

Riesterer, Bryan (2003)

Rural Representation on the BoP Regional
Council - Is it fair?

RURAL REPRESENTATION IN THE BAY OF PLENTY

IS IT FAIR?



INDEX

Topics	Pages
Executive Summary	i
Regional Overview	1 – 5
Regional Economic Activity & Analysis	6 – 9
Population Analysis	10 – 17
Regional Income and Expenditure	18 – 21
What are the Issues	22 – 25
The Options	26 – 28
The Bay of Plenty Solution	29 – 34
Impact on Rural People	35

APPENDICEES

2001 Key Statistics	I
Analysis of Representation Using Remuneration Authority	II
The Last Chance Submission to Local Government Commission	III

References for this Report

Details of reference material are contained below:

- i** 2001 Bay of Plenty Region Profile
- ii** Local Government Act 2002
- iii** Local Electoral Act 2002
- iv** Criteria to rank Regional Councils used by Remuneration Authority
- v** Various reports as detailed in Appendix III under the time line.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In searching for a topic I have three issues that dominate my life. One, I am a chartered accountant, two a regional councillor and three a rural ratepayer.

All of this points me to the view that user pays then should have the say.

Bay of Plenty is an extremely prosperous region, very low per capita regional rate take, but is very dependent on how the district council collect their rates generally on a land value system.

The Bay of Plenty region had to review its representation 2003 as prior councils through extensive consulting had determined there should be separate seats for Maori. The Maori census population in the Bay of Plenty is some 25% , New Zealand 14% and within district councils in the Bay run from 16% in Tauranga to 56% in Kawerau, in all cases above the rational average.

Councils throughout New Zealand are also now bulk funded for remuneration and after substantial consultation by the authority with councils formulas were developed to rank councils up with formulas to rate councils and their pay rates.

The new Local Government Act 2002 started to talk about communities of interest, community outcomes and clearly with the Ratings Act user pays principles. Clearly I believed the scene was set for a constructive analysis and subsequent result for Bay of Plenty representation.

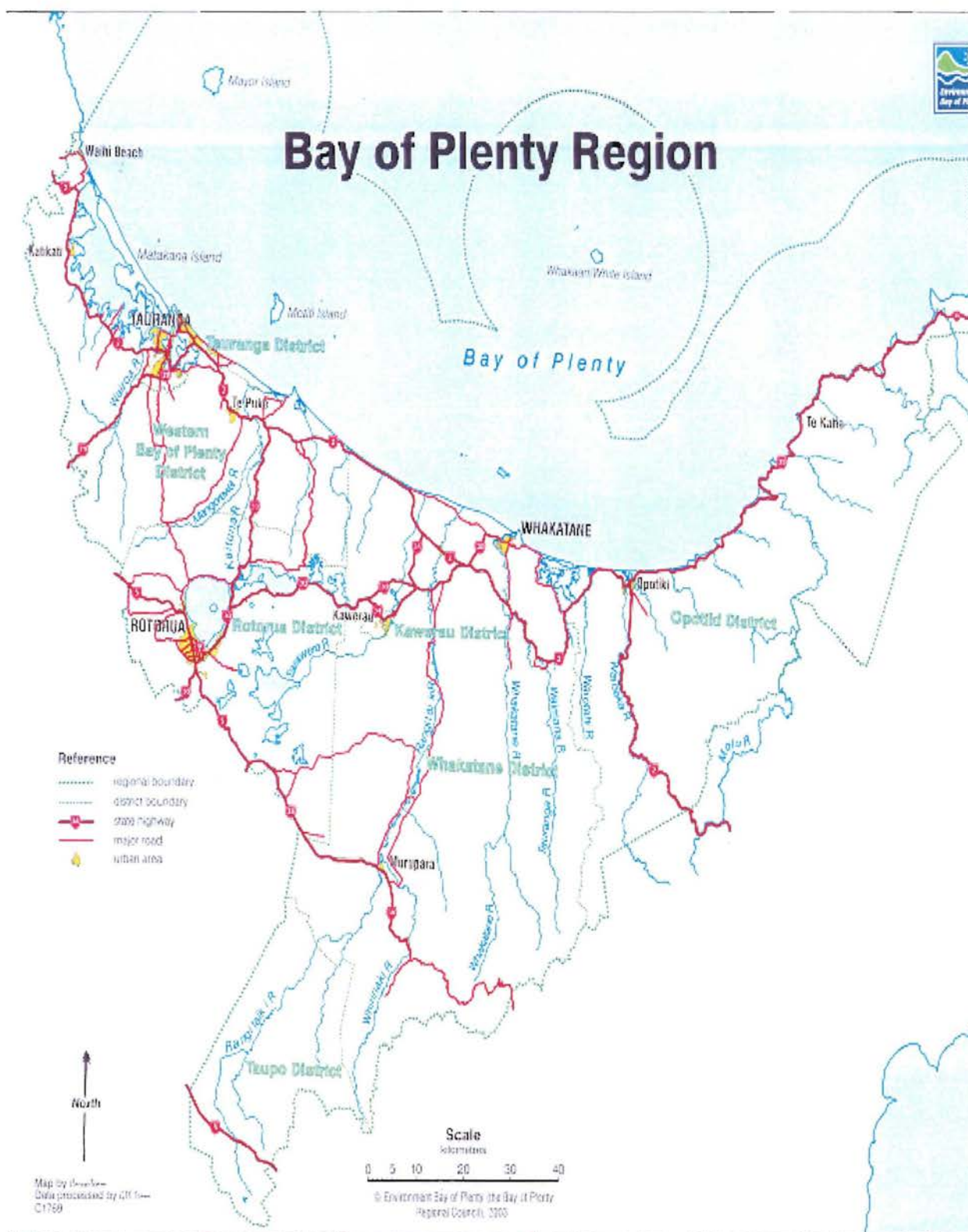
The author being an astute politician forgot about politics, forgot that logic and councils current policies would win the day, ended up in the trenches fighting for rural representation based on the number of Maori seats.

Councillors didn't want to go to 14 councillors, their pay would drop from about \$42,000 to \$36,000. Most Western Bay/ Tauranga councillors got elected on the basis Maori should not have separate seats while the law says two, they sure weren't going to get three.

All submissions said 3 Maori, 14 total, however Western Bay/ Tauranga councillors didn't want 3 Maori or 14 councillors because that would have created a more difficult decision regarding who either Rotorua or Eastern Bay should drop one. Even though Tauranga didn't pay the rates there was no way six councillors would go to five.

It has become very clear to the author that to get fair rural representation not only is it councillors we need but the rural community standing up lobbying, having their say, doing their bit but clearly watching out for the majority putting the cost onto the minority.

Is representation fair in the Bay of Plenty? Maori say no, District Councils say no the urban dominated Bay of Plenty Council says yes. At this stage fairness does not come into it.



REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The Bay of Plenty Region

To evaluate the representation options that are available to the Bay of Plenty it is important for the report to first look at the Region and its profile.

The following pages have been sourced from the document Bay of Plenty Region Profile 2001 that is a complete analysis of the 2001 statistics.

Firstly we get a geographic and historical perspective following by the characteristics that have changed since the last census.

Bay of Plenty was the name given to the north-facing coastline on the east coast of the central North Island of New Zealand by James Cook in 1769 (refer to Map). The name is reputedly an acknowledgement of the warm hospitality he received from the local iwi, in contrast to the less friendly reception he received in the area that he called Poverty Bay. The Bay of Plenty gives the region its identity and, in keeping with its name, provides an impressive range of economic, cultural, social and recreational resources.

Post European recorded Maori history in the Bay of Plenty (Te Moana-A-Toitehuatahi) dates back to at least 1290¹ when the Takitimu canoe beached at Te Awanui (now Tauranga Harbour). However, the Maori presence is much older than that. Other waka associated with the region include Mataatua, Te Arawa, Tainui, Nuku-tere, Ara-utauta, Pakihi-kura, Taurira, Horouta and others.

Inter-tribal rivalry between Te Arawa, Ngaiterangi, Takitimu and Tainui tribes dominates the Maori history of the western Bay of Plenty and these were exacerbated by the raids by northern tribes led by Hongi Hika in the 1820s. Tuhoe, Ngati Awa, Whakatohea and Whanau a Apanui are the dominant tribes of the present day eastern Bay of Plenty although a small sector of Tainui are settled at Torere and at the eastern extremity of the region a small enclave of the Ngati Porou people settled. Nevertheless there were already resident iwi here when the canoes arrived, the Te Hapuoneone people descended from Toi te Huatahi from whom the area received its Maori name, many years prior to Captain Cook.

After 1840, Protestant and Catholic missionary activity was significant in shaping Maori/Pakeha relations, particularly under Bishops Pompallier and Selwyn. However, following the statutory land confiscations and troop invasions approved by Governor Grey in 1863, relations between most resident Maori and Pakeha became marked by war as they did elsewhere in the country. The Bay of Plenty hosted several major skirmishes including the famous Maori victory at Pukehinahina (Gate Pa) in 1864.²

Many of the land confiscations have now been, or continue to be, investigated by the Waitangi Tribunal and their reports have established serious irregularity by the Crown. Compensatory settlements are currently being negotiated but much animosity towards

the Crown prevails amongst Bay of Plenty iwi, even from some so-called loyalist iwi who fought alongside colonial troops against iwi.

¹ Archaeological evidence suggests there was Polynesian contact with the area as early as 1285 (www.nzarchaeology.org/BoP%20Expression%20of%20Interest.doc).

² See the chronology provided on the Tauranga District Council website.

Historic sites are a feature of the Bay of Plenty landscape and recent archaeological projects have uncovered a range of particularly early sites pointing to the Bay of Plenty's earliest contact with voyagers from east Polynesia.³

Maori language and culture are particularly strong in the Bay of Plenty Region today. The first Kohanga Reo was opened in the Bay of Plenty, on the Hairini Marae in 1983.⁴ In 1999 the Bay of Plenty had the highest involvement of Maori in Maori language education. Almost 43% of all Maori students were enrolled in a Maori language programme and 31.8% of Maori in the region were able to converse in the language compared with 24.7% across New Zealand as a whole.⁵

The region takes in the full sweep of the coastline of the Bay of Plenty from Potikirua in the east, to the southern end of Homunga Bay, north of Waihi Beach, in the west. On the landward side, the region is mostly bounded by the watersheds of the catchments that flow into the Bay of Plenty, and includes the lakes of the Rotorua district. On the ocean side, it takes in some 18 offshore islands and extends to the limit of the territorial sea. The area of the region is 12,486 km² of land and 9,378 km² of coastal marine area.

Approximately 60% of the Bay of Plenty Region is land. The remaining area is fresh or salt water. Eight major rivers empty into the oceanic Bay of Plenty. These are the Wairoa, Kaituna, Tarawera, Rangitaiki, Whakatane, Waioeka, Motu and Raukokore Rivers. A prominent feature of the Bay of Plenty is the coastline, which forms a perimeter of 689 kilometres. This coastline includes two major estuaries, namely Tauranga and Ohiwa Harbours. The five other estuaries within the Bay of Plenty are Maketu, Little Waihi, Whakatane, Waiotahe, and Waioeka/Otara.

Population Change

The Bay of Plenty is New Zealand's fifth most populated region. With around 239,412 inhabitants, the region comprises around 6% of the national population. The land area of the region is 12,486 km² with a population density of 19.2 people per square kilometre. Around 80% of the region's resident population lives in urban areas of more than 1000 people.

Between 1991 and 2001 there was a 17% increase in the Bay of Plenty resident population. The Western Bay of Plenty and Tauranga Districts experienced the largest population increases (36% and 28% respectively) over the ten-year period. Kawerau, Whakatane and Rotorua districts experienced population declines, mainly between 1996 and 2001.

The Bay of Plenty Region is expected to remain the second fastest growing region in New Zealand, with a projected population increase of 30% (or 89,576 people) between 2001 and 2026. A 60% projected growth in the Tauranga District between 2001 and 2026 accounts for much of the region's projected growth.

³ See www.nzarchaeology.org/BoP%20Expression%20of%20Interest.doc.

⁴ See Tauranga District Council website.

⁵ *Te Maori I Nga Rohe*, Te Puni Kokiri, 2001.

Population Characteristics

In 2001, 25% of the Bay of Plenty resident population identified as Maori compared with 14% for New Zealand as a whole⁶. Five percent of the region's population identified with an ethnic group *other than* NZ European or Maori. In 2001, NZ European comprised 75% of the region's resident population.

The Bay of Plenty has a higher percentage of youth (0-14 years) and people in the older age groups (45 plus) than New Zealand as a whole. The age structure of the region's Maori population is markedly younger than NZ European with 38% of Maori being under the age of 15 compared with 22% for NZ European.

Increases in the 65 years plus age group are occurring as a result of both population ageing and migration.

Households and Families

In 2001, just under two thirds (65%) of household occupiers in the region owned or partly owned their homes.

Household size was generally larger in the eastern Bay of Plenty. In 2001, 31% of Kawerau households had four or more usual residents.

While the most common family type in New Zealand is Two-Parent, this is not the case in the Bay of Plenty. The most common family type in the Bay of Plenty (41%) is the Couple Only, slightly greater than the New Zealand proportion of 39%. The percentage of One-Parent families (21%) was higher in the Bay of Plenty, than New Zealand overall (16%).

Within the Bay of Plenty, 14% of Opotiki households indicated being without a motor vehicle for private use compared with 5% in the Western Bay of Plenty.

Around 5% of households in the region were without access to a telephone in 2001. The percentage of households without access to telephones varied widely across the region, ranging from 3% in the Tauranga District to 21% in the Opotiki District.

Employment and Unemployment

In 2001, 100,746 people aged 15 years and over were engaged in either full-time or part-time paid employment. This is an increase of 10% from the 1996 figure of 91,770. Around 22% of the Bay of Plenty and New Zealand labour force were employed in the Community-Social Services industry or the Wholesale-Retail industry. Eleven percent were employed in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

In 1996 the rate of unemployment was slightly higher in the Bay of Plenty (6%) than New Zealand as a whole (5%). Unemployment levels were highest in the Kawerau District (11%). Inter-censal comparisons show an overall decline in the number of unemployed between 1996 and 2001. However, this decline has largely been a NZ European phenomenon, with Maori unemployment levels only decreasing by 1% over this period.

⁶ Because people can identify with more than one ethnic group, the total adds up to more than 100% (more details in Appendix 2: Glossary of Terms).

Education

The region has a higher proportion of people with no formal qualifications (27%) when compared with New Zealand as a whole (24%). The proportion of resident populations with no formal qualifications was considerably higher in the eastern Bay of Plenty.

Income

The median personal income of Bay of Plenty residents aged 15 years and over in 2001 was \$16,800 per annum, compared with \$18,500 for New Zealand overall. Around 40% of the region's population aged 15 years and over earned between \$0 and \$15,000. In 2001, 32% of families in the region earned under \$30,000 per annum.

Twenty percent of the Bay of Plenty resident population aged 15 years and over (35,442 people) received some form of income support during the twelve months preceding the 2001 census. There was considerable variation in the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who had received income support, varying between 16% in the Western Bay of Plenty District and 32% in the Opotiki District.

Economic Activity

Between 1997 and 2002 there was a 27% increase in the total number of businesses within the region. The number of businesses associated with the Property and Business Services increased by more than 50% from 3,453 in 1997 to 5,418 in 2002.

The Bay of Plenty registered a 3.8% growth in the economy for the June 2001 – June 2002 calendar year, the fourth lowest growth rate in the country.

Growth in commercial building consents decreased in all districts in the years 1998-2002 except in the Rotorua district where growth was slow. The large number of residential building consents issued in the Tauranga District between 1998 and 2002 reflects the overall increases in population and dwelling numbers.

Health Status

Evaluation of health status against the twelve Health Strategy Priorities identified by Government, shows the region population has higher levels of smoking, suicide and suicide attempts, cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and violence. Maori have the highest health needs of any group in the region.

Participation in Community and Public Life

Compared with New Zealand overall, the Bay of Plenty Region's residents are more likely to be involved in helping or voluntary work for an organisation, group or marae.

Voter turnout in the Bay of Plenty at the 2002 general elections was similar to the national average, varying between 77-83%. While voter turnout was considerably lower (58%) for the Maori electorate, Waiariki, it was the same as the overall turnout for the combined Maori electorates.

In the 2001 Regional Council elections, voter turnout in the region was higher (52%) than the national average (49%). Voter turnout for the 2001 District Council elections was lowest in the Western Bay of Plenty (49%) and highest in the Opotiki and Whakatane Districts (57%). The New Zealand average for voter turnout at the district council elections was 57%.

2001 Key Statistics

Key statistics from the 2001 census for the Bay of Plenty Region and districts are summarised in the enclosed Appendix I.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND ANALYSIS

Economic Activity

Clearly economic activity is a major driver within the Bay of Plenty and once again the Regions 2001 Profile clearly illustrates these features.

Clearly the number of farming units are important to the region and the first table shows 6569 total farms.

The second table clearly shows the increase in business units from 1997 as being 39% in rural related activities.

The statistics figures do not truly reflect the Bay of Plenty Region because a big part of the farms are in fact in the Waikato region.

Industry

The Port of Tauranga is a major component of the region's economy. A 1998 economic impact report estimated that the port generated \$1.5 billion to the Bay of Plenty Region, which is equivalent to 23,074 jobs (that study is currently being updated). It is the largest export port in New Zealand and the major international link for the region.

Cargo throughput for the port continues to increase, from 4.1 million tonnes in 1989, to 8.7 million tonnes in 1997 and 11.4 million tonnes in the year ended March 2002. A large proportion of this throughput was in log or forestry related exports (69% of the total), which reflects the importance of this sector to the region. A growing proportion of that throughput is also container traffic, which grew by 13% over the year. A record number of 37 cruise ships also came to the port that year. Other exports that go through the port include dairy products, kiwifruit and steel.

The major dairy-processing factory in the region is situated in Edgecumbe with its catchment almost matching the region. There is a two-chain meat processing plant located at Rangiuru, east of Te Puke, as well as a number of smaller plants in the region. Fertiliser is manufactured in a plant at Mount Maunganui, which typically produces some 400,000 tonnes of single superphosphate based products per year.

The major industrial enterprises in the region include pulp and paper and board mills. These mills processed approximately 3 million tonnes of logs in the year ended March 2002.

Logging and wood processing provide the two primary forms of employment in the region. In the year to March 2002, there were twenty sawmills operating in the region, producing in excess of 1 million cubic metres of sawn timber. Nine of these mills produced in excess of 25,000 cubic metres of sawn output.

The direct and indirect impact of tourism on the region's economy should not be underestimated. This impact can be measured in the number of visitor arrivals, the number of visitor days and the amount of visitor expenditure, and the employment and added value generated both directly and indirectly from this expenditure. In 2001, total visitor spending (excluding day trips) across all the regions in New Zealand amounted

to \$9.5 billion (including GST), of which \$4.3 billion was generated by domestic visitors. In the Bay of Plenty, domestic and international visitors collectively spent 1,024,041 nights in the region.

Agricultural Activity in the Region

The region is an area of native forest and bush, plantation forestry, pastoral agriculture, and horticulture. The more intensive land uses (e.g. horticulture and dairying), are located on fertile land in the western Bay of Plenty and low lying coastal plains, while the extensive forestry uses dominate the less fertile areas in the south and south-east.

Plantation forestry is of major importance to the region's economy. The region contains the biggest concentration of plantation forests in New Zealand, totalling 222,700 hectares.⁷

While the Bay of Plenty has about 73% (8892 hectares) of the total number of hectares of kiwifruit in New Zealand (12,144 hectares), the region produces around 80% of national kiwifruit production. Production is centred in the Western Bay of Plenty District.

In addition to kiwifruit, the region has approximately 289 hectares in citrus fruit production, which comprises approximately 13% of New Zealand's total land in citrus production (at 2166 hectares). It is also one of the dominant regions with regard to nashi, avocados, feijoas, passionfruit and subtropical fruits.

Dairying in the region is predominately located on fertile, mid-coastal lowlands. There are approximately 1,346 dairy farm units within the region. Sheep and beef grazing is a common form of land use in the highland, steep sloped areas (Table 9.1). Beef and sheep farming have been steadily decreasing. Declines have been attributed to the growth in plantation forestry, dairy conversions and the subdivision of farmland into lifestyle units.

Number of Farm and Stock Units, Bay of Plenty Districts, 1998

Bay of Plenty Districts	Total Farms	Number of Stock Units				
		Beef	Dairy	Deer	Sheep	Goats
Western Bay of Plenty District	3,105	33,801	76,698	16,458	95,208	8,907
Kawerau District	2	313	nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Opotiki District	541	10,651	23,580	2,793	21,377	1,317
Rotorua District [whole]	1,358	29,943	118,008	17,016	120,694	1,917
Tauranga District	223	2,422	2,872	403	183	132,
Whakatane District	1,340,	19,118	87,937	10,220	46,071	2,404
Totals	6,569	96,248	309,095	46,890	283,533	14,677

⁷ See the National Exotic Forest Description Report.

Business Activity

The business statistics presented in this section have been compiled from the Statistics New Zealand 2001 Business Directory Update Survey which gathers information from GST registered businesses. Table 9.2 shows changes in the number of business units in the Bay of Plenty Region between 1997 and 2002 across seventeen industry classifications. The most notable increased business activity has been in the Property and Business Services, Mining and, to a lesser extent, Finance and Insurance industries. The largest decrease occurred in the Electricity, Gas and Water industry, which reflects the restructuring of this sector at the end of the 1990s.

Number of Business Units in the Bay of Plenty Region by Industry Type, 1997-2002

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change 1997- 2002
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	793	905	890	1,009	1,053	1,100	39%
Mining	13	15	14	19	17	20	54%
Manufacturing	1,160	1,238	1,262	1,365	1,358	1,379	19%
Electricity, Gas, Water	47	48	38	25	27	29	-38%
Construction	2,010	2,327	2,410	2,637	2,529	2,458	22%
Wholesale Trade	864	909	943	1,005	1,003	989	14%
Retail Trade	2,309	2,514	2,464	2,566	2,506	2,493	8%
Accommodation, Cafes, Restaurants	588	623	639	691	682	713	21%
Transport, Storage	690	707	724	786	787	771	12%
Communication Services	182	202	198	199	190	174	-4%
Finance, Insurance	357	401	426	469	490	525	47%
Property, Business Services	3,453	4,101	4,192	4,958	5,064	5,418	57%
Government, Administration, Defence	122	123	125	113	113	119	-2%
Education	462	471	481	494	494	488	6%
Health, Community Services	756	848	887	911	942	958	27%
Cultural, Recreational	434	476	488	525	518	533	23%
Personal, Other Services	687	722	780	834	815	817	19%
Total	14,927	16,630	16,961	18,606	18,588	18,984	27%

Much of the growth in the number of business units occurred between 1999 and 2000, particularly in the Property, Business Services (with an increase of 18% in the number of business units) and Construction (with an increase of 9%).

Between 1997 and 2002 there was a 27% increase in the total number of businesses within the region, from 14,927 in 1997 to 18,984 in 2002.

To gain any understanding of the representation issue obviously a big driver has been the make up of the population and the changes that are occurring within the Bay of Plenty.

The next part of my report starts to analyse the changes and give a handle on the type of population growth the Bay of Plenty is having.

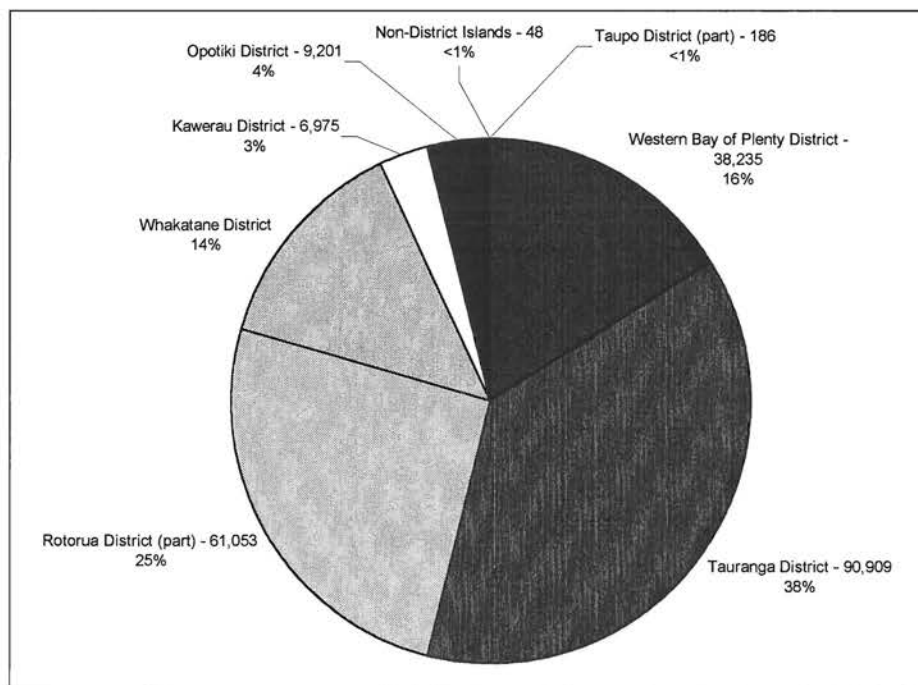
The table that is show on page 10 showing population densities and this is not IQ's shows the Bay of Plenty clearly as the 4th most population/hectare after Auckland, Nelson and Wellington.

The Bay of Plenty is well behind the above three regions but is a clear fourth when its two cities are not large by New Zealand standards.

POPULATION ANALYSIS

Population and Population Density 2001

At the 2001 census, 239,412 residents were enumerated in the Bay of Plenty Region, making it New Zealand's fifth most populated region and comprising around 6% of the national population. As Figure 3.1 shows, most of the region's residents (63%) live within the Tauranga and Rotorua Districts. This proportion has changed little over the 5 years since the last census, when 62% of the region's population lived in these two districts. The increased proportion of people living in Tauranga (up from 35% in 1996 to 38% in 2001) reflects the districts 17% population growth over the 5 years.



Resident Populations, Bay of Plenty Districts, 2001

Compared with other regions, the Bay of Plenty Region is comparatively densely populated. As the table below, only Auckland, Nelson and Wellington regions have higher population densities. The high population density reflects the higher proportion of the population living in urban areas compared with many other regions.

Population Densities, New Zealand and Regional Councils, 2001

New Zealand and Regional Councils	Area (Square Kilometres) ¹	Total Population ²	People Per Square Kilometre
Auckland	6,978km ²	1,158,756	166.1
Nelson	444km ²	41,568	93.7
Wellington	8,211km ²	423,753	51.6
Bay of Plenty	12,486km ²	239,424	19.2
Taranaki	7,261km ²	102,867	14.2
Waikato	26,184km ²	357,750	13.7
Canterbury	45,337km ²	481,413	10.6
Northland	13,801km ²	140,121	10.2
Hawke's Bay	14,164km ²	142,965	10.1
Manawatu-Wanganui	22,206km ²	220,077	9.9
Otago	31,934km ²	181,557	5.7
Gisborne	8,355km ²	43,962	5.3
Marlborough	12,494km ²	39,561	3.2
Tasman	14,537km ²	41,349	2.8
Southland	32,722km ²	91,008	2.8
West Coast	23,352km ²	30,282	1.3
New Zealand	270,500km ²	3,737,277	13.8

¹ Areas were formulated from Level 1 Digital Area Unit Information 2001 published by Statistics New Zealand and include harbours, estuaries, and islands situated within regional authority boundaries but exclude oceanic area units and islands situated outside regional boundaries.

² Population figures were calculated from area unit data of the usually resident population from the 2001 census provided by Statistics New Zealand.

Around 80% of the Bay of Plenty resident population (i.e. 192,282 people) reside within urban areas of more than 1000 people, which is slightly lower than the national urban percentage figure (86%).

As shown in the next table, population density varies considerably across the region and usually can be explained by the proportion of each district's residents who live in urban areas. Thus, Tauranga District is the most densely populated (at 540.2 per square kilometre) because it comprises the Tauranga urban area (all the Tauranga residents live in an urban area). The high population density in Kawerau reflects the small size of the district as well as its urban character. The lower population densities of the Opoitiki, Western Bay of Plenty and Taupo [part] Districts and the non-district islands reflect the larger proportions of people living in rural areas.

Population Densities, New Zealand, Bay of Plenty Region and Districts, 2001

New Zealand, Bay of Plenty Region and Districts	Area (Square Kilometres) ¹	Total Population ²	People Per Square Kilometre	% of Population Living in Urban Areas
Western Bay of Plenty District	2,121km ²	38,235	18.0	43%
Tauranga District	168km ²	90,909	540.2	100%
Whakatane District	4,442km ²	32,817	7.4	65%
Kawerau District	22km ²	6,975	318.0	100%
Opotiki District	3,105km ²	9,201	3.0	43%
Rotorua District [part]	1,609km ²	61,053	38.0	86%
Taupo [part] District	995km ²	186	0.2	0%
Non-district Islands ³	25km ²	48	1.9	0%
Bay of Plenty Region	12,486km ²	239,424	19.2	80%
New Zealand	270,500km ²	3,737,277	13.8	86%

¹ Areas were formulated from Level 1 Digital Area Unit Information 2001 published by Statistics New Zealand and include harbours, estuaries, and islands situated within territorial authority boundaries but exclude other coastal areas.

² Population figures were calculated from area unit data of the usually resident population from the 2001 census provided by Statistics New Zealand.

³ Includes Mayor (Tuhua), Motiti, Whakaari/White and Moutohora (Whale) Islands.

Due to the small number of people in the [part] Taupo District and off-shore islands, these Bay of Plenty populations are excluded from the district analyses presented in the subsequent sections of the profile. However, these populations are included in the regional totals (i.e. the Bay of Plenty as a whole).

Changes in populations of urban areas in the Bay of Plenty Region

Two urban areas in the Bay of Plenty Region, Tauranga and Katikati, experienced consistently high population growth over the ten-year period between 1991 and 2001. Table 3.3 shows the populations of the Bay of Plenty Region's urban areas and the next table shows the population changes between censuses. The greatest population growth occurred in the 1991-96 period and the greatest population decreases occurred between 1996 and 2001. Between 1991 and 2001, Tauranga's population increased by 36%, followed by Katikati, at 24%. Over the same period, a reverse trend occurred in Murapara, Kawerau, Edgecumbe and Opotiki, with Murapara's population declining by 18%.

Populations of Urban Areas, Bay of Plenty Region, 1991, 1996, 2001

Urban areas	1991	1996	2001
Tauranga ¹	70,293	82,287	95,694
Rotorua	50,769	52,953	52,605
Whakatane	16,662	17,496	17,778
Waihi Beach	1,788	1,914	1,908
Te Puke	6,162	6,495	6,774
Katikati	2,346	2,661	2,916
Edgecumbe	1,854	1,761	1,668
Kawerau	8,340	7,830	6,975
Murupara	2,397	2,208	1,959
Opotiki	4,188	4,152	3,999
Total	164,799	179,757	192,276

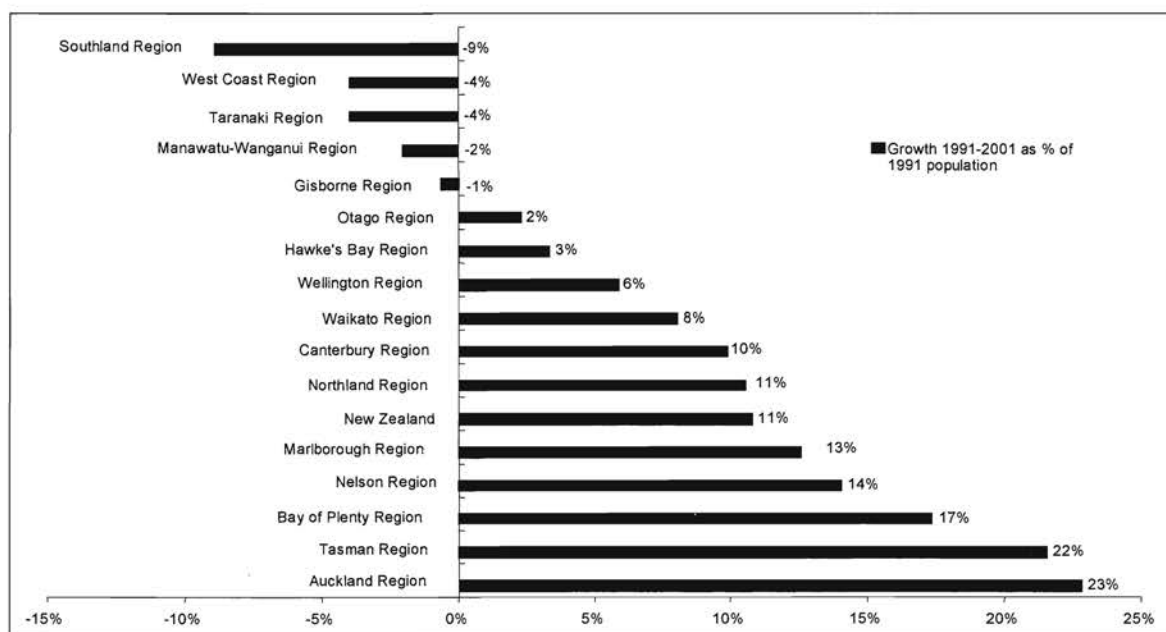
¹ Because the Tauranga urban area extends beyond the boundary of the Tauranga District into the Western Bay of Plenty District, the population is greater than the Tauranga District.

Changes in Populations of Urban Areas, Bay of Plenty Region, 1991-2001

Urban areas	1991-1996	1996-2001	1991-2001
Tauranga	17%	16%	36%
Rotorua	4%	-1%	4%
Whakatane	5%	2%	7%
Waihi Beach	7%	0%	7%
Te Puke	5%	4%	10%
Katikati	13%	10%	24%
Edgecumbe	-5%	-5%	-10%
Kawerau	-6%	-11%	-16%
Murupara	-8%	-11%	-18%
Opotiki	-1%	-4%	-5%
Total	9%	7%	17%

Regional Population Change, 1991-2001

At the 2001 census, 239,412 residents were enumerated in the Bay of Plenty Region, an increase of 15,050 people since the 1996 census. Over the ten-year period between 1991 and 2001 there was an increase of 35,430 people in the Bay of Plenty resident population, representing a 17% increase. The Bay of Plenty Region was the third fastest growing region in New Zealand over this ten-year period following the Auckland and Tasman Regions.

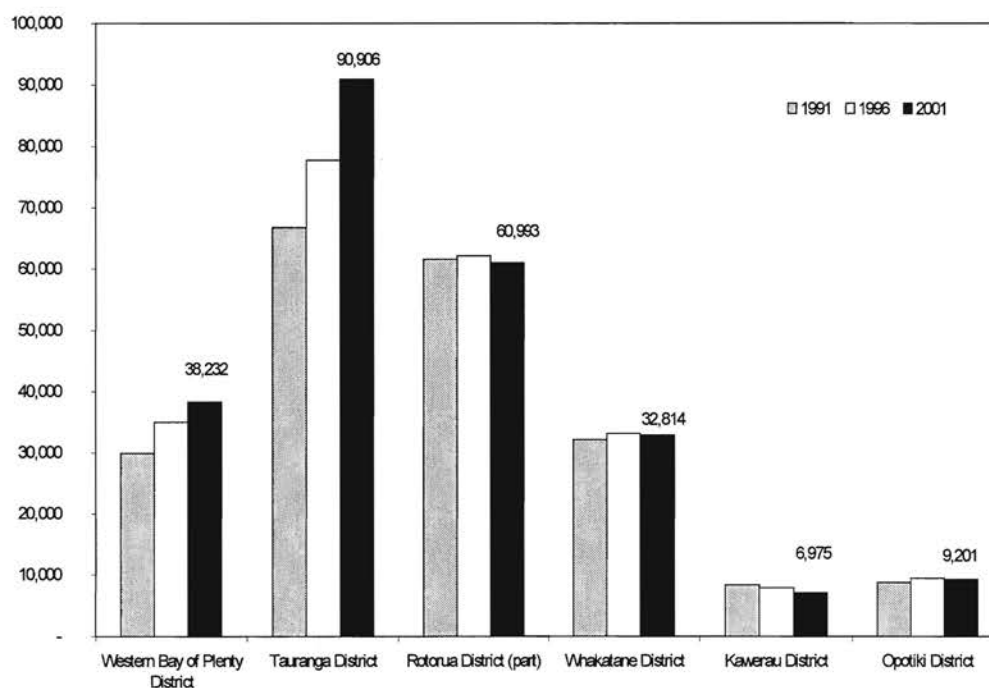


New Zealand Regional Population Change, 1991-2001

Population growth in the Bay of Plenty Region was more pronounced in the first half of this ten-year period, that is between 1991 and 1996. In that period, the region experienced a 10% increase in population size (i.e. an increase of 20,380 people) but the growth slowed to a 7% increase in the period between 1996 and 2001.

Location of Population Change, 1991-2001

The next graph shows population changes over the ten-year period between 1991 and 2001 at a district level. The Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty Districts experienced the largest resident population increases over this period, at 36% and 28% respectively. Kawerau, Opotiki, Whakatane and Rotorua Districts experienced population declines over this period, mainly between 1996 and 2001.



Population Change, Bay of Plenty Districts, 1991-2001

The above table shows the rates of population growth for each census period, 1986-91, 1991-96 and 1996-2001 for each of the districts. Population growth in the Bay of Plenty Region is skewed, with significant increases in the Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty Districts and decreases in all the other districts. Strong and steady growth of the resident population of the Tauranga District continues, with rates of 13%, 17% and 17% respectively for each of the three periods. The population of Western Bay of Plenty District also continues to increase, with the 17% increase of the 1991-96 period dropping to a 9% increase in the 1996-2001 period. In contrast, the resident populations of the other districts, Whakatane, Opotiki, Kawerau and Rotorua, all declined between 1996 and 2001. The largest decline was in Kawerau, at 11%.

Population Change, New Zealand, Bay of Plenty Region and Districts, 1986-1991, 1991-1996, and 1996-2001

New Zealand, Bay of Plenty Region and Districts	Percent Increase		
	1986-1991	1991-1996	1996-2001
Western Bay of Plenty District	12%	17%	9%
Tauranga District	13%	17%	17%
Whakatane District	3%	3%	-1%
Kawerau District	-3%	-6%	-11%
Opotiki District	9%	8%	-2%
Rotorua District [part]	4%	5%	0%
Bay of Plenty Region	7%	10%	7%
New Zealand	3%	7%	3%

Many questions are asked about rural areas and their definition. Probably the easiest way to understand what is rural or urban is to look at the definitions used by Statistics New Zealand as to which is urban.

URBAN AREA – DEFINED

Statistics New Zealand urban areas are comprised of whole area units. Urban areas are classified on the basis of population size and the presence of social and business services. These services are explained below:

Minor Urban Areas have populations ranging between 1000 and 9,999 and must provide five of the following eight services:

- (a) School
- (b) Community Facilities (e.g. hall, community centre, library)
- (c) Recreational amenities (e.g. sports ground, swimming pool)
- (d) Professional services (e.g. doctor, solicitor)
- (e) Specialised services (e.g. hairdresser, plumber)
- (f) Specialised retail businesses (e.g. chemist, clothing shop)
- (g) Financial services (e.g. bank branch or agency, insurance agency)
- (h) Visitor accommodation (e.g. motel, camping ground)

Main and Secondary Urban Areas are centred on a significant urban centre and include surrounding rural areas assessed as satisfying three of the following six criteria:

- (i) Strong economic ties
- (j) Cultural and recreational interaction
- (k) Serviced from the core for major business and professional activities
- (l) An integrated public transport network
- (m) Significant workplace commuting to and from the central core
- (n) Planned development within the next twenty years, as a dormitory area to, or an extension of, the central core.

Main Urban Areas have a minimum population of 30,000 people. Secondary Urban areas have a population between 10,000 and 29,999 people.

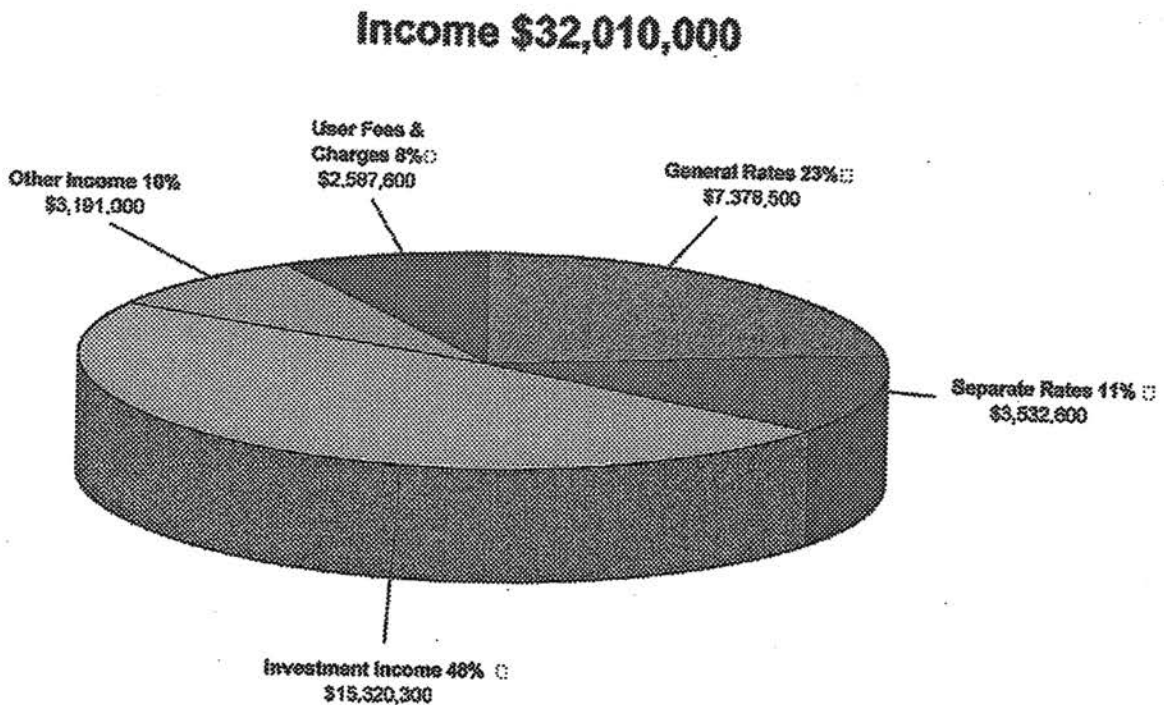
The Statistics department clearly supports urban view points however within the Bay of Plenty towns that are clearly rural support centres are not perceived as being rural.

In the Eastern Bay towns such as Matata, Edgecumbe, Taneatua and Opotiki are all defined as urban but in no way could these towns ever be defined as truly urban. Rural has supported and made these towns but they are not noted as being rural. It is clear from this definition that without these urban issues being described as rural there is no argument for rural being treated any differently.

REGIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The following two graphs set out the regional councils income and expenditure.

Income is \$32,010,000 in total with a total \$10,911,100 being income collected from rates. As can be seen on the income graph 11% of total income comes directly from separate rating schemes. These schemes are river schemes or drainage schemes rated and administered by the council.



Within the Bay of Plenty there are four major river schemes and one major drainage and each of these have a separate urban component. This component has been established by using valuer whom have classified the schemes for rating purposes.

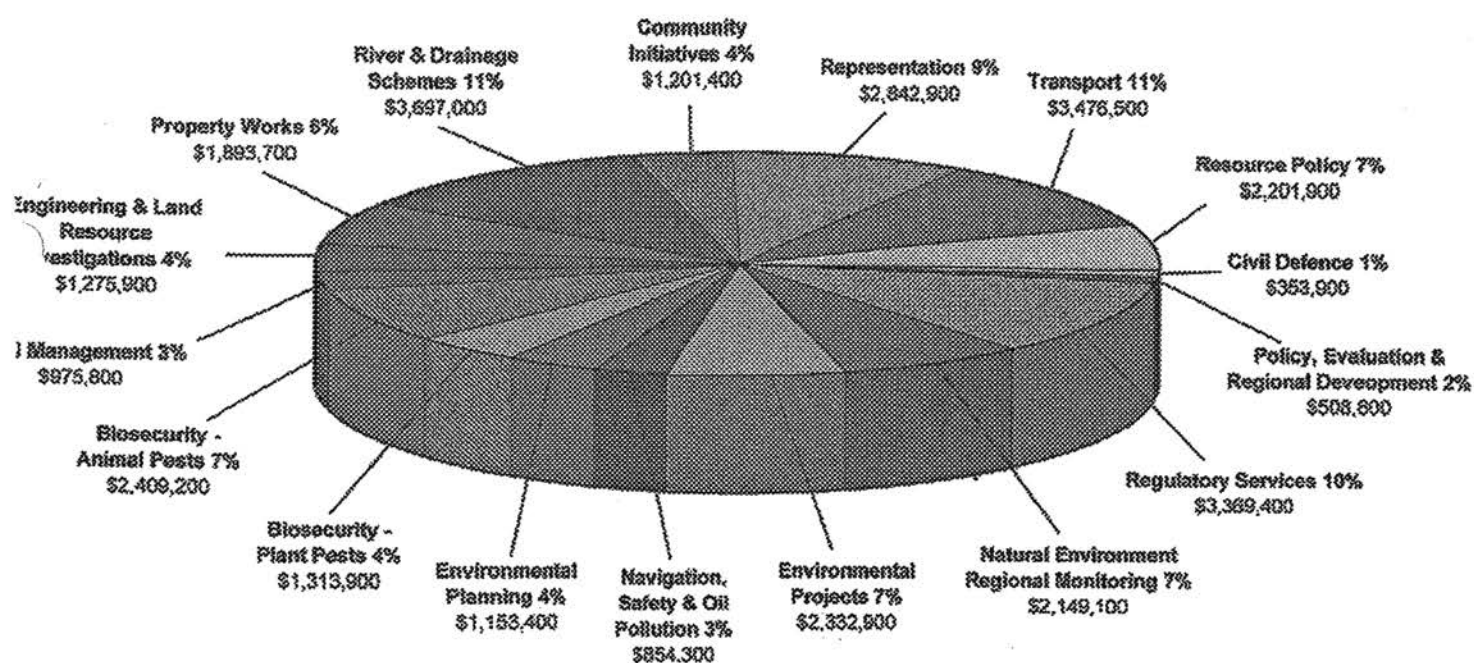
The classifications have identified the benefits and associated costs to different classes of land within the scheme and clearly identified benefits associated with rural and urban development.

	Urban %	Rural %
Waioeka/ Otara	55	45
Whakatane/ Waimana	52	48
Rangitaiki/ Tarawera	10	90
Kaituna	60	40
Rangitaiki Drainage	-	100%
Other Drainage	-	100%

	Total Rates	Urban	Rural
Waioeka/ Otara	424,400	233,420	190,980
Whakatane/ Waimana	695,200	361,504	333,696
Rangitaiki/ Tarawera	745,500	74,550	670,950
Kaituna	866,300	519,780	346,520
Rangitaiki Drainage	533,900		533,900
Other Drainage	266,700		266,700
	532,000	1,571,214	1,960,786
		44%	56%

The incidence of expenditure also highlights different patterns of truly urban vs rural expenditure with some costs being regional costs as opposed to highlighting a sector.

Expenditure \$32,010,000



The graph can be reorganised into a rural/ urban cost split and I have done this below.

	Total	Urban	Rural	Joint
River and Drainage	11	5	8	
Community Initiatives	4			4
Representation	9			9
Transport	11	11		
Resource Policy	7			7
Civil Defence	1			1
Policy Evaluation	2			2
Regulatory	10			10
Natural Environment	7		7	
Environmental Projects	7			7
Navigation Safety	3	3		
Environmental Planning	4			4
Biosecurity Plant Pests	4		4	
Animal Pests	7		7	
Land Management	3		3	
Engineering & Land Resource	4			4
Property Works	6			6
	100	19	29	54

Expenditure is clearly centred on rural areas and does not have a relationship to population.

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES

Clearly my analysis shows some major issues arising from any representation review. The issues I now set out with some comments on how they relate.

Bay of Plenty is a very prosperous region but has three distinct geographical areas.

Bay of Plenty is divided into three areas:

Tauranga (West)	Large Urban, rural horticulture, dairy and lifestyle
Rotorua (South)	Urban, rural forestry sheep & beef, dairy, large tourist sector
Eastern Bay (East)	Rural, dairying & horticulture, forestry significant river schemes

Each area is quite distinct in terms of population, industry classifications and rural community of interests.

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council has a significant statutory role to focus on rural issues such as river schemes, pests, land and water matters.

Rate collection and expenditure for these statutory items are significant parts of the council. Some 33% of all rates collected relate to river or drainage schemes. In terms of total expenditure some 36% of all expenditure is rural related.

Bay of Plenty has a Maori Constituency.

Legislation has the Bay of Plenty Region with a Maori Constituency. This legislation has the potential to deliver two or three councillors from this constituency or constituencies to the Regional Council.

Current legislation sends different messages to Local Government on how to deal with representation.

Section 10 of Local Government Act 2002 states:

"The purpose of local government is:

- a) to enable democratic decision-making and action by and on behalf of communities and:
- b) *to promote the social economic environmental and cultural well being of communities in the present and for the future."*

Section 19V(2) Local Electoral Amendment Act 2002.

"the Commission must ensure that the population of each constituency divided by the numbers to be elected produces a figure no more than 10% greater or smaller than the region population divided by the numbers to be elected".

Section 19Q (e)

“the regional council must provide information concerning the communities of interest”.

Section 3 1988 Rating Powers Act

“Rateable property generally – except as otherwise provided in this Act or in any other Act, all land including land vested in the Crown shall be deemed rateable property”.

Local Government Act (Elected Member Remuneration and Trading Enterprises) Amendment Act 2001.

Empowers the Higher Salaries Commission (Remuneration Authority) to establish the cost of governance for each area. This is based on four criteria that are transparent and readily verifiable from published data.

↳ *Operational Expenditure*

↳ *Assets Controlled*

↳ *Population*

↳ *Rateable Value*

Remuneration of councils is now determined by a Remuneration Authority.

Councils are now “bulk funded” for councillor remuneration. This funding was calculated based on a region’s population, expenditure, assets and capital value. This was then ranked and sized nationally. An increase or decrease in the number of councillors affects the individual pay rate.

OBJECTIVES

What are some of the objectives for a fair equitable rural representation

Clearly the issues identify objectives that we should be achieving in the Bay of Plenty. Representation needs to be a consistent approach throughout New Zealand and it is important for all rural people to reflect on how elections should occur.

Objective 1 To develop and implement a fair and equitable election system for the Bay of Plenty Region.

Fair and equitable means there is a need to identify communities such as rural, Maori and Urban and find an electoral system to reflect the total community.

Objective 2 The system of determining communities of interest and their representation needs to work now and into the future.

The policy of electing representation changes each election both locally and nationally. In the Bay of Plenty representation around the council table will depend on the relative political strengths of rural vs urban vs Maori.

Objective 3 To recognise ratepayers as the people who fund councils, so their revenue contribution needs to be reflected in representation.

Government view at this stage is representation should be on population not on who pays.

Clearly the user pays philosophy needs to be addressed by councils.

CURRENT POLICIES

Council Policies Currently in Place

Current Policies agreed to by the Regional Council should give guidance as to how they will look at representation.

Policy 1 The Bay of Plenty Regional Council has an RMA focus with a Regional Policy Statement.

This policy was developed through a public consultation process and reflects the views of the Bay of Plenty region on how they wish to address RMA issues.

The Resource Management Act has a focus on outcomes that must reflect the communities view on social, economic, community and environmental issues. The new local government act mirrors the requirement to address all of these outcomes however it has prescribed methods to determine these.

Policy 2 Current representation policy is based on population, rates and area.

This policy was developed some six years ago and now becomes outdated due to legislation changes.

The legislation that has changed is the Local Government Act, Electoral Act and policy on remuneration.

Policy 3 The council has three Maori Representation committees based on Western Bay, Southern Bay and Eastern Bay.

The council has developed over the years a consulting system with Maori that recognised three main areas in the Bay of Plenty.

These areas represent the respective Waka even though there may be several tribes.

THE OPTIONS

The Actual Law

The Electoral Amendment Act 2002 sets out how you must elect a Local Authority.

Local Government has 3 different classes of council namely Territorial Local Authority, Regional Councils and Community Boards.

The rules for regional council are Section 19D and 19E sets out the number of members and how these members must be elected from constituencies.

Section 19I then sets out how Regional Councils must go through a Review of Representation Arrangements.

The options were for 2003 or 2006 and then every 6 years thereafter.

The Bay of Plenty Region had to go through a review because of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Maori Constituency Empowering) Act 2001. That is, a review of representation had to occur because the council had to redefine constituencies for Maori.

Having done a review in 2003 the next review will be in 2009 for the 2010 election. Any decisions on representation made now need to stay in existence until 2009.

Section 19V (1) states *the Regional Council and or the Local Government Commission must ensure that the electors of a constituency having regard to the population of the region receive fair representation.*

19V (2) gives effect to fair representation where the population of each constituency must not be greater or smaller than 10%.

And then 19V (3) (b) *if the Regional Council considers that effective representation requires effective communities of interest.*

The Electoral Act 2002 says *that to obtain fair representation each constituency must be within plus or minus 10% however a Regional Council can adjust this for effective representation based on an effective community of interest.*

From the law involved the two options are:

- 1) Population plus or minus 10% or
- 2) If you cannot meet (1) you must show effective representation for an effective community.

BAY OF PLENTY POPULATION TABLE

	Current Seats	2001 Resident Population	Electoral Populations		Electoral Roll	
			Maori	Non	Maori	Non
Western Bay	2	38,235	6,339	33,033	25,117	2,364
Tauranga	4	90,909	14,112	80,538	4,662	63,116
Rotorua	3	62,083	20,970	44,902	9,153	31,882
Eastern Bay	3	48,993	22,107	31,251	9,130	21,893
	12	239,190	63,528	189,724	25,309	142,008

	Council Seats	Proposed Seats	People per Proposed Seats			People per Proposed Seats		
			Electoral Total	Population Average	+ / -	Electoral Roll	+ / -	
Western Bay	2	2	33,033	16,516	-4,588	25,117	12,558	-1,385
Tauranga	4	4	80,538	20,134	-970	63,116	15,779	+1,836
Rotorua	3	2	44,902	22,451	+1,347	31,882	15,941	+1,998
Eastern Bay	3	2	31,251	15,625	-5,479	21,893	10,946	-2,997
Maori	-	2	63,528	31,764	+10,660	25,309	12,654	-1,289
	12	12	253,252	21,104		167,317	13,943	

From the above table to meet the plus or minus 10% of population if the region used the electoral population the 10% margin is 2,110. If you used the electoral roll this 10% margin is 1,394.

As can be seen for electoral population Tauranga and Rotorua come within the guideline all other seats do not. The table shows Western Bay and Eastern Bay over represented and Maori substantially under represented.

To use electoral rolls Western Bay and Maori meet the criteria Eastern Bay is over represented, Rotorua and Tauranga under represented.

The Electoral Act 2002 allows the council to select what population figures it wishes to use either the latest census figures or an assessed figure. The Bay of Plenty used an Electoral Population for Maori and an assessed figure for general rolls.

The Electoral Population for Maori is a requirement under the Bay of Plenty Maori Empowering Act and also under the Local Government act 2002.

The assessed figures are under the Electoral Act 2002 while this Act also stipulates that Maori voting in a constituency must be registered on the Maori Electoral Roll. This means if you have Maori constituencies you can only vote in that constituency if registered on the Maori Roll.

With all of these figures in the melting pot it is obvious that fair representation can be achieved as you have every opportunity to change the figures to fit if at first you do not succeed use more figures.

The population method is clearly ridiculous and I might say fails to meet the purpose of the new Local Government 2002 Act.

The purpose of Local Government is contained in S10 Local Government Act 2002.

Section 10 of Local Government Act 2002 states:

“The purpose of local government is:

- c) to enable democratic decision-making and action by and on behalf of communities and:
- d) *to promote the social economic environmental and cultural well being of communities in the present and for the future.”*

THE BAY OF PLENTY SOLUTION

The resolution adopted by council for submission by the wider community was as follows:

Special Council Meeting held on 22 July 2003 to discuss Representation Review

Council resolved as follows:

Resolved:

That the Regional Council:

- 1 Receives the report.
- 2 Agrees that the number, name and boundaries of the existing general constituencies as described below remain unchanged.

Constituency	SO Plan Number
Bay of Plenty Constituency	58 080
Tauranga Constituency	59 503
Western Bay of Plenty Constituency	58 081
Rotorua Constituency	61 173
Eastern Bay of Plenty Constituency	58 084

- 3 Agrees that the total number of general constituencies members be ten (10) and allocates these to the general constituencies as follows:

Western Bay of Plenty Constituency	2 members
Tauranga Constituency	4 members
Rotorua Constituency	2 members
Eastern Bay of Plenty Constituency	2 members

The arguments that support this decision are as follows:

The four general constituencies reflect the communities of interest represented by the District Council boundaries within the Bay of Plenty region.

In accordance with section 19V(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001 the population that each member represents in the general constituencies must be within the range of 19173 +/- 10% (17,255 to 21,090), unless particular community of interest considerations justify otherwise.

The representation of the Western Bay of Plenty, Rotorua and Eastern Bay of Plenty constituencies fall outside the stipulated range.

Council considers that the variance in representation in these three constituencies is acceptable given the aim of retaining district council boundaries as being the boundaries of the Regional Council's constituencies clearly identifying with

commonly understood boundaries and the need to distribute fairly 10 members throughout all four constituencies.

Western Bay of Plenty and Eastern Bay of Plenty constituencies will effectively remain over represented and Council considers that this is additionally justified by factors such as the rateable value and area of these constituencies.

The Rotorua general constituency will effectively be under represented but Council considers that this is compensated by the introduction of the two Maori constituencies given the density of the Maori Electoral Population in the Rotorua area.

- 4 Agrees that the total number of regional council members be twelve (12)

Herbert/Summerhays
CARRIED

- 5 Agrees that the number of Maori constituencies be two (2).

- 6 Confirms that the Maori constituencies be named Taimoana constituency and Tuawhenua constituency and agrees that the boundaries of each of the two Maori constituencies are as described in Appendix 1 [refer to map page 1/1/21 of the agenda].

- 7 Agrees that the number of Maori members be two (2), and allocates these to the Maori constituencies as follows:

Taimoana Constituency 1 member
Tuawhenua Constituency 1 member

The arguments which support this decision are as follows:

For the purpose of clarification the above two Maori constituencies reflect the communities of interest of the two main Bay of Plenty waka and the coastal and inland geographical location of the Maori population in the Bay of Plenty as follows:

Maori Constituency	Communities of Interest
Taimoana	Encompasses those Maori who are affiliated with the Mataatua waka and who live in either the Western part of the Western Bay of Plenty, including Tauranga, and the Eastern Bay of Plenty excluding Kawerau and any others who identify as Maori who live in those areas.
Tuawhenua	Encompasses those Maori who are affiliated with the Te Arawa waka and who live in the Rotorua, Kawerau and Te Puke areas and any others who identify as Maori who live in those areas.

- 8** An additional argument supporting both decisions is that in accommodating the Maori Constituencies Council did not want to see an overall increase in the number of Councillors.

Whitaker/Michie
CARRIED

Please note that this resolution is the final resolution that includes the minor amendments made at the Council meeting of 14 August 2003.

This decision was consulted on with the wider community and the community made submission. All of these submissions were presented to council on 25th September 2003 for the final resolution. This resolution did not change from that originally put out for consultation.

The following table is a brief analysis on what submitters in the Bay of Plenty Region said in their submissions regarding seat numbers.

Submitter	No of General Seats	No of Maori Seats	Total
Ngaiterangi Iwi	11	3	14
Whakatane District Council	11	3	14
Western BOP District Council	10	3	13
Rotorua District Council	11	3	14
Te Kahupoke hapu	11	3	14
Federated Farmers	12	2	14
Tauranga City	10	3	13

Alternatives – For Rural Representation

With population never providing representation at the level of paying that is rural people seem to be always paying a disproportionate amount in comparison to representation the only formula I have seen is the Remuneration Authorities formula to calculate councils pay rates.

The authority used a combination of population, expenditure, assets employed and rateable value. Once the authority had weighted all councils within New Zealand it then paid them in a pool based on this weighting.

CONSTITUENCY SEATS Weighted as per Remuneration Authority					
	Weighting %	Tauranga	Rotorua	Western Bay	Eastern Bay
Population	30	11.40	7.65	4.80	6.15
Expenditure	25	5.98	4.66	4.64	9.70
Asset	15	5.25	2.24	4.49	3.04
Rateable Value	30	12.27	5.01	7.23	5.49
Weighted Average	100	34.32	19.32	20.67	25.28
Total % of Rates Collected		27.18	13.73	21.36	37.73

This weighting can then be used to calculate the number of seats that the Bay of Plenty Council should have and this is shown below. A full breakdown of these figures is contained in Appendix II.

Split of Councillor Seats Based on Weighting Remuneration Authority									
Total	Rounded Total	Maori	Tauranga		Rotorua Bay		Western Bay		Eastern Bay
Weighting Percentage			34.32		19.32		20.67		25.68
14	14	3	3.77	4	2.12	2	2.27	2	2.82 2
13	12	3	3.43	3	1.93	2	2.06	2	2.57 3
12	11	2	3.43	3	1.93	2	2.06	2	2.57 3
11	11	2	3.08	3	1.74	2	1.86	2	2.31 3
10	11	2	2.79	3	1.56	2	1.69	2	1.95 2

Split of Councillor Seats On Rates Revenue									
			27.18		13.73		21.36		37.73
14	14	3	2.98	3	1.51	2	2.35	2	4.15 4
12		2	2.72	3	1.37	1	2.13	2	3.77 4

Maori seats have not been calculated in this analysis as they have been sorted through the Empowering Act which determines their seat numbers on Electoral Population.

We can then compare the actual council recommendation with the possible solutions under this formula. The formula also highlights a larger council would fit this formula better.

	Actual Recommendation	Remuneration Authority Weightings			
Western Bay	2	2	2	2	2
Tauranga	4	3	3	4	4
Rotorua	2	2	2	2	2
Eastern Bay	2	3	3	3	3
Maori	2	2	3	3	3
	12	12	13	14	

It is very clear that this weighting system shows 14 seat council will have the last effect on representation and it takes into account four factors used by a Remuneration Authority to pay councils for their responsibilities. This last effect gives the biggest benefit for rural representation based on user pay has the say.

So What is left

With the council not using a population formula the representation decision is up to the Local Government Commission.

The commission has to take into account:

- 1) The process council went through
- 2) The population
- 3) The submission raised by the public
- 4) My submission as the only dissenting councillor

The first three parts of this have to be supplied by the council, the fourth part is contained fully in Appendix III including a timeline of the decisions council made along the path to its final choice.

IMPACT ON RURAL PEOPLE

How Does This Impact On Other Rural People

All councils whether district or regional have to review their membership by 2006.

The law states that for district council plus or minus 10% of the population is the driver of a final decision.

Regional Councils get an option to reflect some community of interest. This should be being tested by the Bay of Plenty Region but I believe they have failed to do this.

In other than urban dominated that is over 90% in town rural people pay the bulk of all rates.

It is essential rural people not only focus their minds on what is fair but look to employ appropriate strategies to make it fair. If paying for councils directly reflects the population then representation by population is fine. I haven't found a district or region that population, as sole criteria will work.

To give a couple examples of payment of rates and representation differentials, these two stories were relayed to me at Local Government Conference 2003.

The Otago Region by 2004 with rate payment in the region is on capital value they will collect as much in rates from around Queenstown as they will from the total of Dunedin. Dunedin on population will get four councillors, Queenstown and environs one.

Another regional council that would expect major representation problems is Wellington. I understand rates for Wellington are collected on land value.

Wairarapa and Kapiti rural people pay some 20% of the total general rate but will be extremely lucky to get one councillor. There is absolutely no way population analysis will provide this councillor it will only get there from submissions made to the powers that be.

It is important for you as rural leaders to reflect on how representation can be effected. The effect may not be at the council table but well planned, strategic submissions made on all district plans and regional plans.

Rural people keep moaning about the Resource Management Act and come up with all sorts of reasons why it doesn't work for them. Make it work, make your councils work for you and start to get really good value for you dollar. Rural people will have it right "when everyone gets a bargain" or "a money back guarantee". Go to it.

This is the current government's version of bulk funding although they changed the Rating Act to allow councils to better reflect in their rates where costs lie.

Appendix I

2001 Key Statistics

2001 KEY STATISTICS

NEW ZEALAND

Usually Resident Population		Number	Percent Increase
	1991	3,373,926	1996 - 2001 = 3%
	1996	3,618,303	
	2001	3,737,277	
Area and Population Density			
	Total Land Area	270,500km ²	
	People per Square Kilometre	13.8/km ²	
	Percent of Population Living in Urban Areas	86%	
Total Number of Private Dwellings		Number	Percent Increase
	1996	1,276,332	1996-2001 = 7%
	2001	1,359,834	
Tenure (Home Ownership)		Number	Percent
	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned	870,135	65%
	Dwelling Not Owned By Usual Resident	412,971	31%
Age Composition		Number	Percent
	0-4	270,801	7%
	5-14	576,942	15%
	15-24	505,065	14%
	25-44	1,109,259	30%
	45-64	824,787	22%
	65 and over	450,426	12%
Ethnic Composition		Number	Percent
	Maori	526,281	14%
	NZ European	2,868,009	77%
	Other	494,184	13%
Labour Force Status (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Labour Force (full-time and part-time)	1,727,271	60%
	Non Labour Force	933,909	32%
	Unemployed	139,908	5%
Incomes (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Personal Income: \$30,001 and over	789,306	27%
	Family Income: \$30,001 and over	550,374	57%
Highest Qualification (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	University	292,086	10%
	Other Tertiary	507,891	18%
	School	995,895	34%
	No Qualifications	686,226	24%
Family Type		Number	Percent
	One-Parent Family	182,916	19%
	Two-Parent Family	407,793	42%
	Couple Only	376,905	39%

Source: Statistics New Zealand website and customised tables, and Visual Census01

BAY OF PLENTY 2001 KEY STATISTICS

Usually Resident Population		Number	Percent Increase
	1991	203,982	1996 - 2001 = 7%
	1996	224,364	
	2001	239,424	
Area and Population Density			
	Total Land Area	12,486km ²	
	People per Square Kilometre	19.2/km ²	
	Percent of Population Living in Urban Areas	80%	
Total Number of Private Dwellings		Number	Percent Increase
	1996	79,632	1996-2001 = 10%
	2001	87,894	
Tenure (Home Ownership)		Number	Percent
	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned	56,193	65%
	Dwelling Not Owned By Usual Resident	26,163	30%
Age Composition		Number	Percent
	0-4	18,285	8%
	5-14	40,050	17%
	15-24	28,119	12%
	25-44	65,748	27%
	45-64	53,886	23%
	65 and over	33,324	14%
Ethnic Composition		Number	Percent
	Maori	63,579	25%
	NZ European	178,420	75%
	Other	11,157	5%
Labour Force Status (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Labour Force (full-time and part-time)	100,746	56%
	Non Labour Force	63,213	35%
	Unemployed	10,692	6%
Incomes (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Personal Income: \$30,001 and over	42,261	23%
	Family Income: \$30,001 and over	32,811	51%
Highest Qualification (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	University	10,941	6%
	Other Tertiary	34164	19%
	School	58086	32%
	No Qualifications	48705	27%
Family Type		Number	Percent
	One-Parent Family	13644	21%
	Two-Parent Family	24348	38%
	Couple Only	26055	41%

Source: Statistics New Zealand website and customised tables, and Visual Census01

WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT 2001 KEY STATISTICS

Usually Resident Population		Number	Percent Increase
	1991	29,871	1996 - 2001 = 9%
	1996	34,968	
	2001	38,235	
Area and Population Density			
	Total Land Area	2,121km ²	
	People per Square Kilometre	18.0/km ²	
	Percent of Population Living in Urban Areas	43%	
Total Number of Private Dwellings		Number	Percent Increase
	1996	12,561	1996-2001 = 12%
	2001	14,043	
Tenure (Home Ownership)		Number	Percent
	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned	9,729	70%
	Dwelling Not Owned By Usual Resident	3,459	25%
Age Composition		Number	Percent
	0-4	2,622	7%
	5-14	6,618	17%
	15-24	3,693	10%
	25-44	9,876	26%
	45-64	9,948	26%
	65 and over	5,475	14%
Ethnic Composition		Number	Percent
	Maori	6,339	17%
	NZ European	31,887	83%
	Other	1,146	3%
Labour Force Status (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Labour Force (full-time and part-time)	17,178	59%
	Non Labour Force	9,666	33%
	Unemployed	1,236	4%
Incomes (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Personal Income: \$30,001 and over	6,960	24%
	Family Income: \$30,001 and over	5,760	54%
Highest Qualification (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	University	1,614	6%
	Other Tertiary	5712	20%
	School	9561	33%
	No Qualifications	7839	27%
Family Type		Number	Percent
	One-Parent Family	1581	15%
	Two-Parent Family	4254	40%
	Couple Only	4854	45%

Source: Statistics New Zealand website and customised tables, and Visual Census01

TAURANGA DISTRICT 2001 KEY STATISTICS

Usually Resident Population		Number	Percent Increase
	1991	66,738	1996 - 2001 = 17%
	1996	77,778	
	2001	90,909	
Area and Population Density			
	Total Land Area	168km ²	
	People per Square Kilometre	541.2/km ²	
	Percent of Population Living in Urban Areas	100%	
Total Number of Private Dwellings		Number	Percent Increase
	1996	29,583	1996-2001 = 19%
	2001	35,319	
Tenure (Home Ownership)		Number	Percent
	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned	22,536	65%
	Dwelling Not Owned By Usual Resident	10,842	31%
Age Composition		Number	Percent
	0-4	6,387	7%
	5-14	13,308	15%
	15-24	10,401	11%
	25-44	24,798	27%
	45-64	20,346	22%
	65 and over	15,663	17%
Ethnic Composition		Number	Percent
	Maori	14,112	16%
	NZ European	76,776	84%
	Other	3,762	4%
Labour Force Status (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Labour Force (full-time and part-time)	38,493	54%
	Non Labour Force	26,805	38%
	Unemployed	3,792	5%
Incomes (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Personal Income: \$30,001 and over	16,626	23%
	Family Income: \$30,001 and over	13,050	52%
Highest Qualification (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	University	4,539	6%
	Other Tertiary	13,941	20%
	School	24,135	34%
	No Qualifications	18,210	26%
Family Type		Number	Percent
	One-Parent Family	4,863	19%
	Two-Parent Family	8,862	35%
	Couple Only	11,292	45%

Source: Statistics New Zealand website and customised tables, and Visual Census01

ROTORUA DISTRICT [PART] 2001 KEY STATISTICS

Usually Resident Population		Number	Percent Increase
	1991	58,026	1996 - 2001 = -2%
	1996	62,083	
	2001	61,053	
Area and Population Density			
	Total Land Area	1,609km ²	
	People per Square Kilometre	38.0/km ²	
	Percent of Population Living in Urban Areas	86%	
Total Number of Private Dwellings		Number	Percent Increase
	1996	21,810	1996-2001 = 3%
	2001	22,557	
Tenure (Home Ownership)		Number	Percent
Rotorua [whole]			
	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned	13,098	62%
	Dwelling Not Owned By Usual Resident	6,738	32%
Age Composition		Number	Percent
	0-4	5,094	8%
	5-14	10,506	17%
	15-24	8,163	13%
	25-44	17,718	29%
	45-64	12,867	21%
	65 and over	6,663	11%
Ethnic Composition		Number	Percent
	Maori	20,970	34%
	NZ European	40,393	66%
	Other	4,509	7%
Labour Force Status (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Labour Force (full-time and part-time)	26,478	58%
	Non Labour Force	14,028	31%
	Unemployed	2,721	6%
Incomes (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Personal Income: \$30,001 and over	10,968	24%
	Family Income: \$30,001 and over	8,256	53%
Highest Qualification (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	University	3,120	7%
	Other Tertiary	8370	18%
	School	14193	31%
	No Qualifications	11673	26%
Family Type		Number	Percent
	One-Parent Family	3885	25%
	Two-Parent Family	6210	40%
	Couple Only	5460	35%

Source: Statistics New Zealand website and customised tables, and Visual Census01

WHAKATANE DISTRICT 2001 KEY STATISTICS

Usually Resident Population		Number	Percent Increase
	1991	32,091	1996 - 2001 = -1%
	1996	33,126	
	2001	32,817	
Area and Population Density			
	Total Land Area	4,442km ²	
	People per Square Kilometre	7.4/km ²	
	Percent of Population Living in Urban Areas	65%	
Total Number of Private Dwellings		Number	Percent Increase
	1996	11,100	1996-2001 = 3%
	2001	11,469	
Tenure (Home Ownership)		Number	Percent
	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned	7,332	65%
	Dwelling Not Owned By Usual Resident	3,444	30%
Age Composition		Number	Percent
	0-4	2,748	8%
	5-14	6,183	19%
	15-24	3,945	12%
	25-44	9,024	28%
	45-64	7,173	22%
	65 and over	3,741	11%
Ethnic Composition		Number	Percent
	Maori	13,197	40%
	NZ European	20,949	64%
	Other	1,104	3%
Labour Force Status (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Labour Force (full-time and part-time)	13,191	55%
	Non Labour Force	8,130	34%
	Unemployed	1,833	8%
Incomes (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Personal Income: \$30,001 and over	5,667	24%
	Family Income: \$30,001 and over	4,209	49%
Highest Qualification (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	University	1,341	6%
	Other Tertiary	4425	19%
	School	7131	30%
	No Qualifications	6948	29%
Family Type		Number	Percent
	One-Parent Family	2082	24%
	Two-Parent Family	3441	40%
	Couple Only	3081	36%

Source: Statistics New Zealand website and customised tables, and Visual Census01

KAWERAU DISTRICT 2001 KEY STATISTICS

Usually Resident Population		Number	Percent Increase
	1991	8,337	1996 - 2001 = -11%
	1996	7,830	
	2001	6,975	
Area and Population Density			
	Total Land Area	22km ²	
	People per Square Kilometre	318.0/km ²	
	Percent of Population Living in Urban Areas	100%	
Total Number of Private Dwellings		Number	Percent Increase
	1996	2,430	1996-2001 = -4%
	2001	2,337	
Tenure (Home Ownership)		Number	Percent
	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned	1,500	65%
	Dwelling Not Owned By Usual Resident	645	28%
Age Composition		Number	Percent
	0-4	660	9%
	5-14	1,524	22%
	15-24	843	12%
	25-44	1,896	27%
	45-64	1,419	20%
	65 and over	639	9%
Ethnic Composition		Number	Percent
	Maori	3,915	56%
	NZ European	3,426	49%
	Other	342	5%
Labour Force Status (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Labour Force (full-time and part-time)	2,217	46%
	Non Labour Force	1,884	39%
	Unemployed	531	11%
Incomes (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Personal Income: \$30,001 and over	993	21%
	Family Income: \$30,001 and over	723	40%
Highest Qualification (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	University	111	2%
	Other Tertiary	744	16%
	School	1248	26%
	No Qualifications	1713	36%
Family Type		Number	Percent
	One-Parent Family	564	32%
	Two-Parent Family	660	37%
	Couple Only	561	31%

Source: Statistics New Zealand website and customised tables, and Visual Census01

OPOTIKI DISTRICT 2001 KEY STATISTICS

Usually Resident Population		Number	Percent Increase
	1991	8,667	1996 - 2001 = -2%
	1996	9,375	
	2001	9,201	
Area and Population Density			
	Total Land Area	3,105km ²	
	People per Square Kilometre	3.0/km ²	
	Percent of Population Living in Urban Areas	43%	
Total Number of Private Dwellings		Number	Percent Increase
	1996	3,147	1996-2001 = 2%
	2001	3,207	
Tenure (Home Ownership)		Number	Percent
	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned	1,986	63%
	Dwelling Not Owned By Usual Resident	978	31%
Age Composition		Number	Percent
	0-4	756	8%
	5-14	1,866	20%
	15-24	1,023	11%
	25-44	2,349	26%
	45-64	2,067	22%
	65 and over	1,137	12%
Ethnic Composition		Number	Percent
	Maori	4,995	54%
	NZ European	4,842	53%
	Other	291	3%
Labour Force Status (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Labour Force (full-time and part-time)	3,090	47%
	Non Labour Force	2,670	41%
	Unemployed	588	9%
Incomes (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	Personal Income: \$30,001 and over	978	15%
	Family Income: \$30,001 and over	816	35%
Highest Qualification (15 Years and Over)		Number	Percent
	University	219	3%
	Other Tertiary	945	14%
	School	1773	27%
	No Qualifications	2268	34%
Family Type		Number	Percent
	One-Parent Family	657	28%
	Two-Parent Family	891	38%
	Couple Only	786	34%

Source: Statistics New Zealand website and customised tables, and Visual Census01

Appendix II

Analysis of Representation Using the Remuneration Authorities Weighting

POPULATION TABLE

	Resident 2001 Census	% of Total	Resident 1996 Census	Maori	NZ European 2001 Census	Other	Land Area Km2	People Sq Km
Tauranga	90909	38.0	77778	14112	76776	3762	168	541.2
Rotorua	61053	25.5	62083	20970	40393	4509	1609	38.0
Western Bay	38235	16.0	34968	6339	31887	1146	2121	18.0
Eastern Bay								
Whakatane	32817		33126	13197	20949	1104	4442	13.5
Opotiki	9201		9375	4995	4842	588	3105	3.0
Kawerau	6975		7830	3915	3426	342	22	318.0
	48993	20.5	50331	22107	29217	2034	7569	15.4
Region Totals	239190	100.0	225160	63528	178273	11451	11469	4.8

	General Electoral Roll	Maori Electoral Roll
Tauranga	63116	4662
Rotorua	31882	9153
Western Bay	25117	2364
Eastern Bay	21893	9130
Region Totals	142008	25309

ALLOCATION OF COUNCIL ASSETS

	Tauranga \$m	Rotorua \$m	Western Bay \$m	Eastern Bay \$m	Region Total
Rateable Value	<u>\$51.724m</u>	<u>\$21.105m</u>	<u>\$30.438m</u>	<u>\$23.155m</u>	126.422
Council Assets Excluding River Schemes	29.83	12.183	17.581	13.350	72.944
Quayside	114.20	46.76	67.48	51.24	279.68
<u>River Schemes</u>					
Kaituna	-	2.65	39.1	-	
Tarawera/ Rangitaiki	-	-	-	27.3	
Whakatane/ Waimana	-	-	-	18.9	
Rangitaiki Drainage	-	-	-	16.7	
Waioeka/ Otara	-	-	-	11.5	
Other	-	-	-	1.1	
Debt	-	-	(.91)	(6.28)	
	<u>nil</u>	<u>2.65</u>	<u>38.19</u>	<u>69.22</u>	<u>110.06</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	144.03	61.593	123.251	133.81	462.684
TOTAL PERCENTAGE	31.13	13.31	26.64	28.92	

ALLOCATION OF RATING INCOME

	Tauranga	Rotorua	Western Bay	Eastern Bay
Rateable Value	\$51.724m	\$21.105m	\$30.438m	\$23.155m
General Rates \$7.1875m	\$2.939m	\$1.200m	\$1.732m	\$1.3165
<u>River Rates</u>				
Kaituna ¹		.285	.579	
Other				2.765
Total Rates Collected	2.939	1.485	2.311	4.081
Percentage	27.18	13.73	21.36	37.73

¹ Allocated 1/3 Rotorua 2/3 Western Bay

ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

		\$	Tauranga	Rotorua	Western Bay	Eastern Bay
Population			38.0	25.5	16.0	20.5
Rateable Value			40.9	16.7	24.1	18.3
Land Area			1.5	14.0	18.5	66.0
Number of Councillors			33.0	25.0	17.0	25.0
<u>Expenditure</u>						
Representation	1	2.840	.937	.710	.483	.710
Strategic Policy	2	5.992	2.451	1.000	1.444	1.097
Regulation & Monitoring	3	9.814	3.729	2.503	1.570	2.012
Operations	4	7.843	.118	1.098	1.451	5.176
Kaituna	5	.989	-	.326	.663	-
Other	6	2.729	-	-	-	2.729
<hr/>						
TOTAL		30.307	7.235	5.637	5.611	11.724
PERCENTAGE			23.95	18.66	18.58	38.81

Allocation

- 1 By Number of councillors
- 2 By rateable value
- 3 By population
- 4 By land area
- 5 & 6 as per schemes

Calculation of Maori Seats

$$\text{Formula} \quad nmm = \frac{\text{mepr}}{\text{mepr} + \text{gepr}} \times nm$$

nmm no of Maori numbers

$mepr$ main electoral population of the region

$gepr$ general electoral population of the region

nm no of proposed members

So the percentage of seats that have to be Maori: based on population from 2001 census.

$$\frac{48675}{498675 + 190\,000} = \frac{48675}{238675} = 20.39$$

So the number of Maori Seats are as follows:

Total Seats	Unrounded Calculation			% of Total of Seats
14	2.85	so	3	21.42
13	2.65	so	3	23.07
12	2.44	so	2	16.66
11	2.24	so	2	18.18
10	2.03	so	2	20.00
9	1.83	so	2	22.22
8	1.63	so	2	25.00

On the Population Basis

Number of people per seat

To estimate population in constituencies I have grossed up the electoral roll to the Maori electoral population. So the actual population can be grossed down.

	Maori		Residential	Total Electoral	Exclude MEP
	Electoral Roll	Electoral Population.	Population	Population	
Tauranga	4,662	8,966	90,909	95,017	86,051
Rotorua	9,153	17,603	61,053	63,812	46,209
Western Bay	2,364	4,546	38,235	39,963	35,417
Eastern Bay	9,130	17,560	48,993	51,208	33,648
	25,309	48,675	239,190	250,000	201,325

No. of Seats			Average Population	Average Population
Total	General	Maori	Per Seat General	Per Seat Maori
14	11	3	18302	16225
13	10	3	20132	16225
12	10	2	20132	24337
11	9	2	22369	24337
10	8	2	25165	24337

The only combinations I have looked at are 14,12 & 11 seats. You should note 12 seats does not comply with +/- 10% population Therefore this will give the following figures.

	Rounded No.	Tauranga	Rotorua	Western Bay	Eastern Bay
Population		86051	46209	35417	33648
14 Seats	15	4.70 5	2.52 3	1.93 2	1.84 2
Higher Salaries	14	3.80 4	2.15 2	2.32 2	2.68 3
12 Seats	12	4.27 4	2.29 2	1.75 2	1.67 2
Higher Salaries	11	3.40—3	1.95 2	2.11 2	2.43 2
11 Seats	11	3.84 4	2.06 2	1.58 2	1.496 1
Higher Salaries	11	3.14 3	1.76 2	1.90 2	2.19 2

Appendix III

The Last Chance

**Submission to Local
Government
Commission with
Council Time-line**

Your elected councillor for the

Eastern Bay of Plenty Constituency

Contact Address: Bryan Riesterer
P O Box 423
OPOTIKI

Telephone: (07) 315 6165
Facsimile: (07) 315 6165
Email: bryan.riesterer@clear.net.nz



The Chief Executive
Local Government Commission
P O Box 5362
WELLINGTON

Dear Mr Riezebos

**Representation Arrangements
Bay Of Plenty Regional Council**

Further to your letter dated 11 November 2003 I clearly dispute your belief that a councillor in carrying his/ her duties is not making submissions on a proposal before council that is their job.

As to the appeal the Bay of Plenty Regional Council resolved to allow dissenting councillors to write to the Commission giving their view so I clearly believe that under the principles of natural justice my letter to the commissioners is legal and complies with the law.

I believe the Chief Executive of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council will confirm resolutions were made by the council that councillors could make separate representations to the Commission. This what I have done.

Yours faithfully

Bryan Riesterer
Eastern Bay Councillor

Your elected councillor for the

Eastern Bay of Plenty Constituency

Contact Address: Bryan Riesterer
P O Box 423
OPOTIKI

Telephone: (07) 315 6165
Facsimile: (07) 315 6165
Email: bryan.riesterer@clear.net.nz



13/11/03

Chief Executive
Bay of Plenty Regional Council
P O Box 364
WHAKATANE

Dear Sir

Representation arrangements for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council

I have received a letter from the Local Government Commission stating that my submission made as a dissenting councillor has been disallowed namely based on advice received from the electoral officer.

The council approved in their minutes the right of dissenting councillors to make their view known to the Commission.

This I did by forwarding a letter to the Commission and also via your council as the Act requires.

I fail to see how I lodged a submission outside the statutory process when I did this according to a council resolution confirmed at the council committee on 6 November 2003.

I believe I did everything asked of myself as a councillor in adhering to the procedure requested by council of myself.

I also feel that council should be able to hold its head up high and say we have allowed the fair process to occur, that is everyone could say they have been treated equally, obviously this is not the case.

I believe that council should advise the Local Government Commission that they consider my dissenting opinion as part and parcel of all submissions made to the council on representation. This would mean council is acting within its resolutions.

Yours faithfully

Bryan Riesterer
Eastern Bay Councillor

CC Mr John Cronin
Chairman
Bay of Plenty Regional Council



LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

11 November 2003

13 NOV 2003

Mr Bryan Riesterer
PO Box 423
OPOTIKI

Fax: 07 315 6165

FAXED

Dear Mr Riesterer

PROPOSED REPRESENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BAY OF PLenty REGIONAL COUNCIL

Thank you for your facsimile message of 7 November 2003, in which you enquire as to the status of your submission to the Commission dated 30 October 2003, regarding the proposed representation arrangements of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

The Commission has today received from the Council the appeals received against its final proposal, and other relevant information, including the submissions received on its initial proposal.

As the Council confirmed its initial proposal as its final proposal for the 2004 elections, only those persons who lodged submissions on the Council's initial proposal had the right to lodge appeals against the final decision of the Council (section 190 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 refers). In that regard I note that you were not a submitter on the Council's initial proposal.

The Local Electoral Act does not provide the Commission with the discretion to consider submissions on the final representation proposals of local authorities that have been lodged outside the statutory process. The Commission is therefore unable to take your submission into account in determining the representation arrangements of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council for the 2004 local elections.

As the Council has also forwarded a copy of your submission to the Commission, a copy of this letter is being sent to the Council's Chief Executive for his information.

Yours sincerely

Donald Riezebos
Chief Executive Officer

Your elected councillor for the
Eastern Bay of Plenty Constituency

Contact Address: Bryan Riesterer
P O Box 423
OPOTIKI

Telephone: (07) 315 6165
Facsimile: (07) 315 6165
Email: bryan.riesterer@clear.net.nz



30/10/03

The Local Government Commission
P O Box 5362
WELLINGTON

Dear Commissioners

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council has noted the councillors whom objected to the representation decision to make their views independently to the commission can do so without councils endorsement.

I believe councillors were more focused on Maori having two or three seats and I clearly believe the council has failed to take into account the new era of local government legislation, the fact that communities of interest are the primary driver for any decision making of Local Government we believe the Bay of Plenty Regional Council has failed. We set out below the arguments we made at the council meetings however these points were not necessarily recorded in the minutes.

The commission should note that all movers and seconders have always not wanted Maori seats and this was their prime driver not communities of interest in the representation debate.

- 1) Eastern Bay of Plenty clearly fails to meet a population criteria however it currently funded some 38% of the total rate take of the council.

This high rate take within the lowest population area is caused by the significant river and drainage schemes operated by this council within the Eastern Bay.

- 2) Clearly these river and drainage schemes are significant communities within themselves and require significant extra work from constituent councillors. This work such as Asset Management Plans has more focus than general rate questions. General rate questions are certainly population/rateable value derivatives however river and drainage schemes require substantially more commitment and focus from Councillors.
- 3) The council's decision to have 12 councillors of which 2 will be in Maori Constituencies goes against any communities of interest, current council policy initiatives and all submissions made on the representation issue to council by various submitters.

Enclosed as Appendix 'A' is a timeline of decisions made on representation issues. The meeting held in August 2002 were to sort out the voting system that is First Past the Post and Single Transferable Vote. The reason two constituencies were discussed is that the reports presented to these committees were based on the Maori Roll not the Maori Electoral Population that the legislation requires.

Under the electoral roll numbers Maori could never get more than 2 seats, under an Electoral Population basis this could be three and this was put to the Maori Regional Representative Committee on 27 May 2003. At this point Maori Standing and

Representative Committee recommended 3 members; 1 Eastern, 1 South and 1 West. Council based their decision on the 25th September for Maori Seat based on a recommendation from its Maori Committee's discussion and recommendations on voting methods.

- 4) It is very clear for Maori Representation that 3 seats are more appropriate from communities of interest and population statistics.

The council have always accepted that there were 3 areas regarding Maori Representation and set up their iwi liaison system along these lines.

To now say that Maori from Tauranga and the Eastern Bay have strong communities of interest is clearly wrong.

Tauranga Maori are having significant contributions to the Smart Growth Strategy Eastern Bay Maori have no idea what that is. Eastern Bay Maori live in the district council areas that show up on an Index of Deprivation as the lowest in New Zealand. All three district councils within the Eastern Bay are within the bottom 10 councils throughout New Zealand. Opoitiki ranks as the lowest.

Tauranga Maori live in a city and it's environs that is one of the fastest growing regions in New Zealand. Again one is a city urban environment the other rural with people per square km in Tauranga at 541 while in Eastern Bay 15.

- 5) A simple analysis of the submissions to council on the member of seats is as follows:

Submitter	No of General Seats	No of Maori Seats	Total
Ngaiterangi Iwi	11	3	14
Whakatane District Council	11	3	14
Western BOP District Council	10	3	13
Rotorua District Council	11	3	14
Te Kahupoke hapu	11	3	14
Federated Farmers	12	2	14
Tauranga City	10	3	13

This is a summary of those submissions wishing to be heard and were heard by council. Other than Federated Farmers all supported 3 Maori councillors and what is proposed by Federated Farmers was not legally able to be done.

- 6) The question of the split for General seats was always a parochial and vested interest one however Whakatane District and Federated Farmers clearly identified the reasons why the population base in not a good reflection of the community at large within the Eastern Bay of Plenty.

Recommendation

- a) My recommendation was to have 14 councillors and by default three would have to be Maori.
- b) The 11 General Seats would be we believe better reflect the communities of interest as follows:

Western Bay	2
Tauranga	4
Rotorua	2
Eastern Bay	3

11

This would mean Rotorua would drop one seat.

- c) Clearly a representation review in the Bay of Plenty had to be done and there is an added complication from the Maori Empowering Act. A regional council does not reflect a population basis and there needs to be some very clear guidelines for these councils.
- d) The Higher Salaries Commission or Councils Remuneration Authority set out guidelines to remunerate councillors with a formula. Should this formula be applied to general seats if it was consideration of matters other than population would be reflected.

Clearly I believe it is important that the commission understand the facts and the representation debate focused on Maori Seats and how many the law said we had to have them and our council failed to go back to first principles and look at representation from a community of interest point of view.

Yours faithfully

Bryan Riesterer
Elected Councillor
Eastern Bay Constituency

TIMELINE FOR REPRESENTATION

1 Maori Regional Representation Committee Meetings August 2002

MRRC Meetings were held in August 2002 and resolved as follows:

1.1 MRRC SOUTH Meeting held on Wednesday 7 August 2002

1.1.1 Agenda Item: Number of Members on Council

Resolved:

That the MRRC South:

Recommends a Council comprising fourteen (14) members in 2004, comprising the existing Councillors PLUS an additional two (2) Maori members.

Wihapi/Eru-Morehu
CARRIED

1.1.2 Agenda Item: Wards for Maori Constituency

It was minuted that the motion was extensively discussed and required the casting vote of the Chairman.

Resolved:

That the MRRC South:

Recommends that Maori Constituency be sub-divided into two waka wards.

Wihapi/Fenwick
CARRIED

1.1.3 Agenda Item: Method of Voting

Resolved:

That the MRRC South:

Favours an STV system for the election of Council.

Fenwick/Eru-Morehu
CARRIED

1.2 MRRC West Meeting Held on Thursday 8 August 2003

1.2.1 Agenda Item: Maori Constituency Wards

Resolved:

That the MRRC West:

Recommends to the Maori Standing Committee that all Maori Constituency voters vote across the region for two members without a subdivision into two separate wards, and that the constituency be named the Waiariki constituency.

Ohia/Tapsell
CARRIED

1.2.2 *Agenda Item: Number of Members on Council*

Resolved:

Recommends to the Maori Standing Committee that the Council Membership remain at twelve with the Maori seats being taken from the existing wards on the basis of population statistics when they become available.

Wihapi/Eru-Morehu
CARRIED

1.3 MRRC East Meeting held on Friday 9 August 2003

1.3.1 *Agenda Item: Maori Constituency Wards*

Resolved:

That the MRRC East:

Recommends to the Maori Standing Committee that all 2004 Maori Constituency be sub-divided into two (2) wards.

Hata/Doherty
CARRIED

1.3.2 *Agenda Item: Method of Sub-Division*

Resolved:

That the MRRC East:

Recommends to the Maori Standing Committee that the Maori Constituency be subdivided on the basis that Maori roll voters in Tauranga district, Whakatane district and Opotiki district vote in the Tai Moana subdivision of the Maori constituency, and that the Maori roll voters in Taupo district, Rotorua district, Western Bay of Plenty district and Kawerau district vote in the Tuawhenua subdivision of the Maori constituency.

Kaire-Melbourne/Hata
CARRIED

Councillor Riesterer abstained from voting.

1.3.3 *Agenda Item: Membership of Council*

Resolved:

That the MRRC East:

Recommends to the Maori Standing Committee that the 2004 Council comprise the existing twelve (12) members plus an additional two (2) Maori members.

Doherty/Hata
CARRIED

1.3.4 *Agenda Item: Method of Voting*

Resolved:

That the MRRC East:

Recommends to the Maori Standing Committee that should the Maori Constituency be sub-divided into two (2) wards then the voting be conducted under the First Past the Post (FPP) system, otherwise the preferred option under a single Maori constituency is for voting under a Single Transferable Vote (STV) system.

Hata/Doherty
CARRIED

Councillor Riesterer abstained from voting.

2 **Maori Standing Committee Meeting held on 12 August 2002**

Agenda Item: Maori Constituency Briefing

Recommendation

That the Regional Council

- 1 Receives the report.
- 2 Notes the Maori Standing Committee recommends to Council that:
 - The Maori Constituency be subdivided into two (2) wards; and
 - Voting in the Maori constituency be conducted under the First Past the Post (FPP) system.

Hohapata-Oke/Doherty
CARRIED

- 3 Notes the Maori Standing Committee recommends to Council that membership of council for the 2004 Council elections be a 14 member council, comprising existing 12 members plus two new Maori members.

Eru-Morehu/Tapsell
CARRIED

- 4 Notes that the Maori Standing Committee recommends to Council that Te Puni Kokiri (Ministry for Maori Development) be requested, through Environment B.O.P Group Manager Communications, to generously fund a publicity/education campaign from the capacity building fund that they administer on behalf of government, on the basis that this Maori constituency is a first for New Zealand, and further provided that the Maori Standing

Doherty/Hohaptata-Oke
CARRIED

The minutes and resolutions of this meeting were received at the Council meeting of 26 September 2002 and these Council minutes were confirmed at the Council meeting of 7 November 2002.

3 **Special Council Meeting held on 12 September 2002 to discuss the Electoral System for 2004 Elections**

The following is the minute from this meeting:

Electoral System for 2004 Elections

Miles McConway (Group Manager HR & Corporate Services) outlined the options available to Council with regard to the electoral system to be used for the election of members for the 2004 triennial elections. Council noted that majority system adopted by district councils in the regional was for the FPP option.

Resolved:

That the Regional Council:

- 1 Receives the report.
- 2 Adopts the FPP as the electoral system for the 2004 local body elections.
- 3 Publicly notifies its decision on or before 19 September 2002 in accordance with section 28 of the Local Electoral Act 2001.

Riesterer/Elder
CARRIED

Councillors Pringle and Summerhays requested their votes be recorded against the foregoing resolutions.

The minutes and resolutions of this meeting were received at the Council meeting of 26 September 2002 and these Council minutes were confirmed at the Council meeting of 7 November 2002.

4 **Council Workshop on Representation Review was held on 20 May 2003**

5 **Joint Maori Regional Representatives Committee meeting held on 27 May 2003**

The following is the minute from this meeting.

5.1 **Maori Constituency Implementation Options**

Refer pages 13 – 22 of the agenda

The Maori Policy Advisor briefed members on the options available for the Maori constituency elections due in October 2004.

Miles McConway (Group Manager HR & Corporate Services) was in attendance to address members on the report on Representation Review (refer pages 15 – 22 of the agenda).

Members discussed the issue of representation and supported the concept of three Maori councillors.

Recommendation:

That the Joint Maori Regional Representative Committee:

- 1 Receives the report.
- 2 Notes that a submission from MRRC will be made in response to the recommendation by Council.

Wihapi/Eru-Morehu
CARRIED

- 3 Submits to the Maori Standing Committee their support for three Maori Councillors and that the Maori Standing Committee forwards a submission to Council noting their support.

Hohapata-Oke/Hata
CARRIED

6 Maori Standing Committee meeting held on 3 June 2003

The following is the minute from this meeting.

6.1 Maori Constituency Recommendation from MRRC

The committee considered recommendation number 3 from the JMMRC meeting of 27 May 2003 (see above) and resolved as follows:

Resolved

That the Regional Council:

- 1 Supports the Maori Standing Committee decision for fourteen councillors at the next triennium, which will mean three Maori Councillor seats and eleven General Councillor seats.

Riesterer/McCausland
CARRIED

Councillors Michie, Cronin, Elder and Pringle abstained from voting on the recommendation.

This report from the MSC meeting of 3 June 2003 was received at the Council meeting held on Thursday 3 July 2003.

Special Council Meeting held on 22 July 2003 to discuss Representation Review

Council resolved as follows:

Resolved:

That the Regional Council:

- 1 Receives the report.
- 2 Agrees that the number, name and boundaries of the existing general constituencies as described below remain unchanged.

Constituency	SO Plan Number
Bay of Plenty Constituency	58 080
Tauranga Constituency	59 503
Western Bay of Plenty Constituency	58 081
Rotorua Constituency	61 173
Eastern Bay of Plenty Constituency	58 084

- 3 Agrees that the total number of general constituencies members be ten (10) and allocates these to the general constituencies as follows:

Western Bay of Plenty Constituency	2 members
Tauranga Constituency	4 members
Rotorua Constituency	2 members
Eastern Bay of Plenty Constituency	2 members

The arguments that support this decision are as follows:

The four general constituencies reflect the communities of interest represented by the District Council boundaries within the Bay of Plenty region.

In accordance with section 19V(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001 the population that each member represents in the general constituencies must be within the range of 19173 +/- 10% (17,255 to 21,090), unless particular community of interest considerations justify otherwise.

The representation of the Western Bay of Plenty, Rotorua and Eastern Bay of Plenty constituencies fall outside the stipulated range.

Council considers that the variance in representation in these three constituencies is acceptable given the aim of retaining district council boundaries as being the boundaries of the Regional Council's constituencies clearly identifying with commonly understood boundaries and the need to distribute fairly 10 members throughout all four constituencies.

Western Bay of Plenty and Eastern Bay of Plenty constituencies will effectively remain over represented and Council considers that this is additionally justified by factors such as the rateable value and area of these constituencies.

The Rotorua general constituency will effectively be under represented but Council considers that this is compensated by the introduction of the two Maori constituencies given the density of the Maori Electoral Population in the Rotorua area.

- 4 Agrees that the total number of regional council members be twelve (12)

Herbert/Summerhays
CARRIED

- 5 Agrees that the number of Maori constituencies be two (2).

- 6 Confirms that the Maori constituencies be named Taimoana constituency and Tuawhenua constituency and agrees that the boundaries of each of the two Maori constituencies are as described in Appendix 1 [refer to map page 1/1/21 of the agenda].

- 7 Agrees that the number of Maori members be two (2), and allocates these to the Maori constituencies as follows:

Taimoana Constituency 1 member
Tuawhenua Constituency 1 member

The arguments which support this decision are as follows:

For the purpose of clarification the above two Maori constituencies reflect the communities of interest of the two main Bay of Plenty waka and the coastal and inland geographical location of the Maori population in the Bay of Plenty as follows:

Maori Constituency	Communities of Interest
Taimoana	Encompasses those Maori who are affiliated with the Mataatua waka and who live in either the Western part of the Western Bay of Plenty, including Tauranga, and the Eastern Bay of Plenty excluding Kawerau and any others who identify as Maori who live in those areas.
Tuawhenua	Encompasses those Maori who are affiliated with the Te Arawa waka and who live in the Rotorua, Kawerau and Te Puke areas and any others who identify as Maori who live in those areas.

- 8 An additional argument supporting both decisions is that in accommodating the Maori Constituencies Council did not want to see an overall increase in the number of Councillors.

Whitaker/Michie
CARRIED

8 **Joint Maori Regional Representatives Committee meeting held on 12 August 2003**

The committee received a verbal report from the Maori Policy Advisor that updated the committee on the Council decision of 22 July 2003. Members were advised that the Council decision was open for submission. The Chief Executive noted that in making its decision, Council had taken regard of the decision of the JMRRC's and the MSC and also other matters.

9 **Council meeting held on Thursday 25 September 2003**

Council confirmed the minutes of the Special Council meeting held on 22 July 2003 as a true and correct record subject to some amendments and corrections as noted above in item 7.

9.1 **Council heard submissions on Representation Review at its Council meeting held on 25 September 2003**

Council resolved as follows:

Resolved:

That the Regional Council:

- 1 Makes no change to its original representation review proposal and gives public notice accordingly that is, the representation will be:

Western Bay of Plenty Constituency	2 members
Tauranga Constituency	4 members
Rotorua Constituency	2 members
Eastern Bay of Plenty Constituency	2 members
Maori Constituency	2 members

Pringle/Elder
CARRIED

- 2 Notes the following reasons for the above decision:

- Fairness of representation;
- Appropriate communities of interest
- The introduction of Maori constituencies;
- In accordance with section 19V(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001 the population that each member represents in the general constituencies must be within the range of 19173 +/- 10% (17,255 to 21,090), unless particular community of interest considerations justify otherwise.

Summerhays/Pringle
CARRIED

Councillor Riesterer wished his vote recorded against the resolution and the reasons.

Council noted that the request for some Councillors to lodge a minority view to the Local Government Commission remained without the permission of Council.
