

The 2008
Proposed
Redistribution
of Tasmania
into Electoral Divisions

**Report of the
Redistribution
Committee**

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918
Section 68

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The 2008 Proposed Redistribution of Tasmania

Report of the Redistribution Committee

Representation of Tasmania in the House of Representatives

1. On 17 November 2005 the Electoral Commissioner made a determination of state and territory representation entitlements under section 48(1) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act). Under that determination, and by virtue of section 24 of the Australian Constitution¹, Tasmania is entitled to five members of the House of Representatives.

Direction for a redistribution of Tasmania into electoral divisions

2. Section 59(1) of the Electoral Act provides that a redistribution shall commence whenever the Australian Electoral Commission (Electoral Commission) so directs by notice published in the Commonwealth Government Gazette (the Gazette).
3. In accordance with section 59(2) of the Electoral Act, a direction to commence shall be made when a period of seven years after the day on which the state was last redistributed expires. If that date occurs within one year before the date of expiry of a House of Representatives by effluxion of time, section 59(4) provides that the direction is made within thirty days after the day of the first meeting of the next following House of Representatives.
4. The last federal redistribution of Tasmania was determined on 11 February 2000, so the seven year period expired on 10 February 2007. However, the 41st Parliament was due to expire by effluxion of time on 15 November 2007. Therefore, as required by section 59(4), the Electoral Commission deferred its direction until after the first sitting of the 42nd Parliament². The Electoral Commission directed on 13 February 2008, by notice published in the Gazette³, that a redistribution was to commence in Tasmania.
5. On 13 February 2008, the number of electors enrolled in Tasmania was 352 203 (Table 1).
6. Statistics showing the electoral enrolment figures as at 13 February 2008 were made available on the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) website. The statistics were given at the Census Collection District (CCD) level and aggregated at the Statistical Local Area (SLA), electoral division and state levels.

1 '... notwithstanding anything in this Section, five members at least shall be chosen in each original State.'

2 on 12 February 2008

3 Gazette S34 Wednesday 13 February 2008

Quota

7. Under section 65 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commissioner determined that the quota of electors for Tasmania was 70 441 (352 203 divided by five Members) as at 13 February 2008. The margin of allowance, being within the range of plus or minus 10% of the quota, is between 77 485 and 63 397 electors. In making its proposals for the state, the Redistribution Committee (the Committee) is not permitted to propose electoral divisions that fall outside that range.

Enrolment projections

8. Section 66(3)(a) of the Electoral Act requires the Committee to “... *as far as practicable, endeavour to ensure that, if the State or Territory were redistributed in accordance with the proposed redistribution, the number of electors enrolled in each Electoral Division in the State or Territory would not, at the projection time determined under section 63A, be less than 96.5% or more than 103.5% of the average divisional enrolment of that State or Territory at that time ...*”. The projection time for Tasmania is 15 August 2012, which is three years and six months after the expected date of the final determination of the boundaries.
9. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) supplied enrolment projections to the AEC using AEC enrolment data and a cohort-component method to project the enrolment of each CCD to 15 August 2012 (Table 2). Drawing on their own local knowledge and experience, AEC Divisional Returning Officers (DROs) reviewed and accepted the ABS projections. The Australian Electoral Officer for Tasmania also reviewed and accepted all ABS projections. The projections formed the basis for the Committee’s considerations.
10. To assist the preparation of public suggestions, statistics showing the projected enrolment figures as at 15 August 2012 were made available on the AEC website. The statistics were given at the CCD level and aggregated at the SLA, electoral division and state levels.
11. The projected total enrolment for Tasmania at 15 August 2012 is 365 034, resulting in an average divisional enrolment of 73 007. Thus the permissible variance, being within the range of plus or minus 3.5% of average divisional enrolment, is between 75 562 and 70 452 electors. The Committee must endeavour to ensure that proposed divisions fall within that range.

Appointment of the Redistribution Committee for Tasmania

12. In accordance with section 60 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commission appointed the following members of the Redistribution Committee for Tasmania on 9 April 2008:

Electoral Commissioner	Mr Ian Campbell
Australian Electoral Officer for Tasmania	Ms Marie Neilson
Surveyor-General, Tasmania	Mr Peter Murphy
Auditor-General, Tasmania	Mr Mike Blake.

13. Committee members met to discuss preliminary matters on 23 April 2008. Formal Committee meetings were held on 27 May and 17 June 2008.

Public suggestions and comments

14. In accordance with section 64 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commissioner invited written suggestions, and written comments on suggestions lodged, by notice published in the Gazette⁴ on 26 March 2008, and by notices published in the Mercury, Examiner and Advocate newspapers on 29 March 2008.

15. At the prescribed closing time on 28 April 2008, sixteen public suggestions had been received. These were from:

- Mr Martin Gordon
- Hon. Justice Peter Heerey
- Mr Paul Fenton
- Mr Peter D Jones
- West Tamar Council
- Mr Bob Holderness-Roddam
- Mr Gordon Goward
- Ms Linda Luther
- Mr James Walker
- Mr Corey James Peterson
- Hon. Ruth Forrest MLC
- Liberal Party of Australia (Tasmanian Division)
- Mr Robert D M (Bob) Cotgrove
- Cradle Coast Authority
- Latrobe Council
- Australian Labor Party, Tasmanian Branch.

4 Gazette GN12 Wednesday 26 March 2008

16. In accordance with section 64 of the Electoral Act, copies of public suggestions were made available for perusal at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for Tasmania from Monday 28 April 2008. Public suggestions were also made available on the AEC website.
17. At the prescribed closing time on 9 May 2008, ten comments on the public suggestions had been received. These were from:
 - Mr Colin Berry
 - Mr Don Morris
 - West Coast Council
 - Ms Helen Burnet
 - Mr Rob Valentine
 - Hon. Michael Hodgman QC MP (two comments received)
 - Mr James Walker
 - Australian Labor Party, Tasmanian Branch
 - Ms Peg Putt MP.
18. The comments on public suggestions were made available for perusal at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for Tasmania from Monday 12 May 2008. Comments were also made available on the AEC website.
19. Five of the sixteen public suggestions and six of the ten comments dealt exclusively with a proposed divisional name change. The remaining suggestions and comments contained a mix of state-wide and more localised proposals for electoral boundary changes and the proposed divisional name change.
20. As required by section 64(4) of the Electoral Act, all public suggestions and comments on public suggestions that were lodged by the prescribed closing times were considered by the Committee.

Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution

21. Section 66(1) of the Electoral Act requires the Committee to make a proposed redistribution of the state.
22. Sections 66(3) and 66(3A) of the Electoral Act prescribe that:

(3) In making the proposed redistribution, the Redistribution Committee:

(a) shall, as far as practicable, endeavour to ensure that, if the State or Territory were redistributed in accordance with the proposed redistribution, the number of electors enrolled in each Electoral Division in the State or Territory would not, at the projection time determined under section 63A, be less than 96.5% or more than 103.5% of the average divisional enrolment of that State or Territory at that time; and

(b) *subject to paragraph (a), shall give due consideration, in relation to each proposed Electoral Division, to:*

- (i) *community of interests within the proposed Electoral Division, including economic, social and regional interests;*
- (ii) *means of communication and travel within the proposed Electoral Division;*
- (iv) *the physical features and area of the proposed Electoral Division;*
and
- (v) *the boundaries of existing Divisions in the State or Territory;*

and subject thereto the quota of electors for the State or Territory shall be the basis for the proposed redistribution, and the Redistribution Committee may adopt a margin of allowance, to be used whenever necessary, but in no case shall the quota be departed from to a greater extent than one-tenth more or one-tenth less.

(3A) *When applying subsection (3), the Redistribution Committee must treat the matter in subparagraph (3)(b)(v) as subordinate to the matters in subparagraphs (3)(b)(i), (ii) and (iv)."*

Community of interests, means of communication and travel, physical features and existing boundaries

23. The statutory requirements described in paragraphs 21 and 22 are expressed in an hierarchical order which puts, "as far as practicable", the "endeavour to ensure" a division will fall within the projected enrolment range first; the considerations of "community of interests within [a division] including economic, social and regional interests", "means of communication and travel within [a division]", and "the physical features and area of [a division]" second; and "the boundaries of existing divisions" third – while stating that, subject to these matters, "the quota of electors for the State ... shall be the basis for the proposed redistribution" and that "the Redistribution Committee may adopt a margin of allowance" not departing from the quota further than by one-tenth more or less.
24. The purpose of paragraph 3(a) is suggested by its history. It has undergone some transformation since the *Commonwealth Electoral Legislation Amendment Act 1983* stipulated that boundaries were to be drawn, as far as practicable, to achieve equal numbers of electors in each of a state's electorates three-and-a-half years after a redistribution. By 1984 "it was observed that the three-and-a-half year rule had in some areas forced the adoption, on purely numerical grounds, of boundaries which took little account of perceived community of interest"⁵. Therefore, in 1987, the

5 Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters on *The Effectiveness and Appropriateness of the Redistribution Provisions of Parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (December 1995) Section 4.3

rule was relaxed to permit a measure of tolerance to plus or minus two percent from average projected enrolment. Subsequently the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters (JSCEM) concluded that “the numerical criteria do not allow ‘due consideration’, in the words of the Act, to be given to the qualitative factors. Rather, the political parties and others attempting to frame electoral boundaries essentially find themselves engaged in a mathematical modelling exercise. In order to relax the enrolment requirements to that extent necessary to allow a realistic degree of flexibility the Committee recommends ... that subsections 66(3)(a) and 73(4)(a) of the Electoral Act be amended, so as to extend the variation from average divisional enrolment allowed three-and-half years after a redistribution from two to 3.5 percent.”⁶ The JSCEM also, in the same report, refers to its recommended amendment as one that “would maintain substantial restrictions on malapportionment [and] would allow other legitimate policy objectives to be more effectively met”.

25. It was pursuant to this recommendation that the amendment was made by which paragraph 3(a) came to take its present form. The terms of the recommendation, and the discussion which preceded it, make clear the purpose of paragraph 3(a), as it now stands, and how it was intended to interact with the other criteria set out in the sub-paragraphs of paragraph (b), to which “due consideration” must be given. The Committee has considered the suggestions and comments and made its proposed redistribution on this basis.
26. The Committee was guided by such factors as local government and locality boundaries, main roads, waterways and other readily distinguishable physical features. The identification of community of interest concerns, such as means of communication, commerce, social and transport links within a proposed division, was informed in part by public suggestions and comments received.

Guidelines for the naming of electoral divisions

27. Naming of electoral divisions has been the subject of a number of recommendations from parliamentary committees. Guidelines were developed from the recommendations made by the 1995 Inquiry of the JSCEM. These guidelines were made available to interested parties on request and were available on the AEC website. A copy of the guidelines is included with this report as Appendix A.

Modelling parameters

28. The AEC maintains the electoral roll on the basis of alignment to CCDs and is able to provide statistical data on enrolments and projected enrolments at that level. Accordingly, in formulating its proposal, the Committee used CCDs as its basic building blocks and determined that it would, where possible, follow the

⁶ Ibid. Section 4.11

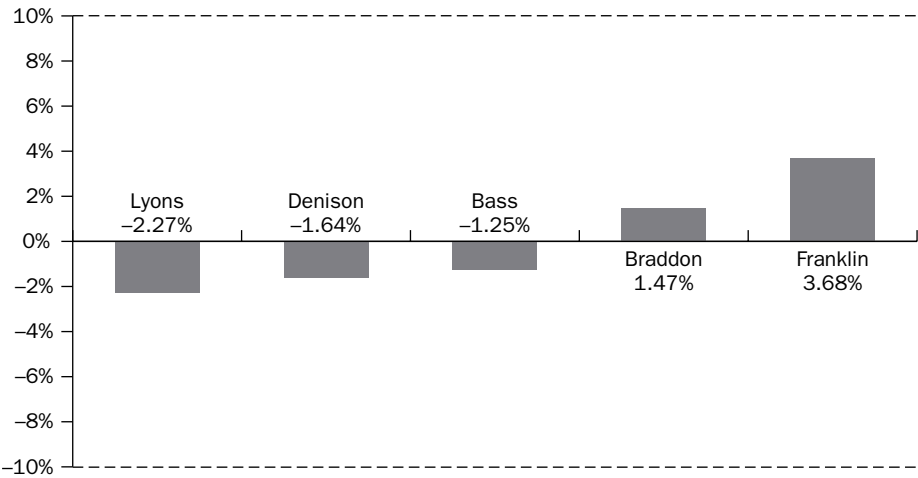
boundaries of CCDs in the construction of proposed electoral divisions. In cases where the Committee considered that a more useful boundary was available, a CCD was split.

29. The indicative area of electoral divisions in Tasmania has been calculated by aggregating the area of:
- all land-based CCDs
 - any parts of land-based CCDs
 - any lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, wetlands or marshes not already included in land-based CCDs
- that are contained within the divisional boundary of each electoral division.
30. Areas are calculated on the geocentric datum of Australia (GDA94) spheroid using the AEC electoral boundary mapping system (EBMS), developed within the proprietary 'MapInfo Professional' software package.
31. As an aid to the modelling of various boundary options, the Committee used the EBMS. The system was also made available for public use at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for Tasmania.

Enrolment in existing divisions

32. Enrolment for each of the existing five divisions across Tasmania varies across a range of minus 2.27% (Lyons) to plus 3.68% (Franklin) of average divisional enrolment at the commencement date. All divisions are well within the allowable quota tolerance of plus or minus 10% (Table 3).

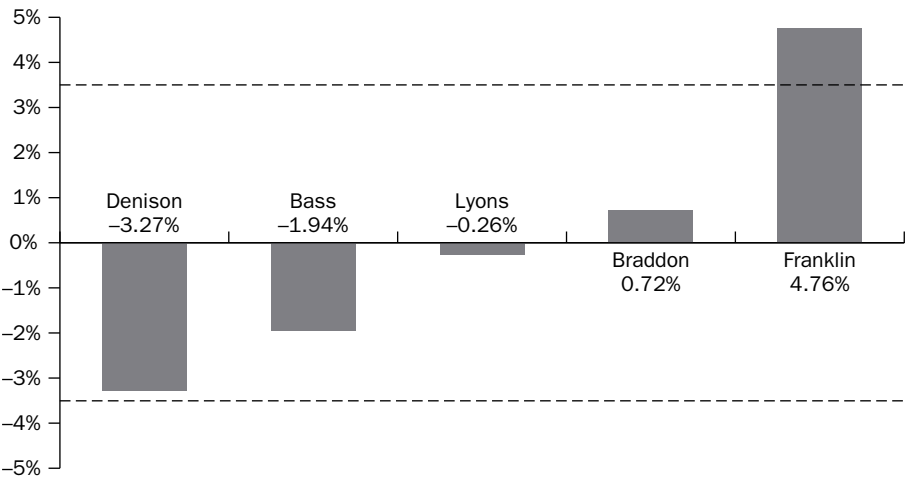
Graph 1: Existing divisions – variation from 13 February 2008 enrolment quota



Enrolment projections for existing divisions

33. Enrolment projections for each of the existing five divisions across Tasmania vary across a range of minus 3.27% (Denison) to plus 4.76% (Franklin) of average divisional enrolment at the projection date (Table 3). Franklin is outside the target range of plus or minus 3.5% and Denison is only marginally within range.

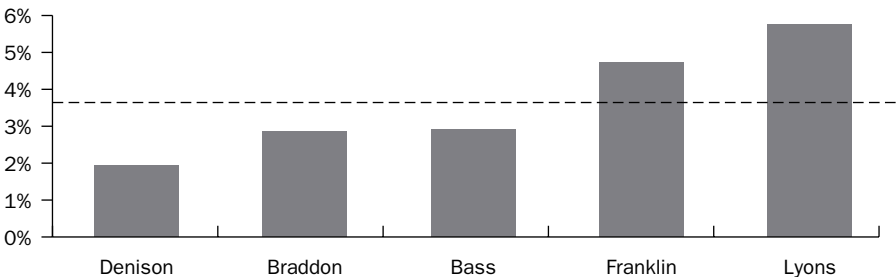
Graph 2: Existing divisions – variation from the 2012 projected average enrolment



Analysis of enrolment trends

34. The enrolment of all electoral divisions is projected to grow, however the rate of projected growth varies across the state, from 1.93% (Denison) to 5.77% (Lyons), with the average increase being 3.64%.

Graph 3: Existing divisions – projected enrolment growth to 2012



35. Projected enrolment growth within and across Local Government Areas (LGAs) varies markedly, with a projected decline of 2.86% in the West Coast and projected growth in Brighton of 10.22%, followed closely by Sorell at 10.19%.
36. Strong enrolment growth is projected in the LGAs outlying the greater Hobart City, Launceston City and Devonport City Council areas. Higher than average growth is projected across the east coast and the Burnie City LGA. The largest centres in terms of current enrolment – Hobart City, Clarence City, Glenorchy City and Launceston City – are all projected to decline relative to projected average enrolment growth across the state.
37. Four of the five existing divisions have projected enrolment that is within plus or minus 3.5% of average. Only the Division of Franklin is projected to have enrolment outside that range. In this context the Committee could meet the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act with minimal change to Franklin's boundaries, by moving electors into either Denison or Lyons.
38. However, the Committee noted the material variation in projected enrolment and projected enrolment growth across the state, and the potential effect of that variation on proportional enrolment for the life of the redistribution. The Committee concluded that an examination of all areas would be desirable, firstly to identify opportunities to more closely align projected enrolments and projected growth across all divisions and, secondly to accommodate, to the extent possible, the objectives of subsection 66(3)(b) of the Electoral Act.

Analysis of population trends

39. While Tasmania is the most decentralised state in terms of population distribution, with nearly 60% of the population living outside the capital city statistical division, the population is concentrated in three main areas: the urban areas of Hobart, Launceston and Burnie/Devonport. Large areas of the state, including the Central Plateau, South West and West Coast (in the Southern and Mersey-Lyell statistical divisions), are uninhabited or sparsely inhabited⁷.
40. Clear communities of interest exist within, but not to the same extent between, the three main population areas. LGAs, while varying significantly in terms of elector numbers⁸, provide a reliable indicator of local communities with common commercial, geographic and services links.
41. That part of the population that is outside the three main population areas accounts for some 30% of elector numbers. It is clear that any redistribution of electoral boundaries will result in at least one electoral division that covers a wide geographic area with no readily identifiable, single community of interest.

⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics – Regional Statistics, Tasmania, 2007 (cat 1362.6)

⁸ The smallest LGA, Flinders, has 682 electors and the largest, Launceston City, has 47 115

General strategy

42. The Committee's general strategy for formulating proposed electoral boundaries was based on the requirements of the Electoral Act.
43. The Committee was mindful of the importance of maintaining as near as possible equal numbers of electors across electoral divisions. However the Committee also noted the objectives surrounding the numerical tolerances contained in the Electoral Act, and the intention of the Parliament when the variance range was agreed. The Committee considers that, where necessary, the use of those tolerances has allowed it to construct divisions that meet the relevant apportionment criteria (see paragraph 11), are defined by clear boundaries, and incorporate community of interests and other criteria to the maximum extent possible.
44. A number of the public suggestions supported a minimal change approach. Other suggestions proposed more substantial change, principally to address community of interest concerns, commonly by locating whole LGAs within an electoral division; while others proposed quite radical change. A number suggested changes to minimise the geographical size of Lyons and to remove the fragmented boundaries of Franklin.
45. Changes to electoral boundaries will inevitably result in a level of disturbance to affected electors and their elected representatives. In developing and assessing the impacts of its redistribution proposal the Committee satisfied itself that each proposed change represents an improvement and meets the requirements of the Electoral Act.
46. Detailed changes for each electoral division are discussed at paragraphs 53 to 100. While no single public suggestion has been adopted in its entirety, elements of many suggestions (or the principles upon which the suggestions were based) have been incorporated into the proposals.

Proposed name change for the Division of Denison

47. The Division of Denison is named after Sir William Thomas Denison (1804–1871), Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania (1847–1855) and Governor of New South Wales (1855–1861). Denison is an original federation Division.
48. Six of the public suggestions proposed a change of name for Denison, either to the Division of Clark or Inglis Clark. In broad terms, the arguments in favour noted that Andrew Inglis Clark was 'the primary architect of the Australian Constitution'⁹ and was responsible for the introduction of the 'Hare-Clark' proportional voting system for Tasmanian Lower House elections. The suggestions proposed that Clark's significant contribution to Tasmania's cultural, legal and political life was deserving of the recognition that having an electoral division named after him could provide.

9 Hon. Justice Heerey

49. Six of the public comments supported the suggestions. Two of the public comments were opposed to the name change.
50. Guidelines for naming divisions (Appendix A) assisted the Committee in its consideration of the suggestions. The guidelines are intended to assist in situations where divisions are to be created or abolished, and can assist in situations where the socio-demographic nature of a division has changed significantly. Relevant parts of the guidelines provide that:
- in the main, divisions should be named after deceased Australians who have rendered outstanding service to their country
 - every effort should be made to retain the names of original federation divisions and
 - names of divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons.
51. The Committee acknowledges the significant contribution that Clark has made to Australia's political and electoral life, and accepts that naming an electoral division after him would provide an appropriate recognition of that contribution. However, in the context of this redistribution proposal, the Committee is not of the view that the case for change is compelling enough, nor are the boundaries or socio-demographic nature of the proposed divisions sufficiently changed, to justify replacing the name of an original federation division.
52. Therefore the Committee proposes that the five existing division names of Bass, Braddon, Denison, Franklin and Lyons are retained.

Proposed redistribution of Tasmania – by division

53. The Committee's redistribution proposal has been prepared on the basis of the information and general strategy outlined throughout this report. Detailed discussion of proposed changes at the divisional level follows.

Bass

54. The existing Division of Bass has projected enrolment of 71 588, which is 1.94% below the state average and within the 3.5% target range. The projected enrolment growth for Bass is 2.91% which is below the state average of 3.64%.
55. A number of suggestions were made to vary the existing divisional boundaries. In its submission, the West Tamar Council proposed moving the entire West Tamar LGA into Bass because the current boundary 'is confusing to many residents', and on community of interest grounds. To bring elector numbers back into balance with other divisions, the suggestion proposed that the Meander Valley portion of Bass be moved to Lyons. Mr Cotgrove suggested the same movements, which would involve transferring over 12 000 electors between the two divisions.

56. The Committee acknowledges that the West Tamar LGA has an identifiable community of interest with greater Launceston. However, that part of the Meander Valley LGA that is currently in Bass has at least an equal, and arguably a greater, community of interest, being situated immediately adjacent to the Launceston City boundary and encompassing the urban localities of Blackstone Heights and Prospect Vale.
57. The Committee determined that replacing the largely urban part of Meander Valley with the largely rural part of West Tamar would not provide improvements to the division, in terms of the criteria set out in the Electoral Act, that would justify the disruption of a large proportion of the electorate.
58. The Australian Labor Party, Tasmania Branch (ALP) proposed moving part of the Meander Valley LGA, involving 1 426 electors in the Hadspen township, into Bass from Lyons. In favour of the proposal the suggestion noted that Hadspen 'represents an outer suburb of Launceston and [the South Esk river provides] a clearly defined boundary'. The Committee agreed that this proposal would bring the division closer to average projected enrolment, without changing the demographic nature of the division.
59. The Committee also noted that a very small portion of the Launceston City LGA, comprising 236 electors in two split CCDs at Franklin Village, is currently in the Division of Lyons. The Committee proposes moving those electors into Bass, resulting in the whole of the Launceston City LGA being located within the Bass division.
60. In summary, the Committee proposes the following changes for Bass:
 - move 1 426 electors in Hadspen from Lyons
 - move 236 electors in Franklin Village from Lyons
 - make a minor boundary adjustment, involving no electors, at the north-western corner of the division at Cormiston Creek, to bring the whole CCD within Bass.
61. Projected enrolment for the proposed division is 73 250, which is 0.33% above the state average.

Braddon

62. The existing Division of Braddon has projected enrolment of 73 530, which is 0.72% above the state average and within the 3.5% target range. The projected enrolment growth for Braddon is 2.87% which is below the state average of 3.64%.
63. A number of suggestions were made to vary the existing divisional boundaries to include the West Coast LGA and/or retain the Latrobe LGA in Braddon on community of interest grounds.

64. The Latrobe Council suggested no change to existing Braddon boundaries, proposing that the Latrobe LGA has a strong community of interest with the remainder of the division. The Cradle Coast Authority proposed retaining all existing electors and moving both the West Coast and Kentish LGAs into Braddon. This suggestion noted that all of Latrobe, Kentish and the West Coast are included in the Cradle Coast Authority, sharing an equal community of interest, and ‘increasingly speaking and acting collectively as a distinct region of Tasmania’.
65. The Committee noted that the Cradle Coast Authority’s suggestion would place both Braddon and Lyons (at plus 12.23% and minus 13.03% respectively) outside the $\pm 10\%$ of quota mandated by the Electoral Act. With projected enrolment at plus 11.36% and minus 10.9% respectively, both divisions would also be well outside the $\pm 3.5\%$ target range. Nevertheless the Committee was persuaded by the evidence put forward by the Cradle Coast Authority that each of the West Coast, Kentish and Latrobe LGAs share a common community of interest.
66. The Hon. Ruth Forrest MLC also proposed moving the West Coast into Braddon. To bring elector numbers back into balance with other divisions, that suggestion proposed moving Latrobe into the division of Lyons. This would place both divisions within the 10% quota but, at plus 5.16% for Lyons and minus 4.71% for Braddon, outside the projected enrolment target range.
67. The Committee considered two options for Braddon:
- no change because projected enrolment falls within the Electoral Act requirements or
 - moving the West Coast into Braddon and moving some existing Braddon electors out of the division.
68. The major consideration for the Committee was whether the West Coast community of interest factor was sufficiently strong to justify the elector disruption that would be required to bring projected enrolment numbers back within the target range.
69. Ultimately the Committee decided to transfer the West Coast into Braddon. The Committee was persuaded by suggestions noting that the West Coast’s primary commercial, geographic, services and social relationships are with the North-West Coast. The Committee formed the view that the links between the West Coast and other regions of the state are weak in comparison.
70. After the West Coast move, Braddon’s projected enrolment was 76 827, which is 5.24% above the projected state average and outside the 3.5% target range.
71. The Committee then considered options to bring the projected enrolment back to within the Electoral Act’s enrolment target range. As noted in paragraph 66, moving the whole of the Latrobe LGA would not meet this objective, although moving only the western part of the LGA could.

72. A second alternative was to move the Kentish LGA into Braddon and to move the whole of the Latrobe LGA into Lyons. The Committee preferred this approach because it would keep whole LGAs together, which was noted in many suggestions as desirable on community of interest grounds. Kentish, as a member of the Cradle Coast Authority, also has strong links with Braddon and has a direct road link to the West Coast and other parts of the division.
73. While acknowledging the relationship between Latrobe and the North-West Coast, the Committee noted that Latrobe also has commercial, tourism and transport links with its neighbouring LGAs to the east. Neither Kentish nor the West Coast share those links to the same extent.
74. In summary, the Committee proposes the following changes for Braddon:
- move 3 297 electors in the West Coast LGA from Lyons
 - move 4 471 electors in the Kentish LGA from Lyons
 - move 7 257 electors from the Latrobe LGA to Lyons.
75. Projected enrolment for the proposed division is 74 041, which is 1.42% above the state average.

Denison

76. The existing Division of Denison has projected enrolment of 70 621, which is 3.27% below the state average and just within the 3.5% target range. The projected enrolment growth for Denison is 1.93% which is below the state average of 3.64%. The combination of lower than average projected enrolment and lower than average projected growth provides an imperative for boundary adjustments to be made for this division.
77. A number of suggestions were made to vary the existing divisional boundaries. Several suggestions, including from Messrs Gordon, Walker and Cotgrove, the Liberal Party of Australia – Tasmania Division (Liberal Party) and the ALP, proposed minimal movements between the Denison and Franklin boundary at either its northern or southern fringe. Each of the proposals would achieve more balanced elector numbers while minimising elector disturbance.
78. Mr Fenton and Ms Luther proposed more substantial change, primarily to address an anomaly noted with the existing Denison and Franklin boundaries. Franklin stands alone as the only federal division in Australia that is effectively split in two by another division. Mr Gordon noted that ‘the configuration of Franklin is awkward as it virtually ... surrounds Denison. There is no road link between the eastern and western portions of Franklin that would not involve travelling through either Lyons or Denison’.

79. In deciding its proposal for Denison, the Committee examined whether this anomaly could be addressed. The most obvious choice was to start at the southernmost part of the state and move northwards to achieve sufficient elector numbers for one division, then construct the second division from the remaining areas to the north.
80. With this approach, a division that meets the Electoral Act criteria could be constructed by combining the Huon Valley, Kingborough and Hobart City LGAs. A second division could be constructed from Glenorchy City, Clarence City and a portion of the Brighton LGA.
81. While this proposal was initially attractive to the Committee, giving effect to the change would involve moving over 82 000 electors between divisions. The Committee was not convinced at this time that the benefits of the proposal would offset the disruption and potential confusion of electors on such a large scale.
82. The Committee then considered the two more minimal change proposals of adjusting either the northern or southern boundary with Franklin. Adjusting the northern boundary would result in Denison 'crossing the river' for the first time, while adjusting the southern boundary would involve continuing the incremental movement south that has been a feature of more recent redistributions.
83. The Committee decided to move the boundary south because the Derwent River provides a well defined natural boundary to the north and Denison already encompasses part of the southern, Kingborough LGA. That part of the Kingborough LGA that is proposed for transfer to Denison has greater than average projected growth, which would also serve to improve the relative growth position of Denison.
84. In summary, the Committee proposes the following change for Denison:
- move 1 973 electors in the Kingborough LGA from Franklin.
85. Projected enrolment for the proposed division is 72 594, which is 0.57% below the state average.

Franklin

86. The existing Division of Franklin has projected enrolment of 76 481, which is 4.76% above the state average and outside the 3.5% target range. The projected enrolment growth for Franklin is 4.72% which is above the state average of 3.64%.
87. A number of suggestions were made to vary the existing divisional boundaries. Several suggestions, including from Messrs Gordon, Walker and Cotgrove, the Liberal Party and the ALP, proposed minimal movements between the Denison and Franklin boundary at either its northern or southern fringe. Each of the proposals would achieve more balanced elector numbers while minimising elector disturbance.

88. The Committee decided to move the Denison/Franklin boundary south because the Derwent River provides a well defined natural boundary to the north and Denison already encompasses a part of the Kingston township and part of the southern, Kingborough LGA.
89. In its submission, the Liberal Party proposed moving part of the town of Bridgewater out of Franklin and into Denison. However, instead of moving the affected electors into Denison, they have been moved into Lyons. The boundary line of the Jordan River provides a well defined natural boundary between the two divisions and Lyons already encompasses a part of the Bridgewater township and a large part of the Brighton LGA to the north.
90. After the adjustments described in paragraphs 88 and 89, Franklin's projected enrolment is within the target range.
91. In summary, the Committee proposes the following changes for Franklin:
- move 1 973 electors from the Kingborough LGA into Denison
 - move 2 631 electors from the Brighton LGA into Lyons
 - make minor boundary adjustments, involving no electors:
 - at the western end of Baskerville Raceway near Gagebrook in the Brighton LGA, to transfer the whole CCD into Franklin
 - in the Southwest National Park at Lake Pedder, to align the Franklin/Lyons boundary with the Huon Valley/Derwent Valley LGA boundary and to transfer the whole CCD into Lyons.
92. Projected enrolment for the proposed division is 71 877, which is 1.55% below the state average. Enrolment growth of 4.67% for the proposed division remains higher than the 3.64% state-wide average.

Lyons

93. The existing Division of Lyons has projected enrolment of 72 814, which is 0.26% below the state average and within the target range. The projected enrolment growth for Lyons is 5.77% which is well above the state average of 3.64%.
94. All of the proposed changes for Lyons arise from changes made to the boundaries of either Bass, Braddon or Franklin. A summary of the proposed changes follows. More detailed discussion is included at paragraphs 54 to 91.
95. Adjustments to the **Bass/Lyons** boundary involved moving a portion of the Hadsen township, in the Meander Valley LGA, into Bass from Lyons. The Committee also noted that a very small portion of the Launceston City LGA, in two split CCDs at Franklin Village, is currently in the Division of Lyons. The Committee moved those electors from Lyons, resulting in the whole of the Launceston City LGA being located within the Bass division.

96. Adjustments to the **Braddon/Lyons** boundary were sought in order to address community of interest concerns that were raised in a number of suggestions. The Committee decided to transfer the West Coast from Lyons into Braddon. The Committee was persuaded by suggestions noting that the West Coast's primary commercial, geographic, services and social relationships are with the North-West Coast.
97. The Committee also decided to move the Kentish LGA into Braddon and to move the whole of the Latrobe LGA into Lyons. The Committee took this approach because it allowed whole LGAs to be kept together, which was noted in many suggestions as desirable on community of interest grounds, and allowed elector numbers to be kept within the Electoral Act target range.
98. Finally, at the **Franklin/Lyons** boundary, the Committee decided to move part of the town of Bridgewater out of Franklin into Lyons. The boundary line of the Jordan River provides a well defined natural boundary between the two divisions and Lyons already encompasses a part of the Bridgewater township and a large part of the Brighton LGA to the north.
99. In summary, the Committee proposes the following changes for Lyons:

Bass/Lyons movements:

- move 1 426 electors from Hadspen into Bass
- move 236 electors from Franklin Village into Bass
- make a minor boundary adjustment, involving no electors at the north-western corner of the division of Bass.

Braddon/Lyons movements:

- move 3 297 electors from the West Coast LGA into Braddon
- move 4 471 electors from the Kentish LGA into Braddon
- move 7 257 electors in the Latrobe LGA from Braddon.

Franklin/Lyons movements:

- move 2 631 electors in the Brighton LGA from Franklin
- make minor boundary adjustments, involving no electors:
 - at the western end of Baskerville Raceway
 - in the Southwest National Park at Lake Pedder.

100. Projected enrolment for the proposed division is 73 272, which is 0.36% above the state average.

Summary

101. In making its proposal the Committee has endeavoured to meet the requirements of the Electoral Act in terms of elector apportionment, while giving consideration to the other factors set out in the Act to the maximum possible extent.

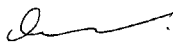
102. The Committee appreciates the interest shown by individuals and groups in providing suggestions or comments. All suggestions and comments that were received within the relevant timeframes were considered by the Committee. While no suggestion was adopted in its entirety, the intentions of many suggestions are contained in the proposed redistribution.

103. Detailed descriptions of the proposed divisions are contained in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

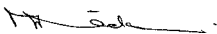
104. In summary, the following boundary adjustments are proposed:

	Affected Divisions				
	Bass	Braddon	Denison	Franklin	Lyons
Proposed changes					
At Hadspen in the Meander Valley LGA, continue the Bass/Lyons boundary along the South-Esk river, past where the river is crossed by the Meander Valley Hwy, to its intersection with a creek at Beams Hollow, and then continue along the current Bass/Lyons boundary. This change will transfer the whole Hadspen township into Bass.					
At Franklin Village in the Launceston City LGA, adjust the Bass/Lyons boundary to match the current Launceston City/Northern Midlands LGA boundary. This change will transfer the entire Launceston City LGA into Bass.					
Transfer the entire West Coast LGA into Braddon from Lyons.					
Transfer the entire Kentish LGA into Braddon from Lyons.					
Transfer the entire Latrobe LGA into Lyons from Braddon.					
Move the south-western boundary of Denison to the Huon Road at Lower Longley; and create a new southern boundary that follows Huon Road and Sandfly Road to its intersection with the Huon Hwy at Sandfly; then Huon Hwy to its intersection with Channel Hwy at Firthside; along the Channel Hwy to Browns River; then south to the Derwent River and north along the Derwent River to the current Denison/Franklin boundary at Glen Albyn Creek, incorporating the suburbs of Bonnet Hill and Taronga within Denison.					
At Bridgewater in the Brighton LGA, move the Franklin/Lyons boundary south-eastwards to the Jordan River. This change will transfer the whole Bridgewater township into Lyons.					

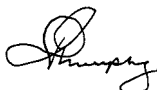
105. The Committee unanimously agrees on its proposed redistribution of divisional boundaries, as detailed in this report, and commends its redistribution proposal for Tasmania.




Ian Campbell
Presiding Member



Marie Neilson
Member



Peter Murphy
Member



Mike Blake
Member

REDISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE FOR TASMANIA

22 August 2008

Statistical summaries and general description of the manner in which each proposed division has been constituted

Table 1 – Determination of the quota

Number of divisions into which Tasmania is to be distributed	5
Number of electors in Tasmania as at 13 February 2008	352 203
Quota for Tasmania	70 441
Permissible maximum number of electors (+10%) in a division	77 485
Permissible minimum number of electors (–10%) in a division	63 397

Table 2 – Enrolment projections at 15 August 2012

Projected number of electors in Tasmania at 15 August 2012	365 034
Average enrolment for Tasmania projected at 15 August 2012	73 007
103.5% of average enrolment projected at 15 August 2012	75 562
96.5% of average enrolment projected at 15 August 2012	70 452

Table 3 – Actual and projected enrolment of existing divisions

Existing division	Enrolment at 13.02.2008	Variation from average	Projected growth	Projected enrolment at 15.08.2012	Variation from average
Bass	69 562	–1.25%	2.91%	71 588	–1.94%
Braddon	71 477	1.47%	2.87%	73 530	0.72%
Denison	69 283	–1.64%	1.93%	70 621	–3.27%
Franklin	73 036	3.68%	4.72%	76 481	4.76%
Lyons	68 845	–2.27%	5.77%	72 814	–0.26%
Tasmania	352 203		3.64%	365 034	
Average	70 441			73 007	

Table 4 – Summary of movement of electors between divisions

Number of electors remaining in their existing division	331 947
Number of electors transferred to another division (this results in 5.76% of electors changing divisions)	20 256
Total Tasmania	352 203

Table 5 – Actual and projected enrolment of proposed divisions

Proposed division	Enrolment at 13.02.2008	Variation from average	Projected enrolment at 15.08.2012	Variation from average	Approx. area (kms²)
Bass	71 084	0.91%	73 250	0.33%	7 379
Braddon	72 270	2.60%	74 041	1.42%	21 897
Denison	71 085	0.91%	72 594	-0.57%	289
Franklin	68 673	-2.51%	71 877	-1.55%	6 393
Lyons	69 091	-1.92%	73 272	0.36%	31 961
Tasmania	352 203		365 034		67 919
Average	70 441		73 007		

Table 6 – General description of how proposed divisions are constituted

This table comprises five individual summaries that show how each proposed division is constituted from existing divisions, arranged under SLAs and part SLAs. SLA status types currently in use in Tasmania are Cities (C) or Municipalities (M).

Each SLA comprises a number of CCDs. The CCDs that applied at the 2006 Census of Population and Housing have been used.

Proposed divisions are displayed in alphabetical order.

Proposed Division of Bass

How constituted	Actual enrolment 13-02-2008	Projected enrolment 15-08-2012
SLAs from the existing division of Bass		
Dorset (M)	5 261	5 212
Flinders (M)	685	682
George Town (M) – Pt A	3 915	3 954
George Town (M) – Pt B	774	792
Launceston (C) – Inner	191	192
Launceston (C) – Pt B (part)	43 305	44 580
Launceston (C) – Pt C	2 145	2 107
Meander Valley (M) – Pt A (part)	4 864	5 289
West Tamar (M) – Pt A (part)	8 422	8 780
Total from the existing Division of Bass	69 562	71 588
SLAs received from the existing division of Lyons		
Launceston (C) – Pt B (part)	226	236
Meander Valley (M) – Pt A (part)	1 296	1 426
West Tamar (M) – Pt A (part)	0	0
Total received from the existing Division of Lyons	1 522	1 662
Total for the proposed Division of Bass	71 084	73 250

Proposed Division of Braddon

How constituted	Actual enrolment 13-02-2008	Projected enrolment 15-08-2012
SLAs from the existing Division of Braddon		
Burnie (C) – Pt A	12 470	12 990
Burnie (C) – Pt B	1 492	1 585
Central Coast (M) – Pt A	13 677	14 086
Central Coast (M) – Pt B	2 239	2 269
Circular Head (M)	5 576	5 563
Devonport (C)	18 001	18 222
King Island (M)	1 184	1 165
Waratah-Wynyard (M) – Pt A	8 345	8 618
Waratah-Wynyard (M) – Pt B	1 704	1 775
Total from the existing Division of Braddon	64 688	66 273
SLAs received from the existing Division of Lyons		
Kentish (M)	4 188	4 471
West Coast (M)	3 394	3 297
Total received from the existing Division of Lyons	7 582	7 768
Total for the proposed Division of Braddon	72 270	74 041
SLAs transferred to the proposed Division of Lyons		
Latrobe (M) – Pt A	6 232	6 655
Latrobe (M) – Pt B	557	602
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Lyons	6 789	7 257

Proposed Division of Denison

How constituted	Actual enrolment 13-02-2008	Projected enrolment 15-08-2012
SLAs from the existing Division of Denison		
Glenorchy (C)	31 792	31 842
Hobart (C) – Inner	300	319
Hobart (C) – Remainder	34 769	36 001
Kingborough (M) – Pt A (part)	2 422	2 459
Total from the existing Division of Denison	69 283	70 621
SLAs received from the existing Division of Franklin		
Kingborough (M) – Pt A (part)	1 802	1 973
Total received from the existing Division of Franklin	1 802	1 973
Total for the proposed Division of Denison	71 085	72 594

Proposed Division of Franklin

How constituted	Actual enrolment 13-02-2008	Projected enrolment 15-08-2012
SLAs from the existing Division of Franklin		
Brighton (M) (part)	3 354	3 699
Clarence (C) (part)	36 124	37 187
Huon Valley (M)	10 252	10 802
Kingborough (M) – Pt A (part)	16 800	17 970
Kingborough (M) – Pt B	2 143	2 219
Total from the existing Division of Franklin	68 673	71 877
SLAs received from the existing Division of Lyons		
Brighton (M) (part)	0	0
Total received from the existing Division of Lyons	0	0
Total for the proposed Division of Franklin	68 673	71 877
SLAs transferred to the proposed Division of Denison		
Kingborough (M) – Pt A (part)	1 802	1 973
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Denison	1 802	1 973
SLAs transferred to the proposed Division of Lyons		
Brighton (M) (part)	2 561	2 631
Derwent Valley (M) – Pt B (part)	0	0
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Lyons	2 561	2 631

Proposed Division of Lyons

How constituted	Actual enrolment 13-02-2008	Projected enrolment 15-08-2012
SLAs from the existing Division of Lyons		
Break O'Day (M)	4 613	4 878
Brighton (M) (part)	3 545	4 097
Central Highlands (M)	1 719	1 681
Clarence (C) (part)	1 427	1 499
Derwent Valley (M) – Pt A	4 712	4 962
Derwent Valley (M) – Pt B (part)	1 988	2 095
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	3 306	3 501
Meander Valley (M) – Pt B	7 442	7 645
Northern Midlands (M) – Pt A	5 536	5 905
Northern Midlands (M) – Pt B	3 413	3 507
Sorell (M) – Pt A	8 189	9 045
Sorell (M) – Pt B	741	795
Southern Midlands (M)	4 195	4 345
Tasman (M)	1 791	1 850
West Tamar (M) – Pt A (part)	5 755	6 104
West Tamar (M) – Pt B	1 369	1 475
Total from the existing Division of Lyons	59 741	63 384
SLAs received from the existing Division of Braddon		
Latrobe (M) – Pt A	6 232	6 655
Latrobe (M) – Pt B	557	602
Total received from the existing Division of Braddon	6 789	7 257
SLAs received from the existing Division of Franklin		
Brighton (M) (part)	2 561	2 631
Derwent Valley (M) – Pt B (part)	0	0
Total received from the existing Division of Franklin	2 561	2 631
Total for the proposed division of Lyons	69 091	73 272
SLAs transferred to the proposed division of Bass		
Launceston (C) – Pt B (part)	226	236
Meander Valley (M) – Pt A (part)	1 296	1 426
West Tamar (M) – Pt A (part)	0	0
Total transferred to the proposed division of Bass	1 522	1 662
SLAs transferred to the proposed division of Braddon		
Kentish (M)	4 188	4 471
West Coast (M)	3 394	3 297
Total transferred to the proposed division of Braddon	7 582	7 768
SLAs transferred to the proposed division of Franklin		
Brighton (M) (part)	0	0
Total transferred to the proposed division of Franklin	0	0

Appendix A – Guidelines for the naming of electoral divisions

Naming of Federal Divisions has been the subject of a number of recommendations from Parliamentary Committees. The subject was dealt with most recently by the 1995 Inquiry of the JSCEM. From these recommendations, a set of guidelines or conventions has been developed and these are referred to by Redistribution Committees and augmented Electoral Commissions.

The guidelines are used in situations where divisions are to be created or where divisions are to be abolished during a redistribution process and are offered to interested persons in the advertising of redistributions.

It should be noted that neither Redistribution Committees nor augmented Electoral Commissions are in any way bound by the guidelines, which are reproduced below.

Naming after persons

In the main, Divisions should be named after deceased Australians who have rendered outstanding service to their country.

When new Divisions are created the names of former Prime Ministers should be considered.

Federation Divisional names

Every effort should be made to retain the names of original Federation Divisions.

Geographical names

Locality or place names should generally be avoided, but in certain areas the use of geographical features may be appropriate (eg Perth, Kalgoorlie).

Aboriginal names

Aboriginal names should be used where appropriate and as far as possible existing Aboriginal Divisional names should be retained.

Other criteria

- The names of Commonwealth Divisions should not duplicate existing State Districts.
- Qualifying names may be used where appropriate (eg Melbourne Ports, Port Adelaide).
- Names of Divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons.
- When two or more Divisions are partially combined, as far as possible the name of the new Division should be that of the old Division which had the greatest number of electors within the new boundaries. However, where the socio-demographic nature of the Division in question has changed significantly, this should override the numerical formula.

Appendix B – Abbreviations list

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics.
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission. The independent statutory authority established under the Electoral Act to manage and administer the functions and powers of the Electoral Commission.
ALP	Australian Labor Party, Tasmania Branch.
CCD	Census Collection District. Designed for use by the ABS in census years for the collection and dissemination of Population Census data. CCDs do not cross LGAs. The AEC maintains the electoral roll on the basis of alignment to CCDs.
Committee	The Redistribution Committee established under section 60 of the Electoral Act.
DRO	Divisional Returning Officer. Appointed under section 32 of the CEA to administer an electoral division.
EBMS	AEC Electoral Boundary Mapping System. EBMS has been developed within the proprietary 'MapInfo Professional' software package, as an aid to the modelling of various boundary options.
Electoral Act	The <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> .
Electoral Commission	Australian Electoral Commission. The governing body established by section 6 of the Electoral Act, consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a Chairperson• the Electoral Commissioner• one other member (currently the Australian Statistician).
Gazette	Commonwealth Government Gazette.
JSCEM	Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters. One of 13 joint committees in the Commonwealth Parliament. The role of the JSCEM is to inquire into and report on such matters relating to electoral laws and practices and their administration as may be referred to it.
LGA	Local Government Area. Designated parts of states and territories over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility.
Liberal Party	Liberal Party of Australia – Tasmania Division.
Projection time	The end of the period three years and six months after the time that the augmented Electoral Commission determines, by notice published in the Gazette, the names and boundaries of the electoral divisions into which the state is to be distributed.
Quota	The number of persons enrolled at the redistribution commencement date, divided by the number of Members to be elected for the state. See under 'Quota' in body of report.
SLA	Statistical Local Area. Comprised of a number of CCDs and generally equivalent to an LGA or part of an LGA. SLA status types currently in use in Tasmania are Cities (C) or Municipalities (M).
Target range	Between minus 3.5% and plus 3.5% of average divisional enrolment at the projection time. See under 'Enrolment projections' in body of report.