

The 2008
Proposed
Redistribution
of Western Australia
into Electoral Divisions

**Report of the
Redistribution
Committee**

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918
Section 68

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

This report is published in accordance with Section 68 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*

The 2008 Proposed Redistribution of Western Australia

Report of the Redistribution Committee

Representation of Western Australia in the House of Representatives

1. On 17 November 2005, the Electoral Commissioner made a determination on state and territory representation entitlements under section 48(1) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act). Under the determination, Western Australia is entitled to 15 Members of the House of Representatives.

Direction for a redistribution of Western Australian electoral divisions

2. Section 59(1) of the Electoral Act provides that a redistribution shall commence whenever the Australian Electoral Commission (the Electoral Commission) so directs by notice published in the Commonwealth Government Gazette (the Gazette).
3. In accordance with section 59(2) of the Electoral Act, a direction to commence shall be made if a period of seven years after the day on which the state or territory was last redistributed into electoral divisions has expired. The direction must be made within 30 days after the expiration of the seven-year period.
4. The last federal redistribution of Western Australia was determined on 20 November 2000. The Electoral Commission directed the commencement of the current redistribution on 14 December 2007.
5. On 14 December 2007, the number of electors enrolled in Western Australia was 1,322,878. Redistribution statistics, which show the detailed electoral enrolment figures as at 14 December 2007, were made available on the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) website. In addition, copies were available at the Western Australia State Office of the AEC. The statistics were given at the following levels:
 - Census Collection District (CCD)
 - Statistical Local Area (SLA)
 - Electoral Division
 - State.

Quota

6. Under section 65 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commissioner determined that the quota of electors for Western Australia was 88,192 (1,322,878 divided by 15 Members). Thus, the permitted range of 10% below and above the quota is from 79,373 to 97,011 respectively as at 14 December 2007. In making its proposals for the state, the Redistribution Committee is not permitted to propose divisions whose elector numbers fall outside that range. (Table 1)

Table 1: Determination of the quota

Number of divisions into which Western Australia is to be distributed	15
Number of electors in Western Australia as at 14 December 2007	1,322,878
Quota for Western Australia	88,192
Permissible maximum number of electors (+10%) in a division	97,011
Permissible minimum number of electors (–10%) in a division	79,373

Enrolment projections

7. 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...” The projection time for Western Australia is 17 June 2012, which is three years and six months after the expected date of the final determination of boundaries.
8. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) supplied enrolment projections to the AEC using AEC enrolment data and a cohort-component method to project the enrolment of each CCD to 17 June 2012. 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 projections¹. 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 Western Australia also reviewed the projections.

1 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)”.

9. 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.
10. The projected total enrolment for Western Australia on 17 June 2012 is 1,438,062. Thus, the average enrolment of the 15 divisions at that time would be 95,871. The 3.5% tolerance below and above that average requires that the Redistribution Committee endeavour to construct divisions within the range of 92,516 and 99,226 electors. (Table 2)

Table 2: Enrolment projections at 17 June 2012

Projected number of electors in Western Australia at 17 June 2012	1,438,062
Average enrolment for Western Australia at 17 June 2012	95,871
103.5% of average enrolment projected at 17 June 2012	99,226
96.5% of average enrolment projected at 17 June 2012	92,516

Appointment of the Redistribution Committee for Western Australia

11. In accordance with section 60 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commission appointed the following members of the Redistribution Committee (the Committee) for Western Australia on 9 April 2008.

Electoral Commissioner	Mr Ian Campbell
Australian Electoral Officer for Western Australia	Mr Colin Nagle
Surveyor General of Western Australia	Mr Grahame Searle
Auditor General for Western Australia	Mr Colin Murphy

12. Committee members met to discuss preliminary matters on 26 March 2008. Formal meetings were held on 17 April 2008, 1 May 2008, 12 May 2008 and 19 June 2008.

Public suggestions and comments

13. 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 Gazette on 27 February 2008, and in The West Australian and Sunday Times newspapers on 1 and 2 March 2008 respectively.

14. At the stipulated closing time on 28 March 2008, four public suggestions had been received from:
 - Mr Martin Gordon
 - Mr John Lush
 - Liberal Party of Australia (Western Australia Division)
 - Australian Labor Party (Western Australia Branch).
15. In accordance with the Electoral Act, copies of these suggestions were made available for perusal at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for Western Australia from 31 March 2008. The public suggestions were also made available on the AEC website.
16. The period during which comments could be received on these public suggestions closed on 11 April 2008. At that date four comments had been received from:
 - Mr Michael Hedger
 - Mr Martin Gordon
 - Liberal Party of Australia (Western Australia Division)
 - Australian Labor Party (Western Australia Branch).
17. The comments on public suggestions were made available to members of the public for perusal at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for Western Australia and were also published on the AEC website.
18. As required by section 64(4) of the Electoral Act, the Committee considered all the public suggestions and comments on suggestions, which had been lodged within the statutory timeframe.

Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution

19. Section 66(1) of the Electoral Act requires the Redistribution Committee for Western Australia to make a proposed redistribution of the state.
20. 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).

21. These statutory requirements are expressed in an hierarchical order which puts, “as far as practicable”, the “endeavour to ensure” a division will fall within the projected enrolment range first; the considerations of “community of interests within [a division] including economic, social and regional interests”, “means of communication and travel within [a division]”, and “the physical features and area of [a division]” second; and “the boundaries of existing Divisions” third – while stating that, subject to these matters, “the quota of electors for the State ... shall be the basis for the redistribution” and that “the Redistribution Committee may adopt a margin of allowance” not departing from the quota further than by one-tenth more or less.
22. The purpose of paragraph 3(a) is suggested by its history. It has undergone some transformation since the *Commonwealth Electoral Legislation Amendment Act 1983* stipulated that boundaries were to be drawn, as far as practicable, to achieve equal numbers of electors in each of a state’s electorates three-and-a-half years after a redistribution. By 1984 “it was observed that the three-and-a-half year rule had in some areas forced the adoption, on purely numerical grounds, of boundaries which took little account of perceived community of interest”². Therefore, in 1987, the rule was relaxed to permit a measure of tolerance to plus or minus two percent from average projected enrolment. Subsequently, the Joint Standing

² Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters on *The Effectiveness and Appropriateness of the Redistribution Provisions of Parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (December 1995) Section 4.3.

Committee on Electoral Matters concluded that “the numerical criteria do not allow ‘due consideration’, in the words of the Act, to be given to the qualitative factors. Rather, the political parties and others attempting to frame electoral boundaries essentially find themselves engaged in a mathematical modelling exercise. In order to relax the enrolment requirements to that extent necessary to allow a realistic degree of flexibility the Committee recommends ... that subsections 66(3)(a) and 73(4)(a) of the Electoral Act be amended, so as to extend the variation from average divisional enrolment allowed three-and-half years after a redistribution from two to 3.5 percent.”³ The Joint Standing Committee also, in the same report, refers to its recommended amendment as one that “would maintain substantial restrictions on malapportionment [and] would allow other legitimate policy objectives to be more effectively met”.

23. It was pursuant to this recommendation that the amendment was made by which paragraph 3(a) came to take its present form. The terms of the recommendation, and the discussion which preceded it, make clear the purpose of paragraph 3(a), as it now stands, and how it was intended to interact with the other criteria set out in the sub-paragraphs of paragraph (b), to which also “due consideration” must be given. The Redistribution Committee has considered the suggestions and comments and made its proposed redistribution on this basis.
24. In summary, 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:
 - endeavouring to ensure that the number of electors in proposed divisions are within a range of 3.5% below or above the average divisional enrolment at the projection time; and
 - ensuring that current enrolments are within 10% below or above the quota.
25. Within the 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

26. Naming of federal divisions has been the subject of a number of recommendations from parliamentary committees. AEC 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.

3 Ibid. Section 4.11

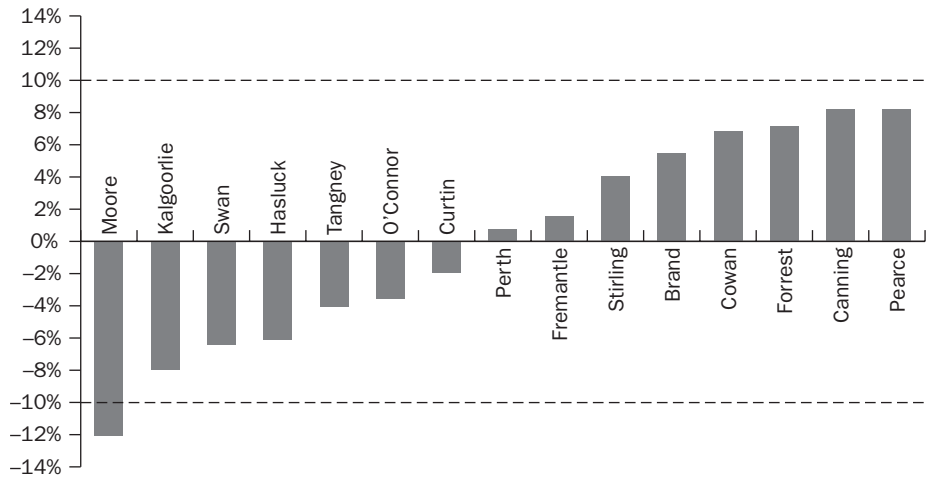
Technical procedures

27. The AEC maintains the electoral roll on the basis of alignment to CCDs, and is able to provide statistical data on enrolments and projected enrolments at this level. Accordingly, in formulating its proposals, the Committee used CCDs as basic building blocks. The State of Western Australia is divided into 4,380 CCDs as used at the ABS 2006 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 meaningful boundary.
28. The indicative area of electoral divisions in Western Australia 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.
29. Areas 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.
30. As an aid to the testing of various boundary options, the Committee used EBMS. This system was also made available for public use at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer in Perth.

Enrolment in existing divisions

31. Enrolment at 14 December 2007 varies markedly across the state, from a low of 77,541 electors in the Division of Moore to a high of 95,455 in the Division of Pearce. (Table 3)
32. As illustrated in Graph 1:
 - 8 divisions are currently above the enrolment quota though none exceed the permissible number of electors; and
 - the remaining 7 divisions fall below the enrolment quota with the Division of Moore having 10,651 electors (12.08%) less than the quota.

Graph 1: Enrolment as at 14 December 2007, variation from quota



Analysis of population trends

- 33. Western Australia has had a continuing trend of high but disparate population growth, leading to significant variation in population numbers across regions.
- 34. ABS population statistics show substantial increases in population in coastal areas in the south west and sustained growth in the Perth metropolitan and surrounding areas.
- 35. The south west of Western Australia has experienced the highest rates of population growth in the state from 2000, particularly within the South West and Peel Regions. This growth is concentrated in urban centres along the coast. The average annual growth rate of these coastal areas is above the state and Perth city averages.⁴
- 36. Country regions are experiencing lower rates of population growth compared to metropolitan areas.⁵
- 37. If these regional population trends continue, Western Australia’s population will become increasingly concentrated in the Perth metropolitan area and the south west corner of the state.

Analysis of enrolment trends

- 38. Enrolment growth is expected in all electoral divisions in Western Australia. However, the magnitude of growth varies strikingly across the state, from a low of 1.35% in the Division of Moore to a high of 17.15% in Brand, with the average increase being 8.71% over the projection period. (Table 3)

4 ABS, National Regional Profile, 2000–2004. Catalogue No.: 1379.0.55.001.

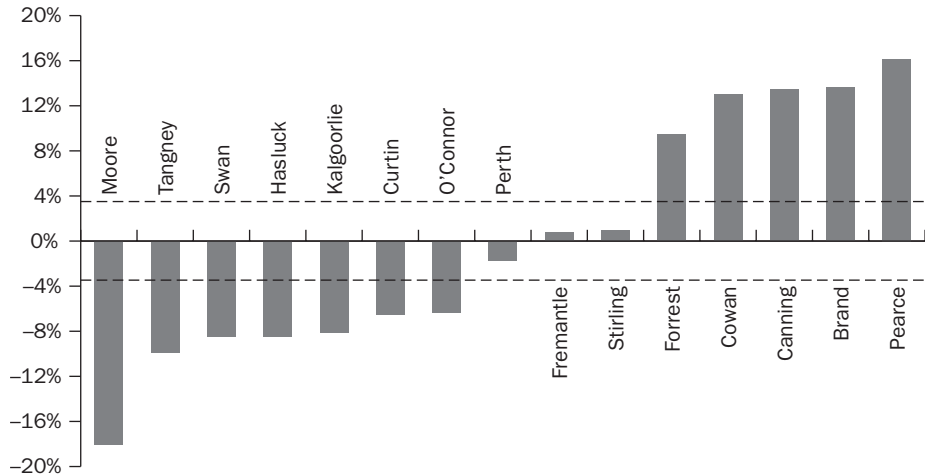
5 ABS, National Regional Profile, 2000–2004. Catalogue No.: 1379.0.55.001.

39. There is a clear pattern in these varying rates of growth in enrolment numbers across divisions which reflects the broader population trends outlined in paragraphs 33 to 37. That is, divisions on the urban fringe and in the south west of the state are projected to grow more rapidly than those on either side, the inner metropolitan divisions or the country divisions of Kalgoorlie and O'Connor, thus creating a 'donut' effect.
40. With the exceptions of the Division of Moore and Hasluck, the existing outer metropolitan divisions are expected to increase their enrolment at a rate up to twice the projected state average. The Division of Forrest in the south west of Western Australia is also projected to increase its relative share of state enrolment.
41. In contrast, the seven inner metropolitan divisions are expected to experience a decrease in their enrolment share, despite the relatively high growth rates evident in some areas.
42. The country divisions of Kalgoorlie and O'Connor are expected to experience below average rates of enrolment growth.

Enrolment projections for existing divisions as at 17 June 2012

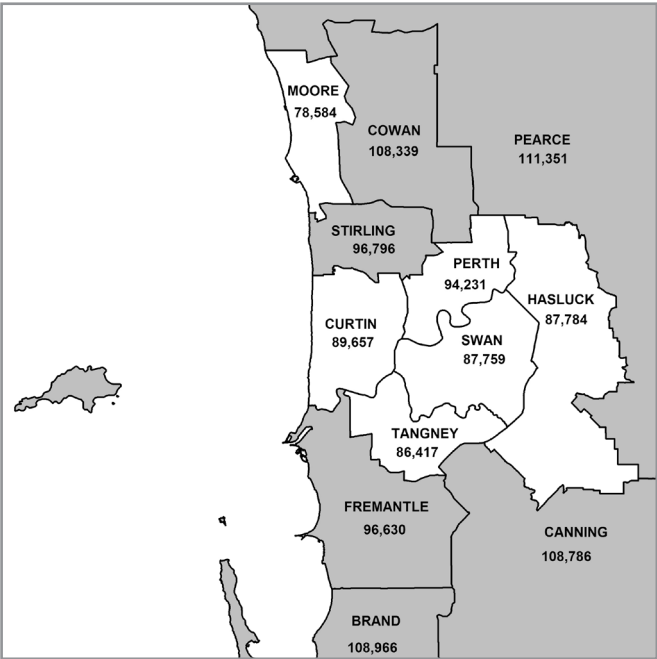
43. The pattern of growth described above serves to exacerbate the disparity in enrolment numbers across divisions. Projected elector numbers range from a low of 78,584 electors in the Division of Moore to a high of 111,351 in the Division of Pearce, a difference of 32,767 electors or 42% more electors in the Division of Pearce than in the Division of Moore. (Table 3)
44. Graph 2 shows that:
 - only 3 existing divisions are projected to be within the projected average enrolment range of plus or minus 3.5% of the projected enrolment average (Fremantle, Perth and Stirling);
 - 7 existing divisions are projected to have less than the minimum permissible number of electors (that is, are more than 3.5% below the projected enrolment average), with the Division of Moore and Tangney being 18.03% and 9.86% respectively, below the projected enrolment average; and
 - the remaining 5 divisions are all projected to have more than the maximum permissible number of electors and range from 9.44% above the projected enrolment average (Forrest) to 16.15% above (Pearce).

Graph 2: Projected enrolment as at 17 June 2012, variation from projected average enrolment

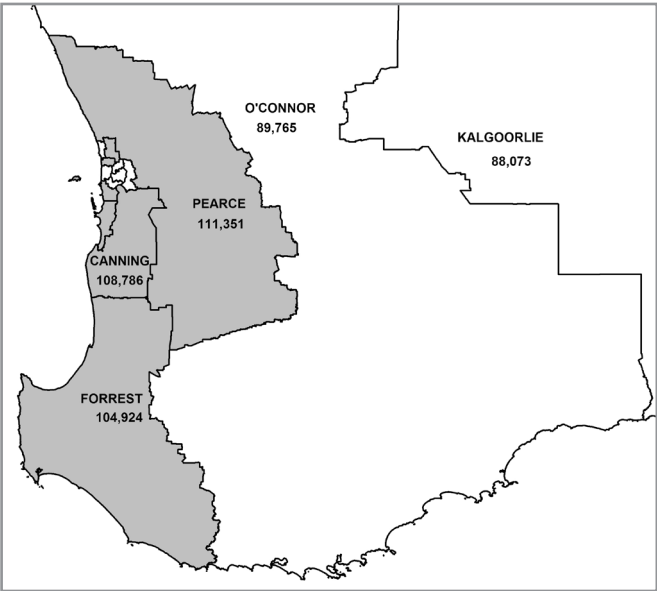


45. Those divisions that are above the projected enrolment tolerances are outer metropolitan divisions and in the south west of the state.
46. Those divisions that are below the projected enrolment tolerances are either inner metropolitan divisions or rural divisions, with the exception of Moore and Hasluck, which are outer metropolitan divisions.
47. The Committee noted that the substantial numerical differences between the highest and lowest projected enrolments for divisions would have a significant impact on the development of the proposal.
48. Maps 1 and 2 show the 2012 projected enrolment for the 15 current divisions relative to the average projected enrolment. Divisions above the average are shown in grey while those below the average are white.

Map 1: Projected enrolment metropolitan Perth



Map 2: Projected enrolment country Western Australia



Projected Enrolment of Existing Divisions as at 17 June 2012

☐ Less than projected enrolment (8)

☒ Exceeds projected enrolment (7)

General strategy

49. The Committee's general strategy for formulating proposed electoral boundaries was based on the requirements of the Electoral Act.
50. 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.
51. The Committee sought to construct divisions so that each contained localities with projected positive growth to ensure sustainability over the projection period.
52. The Committee paid particular attention to community of interests in proposing new boundaries. Local government and regional boundaries were used extensively in country areas as indicators of common communities of interest. 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 and regional Western Australia.
53. The Committee considered that population density in the greater Perth area meant that local government boundaries were less significant given the diversity, accessibility and availability of economic, social and support services within those more closely populated areas.
54. Wherever possible, the Committee aimed to design metropolitan divisions that were geographically compact, using identifiable boundaries including major roads, the Swan and Canning Rivers and other readily identifiable features.
55. The Committee attempted to keep localities intact, splitting them only in order to achieve enrolment tolerances, or where there were readily identifiable boundaries that better assisted to define the division.
56. The Committee sought to apply these strategies within the context of:
 - a population dispersed over a large geographic area;
 - wide variations in projected enrolment across the state;
 - the majority of divisions currently being either over or under the permissible range of enrolment tolerance by the 2012 projection date; and
 - the geographic proximity of divisions that are under the average projected enrolment.
57. These factors imposed quite significant limitations on the options available to the Committee.

Public suggestions and comments

58. The Committee considered all views presented in the public suggestions and comments, which had been lodged within the statutory timeframe.
59. The Committee noted that the suggestion from Mr Gordon proposed minimal change to divisional boundaries while ensuring that divisions remained within the numerical tolerances. The direct transfer of electors from divisions would primarily achieve this, with electors in a division over projected tolerance transferred to divisions under the projected tolerance.
60. Similarly, the Liberal Party (LP) also proposed minimal change to ensure that divisions remained within the numerical tolerances. In making its suggestion, the LP assumed there was a high probability that a sixteenth division would be created before 2015, at which stage they suggest a more radical approach to redistribution may be warranted.
61. Their approach of minimal change would result in the Divisions of Kalgoorlie and O'Connor continuing to expand. Their proposed expansion of Kalgoorlie would be achieved by the addition of 12 local government areas (LGAs) from O'Connor whilst at the same time maintaining both Geraldton and Albany in the Division of O'Connor. Then, in order for O'Connor to meet the enrolment tolerances it would expand by the addition of 7 LGAs – Division of Pearce (6) and Division of Forrest (1).
62. The LP also proposed that the Division of Forrest, to be the other solely rural based division, would shed electors to Canning and O'Connor in order to achieve enrolment tolerances.
63. The Committee noted that the next determination of the number of House of Representatives members to be chosen in each state and territory would be made by the Electoral Commissioner in early 2009. The indicative population figures do not suggest that Western Australia will gain an additional seat in 2009 and the Committee believed it would be speculative to attempt to predict potential representation entitlements beyond then.
64. The suggestion by Mr Lush seeks to reshape rural divisions by changing the divisional boundary alignment from north–south to more east–west. This creates a northern focused division, which would contain Geraldton and Broome as the major urban centres and other rural LGAs in the north; and a southern-based division based around the urban centres of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and Albany and associated rural LGAs in the southern part of Western Australia.
65. In order to meet enrolment tolerances, the Divisions of Pearce and Canning would become divisions that contain a mixture of urban and rural communities. The Division of Pearce would retain the urban parts of the outer metropolitan area of Perth in the north by including the City of Swan, and Mundaring and Kalamunda Shires. This division then would acquire the rural LGAs of Chittering, Dandaragan and Gingin in an arc around outer metropolitan Perth.

66. With regard to the Division of Canning, the suggestion is that it shed the majority of the urban parts of the Armadale and Gosnells LGAs and replace them with the Mandurah LGA as the major provincial centre and then 16 neighbouring rural LGAs in an arc around southern metropolitan Perth.
67. In its submission, the Australian Labor Party (ALP) argued that the number of divisions which have rural areas as their base be consolidated, due to the increase in the population of metropolitan Perth. The ALP suggested that the number of divisions that cross both urban and rural areas be reduced, 'as this situation is never ideal'. Under the ALP suggestion the number of mixed divisions would be reduced from the existing two divisions (Pearce and Canning) to just Canning.
68. The rationale is to create stronger communities of interest in rural areas and smaller compact divisions in urban areas. The Division of Canning would become more of a rural focused seat by the inclusion of the LGAs of Mandurah (part), Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Murray, Waroona, Harvey and Dardanup and the rural parts of Armadale. Pearce would become an outer metropolitan seat, joined by communities of interest, based around the suburb of Midland.
69. The rural based divisions would comprise the Divisions of Kalgoorlie, O'Connor and Forrest. The Division of Kalgoorlie would comprise the regional centres of Geraldton and Broome to the north and Kalgoorlie in the south. The Division of Forrest would comprise the coastal communities stretching from Bunbury to Albany.
70. Meanwhile the Division of O'Connor would stretch from the South Australia/Western Australia border in the south to encompass Esperance, the Wheatbelt region, the Chittering and Avon Valleys and into the outer metropolitan boundary of Perth in the north. The major communities in the division would include Narrogin, Merredin and Northam.
71. In the metropolitan area, the ALP proposed using a number of major roads to form divisional boundaries. These include existing freeways and highways.
72. In summary, the Committee noted that with regard to the composition of the rural divisions, the suggestion from the Liberal Party maintained the core of the existing Divisions of Kalgoorlie and O'Connor, expanding them only to meet the required enrolment tolerances. The suggestions from Mr Gordon, Mr Lush and the ALP proposed a reconfiguration of the boundaries from the existing north-south arrangement to an east-west boundary.
73. All of the suggestions supported the proposed reshaping of the metropolitan divisions by using major recognisable boundaries, including the Swan and Canning Rivers, local government and locality boundaries and major roads including the freeways and highways.

Overview of the proposed redistribution of Western Australia

74. In considering possible options for the redistribution of divisional boundaries, 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. These included the suggestions and comments on the suggestions, enrolment projections and decisions made by previous Redistribution Committees in the development of proposals.
75. The Committee also sought, wherever possible, to minimise elector transfer, unite communities of common interest and use identifiable barriers as divisional boundaries.
76. The enrolment projections, as identified in Map 1 and Map 2, indicate that divisions that are over quota are contained primarily within the outer metropolitan areas of Perth and the south west, whereas inner metropolitan and country divisions are generally under quota and need to gain electors.
77. Thus, the challenge for the Redistribution Committee was to redraw electoral boundaries such that both rural divisions and inner metropolitan divisions gained electors from the outer metropolitan divisions and the south west. At its simplest, this would mean that inner metropolitan divisions and rural divisions become geographically larger whilst the outer metropolitan divisions had to become more compact.
78. However, the Redistribution Committee did not believe that continuing to expand the rural divisions, and in particular the Division of Kalgoorlie, was a desirable option.
79. The Committee noted that the public suggestions and comments attempted to address these challenges in different ways and the Committee has drawn on these in the development of the proposal.
80. The Committee undertook a detailed analysis of the composition of the inner metropolitan, outer metropolitan and rural divisions of the state.
81. With regard to inner metropolitan divisions the Committee identified that:
 - The Divisions of Curtin and Swan have a strong natural barrier – the Swan River. Other divisions that are either below or within the projected enrolment tolerances surround these divisions. Swan is surrounded by divisions including Perth, Tangney and Hasluck: Curtin is adjoined by divisions including Fremantle, Stirling and Perth. Therefore, to meet the enrolment tolerances in Curtin and Swan it would be necessary to transfer electors from the neighbouring divisions, which in turn, would have to receive electors from their neighbours in order for them to meet the required projected enrolment tolerances.

- Likewise, the Division of Tangney, with the Swan River as a natural barrier, has the neighbouring divisions of Fremantle and Swan at or below the enrolment tolerances and Canning above the enrolment tolerances. This limits the opportunity for elector movements in order to achieve enrolment tolerances in these divisions.
82. The Committee sought to redraw the inner metropolitan divisional boundaries, using readily identifiable boundaries, in order to meet the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act.
83. With regard to the outer metropolitan divisions the Committee considered that the Division of Moore was critical given that it was so far under the average projected enrolment and had limited opportunities for growth.
84. The Committee noted that for the outer metropolitan divisions:
- The Division of Moore is adjoined by the Division of Stirling, which is within the projected enrolment tolerances. Stirling is then surrounded by divisions which are either below or within enrolment tolerances (Perth and Curtin). The Divisions of Cowan and Pearce also adjoin Moore, which are both over the enrolment tolerances. This situation limits options for the Committee in terms of where to transfer electors from in order to meet projected enrolment tolerances.
 - Likewise, the Division of Hasluck is surrounded by an inner metropolitan division below the projected enrolment tolerances (Swan) and two outer metropolitan divisions above the projected enrolment tolerance (Canning and Pearce). This provided options for the Committee to transfer electors in order to meet projected enrolment tolerance in Hasluck.
 - The Division of Brand is above the projected enrolment tolerances and is abutted by the inner metropolitan Division of Fremantle, which is within the projected enrolment tolerances, and the outer metropolitan Division of Canning, which is above the projected enrolment tolerances. Therefore, for the Division of Brand to be within the projected enrolment tolerances, it would be necessary to transfer electors from Brand to these surrounding divisions, which in turn would have to shed electors in order for them to fall within enrolment tolerances.
85. Finally, for the rural divisions the Committee noted that:
- The Divisions of O'Connor and Kalgoorlie are below the projected enrolment tolerances and the Division of Forrest is above.
 - The Division of Kalgoorlie must receive electors from the Division of O'Connor, which is its sole neighbour.
 - The Division of O'Connor shares boundaries with the Divisions of Pearce and Forrest, which are over the projected tolerance. These divisions need to give up electors to O'Connor and possibly Kalgoorlie in order for them to achieve enrolment tolerances.

86. Historically, Redistribution Committees have increased the geographic size of the Division of Kalgoorlie in order to achieve enrolment tolerances. Kalgoorlie has grown into a division spanning 2,295,354 square kilometres, which is arguably undesirable in terms of supporting the electorate and satisfying the qualitative criteria set out in the Electoral Act, despite improved communication and transport infrastructure.
87. In developing the proposal, the Committee noted the range and diversity of the communities of interest that are contained within the Divisions of O'Connor and Kalgoorlie. The Committee noted that previous Committees had to make compromises with regard to communities of interest in order to meet the required enrolment tolerances set out in the Electoral Act.
88. The Committee also examined the historic configuration of divisions in rural Western Australia and noted that in the past there have been two approximately equivalent sized divisions in rural Western Australia.
89. No change was made to Kalgoorlie at the 2000 redistribution on the grounds that it was within the required tolerance. However, the current Committee believed that the population distribution and enrolment patterns now justified a review of the size of Kalgoorlie in order to better serve the communities of interest of the rural area. The Committee determined that it was desirable to create two relatively equivalent sized rural divisions rather than continuing the expansion of an already very large rural division.

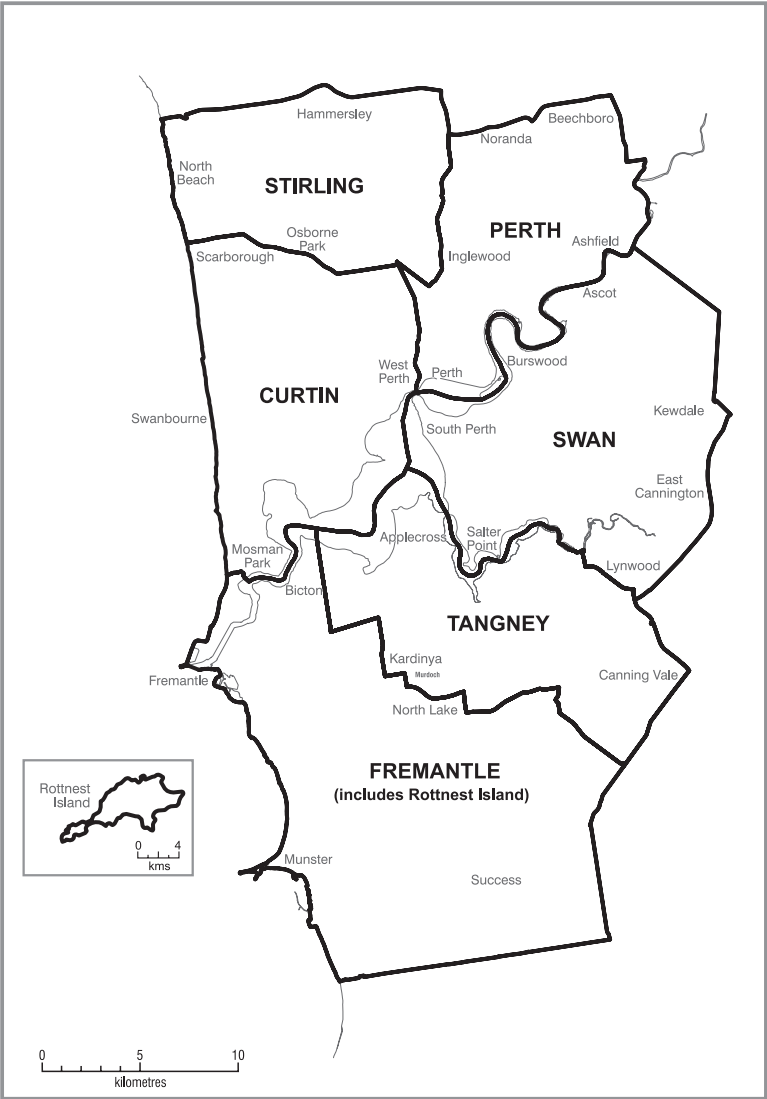
Proposed redistribution of Western Australia – by division

90. The Committee’s redistribution proposal, prepared on the basis of the information and 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.
91. To assist the reader, this order is shown in the following table:

Inner Metropolitan Divisions		Outer Metropolitan Divisions		Rural Divisions	
	Page		Page		Page
Curtin	19	Moore	23	Forrest	27
Stirling	19	Cowan	23	Kalgoorlie	28
Perth	20	Pearce	24	O'Connor	30
Fremantle	20	Brand	25		
Tangney	21	Canning	25		
Swan	21	Hasluck	26		

Proposed inner metropolitan divisions

Map 3: Proposed inner metropolitan divisions



Curtin

92. The existing Division of Curtin has projected enrolment below the state average and outside the statistical tolerance. The division has low projected enrolment growth.
93. Curtin is bordered by the Indian Ocean to the west and has a strong natural barrier in the Swan River to its south. These barriers restrict where the division can gain electors to the neighbouring divisions of Perth, Stirling and Fremantle, which are all within projected enrolment tolerances.
94. The Committee decided to transfer electors to the Division of Curtin from the Division of Stirling. This was achieved by modifying the respective boundaries between the divisions, using Scarborough Beach Road and Green Street as the divisional boundary. The consequence of this was that a greater proportion of Scarborough and Doubleview are now contained within one division (Curtin) and the locality of Joondanna was transferred to the Division of Stirling. These changes achieved statistical tolerance for the Division of Curtin and also provided a clearly identifiable boundary for electors.

Stirling

95. The existing Division of Stirling has projected enrolment within the statistical tolerance. The Divisions of Curtin and Moore, which are below the projected enrolment tolerances, the Division of Perth, which is within the projected enrolment tolerances, and the Division of Cowan which is above the projected enrolment tolerances, border it.
96. The Committee determined that, in order to bring Curtin within the projected enrolment tolerances, the divisional boundary between Stirling and Curtin be shifted as necessary to follow Scarborough Beach Road and Green Street. This resulted in 6,739 electors being transferred from Stirling to Curtin and 3,149 electors transferred from Curtin to Stirling. These electors were in the localities of Scarborough and Doubleview, and Joondanna respectively.
97. The Committee determined that Alexander Drive should be used as the eastern divisional boundary between the Divisions of Stirling and Perth. This resulted in the transfer of 2,682 electors to Stirling from Perth. These electors are contained within the localities of Menora (part) and Coolbinia.
98. In addition, 1,342 electors were transferred to the Division of Perth from the Division of Stirling. These were within the locality of Dianella.
99. The Committee determined that the northern divisional boundary between Stirling and Moore should be Beach Road. This resulted in the locality of Waterman, with 965 electors, being transferred into the division.
100. These changes achieved statistical tolerance, but led to flow on effects within the Divisions of Perth and Moore.

Perth

101. The existing Division of Perth has projected enrolment within the statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is below the state average. The Divisions of Swan, Curtin and Hasluck, which are below the projected enrolment tolerances, and the Divisions of Cowan and Pearce, which are above the projected enrolment tolerances, surround the Division of Perth.
102. The consequence of transferring electors to the Division of Stirling, to enable it to meet enrolment tolerances, resulted in Perth being below the projected enrolment tolerances.
103. To compensate, the Committee determined to move the northern boundary for the division to the Reid Highway. This results in the transfer of 6,384 electors, in the locality of Noranda, from the Division of Cowan into the Division of Perth, and 2,353 electors in the locality of Beechboro from the Division of Perth to the Division of Pearce.
104. The Committee also transferred 1,342 electors to the Division of Stirling as a consequence of using Alexander Drive as the divisional boundary between the Divisions of Perth and Stirling.
105. The resultant Division of Perth uses well-defined boundaries, namely the Swan River, Mitchell Freeway, Alexander Drive and Reid Highway. The division is also more compact in size.

Fremantle

106. The Division of Fremantle has well defined existing boundaries, including the Indian Ocean to the west. The division is within the projected enrolment tolerances and projected enrolment growth is only marginally below the state average.
107. The Division of Brand, which borders Fremantle to the south, is above enrolment tolerances, and the Division of Tangney to the west is below the projected tolerance range for enrolment. The Committee considered whether electors should be moved to or from Fremantle to create enrolment tolerances in these adjacent divisions. The Committee concluded, not only was it not possible to transfer electors to or from Fremantle without making compensatory movements in other divisions, it was not necessary.
108. As a result, the Committee proposed no changes to the boundaries for the Division of Fremantle.
109. The Committee noted that a number of suggestions advocated no changes be made to the boundary of this division.

Tangney

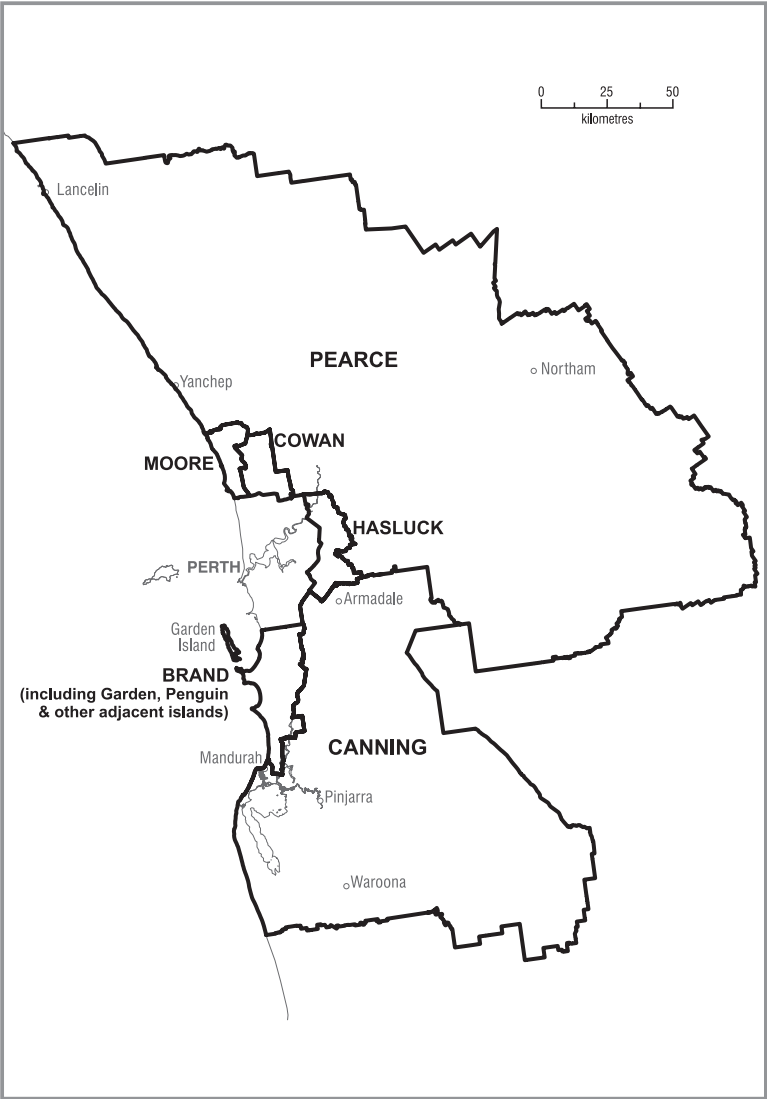
110. The existing Division of Tangney has projected enrolment below the permissible range. Its projected enrolment growth is well below the state average.
111. With the Swan River as a natural barrier, Tangney is bordered by divisions that are either within or below the projected enrolment tolerances (Fremantle and Swan) and a division above the projected enrolment tolerance (Canning). As a result, the options available to the Committee to bring this division within enrolment tolerances are limited to transferring electors from the Division of Canning.
112. The 2000 Redistribution Committee sought to unite the locality of Canning Vale into one division. The current Committee determined to maintain this arrangement, on the grounds of community of interest. In doing so, all of Canning Vale is transferred into Tangney.
113. After gaining Canning Vale, in order to meet the enrolment tolerances for the Division of Tangney, the Committee transferred out 8,343 electors to the Division of Swan. These electors were taken from the localities of Langford, Lynwood and Ferndale. This results in both the Divisions of Swan and Tangney being within enrolment tolerances.
114. The Committee notes that this proposal was included in the suggestion from the ALP.

Swan

115. The projected enrolment for the existing Division of Swan is below the statistical tolerance range and projected growth is lower than the state average. The division has the Swan River as one natural barrier and the Divisions of Tangney and Hasluck adjoin its other boundaries. Both of these divisions also have low projected enrolment.
116. The Committee determined that by using Roe Highway, Nicholson Road, High Road and Duff Road as a divisional boundary, 8,353 electors in the localities of Langford, Lynwood and Ferndale would be transferred from the Division of Tangney to the Division of Swan, and this would achieve enrolment tolerances.

Proposed outer metropolitan divisions

Map 4: Proposed outer metropolitan divisions



Moore

117. Moore has the lowest current enrolment, the lowest projected enrolment and is below the minimum permissible number of elector numbers. Therefore, in addressing its imbalance, it was inevitable that the Committee had to make decisions which had flow on effects to other divisions.
118. The Division of Moore is bound by the Indian Ocean to the west. The adjoining divisions (Cowan, Pearce and Stirling) have projected enrolment above or within enrolment tolerances.
119. The Committee determined that the divisional boundary between Moore and Stirling should be Beach Road. This was to bring Stirling within enrolment tolerance whilst, at the same time, using a recognised boundary. This resulted in the locality of Waterman, with 965 electors, being transferred from the Division of Moore to Stirling.
120. Then, in order to achieve enrolment tolerances, the Committee was required to transfer electors from both the Divisions of Pearce and Cowan into Moore. The Committee determined that to transfer electors solely from the Division of Pearce, as suggested in a number of submissions, would ultimately create difficulties meeting the enrolment tolerances for the Divisions of Kalgoorlie and O'Connor.
121. The Committee therefore transferred 13,252 electors in the localities of Mindarie, Clarkson and Neerabup (Pearce), and Carramar and Banksia Grove (Cowan) to the Division of Moore. The Committee then determined that the northern boundary of the division would be Quinns Road, Marmion Avenue, Hester Road, Wanneroo Road, Wattle Avenue, Old Yanchep Road, Greenvale Road, Mornington Drive, Pinjar Road and Joondalup Drive as they provided identifiable locality boundaries for electors.
122. The Committee noted that the Division of Moore would contain a number of areas of new housing development, which would sustain its projected enrolment.

Cowan

123. The existing Division of Cowan has projected enrolment above the state average and higher than the permissible tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also above the state average.
124. Cowan is bordered by the existing Division of Moore, which is below the projected enrolment tolerances; the Division of Perth, which is within the projected enrolment tolerances; and Pearce, which is above the projected enrolment tolerances.
125. The Committee determined to transfer 5,125 electors from the Division of Cowan to the Division of Moore to assist in balancing the enrolment numbers for Cowan and Moore. These electors are located in the localities of Carramar and Banksia Grove.

126. The Committee determined that the southern boundary with the Division of Perth would be the Reid Highway in order for the Division of Perth to meet the projected enrolment tolerances. This resulted in the transfer of 6,384 electors to the Division of Perth. These electors are in the locality of Noranda.
127. The Committee noted that this reduces the geographic size of the division and uses well-recognised boundaries.
128. These changes achieved statistical tolerance for the Division of Cowan.

Pearce

129. The existing Division of Pearce has projected enrolment above the state average and outside statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also above the state average.
130. Pearce neighbours Cowan and Canning, which are both above the projected enrolment tolerances, as well as Perth (within enrolment tolerances); and Hasluck, Moore and O'Connor, which are below the projected enrolment tolerances.
131. In order to achieve enrolment tolerances, the Committee transferred 8,127 electors from the Division of Pearce to the Division of Moore. These are in the localities of Mindarie and Clarkson. The Committee determined that the southern boundary of the division would be Quinns Road, Marmion Avenue, Hester Road, Wanneroo Road, Wattle Avenue and Old Yanchep Road as these are well-defined roads and locality boundaries.
132. The Committee determined that the boundary between the Division of Pearce and Perth would be the Reid Highway, consistent with its decision to use the Reid Highway as the boundary between Cowan and Perth. Consequently, a total of 2,353 electors are transferred from Perth to Pearce.
133. The Committee identified that 6,363 electors living in the LGAs of Brookton, Cuballing, Narrogin Shire and Town, Pingelly, Wandering and Williams, which comprise the southern rural component of the Division of Pearce, should be transferred to the Division of Kalgoorlie. This would reduce the geographic size of the division and reunite these LGAs with similar communities of interest in the Division of Kalgoorlie.
134. In addition, the Committee determined that the LGA of Boddington be transferred to the Division of Canning. This would unite this LGA with others in the Peel Region. The Committee noted that the proposed Division of Pearce maintains electors in both urban and rural communities.
135. The rural component of the division comprises the 6 LGAs of Beverley, Chittering, Gingin, Northam, Toodyay and York and the outer metropolitan areas of Wanneroo,

Swan, Mundaring and Kalamunda. These LGAs maintain the core of the Division of Pearce from when it was created in 1989.

136. The proposed Division of Pearce is reduced in size from 26,251 square kilometres to a proposed 14,401 square kilometres.

Brand

137. The existing Division of Brand has projected enrolment above the state average and higher than the permissible statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is the highest for the state at 17.15%.
138. The division borders the Indian Ocean to the west and is surrounded by divisions that are at or above enrolment tolerances. These are the Divisions of Fremantle to the north and Canning to the south and east. As the Committee had determined to maintain the existing boundaries of the Division of Fremantle, electors could only be transferred to the Division of Canning.
139. Currently the Mandurah LGA is split between the Divisions of Brand and Canning. The divisional boundary is the Peel Inlet.
140. The Committee noted that a number of the suggestions advocated that additional parts of the Mandurah LGA be transferred to the Division of Canning in order to achieve enrolment tolerances.
141. The Committee determined that the divisional boundary between the Division of Canning and the Division of Brand would be Wade Street, Hickman Road, Fremantle Road and Pinjarra Road. This resulted in the transfer of 11,189 electors from Brand to Canning. These electors are in the localities of Coodanup, Dudley Park, Mandurah and Silver Sands (part).
142. The Committee noted that this reduced the geographic size of the Division of Brand whilst retaining significant areas of enrolment growth.

Canning

143. The existing Division of Canning has projected enrolment above the state average and above the statistical tolerance. Projected enrolment growth is also higher than the state average.
144. The division is bordered on three sides by divisions which also have enrolment above the state average and outside statistical tolerance, and whose projected enrolment growth is also above the state average. These are the Divisions of Brand, Forrest and Pearce. However, the metropolitan boundary of this division is bordered by the Divisions of Tangney and Hasluck, which require increased numbers of electors in order to achieve enrolment tolerance.

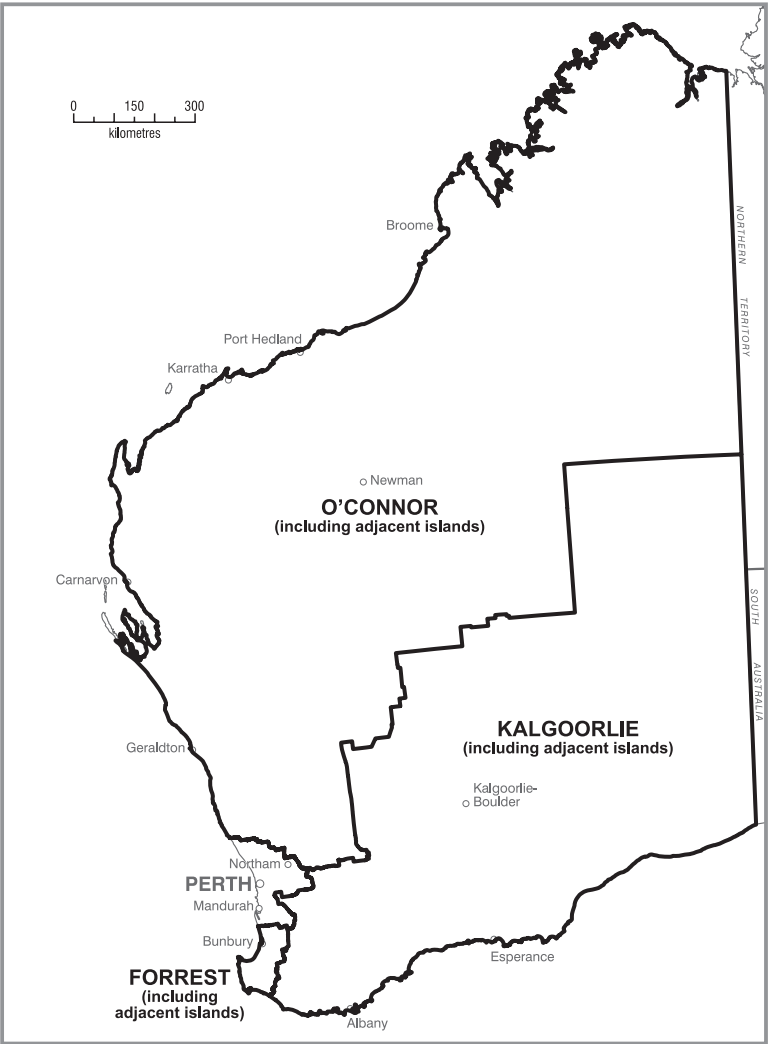
145. The Committee has noted that for the 2000 redistribution, parts of the locality of Canning Vale were transferred from the Division of Tangney to the Division of Canning in order to unite this locality.
146. Given the existing enrolment growth within the Division of Canning, the Committee determined to transfer the whole locality of Canning Vale back to the Division of Tangney.
147. The Committee also transferred 9,136 electors to the Division of Hasluck in order to meet enrolment tolerances. These electors are in the localities of Southern River and Huntingdale.
148. In order for the Division of Canning to meet enrolment projections, the LGA of Boddington was transferred from Pearce to Canning to be united with other LGAs of the Peel Region.
149. The Committee noted the Liberal Party suggestion also sought to unite the Shire of Boddington with other LGAs serviced by the Peel Regional Development Commission. The other areas are Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Mandurah, Waroona and Murray, which are all contained within the existing Division of Canning.

Hasluck

150. Of the outer metropolitan divisions, two divisions are below the projected enrolment tolerances: Moore and Hasluck.
151. The Division of Hasluck can only realistically receive electors from the Division of Pearce on its northern boundary, or from its southern neighbour, the Division of Canning. It is surrounded by other divisions that are either below or within the projected enrolment tolerances (Swan and Perth). As a result of the Committee's decision to transfer electors from Pearce to other divisions to meet their projected enrolment tolerances, the Division of Hasluck had to receive electors from the Division of Canning.
152. The Committee then determined to transfer 9,136 electors to the Division of Hasluck from the Division of Canning. These electors are in the localities of Southern River and Huntingdale, which are directly adjacent to the Division of Canning and are within the LGA of Gosnells, thus uniting a major proportion of this LGA into Hasluck.
153. The southern boundary for the Division of Hasluck is the locality boundary of Southern River.
154. These changes achieved statistical tolerance for the Division of Hasluck.

Proposed rural divisions

Map 5: Proposed rural divisions



Forrest

- 155. The existing Division of Forrest has projected enrolment above the state average and higher than the statistical tolerance range. Projected enrolment growth is also above the state average.
- 156. The Indian Ocean on the western boundary and the Southern Ocean to the south border the division. The Division of Canning is located to the north. Canning also has projected enrolment above the state average and outside statistical tolerance. The Division of Kalgoorlie is located to the east and has projected enrolment growth below the state average.

157. To bring Forrest within tolerance, the Committee could transfer LGAs in the north of the division to Canning (with consequent elector movements in order to keep Canning in tolerance), or LGAs in the east to Kalgoorlie.
158. To maintain the well-defined community of interest that exists between the LGAs of Bunbury, Capel, Harvey and Collie, which is identified in the Greater Bunbury Regional Planning Scheme; avoid having to make unnecessary consequent adjustments to the boundaries for Canning; and to increase elector numbers in the Division of Kalgoorlie, the Committee determined to transfer 9,355 electors in the Manjimup and Bridgetown–Greenbushes LGAs to the Division of Kalgoorlie.
159. The Committee noted that its proposed boundaries for the Division of Forrest are similar to those suggested by Mr Lush.

Kalgoorlie

160. The current Divisions of Kalgoorlie and O'Connor comprise 97.7% of the Western Australia land area yet contain only 13.75% of the state's enrolled population.
161. Both divisions have enrolment projections that are below the state average.
162. In its deliberations on the boundaries for the Division of Kalgoorlie, the Committee gave careful consideration to the different approaches taken in the public submissions.
163. The Liberal Party proposed an incremental increase in the geographic size of the Divisions of Kalgoorlie and O'Connor. The Committee noted that, due to the size and orientation of the existing divisions, it was difficult to draw divisional boundaries in such a way as to unite or maintain communities of common interest within a division. Traditionally, the community of interest for Kalgoorlie was defined as being Mining and Pastoral, whilst O'Connor was defined as Wheatbelt or Agriculture. However, the continued expansion west of these two divisions has diffused and diluted these communities of interest such that, for example, the Wheatbelt community of interest now spans both divisions.
164. Mr Gordon also proposed a minimal expansion of the division, however, he sought to include Geraldton within the Division of Kalgoorlie with the transfer of Merredin, Norseman, Kambalda and Westonia into the Division of O'Connor.
165. The Committee also noted the suggestions from the ALP, Mr Lush and Mr Hedger, which argued that the continued geographic expansion of these divisions could not be sustained. They proposed instead that the divisional boundary should become more east-west rather than the existing north-south arrangement.

166. The Committee, in making its determination, considered the boundaries of the rural divisions as submitted by the ALP. It felt that the suggestion, while meeting enrolment tolerances, did not satisfactorily meet community of interest considerations. Specifically, the ALP proposed that Geraldton and Kalgoorlie be contained within one rural division but Kalgoorlie was separated from the communities that it services to the south.
167. In addition, the ALP proposed that Albany and Bunbury would be contained in one division but both centres are separated from the communities that they service to the north and east respectively.
168. The Committee noted that the ALP did seek to unite the Wheatbelt within the remaining rural division but the consequence was to have a division without a major regional centre. This proposed division would have four sub-regional centres (Merredin, Moora, Narrogin and Northam) as its core with no areas of growth.
169. In contrast, the suggestion from Mr Lush proposed Geraldton and Broome be linked in one rural division and Albany and Kalgoorlie in another.
170. The Committee noted Mr Lush's use of well-recognised regional boundaries, particularly the Esperance-Goldfields Regional Development Commission boundary. These regions unite significant parts of rural WA into definable communities of interest.
171. The Committee also note Mr Hedger's support of Mr Lush's proposal to create two roughly equivalent sized rural divisions.
172. Prior to making a determination on the proposed boundary, the Committee identified and defined common communities of interest within the rural areas of the state including the existing service links within and between regional centres and the surrounding communities.
173. After careful consideration, the Committee determined to reconfigure the two divisions in the remaining rural parts of Western Australia with one division having a northern focus and the other a southern focus and using Regional Development Commission boundaries, as far as possible, to combine LGAs with broad communities of interest.
174. The north division would comprise the major communities of Geraldton, Broome, Karratha and Port Hedland. The other division, having a southern focus, would include the major communities of Albany and Kalgoorlie.
175. To ensure that both divisions were within the projected enrolment tolerances, the Committee decided that the divisional boundary would be the Esperance–Goldfields Regional Development Commission boundary and the local government boundaries below the Great Eastern Highway including the shires of Cunderdin, Tammin, Kellerberrin and Merredin.

176. This proposed boundary ensured that the communities surrounding the City of Kalgoorlie that are serviced and related to Kalgoorlie were contained within the same division. These included Kalgoorlie, Norseman, Esperance and Ravensthorpe to the south and Leonora, Laverton and Leinster to the north.
177. The broader community of interest arrangement between Kalgoorlie and the Ngaanyatjarra Lands is also maintained within these proposed boundaries.
178. In addition, the communities to the north and west of Albany are contained within the one division. These include Albany, Bremer Bay, Denmark, Broomehill, Cranbrook, Mount Barker, Katanning and Kojonup.
179. With the exception of the Boddington LGA, the Southern Region of the Wheatbelt Area Health Service is fully contained within the Division of Kalgoorlie. The subregional centre at Narrogin supports these health services.
180. The proposed Division of Kalgoorlie will comprise 44 LGAs, drawn predominantly from the southern portions of the existing Divisions of Kalgoorlie and O'Connor; the LGAs of Manjimup and Bridgetown-Greenbushes, which have been transferred from the Division of Forrest; and the 7 LGAs transferred from the Division of Pearce.
181. The Committee then determined that as this proposed southern division contained the community of Kalgoorlie this name should be retained for the proposed division.

O'Connor

182. The remaining 48 LGAs in the northern parts of the existing Divisions of Kalgoorlie and O'Connor are now combined to form the proposed Division of O'Connor in the north of the state.
183. The Committee sought to maintain the recognition bestowed by previous Redistribution Committees on Charles Yelverton O'Connor, acknowledging his contribution to the development of Western Australia, by transferring the name of the Division to this reconfigured northern division.
184. The proposed Division of O'Connor contains LGAs that are mostly contained within the Regional Development Commission boundaries of the Pilbara, Kimberley, Mid West and Gascoyne. In addition, the LGAs of Cunderdin, Dalwallinu, Dandaragan, Dowerin, Goomalling, Kellerberrin, Koorda, Merredin, Moora, Mount Marshall, Mukinbudin, Nungarin, Tammin, Trayning, Victoria Plains, Wongan-Ballidu and Wyalkatchem are included in this division. This latter group of LGAs are predominantly serviced by the Eastern and Western Regions of the Wheatbelt Area Health Service.

185. The proposed grouping links a number of common communities of interest. These include interrelated mining, pastoral and horticulture communities.
186. In developing the proposed southern boundary, the Committee sought to maintain and unite Geraldton with the communities that it services. These included Carnamah, Carnarvon, Exmouth, Kalbarri, Meekatharra, Morawa, Northampton, Three Springs, Wiluna and Yalgoo.
187. With the exception of the LGAs of Gingin and Chittering, the balance of the Western Region of the Wheatbelt Area Health Service is contained within this division. These health services are managed from Moora.
188. The proposed boundary also maintains existing communities of interest for service provision that exist from Karratha, Port Hedland, Broome and Kununurra to outlying localities.

Summary

189. The Committee has been charged with proposing new divisional boundaries in times of significant change.
190. The population growth within Western Australia is not uniform. There are clearly discernible and distinct patterns of population growth in different areas of the state. The existing enrolment and enrolment trends indicate that there are also disparate and distinct patterns of enrolment growth within Western Australia. The population and enrolment are predicted to become more concentrated within the south west corner of Western Australia.
191. The under enrolment and the low level of projected enrolment growth for the Division of Moore was a significant issue for the Committee to consider. The Division of Moore was far below the enrolment tolerances and there were limited options to transfer electors into the division without generating additional significant elector transfers.
192. Other key issues given particular attention by the Committee were the below average enrolment growth in rural Western Australia and the low enrolment projections in the inner metropolitan divisions. The under enrolment within the inner metropolitan and rural divisions would have to be offset against the enrolment growth in the outer metropolitan divisions.
193. Therefore the Committee has been required to increase the enrolment numbers in the inner metropolitan divisions, and in those outer metropolitan and rural divisions that were outside the required enrolment tolerances.

194. The Committee has also changed the composition of divisions in rural Western Australia to meet the numeric parameters that are prescribed by the Electoral Act. Communities of interest, the geographic size of the rural divisions, and existing links have been given due consideration, as has the need to use clearly identifiable boundaries. The Committee has proposed two north–south aligned rural divisions, of relatively more equivalent size, rather than the existing east–west aligned divisions.
195. Statistical summaries of the proposed divisions are provided in Tables 4, 5 and 6.
196. The Committee’s deliberations resulted in the names of 13 divisions being readily identified with the existing divisional boundaries.
197. The Committee proposed that the name of the Division of Kalgoorlie should be retained for a southern-based division whilst the northern-based division should be named the Division of O’Connor.
198. The Committee unanimously agreed on the redistributed boundaries and commends its redistribution proposal to Western Australia.



Ian Campbell
Presiding Member



Colin Nagle
Member



Grahame Searle
Member



Colin Murphy
Member

REDISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Perth
AUGUST 2008

Table 3: Enrolment of existing divisions

Division	Enrolment 14.12.2007	Projected Enrolment 17.06.2012	Growth %
Brand	93,011	108,966	17.15
Canning	95,439	108,786	13.98
Cowan	94,254	108,339	14.94
Curtin	86,447	89,657	3.71
Forrest	94,504	104,924	11.03
Fremantle	89,558	96,630	7.90
Hasluck	82,779	87,784	6.05
Kalgoorlie	81,146	88,073	8.54
Moore	77,541	78,584	1.35
O'Connor	85,032	89,765	5.57
Pearce	95,455	111,351	16.65
Perth	88,859	94,231	6.05
Stirling	91,751	96,796	5.50
Swan	82,511	87,759	6.36
Tangney	84,591	86,417	2.16
Western Australia	1,322,878	1,438,062	8.71

Table 4: Summary of proposed divisions

Division	Base enrolment 14.12.2007	% Variation from average	Projected enrolment 17.06.2012	% Variation from average	Approximate area (sq kms)
Brand	81,822	-7.22	96,673	0.84	411
Canning	84,175	-4.55	94,596	-1.33	6,178
Cowan	82,745	-6.18	93,683	-2.28	177
Curtin	90,037	2.09	93,405	-2.57	104
Forrest	85,149	-3.45	95,689	-0.19	12,781
Fremantle	89,558	1.55	96,630	0.79	201
Hasluck	91,796	4.09	97,484	1.68	245
Kalgoorlie	93,719	6.27	96,785	0.95	908,953
Moore	89,828	1.86	96,310	0.46	136
O'Connor	88,177	-0.02	96,711	0.88	1,587,759
Pearce	82,526	-6.42	97,212	1.4	14,401
Perth	91,550	3.81	95,734	-0.14	78
Stirling	90,466	2.58	95,339	-0.55	77
Swan	90,854	3.02	96,415	0.57	126
Tangney	90,476	2.59	95,396	-0.50	96
Western Australia	1,322,878		1,438,062		2,531,725

Table 5: Summary of movement of electors between divisions

Number of electors remaining in their existing division	1,128,777
Number of electors transferred to another division (This results in 14.67% electors changing divisions)	194,101
Total	1,322,878

Table 6: General description of how proposed divisions are constituted

The tables on the following pages set out how each proposed division is constituted from existing divisions, arranged under SLAs. Each SLA comprises a number of CCDs. The CCDs which applied at the 2006 Census of Population and Housing have been used.

Proposed Division of Brand

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Brand SLAs of –		
Kwinana (T)	14,366	17,314
Mandurah (C)	11,919	13,620
Rockingham (C)	55,537	65,739
Total from existing Division of Brand	81,822	96,673
Total for proposed Division of Brand	81,822	96,673
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Canning Mandurah (C)	11,189	12,293
Total transferred to proposed Division of Canning	11,189	12,293

Proposed Division of Canning

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Canning SLAs of –		
Armadale (C)	34,305	37,693
Mandurah (C)	17,531	20,590
Murray (S)	8,855	9,917
Serpentine–Jarrahdale (S)	8,986	10,621
Waroonna (S)	2,398	2,512
Total from existing Division of Canning	72,075	81,333
SLAs received from the existing Division of Brand		
Mandurah (C)	11,189	12,293
Total received from existing Division of Brand	11,189	12,293
SLAs received from the existing Division of Pearce		
Boddington (S)	911	970
Total received from existing Division of Pearce	911	970
Total for proposed Division of Canning	84,175	94,596
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Hasluck		
Gosnells (C)	9,136	9,818
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Hasluck	9,136	9,818
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Tangney		
Canning (C)	5,785	6,430
Gosnells (C)	8,443	11,205
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Tangney	14,228	17,635

Proposed Division of Cowan

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Cowan SLAs of –		
Joondalup (C) – South	26,301	26,190
Swan (C)	12,323	12,731
Wanneroo (C) – North-East	16,042	22,391
Wanneroo (C) – South	28,079	32,371
Total from existing Division of Cowan	82,745	93,683
Total for proposed Division of Cowan	82,745	93,683
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Moore		
Wanneroo (C) – North-East	5,125	8,290
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Moore	5,125	8,290
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Perth		
Bayswater (C)	5,102	5,095
Stirling (C) – Central	195	192
Swan (C)	1,087	1,079
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Perth	6,384	6,366

Proposed Division of Curtin

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Curtin SLAs of –		
Cambridge (T)	16,852	17,045
Claremont (T)	6,330	6,484
Cottesloe (T)	5,190	5,303
Melville (C)	–	–
Mosman Park (T)	5,434	5,626
Nedlands (C)	14,284	14,189
Peppermint Grove (S)	1,046	1,065
Perth (C) – Remainder	2,009	2,971
Stirling (C) – Central	2,873	3,120
Stirling (C) – Coastal	9,543	9,797
Subiaco (C)	10,885	11,448
Vincent (T)	8,852	9,303
Total from existing Division of Curtin	83,298	86,351
SLAs received from the existing Division of Stirling		
Stirling (C) – Coastal	6,739	7,054
Total received from existing Division of Stirling	6,739	7,054
Total for proposed Division of Curtin	90,037	93,405
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Stirling		
Stirling (C) – Central	3,149	3,306
Total transferred to proposed Division of Stirling	3,149	3,306

Proposed Division of Forrest

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Forrest SLAs of –		
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	7,402	8,016
Bunbury (C)	20,936	22,281
Busselton (S)	18,420	20,759
Capel (S) – Pt A	4,055	5,932
Capel (S) – Pt B	2,968	3,180
Collie (S)	5,961	5,946
Dardanup (S) – Pt A	5,366	6,744
Dardanup (S) – Pt B	1,874	2,022
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	3,440	3,723
Harvey (S) – Pt A	8,367	10,308
Harvey (S) – Pt B	5,457	5,848
Nannup (S)	903	930
Total from existing Division of Forrest	85,149	95,689
Total for proposed Division of Forrest	85,149	95,689
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Kalgoorlie		
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	2,940	2,978
Manjimup (S)	6,415	6,257
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Kalgoorlie	9,355	9,235

Proposed Division of Fremantle

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Fremantle SLAs of –		
Cockburn (C)	49,825	56,463
East Fremantle (T)	4,895	4,983
Fremantle (C) – Inner	488	530
Fremantle (C) – Remainder	17,791	17,917
Melville (C)	16,559	16,737
Peppermint Grove (S)	–	–
Total from existing Division of Fremantle	89,558	96,630
Total for proposed Division of Fremantle	89,558	96,630

Proposed Division of Hasluck

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Hasluck SLAs of –		
Bassendean (T)	–	–
Canning (C)	–	–
Gosnells (C)	34,733	36,229
Kalamunda (S)	33,297	35,595
Mundaring (S)	2,845	2,871
Swan (C)	11,785	12,971
Total from existing Division of Hasluck	82,660	87,666
SLAs received from the existing Division of Canning		
Gosnells (C)	9,136	9,818
Total received from existing Division of Canning	9,136	9,818
Total for proposed Division of Hasluck	91,796	97,484
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Pearce		
Swan (C)	119	118
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Pearce	119	118

Proposed Division of Kalgoorlie

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
SLAs received from the existing Division of Kalgoorlie		
Coolgardie (S)	1,887	1,882
Dundas (S)	595	557
Esperance (S)	8,682	9,110
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) – Pt A	15,950	16,466
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) – Pt B	173	167
Laverton (S)	411	454
Leonora (S)	742	707
Menzies (S)	243	231
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	1059	1050
Westonia (S)	191	193
Yilgarn (S)	845	851
Total received from existing Division of Kalgoorlie	30,778	31,668
SLAs received from the existing Division of Forrest		
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	2,940	2,978
Manjimup (S)	6,415	6,257
Total received from existing Division of Forrest	9,355	9,235
From existing Division of O'Connor SLAs of –		
Albany (C) – Central	11,308	11,661
Albany (C) Bal	11,068	12,153
Boyup Brook (S)	1,164	1,184
Broomehill (S)	356	357
Bruce Rock (S)	723	704
Corrigin (S)	854	853
Cranbrook (S)	722	764
Denmark (S)	3,435	3,576
Dumbleyung (S)	491	503
Gnowangerup (S)	916	890

continued

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
Jerramungup (S)	750	751
Katanning (S)	2,461	2,495
Kent (S)	446	452
Kojonup (S)	1,446	1,428
Kondinin (S)	646	658
Kulin (S)	618	637
Lake Grace (S)	1,043	1,047
Narembeen (S)	624	637
Plantagenet (S)	3,151	3,264
Quairading (S)	743	723
Ravensthorpe (S)	1,122	1,498
Tambellup (S)	427	434
Wagin (S)	1,270	1,339
West Arthur (S)	652	645
Wickepin (S)	528	548
Woodanilling (S)	259	258
Total received from existing Division of O'Connor	47,223	49,459
SLAs received from the existing Division of Pearce		
Brookton (S)	702	733
Cuballing (S)	580	620
Narrogin (S)	565	642
Narrogin (T)	2,766	2,654
Pingelly (S)	805	834
Wandering (S)	262	261
Williams (S)	683	679
Total received from existing Division of Pearce	6,363	6,423
Total for proposed Division of Kalgoorlie	93,719	96,785
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of O'Connor		
Ashburton (S)	3,257	3,565
Broome (S)	7,471	8,516

continued

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
Carnarvon (S)	3,333	3,252
Chapman Valley (S)	662	755
Cue (S)	189	191
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	3,717	3,916
East Pilbara (S)	3,047	4,119
Exmouth (S)	1,349	1,489
Halls Creek (S)	1,857	1,965
Meekatharra (S)	575	563
Merredin (S)	2,085	2,044
Mount Magnet (S)	395	395
Mullewa (S)	473	471
Murchison (S)	86	84
Northampton (S)	2,362	2,446
Port Hedland (T)	5,658	5,812
Roebourne (S)	8,715	11,566
Sandstone (S)	66	69
Shark Bay (S)	563	561
Upper Gascoyne (S)	215	210
Wiluna (S)	342	354
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	3,811	3,924
Yalgoo (S)	140	138
Total transferred to the proposed Division of O'Connor	50,368	56,405

Proposed Division of Moore

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Moore SLAs of –		
Joondalup (C) – North	31,075	32,524
Joondalup (C) – South	45,501	45,072
Wanneroo (C) – North-West	–	–
Total from existing Division of Moore	76,576	77,596
SLAs received from the existing Division of Cowan		
Wanneroo (C) – North-East	5,125	8,290
Total received from existing Division of Cowan	5,125	8,290
SLAs received from the existing Division of Pearce		
Joondalup (C) – North	–	–
Wanneroo (C) – North-East	63	64
Wanneroo (C) – North-West	8,064	10,360
Total received from existing Division of Pearce	8,127	10,424
Total for proposed Division of Moore	89,828	96,310
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Stirling		
Stirling (C) – Coastal	965	988
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Stirling	965	988

Proposed Division of O'Connor

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
SLAs received from the existing Division of O'Connor		
Carnamah (S)	427	425
Coorow (S)	849	881
Cunderdin (S)	845	854
Dalwallinu (S)	874	844
Dandaragan (S)	2,032	2,191
Dowerin (S)	517	526
Geraldton (C)	12,072	12, 527
Goomalling (S)	725	757
Greenough (S) – Pt A	8,473	9,898
Greenough (S) – Pt B	838	922
Irwin (S)	2, 258	2, 523
Kellerberrin (S)	803	839
Koorda (S)	334	335
Mingenew (S)	338	346
Moora (S)	1,610	1,609
Morawa (S)	503	535
Mount Marshall (S)	395	390
Mukinbudin (S)	418	431
Nungarin (S)	174	177
Perenjori (S)	355	363
Tammin (S)	245	245
Three Springs (S)	436	411
Trayning (S)	271	271
Victoria Plains (S)	625	625
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	1,003	990
Wyalkatchem (S)	389	391
Total received from existing Division of O'Connor	37,809	40,306
From existing Division of Kalgoorlie SLAs of –		
Ashburton (S)	3,257	3,565
Broome (S)	7,471	8,516

continued

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
Carnarvon (S)	3,333	3,252
Chapman Valley (S)	662	755
Cue (S)	189	191
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	3,717	3,916
East Pilbara (S)	3,047	4,119
Exmouth (S)	1,349	1,489
Halls Creek (S)	1,857	1,965
Meekatharra (S)	575	563
Merredin (S)	2, 085	2, 044
Mount Magnet (S)	395	395
Mullewa (S)	473	471
Murchison (S)	86	84
Northampton (S)	2,362	2,446
Port Hedland (T)	5,658	5,812
Roebourne (S)	8,715	11,566
Sandstone (S)	66	69
Shark Bay (S)	563	561
Upper Gascoyne (S)	215	210
Wiluna (S)	342	354
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	3,811	3,924
Yalgoo (S)	140	138
Total received from existing Division of Kalgoorlie	50,368	56,405
Total for proposed Division of O'Connor	88,177	96,711
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Kalgoorlie		
SLAs of –		
Albany (C) – Central	11,308	11,661
Albany (C) Bal	11,068	12,153
Boyup Brook (S)	1,164	1,184
Broomehill (S)	356	357
Bruce Rock (S)	723	704
Corrigin (S)	854	853
Cranbrook (S)	722	764
Denmark (S)	3,435	3,576

continued

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
Dumbleyung (S)	491	503
Gnowangerup (S)	916	890
Jerramungup (S)	750	751
Katanning (S)	2,461	2,495
Kent (S)	446	452
Kojonup (S)	1,446	1,428
Kondinin (S)	646	658
Kulin (S)	618	637
Lake Grace (S)	1,043	1,047
Narembeen (S)	624	637
Plantagenet (S)	3,151	3,264
Quairading (S)	743	723
Ravensthorpe (S)	1,122	1,498
Tambellup (S)	427	434
Wagin (S)	1,270	1,339
West Arthur (S)	652	645
Wickepin (S)	528	548
Woodanilling (S)	259	258
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Kalgoorlie	47,223	49,459

Proposed Division of Pearce

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Pearce		
SLAs of –		
Beverley (S)	1,244	1,289
Chittering (S)	2,422	2,760
Gingin (S)	3,025	3,268
Kalamunda (S)	1,739	1,794
Mundaring (S)	21,267	22,059
Northam (S)	2,541	2,844
Northam (T)	3,990	3,962
Swan (C)	23,695	29,537
Toodyay (S)	2,996	3,109
Wanneroo (C) – North-East	441	477
Wanneroo (C) – North-West	14,375	20,051
York (S)	2,319	2,384
Total from existing Division of Pearce	80,054	93,534
SLAs received from the existing Division of Hasluck		
Swan (C)	119	118
Total received from existing Division of Hasluck	119	118
SLAs received from the existing Division of Perth		
Swan (C)	2,353	3,560
Total received from existing Division of Perth	2,353	3,560
Total for proposed Division of Pearce	82,526	97,212

continued

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Canning		
Boddington (S)	911	970
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Canning	911	970
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Hasluck		
Gosnells (C)	–	–
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Hasluck	–	–
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Kalgoorlie		
Brookton (S)	702	733
Cuballing (S)	580	620
Narrogin (S)	565	642
Narrogin (T)	2,766	2,654
Pingelly (S)	805	834
Wandering (S)	262	261
Williams (S)	683	679
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Kalgoorlie	6,363	6,423
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Moore		
Joondalup (C) – North	–	–
Wanneroo (C) – North-East	63	64
Wanneroo (C) – North-West	8,064	10, 360
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Moore	8,127	10,424

Proposed Division of Perth

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Perth		
SLAs of –		
Bassendean (T)	9,733	9,974
Bayswater (C)	35,291	36,131
Perth (C) – Inner	462	742
Perth (C) – Remainder	3,737	5,732
Stirling (C) – Central	6,337	6,504
Stirling (C) – South-Eastern	8,613	8,759
Swan (C)	9,634	9,738
Vincent (T)	10,017	10,445
Total from existing Division of Perth	83,824	88,025
SLAs received from the existing Division of Cowan		
Bayswater (C)	5,102	5,095
Stirling (C) – Central	195	192
Swan (C)	1,087	1,079
Total received from existing Division of Cowan	6,384	6,366
SLAs received from the existing Division of Stirling		
Stirling (C) – Central	1,342	1,343
Total received from existing Division of Stirling	1,342	1,343
Total for proposed Division of Perth	91,550	95,734
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Pearce		
Swan (C)	2,353	3,560
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Pearce	2,353	3,560
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Stirling		
Stirling (C) – South-Eastern	2,682	2,646
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Stirling	2,682	2,646

Proposed Division of Stirling

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Stirling SLAs of –		
Stirling (C) – Central	55,662	58,717
Stirling (C) – Coastal	28,008	29,682
Total from existing Division of Stirling	83,670	88,399
SLAs received from the existing Division of Curtin		
Stirling (C) – Central	3,149	3,306
Total received from existing Division of Curtin	3,149	3,306
SLAs received from the existing Division of Moore		
Stirling (C) – Coastal	965	988
Total received from existing Division of Moore	965	988
SLAs received from the existing Division of Perth		
Stirling (C) – South-Eastern	2,682	2,646
Total received from existing Division of Perth	2,682	2,646
Total for proposed Division of Stirling	90,466	95,339
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Curtin		
Stirling (C) – Coastal	6,739	7,054
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Curtin	6,739	7,054
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Perth		
Stirling (C) – Central	1,342	1, 343
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Perth	1,342	1,343

Proposed Division of Swan

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Swan SLAs of –		
Bassendean (T)	–	–
Bayswater (C)	–	–
Belmont (C)	20,679	21,953
Canning (C)	14,557	15,603
Gosnells (C)	4,006	4,145
Kalamunda (S)	1	2
Melville (C)	–	–
South Perth (C)	25,408	26,941
Victoria Park (T)	17,860	19,115
Total from existing Division of Swan	82,511	87,759
SLAs received from the existing Division of Tangney		
Canning (C)	5,290	5,275
Gosnells (C)	3 053	3 381
Total received from existing Division of Tangney	8,343	8,656
Total for proposed Division of Swan	90,854	96,415

Proposed Division of Tangney

How constituted	Actual enrolment 14.12.07	Projected enrolment 17.06.12
From existing Division of Tangney SLAs of –		
Canning (C)	24,574	25,026
Cockburn (C)	1,570	1,639
Melville (C)	50,104	51,096
Total from existing Division of Tangney	76,248	77,761
SLAs received from the existing Division of Canning		
Canning (C)	5,785	6,430
Gosnells (C)	8,443	11,205
Total received from existing Division of Canning	14,228	17,635
Total for proposed Division of Tangney	90,476	95,396
SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Swan		
Canning (C)	5,290	5,275
Gosnells (C)	3,053	3,381
Total transferred to the proposed Division of Swan	8,343	8,656

