**Population volatility and movement to and from East Coast Electorate**

The East Coast Electorate shares boundaries with four electorates: Napier, Bay of Plenty, Rotorua and Taupo.

There is no crossover with the Taupo electorate – the population does not move between electorates to work or shop, and there is no shared voting. It is noted that there are no proposed changes to the Taupo electorate boundary.

There is population movement from East Coast to Bay of Plenty to work and shop. This is notable in Maketu and Paengaroa to Te Puke, Papamoa, and Mount Maunganui. Residents in Maketu and Paengaroa identify more closely with the Mount and are governed by the Western Bay of Plenty Regional Council. There are around 700 voters on the East Coast roll in these areas. Voters on the Bay of Plenty side of the boundary did not vote in the East Coast electorate, however around half of voters from that area voted in Te Puke, and a smaller but significant number in Papamoa. These voters could be moved to the newly proposed Mt Maunganui electorate.

There is population movement from East Coast to Rotorua to work and shop. This is notable in Murupara, Galatea, Minginui and Ruatahuna. The total population voting on the East Coast roll in these areas is also around 600 voters. The majority of voters in this area are enrolled on the Waiariki roll.

There is population movement from the Napier Electorate to East Coast to work and shop in Tiniroto, Muriwai, Motu, Otoko and Matawai. These areas, together with the areas affected by the proposed boundary changes - Manutuke, Patutahi, Te Karaka, and Whatatutu - identify with Gisborne are governed by the Gisborne District Council. Approximately 1300 voters are on the East Coast roll in these areas. The voting population in this area is not volatile – people who come from these areas largely stay in these areas. Shared voting was conducted at each of the voting places in these areas.

The proposed boundary changes between Rotorua and Mt Maunganui leave both areas with a shortfall. Mt Maunganui with the largest shortfall of 1720 voters could take 700 voters from Maketu and Paengaroa. This would bring their voting population up to 68,855.

**Suggested variation considering voter identification and local authority**

Rotorua could pick up 600 voters from Murupara, Miniginui, Galatea and Ruatahuna, bringing their voting population to 69,548.

East Coast should regain 200 voters from Napier in the Matawai, Motu, Tiniroto and Muriwai areas, and lose 600 voters to Rotorua and 700 to Mt Maunganui. This would bring their voting population to 69,036.

The loss of 200 voters from Napier would be made up by moving the boundary between Napier and Tukituki. This could be achieved by moving the voting populations of Clive (around 2000) from Tukituki to Napier. This would bring Tukituki’s voting population down to 68,370 and Napier’s up to 67,467.

The distribution would then be:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Electorates | Electoral population | Nett Change | **New Electoral Population** | Variation from quota | Variance from quota (percentage) |
| Mt Maunganui | 68,155 | +700 | **68,855** | -1020 | -1.5% |
| East Coast | 70,136 | -1100 | **69,036** | -839 | -1.2% |
| Napier | 65,667 | +1800 | **67,467** | -2408 | -3.5% |
| Tukituki | 70,370 | -2000 | **68,370** | -1505 | -2.2% |
| Rotorua | 68,948 | +600 | **69,548** | -327 | 0.5% |

These changes keep all electorates within the +/- 5% tolerance.