

SUBMISSION

The *Electoral Distribution Act 1947* (“the Act”) provides the basis for the redistribution process. Section 6 of the Act sets out the division of the districts between the metropolitan area and the remainder of the State. Sec.9 sets out that, in addition, the State is to be divided into regions and what these regions comprise. Sec.7 of the Act sets out the criteria that should be considered in setting the boundaries of the State.

Sec.6 sets out the requirements as to the average enrolments in the metropolitan and country districts (“the quota enrolments”) The minimum and maximum enrolments around the quota enrolments are mandatory. The requirements in sec.7 merely set out the factors to be considered and bound the mandatory requirements.

Enrolments and quotas

The enrolment quota for the metropolitan districts is 26,454 voters with no more than 30,422 voters and no fewer than 22,486 voters.

The enrolment quotas for the country districts is 13,735, with no more than 15,795 voters and no fewer than 11,675 voters.

There is no requirement that projected enrolments for the new districts be equal or even approximately equal. I have sought to provide some sort of equality of projected enrolments within each of the regions. The projected metropolitan quota is 29,729 voters and for the country districts it is 15,339 voters.

The regions all share a similar experience; high growth in some parts and low growth in other parts of the region. This has made this task very difficult to achieve.

To this end Tables 3.1 to 4.3 set out the proposed enrolments for each of the suggested districts.

The maps accompanying the submission set out the proposed boundaries for these suggested districts.

The Regions

The provisions in the Act in districting the regions and the districts involve an interrelationship through sections 7 and 9 as the boundaries of the regions are determined only with reference to the existing boundaries and to land use. Because sec.9 requires that the regions consist of complete districts, it effectively means that the boundaries of the regions can only be determined once the districts have been determined. But, because sec.7 requires consideration of the existing boundaries of the regions and districts in determining the new boundaries, it is not such a simple process.

In devising these suggested boundaries, I have followed existing regional boundaries except as follows:

Mining and Pastoral – Agricultural Regions

This region has been slightly expanded so as to cover the entire Yilgarn Shire. This has been done to accommodate the declining populations of the current Mining and Pastoral Region and in particular the declining population of the southern half of the region.

The Agricultural Region, from which the remainder of the Yilgarn Shire is excised, is also experiencing a decline in population relative to the South West and Mining and Pastoral Regions. The loss of population in this region is compensated through a change in the number of districts in this region. This is discussed later.

South and East Metropolitan Regions

These regions have on the basis of the enrolment quotas enrolments that allow for 9.7 and 10.3 districts respectively. Although there is no requirement that the regions be of equal size or of relatively equal size, the symmetry between 14-10-10 districts within the regions and 7-5-5 MLCs representing the regions is appealing. To equalise the regions, I have transferred from the East Metropolitan Region that part of the current district of Thornlie which is in the City of Canning into the South Metropolitan Region.

An alternative could have been to add part of the current district of Belmont into the South Metropolitan Region, on the basis that the area forming the current districts of South Perth and Victoria Park will experience low growth and will end up with low enrolment districts. But any move of the South Metropolitan Region into the current Belmont district will involve this Region extending north and east of parts of the East Metropolitan Region and this is not geographically logical.

It may become more logical to swap these 2 districts out of the South Metropolitan region for 2 in the East Metropolitan Region so that the regions properly reflect their geography, but this is something best left for a time when it is more pressing.

Trend of demographic change

Country districts

The country districts show 6 current districts where the current enrolment has decreased from the last quotient date (7 February 1994) to the current quotient date (11 February 2002). In addition, 4 of these 6 are expected to decline on the basis of the projected 2007 figures. Of the other 2, Geraldton is expected to only marginally increase and Burrup will increase, but at half the statewide rate. [See Table 2]

The expected trends show that:

- the Agricultural Region will increase at approximately half the statewide average, with only that part of the current Greenough district near Geraldton to grow substantially. Compared to the State, the Region will go backwards;
- the Mining and Pastoral Region will also diminish proportionally to the State. The expected change in the southern half is a dramatic loss of population share, whereas in the north it will increase. The expected growth rate of the current Kimberley district is dramatic and the second highest in the State;
- the South West Region shows growth substantially higher than the State average, and particularly in the coastal belt from Mandurah to Margaret River.

When looking at the number of districts that could fit into the current regions, based on the quota enrolments, we get the following:

	Minimum	Maximum
Agricultural	6	7
Mining and Pastoral	5	5
South West	10	13

On the basis of the projected enrolments in 2007, these figures would be:

	Minimum	Maximum
Agricultural	6	7
Mining and Pastoral	5	5
South West	11	13

The Mining and Pastoral Region must lose a seat, which can only be picked up by the South West Region. In seeking to make districts in the South West that make sense within terms of community of interest and taking into account population growth, it appears that there should be 12 districts in the South West with a district shifting from the Agricultural Region. With the relatively declining, but otherwise stagnant population levels of the Agricultural Region, this change makes sense to occur now, rather than at the next redistribution in 2010.

The Agricultural Region, (besides the greater Geraldton area and the current Avon district) will probably continue to experience negative or very low population growth. This is best accommodated by 6 districts in the Region, rather than 7, with 2002 enrolments at the high end of the quota.

If the South West were to retain only 11 districts, then the very high growth in the Region could not be accommodated without radically splitting established communities of interest and local government boundaries.

Metropolitan districts

The trend in the metropolitan districts is quite simple. There are areas of dramatic growth (in the current Wanneroo, Joondalup, Swan Hills, Southern River, Cockburn, Peel and Rockingham districts) and the remainder of the metropolitan area has

average growth or relatively steady populations. Steady growth indicates a decline relative to the rest of the State and the Metropolitan area.

These trends show that:

- (i) the districts in the North Metropolitan Region must shift northwards, with very low growth in the southern half and very large growth in the northern half, resulting in a shift of a district from the south to the north;
- (ii) the districts in the East Metropolitan Region show greater growth than other parts of the metropolitan area (with exceptions), the result being that Swan Hills and Southern River need to shrink with the excised populations shifting in and out of the other districts; and
- (iii) the districts in the South Metropolitan Region are in the opposite position to those in the North Metropolitan Region, as the growth is in the southern half, with lower growth in the north. The incorporation of part of the district of Thornlie and the fact that the current districts of South Perth and Victoria Park cannot readily be expanded without crossing the Canning River, means that there is no justification or need, at this time, for radically shifting a district from the north to the south, rather there is a general move south.

SUGGESTIONS

COUNTRY DISTRICTS

AGRICULTURAL REGION

The districts in this Region are (outside of the boundary between the Geraldton and Greenough districts) built up from local government boundaries. This should continue.

In constructing the suggested districts, I started with the Geraldton and Greenough border. The 1994 redistribution moved the boundary created under the 1988 redistribution southwards, incorporating more of the City of Geraldton. I have suggested that this move continue and my proposed boundary moves the Geraldton district south and south-east to fully incorporate the City of Geraldton within the boundaries of the district and includes some “suburban” parts of the Shire of Greenough, currently included in the proposal to be incorporated within the City of Geraldton.

I then worked from the current district of Roe, going through the shires, adding them to make districts within the quota and with predicted 2007 enrolments that were manageable and within the sec.7 criteria.

In constructing the proposed districts of Northam and Moore, the high growth of the current Avon district presented a problem in that if it were retained in its current form (or slightly changed) then the next proposed district north would have to exclude the Toodyay Shire, but would incorporate most of the current Merredin district. This would, I believe, result in a district with less community of interest than the proposed Moore district.

MINING AND PASTORAL REGION

This region has the problem of explosive growth in the current Kimberley district with a dramatically declining Eyre district. The region has to lose a district and the enrolments and growth patterns mean that the Ningaloo and Eyre districts must be substantially combined.

On current enrolments, both the current Kimberley and Kalgoorlie districts fall easily within the quota. But Kimberley, on current boundaries, would be way above a “projected quota” in 2007. Although there is no requirement to equalise projected district enrolments, I submit that, where possible, proposed boundaries should allow for high growth districts to have low 2002 enrolments, and vice versa. Kalgoorlie would have a low 2007 enrolment on current boundaries. With the abolition of the Ningaloo and Eyre districts, the Kalgoorlie district should spread further into the Kalgoorlie-Boulder town. In effect this means a small change southwards into Boulder for the proposed Kalgoorlie district.

The proposed Kimberley district continues the “erosion” of the Kimberley region out of the district. Whereas the 1994 redistribution saw the loss of the Shire of Halls Creek from the district, this redistribution does not allow for a complete shire to be removed from the district (which could only have been Wyndham-East Kimberley). The choice is between splitting the Wyndham-East Kimberley shire between Wyndham and Kununurra or splitting the Derby-West Kimberley shire north of Fitzroy Crossing. I suggest the latter split, because the connection between Wyndham and Kununurra is closer, if not just merely geographically, than that between Fitzroy Crossing and any other coastal part of the district. If Kununurra were to be split off, the result would be a district south of Kimberley, with an unusual arm extending north. This sort of “add-on” seems to lack sense.

In the future, the growth in this area may be such that a district may end up being formed around the two western shires of the district, but that is probably too far in the future to be taken into account.

The shires of Roeburne and Port Hedland could be combined to make a meaningful district. However, I decided against this possibility because it would

- (i) end the split between the shires in the 1988 (Ashburton/Pilbara) and 1994 (Burrup/Pilbara) redistributions; and
- (ii) require a district to be formed out of the former Eyre district and the remainder of the Pilbara district that would show no community of interest.

Instead, by retaining this division between the shires, the current Pilbara district can more easily be modified such that the proposed new district resembles the current district.

The current district of Burrup then expands to encompass the remainder of the Ashburton Shire and goes south down the coast to include Exmouth Shire. I have suggested the name Fortescue for this new district.

What remains suffers from many defects but must be so, because of the over-riding need to not go outside of the quota band. I have suggested the name Gascoyne-Eyre for this new district. An alternative name could be Hartog.

SOUTH WEST

This region poses numerous problems arising from geography, the location and size of demographic change and the nature of the communities of interest. The region comprises urban areas (Bunbury and Mandurah), country towns with large growth (Busselton and Albany) and rural areas, all of which, other than the current Collie district, have projected growth greater than the State average.

The phenomenal growth from 1994 to 2002 and the expected growth from 2002 to 2007 have the effect that current boundaries can only be a rough guide. Particularly when 10 districts become 12. To this end, I have suggested that current boundaries operate only where they positively contribute to the other factors.

In seeking to make a suggested redistribution, a problem would arise with 11 districts rather than 12. These districts would require higher 2002 enrolments that would need to be able to cope with dramatic growth. I do not consider that it is possible to do this and provide some equality of projected enrolments among the districts in the 3 country regions.

Putting 11 districts into the South West would effectively require the splitting of the current Mitchell district, with Australind going north and Eaton going south. The advantage of such a split would be that a district could form around the current Collie

district. I believe though that the communities of interest around the current Mitchell district are stronger than any dissonance in the community of interest between the rural parts of the Shire of Harvey and the current Collie district, which would arise through maintaining a Mitchell district.

Mandurah / Dawesville

I suggest that the Dawesville district shrink to that part of the City of Mandurah on the southern or western side of Peel Inlet. The current Mandurah district expands slightly southwards into that part of the current Dawesville district north or east of Peel Inlet. The remainder of the Dawesville district moves into the current Murray-Wellington district. Any community of interest issues that arise from incorporating parts of urban Mandurah into rural and semi-urban Murray-Wellington are legitimate, but are subservient to quota issues. Although Dawesville as suggested remains low on 2007 figures, the boundaries will be applicable until the 2103 election and to cope with what will be continuing strong growth, the projected 2007 enrolment can be set low.

Murray

With the addition of part of Dawesville as set out above, the new district of Murray shrinks by excluding the southern part of the current district of Murray-Wellington. This makes the new district similar to the Murray district existing prior to the 1994 redistribution, though without Dawesville itself. This shrinking minimises any community of interest problems outlined above.

Bunbury / Mitchell

The suggested boundary for Bunbury is very similar to the existing boundary of Bunbury. The new Mitchell retains the northern half of the existing Mitchell district, whilst losing the southern half. The area north of Bunbury, could be split between Australind and Eaton, but I suggest that Australind now has a stronger community of interest with Eaton and Bunbury than with the rural parts of Harvey and Waroona Shires.

The district of Mitchell has historically been located south and east of Bunbury. As it moves north now, although I suggest that the name remain, an alternative name for this new district is Leschanault.

Harvey-Collie

With the retention of the Australind - Eaton link, the only solution to districting this area, is to move eastwards into the current Collie district and to end the long history of a Collie based electorate. The relatively declining population of Collie justifies such a move. The alternative would be to move south into Dardanup and Capel Shires, but this would force the current Collie district to move east into the Agricultural region in order to maintain a quota or to move radically south towards the southern coast. As a consequence, the area south of Bunbury and west of Albany would need to split into areas without a community of interest.

Busselton

The current district of Vasse has to shrink dramatically to be within quota in 2002 and to not be excessively over-populated in 2007. The boundaries suggested take into account the fact that population growth in the Busselton area will outstrip the State and the South West too. The new district sheds most of the rural part of the old district of Vasse and becomes a district of coastal towns.

Leeuwin / Capel / Shannon

These 3 districts arise from the limitations imposed by the dramatic growth in the Busselton area. The western half of the current district of Warren - Blackwood, based on the Shire of Augusta – Margaret River is the core of the new district of Leeuwin. The boundaries move northwards into Vasse until they meet the new district of Capel, which is based on shire boundaries.

The Capel district is one of the products of the change from 10 to 12 districts suggested for the South West. It takes in the southern parts of the City of Bunbury, which were largely in the current district of Mitchell. As discussed above, Mitchell has historically been situated in an area similar to Capel, but this new district is substantively different from historical Mitchell districts, and so I do not suggest that this new district take the name Mitchell.

Shannon appears as a combination of the southern part of the former district of Collie and the eastern part of the former district of Warren – Blackwood. Notwithstanding

this, the district possesses considerable community of interest. It expands eastwards to incorporate Denmark Shire for quota reasons.

Albany / Stirling

Although Albany on its current boundaries fits well within the 2002 and 2007 enrolment quotas, I suggest that it shrink back from its present boundaries so that its enrolments (current and projected) are not out of step with the other districts in the region. In particular it allows Stirling to be maintained largely in its current form, though shifting east through the creation of Shannon.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

All 3 Regions face a similar issue. Very high growth in certain parts of the region compared to other parts of the region. All of the current districts should experience positive growth from 2002 to 2007, but the growth tends to be very high or low.

All parts of the metropolitan area have, in many ways, a similar community of interest to other parts except where it can be distinguished by local government or suburban interests. There are district communities, for example, in the North Metropolitan Region, suburbs west of the Mitchell Freeway are coastal whereas those east are not. The communities of interest in the north tend to run north – south, although towards the city, they tend to run east-west. In the East Metropolitan Region there are much more distinct communities such as the Swan Valley, the Hills and the South Eastern corridor. The South Metropolitan Region has a distinct split between the northern half focussed north on the Swan River, and the southern half based focussed on Cockburn Sound and southwards.

The overriding criterion is 2002 enrolment and this alone necessitates major changes because 3 districts are well outside of the quota and another is right on the edge.

NORTH METROPOLITAN

In the North Metropolitan Region, the current enrolments combined with demographic change require a shift north.

Cottesloe / Nedlands

These districts have moved northwards to make quota. The boundary between them along Selby Street continues until Grantham Street in Wembley. Floreat, west of Selby Street (but east of Bold Park Drive) is included in Floreat. The boundary for Nedlands moves east along Grantham Street and Lake Monger Drive until it meets the Mitchell Freeway, the current boundary of Nedlands.

Churchlands / (Innaloo) / Carine / Hillarys

The current district of Churchlands is low on enrolments and will experience low growth. The excisions made for Cottesloe and Nedlands will exacerbate these positions. I suggest that the district move slightly east to incorporate the remainder of the Town of Cambridge with the Mitchell Freeway as a “natural” barrier on the east. The district must move north and I suggest that Scarborough Beach Road is another natural road barrier. To make a quota, it must still include more voters after these changes. I have suggested that the proposed district incorporate the coastal part of the current district of Innaloo. This acts to abolish the coastal district that has been based on Scarborough - Innaloo – Karrinyup as part of the need to shift a district out of the south of the region into the north of the region.

These changes allow the current districts of Carine and Hillarys to remain largely unchanged, with Carine shifting slightly southwards to incorporate some of the current district of Innaloo with Karrinyup Road as a full southern boundary.

The effect of these changes is that the remainder of Innaloo can only be included in a district east of the remainder and requires the district to straddle the Mitchell Freeway. Although this “barrier” should not be readily crossed in determining boundaries, a district crossing the Mitchell Freeway in this area has existed for a while, be it the current Innaloo or Glendalough or Balcatta in the past.

Joondalup / Quinns Rock / Wanneroo

I have suggested that the “relocated” district be Quinns Rock. This district is effectively the coastal strip of the current district of Wanneroo. This proposed district is set at a very low enrolment as the expected growth is dramatic. The suggested Wanneroo is the remainder of the current district. The suggested Joondalup is the current Joondalup, though slightly reduced, with the excised portion going to Quinns Rock.

Perth / Maylands

Perth moves eastwards through the changes in Churchlands and Nedlands. As I have suggested no change to the boundary between the North and East Metropolitan Regions, this district can only move north unless Maylands were to be abolished or radically altered. I do not propose to do that. Perth moves into parts of the current district of Yokine to its north and east, with the boundaries of Green and Walcott Streets and Alexander Drive.

Maylands moves slightly north-westerly to make quota and allows Alexander Drive to become a constant division between districts.

Osborne Park / Nollamara / Girrawheen / Kingsley

The remainder of Innaloo west of the Mitchell Freeway expands eastward into the western half of the current district of Yokine, which is effectively the other half of a district abolished through the shift north. This change joins Osborne Park, Tuart Hill and Joondanna to Innaloo. The boundary for this new district is Flinders Street in the east. I suggest that this district be named Osborne Park.

The remainder of Yokine, being that part bounded by Flinders Street and Alexander Drive is attached to the more southerly part of Nollamara to form a slightly odd looking district. Notwithstanding its shape, the areas are not without community of interest.

The new Nollamara district now uses Reid Highway as its natural northern boundary. Girrawheen moves slightly south to this barrier. Kingsley needs only to take a small

amount of voters from Girrawheen to fit within quota and it acquires a natural shape of complete suburbs.

EAST METROPOLITAN

This Region will experience large growth, with the current Southern River and Swan Hills districts experiencing very high growth and others experiencing growth around the metropolitan average. The effect of this is that many current districts could remain unchanged and still fit within the 2002 quota and remain equal under the 2007 “quota”. The dramatic growth in these first two districts, as well as very low growth in other districts means that most districts need to be changed to accommodate the over and under enrolments.

Ballajura

I have not suggested any change to this district.

Bassendean

I have moved the district slightly north-east into Beechboro to bring it into quota. The suggested boundary could have gone further in this direction, but the further it goes, the more likely it is to encroach on the Swan Valley, which has, I believe a community of interest distinct from the suburbs of Bassendean.

Swan Hills / Midland / Darling Range

I have shifted that part of the current Midland district that is west of the Swan River out of Midland and into Swan Hills. I believe that it shares a greater community of interest with other parts of the Swan Hills district than it does with a more urban Midland. This allows Midland to remain in quota and allows for bigger changes in Swan Hills along the Darling Range boundary where the communities of interest between districts is great.

I have shifted the Swan Hills – Darling Range boundary north, so that Great Eastern Highway (in the west) becomes an appropriate split between the 2 districts. Although this part of Swan Hills is (like the parts remaining) a part of the Mundaring Shire, Darlington and surrounding areas, which will shift to Darling Range, have a big

similarity with Kalamunda and Lesmurdie in terms of socio-economic background and community of interest.

Darling Range needs to adjust slightly at the southern end so that it falls within quota. This continues the split of the Lesmurdie area.

With growth in the Swan Valley being high, I anticipate that the boundaries between the districts in the Hills will shift dramatically at the 2010 redistribution.

Belmont

I have not suggested any change to this district.

Thornlie / Southern River

With the loss of the City of Canning portion of the current Thornlie district to the South Metropolitan Region, this district is able to accommodate a large amount of the excess population in the Southern River. In addition, I have made Thornlie a district entirely west or south of the Canning River, with that portion that was north or east of the river moving into Roleystone to accommodate losses in quota in that electorate due to the required changes to the Armadale district (see below).

I have aligned the 2 suggested districts north –south, rather than east –west (both of which are possible) on the basis that it reflects the current boundaries.

Armadale

This district is experiencing a very low growth rate and without significant additions will have a projected enrolment greatly different from the other districts in the region. I have moved the district eastwards, remaining within the City of Armadale, rather than to shift westwards into the City of Gosnells, so as to not radically alter the districts of Thornlie and Southern River. This move shifts the district into Bedfordale and Roleystone in the south and north respectively.

It was not possible to recreate a district similar to that arising under the 1988 redistribution, which extended south into Serpentine-Jarrahdale, because of the high growth in the Southern River area.

Roleystone

In many ways this district ends up being what is left over of the south-east after it has otherwise been districted. The current Roleystone district is similar. It is difficult to see how parts of the City of Kwinana really have a community of interest with parts of Kalamunda Shire, but considering the fact that districts can only be formed out of parts of the Metropolitan area and the mandatory quota requirements, it is inevitable that a semi-rural district with substantial suburban elements would form.

Even though there is substantial inroads into the Roleystone area in the proposed district of Armadale, I have not suggested any change of name for this district.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN*Lathlain / South Perth*

These districts pose great problems because they are separated from the remainder of the region by the Canning River. They will (unless more dramatic changes are made in the regional boundaries) remain low enrolment districts. I do not suggest that the current Victoria Park shift south or east into the current Belmont district for the reasons set out above. I have shifted South Perth eastwards to ensure that the districts have roughly equivalent enrolments. The suggested shift is to incorporate parts of Victoria Park, which have previously been included in a previous South Perth district. As a result of the shift, I suggest that the current district be renamed Lathlain.

Bannister

This district is the current district of Riverton plus that part of the current Thornlie district that I suggest be shifted into the South Metropolitan Region. This new district allows for minimal changes to the Murdoch district. The name change reflects the shift east and refers to Bannister Creek.

Fremantle

I suggest that the district move east to incorporate that part of the City of Fremantle west of Stock Road in the current Willagee district. The only alternative is to move

the district down the coast further into the City of Cockburn, which would have less community of interest.

Alfred Cove / Murdoch

I have suggested the retention of Alfred Cove rather than splitting into two districts north – south as was the case arising from the 1988 redistribution. To do so would involve the abolition of both the Willagee and Murdoch districts, which is not necessary. The new Bannister district allows the current Murdoch district to change only marginally if Alfred Cove remains. I prefer shifting Alfred Cove southwards to Leach Highway, allowing it to take advantage of another “natural” road boundary in the metropolitan area, rather than radically altering a number of districts.

Murdoch moves slightly west until North Lake Road, making the Winthrop area entirely within the Murdoch district.

Bibra Lake / Cockburn / Warnbro / Rockingham

The high growth in this part of the region results in a shift of the districts south. Whereas Rockingham only needs a minor change, the current district of Peel needs to be radically reduced. The northern half of this district is the Kwinana township and I suggest that the township be removed. The boundary I chose is Wellard and Bertram Roads. I suggest that this new southerly district be named Warnbro.

With Kwinana no longer in a Peel-style district, it can only be part of a district joined to the southern half of the current Cockburn district. I suggest that Cockburn be split along the railway line from the western boundary and then along North Lake Road at the intersection with the railway line until the Kwinana Freeway in the east. This southern district can retain the name Cockburn.

The northern district being the northern half of Cockburn and the remainder of Willagee, I suggest be named Bibra Lake.

Table 1

Metropolitan districts 2002 and 2007 enrolments and growth

District	2002 enrolment	2007 enrolment	Region	% Change
Kingsley	25617	25896	N	1.09
Hillarys	27630	28031	N	1.45
Carine	24655	25049	N	1.60
Churchlands	23727	24206	N	2.02
Armadale	25821	26495	E	2.61
Yokine	24428	25120	N	2.83
Darling Range	26070	26847	E	2.98
Cottesloe	25259	26049	N	3.13
South Perth	24312	25226	S	3.76
Riverton	24255	25259	S	4.14
Murdoch	24094	25149	S	4.38
Nollamara	24027	25111	N	4.51
Maylands	25737	26964	N	4.77
Nedlands	23407	24638	N	5.26
Alfred Cove	24897	26408	S	6.07
Bassendean	25592	27162	E	6.13
Willagee	24177	25748	S	6.50
Girrawheen	23657	25219	N	6.60
Ballajura	28259	30361	N	7.48
Fremantle	24833	26744	S	7.70
Innaloo	25788	27977	N	8.49
Roleystone	26754	29139	E	8.91
Thornlie	24761	27093	E	9.42
Victoria Park	25433	28146	S	10.67
Perth	23409	26057	N	11.31
Midland	26809	30105	E	12.29
Belmont	26502	29820	E	12.52
Rockingham	23973	2746	S	14.49
Southern River	33220	38957	E	17.27
Cockburn	27579	32765	S	18.80
Joondalup	30128	35966	N	19.38
Swan Hills	30430	37322	E	22.65
Peel	33013	41123	S	24.57
Wanneroo	41207	55552	N	34.81

Table 2

Country districts 2002 and 2007 enrolments and growth

District	2002 enrolment	2007 enrolment	Region	% Change
Eyre	9363	8340	MP	-10.93
Wagin	12558	12422	A	-1.08
Ningaloo	10469	10433	MP	-0.34
Merredin	12407	12382	A	-0.2
Geraldton	11909	11977	A	0.57
Kalgoorlie	13216	13489	MP	2.07
Roe	13498	14037	A	3.99
Burrup	10918	11560	MP	5.88
Collie	13593	14419	SW	6.08
Moore	12971	14114	A	8.81
Pilbara	10499	11524	MP	9.76
Avon	13720	15224	A	10.96
Bunbury	13550	15045	SW	11.03
Albany	14458	16129	SW	11.56
Warren – Blackwood	16170	18315	SW	12.15
Murray – Wellington	15023	17018	SW	13.28
Stirling	14258	16166	SW	13.38
Greenough	14810	16871	A	13.92
Mandurah	14343	17034	SW	18.76
Dawesville	18217	22540	SW	23.73
Mitchell	18314	22895	SW	25.01
Vasse	17891	22667	SW	26.69
Kimberley	13772	18487	MP	34.24

Table 3.1

Agricultural Region – Proposed districts 2002 and 2007 enrolments

District Name	2002 enrolment	Variation from quota	2007 enrolment	Variation from “quota”
Geraldton	15001	9.21	15977	4.16
Greenough	15053	9.59	16260	6.00
Moore	15523	13.01	17253	12.48
Northam	15634	13.82	16416	7.02
Roe	15251	11.03	15622	1.85
Wagin	15092	9.87	15179	-1.04

Table 3.2

Mining and Pastoral Region – Proposed districts 2002 and 2007 enrolments

District Name	2002 enrolment	Variation from quota	2007 enrolment	Variation from “quota”
Fortescue	12721	-7.39	13543	-11.71
Gascoyne-Eyre	15590	13.50	14481	-5.59
Kalgoorlie	14234	3.63	14532	-5.26
Kimberley	12376	-9.90	16668	8.67
Pilbara	13635	-0.74	14940	-2.60

Table 3.3

South West Region – Proposed districts 2002 and 2007 enrolments

District Name	2002 enrolment	Variation from quota	2007 enrolment	Variation from “quota”
Albany	12559	-8.57	14462	-5.72
Bunbury	12191	-11.25	13526	-11.82
Busselton	13565	-1.24	17264	12.55
Capel	12840	-6.52	14768	-3.72
Dawesville	12804	-6.79	16074	4.79
Harvey-Collie	14274	3.92	15143	-1.28
Leeuwin	11908	-13.31	14570	-5.34
Mandurah	14344	4.43	16922	10.32
Mitchell	12104	-11.88	15953	4.00
Murray	13001	-5.35	15385	0.30
Shannon	13487	-1.81	14248	-7.11
Stirling	12740	-7.25	13783	-10.14

Table 4.1

East Metropolitan Region – Proposed districts 2002 and 2007 enrolments

District Name	2002 enrolment	Variation from quota	2007 enrolment	Variation from “quota”
Armadale	28219	6.67	29295	-1.46
Ballajura	28249	6.79	30361	2.13
Bassendean	27826	5.19	29690	-0.13
Belmont	26502	0.18	29820	0.31
Darling Range	28918	9.31	30134	1.36
Midland	26475	0.08	29711	-0.06
Roleystone	27224	2.91	30110	1.28
Southern River	26267	-0.71	29600	-0.43
Swan Hills	23838	-9.89	29785	0.18
Thornlie	25377	-4.07	29740	0.04

Table 4.2

North Metropolitan Region – Proposed districts 2002 and 2007 enrolments

District Name	2002 enrolment	Variation from quota	2007 enrolment	Variation from “quota”
Carine	27171	2.71	27750	-6.66
Churchlands	28841	9.02	29599	-0.44
Cottesloe	27281	3.13	28105	-5.46
Girrawheen	27213	2.87	28747	-3.30
Hillarys	27630	4.45	28030	-5.71
Joondalup	25629	-3.12	30343	2.07
Kingsley	26635	0.68	26922	-9.44
Maylands	27388	3.53	28608	-3.77
Nedlands	27264	3.06	28625	-3.71
Nollamara	25832	-2.35	27234	-8.39
Osborne Park	26616	0.61	28652	-3.62
Perth	25470	-3.72	28045	-5.66
Quinns Rock	22904	-13.42	31576	-6.21
Wanneroo	22802	-13.81	29599	-0.44

Table 4.3

South Metropolitan Region – Proposed districts 2002 and 2007 enrolments

District Name	2002 enrolment	Variation from quota	2007 enrolment	Variation from “quota”
Alfred Cove	28651	8.30	30084	1.19
Bannister	29568	11.77	30776	3.52
Bibra Lake	27786	5.04	31191	4.92
Cockburn	23768	-10.15	27994	-6.00
Fremantle	27088	2.40	29451	-0.94
Lathlain	24006	-9.25	26642	-10.38
Murdoch	27510	3.99	28732	-3.35
Rockingham	25264	-4.50	29082	-2.18
South Perth	25739	-2.70	26730	-10.09
Warnbro	22499	-14.95	29751	0.07

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Metropolitan districts

East Metropolitan Region

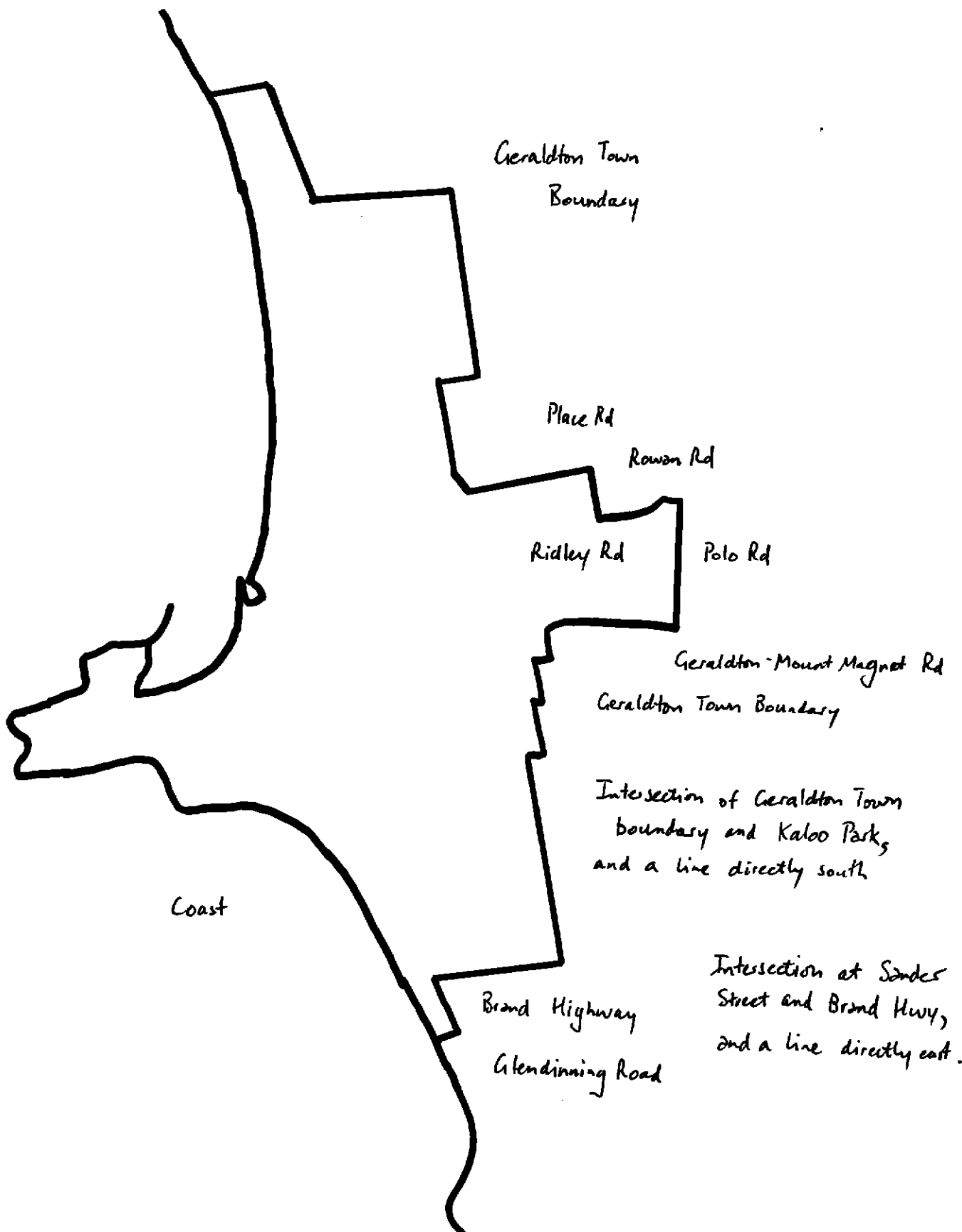
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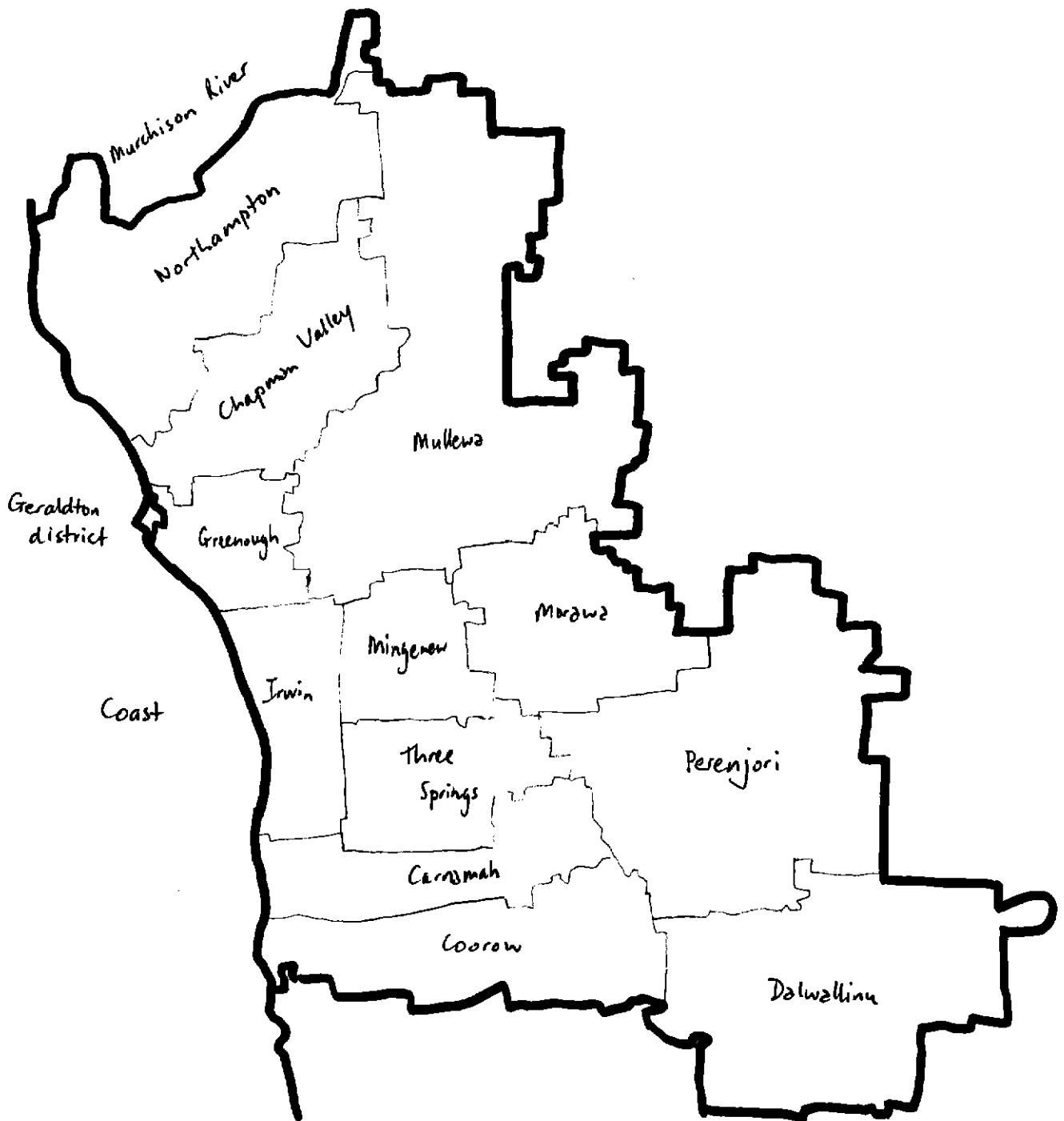
North Metropolitan Region

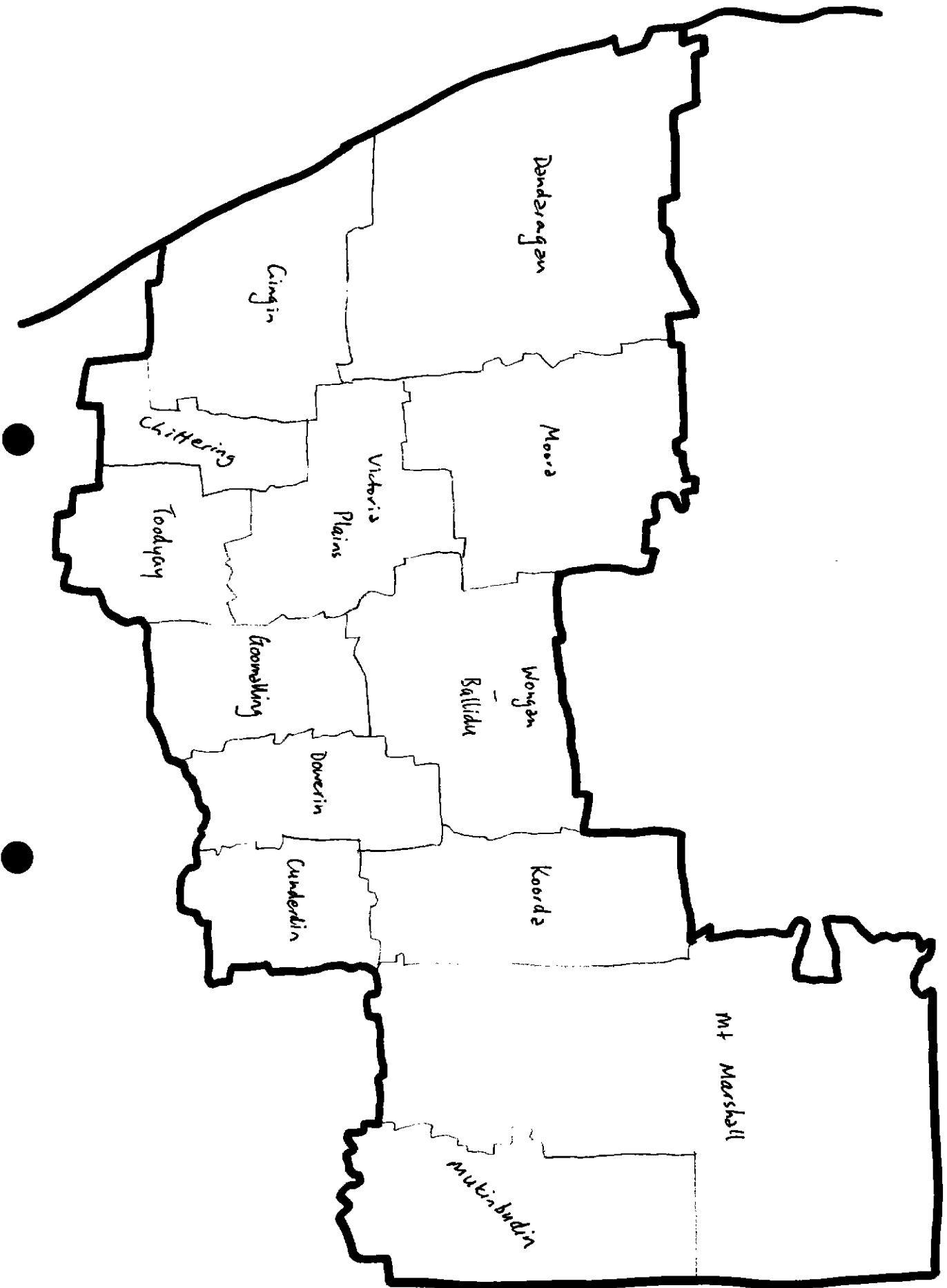
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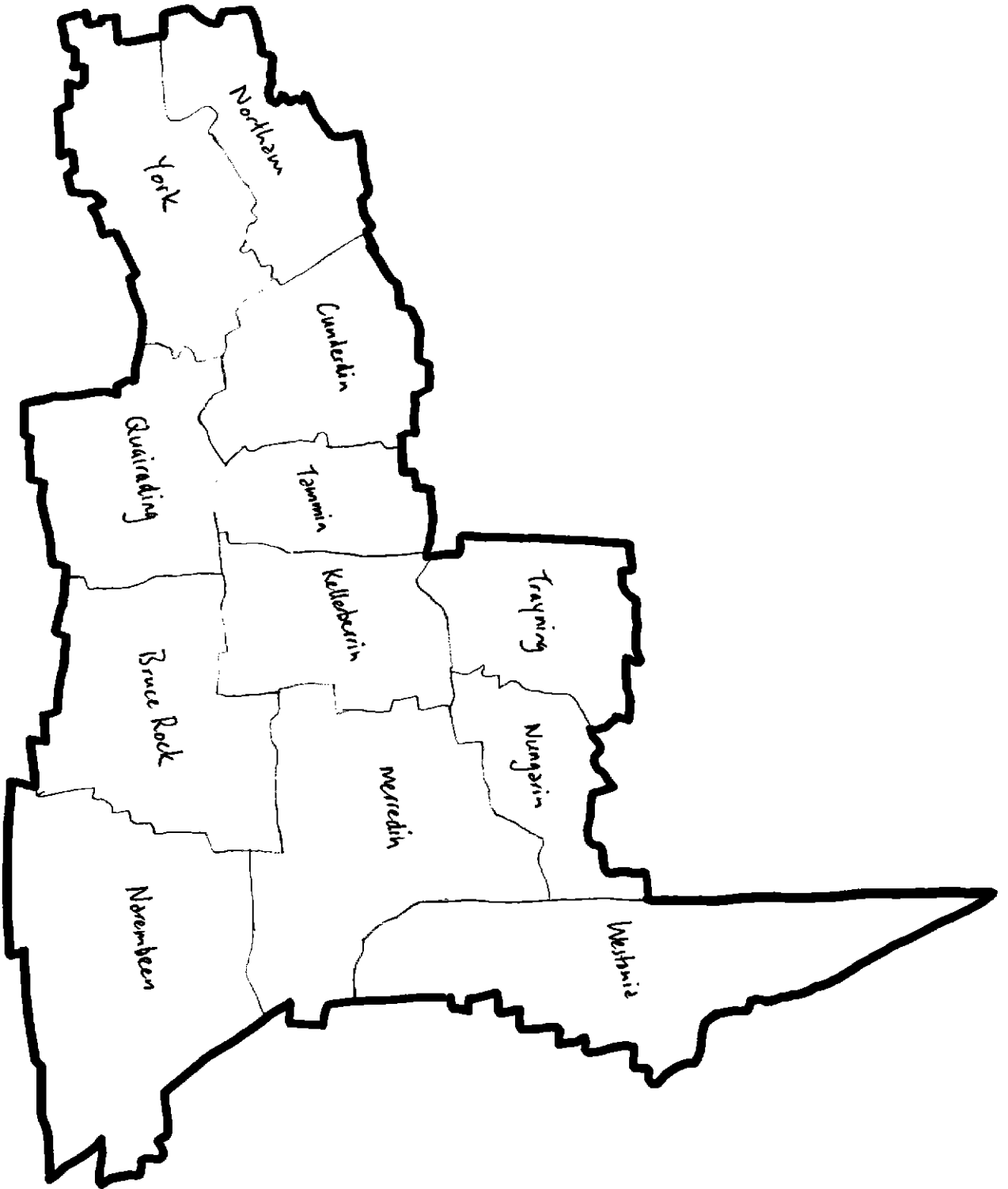
South Metropolitan Region

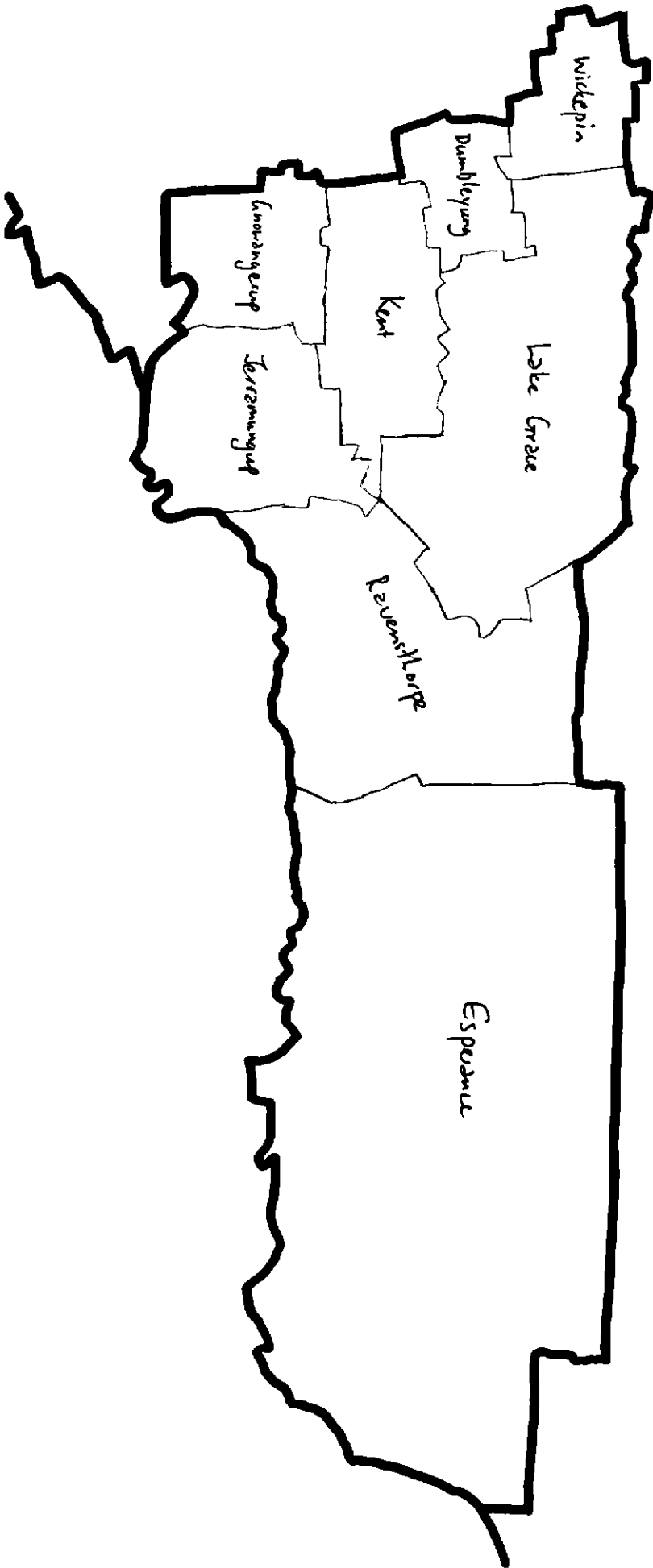
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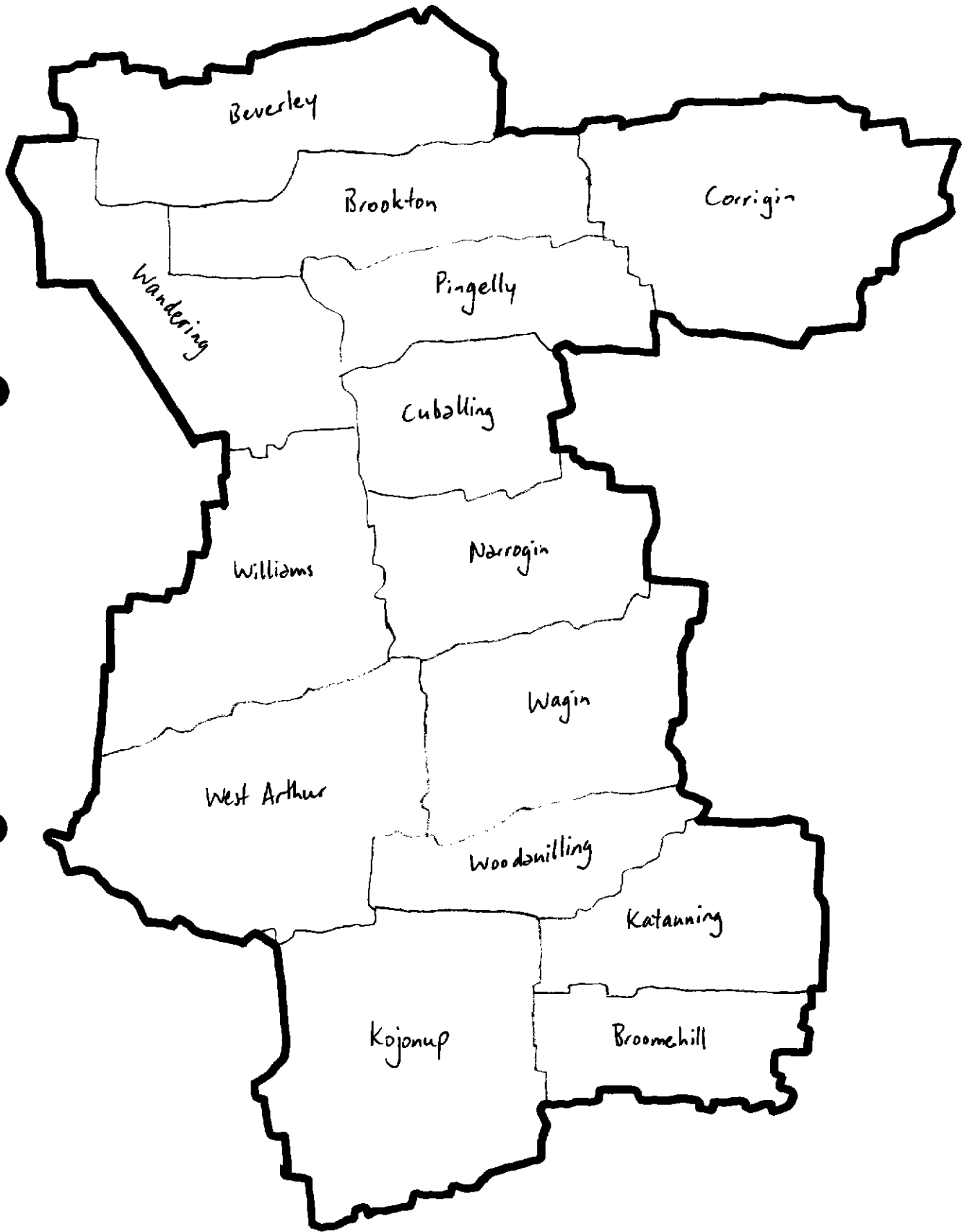


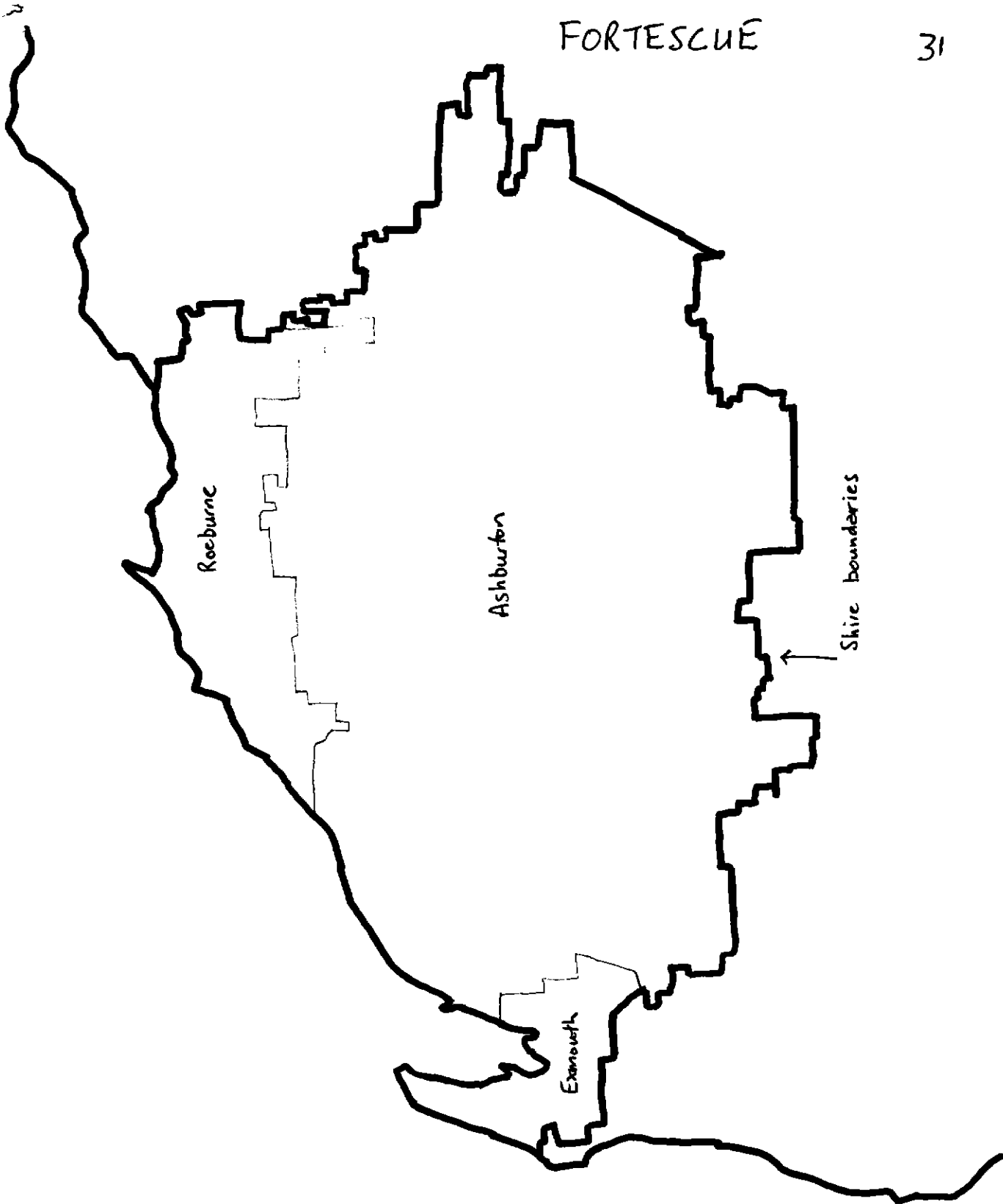


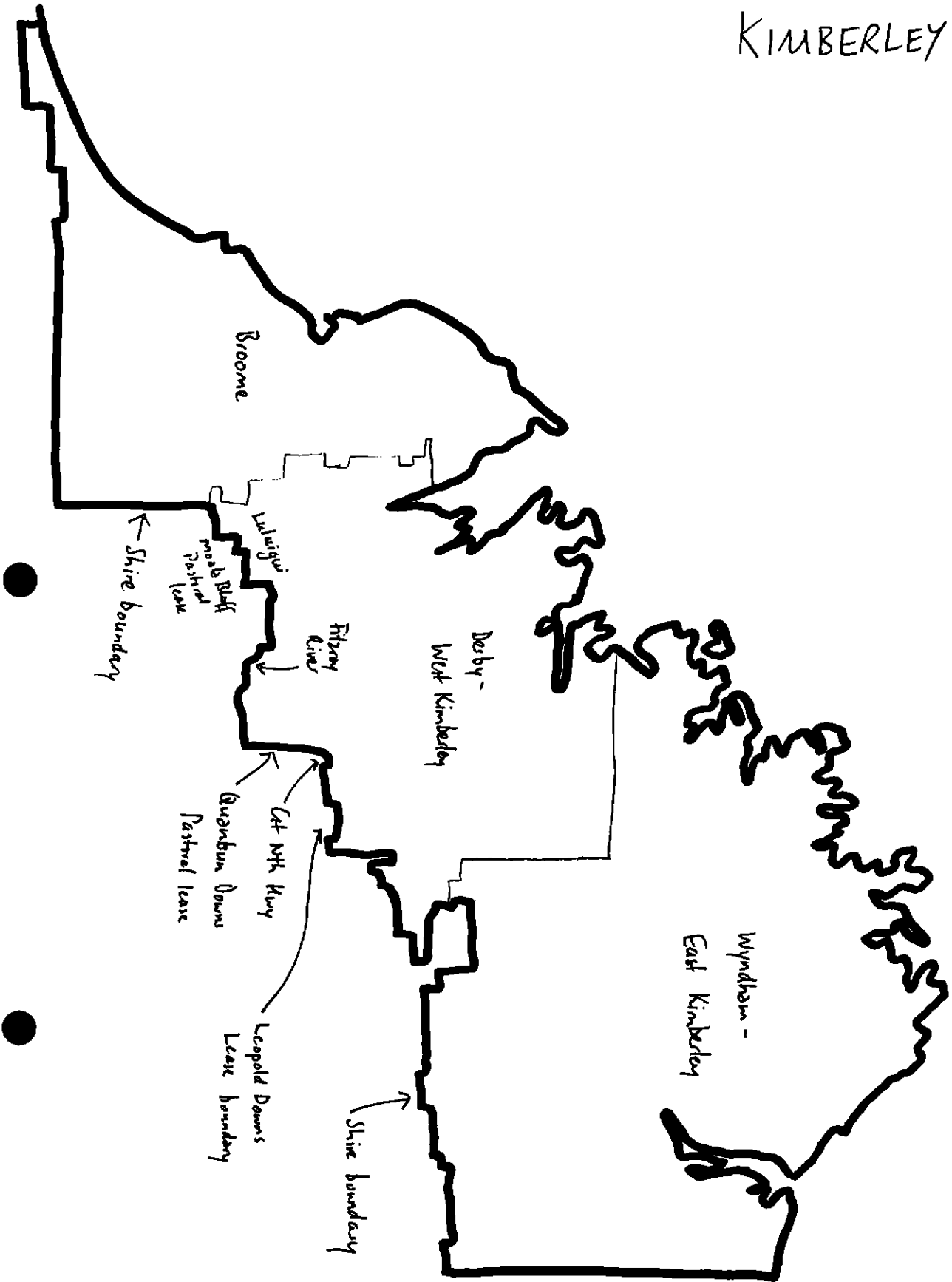


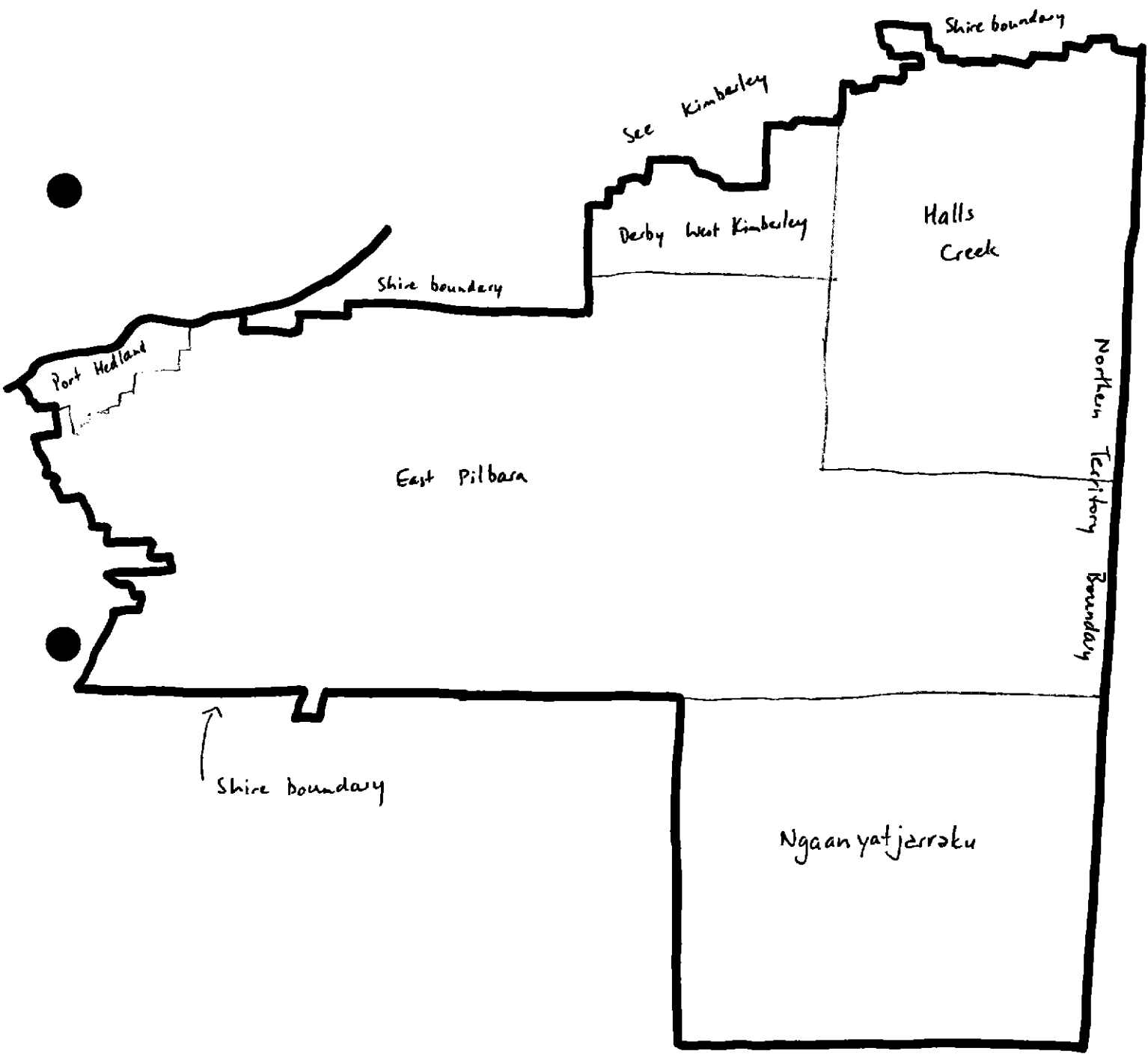


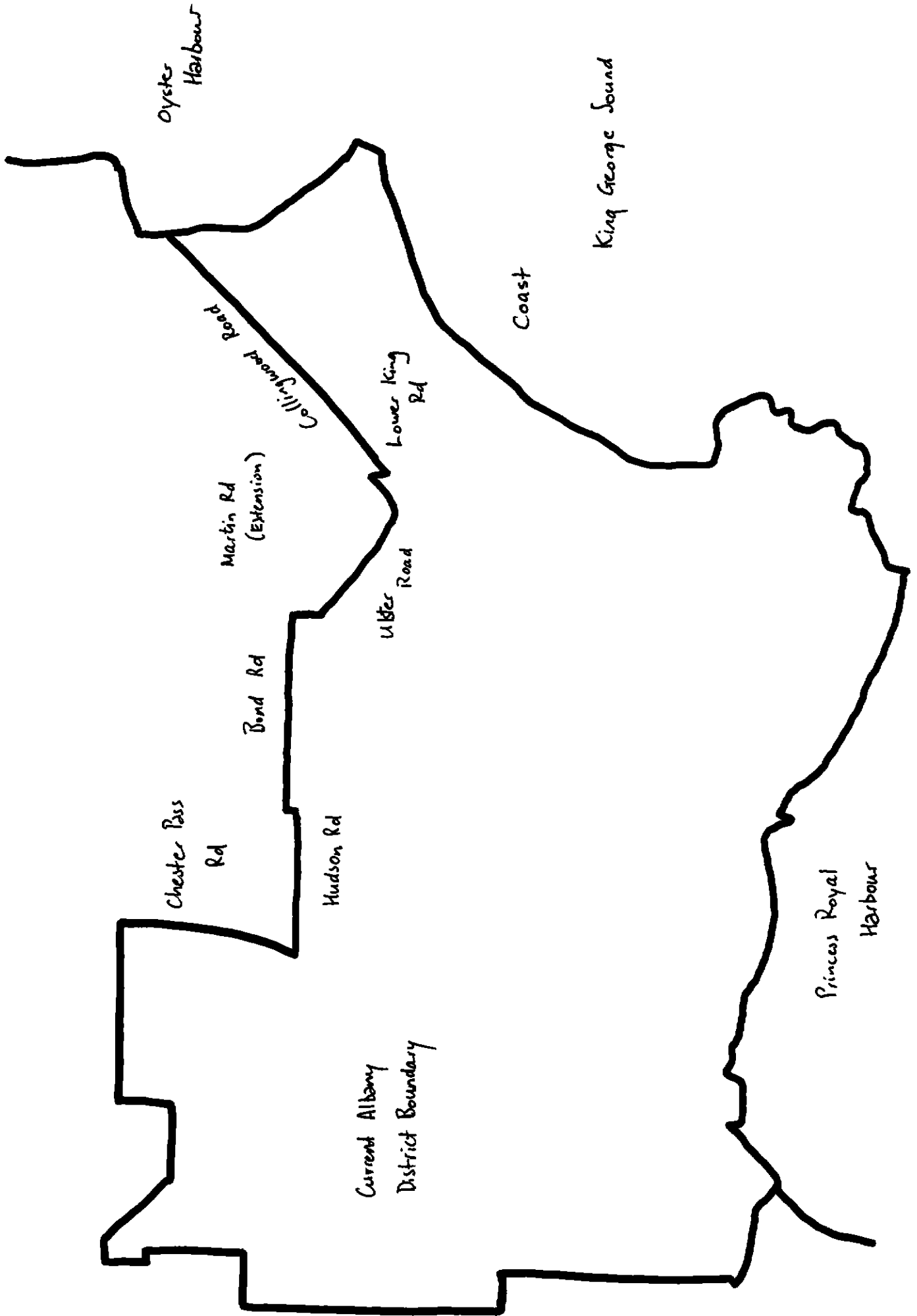




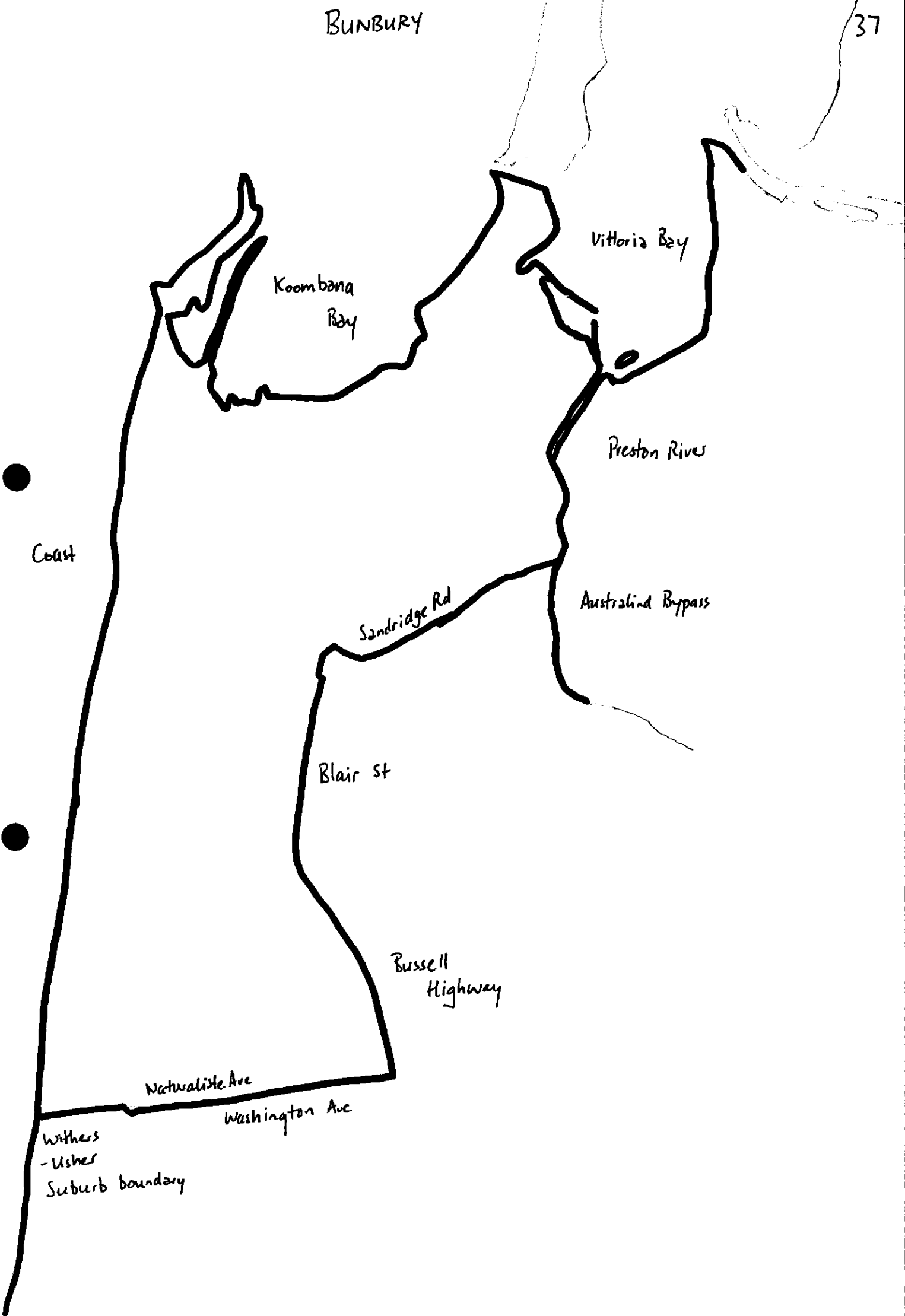








BUNBURY



Koomana Bay

Victoria Bay

Preston River

Coast

Sandridge Rd

Australind Bypass

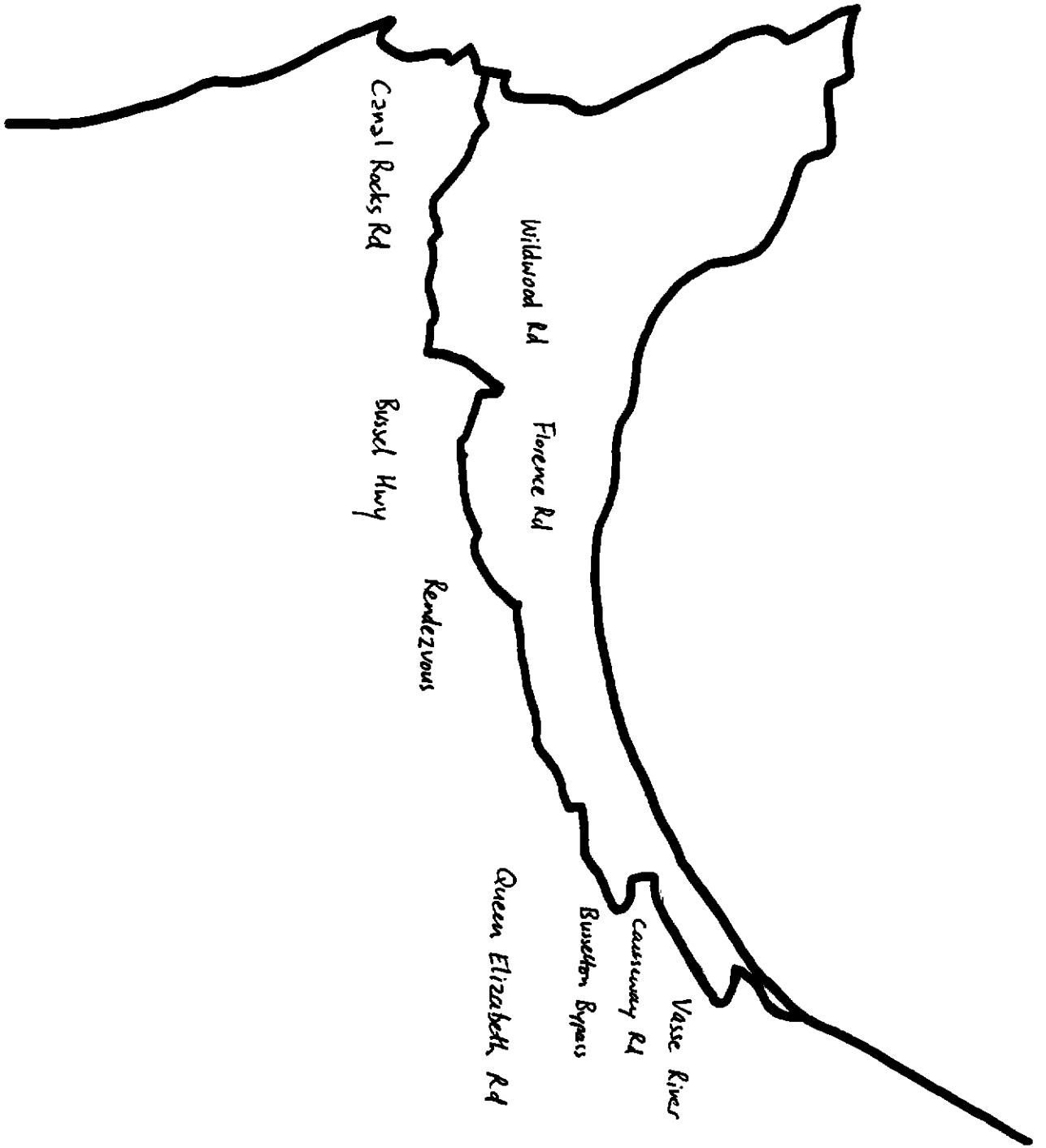
Blair St

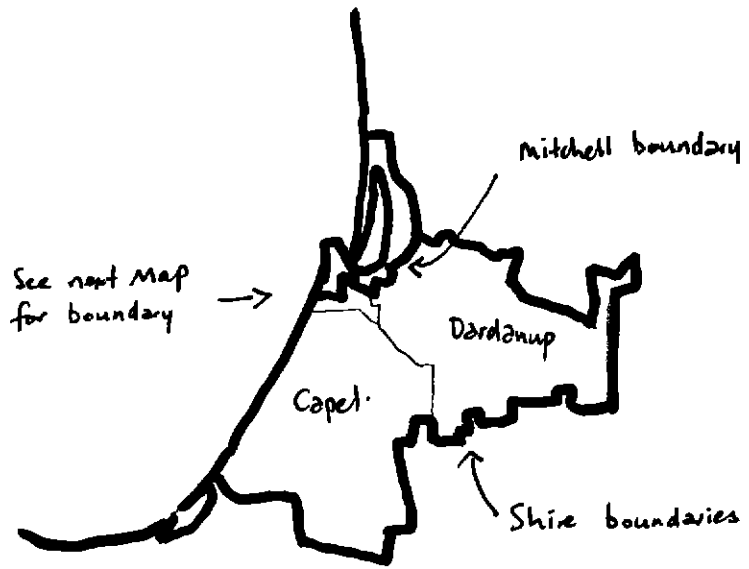
Bussell Highway

Nathaniel Ave

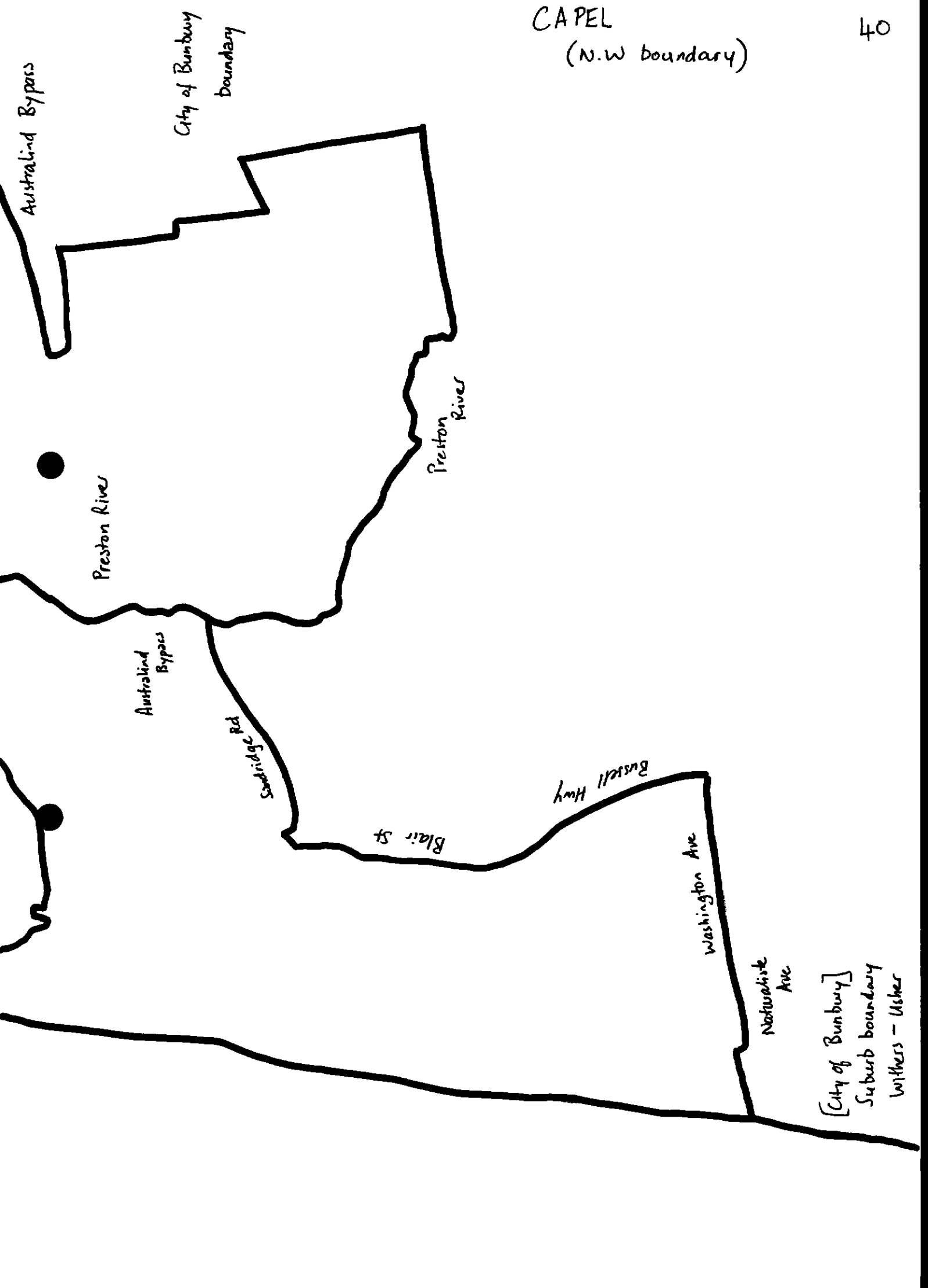
Washington Ave

Withers-Usher Suburb boundary





CAPEL
(N.W boundary)



Australind Bypass

City of Bunbury
boundary

Preston River

Preston River

Australind
Bypass

Summridge Rd

Blair St

Russell Hwy

Washington Ave

Naturalist
Ave

[City of Bunbury]
Suburb boundary
Withers - Usher

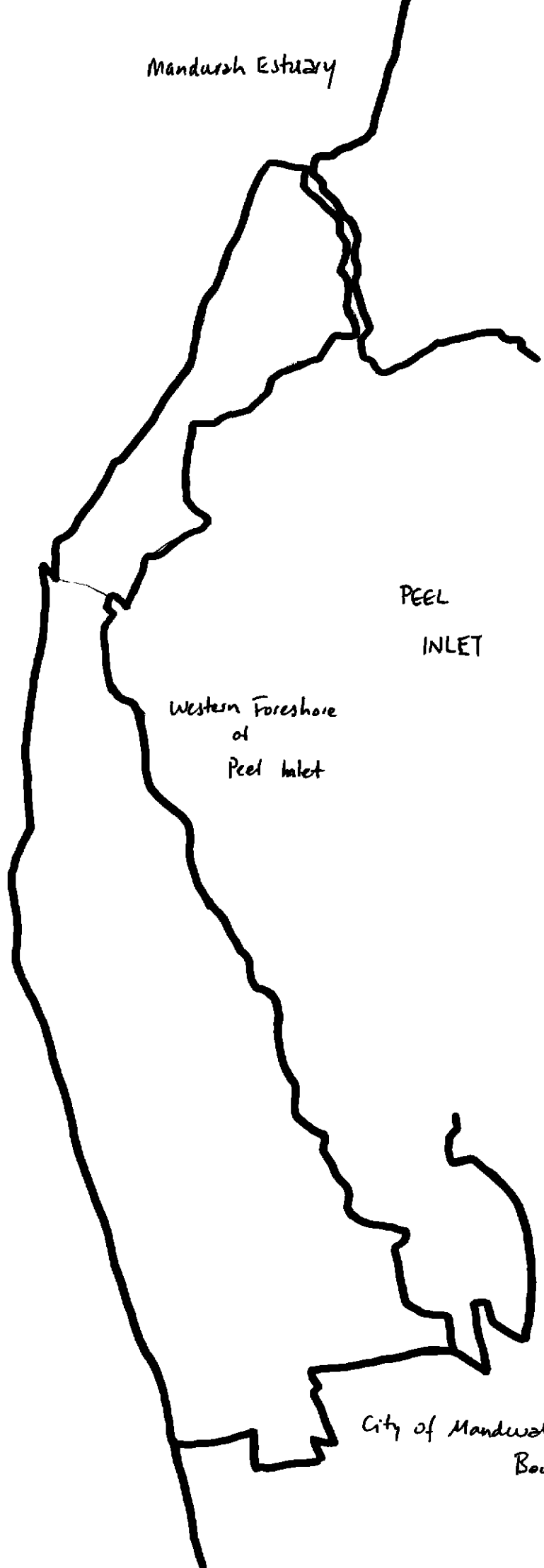
Mandurah Estuary

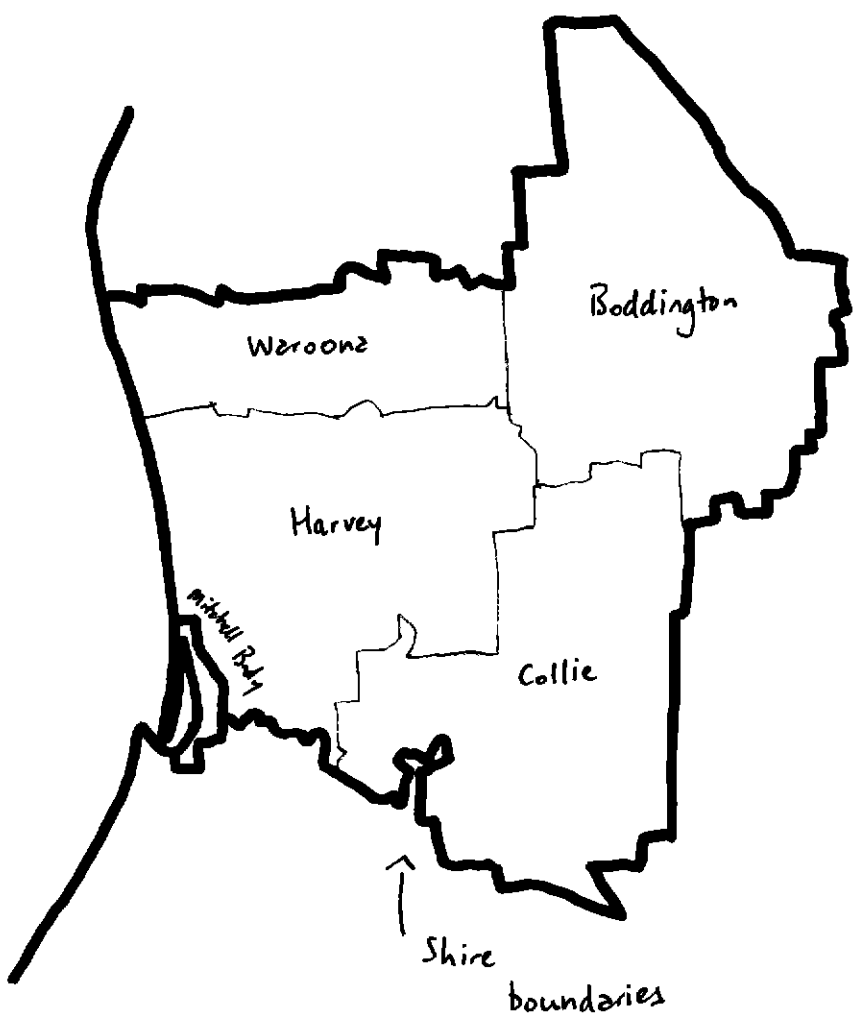
Coast

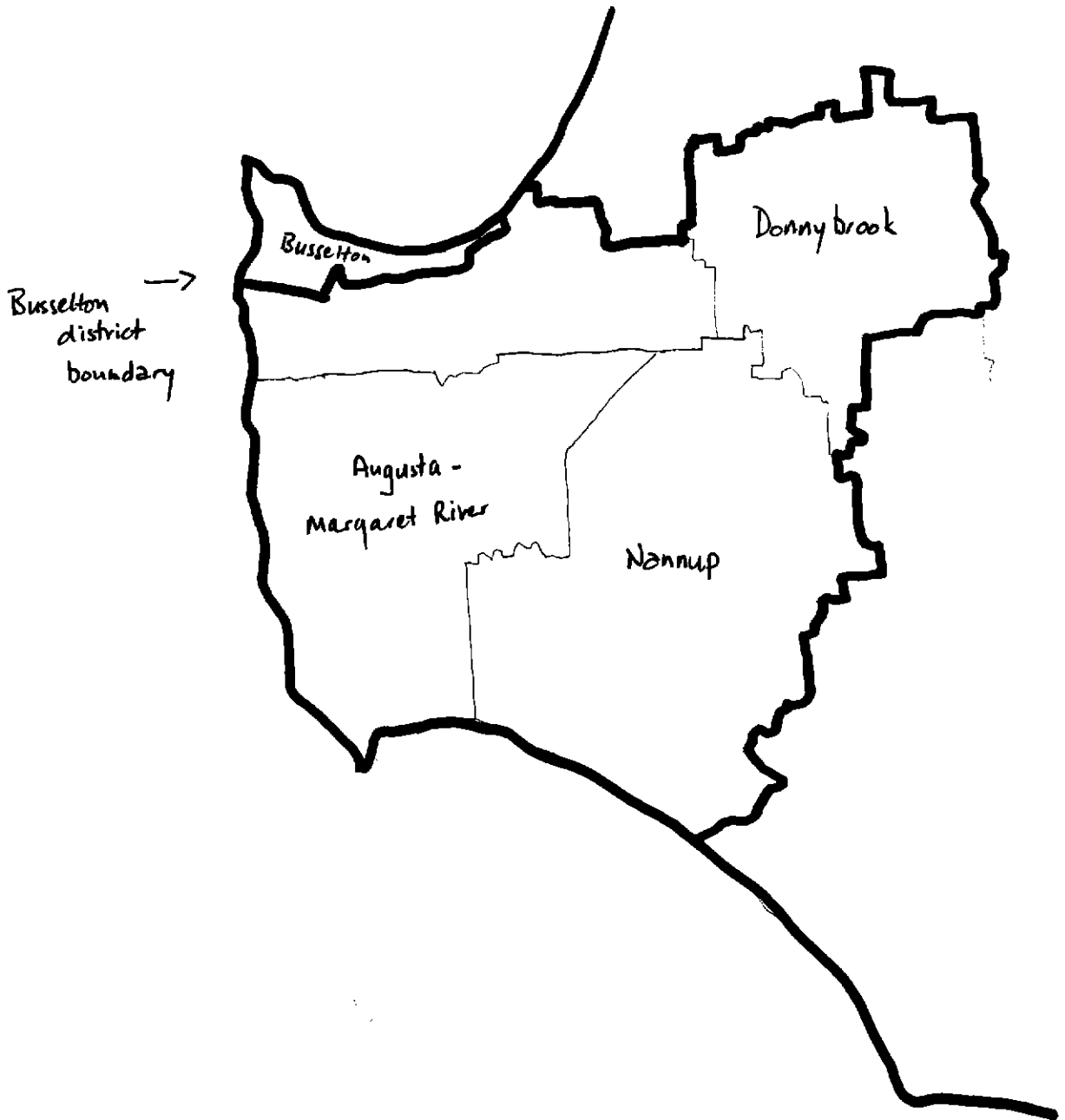
PEEL
INLET

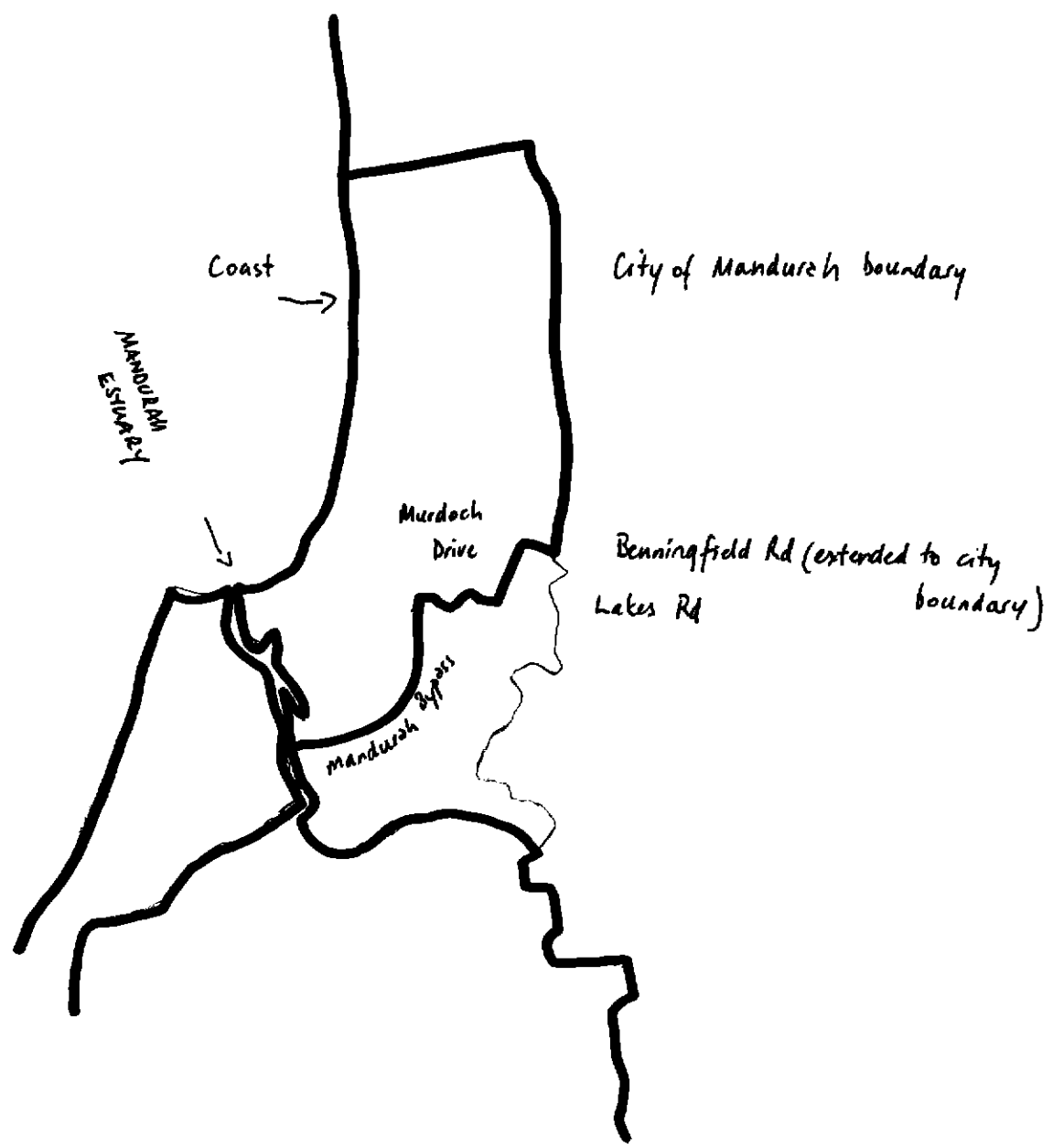
Western Foreshore
of
Peel Inlet

City of Mandurah
Boundary









Boundary Rd

Old Coast Rd

Coast

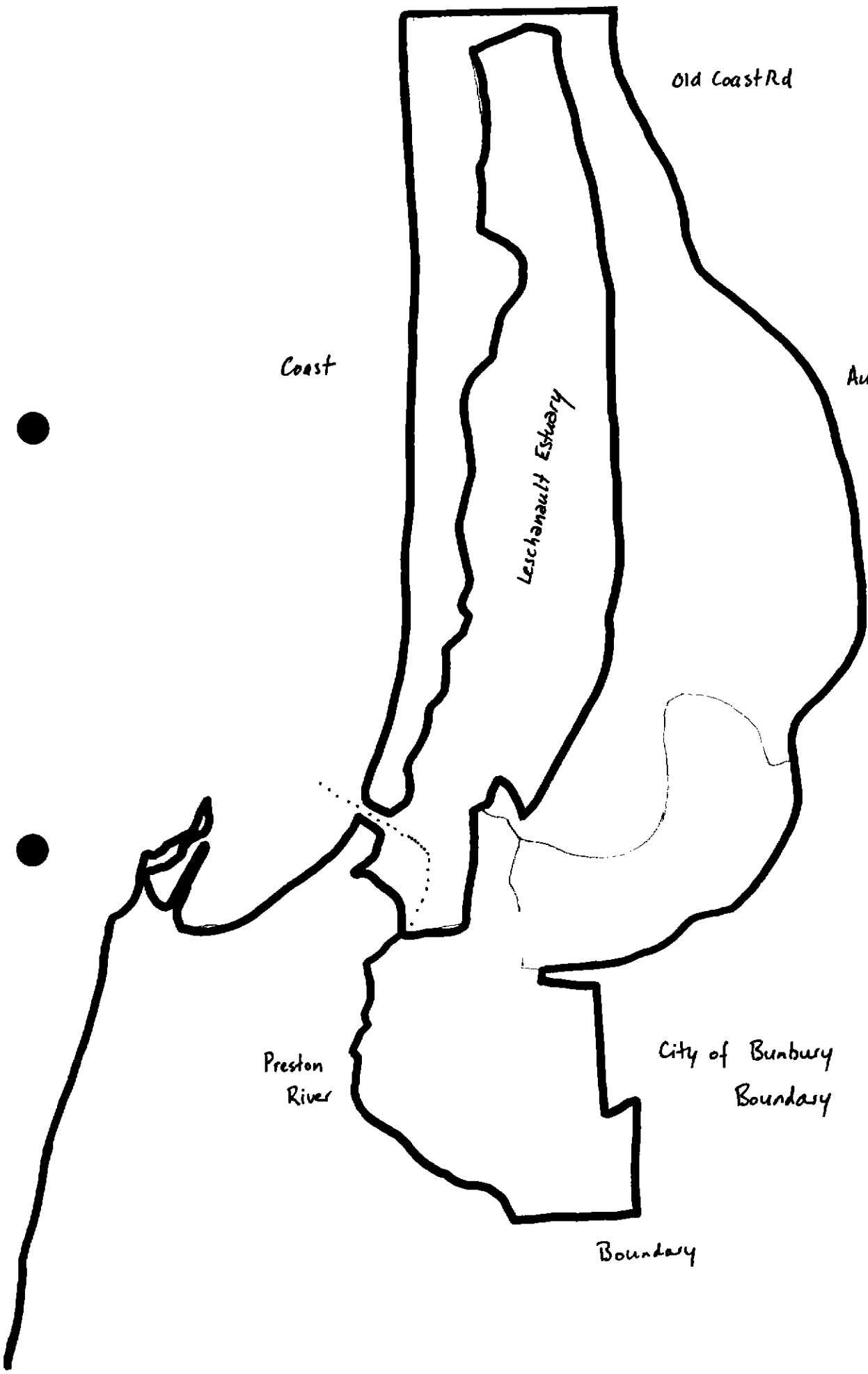
Australind
Bypass

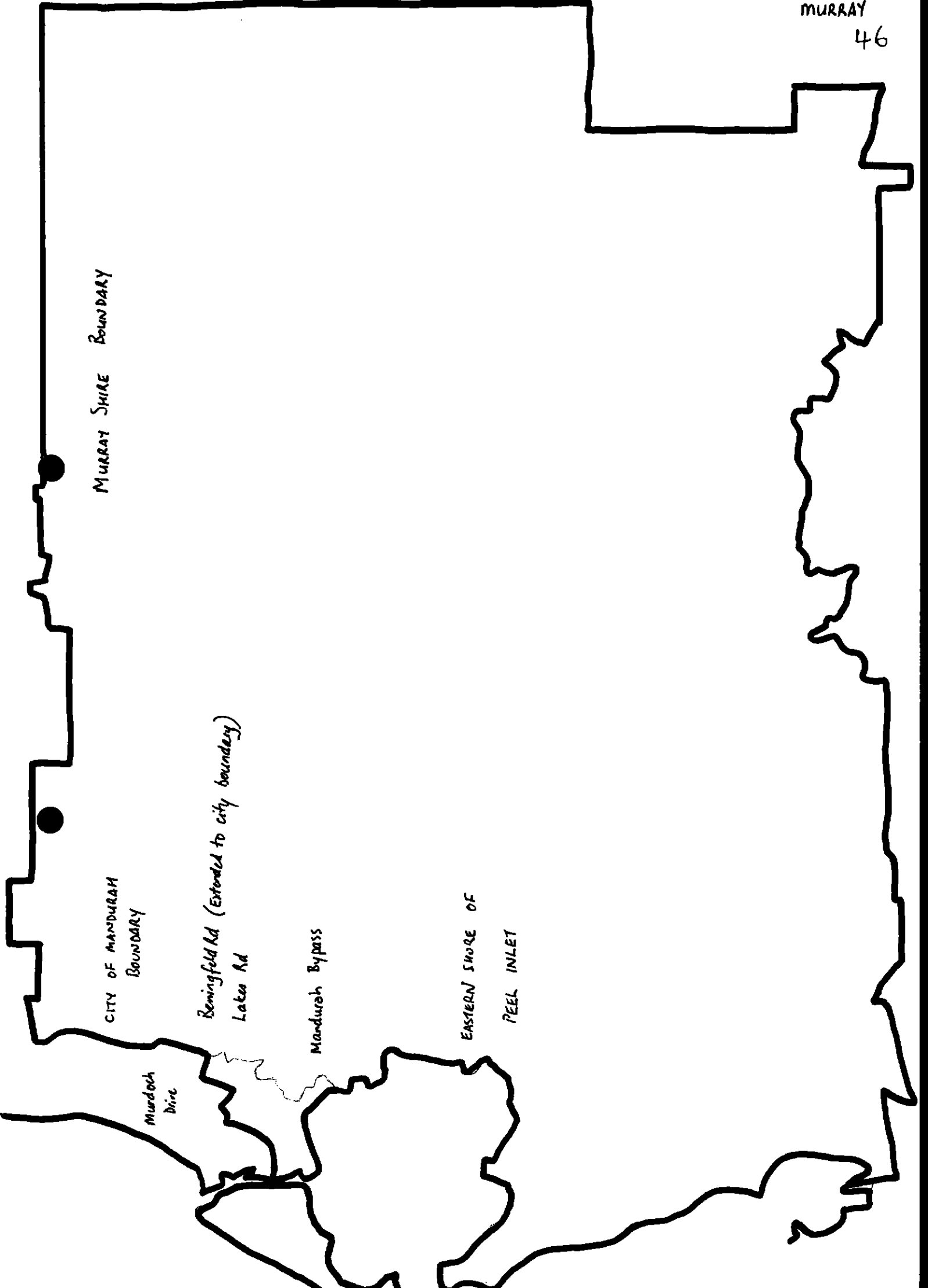
Leschenault Estuary

Preston
River

City of Bunbury
Boundary

Boundary





MURRAY SHIRE BOUNDARY

CITY OF MANDURAH BOUNDARY

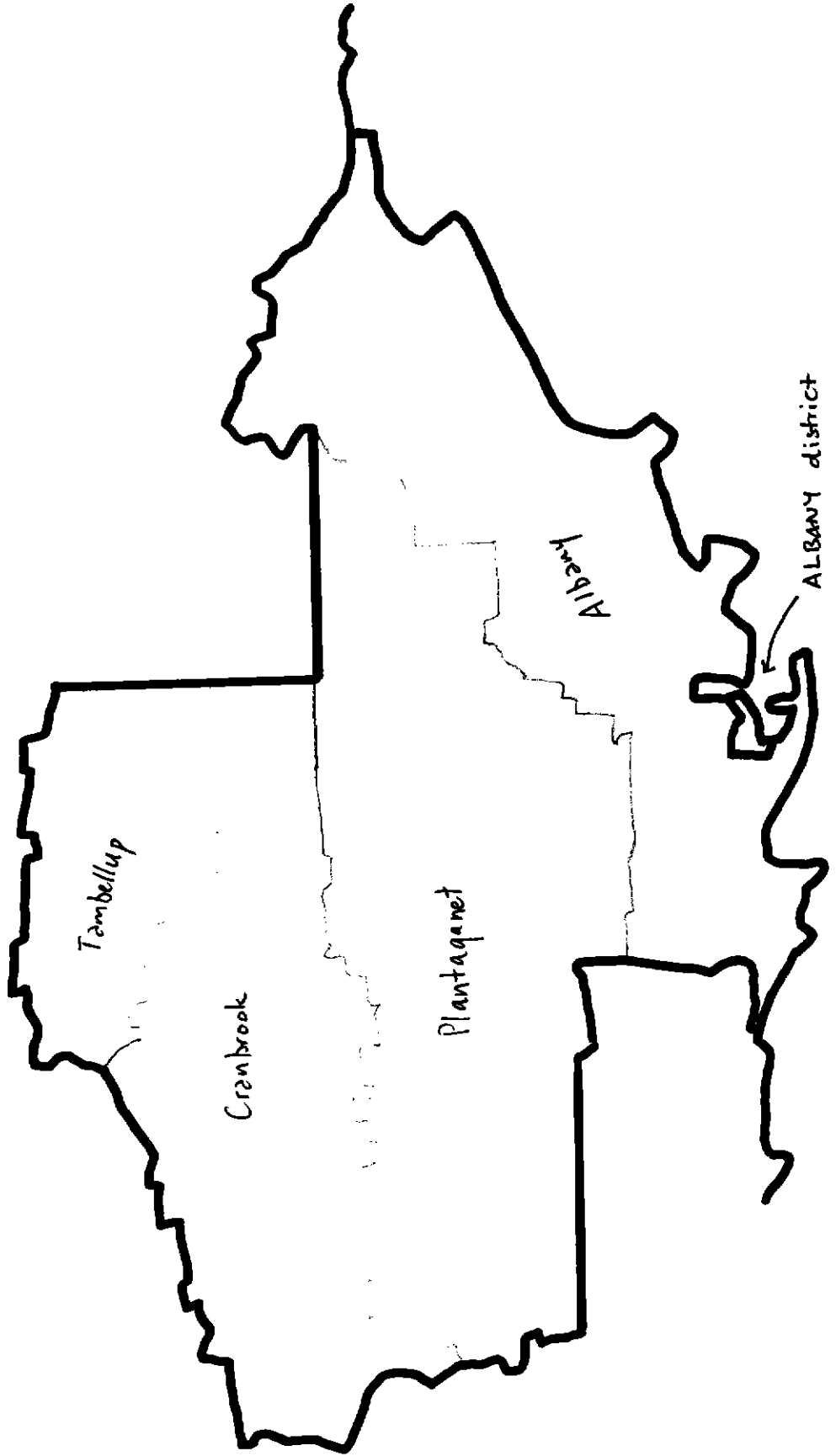
Beningfield Rd (Extended to city boundary)
Latca Rd

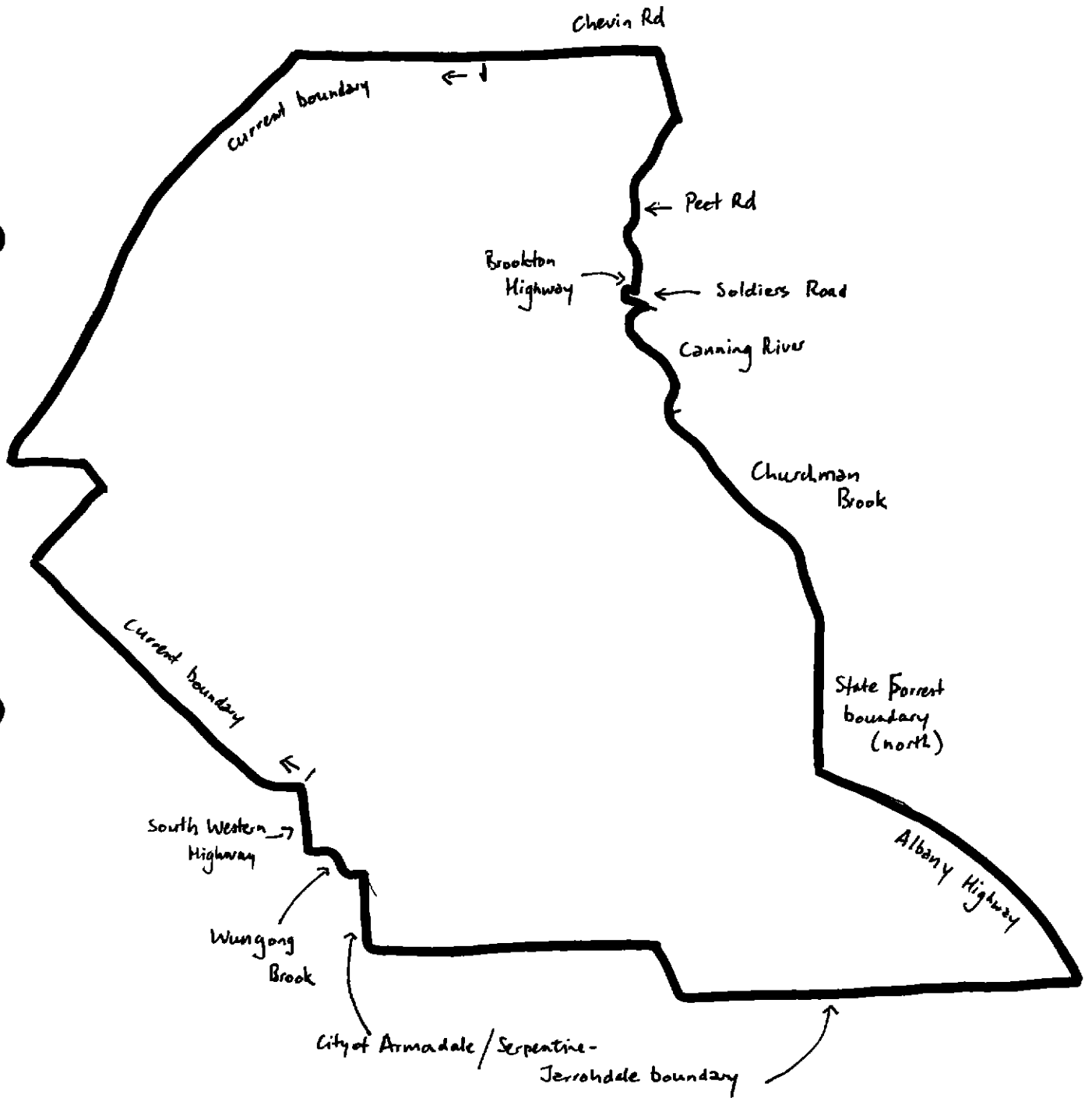
Mandurah Bypass

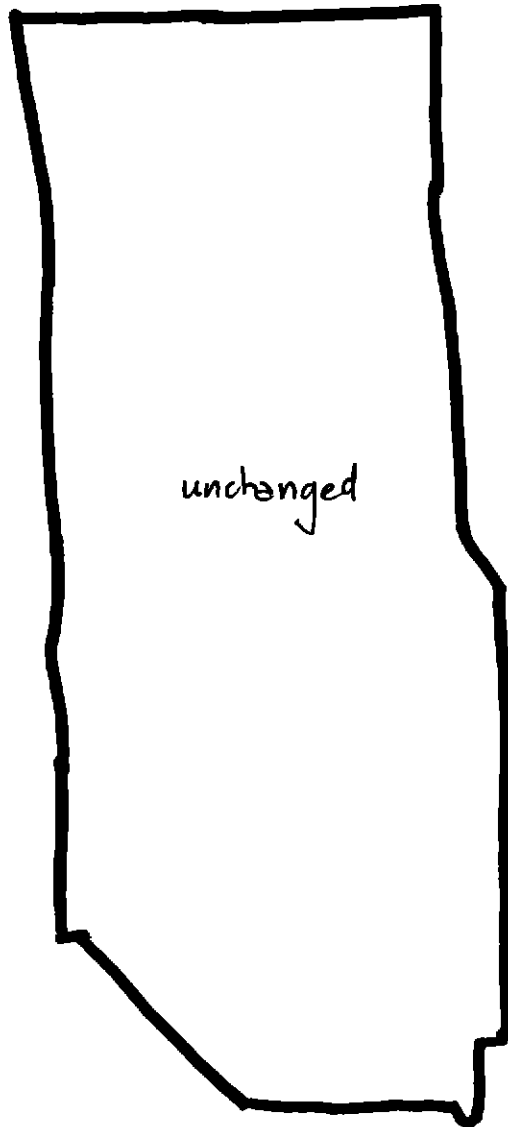
MURDOCH BRIDGE

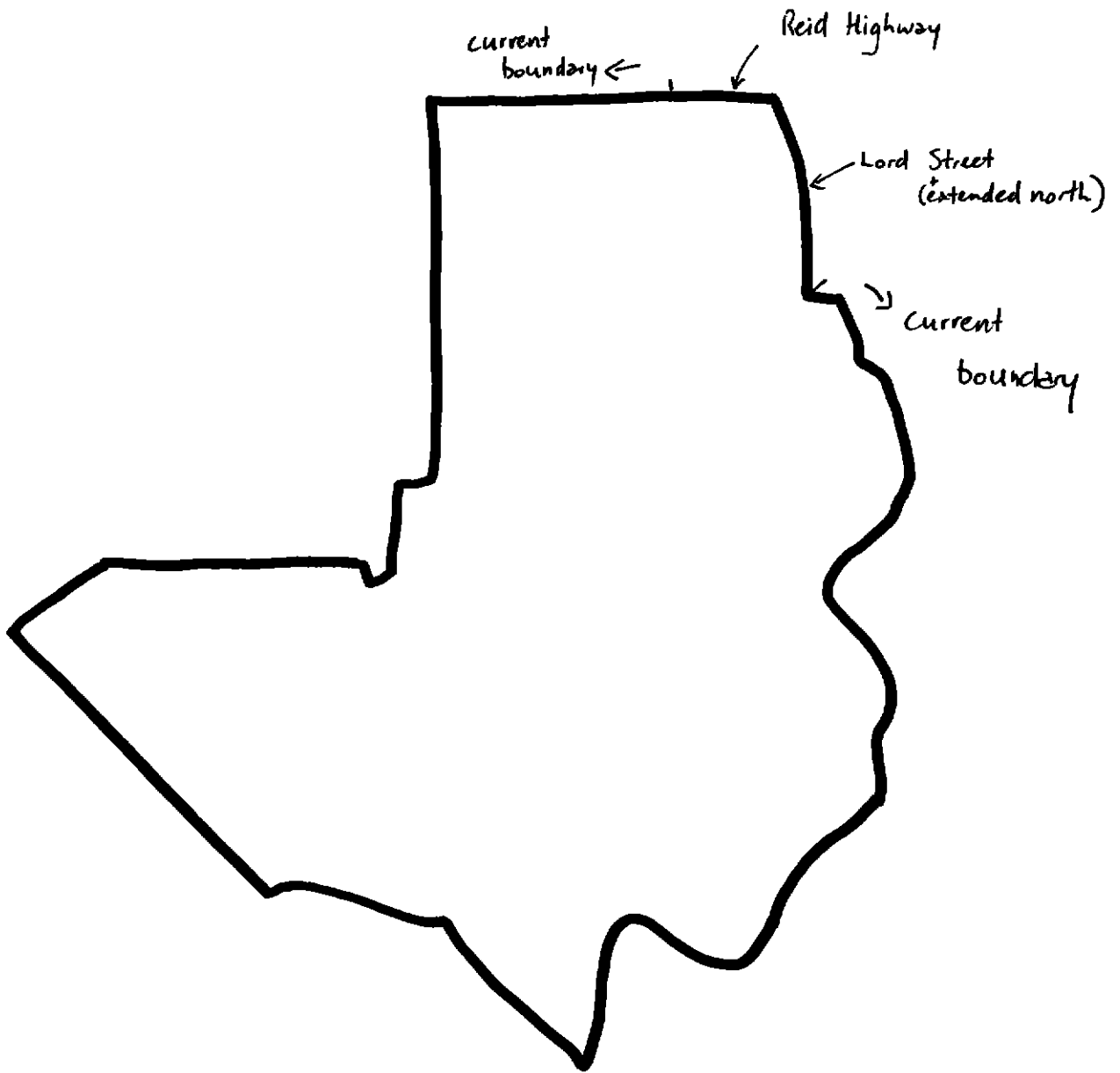
EASTERN SHORE OF
PEEL INLET

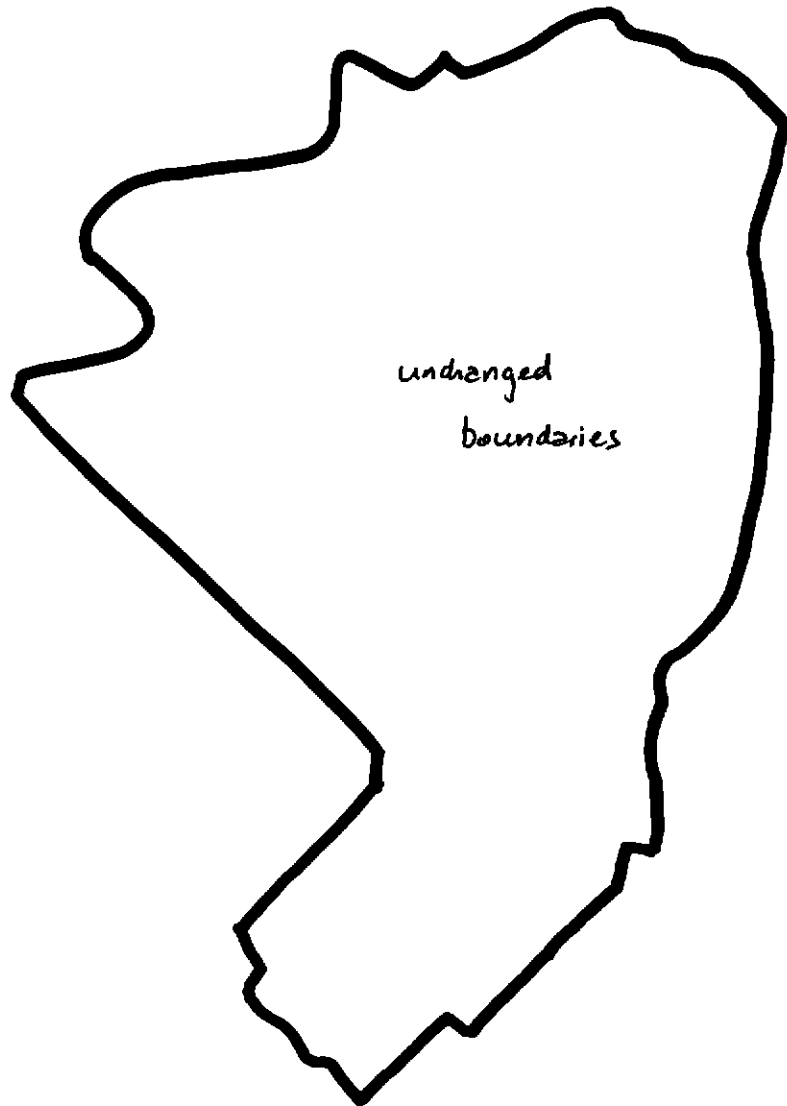


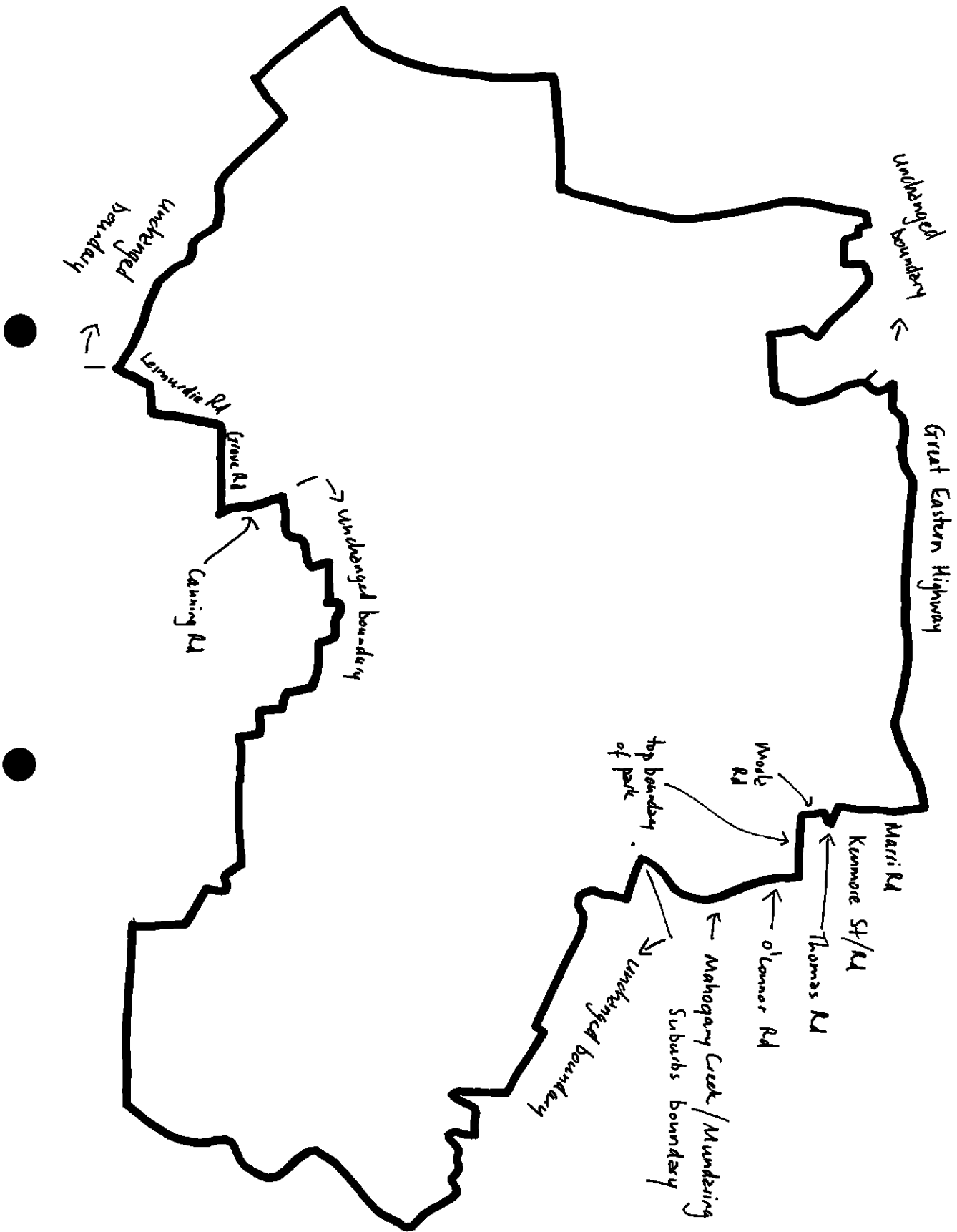


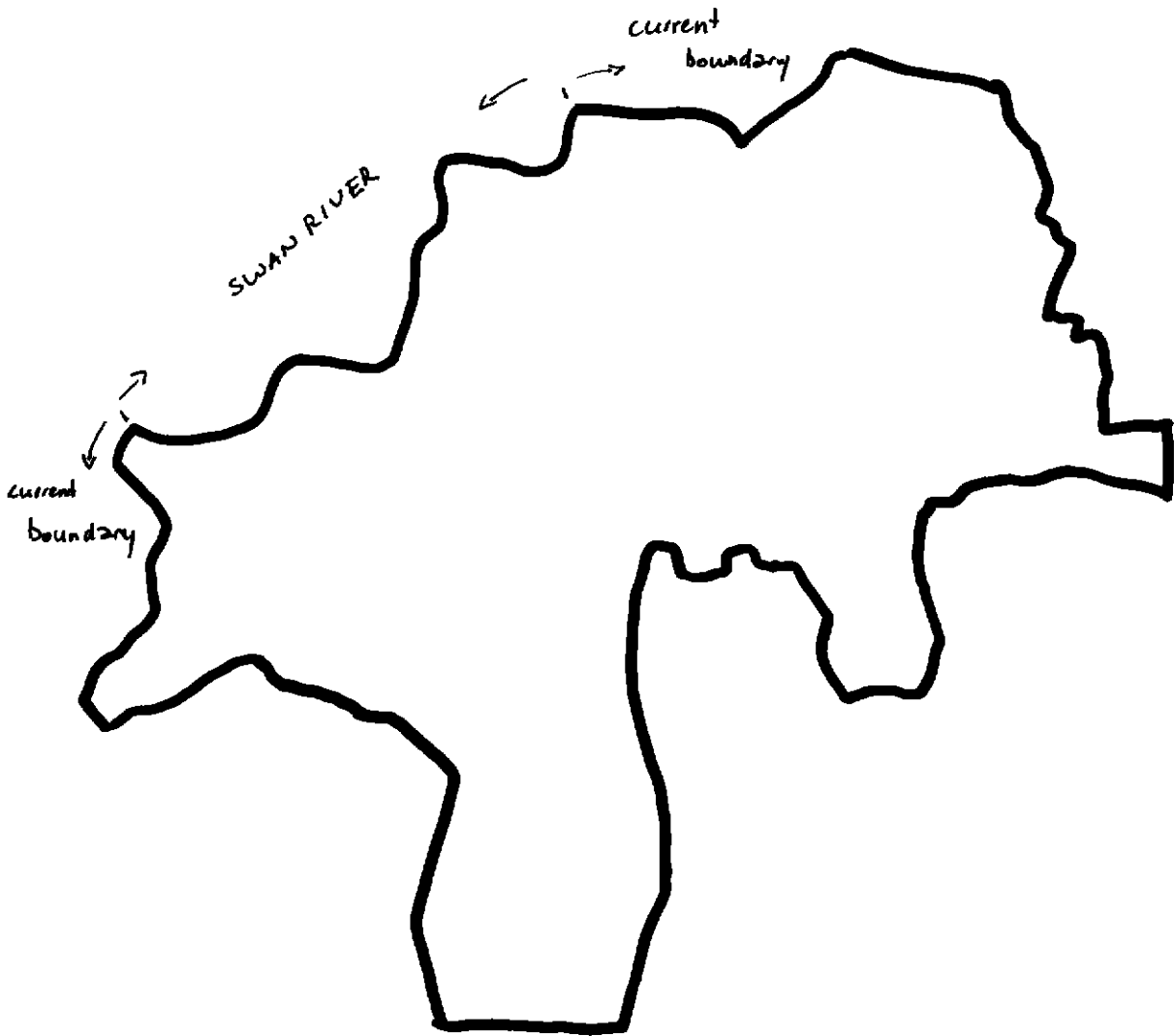




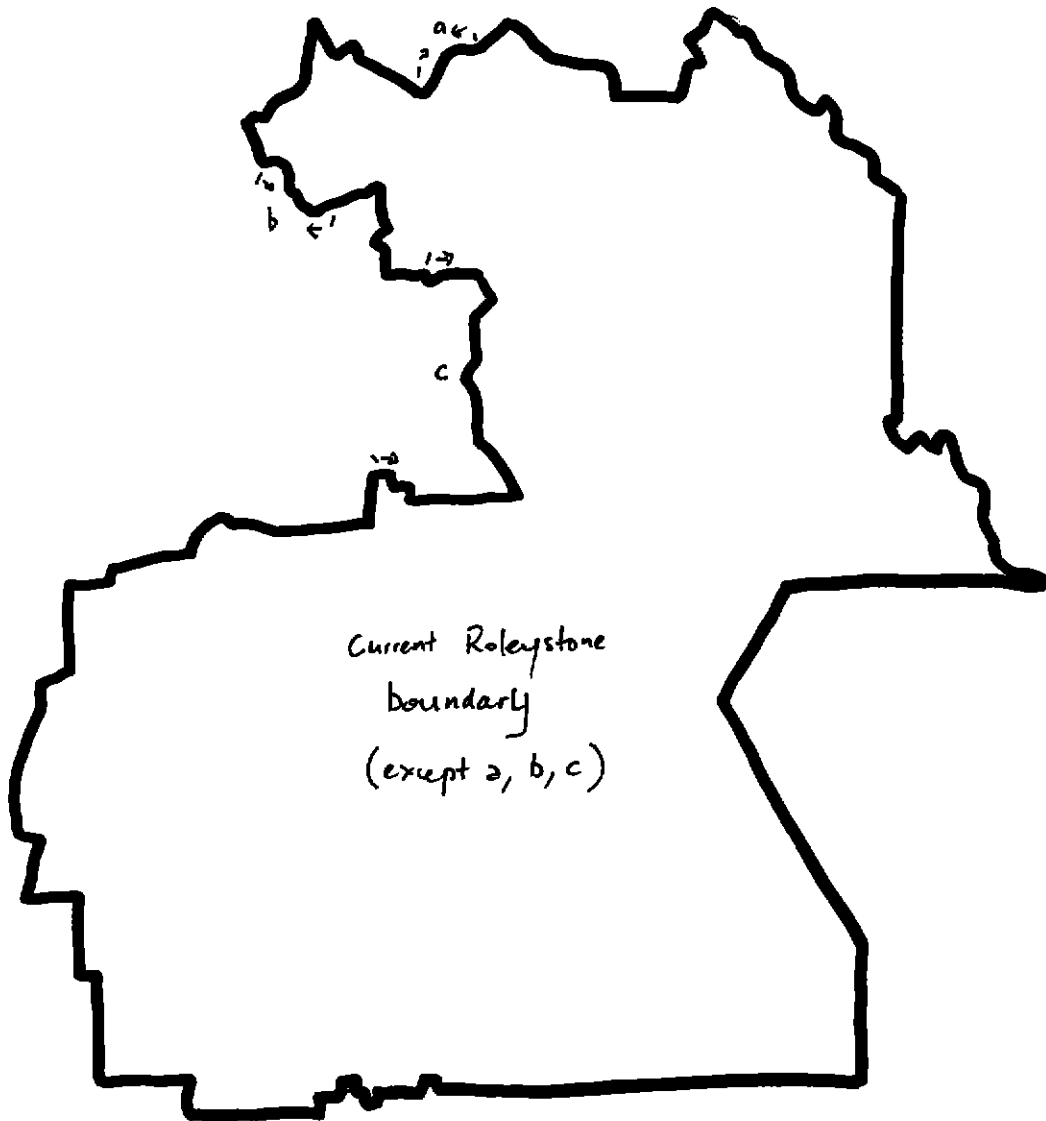


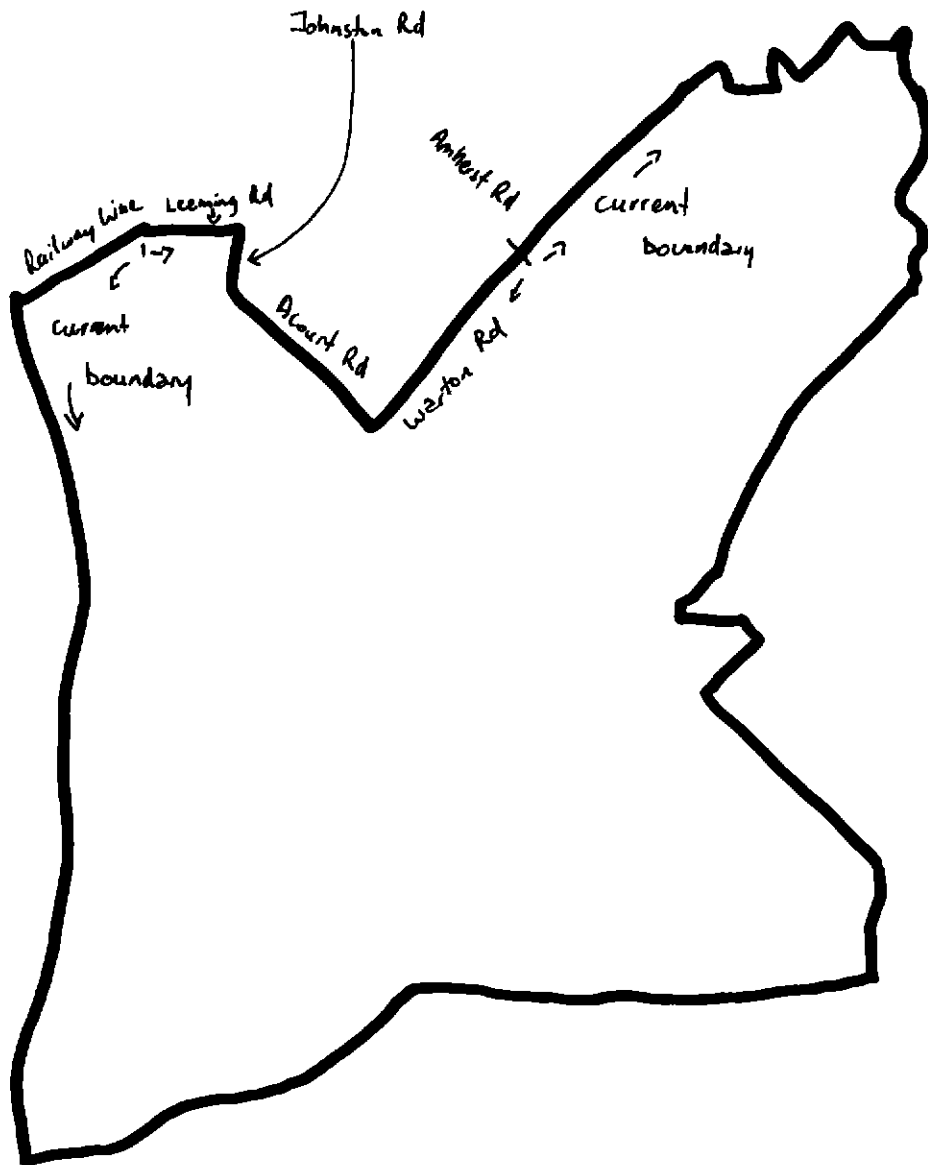


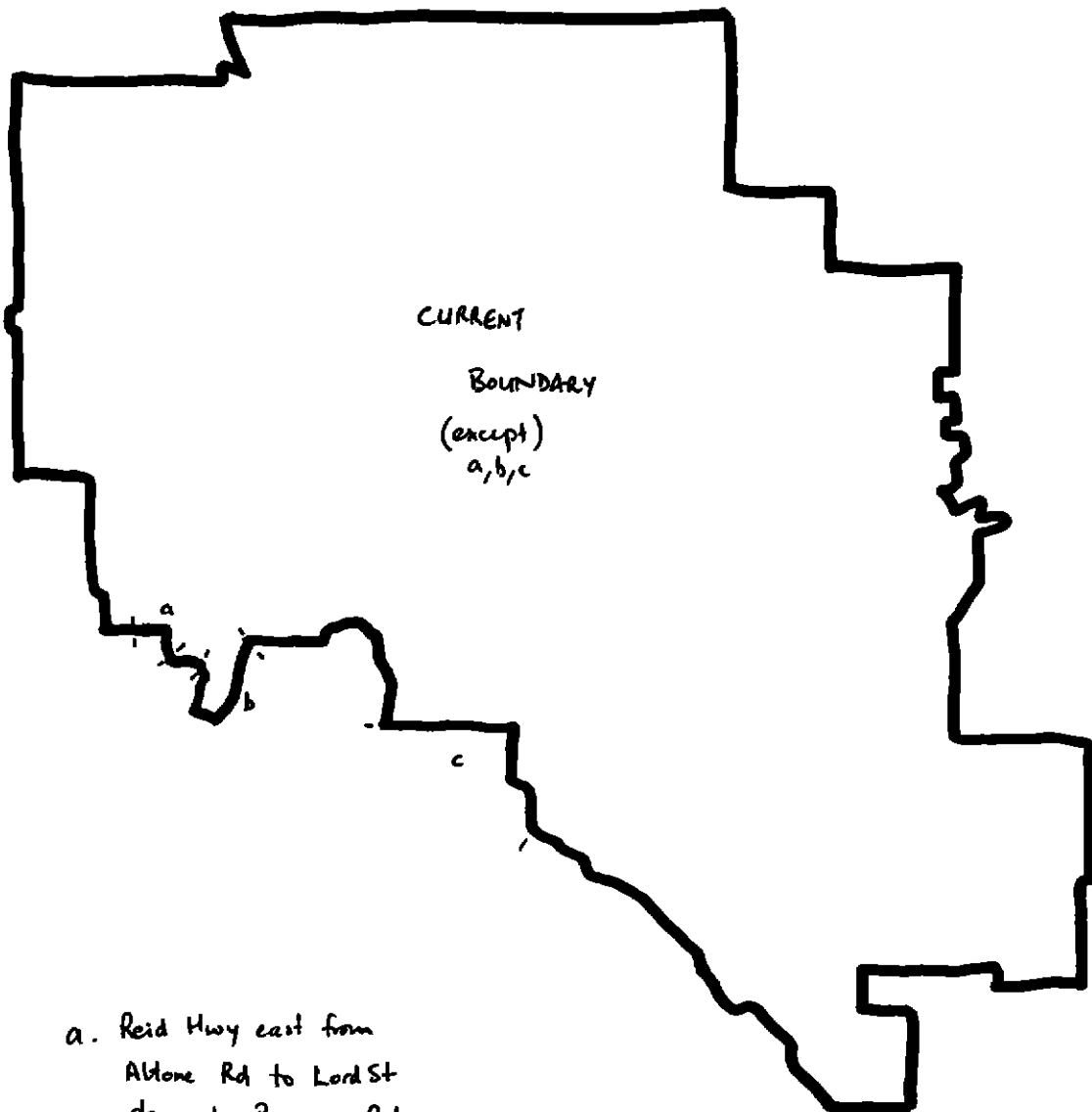




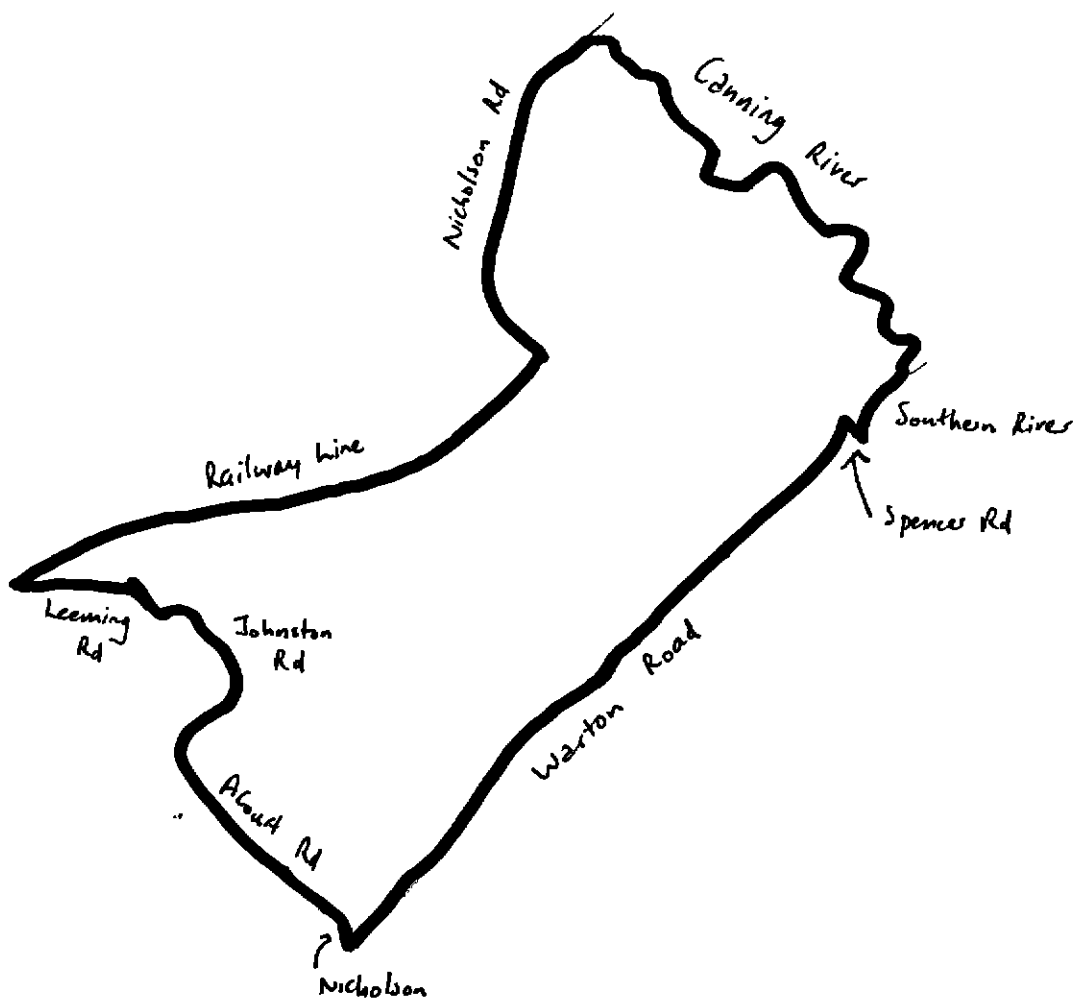
- a. Lesmurdic Rd (@ Welspool Rd)
 Grove St
 Canning Rd
 Lesmurdic Rd (follows old boundary east)
- b. Canning River (from Railway line to Southern River intersection)
- c. See Armadale Map - this is eastern boundary.

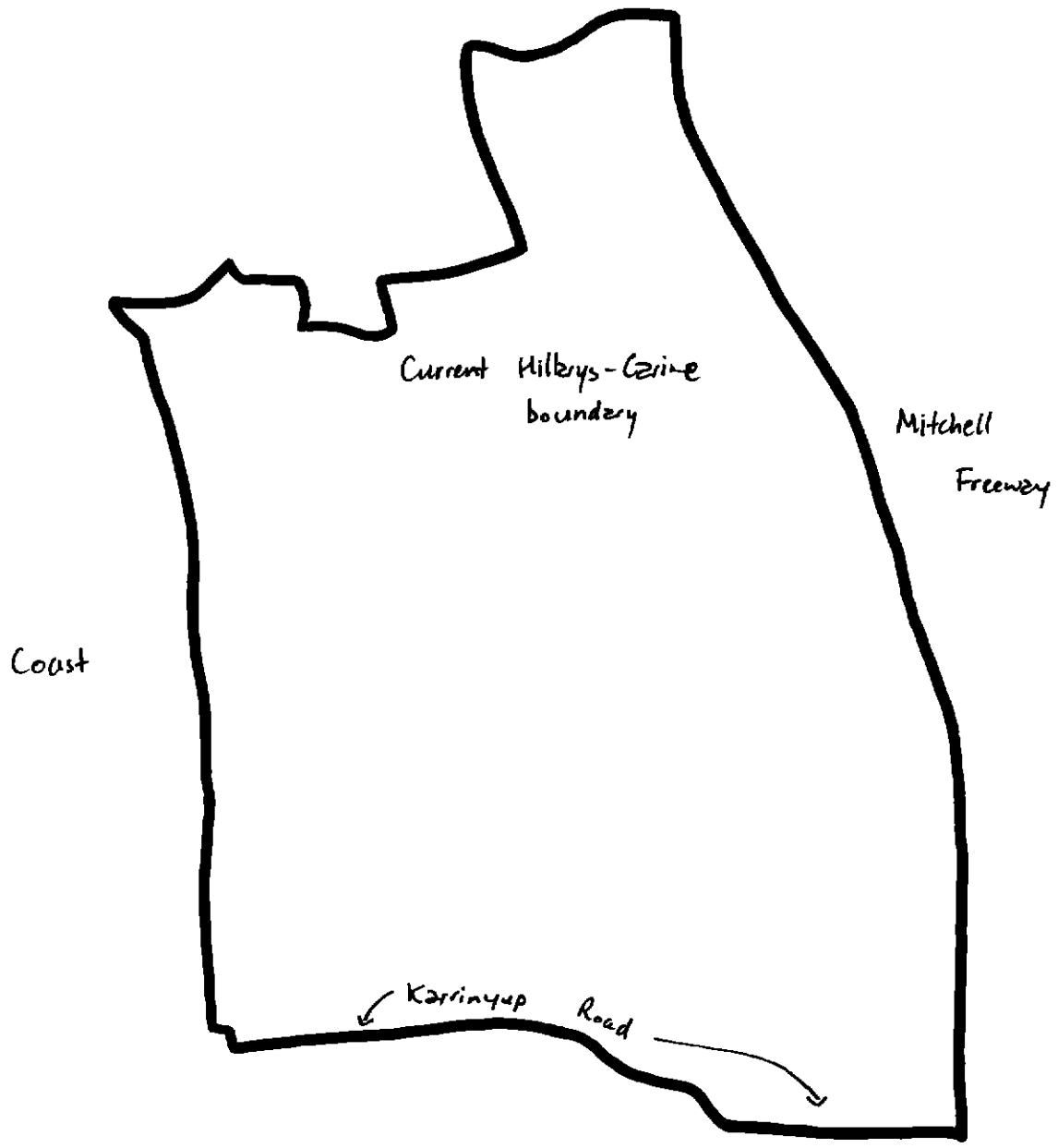


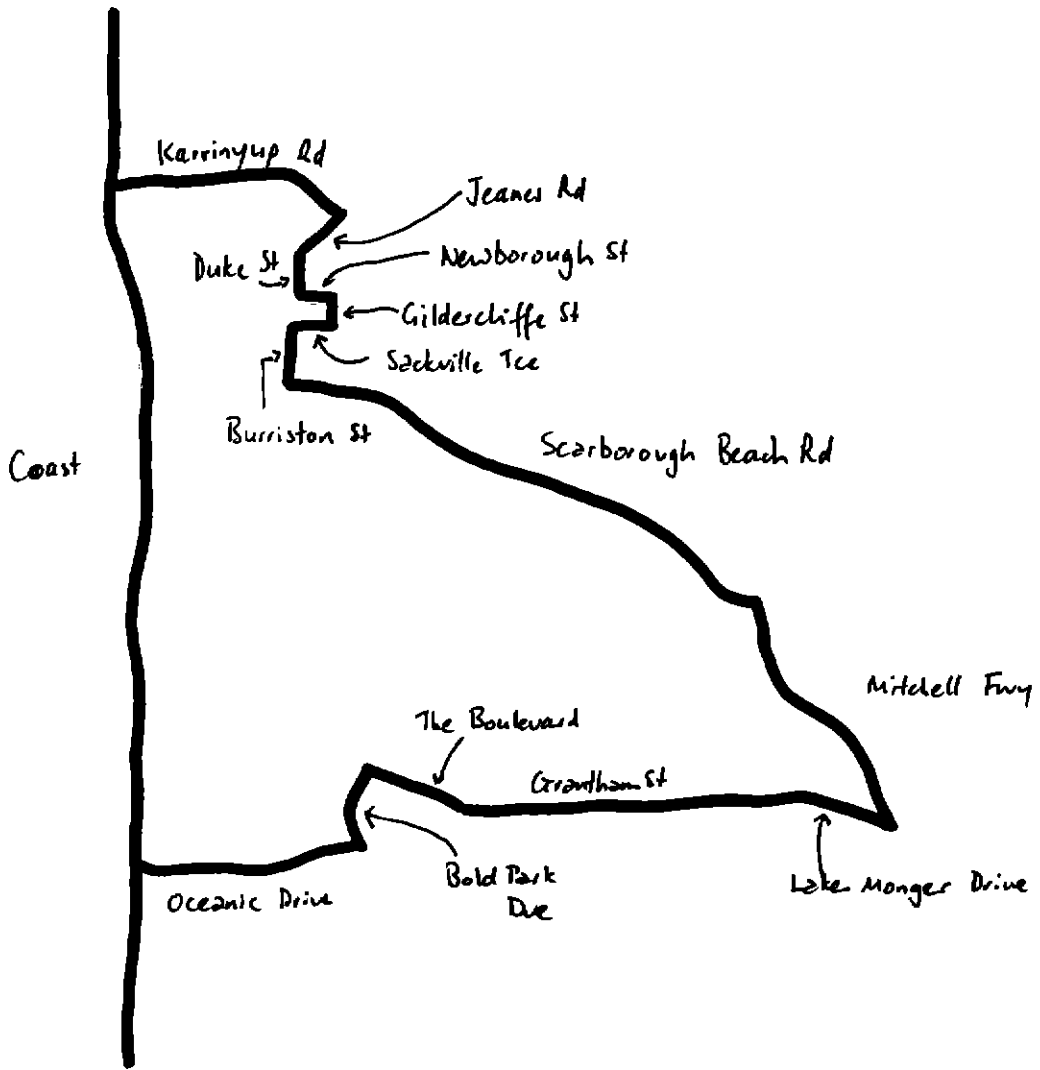


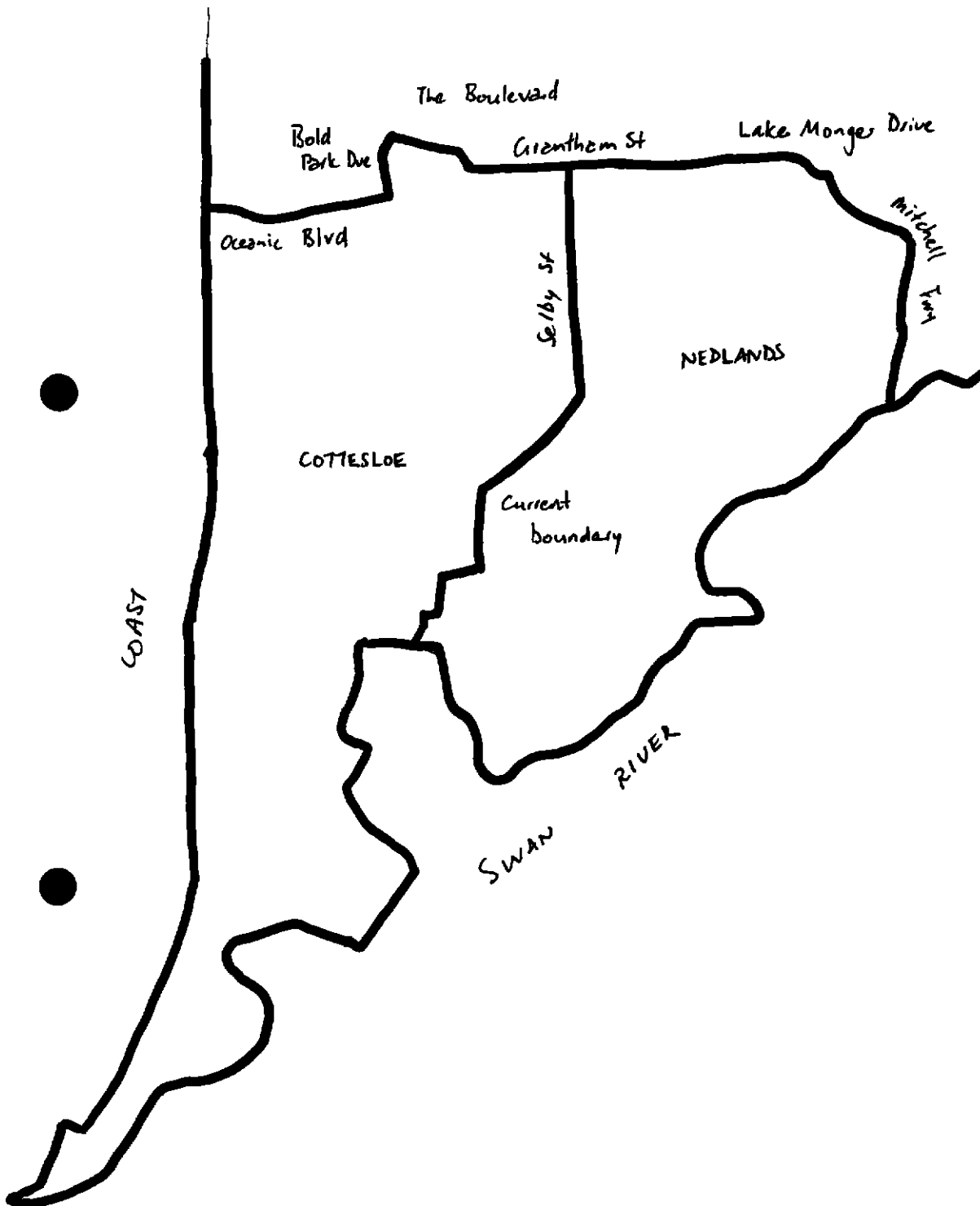


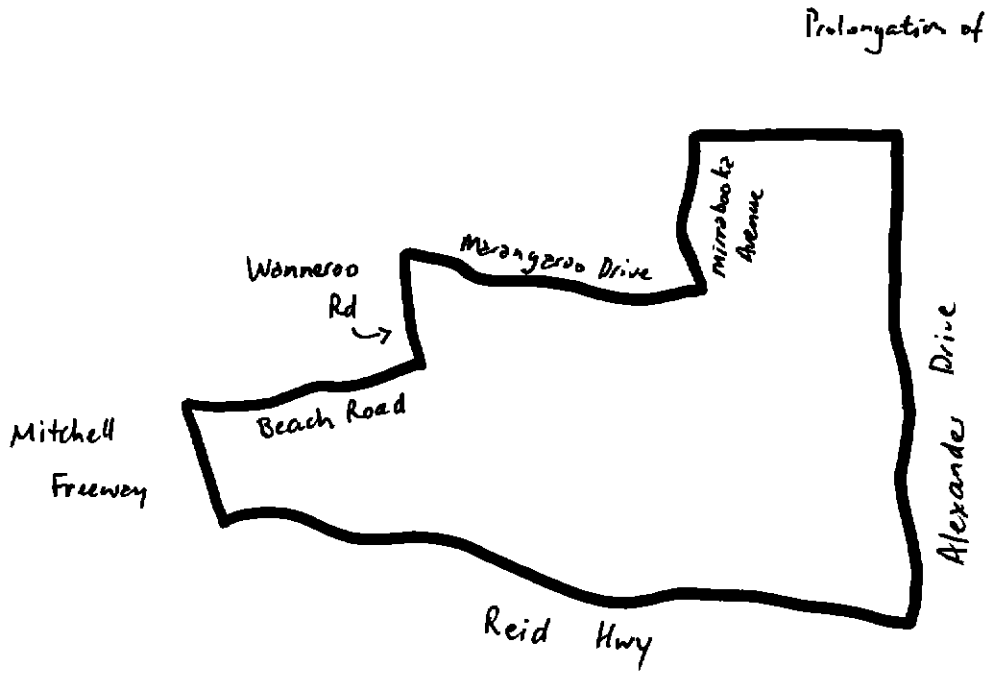
- a. Reid Hwy east from
Albone Rd to Lord St
down to Benara Rd
- b. Swan River from Bennett Brook
to Middle Swan Rd/Roe Hwy
@ Whitemen Bridge
- c. Great Eastern Highway eastwards until
Marri Rd, then Marri Rd, Kearnmore St + Rd,
Thomas Rd, Moola Rd until Parkland,
then east until O'Connor Rd and Mahogany Creek - Munday suburb boundary
until Helena River

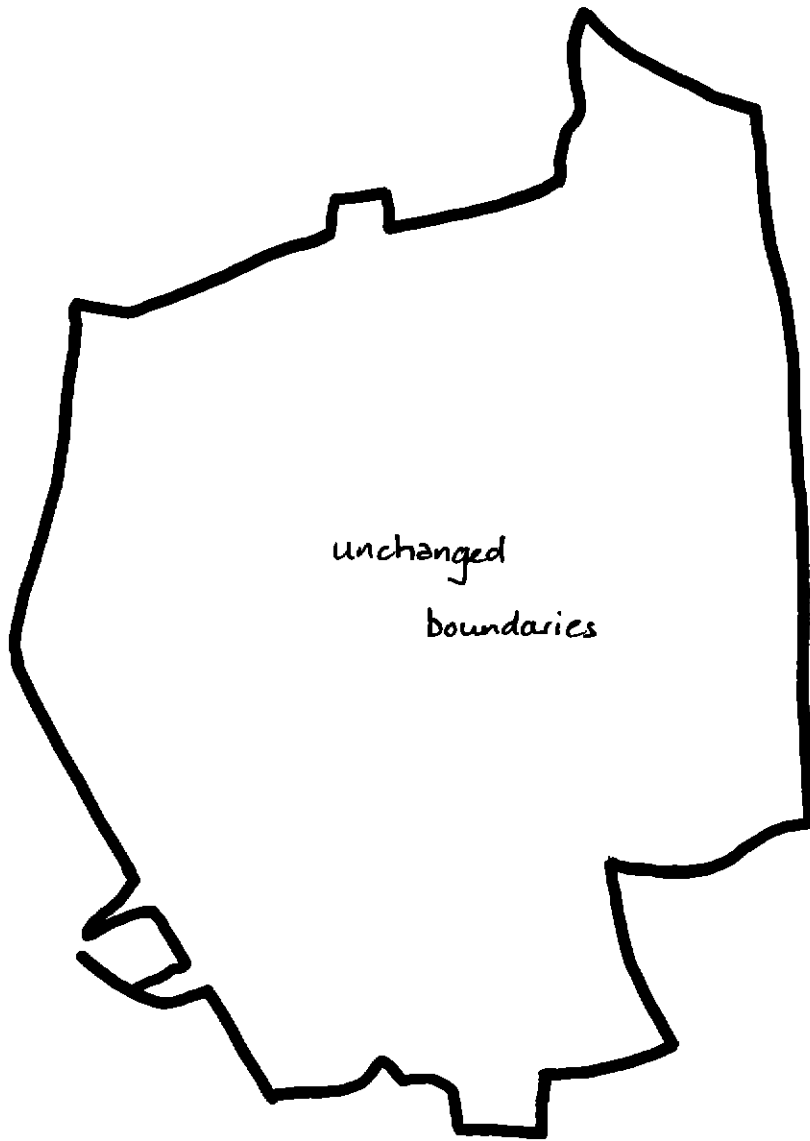


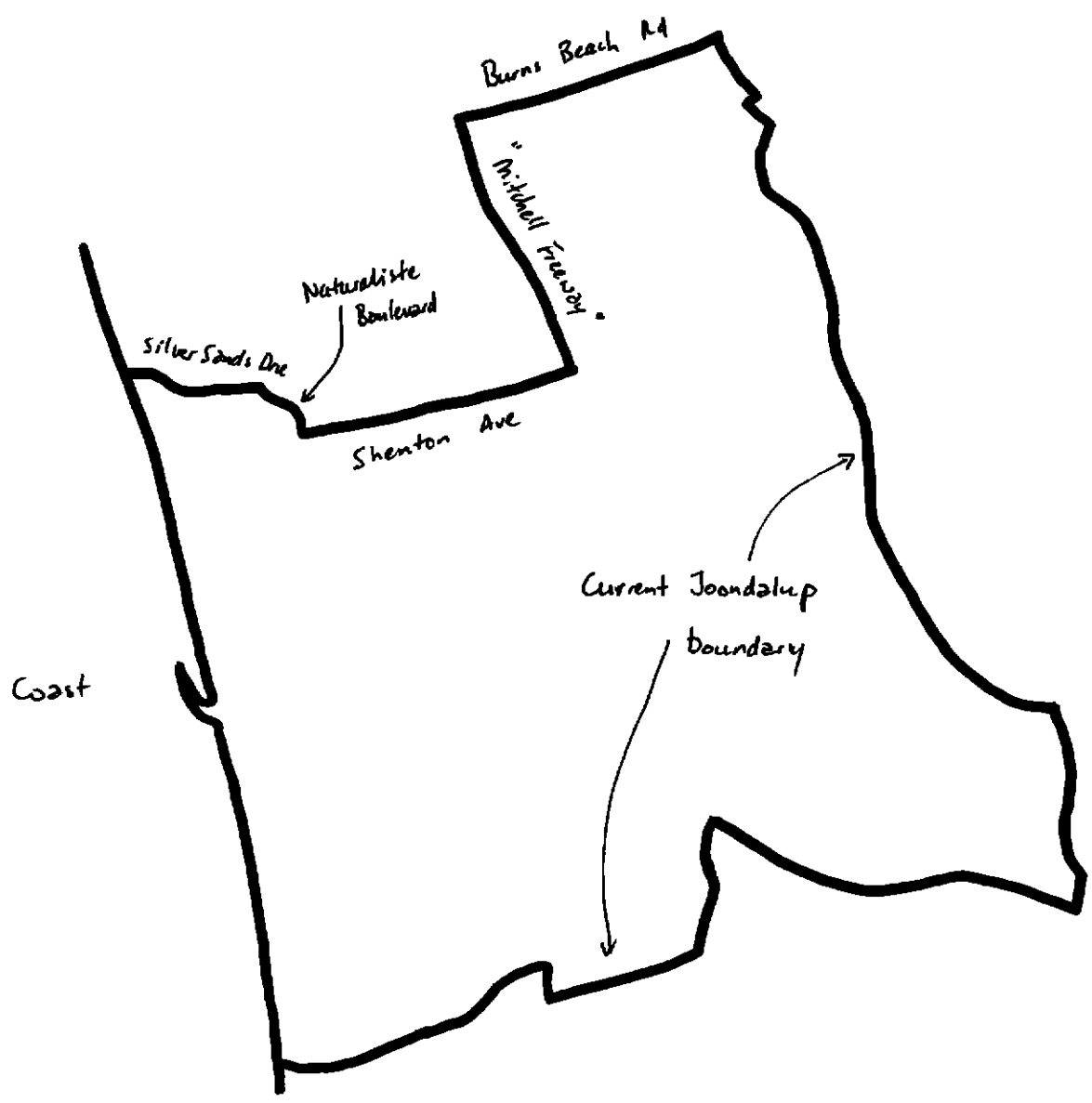


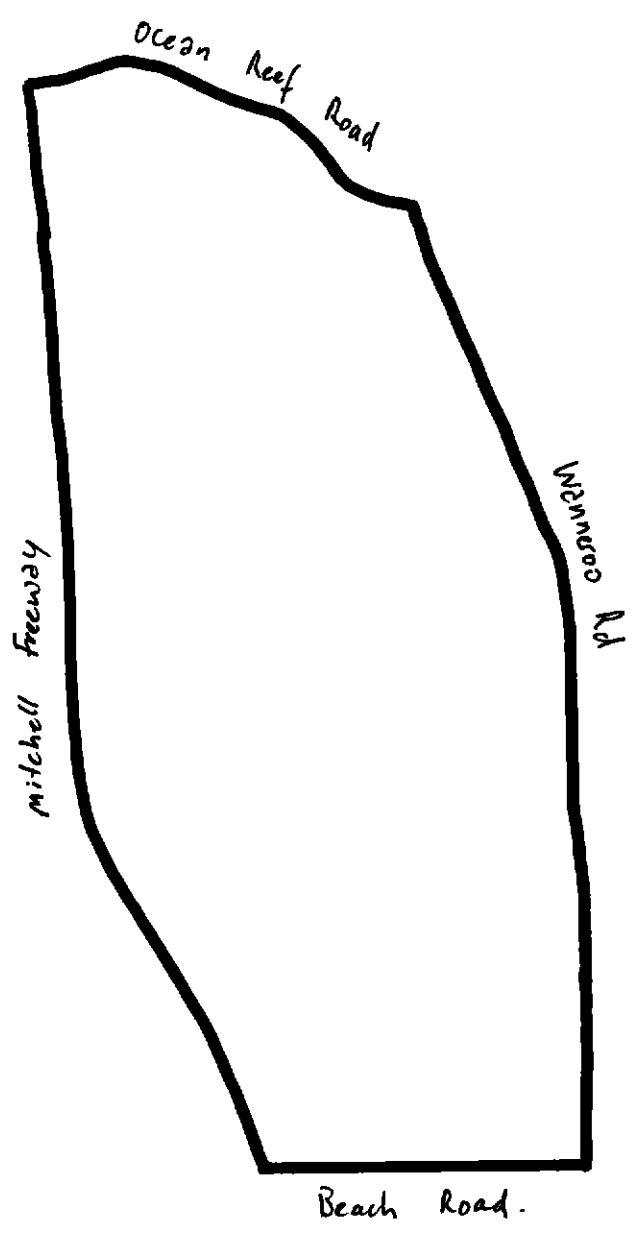


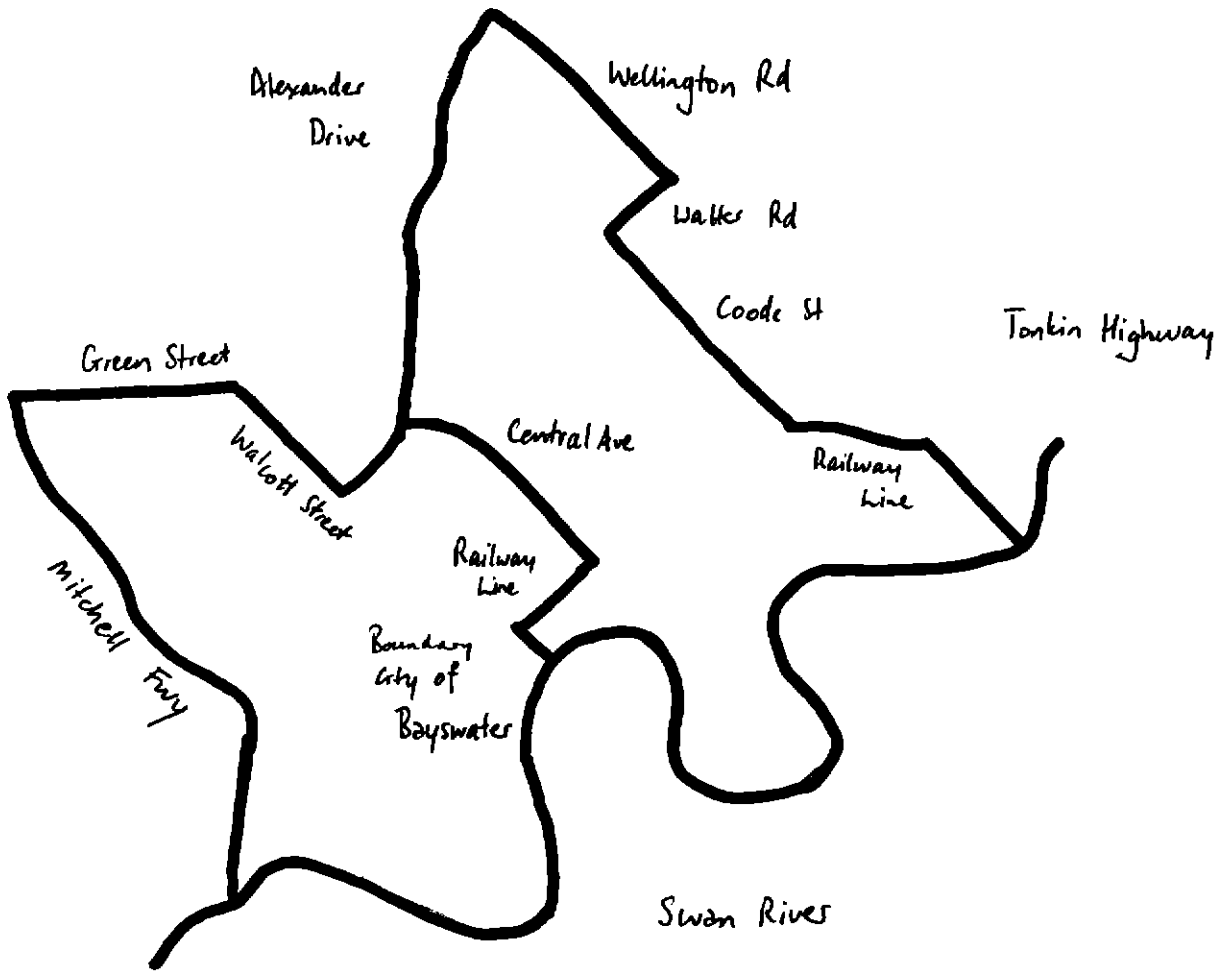


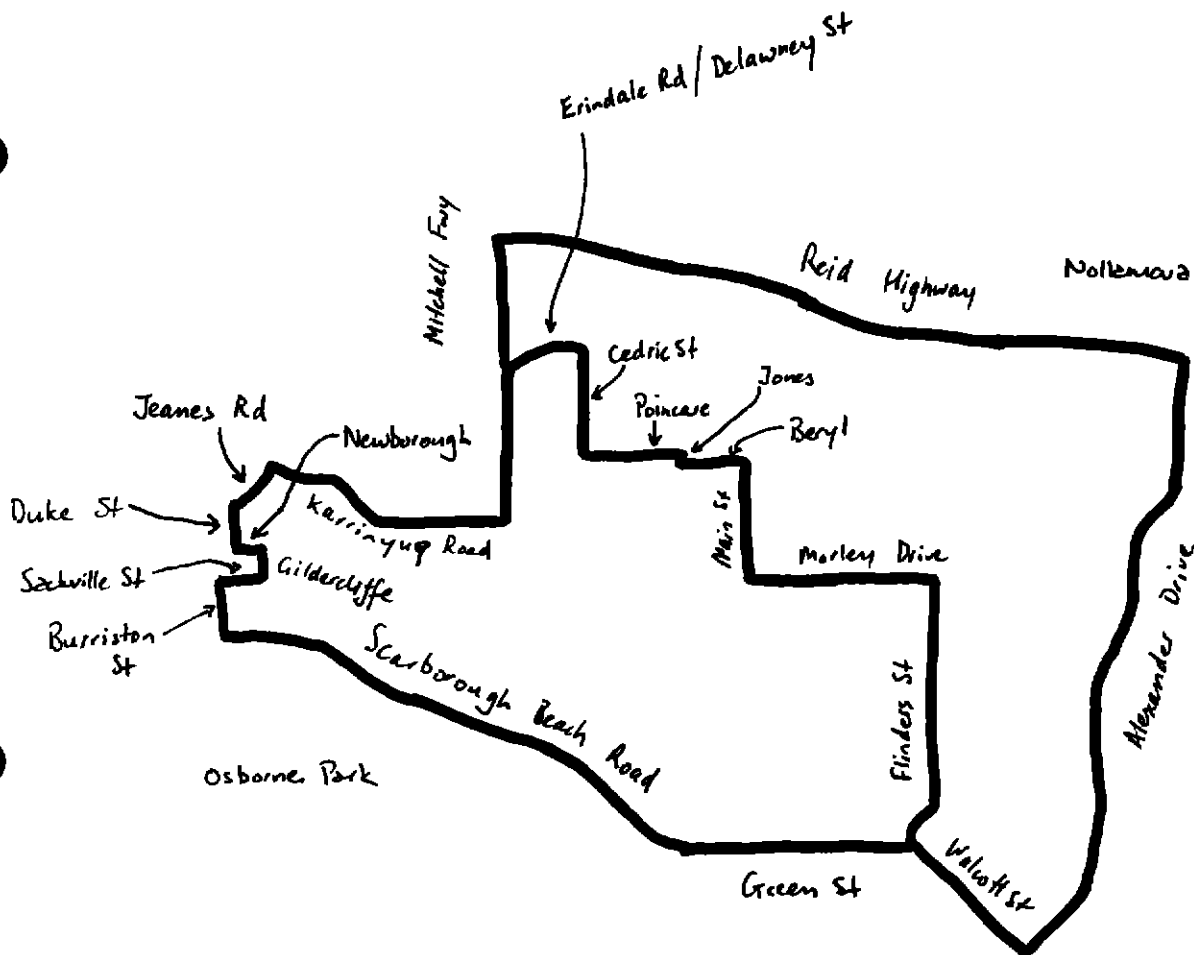








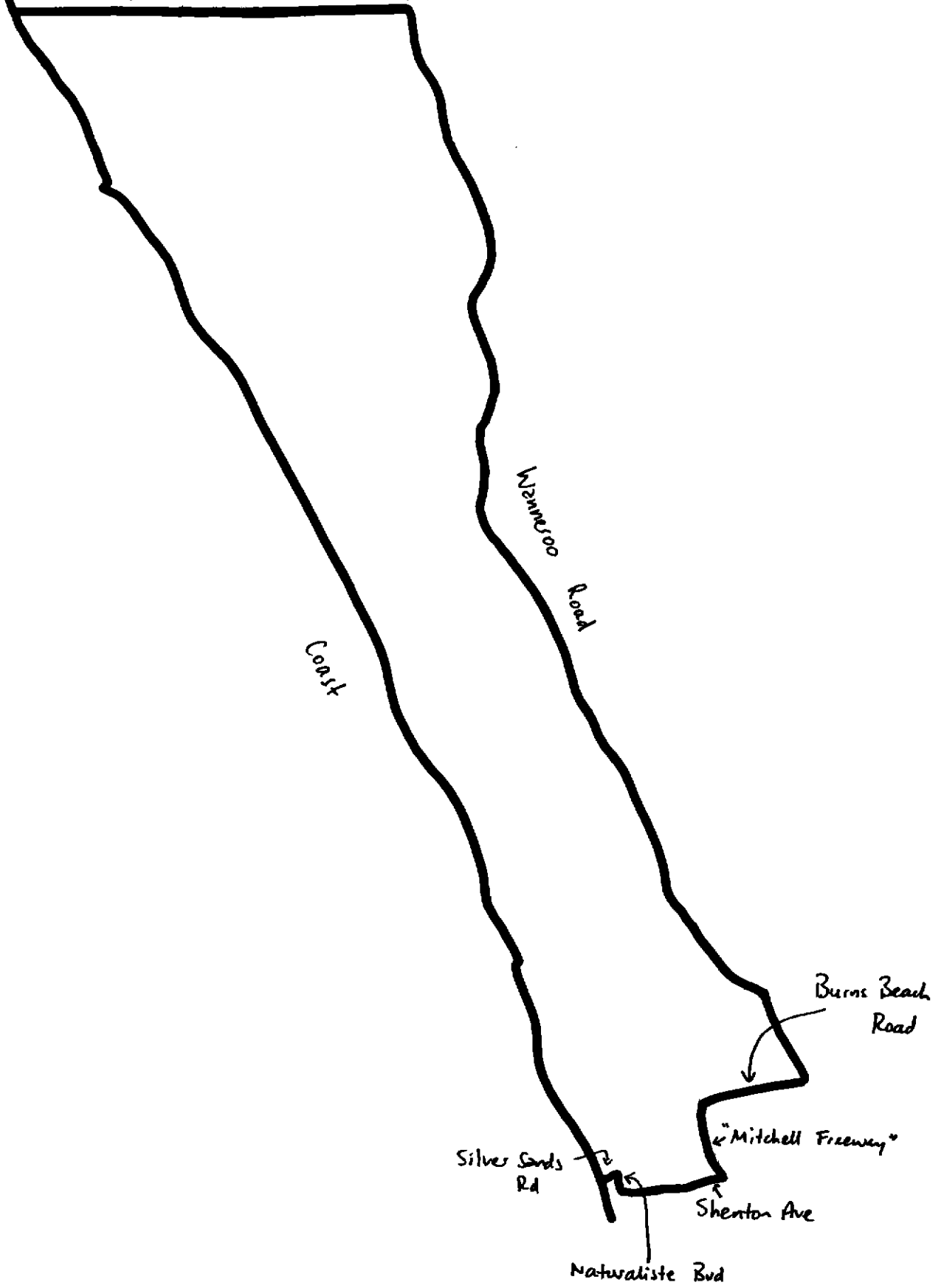


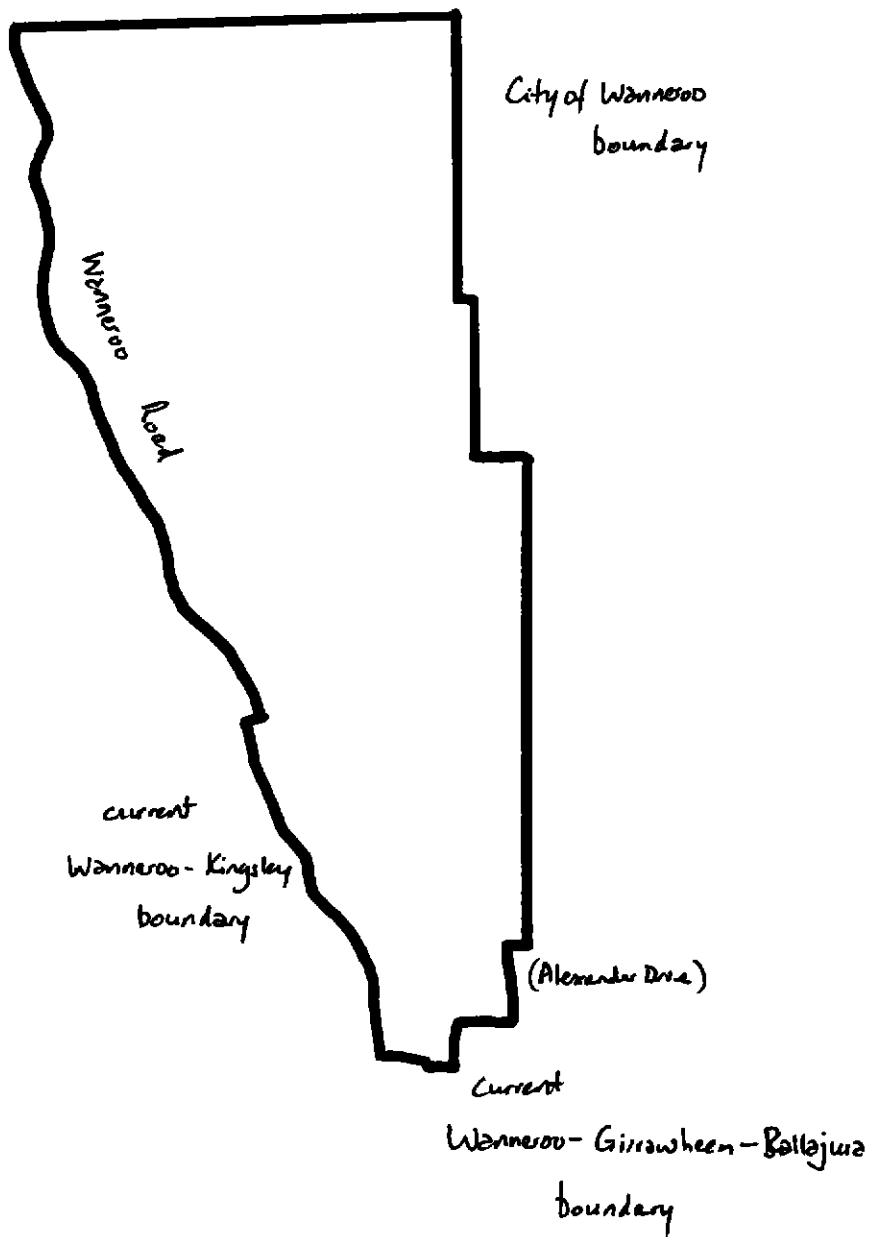


City of Wanneroo boundary

QUINNS ROCK

68

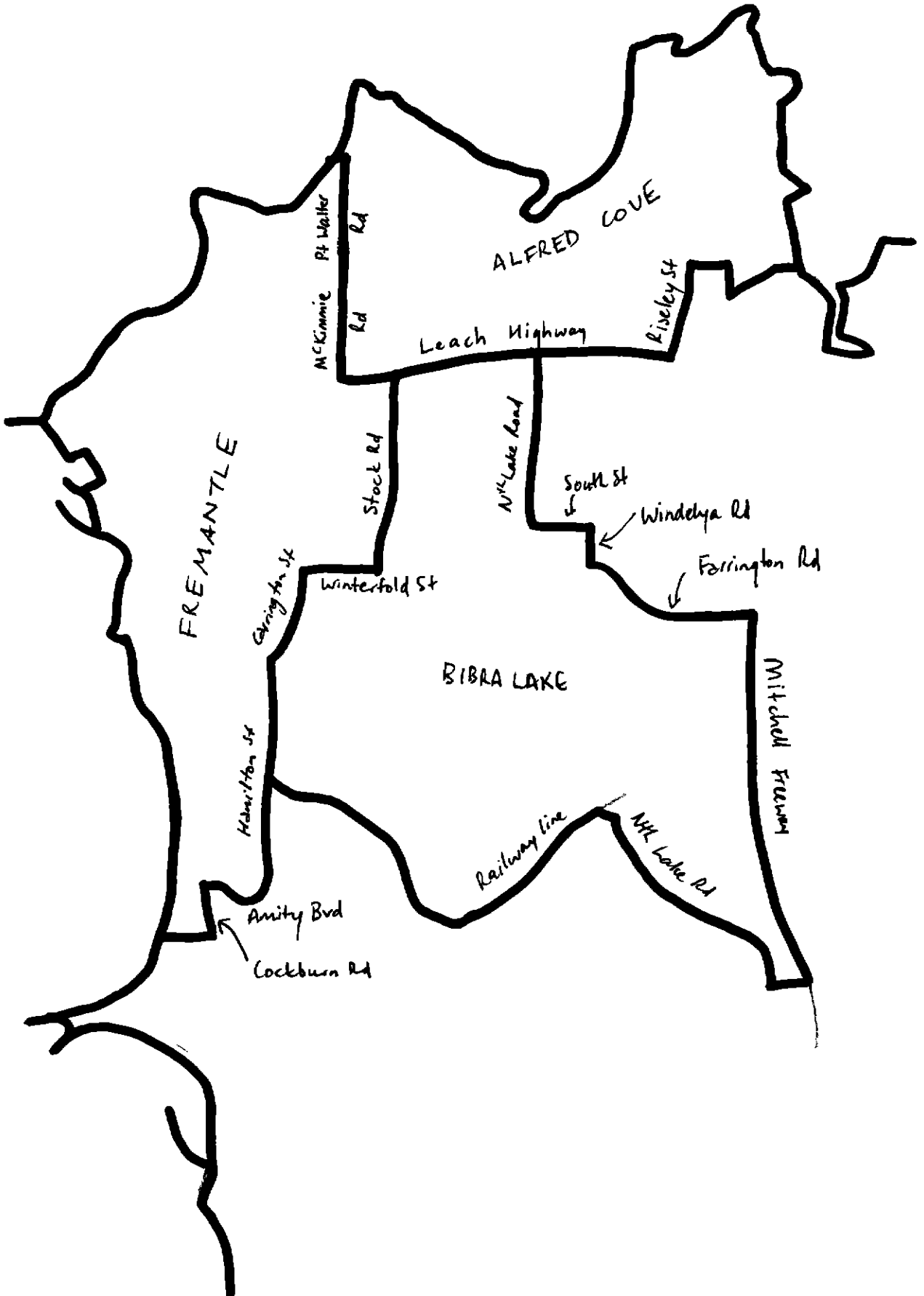




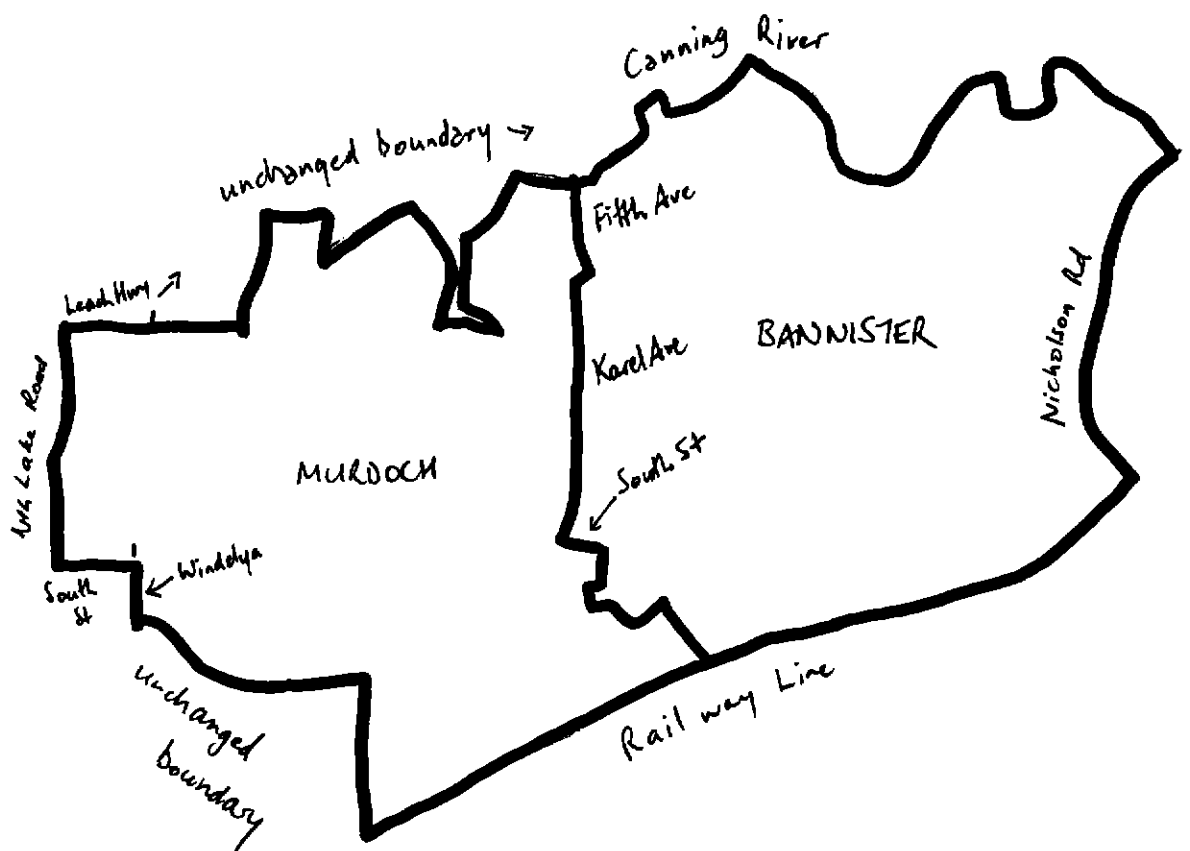
ALFRED COVE

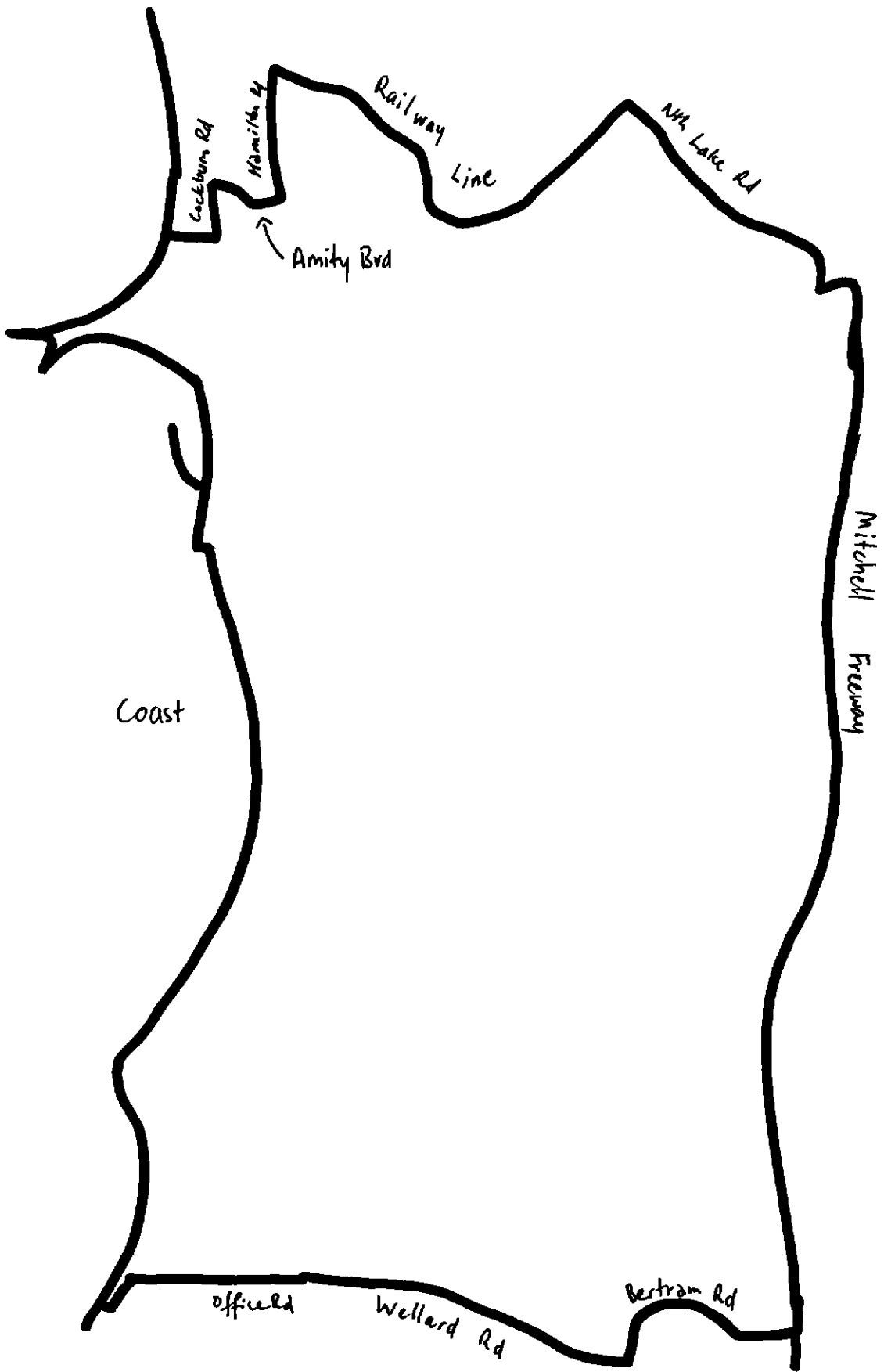
FREMANTLE

BIBRA LAKE



MURDOCH





LATHLAIN
SOUTH PERTH

