

Western Australia's final electoral boundaries

October 2011



Office of the
ELECTORAL DISTRIBUTION COMMISSIONERS

2011 Electoral
Boundaries

Setting the electoral boundaries

Introduction

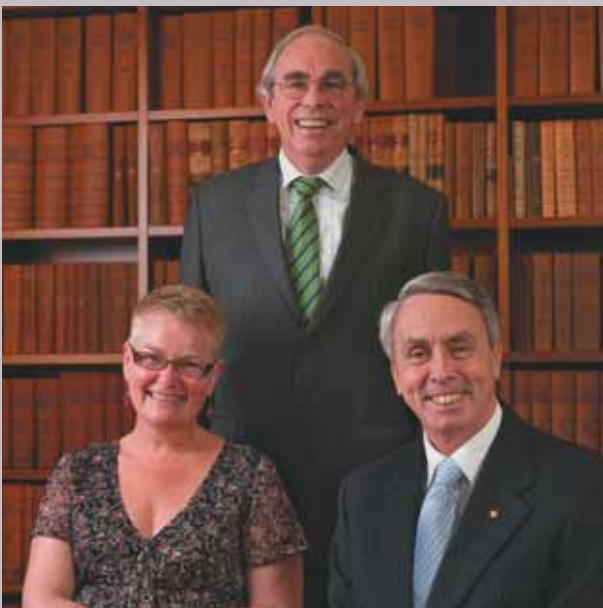
The *Electoral Act 1907* (WA) ('the Act') requires that Western Australia's electoral boundaries be reviewed at regular intervals so that the number of electors within electoral districts remains within the permissible enrolment variations. This review was undertaken by three Electoral Distribution Commissioners appointed under the Act: the Hon. Neville Owen, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of Western Australia (Chairman); Mr Warwick Gately AM, Electoral Commissioner; and Ms Gillian Nicoll, Government Statistician.

Reviewing electoral boundaries is commonly referred to as a 'distribution' or 'redistribution'. The statutory language suggests it is more appropriate to refer to the review as a 'division' and that terminology is used in this publication.

The Commissioners' primary function is to determine the boundaries of each electorate and decide which districts will be placed in each region. The process to determine the boundaries commenced on 16 March 2011 with a public notice inviting written suggestions about how the boundaries should be drawn. A number of submissions were received and they provided useful information to the Commissioners about how to proceed.

The Commissioners published proposed electoral boundaries on 10 June 2011, followed by an opportunity for the public to lodge objections. All responses were assessed individually on their merits against compliance with the legislation, the effect on the boundaries of other districts and compatibility with other submissions. While this allowed the Commissioners to adopt some suggestions to adjust the proposed electoral boundaries, not all could be accommodated.

The electoral boundaries published in this document give effect to the requirements of the Act and will apply for the next State general election, expected to be held in 2013.



The Electoral Distribution Commissioners (L to R): Ms Gillian Nicoll, The Hon. Neville Owen, Mr Warwick Gately AM.

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The Electoral Division Process – an overview

Introduction

On 10 June 2011 the Commissioners published proposals for the 2011 division of the State into electoral districts and regions. The proposals were set out in a booklet entitled 'Western Australia's Proposed Electoral Boundaries June 2011'. This publication was distributed as a special edition of the Government Gazette on 10 June 2011 and as an insert in The West Australian circulated throughout the State on 11 June 2011. Copies were also made available from the Western Australian Electoral Commission and on the website of the Office of the Electoral Distribution Commissioners www.boundaries.wa.gov.au.

The proposals booklet contains background information that is relevant for understanding the process by which the final boundaries have been set. In particular, the proposals booklet contains detailed information about:

- the statutory scheme under the Act for electoral divisions
- the role of the Commissioners
- the timetable and procedure for the 2011 electoral division.

In the interests of economy and efficiency the Commissioners do not propose to repeat the background information that is contained in the proposals booklet. However, there are some features of the process that may usefully be summarised in this context and these are discussed below. The website of the Office of the Electoral Distribution Commissioners (www.boundaries.wa.gov.au) provides further information for those seeking a more detailed understanding of the electoral division process.

Districts, regions and enrolments

For electoral purposes the State is divided into 59 electoral districts in six electoral regions. Each district returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. Each region returns six members to the Legislative Council.

In setting district boundaries the Commissioners must have regard to 'the average district enrolment'. This is determined by dividing the total number of electors in the State on the relevant day by the total number of districts. The 'relevant day' is the day two years after the last general election (in this instance, 6 September 2010). The 'average district enrolment' for the 2011 division is 23,178.

Subject to an exception, the boundaries must be set so that the number of electors in each district is between minus 10% and plus 10% of the average

district enrolment. The exception is for districts that have a geographical area of 100,000 square kilometres or more. These districts are subject to a 'large district allowance' (LDA) and in those instances the boundaries must be set so that the enrolment figures (including the LDA) are between minus 20% and plus 10% of the average district enrolment.

The Act prescribes that there must be three country regions and three metropolitan regions. It also specifies that each of the three metropolitan regions ought to have approximately the same number of districts. An electoral district must be wholly situated within the boundaries of an electoral region.

Role and function of the Commissioners

The role of the Commissioners is to divide the State into regions and districts in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Commissioners must ensure that enrolments in a district are not outside the upper or lower permissible limits. In addition, the Act specifies a number of other factors to which the Commissioners must give due consideration. These factors are:

- community of interest
- land use patterns
- means of communication and distance from the capital
- physical features
- existing boundaries of regions and districts
- existing local government boundaries
- the trend of demographic changes.

Preparation and provision of information

Information about the process for the current division of electoral boundaries was made available to the public through the website of the Office of the Electoral Distribution Commissioners and through notices placed in print media circulating throughout the State. A number of suggestions and comments were received, which the Commissioners considered in their determination of the proposed boundaries. These submissions, along with other material that informed the Commissioners throughout the division process, can be found on the Office of the Electoral Distribution Commissioners website.

A geographical information system (GIS) which integrates the Western Australian Electoral Commission's enrolment numbers with census boundaries from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, along with data from Landgate and other State agencies also assisted the Commissioners to determine the proposed boundaries.

Setting the electoral boundaries

Proposals for the 2011 division – a reprise

In determining the proposed electoral boundaries (published on 10 June 2011) the Commissioners had regard to elector numbers and to the other factors that they are required to consider under the Act. They took into account the written suggestions and comments that were received. They had to weigh the considerations and strike what was sometimes a delicate balance between competing factors. It was noted that not all factors could be accommodated or applied in exactly the same way in deliberations concerning individual regions or districts.

Following the 2007 division, there were 14 districts in each of the three metropolitan regions, five in the Mining and Pastoral Region, four in the Agricultural Region and eight in the South West Region. The only districts to attract LDA were the five districts in the Mining and Pastoral Region.

There were 12 districts in which elector numbers were outside the permissible limits on the 'relevant day' and whose boundaries required change. There were another five districts that were close to the upper or lower permissible limits. Although there was no statutory imperative to change those districts, it seemed appropriate to the Commissioners to give them some attention.

As foreshadowed in the Preliminary Observations paper (available on the website) and explained in the proposals booklet, there are three broad approaches that might be taken to the distribution process. First, a minimalist approach that preserves existing regional boundaries and which makes only those changes that are absolutely necessary in order to cure the districts that are outside the upper or lower permissible limits.

Secondly, a strategy for incremental change that, while keeping the number of changes within reasonable confines, contemplates some adjustment to regional boundaries and affects more districts than would be subject to change if the minimalist approach were to be implemented.

Thirdly, more fundamental change that seeks to bring elector numbers in districts, wherever situated in the State, as close to the average district enrolment as is possible. An inevitable consequence of fundamental change would be to reduce the number of districts in the country regions with a corresponding increase in the number of districts in the metropolitan regions.

For reasons discussed in the proposals booklet the Commissioners decided that the incremental approach best served the interests of the electorate in the circumstances. This approach received broad general support in early suggestions and comments. The proposals were developed accordingly.

In broad outline, the proposals involved some adjustments to the current demarcation between the six regions, including an expansion of the metropolitan regions beyond the 'Perth metropolitan area' (as defined in the planning legislation) to include part of the City of Mandurah local government area (the locality of Mandurah and the electoral district of the same name) in the South Metropolitan Region.

The proposals envisaged 43 districts in the metropolitan regions: 14 districts in the North Metropolitan Region and East Metropolitan Region and 15 districts in the South Metropolitan Region. The proposals also allowed for 16 districts in the country regions: five in the Mining and Pastoral Region, four in the Agricultural Region and seven in the South West Region. Although the number of districts in the country regions was proposed to be reduced by one, this was due solely to the inclusion of the district of Mandurah in the South Metropolitan Region. In the Commissioners' view, this proposed change did not represent a reduction in real terms of the representation available to country people.

Adjustments to boundaries made it appropriate to change the name of four electoral districts to provide a better reflection of the proposed boundaries: North West Central (formerly North West), Warren-Blackwood (formerly Blackwood-Stirling), Mirrabooka (formerly Nollamara) and Butler (formerly Mindarie). No objections were received in respect of these proposed name changes. Accordingly, where these districts are discussed in this document, the new names are used.

In the proposals booklet the Commissioners made the comment that if the trends of demographic change that had been identified since the 2007 division were to continue through to the next division (assuming there are no relevant changes to the legislation) the case for fundamental change may be enhanced materially. They remain of that view. If that occurs the electoral map developed at the next division, both within and as between the six regions and as between 'country' and 'metropolitan', may look quite different from the one that emerges as a result of the 2011 division.

Setting the electoral boundaries

Setting the Final Boundaries – considering the objections

Introduction

Under the statutory timetable the community had until 11 July 2011 to lodge objections to the proposals. By that date 25 written objections or comments had been received. Another four objections were received after the due date. As a result of matters raised in some of the objections that the Albany district should be included in the Agricultural Region rather than the South West Region, the Commissioners undertook community consultation to explore whether such a change was a viable alternative, considering the requirements of the Act.

The Commissioners have given careful consideration to the matters raised in each of the objections and comments. As indicated earlier, the Commissioners have been able to accommodate some, but not all, of the issues raised in objections.

With one or two exceptions the adoption of the incremental approach to the 2011 division was either supported or passed without comment in the objections phase. Some objectors pointed to the desirability of respecting existing district, locality and local government boundaries where feasible. This reflects some of the factors accorded express recognition in the Act and is consistent with the incremental approach applied by the Commissioners. The incremental approach affords the community a period of relative stability, given the very significant changes that occurred in the 2007 division. The final boundaries have been set accordingly.

The following discussion of objections to the Commissioners' proposals proceeds on a region-by-region basis.

East Metropolitan Region

Several issues were raised in relation to this region in the objections. They included:

- The locality of High Wycombe ought not to be split and should remain in Forrestfield.
- The locality of Ballajura ought not to be split and should be included in West Swan.
- The district of Morley should include the portion of the locality of Dianella currently in Mirrabooka and, as an offset, the locality of Nollamara should be split between Morley and Mirrabooka.
- The whole of the area recognised in legislation as 'the Swan Valley' should be in one district (Swan Hills) and the localities of Aveley and Ellenbrook ought not to be split.

The proposals envisaged that High Wycombe would be split, with its northern section being transferred to Belmont. This was intended to increase elector numbers in Belmont, which were the lowest of all districts in the metropolitan regions. The Commissioners have been persuaded that the proposal ought not to be implemented and that the whole of the locality of High Wycombe should be retained in Forrestfield. High Wycombe is separated from the residential areas of Belmont by the Perth Airport and doubts have been raised about whether communities of interest exist between the two localities. There are no easily discernible alternative means to increase elector numbers in Belmont that do not involve significant changes to other districts, with likely similar or greater adverse effects on other communities of interest. Accordingly, the Commissioners have decided to preserve the district of Belmont with the boundaries it had in the 2007 division. This is not ideal and the Commissioners note that possible significant changes to the electoral map of the East Metropolitan Region may be required in a future division.

The objections concerning the localities of Ballajura, Dianella, Nollamara, Ellenbrook and Aveley, and the Swan Valley regions cannot be taken in isolation: there is a flow-on effect that means they ought to be considered in combination.

The Commissioners acknowledge the concerns raised by some residents about splitting the locality of Ballajura. However, 2,300 electors could not be taken into West Swan without offsets because it would place that district beyond the permissible limits. It would also leave Mirrabooka (a relatively settled area) with quite low elector numbers. The area around Morley and Dianella has proved difficult to address in past divisions. Regrettably, there are no easily discernible ways of keeping these localities together without seriously impacting a number of surrounding districts, with likely adverse effects on other communities of interest. A suggested solution to increasing numbers in Mirrabooka (consequent on either the transfer of Ballajura to West Swan or part of Dianella to Morley) is to split the locality of Nollamara. This was not favoured because it would introduce a new locality split. This may arise for consideration again in future division.

It would not be feasible to unite Ellenbrook and Aveley in West Swan without offsets. One suggested solution was to take the area east of West Swan Road into Swan Hills but this would mean splitting three further localities: Henley Brook, West Swan and Caversham. The Commissioners did not believe this was desirable.

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The Commissioners also considered an offset of numbers in West Swan by including the locality of Bennett Springs in the district of Bassendean. The locality is included appropriately in a district north of Reid Highway due to existing boundaries, physical features and community of interest links with other new developments around Whiteman Park. In addition, if Bennett Springs were to be transferred to Bassendean, there would be a flow-on effect west into the districts of Morley and Mirrabooka.

The Commissioners have determined that it is not possible to accommodate these objections in the present division. But, once again, they could be considered as part of more-significant changes to the electoral map of the East Metropolitan Region in a future division.

Some residents of Mount Helena asked that they remain in Darling Range rather than be transferred to Swan Hills. But this would mean returning to the 2007 boundaries (at least in the north) of that district and, as it is outside the permissible limit, this request could not be accommodated. Another objector suggested that the whole of the Shire of Kalamunda be united in the district of Kalamunda. The Commissioners noted that this was not a matter raised in the objection lodged by the Shire of Kalamunda. They also noted that the area concerned (localities such as Pickering Brook and Hacketts Gully) has been in Darling Range for some time. Consistent with the incremental approach, the Commissioners believe they should remain in that district.

The Commissioners noted that not all of Ellenbrook had been included in the proposed West Swan district. All of the inhabited area of Ellenbrook was included in the proposed boundaries; however, there is a portion of the locality, previously part of The Vines, that now comprises part of Ellenbrook. That portion has now been added to a revised West Swan district, with no elector impact.

For ease of description, the boundary between the districts of Kalamunda and Swan Hills now follows an eastern part of the Glen Forrest Super Block, having previously followed the existing locality boundary between Darlington and Glen Forrest. There is otherwise no change to the district of Kalamunda.

Save for the return of High Wycombe to Forrestfield and the relatively minor changes regarding Ellenbrook and Glen Forrest, this outcome mirrors the 10 June 2011 proposals.

North Metropolitan Region

Two particular issues were raised in relation to the North Metropolitan Region:

- The locality of Banksia Grove should be situated in Wanneroo, not in Butler.
- The locality of Kinross should not be split.

The Commissioners recognise that the Wanneroo and Butler districts have experienced high growth since the 2007 division and this is likely to continue in coming years. However, save for fundamental change, that matter cannot readily be addressed with modest adjustments. In considering the suggestion to include Banksia Grove in Wanneroo, the Commissioners determined that the resulting high numbers in Wanneroo and the relative disparity in numbers with a revised Butler could not be supported.

There was a question raised about the changes to Joondalup and the resulting split of Kinross. While the impact on elector numbers of the suggested alternative was not considered feasible by the Commissioners, the proposed boundaries for Joondalup and Ocean Reef were revisited. On reflection, the Commissioners determined that more-modest changes could be made to existing boundaries that are more consistent with the incremental approach. The proposed boundaries of the Hillarys district were also modified as a consequence of this review.

South Metropolitan Region

In the objections concerning this region, the focus of attention was on:

- the proposals concerning the district of Mandurah and the localities of Golden Bay and Singleton
- the proposal to transfer the locality of Rossmoyne from Bateman to Riverton.

The decision not to include the district of Mandurah in the South Metropolitan Region is recorded under the South West Region. So, too, is the decision to retain the localities of Golden Bay and Singleton in the district of Warnbro and thus in the South Metropolitan Region. As a result of the latter decision the Commissioners had to look at alternative means of bringing the district of Warnbro within permissible limits. The concerns expressed in the proposals booklet (that this could lead to significant changes filtering through almost the entire region, with many and more radical changes to existing boundaries and likely adverse effects on communities

Setting the electoral boundaries

of interest) remained. To avoid those difficulties, the Commissioners decided to limit the changes to relatively modest ones affecting only Warnbro, Rockingham and Kwinana. The Commissioners accept that this is not ideal as it leaves those three districts (all of which have the potential for material population growth) with quite high elector numbers. However, it is seen as the preferable course of action in the current circumstances.

The Commissioners believe that the proposal to include the locality of Rossmoyne in Riverton ought to be implemented. They acknowledge that it leaves Bateman with relatively low numbers, which may have to be addressed in future divisions. But the proposal provides a convenient and self-contained means to increase elector numbers in Riverton, which were previously the second lowest of all districts in the metropolitan regions. It will also mean that, at least in that area, the boundary of Riverton will follow the local government boundary and the locality of Rossmoyne (previously split) will be united in a single district.

There was another suggestion that the locality of North Fremantle be transferred from Cottesloe (North Metropolitan Region) to Fremantle (South Metropolitan Region). The Commissioners believe that the Swan River ought to form the boundary between the two regions (as the Act suggests) and have not been persuaded as to the merit of this objection.

The existing boundary between Fremantle and Cockburn has been retained. However, new roads in that area have made it possible to describe the boundary between those districts more clearly, minimising the need to follow property boundaries.

This outcome reflects the 10 June 2011 proposals except for the districts of Warnbro, Kwinana, Rockingham and Mandurah and hence the localities of Golden Bay and Singleton.

Agricultural Region

Objections to the proposals for the Agricultural Region included the following:

- The Shires of Plantagenet and Cranbrook should be retained in the district of Warren-Blackwood and not be transferred from the South West Region to the Agricultural Region.
- The district of Albany should be transferred from the South West Region to the Agricultural Region.

As to the first of those issues, points raised in the objections included:

- The local member is presently situated in Mount Barker. Residents would lose this facility and have to travel to Narrogin to see their representative.
- The main services centre is Albany (which would be in a different region) and residents have closer affinities to areas to the south and west than they do to areas to the north.
- The trend in relation to primary production is to arboriculture and viticulture rather than to broadacre farming. According to the objections, this too indicates a closer affinity with areas to the south and west rather than to the north.

It should be noted that objectors did not suggest there was no broadacre farming in those areas or that there was no community of interest with areas to the north, but that there were closer connections with areas in the South West Region. Nonetheless, the Commissioners were conscious of the communities of interest expressed or implicit in the objections and looked at numerous alternatives in an effort to accommodate them. However, it has not been possible to find a viable alternative to the proposal.

The Shire of Plantagenet has 3,250 electors and the Shire of Cranbrook has 727 electors. If the whole of either or both shires were to be subsumed in Warren-Blackwood, that district and the district of Wagin would both be outside the permissible limits. Reducing numbers in Warren-Blackwood to conform to those limits would require significant changes to the boundaries of many other districts in the South West Region. These changes would almost certainly involve the additional splitting of local government areas and could have other deleterious consequences for communities of interest in those areas. Finding additional numbers for the district of Wagin would mean redrawing the boundaries of Central Wheatbelt and Moore in a way that could adversely affect other communities of interest and which would not be consistent with the concept of incremental change.

While the Commissioners noted some concern about possible distances involved in visiting the local member of parliament, resourcing issues, including location of offices, are not matters to be considered as part of this process.

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The final boundaries of districts in the Agricultural Region and of the region itself will mirror those in the 10 June 2011 proposals, other than the inclusion of the Shire of Boyup Brook in Warren-Blackwood discussed in the section addressing the South-West Region.

Mining and Pastoral Region

In relation to the Mining and Pastoral Region, objectors raised a number of issues, including:

- The Commissioners should adopt earlier submissions that the Shire of Roebourne be split, leaving the localities of Karratha and Dampier in North West Central and transferring the localities of Wickham and Roebourne to Pilbara.
- The main population centres of Port Hedland and Karratha should be in separate districts to avoid possible competition for resources, including the location of the office maintained by the local member and other resourcing issues.

In community consultations conducted earlier in the process, the Commissioners noted strong opposition from groups representing local residents to the idea of splitting the Shire of Roebourne. Those groups indicated that the four population centres are effectively administered as a single entity. As previously indicated, resources including location of offices maintained by members of parliament and other resourcing issues are not matters to be considered as part of this process. The Commissioners saw the proposal as a practical and effective means of increasing the number of electors in Pilbara. In addition, the proposal allowed for the removal of the existing splits of the Shire of Ashburton (locating the whole of the Shire in North West Central) and the Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku (the whole of which will be in Kalgoorlie, an area to which community members profess a closer affinity). It also reduced the disparity of numbers in the five districts in this region. The Commissioners note that no objections or comments were received about the proposal to transfer the Shires of Wiluna and Sandstone to North West Central. The final boundaries of the Mining and Pastoral Region therefore mirror the 10 June 2011 proposals.

South West Region

Several issues were raised in relation to the South West Region. They included:

- The district of Mandurah should remain in the South West Region and should not be moved to the South Metropolitan Region.
- The localities of Golden Bay and Singleton should remain in the district of Warnbro.

- The Commissioners should adopt earlier submissions that the Shire of Collie be transferred to the district of Wagin and thus to the Agricultural Region.
- The Shire of Boyup Brook should not be transferred to the district of Wagin and thus to the Agricultural Region.
- The locality of Dalyellup should be transferred from the district of Collie-Preston to the district of Bunbury.

There were strong expressions of community concern about splitting the City of Mandurah local government area and including part of it in the South Metropolitan Region. The Commissioners have been persuaded there may be adverse consequences to communities of interest if it were to be included in a metropolitan region. In this division the status quo will be maintained and the district of Mandurah will therefore remain in the South West Region. For similar reasons, the Commissioners have also been persuaded that the localities of Golden Bay and Singleton (which are in the City of Rockingham and therefore in the Perth metropolitan area) ought not to have their status changed from 'metropolitan' to 'country'.

These decisions have flow-on effects to other districts in the South Metropolitan Region (dealt with earlier) and in the South West Region.

As Mandurah will not gain the localities of Golden Bay and Singleton it would, without other offsets, be below the permissible limit. It is not easy to adjust the boundaries between Mandurah and Dawesville and it is therefore appropriate to return the district of Mandurah to the boundaries it had in the 2007 division. This means the localities of Barragup and Furnissdale will remain in Mandurah and not be transferred to Murray-Wellington. This will leave Murray-Wellington with relatively low elector numbers, but the Commissioners note that it has some high growth areas along the Forrest Highway and in sections north and east of Australind.

The Commissioners acknowledge that the locality of Dalyellup has some community of interest with Bunbury. But Dalyellup is in the Shire of Capel and its inclusion in the district of Bunbury would mean splitting that local government entity: a result that has drawn opposition from the Shire in the past. It would also mean that part of the locality of Australind would have to remain in Murray-Wellington rather than be transferred to Bunbury. This would return Murray-Wellington to its 2007 boundaries, leaving it only marginally under the permissible limit.

The Commissioners have been persuaded that the Shire of Boyup Brook ought to remain in Warren-Blackwood rather than be transferred to Wagin. The objection lodged by the Shire spoke of a strong community of interest

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with other areas in the South West Region – particularly in terms of tourism, leisure and educational focus; its inclusion in the South West Development Region; and the presence of a significant physical feature, namely the Blackwood River. The Commissioners acknowledge the tension between their decision in this regard and that taken in relation to the Shire of Plantagenet. The difference is that it is possible to accede to the Boyup Brook objection without offsets or adjustments to the boundaries of other districts. Even if the Shire of Boyup Brook were to be included in Wagin, the positioning of the Shire of Plantagenet in Warren-Blackwood would still result in that district and the district of Wagin both being outside the permissible limits.

The Commissioners re-examined the prospect of transferring the Shire of Collie to the district of Wagin. When the proposals were developed the Commissioners accepted the strong expressions of sentiment by the local community that their communities of interest lay with Bunbury and the greater South West Region rather than with the agricultural areas to their east. No new information has been provided that affects those considerations.

A possible relocation of the Albany district had been considered (but not adopted) in previous divisions. The decision to include the Shire of Plantagenet in the Agricultural Region creates a geographical nexus between the districts of Albany and the Agricultural Region and removes what has previously been identified as one of the impediments to the relocation of that district. The Commissioners sought views from a number of groups representing residents and businesses in the area. Some of the responses that were received were based on limited consultation and differing views were expressed. The Commissioners are not in possession of sufficient information to properly assess community attitudes to the relocation of the district to a different region. They have determined that the status quo should be preserved and that the district of Albany should not be included in the Agricultural Region in the 2011 division. No doubt this issue will arise for consideration again in a future division.

The final boundaries for districts in the South West Region will mirror the 10 June 2011 proposals except that:

- The district of Mandurah will retain its 2007 boundaries and remain in the South West Region (with a consequent adjustment to the boundary of Murray-Wellington).
- The Shire of Boyup Brook will be included in the district of Warren-Blackwood.

The Final Boundaries – descriptions

In the discussion contained in the following sections (concerning districts in the country and metropolitan regions):

- The phrase ‘no change’ in relation to a particular district indicates that the boundaries will remain as they were set in the 2007 division (and, accordingly, as they were for the 2008 general election).
- In relation to country regions (unless otherwise indicated), descriptions of gains to or losses from a district refer to local government authorities that have been included in or removed from the district, completely or partially.
- In relation to metropolitan regions, descriptions of gains to or losses from a district refer to localities that have been included in or removed from a district, completely or partially.
- The word ‘part’ (when describing gains to or losses from a district) refers to part only of a local government area or locality and indicates that the local government area or locality is situated in two or more districts.
- The word ‘remainder’ (when describing gains to or losses from a district) refers to a local government area or locality that was previously split between two or more districts and which has been united in a single district.

The description of the boundaries of some of the districts is necessarily at a high level of generality. Greater definition of the exact boundaries is to be found in detailed maps and technical descriptions, which will be published separately in printed form and on www.boundaries.wa.gov.au.

The final boundaries

Metropolitan Regions

The decisions not to implement the proposals to include the district of Mandurah in the South Metropolitan Region or to include the localities of Golden Bay and Singleton in the district of Mandurah have an obvious impact on districts in the South Metropolitan Region.


The elector population in the North Metropolitan Region has increased markedly, while the growth in numbers in the South Metropolitan Region and East Metropolitan Region has been more gradual. Nonetheless, the 42 districts in the metropolitan areas have been allocated equally between the three metropolitan regions, as they were in the 2007 distribution.

There have been minor changes in the demarcation lines between the North Metropolitan Region and East Metropolitan Region and between the East Metropolitan Region and South Metropolitan Region but they mirror the changes announced in the 10 June 2011 proposals.

Metropolitan Summary

Metropolitan Regions	Legislative Council Members	Legislative Assembly Districts	No. of Electors 2010
East Metropolitan	6	14	339,907
North Metropolitan	6	14	342,769
South Metropolitan	6	14	338,827
Total	18	42	1,021,503
Average District Enrolment - Metropolitan			24,321
VFADE*			4.93%


* Variation from average district enrolment at 6 September 2010

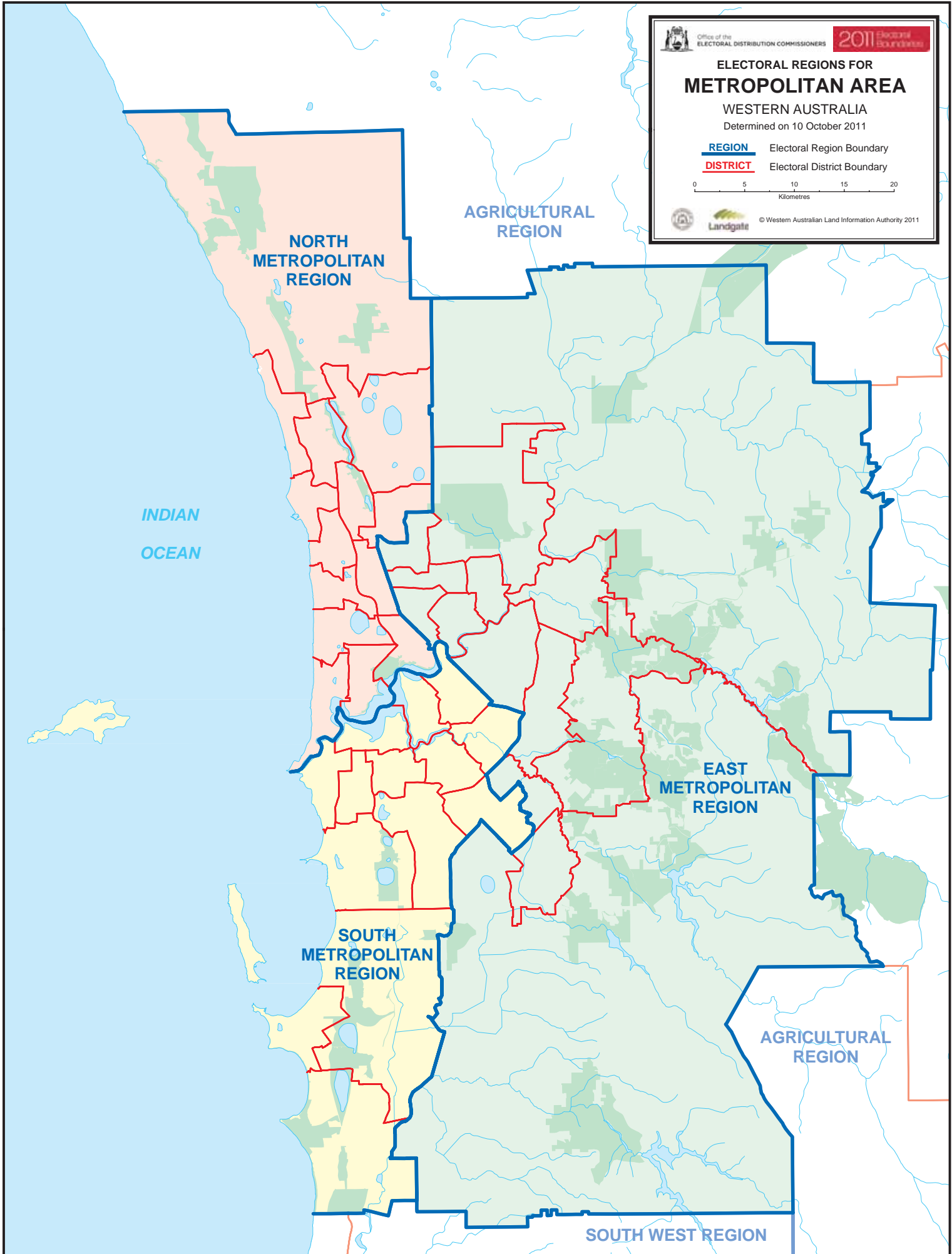

 Office of the
 ELECTORAL DISTRIBUTION COMMISSIONERS
 2011 Electoral Boundaries

**ELECTORAL REGIONS FOR
 METROPOLITAN AREA**
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA
 Determined on 10 October 2011

REGION Electoral Region Boundary
DISTRICT Electoral District Boundary

0 5 10 15 20
 Kilometres


 © Western Australian Land Information Authority 2011



The final boundaries

Country Regions

Elector numbers in the South West Region have increased significantly. Numbers in the Agricultural Region have grown marginally while those in the Mining and Pastoral Region have declined slightly.

As the Commissioners have decided not to implement the proposals to include the district of Mandurah in the South Metropolitan Region or to include the localities of Golden Bay and Singleton in the district of Mandurah there will be no change in the demarcation line between the 'country' and 'metropolitan' areas. Nor will there be any change in the relative numbers of districts in the 'country' and 'metropolitan' areas.

Similarly, there will be no change in the numbers of districts in each of the three regions in the country areas. There will be changes in the demarcation line between the Agricultural Region and the Mining and Pastoral Region to accommodate the transfer of the Shire of Westonia to the district of Eyre and between the South West Region and Agricultural Region consequent on the decision to include the Shires of Plantagenet and Cranbrook in the district of Wagin.

Country Summary

Country Regions	Legislative Council Members	Legislative Assembly Districts	No. of Electors 2010 (including LDA ⁺)
Agricultural	6	4	89,557
Mining and Pastoral	6	5	107,256
South West	6	8	183,465
Total	18	17	380,278
Average District Enrolment - Country			22,369
VFADE* (including LDA ⁺)			-3.49%

* Variation from average district enrolment at 6 September 2010

⁺ Large district allowance



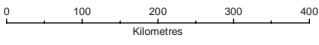
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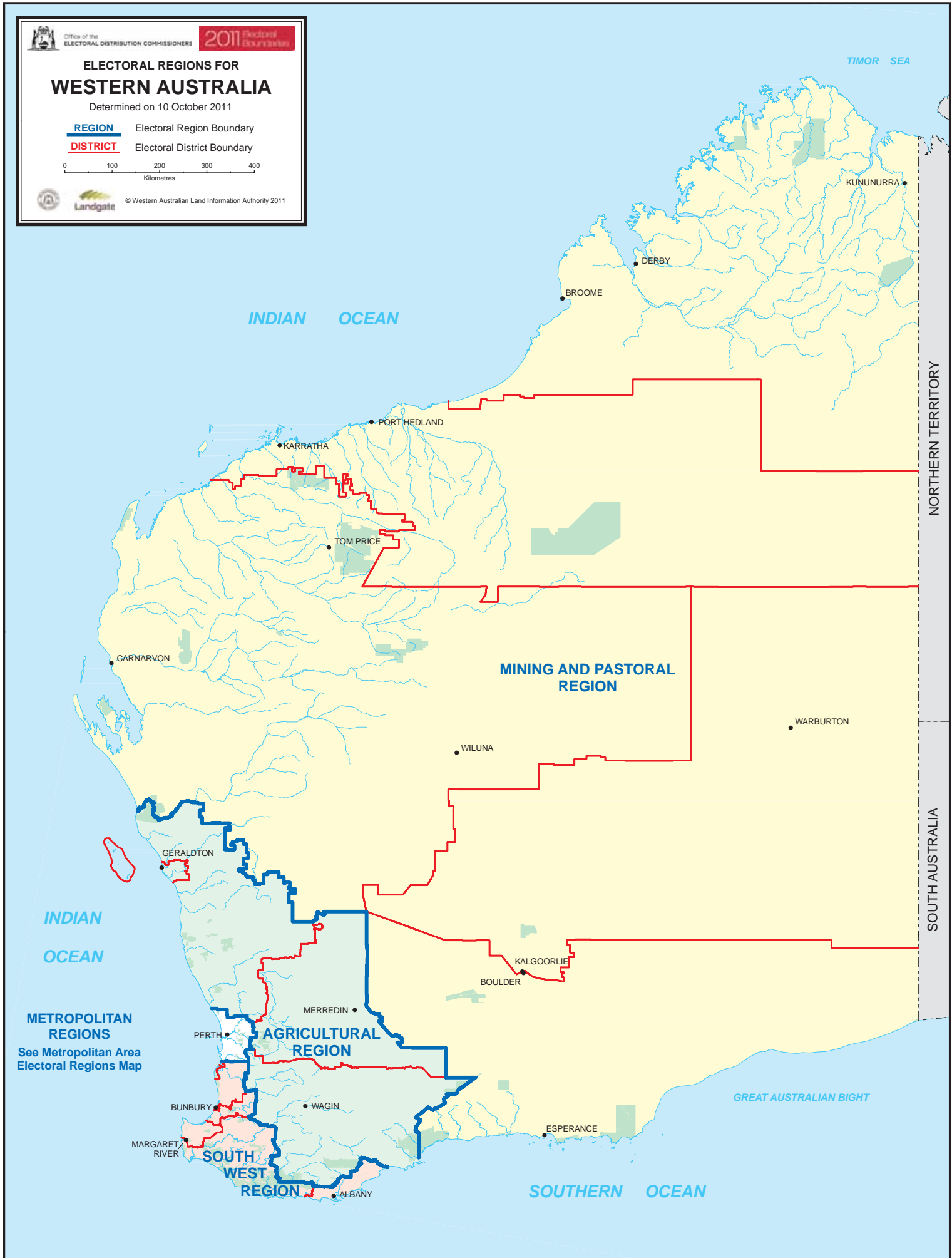
ELECTORAL REGIONS FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Determined on 10 October 2011

REGION Electoral Region Boundary
DISTRICT Electoral District Boundary



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TIMOR SEA

KUNUNURRA

DERBY

BROOME

INDIAN OCEAN

PORT HEDLAND

KARRATHA

TOM PRICE

CARNARVON

MINING AND PASTORAL REGION

WARBURTON

WILUNA

INDIAN

OCEAN

METROPOLITAN REGIONS

See Metropolitan Area
Electoral Regions Map

GERALDTON

MERREDIN

PERTH

AGRICULTURAL REGION

BUNBURY

WAGIN

MARGARET RIVER

SOUTH WEST REGION

ALBANY

BOULDER

KALGOORLIE

ESPERANCE

SOUTHERN OCEAN

GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT

NORTHERN TERRITORY

SOUTH AUSTRALIA