

Fact Sheet 1: Electoral Boundaries and Democracy

Why reviews of electoral boundaries are necessary

State Parliament is made up of 59 Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electorates with one representative each and six Legislative Council (Upper House) electorates with six representatives each. To see the current electorates go to

www.boundaries.wa.gov.au/boundaries/current

To preserve the democratic principle of 'one vote, one value' each electorate should ideally contain approximately equal numbers of enrolled electors in the metropolitan area. This principle is reflected in a legislative requirement that electoral districts should not vary by more than 10% above or below the Average District Enrolment (ADE). The exception to this is in remote areas where the legislation recognises that to meet the ADE it would be necessary to create districts that are so large in area that effective representation would be extremely difficult.

To view the special formula that applies in those cases, see

www.boundaries.wa.gov.au/electoral-boundaries/electoral-enrolment-statistics.

Over time, the number of electors in each district is bound to change as populations grow or decline. Even where the number of electors in a given district increases, the rate of growth in other districts may be more marked. For this reason, Western Australian electoral law requires a distribution or division of state electoral boundaries to take place as soon as practicable after the date that is two years after a State General Election. The 2015 distribution will redraw the State electoral boundaries to ensure that the number of enrolled electors for each electorate remain within the statutory limits.

Who carries out reviews?

Three Electoral Distribution Commissioners (EDCs) are appointed:

- a former Supreme Court judge (the Chair)
- the Western Australian Electoral Commissioner
- the Western Australian Government Statistician.

All are independent and impartial officeholders who are not responsible to any Minister or to the Government of the day. They become jointly responsible for conducting the next review of Western Australia's electoral boundaries. The EDCs meet frequently to consider various electoral boundary options, taking account of public submissions. The Commissioners are supported by the Office of the Electoral Distribution Commissioners which comprises of a small team of temporary staff appointed for the period of the review.

What should be considered in a boundary review?

Equality of numbers

The overriding consideration in any distribution is elector numbers – under the new boundaries the total enrolment in each district must not vary by $\pm 10\%$ above the State average (or by $+10\%$ to -20% in remote districts under the special formula). Enrolment figures are calculated as of 9 March 2015. An Average District Enrolment is calculated by dividing the total number of electors by the total number of districts.

In addition to consideration of the numbers of electors, the EDCs may also take into consideration:

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

The EDCs will only take these factors into account to the extent that the enrolment numbers allow.

Other matters to be considered?

In addition to the above, the legislation requires that the revised boundaries should reflect that:

- the region known as North Metropolitan is generally north of the Swan River
- the South Metropolitan region is generally south of the Swan River
- the East Metropolitan region includes the hills and foothills of the Darling Escarpment
- each metropolitan region contains approximately the same number of districts
- the three metropolitan regions together generally equate to the metropolitan area
- the Mining and Pastoral region is an area remote from Perth and whose land is mainly used for mining and pastoralism
- the Agricultural region is an area south, or southwest of, and adjacent to, the Mining and Pastoral region and whose land is used mainly for agriculture
- the South West region includes coastal and forest areas in the south west of the state.

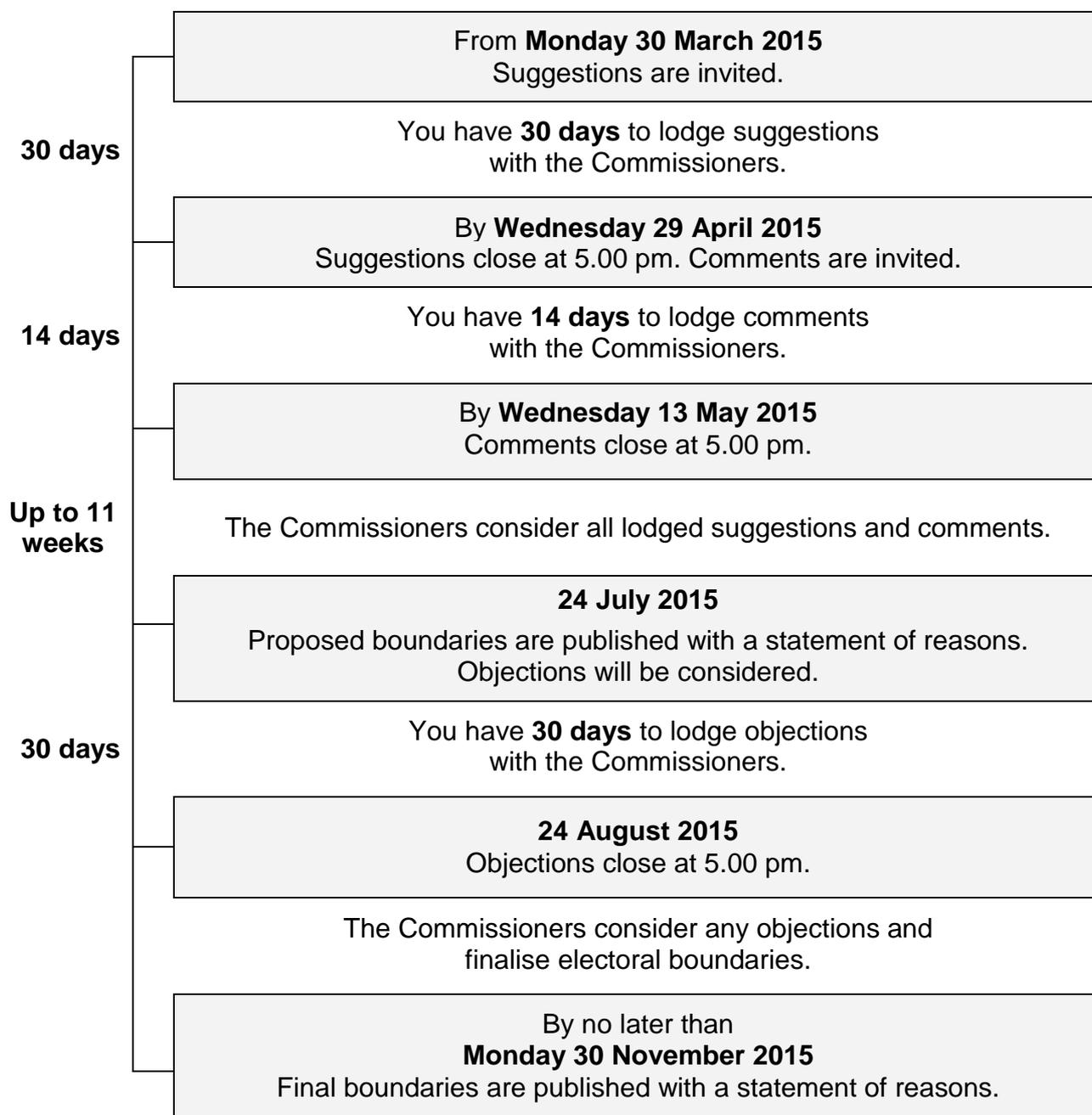
What won't change?

The distribution will not alter the number of electorates or the number of elected members (59 Legislative Assembly districts represented by one member each; 6 Legislative Council regions represented by six members each).

The new boundaries will not take effect until the next State General Election due in March 2017. Until then existing districts and regions continue to be represented by their current Member(s). Any by-election that occurs in the interim would be decided under the existing boundaries.

Fact Sheet 2: Review Timeline

In accordance with section 16F of the *Electoral Act 1907*, the Electoral Distribution Commissioners will follow this timetable when reviewing WA's electoral boundaries.



* This deadline is extended to the next business day as prescribed by the *Interpretations Act 1984*.

Note that all suggestions, comments and objections must be in writing. They will be published and available to download, along with all media releases and publications relating to the 2015 review of WA's electoral boundaries, from www.boundaries.wa.gov.au.

Fact Sheet 3: The Electoral Distribution Commissioners' Preliminary Observations on the 2015 Review of Electoral Boundaries

Introduction

The last State general election was held on 9 March 2013 and under the fixed term provisions of the *Electoral Act 1907* (the Act) the next election is due to be held on the second Saturday in March 2017.

The Act requires that Western Australia's electoral region and district boundaries be reviewed as soon as practicable after the date (defined in the Act as 'relevant day') that is two years after a general election. In this instance the relevant day is 9 March 2015. The Commissioners have decided that the review process should commence on 30 March 2015.

This paper is issued pursuant to powers vested in the Commissioners by s 16F(7) of the Act. It contains the Commissioners' preliminary observations to assist members of the public to understand the review and to prepare suggestions and comments that are relevant to the issues that are likely to arise in the course of the review. However, nothing in this paper should be taken as an indication that the Commissioners have made determinations or formed views that go beyond identifying the issues that are raised. Nor is it intended to limit the right of members of the public to make submissions and comments on any matter that is relevant to the Commissioners' functions under the Act.

This paper should be read in conjunction with the several Fact Sheets that are available on the Electoral Boundaries WA website at www.boundaries.wa.gov.au

Dividing the State - Some General Comments

Districts, regions and average district enrolments

Sections 16C and 16D of the Act provide that the State shall be divided into 59 electoral districts in six electoral regions. Each electoral district returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. Each region returns six members to serve in the Legislative Council.

Section 16G contains a concept that is critical to the determination of district boundaries; namely, 'the average district enrolment' (ADE). It is determined by dividing the total number of electors in the State on the relevant day by the total number of districts.

The effect of section 16G(2) is that, subject to an exception, the boundaries must be set so that the number of electors in each district (as at 9 March 2015) is between minus 10% and plus 10% of the ADE. 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), calculated by multiplying the number of square kilometres in the district by a factor of 1.5%. In these districts,

the boundaries must be set so that sum of the electors actually enrolled and the LDA is between minus 20% and plus 10% of the ADE.

The percentage by which the total number of electors in a district differs from the ADE is called 'variation from average district enrolment' (VFADE).

Section 16H contains a general description of the six electoral regions as follows:

- (a) three contiguous regions (together generally co-extensive with the metropolitan area of Perth) called the North Metropolitan Region (an area generally to the north of the Swan River), the South Metropolitan Region (an area generally to the south of the Swan River) and the East Metropolitan Region (an area that includes the hills and foothills of the Darling Escarpment)
- (b) the Mining and Pastoral Region, consisting of complete and contiguous districts that together form an area that is remote from Perth and in which the land use is primarily for mining and pastoral purposes
- (c) the Agricultural Region, consisting of complete and contiguous districts that together form an area that is generally south, or south and west, of and adjacent to the Mining and Pastoral Region and in which the land use is primarily for agricultural purposes
- (d) the South West Region (being a region that includes coastal and forest areas in the south-west of the State), consisting of complete and contiguous districts.

Section 16H provides an element of flexibility in defining the extent of the three metropolitan regions because it says they should 'together form an area that is *generally coextensive* with the metropolitan area of Perth'. The phrase 'metropolitan area of Perth' is the subject of a complex description in Schedule 3 of the *Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act 1959* (WA) (since repealed but appearing in identical form in the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) Sch 3) and imported into the Act by s 16H(2). It can be described generally as the areas:

- (a) to the south of the southern boundaries of the Shires of Chittering and Toodyay
- (b) to the west of the western boundaries of the Town of Northam and the Shires of York, Beverley and Wandering
- (c) to the north of the northern boundaries of the Shire of Murray and the City of Mandurah.

Save for the general statements in s 16H, the Act does not prescribe where the boundaries between the six electoral regions are to be set nor does it prescribe how many districts are to be located in each region. However, it does specify that each of the three metropolitan regions ought to have approximately the same number of districts and an electoral district must be wholly situated within the boundaries of an electoral region.

Matters to be considered in a division

Throughout the review process, elector numbers are critical because, regardless of all other considerations, enrolments in a district cannot be outside the upper or lower permissible limits specified in s 16G(2) and (3).

However, section 16l specifies a number of other matters to which the Commissioners must give due consideration in dividing the State into regions and districts, namely:

- (a) community of interest
- (b) land use patterns
- (c) means of communication, means of travel and distance from the capital
- (d) physical features
- (e) existing boundaries of regions and districts
- (f) existing local government boundaries
- (g) the trend of demographic changes.

'Community of interest' has been described in a paper 'Electoral Regulation Research Network/Democratic Audit Australia, Joint Working Paper Series, 2013 Redivision of Victorian Electoral Boundaries' (November 2013) by Paul Thornton-Smith as:

"... characteristics that bind the community together and distinguish it from other communities. Community of interest can be seen as people's subjective identification with places or territory, that can be matched to objective geographic areas."

The concepts of land use patterns and physical features do not need much explanation. Means of communication, travel and distance from the capital relate to the difficulties posed by the size of Western Australia and, bearing in mind that reality, the need to make it as easy as possible for electors to interact with their elected representatives.

The requirement that the Commissioners consider existing boundaries of regions and districts is recognition of the desirability of stability in electoral units. But, like all other considerations, stability cannot override the statutory tolerance limits.

Schedule 2.1 clause 5 of the *Local Government Act 1995 (WA)* requires those setting local government boundaries to have regard to (among other things) communities of interest. It can be assumed, therefore, that the inclusion of 'existing local government boundaries' in s 16l of the *Electoral Act 1907* was designed, at least in part, as an aid to identifying communities of interest in the electoral setting. Of course, the Commissioners are not bound by determinations made by other bodies and must reach their own conclusions about communities of interest and other relevant factors.

The need to take into consideration trends of demographic change does not require the Commissioners to estimate changes in enrolments between the date of the 2015 review and the date on which the next election is scheduled to occur, as is the case in some other jurisdictions. Rather, it reflects the desire for stability by taking into account changes of population in the past and likely changes in the future to minimise, where possible, the likelihood of large scale changes in the next review. This explains why, for example, it is preferable to have newer developing areas with a low (or even negative) VFADE but older more established areas with higher variations from the average.

All of this requires the Commissioners to balance sometimes competing interests and to do so bearing in mind the need to keep each district within the tolerance range required by the Act.

Not all factors can be accommodated or applied in exactly the same way in deliberations concerning individual regions or districts.

Altering boundaries – the domino effect

It should also be noted that a boundary adjustment in one district is likely to have consequences not just on an adjoining district that is directly affected but on other surrounding districts. For example, if a boundary adjustment is required because the elector numbers in district 'A' are outside the upper or lower permissible limits, it will often be the case that the problem with district 'A' cannot be addressed simply by excising a portion of it and adding that portion to adjoining district 'B' (or vice-versa) without causing difficulties for the elector numbers in district 'B' and, as a consequence, for other districts adjoining district 'B' and with a flow-on effect to other districts in the same region.

Possible Approaches to the Division of the State

In the observations paper published during the 2011 distribution the Commissioners identified three broad approaches:

- Minimal change - making only those adjustments that are absolutely necessary in order to bring districts that are outside the upper or lower limits back within the permitted tolerance range
- Incremental change - adjusting boundaries of districts that are outside the upper or lower limits and of those that are close to the relevant limit with consequent changes to other districts
- Fundamental change - adjustments aimed at reducing the disparity in elector numbers on a more far-reaching scale across the State.

Attached to this paper are two maps that together show each of the 59 districts and, by colour coding, indicate whether (as at 9 March 2015) the district was outside the permissible range (red), within 25% of the limit (orange) or reasonably within the statutory tolerance levels (yellow). Appendix 1 is a map of the three metropolitan regions, while Appendix 2 contains similar details for the three country regions.

The size and spread of the districts outside permissible limits is such that, particularly in the three metropolitan regions, implementing a minimal change approach would be difficult to say the least.

It seems unlikely that adoption of an incremental change model will result in only a small number of districts being subject to boundary adjustments. The domino effect would come into operation and it may be that the boundaries of a number of districts have to be changed. If an incremental approach were to be adopted, the Commissioners would attempt to keep the adjustments (of both district and regional boundaries) to modest levels, but even though specific changes may be modest, the cumulative effect could still have an impact on a significant number of electors.

Fundamental change means, as the name implies, wide ranging changes to district and regional boundaries in order to reduce some of the more extreme differences in enrolment numbers in electoral units. A possible consequence of fundamental change would be to reduce the number of districts in one or more regions with a corresponding increase in the number of districts in others.

The realities of the numerical landscape are such that whether an incremental or fundamental change approach is adopted, the electoral map reflecting the results of 2015 distribution is likely to be quite different from the one that applies at present.

Electoral Districts Outside Permissible Limits

As at the relevant day there were 1,470,451 enrolled electors across the 59 districts. When the LDAs for the five districts in the Mining and Pastoral Region are added, the total number increases to 1,504,700. Based on the number of electors (before taking into account LDAs) the ADE is 24,923.

For the purposes of the review, VFADEs have been calculated to two decimal places with conventional mathematical rounding, that is, symmetric arithmetic rounding.

There are 12 districts that are outside the permitted tolerance levels, ten of which are currently considered part of the metropolitan area. They are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Districts outside permitted VFADE tolerance, as at 9 March 2015

District	Region	VFADE
Wagin	Agricultural	-12.49%
North West Central	Mining and Pastoral	-22.03%
Darling Range	East Metropolitan	+23.80%
Swan Hills	East Metropolitan	+11.91%
West Swan	East Metropolitan	+17.48%
Butler	North Metropolitan	+33.58%
Girrawheen	North Metropolitan	+14.35%
Perth	North Metropolitan	+11.40%
Cockburn	South Metropolitan	+11.34%
Kwinana	South Metropolitan	+24.98%
Southern River	South Metropolitan	+12.37%
Warnbro	South Metropolitan	+23.50%

It follows that, in respect of each of these districts, boundary adjustments must be made so as to satisfy s 16G(2) and (3) of the Act.

In addition, there are five districts listed in Table 2 below that are within 25 per cent of the upper or lower permitted limits and which may also require attention. The selection of 25 percent is arbitrary but is designed to identify districts in which the trend of demographic change (which is always relevant) may have additional significance.

Table 2 – Districts within 25% of permitted VFADE tolerance, as at 9 March 2015

District	Region	VFADE
Central Wheatbelt	Agricultural	-10.00%
Kalgoorlie	Mining and Pastoral	-16.42%
Belmont	East Metropolitan	-8.22%
Wanneroo	North Metropolitan	+9.69%
Fremantle	South Metropolitan	+8.58%

The Metropolitan Regions

The Act directs that the three metropolitan regions, when viewed as a whole, should be *generally co-extensive* with the metropolitan area of Perth. There is, therefore, some flexibility to adjust the outer perimeter of the metropolitan regions along different lines.

The Commissioners note that the 'northern' boundary of the metropolitan area abuts the 'southern' boundary of Agricultural and the demarcation line follows the southern boundaries of the Shires of Chittering and Toodyay. Those areas are predominantly agricultural – not urban or suburban.

The same can be said for the 'eastern' boundary of the metropolitan area, which abuts part of the 'western' boundary of Agricultural. The demarcation line runs through the Darling Scarp and follows the western borders of the Town of Northam and the Shires of York, Beverley and Wandering, again, predominantly agricultural.

As mentioned above, one of the criteria to which the Commissioners must give consideration is community of interest. Given the demarcation between country and urban areas, a question arises as to the feasibility of any adjustments to the metropolitan boundaries in the north and east.

If a change is required to the overall boundary of the metropolitan area, the southern boundary appears to be less problematic in that areas on either side of the southern boundary appear to share greater communities of interest than areas either side of the north or east parts of the metropolitan area. In considering a possible extension of the southern boundary, a relevant question might be how far the shared community of interest actually extends, given the spread of high density development well beyond the existing southern boundary. A question may arise whether, notwithstanding the 'country–metropolitan divide', there are community of interest and other relevant considerations that would justify fundamental change to the metropolitan boundary.

Whatever happens to the outer perimeter of the three metropolitan regions the Commissioners will have to decide whether the boundaries separating those regions remain appropriate. The Swan River is an obvious physical feature and seems to provide a logical point to differentiate between North Metropolitan and South Metropolitan. There may be greater scope to adjust the internal boundaries between East Metropolitan on the one hand and North Metropolitan and South Metropolitan on the other. This will depend on individual adjustments between district boundaries and there is no particular issue that the Commissioners believe warrants mention in this paper.

The discussion of the country regions, set out below, raises as one possibility a reduction in the number of country districts with a corresponding increase in districts in the metropolitan area. Were this to occur, the Commissioners would then have to consider where any additional districts should be created.

The map in Appendix 1 illustrates the difficulty associated with adjustment to boundaries of districts in the metropolitan regions. Each district in the outer ring abutting the perimeter of the metropolitan area (Butler, Swan Hills, Darling Range and Warnbro) is outside permissible limits. Many of those districts are relatively large in geographical size and contain areas that are likely to be developed for housing in future years. It is not easy at this stage to posit specific options for boundary adjustments in the metropolitan regions. Much will depend on whether changes are made that shift the boundaries of a metropolitan region away from the outer perimeter of the metropolitan area (as defined) and whether the current allocation of districts between country and metropolitan regions is maintained or altered.

Five of the other 'problem' districts (Girrawheen, West Swan, Southern River, Kwinana and Cockburn) are contiguous with the 'outer ring' districts, thus limiting options for boundary adjustments, and they too are likely to see further housing development within their confines. The district of Perth is also outside the permissible limits but it is surrounded by electoral units with enrolments that are in more comfortable territory.

Two of the three districts that are within 25% of the maximum VFADE (Fremantle and Wanneroo) are contiguous to districts that are outside the legislated limits.

The following tables outline the current position in the metropolitan regions.

Table 3 – Enrolment in the North Metropolitan Region, as at 9 March 2015

District	No. of electors	VFADE
Balcatta	25,592	2.68%
Butler	33,293	33.58%
Carine	24,640	-1.14%
Churchlands	26,528	6.44%
Cottesloe	25,651	2.92%
Girrawheen	28,499	14.35%
Hillarys	24,619	-1.22%
Joondalup	24,143	-3.13%
Kingsley	24,865	-0.23%
Nedlands	25,107	0.74%
Ocean Reef	26,276	5.43%
Perth	27,764	11.40%
Scarborough	25,534	2.45%
Wanneroo	27,339	9.69%
Total	369,850	+6.00%(average)

Table 4 – Enrolment in the East Metropolitan Region, as at 9 March 2015

District	No. of electors	VFADE
Armadale	25,808	3.55%
Bassendean	25,337	1.66%
Belmont	22,875	-8.22%
Darling Range	30,854	23.80%
Forrestfield	26,506	6.35%
Gosnells	25,334	1.65%
Kalamunda	24,104	-3.29%
Maylands	25,841	3.68%
Midland	24,995	0.29%
Mirrabooka	26,376	5.83%
Morley	24,539	-1.54%
Mount Lawley	25,943	4.09%
Swan Hills	27,890	11.91%
West Swan	29,279	17.48%
Total	365,681	+4.80% (average)

Table 5 – Enrolment in the South Metropolitan Region, as at 9 March 2015

District	No. of electors	VFADE
Alfred Cove	24,717	-0.83%
Bateman	23,307	-6.48%
Cannington	24,199	-2.90%
Cockburn	27,750	11.34%
Fremantle	27,062	8.58%
Jandakot	25,827	3.63%
Kwinana	31,149	24.98%
Riverton	24,144	-3.13%
Rockingham	25,322	1.60%
South Perth	24,663	-1.04%
Southern River	28,006	12.37%
Victoria Park	26,248	5.32%
Warnboro	30,780	23.50%
Willagee	24,467	-1.83%
Total	367,641	+5.37% (average)

It is not easy at this stage to posit specific options for boundary adjustments in the metropolitan regions. Much will depend on whether changes are made that shift the boundaries of a metropolitan region away from the outer perimeter of the metropolitan area (as defined) and whether the current allocation of districts between country and metropolitan regions is maintained or altered.

The Country Regions

The Commissioners will have to decide whether the present allocation of 17 districts in the three country regions and 42 in the three metropolitan regions should be maintained.

The numbers of districts, electors without LDA, electors including LDA and the average VFADE for districts in each of the six regions is set out in Table 6.

Table 6 – Number of districts and enrolments by Region

Region	Districts	No. of electors	Total with LDA	Average electors per district	VFADE Average
Agricultural	4	91,339	91,339	22,835	-8.38%
Mining and Pastoral	5	74,734	108,983	21,797	-12.54%
South West	8	201,206	201,206	25,151	+0.91%
East Metropolitan	14	365,681	365,681	26,120	+4.80%
North Metropolitan	14	369,850	369,850	26,418	+6.00%
South Metropolitan	14	367,641	367,641	26,260	+5.37%

Before the introduction of the so-called 'one vote one value' legislation (*Electoral Amendment and Repeal Act 2006*) there were 57 districts, of which 23 were located in the country and 34 in the metropolitan regions. That legislation increased the number of districts to 59. The first distribution after those legislative changes occurred in 2007. In that review the total number of districts in the three country regions was reduced to 17 and the number in the metropolitan regions increased to 42.

That allocation between country and metropolitan regions was maintained in the 2011 distribution. The Commissioners have no power to increase or reduce the number of districts above or below 59; that could only be done by legislation.

Since the 2007 distribution the total number of electors (without LDA) in both the metropolitan and country regions has been increasing and the ratio of country electors to those in metropolitan regions has declined only marginally. The relevant numbers are set out in Table 7 below. The figures are those applying at the 'relevant day' for the 2007, 2011 and 2015 distributions, respectively.

Table 7 – Ratio of country electors, 2007-2011

Date	No. of electors	Metropolitan	Country	Country ratio
2007	1,259,665	935,539	324,126	25.73%
2011	1,367,532	1,021,503	346,029	25.30%
2015	1,470,451	1,103,172	367,279	24.98%

However, the arithmetic increase in elector numbers has been greater in the metropolitan regions than in country regions and it follows that the disparity in the average VFADEs in the two zones has been increasing. This is illustrated in Table 8 below. Unlike Table 7, the various numbers in Table 8 for the country regions includes LDA.

Table 8 – Average VFADE in metropolitan and country areas, 2007-2011

Date	State ADE	Country Total with LDA	Country ADE	Average Country VFADE	Metropolitan Total	Metropolitan ADE	Average Metropolitan VFADE
2007	21,350	358,335	21,079	-1.27%	935,539	22,275	+4.33%
2011	23,179	380,278	22,369	-3.49%	1,021,503	24,321	+4.93%
2015	24,923	401,528	23,619	-5.23%	1,103,172	26,266	+5.39%

With regard to country regions, the first question the Commissioners will have to consider is whether this apparent disparity has yet reached a stage where a reduction in the number of country districts (and corresponding increase in the number of metropolitan seats) is justified.

If a change is considered justified it will be necessary to consider, in turn, whether to proceed with a fundamental change (for example abolish a whole district in one of the country regions) or adopt a more incremental approach (that is, give effect to a number of less major boundary adjustments spread over a large number of districts).

Regardless of whether the approach is incremental or fundamental, consideration might also need to be given to changing the current proportion of districts allocated to each region. Tables 9, 10 and 11 illustrate the enrolment numbers in the three country regions.

Table 9 – Enrolment in the Agricultural Region, as at 9 March 2015

District	No. of electors	VFADE
Central Wheatbelt	22,431	-10.00%
Geraldton	23,205	-6.89%
Moore	23,894	-4.12%
Wagin	21,809	-12.49%
Total	91,339	-8.38% (average)

Table 10 – Enrolment in the Mining and Pastoral Region, as at 9 March 2015

District	No. of electors	Total with LDA	VFADE
Eyre	17,224	21,657	-13.10%
Kalgoorlie	13,216	20,830	-16.42%
Kimberley	16,868	23,159	-7.08%
North West Central	9,584	19,432	-22.03%
Pilbara	17,842	23,905	-4.08%
Total	74,734	108,983	-12.54% (average)

Table 11 – Enrolment in the South West Region, as at 9 March 2015

District	No. of electors	VFADE
Albany	24,302	-2.49%
Bunbury	23,901	-4.10%
Collie-Preston	24,509	-1.66%
Dawesville	26,507	6.36%
Mandurah	25,298	1.51%
Murray-Wellington	25,295	1.49%
Vasse	25,003	0.32%
Warren-Blackwood	26,391	5.89%
Total	201,206	+0.91% (average)

While the South West indicates relatively stable voter populations since the 2011 distribution, the domino effect (mentioned earlier) could nevertheless have some impact on that region.

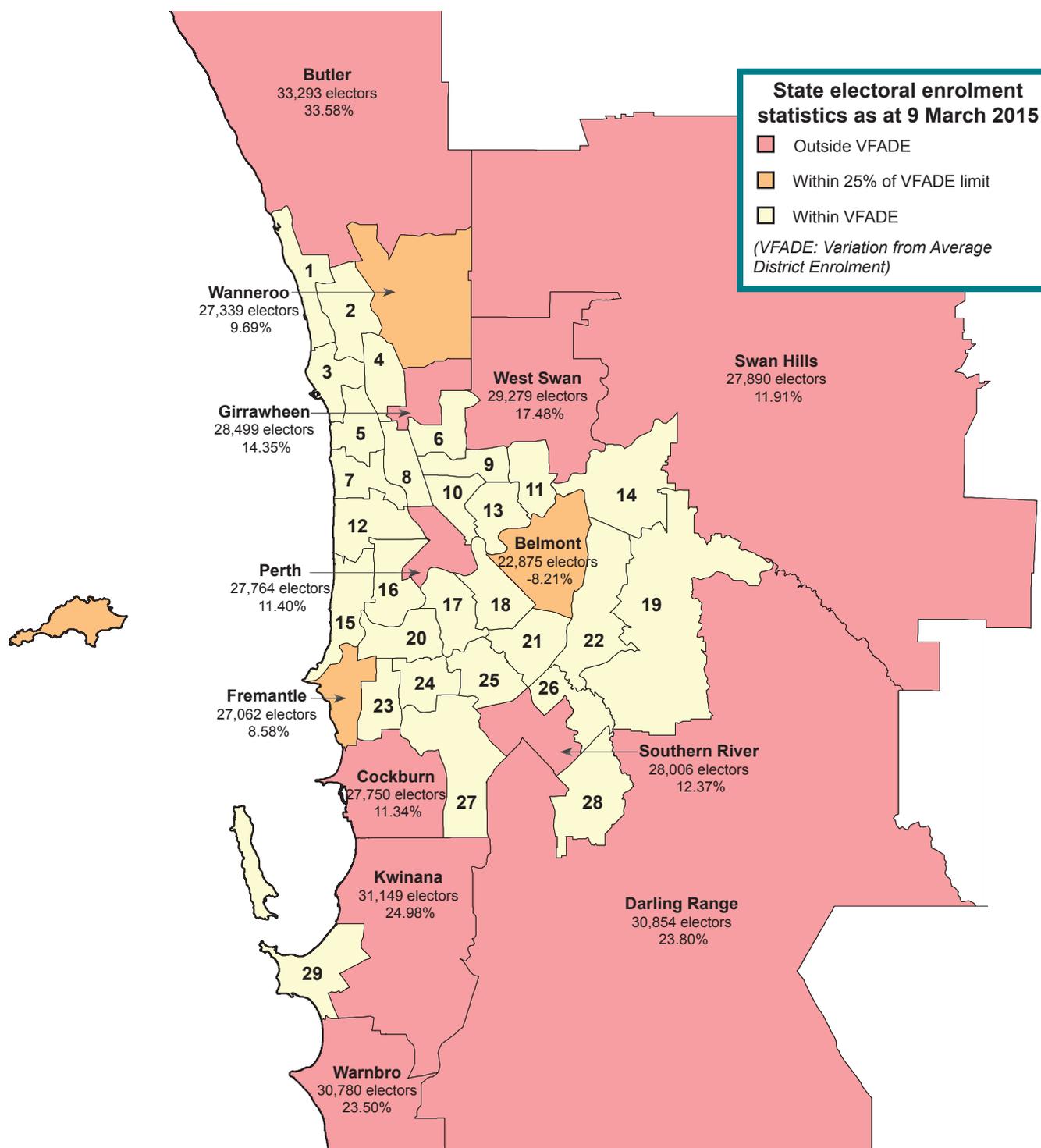
A possible approach to adjusting boundaries of districts within Agricultural with low elector numbers would be to identify and include government authorities that are in a contiguous district and which adjoin the district in question.

Historically, district boundaries in Mining and Pastoral have been drawn on what is basically a horizontal (rather than vertical) axis. It is difficult to envisage a more vertically oriented division than that which applies at present.

Conclusion

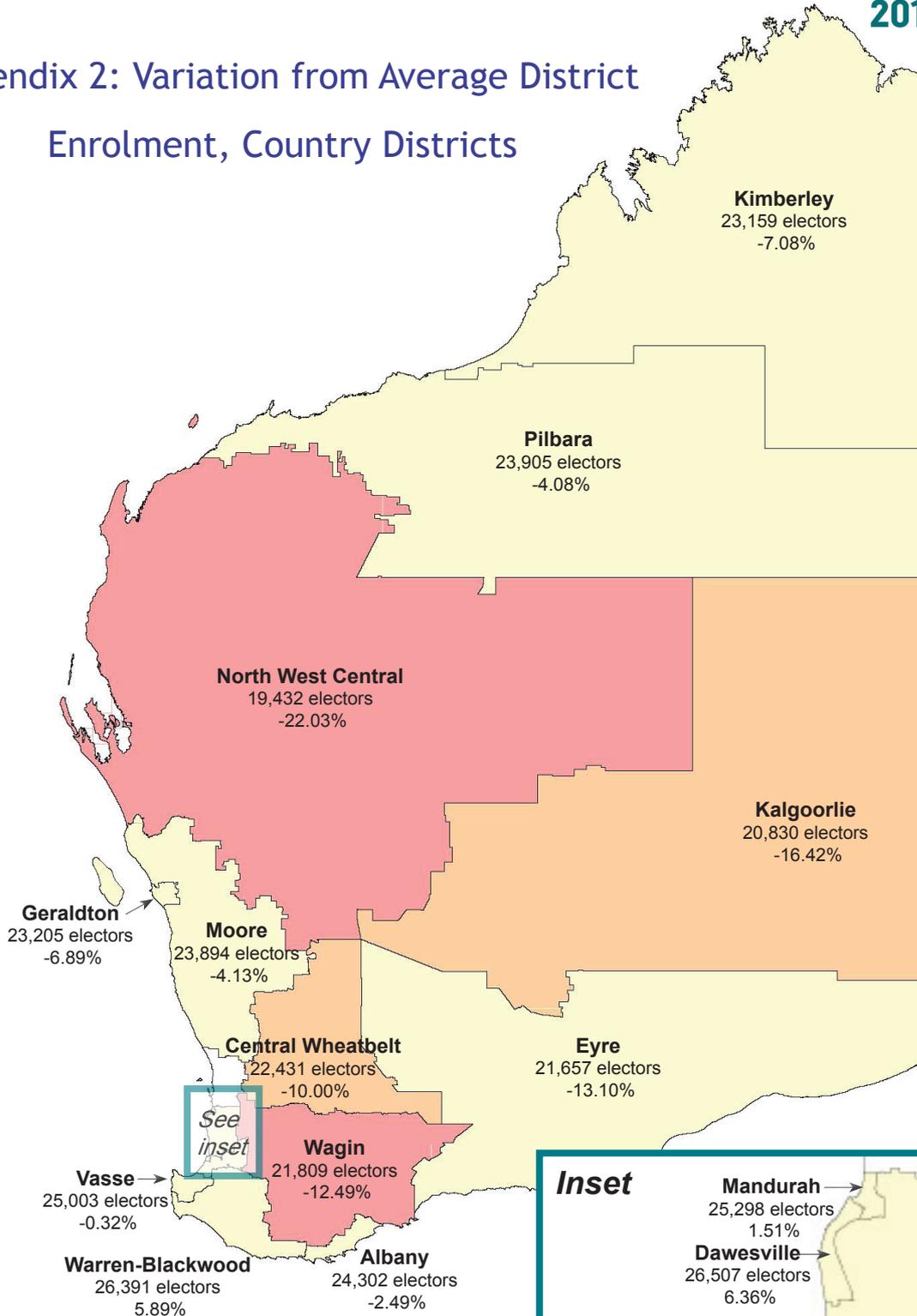
As stated at the outset, the Commissioners have not formed any view on the direction the distribution should take other than to highlight some of the key issues which will need to be addressed. The Commissioners welcome public input on any of the issues raised in this paper or on any other matters of interest to the community.

Appendix 1: Variation from Average District Enrolment, Metropolitan Districts



1 Ocean Reef, 26,276 electors, 5.43%	11 Bassendean, 25,337 electors, 1.66%	21 Cannington, 24,199 electors, -2.90%
2 Joondalup, 24,143 electors, -3.13%	12 Churchlands, 26,528 electors, 6.44%	22 Forrestfield, 26,506 electors, 6.35%
3 Hillarys, 24,619 electors, -1.22%	13 Maylands, 25,841 electors, 3.68%	23 Willagee, 24,467 electors, -1.83%
4 Kingsley, 24,865 electors, -0.23%	14 Midland, 24,995 electors, 0.29%	24 Bateman, 23,307 electors, -6.48%
5 Carine, 24,640 electors, -1.14%	15 Cottesloe, 25,651 electors, 2.92%	25 Riverton, 24,144 electors, -3.13%
6 Mirrabooka, 26,376 electors, 5.83%	16 Nedlands, 25,107 electors, 0.74%	26 Gosnells, 25,334 electors, 1.65%
7 Scarborough, 25,534 electors, 2.45%	17 South Perth, 24,663 electors, -1.04%	27 Jandakot, 25,827 electors, 3.63%
8 Balcatta, 25,592 electors, 2.68%	18 Victoria Park, 26,248 electors, 5.32%	28 Armadale, 25,808 electors, 3.55%
9 Morley, 24,539 electors, -1.54%	19 Kalamunda, 24,104 electors, -3.29%	29 Rockingham, 25,322 electors, 1.60%
10 Mount Lawley, 25,943 electors, 4.09%	20 Alfred Cove, 24,717 electors, -0.83%	

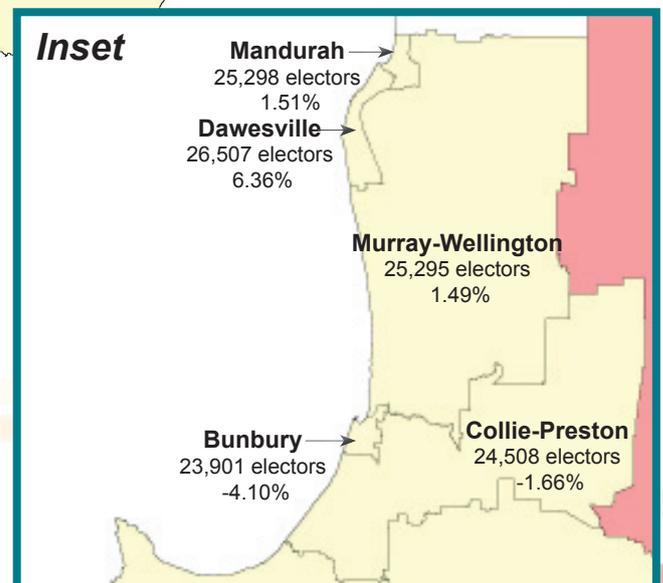
Appendix 2: Variation from Average District Enrolment, Country Districts



State electoral enrolment statistics as at 9 March 2015

- Outside VFADE
- Within 25% of VFADE limit
- Within VFADE

(VFADE: Variation from Average District Enrolment)



Fact Sheet 4: Submissions

There will be three opportunities for members of the public to contribute to the distribution process: initial suggestions; comments about suggestions put forward by others; and comments on, or objections to, the draft boundaries proposed by the Electoral Distribution Commissioners (EDCs). It is not necessary to be involved from the beginning of the review. By choosing to wait until other submissions are available to read you can build on your own ideas if you choose. See the Review Timeline in [Fact Sheet 2](#) for the deadlines for submissions.

Submissions can be made about a single district or even part of a district, or across a range of areas. Where commenting about specific boundaries, it is important to bear in mind the overriding requirement for the number of electors in each district to fall within the prescribed average.

Who may make a submission?

Anyone - individuals, community groups, political parties, local councils and so on. Get involved, share your views.

What information is available to assist your submission?

The EDCs will make available core statistical information and maps (see [Fact Sheet 5](#)). In addition, more detailed statistics and projections will be available to view or download from the Electoral Boundaries WA website (www.boundaries.wa.gov.au). Hard copy information from the website can be provided on request.

Format for submissions

Submissions are normally required to be in writing. If this represents an issue for you, please contact Electoral Boundaries WA who will advise of possible options.

There is no prescribed format but anyone seeking guidance on how to present a submission can consider using the optional submission template (see [Fact Sheet 7](#)).

All submissions should include the name, address, phone number and email address of the person making the submission. If the submission is on behalf of an organisation, the name of the organisation should also be stated. This information should be listed on the cover sheet which can be printed off from the [Electoral Boundaries WA website](#) and attached to the submission.

It is a legislative requirement for the content of all submissions to be made publicly available. The EDCs propose to publish the names of organisations but for privacy reasons will not make the names and address details of individuals publicly available. Anyone preferring anonymity should therefore take care to list their details only on the cover sheet, which will be removed prior to public inspection.

Written submissions should be addressed to the Executive Officer and should be lodged by one of the following:

By post

Electoral Boundaries WA
GPO Box F316
PERTH WA 6841

By hand

Electoral Boundaries WA
Level 2, 111 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

By email

boundaries@waec.wa.gov.au

By fax

(08) 9214 0455

It is not necessary to provide maps to support your ideas but if you do, it would be helpful if they can be viewed electronically as GIS (geographical information system) map files, in a MapInfo (*.TAB) format using a GDA94 projection. If you have difficulty sending your GIS files, please contact us for assistance on (08) 9214 0450.

If you provide boundary polygons, it would also be helpful to include relevant data such as calculations and/or annotations that describe features the boundaries in your submission follow (roads, rivers etc).

What will happen to submissions?

The EDCs will consider all submissions submitted by the deadline. Submissions (excluding the cover sheet) will be available for public inspection at:

Western Australian Electoral Commission
Level 2, 111 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Or online at

www.boundaries.wa.gov.au

Personal details and other information provided by submitters will be handled in accordance with the best practice guidelines set by the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner.

Fact Sheet 5: Statistical Comparisons of State enrolment numbers by electoral districts and regions between the 2011 and 2015 review of WA's electoral boundaries

Table 1

Comparison of State enrolment numbers at roll closes for the 2007, 2011¹ and 2015 reviews of WA's electoral boundaries

Date	Number of electors	Electors including LDA	Change in Enrolments	Description
26 February 2007	1,259,665	1,293,874 (inclusive of LDA of 34,209)	From 2007 remote districts with large areas qualify for a Large District Allowance (LDA), calculated by multiplying the square kilometres of the district by 1.5%	Total number of districts increased from 57 to 59. New districts are determined under the "one vote one value" principle. These figures are used as the basis for determining boundaries for the State General Election on 6 September 2008.
6 September 2010	1,367,532	1,401,741 (inclusive of LDA of 34,209)	Elector numbers have increased since February 2007 by 107,867 or 8.6%	These figures are used as the basis for determining boundaries for the State General Election on 9 March 2013.
9 March 2015	1,470,451	1,504,700 (inclusive of LDA of 34,249)	Elector numbers have increased since September 2010 by 102,919 or 7.5%	These figures are used as the basis for determining boundaries for the State General Election in March 2017.

¹ Roll close was conducted in 2010 but the review of electoral boundaries was held predominantly during 2011.

Table 2

Number of enrolments² and Average District Enrolments – change in metropolitan and country enrolments since the 2011 review of WA’s electoral boundaries

Year	At quarter ending	Metropolitan enrolment	Country enrolment	Total enrolment	Average district enrolment ³
2010	6 September ⁴	1,021,503	346,029	1,367,532	23,178
	December	1,025,260	347,212	1,372,472	23,262
2011	March	1,025,559	347,141	1,372,700	23,266
	June	1,018,482	345,797	1,364,279	23,123
	September	1,021,543	347,040	1,368,583	23,196
	December	1,024,182	347,983	1,372,165	23,257
2012	March	1,029,104	349,164	1,378,268	23,360
	June	1,034,956	350,835	1,385,791	23,488
	September	1,037,778	351,175	1,388,953	23,542
	December	1,047,898	353,745	1,401,643	23,756
2013	14 February ⁵	1,061,576	357,899	1,419,475	24,058
	March	1,070,628	361,320	1,431,948	24,270
	June	1,073,023	362,133	1,435,156	24,325
	September	1,085,873	365,713	1,451,586	24,603
	December	1,090,122	366,777	1,456,899	24,693
2014	March	1,098,402	368,684	1,467,086	24,866
	June	1,101,444	368,638	1,470,082	24,917
	September	1,102,406	368,424	1,470,830	24,929
	December	1,101,254	367,356	1,468,610	24,892
2015	9 March ⁶	1,103,172	367,279	1,470,451	24,923

² Quarterly enrolment numbers include provisional voters (mainly comprising 17 year olds) except where there has been a count of electors for a roll close.

³ Average district enrolment is calculated by dividing total State enrolment by the number of districts in the State, with symmetric arithmetic rounding.

⁴ Roll close after 2011 review of electoral boundaries.

⁵ Roll close before 2013 State General election.

⁶ Roll close before 2015 review of electoral boundaries.

Table 3a

Legislative Assembly
Metropolitan electoral districts – number of enrolments and percentage variation from the ADE⁷ between 2011 and 2015

District	Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Change in enrolment 2010-2015
Alfred Cove	23,618	1.90%	24,717	-0.83%	4.65%
Armadale	24,381	5.19%	25,808	3.55%	5.85%
Balcatta	24,896	7.41%	25,592	2.68%	2.80%
Bassendean	25,011	7.91%	25,337	1.66%	1.30%
Bateman	23,037	-0.61%	23,307	-6.48%	1.17%
Belmont	22,024	-4.98%	22,875	-8.22%	3.86%
Butler	24,608	6.17%	33,293	33.58%	35.29%
Cannington	23,262	0.36%	24,199	-2.90%	4.03%
Carine	24,456	5.51%	24,640	-1.14%	0.75%
Churchlands	25,130	8.42%	26,528	6.44%	5.56%
Cockburn	23,965	3.40%	27,750	11.34%	15.79%
Cottesloe	24,320	4.93%	25,651	2.92%	5.47%
Darling Range	23,447	1.16%	30,854	23.80%	31.59%
Forrestfield	24,820	7.08%	26,506	6.35%	6.79%
Fremantle	24,992	7.83%	27,062	8.58%	8.28%
Girrawheen	25,064	8.14%	28,499	14.35%	13.70%
Gosnells	25,198	8.72%	25,334	1.65%	0.54%
Hillarys	24,312	4.89%	24,619	-1.22%	1.26%
Jandakot	24,125	4.09%	25,827	3.63%	7.05%
Joondalup	23,977	3.45%	24,143	-3.13%	0.69%
Kalamunda	23,661	2.08%	24,104	-3.29%	1.87%
Kingsley	25,043	8.05%	24,865	-0.23%	-0.71%
Kwinana	25,012	7.91%	31,149	24.98%	24.54%
Maylands	24,957	7.68%	25,841	3.68%	3.54%
Midland	23,954	3.35%	24,995	0.29%	4.35%
Mirrabooka	25,088	8.24%	26,376	5.83%	5.13%
Morley	23,914	3.18%	24,539	-1.54%	2.61%
Mount Lawley	24,815	7.06%	25,943	4.09%	4.55%
Nedlands	24,393	5.24%	25,107	0.74%	2.93%
Ocean Reef	23,814	2.74%	26,276	5.43%	10.34%
Perth	25,213	8.78%	27,764	11.40%	10.12%
Riverton	24,493	5.67%	24,144	-3.13%	-1.42%
Rockingham	25,054	8.09%	25,322	1.60%	1.07%
Scarborough	24,109	4.02%	25,534	2.45%	5.91%
South Perth	23,747	2.45%	24,663	-1.04%	3.86%
Southern River	24,328	4.96%	28,006	12.37%	15.12%
Swan Hills	24,346	5.04%	27,890	11.91%	14.56%
Victoria Park	24,259	4.66%	26,248	5.32%	8.20%
Wanneroo	23,434	1.10%	27,339	9.69%	16.66%
Warnbro	25,170	8.59%	30,780	23.50%	22.29%
West Swan	24,291	4.80%	29,279	17.48%	20.53%
Willagee	23,765	2.53%	24,467	-1.83%	2.95%
Total	1,401,781		1,504,700		7.99%
Average District Enrolment (ADE)	23,178		24,923		

⁷ Average district enrolment (ADE) is calculated by dividing total State enrolment by the number of districts in the State, with symmetric arithmetic rounding.

Chart 1

Legislative Assembly Metropolitan electoral districts – percentage change in enrolments between 2011 and 2015

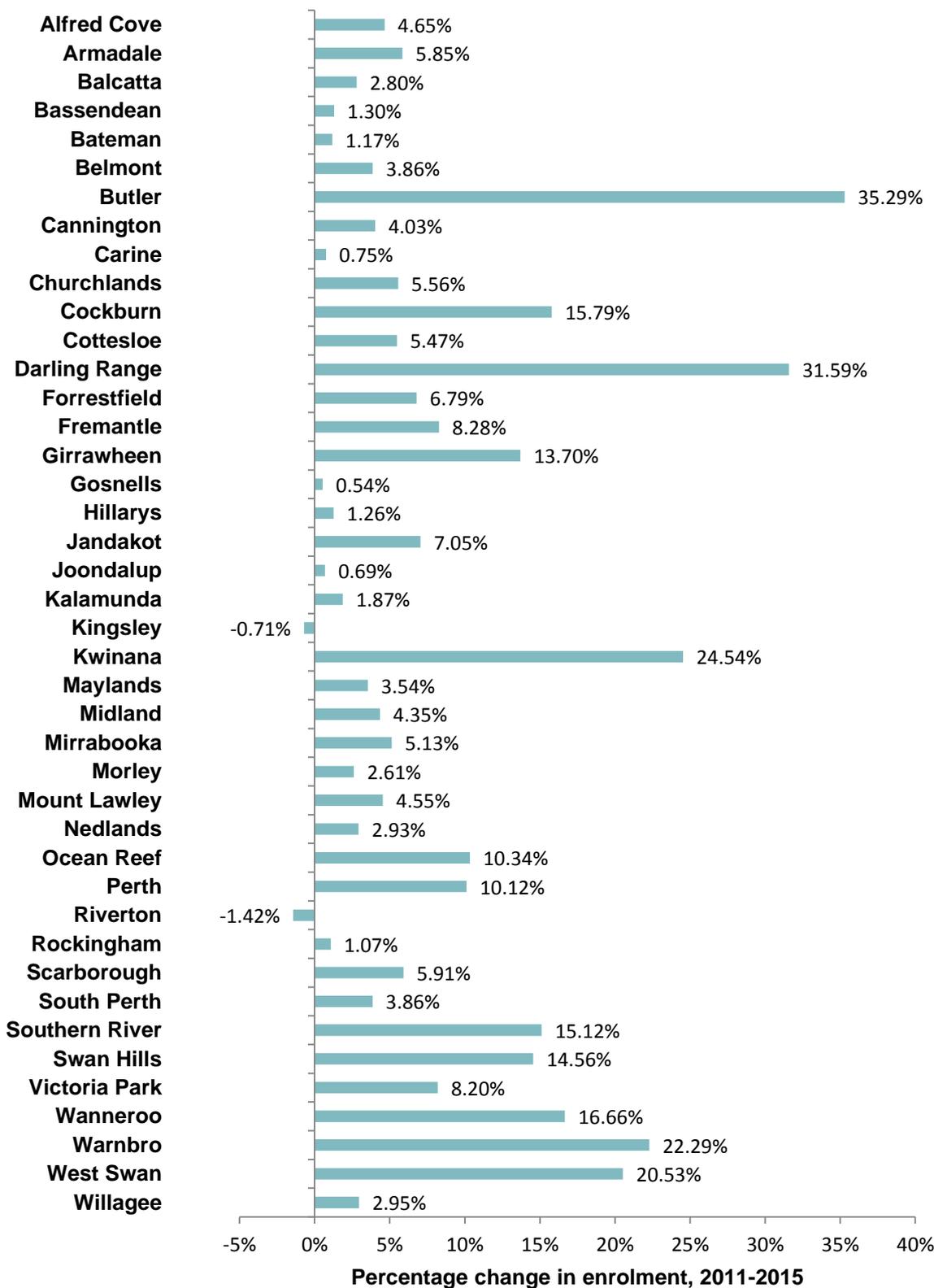


Chart 2

Legislative Assembly Metropolitan electoral districts at 9 March 2015 – variation from average district enrolment (24,923)

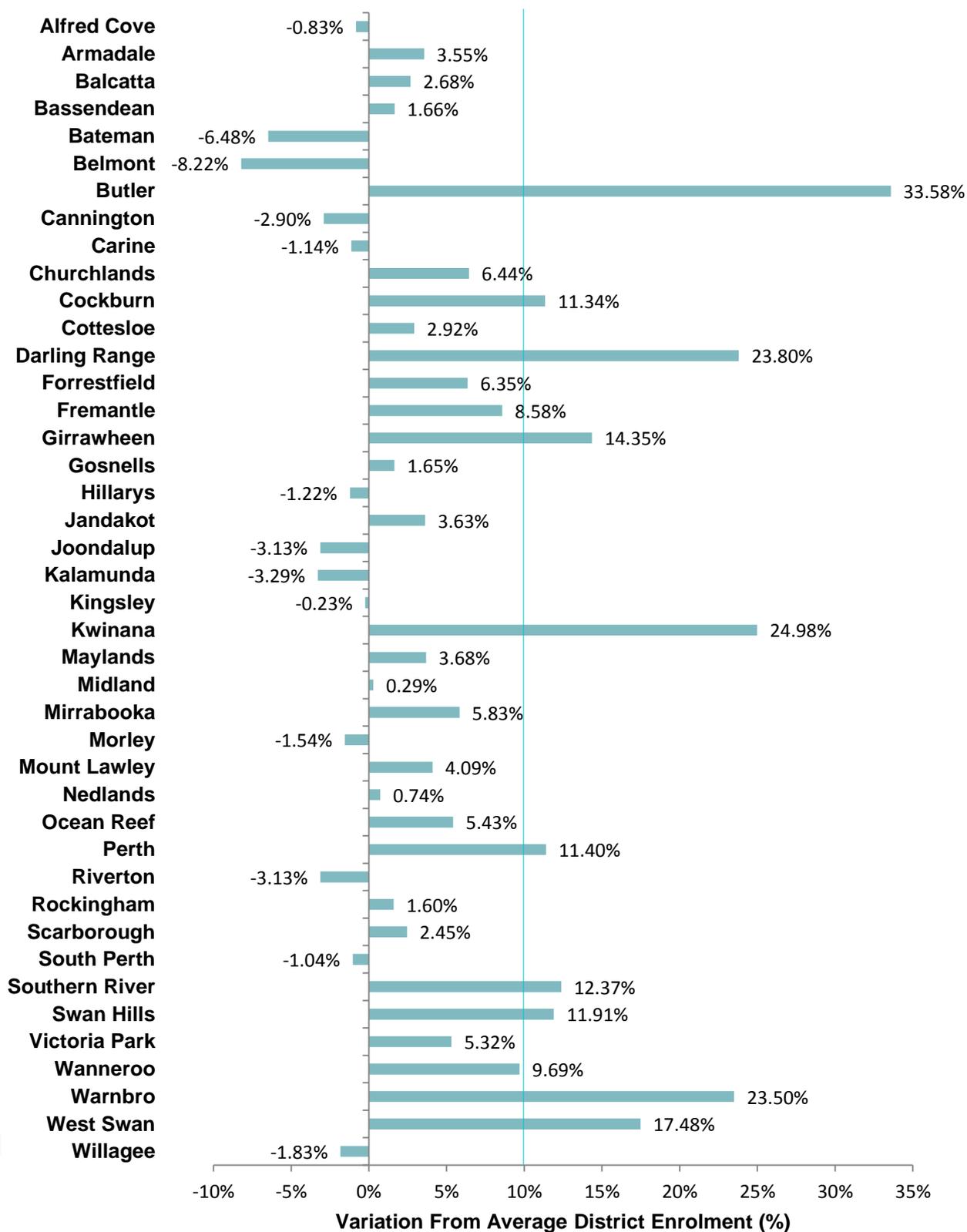


Table 3b

Legislative Assembly
Country electoral districts – number of enrolments and percentage variation
from the ADE⁸ between 2011 and 2015

District	Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Change in enrolment 2010-2015
Albany	23,095	-0.36%	24,302	-2.49%	5.23%
Bunbury	23,689	2.20%	23,901	-4.10%	0.89%
Central Wheatbelt	22,640	-2.32%	22,431	-10.00%	-0.92%
Collie-Preston	22,000	-5.08%	24,509	-1.66%	11.40%
Dawesville	23,258	0.35%	26,507	6.36%	13.97%
Eyre ⁹	21,690	-6.42%	21,657	-13.10%	-0.15%
Geraldton	22,006	-5.06%	23,205	-6.89%	5.45%
Kalgoorlie	21,012	-9.35%	20,830	-16.42%	-0.87%
Kimberley ¹⁰	21,948	-5.31%	23,159	-7.08%	5.52%
Mandurah	22,352	-3.56%	25,298	1.51%	13.18%
Moore	22,874	-1.31%	23,894	-4.13%	4.46%
Murray-Wellington	22,540	-2.75%	25,295	1.49%	12.22%
North West Central ¹¹	19,722	-14.91%	19,432	-22.03%	-1.47%
Pilbara ¹²	22,884	-1.27%	23,905	-4.08%	4.46%
Vasse	21,533	-7.10%	25,003	0.32%	16.11%
Wagin	22,037	-4.92%	21,809	-12.49%	-1.03%
Warren-Blackwood	24,998	7.85%	26,391	5.89%	5.57%
Total	380,278		401,528		5.59%
Average District Enrolment (ADE)	20,355		24,923		

Large Districts

District	Approx. Land Area in 2011 ¹³ (sq. km)	Large District Allowance
Eyre	295,533	4,433
Kalgoorlie	507,600	7,614
Kimberley	419,400	6,291
North West Central	656,533	9,848
Pilbara	527,467	6,063
		34,249

8 Average district enrolment (ADE) is calculated by dividing total State enrolment by the number of districts in the State, with symmetric arithmetic rounding.

9 These large districts (100,000 km² or greater) qualifies for a Large District Allowance (LDA). This allowance is calculated by multiplying the square kilometres of the district by 1.5%. The final number, calculated by adding the allowance to the number of electors in the district, must be within a range of 20% less or 10% greater than the 'average district enrolment' (ADE).

10 See LDA above.

11 See LDA above.

12 See LDA above.

13 Source: as calculated during 20 September 2011 Distribution

Chart 3

Legislative Assembly Country electoral districts— percentage change in enrolments between 2011 and 2015

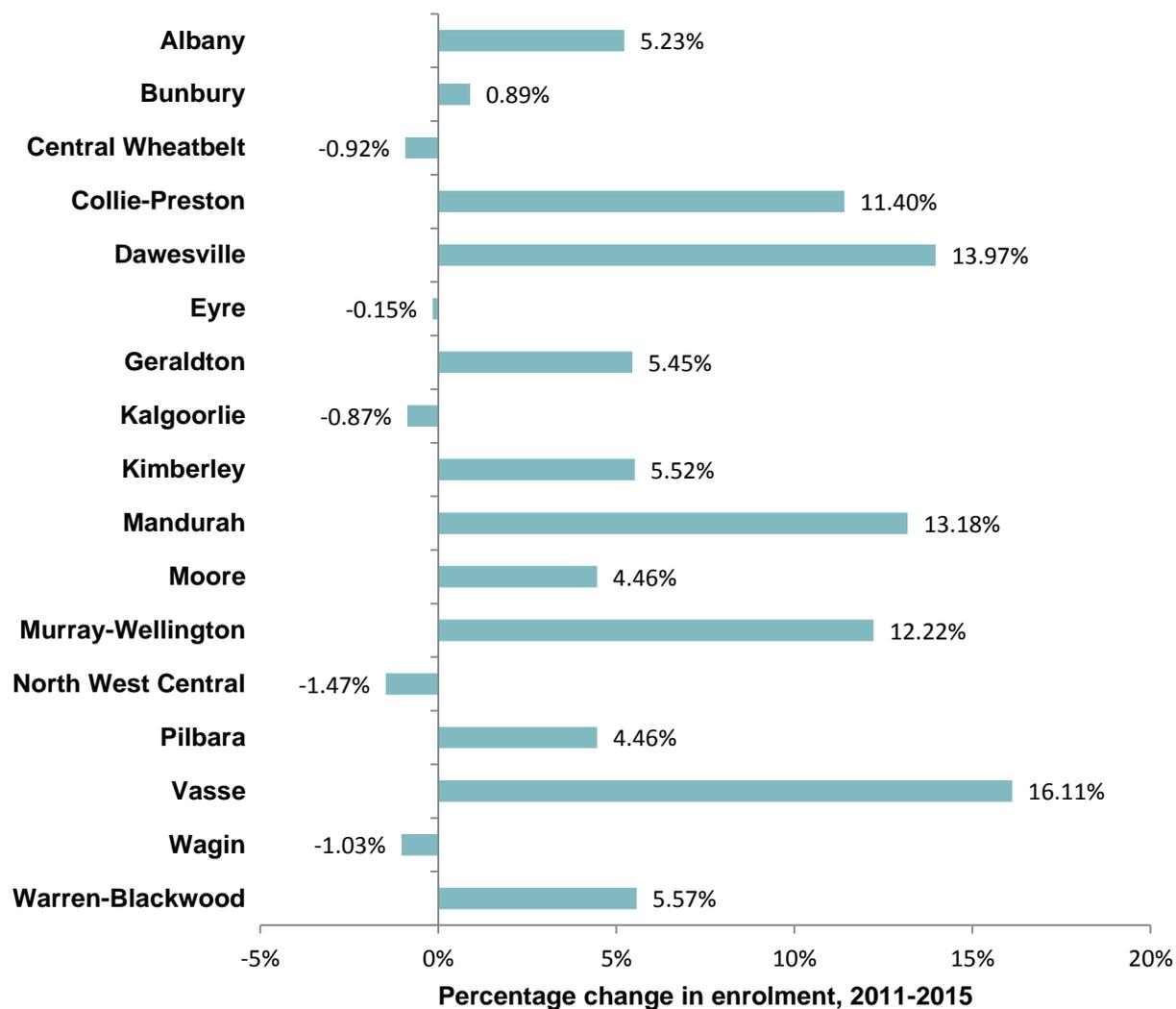


Chart 4

Legislative Assembly Country electoral districts at 9 March 2015 – variation from average district enrolment (24,923)

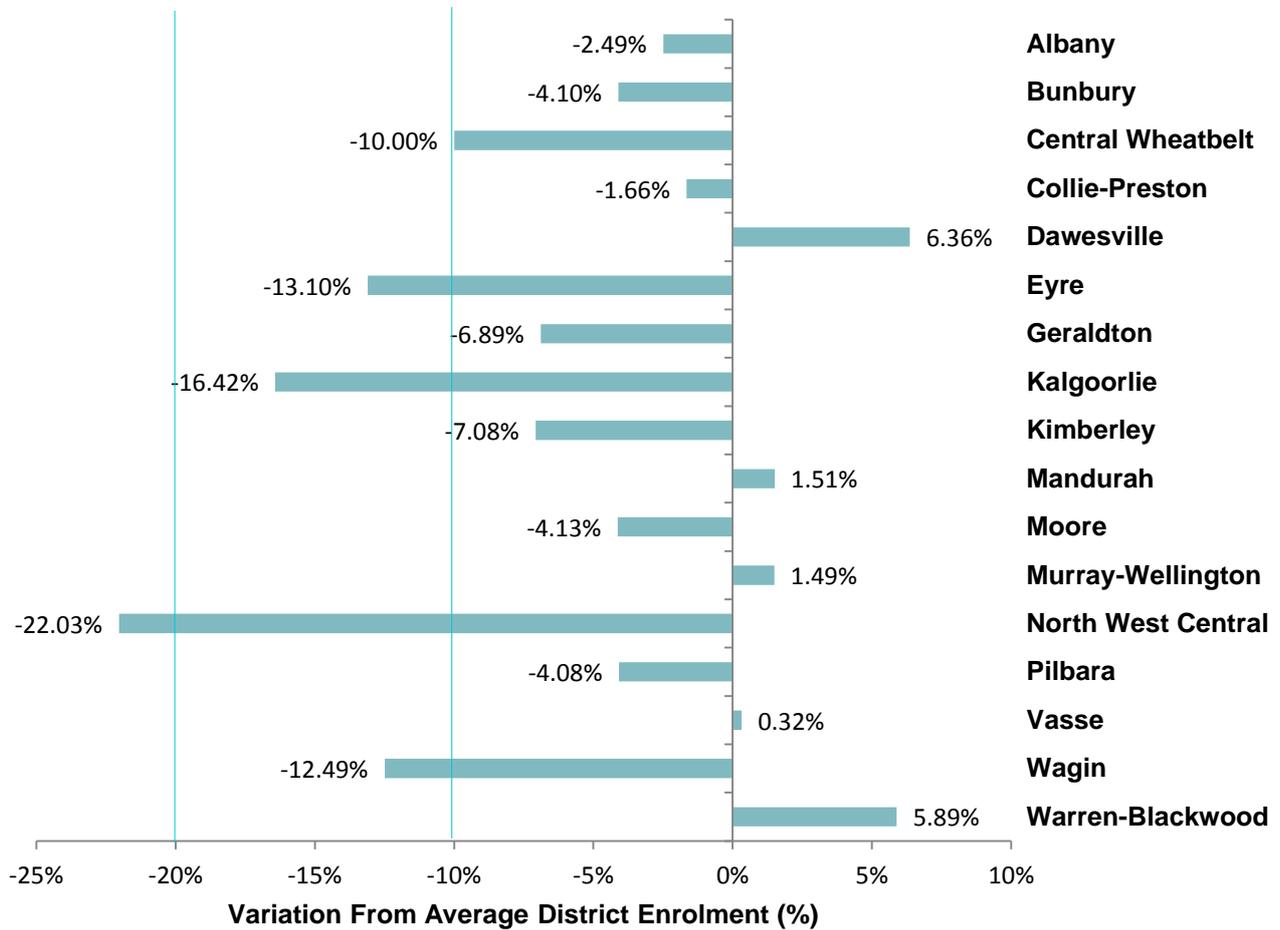


Table 4a

Legislative Assembly – comparison of permissible elector variation for metropolitan enrolment between 2011 and 2015

Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change)	Average district enrolment	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change)	Average district enrolment	Change in metro enrolment 6.9.10 to 9.3.15
1,021,503	23,178	1,103,172	24,923	7.99%
(-10%)	20,860	(-10%)	22,431	
(+10%)	25,495	(+10%)	27,415	

Table 4b

Legislative Assembly – comparison of permissible elector variation for country enrolment between 2011 and 2015, includes LDA¹⁴

Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change) Includes LDA	Average district enrolment	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change) Includes LDA	Average district enrolment	Change in metro enrolment 6.9.10 to 9.3.15
380,238	23,178	401,528	24,923	5.60%
(-20%)	18,542	(-20%)	19,938	
(-10%)	20,860	(-10%)	22,431	
(+10%)	25,495	(+10%)	27,415	

Table 4c

Legislative Council – comparison of enrolments by electoral regions, includes LDA

Region	Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change) Includes LDA	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change) Includes LDA
East Metropolitan	339,907	365,681
North Metropolitan	342,769	369,850
South Metropolitan	338,827	367,641
Agricultural	89,557	91,339
Mining and Pastoral ¹⁵	73,007	74,734
South West	183,465	201,206
Total	1,367,532	1,470,451

Table 5

Agricultural electoral region – Number of enrolments and percentage variation from ADE between 2011 and 2015

District	Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Change in enrolment. 2010-2015
Central Wheatbelt	22,640	-2.32%	22,431	-10.00%	-0.92%
Geraldton	22,006	-5.06%	23,205	-6.89%	5.45%
Moore	22,874	-1.31%	23,894	-4.13%	4.46%
Wagin	22,037	-4.92%	21,809	-12.49%	-1.03%
Total	89,557		91,339		1.99%
Average district enrolment (ADE) For AG district	22,389	-3.40%	22,835	-8.38%	

¹⁴ These large districts (100,000 km² or greater) qualifies for a Large District Allowance (LDA). This allowance is calculated by multiplying the square kilometres of the district by 1.5%. The final number, calculated by adding the allowance to the number of electors in the district, must be within a range of 20% less or 10% greater than the 'average district enrolment' (ADE).

¹⁵ See LDA above

Table 6

Mining and Pastoral electoral region – Number of enrolments and percentage variation from ADE between 2011 and 2015

District	Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Change in enrolment. 2010-2015
Eyre	21,690	-6.42%	21,657	-13.10%	0.95%
Kalgoorlie	21,012	-9.35%	20,830	-16.42%	-0.10%
Kimberley	21,948	-5.31%	23,159	-7.08%	5.54%
North West Central	19,722	-14.91%	19,432	-22.03%	-9.25%
Pilbara	22,884	-1.27%	23,905	-4.08%	25.58%
Total	107,256		108,983		1.82%
Average district enrolment (ADE) For M & P district	21,451	-7.45%	21,797	-12.54%	

Large Districts

District	Approx. Land Area in 2011 ¹⁶ (sq. km)	Large District Allowance
Eyre	295,533	4,433
Kalgoorlie	507,600	7,614
Kimberley	419,400	6,291
North West Central	656,533	9,848
Pilbara	527,467	6,063
		34,249

16 Source: as calculated during 20 September 2011 Distribution

Table 7

South West electoral region - Number of enrolments and percentage variation from ADE between 2011 and 2015

District	Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Change in enrolment. 2010-2015
Albany	23,095	-0.36%	24,302	-2.49%	5.23%
Bunbury	23,689	2.20%	23,901	-4.10%	0.89%
Collie-Preston	22,000	-5.08%	24,509	-1.66%	11.40%
Dawesville	23,258	0.35%	26,507	6.36%	13.97%
Mandurah	22,352	-3.56%	25,298	1.51%	13.18%
Murray Wellington	22,540	-2.75%	25,295	1.49%	12.22%
Vasse	21,533	-7.10%	25,003	0.32%	16.11%
Warren-Blackwood	24,998	7.85%	26,391	5.89%	5.57%
Total	183,465		201,206		9.67%
Average district enrolment (ADE) For SW district	22,933	-1.06%	25,151	0.91%	

Table 8

East Metropolitan electoral region - Number of enrolments and percentage variation from ADE between 2011 and 2015

District	Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Change in enrolment. 2010-2015
Armadale	24,381	5.19%	25,808	3.55%	5.85%
Bassendean	25,011	7.91%	25,337	1.66%	1.30%
Belmont	22,024	-4.98%	22,875	-8.22%	3.86%
Darling Range	23,447	1.16%	30,854	23.80%	31.59%
Forrestfield	24,820	7.08%	26,506	6.35%	6.79%
Gosnells	25,198	8.72%	25,334	1.65%	0.54%
Kalamunda	23,661	2.08%	24,104	-3.29%	1.87%
Maylands	24,957	7.68%	25,841	3.68%	3.54%
Midland	23,954	3.35%	24,995	0.29%	4.35%
Mirrabooka	25,088	8.24%	26,376	5.83%	5.13%
Morley	23,914	3.18%	24,539	-1.54%	2.61%
Mount Lawley	24,815	7.06%	25,943	4.09%	4.55%
Swan Hills	24,346	5.04%	27,890	11.91%	14.56%
West Swan	24,291	4.80%	29,279	17.48%	20.53%
Total	339,907		365,681		7.58%
Average district enrolment (ADE) For EM district	24,279	4.75%	26,120	4.80%	

Table 9

North Metropolitan electoral region – Number of enrolments and percentage variation from ADE between 2011 and 2015

District	Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Change in enrolment. 2010-2015
Balcatta	24,896	7.41%	25,592	2.68%	2.80%
Butler	24,608	6.17%	33,293	33.58%	35.29%
Carine	24,456	5.51%	24,640	-1.14%	0.75%
Churchlands	25,130	8.42%	26,528	6.44%	5.56%
Cottesloe	24,320	4.93%	25,651	2.92%	5.47%
Girrawheen	25,064	8.14%	28,499	14.35%	13.70%
Hillarys	24,312	4.89%	24,619	-1.22%	1.26%
Joondalup	23,977	3.45%	24,143	-3.13%	0.69%
Kingsley	25,043	8.05%	24,865	-0.23%	-0.71%
Nedlands	24,393	5.24%	25,107	0.74%	2.93%
Ocean Reef	23,814	2.74%	26,276	5.43%	10.34%
Perth	25,213	8.78%	27,764	11.40%	10.12%
Scarborough	24,109	4.02%	25,534	2.45%	5.91%
Wanneroo	23,434	1.10%	27,339	9.69%	16.66%
Total	342,769		369,850		7.90%
Average district enrolment (ADE) For NM district	24,484	5.63%	26,418	6.00%	

Table 10

South Metropolitan electoral region – Number of enrolments and percentage variation from ADE between 2011 and 2015

District	Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change)	Variation from ADE	Change in enrolment. 2010-2015
Alfred Cove	23,618	1.90%	24,717	-0.83%	4.65%
Bateman	23,037	-0.61%	23,307	-6.48%	1.17%
Cannington	23,262	0.36%	24,199	-2.90%	4.03%
Cockburn	23,965	3.40%	27,750	11.34%	15.79%
Fremantle	24,992	7.83%	27,062	8.58%	8.28%
Jandakot	24,125	4.09%	25,827	3.63%	7.05%
Kwinana	25,012	7.91%	31,149	24.98%	24.54%
Riverton	24,493	5.67%	24,144	-3.13%	-1.42%
Rockingham	25,054	8.09%	25,322	1.60%	1.07%
South Perth	23,747	2.45%	24,663	-1.04%	3.86%
Southern River	24,328	4.96%	28,006	12.37%	15.12%
Victoria Park	24,259	4.66%	26,248	5.32%	8.20%
Warnbro	25,170	8.59%	30,780	23.50%	22.29%
Willagee	23,765	2.53%	24,467	-1.83%	2.95%
Total	338,827		367,641		8.50%
Average district enrolment (ADE) For SM district	23,178	4.42%	24,923	5.37%	

Table 11

Range of district enrolments across metropolitan and country electorates – comparison between 2011 and 2015

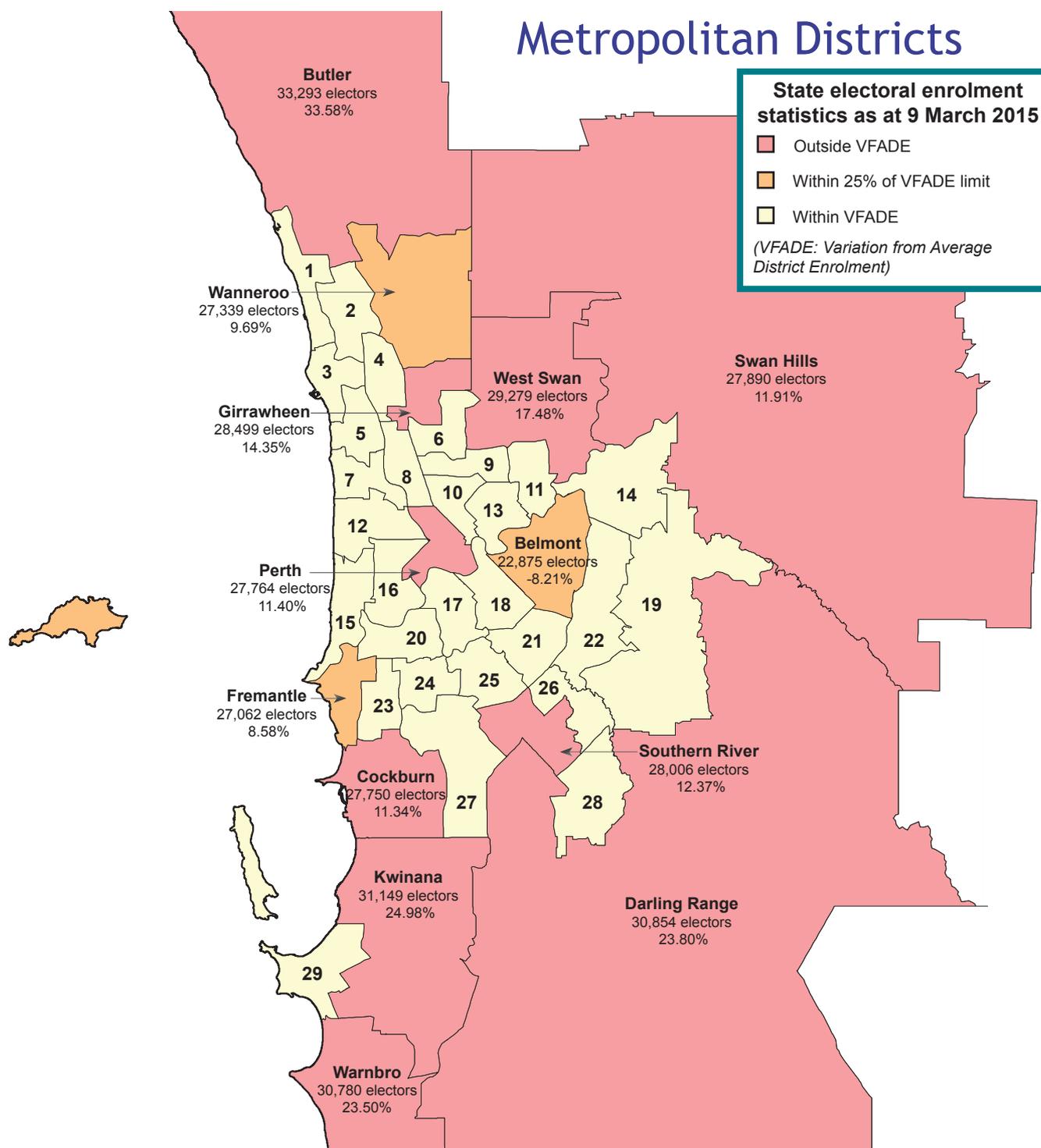
	Enrolment 6.9.2010 (after 2011 boundary change)		Enrolment 9.3.2015 (before 2015 boundary change)	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Metropolitan	Perth	Belmont	Butler	Belmont
	25,213	22,024	33,293	22,875
Country	Warren-Blackwood	North West Central ¹⁷	Dawesville	North West Central ¹⁸
	24,202	26,260	26,507	19,432

¹⁷ This large districts (100,000 km² or greater) qualifies for a Large District Allowance (LDA). This allowance is calculated by multiplying the square kilometres of the district by 1.5%. The final number, calculated by adding the allowance to the number of electors in the district, must be within a range of 20% less or 10% greater than the 'average district enrolment' (ADE).

¹⁸ See LDA above

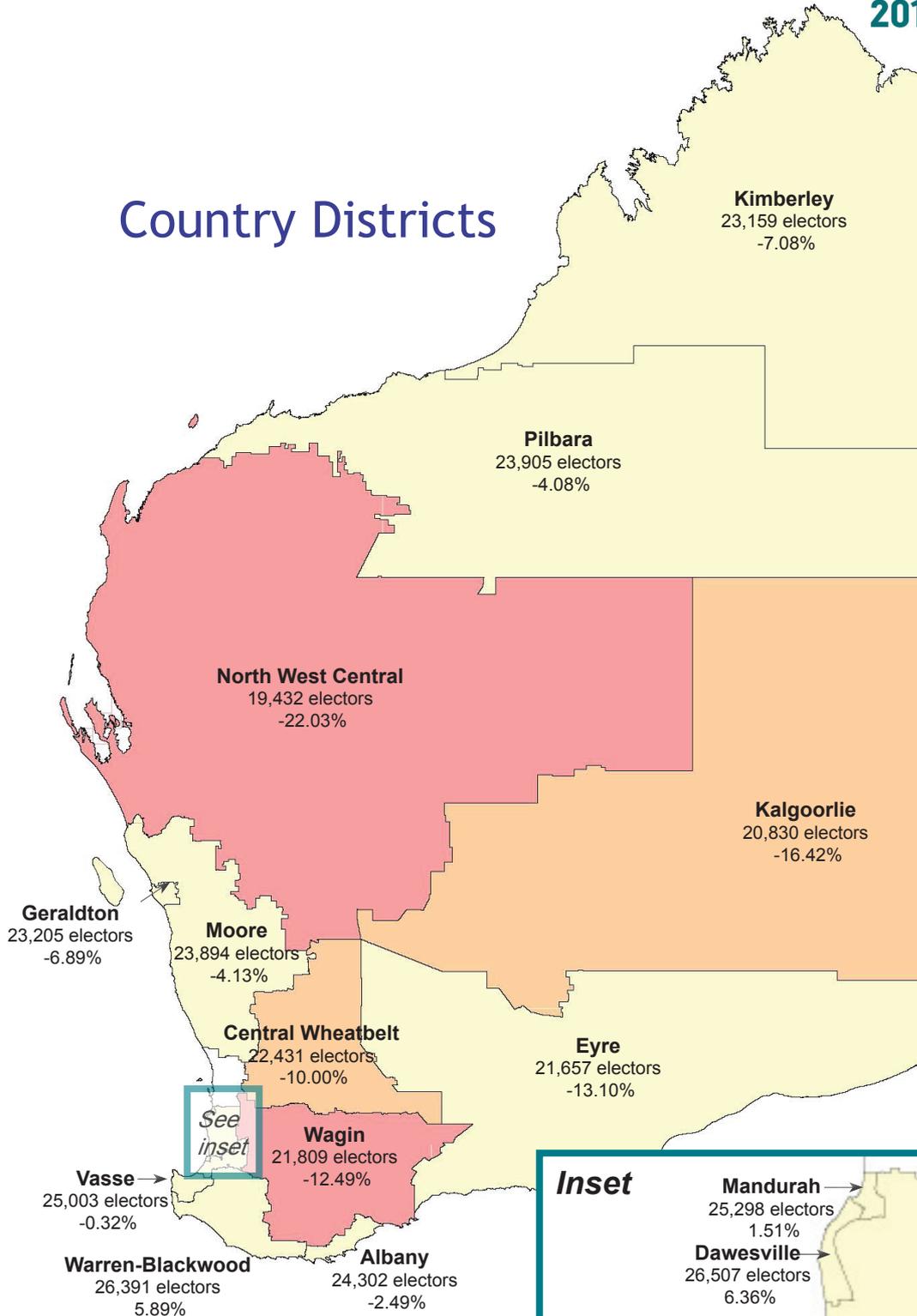
Factsheet 5A: Variation from Average District Enrolment

Metropolitan Districts

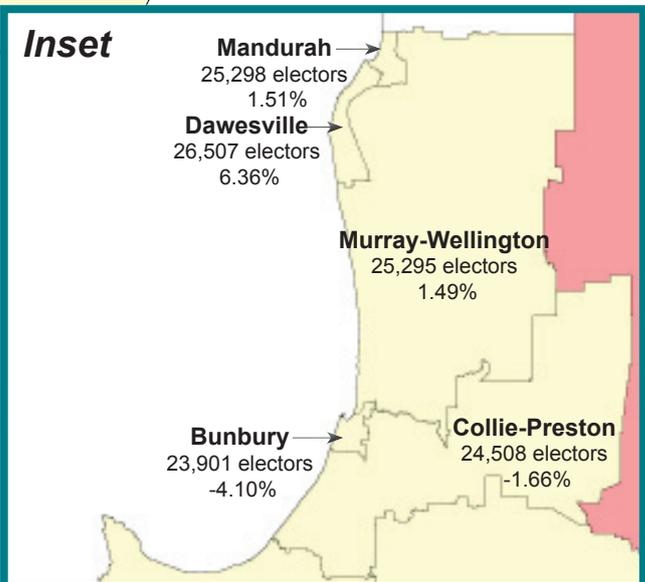


1 Ocean Reef, 26,276 electors, 5.43%	11 Bassendean, 25,337 electors, 1.66%	21 Cannington, 24,199 electors, -2.90%
2 Joondalup, 24,143 electors, -3.13%	12 Churchlands, 26,528 electors, 6.44%	22 Forrestfield, 26,506 electors, 6.35%
3 Hillarys, 24,619 electors, -1.22%	13 Maylands, 25,841 electors, 3.68%	23 Willagee, 24,467 electors, -1.83%
4 Kingsley, 24,865 electors, -0.23%	14 Midland, 24,995 electors, 0.29%	24 Bateman, 23,307 electors, -6.48%
5 Carine, 24,640 electors, -1.14%	15 Cottesloe, 25,651 electors, 2.92%	25 Riverton, 24,144 electors, -3.13%
6 Mirrabooka, 26,376 electors, 5.83%	16 Nedlands, 25,107 electors, 0.74%	26 Gosnells, 25,334 electors, 1.65%
7 Scarborough, 25,534 electors, 2.45%	17 South Perth, 24,663 electors, -1.04%	27 Jandakot, 25,827 electors, 3.63%
8 Balcatta, 25,592 electors, 2.68%	18 Victoria Park, 26,248 electors, 5.32%	28 Armadale, 25,808 electors, 3.55%
9 Morley, 24,539 electors, -1.54%	19 Kalamunda, 24,104 electors, -3.29%	29 Rockingham, 25,322 electors, 1.60%
10 Mount Lawley, 25,943 electors, 4.09%	20 Alfred Cove, 24,717 electors, -0.83%	

Country Districts



See
inset



State electoral enrolment statistics as at 9 March 2015

- Outside VFADE
- Within 25% of VFADE limit
- Within VFADE

(VFADE: Variation from Average District Enrolment)

Cover page for your submission

Please complete and attach to your submission. This information will only be used if Commissioners need to make contact.

Full Name	
I want to have my name published with my submission (individuals only)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Organisation (if applicable)	
Street address	
Contact phone	
Email address	

Have you attached any other electronic files with your submission? Yes No

If you are attaching GIS map files, they must be in a MapInfo (*.TAB) format using a GDA94 projection. If you are having difficulties sending us your GIS files, please contact us for assistance.

Phone: (08) 9214 0450

Lodging Submission:

Once completed, please attach this document to your submission.

Email: boundaries@waec.wa.gov.au

Fax: (08) 9214 0455

Postal: GPO Box F316
Perth WA 6841

Please Note:

All submissions are welcomed by the Electoral Distribution Commissioners and all will be made available for public viewing at the Office of the Electoral Distribution Commissioners and on the [website](#).

Organisations, political parties and organised proforma submissions will be identified while individuals will not be identified unless advice is received to opt in.

If the cover page template is used it is recommended individuals do not include any identifying information in submissions as this may be published.

Fact Sheet 7: Optional Submission Template

All submissions are welcomed by the Electoral Distribution Commissioners and all will be made available for public viewing at the Office of the Electoral Distribution Commissioners and on the [Electoral Boundaries WA website](#).

Organisations, political parties and organised proforma submissions will be identified while individuals will not be identified unless advice is received to opt in.

If the [cover page template](#) is used, it is recommended individuals do not include any identifying information in submissions as this may be published.

It would be most helpful if your ideas could include the following broad areas.

1. Cover page

Provide personal contact information as per the [cover sheet](#). This information will only be used if the Commissioners need to make contact.

2. Who you represent

Are you an individual or representing an organisation or community group? Please give a brief description of your group and what support you have for your ideas.

3. Nominate your locality

Which area is your submission about? Mention all suburbs or localities.

4. You might want to consider

It is important to keep a few things in mind when making a submission. For example:

- The review is of the whole State, so suggestions about individual districts need to be balanced against the need by the Commissioners to distribute electors evenly across the State.
- Population changes in an electorate may mean a portion of a district may need to be removed or added from an adjacent district.
- If you are considering significant boundary changes it might mean a district's name needs to be changed. You can suggest a name.
- You can provide your ideas at some or all stages of the review. You might wish to see the ideas of others first before commenting.