

The 2006
Proposed
Redistribution
of New South Wales
into 49 Electoral Divisions

**Report of the
Redistribution
Committee**

Table of contents

The 2006 Proposed Redistribution of New South Wales

Representation of New South Wales in the House of Representatives.....	1
Direction for a redistribution of New South Wales electoral divisions	
Quota	
Enrolment projections.....	2
Appointment of the Redistribution Committee for New South Wales	
Public suggestions and comments	3
Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution	5
Community of interests, means of communication and travel, physical features and existing boundaries	
Guidelines for the naming of divisions	6
Technical procedures	
Analysis of population and enrolment trends	
Enrolment of existing divisions – projected to 2010	7
Mapping the projections.....	9
Geography, transport, communication and community	14
General strategy.....	15
Three linking regions.....	18
Proposed redistribution of New South Wales – by division.....	19
Summary.....	41

Statistical summaries

Table 1 – Determination of the quota.....	43
Table 2 – Enrolment projections at 31 May 2010	
Table 3 – Summary of movement of electors between divisions	
Table 4 – Enrolment projections of existing divisions	44
Table 5 – Summary and projected enrolment of proposed divisions.....	45
Table 6 – General description of how proposed divisions are constituted.....	46

Enclosures

- Map 1 – New South Wales
- Map 2 – Newcastle, Central Coast and Blue Mountains
- Map 3 – South and south-western Sydney, and the Illawarra
- Map 4 – Sydney metropolitan area

CD – Containing the public suggestions received,
and comments received on those suggestions.

The 2006 Proposed Redistribution of New South Wales

Report of the Redistribution Committee

Representation of New South Wales in the House of Representatives

1. On 17 November 2005 the Electoral Commissioner made a determination of State and Territory representation entitlements under section 48(1) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act). Under the determination, New South Wales is entitled to 49 Members of the House of Representatives, one less than its previous entitlement.

Direction for a redistribution of New South Wales electoral divisions

2. Section 59(2) of the Electoral Act provides that a redistribution shall be directed whenever a determination under section 48(1) of the Electoral Act results in an alteration of the number of Members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in a State. As a consequence of the determination referred to in paragraph 1, on 2 December 2005, the Australian Electoral Commission (Electoral Commission) directed by notice published in the Government Gazette¹ that a redistribution was to commence in New South Wales.
3. At the end of 2 December 2005, the day determined by the Electoral Commission for the redistribution to begin, the number of electors enrolled for the State was 4 308 595 (Table 1).
4. Redistribution 2006 statistics showing the electoral enrolment figures as at 2 December 2005 were made available on the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) website. In addition, copies were printed upon request at all New South Wales AEC offices. The statistics were given at the following levels:

Census Collector District (CCD)
Statistical Local Area (SLA)
Electoral Division
State

Quota

5. Under section 65(2) of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commissioner determined that the quota of electors for New South Wales was 87 931 (4 308 595 divided by 49 Members). Thus, the permitted range of the margin of allowance of 10% below and above the quota would be 79 138 to 96 724 respectively. In making its proposals for the State, the redistribution committee is not permitted to propose divisions that exceed that range.

¹ Gazette S226 Friday 2 December 2005

Enrolment projections

6. Section 66(3)(a) of the Electoral Act requires the committee to "...as far as practicable, endeavour to ensure that, if the State or Territory were redistributed in accordance with the proposed redistribution, the number of electors enrolled in each Electoral Division in the State or Territory would not, at the projection time determined under Section 63A, be less than 96.5% or more than 103.5% of the average divisional enrolment of that State or Territory at that time..."
7. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) supplied enrolment projections to the AEC using AEC enrolment data as the base and a cohort-component method to project the enrolment of each CCD to 31 May 2010. (Table 2) That is, three years and six months after the expected date of the final determination of boundaries. Divisional Returning Officers (DROs) of the AEC examined the ABS projections in the light of their local knowledge and experience, and where appropriate, substituted their own projections². DROs made use of information supplied by relevant local authority planning and statistical groups, as well as their own resources in undertaking this task. The Australian Electoral Officer for New South Wales also reviewed the projections.
8. The projections were made available on the AEC website to persons or organisations interested in using them as an indication of the likely growth of elector enrolment and as an aid to the preparation of public suggestions, or comments on public suggestions. In addition, copies were printed upon request at all New South Wales AEC offices.
9. The projected total enrolment for New South Wales at 31 May 2010 is 4 581 939. Thus, the average enrolment of the 49 divisions at that time would be 93 508. The 3.5% tolerance below and above that average requires that divisions be constructed in the range between 90 236 and 96 780 electors (Table 2).

Appointment of the Redistribution Committee for New South Wales

10. In accordance with Section 60 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commission appointed the following members of the redistribution committee (the committee) for New South Wales, on 17 March 2006:

Electoral Commissioner Mr Ian Campbell
 Australian Electoral Officer for New South Wales Mr David Farrell
 Surveyor-General of New South Wales..... Mr Warwick Watkins
 Auditor-General of New South Wales..... Mr Bob Sendt
11. Committee members met to discuss preliminary matters on 1 March 2006. Formal meetings were held on 18 April, 8, 19 & 25 May, and 5 & 16 June 2006.

² As noted in the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters report "Report on the Effectiveness and Appropriateness of the Redistribution Provisions of Parts III and IV of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (December 1995)"

Public suggestions and comments

12. In accordance with Section 64 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commissioner invited written public suggestions and written comments on those suggestions by notice published in the Government Gazette³, the Daily Telegraph and the Sydney Morning Herald newspapers on 25 February 2006 and the Sunday Telegraph and the Sun-Herald on 26 February 2006.
13. At the stipulated closing time on 24 March 2006, 28 public suggestions had been received from:
 1. Mr Darvel Baird
 2. Mr Paul Shields
 3. Mrs J McGregor
 4. Mr Anthony Ellul
 5. Ms Robyn Murphy
 6. Ms Kay Hull MP,
Member for Riverina
 7. Mr John E Lush
 8. Nambucca Shire Council
 9. Mr Ken Maher
 10. Hay Shire Council
 11. Gosford City Council
 12. Mr Warren Grzic
 13. Mr Michael Hedger
 14. Mr Kenneth G &
Ms Linella M Judd
 15. Griffith City Council
 16. Gundagai Shire Council
 17. Mrs June M Bullivant OAM
 18. Mr Peter Andren MP,
Member for Calare
 19. Mr Peter Thyer
 20. Ms Sue Rosen
 21. Riverina Electorate Council,
NSW Nationals
 22. National Party of Australia,
NSW (The Nationals)
 23. Ballina Shire Council
 24. Mr Graham S Eames
 25. Liberal Party of Australia,
NSW Division
 26. Australian Labor Party,
NSW Branch (The ALP)
 27. Combined Pensioners and
Superannuants Association of
NSW, Greenacre Branch
 28. Mr David G Houston
14. In accordance with the Electoral Act, copies of these were made available for perusal at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for New South Wales from Monday, 27 March 2006. Public suggestions were also made available on the AEC website.
15. Public suggestions covering the whole of the State were received from three organisations. The remaining 25 public suggestions related to parts of the State, specific locality issues or potential names for a new division.
16. The provision of current and projected enrolment figures on the AEC website, plus the provision of these on request, facilitated this process as the detailed public suggestions took into account the numerical criteria.

³ Gazette S28 Wednesday 22 February 2006

17. In accordance with the Electoral Act, the period during which comments could be made on these public suggestions closed on 7 April 2006. At that date, 34 comments had been received from:
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mr Ray O'Brien | 20. Dooralong Valley Residents Association Inc |
| 2. Narrandera Shire Council | 21. Hastings Council |
| 3. Mr Malcolm Mackerras AO | 22. Leeton Shire Council |
| 4. Mr John Hague | 23. Conargo Shire Council |
| 5. Urana Shire Council | 24. Wentworth Shire Council |
| 6. Mrs Marion H Mann | 25. Mr George Newman |
| 7. Mr John E Lush | 26. Penrith Valley Chamber of Commerce |
| 8. Greater Taree City Council | 27. Mr Roy and Ms Laraine Davies |
| 9. Murray Shire Council | 28. Ms D Norman |
| 10. Glenmore Park Action Group | 29. Gwydir Shire Council |
| 11. Liberal Party of Australia, NSW Division, Deniliquin Branch | 30. Mr Chris Pittaway |
| 12. Mr Peter Andren MP, Member for Calare | 31. Ms Patricia Hitchen |
| 13. Balranald Shire Council | 32. Australian Labor Party, NSW Branch (The ALP) |
| 14. Mr Stuart Ayres | 33. Mr R and Ms L Hodges |
| 15. Ms Tanya Plibersek MP, Member for Sydney | 34. Liberal Party of Australia, NSW Division |
| 16. Hawkesbury City Chamber of Commerce and Industry Inc | [A further five comments on suggestions were received at various dates after the official closing time.] |
| 17. Ms J Van Dyk | |
| 18. Mr Chris Gulaptis | |
| 19. National Party of Australia, NSW (The Nationals) | |
18. The comments on public suggestions were made available to members of the public for perusal at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for New South Wales and were also made available on the AEC website.
19. As required by Section 64(4) of the Electoral Act the committee considered all of the public suggestions and comments on suggestions lodged within the statutory timeframe.

Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution

20. Section 66(1) of the Electoral Act requires the redistribution committee for New South Wales to make a proposed redistribution of the State.

21. Sections 66(3) and 66(3A) of the Electoral Act prescribe that:

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

(a) *shall, as far as practicable, endeavour to ensure that, if the State or Territory were redistributed in accordance with the proposed redistribution, the number of electors enrolled in each Electoral Division in the State or Territory would not, at the projection time determined under Section 63A, be less than 96.5% or more than 103.5% of the average divisional enrolment of that State or Territory at that time; and*

(b) *subject to paragraph (a), shall give due consideration, in relation to each proposed Electoral Division, to:*

(i) *community of interests within the proposed Electoral Division, including economic, social and regional interests;*

(ii) *means of communication and travel within the proposed Electoral Division;*

(iv) *the physical features and area of the proposed Electoral Division; and*

(v) *the boundaries of existing Divisions in the State or Territory;*

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

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

Community of interests, means of communication and travel, physical features and existing boundaries

22. As set out in Section 66(3) of the Electoral Act, the criteria of community of interests, means of communication and travel, physical features and area, and boundaries of existing divisions are secondary to the two requirements of:

the number of electors in proposed divisions being within a range of 3.5% below or above the average divisional enrolment at the projection time current enrolments being within 10% below or above the quota

23. However, within limits imposed by the numerical criteria and the other considerations, the committee acknowledged that it is also highly desirable that electoral boundaries be readily recognisable. Therefore, local government boundaries, locality boundaries, main roads, railways, waterways and other linear features able to be used as boundaries, guided the committee.

Guidelines for the naming of divisions

24. Naming of electoral divisions has been the subject of a number of recommendations from parliamentary committees. Guidelines were developed from the recommendations made by the 1995 Inquiry of the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters. These guidelines were offered to interested persons when this redistribution was advertised, and are publicly available on the AEC website.

Technical procedures

25. The AEC maintains the electoral roll on the basis of alignment to CCDs, and thus is able to provide statistical data on enrolments and projected enrolments on this basis. Accordingly, in formulating its proposals, the committee used CCDs as basic building blocks. The State of New South Wales is divided into 11 857 CCDs as used at the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The CCDs have defined boundaries and are of differing sizes and shapes. In cases where the committee considered that a particular CCD boundary was inappropriate for use as an electoral division boundary, the CCD was split to provide a more useful boundary, in line with the criteria outlined in paragraphs 21 and 22.
26. The indicative area of electoral divisions in New South Wales has been calculated by aggregating the area of:
- all land-based CCDs
 - any parts of land-based CCDs
 - any lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, wetlands or marshes not already included in land-based CCDs, that are contained within the divisional boundary of each electoral division
27. Areas are spheroidal and are calculated on the geocentric datum of Australia (GDA94) spheroid using the AEC electoral boundary mapping system (EBMS), developed within the proprietary "MapInfo Professional" software package (Version 7.5).
28. As an aid to the testing of various boundary options, the committee used the EBMS. The system was also made available for public use at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for New South Wales.

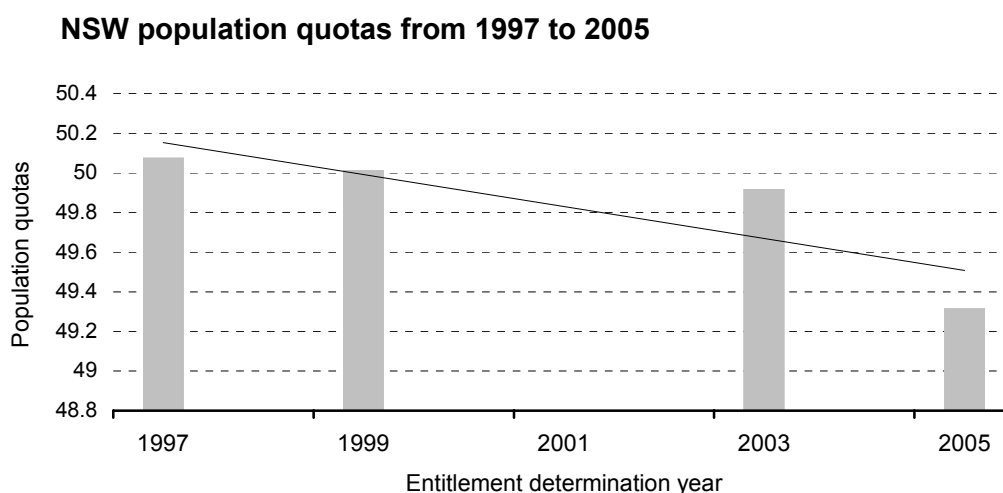
Analysis of population and enrolment trends

29. The population of New South Wales at 2 December 2005 equated to 49.32 quotas, which when rounded down in accordance with the Electoral Act, entitled it to 49 Members in the House of Representatives.
30. This lower entitlement is consistent with a trend evident over the past 9 years; during which time the New South Wales' share of the Commonwealth population⁴ (as indicated by population quotas) has been decreasing.

⁴ Section 45 of the Electoral Act provides that the population of the Commonwealth does not include the populations of the Territories.

31. This trend is illustrated in the chart below, showing the last four entitlement determinations

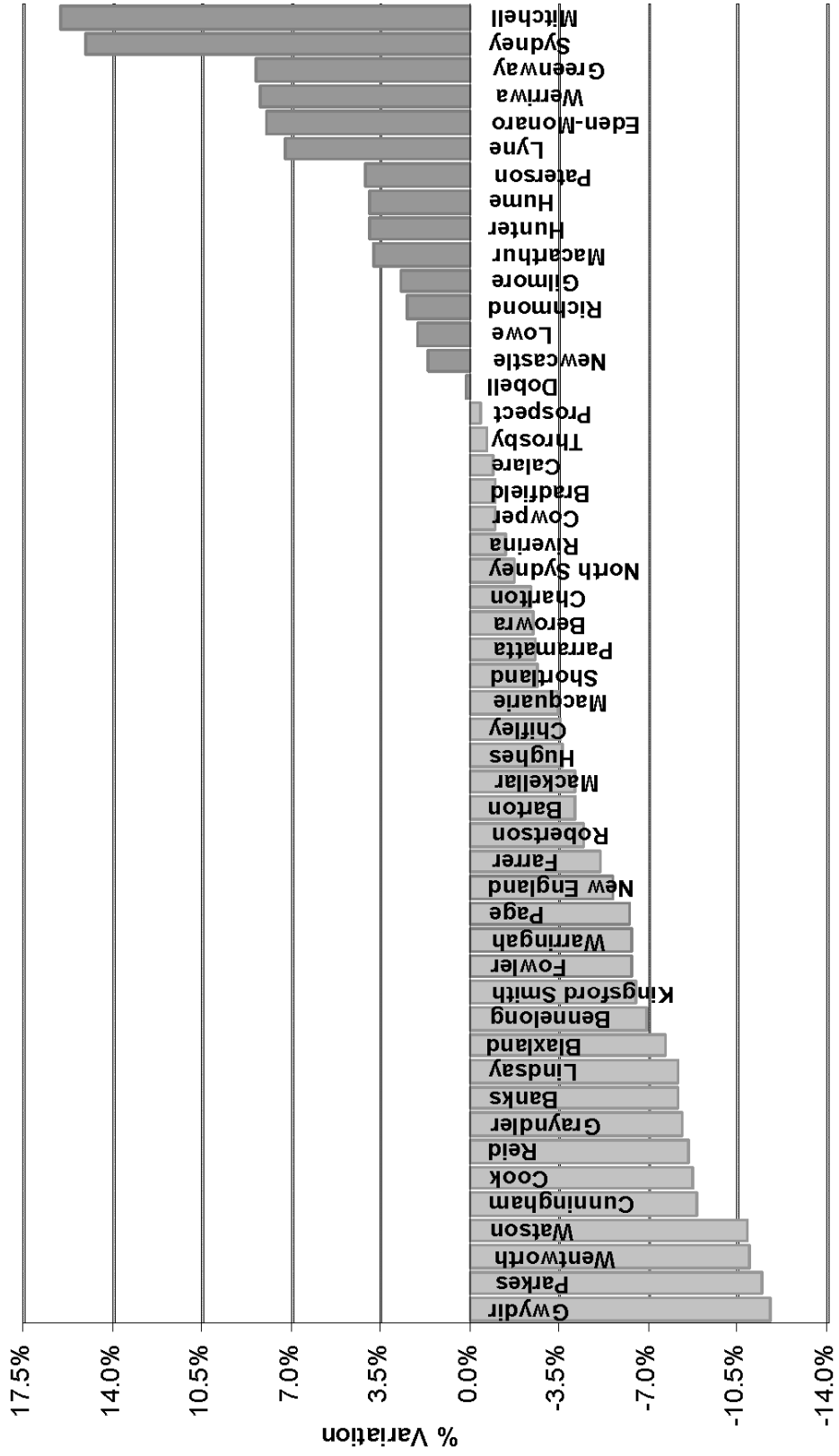
February 1997 (50.07 quotas)
 December 1999 (50.01 quotas)
 February 2003 (49.92 quotas), and
 November 2005 (49.32 quotas)



Enrolment of existing divisions – projected to 2010

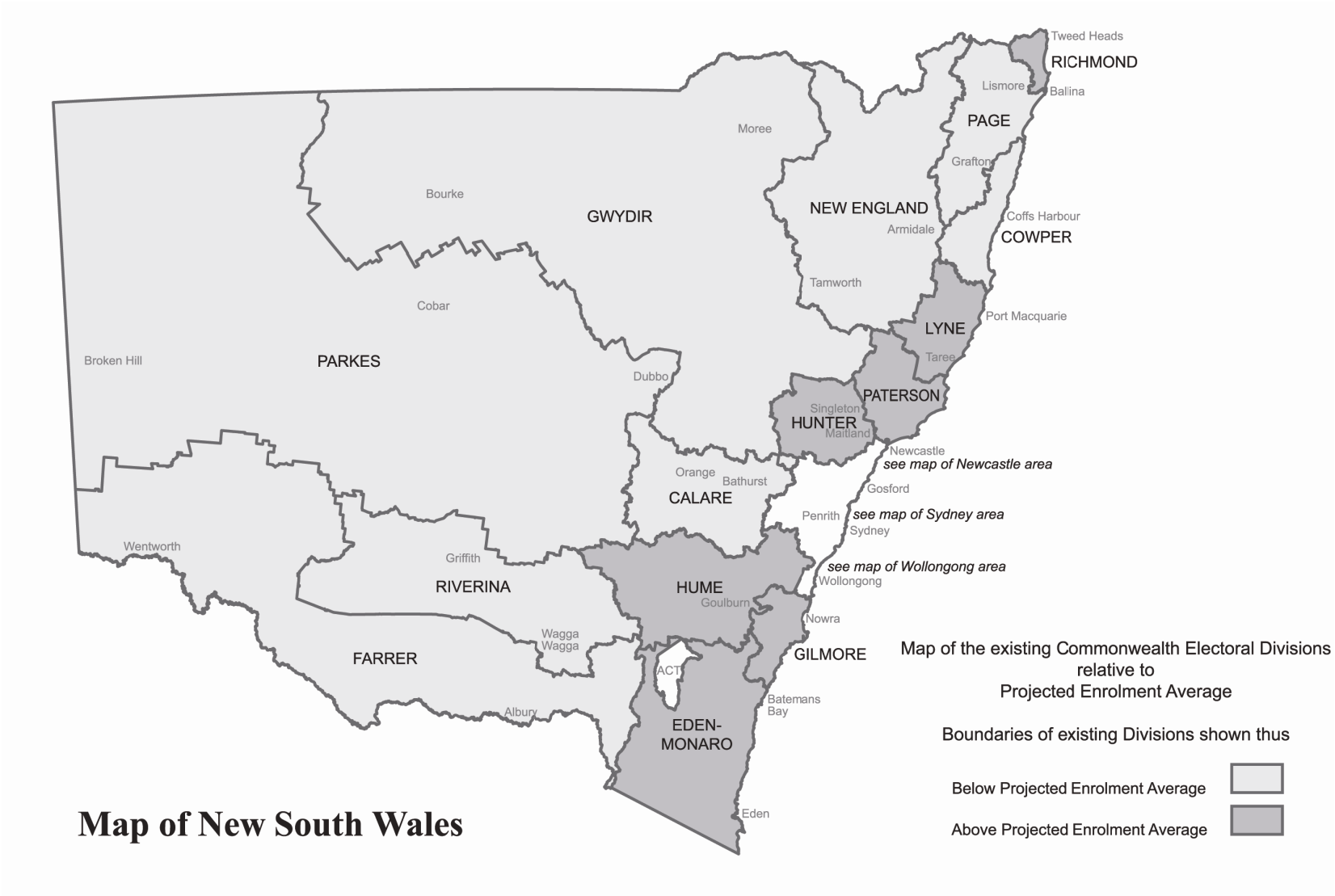
32. When the November 2005 quota was struck, the 2010 enrolment projections for each division varied markedly across the State.
33. This is evident from the graph on the following page, which shows that –
- only 17 existing divisions were within the projected enrolment tolerance of plus or minus 3.5% of the projected enrolment average
 - twenty-three existing divisions were below the projected enrolment tolerance of minus 3.5%
 - the remaining 10 existing divisions were above the projected enrolment tolerance of plus 3.5%.
34. It is also clear from the graph that the loss of any electoral division will, of itself, cause significant consequential boundary changes to many divisions.
35. It follows, that those inevitable flow on effects will impact on most electoral divisions when the surplus of electors is distributed equitably across the State. The impact is even greater when ensuring that all divisions are constructed within the projected enrolment tolerance of plus or minus 3.5% of average projected enrolments.

Existing divisions - Variation from the 2010 projected average enrolment

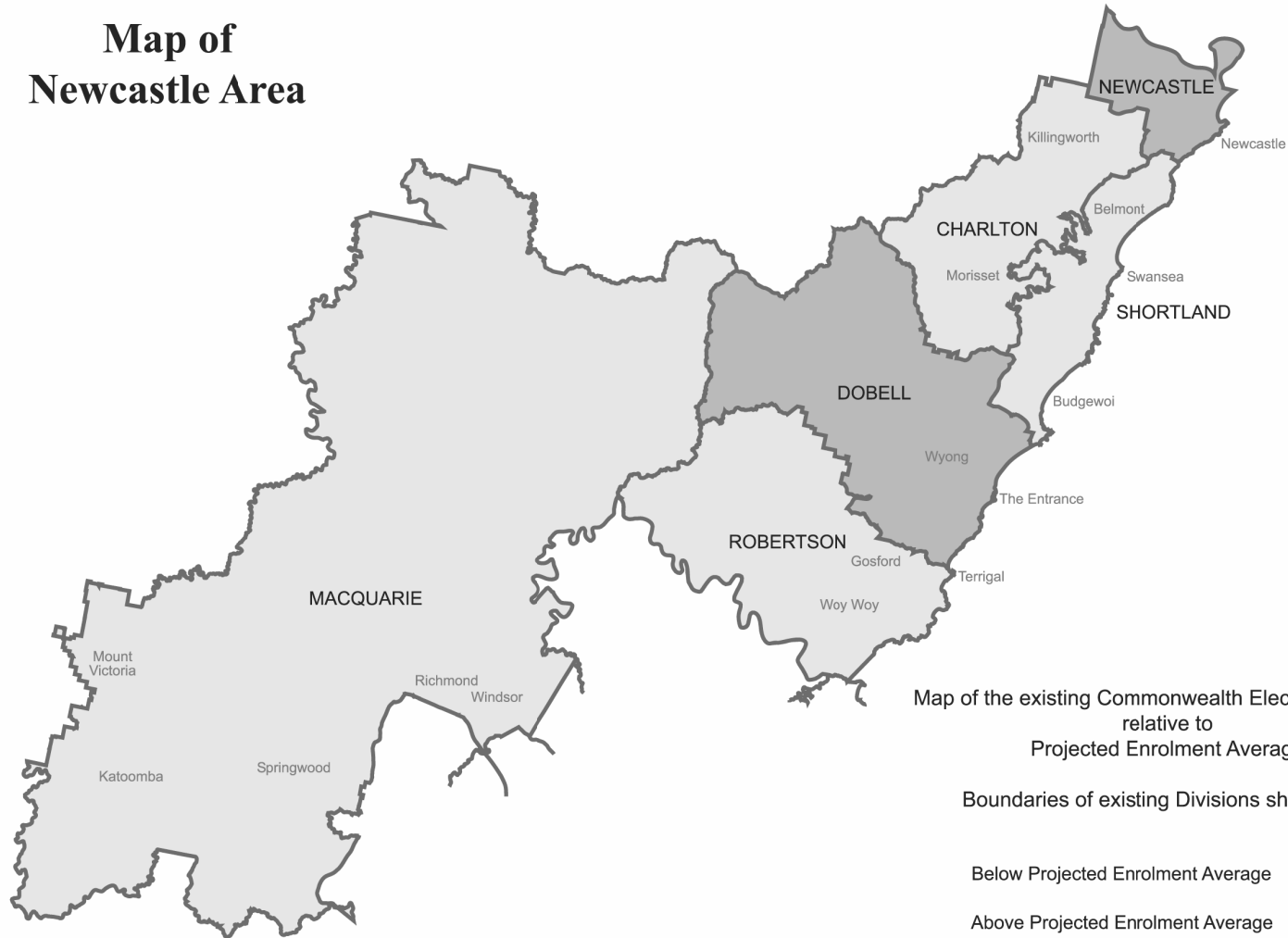


Mapping the projections

36. All electoral divisions in NSW are expected to grow in enrolment numbers. However, the rate of growth varies strikingly across the State, from a low of 0.03% in Wentworth to a high of 14.81% in Macarthur, with the average increase being 6.34%.
37. There is considerable variation in the rate of projected enrolment growth within and between electoral divisions. Similarly, there is variation between the actual and projected percentages of State enrolment accounted for by divisions.
38. The share of NSW enrolment accounted for by the ten coastal divisions from the Hawkesbury River north to the Queensland border (including Newcastle and Hunter) is projected to increase. This is consistent with contemporary population trends, which see movement to coastal areas.
39. The four divisions on the south-coast strip (Cunningham, Throsby, Gilmore and Eden Monaro) are also projected to maintain or increase their relative share of State enrolment.
40. In contrast, the twenty-eight greater Sydney electoral divisions are collectively expected to experience a slight decrease in their enrolment share, despite the relatively high growth rates evident in some areas.
41. A decline in the share of State enrolment is also evident in the north and north-west of the State, with the electoral divisions of New England, Parkes and Gwydir collectively experiencing low enrolment growth.
42. On the other hand, the four electoral divisions in the central and southwestern parts of the State (Calare, Hume, Riverina and Farrer) are projected to maintain or increase their share of New South Wales enrolment.
43. Broadly speaking, enrolment in the west of the State and in greater Sydney is slowly declining, while the north coast and the south coast show slight growth.
44. The following four maps show the 2010 projected enrolment for the 50 current divisions, relative to the projected enrolment average for the 49 divisions to which the State is now entitled. Divisions above the average are shown in dark grey; those below the average are light grey.



Map of Newcastle Area



Map of the existing Commonwealth Electoral Divisions relative to Projected Enrolment Average

Boundaries of existing Divisions shown thus

- Below Projected Enrolment Average
- Above Projected Enrolment Average

Map of Wollongong Area



Map of Sydney Area



Map of the existing Commonwealth Electoral Divisions relative to Projected Enrolment Average

Boundaries of existing Divisions shown thus

- Below Projected Enrolment Average
- Above Projected Enrolment Average

Geography, transport, communication and community

45. The analysis of population and enrolment trends outlined in the preceding pages further reinforced the committee's view that the effects of losing an electoral division must inevitably impact on many electoral divisions.
46. No single geographic region of New South Wales is able to withstand the loss of an electoral division and still provide sufficient remaining electoral divisions to accommodate the surplus electors.
47. Accordingly, the committee turned its attention to an analysis of the geographic and physical features of the State, to identify possible solutions.
48. Geographic features which figured in the analysis included:
 - The Great Dividing Range
 - The Hawkesbury River
 - Sydney Harbour and the Parramatta River
 - Botany Bay and the Georges River.
49. In some cases, the impact of these geographic features – whilst being seen as barriers by former redistribution committees – has now been significantly reduced. Improved transport infrastructure and modern communications have improved the links between communities.
50. There are instances where the expansion of residential areas has resulted in the linking of geography across bridges. Illustrations can be readily found in both metropolitan and rural areas. An example is the linking of communities such as Liverpool and Moorebank, which are on opposite sides of the Georges River, but in many respects could be seen to be increasingly homogeneous, because of their interrelated social and environmental characteristics. Other cases include Batemans Bay, Grafton, Kempsey and Nowra.
51. On the other hand, bridges do not always unite. A case in point is the Hawkesbury River where major bridges, while facilitating road and rail movements, do not link communities into a homogeneous entity.
52. Often, areas separated by geographic and physical features share commonality and community through their reliance on local government, public utilities and service industries. In this context local government areas are also indicators of community of interests, though more so in rural and regional areas.
53. Other ways that communication and social networks unite communities can be found in health services, welfare support, air and land transport routes, and even newspaper circulation areas.
54. Further contemporary indicators include communications and transport infrastructures, shopping and service catchments, health, sporting and other social networks. These all serve to unite and identify communities in different but related ways, often overcoming geographic barriers, including mountain ranges, waterways and distance.
55. More recent developments such as the Internet and ever increasing mobile telephone coverage have also assisted in changing the way in which contemporary society travels, communicates and interacts.

56. These modern methods of communication and travel continue to unite communities on either side of the urban/rural divide. This is evident in the way that development has continued to the southwest of greater Sydney, along the Hume corridor.
57. Past redistribution committees have recognised this, with the division of Hume (a largely rural division) having being reconfigured to unite urban, semi-rural and rural communities, in successive redistributions.
58. Greater Sydney continues to expand in area, now reaching further into the northwest through the divisions of Mitchell, Greenway and Macquarie, and into the north through Berowra.
59. Rapid expansion in the divisions of Macquarie, Lindsay and Prospect is extending Sydney's reach westward. In the southwest, expansion is evident in the divisions of Fowler, Werriwa, Macarthur, and Hume, whilst to the southeast; Hughes and Cook continue to grow, albeit at a slower pace.

General strategy

60. The committee's general strategy for formulating proposed electoral boundaries was based on the requirements of the Electoral Act.
61. The committee acknowledged the importance of the guiding principle of relative equality of the number of electors in electoral divisions. However, the committee also noted the flexibility provided by the statistical tolerances contained in the Electoral Act. The committee considered that, where necessary, the use of these tolerances allowed it to construct divisions that met relevant criteria and were also defined by clearly identifiable boundaries.
62. A number of existing divisions had projected enrolment within the statistical tolerance. However, as discussed in the committee's analysis of the projected enrolment of existing divisions, the committee recognised that the loss of a division and the subsequent flow-on effects would necessarily involve adjustments to the boundaries of such divisions, no matter where the lost division was located.
63. As noted earlier in this report, New South Wales has generally experienced low population growth relative to the national average. Inland areas of the State are growing more slowly, relative to the rest of New South Wales. Exceptions to this trend include pockets of high growth in outer metropolitan and in some coastal areas. Enrolment growth patterns generally reflect population changes.

Actual and projected enrolment of existing divisions – in 2010 projection order

Existing Division	Enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
Mitchell	96 276	108 464
Sydney	96 189	107 587
Greenway	90 988	101 316
Werriwa	89 427	101 210
Eden-Monaro	92 397	100 916
Lyne	92 056	100 250
Paterson	87 873	97 311
Hume	89 537	97 176
Hunter	88 608	97 165
Macarthur	84 516	97 034
Gilmore	87 267	96 055
Richmond	86 218	95 809
Lowe	87 038	95 444
Newcastle	89 252	95 023
Dobell	85 394	93 634
Prospect	88 117	93 083
Throsby	87 268	92 851
Calare	86 893	92 670
Bradfield	89 386	92 606
Cowper	85 065	92 563
Riverina	87 423	92 196
North Sydney	88 458	91 844
Charlton	85 353	91 285
Berowra	86 586	91 187
Parramatta	87 077	91 133
Shortland	87 001	91 051
Macquarie	86 535	90 284
Chifley	84 136	90 186
Hughes	86 313	90 099
Mackellar	87 348	89 642
Barton	84 704	89 637
Robertson	84 875	89 324
Farrer	84 668	88 740
New England	85 394	88 259
Page	84 071	87 616
Warringah	84 489	87 595
Fowler	83 287	87 591
Kingsford Smith	84 902	87 377
Bennelong	85 444	87 031
Blaxland	82 590	86 325
Lindsay	82 163	85 873
Banks	82 423	85 843
Grayndler	85 297	85 707
Reid	78 811	85 458
Cook	81 538	85 341
Cunningham	81 705	85 187
Watson	81 288	83 329
Wentworth	83 273	83 296
Parkes	80 410	82 811
Gwydir	81 268	82 525
New South Wales	4 308 595	4 581 939

64. The committee was mindful of the need to consider community of interests in proposing new boundaries. Local government area boundaries were used extensively in rural and provincial areas as indicators of community of interests. The committee adopted this approach based on the prominent role that local government plays in providing a significant range of services to, and in representing the interests of, their communities in rural New South Wales. The committee considered that population density in larger provincial centres and the greater Sydney area meant that local government boundaries were less significant given the diversity, accessibility and availability of economic, social and regional services and interests within those more closely populated regions.
65. The committee accepted that one fewer New South Wales division meant that significant numbers of electors would need to be redistributed across many other electoral divisions. The committee was mindful to construct strong readily identifiable boundaries. However, in proposing new electoral boundaries, the committee sought to keep electors in their existing divisions wherever it could be equitably achieved.
66. The committee considered all views presented in the public suggestions and comments. It noted that although a limited number of submissions addressed the State as a whole, the majority addressed local concerns; with a number seeking to minimise or prevent changes to existing boundaries or limit the geographic size. Whilst conscious of impacts caused to individual communities by a redistribution, the committee was also mindful that its earlier analysis indicated that many communities would be affected given the impact of losing an electoral division from the State.
67. The committee noted that:
 - The Liberal Party proposed the abolition of the division of Blaxland moving those electors to Lowe, Reid or Watson.
 - The ALP proposed abolition of both Riverina and Reid and the creation of a new division centred on Liverpool.
 - The Nationals proposed abolition of the division of Blaxland; and Mr Andren, MP and Mr Lush separately proposed redrawing boundaries for the twenty-five divisions within the greater metropolitan area of Sydney in order to maintain seven divisions west of the Great Dividing Range.
68. Whilst seeking to maintain a relative equality of voters between divisions, the committee also recognised the need to consider the State as a geographic whole. The committee acknowledged, therefore, that it must seek to link the relative low and high growth areas of rural and coastal New South Wales.

Three linking regions

69. In considering possible options for the redistribution of divisional boundaries on a whole of State basis, the committee sought to ensure that its proposal took into account and reflected a full and proper consideration of all of the factors brought before it.
70. In line with this approach, the committee identified three regions where a strong connection between rural, coastal and metropolitan areas was already evident. The committee considered these to be the Hunter, the Blue Mountains and the Southern Highlands.
71. These regions have long been recognised as major road and rail transport corridors through the State. The main western railway line and the Great Western Highway pass through the Blue Mountains. Additionally, the Blue Mountains has historically been regarded as the gateway to the west. The New England Highway and the main northern railway line pass through the Hunter region, with settlements along their length. The main southern railway line and the Hume Highway similarly serve the Southern Highlands.
72. Historically, redistribution committees have used the Southern Highlands as a connective corridor between the rural and semi rural southern areas and greater Sydney. The committee recognised that static or declining rural enrolment across much of inland NSW would force it to look beyond this approach. The committee decided therefore, to also use the Hunter and the Blue Mountains to link related areas on the east and west of the Great Dividing Range.
73. Whilst redistribution committees have been reluctant to utilise these alternatives in the past, the committee was convinced that their use as key transport corridors coupled with their existing and emerging social and communications linkages made them very suitable for use in the modern day.
74. Consequently, the committee decided to utilise these corridors to address the continued population drift, through redesign of divisions in and around those three regions. The committee sought to ensure that the resultant effect of this blending of geographical areas on proposed divisions reflected the criteria contained in the Electoral Act.
75. In summary, after taking into account the criteria contained in the Electoral Act, wherever possible the committee used the following principles in developing the proposed electoral boundaries:
 - reflecting the movement of western electors towards major centres
 - upholding and restoring divisional communities of interests
 - ensuring means of communication and travel were considered
 - diminishing historical constraints imposed by geographical regions and features in the light of improving communications and transport
 - minimising the extent of elector movement to proposed divisions

76. Having established this strategy, and with the above principles to guide it, the committee returned to consideration of the thematic maps and enrolment projections as discussed above.
77. In particular, the committee noted the decline in relative enrolment share in the divisions west of the Great Dividing Range, with the neighbouring divisions of Parkes and Gwydir having the lowest projected enrolment and the greatest variations from the State average. The committee considered that there were insufficient elector numbers in the rural northwest to retain these two divisions. As significant change to this region was inevitable, the committee decided to reconfigure these divisions. The divisions of Gwydir and Parkes were amalgamated as a result.
78. The flow on effects of the amalgamation of Gwydir and Parkes led the committee to reconfigure all inland rural divisions. As a result, it became possible to link areas west of the Great Dividing Range through the Hunter, Blue Mountains and Hume corridors with population centres towards the east. In so doing, the committee was able to lessen the impact of some of New South Wales' most significant geographical and physical features on the drawing of electoral boundaries.
79. As a result of this strategy, the committee was able to maintain the number of divisions with major rural composition, despite a declining enrolment share.

Proposed redistribution of New South Wales – by division

80. The committee's redistribution proposal, prepared on the basis of the information and general strategy outlined above, is discussed in greater detail in the paragraphs that follow. The proposed divisions are dealt with in the order in which they generally relate to each other.
81. To assist the reader, this order is shown in the following table.
- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Hunter | 18. Farrer | 35. Sydney |
| 2. Hume | 19. Eden-Monaro | 36. Grayndler |
| 3. Macquarie | 20. Gilmore | 37. Lowe |
| 4. Richmond | 21. Throsby | 38. Watson |
| 5. Page | 22. Cunningham | 39. Banks |
| 6. Cowper | 23. Mackellar | 40. Blaxland |
| 7. Lyne | 24. Warringah | 41. Cook |
| 8. Paterson | 25. North Sydney | 42. Hughes |
| 9. Newcastle | 26. Bradfield | 43. Macarthur |
| 10. Charlton | 27. Bennelong | 44. Werriwa |
| 11. Shortland | 28. Berowra | 45. Fowler |
| 12. Dobell | 29. Parramatta | 46. Prospect |
| 13. Robertson | 30. Mitchell | 47. Reid |
| 14. New England | 31. Greenway | 48. Chifley |
| 15. Calare | 32. Barton | 49. Lindsay |
| 16. Parkes | 33. Kingsford Smith | |
| 17. Riverina | 34. Wentworth | |

Hunter

82. The existing division of Hunter has projected enrolment above the State average and outside statistical tolerance. Hunter also has projected enrolment growth above the State average. The existing divisions of Gwydir, Paterson, Newcastle, Charlton, Dobell and Macquarie surround the division of Hunter.
83. The loss of Gwydir resulted in approximately 82 500 electors needing to be transferred to other divisions.
84. As outlined in its general strategy, the committee viewed the Hunter region as one of the areas providing a strong link between the coastal hinterland and the west. Following this strategy, electors from the Upper Hunter LGA were transferred to the division of Hunter. This move united the Upper Hunter area with the rest of the Hunter geographical region. The committee considered that the towns of Scone, Merriwa, Aberdeen and Murrurundi had a strong community of interest with Muswellbrook. The committee noted that the New England Highway, a major arterial road, provides a major transport link through the proposed division. The movement of the entire Upper Hunter LGA provided a natural northern boundary (the Liverpool Range) for the proposed division of Hunter.
85. As a result of gaining these electors from Gwydir, Hunter was outside statistical tolerance. The committee noted that the division's existing boundaries to the south and west are based on LGA boundaries - those between Muswellbrook and Mid-Western Regional LGAs; Singleton and Lithgow LGAs; and Cessnock and Hawkesbury, Wyong, Lake Macquarie and Newcastle LGAs. The north-eastern boundary is also the LGA boundary between Dungog and Singleton.
86. The committee also noted that Maitland LGA is currently split. In view of this, the committee decided that the most appropriate area to transfer electors was near Maitland. The existing boundary along the Paterson River was moved both south and west to the Hunter River and the railway line. This resulted in the transfer of electors from Bolwarra Heights, Lorn, Phoenix Park, Raworth, Tenambit and Metford transferring to Paterson.
87. This move achieved statistical tolerance for Hunter and also provided a clearly identifiable boundary for electors.

Hume

88. The existing division of Hume has projected enrolment above the State average and outside statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also above the State average. Hume is bordered by the existing divisions of Macarthur, Lindsay, Macquarie and Calare in the north, by Cunningham, Throsby and Gilmore in the east, by Eden-Monaro and Farrer in the south and by Riverina in the west. This general area is a major corridor linking the metropolitan south-west with the semi-rural and rural areas in the Southern Highlands and the south west of the State.

89. Changes to both Gilmore and Eden-Monaro as detailed later in this report, resulted in the Southern Highlands towns of Robertson, Kangaloon, Moss Vale, Bundanoon, Berrima, Bowral and Mittagong being united in Hume, making use of the LGA boundary between Shoalhaven and Wingecarribee. As a result, the proposed division of Hume moved further away from statistical tolerance
90. The committee decided to transfer electors from Wollondilly LGA – including Picton, The Oaks, Nattai and Belimbla Park in the west, and Wilton and Appin in the east, to the proposed division of Macarthur. Electors located in the Warragamba part of Wollondilly LGA were transferred to the proposed division of Fowler.
91. These changes achieved statistical tolerance.

Macquarie

92. The existing division of Macquarie has projected enrolment below the State average but within statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is below the State average. The existing divisions of Hume, Lindsay, Mitchell, Berowra, Robertson, Dobell, Hunter, Gwydir, and Calare surround the division of Macquarie. The committee noted Macquarie's central location in the State.
93. As outlined in its general strategy, the committee viewed the Blue Mountains region as one of the areas providing a strong link between the coastal hinterland and the west.
94. Following this strategy, the committee decided to extend the proposed division of Macquarie to the west thereby including Lithgow and Oberon LGAs and part of Bathurst LGA including the city of Bathurst. This change resulted in the transfer a significant number of electors from the division of Calare. The committee considered that these regions shared communities of interest amongst each other and with the Blue Mountains centred on domestic and international tourism, national parks, wilderness and weekend recreational activities. The committee observed that major road and rail transport routes linked these communities.
95. The committee noted that the proposed changes have precedents in history. Until 1976 the localities of Bathurst, Lithgow and Oberon were all located in the division of Macquarie and as recently as 1991, Oberon was in the division of Macquarie.
96. As a result of the changes outlined above, Macquarie needed to lose a substantial number of electors. The committee decided to transfer all of Hawkesbury LGA, except for a small number of electors at the western end of the Bells Line of Road, into the proposed division of Greenway. This change left Macquarie outside statistical tolerance. The committee therefore decided to unite Blue Mountains LGA within Macquarie by transferring electors in the lower Blue Mountains areas of Lapstone and Glenbrook from the division of Lindsay. This brought Macquarie within statistical tolerance.

Richmond

97. The existing division of Richmond has projected enrolment above the State average but within statistical tolerance. Its projected enrolment growth is almost double the State average. Richmond is bounded by the New South Wales-Queensland State border in the north, the existing division of Page in the south and west and the Pacific Ocean in the east.
98. However, the committee noted that the towns of Wollongbar and Alstonville on the Bruxner Highway are separated from the centres of Lismore to the west and Ballina to the east, also on the highway. The committee considered that these four towns share communities of interest. It therefore proposed to reunite them in the division of Page.
99. As a result, Richmond required additional electors to remain within statistical tolerance. Utilising the local government boundary between Lismore and Kyogle allowed the committee to transfer the required electors to Richmond, thereby achieving statistical tolerance.

Page

100. The existing division of Page has projected enrolment below the State average and outside the range of statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also below the State average. Page is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, the existing divisions of Richmond to the north, Cowper to the south and New England to the west.
101. Following the committee's changes to Richmond, Page still needed more electors to bring it within statistical tolerance.
102. The committee noted that the towns of Yamba, Wooloweyah and Angourie are currently located in the division of Cowper. The committee also noted that the Yuraygir National Park bounds Angourie and Wooloweyah to the south and that Yamba provided the only road link for these townships. The committee acknowledged that Yamba and Iluka, located at the mouth of the Clarence River, shared a community of interest. The committee therefore decided to move these towns to Page, thereby transferring sufficient electors to bring the division within tolerance.

Cowper

103. The existing division of Cowper has projected enrolment below the State average but within statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is above the State average. Cowper is bordered by the existing divisions of Page, Lyne and New England and by the Pacific Ocean.
104. The impact of the committee's decisions regarding Page meant Cowper required more electors to be within statistical tolerance.
105. The committee decided to unite the town of Kempsey and its environs including Mooneba, Burnt Bridge, South Kempsey, Verges Creek and Belmore River in Cowper. This moved the necessary electors and placed Cowper in the high range of statistical tolerance.

Lyne

106. The existing division of Lyne is well above the State average for projected enrolment. Lyne's projected enrolment growth is also above the State average. The existing divisions of Cowper, New England and Paterson surround the division and the Pacific Ocean forms the eastern boundary.
107. The effects of the committee's decisions relating to the new division of Cowper discussed above, meant that no further changes were necessary to bring the proposed division of Lyne within statistical tolerance

Paterson

108. The existing division of Paterson has projected enrolment above the State average and outside the range of statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is well above the State average. The divisions of Lyne, New England, Hunter and Newcastle border the division, with the Pacific Ocean to the east.
109. As a result of the committee's decisions regarding neighbouring divisions, Paterson could only lose electors to the division of Newcastle. Consequently, electors from Beresfield, Tarro, Raymond Terrace and Williamtown were transferred to the division of Newcastle.
110. The committee acknowledged that the proposed boundary split Port Stephens LGA, however the committee considered that both Raymond Terrace and Williamtown share a strong community of interest with Newcastle. The committee noted that Beresfield and Tarro were part of Newcastle LGA and that these changes reduced the number of divisions over which that LGA is split.

Newcastle

111. The existing division of Newcastle has projected enrolment above average but within statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also above average. Newcastle shares boundaries with the existing divisions of Shortland, Charlton, Hunter and Paterson. The Pacific Ocean forms the eastern boundary.
112. The committee's changes to neighbouring divisions meant that Newcastle needed to lose electors to maintain statistical tolerance. This was only possible through Charlton or Shortland.
113. The committee decided to transfer electors from the Minmi, Fletcher and Wallsend area to Charlton. The committee considered that these areas shared a community of interests with neighbouring towns in the division of Charlton. Further electors from Kotara South and Adamstown Heights were transferred to Shortland by moving the current boundary north to the LGA boundary between Newcastle and Lake Macquarie.
114. These changes brought Newcastle within statistical tolerance.

Charlton

115. The existing division of Charlton is below the State average for projected enrolment but within statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is above the State average. Charlton shares boundaries with the existing divisions of Hunter, Newcastle, Shortland and Dobell.

116. After gaining electors from Newcastle as a result of the committee's decisions regarding neighbouring divisions, Charlton needed to lose electors to bring it within statistical tolerance. This could only be achieved through Shortland or Dobell.
117. The committee considered that the required transfer of electors was best achieved by moving electors in the north into Shortland. As a result, electors from the Hillsborough and Warners Bay areas were moved. The committee considered that these areas shared community of interests with Charlestown also located in the division of Shortland. The committee noted that these changes acknowledged Charlestown's role as a major centre for surrounding areas. The committee also decided to move the boundary on the lake foreshore to the eastern side of the lake.

Shortland

118. The existing division of Shortland has projected enrolment below the State average but within statistical tolerance. Shortland's projected enrolment growth is also below the State average. The Pacific Ocean, Lake Macquarie, and the existing divisions of Newcastle, Charlton and Dobell surround the division of Shortland.
119. As a result of the committee's decisions outlined earlier, Shortland needed to lose electors to bring it within statistical tolerance.
120. The committee decided to transfer electors from Toukley, Noraville, Norah Head and Canton Beach to Dobell. This move united the Toukley Peninsula, including The Entrance North with The Entrance and the suburbs on the southern side of Tuggerah Lake with the proposed division of Shortland. These changes brought the division within statistical tolerance.

Dobell

121. The existing division of Dobell has projected enrolment slightly above the State average. Projected enrolment growth is above the State average. Dobell is located between the Pacific Ocean and the existing divisions of Shortland, Charlton, Hunter, Macquarie and Robertson.
122. As a consequence of the committee's decisions regarding divisions to its north, Dobell needed to lose electors to achieve statistical tolerance.
123. The committee decided to transfer electors from Narara and Niagara Park into Robertson by moving the existing boundary east to the main northern railway line and north to the LGA boundary between Wyong and Gosford. The committee also moved further electors in Terrigal and Wamberal into Robertson by shifting the existing boundary from Terrigal Drive north to The Entrance Road. These changes brought Dobell within statistical tolerance.

Robertson

124. The existing division of Robertson has projected enrolment below the State average and outside the statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also below the State average. Robertson shares boundaries with the existing divisions of Dobell, Macquarie, Berowra and Mackellar. The Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay form the southern boundary.
125. The committee's decisions regarding Dobell resulting in the transfer of electors from the Narara, Niagara Park, Terrigal and Wamberal areas to Robertson were the only changes necessary to achieve statistical tolerance.

New England

126. The existing division of New England has projected enrolment well below the State average and outside the statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also below the State average. New England shares boundaries with the existing divisions of Page, Cowper, Lyne, Paterson, Hunter and Gwydir.
127. The reconfiguration of Gwydir and Parkes resulted in approximately 82 500 electors needing to be transferred to other divisions. New England required additional electors to bring it within statistical tolerance.
128. The committee decided to transfer the electors from Gwydir in Quirindi and the surrounding area of Liverpool Plains LGA to New England. The committee believed that there was a strong community of interest between this area and Tamworth, which is already in the existing division of New England.

Calare

129. The existing division of Calare has projected enrolment slightly below the State average but within statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is above State average. The existing divisions of Macquarie, Hume, Parkes and Gwydir surround Calare.
130. The reconfiguration of Gwydir and Parkes resulted in approximately 82 500 electors needing to be transferred to other divisions. The loss of Lithgow, Bathurst and Oberon and surrounding rural areas to the proposed division of Macquarie, meant Calare needed to gain a significant number of electors to be within statistical tolerance.
131. The committee examined two possible approaches: move the city of Dubbo and Wellington LGA into Calare; or move the LGAs of Mid-Western Regional, Parkes, Forbes, Weddin and Wellington into Calare.
132. In considering these possibilities the committee noted that the removal of Dubbo from Parkes would result in that division not containing a major regional centre. The committee noted that such a move would have extended Calare further west to obtain the required electors and would have created a division based on tenuous communities of interest.

133. Additionally, the committee noted that Forbes, Parkes and Weddin LGAs share regional, social and economic interests with the towns of Orange and Cowra. The committee believed that Forbes, Parkes and Weddin together with Cabonne and Cowra are regarded as part of the central west region of the State. The committee also noted that a community of interests exists between Wellington and Mudgee and Orange.
134. The committee acknowledged the strong communication and transport links within the region, including the Mid Western Highway to Grenfell; the Escort Way to Forbes and Parkes; the Mitchell Highway to Wellington; the Broken Hill-Orange railway line between Parkes and Orange and the main western railway line linking Blayney, Orange and Wellington.
135. The committee therefore decided to move the existing division north and west to incorporate the LGAs of Parkes, Forbes and Weddin on the western side and Wellington and the Mid-Western Region LGAs to the north.

Parkes

136. The existing division of Parkes has projected enrolment significantly below the State average and outside the statistical tolerance. Parkes also has very low projected enrolment growth. The existing divisions of Riverina, Farrer, Gwydir, Calare and Hume surround the division of Parkes.
137. The reconfiguration of Gwydir and Parkes resulted in approximately 82 500 electors needing to be transferred to other divisions. Following the committee's decisions regarding Calare, Parkes required additional electors to bring it within statistical tolerance.
138. The committee decided that the balance of electors from Gwydir should be transferred to the proposed division of Parkes. This transfer involved electors from the LGAs of Bourke, Brewarrina, Coonamble, Gilgandra, Gunnedah, Gwydir (Yallaroi), Moree Plains, Narrabri, Walgett, Warren (part) and Warrumbungle.
139. As a result of these changes, the new division of Parkes needed to lose electors. The committee believed that all rural divisions should contain a major centre and so decided to retain Dubbo LGA within Parkes. This decision meant that a number of smaller LGAs currently within Parkes needed to be transferred to the neighbouring divisions of Riverina and Farrer.
140. The committee noted that aside from Dubbo LGA, Broken Hill LGA was the largest remaining centre within Parkes. The committee considered that moving Broken Hill LGA out of Parkes was appropriate. The committee examined the inclusion of Broken Hill LGA in the divisions of either Riverina or Farrer.
141. The committee regarded the links between Broken Hill and the division of Riverina as tenuous. However, the committee considered the links between Broken Hill and the division of Farrer to be stronger, noting that the Silver City Highway provides a direct connection between Broken Hill and Wentworth. The committee considered that these centres share community of interests in their isolation. Therefore, the committee decided to transfer Broken Hill LGA and a small surrounding area to the proposed division of Farrer.

142. The committee also decided to unite the balance of Carrathool LGA and Bland LGA in the division of Riverina.
143. The cumulative effect of these changes was that the new division of Parkes comprised approximately 43 800 electors from the existing division of Parkes and 48 300 electors from the existing division of Gwydir. The committee noted that Parkes provided the greater land area (approximately 60 000 square kilometres more) in the proposed division.
144. Recognising the significant role of Sir Henry Parkes (1815-1896), former Premier of New South Wales and known as 'the father of federation' in Australia's history, the committee retained the name of Parkes for this division.

Riverina

145. The existing division of Riverina has projected enrolment below the State average but within the range of statistical tolerance. Its projected enrolment growth is below the State average. Riverina shares boundaries with the existing divisions of Farrer, Hume and Parkes.
146. The committee's decisions regarding the proposed division of Parkes resulted in Riverina moving above the required statistical tolerance. It therefore needed to lose electors.
147. This could only be achieved through the existing divisions of Hume or Farrer. Movement into Hume would have required splitting an LGA to obtain the required numbers. The committee therefore decided to move Hay and Murrumbidgee LGAs into the proposed division of Farrer. Riverina then met the required tolerance.

Farrer

148. The existing division Farrer has low projected enrolment outside statistical tolerance and also has below average projected enrolment growth. It is bounded on the south by the State border with Victoria and the existing divisions of Eden-Monaro, Riverina and Parkes.
149. As a result of the committee's decisions regarding the reconfiguration of Parkes and Riverina, resulting in the transfer of Broken Hill and its surrounding areas, and Hay and Murrumbidgee LGAs, Farrer was outside statistical tolerance and needed to lose electors.
150. Given their geographic location, the committee decided to move Tumut and Tumbarumba LGAs to Eden-Monaro. The committee noted that this move united the Snowy Mountains communities on both sides of the Great Dividing Range within Eden-Monaro, and also achieved statistical tolerance for the proposed division of Farrer.

Eden-Monaro

151. Eden-Monaro is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the east and by Victoria in the south. It shares boundaries with the existing divisions of Farrer, Hume and Gilmore. Eden-Monaro's projected enrolment is above the State average and outside the range of statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also above the State average.

152. Given the committee's decision to transfer Tumut and Tumbarumba LGAs from Farrer to Eden-Monaro, thus uniting both sides of the Snowy Mountains region, the division needed to lose electors to achieve statistical tolerance.
153. This movement of electors could only occur through the existing divisions of Hume or Gilmore. The committee opted to move electors into Gilmore despite this decision resulting in the need to spilt Eurobodalla LGA. The committee decided that the most appropriate boundary was obtained by splitting the LGA in the vicinities of Jeremadra Creek, Tomaga River and Deua River.
154. These changes moved Eden-Monaro to within the statistical tolerance.

Gilmore

155. The existing division of Gilmore had projected enrolment above average but within statistical tolerances. Projected enrolment growth was above the State average. The division is bounded by the Pacific Ocean and the existing divisions of Throsby, Eden-Monaro and Hume.
156. After gaining electors from the proposed division of Eden-Monaro, Gilmore was outside statistical tolerance and needed to lose electors. This could only occur through the existing divisions of Hume or Throsby and the committee decided to use both divisions.
157. The committee used this opportunity to transfer Robertson and its hinterland (the balance of Wingecarribee LGA) to Hume thereby uniting the Southern Highlands towns of Robertson, Kangaloon, Moss Vale, Bundanoon, Berrima, Bowral and Mittagong, in Hume. This made it necessary to split the Kiama local government area in order to achieve statistical tolerance for Gilmore.
158. The committee believed that a clearly identifiable boundary was obtained by splitting the LGA at Fountaindale Road, Browns Road and along the locality boundary between Dunmore and Jamberoo to the Kiama by-pass at Bombo. Electors from the localities of Jamberoo, Buderoo, Carrington Falls, Knights Hills, Curramore, Kiama Downs and Minnamurra were transferred to Throsby.

Throsby

159. Projected enrolment for the existing division of Throsby is below the State average but within statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is above the State average. The existing division of Throsby is bordered by the divisions of Gilmore, Hume and Cunningham and the Pacific Ocean.
160. Given the impact of the committee's decisions regarding the neighbouring divisions of Hume and Gilmore, Throsby moved outside statistical tolerance.
161. Electors could only be moved to Cunningham in the north. The committee decided to transfer electors in Farmborough Heights in the area generally north of the Moss Vale-Unanderra railway line into Cunningham.

Cunningham

162. The existing division of Cunningham is a coastal division bounded by the existing divisions of Macarthur, Hume, Throsby, Cook and Hughes. Cunningham has low projected enrolment and below average projected enrolment growth.

163. The committee's decisions regarding the transfer of electors at Farmborough Heights from Throsby moved Cunningham within statistical tolerance. No further changes were made in proposing this division.

Mackellar

164. The existing division of Mackellar has projected enrolment below the State average and outside statistical tolerance. The division also has low projected enrolment growth. Mackellar shares boundaries with Warringah, Bradfield and Berowra. It is bounded by the Hawkesbury River, the Pacific Ocean, Cowan Creek and Middle Harbour Creek to the west. The western boundary is also the LGA boundary between Warringah and Ku-ring-gai. The committee noted that Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and Garigal National Park are located along the existing western boundary.
165. Mackellar needed additional electors to bring it within statistical tolerance. Given Mackellar's strong boundaries on three sides, the committee decided to extend the southern boundary into the existing division of Warringah. Moving it from Pittwater Road to Pacific Parade at Dee Why, provided the required number of electors.

Warringah

166. The existing division of Warringah has projected enrolment below statistical tolerance and also has low projected enrolment growth. Warringah is bounded by the existing divisions of Mackellar, Bradfield and North Sydney. Warringah has water boundaries on three sides; the Pacific Ocean, Middle Harbour Creek and Sydney Harbour.
167. The impact of the committee's changes to Mackellar meant Warringah needed additional electors to bring it within statistical tolerance.
168. The means for obtaining electors were limited to crossing Middle Harbour Creek at the Roseville Bridge or moving further west into the locality of Cremorne. The committee decided against moving into North Sydney LGA because it would have split Neutral Bay, Cammeray and Cremorne.
169. The existing western boundary was therefore moved west into Bradfield across Roseville Bridge. The committee decided to use Rocky Creek, Eastern Arterial Road, Archbold Road, Boundary Street and Eastern Valley Way as boundaries as they were clearly identifiable. This change moved the necessary electors from the localities of East Killara, Roseville Chase and Castle Cove into Warringah, bringing the proposed division within statistical tolerance.

North Sydney

170. The existing division of North Sydney has projected enrolment below the State average but within statistical tolerance. It has low projected enrolment growth. North Sydney shares boundaries with the existing divisions of Warringah, Bradfield and Bennelong. Sydney Harbour is its southern boundary.

171. Although the division is within statistical tolerance, the committee decided to extend the current boundary with Bradfield to the locality boundary between Chatswood and Willoughby at Penshurst Street, to Sydney Street. This change moved the proposed division of North Sydney closer to the State average for projected enrolment.

Bradfield

172. The existing division of Bradfield has projected enrolment under State average but within statistical tolerance. It also has low projected enrolment growth. The existing divisions of Mackellar, Warringah, North Sydney, Bennelong and Berowra surround the division.
173. In view of the committee's decisions resulting in the loss of electors to North Sydney and Warringah, Bradfield required additional electors to achieve statistical tolerance. These could only be obtained from Berowra.
174. The committee decided to move the current Berowra-Bradfield boundary west to the Pacific Highway and north to Ku-ring-gai Chase Road. The committee considered these changes provided a clearly recognisable boundary and also enabled the committee to keep the central business district of Hornsby within one division. These changes moved electors from the localities of Asquith, Hornsby and Waitara into Bradfield and achieved statistical tolerance.

Bennelong

175. The existing division of Bennelong has projected enrolment below the State average and outside the range of statistical tolerance. It also has low projected enrolment growth. Bennelong is situated between the divisions of North Sydney, Bradfield, Berowra, Parramatta and the Parramatta River.
176. While changes to neighbouring divisions did not significantly impact on Bennelong, it still needed more electors to achieve statistical tolerance.
177. The committee decided not to alter the strong, recognisable boundary currently provided by Parramatta River, Lane Cove River and Devlins Creek. Consequently the required number of electors could only come from the divisions of Berowra or Parramatta.
178. The committee decided to extend the current boundary west to Silverwater Road thereby transferring electors from Ermington into the proposed division. In extending the use of the Hills Motorway as its northern boundary, Bennelong achieved statistical tolerance.

Berowra

179. The existing division of Berowra has projected enrolment below average but within statistical tolerance. It has below average projected enrolment growth. The Hawkesbury River and the existing divisions of Mackellar, Bradfield, Bennelong, Mitchell and Macquarie border the division.
180. The impact of the committee's decisions regarding Bennelong and Bradfield meant that Berowra needed more electors.

181. The committee decided to move the current boundary at Pennant Hills Road and Castle Hill Road west to include West Pennant Hills in the new division. Additional electors were obtained from Kenthurst and Annangrove by moving the existing boundary to the locality boundaries between Kenthurst, Maraylya and Annangrove. These changes placed Berowra within statistical tolerance.

Parramatta

182. The existing division of Parramatta has projected enrolment below the State average but within the statistical tolerance. Parramatta has below average projected enrolment growth. The existing divisions of Bennelong, Mitchell, Greenway, Prospect and Reid surround the division of Parramatta.
183. As a consequence of the committee's decisions regarding Reid, Prospect, Mitchell and Bennelong, the proposed division of Parramatta required significant additional electors to achieve statistical tolerance.
184. The committee decided to obtain these electors from Blacktown LGA in the existing division of Greenway by moving the localities of Seven Hills, Lalor Park and Kings Langley into the proposed division of Parramatta. It also obtained North Rocks electors from Mitchell.
185. The committee noted that this decision split Blacktown LGA but considered the changes resulted in clearly identifiable boundaries. These changes bring the proposed division of Parramatta within statistical tolerance.
186. Though losing the greater part of the Parramatta central business district to the proposed division of Reid, The proposed division of Parramatta division still contains the head of the Parramatta River and North Parramatta.
187. Over 60% of electors in the proposed division of Parramatta come from the existing division of Parramatta.
188. Thus, the committee decided to retain the federation name of Parramatta. The name is also Aboriginal, meaning 'plenty of eels' or 'head of river'.

Mitchell

189. The existing division of Mitchell has projected enrolment above statistical tolerance. Its enrolment is projected to grow at almost twice the State average. Mitchell shares its eastern boundary with Berowra, its southern boundary with Parramatta and its western and north-western boundaries with Greenway and Macquarie.
190. As a result of the committee's decision regarding the proposed divisions of Parramatta and Berowra, resulting in the movement of electors from West Pennant Hills, Winston Hills, North Rocks, Kenthurst, Maraylya and Annangrove no further changes were required to bring the new division of Mitchell with statistical tolerance.
191. The committee considered the new boundaries of Blue Gum Creek, the M2 motorway, Belotti Avenue and Churchill Drive, when combined with the existing north-western and western boundaries at Windsor Road and Boundary Road, provide clearly recognisable boundaries for the new division.

Greenway

192. The existing division of Greenway has projected enrolment above statistical tolerance and has higher than average projected enrolment growth. It shares boundaries with Macquarie to the north, Mitchell and Parramatta to the east, Prospect to the south and Chifley to the west.
193. Changes made to the division of Parramatta resulted in the loss of approximately 31 200 Greenway electors in the area bounded by the M7 Motorway, Sunnyholt Road, the main western railway line, Blacktown Creek, Blacktown Road and the Great Western Highway. Greenway also gained approximately 42 000 electors from division of Macquarie following the transfer of Hawkesbury LGA.
194. The committee recognised that the proposed division needed to incorporate more significant means of travel following the addition of Hawkesbury LGA. Therefore, the committee decided to move the existing boundary along Richmond Road south, making Richmond Road a major transport route through the division.
195. This move consequently transferred approximately 4 300 electors from Shanes Park, Marsden Park, Berkshire Park and Londonderry into Greenway. The committee considered that these areas shared interests with other communities located in the division.
196. As a result, Greenway needed to lose approximately 23 000 electors to achieve statistical tolerance. Given the changes made to the neighbouring divisions of Parramatta, Mitchell and Macquarie, these electors could only be transferred to either Chifley or Prospect. The committee decided to move the existing boundary with Chifley north and east to the M7 Motorway, Breakfast Creek, Sunnyholt Road, and the main western railway line, Blacktown Creek, Blacktown Road and the Prospect Highway. The southern boundary was moved to the Great Western Highway. This change transferred electors in Dean Park, Marayong, Woodcroft and Blacktown into Chifley.

Barton

197. The existing division of Barton has projected enrolment below the State average and outside statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also below the State average. The division is bounded by Botany Bay in the east and in the north by the Cooks River, Wolli Creek and Bardwell Creek. The Illawarra railway line forms the western boundary to the Georges River, which is the southern boundary.
198. Barton was not impacted by changes made to neighbouring divisions. However, the division required additional electors to bring it within statistical tolerance.

199. The committee retained the water and railway line as strong and clearly identifiable boundaries. Consequently, the only option available to the committee was to move the existing boundary with Watson at Preddys Road, west to Croydon Road. This provided the required number of electors from Bexley North. The committee noted that the proposed boundary forms part of the LGA boundary between Hurstville and Rockdale LGAs.

Kingsford Smith

200. The existing division of Kingsford Smith has projected enrolment below the State average and outside statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also below the State average. Kingsford Smith is bounded by water on three sides: Botany Bay, the Cooks River and the Pacific Ocean. The divisions of Grayndler, Sydney and Wentworth form the northern boundary.
201. Though Kingsford Smith was not impacted by changes made to neighbouring divisions, it required more electors to bring it within tolerance.
202. The committee believed the existing boundaries of Botany Bay, Cooks River, Gardeners Road and Southern Cross Drive were clearly defined. As a result, the additional electors required were obtained from the division of Wentworth in the north. The committee therefore decided to move the northern boundary to Dacey Street, Alison Road, Darley Road and Clovelly Road, which are all clearly identifiable boundaries.

Wentworth

203. The existing division of Wentworth has projected enrolment well below the State average and outside statistical tolerance. The division has low projected enrolment growth. The Pacific Ocean and Sydney Harbour form Wentworth's boundaries in the north and east. The divisions of Kingsford Smith and Sydney provide the southern and western boundaries.
204. Changes to the proposed division of Kingsford Smith resulting in the loss of approximately 6 400 electors in the area bounded by Clovelly Road and Darley Road meant that Wentworth required approximately 16 600 electors to reach statistical tolerance.
205. This could only be achieved by extending into the existing division of Sydney. The committee noted that Southern Cross Drive currently provides a strong, recognisable boundary between the divisions of Sydney and Kingsford Smith. The committee decided to continue the use of this major road (after it changes its name to South Dowling Street) as part of the proposed boundary between Wentworth and Sydney, as far as its intersection with Oxford Street.
206. This moves Moore Park and Paddington into Wentworth.
207. By continuing along Oxford Street to College Street the localities of East Sydney, Woolloomooloo, Potts Point, Elizabeth Bay, Kings Cross and Rushcutters Bay are also moved to the proposed division of Wentworth effectively using Hyde Park and the Domain as clear boundaries between the proposed divisions of Wentworth and Sydney. By making full use of the statistical tolerances the committee achieved solid, clearly identifiable boundaries.

Sydney

208. The existing division of Sydney has projected enrolment substantially above the State average. It also has high projected enrolment growth.
209. After transferring approximately 17 900 electors to Wentworth, the proposed division of Sydney was within statistical tolerance.
210. The committee further decided to unite the locality of Annandale into the proposed division of Sydney, by move the existing boundary from Piper Street to Whites Creek and Parramatta Road. This change involved the transfer of approximately 4 000 electors from the existing division of Grayndler.

Grayndler

211. The existing division of Grayndler has projected enrolment below the State average and is outside statistical tolerance. It also has below average projected enrolment growth. The divisions of Lowe, Sydney, Watson, Barton and Kingsford Smith surround Grayndler.
212. Grayndler needed to gain approximately 10 400 electors.
213. The committee considered that the Cooks River boundary should be retained. Therefore, the committee extended the western boundary to Iron Cove Creek, Croydon Road, Dickinson Avenue and Greenhills Street to include the suburbs of Dobroyd Point, Haberfield and Croydon. These changes provided the required number of electors and brought the proposed division of Grayndler within statistical tolerance.

Lowe

214. The existing division of Lowe has projected enrolment above the State average but within statistical tolerance. It has above average projected enrolment growth. The Parramatta River and Sydney Harbour and the divisions of Sydney, Grayndler, Watson, Blaxland and Reid border Lowe.
215. As a result of transferring electors to Grayndler and Reid, Lowe needed to gain electors to achieve statistical tolerance.
216. This was achieved by moving the southern boundary to Punchbowl Road gaining electors from Strathfield South in the existing division of Blaxland. Continuing the boundary along the Cooks River provided more electors in Enfield South and Croydon Park from the existing division of Watson. These changes provided clearly identifiable boundaries for electors.

Watson

217. The existing division of Watson has below average projected enrolment outside statistical tolerance. Its projected enrolment growth is also below the State average. Watson shares the Cooks River, Wolli Creek and Bardwell Creek as boundaries with the neighbouring divisions of Grayndler and Barton. Other boundaries are shared with the divisions of Lowe, Blaxland and Banks.
218. After losing approximately 3 000 electors from Bexley to Barton and approximately 3 400 from Croydon Park to the proposed division of Lowe, Watson required a number of electors to bring it within tolerance.

219. The committee decided to continue the use of Punchbowl Road to its intersection with Canterbury Road as the boundary with Blaxland, thereby gaining approximately 5 900 electors from Punchbowl and Wiley Park. Approximately 10 500 electors from the areas around Riverwood, Roselands, Narwee and Penshurst were gained from the existing division of Banks by moving their common boundary westwards to Belmore Road, Josephine Street, the East Hills railway line and Penshurst Street.

Banks

220. The existing division of Banks has projected enrolment below the State average and outside statistical tolerance. Banks has low projected enrolment growth. It borders the Georges River and shares boundaries with the existing divisions of Barton, Blaxland, Hughes and Watson.
221. After losing electors to Watson, Banks needed to gain a significant number of electors to achieve statistical tolerance.
222. As detailed above, the proposed division of Watson forms the eastern boundary. The Georges River provides the southern and western boundaries of the existing division of Banks. Although considering that there might be a community of interests across the Georges River, the committee was reluctant to cross the river, as there is only one road to the south at Alford's Point Bridge. This aspect is further discussed in Hughes below.
223. The committee's preferred option was to move the northern boundary into the existing division of Blaxland by crossing Milperra Road. Moving the boundary to Marion Street and the Bankstown-Regents Park railway line provided the required electors from Condell Park and Bankstown for the proposed division of Banks. The committee noted that for most of its length, Marion Street is a locality boundary. The committee considered the combination of Marion Street, a major road, and the railway line provided an easily identifiable boundary.

Blaxland

224. The existing division of Blaxland has projected enrolment below the State average and outside statistical tolerance. It has below average projected enrolment growth. Blaxland shares boundaries with Banks, Fowler, Lowe, Reid, Watson and Hughes.
225. When combined with the loss of approximately 26 000 electors to the proposed divisions of Banks, Lowe and Watson, Blaxland needed to gain approximately 32 000 electors to achieve statistical tolerance.
226. Given the changes to the proposed divisions of Banks, Lowe and Watson, the proposed division of Blaxland could only move to the north and west into the divisions of Reid, Prospect and Fowler to obtain the required number of electors. The committee noted that the water supply pipeline formed a large part of the existing boundary between the divisions of Blaxland and Reid. The committee considered that the consistent use of this feature along the entirety of the boundary between Blaxland and Reid would be appropriate.

227. Having decided on a northern boundary, the committee determined appropriate western boundaries. The committee noted that the western end of the proposed division had a high concentration of electors and that this would impact on the choice of proposed boundaries.
228. The committee examined various options using the Cumberland Highway, Hamilton Road, Sackville Street and Cambridge Street and the Cabramatta - Granville railway line as alternative boundaries. However, these options exceeded the statistical tolerance and some also required significant consequential changes to neighbouring divisions.
229. Ultimately, the committee decided to transfer approximately 25 500 electors from the division of Fowler by moving the existing boundary west to Gladstone Street, Cabramatta Road and Orange Grove Road, then along Cabramatta Creek to the Georges River. This move transferred electors from the localities of Fairfield East, Carramar, Lansvale, Cabramatta and Canley Vale to Blaxland.
230. Approximately 6 700 electors from Yennora, Guildford West and Woodpark were transferred from the division of Reid by moving the boundary from Woodville Road to the Cumberland Highway.
231. The Hume Highway and Woodville Road are major arterial roads and, together with the Cabramatta - Regents Park and Bankstown - Regents Park railway lines, provide significant transport links within the proposed division of Blaxland. There are three communities of interests within the division, these being located around Bankstown CBD in the east, and Fairfield and Cabramatta CBDs in the west.

Cook

232. The existing division of Cook has projected enrolment below the State average and outside statistical tolerance. Cook has low projected enrolment growth. It is bounded by the Georges River to the north and the Pacific Ocean on the east. Cook shares boundaries with Hughes and Cunningham.
233. Cook was not impacted by changes made to neighbouring divisions. However, it still required more electors to be within tolerance.
234. Without changing the southern boundary with the proposed division of Cunningham, Cook could only obtain the required numbers by moving west into Hughes. The committee decided to use the Illawarra railway line to its junction with The Grand Parade as the western boundary resulting in the transfer of 8 900 electors from Jannali, Como and Oyster Bay. The committee was unable to continue the railway line as the boundary to the Royal National Park, as this would have placed the proposed division outside the statistical tolerance. The committee considered that The Grand Parade and the Old Princes Highway provided an easily identifiable boundary for electors.
235. The division of Cook was named after Captain James Cook (1728-1779).
236. The committee proposes that it is fitting that the name of this division also recognise Sir Joseph Cook (1860-1947) who was Prime Minister of Australia from 24 June 1913 to 17 September 1914.

Hughes

237. Hughes is bounded by Cunningham to the south, Cook to the east, the Georges River to the north, and Werriwa and Macarthur to the west.
238. The existing division of Hughes has projected enrolment below the State average and outside statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth for the division is also below the State average.
239. In consequence, Hughes needed a significant number of electors.
240. As flow on effects to the south and east had already been accommodated, the committee considered crossing the Georges River – either at Alfords Point or Liverpool to gain the necessary electors.
241. The committee noted that, although it did not cross the River at Liverpool Bridge, the existing division of Hughes already contained a significant part of the Liverpool LGA including Chipping Norton, Holsworthy and Moorebank.
242. The committee considered that the community of interests between the existing Hughes electors of Moorebank, Chipping Norton and Holsworthy, with Liverpool was long-standing and particularly strong.
243. The committee did not see a strong community of interests between electors in areas connected by the Alfords Point Bridge.
244. Thus the committee considered it more appropriate to gain the required number of electors from the existing division of Fowler at Liverpool; retaining Hughes as a division comprising only two LGAs – Liverpool and Sutherland.
245. Approximately 11 300 electors bounded by Terminus Street, Hoxton Park Road and Cabramatta Creek, including Warwick Farm and the Liverpool CBD, were transferred to the proposed division of Hughes. Confining boundary changes to two locations, importantly, meant that flow on effects to the southern divisions of Cunningham, Throsby and Gilmore were minimised.

Macarthur

246. The existing division of Macarthur has projected enrolment above the State average and outside statistical tolerance. It also has high projected enrolment growth. Macarthur is bounded by Werriwa and Lindsay in the north, Hughes to the east and Hume to the south and west.
247. Changes to the division of Hume resulted in Macarthur receiving approximately 13 800 electors from the Wollondilly LGA north of Picton including the towns of The Oaks, Nattai, Appin and Wilton.
248. As a result Macarthur needed to shed a significant number of electors. The committee decided to transfer approximately 3 300 electors in Rossmore, Bringelly, Greendale, Luddenham and Badgerys Creek contained in that part of Liverpool LGA in Macarthur to the proposed division of Fowler. The committee noted that this move reduced the number of divisions over which Liverpool LGA was spread.

249. The committee also decided to move part of Campbelltown LGA containing approximately 12 700 electors north of Narellan Road to the proposed division of Werriwa. This change united the Campbelltown suburbs north of the city and west of the main southern railway line.
250. Approximately 2 000 electors contained in Camden LGA north-east of Rileys Creek and east of the water supply canal were also transferred to Werriwa. The committee noted that although this proposal splits Camden LGA for the first time, the proposed division provides clearly identifiable boundaries in these areas.
251. The transfer of these electors placed Macarthur within statistical tolerances.

Werriwa

252. The existing division of Werriwa has projected enrolment substantially above the State average and outside the statistical tolerance. It also has above average projected enrolment growth. Werriwa is bounded by Hughes in the east, in the south and west by Macarthur, and Fowler in the north.
253. It was necessary for the boundary to move north. This allowed the committee to identify a clear boundary between Hughes and Werriwa; by using Hoxton Park Road, Terminus Street and Newbridge Road.
254. Werriwa had obtained a further surplus of electors from flow on effects of the committee's changes in the Hume corridor.
255. By moving the surplus electors to Fowler, the committee was able to finalise its three-region strategy to breaching the urban/rural divide.
256. By continuing Hoxton Park Road as the northern boundary to Cowpasture Road, along Fifteenth Avenue then south along the water supply canal electors were transferred from the suburbs of Cecil Hills, Austral, Green Valley, Miller, Cartwright, Hinchinbrook and West Hoxton to the division of Fowler.

Fowler

257. The existing division of Fowler has projected enrolment below the State average and outside statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also below the State average. The divisions of Blaxland and Hughes in the east, Werriwa in the south, Macarthur in the west and Prospect in the north surround Fowler.
258. While it gained approximately 25 000 electors from Werriwa, approximately 3 300 electors from Macarthur and a similar number from Hume, Fowler was still left approximately 14 000 short of the projected enrolment average.
259. The committee decided to transfer approximately 1 000 Lindsay electors from Wallacia and the balance from the Greenfield Park and Wakeley areas of Prospect to address the shortfall.

260. The resulting boundaries of Orphans School Creek, Prairie Vale Road and Elizabeth Drive in the north, Warragamba Dam area in the west, Bringelly Creek, Bringelly Road and Hoxton Park Road in the south, and Cabramatta Creek and Gladstone Road in the east, were clearly identifiable.

Prospect

261. The existing division of Prospect has projected enrolment slightly below the State average but within statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth for the division is above the State average. Prospect shares boundaries with Parramatta, Greenway, Chifley, Lindsay, Werriwa, Fowler and Reid.
262. Gaining electors from the localities of South Wentworthville and Merrylands West from Reid offset the loss of Greenfield Park and Wakeley to Fowler.
263. By adding a number of electors from the divisions of Parramatta and Chifley the committee was able to retain the Great Western Highway as an easily identifiable boundary, also bringing Prospect within tolerance.

Reid

264. The existing division of Reid has projected enrolment below the State average and outside statistical tolerance. It has above average projected enrolment growth. Lowe, Blaxland, Fowler, Prospect and Parramatta border Reid.
265. The combined loss of electors to the proposed divisions of Blaxland and Prospect meant the division needed to gain a significant number of electors.
266. Given the changes already made to surrounding divisions, the required electors could only be gained from the existing division of Parramatta to the north, by crossing the Western Motorway.
267. The committee was conscious that a significant number of electors would be required for Reid to achieve statistical tolerance, and that the proposed division would now need to extend well into Parramatta, on both sides of the Parramatta River.
268. The committee proposed that Silverwater Road, Kissing Point Road, Victoria Road, Parramatta Park and the main western railway line form the northern boundary; and that Finlaysons Creek, Burnett Street, Kenyons Road and the water supply pipeline form the western boundary.
269. The suburbs of Rosehill, Rydalmere, Harris Park, Parramatta, and Mays Hill are now in the proposed division of Reid.
270. Well over 60 000 electors from the existing division of Reid remain in the proposed division. In accordance with the guidelines for naming divisions, the committee proposes that the name of Reid be retained.

Chifley

271. Although the existing division of Chifley has above average projected enrolment growth, its projected enrolment is below the State average and also outside statistical tolerance. The divisions of Greenway, Lindsay and Prospect surround the division.

272. When combined with the loss of approximately 15 600 electors at St Marys to Lindsay, approximately 500 electors at Shanes Park and Marsden Park to Greenway and approximately 3 400 electors at Minchinbury, Eastern Creek and Huntingwood to Prospect, it meant that Chifley now needed to gain approximately 24 500 electors to be within statistical tolerance.
273. Changes made to the northern, southern and western boundaries meant that Chifley could only obtain electors from Greenway in the east.
274. The committee decided to change the existing Richmond Road boundary at its junction with the M7 motorway, to then follow the M7 motorway until Breakfast Creek. The boundary then continues along Breakfast Creek to Sunnyholt Road, east along the main western railway line, south along Blacktown Creek to Blacktown Road and then along the Prospect Highway to the Great Western Highway. The localities of Dean Park, Marayong, Blacktown and Woodcroft move into Chifley. As a result of these changes, Chifley is contained wholly within the Blacktown LGA.

Lindsay

275. Projected enrolment for the existing division of Lindsay is below average and outside statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also below the State average. The divisions of Chifley, Greenway, Macquarie, Hume, Macarthur and Prospect border the division.
276. As a consequence of boundary changes throughout New South Wales, particularly in Macquarie, Hume, Macarthur, Chifley, Prospect and Werriwa, Lindsay is within tolerance and has clearly recognisable boundaries.

Summary

277. The committee has been charged with the task of equitably proposing electoral boundaries in significantly changing times.
278. The loss of one division, wherever it may be occur, will have significant impact on many other divisions across the State.
279. Surplus electors must be accommodated in an overall environment of declining State growth – but with clearly discernable and distinct patterns of population movement in different areas.
280. Society today is much more mobile and communicates widely at will. Many people regularly commute greater distances with relative ease – for business, for services and for relaxation.
281. Thus with modern travel, transport and communications increasingly linking historically separate and isolated communities, the committee clearly recognised that the State’s traditional geographic barriers were less formidable than in past redistributions.
282. The committee used three linking regions to create its proposed divisions – the Hume corridor, the Hunter and the Blue Mountains. This ‘linking’ approach enabled more proposed divisions to retain their significant rural composition.
283. Communities and existing links have been acknowledged in the proposal. Strong and clearly identifiable boundaries have been preferred.
284. The committee unanimously agreed and commends its redistribution proposal to New South Wales.



Ian Campbell
Presiding Member



David Farrell
Member



Warwick Watkins
Member



Bob Sendt
Member

This page
is
intentionally
blank.

Statistical summary and general description of the manner in which each proposed division has been constituted

Table 1 – Determination of the quota

Number of divisions into which New South Wales is to be distributed.....	49
Number of electors in New South Wales as at 2 December 2005.....	4 308 595
Quota for New South Wales.....	87 931
Permissible maximum number of electors (+10%) in a division.....	96 724
Permissible minimum number of electors (-10%) in a division.....	79 138

Table 2 – Enrolment projections at 31 May 2010

Projected number of electors in New South Wales at 31 May 2010.....	4 581 939
Average enrolment for New South Wales at 31 May 2010	93 508
103.5% of average enrolment projected at 31 May 2010	96 780
96.5% of average enrolment projected at 31 May 2010	90 236

Table 3 – Summary of movement of electors between divisions

Number of electors remaining in their existing division.....	3 613 509
Number of electors transferred to another division.....	695 086
[This results in 16.13% electors changing divisions]	
Total	4 308 595

Table 4 – Enrolment projections of existing divisions

Existing Division	Enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010	Growth %
Banks	82 423	85 843	4.15
Barton	84 704	89 637	5.82
Bennelong	85 444	87 031	1.86
Berowra	86 586	91 187	5.31
Blaxland	82 590	86 325	4.52
Bradfield	89 386	92 606	3.60
Calare	86 893	92 670	6.65
Charlton	85 353	91 285	6.95
Chifley	84 136	90 186	7.19
Cook	81 538	85 341	4.66
Cowper	85 065	92 563	8.81
Cunningham	81 705	85 187	4.26
Dobell	85 394	93 634	9.65
Eden-Monaro	92 397	100 916	9.22
Farrer	84 668	88 740	4.81
Fowler	83 287	87 591	5.17
Gilmore	87 267	96 055	10.07
Grayndler	85 297	85 707	0.48
Greenway	90 988	101 316	11.35
Gwydir	81 268	82 525	1.55
Hughes	86 313	90 099	4.39
Hume	89 537	97 176	8.53
Hunter	88 608	97 165	9.66
Kingsford Smith	84 902	87 377	2.92
Lindsay	82 163	85 873	4.52
Lowe	87 038	95 444	9.66
Lyne	92 056	100 250	8.90
Macarthur	84 516	97 034	14.81
Mackellar	87 348	89 642	2.63
Macquarie	86 535	90 284	4.33
Mitchell	96 276	108 464	12.66
Newcastle	89 252	95 023	6.47
New England	85 394	88 259	3.36
North Sydney	88 458	91 844	3.83
Page	84 071	87 616	4.22
Parkes	80 410	82 811	2.99
Parramatta	87 077	91 133	4.66
Paterson	87 873	97 311	10.74
Prospect	88 117	93 083	5.64
Reid	78 811	85 458	8.43
Richmond	86 218	95 809	11.12
Riverina	87 423	92 196	5.46
Robertson	84 875	89 324	5.24
Shortland	87 001	91 051	4.66
Sydney	96 189	107 587	11.85
Throsby	87 268	92 851	6.40
Warringah	84 489	87 595	3.68
Watson	81 288	83 329	2.51
Wentworth	83 273	83 296	0.03
Werriwa	89 427	101 210	13.18
New South Wales	4 308 595	4 581 939	6.34

Table 5 – Summary and projected enrolment of proposed divisions

Proposed Division	Base enrolment 2.12.2005	% variation from average	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010	% variation from average	Approx. area (sq kms)
Banks	88 339	0.46	92 563	-1.01	59
Barton	87 590	-0.39	92 639	-0.93	38
Bennelong	92 761	5.49	94 606	1.17	58
Berowra	87 709	-0.25	91 226	-2.44	707
Blaxland	89 253	1.5	92 624	-0.95	58
Bradfield	89 321	1.58	93 687	0.19	93
Calare	87 084	-0.96	91 284	-2.38	39 123
Charlton	87 768	-0.19	94 578	1.14	578
Chifley	88 304	0.42	94 709	1.28	76
Cook	90 039	2.4	94 269	0.81	164
Cowper	89 089	1.32	96 506	3.21	7 872
Cunningham	89 019	1.24	92 526	-1.05	496
Dobell	85 933	-2.27	94 262	0.81	886
Eden-Monaro	86 915	-1.16	93 941	0.46	37 640
Farrer	92 594	5.3	96 460	3.16	120 669
Fowler	85 969	-2.23	91 685	-1.95	257
Gilmore	83 932	-4.55	93 159	-0.37	5 506
Grayndler	91 803	4.4	92 093	-1.51	32
Greenway	81 882	-6.88	92 294	-1.3	2 886
Hughes	87 430	-0.57	92 489	-1.09	265
Hume	87 880	-0.06	94 134	0.67	26 317
Hunter	86 009	-2.19	93 656	0.16	18 604
Kingsford Smith	91 225	3.75	93 780	0.29	59
Lindsay	87 110	-0.93	91 321	-2.34	269
Lowe	82 333	-6.37	90 753	-2.95	39
Lyne	83 055	-5.55	90 834	-2.86	9 040
Macarthur	79 371	-9.73	92 830	-0.73	1 284
Mackellar	90 324	2.72	93 004	-0.54	210
Macquarie	91 635	4.21	95 706	2.35	12 129
Mitchell	81 299	-7.54	92 871	-0.68	129
New England	89 417	1.69	92 256	-1.34	58 459
Newcastle	91 253	3.78	96 046	2.71	310
North Sydney	89 087	1.31	92 484	-1.1	38
Page	90 026	2.38	94 565	1.13	16 129
Parkes	89 696	2.01	92 060	-1.55	376 206
Parramatta	91 774	4.37	95 327	1.94	62
Paterson	85 634	-2.61	95 697	2.34	9398
Prospect	87 527	-0.46	93 037	-0.5	164
Reid	85 685	-2.55	93 478	-0.03	69
Richmond	85 240	-3.06	94 333	0.88	2 756
Riverina	88 980	1.19	93 734	0.24	50 494
Robertson	90 731	3.18	95 386	2.01	721
Shortland	90 067	2.43	94 490	1.05	182
Sydney	82 573	-6.09	93 291	-0.23	44
Throsby	85 578	-2.68	91 378	-2.28	485
Warringah	90 931	3.41	93 740	0.25	65
Watson	91 163	3.68	93 336	-0.19	37
Wentworth	94 465	7.43	95 224	1.83	29
Werriwa	85 793	-2.43	95 588	2.22	160
Total	4 308 595		4 581 939		801 351
Average	87 931		93 508		

Table 6 – General description of how proposed divisions are constituted

This table comprises 49 individual summaries that show how each proposed division is constituted from existing divisions, arranged under SLAs and part SLAs. Proposed divisions are displayed in alphabetical order. The proposed transfer of the existing Gwydir division is on the last page.

Each SLA comprises a number of CCDs. The CCDs that applied at the 2001 census of population and housing have been used.

Banks	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Banks		
Bankstown (C) (part)	36 690	38 521
Canterbury (C) (part)	4 623	4 713
Hurstville (C) (part)	30 839	32 085
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total from existing division of Banks	72 152	75 319
SLAs received from existing division of Blaxland		
Bankstown (C) (part)	16 187	17 244
Total received from existing division of Blaxland	16 187	17 244
Total for proposed division of Banks	88 339	92 563
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Watson		
Canterbury (C) (part)	7 007	7 126
Hurstville (C) (part)	3 264	3 398
Total transferred to proposed division of Watson	10 271	10 524

Barton	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Barton		
Kogarah (A)	34 798	37 076
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Rockdale (C) (part)	49 906	52 561
Total from existing division of Barton	84 704	89 637
SLAs received from existing division of Watson		
Rockdale (C) (part)	2 886	3 002
Total received from existing division of Watson	2 886	3 002
Total for proposed division of Barton	87 590	92 639

Bennelong	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Bennelong		
Hornsby (A) (part)	14 090	14 291
Parramatta (C) (part)	7 916	8 118
Ryde (C)	63 438	64 622
Total from existing division of Bennelong	85 444	87 031
SLAs received from existing division of Berowra		
Hornsby (A) (part)	1 782	1 984
Total received from existing division of Berowra	1 782	1 984
SLAs received from existing division of Parramatta		
Parramatta (C) (part)	5 535	5 591
Total received from existing division of Parramatta	5 535	5 591
Total for proposed division of Bennelong	92 761	94 606
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Lowe NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total transferred to proposed division of Lowe	0	0
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Reid NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total transferred to proposed division of Reid	0	0

Berowra	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Berowra		
Baulkham Hills (A) (part)	3 291	3 400
Hornsby (A) (part)	71 531	74 575
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total from existing division of Berowra	74 822	77 975
SLAs received from existing division of Mitchell		
Baulkham Hills (A) (part)	12 148	12 513
Hornsby (A) (part)	739	738
Total received from existing division of Mitchell	12 887	13 251
Total for proposed division of Berowra	87 709	91 226
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Bennelong		
Hornsby (A) (part)	1 782	1 984
Total transferred to proposed division of Bennelong	1 782	1 984
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Bradfield		
Hornsby (A) (part)	9 982	11 228
Total transferred to proposed division of Bradfield	9 982	11 228

Blaxland	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Blaxland		
Bankstown (C) (part)	57 186	59 685
Strathfield (A) (part)	599	609
Total from existing division of Blaxland	57 785	60 294
SLAs received from existing division of Fowler		
Fairfield (C) (part)	24 982	25 538
Total received from existing division of Fowler	24 982	25 538
SLAs received from existing division of Lowe		
Strathfield (A) (part)	122	130
Total received from existing division of Lowe	122	130
SLAs received from existing division of Reid		
Fairfield (C) (part)	2 074	2 148
Holroyd (C) (part)	4 290	4 514
Total received from existing division of Reid	6 364	6 662
Total for proposed division of Blaxland	89 253	92 624
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Banks		
Bankstown (C) (part)	16 187	17 244
Total transferred to proposed division of Banks	16 187	17 244
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Lowe		
Strathfield (A) (part)	2 767	2 861
Total transferred to proposed division of Lowe	2 767	2 861
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Watson		
Canterbury (C) (part)	5 851	5 926
Total transferred to proposed division of Watson	5 851	5 926

Bradfield	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Bradfield		
Ku-ring-gai (A) (part)	64 296	66 182
Willoughby (C) (part)	15 043	16 277
Total from existing division of Bradfield	79 339	82 459
SLAs received from existing division of Berowra		
Hornsby (A) (part)	9 982	11 228
Total received from existing division of Berowra	9 982	11 228
Total for proposed division of Bradfield	89 321	93 687
SLAs transferred to proposed division of North Sydney		
Willoughby (C) (part)	629	640
Total transferred to proposed division of North Sydney	629	640
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Warringah		
Ku-ring-gai (A) (part)	6 773	6 797
Willoughby (C) (part)	2 645	2 710
Total transferred to proposed division of Warringah	9 418	9 507

Calare	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Calare		
Bathurst Regional (A) – Pt A (part)	188	189
Bathurst Regional (A) – Pt B North (part)	1 167	1 195
Blayney (A) – Pt A	3 305	3 589
Blayney (A) – Pt B	1 270	1 304
Cabonne (A) – Pt A	1 798	1 976
Cabonne (A) – Pt B	652	707
Cabonne (A) – Pt C	6 418	6 668
Cowra (A)	8 951	9 492
Orange (C)	24 047	25 707
Total from existing division of Calare	47 796	50 827
SLAs received from existing division of Gwydir		
Mid-Western Regional (A) – Pt A	11 968	12 553
Mid-Western Regional (A) – Pt B	2 538	2 539
Wellington (A)	5 623	5 686
Total received from existing division of Gwydir	20 129	20 778
SLAs received from existing division of Parkes		
Forbes (A)	6 534	6 712
Parkes (A)	9 881	10 123
Weddin (A)	2 744	2 844
Total received from existing division of Parkes	19 159	19 679
Total for proposed division of Calare	87 084	91 284
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Macquarie		
Bathurst Regional (A) – Pt A (part)	20 475	22 235
Bathurst Regional (A) – Pt B North (part)	884	899
Bathurst Regional (A) – Part B South	594	601
Lithgow (C) (part)	13 728	14 437
Oberon (A)	3 416	3 671
Total transferred to proposed division of Macquarie	39 097	41 843

Charlton	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Charlton		
Lake Macquarie (C) (part)	68 756	73 610
Newcastle (C) – Remainder (part)	9 267	9 713
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total from existing division of Charlton	78 023	83 323
SLAs received from existing division of Newcastle		
Newcastle (C) – Remainder (part)	9 745	11 255
Total received from existing division of Newcastle	9 745	11 255
SLAs received from existing division of Shortland		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Wyang (A) (part)	0	0
Total received from existing division of Shortland	0	0
Total for proposed division of Charlton	87 768	94 578
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Shortland		
Lake Macquarie (C) (part)	7 330	7 962
Total transferred to proposed division of Shortland	7 330	7 962

Chifley	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Chifley		
Blacktown (C) – South-East (part)	17 402	17 876
Blacktown (C) – South-West (part)	48 296	52 802
Total from existing division of Chifley	65 698	70 678
SLAs received from existing division of Greenway		
Blacktown (C) – North (part)	6 126	6 570
Blacktown (C) – South-East (part)	16 480	17 461
Total received from existing division of Greenway	22 606	24 031
Total for proposed division of Chifley	88 304	94 709
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Greenway		
Blacktown (C) – North (part)	487	532
Total transferred to proposed division of Greenway	487	532
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Lindsay		
Penrith (C) (part)	14 781	15 595
Total transferred to proposed division of Lindsay	14 781	15 595
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Prospect		
Blacktown (C) – South-East (part)	5	5
Blacktown (C) – South-West (part)	3 165	3 376
Total transferred to proposed division of Prospect	3 170	3 381

Cook	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Cook		
NSW Water Areas	1	1
Sutherland (A) – East	70 194	73 879
Sutherland (A) – West (part)	11 343	11 461
Total from existing division of Cook	81 538	85 341
SLAs received from existing division of Hughes		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Sutherland (A) – West (part)	8 501	8 928
Total received from existing division of Hughes	8 501	8 928
Total for proposed division of Cook	90 039	94 269

Cowper	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Cowper		
Bellingen	8 656	9 047
Clarence Valley (A) – Maclean (part)	3 728	4 110
Clarence Valley (A) – Ulmarra	3 329	3 596
Coffs Harbour (C) – Pt A	32 664	36 139
Coffs Harbour (C) – Pt B	11 721	12 803
Kempsey (A) (part)	7 236	7 904
Nambucca (A)	12 754	13 491
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total from existing division of Cowper	80 088	87 090
SLAs received from existing division of Lyne		
Kempsey (A) (part)	9 001	9 416
Total received from existing division of Lyne	9 001	9 416
Total for proposed division of Cowper	89 089	96 506
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Page		
Clarence Valley (A) – Maclean (part)	4 977	5 473
Total transferred to proposed division of Page	4 977	5 473

Cunningham	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Cunningham		
NSW Water Areas	1	1
Wollondilly (A) (part)	12	14
Wollongong (C) (part)	81 692	85 172
Total from existing division of Cunningham	81 705	85 187
SLAs received from existing division of Throsby		
Wollongong (C) (part)	7 314	7 339
Total received from existing division of Throsby	7 314	7 339
Total for proposed division of Cunningham	89 019	92 526

Dobell	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Dobell		
Gosford (C) (part)	18 102	18 517
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Wyong (A) (part)	61 436	69 055
Total from existing division of Dobell	79 538	87 572
SLAs received from existing division of Shortland		
Wyong (A) (part)	6 395	6 690
Total received from existing division of Shortland	6 395	6 690
Total for proposed division of Dobell	85 933	94 262
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Robertson		
Gosford (C) (part)	5 856	6 062
Total transferred to proposed division of Robertson	5 856	6 062

Eden-Monaro	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Eden-Monaro		
Bega Valley (A)	22 029	23 912
Bombala (A)	1 874	1 829
Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A	187	185
Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt B	6 582	6 746
Eurobodalla (A) (part)	12 870	13 939
Palerang (A) – Pt A (part)	3 741	4 082
Palerang (A) – Pt B (part)	2 191	2 354
Queanbeyan (C)	23 316	26 436
Snowy River (A)	4 120	4 355
Tumut (A) (part)	14	15
Total from existing division of Eden-Monaro	76 924	83 853
SLAs received from existing division of Farrer		
Tumbarumba (A)	2 351	2 348
Tumut (A) (part)	7 640	7 740
Total received from existing division of Farrer	9 991	10 088
Total for proposed division of Eden-Monaro	86 915	93 941
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Gilmore		
Eurobodalla (A) (part)	12 244	13 677
Total transferred to proposed division of Gilmore	12 244	13 677
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Hume		
Palerang (A) – Pt A (part)	2 374	2 533
Yass Valley (A) – Pt A	675	655
Yass Valley (A) – Pt B (part)	180	198
Total transferred to proposed division of Hume	3 229	3 386
<hr/>		

Farrer	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Farrer		
Albury (C)	30 449	32 650
Balranald (A)	1 637	1 637
Berrigan (A)	5 575	5 774
Conargo (A)	1 187	1 225
Corowa (A) – Pt A	1 681	1 880
Corowa (A) – Pt B	6 092	6 321
Deniliquin (A)	5 245	5 302
Greater Hume (A) – Pt A	2 407	2 547
Greater Hume (A) – Pt B	4 474	4 551
Jerilderie (A)	1 188	1 237
Lockhart (A)	2 382	2 428
Murray (A)	4 272	4 774
Urana (A)	907	905
Wakool (A)	3 018	3 069
Wentworth (A)	4 163	4 352
Total from existing division of Farrer	74 677	78 652
SLAs received from existing division of Parkes		
Broken Hill (C)	13 902	13 668
Central Darling (A) (part)	0	0
Unincorporated Far West (part)	154	152
Total received from existing division of Parkes	14 056	13 820
SLAs received from existing division of Riverina		
Hay (A)	2 312	2 355
Murrumbidgee (A)	1 549	1 633
Total received from existing division of Riverina	3 861	3 988
Total for proposed division of Farrer	92 594	96 460
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Eden-Monaro		
Tumbarumba (A)	2 351	2 348
Tumut (A) (part)	7 640	7 740
Total transferred to proposed division of Eden-Monaro	9 991	10 088

Fowler	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Fowler		
Fairfield (C) (part)	34 710	35 734
Liverpool (C) (part)	9 646	10 358
Total from existing division of Fowler	44 356	46 092
SLAs received from existing division of Hume		
Wollondilly (A) (part)	3 068	3 317
Total received from existing division of Hume	3 068	3 317
SLAs received from existing division of Lindsay		
Penrith (C) (part)	995	1 029
Total received from existing division of Lindsay	995	1 029
SLAs received from existing division of Macarthur		
Liverpool (C) (part)	3 324	3 344
Total received from existing division of Macarthur	3 324	3 344
SLAs received from existing division of Prospect		
Fairfield (C) (part)	12 667	12 960
Total received from existing division of Prospect	12 667	12 960
SLAs received from existing division of Werriwa		
Liverpool (C) (part)	21 559	24 943
Total received from existing division of Werriwa	21 559	24 943
Total for proposed division of Fowler	85 969	91 685
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Blaxland		
Fairfield (C) (part)	24 982	25 538
Total transferred to proposed division of Blaxland	24 982	25 538
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Hughes		
Liverpool (C) (part)	9 618	11 318
Total transferred to proposed division of Hughes	9 618	11 318
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Werriwa		
Liverpool (C) (part)	4 331	4 643
Total transferred to proposed division of Werriwa	4 331	4 643

Gilmore	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Gilmore		
Kiama (A) (part)	8 481	9 277
Shoalhaven (C) – Pt A	20 601	23 138
Shoalhaven (C) – Pt B	42 606	47 067
Total from existing division of Gilmore	71 688	79 482
SLAs received from existing division of Eden-Monaro		
Eurobodalla (A) (part)	12 244	13 677
Total received from existing division of Eden-Monaro	12 244	13 677
Total for proposed division of Gilmore	83 932	93 159
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Hume		
Wingecarribee (A) (part)	9 955	10 707
Total transferred to proposed division of Hume	9 955	10 707
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Throsby		
Kiama (A) (part)	5 624	5 866
Total transferred to proposed division of Throsby	5 624	5 866

Grayndler	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Grayndler		
Ashfield (A) (part)	13 353	13 525
Canterbury (C) (part)	6 516	6 504
Leichhardt (A) (part)	13 204	13 640
Marrickville (A) (part)	48 325	48 003
Total from existing division of Grayndler	81 398	81 672
SLAs received from existing division of Lowe		
Ashfield (A) (part)	10 405	10 421
Total received from existing division of Lowe	10 405	10 421
Total for proposed division of Grayndler	91 803	92 093
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Kingsford Smith		
Marrickville (A) (part)	0	0
Total transferred to proposed division of Kingsford Smith	0	0
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Sydney		
Leichhardt (A) (part)	3 891	4 027
Sydney (C) – Central (part)	8	8
Total transferred to proposed division of Sydney	3 899	4 035

Greenway	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Greenway		
Blacktown (C) – North (part)	38 401	46 069
Total from existing division of Greenway	38 401	46 069
SLAs received from existing division of Chifley		
Blacktown (C) – North (part)	487	532
Total received from existing division of Chifley	487	532
SLAs received from existing division of Lindsay		
Penrith (C) (part)	3 550	3 777
Total received from existing division of Lindsay	3 550	3 777
SLAs received from existing division of Macquarie		
Hawkesbury (C) (part)	39 444	41 916
Total received from existing division of Macquarie	39 444	41 916
Total for proposed division of Greenway	81 882	92 294
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Chifley		
Blacktown (C) – North (part)	6 126	6 570
Blacktown (C) – South-East (part)	16 480	17 461
Total transferred to proposed division of Chifley	22 606	24 031
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Parramatta		
Blacktown (C) – North (part)	6 682	7 113
Blacktown (C) – South-East (part)	23 293	24 097
Total transferred to proposed division of Parramatta	29 975	31 210
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Prospect		
Blacktown (C) – South-East (part)	6	6
Total transferred to proposed division of Prospect	6	6

Hughes	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Hughes		
Liverpool (C) (part)	20 463	22 176
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Sutherland (A) – West (part)	57 349	58 995
Total from existing division of Hughes	77 812	81 171
SLAs received from existing division of Fowler		
Liverpool (C) (part)	9 618	11 318
Total received from existing division of Fowler	9 618	11 318
Total for proposed division of Hughes	87 430	92 489
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Cook		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Sutherland (A) – West (part)	8 501	8 928
Total transferred to proposed division of Cook	8 501	8 928

Hume	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Hume		
Boorowa (A)	1 783	1 873
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Balance	4 148	4 746
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn	13 808	14 204
Harden (A)	2 776	2 804
Palerang (A) – Pt B (part)	181	203
Upper Lachlan (A)	5 360	5 568
Wingecarribee (A) (part)	19 159	20 716
Wollondilly (A) (part)	10 975	12 354
Yass Valley (A) – Pt B (part)	8 327	8 890
Young (A)	8 179	8 683
Total from existing division of Hume	74 696	80 041
SLAs received from existing division of Eden-Monaro		
Palerang (A) – Pt A (part)	2 374	2 533
Yass Valley (A) – Pt A (part)	675	655
Yass Valley (A) – Pt B (part)	180	198
Total received from existing division of Eden-Monaro	3 229	3 386
SLAs received from existing division of Gilmore		
Wingecarribee (A) (part)	9 955	10 707
Total received from existing division of Gilmore	9 955	10 707
Total for proposed division of Hume	87 880	94 134
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Fowler		
Wollondilly (A) (part)	3 068	3 317
Total transferred to proposed division of Fowler	3 068	3 317
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Macarthur		
Wollondilly (A) (part)	11 773	13 818
Total transferred to proposed division of Macarthur	11 773	13 818

Hunter	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Hunter		
Cessnock (C)	31 949	34 093
Maitland (C) (part)	21 668	25 174
Muswellbrook (A)	9 510	9 866
Singleton (A)	13 843	15 201
Total from existing division of Hunter	76 970	84 334
SLAs received from existing division of Gwydir		
Upper Hunter (A)	9 039	9 322
Total received from existing division of Gwydir	9 039	9 322
Total for proposed division of Hunter	86 009	93 656
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Paterson		
Maitland (C) (part)	11 638	12 831
Total transferred to proposed division of Paterson	11 638	12 831

Kingsford Smith	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Kingsford Smith		
Botany Bay (C)	22 741	23 672
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Randwick (C) (part)	62 161	63 705
Rockdale (C) (part)	0	0
Total from existing division of Kingsford Smith	84 902	87 377
SLAs received from existing division of Grayndler		
Marrickville (A) (part)	0	0
Total received from existing division of Grayndler	0	0
SLAs received from existing division of Sydney		
Sydney (C) – South (part)	0	0
Total received from existing division of Sydney	0	0
SLAs received from existing division of Wentworth		
Randwick (C) (part)	6 323	6 403
Total received from existing division of Wentworth	6 323	6 403
Total for proposed division of Kingsford Smith	91 225	93 780

Lindsay	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Lindsay		
Penrith (C) (part)	72 329	75 726
Total from existing division of Lindsay	72 329	75 726
SLAs received from existing division of Chifley		
Penrith (C) (part)	14 781	15 595
Total received from existing division of Chifley	14 781	15 595
Total for proposed division of Lindsay	87 110	91 321
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Fowler		
Penrith (C) (part)	995	1 029
Total transferred to proposed division of Fowler	995	1 029
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Greenway		
Penrith (C) (part)	3 550	3 777
Total transferred to proposed division of Greenway	3 550	3 777
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Macquarie		
Blue Mountains (C) (part)	5 289	5 341
Total transferred to proposed division of Macquarie	5 289	5 341

Lowe	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Lowe		
Ashfield (A) (part)	683	675
Burwood (A) (part)	17 338	18 368
Canada Bay (A) – Concord (part)	19 764	24 239
Canada Bay (A) – Drummoyne	24 190	25 340
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Strathfield (A) (part)	14 230	15 829
Total from existing division of Lowe	76 205	84 451
SLAs received from existing division of Bennelong		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total received from existing division of Bennelong	0	0
SLAs received from existing division of Blaxland		
Strathfield (A) (part)	2 767	2 861
Total received from existing division of Blaxland	2 767	2 861
SLAs received from existing division of Watson		
Ashfield (A) (part)	14	14
Burwood (A) (part)	868	897
Canterbury (C) (part)	2 479	2 530
Total received from existing division of Watson	3 361	3 441
Total for proposed division of Lowe	82 333	90 753
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Blaxland		
Strathfield (A) (part)	122	130
Total transferred to proposed division of Blaxland	122	130
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Grayndler		
Ashfield (A) (part)	10 405	10 421
Total transferred to proposed division of Grayndler	10 405	10 421
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Reid		
Canada Bay (A) – Concord (part)	0	0
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Strathfield (A) (part)	306	442
Total transferred to proposed division of Reid	306	442

Lyne	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Lyne		
Greater Taree (C)	31 901	34 430
Hastings (A) – Pt A	28 192	31 221
Hastings (A) – Pt B	20 692	22 765
Kempsey (A) (part)	2 270	2 418
Total from existing division of Lyne	83 055	90 834
Total for proposed division of Lyne	83 055	90 834
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Cowper		
Kempsey (A) (part)	9 001	9 416
Total transferred to proposed division of Cowper	9 001	9 416

Macarthur	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Macarthur		
Camden (A) (part)	29 212	35 988
Campbelltown (C) (part)	38 041	42 266
Wollondilly (A) (part)	345	758
Total from existing division of Macarthur	67 598	79 012
SLAs received from existing division of Hume		
Wollondilly (A) (part)	11 773	13 818
Total received from existing division of Hume	11 773	13 818
Total for proposed division of Macarthur	79 371	92 830
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Fowler		
Liverpool (C) (part)	3 324	3 344
Total transferred to proposed division of Fowler	3 324	3 344
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Werriwa		
Camden (A) (part)	1 873	2 036
Campbelltown (C) (part)	11 721	12 642
Total transferred to proposed division of Werriwa	13 594	14 678

Mackellar	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Mackellar		
NSW Water Areas	31	31
Pittwater (A)	38 943	40 268
Warringah (A) (part)	48 374	49 343
Total from existing division of Mackellar	87 348	89 642
SLAs received from existing division of Warringah		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Warringah (A) (part)	2 976	3 362
Total received from existing division of Warringah	2 976	3 362
Total for proposed division of Mackellar	90 324	93 004

Macquarie	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Macquarie		
Blue Mountains (C) (part)	46 946	48 210
Hawkesbury (C) (part)	145	158
Total from existing division of Macquarie	47 091	48 368
SLAs received from existing division of Calare		
Bathurst Regional (A) – Pt A (part)	20 475	22 235
Bathurst Regional (A) – Pt B North (part)	884	899
Bathurst Regional (A) – Pt B South	594	601
Lithgow (C) (part)	13 728	14 437
Oberon (A)	3 416	3 671
Total received from existing division of Calare	39 097	41 843
SLAs received from existing division of Gwydir		
Lithgow (C) (part)	158	154
Total received from existing division of Gwydir	158	154
SLAs received from existing division of Lindsay		
Blue Mountains (C) (part)	5 289	5 341
Total received from existing division of Lindsay	5 289	5 341
Total for proposed division of Macquarie	91 635	95 706
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Greenway		
Hawkesbury (C) (part)	39 444	41 916
Total transferred to proposed division of Greenway	39 444	41 916

Mitchell	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Mitchell		
Baulkham Hills (A) (part)	75 587	86 930
Hornsby (A) (part)	3 423	3 686
Total from existing division of Mitchell	79 010	90 616
SLAs received from existing division of Parramatta		
Parramatta (C) (part)	2 289	2 255
Total received from existing division of Parramatta	2 289	2 255
Total for proposed division of Mitchell	81 299	92 871
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Berowra		
Baulkham Hills (A) (part)	12 148	12 513
Hornsby (A) (part)	739	738
Total transferred to proposed division of Berowra	12 887	13 251
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Parramatta		
Baulkham Hills (A) (part)	4 379	4 597
Total transferred to proposed division of Parramatta	4 379	4 597

Newcastle	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Newcastle		
Newcastle (C) – Inner	3 614	5 295
Newcastle (C) – Remainder (part)	73 709	76 253
NSW Water Areas	1	1
Total from existing division of Newcastle	77 324	81 549
SLAs received from existing division of Paterson		
Newcastle (C) – Remainder (part)	3 561	3 562
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Port Stephens (A) (part)	10 316	10 883
Total received from existing division of Paterson	13 877	14 445
SLAs received from existing division of Shortland		
Newcastle (C) – Remainder (part)	52	52
Total received from existing division of Shortland	52	52
Total for proposed division of Newcastle	91 253	96 046
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Charlton		
Newcastle (C) – Remainder (part)	9 745	11 255
Total transferred to proposed division of Charlton	9 745	11 255
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Shortland		
Lake Macquarie (C) (part)	2 183	2 219
Total transferred to proposed division of Shortland	2 183	2 219

New England	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of New England		
Armidale Dumaresq (A) – Balance	2 753	2 793
Armidale Dumaresq (A) – City	12 264	12 407
Glen Innes Severn (A) – Glen Innes	4 164	4 259
Glen Innes Severn (A) – Severn	1 985	1 993
Guyra (A)	2 943	3 053
Gwydir (A) – Balance	290	290
Gwydir (A) – Bingara	1 509	1 503
Inverell (A) – Pt A	3 333	3 447
Inverell (A) – Pt B	7 241	7 631
Liverpool Plains (A) – Pt A (part)	1 424	1 436
Tamworth Regional (A) – Pt A	28 430	30 127
Tamworth Regional (A) – Pt B	8 162	8 178
Tenterfield (A)	4 487	4 618
Uralla (A)	4 077	4 182
Walcha (A)	2 332	2 342
Total from existing division of New England	85 394	88 259
SLAs received from existing division of Gwydir		
Liverpool Plains (A) – Pt A (part)	3 484	3 458
Liverpool Plains (A) – Pt B	539	539
Total received from existing division of Gwydir	4 023	3 997
Total for proposed division of New England	89 417	92 256

North Sydney	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of North Sydney		
Hunters Hill (A)	8 866	9 230
Lane Cove (A)	20 398	20 854
North Sydney (A)	37 478	39 301
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Willoughby (C) (part)	21 716	22 459
Total from existing division of North Sydney	88 458	91 844
SLAs received from existing division of Bradfield		
Willoughby (C) (part)	629	640
Total received from existing division of Bradfield	629	640
Total for proposed division of North Sydney	89 087	92 484
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Warringah		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total transferred to proposed division of Warringah	0	0

Page	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Page		
Ballina (A) (part)	14 207	14 886
Clarence Valley (A) – Copmanhurst	2 792	3 020
Clarence Valley (A) – Grafton	11 374	11 711
Clarence Valley (A) – Maclean (part)	4 030	4 314
Clarence Valley (A) – Nymboida	2 939	3 098
Kyogle (A)	6 246	6 422
Lismore (C) – Pt A	20 153	21 171
Lismore (C) – Pt B (part)	2 161	2 273
Richmond Valley (A) – Balance	7 152	7 438
Richmond Valley (A) – Casino	6 984	7 016
Total from existing division of Page	78 038	81 349
SLAs received from existing division of Cowper		
Clarence Valley (A) – Maclean (part)	4 977	5 473
Total received from existing division of Cowper	4 977	5 473
SLAs received from existing division of Richmond		
Ballina (A) (part)	7 011	7 743
Total received from existing division of Richmond	7 011	7 743
Total for proposed division of Page	90 026	94 565
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Richmond		
Lismore (C) – Pt B (part)	6 033	6 267
Total transferred to proposed division of Richmond	6 033	6 267
<hr/>		

Parkes	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Parkes		
Bogan (A)	1 946	1 976
Central Darling (A) (part)	1 234	1 258
Cobar (A)	3 007	3 022
Dubbo (C) – Pt A	21 965	23 773
Dubbo (C) – Pt B	2 411	2 431
Lachlan (A)	4 729	4 735
Narromine (A)	4 531	4 637
Unincorporated Far West (part)	387	379
Warren (A) (part)	1 567	1 575
Total from existing division of Parkes	41 777	43 786
SLAs received from existing division of Gwydir		
Bourke (A)	1 919	1 997
Brewarrina (A)	1 009	1 050
Coonamble (A)	2 805	2 837
Gilgandra (A)	3 076	3 081
Gunnedah (A)	8 070	8 115
Gwydir (A) – Yallaroi	2 158	2 118
Moree Plains (A)	8 400	8 617
Narrabri (A)	8 915	8 985
Walgett (A)	4 018	3 902
Warren (A) (part)	503	499
Warrumbungle (A)	7 046	7 073
Total received from existing division of Gwydir	47 919	48 274
Total for proposed division of Parkes	89 696	92 060
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Calare		
Forbes (A)	6 534	6 712
Parkes (A)	9 881	10 123
Weddin (A)	2 744	2 844
Total transferred to proposed division of Calare	19 159	19 679
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Farrer		
Broken Hill (C)	13 902	13 668
Central Darling (A) (part)	0	0
Unincorporated Far West (part)	154	152
Total transferred to proposed division of Farrer	14 056	13 820
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Riverina		
Bland (A)	4 285	4 338
Carrathool (A) (part)	1 133	1 188
Total transferred to proposed division of Riverina	5 418	5 526

Parramatta	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Parramatta		
Baulkham Hills (A) (part)	9 851	10 183
Holroyd (C) (part)	8 869	9 353
Parramatta (C) (part)	38 700	39 984
Total from existing division of Parramatta	57 420	59 520
SLAs received from existing division of Greenway		
Blacktown (C) – North (part)	6 682	7 113
Blacktown (C) – South-East (part)	23 293	24 097
Total received from existing division of Greenway	29 975	31 210
SLAs received from existing division of Mitchell		
Baulkham Hills (A) (part)	4 379	4 597
Total received from existing division of Mitchell	4 379	4 597
Total for proposed division of Parramatta	91 774	95 327
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Bennelong		
Parramatta (C) (part)	5 535	5 591
Total transferred to proposed division of Bennelong	5 535	5 591
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Mitchell		
Parramatta (C) (part)	2 289	2 255
Total transferred to proposed division of Mitchell	2 289	2 255
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Prospect		
Holroyd (C) (part)	816	896
Total transferred to proposed division of Prospect	816	896
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Reid		
Holroyd (C) (part)	5 932	6 358
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Parramatta (C) (part)	15 085	16 513
Total transferred to proposed division of Reid	21 017	22 871

Paterson	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Paterson		
Dungog (A)	5 885	6 129
Gloucester (A)	3 616	3 662
Great Lakes (A)	24 655	27 080
Maitland (C) (part)	8 262	9 547
NSW Water Areas	7	7
Port Stephens (A) (part)	31 571	36 441
Total from existing division of Paterson	73 996	82 866
SLAs received from existing division of Hunter		
Maitland (C) (part)	11 638	12 831
Total received from existing division of Hunter	11 638	12 831
Total for proposed division of Paterson	85 634	95 697
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Newcastle		
Newcastle (C) – Remainder (part)	3 561	3 562
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Port Stephens (A) (part)	10 316	10 883
Total transferred to proposed division of Newcastle	13 877	14 445
<hr/>		

Prospect	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Prospect		
Blacktown (C) – South-East (part)	28	28
Blacktown (C) – South-West (part)	2	2
Fairfield (C) (part)	42 829	44 838
Holroyd (C) (part)	14 590	16 884
Penrith (C) (part)	18 001	18 371
Total from existing division of Prospect	75 450	80 123
SLAs received from existing division of Chifley		
Blacktown (C) – South-East (part)	5	5
Blacktown (C) – South-West (part)	3 165	3 376
Total received from existing division of Chifley	3 170	3 381
SLAs received from existing division of Greenway		
Blacktown (C) – South-East (part)	6	6
Total received from existing division of Greenway	6	6
SLAs received from existing division of Parramatta		
Holroyd (C) (part)	816	896
Total received from existing division of Parramatta	816	896
SLAs received from existing division of Reid		
Holroyd (C) (part)	8 085	8 631
Total received from existing division of Reid	8 085	8 631
Total for proposed division of Prospect	87 527	93 037
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Fowler		
Fairfield (C) (part)	12 667	12 960
Total transferred to proposed division of Fowler	12 667	12 960

Reid	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Reid		
Auburn (A)	33 533	37 389
Holroyd (C) (part)	12 137	13 397
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Parramatta (C) (part)	18 692	19 379
Total from existing division of Reid	64 362	70 165
SLAs received from existing division of Bennelong		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total received from existing division of Bennelong	0	0
SLAs received from existing division of Lowe		
Canada Bay (A) – Concord (part)	0	0
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Strathfield (A) (part)	306	442
Total received from existing division of Lowe	306	442
SLAs received from existing division of Parramatta		
Holroyd (C) (part)	5 932	6 358
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Parramatta (C) (part)	15 085	16 513
Total received from existing division of Parramatta	21 017	22 871
Total for proposed division of Reid	85 685	93 478
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Blaxland		
Fairfield (C) (part)	2 074	2 148
Holroyd (C) (part)	4 290	4 514
Total transferred to proposed division of Blaxland	6 364	6 662
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Prospect		
Holroyd (C) (part)	8 085	8 631
Total transferred to proposed division of Prospect	8 085	8 631
<hr/>		

Richmond	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Richmond		
Ballina (A) (part)	6 110	6 874
Byron (A)	19 218	20 623
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Tweed (A) – Pt A	34 970	39 609
Tweed (A) – Pt B	18 909	20 960
Total from existing division of Richmond	79 207	88 066
SLAs received from existing division of Page		
Lismore (C) – Pt B (part)	6 033	6 267
Total received from existing division of Page	6 033	6 267
Total for proposed division of Richmond	85 240	94 333
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Page		
Ballina (A) (part)	7 011	7 743
Total transferred to proposed division of Page	7 011	7 743
<hr/>		

Riverina	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Riverina		
Carrathool (A) (part)	771	789
Coolamon (A)	2 889	3 021
Cootamundra (A)	5 532	5 695
Griffith (C)	14 955	16 179
Gundagai (A)	2 621	2 699
Junee (A)	3 561	3 699
Leeton (A)	7 271	7 636
Narrandera (A)	4 385	4 464
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Temora (A)	4 340	4 526
Wagga Wagga (C) – Pt A	34 081	36 257
Wagga Wagga (C) – Pt B	3 156	3 243
Total from existing division of Riverina	83 562	88 208
SLAs received from existing division of Parkes		
Bland (A)	4 285	4 338
Carrathool (A) (part)	1 133	1 188
Total received from existing division of Parkes	5 418	5 526
Total for proposed division of Riverina	88 980	93 734
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Farrer		
Hay (A)	2 312	2 355
Murrumbidgee (A)	1 549	1 633
Total transferred to proposed division of Farrer	3 861	3 988

Robertson	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Robertson		
Gosford (C) (part)	84 875	89 324
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total from existing division of Robertson	84 875	89 324
SLAs received from existing division of Dobell		
Gosford (C) (part)	5 856	6 062
Total received from existing division of Dobell	5 856	6 062
Total for proposed division of Robertson	90 731	95 386

Shortland	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Shortland		
Lake Macquarie (C) (part)	54 326	56 887
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Wyong (A) (part)	26 228	27 422
Total from existing division of Shortland	80 554	84 309
SLAs received from existing division of Charlton		
Lake Macquarie (C) (part)	7 330	7 962
Total received from existing division of Charlton	7 330	7 962
SLAs received from existing division of Newcastle		
Lake Macquarie (C) (part)	2 183	2 219
Total received from existing division of Newcastle	2 183	2 219
Total for proposed division of Shortland	90 067	94 490
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Charlton		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Wyong (A) (part)	0	0
Total transferred to proposed division of Charlton	0	0
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Dobell		
Wyong (A) (part)	6 395	6 690
Total transferred to proposed division of Dobell	6 395	6 690
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Newcastle		
Newcastle (C) - Remainder (part)	52	52
Total transferred to proposed division of Newcastle	52	52

Sydney	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Sydney		
Leichhardt (A) (part)	16 253	16 908
Lord Howe Island	274	276
NSW Water Areas	20	22
Sydney (C) – Central (part)	23 145	26 954
Sydney (C) – Inner (part)	3 090	3 732
Sydney (C) – South (part)	35 892	41 364
Total from existing division of Sydney	78 674	89 256
SLAs received from existing division of Grayndler		
Leichhardt (A) (part)	3 891	4 027
Sydney (C) – Central (part)	8	8
Total received from existing division of Grayndler	3 899	4 035
Total for proposed division of Sydney	82 573	93 291
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Kingsford Smith		
Sydney (C) – South (part)	0	0
Total transferred to proposed division of Kingsford Smith	0	0
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Wentworth		
Sydney (C) – Central (part)	14 330	14 972
Sydney (C) – Inner (part)	158	190
Sydney (C) – South (part)	3 027	3 169
Total transferred to proposed division of Wentworth	17 515	18 331

Throsby	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Throsby		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Shellharbour (C)	40 891	45 099
Wollongong (C) (part)	39 063	40 413
Total from existing division of Throsby	79 954	85 512
SLAs received from existing division of Gilmore		
Kiama (A) (part)	5 624	5 866
Total received from existing division of Gilmore	5 624	5 866
Total for proposed division of Throsby	85 578	91 378
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Cunningham		
Wollongong (C) (part)	7 314	7 339
Total transferred to proposed division of Cunningham	7 314	7 339

Warringah	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
<hr/>		
SLAs from existing division of Warringah		
Manly (A)	24 185	24 764
Mosman (A)	18 049	18 671
NSW Water Areas	1	1
Warringah (A) (part)	39 278	40 797
Total from existing division of Warringah	81 513	84 233
SLAs received from existing division of Bradfield		
Ku-ring-gai (A) (part)	6 773	6 797
Willoughby (C) (part)	2 645	2 710
Total received from existing division of Bradfield	9 418	9 507
SLAs received from existing division of North Sydney		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Total received from existing division of North Sydney	0	0
Total for proposed division of Warringah	90 931	93 740
<hr/>		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Mackellar		
NSW Water Areas	0	0
Warringah (A) (part)	2 976	3 362
Total transferred to proposed division of Mackellar	2 976	3 362

Watson	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Watson		
Canterbury (C) (part)	53 775	54 610
Hurstville (C) (part)	15 090	16 038
Rockdale (C) (part)	6 176	6 238
Total from existing division of Watson	75 041	76 886
SLAs received from existing division of Banks		
Canterbury (C) (part)	7 007	7 126
Hurstville (C) (part)	3 264	3 398
Total received from existing division of Banks	10 271	10 524
SLAs received from existing division of Blaxland		
Canterbury (C) (part)	5 851	5 926
Total received from existing division of Blaxland	5 851	5 926
Total for proposed division of Watson	91 163	93 336
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Barton		
Rockdale (C) (part)	2 886	3 002
Total transferred to proposed division of Barton	2 886	3 002
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Lowe		
Ashfield (A) (part)	14	14
Burwood (A) (part)	868	897
Canterbury (C) (part)	2 479	2 530
Total transferred to proposed division of Lowe	3 361	3 441

Wentworth	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Wentworth		
Randwick (C) (part)	5 295	5 346
Waverley (A)	37 635	37 541
Woollahra (A)	34 020	34 006
Total from existing division of Wentworth	76 950	76 893
SLAs received from existing division of Sydney		
Sydney (C) – Central (part)	14 330	14 972
Sydney (C) – Inner (part)	158	190
Sydney (C) – South (part)	3 027	3 169
Total received from existing division of Sydney	17 515	18 331
Total for proposed division of Wentworth	94 465	95 224
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Kingsford Smith		
Randwick (C) (part)	6 323	6 403
Total transferred to proposed division of Kingsford Smith	6 323	6 403

Werriwa	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How constituted		
SLAs from existing division of Werriwa		
Campbelltown (C) (part)	39 220	42 370
Liverpool (C) (part)	28 648	33 897
Total from existing division of Werriwa	67 868	76 267
SLAs received from existing division of Fowler		
Liverpool (C) (part)	4 331	4 643
Total received from existing division of Fowler	4 331	4 643
SLAs received from existing division of Macarthur		
Camden (A) (part)	1 873	2 036
Campbelltown (C) (part)	11 721	12 642
Total received from existing division of Macarthur	13 594	14 678
Total for proposed division of Werriwa	85 793	95 588
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Fowler		
Liverpool (C) (part)	21 559	24 943
Total transferred to proposed division of Fowler	21 559	24 943

Proposed transfer of division of Gwydir	Actual enrolment 2.12.2005	Projected enrolment 31.05.2010
How distributed		
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Calare		
Mid-Western Regional (A) – Pt A	11 968	12 553
Mid-Western Regional (A) – Pt B	2 538	2 539
Wellington (A)	5 623	5 686
Total transferred to proposed division of Calare	20 129	20 778
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Hunter		
Upper Hunter (A)	9 039	9 322
Total transferred to proposed division of Hunter	9 039	9 322
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Macquarie		
Lithgow (C) (part)	158	154
Total transferred to proposed division of Macquarie	158	154
SLAs transferred to proposed division of New England		
Liverpool Plains (A) – Pt A (part)	3 484	3 458
Liverpool Plains (A) – Pt B	539	539
Total transferred to proposed division of New England	4 023	3 997
SLAs transferred to proposed division of Parkes		
Bourke (A)	1 919	1 997
Brewarrina (A)	1 009	1 050
Coonamble (A)	2 805	2 837
Gilgandra (A)	3 076	3 081
Gunnedah (A)	8 070	8 115
Gwydir (A) – Yallaroi	2 158	2 118
Moree Plains (A)	8 400	8 617
Narrabri (A)	8 915	8 985
Walgett (A)	4 018	3 902
Warren (A) (part)	503	499
Warrumbungle (A)	7 046	7 073
Total transferred to proposed division of Parkes	47 919	48 274
Total transferred from division of Gwydir	81 268	82 525