

## Notice of Meeting:

I hereby give notice that an ordinary Meeting of the Council will be held on:

**Date:** Tuesday 9 October 2018  
**Time:** 1.00pm  
**Meeting Room:** Council Chamber  
**Venue:** Municipal Building, Garden Place, Hamilton

Richard Briggs  
Chief Executive

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## Council OPEN AGENDA

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### Membership

Chairperson	Mayor A King
Deputy Chairperson	Deputy Mayor M Gallagher
Members	Cr M Bunting
	Cr J R Casson
	Cr S Henry
	Cr D Macpherson
	Cr G Mallett
	Cr A O'Leary
	Cr R Pascoe
	Cr P Southgate
	Cr G Taylor
	Cr L Tooman
	Cr R Hamilton

**Quorum:** A majority of members (including vacancies)

**Meeting Frequency:** Monthly – or as required

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Lee-Ann Jordan  
Governance Manager

**3 October 2018**

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## **Purpose**

The Council is responsible for:

1. Providing leadership to, and advocacy on behalf of, the people of Hamilton.
2. Ensuring that all functions and powers required of a local authority under legislation, and all decisions required by legislation to be made by local authority resolution, are carried out effectively and efficiently, either by the Council or through delegation.

## **Terms of Reference**

1. To exercise those powers and responsibilities which cannot legally be delegated by Council:
  - a) The power to make a rate.
  - b) The power to make a bylaw.
  - c) The power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the Long Term Plan.
  - d) The power to adopt a Long Term Plan or Annual Plan, or Annual Report.
  - e) The power to appoint a Chief Executive.
  - f) The power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the Long Term Plan, or developed for the purpose of the Council's governance statement, including the 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy.
  - g) The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy.
  - h) The power to approve or change the District Plan, or any part of that Plan, in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.
  - i) The power to approve or amend the Council's Standing Orders.
  - j) The power to approve or amend the Code of Conduct for Elected Members.
  - k) The power to appoint and discharge members of committees.
  - l) The power to establish a joint committee with another local authority or other public body.
  - m) The power to make the final decision on a recommendation from the Parliamentary Ombudsman, where it is proposed that Council not accept the recommendation.
  - n) The power to amend or replace the delegations in Council's *Delegations to Positions Policy*.
2. To exercise the following powers and responsibilities of Council, which the Council chooses to retain:
  - a) Resolutions required to be made by a local authority under the Local Electoral Act 2001, including the appointment of an electoral officer and reviewing representation arrangements.
  - b) Approval of any changes to Council's vision, and oversight of that vision by providing direction on strategic priorities and receiving regular reports on its overall achievement.
  - c) Approval of any changes to city boundaries under the Resource Management Act.
  - d) Adoption of governance level strategies, plans and policies which advance Council's vision and strategic goals.
  - e) Approval of the Triennial Agreement.

- f) Approval of the local governance statement required under the Local Government Act 2002.
- g) Approval of a proposal to the Remuneration Authority for the remuneration of Elected Members.
- h) Approval of any changes to the nature and delegations of the Committees.
- i) Approval of all Council and Committee taskforces and their terms of reference.

**Oversight of Policies:**

- *Corporate Hospitality and Entertainment Policy*
- *Delegations to Positions Policy*
- *Elected Members Support Policy*
- *Significance and Engagement Policy*

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**1 Apologies**

**2 Confirmation of Agenda**

The Council to confirm the agenda.

**3 Declaration of Interest**

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

**4 Public Forum**

As per Hamilton City Council's Standing Orders, a period of up to 30 minutes has been set aside for a public forum. Each speaker during the public forum section of this meeting may speak for three minutes or longer at the discretion of the Mayor.

Please note that the public forum is to be confined to those items falling within the terms of the reference of this meeting.

Speakers will be put on a Public Forum speaking list on a first come first served basis in the Council Chamber prior to the start of the Meeting. A member of the Governance Team will be available to co-ordinate this. As many speakers as possible will be heard within the allocated time.

If you have any questions regarding Public Forum please contact Governance by telephoning 07 838 6439.

# Council Report

**Committee:** Council **Date:** 09 October 2018  
**Author:** Lee-Ann Jordan **Authoriser:** David Bryant  
**Position:** Governance Manager **Position:** General Manager Corporate  
**Report Name:** Representation Review - Submissions Report

<b>Report Status</b>	<i>Open</i>
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## Purpose

To inform the Council of the feedback that emerged from submission on its initial proposal.

## Staff Recommendation

2. That the Council:
  - a) receives the report;
  - b) notes the feedback received;
  - c) notes that Council will need to determine a Final Proposal for its representation arrangements at the Council Meeting on 1 November 2018; and
  - d) notes that procedurally, for any amendment or alteration of Council's initial proposal, the Council must demonstrate a connection to the submissions received.

## Executive Summary

3. On 16 August 2018, Council resolved its initial proposal for the representation review to retain the existing representation arrangements for at least the 2019 Election.
4. This initial proposal was then publicly notified on Friday 24 August 2018, with consultation formally commencing on this date and closing at 5pm on Monday 24 September 2018.
5. During this period, the public were asked to submit feedback on the Council's initial proposal, online or in hardcopy.
6. The details of the Council's initial proposal are as follows:
  - i. the Hamilton City Council comprises 12 councillors elected under the ward system, plus the mayor elected 'at large'
  - ii. the Hamilton City Council is divided into two wards, consisting of the following communities of interest:
    - I. **East Ward** (represented by six councillors), comprising the area to the east of the Waikato River (i.e. the current East Ward);
    - II. **West Ward** (represented by six councillors), comprising the area to the west of the Waikato River (i.e. the current West Ward).

- iii. no community boards are established as:
    - I. effective representation would not be enhanced by establishing community boards, having considered the identified communities of interest in terms of distinctiveness, representation, access and effective governance; and
    - II. if wards are confirmed, ward councillors are likely to provide sufficient representation of communities of interest and therefore ensure adequate representation and access between elected members and the population.
7. During the one month of formal consultation:
    - 37 submissions were received;
    - Eight submissions (22%) supported the initial proposal;
    - 29 submissions (78%) did not support the initial proposal; and
    - Six submitters indicated they wished to speak to their submissions at the public hearing on Tuesday 9 October 2018.
  8. The Council now needs to consider the submissions received on its initial proposal and hear those submitters who have asked to present to Council. A hearing schedule can be found in Attachment 1 of this report.
  9. The Council will then need to determine a final proposal at the Council meeting on 1 November 2018.
  10. In determining a final proposal, Council is required to provide reasons where the initial proposal is amended and why any submissions were not supported - a requirement for the formal proposal public notice.

## Background

### Legal Context

11. The Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) requires every local authority to undertake a representation review at least once every six years. The Council's last review was undertaken in 2012, and it is therefore required to complete a review prior to the 2019 local authority elections.
12. The representation review provides the opportunity for the Council to assess its representation arrangements to ensure these are fair and effective to meet our communities' needs and expectations.
13. More information about the representation review process can be found:
  - in the Council Report from 16 August 2018 [here](#);
  - in Part 1A of the Local Electoral Act (LEA) [here](#); and
  - in the Guidelines issued by the Local Government Commission (LGC) [here](#).
14. The LGC issued guidelines on undertaking a representation review which the Council must take into consideration. They are available [here](#).
15. The Council will recall that there are three key factors you are required to consider:
  - a. To identify the city's communities of interest and their geographical boundaries;

- b. To ensure effective representation of these communities of interest with consideration of factors such as:
- the number of wards (if any), and their boundaries and names;
  - how councillors are elected; i.e. from wards, ‘at large’ (i.e. by the whole of the city) or a mix of both;
  - the number of councillors;
  - whether to establish community boards, and, if so, the arrangements for those boards.
- c. To provide fair representation to electors, by ensuring that each councillor represents about the same number of people. The LEA sets out a formula (known as the ‘+/- 10% rule’) that applies to wards to achieve population equity. This principle does not apply if councillors are elected ‘at large’.

16. Key dates for the representation review are:

Date	Activity
<b>9 October 2018</b>	Verbal submissions heard by the Council
<b>1 November 2018</b>	The Council determines its final proposal.
<b>By 5 November 2018</b>	Public notice of the Council’s final proposal is published. A one-month public appeal/objection period follows.
<b>By 5 December 2018</b>	If no appeals or objections are received, the Council’s final proposal becomes the representation arrangements that will apply for the 2019 elections.  A public notice to this effect is published.
<b>By 15 January 2019 (or earlier)</b>	Any appeals/objections received are forwarded to the LGC for consideration.
<b>By 10 April 2019</b>	Determination by LGC on any appeals/objections received. A public notice of the determination is published.

### Final Proposal

17. Following consideration of the submissions received during formal consultation, on 1 November 2018, the Council is required to resolve a **final** proposal, which will then need to be publicly notified. A one-month period for appeals or objections follows, during which:
- an appeal may be made by a submitter on the initial proposal on matters related to their original submission; and/or
  - an objection may be lodged by any person if the Council’s final proposal differs from its initial proposal. The objection must identify the matters to which the objection relates.

18. If no appeals or objections are received on the Council's final proposal and the final proposal complies with the LEA requirements for achieving fair representation, then the Council's final proposal becomes the basis for election for the 2019 triennial elections. A public notice is required to provide confirmation.
19. In the event that the Council's final proposal:
  - a. is the subject of any appeal and/or objection; and/or
  - b. does not comply with the requirements for achieving fair representation (i.e. the +/- 10% rule in the LEA)
 then the representation arrangement proposal will be determined by the LGC.

## Discussion

### Analysis

20. The Council received a total of 37 submissions on its initial proposal and a copy of all submissions received can be found in Attachment 1.
21. A copy of all submissions can also be found on the Council's 'Have Your Say' website [here](#). Elected Members are urged to read these in full.
22. An analysis of the submissions can be found in Attachment 2.
23. Summary of the analysis:
  - There were 37 submissions received and 36 submitters said they lived in Hamilton (one did not answer this question).
  - 29 submissions (78%) **did not support** the Council's initial proposal.
  - 8 submissions (22%) **supported** the Council's initial proposal.
  - 6 submitters indicated they wished to speak to their submission at the 9 October public hearing.
  - There were no explicit themes associated with submissions that supported or did not support the initial proposal. Submitters, both for and against the initial proposal, noted a wide range and combination of reasons for their preferences.
  - Some submissions that did not support the initial proposal in its entirety were in favour of certain components of the initial proposal making it challenging to draw clear conclusions and themes.

### Legal and Policy Considerations

24. Staff confirm that the options for the Council's initial proposal on representation arrangements comply with the Council's legal and policy requirements.
25. The legislative requirements of the representation review are detailed in paragraphs 11-12 above.

### Risks

26. The public can appeal, or object to, the Council's *final* proposal for its representation arrangements within a one-month period from the public notice of the final proposal. If any appeals or objections are received, the Council is required to send its *final* proposal, with all supporting documentation and appeals/objections lodged, to the LGC for determination.

27. In this event, the LGC would consider the robustness of the process followed by the Council and it may also form an opinion on matters which are within the scope of the review.
28. While it is not possible to eliminate the possibility of an objection or an appeal of the Council's final proposal being lodged, staff are confident that the process that has been undertaken to date has been thorough and evidence-based. This includes:
  - significant pre-consultation with the public and informal discussions with Elected Members;
  - comprehensive record-keeping and robust record management by the project team;
  - compliance with the LEA and LGC Guidelines; and
  - ongoing communication with, and support from, the Council's electoral officer.

## **Significance & Engagement Policy**

### **Significance**

29. Reviewing the key considerations of this report, staff considered they have a medium level of significance – this may change when the final proposal is determined.
30. Regardless, as these matters are subject to a bespoke consultation process under the LEA, a formal public engagement process was followed.

### **Engagement**

31. Formal consultation commenced with a public notice of the initial proposal on Friday 24 August 2018. Submissions closed at 5pm on Monday 24 September 2018.
32. Consultation collateral was prepared by the project team and made available both in hardcopy and online from 24 August 2018. This collateral included:
  - a. a plain-English information booklet;
  - b. a poster (for the 'Have your Say' portals in libraries and Municipal Building); and
  - c. representation review [webpage](#);
33. The project team held four drop-in sessions for members of the public to find out more. They were attended by a total of five people. The details of the session are as follows:

Monday 27 August – Hamilton City Council  
Thursday 30 August – Waimarie Hamilton East Community Centre  
Tuesday 4 September – Hamilton City Council  
Wednesday 12 September – St Andrews Library
34. The formal consultation process was promoted in the following ways:
  - a. a Public Notice published in the Waikato Times on Friday 24 August 2018
  - b. multiple social media posts on Facebook and LinkedIn
  - c. a media advisory
  - d. a story on 'Our Hamilton' website
  - e. multiple features on the news carousel on the homepage of the Hamilton City Council website
  - f. posters and information booklets displayed in all libraries and the main reception area at the Municipal Building.
  - g. email address for queries and comments.

35. The project team provided Elected Members with a general update about the submission process on 12 September 2018.

### **Attachments**

Attachment 1 - Representation Review 2018 - Submissions

Attachment 2 - Representation Review 2018 - Submissions Analysis

What is your name?	Do you support the Council's initial proposal for representation arrangements for 2019?	Do you support the Council's initial proposal for representation arrangements for 2019? - Please tell us why	Do you want to speak about your submission at the 9 October 2018 hearing?	Do you live	Response ID	Supporting material
Shayne McNamara	No	<p>I think a 2-ward system is outdated and doesn't provide the best candidate choices or fair electoral or party representation. Hamilton is just physically not big enough to support a two-ward system.</p> <p>I am in favour of reducing the number of councillors to 10 from a single ward and have the Mayor elected at large also.</p> <p>If a particular candidate is running in West Ward and most of the people in the East Ward want to vote them out because they supported something that affected the East Ward voters this is impossible. Same with supporting a good candidate in the West ward that might otherwise not quite get in.</p> <p>It seems crazy to have a 2-ward system for such a relatively small city both geographically and demographically.</p>	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4E-2	
Martin Toop	No	<p>I have been in contact with councillors for maybe the previous 8 years. This has been with a group trying to get a park for seniors and trying to get more people using our green spaces by making the parks, etc. , more attractive, more carbon sequestration. Most councillors have never visited some parts of the suburbs. I have done a lot of lettering boxing for Labour, Green Party and TOP. The range of low socio economic streets/ top end streets is an eye opener. Did council research come across cities overseas where say each councillor has his or her own ward? 12 wards, one for each councillor would overcome the council being business biased as WRC is farmer biased. Too many councillors have spent too many years on council. 3 terms enough??? Whatever ward arrangement there should be a system that gives us a</p>	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF44-H	

		good mix in age, gender, expertise and city knowledge. I'm sure a younger aged council would be getting more urgent action on climate change. I've always been impressed with the work done by current councillors, their accessibility and dedication but we all suffer from realising times change in so many ways.				
Ngairé Atmore	Yes		No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4P-D	
John Lewis	No	Hamilton is too large for Cllrs. to know it geographically or socially, ie to really know what is happening in each street, cluster of shops, parks or to know the people who live there. I favour East and West long wards, each with 3 Cllrs and shorter cross-wards for the South and North, each represented by 2 Cllrs. Might have to add a third one when Peacockes is populated. Boundaries to be drawn to include proportionate numbers of citizens. Personally I find 6 Cllrs for our West ward too many I only make contact with 2, don't have any dealings with 3 others and can't even remember who the sixth one is. It's OK to have all voters select the Mayor though STV would ensure reallocation of wasted votes more fairly.	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4F-3	
Dave Duggart	Yes	I do not feel that we need more councillors or that "at large" councillors is a good idea	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4C-Z	
Max Coyle	No	Increase number of councillors to 16, elect all Councillors 'at large'. Introduce local wards, 3 for each side of river to a total of 6 local wards.	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4D-1	
ROD BOWMAN	No	Council members should be elected at large because the decisions they make in the main effect the whole of the city's ratepayers, not just a particular section of the city's population.	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4B-Y	
Daniel Silva	No	As the 2 wards are approximately of similar size and population I propose 10 Councillors are more than adequate to represent the people. Therefore the current arrangement of 12 Councillors should be reduced to 10 and it would also reduce the Council administration costs.	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4N-B	

Lyall Duffus	No	There are too many councillors and too few wards to give meaningful representation.  I'd prefer to see a FOUR ward system (two on the East and two on the West), with TWO councillors per ward	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF45-J	
Brian Thompson	No	I need to choose ALL of those representing me not half. time to get rid of some of the deadwood and we cannot do that if we cannot touch them.	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF42-F	
Jordan Godfrey	No		No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4W-M	
shona McClinchy	Yes	I consider councillors can have a better opportunity to familiarise themselves with different aspects if they have a smaller "patch".	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4K-8	
Chee Keong Yong	No	I would like to see councillors elected from two wards still (East & West) but that the number of Councillors be reduced to either 8 or 10.	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4Y-P	
Mano Manoharan	Yes	Gives an opportunity for people to elect the candidates they like. But same as other districts the candidate standing to serve the community should be a resident of the ward and should be living in the ward for over 12 months. Previously some Councillors who got elected to Council and other Boards or Trusts resigned from their other positions to serve the community. Ministers should enforce this to stop them from double dipping and failing to attend regular meetings and serving the community	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4V-K	
Craig Wills	No	I believe in cross the city representation elected on the Single Transferable Vote model. The two ward model as far as I am concerned shows up a significant flaw! There are pockets in each of the wards that do not appear to be represented adequately around the council table: Maori, ethnic groups, south east Hamilton, community groups, youth, etc. I believe that we should have Community Boards! We just need this layer to hold the so-called elected twelve councillors to account for their actions and, in a lot of cases, inactions.	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4U-J	

Julie	No	Initially I was strongly in favour of one ward/at large for the whole city as I think the river is a silly divider. But, after reading the research on the reasons for and against, I am now in favour of four wards plus Mayor. Main reason is diversity on council is essential, and if we have 1-2 wards, that means the wealthiest survive as their campaigns are based on big dollars, big billboards, and people then vote on name recognition. There is a much better chance of having a diverse council, if a campaigning budget is able to be applied to a smaller area.  I also think we should have 4 councillors per ward to ensure the growth of Hamilton is included in decisions.  I don't believe the Mayor should get a casting vote on items costing more than \$500K	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF46-K	
adip desai	Yes		No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF48-N	
Judy McDonald	No	I object to being restricted to voting for people in only my ward - I have frequently been unable to support good candidates because they are on the wrong side of the river, and have not voted for as many candidates as I am permitted to because I had little faith in what was offered to me in my own ward. The things that affect Hamilton most seriously are not related to what side of the river you live on - they are city-wide, and I would prefer to vote for the most capable candidate, regardless of where they live.	Yes	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF4A-X	

<p>Mark Servian</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>1 - Council should have more than two wards, anything less means radically different communities are lumped together, risking under-representation by the weaker and smaller ones.</p> <p>2 - If the Council is going to have two wards, they should be arranged north and south, as this reflects the actual political, social and economic divide in the city.</p> <p>This is seen most starkly in the electoral voting patterns for the 2017 General Election, as mapped by Chris McDowall for the SpinOff newsite. What is clear is that the Electoral Act's 'community of interest rules will, at some stage in the future turn the city's general electorates around to north-south, and the COuncil could demonstrate its wisdom by pre-empting this move for its elections.</p> <p>See <a href="https://fogonwater.carto.com/builder/ec6911f6-b509-4723-8a0e-b403f23861a4/embed?state=%7B%22map%22%3A%7B%22ne%22%3A%5B-37.86233686542099%2C175.2124579274096%5D%2C%22sw%22%3A%5B-37.692464909064284%2C175.33845737809318%5D%2C%22center%22%3A%5B-37.77744968050693%2C175.27545765275138%5D%2C%22zoom%22%3A12%7D%7D">https://fogonwater.carto.com/builder/ec6911f6-b509-4723-8a0e-b403f23861a4/embed?state=%7B%22map%22%3A%7B%22ne%22%3A%5B-37.86233686542099%2C175.2124579274096%5D%2C%22sw%22%3A%5B-37.692464909064284%2C175.33845737809318%5D%2C%22center%22%3A%5B-37.77744968050693%2C175.27545765275138%5D%2C%22zoom%22%3A12%7D%7D</a></p>	<p>No</p>	<p>in Hamilton</p>	<p>ANON-WYWU-GF6J-9</p>	
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Kelli Pike	No	<p>To all elected members... Be bold, be brave and vote for change.</p> <p>I am asking you to put forward / and vote for "at large voting" in this representation review. I believe it is an opportunity to 'shake up the status quo' and potentially improve voter turnout in 2019. (Proof of the status quo not working is the 32% voter turnout in 2016).</p> <p>Reasons: All Councillors (should) make decisions based on what is best for the city as a whole.</p> <p>We need more choice, so that we can have the best possible candidates representing us.</p> <p>I believe that at large voting will improve diversity of elected members, by allowing communities of interest (be it ethnicity, environment, social justice etc) to rally support for a candidate citywide.</p> <p>'At large voting' is a better form of representation for voters who are transient or in unstable accommodation.</p> <p>* I applaud the decision to implement Maaori representation in committees. I believe at large voting in 2019 and STV voting from 2022 would serve the communities well by ensuring we have the best people representing us.</p> <p>I hope your decision will be based on the overall vision which is to improve participation of your constituents.</p> <p>Ngaa mihi</p>	Yes	in Hamilton	ANON- WYWU- GF6X-Q	
D.Aplin	No		No	in Hamilton	ANON- WYWU- GF6H-7	
	No		No	in	ANON-	

				Hamilton	WYWU-GF63-J	
C.Aplin	No		No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF6Z-S	
Josh Duckett	No	This city is getting larger and all areas should have a chance to choose all members in council.	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF67-P	
Residents and Rate Payers Association Inc	Yes	They tell the truth.	No	in Hamilton	BHLF-WYWU-GF6M-C	
Laura Turia Fa'Uhiva	No	I think by having community board, those boards can reach the community, will be the community, therefore speak for the community they are representing. In order for a councillor to make informed decisions short term and long term the advantage for them would be to have in depth, accurate information on what the community needs. In doing so, each community and there needs could be prioritised and needs to be met can be prioritised.	No	in Hamilton	BHLF-WYWU-GF61-G	
Martyn Hoy	No	The ward system was introduced some time ago to facilitate broader representation on Council. Initially there were five, then reduced to three and now only a meaningless (in terms of reason for being) two. More wards based on a community of interest enable citizens to identify with Councillors in their particular community when particular 'local' issues arise. I proposed 4 wards based on the rating sections NE, NW, SE, SW with 3 councillors in each ward. This should help in more representative councillors not just the rich and well known 'celebrities'.	No	in Hamilton	BHLF-WYWU-GF6R-H	

Julie Bowman	No	<p>It serves no purpose to split the city between East and West of the river along a 2 ward system as opposed to voting for councillors that represent the whole city as the decision making they make is for the entire city, not just the ward for which they have been elected. The argument suggested that it makes it easier for the public to know who the councillors are for the particular ward in which they live is, in my opinion, complete rubbish. The percentage of votes returned for the last local body election was extremely low and I would suggest that a good percentage of those that did vote would be able to name those that were elected in their ward, let alone those that could not even be bothered to register their vote. Also, concerns about the increased costs of running the candidate's campaign do not stack up for me as the advent of Social Media has created a more even playing field than ever before. Those incumbent councillors have not been concerned with how much more funding they may have available to them compared to other potential candidates in the past so why should an open system concern them greatly. It has been proven over and over again that name recognition is one of, if not the most, determining factor in a voter's mind and being a sitting member is an advantage as well. But nevermind, I digress. My number one reason for wanting the change from the 2 ward system to an across Hamilton system is that I want all of the councillors on the Hamilton City Council to make decisions for the whole of Hamilton without any perceived bias due to who may have voted for them in the past or may vote for them in the future.</p>	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF6E-4	
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<p>Geoff Kreegher</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The representation review is for Council to assess its representation arrangements to ensure these are fair and effective to meet the communities’ needs and expectations. The review aligns with the purpose of local authorities to provide for democratic and effective local government (section 3, Local Government Act 2002). Fair – Democratic or Effective it is not. 33.6% of enrolled voters actually voted - Why? Confidence in Council decision making has gone down 24% since 2016. The current Council does not represent the voter. Voters take time and effort to submit or inform Council - do Council listen or take heed e.g.:</p> <p>Free Parking 82% of submissions said No–92% of comments on social media were negative. What did we get “Free’ parking at a cost of \$1 million pa.</p> <p>10 Year Plan Challenge 1 Borrowing to pay for everyday costs 48% supported keeping the rating system same as it was. Council increased rates 9.7% - introduced a UAGC. Challenge 3 Transport most selected option - 50% lower rate of 10%. What did Council do – endorsed the full Transport programme of \$251m. Challenge 4 Investing in community infrastructure Over 84% did not think the 9 projects were the right mix. Council amended 8 projects deleted 1 and gave the Central Business Association \$100,000 to activate the central city plan. Staff redacting submissions to the 10 Year Plan. Through the ‘back door’ initiated a train proposal for 170 people per day subsidised by the ratepayer without consultation. Just a few examples of why 66.4% of eligible voters do not vote. Council do not listen. No wards—elected members would be voted in ‘at large’, (by the whole of the city) are supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hamilton does not have clearly defined communities of interest</li> <li>• Hamilton residents use the whole of the city in their daily lives</li> <li>• Home to work movements (Census 2013)</li> </ul> <p>The reason to change to electing councillors ‘at large’ rather than through a ward system is to provide effective representation to Hamilton electors, reflecting the city has a relatively compact geographic area and that Hamilton’s communities of interest</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>in Hamilton</p>	<p>ANON-WYWU-GF69-R</p>	
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		<p>are not geographically distinct, rather they are spread across the city;  Council's stance on why to retain the two ward system is moot:  How does it provide the public with reasonable access to councillors?  As opposed to Councillors elected 'at large'  How does it enable councillors to fairly represent their electoral areas and attend public meetings?  Once elected, Councillors represent the City (as a whole) not electoral area  How does it provide opportunity for a diverse range of candidates to stand for election when there are better candidates in the other ward but the voter is prevented from voting for them?  The statement that the Waikato River remains a defining characteristic of the city and people's sense of belonging is highly questionable.  The majority of residents and ratepayers did not vote for any of the current Councillors – hardly fair representation or democratic.  It is about fair representation – representation the operative term. The current Council is not representative – they do not listen to the very people they supposedly represent.  Recommendation  It is recommended that Council adopt 'At Large' (No Wards) system for electing councillors.</p>				
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Liz Selby	No	<p>I would prefer a mixed system within each ward.</p> <p>3 ems elected ward wide (east/west) and then divide each ward into 3 (north East, central East, South east) and 1 representatives is elected from each of these... at the moment we have the north east effect instead of the once seen river road effect.</p> <p>Still 6 councillors either side of the river and 1 mayor Hamilton wide.</p> <p>If you don't do this community boards would be good. Our areas are unique...</p> <p>I feel like the south east is the forgotten middle child of Hamilton and our community infrastructure seems to support this...</p> <p>This arrangement may lead to more diverse representation also</p> <p>Why do ems decide this? It seems skewed...</p>	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF6G-6	
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	No	<p>When elected councillors vote (or should) for Hamilton as a whole not by ward. Rhetoric by some councillors (and candidates) clearly reveals an east-west divide. In 2011 – 2012 Hamilton City Council reviewed its representation arrangements for the 2013 local authority triennial elections. There was a move to dispense with wards and have ‘at large’ voting. The theory was that the city’s suburbs are fairly homogeneous and remains so in 2018. Sixty submissions ultimately swayed councillors to stay with two wards. It was believed that some were acting out of self-interest. It’s more expensive to campaign across 107 sq km if you’re not well known. It’s cheaper to roll out billboards on only one side of the Waikato River. The ward system dilutes the democratic process, even in the current two ward system there is usually better candidates in the other ward rather than in the voters’ ward.</p> <p>Hamilton councillors were elected ‘at large’ about 30 years ago. But there were complaints that many of the councillors lived in expensive houses on River Road and weren’t ‘in touch’ (no different today) with what was happening in other suburbs. So the city was split into five wards. When Cr Pippa Mahood retired from the council in 2013, she noted that she had been shoulder-tapped to stand for the council 27 years earlier when there was a shortage of community leaders in her new small ward. The number of wards was later reduced to three, before the south ward was dropped to mirror Hamilton’s parliamentary electorates.</p> <p>The 2018 representation review Council assessed six (6) options, recommending the status quo</p> <p>OPTION 1 – status quo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Hamilton City Council comprises 12 councillors elected under the ward system, plus the mayor elected ‘at large’</li> <li>• the Hamilton City Council is divided into two wards, consisting of the following communities of interest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East Ward (represented by six councillors), comprising the area to the east of the Waikato River (i.e. the current East Ward);</li> <li>• West Ward (represented by six councillors), comprising the area to the west of the Waikato River (i.e. the current West Ward).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• no community boards are established as:</li> </ul> <p>OPTION 2 – no wards (‘at large’), retain 12 councillors, no community boards:</p>	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF6T-K	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Hamilton City Council comprises 12 councillors, plus the mayor;</li> <li>• the mayor and all councillors are elected by electors city-wide ('at large'),</li> <li>• no community boards are established as effective representation would not be enhanced</li> <li>• the reason for the change to electing councillors 'at large' rather than through a ward system is to provide effective representation to Hamilton electors, reflecting the city has a relatively compact geographic area and that Hamilton's communities of interest are not geographically distinct, rather they are spread across the city;</li> </ul> <p>16 August 2018 Council decided on an initial proposal for the city's representation arrangements. The initial proposal would retain the existing two-ward structure for the 2019 election, which is 12 councillors across the two wards (East and West) separated by the Waikato River, with the Mayor elected 'at large' by all voters across the city</p> <p>The rhetoric during debate was imaginative, bordering on fairy tales with some councillors more concerned about the cost of campaigning rather than better representation - identified in the surveys, e.g. often the most preferred candidates are standing in the other ward</p> <p>"At large system creates more barriers" (for candidates)</p> <p>At-large make it harder for people who haven't much money to get on Council and denying fair representation, At-large insinuates White middle class well off face that are generally around this table"</p> <p>All imaginative, bordering on fairy tales.</p> <p>The reasons for an 'At Large' system are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hamilton does not have clearly defined and identifiable communities of interest.</li> <li>• People tend to traverse the whole city in their day-to-day lives.</li> <li>• Better choice of councillors - (bigger/better pool of quality candidates)</li> <li>• The rates we pay are spent all over the city – therefore it is appropriate for all residents and ratepayers to have a say on all the councillors as they represent the whole city.</li> <li>• All councillors should (and are legally required to) represent all ratepayers – which does not warrant a ward system.</li> <li>• Often the most preferred candidates are standing in the other ward – an 'at large' system means voters can choose their most preferred councillors.</li> </ul>				
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		<p>33.6% of enrolled voters actually voted – current council were elected by a minority</p> <p>Recommendation It is recommended that Council adopt 'At Large' (No Wards) system for electing councillors.</p>				
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Kerry Tankard	Yes	<p>Hamilton is still a small-ish Provincial City, serving a hinterland of farming communities &amp; satellite small towns.</p> <p>City Councillors need to be accountable to ratepayers, their constituents. This is best achieved by a ward system, where residents are able to identify which councillors are responsible for concerns in their residential area. This is why most functioning local bodies in NZ continue to use a ward system, and have councillors' responsibilities to ratepayers/residents identified explicitly.</p> <p>'At large' appointees can be prone to special interest lobbies, &amp; work against the best interests of residents.</p>	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF64-K	
Deborah Fisher	No	<p>The current two ward system disadvantages those communities that have low voter turnout (generally high rental and low income areas) from providing local representation on council.</p> <p>Please refer to the separate document attached.</p>	Yes	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF6P-F	Yes
Marie-Claire Lepina	No	<p>We need to include the new suburbs to have all representation. It means divide the city in 3 wards West, East, New suburb (development area). Key focus.</p>	Yes	in Hamilton	BHLF-WYWU-GF6F-5	
Frances Letford	Yes	<p>It is fair that not all councillors come from one side of the city. I think two wards are fine as it enables a good cross section of candidates. I do worry if all the councillors live in the wealthier suburbs but can't see how we can manage the wards to ensure this does not happen. I do think the fact that we have no Māori councillors is a problem. They are put forward and due to the problem of racism causing negative feelings they are unlikely to be elected. We have had some well qualified Māori put forward with no success. It is Hamilton's shame that we have so few women as well. Not really a representative council, when it is so full of right wing men.</p>	No	in Hamilton	ANON-WYWU-GF6C-2	

East Ward by-election candidates D Fisher, R McLeod, M Small, M van Oosten, H Henderson & M Burgess	No	The current two ward system disadvantages those communities that have low voter turnout (generally high rental and low income areas) from providing local representation on council. Full submission sent by email.  Please refer to the separate document attached.	Yes	in Hamilton	ANON- WYWU- GF6D-3	Yes
Norman Simons	No	More wards give greater chance for communities to be represented	-	-	BHLF- WYWU- GF6N-D	

## **HCC 2018 Representation Review**

**Submission made by Deborah Fisher**

Before I make a decision on an issue I will first read provided and available information such as staff papers and survey results. Then I will look to see if there are any relevant research papers regarding the issue. The main representation issue seems to center on ward size/at large with concerns about diversity, candidate quality. Some suggest that paying councillors more or city wide elections will get better quality candidates. Money does not always buy quality and the larger the population in an electorate the higher the campaign allowance is, making it difficult for many quality candidates to stand. The main papers that I have used to help inform my decision are based on council elections in the USA and UK county council and central government elections. I do believe there are enough similarities regarding diversity for the US papers to at least be a guide on the subject. The only major difference appears to be that the US require candidates live in the district they stand in. I have found it difficult to find any countries other than New Zealand and Australia that do not have this requirement or something similar regarding work and/or time. For this reason the UK information has been used to inform candidate location and voter choice.

### **Vote Choice in Suburban Elections - J Eric Oliver & Shang E Ha**

**The Context Matters: The Effects of Single-Member versus At-Large Districts on City Council Diversity - Jessica Trounstone & Melody E Valdini**

**Geolocation and voting: Candidate-voter distance effects on party choice in the 2010 UK general election in England - Kai Arzheimer, Jocelyn Evans**

**Candidate geolocation and voter choice in the 2013 English County Council elections - Kai Arzheimer and Jocelyn Evans**

#### These papers show

- Larger populations are less engaged in politics
- Larger wards favour incumbents
- The smaller a ward becomes the more involved voters become
- Smaller wards offer better chances for diversity but only if there is a concentration of populations
- Those most likely to vote are homeowners and long term residents
- Candidate proximity to voters affects choice

Proponents for more wards and at large voting both argue their system will achieve diversity and better quality candidates. Three wards are possibly not enough to adequately achieve diversity but the demographics of the North, West and East areas of the city are more likely to do this than the current two wards. At Large elections may provide for more diverse candidates but much like the mayoral campaign tends to favour those with more funds and could force the diversity out with potential candidates unable to financially compete. Given that both systems provide potential for more diversity and quality candidates perhaps a mixed system should be further considered in the future. The 2016 Mayoral election had 7 candidates, 1 does not appear to have seriously campaigned, 1 only stood for mayor and of the 5 remaining candidates 4 were elected to council. As those running for mayor are more likely to be elected to council this group seem like a logical "at large" vote that as part of a mixed system would allow candidates from smaller wards more opportunity to fairly compete for votes.

Twelve wards along the lines of the communities identified would be ideal but a dream for another day. A five ward split with three east wards and two west would be my next suggestion but again not an option you are likely to consider. So as the most likely to be considered option, I support the 3 ward split identified as option 4 in discussion papers and proposed by east ward by-election candidates with 4 councillors from each Ward.

A three ward system would potentially spread the number of candidates standing more evenly between wards and give voters a better opportunity to evaluate fewer candidates. Under an at large system the last election would have seen voters required to evaluate 41 potential candidates. Under the current system east ward voters were faced with 25 candidates.

#### Representation Review Pre-Consultation Survey

How do you want to choose your Councillors?

At Large	38%
2 Wards	21%
Mixed	20%
More Wards	20%

At Large 38% vs 2 or more wards 61%

Status Quo 21% vs Change 78%

When the same question was asked in the phone survey only two choices were given, Status Quo 33% or At Large 60%. Perhaps the phone survey results more accurately reflect a desire for change than a preference to At Large elections.

The 2016 Council elections saw all 6 of the east ward councillors elected from the northern suburbs. The demographics for this area are high income, high homeownership, larger population of 65+ and mostly European. How can they possibly have any realistic idea of what day to day life is actually like for those living in other areas of their ward where the demographics are low income, high rentals, younger population and mixed ethnicity? Some may have come from hard times and have empathy but it's not the same these days it's much harder! When you suggest an increase of \$300 per household is absorbable you do so from the perspective of your communities. Increases of just \$10 can make a huge difference to those from other communities that you represent and it appears that the recent rate increase has increased rents by approximately \$7 per week.

So why are the northern suburbs so heavily represented on council?

People often prefer to vote for people they know, that are from their community and that they can identify with. In the 2016 council elections of the 25 east ward candidates 12 were from the northern suburbs, 7 from the rest of the east ward, 4 from outside the ward and the location of the remaining 2 are unknown. Also possibly a factor is that 3 candidates from the area stood for Mayor. Could the fact that on average northern candidates spent \$13,375 campaigning while those from the south of the ward spent on average \$3,691. Even removing the two large mayoral campaigns which will clearly have been a determining factor in these candidates gaining council seats the average spend in the north is still \$1,635 more than others from the ward.

Are there no decent candidates from the south of the east ward?

Although not as many candidates from this area stand as from the northern suburbs the pool appears to include business owners, accountants and university professors. It does seem that there are quality candidates from this area although I note that many of them were not of European descent.

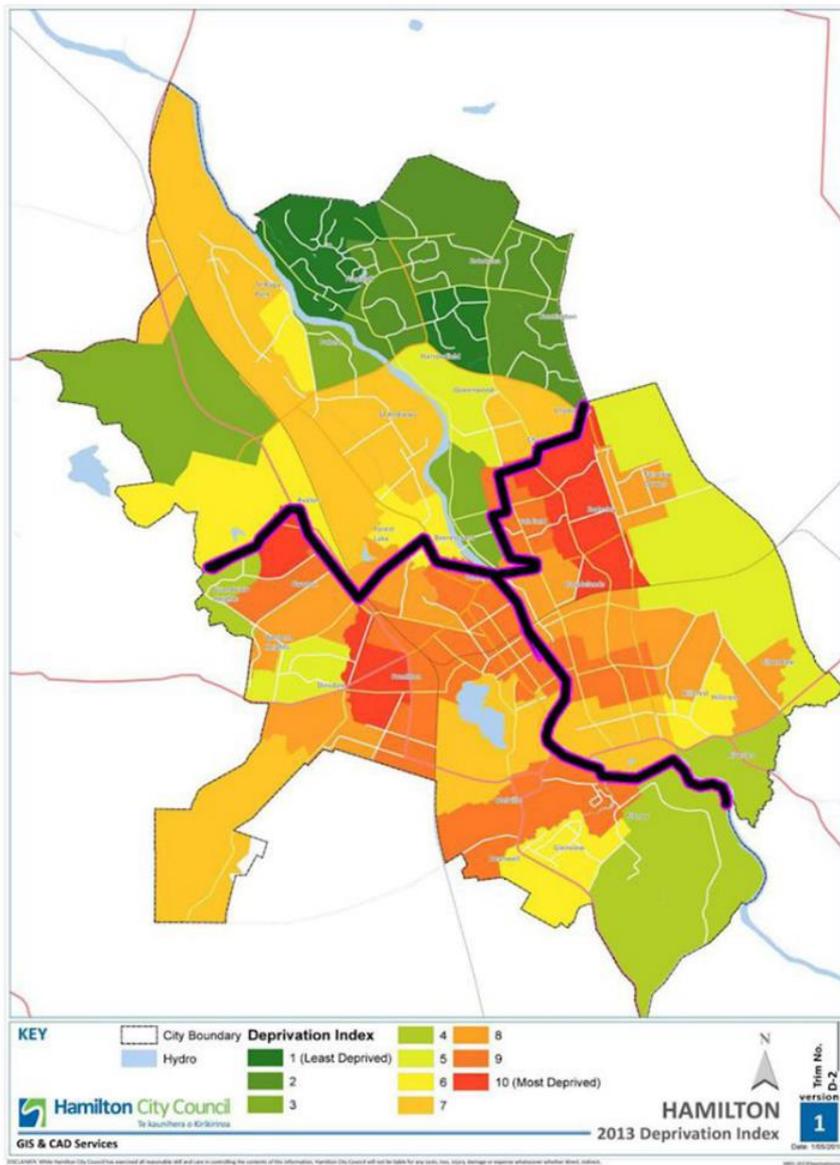
The demographics from the northern suburbs suggest that they are likely to have higher voter turnout and more likely to vote for candidates from their area. Lower voter turnout from other communities disadvantages candidates from those areas. There are distinct differences between the communities in the north and south of the east ward and grouping these communities together provides an advantage to one and a barrier to the other gaining local representation on council.

Please give further consideration to a 3 ward electoral system. Our communities deserve a fair chance to be represented on council.

## New Zealand Deprivation Index (Census 2013)

The New Zealand Deprivation Index is updated after each census and combines census data relating to income, home ownership, employment, qualifications, family structure, housing, access to transport and communications. The country is then profiled (from 1-10) based on deprivation scores, with 1 representing the areas with the least deprived scores, and 10 the areas with the most deprived scores (*this is the reverse of the school decile rating system*).

- Northern areas of Hamilton including East Areas 1, 2 and 3 and West Area 1 are characterised by having low to medium levels of deprivation.
- Southern areas of Hamilton including East Area 4, 5 and 6 and West Areas 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are characterised by having medium to high levels of deprivation.



**Vote Choice in Suburban Elections - J Eric Oliver & Shang E Ha**

Residents of smaller suburbs are generally more interested in politics, more likely to recognise local candidates, and more likely to know a candidate personally.

Those most likely to vote?

..... generally conform to conventional wisdom: homeowners and to a lesser extent, long-term residents are more likely to be interested in local politics, know about candidates, be mobilised, and report that issues influenced their vote choice.

As in the cross-tabulation, community size remains one of the most important determinants of local electoral politics. People in larger suburbs are, on average, less interested in politics, less knowledgeable of city council candidates, and are less likely to be mobilised during the campaign.

In larger place, challengers seem to have a harder time, possibly because voters are less interested or more difficult to reach, thus making credible campaigns more difficult and expensive to run. Such handicaps require challengers in larger places to expend even more resources mobilising voters and finding issues to connect with.

In suburbs that are larger or less diverse, voters are less informed about or interested in local politics and tend to support incumbents more often. However, as a suburb diminishes in size, its voters become more animated by issues, involved in local politics, and are more likely to support challengers for office.

**The Context Matters: The Effects of Single-Member versus At-Large Districts on City Council Diversity - Jessica Trounstein & Melody E Valdini**

One of the most persistent findings by scholars of urban politics is that single-member district elections increase descriptive representation of underrepresented racial and ethnic groups on city councils. This effect has been found to be particularly strong for African Americans. Districts have also been found to be beneficial to Latinos. These statistical findings have been supported by extensive case study and historical research as well. In sum, the literature concludes that "the effect of ... districts is unequivocally ... greater equity".

The literature on the representation of women finds precisely the opposite effect for single-member districts. While there are some exceptions, the vast majority of the research has concluded that districts are either meaningless or disadvantageous for women candidates.

### Conclusions

One final possibility in explaining the benefit of districts for female and minority council membership is the attraction of running in a district versus citywide election. Districts might aid racial and ethnic minorities because more traditionally underrepresented candidates choose to run in district races. **If the organizing, fundraising, and campaign costs are substantially different between districts and citywide races, this may well be a factor.** Furthermore, it remains to be explained why some cities elect more women than others: it does not appear to make a substantial difference whether women run in district or at-large electoral systems. Nonetheless, we believe that we have taken a step forward in explaining the effect of electoral systems on underrepresented groups. By taking advantage of the institutional variation across cities in the United States, we have gained a more nuanced understanding of the representation of women and racial and ethnic minorities. Single-member district systems can increase diversity only when underrepresented groups are highly concentrated and compose moderate portions of the population. These factors are most important in an arena where polarized voting predominates and where groups leverage their population size to achieve descriptive representation. In addition, the effect of the electoral system is not constant across all people of color, nor is it constant across both genders; race and gender interact to produce different results. Our findings demonstrate the need for caution when making declarations of the benefit or detriment of institutional settings; while the electoral rules certainly have an effect, the context in which they are employed is also crucial to gain a complete understanding.

### **Geolocation and voting: Candidate-voter distance effects on party choice in the 2010 UK general election in England - Kai Arzheimer, Jocelyn Evans**

There is therefore strong evidence that voters prefer local candidates. In that sense, we are interested in measuring empirically varying localness between the voter and the respective candidates, and as a first step most likely a distance measure. The most obvious loci for measuring relative locality between candidate and voter should be residence. Simply put, if localness matters for the reasons outlined above, then ceteris paribus a voter should prefer a candidate who lives closer to them than one who lives at a greater distance. This is intuitively appealing. As Lewis-Beck and Rice noted, **a candidate in closer proximity to a voter will be more likely to be known to some degree 'personally' to the voter, can be expected to have similar concerns to the voter at local level, and will see the community resonate with them.**

**In social science terms, distance could also be interpreted as indicating a relative position based upon a socio-economic index such as class, relative district wealth or another comparator.** The role of social and locational context in determining voting behaviour has been well studied elsewhere, finding voters to be as influenced by their social environment and territorial position as by individual characteristics

**Candidate geolocation and voter choice in the 2013 English County Council elections - Kai Arzheimer and Jocelyn Evans**

Abstract

The degree of 'localness' of candidates, including their residential location, has long been theorised to influence voters at election time. Individual-level tests of distance effects in the 2010 British general elections demonstrated that, controlling for standard explanations of vote, the distance from a voter's home to that of the candidate was negatively associated with the likelihood of voting for that candidate. To test this theory in a sub-national electoral context more likely to produce distance effects than a national election, this paper builds upon previous analysis by using the 2013 English County Council elections.

Conclusion

Distance matters for County Council elections. There is evidence that voters view representatives at the local level in terms of whether they are 'from here' or 'from elsewhere'.

## 2018 HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATION REVIEW

This is a joint submission made by candidates of the Hamilton City Council East Ward by-election 2018. Deborah Fisher, Ross McLeod, Matthew Small, Maxine van Oosten, Horiانا Henderson & Meleane Burgess.

We are making this submission to urge the Council to consider the following points our group has debated:

### Representation:

- We do not see our Communities represented on Council.
- The current two ward system creates barriers to participation and representation from our Communities.
- The current East Ward groups two very different communities with opposite demographics together.

### Number of Wards:

- Increase the current 2 wards to 3 as follows: Hamilton West, Hamilton East & a new Hamilton North Ward (suburbs identified as E1, E2, E3 and W1)
- Smaller wards would reduce the allowance for campaigning.
- There is a correlation between smaller wards and increased voter participation and turnout.

## Representation

We do not feel that our communities are adequately represented. Public concerns regarding representation appear to centre on the quality of candidates, diversity and areas of underrepresentation. Large Wards (such as the current 2 wards) or At-Large voting make it impossible for candidates to be known by the Ward. Candidates are unable to walk the entire area to make contact with voters and communities, resulting in elections often hinging on campaign spending and name recognition. Neither of which is a particularly good way to qualify a candidate's suitability for the role. Nor does it address the issue of diversity.

A high campaign spending cap does not result in a better quality candidate and definitely does not help achieve diversity. It does however hinder those that would bring diversity from within communities without sufficient financial support from standing or getting elected.

We agree with the Council's proposal to retain the current number of Councillors set at 12 (4 from each ward). However we note that Candidates can stand in a Ward that they are not resident in and we feel this is not in the interests of our City or its communities. Current East Ward Councillors are concentrated in the northern suburbs of Hamilton. A 3 ward split would allow those that feel it is important a candidate be local to better identify whether they are or not.

Smaller Wards would result in less campaign spending by candidates, higher voter turn-out and higher chances of diversity.

## Local Government Commission - Guidelines: Representation Review

### Key considerations

In reviewing their representation arrangements, local authorities must provide for 'effective representation of communities of interest' (ss19T and 19U) and 'fair representation of electors' (s19V). Therefore, there are three key factors for local authorities to carefully consider.

They are:

- communities of interest
- effective representation of communities of interest
- fair representation of electors

The perceptual and functional aspects can be extended to define a community of interest as having:

- a sense of community identity and belonging reinforced by:
  - distinctive physical and topographical features (e.g. mountains, hills, rivers)
  - **similarities in economic or social activities carried out in the area**
  - **similarities in the demographic, socio-economic and/or ethnic characteristics of the residents of a community**
  - distinct local history of the area
  - the rohe or takivā of local iwi and hapū
- dependence on shared facilities and services in an area, including:
  - **schools, recreational and cultural facilities**
  - retail outlets, transport and communication links.

When practicable, the following factors need to be considered when determining effective representation for the local authority:

- **avoiding arrangements that may create barriers to participation**, for example, not recognising residents' familiarity and identity with an area during elections
- not splitting recognised communities of interest between electoral subdivisions
- **not grouping together two or more communities of interest that have few common interests**
- accessibility, size, and configuration of an area, including:
  - the population's reasonable access to its elected members and vice versa
  - the elected members' ability to:
    - effectively represent the views of their electoral area
    - attend public meetings throughout the area, and provide reasonable opportunities for face-to-face meetings.

Decisions relating to the representation of communities of interest (the political dimension) need to reflect these interests and needs.

In respect of territorial authorities, section 19V(3)(a) provides four grounds for not complying with the fair representation requirements of section 19V(2).

These grounds are:

- to provide for effective representation of communities of interest within:
  - island communities
  - isolated communities
- where compliance would limit effective representation of communities of interest by:
  - dividing a community of interest
  - grouping together communities of interest with few commonalities of interest.

### Number of Wards

Staff papers identify 12 communities of interest that closely resemble those identified by survey respondents. These areas are detailed by deprivation, ethnicity, age, home ownership and general shopping and recreational trends. Despite this it is stated that Hamilton does not have any clearly defined communities of interest. Although not clearly defined communities within Hamilton can be defined. Using the information provided on the 12 communities identified it soon becomes clear that northern communities share very different characteristics to those in the south. There is a clear difference between the northern suburbs and the rest of the city. These differences clearly lend themselves to further consideration of Option 4 and 3 wards.

### Characteristics of Northern Communities

Flagstaff North, Flagstaff South, Flagstaff East, Rototuna North, Rototuna Central, Rototuna South, Huntington, Te Manatu, St James, Queenwood, Chartwell, Chedworth, Miropiko, Te Rapa North, Te Rapa South, Pukete West, Pukete East, St Andrews West, St Andrews East, Forest Lake and Beerescourt

Deprivation:	characterised by having low to medium levels of deprivation.
Age structure:	have a higher median age, and a higher proportion of people aged 65+
Cultural Diversity:	have a high proportion of people of European descent, and less overall ethnic diversity with pockets that have higher proportions of people who identify themselves as Asian.
Income:	have higher median incomes, and higher proportions of people on incomes over \$50,000
Home Ownership:	Average 54%
Family Trust:	Average 18%
Renters	Average 25%

**Characteristics of Western and Eastern Communities**

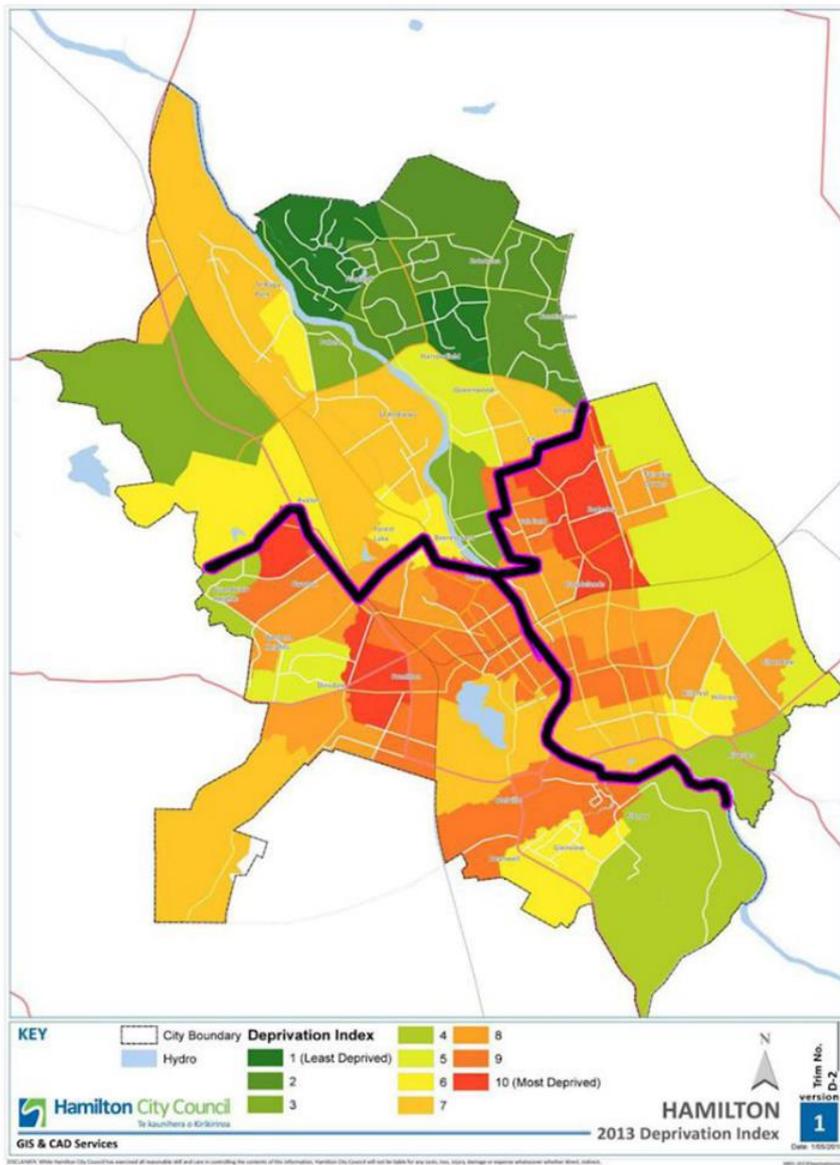
Porritt, Fairfield, Enderly North, Enderly South, Fairview Downs, Claudelands, Peachgrove, Hamilton East Village, Hamilton East Cook, Hamilton East, Greensboro, Hillcrest West, Hillcrest East, Silverdale, Riverlea, Ruakura, Crawshaw, Western Heights, Nawton West, Nawton East, Dinsdale North, Dinsdale South, Templeview, Maeroa, Swarbrick, Kahikatea, Frankton Junction, Whitiara, Kirikiriroa, Hamilton Lake, Hamilton Central, Hamilton West, Melville North, Melville South, Bader, Glenview, Resthills, Fitzroy and Peacocke

Deprivation:	characterised by having medium to high levels of deprivation		
Age structure:	<i>South-eastern areas</i> have a younger population overall, and a lower proportion of people aged 65+		
	<i>South-western areas</i> have a similar age profile to the Hamilton average.		
Cultural Diversity;	are characterised by having larger proportions of ethnic diversity than the northern areas. There are pockets with a high proportion of people who identify as Maaori and Asian.		
Income:	<i>South-eastern areas</i> have the lowest median incomes, and the highest proportion of people on incomes below \$20,000		
	<i>South-western areas</i> have similar median incomes to the Hamilton average and higher proportions of low to middle income earners (\$20,000-\$50,000)		
Home Ownership:	Average 38%	West 40%	East 34%
Family Trust	Average 8%	West 8%	East 8%
Renters	Average 47%	West 45%	East 50%

## New Zealand Deprivation Index (Census 2013)

The New Zealand Deprivation Index is updated after each census and combines census data relating to income, home ownership, employment, qualifications, family structure, housing, access to transport and communications. The country is then profiled (from 1-10) based on deprivation scores, with 1 representing the areas with the least deprived scores, and 10 the areas with the most deprived scores (*this is the reverse of the school decile rating system*).

- Northern areas of Hamilton including East Areas 1, 2 and 3 and West Area 1 are characterised by having low to medium levels of deprivation.
- Southern areas of Hamilton including East Area 4, 5 and 6 and West Areas 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are characterised by having medium to high levels of deprivation.



# SUBMISSIONS ANALYSIS

## REPRESENTATION REVIEW 2018

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### INTRODUCTION

Hamilton City Council has concluded one month of formal consultation as part of its representation review. This consultation period began on Friday 24 August 2018 and closed on Monday 24 September 2018.

During formal consultation, the public were asked to submit feedback about the Council's initial proposal to retain the existing representation arrangements for at least the 2019 Election.

The details of these arrangements (Council's initial proposal) are as follows:

- a. the Hamilton City Council comprises 12 councillors elected under the ward system, plus the mayor elected 'at large'
- b. the Hamilton City Council is divided into two wards, consisting of the following communities of interest:
  - i. **East Ward** (represented by six councillors)
  - ii. **West Ward** (represented by six councillors)
- c. no community boards are established

### SUMMARY

1. There were 37 submissions received. 36 submitters said they lived in Hamilton (one did not answer this question).
2. 29 submissions (78%) **did not support** the Council's initial proposal.
3. 8 submissions (22%) **supported** the Council's initial proposal.
4. 6 submitters indicated they wished to speak to their submission at the 9 October public hearing.
5. There were no explicit themes associated with those submissions that supported or did not support the initial proposal. Submitters, both for and against, noted a wide range and combination of reasons for their preferences.
6. Some submissions that did not support the initial proposal in its entirety were in favour of certain components of the initial proposal making it challenging to draw clear conclusions and themes.

**Elected Members are strongly advised to read the submissions in their entirety.**

## ANALYSIS

### Submissions in support of the Council's initial proposal

Of the 8 submissions (22%) in support of the initial proposal:

- 2 submissions supported maintaining the status quo and did not provide any reasons/comments.
- 6 submissions supported the status quo and provided comments for their choice. These comments cannot be summarised and need to be read in the context of the full submission.

### Submissions that **did not support** the Council's initial proposal

Of the 29 submissions (78%) opposed to the initial proposal:

- 4 submissions did not support the proposal and did not provide any reasons/comments;
- 1 submission asked that community board/s be established but did not comment on ward structure or number of councillors;
- 11 submissions specifically noted a preference for an '**at large**' system. Of these:
  - 1 submission noted a preference for a **reduction** to the number of councillors
  - 1 submission noted a preference for an **increase** to the number of councillors
  - 1 submission asked for community boards to be established and the voting system be changed to STV (noting STV is out of scope for this review)
- 11 submissions specifically noted a preference **for more wards**. Of these:
  - 2 submissions noted a preference for a **reduction** to the number of councillors
  - 1 submission noted a preference for an **increase** to the number of councillors
- 2 submissions opposed the proposal specifically because they wanted to see a **reduction** in the number of councillors. Both submitters expressed a support for **retaining** the current two-ward system.

### Permutations of preferences of those that **did not support** the Council's initial proposal

<i>Preferences as articulated in the 'comments' sections</i>	<i>Number of submissions</i>	<i>% of total submissions received</i>
No comments provided	4	14%
At large	8	28%
At large + less councillors	1	3%
At large + more councillors	1	3%
At large + community board/s + STV	1	3%
More wards	8	28%
More wards + less councillors	2	7%
More wards + more councillors	1	3%
Status Quo wards + less councillors	2	7%
Community boards	1	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	

**Attachment 2**

Comments by the submitters that are out of scope for this review and **should not** be considered in the context of the Council's final proposal:

- STV
- Where candidates should reside
- Number of terms a councillor can serve
- Mayor's casting vote

**Item 5**

## Resolution to Exclude the Public

### Section 48, Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely consideration of the public excluded agenda.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
C1. Appointment of Maangai Maaori	) Good reason to withhold ) information exists under ) Section 7 Local Government ) Official Information and ) Meetings Act 1987	Section 48(1)(a)

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

Item C1.                      to protect the privacy of natural persons                      Section 7 (2) (a)