



Proposed redistribution of Tasmania's electoral divisions

FEBRUARY 2026

Report of the Redistribution Committee for Tasmania

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918

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ISBN : 978-1-923271-16-6 [digital]

Cite this report as *Redistribution Committee for Tasmania, Proposed redistribution of Tasmania's electoral divisions*.

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The Redistribution Committee for Tasmania has undertaken a proposed redistribution of Tasmania. The Redistribution Committee is satisfied that the proposed redistribution of Tasmania outlined in this report complies with the requirements of sections 66 and 67 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

The Redistribution Committee found the submissions to be valuable and appreciates the time and efforts of all contributors.

Redistribution Committee for Tasmania

Mr Jeff Pope APM
Chair

Ms Hannah Brown
Member

Mr Martin Thompson
Member

Mr Scott Strong
Member

February 2026

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Abbreviations

Term	Meaning
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2

Note on the terms used in this report

The 3 federal redistributions commencing in August 2025 – in South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory – have adopted alternative terms to describe some of the processes in a redistribution. These changes are intended to give greater clarity and simplicity to the redistribution process, and ensure accessibility for a wider audience, including those unfamiliar with the underpinning legislation. The language used still reflects the legislative steps that govern the redistribution process.

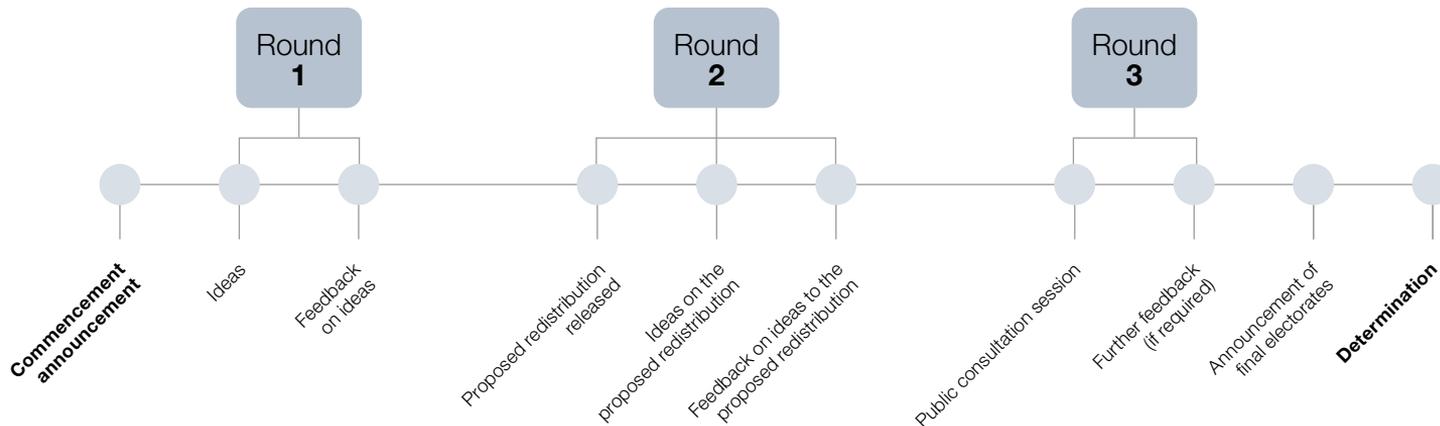
These changes do not alter the purpose of the individual redistribution processes or the report; rather, they seek to improve the way information is presented to encourage a broader range of public engagement and simplify a complex process.

Table A explains the terms adopted throughout the redistribution process, including in this report. Appendix E has further information on how the redistribution meets the requirements of the legislation, including against the legislated terminology.

Table A: Alternative terms used in the report

Legislated language	Alternative language
Announcement of final electoral divisions	Announcement of final electorates
Commencement	Commencement announcement
Comments on objections	Feedback on ideas to the proposed redistribution
Comments on suggestions	Feedback on ideas
Electoral division	Electorate
Further objections (if required)	Further feedback (if required)
Objections	Ideas on the proposed redistribution
Public inquiry	Public consultation session
Suggestions	Ideas

Figure A: Redistribution process timeline (updated terminology)



This timeline shows the redistribution process using the updated terms introduced for the 2026 federal redistributions. The steps themselves have not changed; only the language has been simplified to make the process clearer and easier for more people to understand. The timeline sets out each phase in order, using the new terminology.

Summary

A redistribution is an independent review of the boundaries and names of federal electorates. This report details the Tasmanian Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution of Tasmania's 5 federal electorates.

Key elements of the proposed redistribution

In meeting the requirements of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act), the Redistribution Committee for Tasmania is proposing changes to 4 of Tasmania's 5 electorates to balance representation over the longer term:

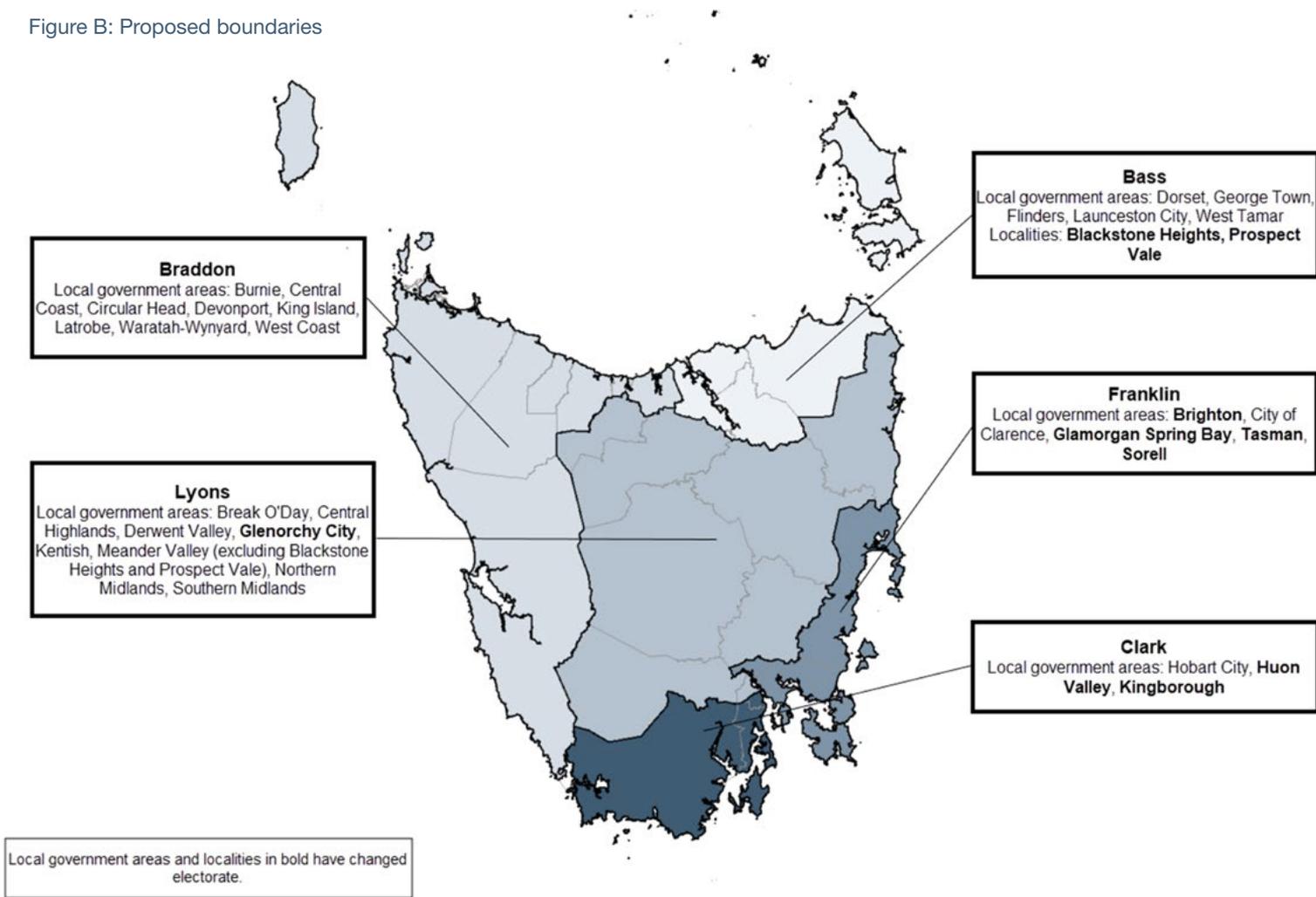
- The electorate of **Braddon** remains unchanged, reflecting its stable enrolment and strong, clearly defined communities of interest.
- The electorate of **Bass** gains the localities of Blackstone Heights and Prospect Vale from the electorate of Lyons, aligning these communities more closely with Launceston's urban, economic and service networks.
- Southern Tasmanian electorates are reshaped to deliver contiguous, logical boundaries, grounded in geography and community connections.
 - The electorate of **Franklin** gains the local government areas of Brighton, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Sorell and Tasman, strengthening its south-eastern coherence and resolving its non-contiguity.
 - The electorate of **Clark** becomes Australia's southern-most electorate, taking in the Huon Valley local government area and the remainder of Kingborough local government area, better reflecting how communities connect and travel across the region.
 - The electorate of **Lyons** is reshaped to become a smaller, mainly south central electorate gaining Glenorchy local government area and losing most of the east coast local government areas.
- Geographic separation within electorates is removed, with the River Derwent forming a clear and recognisable boundary.
- Every electorate includes an urban or regional centre, strengthening access and representation.

Importantly, these proposed changes meet the numerical requirements of the redistribution quota and projected enrolment quota for Tasmania.

Proposed electorate names

The Redistribution Committee proposes retaining the current names of all of Tasmania's 5 electorates. The Committee considered changes to the names of the electorates of Clark and Franklin, given it has proposed significant elector and geographic changes. The Committee was not persuaded that alternative names presented in public submissions demonstrated sufficient connection to the reconfigured electorates. The Committee therefore invites further public feedback and name suggestions for consideration by the augmented Electoral Commission.

Figure B: Proposed boundaries



Elector movements

Overall, 113,884 electors enrolled in Tasmania (or 27.56 per cent of electors enrolled in Tasmania on 12 August 2025) will change their federal electorate as a result of the proposed redistribution.

Key reasons for the proposed redistribution

The Redistribution Committee has prioritised all electorates meeting the required projected enrolment quota. Under the current boundaries, 3 of 5 Tasmanian electorates were projected to fall outside the projected enrolment range at 8 April 2030.

The Committee has proposed changes to 4 of Tasmania's 5 electorates with Braddon proposed to remain unaltered. Submissions expressed strong support for a major reconfiguration in southern Tasmania, particularly to address the non-contiguous boundaries¹ of the electorate of Franklin, the only federal electorate in Australia that comprises of geographically separate areas. In response and noting the opportunity to resolve this, the Committee has proposed significant boundary changes.

In developing the proposed redistribution, the Committee has considered the requirements of the Electoral Act.

The Committee considers the proposed redistribution will result in electorates which:

- are as numerically equitable as possible
- retain or strengthen communities of interest where possible, including those reflected in local government areas and localities
- reflect how Tasmania's rivers and mountains shape communities of interest, communication and travel
- take into account the geographic size of electorates (in the context of Tasmania and noting some of its challenging geographical features)
- promote long-term sustainability of electorate boundaries and minimise future disruption by distributing areas of high enrolment growth more equitably across electorates.

¹ Non-contiguous boundaries are boundaries which comprise two or more geographically separate areas.

Key facts

Key dates

- Commencement of redistribution: 12 August 2025
- Redistribution Committee invited the first round of ideas between 8 October 2025 and 6 pm (AEDT) 7 November 2025
- Redistribution Committee invited feedback on ideas between 10 November 2025 and 6 pm (AEDT) 21 November 2025

Key figures

- Redistribution quota for Tasmania: 82,635
- Projected enrolment quota for Tasmania: 84,557

Public submissions

- First round of ideas: 24 submissions received
- Feedback on ideas: 10 submissions received

Lists of ideas and feedback on ideas received by the Redistribution Committee are at appendices B and C.

The Redistribution Committee

The Electoral Commission appointed the Redistribution Committee for Tasmania on 12 August 2025. The members are:²

- Mr Jeff Pope APM, Electoral Commissioner (Chair of the Redistribution Committee)
- Ms Hannah Brown, Australian Electoral Officer for Tasmania
- Mr Scott Strong, Deputy Surveyor-General of Tasmania
- Mr Martin Thompson, Auditor-General of Tasmania

The Redistribution Committee met in Hobart on:

- 4 December 2025
- 15 December 2025

During these meetings, the Committee considered all ideas and feedback on ideas submitted and developed a proposed redistribution of Tasmania in line with the Electoral Act, including maps indicating the names and boundaries of proposed electorates. Parts 2 and 3 of this report present the Committee's decisions and reasons.

² s 60 of the Electoral Act.

Next steps

This report is intended to inform public discussion and generate ideas on the proposed redistribution and feedback on those ideas from the community. The augmented Electoral Commission for Tasmania will consider the proposal and submissions to inform the final electorate boundaries and names for Tasmania. Part 4 contains further information on the next steps in the redistribution process.

Part 1: Background information

This part outlines the legislative requirements of the federal redistribution process, from the triggering of the process to the release of the proposed redistribution by the Redistribution Committee. It explains how the Committee met these requirements during the redistribution process and provides relevant background information about Tasmania.

A redistribution of electorates is the process where electorates and their names and boundaries are reviewed and may be altered to ensure, as near as practicable:

- each state and territory gains representation in the House of Representatives in proportion to its population
- there are a similar number of electors in each electorate for a given state or territory.

In this way, the redistribution process gives effect to the ‘one vote, one value’ principle by helping to maintain proportional representation of the states and territories in the Australian Parliament having regard to population changes across the country.

A redistribution relies solely on enrolment data within the state or territory, that is, the number of electors enrolled to vote or projected to be enrolled at a future date. It does not take into consideration the population that is not enrolled.

Trigger for a redistribution

The Electoral Act specifies that a redistribution process must occur when:

- the number of members of the House of Representatives to which a state or territory is entitled has changed (due to population change)
- the number of electors in more than one-third of the electorates in a state (or in one of the electorates in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory) deviates from the average divisional enrolment by over 10 per cent for more than 2 months
- 7 years have elapsed since the last redistribution process was determined.³

The procedures for conducting a redistribution process are specified in the Electoral Act and summarised in Appendix E.

³ s 59(2) of the Electoral Act.

Start of a redistribution

The Electoral Act requires that a redistribution process commence 7 years after the last redistribution. As the last redistribution of Tasmania's electorates was determined on 14 November 2017, a redistribution was due to commence within 30 days of 15 November 2024.⁴

However, the redistribution had to be deferred because it would otherwise fall within the last 12 months of the 47th Parliament.⁵

The Electoral Commission published a notice in the *Commonwealth Government Notices Gazette* (the Gazette) on 12 August 2025 directing that a redistribution of Tasmania's 5 electorates commence.⁶

Number of members in the House of Representatives

Changes in a state or territory's overall population may affect the number of members of the House of Representatives to which that state or territory is entitled. Tasmania is guaranteed a minimum of 5 seats, irrespective of population, owing to the minimum representation provision in the Australian Constitution.⁷

As required by the Electoral Act, on 27 July 2023, the Electoral Commissioner made a determination of the number of members of the House of Representatives each state and territory would be entitled to at the next general election.⁸ Under this determination, Tasmania's entitlement remained at 5 members.

A copy of this determination and an explanation of how the representation entitlement of Tasmania has been calculated is available on the **AEC website**.

4 s 59(2)(c) of the Electoral Act.

5 s 59(3)(b) of the Electoral Act.

6 s 59(1) of the Electoral Act.

7 s 24 of the Australian Constitution.

8 s 48 of the Electoral Act.

Redistribution quota

The redistribution quota is a numerical parameter based on the number of electors enrolled in the state or territory undergoing redistribution, divided by the number of members of the House of Representatives to which it is entitled.⁹ The Electoral Act requires that the redistribution must ensure that all federal electorates in the relevant state or territory undergoing redistribution must have their enrolment within the range of 10 per cent above or below the redistribution quota as of the commencement date.

The Electoral Commissioner calculates the redistribution quota, using the number of electors enrolled in the state or territory at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced. The number of electors is extracted from the AEC's Roll Management System.

The Electoral Commissioner determines the redistribution quota as soon as practicable after the commencement of the redistribution.

Table B shows the figures used to calculate Tasmania's redistribution quota and range.

Appendix A includes further information about the formula used to determine the redistribution quota.

Table B: Redistribution quota and range for Tasmania

Number of electors enrolled in Tasmania as at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced (12 August 2025)	413,176
Number of members of the House of Representatives to which Tasmania is entitled	5
Redistribution quota for Tasmania ¹⁰	82,635
Permissible maximum number of electors in an electorate (redistribution quota plus 10 per cent)	90,898
Permissible minimum number of electors in an electorate (redistribution quota minus 10 per cent)	74,372

The number of electors as at the commencement date of 12 August 2025 at the electorate level and Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) are available on the **AEC website**.

⁹ s 65 of the Electoral Act.

¹⁰ Determined by the Electoral Commissioner on 21 August 2025 in accordance with s 65 of the Electoral Act.

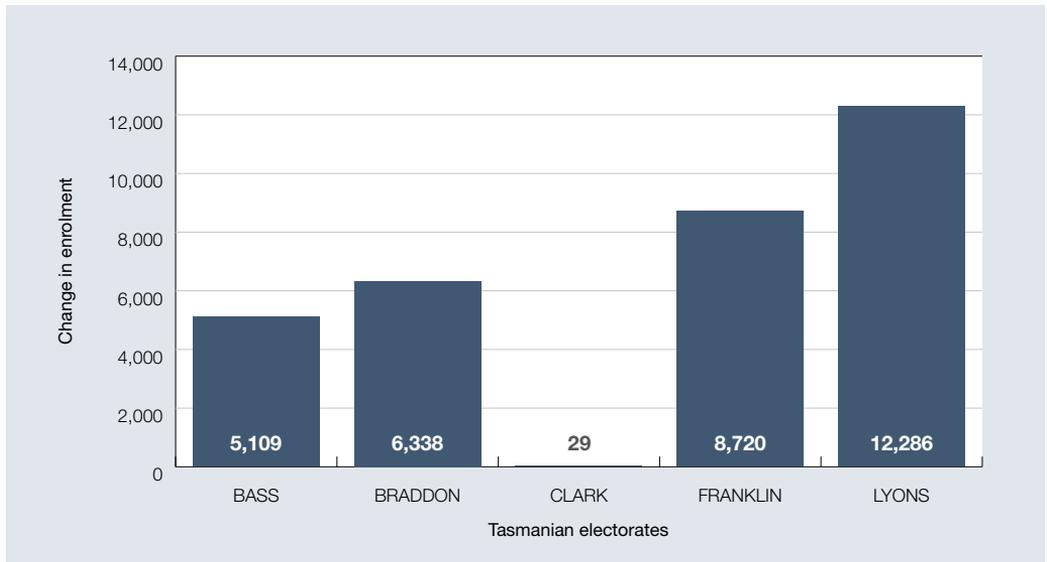
Enrolment in Tasmania at commencement

At the commencement of the redistribution on 12 August 2025, 413,176 electors were enrolled in Tasmania. Since the last redistribution was determined on 30 November 2017, enrolment has increased by 32,482 electors, or 8.53 per cent.

Over this 8-year period, all 5 electorates experienced growth, although levels of growth varied:

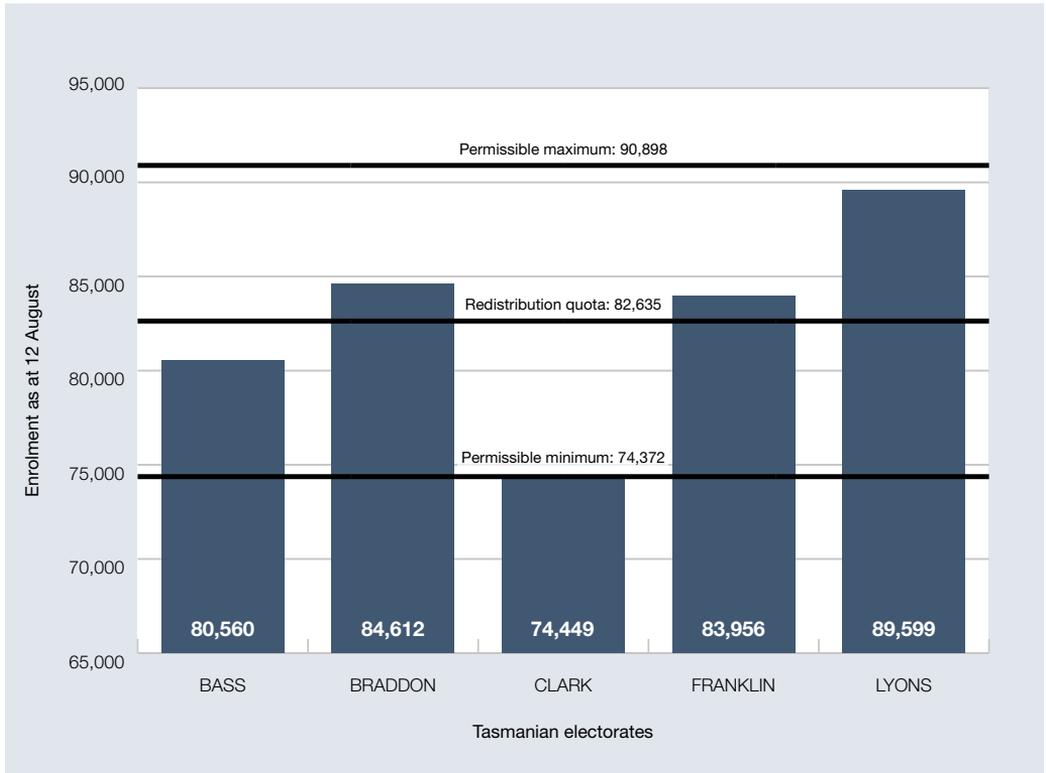
- The electorate of Clark had the lowest growth, increasing by 29 electors, or 0.04 per cent.
- The electorate of Lyons had the highest growth, increasing by 12,286 electors, or 15.89 per cent.

Figure C: Growth in enrolment from 30 November 2017 to 12 August 2025



At the commencement date of 12 August 2025, all Tasmanian electorates fell within the redistribution quota range, as shown in Figure D.

Figure D: Current electorates in Tasmania – enrolment as at 12 August 2025



Projection time

According to the Electoral Act, the projection time is a specified date in the future.¹¹ It is used as a reference point to determine the number of electors projected to be enrolled in an electorate at that time. The projection time is calculated from the determination date of the names and boundaries of the redistribution.¹² A standard projection time is 3.5 years from the redistribution determination date.¹³ The projection time can be varied if the Electoral Commission believes a redistribution for the state or territory may be triggered by entitlement change before 7 years has elapsed.¹⁴

On 7 August 2025, the Electoral Commission noted there was no basis for an earlier projection time and the standard projection time of 3.5 years would apply. The projection time for Tasmania is therefore 8 April 2030, 3.5 years after the determination date of 8 October 2026.

Projected enrolment quota

The projected enrolment quota is the second numerical parameter relevant to a federal redistribution. It is based on the number of electors projected to be enrolled in the relevant state or territory at the projection time, divided by the number of members of the House of Representatives

¹¹ s 63A of the Electoral Act.

¹² s 63A(5) of the Electoral Act.

¹³ s 63A(2) of the Electoral Act.

¹⁴ s 63A(3) of the Electoral Act.

to which it is entitled. Following the redistribution, as far as practicable, the number of electors enrolled in each electorate at the projection time should be within 3.5 per cent above or below the projected enrolment quota.¹⁵

The projected enrolment quota is calculated using projected enrolment data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). These enrolment projections are not predictions or forecasts. They illustrate what would happen to Tasmania's enrolment if assumed rates of births, deaths and migration (the determinates of population change) were to occur between the redistribution's commencement date and projection time.

Table C shows the figures used to calculate Tasmania's projected enrolment quota and range.

Appendix A includes further information about the formula used to determine the projected enrolment quota.

Table C: Projected enrolment quota and range for Tasmania

Estimated total number of electors enrolled in Tasmania at the projection time (8 April 2030)	422,785
Number of members of the House of Representatives to which Tasmania is entitled	5
Projected enrolment quota for Tasmania	84,557
Permissible maximum number of electors in an electorate at the projection time (projected enrolment quota plus 3.5 per cent)	87,516
Permissible minimum number of electors in an electorate at the projection time (projected enrolment quota minus 3.5 per cent)	81,598

Projected enrolment in Tasmania

By 8 April 2030, it is projected that the number of electors in Tasmania will increase by 2.33 per cent to 422,785 electors.

Table D illustrates variation in projected growth rates across Tasmanian electorates for the period 12 August 2025 to 8 April 2030.

Table D: Projected growth of current electorates in Tasmania

Current electorate	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030	Percentage growth
Bass	80,560	80,818	0.32%
Braddon	84,612	86,021	1.67%
Clark	74,449	75,689	1.67%
Franklin	83,956	87,262	3.94%
Lyons	89,599	92,995	3.79%
Total	413,176	422,785	2.33%

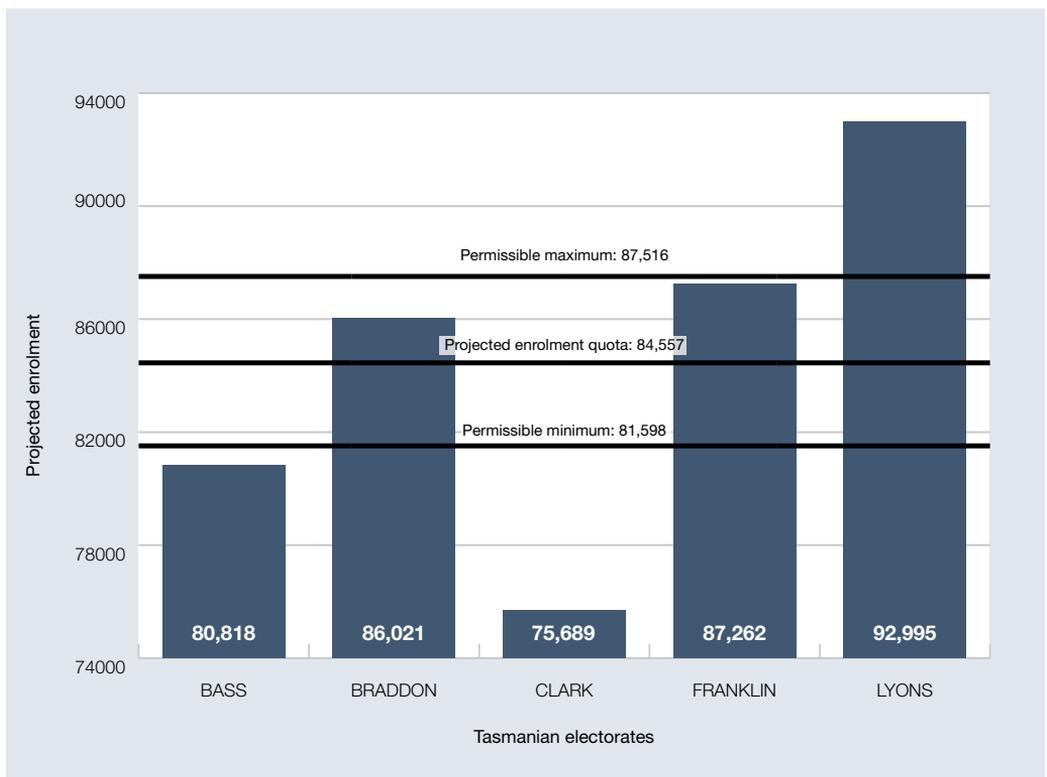
¹⁵ s 66(3)(a) of the Electoral Act.

Based on the projected enrolment figures, growth across Tasmania is likely to be uneven, with the electorates of Franklin and Lyons expected to have significantly higher growth than Bass, Braddon and Clark. While overall projected enrolment growth is modest, it will result in some electorates falling outside the permissible enrolment range by the projection date if boundaries remain unchanged.

The electorates of Bass and Clark will need to gain electors to move within the projected enrolment quota range. In contrast, the electorate of Lyons is projected to exceed the quota range and will need to lose electors. The electorates of Braddon and Franklin are within the projected enrolment range, however their boundaries may need to be adjusted to accommodate changes to the boundaries of Bass, Clark and Lyons.

Figure E shows the projected enrolment for Tasmania's 5 electorates.

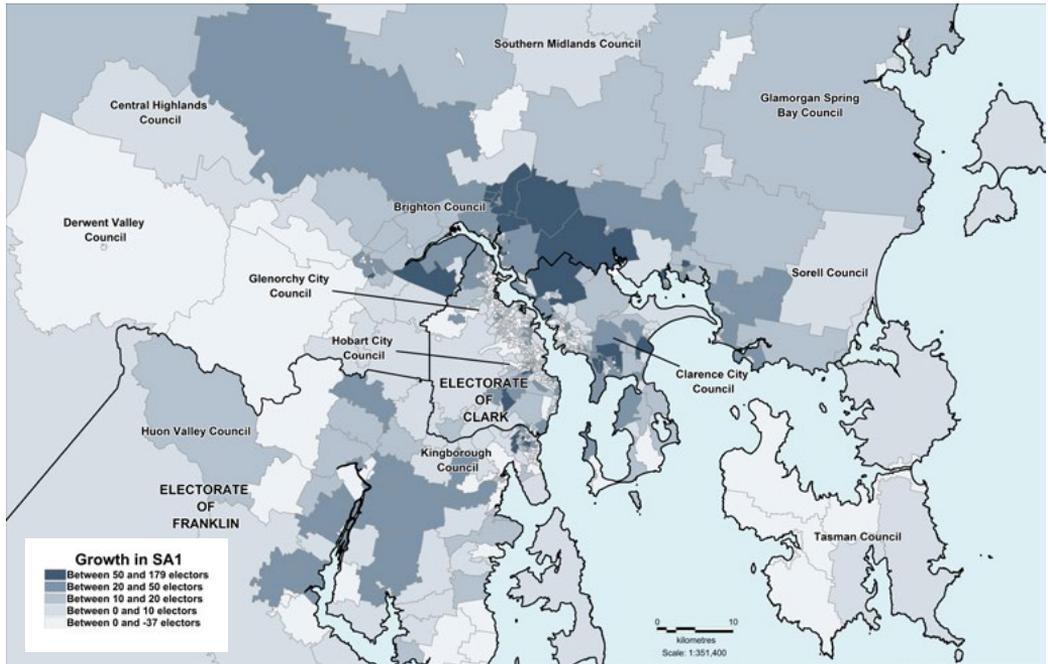
Figure E: Current electorates in Tasmania – projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030



Areas of growth in Tasmania

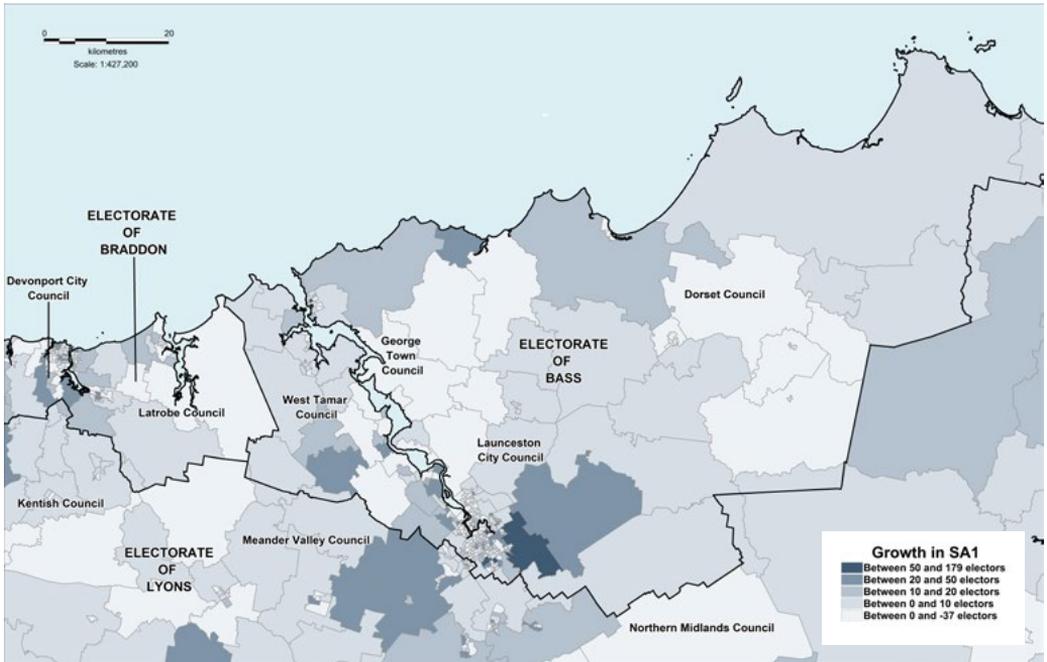
Figure F shows that projected enrolment growth in Greater Hobart is highly concentrated in specific growth corridors, with the strongest growth occurring across the outer-urban SA1s, particularly in the Brighton, Clarence, Derwent Valley, Sorell and Kingborough local government areas. In contrast, many inner-urban and established SA1s, especially those in the electorate of Clark, display low or minimal growth.

Figure F: Projected growth in electors between 12 August 2025 and 8 April 2030 by SA1 – Greater Hobart based on the current electoral boundaries



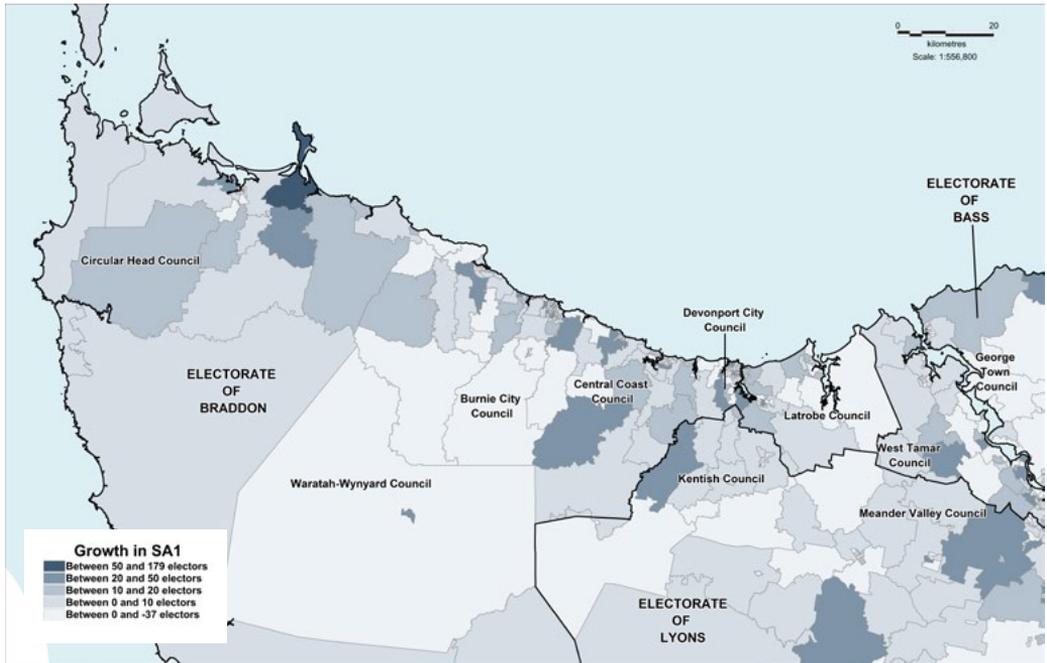
As illustrated in Figure G, projected enrolment growth along the Bass–Lyons boundary is uneven, with the most significant growth occurring in and around the Launceston urban area. Growth is mostly contained within the electorate of Bass, except for the high-growth localities of Prospect Vale and Blackstone Heights in the electorate of Lyons. Northern Tasmania is projected to experience limited elector growth outside the Launceston urban area, with low growth in many rural and remote SA1s across Braddon, Bass and Lyons.

Figure G: Projected growth in electors between 12 August 2025 and 8 April 2030 by SA1 – Launceston urban area based on the current electoral boundaries



The electorate of Braddon is projected to experience little enrolment growth overall, with population largely concentrated along the north-west coast and limited or declining growth in many inland SA1s, as shown in Figure H.

Figure H: Projected growth in electors between 12 August 2025 and 8 April 2030 by SA1 – north-west Tasmania based on the current electoral boundaries



Informing the public about the redistribution

A notice inviting the first round of ideas and feedback on ideas was published in the Gazette on 8 October 2025. Newspaper notices were published on 11 October 2025 in *The Mercury* (Hobart), *The Advocate* (Burnie), *The Examiner* (Launceston) and *The Weekend Australian*. These notices included information about how to participate in the process and where to find further information.¹⁶

In addition to the above notices, the AEC published various forms of content across different social media platforms; this included general educational pieces about the redistribution process.

Written ideas could be submitted from 8 October 2025 until 6 pm (AEDT) 7 November 2025.¹⁷ Copies of these ideas were published on the AEC website from 10 November 2025.¹⁸

Written feedback on ideas could be submitted by 6 pm (AEDT) 21 November 2025.¹⁹ This feedback was available on the AEC website from 24 November 2025.

¹⁶ s 64 of the Electoral Act.

¹⁷ s 64(1)(a) of the Electoral Act.

¹⁸ s 64(3) of the Electoral Act.

¹⁹ s 64(1)(b) of the Electoral Act.

The AEC's role

Two independent bodies—a Redistribution Committee and an augmented Electoral Commission—are responsible for conducting each redistribution process, with the augmented Electoral Commission determining the redistributed electoral boundaries and names.

The AEC's role is to provide these bodies with any assistance they require to conduct the redistribution, including providing them with the information they need to make informed and evidence-based decisions. In this way, the AEC helps ensure the process is transparent, consistent and impartial.

The AEC's role in redistributions is closely aligned with its broader functions of conducting free and fair elections, maintaining the electoral roll and providing civics education, and contributes to upholding Australia's strong and transparent democratic system.

Part 2: Proposed boundaries

This part outlines the Redistribution Committee's proposed electoral boundaries, movement of electors and reasons for these decisions.

Redistribution Committee's proposed boundaries

The Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating Tasmania's proposed electoral boundaries was based on and complies with the requirements of the Electoral Act.

In formulating the redistribution proposal, the Committee noted that to meet the requirements of the Electoral Act, the number of electors in the electorates of Bass and Clark had to increase and the number in the electorate of Lyons had to decrease.

As such, the Committee proposed changes to 4 of Tasmania's electorates and to leave the electorate of Braddon unchanged.

Table E outlines the extent of elector movements resulting from the Committee's proposed electorates.

Table E: Summary of movement of electors under proposal

	Number	Percentage
Electors transferred to another electorate	113,884	27.56%
Electors remaining in their current electorate	299,292	72.44%
Total	413,176	100.00%

Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating proposed electorate boundaries

The Electoral Act requires the Committee to make a proposed redistribution of Tasmania where the number of electorates must equal the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in Tasmania at a general election.²⁰

In making a proposed redistribution, the Committee considered the following criteria set out in the Electoral Act.

Primary criteria:

- Ensure that enrolment as of 12 August 2025 is within 10 per cent above or below the redistribution quota.²¹
- Try to ensure that the number of electors in the proposed electorates are within 3.5 per cent above or below the projected enrolment quota at the projection time.²²

²⁰ s 66 of the Electoral Act.

²¹ s 66(3) of the Electoral Act.

²² s 66(3)(a) of the Electoral Act.

Secondary criteria:

- Communities of interest, including economic, social and regional interests
- Means of communication and travel
- Physical features and area of the electorate
- Boundaries of current electorates.²³

The Committee acknowledged the importance of the principle of relative equality of the number of electors in electorates and the flexibility provided by the quota ranges. The Committee considered that these tolerances, where necessary allowed it to construct proposed electorates which addressed:

- all other required factors
- the differences in projected growth of enrolment in Tasmania.

Within the limits imposed by the numerical criteria and the other considerations referred to above, the Committee acknowledged that it is also highly desirable that electoral boundaries be readily recognisable, using natural and administrative delineations. Many public submissions advocated for electoral boundaries to be contiguous, align with communities of interest and contain local government areas within a single electorate where possible.

In considering proposed boundaries, the Committee had regard to Tasmania's unique geographic and population factors, noting that Tasmania has a dispersed population comprised of multiple urban centres servicing nearby regional areas.

The Committee noted that a range of methods could be applied to achieve a proposed redistribution outcome for Tasmania. Public submissions that took a state-wide view adopted varying approaches that would involve moving between 3 per cent and 27 per cent of electors into different electorates. Submissions focusing on specific regions generally sought to address the non-contiguous nature of Franklin and unite outer-urban suburbs with an associated service centre.

In compliance with the requirements of the Electoral Act, the Committee also sought to apply the following principles in developing the boundaries of the proposed electorates:

- Support sustainability of Tasmania's electoral boundaries and minimise future disruption by distributing high-growth areas between electorates where possible.
- Draw boundaries with continuous physical connection, using rivers and other geographic features as natural divides, noting the precedent for rivers to function as federal electorate boundaries.
- Include an urban centre within each electorate where possible.
- Contain local government areas within a single electorate where possible.
- Consider the geographic size of electorates where possible.

²³ ss 66(3)(b) and 66(3A) of the Electoral Act.

Electoral boundaries of Franklin

Fifteen out of 34 public submissions supported a major reconfiguration of electorates in southern Tasmania, particularly to address Franklin's non-contiguous boundaries. Since the establishment of Tasmania's federal electorates in 1903, Franklin's boundaries have been periodically revised to comply with legislation. Franklin was contiguous until the 1992 federal redistribution, when the then Redistribution Committee extended the electorate to include the City of Clarence local government area which resulted in Clark (then Denison) physically separating portions of Franklin. It remains the only non-contiguous federal electorate in Australia (except those incorporating islands or external territories). The Redistribution Committee recognises that Franklin's non-contiguous boundaries present challenges to aligning communities of interest and means of travel within an electorate, as well as respecting the physical features and areas of an electorate.

Given the level of support expressed in submissions, and the ability to resolve the non-contiguity while retaining or reuniting local government areas entirely within electorates, the Committee considered this an appropriate opportunity to propose a change to Franklin's boundaries.

Maps of historical electoral boundaries are available in the Parliamentary Handbook of the Commonwealth of Australia's [website](#). The following maps provided assistance in the Committee's deliberations on Franklin:

- 1984–1992
- 1992–2000
- 2000–2009
- 2009–2017
- 2017–present.

Proposed redistribution of Tasmania by electorate

The Redistribution Committee proposes changes to 4 of Tasmania's electorates, including those outlined above in relation to Franklin. It proposes no changes for Braddon. Table F provides a summary of the following key details in relation to each of the electorates under the Committee's proposal:

- Enrolment as at 12 August 2025
- Percentage variation from the redistribution quota
- Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
- Percentage variation from the projected enrolment quota
- Approximate area of each proposed electorate.

Table F: Summary of proposed electorates

Proposed electorate	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025		Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030		Approximate area
	Number	Percentage variation from the redistribution quota	Number	Percentage variation from the projected enrolment quota	
Bass	85,934	3.99%	86,180	1.92%	7,996 km ²
Braddon	84,612	2.39%	86,021	1.73%	21,368 km ²
Clark	80,510	-2.57%	82,547	-2.38%	6,310 km ²
Franklin	80,237	-2.90%	84,951	0.47%	4,376 km ²
Lyons	81,883	-0.91%	83,086	-1.74%	27,965 km ²
Total	413,176		422,785		68,015 km²

Numerical summaries for each proposed electorate are set out in tables G-K on the following pages. These summaries are provided to help electors identify whether their electorate would change under the proposed redistribution.

Enrolment in the current electorate of Bass on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 80,818 electors, which is less than the required minimum number of projected electors. Bass must therefore gain at least 780 electors, or up to 6,698 electors, to fall within the range for the minimum and maximum number of electors at the projection time.

Submissions summary

- 18 submissions were in favour of transferring the localities of Prospect Vale and Blackstone Heights to Bass, primarily for reasons of community of interest.
- 5 submissions proposed the transfer of the Break O'Day local government area to Bass to consolidate all local government areas in the north-east of the state within a single electorate.

Redistribution Committee conclusions

- The Redistribution Committee noted that transferring the Break O'Day local government area would result in all local government areas in the north-east being contained within single electorates and reduce the size of the electorate of Lyons.
- The Committee also noted that transferring Blackstone Heights and Prospect Vale would consolidate the Launceston urban area within Bass, recognising that these localities are closely integrated with Launceston.
- While the Committee considered transferring both areas to Bass, this was not feasible within the required numerical parameters.
- The Committee proposed adjusting the current electorate boundary so that Bass gains 5,374 electors from the Blackstone Heights and Prospect Vale localities, which are currently within Lyons. Under this proposal, the Meander Valley local government area would be divided between Bass and Lyons.
- In the absence of significant roads or geographic features, the Committee proposes to follow the Prospect Vale and Blackstone Heights locality boundaries.

Table G shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table G: Proposed electorate of Bass – SA2 composition

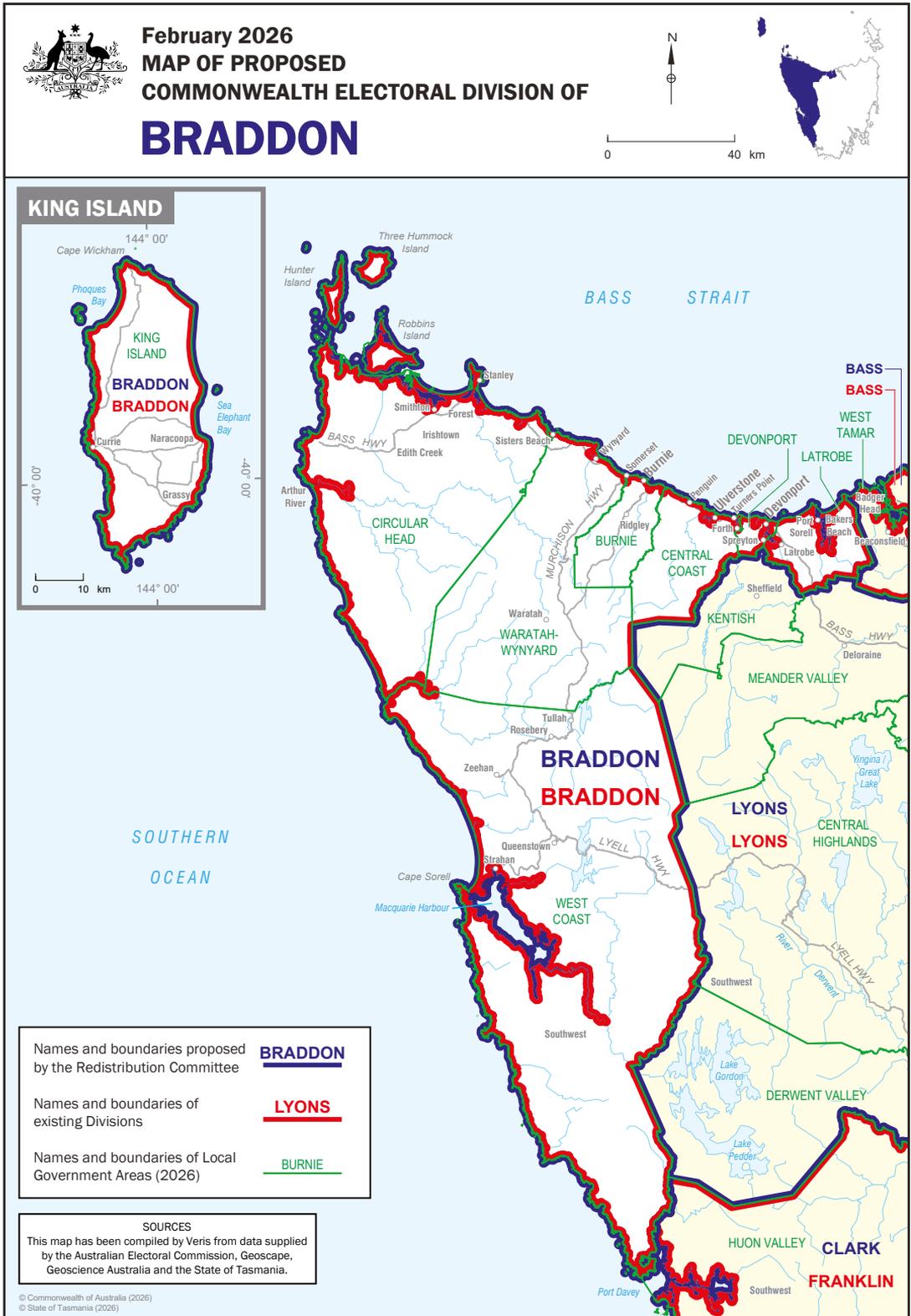
Proposed electorate composition ²⁴	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Bass		
Beauty Point – Beaconsfield	3,371	3,394
Deloraine	0	0
Dilston – Lilydale	3,460	3,465
Flinders and Cape Barren Islands	759	736
George Town	5,805	5,859
Grindelwald – Lanena	4,858	4,942
Invermay	2,197	2,306
Kings Meadows – Punchbowl	3,472	3,618
Launceston	3,617	3,474
Legana	3,787	3,904
Mowbray	2,343	2,293
Newnham – Mayfield	6,172	6,001
Newstead	3,863	3,952
Norwood (Tas.)	2,996	2,916
Ravenswood	2,766	2,927
Riverside	5,382	5,464
Scottsdale – Bridport	5,335	5,179
South Launceston	3,128	3,227
St Helens – Scamander	0	0
Summerhill – Prospect	3,627	3,531
Trevallyn	3,566	3,520
Waverley – St Leonards	2,905	3,058
West Launceston	3,128	3,014
Westbury	29	29
Youngtown – Relbia	3,994	4,006
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Bass	80,560	80,815
Electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Bass		
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Lyons		
Dilston – Lilydale	0	0
Hadspen – Carrick	0	0
Prospect Vale – Blackstone	5,371	5,362
St Helens – Scamander	0	0
Youngtown – Relbia	3	3
Total transferred from the current electorate of Lyons	5,374	5,365
Total electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Bass	5,374	5,365
Total for proposed electorate of Bass	85,934	86,180

24 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Table G: Proposed electorate of Bass – SA2 composition (continued)

Proposed electorate composition ²⁴	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors transferred to another electorate from the proposed electorate of Bass		
Electors transferred to the current electorate of Lyons		
Dilston – Lilydale	0	3
Scottsdale - Bridport	0	0
Total transferred to the current electorate of Lyons	0	3
Total electors transferred to another electorate from the proposed electorate of Bass	0	3

Proposed electorate of Braddon



Enrolment in the current electorate of Braddon on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 86,021 electors, which is within the numerical requirements. Braddon can gain up to 1,495 electors or transfer up to 4,423 electors to other electorates and remain within the range of the minimum and maximum number of electors at the projection time.

Submissions summary

- 10 submissions supported making no changes to Braddon, given that the electorate is within numerical parameters.

Redistribution Committee conclusions

- The Redistribution Committee noted that the electorate meets numerical requirements, retains whole local government areas and maintains well-established communities of interest.
- The Committee decided to propose no alterations to the boundaries of Braddon.

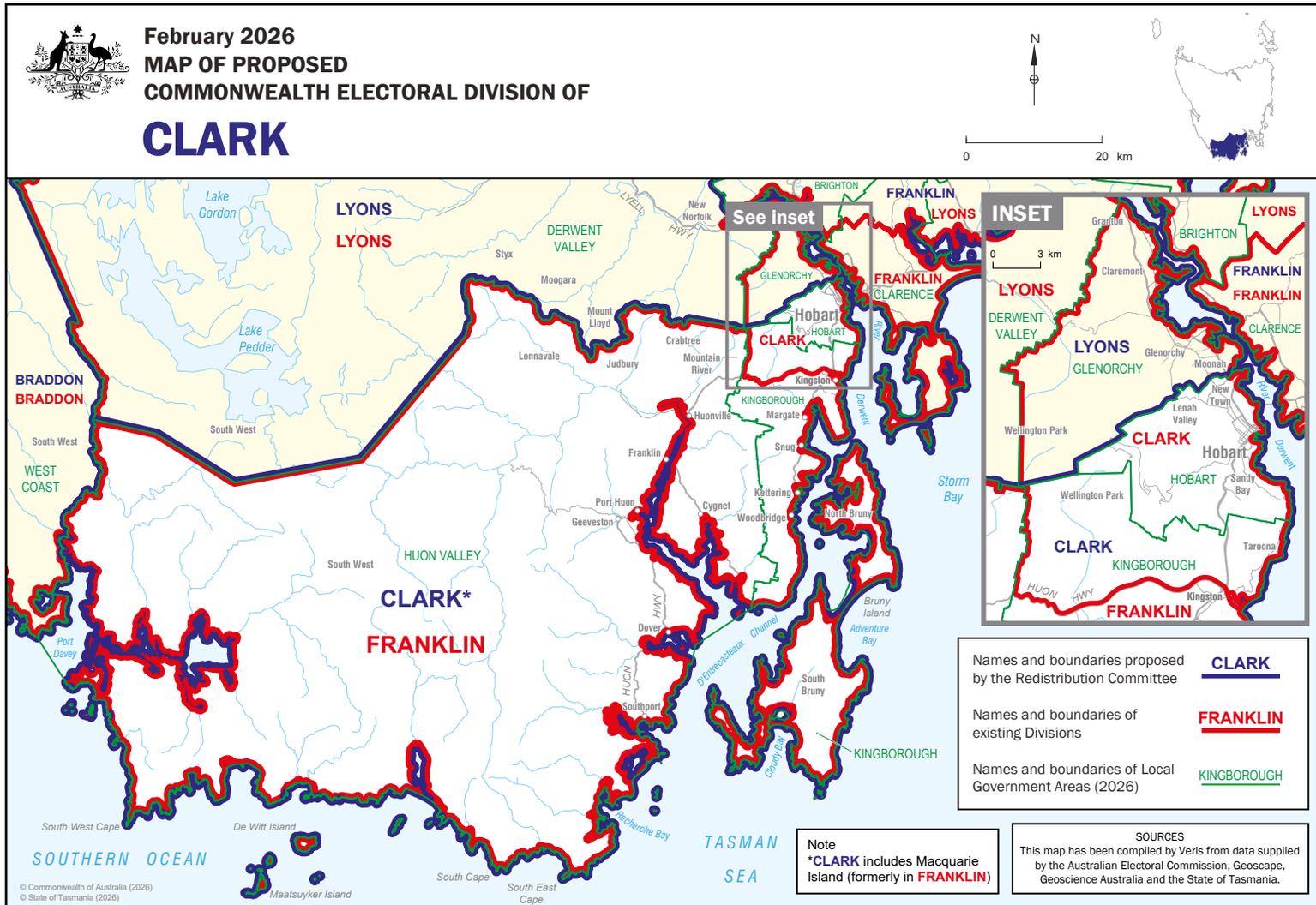
Table H shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table H: Proposed electorate of Braddon – SA2 composition

Proposed electorate composition ²⁵	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Braddon		
Acton – Upper Burnie	2,578	2,692
Burnie – Ulverstone Surrounds	4,217	4,279
Burnie – Wivenhoe	2,828	2,906
Devonport	10,892	11,125
East Devonport	3,920	4,003
King Island	1,080	1,063
Latrobe	4,308	4,417
Miandetta – Don	2,808	2,848
North West	2,843	3,028
Parklands – Camdale	5,012	5,100
Penguin – Sulphur Creek	4,305	4,313
Port Sorell	5,436	5,452
Quoiba – Spreyton	2,595	2,691
Romaine – Havenview	2,691	2,703
Sheffield – Railton	11	11
Smithton	2,775	2,815
Somerset	3,151	3,230
Turners Beach – Forth	2,779	2,797
Ulverstone	5,677	5,693
Waratah	3,005	3,032
West Coast (Tas.)	3,037	3,164
West Ulverstone	3,536	3,466
Wilderness – West	0	0
Wynyard	5,128	5,193
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Braddon	84,612	86,021

²⁵ For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Proposed electorate of Clark



Enrolment in the current electorate of Clark on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 75,689 electors, which is less than the required minimum number of projected electors. Clark must gain at least 5,909 electors, or up to 11,827 electors, to fall within the range for the minimum and maximum number of electors at the projection time.

Submissions summary

- 11 submissions suggested that Clark be made up of the Huon Valley, Kingborough and City of Hobart local government areas.²⁶
- 3 submissions suggested that Clark be made up of the Glenorchy City and City of Clarence local government areas.²⁷
- Other submissions proposed a range of boundary adjustments, including extending the electorate to incorporate additional areas of the Kingston locality (10 submissions), parts of the eastern shore around the Bridgewater Bridge (2 submissions) or the Derwent Valley local government area (2 submissions) to bring enrolment into the projected range.

Redistribution Committee conclusions

- The Redistribution Committee considered several options for Clark. These included:
 - crossing the River Derwent to incorporate parts of the City of Clarence or Brighton local government areas
 - extending Clark northward into the Derwent Valley local government area
 - extending southward into the Kingborough and Huon Valley local government areas.
- The Committee noted that while making incremental boundary adjustments would rectify Clark's numerical shortfall, it would worsen the non-contiguity of Franklin delaying its resolution and it would separate the Huon and Channel regions from their primary service centre in Kingston. To address the non-contiguity of Franklin, the boundaries of Clark should be changed.
- The Committee noted that, on this approach, numerical parameters precluded the Glenorchy City local government area being retained wholly within Clark.
- The Committee discounted options that crossed the River Derwent, noting that the river is a significant natural boundary that has shaped, and continues to shape communities of interest, and communication and travel in the greater Hobart region.
- The Committee concluded that it would be preferable to extend Clark southward to incorporate the Kingborough and Huon Valley local government areas. Under this proposal, Clark would gain 39,430 electors from these local government areas, who are currently in Franklin, and transfer the Glenorchy local government area and its 33,369 electors from Clark to Lyons (see further discussion below). This approach strengthens communities of interest by aligning Hobart, Kingborough and the Huon Valley, reflecting shared social, economic, service and transport connections.

Table I shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

²⁶ Two submissions supported this composition for the electorate of Franklin.

²⁷ Four submissions supported this composition for the electorate of Franklin.

Table I: Proposed electorate of Clark – SA2 composition

Proposed electorate composition ²⁸	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Clark		
Hobart	5,406	5,411
Kingston – Huntingfield	1,712	1,847
Lenah Valley – Mount Stuart	6,372	6,256
Margate – Snug	268	277
Moonah	0	0
Mount Nelson – Dynnyrne	3,226	3,378
Mount Wellington	0	0
New Town	4,085	4,384
Sandy Bay	7,880	8,001
South Hobart – Fern Tree	4,754	4,991
Taroona – Bonnet Hill	2,754	2,821
West Hobart	4,621	4,633
West Moonah	2	2
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Clark	41,080	42,001
Electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Clark		
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Franklin		
Bruny Island – Kettering	2,859	2,854
Cygnets	3,974	4,060
Derwent Valley	2	2
Geeveston – Dover	3,282	3,376
Huonville – Franklin	7,349	7,567
Kingston – Huntingfield	7,779	8,483
Kingston Beach – Blackmans Bay	8,275	8,195
Margate – Snug	5,910	6,009
Wilderness – East	0	0
Total transferred from the current electorate of Franklin	39,430	40,546
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Lyons		
Wilderness - East	0	0
Total transferred from the current electorate of Lyons	0	0
Total electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Clark	39,430	40,546
Total for proposed electorate of Clark	80,510	82,547
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Clark to another proposed electorate		
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of Lyons		
Austins Ferry – Granton	3,135	3,389
Berriedale – Chigwell	4,126	4,093
Claremont (Tas.)	6,027	6,095
Derwent Park – Lutana	2,810	2,896
Glenorchy	7,494	7,536
Lenah Valley – Mount Stuart	42	41
Montrose – Rosetta	3,532	3,438

28 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Table I: Proposed electorate of Clark – SA2 composition (continued)

Proposed electorate composition ²⁸	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Moonah	3,547	3,499
Mount Wellington	0	0
New Town	28	29
West Moonah	2,628	2,672
Total transferred to proposed electorate of Lyons	33,369	33,688
Total electors transferred from the current electorate of Clark to another proposed electorate	33,369	33,688

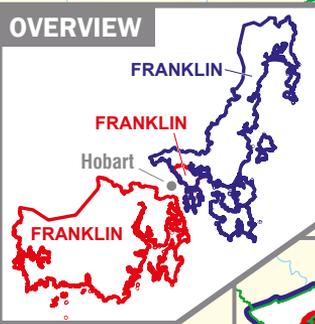
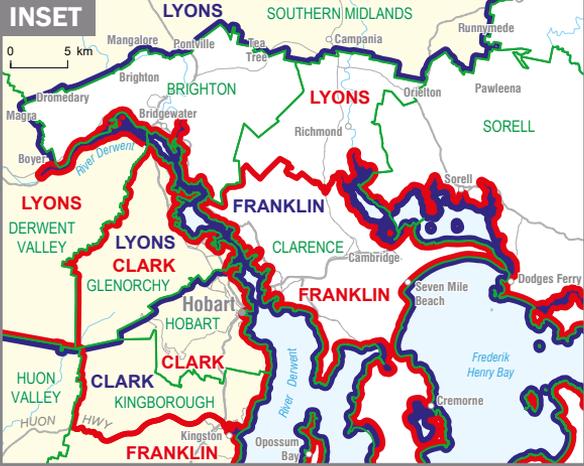
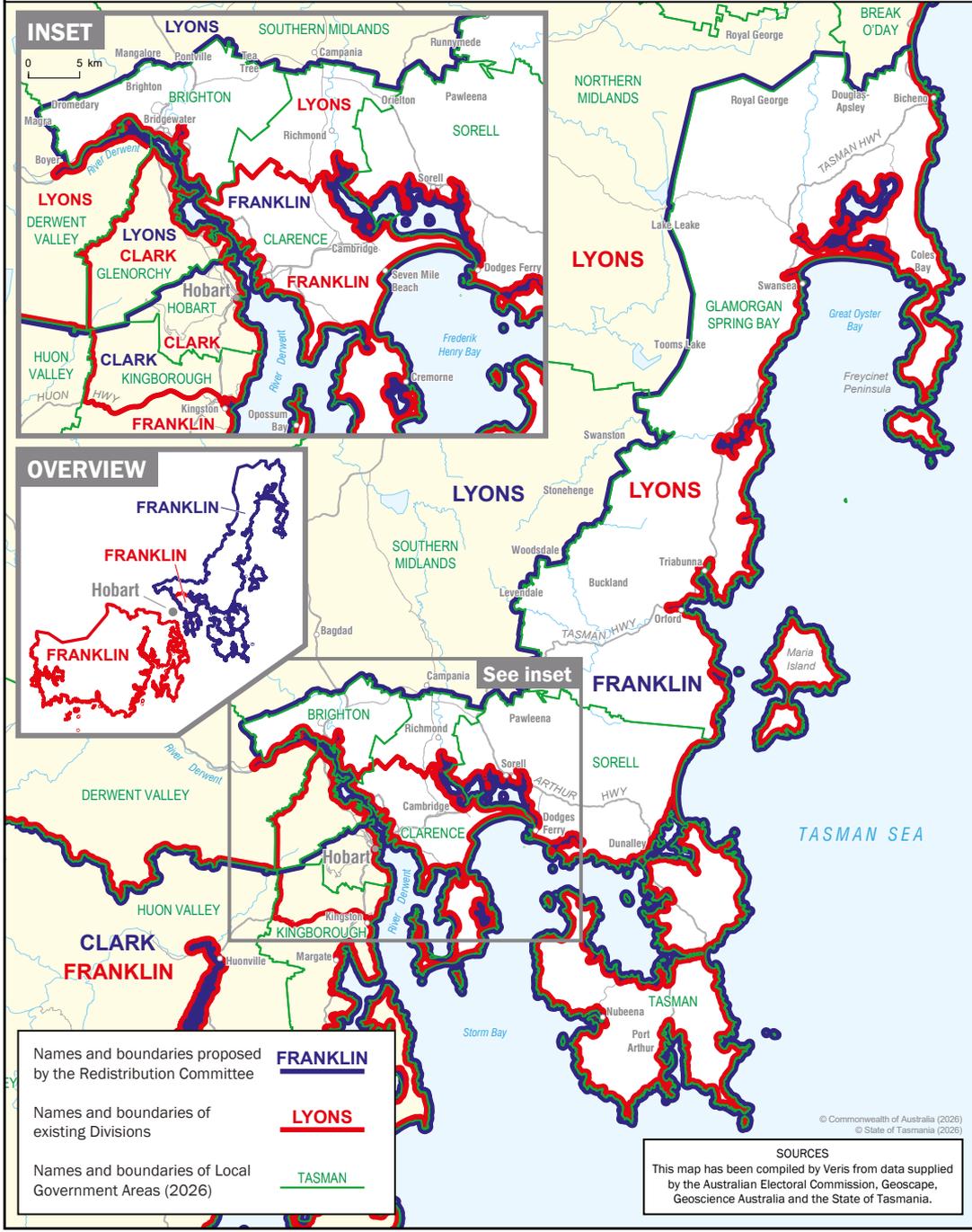
Proposed electorate of Franklin



**February 2026
MAP OF PROPOSED
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISION OF
FRANKLIN**



0 20 km



Names and boundaries proposed by the Redistribution Committee	FRANKLIN
Names and boundaries of existing Divisions	LYONS
Names and boundaries of Local Government Areas (2026)	TASMAN

SOURCES
This map has been compiled by Veris from data supplied by the Australian Electoral Commission, Geoscape, Geoscience Australia and the State of Tasmania.

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Enrolment in the current electorate of Franklin on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 87,262 electors, which is within the numerical requirements. Franklin can therefore gain up to 254 electors, or transfer up to 5,664 electors to other electorates, and remain within the permissible range of the minimum and maximum number of electors at the projection time.

Submissions summary

- 15 submissions supported a major reconfiguration of Franklin, primarily to address the electorate's non-contiguous nature.
- 6 submissions advocated for reconfiguring Franklin as a south-east coast electorate made up of all or most of the Brighton, Clarence, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Sorell and Tasman local government areas.
- 4 submissions suggested Franklin include the Glenorchy City and City of Clarence local government areas.²⁹
- 2 submissions put forward an alternative configuration incorporating the Huon Valley, Kingborough and City of Hobart local government areas.³⁰
- 4 submissions supported extending Franklin's eastern shore boundary to incorporate Old Beach, Otago and surrounding localities.

Redistribution Committee conclusions

- The Redistribution Committee considered all approaches and noted that this redistribution presented an opportunity to resolve Franklin's non-contiguity, having regard to the level of support expressed in submissions and the scope to contain local government areas within single electorates.
- In developing a proposed redistribution, the Committee considered the following options:
 - Franklin to be made up of the Glenorchy City and City of Clarence local government areas.
 - Franklin to be made up of the Glenorchy City and Brighton local government areas, extending around the River Derwent to include portions of the Derwent Valley and City of Clarence local government areas.
 - Focussing Franklin on the south-east coast, so that it would comprise of the Brighton, City of Clarence, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Sorell and Tasman local government areas.
- The Committee concluded that while the Glenorchy City and City of Clarence local government areas do share some communities of interest and a metropolitan focus, the River Derwent functions as a significant natural boundary that limits the extent of common interests and travel. This approach would also result in an uneven distribution of high-growth areas between electorates.
- The Committee noted that an alternate approach of wrapping Franklin around the River Derwent would result in both the Clarence and Derwent Valley local government areas being partially within different electorates.

²⁹ Three submissions supported this composition for the electorate of Clark.

³⁰ Eleven submissions supported this composition for the electorate of Clark.

- The Committee concluded that the south-east coast configuration would be preferable, noting that, together with the changes proposed for Clark, it would resolve Franklin's non-contiguous boundaries and situate Clark and Franklin entirely to the west and east of the River Derwent, respectively. It proposed adjusting the current electorate boundary so that Franklin gains 35,711 electors from the Brighton, Clarence, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Sorell and Tasman local government areas (currently in Lyons), and loses 39,430 electors from the Huon Valley and Kingborough local government areas, which will transfer to Clark. The local government areas within the proposed boundaries will be fully contained in Franklin.

Table J shows the SA2s which are included within the proposed electorate.

Table J: Proposed electorate of Franklin – SA2 composition

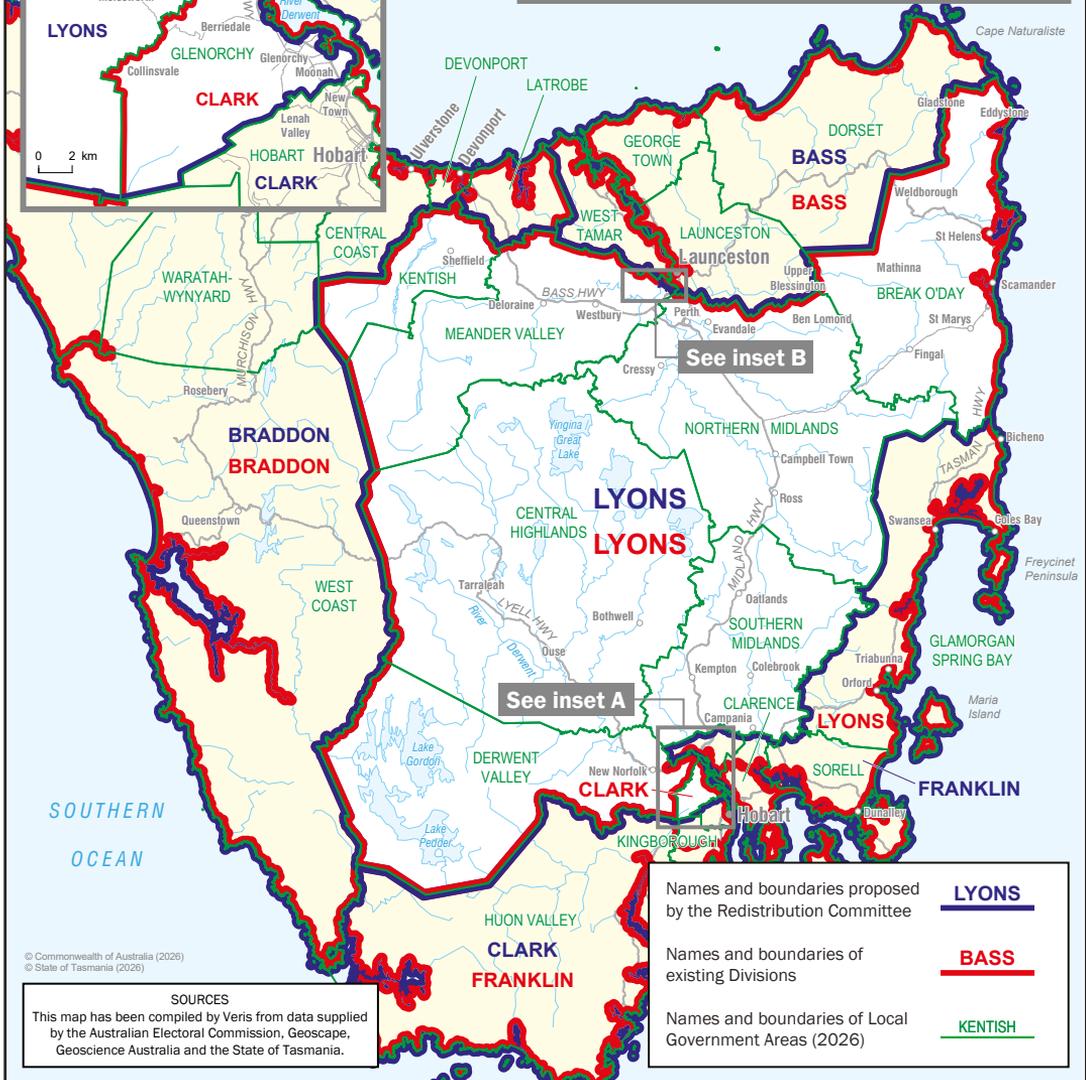
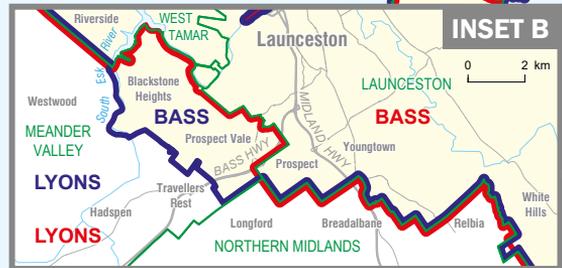
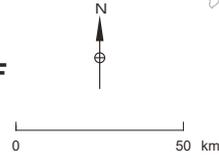
Proposed electorate composition ³¹	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Franklin		
Bellerive – Rosny	4,788	4,722
Cambridge	6,681	7,057
Geilston Bay – Risdon	2,791	2,971
Howrah – Tranmere	8,862	9,442
Lindisfarne – Rose Bay	5,644	5,734
Mornington – Warrane	3,330	3,411
Old Beach – Otago	461	497
Risdon Vale	2,213	2,294
Rokeby	6,035	6,750
South Arm	3,721	3,838
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Franklin	44,526	46,716
Electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Franklin		
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Lyons		
Bridgewater – Gagebrook	5,834	6,350
Brighton – Pontville	5,100	5,877
Dodges Ferry – Lewisham	7,034	7,429
Forestier – Tasman	2,157	2,089
New Norfolk	0	0
Old Beach – Otago	3,490	3,714
Sorell – Richmond	8,047	8,773
Southern Midlands	14	11
Triabunna – Bicheno	4,035	3,992
Total transferred from the current electorate of Lyons	35,711	38,235
Total electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Franklin	35,711	38,235
Total for proposed electorate of Franklin	80,237	84,951
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Franklin to another proposed electorate		
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of Clark		
Bruny Island – Kettering	2,859	2,854
Cygnets	3,974	4,060
Derwent Valley	2	2
Geeveston – Dover	3,282	3,376
Huonville – Franklin	7,349	7,567
Kingston – Huntingfield	7,779	8,483
Kingston Beach – Blackmans Bay	8,275	8,195
Margate – Snug	5,910	6,009
Wilderness – East	0	0
Total transferred to proposed electorate of Clark	39,430	40,546
Total electors transferred from the current electorate of Franklin to other proposed electorates	39,430	40,546

31 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Proposed electorate of Lyons



February 2026 MAP OF PROPOSED COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISION OF **LYONS**



Names and boundaries proposed by the Redistribution Committee	LYONS
Names and boundaries of existing Divisions	BASS
Names and boundaries of Local Government Areas (2026)	KENTISH

SOURCES
This map has been compiled by Veris from data supplied by the Australian Electoral Commission, Geoscape, Geoscience Australia and the State of Tasmania.

Enrolment in the current electorate of Lyons on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 92,995 electors, which exceeds the maximum number of projected electors. A reduction of at least 5,479 electors, or up to 11,397 electors, is required for Lyons to fall within the range of the minimum and maximum number of electors at the projection time. Lyons was also affected by the requirement for the bordering electorates of Bass and Clark to gain electors and by the reconfiguration of the electorates of Clark and Franklin.

Submissions summary

- 10 submissions suggested that Lyons meet numerical parameters through adjustments to the boundaries of Bass and Clark, proposing that Lyons lose localities in the outer-urban areas of Hobart and/or Launceston.
- 6 submissions suggested that Lyons gain all or part of the Glenorchy City local government area.
- 2 submissions suggested reconfiguring Lyons to gain the West Coast local government area.
- Several submissions commented on the geographic size of Lyons, noting the significant proportion of the state encompassed by the electorate.

Redistribution Committee conclusions

- The Redistribution Committee acknowledged the need to significantly reduce the number of electors in Lyons to bring it within numerical parameters. It also noted the significant geographical span of the electorate and the challenges this poses for elected representatives.
- The Committee considered a number of options to address these issues, including:
 - Transferring the Break O’Day local government area to Bass. However, numerical constraints prevented the transfer of both the Break O’Day local government area and the Blackstone Heights and Prospect Vale localities to Bass. The Committee concluded that it would be preferable to transfer Blackstone Heights and Prospect Vale to Bass, noting their integration with Launceston.
 - Transferring the West Coast local government area to Lyons but decided it should remain in Braddon, noting shared communities of interest and that such a transfer would further increase Lyons’ elector numbers and geographic span.
 - Transferring the Break O’Day local government area from Lyons to Franklin. While it recognises Break O’Day’s strong connections with Glamorgan Spring Bay local government area, the Committee decided to retain Break O’Day in Lyons because numerical parameters precluded the transfer.
 - Alternative options that would involve transferring localities in the outer-urban areas of Hobart to Clark or Franklin. These options were ultimately rejected, as they would split communities of interest and local government areas across multiple electorates and would not necessarily result in boundaries that were sustainable in the longer term.

- The Committee considered that the dual objectives of reducing Lyons' enrolment and reducing its geographic size, while maintaining communities of interest and keeping local government areas intact, would be best achieved through changes to the boundaries of Franklin. To address the shortage of electors in Lyons that results from the proposed changes to the electorate of Franklin, the Committee considered submissions that proposed either transferring the Glenorchy City local government area to Lyons or retaining the Brighton local government area wholly in Lyons.
 - The Committee noted that retaining Brighton in Lyons would result in the proposed electorate of Franklin falling below numerical parameters and that it was not possible to divide the Brighton local government area in a way that preserved communities of interest.
 - The Committee noted that it is not numerically feasible to retain the entire Glenorchy City local government area within the electorate of Clark. Alternatively, transferring the entire Glenorchy City local government area to the proposed electorate of Franklin would not resolve Franklin's non-contiguity.
 - The Committee noted that transferring Glenorchy City local government area into Lyons would bring Lyons within numerical parameters, keep the Glenorchy City local government area within a single electorate, and link communities of interest in Hobart's northern suburbs with those in surrounding regional areas. In doing so, it would also provide the electorate with an urban centre, noting that it is currently the only electorate in Tasmania without one.
 - The Committee also observed Glenorchy City's shared communities of interest with the Derwent Valley local government area, which is currently in the electorate of Lyons, as well as the historical inclusion of part of the Glenorchy City local government area in Lyons.
- The Committee agreed that it would be preferable to transfer the Glenorchy City local government area from Clark to Lyons. The Committee noted that transferring the Glenorchy City local government area to Lyons would result in a more even distribution of urban growth areas across electorates.
- In conclusion, the Committee proposed adjusting the boundaries of Lyons so that it gains 33,369 electors from the Glenorchy City local government area, currently in Clark, and loses 41,085 electors to Franklin and Bass. The Committee observed that these changes would reduce the geographic size of Lyons from almost 32,000 km² to less than 28,000 km².

Table K shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table K: Proposed electorate of Lyons – SA2 composition

Proposed electorate composition ³²	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Lyons		
Austins Ferry – Granton	325	352
Berriedale – Chigwell	0	0
Burnie – Ulverstone Surrounds	0	0
Central Highlands	1,826	1,879
Claremont (Tas.)	5	5
Deloraine	4,718	4,695
Derwent Valley	2,420	2,420
Dilston – Lilydale	14	14
Grindelwald – Lanena	1	1
Hadspen – Carrick	2,881	2,946
Longford	3,564	3,612
New Norfolk	5,861	6,317
Northern Midlands	2,916	2,906
Perth – Evandale	4,444	4,523
Scottsdale – Bridport	12	12
Sheffield – Railton	5,179	5,228
Southern Midlands	5,128	5,214
St Helens – Scamander	5,632	5,626
Triabunna – Bicheno	0	0
Turners Beach – Forth	7	7
Westbury	3,579	3,636
Wilderness – East	2	2
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Lyons	48,514	49,395
Electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Lyons		
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Bass		
Dilston – Lilydale	0	3
Scottsdale – Bridport	0	0
Total transferred from the current electorate of Bass	0	3
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Clark		
Austins Ferry – Granton	3,135	3,389
Berriedale – Chigwell	4,126	4,093
Claremont (Tas.)	6,027	6,095
Derwent Park – Lutana	2,810	2,896
Glenorchy	7,494	7,536
Lenah Valley – Mount Stuart	42	41
Montrose – Rosetta	3,532	3,438
Moonah	3,547	3,499
Mount Wellington	0	0
New Town	28	29
West Moonah	2,628	2,672
Total transferred from the current electorate of Clark	33,369	33,688

32 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Table K: Proposed electorate of Lyons – SA2 composition (continued)

Proposed electorate composition ³²	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Total electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Lyons	33,369	33,688
Total for proposed electorate of Lyons	81,883	83,086
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Lyons to another proposed electorate		
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of Bass		
Dilston – Lilydale	0	0
Hadspen – Carrick	0	0
Prospect Vale – Blackstone	5,371	5,362
St Helens – Scamander	0	0
Youngtown – Relbia	3	3
Total transferred to proposed electorate of Bass	5,374	5,365
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of Clark		
Wilderness – East	0	0
Total transferred to proposed electorate of Clark	0	0
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of Franklin		
Bridgewater – Gagebrook	5,834	6,350
Brighton – Pontville	5,100	5,877
Dodges Ferry – Lewisham	7,034	7,429
Forestier – Tasman	2,157	2,089
New Norfolk	0	0
Old Beach – Otago	3,490	3,714
Sorell – Richmond	8,047	8,773
Southern Midlands	14	11
Triabunna – Bicheno	4,035	3,992
Total transferred to proposed electorate of Franklin	35,711	38,235
Total electors transferred from the current electorate of Lyons to other proposed electorates	41,085	43,600

Part 3: Proposed names

This part outlines the Redistribution Committee’s proposed electorate names and the reasons for them. The names were informed by submissions made by the public and by additional research.

Redistribution Committee’s approach to naming electorates

The naming of federal electorates has been the subject of recommendations from parliamentary committees. The ‘naming guidelines’ for federal electorates were developed by the AEC from recommendations made by the Australian Parliament’s Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters in 1995.³³ The naming guidelines are available on the **AEC website**.

The Redistribution Committee received 4 submissions that addressed the names of Tasmania’s electorates. Table L outlines the names advocated in these submissions.

Table L: Names suggested in submissions to the redistribution

Name	Name derivation	Electorate to be considered for the name
Giddings	Giddings in honour of Larissa (Lara) Tahireh Giddings (1972–), Tasmania’s first female Premier, whose leadership helped break gender barriers in Australian politics, normalising women in senior roles and shifting public perceptions.	Braddon
Paredarerme	The name reflects boundary changes to the electorate proposed under the public submission. The Paredarerme nation is an Aboriginal nation on the east coast of Tasmania. The proposed electorate of Franklin under the submission encompasses the traditional lands of the Paredarerme nation.	Franklin
West	West in honour of ‘Aunty’ Ida West AM (1919–2003), a respected elder in the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. West was a lifelong advocate for her community, campaigning for improved health services, land rights and the Aboriginal community in Tasmania.	Franklin
Scott	Scott in honour of Dr Margaret Scott (1934–2005), whose writing and advocacy made a significant contribution to Tasmania’s cultural life and Australia’s literary heritage.	Franklin
Sheean	Sheean in honour of Edward ‘Teddy’ Sheean (1923–1942), in recognition of his courage and sacrifice during the World War II, which endures as a symbol of bravery and mateship.	Franklin
Trugernanner (Truganini)	Truganini (1812–1876), was a well-known palawa spokesperson and leader and a member of the Nuenonne people.	Franklin

33 Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters, 1995: *Electoral redistributions: Report on the effectiveness and appropriateness of the redistribution provisions of parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

The Redistribution Committee noted the contribution to Australian society of the individuals whose names were put forward in submissions. It also noted that the naming guidelines specifically address the use of geographical names.

Renaming of electorates in Tasmania

The naming guidelines provide that electorate names should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons. Accordingly, any proposal to alter an electorate name requires careful consideration.

In line with these guidelines, the Redistribution Committee considered:

- the extent of the proposed boundary changes and the potential for elector confusion, especially in southern Tasmania, where a significant number of electors will change electorates,
- the historical context of the current electorate names.

The Committee concluded that there were no compelling reasons to change the names of Bass, Braddon and Lyons.

The Committee gave further consideration to the names of Clark and Franklin, noting the substantial nature of the proposed boundary adjustments for these electorates and the significant number of electors who would be transferred as a result.

Electorate of Clark

The federal electorate of Clark has carried this name since the 2017 redistribution, when the former electorate of Denison was renamed; 16 submissions at the time supported this renaming.

The electorate is named after Andrew Inglis Clark, a Tasmanian who made major contributions to Tasmania and Australia, including drafting key clauses of the Australian Constitution, such as those establishing the High Court, federal courts, trial by jury and freedom of religion, and introducing the Hare–Clark system of proportional representation, based on the single transferable vote.

The Redistribution Committee acknowledged the significant changes proposed for the electorate's boundaries, and the impact these will have on a large number of electors, especially those in the Glenorchy City, Huon Valley and Kingborough local government areas. However, the Committee noted that the proposed electorate would remain anchored to the Hobart CBD and that there was strong support for the current name adopted at the most recent redistribution.

Ultimately, the Committee agreed to retain the name Clark, noting Andrew Inglis Clark's strong ties with Tasmania and his significant contributions to Federation. However, noting the proposed changes to the boundaries for Clark, the Committee remains open to public input, and invites additional name ideas and feedback for consideration by the augmented Electoral Commission.

Electorate of Franklin

The name Franklin has been used for a federal electorate in Tasmania since 1903. It was adopted before the recommendations on naming guidelines were made by the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters.

The electorate was named after Sir John Franklin KCH RN, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land (1837–43), in recognition of his service to the colony that became Tasmania.

The Redistribution Committee noted that submissions proposing to rename Franklin were persuasive. It also noted that Sir John Franklin is commemorated in many other ways, including in Tasmania, and that retiring the name would not diminish recognition of his contribution.

Given the significant changes proposed for the electorate's boundaries, and the impact these will have on a large number of electors, especially those in the Brighton, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Tasman and Sorell local government areas, the Committee determined that a name change may be justified. However, it was not persuaded that the names proposed or otherwise considered by the Committee to date demonstrated sufficient connection to the reconfigured electorate.

At this stage, the Committee proposes retaining the name Franklin, but encourages the public to provide further name ideas and feedback for consideration by the augmented Electoral Commission.

Proposed names of Tasmania's electorates

While the Redistribution Committee acknowledges the merit of the suggested names, it does not consider that submissions have provided enough justification to alter any electorate names at this time, having regard to the naming guidelines.

The Committee proposes retaining the current names of all electorates at this stage, with further ideas encouraged for potentially renaming the reconfigured electorate of Franklin during the next round of public submissions.

Part 4: Next steps

This part outlines what happens after the release of the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution.

Submitting ideas and feedback on the proposed redistribution

A second round of public consultation is invited on the release of this proposed redistribution report.

Written ideas on the proposed redistribution can be submitted until 6 pm (AEDT) Friday 27 March 2026.³⁴ Any ideas received after this time cannot be considered.

Written feedback on those ideas can be submitted until 6 pm (AEST) Friday 10 April 2026.³⁵ Feedback received after this time cannot be considered.

All submissions received within the lodgement time will be made available on the AEC website by the Monday following the close of the relevant submission period.³⁶

Topics for submitting ideas and feedback

Submissions can be about any part of the Redistribution Committee's proposal. They may be about:

- the proposed names and/or boundaries of one or more electorates
- support for or against the Committee's proposal.

Feedback on ideas can agree or disagree with any ideas about the proposed redistributions.

Members of the public can make more than one submission (idea or feedback on ideas).

The augmented Electoral Commission

The augmented Electoral Commission is responsible for:

- considering all ideas to the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution and all feedback on ideas received by the specified lodgement times³⁷
- developing a proposed redistribution of Tasmania in accordance with the requirements of the Electoral Act ³⁸
- determining the names and boundaries of electorates in Tasmania ³⁹
- making public the reasons for the augmented Electoral Commission's determination.

³⁴ s 68(2)(a) of the Electoral Act.

³⁵ s 68(2)(b) of the Electoral Act.

³⁶ ss 69(2) and 69(4) of the Electoral Act.

³⁷ s 72(1) of the Electoral Act.

³⁸ s 72(10)(a) of the Electoral Act.

³⁹ s 73(1) of the Electoral Act.

As part of its considerations, the augmented Electoral Commission may hold a public consultation session into any ideas on the proposed redistribution or feedback on ideas received.⁴⁰

Membership of the augmented Electoral Commission

Table M shows the membership of the augmented Electoral Commission.

Table M: Membership of the augmented Electoral Commission for Tasmania

Position	Name	Membership according to the Electoral Act ⁴¹
Chair	The Hon. Susan Kenny AM KC	Chairperson of the Electoral Commission
Member	Dr David Gruen AO	Non-judicial member of the Electoral Commission
Member	Mr Jeff Pope APM	Electoral Commissioner
Member	Ms Hannah Brown	Australian Electoral Officer for Tasmania
Member	Mr Scott Strong	Deputy Surveyor-General of Tasmania
Member	Mr Martin Thompson	Auditor-General of Tasmania

Note: Shading indicates membership of the Redistribution Committee (chaired by the Electoral Commissioner).

Factors the augmented Electoral Commission considers

As required by the Electoral Act, the augmented Electoral Commission must propose a redistribution of Tasmania into electorates equal to the number of members in the House of Representatives for Tasmania at a general election.⁴²

The augmented Electoral Commission will be informed by public submissions and the information contained in this report in making its final decisions and redistribution of Tasmania. The augmented Electoral Commission must also consider the following criteria.

Primary criteria:

- Ensure that enrolment as of 12 August 2025 is within 10 per cent above or below the redistribution quota.⁴³
- Try to ensure that the number of electors in the proposed electorates are within 3.5 per cent above or below the projected enrolment quota at the projection time.⁴⁴

Secondary criteria:

- Communities of interest, including economic, social and regional interests
- Means of communication and travel
- Physical features and area of the electorate
- Boundaries of current electorates.⁴⁵

40 s 72(3) of the Electoral Act.

41 s 70(2) of the Electoral Act.

42 s 73(3) of the Electoral Act.

43 s 73(4) of the Electoral Act.

44 s 73(4)(a) of the Electoral Act.

45 ss 73(4)(b) and 73(4A) of the Electoral Act.

The augmented Electoral Commission's decision

At the end of its considerations, the augmented Electoral Commission will announce the final redistribution for Tasmania.⁴⁶ If the augmented Electoral Commission considers that its final names and boundaries differ significantly from the Redistribution Committee's proposal, the augmented Electoral Commission will invite further submissions.⁴⁷

The augmented Electoral Commission will make a final determination of boundaries and names of the electorates for Tasmania by notice published in the Gazette on 8 October 2026.⁴⁸

Copies of the augmented Electoral Commission's determination and reasons for that determination will be tabled in both Houses of the Parliament of Australia.⁴⁹ Once this has occurred, this material will be made available to the public via the **AEC website**.

Implementing the redistribution

Changes to electorates as a result of the redistribution process will apply from the day on which a notice of determination is published in the Gazette. This notice will be published on 8 October 2026.

Electoral events (general elections and federal by-elections) will not be contested on these new federal electorates until a writ is issued for a general election following the expiry or dissolution of the House of Representatives.

46 s 72(10) of the Electoral Act.

47 s 72(13) of the Electoral Act.

48 s 73(1) of the Electoral Act.

49 s 75 of the Electoral Act.

Appendices

Appendix A: Formulas for the redistribution and projected enrolment quotas

Redistribution quota

**Number of electors enrolled in Tasmania at the end of the day
on which the redistribution commenced (12 August 2025)**

**Number of members of the House of Representatives
to which Tasmania is entitled**

In calculating this quota, the Electoral Act provides that:⁵⁰

- where the result is not a whole number and is less than 0.5, the number is rounded down to the nearest whole number, or
- where the result is not a whole number and is equal to or greater than 0.5, the number is rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Projected enrolment quota

**Estimated total number of electors enrolled in
Tasmania at the projection time (8 April 2030)**

**Number of members of the House of Representatives
to which Tasmania is entitled**

For this redistribution, the ABS provided the projected enrolment data. These enrolment projections are not predictions or forecasts. They illustrate what would happen to Tasmania's enrolment if assumed levels of the components of population change (births, deaths and migration) were to occur between the redistribution's commencement date of 12 August 2025 and projection time of 8 April 2030.

An explanatory document provided by the ABS outlining the methods and assumptions made in formulating the projected enrolment data for this redistribution is available on the **AEC website**.

⁵⁰ s 65(2) of the Electoral Act.

Appendix B: Ideas submitted for the Tasmanian redistribution

The Redistribution Committee received and considered 24 written ideas.

‘S’ is used to represent terminology in the Electoral Act, which refers to ideas submitted to the redistribution process as ‘suggestions’.

No.	Submitted by
S1	Kuba M
S2	Bianca Brett
S3	Anonymous 1
S4	Robert Salmon
S5	Doug Chipman
S6	PJ
S7	Ben Last
S8	Darren McSweeney
S9	Roger Nye
S10	Dr Mark Mulcair
S11	Luke Dixon
S12	Scott J
S13	James Walker
S14	Brighton Council
S15	Abbas Attarwala
S16	Anonymous 2
S17	Justin Lamond
S18	Codie Hutchison
S19	Australian Labor Party – Tasmanian Branch
S20	Liberal Party of Australia (Tasmanian Division)
S21	Andrew Wilkie MP
S22	Tasmanian Greens
S23	Anonymous 3
S24	Paul Taranto

All submitted ideas are available on the **AEC website**.

Appendix C: Feedback on ideas submitted for the Tasmanian redistribution

The Redistribution Committee received and considered 10 written feedback on ideas.

'CS' is used to represent terminology in the Electoral Act, which refers to ideas submitted to the redistribution process as 'comments on suggestions'.

No.	Submitted by
CS1	Kuba M
CS2	Doug Chipman
CS3	Bradley
CS4	Peter Shanks
CS5	Scott J
CS6	James Walker
CS7	Benjamin Close
CS8	Australian Labor Party (Tasmanian Branch)
CS9	Voices of Franklin
CS10	K Forbes

All submitted feedback on ideas are available on the **AEC website**.

Appendix D: Boundary construction methodology

The AEC maintains the electoral roll based on alignment to SA1s and provides data on enrolments and projected enrolments at this level. Accordingly, in formulating its proposal, the Redistribution Committee used SA1s as its basic building blocks. SA1s have defined boundaries and are of differing sizes and shapes. In cases where the Committee considered that a particular SA1 boundary was inappropriate as an electorate boundary, the SA1 was split to provide a more meaningful boundary.

SA1s are the smallest unit of ABS disaggregated Census data. At the time of the 2021 Census, there were 61,845 SA1s in Australia, with populations generally in the range of 200 to 800 people and an average population of about 400 people. SA1s, which are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, are defined by the ABS and remain stable between censuses. The SA1s and SA2s currently in use were defined for the 2021 Census.

The approximate area of electorates in Tasmania (see Table F) was calculated by adding the areas of:

- all land-based SA1s
- any parts of land-based SA1s
- any lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, wetlands or marshes not already included in land-based SA1s that are contained within the divisional boundary of each electorate.

Areas are calculated using the AEC's Electoral Boundary Mapping System (EBMS), developed within the 'MapInfo Professional' software package.

The Redistribution Committee used the EBMS to help model various boundary options.

Appendix E: Summary of legislative requirements

Requirement (provision of the Electoral Act)	Detail relevant to the redistribution of Tasmania
Basis for conducting redistribution (s 59(2)(c))	More than 7 years had elapsed since the last redistribution of Tasmania was determined on 14 November 2017
A direction to commence a redistribution shall not be made within one year before the date of expiry of a House of Representatives by effluxion of time (s 59(3)(b))	The 47th Parliament was due to end (from the natural passage of its term, known legally as 'effluxion of time') on 25 July 2025; a direction to commence the redistribution could therefore not be made after 26 July 2024
A redistribution was required to commence within 30 days after the first meeting day of the first meeting of the next following House of Representatives (s 59(4))	The redistribution commenced on 12 August 2025
Direction to commence redistribution via notice published in the Gazette (s 59(1))	Gazette notice published 12 August 2025
Projection time for equality of enrolments (s 63A)	The Electoral Commission noted on 7 August 2025 that the projection time is 8 April 2030
Determination of redistribution quota by written instrument (s 65)	The Electoral Commissioner determined the quota by signing the written instrument on 21 August 2025
Appointment of the Redistribution Committee by written instrument (s 60)	The Electoral Commission signed the written instrument on 12 August 2025
Revocation of the appointment of the Surveyor-General of Tasmania and appointment of the Deputy Surveyor-General of Tasmania by written instrument (s 60(3))	The Electoral Commission signed the written instrument on 15 November 2025, as the Tasmanian Surveyor-General was not available for the Tasmanian redistribution
Invitation to make written ideas (suggestions) and feedback on ideas (comments on suggestions) (ss 64(1), (2))	Gazette notice published Wednesday 8 October 2025 Newspaper notices published on Saturday 11 October 2025 in <i>The Mercury</i> (Hobart), <i>The Advocate</i> (Burnie), <i>The Examiner</i> (Launceston) and <i>The Weekend Australian</i>
Ideas (suggestions) close at 6 pm on the 5th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice (s 64(1)(a))	Ideas closed at 6 pm (AEDT) Friday 7 November 2025
Ideas (suggestions) made publicly available on the 5th Monday after publication of the Gazette notice (s 64(3))	Ideas were made available on the AEC website on Monday 10 November 2025
Feedback on ideas (comments on suggestions) close at 6 pm on the 7th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice (s 64(1)(b))	Feedback on ideas closed at 6 pm (AEDT) Friday 21 November 2025
Consideration of all ideas and feedback on ideas (suggestions and comments on suggestions) received by the statutory timeframe (s 64(4))	The Redistribution Committee considered each of the 24 ideas and 10 feedback on ideas received
The Redistribution Committee shall make a proposed redistribution (s 66(1))	The Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution is stated in parts 2 and 3 of this report
Reasons for the proposed redistribution are stated in writing (s 67)	The Redistribution Committee's reasons are stated in parts 2 and 3 of this report

Glossary

Term	Meaning
augmented Electoral Commission for Tasmania	The Electoral Commission, augmented by the members of the Redistribution Committee for Tasmania
Electoral Act	<i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>
Electoral Commission	The Electoral Commission is made up of a chairperson (selected from a list of 3 eligible judges submitted to the Governor-General by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Australia), the Electoral Commissioner and a nonjudicial member, currently the Australian Statistician.
electorates	Federal electoral divisions
Gazette	<i>Commonwealth Government Notices Gazette</i> – gazette notices contain a range of information about legislation, including proclamations and notices of Commonwealth government departments and courts, and other notices required under Commonwealth law.
general election	A general election of the members of the House of Representatives
Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters	A committee of the Australian Parliament that inquires into and reports on matters relating to electoral laws and practices and their administration – such matters can be referred to the committee by either house of the Parliament or by a minister.
local government area	A geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Indigenous government council.
locality	Localities are official bounded areas used in the address of a property, with the term applied outside of cities and larger towns.
naming guidelines	The guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions
projected enrolment quota	(Number of electors projected to be enrolled in a state or territory at the projection time) / (Number of members of the House of Representatives the state or territory is entitled to) The projected enrolment quota for this redistribution is 84,557 electors.
projection time	The projection time is generally 3.5 years after the final determination of electorate boundaries and names are published in the Gazette. Sometimes the projection time can be altered. The projection time for this redistribution is 8 April 2030.
redistribution	A redistribution of electorates is the process where electorates and their names and boundaries are reviewed and may be altered to ensure, as near as practicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • each state and territory gains representation in the House of Representatives in proportion to its population, and • there are a similar number of electors in each electorate for a given state or territory.
Redistribution Committee for Tasmania	A committee made up of the Electoral Commissioner, the Australian Electoral Officer for Tasmania, the Tasmanian Deputy Surveyor-General and the Tasmanian Auditor-General

Term	Meaning
redistribution quota	<p>(Number of electors enrolled in a state or territory on the day the redistribution commences/ (Number of members of the House of Representatives the state or territory is entitled to)</p> <p>The redistribution quota for this redistribution is 82,635 electors.</p>
SA1 (Statistical Area Level 1)	<p>Statistical Area Level 1s are the smallest unit at which the ABS makes available disaggregated Census data. The SA1s used in this redistribution are those which applied at the 2021 Census of Population and Housing.</p>
SA2 (Statistical Area Level 2)	<p>Statistical Area Level 2s are an area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, and consist of one or more whole SA1s. Wherever possible, SA2s are based on officially gazetted state/territory suburbs and localities. In urban areas SA2s largely conform to whole suburbs and combinations of whole suburbs, while in rural areas they define functional zones of social and economic links. Geography is also taken into account in SA2 design. More information is available on the ABS website.</p>
suburb	<p>Suburbs are official bounded areas used in the address of a property within cities and larger towns.</p>