: What first aroused you interest: Organisation?

- Community groups/Progress Associations.
- Ulverstone Show Society.
- Community/Commercial organisations.
- Automobile Chamber of Commerce/Statewide Liquor Marketing
- Tasmanian Greens.
- Chamber of Commerce.
- Swimming Pool Committee.
- Women Australia Training Day.
- Apex/Rotary.
- Requested to stand by local Farmers Group.
- Local Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the RSL.
- Devonport Commercial Promotions.
- Brid-Forester Catchment Group, Dorset Economic Development Group.
- The Liberal Party.
- A community centre.
- Tamar Valley TFGA.
- Tasmanian Greens Standing Candidates.
- Tasmanian of the Year, 1998-9.
- Progress Association.
- Member of the Tasmanian Greens.
- Fire/SES.
- Formerly Girl Guides, now Guides Tasmania.
- BRAG.
- Local rural industry.
- The Greens.

### Question 18: What first aroused you interest: Issue?

- Planning and bush land matters.
- Deprived community.
- Lack of recycling facilities.
- Water.
- Perceived lack of communication between Council and community.
- Tourism.
- Lack of activities for youth/kids.
- Non-communication with public sector.
- Community facilities.
- The inability of Council to deal effectively with my issue at the time.
- Medibank redemption office in Sorrell. By-pass.
- Environmental issues.
- Council's direction and debt.
- The common good.
- Economic development issues, planning issues, NRM issues.
- Lack of ability of existing Councillors.
- Community relationships.
- Water rates and recycling.

- Stop amalgamations.
- Sport/recreational facilities.
- Too many men.
- Particular interest in this area.
- Selling public land.
- Service to the community.
- Youth.
- The need to build a community centre.
- Planning and roads.
- Removal of our covenants.
- Planning and development.
- Frustration with the way that the elected members were operating.
- Environmental concerns/silicon smelter.
- Management of Council facilities.
- Wanting a say on issues affecting the community.
- Forestry and employment.
- Building a guide hall.
- Agricultural land use policy and planning.
- Council amalgamation threat.
- Poor representation from previous councillors.
- Houses on rural land - house should be permitted.
- Extension of broad acre public housing. Water rates based on AAV.
- Parenting facilities or lack of.
- Reduction rates/charges.

**Question 18: What first aroused your interest: Other?**

- Previously Councillor in another State.
- Quality of incumbents.
- Community Concern.
- Ex-employee who has an interest in the area and the issues.
- Interest in Community.
- Employed in Local Government and elected as Councillor upon retirement.
- Duty to serve community.
- Sought election upon retirement from full time employment.
- My wife suggested it.
- Duty to serve community.
- Wanting to help local community.
- Natural progression from being involved in service clubs and community work.  
To be able to things for the community (nb: this was the way 13 years ago).
- Council amalgamations.
- Need eco-development.
- General community concerns.
- Opportunity to serve community.
- Feeling the need to do civic work.
- Health needs of the community.
- Interest in the community.
- Interest.
- Want to be of service to the community.
- Genuine interest on Local Government affairs.

- Everyone has a duty to put in community service.
- Service to the community.
- Community interest.
- Interest in serving the community.
- Public welfare/recreation, improve general facilities/service. Water and sewerage improvement and instalment.
- To do something for the community.
- My father had been one (only one in family) and I'd wanted to be a Councillor for about 30 years.
- Residents asked me to stand.
- "Put my foot where my mouth is".
- Desire to see my community do better.
- Lack of good governance.
- Serve the community.
- An existing Councillor rang and asked me to stand.
- Living and working in the community for over 32 years, I can perhaps give something back to the community.
- Making contribution to local community.
- A feeling of responsibility.
- Altruism.
- Interest in community matters.
- To contribute to my community.
- Worked with Council for 16 years prior to appointment of administrator. And sense of responsibility within a small community.
- My management skills, community service.
- Thought I could make a contribution to the efficient running of the Council.
- I regularly attended Council meetings for three years before I was elected and felt I had something to contribute.
- A so-called Duke.
- No elected members in the area that I live.
- Interest in the community and environment.
- Wish to serve the city.
- Interests.
- The treatment we received by Council
- Interested in community well being.
- Rationalisation.
- Public duty.
- Challenge/something to offer.
- Respect for previous members.
- Rapid growth/development concerns.
- Willingness to represent fellow ratepayers.
- Working with fringe Council work/committees.
- For contact person.
- Decided I couldn't be any worse than what was there.
- Community interest and involvement.
- Encouraged by some businessmen to stand.
- To put something back into the community.
- Serve the community.
- Community involvement.

- General interest in local issues.
- Contribute to the decision-making process.
- Opportunity to have input in strategy to revive a depressed area.
- Wish to put something back to the community.
- Interest in my community.
- A need for the organization to change direction with new ideas.
- Instead of complaining thought I would have a go.