



Proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory into electoral divisions

APRIL 2018

*Report of the Redistribution Committee
for the Australian Capital Territory*

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918

Feedback and enquiries Feedback on this report is welcome and should be directed to the contact officer.

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The Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory (the Redistribution Committee) has undertaken a proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory. In developing and considering the impacts of the redistribution proposal, the Redistribution Committee has satisfied itself that the proposed electoral divisions meet the requirements of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act). The Redistribution Committee commends its redistribution proposal for the Australian Capital Territory.

This report is prepared to fulfil the requirements of sections 66 and 67 of the Electoral Act.

Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory, Canberra

Mr Tom Rogers (Electoral Commissioner)

Chair

Ms Joanne Reid (senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory)

Member

Dr Maxine Cooper (Australian Capital Territory Auditor-General)

Member

Mr Jeff Brown (Surveyor-General of the Australian Capital Territory)

Member

April 2018

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About this report

This report outlines the proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory's federal electoral divisions and the Redistribution Committee's reasons supporting this proposal.

The report consists of the following sections:

- **Executive summary**
- **Chapter 1: Background and context**

This chapter outlines the legislative requirements of the redistribution, ranging from the initial triggering of the process to the release of the proposed redistribution by the Redistribution Committee. The chapter explains how these requirements were met during the redistribution process, and also provides relevant information about the Australian Capital Territory.
- **Chapter 2: Proposed redistribution and reasons for proposal**

This chapter outlines the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution and the reasons for this proposal. Also included is the Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating the proposed names and proposed boundaries of proposed electoral divisions.
- **Chapter 3: What's next?**

This chapter outlines the legislative requirements following the release of the proposed redistribution, through to the final determination of the names and boundaries of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory.
- **Appendices**

Abbreviations and glossary

Word or acronym	Meaning
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
AEDT	Australian Eastern Daylight Time – AEDT is equal to Coordinated Universal Time plus 11 hours (UTC + 11)
AEST	Australian Eastern Standard Time – AEST is equal to Coordinated Universal Time plus 10 hours (UTC + 10)
augmented Electoral Commission	augmented Electoral Commission for the Australian Capital Territory
augmented Electoral Commission for the Australian Capital Territory	The Electoral Commission, augmented by the members of the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory
CS	comment on suggestions
current enrolment quota	(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) The current enrolment quota for this redistribution is 96,115 electors

Word or acronym	Meaning
District	A region defined for land administration and the legal description of land parcels. In urban areas districts contain divisions, sections and blocks. In rural areas they contain blocks only. The boundaries of districts are defined on deposited plans by sub-section 5(2) in the <i>Districts Act 2002 (ACT)</i> , and can be changed by means of registering a replacement deposited plans
EBMS	Electoral Boundary Mapping System – a modification of commercially available mapping software which automatically calculates the revised actual and projected enrolments when boundaries are moved
Electoral Act	<i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>
Electoral Commission	The Electoral Commission is headed by a Chairperson, who is selected from a list of names of three eligible Judges submitted to the Governor-General by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Australia. The other members are the Electoral Commissioner and a non-judicial member, currently the Australian Statistician
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
guidelines	Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions
Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters	Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters – the role of this Committee of the Australian Parliament is to inquire into and report on such matters relating to electoral laws and practices and their administration as may be referred to it by either House of the Parliament or a Minister
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 99,699 electors
projection time	The projection time is generally the end of the period of three years and six months after the final determination of electoral division boundaries and names are published in the Gazette. There are circumstances where this time may be varied The projection time for this redistribution is Thursday 13 January 2022
redistribution	A redistribution of electoral divisions is the process where electoral divisions 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 their population, and ▪ there are a similar number of electors in each electoral division for a given state or territory
Redistribution Committee	Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory
Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory	The Electoral Commissioner, senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory, Surveyor-General of the Australian Capital Territory and the Australian Capital Territory Auditor-General
S	suggestion to the redistribution

Word or acronym	Meaning
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1 – SA1s are the smallest unit at which the ABS makes available disaggregated Census data. The SA1s which have been used in this redistribution are those which applied at the 2011 Census of Population and Housing
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2 – SA2s consist of one or more SA1s and wherever possible are based on officially gazetted state/territory suburbs and localities. In urban areas, SA2s largely conform to whole suburbs but can be a combination of suburbs. The SA2s which have been used in this redistribution are those which applied at the 2011 Census of Population and Housing
suburb	In the Australian Capital Territory, suburbs are known officially as ‘divisions’ under the <i>Districts Act 2002</i> (ACT). To avoid confusion, the term ‘suburb’ has been used in this report

Executive summary

This report provides the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory's (the Redistribution Committee) proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory into three electoral divisions.

It is proposed that:

- the Australian Capital Territory be divided into three electoral divisions – a northern, central and southern electoral division,
- 'Canberra' and 'Fenner' be retained as the names of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory, and
- 'Bean' be the name of an electoral division to recognise Charles Edwin Woodrow Bean.

This proposal is made available for public discussion and for appropriate modifications or adjustment by the augmented Electoral Commission for the Australian Capital Territory (the augmented Electoral Commission) through the objections and comments on objections process (and inquiry process, if required). The augmented Electoral Commission will finalise the names and boundaries of electoral divisions after carefully considering objections and comments on objections (and oral submissions presented at any inquiry which may be held).

Background

A redistribution of electoral divisions is the process where electoral divisions 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 their population, and
- there are a similar number of electors in each electoral division for a given state or territory.

The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act) makes provision for the conduct of redistributions, including procedures, processes and timelines to be followed and the manner in which public consultation is to occur.

A redistribution of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory was required as the number of members of the House of Representatives that is to be chosen for the Australian Capital Territory at the next general election has increased from two to three.

The redistribution process commenced with a direction from the Electoral Commission on Monday 4 September 2017. Interested individuals and organisations were invited to make written suggestions relating to the redistribution and written comments on suggestions via notices published in:

- the *Commonwealth Government Notices Gazette* (the Gazette) on Wednesday 25 October 2017,
- the *South Coast Register* on Friday 27 October 2017,
- the *Canberra Times*, *Norfolk Islander* and *Weekend Australian* on Saturday 28 October 2017, and
- the *Koori Mail* on Wednesday 1 November 2017.

Sixteen written suggestions to the redistribution were made available for public perusal on Monday 27 November 2017, with six written comments on suggestions also made available on Monday 11 December 2017.

The Redistribution Committee found the written suggestions to the redistribution and comments on suggestions to be valuable contributions and is appreciative of the time and effort expended by all those who contributed. In developing this proposal, the Redistribution Committee carefully considered all matters in each of these suggestions and the comments on suggestions. The redistribution proposal has been informed by these matters, and complies with all relevant provisions of the Electoral Act.

Legislative requirements

The Electoral Act requires the Australian Capital Territory to be divided into the same number of electoral divisions as the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in the Australian Capital Territory at a general election. As the Australian Capital Territory is entitled to three members of the House of Representatives, the Redistribution Committee has proposed three electoral divisions for the Australian Capital Territory.

In developing this proposal, the Redistribution Committee is required to adhere to two strict numerical requirements, as defined by the Electoral Act. These two numerical requirements provide an overall constraint to ensure that there are approximately equal numbers of electors in each electoral division so that each elector in the Australian Capital Territory has equality of representation in the House of Representatives.

All proposed electoral divisions are required to be within the range of plus and minus 10 per cent of the current enrolment quota. At the end of Monday 4 September 2017, the day on which the redistribution commenced, 288,346 electors were enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory. The current enrolment quota is therefore 96,115 electors. As the Electoral Act requires electoral divisions to be within plus or minus 10 per cent of this quota, the Redistribution Committee was required to construct electoral divisions which contain between 86,504 and 105,726 electors.

All proposed electoral divisions are also required to be within the range of plus and minus 3.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota at the projection time of Thursday 13 January 2022. As the number of electors projected to be enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory at this time is 299,097, and the projected enrolment quota is 99,699 electors, the Redistribution Committee was required to construct electoral divisions which are projected to contain between 96,210 and 103,188 electors on Thursday 13 January 2022.

In relation to each proposed electoral division, the Redistribution Committee is also required by paragraph 66(3)(b) of the Electoral Act to give due consideration to:

- i. community of interests within the proposed electoral division, including economic, social and regional interests,
- ii. means of communication and travel within the proposed electoral division,
- iv. the physical features and area of the proposed electoral division, and
- v. the boundaries of existing electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory, with this factor being subordinate to the consideration of i, ii and iv.

The Redistribution Committee is also required to locate the Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island in different electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory.

The Redistribution Committee can only balance the different criteria against each other so far as they affect each of the three electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory, and try to achieve the best balance overall. Given the primacy of the two numerical requirements, it is impossible to satisfy all the statutory criteria to the same extent in each electoral division.

Proposed redistribution

The redistribution proposal covers:

- the names of the three proposed electoral divisions, and
- where to draw the boundaries between proposed electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory to accommodate a third electoral division.

Naming of proposed electoral divisions

Fourteen of the sixteen suggestions to the redistribution and five of the six comments on suggestions addressed electoral division names.

The Redistribution Committee proposes retaining 'Canberra' and 'Fenner' as names for electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory.

Suggestions to the redistribution and comments on suggestions which offered a name for the new electoral division fell into two groups, advocating:

- the name of a prominent individual or family who had contributed to the development or public life of the Australian Capital Territory and/or the nation, or
- the name of a landmark or locality in the Australian Capital Territory.

The Redistribution Committee deliberated on the merits of these and other names and short-listed the following as potential names for the Australian Capital Territory's third electoral division:

- Bean: Charles Edwin Woodrow Bean who was Australia's official correspondent in World War I, official historian of the war and was instrumental in the establishment of the Australian War Memorial,
- Cullen: Ngingali Cullen who was an Aboriginal activist and for her work on National Sorry Day, Stolen Generation memorials in Reconciliation Place and the Journey of Healing,¹ and
- Nott: Dr Lewis Windermere Nott who strongly advocated over many years for the representation of the Australian Capital Territory in the House of Representatives and became the first Member for the Australian Capital Territory.

The Redistribution Committee was strongly supportive of naming an electoral division after each of these individuals but was divided as to which name to propose for the new electoral division. After much debate, the members concluded that they would not be able to reach a unanimous decision as they were divided in their support for each of the potential names. The question of what should be the name of an electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory was resolved with the following votes:

- Bean – two votes,
- Cullen – one vote, and
- Nott – one vote.

¹ Ngingali Cullen was also known as Audrey Cobby and Audrey Kinnear.

As such, a majority of the members voted in favour of 'Bean'. This decision was respected by all members of the Redistribution Committee as being due process.

Charles Bean edited the 12 volume *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918* and was the author of six volumes. He was also the driving force behind the establishment of the Australian War Memorial and the Commonwealth Archives.

This proposal is consistent with the 'Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions'.

The reasoning for proposing each of the three electoral division names is set out in Chapter 2 of this report.

Boundaries of proposed electoral divisions

The Redistribution Committee was required to redraw the Australian Capital Territory into three electoral divisions, as the Territory's entitlement has increased from two to three electoral divisions.

The Redistribution Committee proposes:

- an electoral division located in the northern part of the Australian Capital Territory which includes the Districts of Gungahlin and Hall and most of the District of Belconnen,
- an electoral division located in the centre of the Australian Capital Territory over Lake Burley Griffin and those areas immediately adjacent to the lake, and
- an electoral division located in the southern part of the Australian Capital Territory which includes the Districts of Molonglo Valley, Weston Creek, and Tuggeranong and part of the District of Woden Valley.

The Redistribution Committee sought to redraw the boundaries of the electoral divisions such that existing communities of interest, means of communication and travel, and physical features and areas of the existing electoral divisions were recognised, while meeting the numerical requirements imposed on the Redistribution Committee by the Electoral Act.

The Redistribution Committee considers the proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory will result in electoral divisions that:

- accommodate the differing rates of expected growth across the Australian Capital Territory,
- as far as practicable, retain existing communities of interest, and
- use strong identifiable boundaries, such as roads, where possible.

This proposal is also consistent with some elements of suggestions and comments on suggestions which identified electoral division boundary changes to meet the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act.

Elector movements

Overall, 150,003 electors enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory (or 52.02 per cent of all electors enrolled in the Territory on Monday 4 September 2017) will change their federal electoral division as a result of the proposed redistribution.

Objection process

Individuals and organisations are able to view the Redistribution Committee's proposed names and boundaries of electoral divisions for the Australian Capital Territory, together with the Redistribution Committee's reasons for this proposed redistribution. Those interested can then provide objections to the proposal, together with comments on objections, for consideration by the augmented Electoral Commission.

All objections and comments on objections received, together with oral submissions made at any inquiry, if required, will be considered by the augmented Electoral Commission as part of developing their proposed redistribution prior to making a final determination of the names and boundaries of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory.

Chapter 3 outlines the timetable for this determination to be made.

The Redistribution Committee encourages all those with an interest in the names and locations of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory to participate in this redistribution process.

Implementation of this redistribution

Changes to electoral divisions as a result of this redistribution process will apply from the day on which a notice of determination is published in the Gazette. This notice will be published on Friday 13 July 2018.

Electoral events will not be contested on these new federal electoral divisions until a writ is issued for a federal general election following the expiry or dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Chapter 1: Background and context

This chapter outlines the legislative requirements of the redistribution, ranging from the initial triggering of the process to the release of the proposed redistribution by the Redistribution Committee. The chapter explains how these requirements were met during the redistribution process and also provides relevant information about the Australian Capital Territory.

1. A redistribution of electoral divisions is the process where electoral divisions 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 their population, and
 - there are a similar number of electors in each electoral division for a given state or territory.

Compliance with legislative requirements

2. The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act) specifies that a redistribution process of the Australian Capital Territory should be undertaken when:
 - the number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled has changed (population change), or
 - the number of electors in an electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory deviates from the average divisional enrolment by over ten per cent for a period of more than two months, or
 - a period of seven years has elapsed since the last redistribution process was determined.²
3. The procedures to be followed in conducting a redistribution process are also specified in the Electoral Act. Appendix A summarises the legislative requirements which have been followed in conducting this redistribution. Each of these requirements is discussed in further detail in this chapter.

² Sub-section 59(7) of the Electoral Act specifies when a redistribution process for the Australian Capital Territory should be undertaken.

Requirement to conduct a redistribution of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory

4. On Thursday 31 August 2017, the Electoral Commissioner made a determination under sub-section 48(1) of the Electoral Act of the number of members of the House of Representatives each state and territory would be entitled to at the next general election.³ As a result of this determination, the Australian Capital Territory's entitlement to members of the House of Representatives increased from two to three.
5. Paragraph 59(7)(aa) of the Electoral Act requires that a redistribution process commence forthwith after a determination has been made that results in an alteration of the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in the Territory at a general election. As the determination resulted in a change in the number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory was entitled, a redistribution process was required to commence forthwith after this date.
6. An explanation of how the representation entitlement of the Australian Capital Territory has been calculated is in Appendix B.

Direction for a redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory electoral divisions

7. In accordance with sub-section 59(1) of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commission published a notice in the *Commonwealth Government Notices Gazette* (the Gazette) on Monday 4 September 2017 directing that a redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory into three electoral divisions commence.

Projection time for equality of enrolments

8. Section 63A of the Electoral Act provides for the calculation of a projection time for the equality of enrolments. Determining the projection time is an important part of the redistribution process as one of the requirements of the Electoral Act is for the number of electors projected to be enrolled in a proposed electoral division at a specified point in the future, known as the 'projection time', to fall within a mandated range.
9. The starting time from which the projection time is calculated, as defined by sub-section 63A(5) of the Electoral Act, is the date at which the augmented Electoral Commission for the Australian Capital Territory (the augmented Electoral Commission) will determine the names and boundaries of electoral divisions via publication of a notice in the Gazette. The starting time for this redistribution process is Friday 13 July 2018 as this is the date when the augmented Electoral Commission will cause the names and boundaries of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory to be published in the Gazette.
10. The Electoral Act provides for:

³ A copy of this determination is available on the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) website.

- the ‘standard’ projection time, which is the period three years and six months after the starting time,⁴ or
 - an ‘earlier’ projection time, when the Electoral Commission is of the opinion a redistribution process will or may be required to be undertaken as a result of a change in the number of electoral divisions a state or territory is entitled to sooner than seven years after the starting time.⁵
11. On Friday 1 September 2017, the Electoral Commission noted there was no basis for an earlier projection time and the standard projection time of three years and six months would apply. The projection time for the Australian Capital Territory is therefore Thursday 13 January 2022.

Current enrolment quota

12. Section 65 of the Electoral Act requires the Electoral Commissioner, as soon as practicable after the redistribution process commences, to determine the current enrolment quota or average divisional enrolment using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of electors enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory as at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced (Monday 4 September 2017)}}{\text{Number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled}}$$

13. In calculating this quota, sub-section 65(2) of the Electoral Act provides that:
- where the result is less than 0.5, the number is rounded down to the nearest whole number, or
 - where the result is equal to or greater than 0.5, the number is rounded up to the nearest whole number.
14. Table A shows the figures used to calculate the current enrolment quota and the resultant range of the permissible maximum and minimum number of electors in an electoral division (discussed further in the section titled ‘Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution’).

Table A: Current enrolment quota and permissible range for the Australian Capital Territory

Number of electors enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory as at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced (Monday 4 September 2017)	288,346
Number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled	3
Current enrolment quota for the Australian Capital Territory	96,115
Permissible maximum number of electors in an electoral division (current enrolment quota + 10 per cent)	105,726
Permissible minimum number of electors in an electoral division (current enrolment quota – 10 per cent)	86,504

⁴ The ‘standard’ projection time is specified by sub-section 63A(2) of the Electoral Act.

⁵ Sub-section 63A(3) of the Electoral Act provides that when the Electoral Commission considers a redistribution will be required sooner than seven years after the starting time, the earlier projection time is half-way between the projection time and the time when the Electoral Commission believes the redistribution will or may be required. To make this decision, the Electoral Commission utilises projected populations and the same process used to calculate the number of members of the House of Representatives each state and territory is entitled to, as detailed in Appendix B.

15. The Electoral Commissioner signed a written instrument on Tuesday 5 September 2017, as required by sub-section 65(1) of the Electoral Act, determining the quota of electors for the purposes of the redistribution to be 96,115 electors.
16. As part of the redistribution process, the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory (the Redistribution Committee) is required to ensure that the number of electors in a proposed electoral division is within the range of plus 10 per cent and minus 10 per cent of the current enrolment quota. Appendix C outlines the operation of statutory requirements in making a proposed redistribution.
17. The number of electors as at the commencement date of Monday 4 September 2017 at both the electoral division and Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) level were published on the AEC website when the invitation for interested individuals and organisations to submit suggestions and comments on suggestions was made.⁶

Enrolment projections and projected enrolment quota

18. When making a proposed redistribution, the Redistribution Committee is required by paragraph 66(3)(a) of the Electoral Act to ensure, as far as practicable, that the number of electors enrolled in the proposed electoral division at the projection time will not be more than plus 3.5 per cent or less than minus 3.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota (see Appendix C). This quota is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Estimated total number of electors enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory at the projection time (Thursday 13 January 2022)}}{\text{Number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled}}$$

19. For the purposes of this redistribution, projected enrolment has been calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).
20. Projected enrolment at the projection time of Thursday 13 January 2022, together with the processes used by the ABS to calculate these projections were published on the AEC website when the invitation for members of the public to submit suggestions and comments on suggestions to the redistribution was made. The projections were made available at both the electoral division and SA1 level.
21. Table B shows the figures used to calculate the projected enrolment quota and the resultant range of the permissible maximum and minimum number of electors in an electoral division at the projection time (discussed further in the section titled 'Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution').

⁶ See Appendix G for a discussion of how the AEC uses SA1s. SA1s are the smallest unit at which the ABS makes available disaggregated Census data. At the time of the 2011 Census, there were 54,805 SA1s with populations in the range of 200–800. SA1s, which are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, are defined by the ABS and remain stable between censuses. The SA1s used for this redistribution process were defined for the 2011 Census.

Table B: Projected enrolment quota and permissible range for the Australian Capital Territory

Estimated total number of electors enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory at the projection time (Thursday 13 January 2022)	299,097
Number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled	3
Projected enrolment quota for the Australian Capital Territory	99,699
Permissible maximum number of electors in an electoral division at the projection time (projected enrolment quota + 3.5 per cent)	103,188
Permissible minimum number of electors in an electoral division at the projection time (projected enrolment quota – 3.5 per cent)	96,210

Appointment of the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory

22. Sub-section 60(1) of the Electoral Act specifies that a Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory is required to be appointed by the Electoral Commission, via a written instrument, as soon as practicable after the commencement of the redistribution process. Section 60 also specifies the membership of the Redistribution Committee.
23. The Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory differs to the redistribution committees for all other states and territories due to the absence of an Australian Electoral Officer for the Australian Capital Territory at any time other than an election.⁷ Instead, the Electoral Act provides that, for the purposes of the redistribution, the Electoral Commission must determine in writing which of the Divisional Returning Officers in the Australian Capital Territory will be the senior Divisional Returning Officer.⁸
24. Following the determination in writing of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory on Monday 16 October 2017, in accordance with sub-section 60(7B) of the Electoral Act, the Redistribution Committee was also appointed by written instrument on Monday 16 October 2017.
25. The membership of the Redistribution Committee is outlined in Table C.

Table C: Membership of the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory

Position on Redistribution Committee	Name	Basis for membership
Chair	Mr Tom Rogers	Electoral Commissioner
Member	Ms Joanne Reid	senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory
Member	Mr Jeff Brown	Surveyor-General of the Australian Capital Territory
Member	Dr Maxine Cooper	Australian Capital Territory Auditor-General

⁷ Sub-section 30(1) of the Electoral Act provides that, for the purposes of each election, the Electoral Commission shall appoint an Australian Electoral Officer for the Australian Capital Territory with the appointment terminating at the completion of the election.

⁸ Paragraph 60(7A)(b) of the Electoral Act provides for references to 'the Australian Electoral Officer for the State' to be read as a reference to 'the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory'.

26. The Redistribution Committee is responsible for:
- considering all suggestions to the redistribution and all comments on suggestions which were received by the specified lodgement times,
 - developing a proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory in accordance with the requirements of the Electoral Act, and
 - making the proposed redistribution, including maps showing the names and boundaries of proposed electoral divisions, and the Redistribution Committee's reasons for the proposed redistribution available for public perusal.
27. The Redistribution Committee met on:
- Monday 27 November 2017
 - Monday 29 January 2018
 - Monday 5 February 2018

Invitation for interested individuals and organisations to submit suggestions and comments on suggestions

28. The Electoral Commissioner is required by sub-sections 64(1) and 64(2) of the Electoral Act to invite written suggestions relating to the redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory and written comments on suggestions via:
- a notice published in the Gazette on a Wednesday, and
 - a notice published in two newspapers circulating throughout the Australian Capital Territory.
29. The notice in the Gazette was published on Wednesday 25 October 2017. Newspaper notices were published in:
- the *South Coast Register* on Friday 27 October 2017,⁹
 - the *Canberra Times*, *Norfolk Islander* and *Weekend Australian* on Saturday 28 October 2017,¹⁰ and
 - the *Koori Mail* on Wednesday 1 November 2017.¹¹
30. These notices included information about the steps followed in conducting a redistribution, how to participate in the process and where to find further information. Table D presents information on the options for making a written suggestion or comment on suggestions, and the extent to which these options were used.

Table D: Options to make a suggestion or comment on a suggestion

Options	Suggestions		Comments on suggestions	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Form upload on AEC website	7	43.75%	3	50.00%
Email	9	56.25%	3	50.00%
Mail	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Fax	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
In person	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	16	100.00%	6	100.00%

⁹ The *South Coast Register* is published on Wednesday and Friday and covers the Jervis Bay Territory.

¹⁰ The *Norfolk Islander* is published on a Saturday and covers Norfolk Island.

¹¹ Sub-section 64(2) of the Electoral Act notes that the newspaper notices need not be published on the same day as the Gazette notice.

31. Interested persons and organisations were able to submit written suggestions to the redistribution from Wednesday 25 October 2017 until 6pm AEDT on Friday 24 November 2017, the 5th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice.¹² During this time, 16 suggestions were received by the Redistribution Committee (see Appendix D).
32. As required by paragraph 64(3)(b) of the Electoral Act, copies of these suggestions were made available to the public for perusal at the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory in Canberra from Monday 27 November 2017. The suggestions were also made available on the AEC website from this date.
33. Interested persons and organisations were able to submit written comments on suggestions from Monday 27 November 2017 until 6pm AEDT on Friday 8 December 2017, the 7th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice.¹³ During this time, six comments on suggestions were received by the Redistribution Committee (see Appendix E).
34. From Monday 11 December 2017, interested persons were able to view these comments on suggestions on the AEC website.

Redistribution Committee's consideration of suggestions and comments on suggestions

35. The Redistribution Committee is required by sub-section 64(4) of the Electoral Act to consider all suggestions to the redistribution and comments on suggestions which were received by the required lodgement times.
36. In formulating its proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory, the Redistribution Committee considered each of the 16 suggestions to the redistribution and six comments on suggestions received from those who reside in the Australian Capital Territory and are directly affected by the implementation of the redistribution, and from those who reside in other Australian states and territories and have an interest in the operation of Australia's democratic processes. The Redistribution Committee found the suggestions to the redistribution and comments on suggestions to be a valuable contribution and is appreciative of the time and effort expended by all those who contributed.
37. In comparison to the previous redistribution which was determined on Thursday 28 January 2016, the Redistribution Committee further notes that:
 - an expanded range of newspapers were used to invite participation in the redistribution process with the aim of obtaining ideas from a diverse cross-section of the community,
 - a significantly higher number of suggestions to the redistribution and comments on suggestions were received, and
 - an increased proportion of these suggestions and comments on suggestions were received from those residing in the Australian Capital Territory.
38. While noting these factors, the Redistribution Committee considers there would be benefits to receiving suggestions and comments on suggestions from a wider range of the community.

¹² This requirement is specified by paragraph 64(1)(a) of the Electoral Act.

¹³ This requirement is specified by paragraph 64(1)(b) of the Electoral Act.

39. Appendix F outlines the key themes contained in suggestions and comments on suggestions, and how the Redistribution Committee responded to them, having regard to the requirements of the Electoral Act.

Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution

40. Section 66 of the Electoral Act required the Redistribution Committee to adhere to specific criteria in forming the proposed electoral divisions.
41. The Redistribution Committee endeavoured to ensure that the number of electors in each proposed Australian Capital Territory electoral division would:
- meet the requirement of sub-section 66(3) of the Electoral Act for the number of electors in a proposed electoral division to not be less than 90 per cent or more than 110 per cent of the current enrolment quota of 96,115 electors. (Table A indicates the number of electors enrolled in each proposed electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory must therefore be between 86,504 and 105,726), and
 - meet the requirement of paragraph 66(3)(a) of the Electoral Act for the number of electors projected to be in a proposed electoral division to not be less than 96.5 per cent or more than 103.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota of 99,699 electors at the projection time of Thursday 13 January 2022. (Table B indicates the number of electors projected to be enrolled in each proposed electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory at the projection time of Thursday 13 January 2022 must be between 96,210 and 103,188)
42. The Redistribution Committee also gave due consideration to the requirements of paragraph 66(3)(b) of the Electoral Act:
- i. community of interests within the proposed electoral division, including economic, social and regional interests,
 - ii. means of communication and travel within the proposed electoral division,
 - iv. the physical features and area of the proposed electoral division, and
 - v. the boundaries of existing electoral divisions in Australian Capital Territory, with this factor being subordinate to the consideration of i, ii and iv.¹⁴
43. Further details regarding these requirements are in Appendix C.
44. In conducting a redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory, section 56AA of the Electoral Act also imposed requirements on the Redistribution Committee with respect to the Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island:
- the Jervis Bay Territory in its entirety is to be located in one electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory,
 - until such time as it is entitled to a member of the House of Representatives in its own right, Norfolk Island in its entirety is to be located in one electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory, and

¹⁴ The requirement for sub-paragraph 66(3)(b)(v) to be subordinate is specified in sub-section 66(3A) of the Electoral Act.

- if the Australian Capital Territory is entitled to more than one electoral division, the Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island are to be located in different electoral divisions.
45. Appendix G outlines the mechanics of constructing proposed electoral divisions.

Population and enrolment in the Australian Capital Territory

46. A redistribution of electoral divisions takes into account changes in a state's or territory's population, changes in the number of electors on the electoral roll and the geographic distribution of the population and electors.¹⁵ Specifically, redrawing electoral division boundaries addresses changes in:
- the size of the population of a state or territory, which may result from natural increase, natural decrease, net overseas migration or net interstate migration,
 - the number of electors on the electoral roll for a state or territory,
 - the projected number of electors on the electoral roll for a state or territory, and/or
 - the geographic distribution of electors in the state or territory.

The population of the Australian Capital Territory

47. On Thursday 31 August 2017, the Electoral Commissioner ascertained the Australian Capital Territory's population was 419,256.¹⁶ This represents growth of 8.59 per cent in population since the previous ascertainment of the population on Thursday 13 November 2014.¹⁷
48. Similarly, Figure A shows the estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory has grown annually over this period.¹⁸ ¹⁹ It is also evident that:
- the rate of growth of the estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory continues to increase, and
 - the estimated resident population for Australia as a whole is growing at a slower rate than that of the Australian Capital Territory.

¹⁵ Electors are a sub-set of the population, comprising those individuals who are on the Commonwealth electoral roll and who are therefore an Australian citizen, or eligible British subject, aged 18 years of age or over, who have either lived at their address for at least one month, or are otherwise enrolled under Part VII of the Electoral Act.

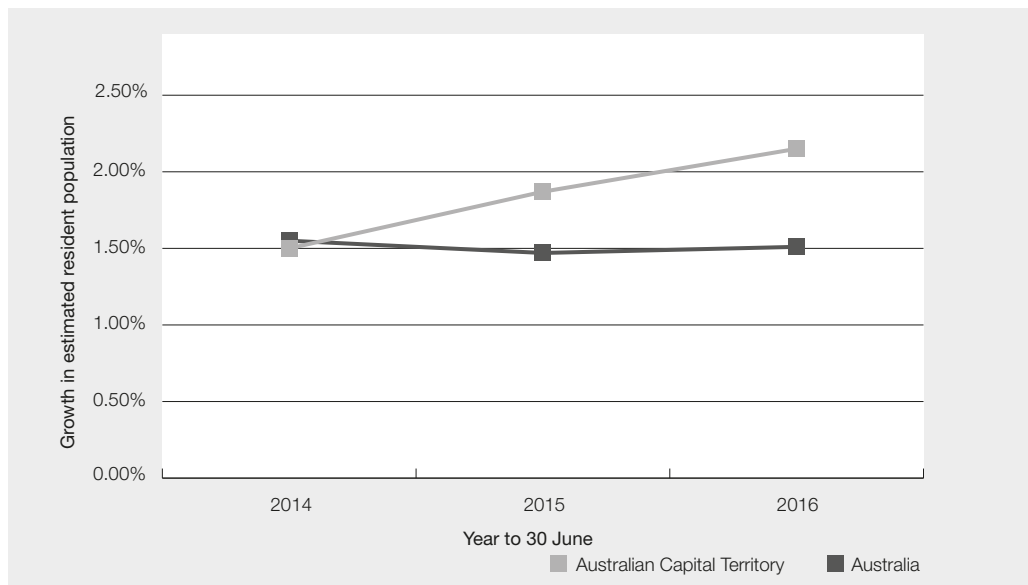
¹⁶ An explanation of how this population was ascertained is in Appendix B.

¹⁷ Under sub-section 4(1) of the Electoral Act the Australian Capital Territory includes the Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island. Under sub-section 48(2BA) of the Electoral Act, Norfolk Island is taken for the purposes of this determination to be part of the Australian Capital Territory because it does not have sufficient population to qualify for representation in its own right.

¹⁸ Estimated resident population is the ABS official estimate of the Australian population, which links people to a place of usual residence in Australia. Usual residence in Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a given reference year. Estimates of the resident population are based on Census counts by place of usual residence (excluding short term overseas visitors in Australia), with an allowance for Census net undercount, to which are added the estimated number of Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. For further information, see the explanatory notes in ABS, 2017, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016, cat. no. 3218.0, (<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/797F86DBD192B8F8CA2568A9001393CD?OpenDocument>)

¹⁹ The ABS estimated resident population is calculated on a different basis to the population ascertained on Thursday 31 August 2017.

Figure A: Growth of estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory and Australia in the 12 months to 30 June, for the period 2014 to 2016



Source: ABS, op. cit., Population Estimates by Statistical Area Level 2 (ASGS 2011), 2006 to 2016, Table 8

Where is population growth in the Australian Capital Territory located?

49. At June 2016, more than 55 per cent of the Australian Capital Territory’s total population was located north of the Molonglo River and Lake Burley Griffin.²⁰ In comparison, in June 2006, 51 per cent of the Territory’s total population was located to the south of the Molonglo River and Lake Burley Griffin. While the population in the north and south has grown between 2006 and 2016, higher growth has occurred in the north as the result of the establishment of the outer northern suburbs of Bonner, Casey, Grace, Harrison and Franklin.
50. The Australian Capital Territory had the highest population density in Australia as at June 2016 with 171 people per sq km, approximately 55 times higher than the national population density of 3.1 people per sq km.²¹ The population density across the Australian Capital Territory varies considerably, from 1,464.5 people per sq km in the District of Weston Creek to 0.0 people per sq km in the Namadgi SA2. This reflects the varying geography, accessibility, zoning classification and urbanisation within the Australian Capital Territory.
51. As at June 2016, the centre of population in the Australian Capital Territory was located in the suburb of Yarralumla (specifically on the banks of Lake Burley Griffin).²² In the ten year period to 2016, the centre of population moved approximately 1.8 kilometres north, reflecting consistent growth in the northern suburbs of the Australian Capital Territory.²³

20 The Statistical Area Level 3s (SA3s) of Belconnen, Gungahlin and North Canberra, together with the SA2s of Kowen, Majura and Molonglo are located north of the Molonglo River and Lake Burley Griffin. The SA3s of South Canberra, Tuggeranong, Weston Creek and Woden, together with the SA2s of ACT – East, ACT – South West, Hume and Namadgi are located south of the Molonglo River and Lake Burley Griffin.

21 ABS, op. cit.

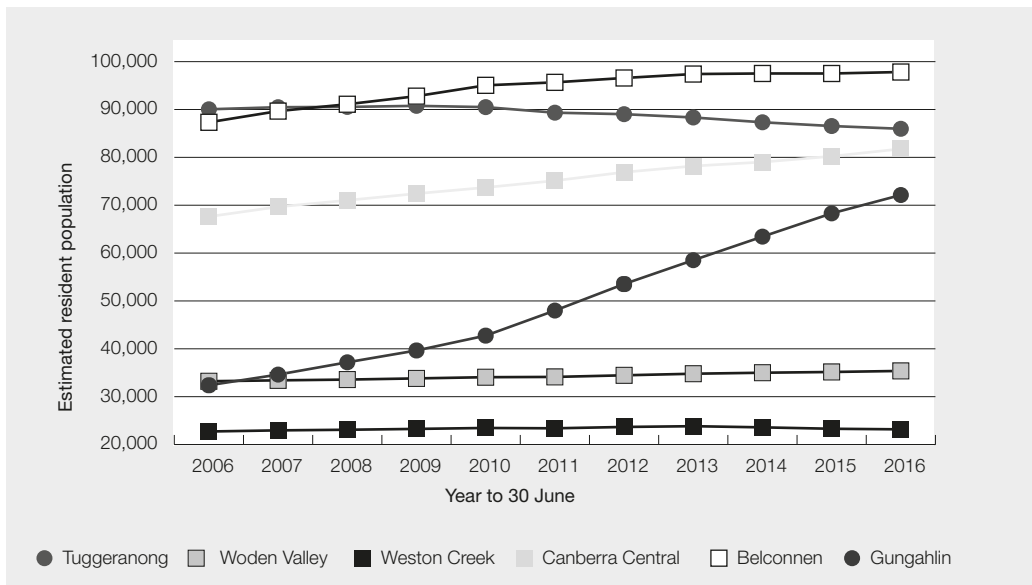
22 The centre of population is one way in which the spatial distribution of Australia’s population can be summarised. This point marks the average latitude and longitude around which the population is distributed.

23 ABS, op. cit.

52. As demonstrated in Figure B:

- The District of Belconnen is the most populous district within the Australian Capital Territory, maintaining a population between 95,000 and 98,000 residents within the period.
- As a result of new suburb development, the District of Gungahlin has driven population growth in the Australian Capital Territory with a 68.7 per cent increase in population from 2010 to 2016.²⁴
- The District of Tuggeranong has seen a five per cent decline in resident population between 2010 and 2016. The declining population has been linked to the lack of available land for development and the ageing population.²⁵
- Significant changes in the residential classification of key areas such as City and Barton have seen a 10 per cent increase between 2010 and 2016 in the District of Canberra Central's resident population. Given the increase in multi-dwelling development sites across the district, the residential population is expected to experience a spike in the near future.
- The development of new suburbs in the District of Molonglo Valley has seen a rise in population figures from 2014 to 2016. It is expected this growth will continue at a significant rate as construction is completed in newer suburbs, including Denman Prospect and Whitlam.
- The remaining districts maintain relatively stable population due to their single dwelling, large land parcels coupled with green space and limited multi-dwelling developments.

Figure B: Location of population in the Australian Capital Territory by District, 2010 to 2016



Source: ABS, op. cit

Note: The estimated resident population for the District of Molonglo Valley was below 10 people for the period 2006 to 2011. In following years it was 26 in 2012, 209 in 2013, 1,113 in 2014, 3,228 in 2015 and 4,746 in 2016.

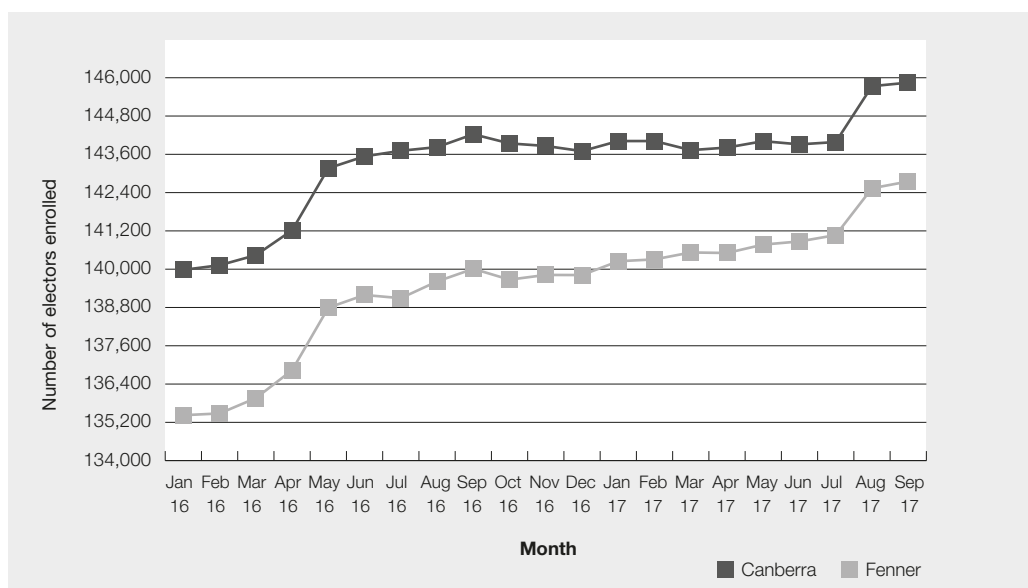
²⁴ ibid.

²⁵ Christopher Knaus, 'Canberra's north fuels capital growth', *The Canberra Times*, Tuesday 31 July 2012

Enrolment in the Australian Capital Territory

53. At the commencement of the redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory on Monday 4 September 2017, 288,346 electors were enrolled to vote. This is a growth of 12,943 electors, or 4.70 per cent, since Sunday 31 January 2016.²⁶
54. The highest rate of growth in enrolment over this period has been in the Division of Fenner (5.28 per cent).
55. Figure C shows:
 - the number of electors enrolled in each electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory has grown in the period Sunday 31 January 2016 to Monday 4 September 2017, and
 - two jumps in enrolment during this period, which can be attributed to:
 - the close of rolls on Monday 23 May 2016 for the general election held on Saturday 2 July 2016, and
 - the close of rolls on Thursday 24 August 2017 for the Australian Marriage Law Postal Survey.

Figure C: Enrolment in the Divisions of Canberra and Fenner from Sunday 31 January 2016 to the commencement of the current redistribution (Monday 4 September 2017)



Source: http://www.aec.gov.au/Enrolling_to_vote/Enrolment_stats/gazetted/index.htm

56. By the projection time of Thursday 13 January 2022, it is projected the size of the federal electoral roll for the Australian Capital Territory would have grown by 3.73 per cent to 299,097 electors.
57. Table E shows that both of the Australian Capital Territory electoral divisions are expected to grow in the period from Monday 4 September 2017 to Thursday 13 January 2022, although the percentage growth differs for each electoral division.

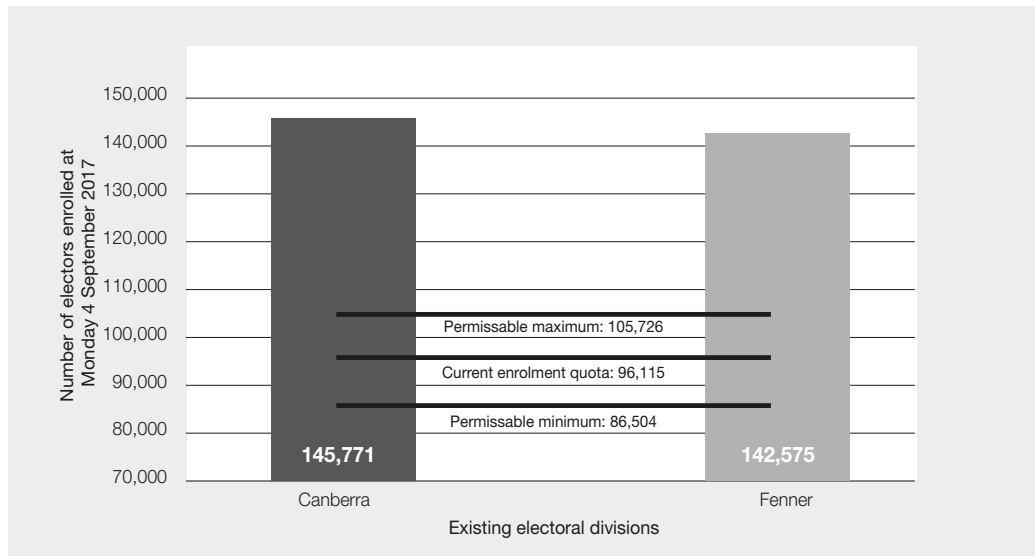
²⁶ The AEC releases enrolment statistics by electoral division on a monthly basis. The enrolment data as at Sunday 31 January 2016 captures the changes to electoral divisions applied at the previous redistribution for the Australian Capital Territory which was determined on Thursday 28 January 2016.

Table E: Summary of existing electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory

Existing electoral division	Enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017		Projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022		Percentage growth
	Number	Percentage variation from the current enrolment quota	Number	Percentage variation from projected enrolment quota	
Canberra	145,771	51.66%	147,616	48.06%	1.27%
Fenner	142,575	48.34%	151,481	51.94%	6.25%
Total	288,346		299,097		3.73%

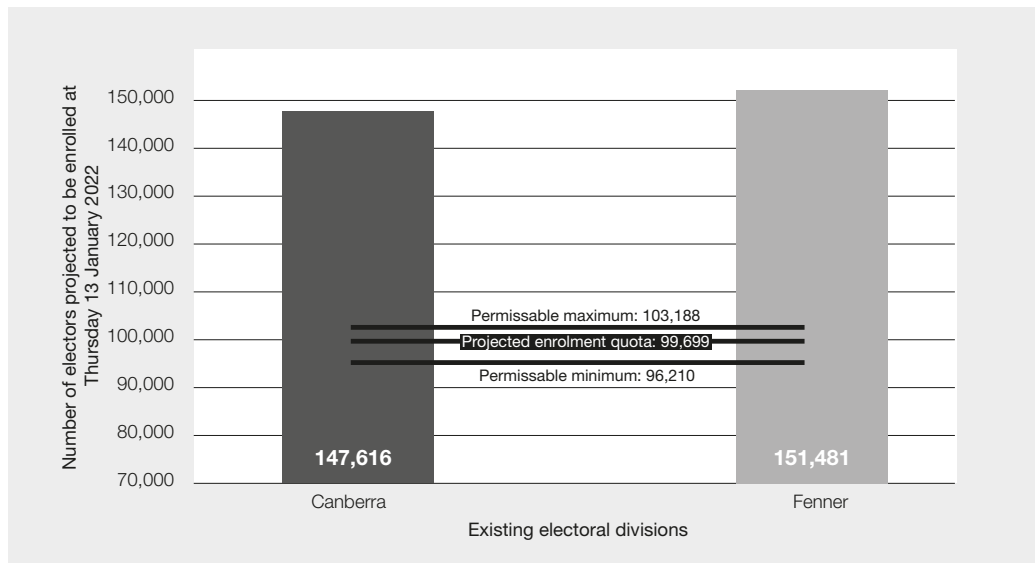
58. In making a proposed redistribution, the Electoral Act requires the Redistribution Committee to ensure the number of electors in each proposed Australian Capital Territory electoral division would:
- not be less than 90 per cent or more than 110 per cent of the current enrolment quota of 96,115 electors, and
 - not be less than 96.5 per cent or more than 103.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota of 99,699 electors at the projection time of Thursday 13 January 2022.
59. Figures D and E show that the existing Divisions of Canberra and Fenner do not meet either of the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act. Both electoral divisions exceed:
- the permissible maximum limit of 110 per cent of the current enrolment quota, and
 - the permissible maximum limit of 103.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota.
60. As a consequence, the Redistribution Committee was required to adjust the boundaries of electoral divisions to meet the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act.

Figure D: Existing Divisions of Canberra and Fenner – enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017, current enrolment quota and permissible range of electors



Source: www.aec.gov.au/ACT-redistribution

Figure E: Existing Divisions of Canberra and Fenner – projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022, projected enrolment quota and permissible range of electors



Source: www.aec.gov.au/ACT-redistribution

Chapter 2: Proposed redistribution and reasons for proposal

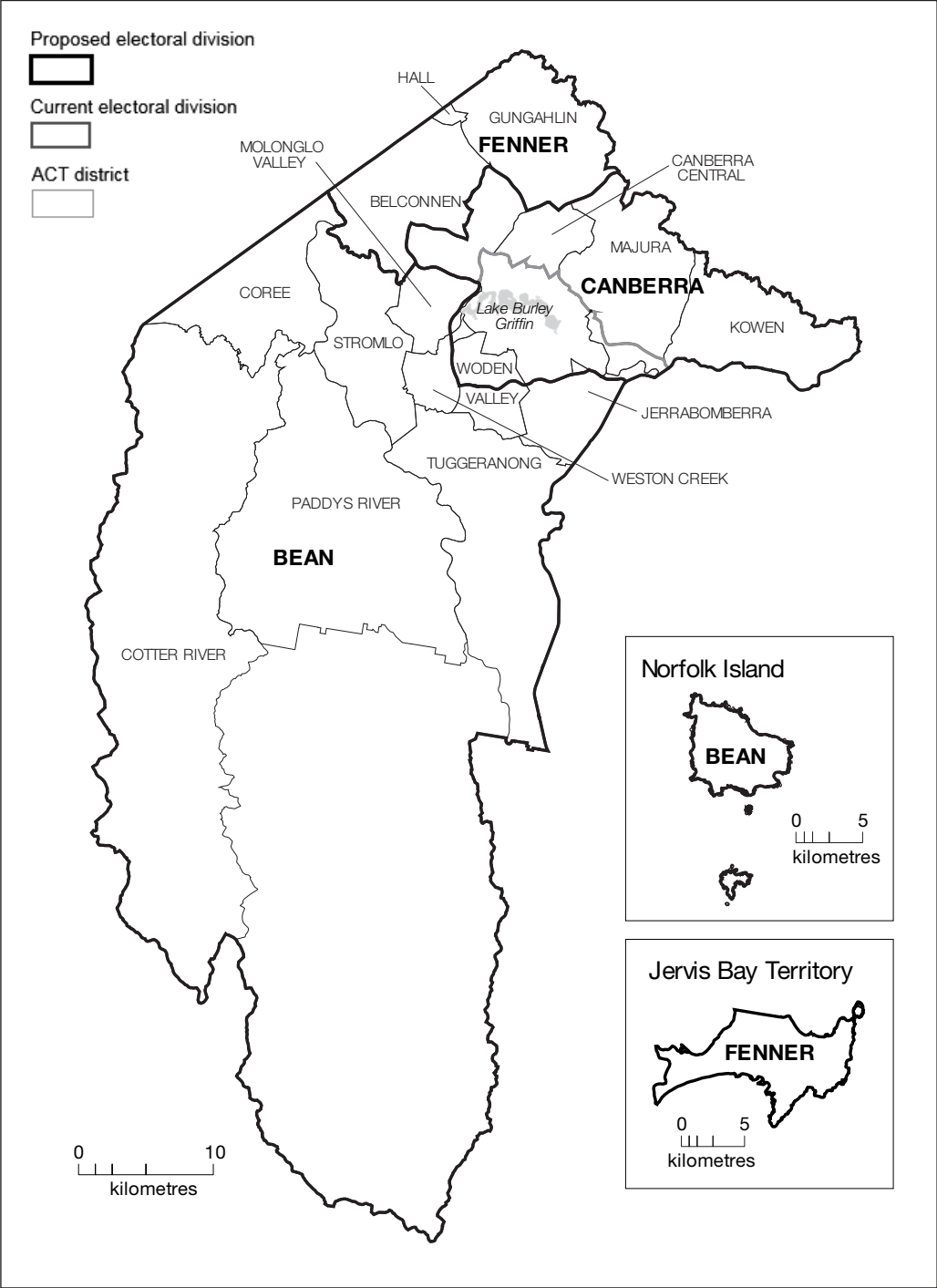
This chapter outlines the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution and the reasons for this proposal. Also included is the Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating the proposed names and proposed boundaries of proposed electoral divisions.

Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution

61. There are three components to the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution:
 - creating a third electoral division,
 - the names of the three proposed electoral divisions, and
 - where to draw the boundaries for the three proposed electoral divisions.
62. A majority of the Redistribution Committee proposes the third electoral division be named 'Bean' in honour and recognition of Charles Edwin Woodrow Bean. Charles Bean was a war correspondent in World War I, official historian of the war and a strong advocate for the establishment of the Australian War Memorial.
63. The Redistribution Committee proposes retaining the names of 'Canberra' and 'Fenner' for electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory. The Redistribution Committee noted the strong support to retain the names in several suggestions and comments on suggestions.
64. This is consistent with:
 - the guidance provided in 'Guidelines for naming electoral divisions', and
 - those suggestions and comments on suggestions which advocated retaining the names of 'Canberra' and 'Fenner'.
65. The reasoning for proposing these names is set out in the section 'Redistribution Committee's approach to naming electoral divisions'.
66. In considering how to create a third electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory, the Redistribution Committee considered a number of alternative approaches before concluding that the most appropriate approach would be to create electoral divisions which are focused on the northern, central and southern areas of the Australian Capital Territory. The Redistribution Committee noted that many of the suggestions and comments on suggestions received advocated for a northern-central-southern split in keeping with the natural and man-made features of the Australian Capital Territory.

67. Figure F shows the three proposed electoral divisions:
- the proposed Division of Bean is proposed to comprise of the southern and western parts of the Territory. It is proposed to include the Districts of Molonglo Valley, Tuggeranong and Weston Creek and part of the Districts of Jerrabomberra and Woden Valley, as well as Norfolk Island,
 - the proposed Division of Canberra comprises of the central, inner north and inner south of Canberra, lands to the east of the city, and part of the Districts of Belconnen, Woden Valley and Jerrabomberra. The city centre, Lake Burley Griffin, Parliamentary Triangle and Canberra Airport are included in this electoral division, and
 - the proposed Division of Fenner, located in the north of the Territory, is proposed to comprise of the Districts of Gungahlin and Hall, most of the District of Belconnen, and the Jervis Bay Territory.
68. The Redistribution Committee's reasoning is set out in the section 'Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating proposed electoral boundaries'.
69. The movement between the current and proposed electoral divisions is shown in greater detail in Figure G. The external boundary of the electoral divisions, the Australian Capital Territory/New South Wales border, is retained, as is the Murrumbidgee/Molonglo River electoral division boundary in the west.
70. Figure H shows that, on the proposed boundaries, the number of electors enrolled in each of the three proposed electoral divisions meets the requirement to be not less than 90 per cent or more than 110 per cent of the current enrolment quota. Figure I shows that, on the proposed boundaries, the number of electors projected to be enrolled in the three proposed electoral divisions meets the requirement to be not less than 96.5 per cent or more than 103.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota at the projection time of Thursday 13 January 2022.
71. The Redistribution Committee considers that the proposed electoral divisions:
- can accommodate ongoing growth in the north and west of the Australian Capital Territory, while allowing for future growth in the south,
 - maintain existing communities of interest, where possible, and
 - use strong boundaries of major roads, where possible.
72. This proposal is consistent with many of the suggestions to the redistribution and comments on suggestions. Appendix F outlines the Redistribution Committee's response to themes raised in suggestions and comments on suggestions.

Figure F: Proposed electoral divisions for the Australian Capital Territory



Note: The Jervis Bay Territory, which is included in the proposed Division of Fenner, is located on the south coast of New South Wales. Norfolk Island, which is included in the proposed Division of Bean, is located in the Pacific Ocean, approximately 1,400 km east of Australia.

Figure G: Comparison of current and proposed electoral division boundaries

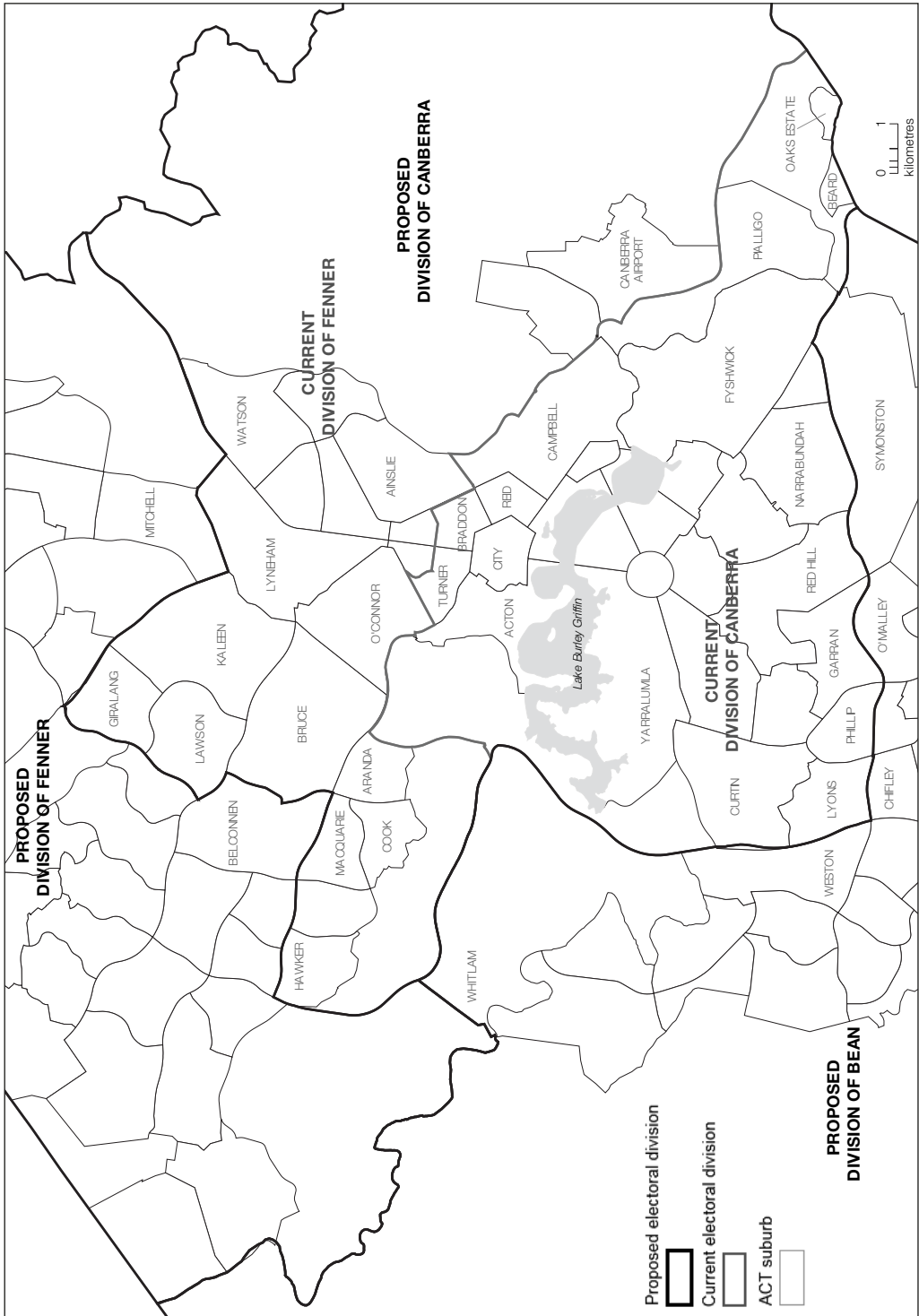
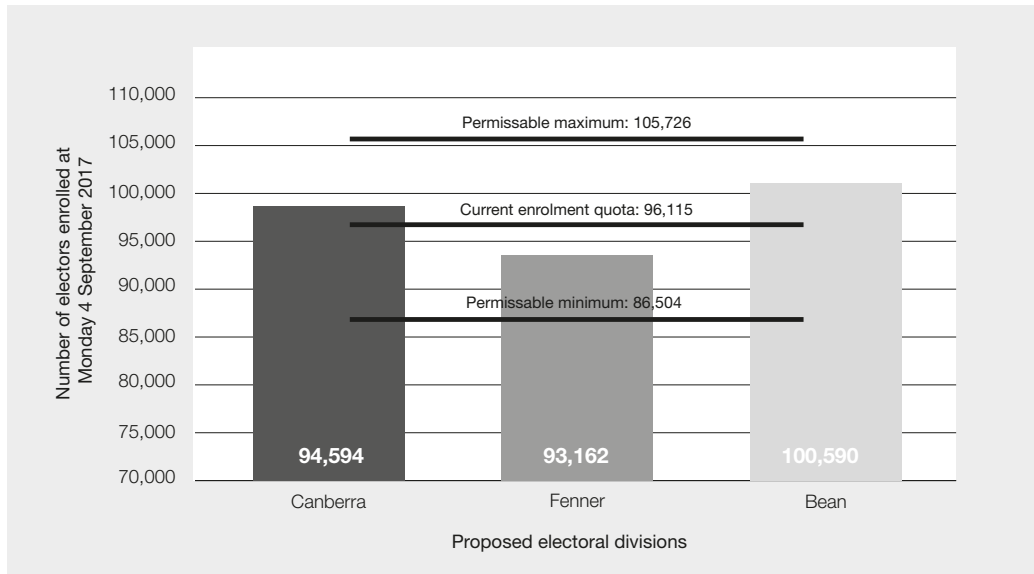
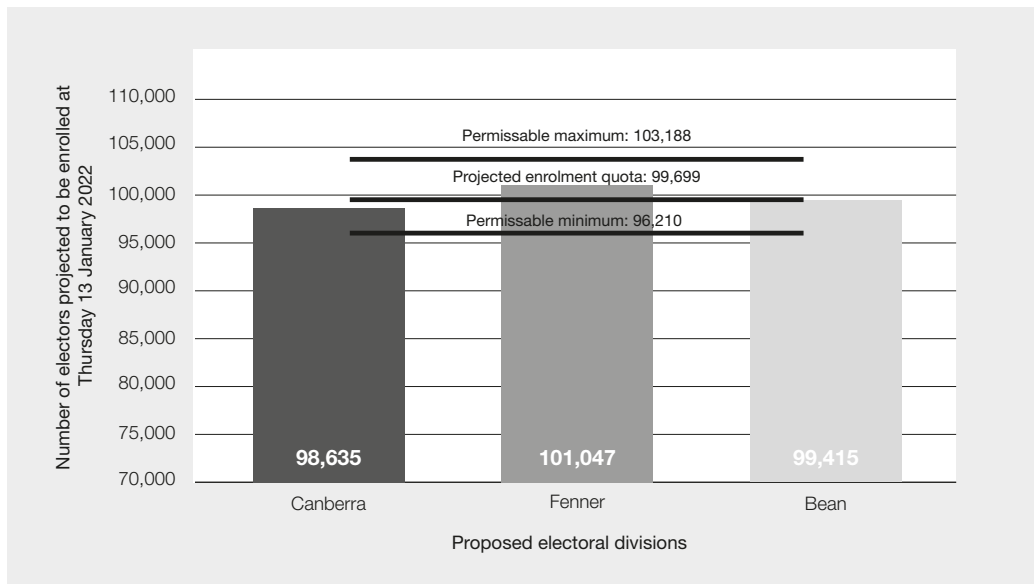


Figure H: Proposed Divisions of Bean, Canberra and Fenner – enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017, current enrolment quota and permissible range of electors



Source: www.aec.gov.au/ACT-redistribution

Figure I: Proposed Divisions of Bean, Canberra and Fenner – projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022, projected enrolment quota and permissible range of electors



Source: www.aec.gov.au/ACT-redistribution

Redistribution Committee's approach to naming electoral divisions

- 73. The naming of federal electoral divisions has been the subject of a number of recommendations from parliamentary committees. The 'Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions' (the guidelines) were developed by the AEC from recommendations made by the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters in 1995 in *Electoral Redistributions: Report on the Effectiveness and Appropriateness of the Redistribution Provisions of Parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*. The guidelines were offered to interested persons when this redistribution was advertised, and are publicly available on the AEC website (see Appendix H).
- 74. Appendix I presents some summary information on the extent to which electoral divisions meet these guidelines.

New electoral division name

- 75. A number of suggestions and comments on suggestions were received advocating new electoral division names. Table F presents the names advocated in these suggestions and comments on suggestions.

Table F: Potential names advocated in suggestions and comments on suggestions for Australian Capital Territory electoral divisions

Names advocated in suggestions and/or comments on suggestions
Brindabella – after the mountain range which dominates the Canberra horizon
Campbell – in recognition of the Campbell family's contributions to the development of the area which became Canberra
Costigan – in honour of Tara Costigan (1987–2015) who lost her life to domestic violence
Griffin – in honour of Walter Burley Griffin (1876–1937) and Marion Mahony Griffin (1871–1961) to recognise their contributions to the design of Canberra
Griffin – in honour of Walter Burley Griffin (1876–1937) to recognise his contribution to the design of Canberra
Hancock – in honour of Sir William Keith Hancock KBE(C) (1898–1988) to recognise his contributions to the recording of Australia's history
Molonglo – to recognise the role played by the Molonglo River in anchoring the early settlements that would ultimately form the heart of the national capital and seat of federal parliament
Namadgi – after the national park located in the southern part of the Australian Capital Territory
Nott – in honour of Dr Lewis Windermere Nott (1886–1951) the first Member for the Australian Capital Territory in the House of Representatives and advocate of representation of the Australian Capital Territory
Overall – in honour of the late Sir John Wallace Overall CBE(C) MC (1913–2001) the father of modern Canberra and Commissioner of the National Capital Development Commission
Shakespeare – in honour of Arthur Thomas Shakespeare (1897–1975) to recognise his contribution to print and television media in the Australian Capital Territory
Stromlo – after Mount Stromlo which is a significant, identifiable, historic and iconic geographical feature of the Australian Capital Territory
Thwaites – in honour of Michael Thwaites (1915–2005) and Honor Thwaites (1914–1993) to recognise their contributions to literature and education

76. The Redistribution Committee noted:
- the contribution to Australian society of those individuals and families provided for its consideration, and
 - the relevance of locality and place names submitted in Table F.
77. The Redistribution Committee observed the guideline that locality or place names should generally be avoided. Accordingly, the names of Brindabella, Molonglo, Namadgi and Stromlo were not considered by the Redistribution Committee as preferred names.
78. While acknowledging the merit of the names that were provided in suggestions to the redistribution and comments on suggestions, the Redistribution Committee decided to consider a wider range of potential names, including those of prominent women and indigenous persons. The 57 additional potential names for electoral divisions considered by the Redistribution Committee are identified in Appendix J.
79. After significant deliberation, the Redistribution Committee short-listed the following potential names for electoral divisions:
- **Bean:** Charles Edwin Woodrow Bean who was a war correspondent in World War I, official historian of the war and was instrumental in the establishment of the Australian War Memorial,
 - **Cullen:** Ngingali Cullen who was an Aboriginal activist and for her work on National Sorry Day, Stolen Generation memorials in Reconciliation Place and the Journey of Healing,²⁷ and
 - **Nott:** Dr Lewis Windermere Nott who strongly advocated over many years for the representation of the Australian Capital Territory in the House of Representatives and became the first Member for the Australian Capital Territory. Dr Nott also contributed to the development of Canberra (Community) Hospital and its School of Nursing through his time as Medical Superintendent (1929–1934 and 1941–1949).
80. The Redistribution Committee was strongly supportive of naming an electoral division after each of these individuals but was divided as to which name to propose for the new electoral division. After much debate, the members concluded that they would not be able to reach a unanimous decision as they were divided in their support for each of the potential names. The question of what should be the name of an electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory was resolved with the following votes:
- Bean – two votes,
 - Cullen – one vote, and
 - Nott – one vote.
81. As such, a majority of the members voted in favour of 'Bean'.²⁸ This decision was respected by all members of the Redistribution Committee as being due process.
82. An electoral division is proposed to be named 'Bean' in honour and recognition of Charles Edwin Woodrow Bean (1879–1968). Charles Bean was Australia's official correspondent to the Australian Imperial Force after winning an Australian Journalists Association ballot. Bean accompanied the first convoy to Egypt, landing at Gallipoli on Sunday 25 April 1915, before reporting from the Western Front. After leading a historical mission to Gallipoli in early 1919, Bean returned to Australia

²⁷ Ngingali Cullen was also known as Audrey Cobby and Audrey Kinnear.

²⁸ Sub-section 62(6) of the Electoral Act provides that questions arising at a meeting of the Redistribution Committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

where he commenced work on the *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918*, writing six volumes in addition to editing all 12. Bean was a primary advocate to establish the Australia War Memorial, which he believed should ‘avoid glorification of war and boasting of victory’, and served as a member of the Committee (later Board of Management) of the Australian War Memorial for 40 years, and as its Chairman from 1952 until 1959. In addition, Bean became Chairman of the Commonwealth Archives Committee and was instrumental in creating the Commonwealth Archives.²⁹

83. Bean declined the offer of a knighthood on three occasions, adhering to his long held view that ‘... in Australia the interest of the nation would be best served by the elimination of social distinctions’, but did accept recognition of his achievements as an historian. These acknowledgments included:
- the Chesney Gold Medal from the Royal United Services Institution in 1930,³⁰
 - Honorary Doctorate in Literature from the University of Melbourne in 1931, and
 - Doctor of Laws honoris causa from the Australian National University in 1959 in recognition of his distinguished eminence in public service, and in particular for his far-sighted initiative and dedication in the production of the *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918* and in the establishment of the War Archives Committee and the Commonwealth Archives Committee.
84. It is considered that ‘Bean’ is an appropriate name for an electoral division located in the Australian Capital Territory due to Charles Bean’s prominent role in the establishment of the Australian War Memorial. Bean is recorded as having advocated for Australian artefacts and relics from the war to be housed in a war museum located in Canberra from as early as 1919. Additionally, Charles Bean chose to reside and work on the *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918* at the Tuggeranong Homestead, located in the south of the Australian Capital Territory.
85. Further information about the applicability of naming electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory ‘Cullen’ or ‘Nott’ is presented in Appendix K.

Renaming of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory

86. The guidelines note that the names of electoral divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons. Any decision to alter the name of an electoral division is therefore one which is not taken lightly.

The Division of Canberra

87. ‘Canberra’ has been used as the name of an electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory since the establishment of two electoral divisions in 1974.
88. The Redistribution Committee received suggestions and comments on suggestions advocating:
- the name ‘Canberra’ be used for an electoral division located in the southern area of the Australian Capital Territory,³¹
 - the name ‘Canberra’ be used for an electoral division located in the central area of the Australian Capital Territory,³²

29 The Commonwealth Archives was to eventually become the National Archives of Australia.

30 The Chesney Gold Medal was established in 1899 and is awarded periodically. Prior to 2000, it was awarded to the author of any ‘especially eminent work calculated to advance the military sciences and knowledge’.

31 This was advocated by: S1 – Martin Gordon, S8 – ACT Labor, CS2 – Martin Gordon and CS5 – ACT Labor.

32 This was advocated by: S5 – Jeff Waddell, S9 – David Walsh, S11 – Dr Mark Mulcair, S12 – Josh Wyndham-Kidd, S15 – Darren McSweeney, S16 – Canberra Liberals and CS3 – Benjamin Chesler.

- the name 'Canberra' not be used for an electoral division located in the central area of the Australian Capital Territory,³³ and
 - the name 'Canberra' be retained as the name of an electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory.³⁴
89. Observing the strong support to retain the name 'Canberra', the Redistribution Committee agreed to retain the name for an electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory.
90. The Redistribution Committee noted that strict adherence to the guidelines would result in the southern electoral division being named 'Canberra'.³⁵ However, it should be further noted that these guidelines were developed as a point of reference only and are not binding on redistribution committees. As the name 'Canberra' is closely associated with the Parliamentary Triangle, the Redistribution Committee was of the opinion that the most appropriate electoral division to be named 'Canberra' was the electoral division proposed to encompass this area, together with Lake Burley Griffin and its immediate surrounds.
91. The Redistribution Committee proposes the name 'Canberra' for the electoral division proposed to be located in the central area of the Australian Capital Territory.

The Division of Fenner

92. 'Fenner' has been used as the name of an electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory since the determination of the most recently completed redistribution on Thursday 28 January 2016.
93. The Redistribution Committee received suggestions and comments on suggestions advocating:
- the name 'Fenner' be used for an electoral division located in the northern area of the Australian Capital Territory,³⁶ and
 - the name 'Fenner' may not meet the criterion for 'outstanding service to the nation' as well as the name 'Nott'.³⁷
94. Observing the strong support to retain the name 'Fenner', the Redistribution Committee agreed to retain the name for an electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory.
95. As the proposed northern electoral division is proposed to be made up of electors from the existing Division of Fenner, the Redistribution Committee proposes the name 'Fenner' for the electoral division proposed to be located in the northern area of the Australian Capital Territory.

Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating proposed electoral division boundaries

96. The Redistribution Committee's strategy for formulating the proposed electoral division boundaries was based on, and conforms to, the requirements of the Electoral Act.

33 CS2 – Martin Gordon

34 CS6 – Brian Cox

35 The guidelines state: When two or more divisions are partially combined, as far as possible the name of the new division should be that of the old division which had the greatest number of electors within the new boundaries. However, where the socio-demographic nature of the division in question has changed significantly, this should override the numerical formula.

36 Retaining the name of 'Fenner' for the northern electoral division was advocated in: S1 – Martin Gordon, S5 – Jeff Waddell, S8 – ACT Labor, S9 – David Walsh, S11 – Dr Mark Mulcair, S12 – Josh Wyndham-Kidd, S15 – Darren McSweeney, S16 – Canberra Liberals, CS2 – Martin Gordon, CS3 – Benjamin Chesler and CS5 – ACT Labor.

37 CS6 – Brian Cox

97. In addition to complying with the requirements of the Electoral Act, the Redistribution Committee sought to apply the following guiding principles in developing the boundaries of proposed electoral divisions:
- avoid splitting suburbs, to the extent possible
 - use major roads as the boundary where possible
 - avoid splitting SA1s, to the extent possible
 - work within the numerical ranges, giving consideration to growth/decline areas where possible
 - the suburbs of Macnamara, Strathnairn, Holt and Macgregor are to be located in the same electoral division
 - the suburb of Whitlam is to be located in the same electoral division as the rest of the Molonglo Valley development
 - each electoral division is to be a single contiguous area, except when allowing for the inclusion of the Jervis Bay Territory or Norfolk Island
98. The Redistribution Committee acknowledged these principles are subordinate to the requirements of the Electoral Act.
99. The Redistribution Committee acknowledged the importance of the principle of relative equality of the number of electors in electoral divisions and the flexibility provided by the tolerances around the numerical requirements contained in the Electoral Act. The Redistribution Committee considered that, where necessary, the use of these tolerances allowed it to construct proposed electoral divisions which addressed:
- the factors required by the Electoral Act,
 - suggestions to the redistribution and comments on suggestions,
 - the guiding principles set out above, and
 - the differences in projected growth of enrolment in the Australian Capital Territory.
100. Within the limits imposed by the numerical criteria and the other considerations, the Redistribution Committee acknowledged that it is also highly desirable that electoral division boundaries be readily recognisable. Suggestions and comments on suggestions also advocated for electoral division boundaries that are simple, strong and easily identified. District and suburb boundaries, main roads, major waterways and other linear features able to be used as boundaries guided the Redistribution Committee, where appropriate.
101. In considering how to create a third electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory, the Redistribution Committee considered a number of alternative approaches before concluding that the most appropriate approach would be to create electoral divisions which are focused on the northern, central and southern areas of the Australian Capital Territory.
102. Eleven suggestions to the redistribution and four comments on suggestions related to electoral division boundaries.³⁸ Suggestions to the redistribution addressing the Territory as a whole adopted varying approaches and proposed moving between, approximately, 24.07 and 52.56 per cent of electors into a different electoral division. Most advocated a northern-central-southern split in keeping with the natural and man-made features of the Australian Capital Territory.

³⁸ Suggestions relating to electoral division boundaries were made by: S1 – Martin Gordon, S2 – Simon France, S3 – Rohan Goayne, S5 – Jeff Waddell, S8 – ACT Labor, S9 – David Walsh, S11 – Dr Mark Mulcair, S12 – Josh Wyndham-Kidd, S14 – Kim Fischer and Stephen Bounds, S15 – Darren McSweeney and S16 – Canberra Liberals. Comments on suggestions relating to electoral division boundaries were made by: CS2 – Martin Gordon, CS3 – Benjamin Chesler, CS4 – Darren McSweeney and CS5 – ACT Labor.

103. In drawing electoral division boundaries, the Redistribution Committee noted that suggestions to the redistribution and comments on suggestions generally supported:
- uniting split suburbs and avoiding splitting those which are not currently split,
 - retaining all of the District of Gungahlin and part of the District of Belconnen in the same electoral division,
 - locating an electoral division on the central part of the Australian Capital Territory,
 - using Hindmarsh Drive and Canberra Avenue for part of the boundary between the central and southern electoral divisions,
 - locating the Districts of Molonglo Valley and Weston Creek in the same electoral division, and
 - retaining the Molonglo River as an electoral division boundary in the western area of the Australian Capital Territory.
104. In formulating the redistribution proposal, the Redistribution Committee noted that the increase in the number of electoral divisions for the Australian Capital Territory resulted in a significant change to the size of electoral divisions when compared to the previous redistribution determined in January 2016. At a minimum, the Australian Capital Territory's two existing electoral divisions are each required to reduce by one-third to accommodate the creation of the third electoral division.
105. Table G outlines the extent of elector movements resulting from the proposed electoral divisions.

Table G: Summary of movement of electors between proposed electoral divisions

	Number	Percentage
Electors transferred to another electoral division	150,003	52.02%
Electors remaining in their existing electoral division	138,343	47.98%
Total	288,346	100.00%

The electoral division in which the Jervis Bay Territory is proposed to be located

106. In making this proposal, the Redistribution Committee notes that sub-section 56AA(1) of the Electoral Act requires the whole of the Jervis Bay Territory be included in one electoral division of the Australian Capital Territory.
107. At the commencement of this redistribution process, the Jervis Bay Territory was located in the Australian Capital Territory's northern electoral division, the Division of Fenner.
108. The Redistribution Committee proposes to retain the Jervis Bay Territory in the northern electoral division, the proposed Division of Fenner.

The electoral division in which Norfolk Island is proposed to be located

109. Sub-section 56AA(2) of the Electoral Act requires:
- until such time as Norfolk Island is entitled to choose a member of the House of Representatives at a general election, the whole of Norfolk Island shall be included in one electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory, and
 - if there is more than one electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory, Norfolk Island and the Jervis Bay Territory are to be included in different electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory.

110. The calculations in Table Q show that, at the most recent determination of entitlement to members of the House of Representatives, Norfolk Island was not entitled to a member in its own right and therefore is to be included in an electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory.³⁹
111. At the commencement of this redistribution process, Norfolk Island was located in the Australian Capital Territory's southern electoral division, the Division of Canberra.
112. The Redistribution Committee proposes to retain Norfolk Island in the southern electoral division, the proposed Division of Bean.

Proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory – by electoral division

113. The Redistribution Committee has examined each proposed electoral division, giving due consideration to the requirements of the Electoral Act. For each of the proposed electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory, Table H presents:
- initial enrolment based on enrolment figures as at Monday 4 September 2017,
 - percentage variation from the current enrolment quota,
 - projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022,
 - percentage variation from the projected enrolment quota, and
 - the approximate area of each proposed electoral division.

Table H: Summary of proposed electoral divisions

Proposed electoral division	Enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017		Projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022		Approximate area
	Number	Percentage variation from the current enrolment quota	Number	Percentage variation from the projected enrolment quota	
Bean	100,590	4.66%	99,415	-0.28%	1,912.32 km ²
Canberra	94,594	-1.58%	98,635	-1.07%	313.91 km ²
Fenner	93,162	-3.07%	101,047	1.35%	238.21 km ²
Total	288,346		299,097		

114. Numerical summaries of the proposed electoral divisions are provided in Appendix M. These summaries are provided to assist electors in identifying the extent to which their electoral division would alter as a result of this proposed redistribution.
115. The Redistribution Committee's proposed electoral divisions are discussed in greater detail in the following paragraphs. In this discussion, the districts and suburbs which comprise each proposed electoral division are indicated.
116. Appendix M lists the Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) which comprise each proposed electoral division. 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.
117. Proposed electoral divisions are presented in alphabetical order.

³⁹ Table Q can be found in Appendix B.

Proposed Division of Bean

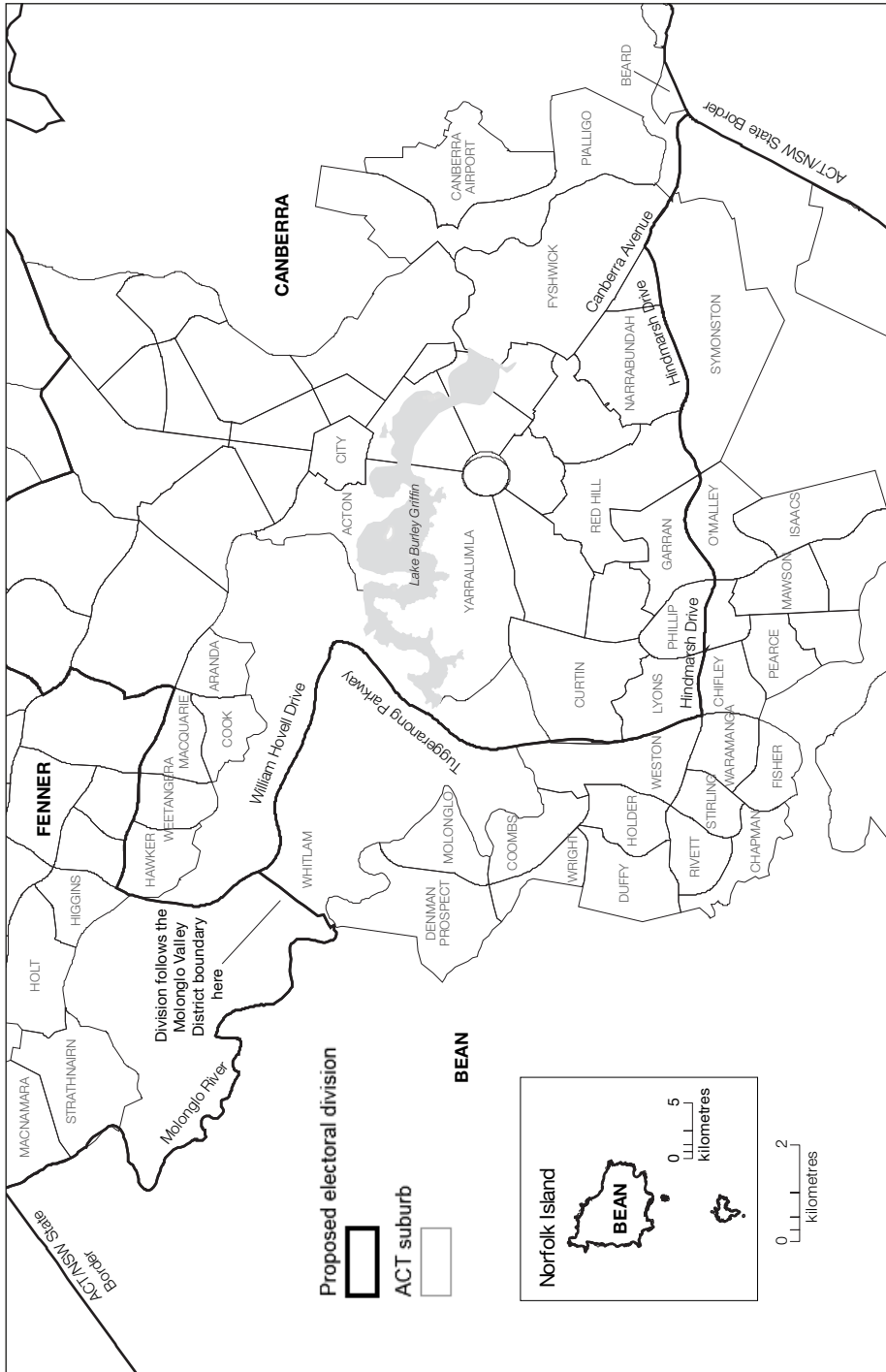
118. The proposed Division of Bean is located in the south of the Australian Capital Territory and shares boundaries with the proposed Divisions of Canberra and Fenner, as shown in Figure J.
119. In considering how to create a third electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory, the Redistribution Committee considered a number of alternative approaches before concluding that the most appropriate approach would be to create electoral divisions which are focused on the northern, central and southern areas of the Australian Capital Territory.
120. The Redistribution Committee notes that five suggestions and one comment on suggestions advocated for the third electoral division to be located in the south of the Australian Capital Territory.⁴⁰
121. In identifying where to draw the boundary between a central and southern electoral division, the Redistribution Committee was mindful of communities of interest and providing strong and identifiable boundaries.
122. As a result of using the Tuggeranong Parkway, Hindmarsh Drive and Canberra Avenue to form the eastern part of the boundary, the Redistribution Committee is proposing that the area generally recognised as the inner south will be located in the central electoral division with the remainder of the southern areas of the Australian Capital Territory forming the southern electoral division. A number of suggestions and comments on suggestions support the use of Hindmarsh Drive as an electoral division boundary as it provides a clear boundary between the suburbs north and south of the multilane thoroughfare.⁴¹
123. Several suggestions and comments on suggestions argued for part of the boundary of the southern electoral division to be the Molonglo River in the District of Molonglo Valley.⁴² The Redistribution Committee notes the suburb of Whitlam will be located in the District of Molonglo Valley on the northern side of the Molonglo River. As the community of interest for this new suburb is with those suburbs located on the southern side of the Molonglo River, the Redistribution Committee proposes locating all of the District of Molonglo Valley west of the Tuggeranong Parkway in the one electoral division.
124. The Redistribution Committee proposes altering the boundaries of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory such that the proposed Division of Bean gain 99,415 projected electors from the existing Division of Canberra.
125. Making this alteration results in the proposed Division of Bean having 99,415 projected electors at Thursday 13 January 2022, or a variation from the projected enrolment quota of minus 0.28 per cent.

40 This was advocated by: S5 – Jeff Waddell, S9 – David Walsh, S11 – Dr Mark Mulcair, S12 – Josh Wyndham-Kidd, S15 – Darren McSweeney and CS3 – Benjamin Chesler.

41 Support for this argument is found in S1 – Martin Gordon, S8 – ACT Labor, S9 – David Walsh, S11 – Dr Mark Mulcair, S12 – Josh Wyndham-Kidd, S15 – Darren McSweeney, CS3 – Benjamin Chesler, CS4 – Darren McSweeney and CS5 – ACT Labor.

42 This matter was referred to by: S5 – Jeff Waddell, S11 – Dr Mark Mulcair, S12 – Josh Wyndham-Kidd and CS3 – Benjamin Chesler.

Figure J: Proposed Division of Bean



Boundary description: The proposed electoral division boundary starts from the Australian Capital Territory/New South Wales border (in the west) and continues along the Murrumbidgee River and Molonglo River to the intersection with the Molonglo Valley District boundary. The boundary heads north along the western district boundary of Molonglo Valley to William Hovell Drive. The boundary follows William Hovell Drive and the Glenloch Interchange east to the Tuggeranong Parkway, continuing south along the Tuggeranong Parkway to its intersection with Hindmarsh Drive. Continuing east along Hindmarsh Drive and Canberra Avenue to the Australian Capital Territory/New South Wales border. The proposed division also includes Norfolk Island.

126. The districts and suburbs which are proposed to make up the proposed Division of Bean are displayed in Table I.

Table I: Districts and suburbs in the proposed Division of Bean

Districts in this proposed division	Suburbs in this proposed division		
Coree	Uriarra Village		
Cotter River			
Jerrabomberra (part)	Hume	Symonston (part)	
Molonglo Valley	Coombs	Molonglo	Wright
	Denman Prospect	Whitlam	
Paddys River	Tharwa		
Stromlo			
Tuggeranong	Banks	Gilmore	Macarthur
	Bonython	Gordon	Monash
	Calwell	Gowrie	Oxley
	Chisholm	Isabella Plains	Richardson
	Conder	Greenway	Theodore
	Fadden	Kambah	Wanniassa
	Weston Creek	Holder	Waramanga
Woden Valley (part)	Chifley	Mawson	Phillip (part)
	Farrer	O'Malley	Torrens
	Isaacs	Pearce	

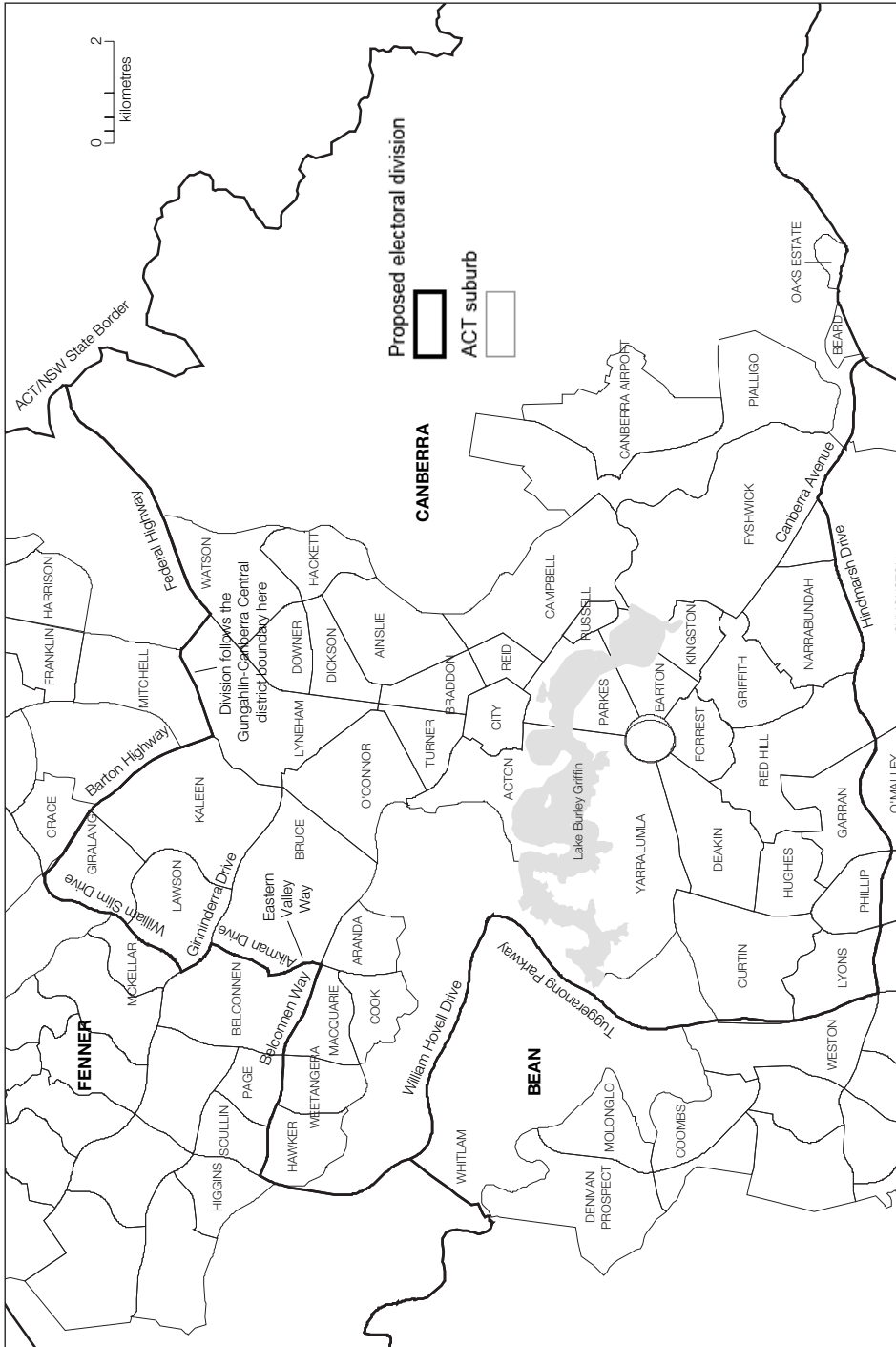
127. The Redistribution Committee proposes to locate Norfolk Island in the proposed Division of Bean.

Proposed Division of Canberra

128. The proposed Division of Canberra is located in the central region of the Australian Capital Territory and shares boundaries with the proposed Divisions of Bean and Fenner, as shown in Figure K.
129. Enrolment in the existing Division of Canberra on Thursday 13 January 2022 is projected to be 147,616 electors, which is more than the maximum number of projected electors permitted by the Electoral Act. A net reduction of at least 44,428 electors, or up to 51,406 electors, is therefore required for this electoral division to fall within the permissible range for the minimum and maximum number of electors in an electoral division at the projection time.
130. The Redistribution Committee proposes changes to the Division of Canberra as a consequence of creating a third electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory.
131. The Redistribution Committee notes that five suggestions and one comment on suggestions advocated that an electoral division incorporate the city centre and the inner north and inner south areas of the Australian Capital Territory and further highlighted the significance of keeping these areas together.⁴³

43 This was advocated by: S5 – Jeff Waddell, S9 – David Walsh, S11 – Dr Mark Mulcair, S12 – Josh Wyndham-Kidd, S15 – Darren McSweeney and CS3 – Benjamin Chesler.

Figure K: Proposed Division of Canberra



Boundary description: The proposed electoral division boundary starts from the Australian Capital Territory/New South Wales border (in the south-east) running west along Canberra Avenue and Hindmarsh Drive to its intersection with the Tuggeranong Parkway. The boundary follows the Tuggeranong Parkway north to Glenloch Interchange, then west and north along William Howell Drive to Belconnen Way. Continuing east along Belconnen Way, north along Eastern Valley Way and Alkman Drive, west on Giminderra Drive and north along William Slim Drive to the Barton Highway. The boundary then runs generally east along Barton Highway, the Gungahlin-Canberra Central district boundary and the Federal Highway to the Australian Capital Territory/New South Wales border.

132. The Redistribution Committee proposes the central electoral division, the proposed Division of Canberra, gain the suburbs indicated in Table J from the Division of Fenner, together with the District of Kowen and part of the District of Majura. Such a move would unite each of the suburbs of Braddon and Turner and the District of Majura in the one electoral division.

Table J: Suburbs proposed to be transferred from the Division of Fenner to the proposed Division of Canberra

Suburbs proposed for transfer		
Ainslie	Giralang	Macquarie
Aranda	Hackett	O'Connor
Bruce	Hawker	Watson
Cook	Kaleen	Weetangera
Dickson	Lawson	part of Braddon
Downer	Lyneham	part of Turner

133. Making this alteration will transfer 50,434 projected electors into the proposed Division of Canberra. However, this will also result in the electoral division exceeding the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act. The Redistribution Committee therefore proposes transferring 99,415 projected electors to the southern electoral division, the proposed Division of Bean.
134. Making this alteration will lead the proposed Division of Canberra to a net loss of 48,981 projected electors. This results in a projected enrolment for the proposed electoral division of 98,635 electors at Thursday 13 January 2022, or a variation from the projected enrolment quota of minus 1.07 per cent.
135. The districts and suburbs which are proposed to make up the proposed Division of Canberra are displayed in Table K.

Table K: Districts and suburbs in the proposed Division of Canberra

Districts in this proposed division	Suburbs in this proposed division		
Belconnen (part)	Aranda	Giralang	Lawson
	Bruce	Hawker	Macquarie
	Cook	Kaleen	Weetangera
Canberra Central	Acton	Downer	O'Connor
	Ainslie	Forrest	Parkes
	Barton	Fyshwick	Red Hill
	Braddon	Griffith	Reid
	Campbell	Hackett	Russell
	City	Kingston	Turner
	Deakin	Lyneham	Watson
	Dickson	Narrabundah	Yarralumla
	Jerrabomberra (part)	Beard	Oaks Estate
Kowen			
Majura	Canberra Airport	Pialligo	
Molonglo Valley (part)			
Weston Creek (part)			
Woden Valley (part)	Curtin	Hughes	Phillip (part)
	Garran	Lyons	

Proposed Division of Fenner

136. The proposed Division of Fenner is located in the north of the Australian Capital Territory and shares boundaries with the proposed Divisions of Bean and Canberra, as shown in Figure L.
137. Enrolment in the existing Division of Fenner on Thursday 13 January 2022 is projected to be 151,481 electors, which is more than the maximum number of projected electors permitted by the Electoral Act. A net reduction of at least 48,293 electors, or up to 55,271 electors, is therefore required for this electoral division to fall within the permissible range for the minimum and maximum number of electors in an electoral division at the projection time.
138. The Redistribution Committee proposes changes to the Division of Fenner as a consequence of creating a third electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory.
139. The population density in the northern areas of the Australian Capital Territory, and consequent elector density, means that it was not possible to locate the Districts of Belconnen and Gungahlin, in their entirety, in the same electoral division without contravening the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act.
140. The Redistribution Committee notes that:
 - five suggestions and two comments on suggestions advocated the northern electoral division consist of the District of Gungahlin and part of the District of Belconnen,⁴⁴ and
 - two suggestions and one comment on suggestions advocated the northern electoral division consist of the District of Belconnen and part of the District of Gungahlin.⁴⁵
141. In identifying which district to split and where the split should occur, the Redistribution Committee considered the relevant communities of interest in the District of Belconnen and the District of Gungahlin. While there are strong communities of interest present in both of these districts, the Redistribution Committee felt that the eastern suburbs of the District of Belconnen had a stronger community of interest with central Canberra than with the District of Gungahlin.
142. The Redistribution Committee proposes altering the current boundary of the District of Fenner such that the suburbs listed in Table L, together with the District of Kowen and part of the District of Majura, will be transferred to the central electoral division, the proposed Division of Canberra. This move would unite each of the suburbs of Braddon and Turner and the District of Majura in the one electoral division.

Table L: Suburbs proposed to be transferred from the existing Division of Fenner to the proposed Division of Canberra

Suburbs proposed for transfer		
Ainslie	Giralang	Macquarie
Aranda	Hackett	O'Connor
Bruce	Hawker	Watson
Cook	Kaleen	Weetangera
Dickson	Lawson	part of Braddon
Downer	Lyneham	part of Turner

44 This argument was made by: S1 – Martin Gordon, S8 – ACT Labor, S9 – David Walsh, S11 – Dr Mark Mulcair, S12 – Josh Wyndham-Kidd, CS3 – Benjamin Chesler and CS5 – ACT Labor.

45 This argument was made by: S5 – Jeff Waddell, S15 – Darren McSweeney and CS4 – Darren McSweeney.

143. This alteration will also reflect the transport links between the new suburbs of Macnamara and Strathnairn and the established suburbs of Holt and Macgregor.
144. Making this alteration will lead the proposed Division of Fenner to a net reduction of 50,434 projected electors. This results in a projected enrolment for the proposed electoral division of 101,047 electors at Thursday 13 January 2022, or a variation from the projected enrolment quota of plus 1.35 per cent.
145. The districts and suburbs which are proposed to make up the proposed Division of Fenner are displayed in Table M.

Table M: Districts and suburbs in the proposed Division of Fenner

Districts in this proposed division	Suburbs in this proposed division		
Belconnen (part)	Belconnen	Fraser	McKellar
	Charnwood	Higgins	Melba
	Dunlop	Holt	Page
	Evatt	Latham	Scullin
	Florey	Macgregor	Spence
	Flynn	Macnamara	Strathnairn
Gungahlin	Amaroo	Gungahlin	Nicholls
	Bonner	Harrison	Palmerston
	Casey	Jacka	Taylor
	Crace	Mitchell	Throsby
	Forde	Moncrieff	
	Franklin	Ngunnawal	
Hall	Hall		

146. The Redistribution Committee proposes to locate the Jervis Bay Territory in the proposed Division of Fenner.

Chapter 3: What's next?

This chapter outlines the legislative requirements following the release of the proposed redistribution through to the final determination of the names and boundaries of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory.

147. This report sets out the Redistribution Committee's proposed names and boundaries of electoral divisions for the Australian Capital Territory, together with the Redistribution Committee's reasons for this proposed redistribution. Interested individuals and organisations are able to consider this proposal and provide their thoughts prior to the final determination of electoral division names and boundaries by the augmented Electoral Commission on Friday 13 July 2018.
148. Appendix L sets out the timetable for the remainder of this redistribution.

Invitation for objections

149. Written objections to any aspect of the proposed redistribution must be lodged with the Electoral Commission by 6pm AEST on Friday 4 May 2018.⁴⁶ Any objections received after this time will not be able to be considered.

What can objections be about?

150. Objections may concern any aspect of the Redistribution Committee's proposal and may refer to one or more proposed electoral divisions. Objections may be about:
 - the proposed names of electoral divisions,
 - the proposed boundaries of electoral divisions, or
 - the proposed names and proposed boundaries of electoral divisions.
151. Objections can support or disagree with the Redistribution Committee's proposal.

Invitation to provide comments on objections

152. All objections received will be made available for public inspection from Monday 7 May 2018 on the AEC website and at the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory in Canberra.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ Paragraph 68(2)(a) of the Electoral Act requires written objections to be lodged with the Electoral Commission before 6pm on the 4th Friday after publication of the notice in the Gazette inviting written objections.

⁴⁷ Sub-sections 69(2) and 69(5) of the Electoral Act require copies of the objections lodged prior to the lodgement time to be made available for perusal in the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory on the 5th Monday after publication of the invitation in the Gazette.

153. Interested individuals and organisations can then lodge written comments on the objections with the Electoral Commission up until 6pm AEST on Friday 18 May 2018.⁴⁸ Comments on objections received after this time will not be able to be considered.
154. All comments on objections received by the lodgement time will be made available for public inspection from Monday 21 May 2018 on the AEC website and at the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory in Canberra.⁴⁹

What can comments on objections be about?

155. Comments on objections may concern any topic raised in objections to the Redistribution Committee's proposal and may refer to one or more proposed electoral divisions. Comments on objections may be about:
 - one or more objections to the Redistribution Committee's proposal,
 - the proposed names of electoral divisions,
 - the proposed boundaries of electoral divisions, or
 - the proposed names and proposed boundaries of electoral divisions.
156. Comments on objections can support or disagree with objections to the proposed redistribution.

Who considers objections and comments on objections?

157. Written objections and comments on objections are considered by the augmented Electoral Commission.⁵⁰ The membership of the augmented Electoral Commission for the Australian Capital Territory is outlined in Table N.
158. The augmented Electoral Commission is responsible for:
 - considering all objections to the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution and all comments on objections which were received by the specified lodgement times,
 - developing a proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory in accordance with the requirements of the Electoral Act,
 - conducting an inquiry into objections, should one be required,
 - determining the names and boundaries of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory, and
 - making the reasons for the augmented Electoral Commission's determination available for public perusal.

48 Paragraph 68(2)(b) of the Electoral Act requires written comments on objections to be lodged with the Electoral Commission before 6pm on the 6th Friday after publication of the invitation in the Gazette.

49 Sub-sections 69(4) and 69(5) of the Electoral Act require copies of the comments on objections lodged prior to the lodgement time to be made available for perusal in the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory on the 7th Monday after publication of the invitation in the Gazette.

50 Sub-section 70(1) of the Electoral Act requires that, for the purposes of a redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory, there is established an augmented Electoral Commission for the Australian Capital Territory. The membership of the augmented Electoral Commission is specified by sub-section 70(2) of the Electoral Act.

Table N: Membership of the augmented Electoral Commission for the Australian Capital Territory

Position on the augmented Electoral Commission	Name	Basis for membership
Chairperson	The Hon. Dennis Cowdroy OAM QC	Chairperson of the Electoral Commission
Member	Mr David Kalisch	non-judicial member of the Electoral Commission
Member	Mr Tom Rogers	Electoral Commissioner
Member	Ms Joanne Reid	senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory
Member	Mr Jeff Brown	Surveyor-General of the Australian Capital Territory
Member	Dr Maxine Cooper	Australian Capital Territory Auditor-General

Note: Shading indicates the members of the Redistribution Committee (chaired by Mr Rogers).

159. As part of its considerations, the augmented Electoral Commission may hold an inquiry into any objection or comment on objections.⁵¹

The second redistribution proposal

160. At the conclusion of its considerations, the augmented Electoral Commission will announce its own proposed redistribution.⁵² If the augmented Electoral Commission considers that this proposal is significantly different from the Redistribution Committee's proposal, the augmented Electoral Commission will invite further objections.⁵³ Advice will be provided should this prove necessary.

What factors will the augmented Electoral Commission consider when making their proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory?

161. The Electoral Act requires the augmented Electoral Commission to comply with the following factors when making their proposed redistribution:
- the Australian Capital Territory is to be divided into the same number of electoral divisions as the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in the Australian Capital Territory at a general election⁵⁴
 - As the Australian Capital Territory is entitled to three members of House of Representatives, as determined by the Electoral Commissioner on Thursday 31 August 2017, the augmented Electoral Commission will propose three electoral divisions for the Australian Capital Territory.

51 Sub-section 72(3) of the Electoral Act requires the augmented Electoral Commission to hold an inquiry into an objection under certain circumstances. The manner in which inquiries into objections is to be conducted are specified in sub-sections 72(4) to 72(9) of the Electoral Act.

52 Once its inquiries into objections are completed, sub-section 72(10) of the Electoral Act requires the augmented Electoral Commission to make a proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory and make a public announcement.

53 Sub-sections 72(12) and 72(13) of the Electoral Act outline the requirements for the further objections process.

54 This is required by sub-section 66(2) of the Electoral Act.

- the Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island are to be included in different proposed electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory⁵⁵
- consideration of all objections and comments on objections received by the lodgement time⁵⁶
 - All written objections received by 6pm AEST Friday 4 May 2018 and all written comments on objections received by 6pm AEST Friday 18 May 2018 will be considered by the augmented Electoral Commission in the development of their proposed redistribution.
- as far as practicable, the number of electors enrolled in each proposed electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory at the projection time would not be more than plus 3.5 per cent, or less than minus 3.5 per cent, of the projected enrolment quota⁵⁷
 - As far as practicable, the number of electors enrolled in each proposed electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory at the projection time of Thursday 13 January 2022 must be between 96,210 and 103,188.
- the number of electors enrolled in each proposed electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory would not be more than plus 10 per cent, or less than minus 10 per cent, of the current enrolment quota⁵⁸
 - The number of electors enrolled in each proposed electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory must be between 86,504 and 105,726.
- in relation to each proposed electoral division, give due consideration to:⁵⁹
 - i. community of interests within the proposed electoral division, including economic, social and regional interests
 - ii. means of communication and travel within the proposed electoral division
 - iv. the physical features and area of the proposed electoral division, and
 - v. the boundaries of existing electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory, with this factor being subordinate to the consideration of i, ii and iv.⁶⁰

Final determination of boundaries and names for electoral divisions

162. The augmented Electoral Commission will make a final determination of boundaries and names of the electoral divisions for the Australian Capital Territory by notice published in the Gazette on Friday 13 July 2018.⁶¹
163. Copies of the augmented Electoral Commission's determination and reasons for that determination, together with the work of the Redistribution Committee, will be tabled in both houses of the Parliament of Australia.⁶² Once this has occurred, this material will be made available to the public via the AEC website.

55 Section 56AA of the Electoral Act requires the external territories of the Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island (until such time as the latter is entitled to representation in its own right) to be included in their entirety in an Australian Capital Territory electoral division. In circumstances where more than one electoral division exists, the external territories must be in different electoral divisions.

56 Sub-section 72(1) of the Electoral Act requires the augmented Electoral Commission to consider all objections and comments on objections.

57 This is required by paragraph 66(3)(a) of the Electoral Act.

58 This is required by sub-section 66(3) of the Electoral Act.

59 These requirements are specified in paragraph 66(3)(b) and sub-section 66(3A) of the Electoral Act.

60 The requirement for sub-paragraph 66(3)(b)(v) to be subordinate is specified in sub-section 66(3A) of the Electoral Act.

61 In accordance with sub-section 73(1) of the Electoral Act, the names and boundaries of electoral divisions are determined when the augmented Electoral Commission publishes a notice in the Gazette.

62 As soon as practicable after the determination of the redistribution, sub-section 75(1) of the Electoral Act requires specified information produced during the course of the redistribution to be provided to the Minister. Sub-section 75(2) requires this material to be laid before each House of the Parliament within five sitting days of that House after a copy has been provided to the Minister.

How to lodge an objection or comment on an objection

164. Objections and comments on objections should be lodged via the AEC website at www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution. Objections and comments on objections can also be submitted:
- by email to: FedRedistribution-ACT@aec.gov.au
 - in person during business hours to: Australian Electoral Commission (Att: Redistribution Secretariat), at 50 Marcus Clarke Street, Canberra
 - by mail to: Australian Electoral Commission (Att: Redistribution Secretariat), Locked Bag 4007, Canberra ACT 2601
 - by fax to: 02 6293 7660

Further information

165. A wide range of information is available on the AEC's website, including:
- Further information about the federal redistribution process in the Australian Capital Territory, including an indicative timetable and background information – www.aec.gov.au/ACT-redistribution
 - Information about current electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory – www.aec.gov.au/profiles
 - Guidelines for making a public submission – www.aec.gov.au/redistribution
 - Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions – www.aec.gov.au/redistribution
 - The legal requirements for a federal redistribution as outlined in Part IV of the Electoral Act – www.aec.gov.au/Elections/australian_electoral_system/Electoral_Legislation.htm
 - General information about the redistribution process – www.aec.gov.au/redistribution

Appendices

Appendix A: Summary of compliance with legislative requirements

Provision of the Electoral Act	Requirement	Compliance
para 59(7)(aa)	Basis for conducting redistribution	The Electoral Commissioner determined on Thursday 31 August 2017 that the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen by the Australian Capital Territory at a general election had increased from two to three
ss.59(1)	Direction to commence redistribution via notice published in the Gazette	Gazette notice published on Monday 4 September 2017
ss.63A(2)	Projection time for equality of enrolments	The Electoral Commission noted on Friday 1 September 2017 that the projection time is Thursday 13 January 2022
ss.65(1)	Determination of current enrolment quota by written instrument	The Electoral Commissioner determined the quota by signing the written instrument on Tuesday 5 September 2017
ss.60(7B)	Determination in writing of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory	The Electoral Commission made a written determination on Monday 16 October 2017
ss.60(1)	Appointment of the Redistribution Committee by written instrument	The Electoral Commission signed the written instrument on Monday 16 October 2017
ss.64(1) and 64(2)	Invitation to make written suggestions and written comments on suggestions	Gazette notice published on Wednesday 25 October 2017 Newspaper notices were published in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the <i>South Coast Register</i> on Friday 27 October 2017, ▪ the <i>Canberra Times</i>, <i>Norfolk Islander</i> and <i>Weekend Australian</i> on Saturday 28 October 2017, and ▪ the <i>Koori Mail</i> on Wednesday 1 November 2017
para 64(1)(a)	Suggestions close at 6pm on the 5th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice	Suggestions closed at 6pm AEDT on Friday 24 November 2017
ss.64(3)	Suggestions made available for public perusal on the 5th Monday after publication of the Gazette notice	Suggestions were made available in the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory on Monday 27 November 2017

Provision of the Electoral Act	Requirement	Compliance
para 64(1)(b)	Comments on suggestions close at 6pm on the 7th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice	Comments closed at 6pm AEDT on Friday 8 December 2017
ss.64(4)	Consideration of all suggestions and comments on suggestions received by the statutory timeframe	The Redistribution Committee considered each of the 16 suggestions and six comments on suggestions received at their meetings
ss.66(1)	The Redistribution Committee shall make a proposed redistribution	The Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution is stated in Chapter 2 of this report
ss.56AA(1)	In a redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory, the whole of the Jervis Bay Territory shall be included in one electoral division	The Redistribution Committee has decided to include the Jervis Bay Territory in the proposed Division of Fenner
ss.56AA(2)	In a redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory, until such time as a member of the House of Representatives is to be chosen at a general election, the whole of Norfolk Island shall be included in one electoral division	The Redistribution Committee has decided to include Norfolk Island in the proposed Division of Bean
para 56AA(2)(b)	If there is more than one electoral division, Norfolk Island and the Jervis Bay Territory are included in different electoral divisions	The Redistribution Committee has proposed locating the Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island in different electoral divisions
s.67	Reasons for the proposed redistribution are stated in writing	The Redistribution Committee's reasons are stated in Chapter 2 and Appendix F of this report

Appendix B: Calculating the representation entitlements of the Australian Capital Territory

Division 3 of Part III of the Electoral Act specifies the legislative requirements to be followed in determining the representation of each state and territory in the House of Representatives.

The Electoral Commissioner is required to follow this process once a House of Representatives has met continuously for a period of 12 months after the day of its first meeting.⁶³ This process was most recently undertaken on Thursday 31 August 2017.⁶⁴

The Electoral Commissioner is first required to ascertain the number of people of:

- the Commonwealth,
- each of the States,
- the Australian Capital Territory,
- the Northern Territory,
- Norfolk Island,
- the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands,
- the Territory of Christmas Island, and
- each of the other Territories.⁶⁵

This ascertainment is made using statistics supplied by the Australian Statistician and published in a regular series under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. These statistics are those most recently compiled and published before the reference day.^{66 67}

63 Sub-section 46(1) of the Electoral Act specifies this requirement.

64 Once the Electoral Commissioner has determined the number of members of the House of Representatives for each state and territory, section 49 of the Electoral Act requires a certificate containing specified information to be forwarded to the Minister and published in the Gazette. The most recent certificate can be found in Gazette C2017G00945 and is available on the AEC website.

65 Sub-section 46(1) of the Electoral Act specifies this requirement.

66 Paragraph 46(1A)(a) of the Electoral Act specifies the reference day is the first day after the end of the 12 month period following for the first meeting day of the House of Representatives. The reference day was Thursday 31 August 2017.

67 The statistics used in the ascertainment were supplied on Friday 28 July 2017 and were published in the Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2016 (cat. no. 3101.0) – Table 8 on Tuesday 27 June 2017.

The populations ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner are displayed in Table O.

Table O: Populations ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner on Thursday 31 August 2017

Jurisdiction	Population
The States	
New South Wales	7,797,791
Victoria	6,244,227
Queensland	4,883,739
Western Australia	2,567,788
South Australia	1,716,966
Tasmania	519,050
The Commonwealth^a	23,729,561
The Territories	
Australian Capital Territory ^b	419,256
Northern Territory	247,512
Norfolk Island	1,756
The Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	550
The Territory of Christmas Island	1,914
Australian Antarctic Territory	57
Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands	0
Coral Sea Islands Territory	3
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0

a. Pursuant to section 45 of the Electoral Act, the number of the people of the Commonwealth does not include the people of the Territories.

b. The Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island are taken to be part of the Australian Capital Territory for the purposes of this ascertainment. This is the adjusted population for the Australian Capital Territory. The derivation of this adjusted population is explained in this appendix.

To determine the number of members of the House of Representatives each state and territory is entitled to, the Electoral Commissioner is required to calculate the population quota using the following formula:⁶⁸

$$\frac{\text{Number of the people of the Commonwealth as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner}}{\text{Twice the number of senators for the States}}$$

Table P shows the figures used to calculate the population quota.

Table P: Population quota calculated on Thursday 31 August 2017

Number of the people of the Commonwealth as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner on Thursday 31 August 2017	23,729,561
Twice the number of senators for the States (2 x (12 x 6))	144
Population quota	164,788.61806

68 This formula is specified in paragraph 48(2)(a) of the Electoral Act.

Pursuant to sub-section 48(2BA) of the Electoral Act, as Norfolk Island is not entitled to a member of the House of Representatives, the population is added to the population of the Australian Capital Territory and the number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled is recalculated. Table Q shows the figures used to determine the entitlement of Norfolk Island.

Table Q: Calculation of the number of members of the House of Representatives to which Norfolk Island is entitled to

Number of people of Norfolk Island as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner on Thursday 31 August 2017	1,756
Population quota	164,788.61806
Number of members of the House of Representatives for Norfolk Island	0.01066
Number of members of the House of Representatives for Norfolk Island – application of rounding rule ^a	0

a. Paragraph 48(2A)(c) of the Electoral Act species that in calculating the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen for a Territory, when the result of dividing the ascertained population by the population quota is a remainder that is greater than one-half of a quota, that number is increased by one.

As Norfolk Island is not entitled to any members of the House of Representatives, sub-section 48(2BA) of the Electoral Act provides for the following to occur:

- the ascertainment of the population of the Australian Capital Territory is deemed to have never been made,
- the number of the people of the Australian Capital Territory will be re-ascertained, including the number of the people of Norfolk Island, and
- the Electoral Commissioner will use the newly ascertained number of people of the Australian Capital Territory to determine the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in the Australian Capital Territory at a general election.

Table R shows the number of people of the Australian Capital Territory ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner when the adjustment is made to incorporate Norfolk Island.

Table R: Adjustments to the population of the Australian Capital Territory

Number of the people of the Australian Capital Territory as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner	406,806
Number of the people of Norfolk Island as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner	1,756
Adjusted population of the Australian Capital Territory as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner	408,562

The number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of the people of the Australian Capital Territory as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner}}{\text{Population quota}}$$

Table S shows the figures used to calculate the number of members of the House of Representatives the Australian Capital Territory is entitled to.

Table S: Calculation of the number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled

Number of the people of the Australian Capital Territory as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner	408,562
Population quota	164,788.61806
Number of members of the House of Representatives for the Australian Capital Territory	2.47931
Number of members of the House of Representatives for the Territory – application of rounding rule ^a	2

a. Paragraph 48(2A)(c) of the Electoral Act species that in calculating the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen for a Territory, when the result of dividing the ascertained population by the population quota is a remainder that is greater than one-half of a quota, that number is increased by one.

As the calculation in Table S results in a remainder that is less than one-half of the population quota, the entitlement is rounded down to two members of the House of Representatives.

Where the number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled is equal to a whole number (known as the ‘relevant whole number’) and a remainder that is less than or equal to one-half of the population quota, sub-section 48(2E) of the Electoral Act specifies an additional calculation be performed which, under specified circumstances, will result in the ascertained population being altered and which may result in the entitlement increasing. The ascertained population is altered if the following holds true:

(Population quota x Relevant whole number and one-half) – (Ascertained population of the Australian Capital Territory) ≤ Twice the standard error of the Australian Statistician’s estimate of the net undercount for the Australian Capital Territory at the last Census

Table T outlines this calculation for the Australian Capital Territory.

Table T: Calculations to determine whether sub-section 48(2E) of the Electoral Act applies to the Australian Capital Territory

Relevant whole number	2
Relevant whole number + 0.5	2.5
Population quota	164,788.61806
Number of people required to achieve 2.5 quotas	411,971.54514
Number of the people of the Australian Capital Territory as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner	408,562
Difference between the number of people required to achieve 2.5 quotas and the ascertained population	3,410
Twice the standard error of the estimated net undercount for the Australian Capital Territory	10,694
Is the difference less than twice the standard error?	Yes
Does sub-section 48(2E) of the Electoral Act apply to the Australian Capital Territory?	Yes

In accordance with sub-section 48(2F) of the Electoral Act, the ascertained population of the Australian Capital Territory is taken to never have been made. The number of the people of the Australian Capital Territory is increased by a number equal to twice the standard error of the estimated net undercount for the Australian Capital Territory.

Table U outlines this calculation for the Australian Capital Territory.

Table U: Adjustment to the population of the Australian Capital Territory and recalculation of the number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled to

Number of the people of the Australian Capital Territory as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner	408,562
Twice the standard error of the estimated net undercount for the Australian Capital Territory	10,694
Adjusted population of the Australian Capital Territory as ascertained by the Electoral Commissioner	419,256
Population quota	164,788.61806
Number of members of the House of Representatives for the Australian Capital Territory	2.54420
Number of members of the House of Representatives for the Australian Capital Territory – application of rounding rule ^a	3

a. Paragraph 48(2A)(c) of the Electoral Act specifies that in calculating the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen for a Territory, when the result of dividing the ascertained population by the population quota is a remainder that is greater than one-half of a quota, that number is increased by one.

As a result of the determination, the Australian Capital Territory's entitlement to members of the House of Representatives increased from two to three.

Appendix C: Operation of statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution

Section 66 of the Electoral Act requires the Redistribution Committee to abide by the following requirements:

- make a proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory,
- the number of electoral divisions the Australian Capital Territory is to be divided into is to equal the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in the Australian Capital Territory at a general election, and
- abide by the following requirements:

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

- (a) *shall, as far as practicable, endeavour to ensure that, if the State or Territory were redistributed in accordance with the proposed redistribution, the number of electors enrolled in each Electoral Division in the State or Territory would not, at the projection time determined under section 63A, be less than 96.5% or more than 103.5% of the average divisional enrolment of that State or Territory at that time; and*
- (b) *subject to paragraph (a), shall give due consideration, in relation to each proposed Electoral Division, to:*
 - (i) *community of interests within the proposed Electoral Division, including economic, social and regional interests;*
 - (ii) *means of communication and travel within the proposed Electoral Division;*
 - (iv) *the physical features and area of the proposed Electoral Division; and*
 - (v) *the boundaries of existing Divisions in the State or Territory;*

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

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

These statutory requirements are expressed in a hierarchical order.

The purpose of paragraph 66(3)(a) is suggested by its history. It has undergone some transformation since the *Commonwealth Electoral Legislation Amendment Act 1983* stipulated that boundaries were to be drawn, as far as practicable, to achieve equal numbers of electors in each of a state's electoral divisions three-and-a-half years after a redistribution. By 1984 'it was observed that the three-and-a-half year rule had in some areas forced the adoption, on purely numerical grounds, of boundaries which took little account of perceived community of interest'.⁶⁹ Therefore,

⁶⁹ Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters, *Electoral Redistributions: Report on the Effectiveness and Appropriateness of the Redistribution Provisions of Parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, 1995, paragraph 4.3

in 1987, the rule was relaxed to permit a measure of tolerance to plus or minus two percent from average projected enrolment. Subsequently, the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters concluded that:

the numerical criteria do not allow “due consideration”, in the words of the Act, to be given to the qualitative factors. Rather, the political parties and others attempting to frame electoral boundaries essentially find themselves engaged in a mathematical modelling exercise. In order to relax the enrolment requirements to that extent necessary to allow a realistic degree of flexibility the Committee recommends ... that subsections 66(3)(a) and 73(4)(a) of the Electoral Act be amended, so as to extend the variation from average divisional enrolment allowed three-and-a-half years after a redistribution from two to 3.5 percent.⁷⁰

The Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters also, in the same report, refers to its recommended amendment as one that ‘would maintain substantial restrictions on malapportionment [and] would allow other legitimate policy objectives to be more effectively met’.

Paragraph 66(3)(a) follows this recommendation. The terms of the recommendation, and the discussion which preceded it, make clear the purpose of paragraph 66(3)(a), as it now stands, and how it was intended to interact with the other criteria set out in the sub-paragraphs of paragraph 66(3)(b), to which also ‘due consideration’ must be given. The Redistribution Committee has considered the suggestions and comments on suggestions and made its proposed redistribution on this basis.

In summary, the primary criteria are to:

- endeavour to ensure that the number of electors in the proposed electoral divisions are within a range of 3.5 per cent below or above the projected enrolment quota at the projection time, and
- ensure that current enrolments are within 10 per cent below or above the current enrolment quota.

The secondary criteria are community of interests, means of communication and travel, and physical features and area. The Redistribution Committee also considers the boundaries of existing electoral divisions; however this criterion is subordinate to the others.

⁷⁰ *ibid.*, paragraph 4.11

Appendix D: Suggestions for the Australian Capital Territory redistribution

Sixteen written suggestions were received.

No.	Submitted by	Topics referred to	Divisions referred to
S1	Martin Gordon	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division
S2	Simon France	Other	
S3	Rohan Goyne	Division names and division boundaries	The new division
S4	Ronald Sait	Division names	The new division
S5	Jeff Waddell	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division
S6	Dr Michael Hedger	Division names	The new division
S7	Stephen Wilks	Division names	The new division
S8	ACT Labor	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division
S9	David Walsh	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division
S10	Paul Meyer	Division names	The new division
S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division
S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division
S13	Brian Cox	Division names	The new division
S14	Kim Fischer and Stephen Bounds	Division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division
S15	Darren McSweeney	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division
S16	Canberra Liberals	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division

The following suggestions were submitted by individuals who were not residents of the Australian Capital Territory at the time of lodgement:

- S5 – Jeff Waddell
- S6 – Dr Michael Hedger
- S9 – David Walsh
- S11 – Dr Mark Mulcair
- S15 – Darren McSweeney

Appendix E: Comments on suggestions for the Australian Capital Territory redistribution

Six written comments on suggestions were received.

No.	Submitted by	Topics referred to	Divisions referred to	Suggestions referred to in comment
CS1	Brodie Wootten	Division names	The new division	
CS2	Martin Gordon	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division	S5, S6, S8, S9, S11, S14, S15 and S16
CS3	Benjamin Chesler	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division	All suggestions
CS4	Darren McSweeney	Division names and division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division	S5 and S15
CS5	ACT Labor	Division boundaries	Canberra, Fenner and the new division	S1, S5, S8, S9, S11, S12 and S15
CS6	Brian Cox	Division names and other	Canberra, Fenner and the new division	S1, S2, S3, S6, S8, S9, S10, S11, S13 and S15

The following comments on suggestions were submitted by individuals who were not residents of the Australian Capital Territory at the time of lodgement:

- CS3 – Benjamin Chesler
- CS4 – Darren McSweeney

Appendix F: Redistribution Committee response to themes contained in suggestions and comments on suggestions

Table V: Suggestions and comments on suggestions relating to the names of the Australian Capital Territory electoral divisions

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has proposed that...
	No.	Submitted by	
an appropriate Aboriginal name should be considered as a new electoral division name	S8	ACT Labor	the electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory will be known as 'Bean', 'Canberra' and 'Fenner'
	CS5	ACT Labor	
there be an electoral division named 'Griffin' in honour of Walter and Marion Griffin	S1	Martin Gordon	'Griffin' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS2	Martin Gordon	
there be an electoral division named 'Griffin' in honour of Walter Burley Griffin	S6	Dr Michael Hedger	'Griffin' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
the name 'Griffin' should not be used as the name of an electoral division	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	'Griffin' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
	CS6	Brian Cox	
the name 'Namadgi' should not be revived as the name of an electoral division	S1	Martin Gordon	'Namadgi' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	CS2	Martin Gordon	
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
	CS6	Brian Cox	
there be an electoral division named 'Namadgi'	S5	Jeff Waddell	'Namadgi' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	S9	David Walsh	
	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
there be an electoral division named 'Brindabella' after the mountain range	S3	Rohan Goyne	'Brindabella' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
the name 'Brindabella' should not be used as the name of an electoral division	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	'Brindabella' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
	CS6	Brian Cox	
there be an electoral division named 'Campbell' in honour of the Campbell family	S4	Ronald Sait	'Campbell' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
the name 'Campbell' should not be used as the name of an electoral division	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	'Campbell' will not be used as the name of an electoral division

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has proposed that...
	No.	Submitted by	
there be an electoral division named 'Hancock' in honour of Sir Keith Hancock	S7	Stephen Wilks	'Hancock' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
there be an electoral division named 'Molonglo'	S8	ACT Labor	'Molonglo' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS5	ACT Labor	
the name 'Molonglo' should not be used as the name of an electoral division	CS2	Martin Gordon	'Molonglo' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
	CS6	Brian Cox	
there be an electoral division named 'Thwaites' in honour of Michael and Honor Thwaites	S10	Paul Meyer	'Thwaites' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS2	Martin Gordon	
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
the name 'Thwaites' should not be used as the name of an electoral division	CS6	Brian Cox	'Thwaites' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
there be an electoral division named 'Nott' in honour of Dr Lewis Windermere Nott	S13	Brian Cox	'Nott' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS2	Martin Gordon	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
	CS6	Brian Cox	
there be an electoral division named 'Shakespeare' in honour of Arthur Thomas Shakespeare	S15	Darren McSweeney	'Shakespeare' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
the name 'Shakespeare' should not be used as the name of an electoral division	CS6	Brian Cox	'Shakespeare' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
there be an electoral division named 'Stromlo' after Mount Stromlo	S16	Canberra Liberals	'Stromlo' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
the name 'Stromlo' should not be used as the name of an electoral division	CS4	Darren McSweeney	'Stromlo' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
there be an electoral division named 'Costigan' in honour of Tara Costigan	CS1	Brodie Wootten	'Costigan' will not be used as the name of an electoral division
there be an electoral division named 'Overall' in honour of Sir John Wallace Overall	CS4	Darren McSweeney	'Overall' will not be used as the name of an electoral division

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has proposed that...
	No.	Submitted by	
the name 'Canberra' be used for an electoral division located in the southern area of the Australian Capital Territory	S1	Martin Gordon	the name 'Canberra' will be used for the central electoral division and not for the southern electoral division
	S8	ACT Labor	
	CS2	Martin Gordon	
	CS5	ACT Labor	
the name 'Canberra' be used for an electoral division located in the central area of the Australian Capital Territory	S5	Jeff Waddell	the name 'Canberra' will be used for the central electoral division
	S9	David Walsh	
	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	S16	Canberra Liberals	
the name 'Canberra' be retained as the name of an electoral division in the Australian Capital Territory	CS6	Brian Cox	the name 'Canberra' will be used for the central electoral division
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
the name 'Canberra' not be used for an electoral division located in the central area of the Australian Capital Territory	CS2	Martin Gordon	the name 'Canberra' will be used for the central electoral division
the name 'Fenner' be used for an electoral division located in the northern area of the Australian Capital Territory	S1	Martin Gordon	the name 'Fenner' will be used for the northern electoral division
	S5	Jeff Waddell	
	S8	ACT Labor	
	S9	David Walsh	
	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	S16	Canberra Liberals	
	CS2	Martin Gordon	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
the name 'Fenner' may not meet the criterion for 'outstanding service to the nation' as well as the name 'Nott'	CS2	Martin Gordon	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS5	ACT Labor	
the name 'Fenner' may not meet the criterion for 'outstanding service to the nation' as well as the name 'Nott'	CS6	Brian Cox	'Nott' will not be used as the name of an electoral division and the name 'Fenner' will be used for the northern electoral division

S = suggestion and CS = comment on suggestions (refer to Appendix D and Appendix E for full list)

Table W: Suggestions and comments on suggestions relating to the placement of electoral divisions and divisional boundaries

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend ...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has proposed that...
	No.	Submitted by	
electoral divisions encompass major town centres or districts in their entirety, where possible	S1	Martin Gordon	to the extent possible, the proposed electoral divisions encompass major town centres and districts in their entirety
	S9	David Walsh	
	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	S16	Canberra Liberals	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
federal electoral divisions cross the territory/state border to encompass parts of the Australian Capital Territory and surrounding regions	S2	Simon France	the suggestion was not based on a ground that could be considered by the Redistribution Committee in making a proposed redistribution. The Redistribution Committee came to this conclusion as section 29 of the Constitution states that an electoral division '... shall not be formed out of parts of different States'
federal electoral divisions should not cross territory/state borders	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	federal electoral divisions for the Australian Capital Territory be wholly contained within the borders of the Australian Capital Territory
	CS6	Brian Cox	
electoral divisions encompass whole suburbs in their entirety, where possible	S5	Jeff Waddell	to the extent possible, the proposed electoral divisions encompass whole suburbs in their entirety
	S8	ACT Labor	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	CS5	ACT Labor	
a northern electoral division, a central electoral division and a southern electoral division, with boundaries generally running east-west	S1	Martin Gordon	there be a northern electoral division, a central division and a southern division, with boundaries generally running east-west
	S8	ACT Labor	
	S9	David Walsh	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	CS2	Martin Gordon	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS5	ACT Labor	
electoral divisions should be drawn in a 'y-shape' configuration, with boundaries running north-south	S14	Kim Fischer and Stephen Bounds	electoral divisions not be drawn in a 'y-shape' configuration, with boundaries running north-south but that there be a northern electoral division, a central division and a southern division, with boundaries generally running east-west

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend ...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has proposed that...
	No.	Submitted by	
electoral divisions should not be drawn in a 'y-shape' configuration, with boundaries running north-south	S8	ACT Labor	electoral divisions not be drawn in a 'y-shape' configuration, with boundaries running north-south but that there be a northern electoral division, a central division and a southern division, with boundaries generally running east-west
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS5	ACT Labor	
Hindmarsh Drive be used for the boundary between the central and southern electoral divisions	S1	Martin Gordon	Hindmarsh Drive form part of the boundary between the central and southern electoral divisions from its intersection with Canberra Avenue in the east to its intersection with the Tuggeranong Parkway in the west
	S8	ACT Labor	
	S9	David Walsh	
	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
the Molonglo River should be used for the electoral division boundary in the Molonglo Valley	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	in order to maintain community of interest, specifically the links between the new suburb of Whitlam and the established suburbs of Denman Prospect and Molonglo, the Molonglo River will not be used for an electoral division boundary within the District of Molonglo Valley
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
the District of Molonglo Valley should not be split between electoral divisions	S1	Martin Gordon	the District of Molonglo Valley be contained within the proposed Division of Bean in its entirety, with the exception of lands east of the Tuggeranong Parkway
	S8	ACT Labor	
	S9	David Walsh	
	S14	Kim Fischer and Stephen Bounds	
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	S16	Canberra Liberals	
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
	CS5	ACT Labor	

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend ...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has proposed that...
	No.	Submitted by	
the Districts of Molonglo Valley and Weston Creek be located in the same electoral division	S1	Martin Gordon	the Districts of Molonglo Valley and Weston Creek be located together in the proposed Division of Bean
	S5	Jeff Waddell	
	S8	ACT Labor	
	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	S14	Kim Fischer and Stephen Bounds	
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	S16	Canberra Liberals	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
the Stage 1 light rail catchment zone of suburbs from Gungahlin to Civic be located in the same electoral division	S14	Kim Fisher and Stephen Bounds	to meet the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act and preserve communities of interest, the District of Gungahlin will be located in the proposed Division of Fenner and the District of Canberra Central in the proposed Division of Canberra
the 'light rail route' from the outer suburbs to the inner city not be in the same electoral division	CS5	ACT Labor	to meet the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act and preserve communities of interest, the District of Gungahlin will be located in the proposed Division of Fenner and the District of Canberra Central in the proposed Division of Canberra
the Districts of Gungahlin and Hall not be grouped in the same electoral division as areas south of Lake Burley Griffin, such as Fyshwick	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	to meet the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act and community of interest concerns, the Districts of Gungahlin and Hall will be located in the proposed Division of Fenner and areas south of Lake Burley Griffin will be split between the proposed Division of Canberra and proposed Division of Bean
the Parliamentary Triangle not be split between electoral divisions	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	the Parliamentary Triangle, in its entirety, be located in the proposed Division of Canberra
the Parliamentary Triangle and city centre be located in the same electoral division	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	the Parliamentary Triangle and city centre be located together in the proposed Division of Canberra
'heritage' Canberra comprising the inner south suburbs of Deakin, Forrest, Narrabundah, Red Hill and Yarralumla be located in the same electoral division	S14	Kim Fischer and Stephen Bounds	the inner south suburbs of Deakin, Forrest, Narrabundah, Red Hill and Yarralumla be located together in the proposed Division of Canberra

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend ...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has proposed that...
	No.	Submitted by	
'urbanised' Canberra suburbs of Barton, Braddon, Campbell, Kingston, Griffith, Reid and Russell that have extensively transitioned to medium-density housing be located in the same electoral division	S14	Kim Fischer and Stephen Bounds	the suburbs of Barton, Braddon, Campbell, Kingston, Griffith, Reid and Russell be located together in the proposed Division of Canberra
the Districts of Belconnen, Molonglo Valley and Weston Creek be located in the same electoral division	S14	Kim Fischer and Stephen Bounds	for community of interest reasons, the Districts of Belconnen, Molonglo Valley and Weston Creek not be located in the same electoral division
	S16	Canberra Liberals	
the Districts of Belconnen and Weston Creek should not be located in the same electoral division	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	for community of interest reasons, the Districts of Belconnen and Weston Creek not be located in the same electoral division
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	
	CS5	ACT Labor	
an electoral division be located in the centre of the Australian Capital Territory and extend south to Hindmarsh Drive	S1	Martin Gordon	in order to meet the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act and maintain communities of interest, where possible, the Redistribution Committee has created a northern, central and southern division. The central division extends south to Hindmarsh Drive, between its intersection with the Tuggeranong Parkway and its intersection with Canberra Avenue
	S8	ACT Labor	
	CS5	ACT Labor	
an electoral division be based on the District of Belconnen	S3	Rohan Goyne	the District of Belconnen be split between the proposed Divisions of Canberra and Fenner
an electoral division be located in the south of the Australian Capital Territory	S5	Jeff Waddell	the proposed Division of Bean be located in the south of the Australian Capital Territory
	S9	David Walsh	
	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
a southern electoral division be bounded in the District of Molonglo Valley by the Molonglo River	S5	Jeff Waddell	for community of interest reasons, the southern electoral division be bounded in the Molonglo Valley by the district boundary north of the river with the electoral division boundary being aligned to the Molonglo River in the north-west
	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
a southern electoral division consist of the land south of Hindmarsh Drive	S1	Martin Gordon	the southern electoral division consist of land south of Hindmarsh Drive and land to the north-west
	S8	ACT Labor	
	CS5	ACT Labor	

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend ...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has proposed that...
	No.	Submitted by	
an electoral division be located around central Canberra	S5	Jeff Waddell	the central electoral division, being the proposed Division of Canberra, include the District of Canberra Central
	S9	David Walsh	
	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
a central electoral division which includes the south-eastern half of the District of Gungahlin and the eastern half of the District of Woden Valley	S5	Jeff Waddell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the northern electoral division, the proposed Division of Fenner, retain the District of Gungahlin in its entirety, ▪ the District of Woden Valley north of Hindmarsh Drive be located in the central electoral division, the proposed Division of Canberra, and ▪ the part of the District of Woden Valley south of Hindmarsh Drive be located in the southern electoral division, the proposed Division of Bean
Norfolk Island be retained in the Division of Canberra	S5	Jeff Waddell	Norfolk Island be located in the southern electoral division which is the proposed Division of Bean
	S8	ACT Labor	
	S9	David Walsh	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	S16	Canberra Liberals	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS5	ACT Labor	
a northern electoral division include all of the District of Gungahlin and part of the District of Belconnen	S1	Martin Gordon	the northern electoral division, the proposed Division of Fenner, include the District of Gungahlin in its entirety and part of the District of Belconnen
	S8	ACT Labor	
	S9	David Walsh	
	S11	Dr Mark Mulcair	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS5	ACT Labor	
a northern electoral division include all of the District of Belconnen and part of the District of Gungahlin	S5	Jeff Waddell	in order to meet the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act and for community of interest reasons, the northern electoral division not include all of the District of Belconnen and part of the District of Gungahlin
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	CS4	Darren McSweeney	

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend ...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has proposed that...
	No.	Submitted by	
the Jervis Bay Territory be retained in the Division of Fenner	S5	Jeff Waddell	the Jervis Bay Territory be located in the northern electoral division which is the proposed Division of Fenner
	S8	ACT Labor	
	S9	David Walsh	
	S12	Josh Wyndham-Kidd	
	S15	Darren McSweeney	
	S16	Canberra Liberals	
	CS3	Benjamin Chesler	
	CS5	ACT Labor	

S = suggestion and CS = comment on suggestions (refer to Appendix D and Appendix E for full list)

Appendix G: Constructing proposed electoral boundaries

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

The indicative area of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory has been calculated by aggregating the area of:

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

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

The Redistribution Committee used EBMS as an aid to modelling various boundary options.

Appendix H: Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions

Determining the names of federal electoral divisions is part of the process of conducting a federal redistribution within a state or territory.

The criteria used by redistribution committees to propose the names of electoral divisions, and used by augmented electoral commissions to determine the names of electoral divisions, have previously been the subject of recommendations from the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters. From these recommendations, a set of guidelines were developed as a point of reference only.

It should be noted that redistribution committees and augmented electoral commissions are in no way bound by the guidelines.

Naming after persons

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

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

Federation Divisional names

Every effort should be made to retain the names of original federation electoral divisions.

Geographical names

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

Aboriginal names

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

Other criteria

The names of Commonwealth electoral divisions should not duplicate existing state districts.

Qualifying names may be used where appropriate (e.g. Melbourne Ports, Port Adelaide).

Names of electoral divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons.

When two or more electoral divisions are partially combined, as far as possible the name of the new electoral division should be that of the old electoral division which has the greatest number of electors within the new boundaries. However, where the socio-demographic nature of the electoral division in question has changed significantly, this should override the numerical formula.

Appendix I: Summary of existing electoral division names

The following table summarises electoral divisions as at Monday 20 November 2017.

Category	Australian Capital Territory electoral divisions in this category	Australian electoral divisions in this category
Electoral division is named after one or more people	1 of 2 (50.00%)	114 of 150 (76.00%)
Electoral division is named after a man	1 of 2 (50.00%)	93 of 150 (62.00%)
Electoral division is named after a woman	0 of 2 (0.00%)	15 of 150 (10.00%)
Electoral division is jointly named	0 of 2 (0.00%)	6 of 150 (4.00%)
Electoral division is named after a former Prime Minister	0 of 2 (0.00%)	20 of 150 (13.33%)
Electoral division is named after a geographical feature	1 of 2 (50.00%)	36 of 150 (24.00%)
Electoral division is named for an aboriginal person or word	1 of 2 (50.00%)	21 of 150 (14.00%)
Electoral division is named for an aboriginal person	0 of 2 (0.00%)	5 of 150 (3.33%)
Electoral division is named for an aboriginal word	1 of 2 (50.00%)	16 of 150 (10.67%)

Note: 1) Jointly named electoral divisions are those which have been named for a husband and wife or for a family.

2) Electoral divisions named for an aboriginal word include those named for an anglicised version of an aboriginal word.

Appendix J: Additional potential names of electoral divisions considered by the Redistribution Committee

Name	Lifespan	Occupation
William Charles Andrews OBE(C)	1908–1988	Air force officer, civil engineer, public servant head, surveyor and town planner
Ruth Emma Auguste Arndt	1915–2001	Community worker, schoolteacher and university administrator
Ida Lessing Faith Bandler MBE(C) AM AC	1918–2015	A leading campaigner for Aboriginal rights
Lady Editha Olga Yseult Bailey OBE(C)	1903–1980	Teacher, community leader and potter
Sir Kenneth Hamilton Bailey CBE(C) CMG	1898–1972	Academic, government advisor, high commissioner, legal scholar, public servant, soldier and Solicitor-General
Charles Edwin Woodrow Bean	1879–1968	Barrister, biographer, journalist, military historian, public servant, travel writer and war correspondent
Donald Thomas Bell	1935–2008	Ngunnawal elder and advisor
Elizabeth Joan Bilney	1943–2010	Feminist and librarian
Sir William Throsby Bridges CMG KCB(M)	1861–1915	Army officer, colonial militia (Australia), public servant and university administrator
Vivian Bullwinkel MBE(C) AO ARRC	1915–2000	Nurse, servicewoman and health administrator
Dr Nancy Tyson Burbidge	1912–1977	Agronomist, botanist, conservationist, Indigenous rights activist/supporter and women's activist
Dr Margaret Clare Burton	1942–1998	Researcher, public servant, academic, consultant and writer
Sir John Henry Butters MBE(C)	1885–1969	Army officer, engineer, company director and manager
Stella Grace Maisie Carr	1912–1988	Botanist and ecologist
Elizabeth Ann Churcher AM AO	1931–2015	Gallery director, painter, art educator and critic, television host, author and scriptwriter
Hilma Dymphna Clark	1916–2000	Linguist and teacher
Helen Blanche Crace	1878–1926	Community worker
Helen Craven Crisp AM	1916–2002	Educator and feminist
Dame Sylvia Crowe	1901–1997	Landscape architect and writer
Ngingali Cullen	1942–2012	Aboriginal activist, community development worker, health worker and nurse
Charles Studdy Daley OBE(C)	1887–1966	Public servant and administrator
Miringa Gay Davidson	1939–2004	Journalist
Ann Patricia Delgarno	1909–1980	Politician, nurse and community advocate
Baron Thomas Denman KCVO	1874–1954	Governor-General of Australia 1911–1914
Charles 'Chica' Dixon	1928–2010	Aboriginal activist and leader
Rosemary de Brissac Dobson AO	1920–2012	Poet, editor and writer
Audrey Fagan APM	1962–2007	Australian Capital Territory Chief Police Officer

Name	Lifespan	Occupation
James 'Jim' Valentine Fairbairn	1897–1940	Aviator, grazier and Member of the House of Representatives
Sir Robert Randolph Garran CMG KCMG GCMG	1867–1957	Barrister and public servant
Anne Godfrey-Smith BEM(C) OAM	1921–2011	Poet, author, theatre director and producer, academic, environmentalist and biochemist
Edna Mary Hopkins BEM(C) AM	1920–1996	Educator
Pearl Mary (Gambanyi) Gibbs	1901–1983	Aboriginal leader, political activist and social activist
Kevin John Gilbert	1933–1993	Indigenous poet and writer
Elizabeth Kenny	1880–1952	Army and general nurse
Sir George Shaw Knowles OBE(C) CBE(C)	1882–1947	High Commissioner, public servant and Solicitor-General
Muriel Lilah Matters	1877–1969	Suffragist
Joyce Marion McConnell OBE(C)	1916–1991	Community worker and women's rights activist
Joshua John Moore	1790–1864	Grazier and public servant
Jean Mulvaney	1923–2004	Community worker
Derek John Mulvaney	1925–2016	Academic, archaeologist, historian and prehistorian
King O'Malley	1858–1953	Federationist and Member of the House of Representatives
Lucy Frances Harvey Rees MBE(C) AM	1901–1983	Authority on children's literature, book collector, bookseller and public servant
Sir Granville de Laune Rylie CMG KCMG	1865–1937	Grazier, politician and soldier
Reginald Saunders MBE(C)	1920–1990	Army officer, ex-service leader and Indigenous leader
Charles Robert Scrivener ISO	1855–1923	Surveyor and public servant
Mary Stevenson	1896–1985	Community worker and political candidate
Geoffrey Austin Street MC	1894–1940	Army officer, grazier and Member of the House of Representatives
Jessie Mary Grey Street	1889–1970	Feminist and suffragette
Sir John Sulman	1849–1934	Academic, architect and town planner
Pattie Tillyard MBE(C)	1880–1971	Community worker and Girl Guides leader
Robin John Tillyard	1881–1937	Entomologist, public servant and school teacher
Veronica Tippett	1943–1990	Aboriginal administrator, writer and public servant
Evelyn Claire Trestrail	1887–1960	Decorated nurse from World War I
Nancy-Bird Walton OBE(C) AO	1915–2009	Aviator
Kenneth Hurtle Wanganen	1948–1990	Public servant and corporate Chief Executive Officer
Sir Cyril Brudenell White DSO CB(M) KCB(M) CMG KCMG KCVO	1876–1940	Army Chief of Staff, army officer, public service commissioner
Henry 'Black Harry' Williams, known as Ngoobra	1837–1921	Ngambri elder

Appendix K: Additional information on potential electoral division names shortlisted by the Redistribution Committee

Ngingali Cullen (1942–2012)

Ngingali Cullen was a co-chair of the National Sorry Day Committee that worked to achieve wide recognition of the wrongs suffered by Aboriginal people across Australia. A proposal initiated by Ms Cullen led to the Journey of Healing campaign launched by the National Sorry Day Committee in 1999. First moving to Canberra in 1992 as a health policy officer for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, Ms Cullen was seconded to the Office of Indigenous Affairs, to the National Sorry Day Committee. Ngingali Cullen advocated for the stolen generation memorials, being designed for Reconciliation Place, Canberra, to include consultation with the stolen generation and non-indigenous persons who staffed the institutions and foster homes to ensure the wording for the memorial was a reflective dedication to all those involved.

‘Cullen’ is considered to be an appropriate name for an electoral division located in the Australian Capital Territory as she was a long term resident of the Australian Capital Territory and in recognition of her significant role in the establishment of the stolen generation memorials in Reconciliation Place, Canberra.

Dr Lewis Windermere Nott (1888–1951)

Dr Lewis Windermere Nott was a medical doctor who was involved in multiple levels of government, including as the Member for Herbert from 1925 to 1928. It was in this role that Dr Nott came to Canberra in 1927, the year in which the Federal Parliament moved from Melbourne. Following his defeat in 1928, Dr Nott remained in Canberra and continued to lobby for representation of the Australian Capital Territory in the Federal Parliament, an activity in which he had been engaged in while a member of the House of Representatives. In 1949, Dr Nott, as an independent, was elected to the House of Representatives as the first Member for the Australian Capital Territory.

‘Nott’ is considered to be an appropriate name for an electoral division located in the Australian Capital Territory in recognition of Dr Nott’s advocating for the Australian Capital Territory to be represented in the Federal Parliament. As well as campaigning for the establishment of local government in the Australian Capital Territory, Dr Nott was involved in many aspects of the Australian Capital Territory community. During his time in the Australian Capital Territory, Dr Nott manned a soup-and-sandwich kitchen in Canberra’s Causeway area during the Depression and was involved with the Canberra (Community) Hospital, Legacy, the Returned Sailors’, Soldiers’ and Airmen’s Imperial League of Australia, the Canberra Repertory Society, the Canberra Philharmonic Society and the Horticultural Society of Canberra.

Appendix L: Timetable for the remainder of the redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory

Provision of the Electoral Act	Requirement	Date
ss.68(1)	Invitation to make written objections and written comments on objections	Gazette notice to be published on Friday 6 April 2018
para 68(2)(a)	Objections close at 6pm on the 4th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice	Written objections must be received by 6pm AEST on Friday 4 May 2018
ss.69(2)	Objections made available for public perusal starting on the 5th Monday after publication of the Gazette notice	Objections will be made available in the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory and on the AEC website on Monday 7 May 2018
para 68(2)(b)	Comments on objections close at 6pm on the 6th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice	Comments on objections must be received by 6pm AEST on Friday 18 May 2018
ss.69(4)	Comments on objections made available for public perusal starting on the 7th Monday after publication of the Gazette notice	Comments on objections will be made available in the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory and on the AEC website on Monday 21 May 2018
ss.72(1)	Consideration of all objections and comments on objections received by the statutory timeframe	The augmented Electoral Commission will consider objections and comments on objections during May and June 2018
ss.72(3)	Public inquiry/inquiries into objections and comments on objections held (if required)	Date(s) to be advised ¹
para 72(10)(b)	The augmented Electoral Commission announces the proposed redistribution	Date to be advised
para 72(12)(d) and ss.72(13)	Further objection period – if required	Date(s) to be advised
ss.73(1)	Determination of names and boundaries of electoral divisions published in the Gazette	Friday 13 July 2018
ss.75(2)	Redistribution report laid before both Houses of Parliament	Date to be advised
	Redistribution report and maps available to the public	Date to be advised

Note: A public inquiry, if required, would be held in June 2018.

Appendix M: General description of how proposed electoral divisions are constituted

The following tables show how each proposed electoral division has been constructed and are intended to assist electors to identify if their electoral division will be altered as a result of this proposed redistribution.

The unit to display this construction is SA2s. Each SA2 comprises a number of SA1s.

Proposed electoral divisions are displayed in alphabetical order.

Proposed Division of Bean

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017	Projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022
Electors transferred from the existing Division of Canberra		
ACT – East	240	229
ACT – South West	3,685	5,662
Banks	3,618	3,502
Bonython	2,860	2,722
Calwell	4,379	4,241
Chapman	2,179	2,077
Chifley	1,773	1,664
Chisholm	3,938	3,793
Conder	3,803	3,651
Curtin	0	0
Duffy	2,410	2,274
Fadden	2,387	2,278
Farrer	2,539	2,355
Fisher	2,238	2,113
Gilmore	2,043	1,962
Gordon (ACT)	5,870	5,659
Gowrie (ACT)	2,357	2,352
Greenway	1,348	1,475
Holder	2,057	1,901
Hume	22	26
Isaacs	1,954	1,857
Isabella Plains	3,166	3,121
Kambah	11,558	11,032
Macarthur	1,141	1,127
Mawson	2,264	2,382
Molonglo	6	6
Monash	4,257	4,192
Mount Taylor	2	2
Namadgi	35	46
Norfolk Island	733	733
O'Malley	767	804
Oxley (ACT)	1,311	1,230
Pearce	1,957	1,952
Phillip	613	708

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017	Projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022
Richardson	2,240	2,113
Rivett	2,356	2,375
Stirling	1,533	1,497
Theodore	2,845	2,704
Torrens	1,636	1,540
Tuggeranong	26	26
Wanniassa	5,843	5,532
Waramanga	1,938	1,845
Weston	2,663	2,655
Total transferred from the existing Division of Canberra	100,590	99,415
Total electors transferred from another electoral division into the proposed Division of Bean	100,590	99,415
Total for proposed Division of Bean	100,590	99,415

Proposed Division of Canberra

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017	Projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022
Electors retained from the current Division of Canberra		
ACT – East	336	331
ACT – South West	6	6
Acton	729	731
Braddon	1,869	2,056
Campbell	3,730	3,770
Civic	2,134	2,678
Curtin	3,939	3,910
Deakin	2,305	2,371
Forrest	1,313	1,307
Garran	2,353	2,457
Griffith (ACT)	3,634	4,047
Hughes	2,175	2,100
Kingston – Barton	5,371	6,433
Lake Burley Griffin	0	0
Lyons (ACT)	2,073	2,182
Majura	85	93
Molonglo	0	0
Narrabundah	4,310	4,456
Parkes (ACT)	0	0
Phillip	1,215	1,741
Red Hill (ACT)	2,284	2,230
Reid	1,209	1,174

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017	Projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022
Turner	1,640	1,713
Yarralumla	2,471	2,415
Total electors retained from the current Division of Canberra	45,181	48,201
Electors transferred from another electoral division into the proposed Division of Canberra		
Electors transferred from the existing Division of Fenner		
Ainslie	4,056	4,113
Aranda	1,825	1,735
Braddon	1,965	2,048
Bruce	4,306	4,539
Cook	2,194	2,074
Dickson	1,654	1,618
Downer	2,706	2,821
Giralang	2,491	2,458
Hackett	2,264	2,303
Hawker	2,206	2,227
Kaleen	5,557	5,467
Kowen	14	14
Lawson	524	833
Lyneham	3,856	4,156
Macquarie	1,971	2,021
Majura	113	124
Molonglo	0	0
O'Connor (ACT)	4,261	4,331
Turner	1,352	1,483
Watson	4,157	4,189
Weetangera	1,941	1,880
Total transferred from the existing Division of Fenner	49,413	50,434
Total electors transferred from another electoral division into the proposed Division of Canberra	49,413	50,434
Total for proposed Division of Canberra	94,594	98,635
Electors transferred from the existing Division of Canberra to another proposed electoral division		
Electors transferred to proposed Division of Bean		
ACT – East	240	229
ACT – South West	3,685	5,662
Banks	3,618	3,502
Bonython	2,860	2,722
Calwell	4,379	4,241
Chapman	2,179	2,077
Chifley	1,773	1,664
Chisholm	3,938	3,793
Conder	3,803	3,651
Duffy	2,410	2,274
Fadden	2,387	2,278
Farrer	2,539	2,355
Fisher	2,238	2,113

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017	Projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022
Gilmore	2,043	1,962
Gordon (ACT)	5,870	5,659
Gowrie (ACT)	2,357	2,352
Greenway	1,348	1,475
Holder	2,057	1,901
Hume	22	26
Isaacs	1,954	1,857
Isabella Plains	3,166	3,121
Kambah	11,558	11,032
Macarthur	1,141	1,127
Mawson	2,264	2,382
Molonglo	6	6
Monash	4,257	4,192
Mount Taylor	2	2
Namadgi	35	46
Norfolk Island	733	733
O'Malley	767	804
Oxley (ACT)	1,311	1,230
Pearce	1,957	1,952
Phillip	613	708
Richardson	2,240	2,113
Rivett	2,356	2,375
Stirling	1,533	1,497
Theodore	2,845	2,704
Torrens	1,636	1,540
Tuggeranong	26	26
Wanniassa	5,843	5,532
Waramanga	1,938	1,845
Weston	2,663	2,655
Total transferred to proposed Division of Bean	100,590	99,415
Total electors transferred from the existing Division of Canberra to another proposed electoral division	100,590	99,415

Proposed Division of Fenner

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017	Projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022
Electors retained from the existing Division of Fenner		
Amaroo	3,901	4,100
Belconnen	4,032	4,579
Bonner	3,827	4,889
Casey	3,598	4,679
Charnwood	2,148	2,031
Crace	2,874	3,928
Dunlop	4,957	5,037
Evatt	3,967	3,940
Florey	3,518	3,214
Flynn (ACT)	2,582	2,347
Forde	2,664	3,291
Franklin	3,792	4,769
Fraser	1,587	1,489
Gooromon	6	6
Gungahlin	3,559	3,852
Gungahlin – East	18	18
Gungahlin – West	1,128	1,735
Hall	327	314
Harrison	4,542	5,752
Higgins	2,258	2,177
Holt	3,443	3,298
Jervis Bay	165	165
Latham	2,662	2,652
Macgregor (ACT)	4,677	4,975
McKellar	2,120	2,039
Melba	2,365	2,281
Mitchell	5	5
Molonglo	13	14
Ngunnawal	7,230	8,309
Nicholls	5,180	5,202
Page	1,993	2,011
Palmerston	3,976	3,879
Scullin	2,114	2,125
Spence	1,934	1,945
Total electors retained from the current Division of Fenner	93,162	101,047
Total for proposed Division of Fenner	93,162	101,047
Electors transferred from the existing Division of Fenner to another proposed electoral division		
Electors transferred to proposed Division of Canberra		
Ainslie	4,056	4,113
Aranda	1,825	1,735
Braddon	1,965	2,048
Bruce	4,306	4,539
Cook	2,194	2,074
Dickson	1,654	1,618

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at Monday 4 September 2017	Projected enrolment as at Thursday 13 January 2022
Downer	2,706	2,821
Giralang	2,491	2,458
Hackett	2,264	2,303
Hawker	2,206	2,227
Kaleen	5,557	5,467
Kowen	14	14
Lawson	524	833
Lyneham	3,856	4,156
Macquarie	1,971	2,021
Majura	113	124
Molonglo	0	0
O'Connor (ACT)	4,261	4,331
Turner	1,352	1,483
Watson	4,157	4,189
Weetangera	1,941	1,880
Total transferred to proposed Division of Canberra	49,413	50,434
Total electors transferred from the existing Division of Fenner to another proposed electoral division	49,413	50,434

