



TASMANIA

2007-08
Redistribution of
Legislative Council
Electoral Boundaries

Initial
Redistribution
Proposal – Reasons



Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Redistribution Committee

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Note: The Redistribution Committee and Tribunal are statutory bodies independent of the Tasmanian Electoral Commission (TEC). The TEC provides secretarial and administrative support to the Committee and Tribunal.

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Public Offices for the Redistribution

The following locations have been designated as Public Offices for the purposes of the *Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act 1995*.

Beaconsfield	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Council Chambers, West St</i>
Bridgewater	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 28 Green Point Rd</i>
Burnie	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Reece House, 48 Cattley Street</i>
Campbell Town	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Town Hall, Main Rd</i>
Currie	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 15 George St</i>
Deloraine	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 8 Emu Bay Rd</i>
Devonport	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 21 Oldaker St</i>
George Town	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 16–18 Anne St</i>
Glenorchy	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 4 Terry St</i>
Hobart	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 134 Macquarie St</i>
Huonville	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Huon LINC Building, 14 Skinner Dr</i>
Kingston	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Shop 87A Channel Court</i>
Launceston	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Henty House, 1 Civic Sq</i>
Longford	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Shop 3, 10 Marlborough St</i>
New Norfolk	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 14 Bathurst St</i>
Oatlands	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 71 High St</i>
Queenstown	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 2 Sticht St</i>
Rosny	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Library, Bligh St</i>
Scottsdale	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Council Chambers, 3 Ellenor St</i>
Sheffield	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 64 High St</i>
Smithton	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 130 Nelson St</i>
Sorell	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Shop 3, 5 Fitzroy St</i>
St Helens	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 23 Quail St</i>
Triabunna	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 17 Vicary St</i>
Ulverstone	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 54–56 King Edward St</i>
Whitemark	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, Lagoon Rd</i>
Wynyard	<i>Service Tasmania Shop, 72 Goldie St</i>

Comments, Suggestions or Objections

Within the period of 28 days after the publication of the Initial Redistribution Proposal on 9 February 2008, a person or organisation may lodge with the Redistribution Tribunal a written comment, suggestion or objection in relation to the initial redistribution proposal.

Where practicable, facilities for testing alternative scenarios – consisting of computer software and a trained operator – will be made available in Hobart to persons wishing to make a comment, suggestion or objection during the 28 day period. Appointments may be made through the Assistant.

The Initial Redistribution Proposal, maps and reasons are available from public offices designated for this purpose, or from our website.

A list of all public offices may be found on the opposite page.

If you prefer, the Assistant may be contacted on our Freecall number shown below. Where practicable, we will distribute material to you anywhere in Tasmania.

Written comments, suggestions or objections can be sent by post, email or facsimile to:

Legislative Council Electoral Redistribution Tribunal,
Reply Paid 300 GPO Box 300 Hobart TAS 7001

or lodged with

Julian Type, Assistant to the Redistribution Tribunal
Level 2 Telstra Centre 70 Collins Street Hobart

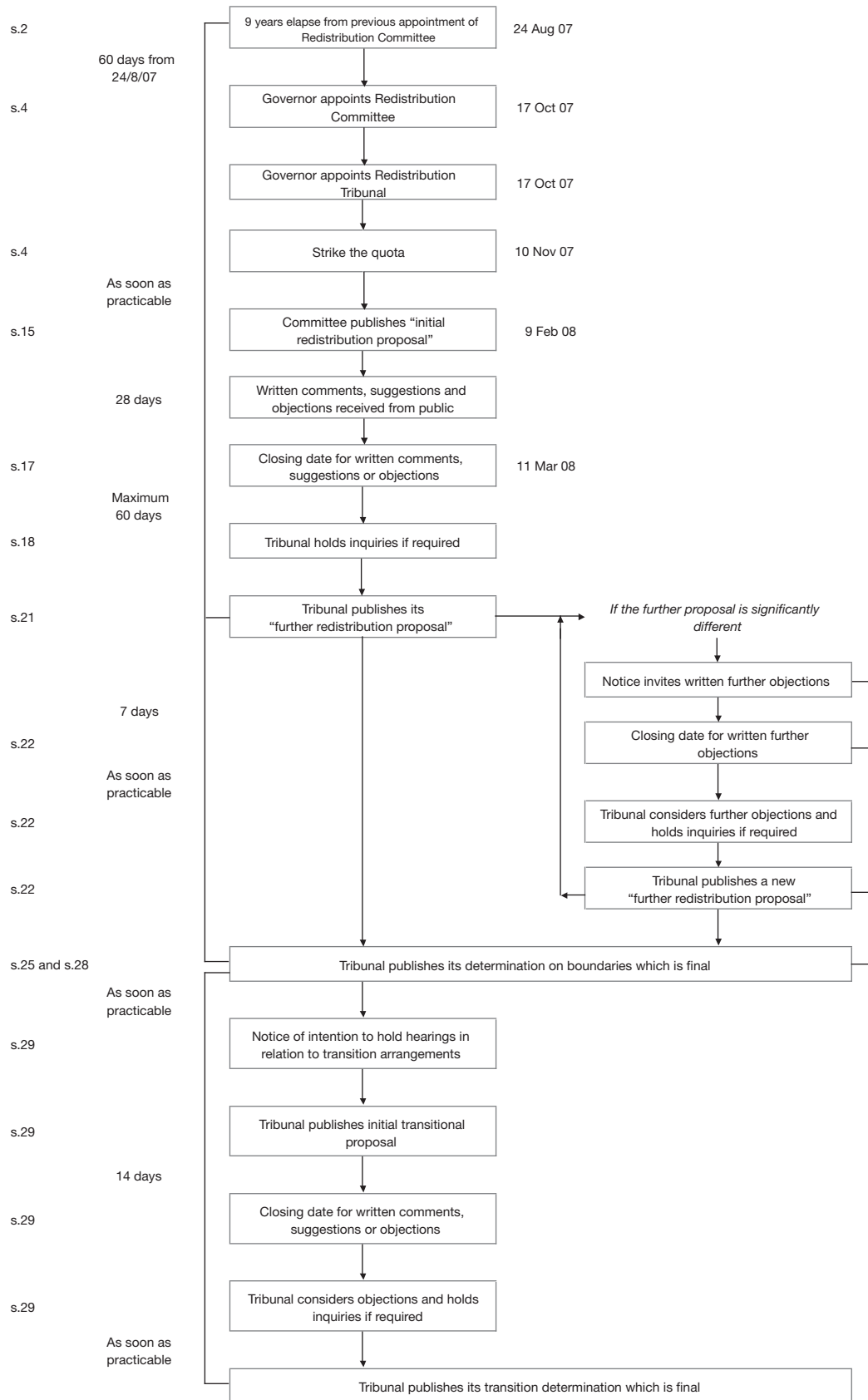
Fax 03 6224 0217

Phone 03 6233 2936 or Freecall 1 800 801 701

Email — julian.type@electoral.tas.gov.au

Website — <http://www.electoral.tas.gov.au>

The Redistribution Timetable



Section 15 Notice

Initial Redistribution Proposal

Pursuant to Section 15 of the *Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act 1995* we, the Redistribution Committee, give notice of, and invite public attention to, our initial redistribution proposal for the redistribution of the State's 15 electoral divisions.

Maps showing names and boundaries of proposed divisions, together with copies of the reasons for the initial redistribution proposal and descriptions of proposed boundaries are exhibited at our public offices, where they are also available for perusal and supply. Information is also available on the website of the Tasmanian Electoral Commission, www.electoral.tas.gov.au

For the purposes of this redistribution, the Tasmanian Electoral Commission and all *Service Tasmania* shops have been determined as public offices.

Comments, suggestions or objections

Within the period of 28 days after this publication, a person or organisation may lodge with the Redistribution Tribunal a written comment, suggestion or objection in relation to the Initial Redistribution Proposal.

Where practicable, facilities for testing alternative scenarios – consisting of computer software and a trained operator – will be made available in Hobart to persons wishing to make a comment, suggestion or objection during the 28 day period. Appointments may be made through the Assistant.

Bruce Taylor — Chairperson of the Redistribution Committee

Saturday 9 February 2008

Summary of the Proposed Divisions

Name of Proposed Division	Actual 30 September 2007 Enrolment	% difference from Quota* (23 183)	Projected 30 September 2012 Enrolment	% difference from ADE* (24 084)
Apsley	22 665	-2.2	23 226	-3.6
Derwent	21 715	-6.3	23 615	-1.9
Elwick	24 919	7.5	24 606	2.2
Huon	22 354	-3.6	23 738	-1.4
Mersey	22 918	-1.1	23 390	-2.9
Montgomery	23 581	1.7	24 360	1.1
Murchison	23 798	2.7	24 304	0.9
Nelson	22 840	-1.5	24 100	0.1
Paterson	23 012	-0.7	24 246	0.7
Pembroke	23 898	3.1	24 463	1.6
Rosevears	23 036	-0.6	24 025	-0.2
Rowallan	23 351	0.7	24 665	2.4
Rumney	22 831	-1.5	24 352	1.1
Wellington	23 932	3.2	24 581	2.1
Windermere	22 892	-1.3	23 595	-2.0
TOTAL	347 742		361 266	

*Quota = Average Council Divisional Enrolment as at 30 September 2007, rounded to the nearest integer

*ADE = Projected Average Council Divisional Enrolment for 30 September 2012, rounded to the nearest integer

Background to this Redistribution

The Legislative Council comprises 15 members, elected from single member divisions by a preferential voting system. Each member of the Council holds office for a fixed term of six years, with periodic elections of three members held each odd-numbered year, and two each even-numbered year.

Legislative Council divisions contain approximately equal numbers of electors, and this parity is maintained by the periodic redistribution of divisional boundaries.

The *Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act 1995* requires the Electoral Commissioner to recommend to the Minister the reappointment of the Redistribution Committee and Tribunal whenever nine years has elapsed since the previous appointment. The Governor may appoint the Committee and Tribunal during the period of 60 days following the Commissioner's recommendation.

The Redistribution Process

The process of creating new electoral boundaries commences with an Initial Redistribution Proposal published by the Redistribution Committee.

The Redistribution Committee comprises: Mr Bruce Taylor, the Electoral Commissioner, Mr Peter Murphy, the Surveyor-General, and Ms Cassandra Short, who has been nominated by the Australian Statistician.

After the publication of the Initial Redistribution Proposal the Redistribution Committee is dissolved. The members of the former Committee become members of the Redistribution Tribunal and are joined on that Tribunal by Mr Richard Bingham, the Chairperson of the Electoral Commission, who is to be the Chairperson of the Tribunal, and Ms Liz Gillam, a member of the Electoral Commission.

As soon as practicable after the Redistribution Tribunal has concluded its inquiries into any comments, suggestions and objections to the Initial Redistribution Proposal it must make a Further Redistribution Proposal for the State. The Redistribution Tribunal may have occasion to consider subsequent comments, suggestions and objections before making a final determination.

Once the final determination of the new electoral boundaries and the names of the new divisions is made, the Tribunal must then determine the transition arrangements in respect of the newly determined divisions.

Projected Enrolment Methodology

As in 1998, the Redistribution Committee decided to use the services of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to provide projected enrolment statistics.

Text provided by the ABS giving comprehensive details of the projection methodology and necessary assumptions made is contained in Appendices III, IV, and V.

The Redistribution Criteria

In accordance with the *Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act 1995* the Redistribution Committee must take into account the following priorities–

- the first priority is to ensure, as far as practicable, that the number of electors in each Council division would not, (in four and a half years time) vary more than $\pm 10\%$ of the average Council division enrolment.
- the second priority is to take into account community of interest within each Council division.

After taking into account the priorities specified above, the Redistribution Committee must consider the following matters in the case of each electoral division–

- the means of communication and travel within the division;
- the physical features and area of the division;
- existing electoral boundaries;
- distinct natural boundaries.

The Council division quota is to be the basis for the Initial Redistribution Proposal.

For this redistribution the average divisional enrolment, or quota, is 23,183 and was determined as at 30 September 2007.

In no case is any variation from the Council division quota to exceed 10 percent.

Initial Redistribution Proposal — Reasons

The last nine years

The 1998–99 redistribution has stood the test of time remarkably well: the current deviations from average division enrolment (ADE) stand within the range –6.5% (Rowallan) to +5.5% (Derwent).

Enrolment growth over the last nine years has been most pronounced in the outer suburbs of Hobart (Derwent, Rumney, Nelson and Huon) and Launceston (Paterson). Only the division of Elwick in Hobart's north has actually lost electors during the period 1998–2007, perhaps due to declining household size and limited infill development.

Over time, there has been a discernible, but very slight, southward movement of the balance of State enrolment.

Enrolment movements during the last nine years and enrolment projections for the existing divisions are shown at Appendix I.

The task

Projections provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics show that only the division of Elwick, at –10.1%, would fail to meet the statutory requirement of being within 10% of ADE in 2012, 4 1/2 years after the current redistribution. As its immediate neighbour, Derwent, is projected to move to +9.1%, an adjustment between these two divisions could wholly discharge the Committee's responsibilities.

The Committee notes, however, that such an approach would defer significant adjustments to the 2016 redistribution.

The current proposal endeavours to take account of underlying shifts in enrolment, making gradual changes now, and obviating more drastic ones in nine years' time.

Local government and statutory locality boundaries

The 1998 Committee noted "when...new statutory locality boundaries are in place...they will provide a stable ongoing indicator of community of interest which will assist in determining better electoral boundaries."

The current Committee has endeavoured, where possible, to utilise locality and local government area (LGA) boundaries when altering the boundaries of existing divisions.

Names for proposed divisions

The current proposal moves only 3.1% of Tasmanian electors to a new division, four divisions are wholly unchanged, and the remaining 11 are substantially similar to their predecessors. The Committee has accordingly retained the names of all 15 divisions in its proposal.

The proposed divisions

Individual descriptions of proposed divisions in terms of existing divisions and LGAs are at Appendix I.

Murchison, Montgomery and Mersey — These three north western divisions are unchanged by the Committee's proposal.

Rowallan — The Committee proposes that Rowallan should take the balance of Central Highlands LGA from Derwent and part of the Northern Midlands LGA from Paterson, while ceding part of Southern Midlands LGA to Apsley. The proposal has the advantage of unifying Central Highlands LGA in a single division, and retains the character of Rowallan as a rural division.

Rosevears — This division, which follows the West Tamar Hwy north out of Launceston, is unchanged by the Committee's proposal.

Paterson — Without adjustment, Paterson would grow to +4.8% of ADE in 2012: the solution has been to transfer Paterson's part of Northern Midlands LGA to Rowallan, consolidating Paterson as a metropolitan division centred on Launceston's CBD and southern suburbs.

Windermere — This division, centred on Launceston's northern suburbs and the East Tamar was trending to -4.7% of ADE in 2012. The Committee has added the balance of George Town LGA from Apsley, unifying that LGA and augmenting Windermere's enrolment.

Note – the Committee considered transferring electors in metropolitan Launceston between Paterson and Windermere, but could find no particularly satisfactory boundaries to accommodate the adjustment required.

Apsley — This division loses the eastern portion of George Town LGA to Windermere, and gains the balance of Southern Midlands LGA from Rowallan and Derwent, unifying Southern Midlands LGA in a single division.

Derwent — This division was trending to +9.1% of ADE in 2012, and the proposal cedes most of Claremont east of Brooker Avenue to Elwick, Derwent's part of Central Highlands LGA to Rowallan and Derwent's part of Southern Midlands LGA to Apsley, concentrating Derwent's focus on Derwent Valley and Brighton LGAs. The proposal also contains a minor adjustment to improve definition of the Derwent/Pembroke boundary.

Pembroke and Rumney — With Rumney heading to +3.3%, and Pembroke -0.7% of ADE, the Committee has taken the opportunity to propose the unification of the localities of Mornington, Warrane, Lindisfarne and Geilston Bay in Pembroke.

Elwick — Otherwise heading to -10.1% of ADE, the proposal adds most of Claremont east of Brooker Avenue, and the balance of the locality of Moonah, to Elwick, further consolidating the division's City of Glenorchy focus.

Note – the Committee has taken the opportunity to transfer an isolated enclave of 31 electors at the western end of Lenah Valley Road from Elwick to Wellington.

Wellington — This central Hobart division is caught between declining enrolment to its immediate north and expanding enrolment to its south. The proposal cedes the balance of Moonah to Elwick, and adds Sandy Bay/Dynnyrne east of the Southern Outlet and north of the University of Tasmania to Wellington.

Nelson — This growing division loses Sandy Bay/Dynnyrne east of the Southern Outlet and north of the University of Tasmania to Wellington, and gains the balance of Kingston Beach and Kingston (with very minor exceptions) in the south.

Huon — Heading for +6.2% of ADE without adjustment, Huon cedes the balance of Kingston Beach and Kingston (with very minor exceptions) to Nelson to its north.

Appendix I – Existing Divisions and enrolment trends

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTORAL ENROLMENT, 1998–2007 (ACTUAL), AND 2007–2012 (PROJECTED BY ABS)

Division	Enrolment 25/9/1998	Deviation from ADE (%)	Enrolment 30/9/2007	Deviation from ADE (%)	Annual growth rate 1998–2007	Projected enrolment 30/9/2012	Deviation from ADE (%)	Annual growth rate 2007–12
Apsley	22 073	0.40	22 906	-1.19	0.41%	23 453	-2.62	0.47%
Derwent	22 214	1.04	24 448	5.46	1.07%	26 277	9.10	1.45%
Elwick	22 158	0.78	21 868	-5.67	-0.15%	21 651	-10.10	-0.20%
Huon	20 883	-5.01	24 109	4.00	1.61%	25 582	6.22	1.19%
Mersey	22 123	0.63	22 918	-1.14	0.39%	23 390	-2.88	0.41%
Montgomery	23 204	5.54	23 581	1.72	0.18%	24 360	1.14	0.65%
Murchison	23 700	7.80	23 798	2.65	0.05%	24 304	0.91	0.42%
Nelson	21 605	-1.73	23 543	1.55	0.96%	24 848	3.17	1.08%
Paterson	22 096	0.50	23 880	3.01	0.87%	25 230	4.76	1.11%
Pembroke	23 156	5.32	23 377	0.84	0.11%	23 928	-0.65	0.47%
Rosevears	21 656	-1.50	23 036	-0.63	0.69%	24 025	-0.25	0.84%
Rowallan	19 914	-9.42	21 674	-6.51	0.95%	22 931	-4.79	1.13%
Rumney	20 309	-7.63	23 352	0.73	1.56%	24 887	3.33	1.28%
Wellington	22 754	3.50	22 998	-0.80	0.12%	23 437	-2.69	0.38%
Windermere	21 938	-0.22	22 254	-4.01	0.16%	22 963	-4.66	0.63%
Total	329 783		347 742		0.59%	361 266		0.77%
Average divisional enrolment (ADE)	21 986		23 183			24 084		

Appendix II – Composition of Proposed Divisions

Proposed Division of APSLEY

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Apsley		
Dorset	5 200	5 138
Break O'Day	4 574	4 840
Part Launceston City	2 197	2 159
Flinders	668	659
Glamorgan-Spring Bay	3 290	3 491
Part Northern Midlands	2 620	2 666
Part Southern Midlands	3 719	3 868
From the existing Division of Derwent		
Part Southern Midlands	149	157
From the existing Division of Rowallan		
Part Southern Midlands	248	248
Total	22 665	23 226

The following Local Government Areas are wholly contained within the proposed Division of Apsley

Break O'Day	4 574	4 840
Dorset	5 200	5 138
Flinders	668	659
Glamorgan-Spring Bay	3 290	3 491
Southern Midlands	4 116	4 273

NOTE Parts of the existing Division of Apsley are transferred as follows

To the proposed Division of Windermere

Part George Town	638	632
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*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of DERWENT

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Derwent		
Derwent Valley	6 577	6 961
Glenorchy City	4 983	5 380
Brighton	9 247	10 300
Part Clarence City	908	974
Total	21 715	23 615
The following Local Government Areas are wholly contained within the proposed Division of Derwent		
Brighton	9 247	10 300
Derwent Valley	6 577	6 961
NOTE Parts of the existing Division of Derwent are transferred as follows		
To the proposed Division of Rowallan		
Part Central Highlands	1 057	998
To the proposed Division of Apsley		
Part Southern Midlands	149	157
To the proposed Division of Elwick		
Part Glenorchy City	1 527	1 507

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of ELWICK

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Elwick Part Glenorchy City	21 837	21 619
From the existing Division of Derwent Part Glenorchy City	1 527	1 507
From the existing Division of Wellington Part Glenorchy City	1 555	1 480
Total	24 919	24 606

NOTE Parts of the existing Division of Elwick are transferred as follows

To the proposed Division of Wellington Part Hobart City	31	32
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*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of HUON

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Huon		
Huon Valley	10 097	10 690
Part Kingborough	12 257	13 048
Total	22 354	23 738
The following Local Government Areas are wholly contained within the proposed Division of Huon		
Huon Valley	10 097	10 690
NOTE Parts of the existing Division of Huon are transferred as follows		
To the proposed Division of Nelson		
Part Kingborough	1 755	1 844

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of MERSEY
(unchanged by this proposal)

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Mersey		
Devonport City	17 844	18 082
Part Central Coast	2 140	2 220
Part Latrobe	2 934	3 088
Total	22 918	23 390
The following Local Government Areas are wholly contained within the proposed Division of Mersey		
City of Devonport	17 844	18 082

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of MONTGOMERY
(unchanged by this proposal)

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Montgomery		
Part Central Coast	13 627	14 016
Part Burnie City	9 954	10 344
Total	23 581	24 360

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of MURCHISON
(unchanged by this proposal)

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Murchison		
King Island	1 183	1 167
Circular Head	5 502	5 483
Waratah-Wynyard	9 906	10 276
West Coast	3 372	3 271
Part Burnie City	3 835	4 107
Total	23 798	24 304
The following Local Government Areas are wholly contained within the proposed Division of Murchison		
Circular Head	5 502	5 483
King Island	1 183	1 167
Waratah-Wynyard	9 906	10 276
West Coast	3 372	3 271

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of NELSON

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Nelson		
Part Hobart City	12 248	12 695
Part Kingborough	8 837	9 561
From the existing Division of Huon		
Part Kingborough	1 755	1 844
Total	22 840	24 100
NOTE Parts of the existing Division of Nelson are transferred as follows		
To the proposed Division of Wellington		
Part Hobart City	2 458	2 592

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of PATERSON

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Paterson		
Part Launceston City	16 915	17 551
Part Meander Valley	6 097	6 695
Total	23 012	24 246

NOTE Parts of the existing Division of Paterson are transferred as follows

To the proposed Division of Rowallan		
Part Northern Midlands	868	984

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of PEMBROKE

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Pembroke Part Clarence City	23 377	23 928
From the existing Division of Rumney Part Clarence City	521	535
Total	23 898	24 463

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of ROSEVEARS
(unchanged by this proposal)

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Rosevears		
Part West Tamar	15 210	16 088
Part Launceston City	7 826	7 937
Total	23 036	24 025

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of ROWALLAN

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Rowallan		
Part Meander Valley	7 388	7 618
Kentish	4 139	4 421
Part Latrobe	3 753	4 109
Part West Tamar	147	164
Part Northern Midlands	5 372	5 722
Part Central Highlands	627	649
From the existing Division of Paterson		
Part Northern Midlands	868	984
From the existing Division of Derwent		
Part Central Highlands	1 057	998
Total	23 351	24 665
The following Local Government Areas are wholly contained within the proposed Division of Rowallan		
Kentish	4 139	4 421
Central Highlands	1 684	1 647
NOTE Parts of the existing Division of Rowallan are transferred as follows		
To the proposed Division of Apsley		
Part Southern Midlands	248	248

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of RUMNEY

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Rumney		
Sorell	8 805	9 680
Tasman	1 742	1 809
Part Clarence City	12 284	12 863
Total	22 831	24 352
The following Local Government Areas are wholly contained within the proposed Division of Rumney		
Sorell	8 805	9 680
Tasman	1 742	1 809
NOTE Parts of the existing Division of Rumney are transferred as follows		
To the proposed Division of Pembroke		
Part Clarence City	521	535

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of WELLINGTON

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Wellington		
Part Hobart City	19 778	20 341
Part Glenorchy City	1 665	1 616
From the existing Division of Elwick	31	32
Part Hobart City		
From the existing Division of Nelson		
Part Hobart City	2 458	2 592
Total	23 932	24 581
NOTE Parts of the existing Division of Wellington are transferred as follows		
To the proposed Division of Elwick		
Part Glenorchy City	1 555	1 480

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

Proposed Division of WINDERMERE

<i>How Constituted*</i>	<i>Actual Enrolment 30 September 2007</i>	<i>Predicted Enrolment 30 September 2012</i>
From the existing Division of Windermere		
Part Launceston City	18 248	18 892
Part George Town	4 006	4 071
From the existing Division of Apsley		
Part George Town	638	632
Total	22 892	23 595

The following Local Government Area is wholly contained within the proposed Division of Windermere		
George Town	4 644	4 703

*How constituted in terms of Local Government Areas that may be contained, in whole or in part, within existing Divisions.

The Tasmanian Small Area Population Projections (ABS)

This report outlines the method used for producing population and enrolment projections for all Census Collection Districts (CDs) in Tasmania, spanning from June 2006 to September 2012.

Projection Method

The main technique employed for the projections was the cohort-component method, widely accepted as the best way of producing age/sex population projections. It involved applying annual fertility and mortality rates and internal migration and overseas migration by age and sex to the base population to produce a projected population, which then became the base for projecting the next year. This cycle was repeated until the projection horizon was reached.

A four-tiered approach was taken in projecting resident population aged 18 years and over for all Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and CDs in the Tasmania.

1. The Tasmanian population was projected by age and sex.
2. Greater Hobart/Balance of Tas populations were projected by age and sex (constrained to 1).
3. The population of all Tasmanian SLAs was projected by age and sex (constrained to 2).
4. The SLA projections were split into CDs.

Finally, the projections were grouped into persons aged 18 years and over, and combined with enrolment data to produce projected enrolments.

Note that while data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing has been used to update many of the projection inputs, some assumptions will not be redeveloped before work commences on the 2007–2101 issue of Population Projections (ABS Cat. No. 3222.0).

1. State/Territory Projections

The base population for the Tasmanian cohort-component projections was preliminary age/sex Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June 2006, incorporating results from the 2006 Census. Assumptions for the projections were based on both short and long-term trends for each component of population change. These fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration assumptions were based on those used in the latest *Population Projections, Australia, 2004–2101* (ABS Cat. No. 3222.0), but adjusted to reflect more recently available data. All States and Territories were in fact independently projected, then constrained to sum to the Australian-level projection.

2. Capital City/Balance of State Projections

As per the State/Territory level, the capital city and balance of state projections used assumptions updated from the *Population Projections* publication. 30 June 2006 ERP base population was used, with assumptions reflecting historically observed region-specific patterns of fertility, mortality, overseas migration and internal migration. The Tasmanian projections acted as control totals.

3. SLA Projections

The base population for the SLA cohort-component projections was also 30 June 2006 SLA age/sex ERP. The fertility, mortality and migration assumptions were based on SLA-specific levels observed during the past five years, constrained to the assumed capital city/balance of state levels and trends. SLA age/sex migration profiles were derived from 2006 Census data on place of usual residence one year ago.

The ABS regularly collects demographic information down to the SLA level, which means that SLA projections (in contrast to smaller areas) are firmly based on series of known data. At each yearly cycle in this process, the resulting SLA projections were constrained to sum to the capital city/balance of state projections, helping to produce more reliable SLA figures. SLAs with ERP less than 500 persons were generally held constant for the projection duration as assumptions for the accompanying tiny age/sex cells are too unreliable.

4. CD Projections

CD projections were formed using extrapolations from 2003–2006 CD ERP constrained to the SLA projections. Intercensal CD ERP is initially derived using 2001 Census CD-to-SLA usual residence population proportions updated for post-censal growth using CD building approvals, then revised using 2006 Census-based CD ERPs. This approach allows for sub-SLA differential growth while retaining consistency with the SLA projections.

The final process adjusts the CD projections for persons aged 18 and over to reflect projected enrolments as at 30 September 2012 using the September 2007 relationship between each CD's enrolments and its ERP (see Appendix III).

The lack of demographic data collected regularly at CD level makes it necessary to use such a conversion method as outlined above. While the process is quite complex, it should be reiterated that the basic concept of splitting SLAs to CD level cannot be expected to give projections as reliable as those for SLAs. However, as the end product will be aggregates of large numbers of CDs there is a high likelihood that any random errors or inconsistencies will be statistically offset in the aggregation process.

Boundaries

CD boundaries are from the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006 Edition* (ABS Cat. 1216.0), corresponding to those used for the 2006 Census. SLA boundaries are from the same ASGC version, the *2006 Edition*.

Disclaimer

It is important to recognise that the projection results given in this report essentially reflect the assumptions made about future fertility, mortality and migration trends. While these assumptions are formulated on the basis of an objective assessment of historical demographic trends and their likely future dynamics, there can be no certainty that they will be realised.

ABS takes responsibility for the method employed, however in accordance with ABS policy regarding small area population projections, the assumptions used are the final responsibility of the client, and the projections are not official ABS population statistics.

The projections may be referred to as "...projections prepared by the ABS according to assumptions reflecting prevailing trends agreed to by the Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Redistribution Committee...".

No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon this population projection consultancy service.

Projection methods for the Tasmania, Capital City/Balance of State, Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and Census Collection Districts (CDs)—more details

The four-tiered approach outlined in Appendix III has been further disaggregated in this accompanying paper. Apart from the births formulae all equations apply to both sexes, so sex has not been denoted. “State” and “state-level” may refer to either State or Territory.

Step 1—State/Territory/Australia Projections

This involved projecting the Tasmanian population by age and sex, 2004–2010.

The cohort component method used can be summarised in the formulae below:

x	-> age
max	-> highest age projected (100+ for state; 85+ for sub-state)
t	-> base year
P	-> population
F	-> fertility rate
f	-> females
B	-> births
Q	-> death probability
OM	-> net overseas migration
IM	-> net interstate (or internal) migration
NM	-> net migration (SLA projections only)

In Step 1 the following refer to interstate migration;

Step 2 they refer to internal migration;

Step 3 they refer to overseas + inter-SLA migration.

DEP	-> departures
ARR	-> arrivals
DEPRATE	-> per capita departure rate (donor state <i>or</i> capital city-balance <i>or</i> SLA)
ARRRATE	-> per capita arrival rate (receiving states)

For ages 0 to maximum age - 1:

$$(i) \quad P_{x+1}(t+1) = P_x(t) * [1-Q_x(t)] + \\ (0.5 * OM_x(t)) * (1-(0.5 * Q_x(t))) + \\ (0.5 * OM_{x+1}(t)) * (1-(0.5 * Q_{x+1}(t)))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(ii)} \quad P_{\max}(t+1) &= P_{\max}(t) * [1-Q_{\max}(t)] + \\
&P_{\max-1}(t) * [1-Q_{\max-1}(t)] + \\
&OM_{\max}(t) * (1-(0.5 * Q_{\max}(t))) + \\
&(0.5 * OM_{\max-1}(t)) * (1-(0.5 * Q_{\max-1}(t)))
\end{aligned}$$

Births were then calculated:

$$\text{(iii)} \quad B(t) = 0.5 * \left[\sum_{x=15}^{49} (F_x(t) * P_{f,x}(t)) + \sum_{x=15}^{49} (F_x(t+1) * P_{f,x}(t+1)) \right]$$

After constraining to projected Australian-level births, these were then used to calculate age 0 in the projected year:

$$\text{(iv)} \quad P_0(t+1) = B(t) * (1-Q_b(t)) + (0.5 * OM_0(t)) * (1-(0.5 * Q_0(t)))$$

Interstate migration was calculated by applying departure rates to the Tasmanian population and arrival rates to the population of the remaining States and Territories (to obtain numbers departing other States to reside in the Tasmania). These rates were derived from 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census data and were held constant for the duration of the projection.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(v)} \quad DEP_x(t+1) &= P_x(t+1) * DEPRATE_x \\
\text{(vi)} \quad ARR_x(t+1) &= P_x(t+1)^{\text{Non-Tas}} * ARRRATE_x
\end{aligned}$$

The resulting total arrivals and departures were then scaled to a predetermined total net interstate migration assumption. Finally, the arrivals and departures by age and sex were scaled to the new arrival and departure totals, then combined to give net age/sex interstate migration.

$$\text{(vii)} \quad IM_x(t+1) = ARR_x(t+1) - DEP_x(t+1)$$

Then add the interstate migration:

$$\text{(viii)} \quad P_x(t+1) = P_x(t+1) + IM_x(t+1)$$

To achieve coherent interstate migration figures, projections are concurrently run for all States, Territories and Australia. After constraining of State age/sex population sum to the Australian-level (method described in Step 2), year t+1 then became the base for projecting the next year and the cycle was repeated until the final projection year was reached.

Step 2—Greater Hobart / Balance of Tas Projections

This employs the cohort component method to project Greater Hobart Statistical Division and the Balance of Tas. The formulae in Step 1 generally apply to these projections, except that the upper age is 85+, fertility rates are by 5yr age of mother and migration arrival levels are used instead of rates.

For ages 0 to maximum age - 1:

$$(ix) \quad P_{x+1}(t+1) = P_x(t) * [1-Q_x(t)] + \\ (0.5 * OM_x(t)) * (1-(0.5 * Q_x(t))) + \\ (0.5 * OM_{x+1}(t)) * (1-(0.5 * Q_{x+1}(t)))$$

$$(x) \quad P_{max}(t+1) = P_{max}(t) * [1-Q_{max}(t)] + \\ P_{max-1}(t) * [1-Q_{max-1}(t)] + \\ OM_{max}(t) * (1-(0.5 * Q_{max}(t))) + \\ (0.5 * OM_{max-1}(t)) * (1-(0.5 * Q_{max-1}(t)))$$

Births were then calculated:

$$(xi) \quad B(t) = 0.5 * [\sum_{x=15-19}^{45-49} (F_x(t) * P_{f,x}(t)) + \sum_{x=15-19}^{45-49} (F_x(t+1) * P_{f,x}(t+1))]$$

After constraining to projected State-level births, these were then used to calculate age 0 in the projected year:

$$(xii) \quad P_0(t+1) = B(t) * (1-Q_b(t)) + (0.5 * OM_0(t)) * (1-(0.5 * Q_0(t)))$$

Capital city-balance of state internal migration departures were calculated by applying 2001 Census-derived departure rates to the population:

$$(xiii) \quad DEP_x(t+1) = P_x(t+1) * DEPRATE_x$$

Total capital city-balance of state internal arrivals were then derived using the pre-set net migration assumptions:

$$(xiv) \quad ARR(t+1) = NM(t+1) - \sum_{x=0}^{x=max} DEP_x(t+1)$$

- (xv) The assumed age-specific arrival levels were derived from 2001 Census data. Together with departures from (xiii) these were simultaneously constrained (via IPF—see xvii–xix) to:
- (a) Capital city-balance of state arrival and departure totals
 - (b) State age-specific net migration

Then the arrivals and departures were applied to the population projected so far:

$$(xvi) \quad P_x(t+1) = P_x(t) + ARR_x(t+1) - DEP_x(t+1)$$

Year t+1 then became the base for projecting the next year and the cycle was repeated until the final projection year was reached. However, before $P_x(t+1)$ became the new base, the projected capital city-balance of state were constrained to sum to the State projection. This involved a final 2-way iterative proportional fitting (IPF) process; the year is t+1:

CC-Bal	-> Capital City or Balance of State <i>region</i>
Tas	-> Tasmania
a	-> first region
z	-> last region
r	-> region number

Scale the regional (capital city-balance of state) totals to the State total:

$$(xvii) \quad P^{CC-Bal} = P^{CC-Bal} * (P^{Tas} / \sum_{r=a}^{r=z} P_r^{CC-Bal})$$

For each region scale ages to sum to the new region total:

$$(xviii) \quad P_x^{CC-Bal} = P_x^{CC-Bal} * (P^{CC-Bal} / \sum_{x=0}^{x=\max} P_{xr}^{CC-Bal})$$

For each age, scale both regions to sum to the State total:

$$(xix) \quad P_x^{CC-Bal} = P_x^{CC-Bal} * (P_x^{Tas} / \sum_{r=a}^{r=z} P_{xr}^{CC-Bal})$$

Stages (xviii) and (xix) were then iterated several times before the resulting matrix was rounded while not changing the marginal constraints.

Step 3—Statistical Local Area Projections

This used the cohort component method to project all Tasmanian SLAs. The formulae in Step 1 generally apply to the SLA projections, except that the upper age is 85+, fertility rates are by 5yr age of mother, migration arrival rates were not used and Net Migration (overseas + inter-SLA) was used instead of overseas and inter-SLA separately.

This slightly simpler approach to migration was warranted as the overseas component is negligible in most SLAs in comparison with inter-SLA migration. Furthermore as an annual historical time-series only exists at the SLA level for *net* migration, any overseas/inter-SLA split can only be approximated using past Census data.

For ages 0 to maximum age - 1:

$$(xx) \quad P_{x+1}(t+1) = P_x(t) * [1-Q_x(t)]$$

$$(xxi) \quad P_{\max}(t+1) = P_{\max}(t) * [1-Q_{\max}(t)] + \\ P_{\max-1}(t) * [1-Q_{\max-1}(t)]$$

Births were then calculated:

$$(xxii) \quad B(t) = 0.5 * \left(\sum_{x=15-19}^{45-49} [F_x(t) * P_{f,x}(t)] + \sum_{x=15-19}^{45-49} [F_x(t+1) * P_{f,x}(t+1)] \right)$$

After constraining to projected capital city/balance of state births, these were then used to calculate age 0 in the projected year:

$$(xxiii) \quad P_0(t+1) = B(t) * (1-Q_b(t))$$

SLA migration departures were calculated by applying 2006 Census-derived departure rates to the population:

$$(xxiv) \quad DEP_x(t+1) = P_x(t+1) * DEPRATE_x$$

Total SLA arrivals were then derived using the pre-set net migration assumptions:

$$(xxv) \quad ARR(t+1) = NM(t+1) - \sum_{x=0}^{x=\max} DEP_x(t+1)$$

(xxvi) The assumed age-specific arrival levels were derived from 2006 Census data. Together with departures from (xxiv) these were simultaneously constrained (via IPF— see xvii–xix) to:

- (a) SLA arrival and departure totals (from the previous 2 steps)
- (b) capital city/balance of state age-specific net internal migration

Then the arrivals and departures were applied to the population projected so far:

$$(xxvii) P_x(t+1) = P_x(t) + ARR_x(t) - DEP_x(t)$$

After constraining the SLA age/sex populations to sum to the capital city/balance of state projections using iterative proportional fitting (method described in Step 2), year t+1 then became the base for projecting the next year and the cycle was repeated until the projection horizon was reached.

Step 4—Census Collection District Projections

This involved splitting the completed SLA population projections into Census Collection Districts.

(xxviii) Each CD's ERP aged 18 and over was extrapolated linearly to September 2012, based on June 2003–June 2006 data.

(xxix) Results were then aligned so they summed to the SLA projections. Two approaches were used for this:

- (a) If extrapolated CDs sum to less than projected SLAs (or both projection & extrapolation falling) then scale all CDs in the SLA prorata.
- (b) If the extrapolation was growing faster than the projection, scale down only the growth CDs according to their share of the growing CDs.

This dual approach improved the results for CDs in SLAs where there was widely divergent CD growth.

Note: CD ERP uses building approval data by dwelling-type to incorporate differential growth of CDs when disaggregating any *post-censal* SLA ERP. This affects total CD growth rather than targeting age/sex population change. By constraining to SLA ERP it indirectly 'ages' individual cohorts but resulting CD ERP will tend to reflect the latest Census' age/sex profiles more than would actually be the case in subsequent years. However in this projection where a Census year (2006) is also the latest year of ERP, this is not particularly an issue.

Conversion of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Population Projections to Enrolment Projections

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) have calculated projections of the population of Australian residents aged 18 years and over for each Census Collection District (CD) starting with a base at 30 June 2006 annually through to 30 June 2013. To allow baseline comparison with latest electoral roll counts, interpolation was used to derive 29 September 2007 population. The 30 September 2012 population projections were also calculated by interpolating between 30 June figures.

For most CDs it was assumed that the proportional relationship between electoral enrolments and resident population aged 18+ will continue. Accordingly, the population projections were converted to enrolment projections as follows:

$$P_{2007} = \text{ABS projection of residents aged 18+ at 29 September 2007}$$

$$P_{2012} = \text{ABS projection of residents aged 18+ at 30 September 2012}$$

$$E_{2007} = \text{Enrolled persons at 29 September 2007}$$

$$E_{2012} = \text{Projected enrolled persons at 30 September 2012}$$

$$E_{2012} = (E_{2007} / P_{2007}) * P_{2012}$$

For example, a Census Collection District's figures may be:

$$P_{2007} = 471$$

$$P_{2012} = 498$$

$$E_{2007} = 411$$

$$E_{2012} = (411 / 471) * 498$$

$$= 435$$

Some CDs with very high growth have low enrolment : population ratios due to lags in occupancy and/or change in enrolment address. These ratios were adjusted upwards as the lags work out over time, adjusting to the degree necessary to maintain the overall State enrolment ratio.

Where a CD crosses existing electoral boundaries, the projected enrolment has been allocated to electoral divisions in the same proportion as current enrolments.

In a minority of CDs where enrolments were greater than the baseline population projection, it was assumed that electoral enrolments will grow by the same amount as the population of Australian residents aged 18+, ie:

$$E_{2012} = E_{2007} + (P_{2012} - P_{2007})$$

For example, a Census Collection District's figures may be:

$$P_{2007} = 146$$

$$P_{2012} = 228$$

$$E_{2007} = 150$$

$$E_{2012} = 150 + (228-146)$$

$$= 232$$

Thereafter the Redistribution Committee may amend the enrolment projections for certain CDs based on specific local knowledge of the area.