

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN Electoral  
Commission

Election Report

2001 State General Election



WESTERN AUSTRALIAN Electoral Commission

# FOREWORD

Western Australia went to the polls on 10 February 2001 to elect the 36<sup>th</sup> State Parliament. This election marked a return to the customary timing of elections in February, following the December 1996 State General Election.

This report provides details about the processes involved in the conduct of the 2001 State General Election by the Western Australian Electoral Commission. More than 60 election projects, from pre-election planning to post-election reviews, combined to produce a successful outcome.

The State General Election is a significant event for a small agency and is a long-term logistical exercise. The challenge of the election was increased with the need to incorporate legislative and technical changes in the months leading to the announcement of the election.

A number of successful innovations were introduced in this election, including drive-in polling places for electors with impaired mobility and the Absent Voter Recording System used to avoid the need for electors to complete declarations when voting outside their enrolled district.

This was always going to be a busy year with the Commission also conducting biennial elections by post for 47 Local Governments in May.

Staff employed by the Commission swell from the usual permanent level of 40 to well over 6000 people during the election period. A team of people including permanent staff, Returning Officers, polling place staff and other casual employees as well as contractors, service providers and sponsors all contributed to make this a smooth and successful election. I would like to express my thanks to all staff for the efficient and effective conduct of this election.

This report is a companion volume to the *2001 Western Australian State General Election: Results and Statistics*. It provides details about the outcome of voting in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. I anticipate that the information provided will be of value to those with an interest in the electoral process.

**Dr K W Evans**  
**ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER**

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## INTRODUCTION

### The Western Australian Electoral Commission

The Western Australian Electoral Commission (“the Commission”) was established as a department of the State Public Service by the *Acts Amendment (Electoral Reform) Act 1987*.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Commission is the Electoral Commissioner, who is assisted by the Deputy Electoral Commissioner. Each is appointed by the Governor under the *Electoral Act 1907*, and is responsible to the Parliament of Western Australia. The *Public Sector Management Act 1994* does not apply to either statutory appointment.

Under the *Electoral Distribution Act 1947*, the Commissioner is one of three Electoral Distribution Commissioners responsible for establishing the boundaries that divide the State into electoral regions and districts.

The Commission has a permanent staff of forty officers who administer the Electoral Services Program in the sub-programs of:

- Enrolment
- Community Awareness
- Election Services

Returning Officers are appointed by the Electoral Commissioner under the *Electoral Act 1907* to assist in conducting elections. They are responsible for ensuring the effective administration of the election in each electoral district and region.

### Electoral Boundaries

The electoral boundaries and districts for the 2001 State General Election were those established by the Electoral Distribution Commissioners at the 1994 division of the State. The next division is due in 2002.

District and region maps and profiles may be found in the companion publication, *2001 Western Australian State General Election: Results and Statistics*.

## Legislative Changes

In October and November 2000, amendments to the *Electoral Act 1907* were proclaimed that improved the conduct of elections and modernised electoral processes.

One of the major changes established a formal process for the registration of political parties in Western Australia. Political parties that have 500 or more members who are electors, and a written constitution with specified political objectives, may apply for registration. Only candidates of registered parties may use the party name on ballot papers. The changes were incorporated into the *Electoral Act 1907* as Part IIIA.

Other amendments modernised parts of the Electoral Act and eliminated provisions that were no longer relevant. The main changes were to:

- allow registered parties to nominate centrally, rather than each candidate nominating with the returning officer for the electoral district concerned
- establish general polling places where electors can cast an ordinary vote for any electoral district
- provide a simplified form of absent voting if the polling place has a copy of the electoral roll for the absent elector’s district
- permit early votes to be validated from the Wednesday before Election Day. Once checked, the envelopes can be opened, and the ballot papers removed without inspection and placed in ballot boxes in readiness for the count.

Amendments to political finance legislation included:

- broadening the definition of electoral expenditure to include the production and distribution of mail-outs
- giving candidates until 6.00pm on the day prior to polling day to appoint agents rather than at the close of nominations
- requiring agents of political parties to now identify and lodge returns for associated entities of their parties
- stipulating that a political party cannot now avoid compliance by dissolving itself.

Other changes included:

- expanding the Electoral Commissioner’s power to conduct non-parliamentary elections,

- giving the Commissioner the option to conduct elections for public and community organisations, as well as for statutory bodies
- enabling modern technology to be used in electoral procedures and services
  - streamlining existing administrative procedures and processes to achieve cost and processing efficiencies
  - defining circumstances under which roll details can be omitted when rolls or information derived from rolls are printed, made available or supplied
  - enabling current copies of rolls to be available for inspection or sale, rather than rolls printed for an election, which rapidly become outdated
  - replacing the central polling place as a required venue for the “place of nomination” with a “place of declaration of nominations” where the Returning Officer receives nominations and conducts the draw for positions on the ballot paper
  - providing for carers of sick and infirm people, together with silent electors, to apply for an early vote at any election
  - clarifying the election from which a countback is conducted where a vacancy occurs in the Legislative Council
  - providing for spoilt ballot papers to be formally cancelled and retained for reconciliation at the close of polling, rather than being destroyed on the spot
  - adding articles of apparel and articles in the nature of dress or personal accessories to the list of articles not requiring formal printed authorisation at elections
  - simplifying the process of issuing and returning writs, from 57 for the Legislative Assembly and 6 for the Legislative Council to 1 for each chamber
  - removing the obsolete position of Registrar.

Amendments to the *Electoral Regulations 1996* were made as a result of changes required by the *Electoral Amendment Act 2000*.

As a result of various amendments outlined above, consequential changes were also required under the *Constitution Act 1889*, the *Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1899*, the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, the *Referendums Act 1983*, the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975* and the *Tobacco Control Act 1990*. These amendments reflected changes made to writs, early voting, polling place arrangements and vacancies in the Legislative Council.

## ELECTION PLANNING

### Election Planning

Assuming a conjoint election, it was possible for writs to be issued at any time within the period between 12 months prior to the expiry of the term of the Legislative Council on 21 May 2001. Thus, while elections have traditionally been held around February, the State General Election could have been called anytime between June 2000 and early May 2001.

The Commission developed its election plan well before the prospect of an election announcement. The election plan used a project approach and built on procedures developed from the 1996 election.

### Election Management System

The Commission purchased an Election Management System (EMS) from the Electoral Commission of Queensland. This system was modified to suit the requirements of the Commission for the State General Election.

The EMS enabled the Commission to maintain a central database containing all the data for an election, such as candidates’ names, Returning Officers’ details and polling place details. Once these details were input they could be used for many purposes, such as advertising, ballot paper production and reporting of results. By having one central system, the possibility of errors, such as inconsistent information from different versions of data, was reduced. Moreover, processes such as nominations were handled more efficiently and quickly.

### Election Results System

An Election Results System (ERS) was developed to collect and report election results on election night. The ERS was developed using web-based software and was designed to feed results to the Internet, television stations, political party headquarters and the Commission’s Election Management System. The Commission’s website developer created election results pages for the Internet. The Commission’s IT service provider organised a sponsorship arrangement with various partners which is estimated to have saved \$250,000. Sponsors supplied equipment and technical expertise.

## Returning Officer Appointments

Returning Officers were appointed for each of the State's fifty-seven Legislative Assembly districts and six Legislative Council regions for the 2001 State General Election in February 2000. Fourteen of the District Returning Officers were Commonwealth Divisional Returning Officers contracted by arrangement with the Australian Electoral Commission. They were primarily appointed to the metropolitan districts, either in or closely located to their Divisional offices. Nine Returning Officers were women, compared with four at the last election.

District Returning Officers are responsible for:

- inspecting polling places
- appointing polling place staff
- receiving nominations for candidates and conducting the draw for ballot paper position
- liaising with candidates
- arranging mobile polling for special institutions, hospitals and remote areas
- training Polling Place Managers, Declaration Issuing Officers and Enquiry Officers
- supervising voting for both Houses of Parliament and the counting of votes for the Legislative Assembly
- declaring the successful candidate in the poll.

Returning Officers attended a seminar in May 2000, then commenced a review of Polling Places and the appointment of key staff.

Because the administration of polling places is the responsibility of District Returning Officers, Regional Returning Officers' duties are less onerous and relate to:

- receiving nominations for candidates for the Legislative Council and conducting the draw for ballot paper position
- liaising with candidates
- supervising voting and the counting of votes
- declaring the successful candidates in the poll.

## Election Projects

Tasks relating to the conduct of the election were separated into 65 distinct projects. Each was allocated to a member of staff, who assumed the role of Project Leader.

Some members of staff were allocated more than one project to lead.

Members of the Corporate Executive supervised a group of election projects. The Casual Staff project, for example, was supervised by the Manager, Corporate Services while the Voters with Special Needs project was supervised by the Manager, Enrolment and Community Awareness. See Appendix 1, *Election Project Allocations*, for a list of all election projects.

Progress reports were produced by Project Leaders and these were used by Managers and the Electoral Commissioner to monitor progress on each project. Following the election, each Project Leader was required to produce a detailed project report. This provided an overview of each project and recommendations to improve procedures for the next State Election.

## ISSUE OF WRITS

On 10 January 2001, the Governor issued two writs to the Electoral Commissioner to proceed with elections in all Legislative Assembly districts and Legislative Council regions.

## ROLL CLOSE

Under section 69A of the *Electoral Act 1907*, rolls for an election must close at 6.00pm on the eighth day after the issue of the writ.

Electors were able to download, photocopy and fax enrolment claim forms directly to the Australian Electoral Commission.

The roll close took place on Thursday, 18 January 2001. A total of 44,692 enrolment transactions occurred from the issue of the writs to this time, resulting in 12,171 new enrolments.

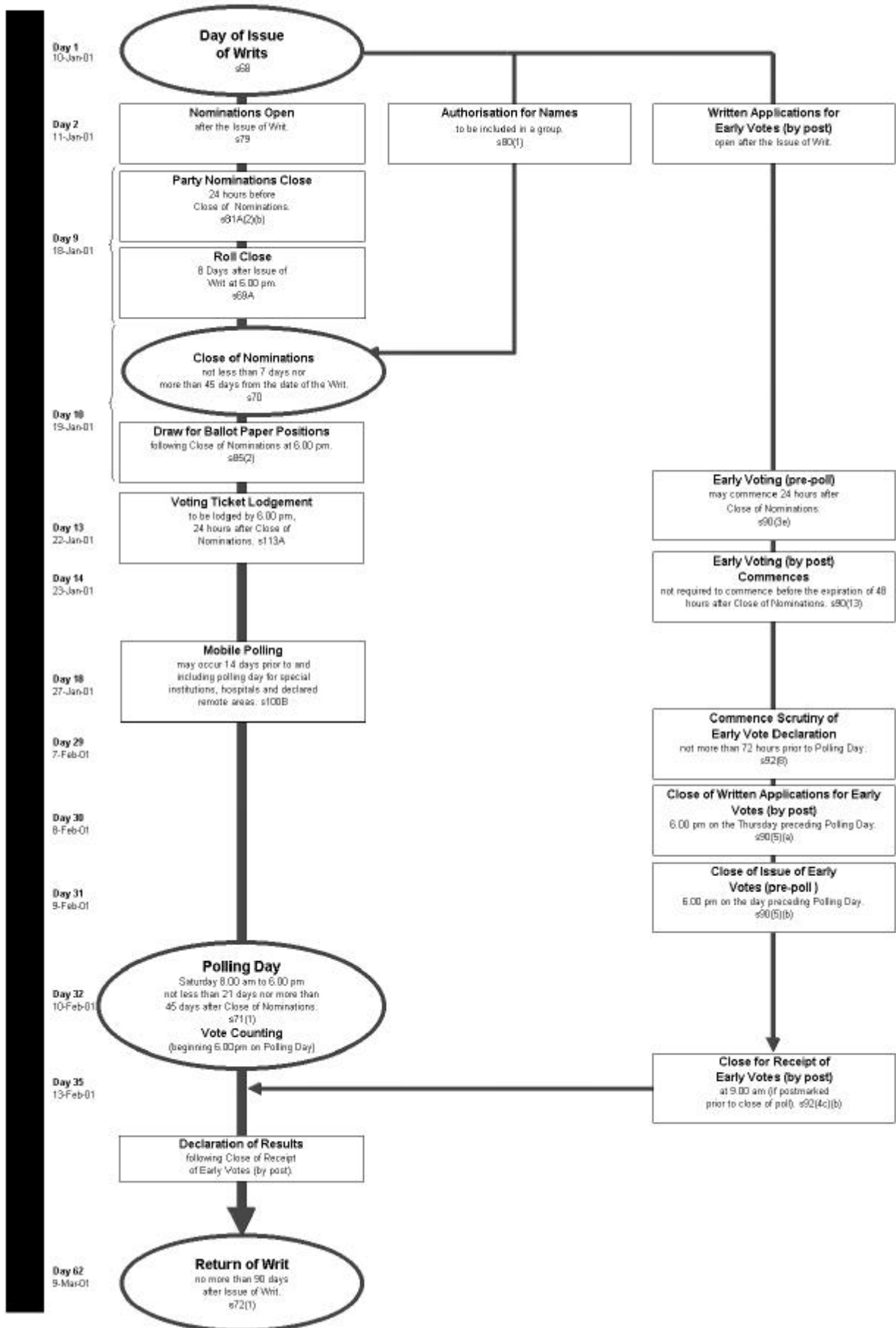
## PARTY REGISTRATION

### Eligibility for Registration

Existing parliamentary parties with at least one member in the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council on 14 June 2000 were automatically eligible for registration on proclamation of the *Electoral Amendment Act 2000*. Other political parties were required to have at least 500 members who are electors.



# State Election Timeline



## Applications for Registration

The following information must be included in a registration application:

- the name of the political party
- an abbreviation of the party name for use on ballot papers
- the name and address of the secretary
- the names and addresses of at least 500 members who are electors
- a copy of the party's constitution.

When the Electoral Commissioner was satisfied that an application complied with the requirements of the Act, public notice of the application was given. If after considering all relevant information and public submissions, the requirements were still met, the party was registered by entering the details in the Register of Political Parties.

Prior to the writs being issued for the February State General Election, applications were received from the five parliamentary parties, which were duly registered on 21 October 2000:

- Australian Democrats
- Australian Labor Party (Western Australian Branch)
- National Party of Australia (WA) Incorporated
- The Greens (WA) Inc.
- The Liberal Party of Australia (Western Australian Division) Incorporated

Two other parties that applied for registration before the General Election were successful. They were:

- Pauline Hanson's One Nation on 29 December 2000
- Christian Democratic Party WA on 7 January 2001

Four other parties applied but were unsuccessful. Impediments were a lack of sufficient members who were correctly enrolled or objections to the proposed name.

In accordance with the Act no action can be taken on the registration of political parties during an election period (ie from the day of the issue of the writ until the last day for the return of the writ).

## ENROLMENT

Enrolment on the State Electoral Roll is compulsory for all eligible Western Australians. The *Electoral Act 1907* requires that electoral rolls be maintained for each Legislative Council region and Legislative Assembly district. Thus, a key function of the Commission is to ensure the integrity and accuracy of electoral rolls.

While a separate State Roll is maintained, a joint enrolment agreement exists between the Western Australian and Commonwealth Governments. As a consequence, electors need only complete one enrolment form to be included on the Commonwealth, State and Local Government electoral rolls. Enrolment eligibility requirements between the three levels of government do vary, however, and their respective electoral boundaries do not necessarily correspond.

### Enrolment Categories

The general qualifications for enrolment are described in section 17 of the *Electoral Act 1907*; however, the Act also makes provision for some special enrolment categories or groups of electors:

- a Member of Parliament is entitled to enrol for the district (or a district in the region) he or she represents as opposed to that in which he or she resides. This also applies to the member's spouse
- for personal safety reasons, electors may apply to have their name and address suppressed on the rolls
- eligible electors can register as General Early Voters and automatically have ballot papers sent to them rather than having to attend a polling place or apply for a postal vote at each election.

Other special factors, which add complexity to the task of maintaining the State Roll, include:

- certain British Subjects are eligible to enrol
- prisoners with sentences of one year or longer are not entitled to be enrolled
- persons subject to certain provisions of the Guardianship and Administration Act or of the Mental Health Act may not be entitled to enrol
- certain additional information must also be maintained in order to satisfy the requirements of the *Juries Act 1957*.

## Roll Maintenance

The State Roll is maintained electronically on a continuous basis. There are two aspects of the electronic roll which need to be maintained:

- the personal records of individual electors
- matching of individual habitations to State electoral regions and districts, local government districts and wards, and jury districts.

Amendments to the State Roll include the addition of new electors, changes to the enrolment particulars of electors already enrolled, and the deletion of electors.

## Enrolment Statistics

Between the 1996 and 2001 State General Elections, the net increase in enrolment was 67,637 or 6.04%. There were 1,187,629 electors enrolled for the 10 February 2001 election. The distribution of electors between the metropolitan and country areas has remained virtually the same, changing by only 0.19% in favour of the metropolitan area.

Between the two elections:

- 291,996 electors were either added to the roll or reinstated
- there were 219,617 deletions
- 350,917 electors were transferred between districts.

The following table shows the enrolment figures at the 1996 and 2001 State General Elections (excluding provisional electors not yet 18).

Year	Metropolitan	Country	WA Total
1996	827,001	292,991	1,119,992
2001	879,233	308,396	1,187,629

At the close of rolls on 18 January 2001, enrolments in 46 electoral districts were inside the permitted range of plus or minus 15% of the enrolment quota (see Appendix 2 – *Metropolitan and Country Area Enrolment Statistics*). This margin allows enrolment numbers within districts to vary from the specified quotient by 15%. The quota is calculated by dividing the total number of enrolled electors in an area by the number of Legislative Assembly districts into which the area is to be divided. Because a distinction is made between the metropolitan area and the rest of the

State, a different quotient applies to the two areas. Given that the last redistribution occurred in 1994, a number of districts were outside the 15% variation based on the current quotient, as indicated in the table below.

District	Percentage
Wanneroo	+45.82%
Mitchell	+29.10%
Dawesville	+27.59%
Vasse	+25.96%
Southern River	+21.72%
Peel	+21.04%
Warren-Blackwood	+17.64%
Eyre	-29.89%
Ningaloo	-24.81%
Pilbara	-24.32%
Burrup	-19.56%

Since the 1994 division of the State into electoral districts and regions, the most discernible changes in enrolments have generally been in Perth's outer metropolitan areas and in the high growth areas around Mandurah, Bunbury and Busselton.

As in 1996, small percentage enrolment changes in such districts as Churchlands, Girrawheen, Nedlands, Nollamara, Riverton and Willagee characterise the older districts and more stable population profiles of these established inner suburban areas.

By contrast, the largely outer suburban districts of Ballajura, Cockburn, Hillarys, Joondalup, Peel, Southern River, Swan Hills and Wanneroo have been expanding more rapidly, with enrolments in the district of Wanneroo increasing by 97.88% since 7 February 1994.

The largest increase of enrolment in the country area is in the South West region, with the districts of Albany, Dawesville, Mandurah, Mitchell, Murray-Wellington, Stirling, Vasse and Warren-Blackwood all showing enrolment increases of over 15% since 7 February 1994. The districts of Greenough and Kimberley have also had enrolment increases over 15%.

With population changes since 1994 the Mining and Pastoral Region now has 4 districts significantly below quota:

- Burrup (-19.56%)
- Eyre (-29.89%)
- Ningaloo (-24.81%)
- Pilbara (-24.32%)

## NOMINATIONS

Nominations for the election opened after the writ was issued at 6.00pm on Wednesday, 10 January 2001. Nominations closed at 6.00pm on Friday, 19 January 2001 at the advertised place of declaration of nominations in each district and region. Legislative Council candidates were entitled to lodge voting ticket claim forms by 6.00pm on Monday, 22 January 2001.

Seven political parties were registered at the time of the issue of the writs. They were entitled to lodge nomination forms for their endorsed candidates directly with the Western Australian Electoral Commission rather than each candidate nominating with individual Returning Officers. These party nominations had to be lodged at the Commission 24 hours before the close of nominations. Candidates who were not endorsed members of registered political parties could request that the word 'Independent' be printed adjacent to their name on the ballot paper.

In the case of Legislative Council candidates, section 80 of the Electoral Act allows two or more candidates to apply to have their name included in a group on the ballot papers for a region in the order that they specify.

At the close of nominations, Returning Officers faxed the nomination forms and the results of the draw for ballot paper order to Commission staff. The information required for printing ballot papers was then entered into the Election Management System and sent to the printer electronically to avoid re-keying candidate names.

This information was subsequently used for advertising, results, statistics and the return of deposits.

In total, 525 nominations for the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council were received during this election.

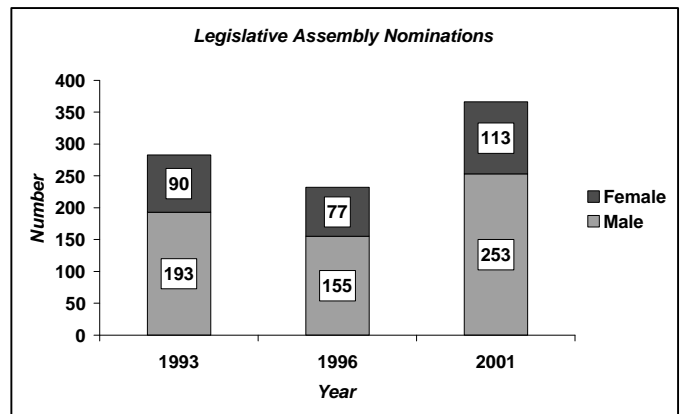
### Legislative Assembly Nominations

Nominations for the Legislative Assembly increased by 134 or 58%, from 232 in 1996 to 366 in 2001.

- The number of nominations for a given district ranged from 4 for the districts of Burrup, Eyre, Murdoch and Pilbara to 11 for the district of Geraldton.
- The average age of candidates was 47.

- The ratio of 1:2 females to males at the 1996 election remained similar at the 2001 election.
- The number of women nominating increased by 47%, from 77 in 1996 to 113 in 2001.
- The number of men nominating increased by 63%, from 155 in 1996 to 253 at this election.

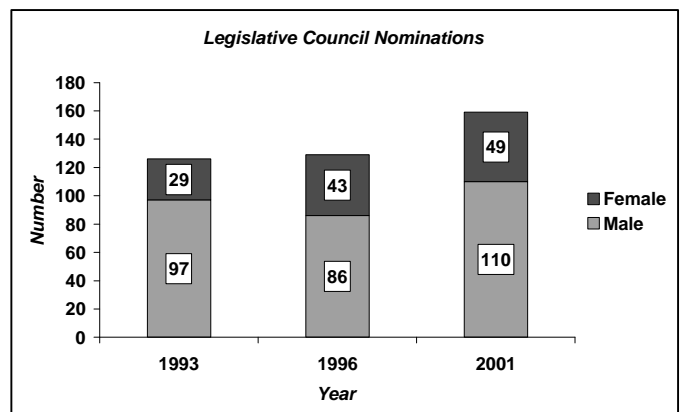
The following chart shows the numbers of men and women nominating for Legislative Assembly State General Elections from 1993 to 2001.



### Legislative Council Nominations

Nominations for the Legislative Council increased by 30 or 23%, from 129 in 1996 to 159 in 2001.

- The number of candidates nominating for a region at this election ranged from 23 for the South Metropolitan region to 29 for the North Metropolitan region.
- The average age of candidates for the Legislative Council was 48.
- The ratio of 1:2 females to males at the 1996 election remained similar at the 2001 election.
- Nominations by women increased by 14%, from 43 in 1996 to 49 in 2001.
- Nominations by men increased by 28%, from 86 in 1996 to 110 in 2001.



The chart above sets out nominations by men and women for Legislative Council regions for State General Elections from 1993 to 2001.

## Political Party Representation

Of the 525 candidates there were 403 candidates representing the seven registered political parties, 96 Independent candidates and 26 candidates with no party designation. Of these, there were:

- 50 Australian Democrats (DEM)
- 90 Australian Labor Party (ALP)
- 18 Christian Democratic Party WA (CDP)
- 65 Greens (WA) (GRN)
- 88 Liberal (LIB)
- 23 National Party (NP)
- 69 Pauline Hanson's One Nation (PHO)

The charts on the following page show the number of nominations by males and females for each party for the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

## Legislative Council Voting Tickets

A voting ticket is a statement of a particular order of candidate preferences, provided by a party, group or candidate in a Legislative Council election. A voter may choose a ticket vote, thereby voting in accordance with these preferences. Voting tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of the close of nominations. Although the close of nominations was 6.00pm, Friday, 19 January 2001, the deadline for lodgement of voting tickets was 6.00pm, Monday, 22 January 2001, as Saturday and Sunday are considered excluded days for the calculation of the time period.

The *Voting Ticket Preferences* form was computer generated and consisted of a complete list of all candidates for each region. After the close of nominations, this form was faxed to all candidates and groups. The forms, customised for each group or candidate in the six Legislative Council regions, listed candidates in ballot paper order. Candidates and groups numbered the candidates in the order in which they wished them to appear on the voting ticket, similar to marking preferences on a ballot paper. The computer

generated form used in this election ensured that no names were inadvertently omitted.

The voting ticket for a group had to list that group, in ballot paper order, first on the voting ticket. Similarly, an ungrouped candidate had to place the number 1 against his or her name on the candidate list. Preferences then had to be marked against all remaining candidates.

All candidates and groups lodged a voting ticket, making a total of 60 groups with voting ticket claims across the six regions.

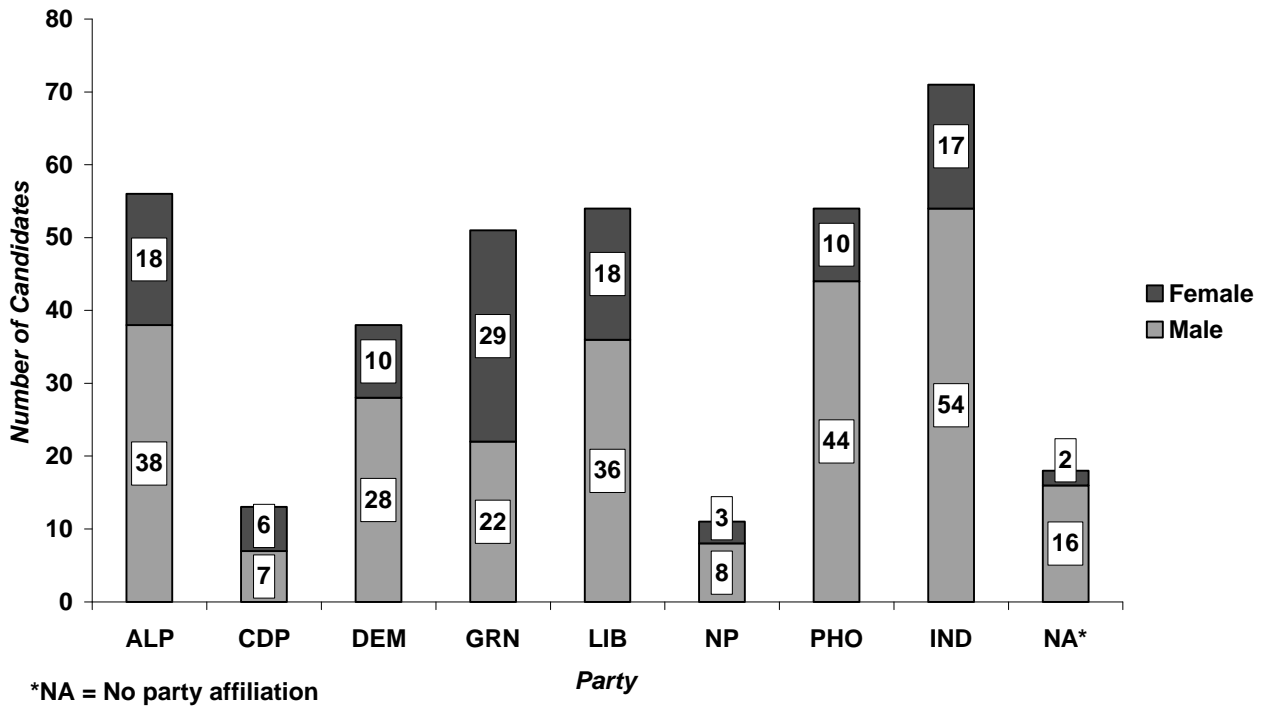
The Commission's office was open for the receipt of voting tickets on the Sunday afternoon and all day Monday prior to the deadline for lodgement of voting tickets. While 20 voting tickets were received on Sunday the majority of the remaining voting tickets were received on the Monday afternoon. Checking was completed and the printing of the Legislative Council ballot papers commenced after 6.00pm that night.

A complete list of voting tickets for all regions was published in *The West Australian* on Thursday, 25 January 2001. Voting ticket lists were also available on the Commission's website soon after the deadline for the lodgement of voting tickets.

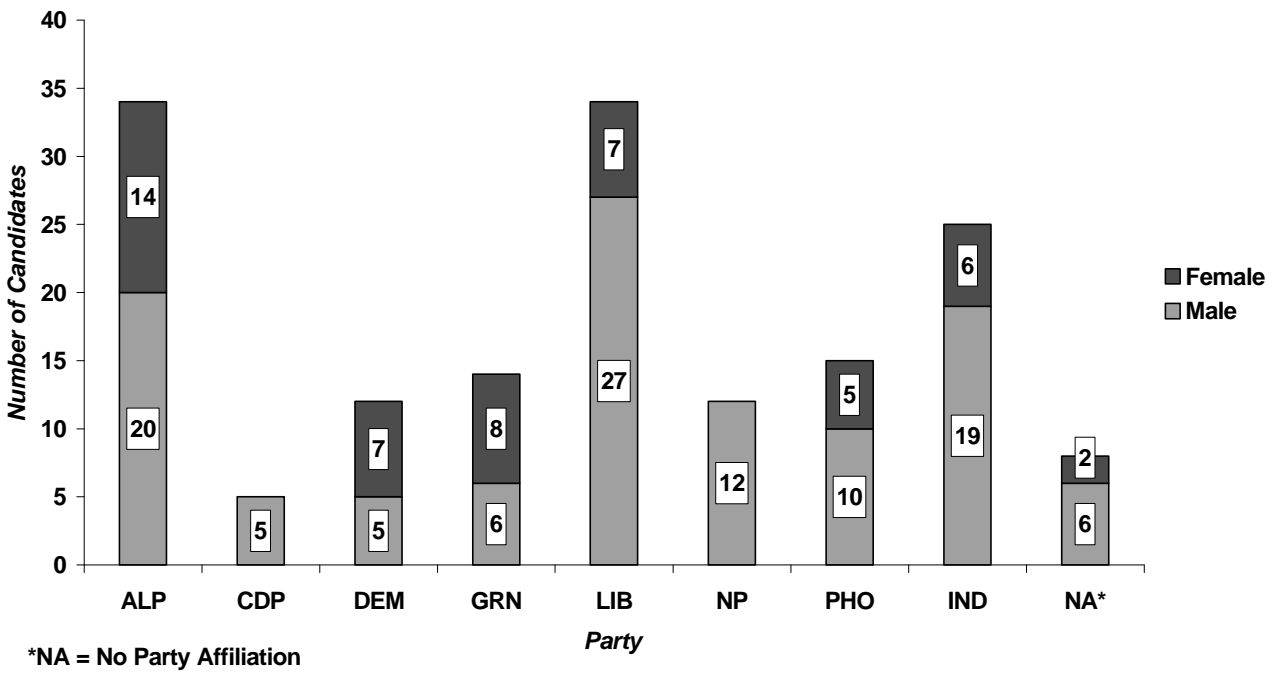
The following table lists the number of voting tickets lodged in each Legislative Council region.

Legislative Council Voting Tickets				
Region	Registered political parties	Groups	Ungrouped candidates	Total for region
East Metropolitan	6	2	3	11
North Metropolitan	6	2	3	11
South Metropolitan	5	1	4	10
South West	7	0	3	10
Agricultural	6	1	1	8
Mining and Pastoral	6	2	2	10
South West	7	0	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>60</b>

*Nominations for the Legislative Assembly by Party and Gender*



*Nominations for the Legislative Council by Party and Gender*



# COMMUNITY AWARENESS

## Customer Focus

As part of the Commission's commitment to its customer focus philosophy, five groups of electors were identified as requiring further options to encourage greater participation in the State General Election. The five focus groups identified were:

- people with disabilities
- seniors (60 years and over)
- Australians from linguistically and culturally diverse backgrounds
- people of Aboriginal origin
- young adults.

Following consultation with key groups and organisations, such as the Office of Seniors Interests, the Disability Services Commission and the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, many services provided at the last election were used again, in addition to other initiatives implemented to improve access, voting options and information regarding enrolment and voting.

### *People with disabilities*

The Disability Services Commission assisted in providing information to all persons and organisations on their mailing list regarding the following services:

#### *Electors with sight impairment*

- Twelve video magnifiers were available at designated pre-poll venues and polling places throughout the State to assist electors with vision impairment. This was an increase of seven from the 1996 Election. The location of video magnifiers was advertised in *The West Australian* on Election Day and on the Commission's website.
- A brochure, *Voters with Special Needs – Electors with Disabilities* (designed with assistance from the Disability Services Commission), was developed and was also available in large print, braille and tape cassette format.
- A web-site was designed to meet the requirements of people with vision impairment.

#### *Electors with hearing impairment*

- Cards advising staff how to assist "hearing impaired" electors were available at each polling place and sent to pre-poll voting centres
- A Telephone Typewriter Service (TTY) was offered by the Commission to assist electors with hearing impairment when calling the Commission.

#### *Electors with physical impairment*

- Drive-in polling places were introduced
- Best wheelchair and parking access was advertised in the *Election Guide*, newspaper advertisements and on the Internet
- Parking bays for people with disabilities were provided at all polling places

#### *General Early Voters*

The Commission encouraged electors with disabilities, or who were otherwise unable to physically attend a polling place on polling day, to become General Early Voters. These voters automatically receive a postal vote package for every State Election while they remain enrolled as General Early Voters.

### *Seniors*

The Commission worked with the Office of Seniors Interests to produce and distribute a leaflet to assist electors aged 60 years and over: *Voters with Special Needs – Seniors*. The brochures were also available in large print, braille and tape cassette format.

### *Australians from linguistically and culturally diverse backgrounds*

Services were provided for the 18 different language groups identified by the Commonwealth Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) as those most requiring translations and interpreting in Western Australia. The two languages added since the last election were Burmese and Russian.

- A pamphlet was available in 18 languages at every pre-poll issuing office and polling place, providing instructions on how to vote.

### *Aboriginal People*

For the Aboriginal enrolment campaign, advertisements were targeted to increase enrolment levels and update existing enrolment

details for people residing in remote Aboriginal communities throughout Western Australia.

### *Young people/first time voters*

Several enrolment campaigns were developed to increase the level of participation in the electoral process by young and first time voters. These included:

- a campaign to enrol 17 year old students in both public and private schools who are eligible to become provisional electors. This incentive scheme, the *Payment to Schools Enrolment Program*, was targeted at 18,000 students in 143 high schools and TAFE colleges around the State. It involved an incentive payment of \$2 for every valid enrolment card received by the Commission. The campaign resulted in over 6,000 valid enrolment forms being received by the Commission.
- a wide range of posters, television and radio advertisements designed to create a strong message encouraging young adults to enrol and participate in the electoral process. The advertising campaign targeted locations throughout Western Australia that are favoured by young adults, such as nightclubs.

## **Advertising and Public Relations Campaign**

Preparations for the 2001 State Election advertising and public relations campaign commenced in mid-January 2000 when tenders were called. In April 2000, two agencies were jointly appointed to manage the advertising and public relations campaign.

The aims of the advertising and public relations campaign were to:

- promote an effective and efficient elector education campaign
- maximise meaningful participation by eligible electors
- promote enrolment and raise public recognition of the importance of being correctly enrolled.

With the possibility of an election being called early, in May 2000, planning commenced on the television, press and radio advertising required in the first week of the campaign. After this date passed and no election was called the agencies focused on producing a pre-election enrolment

and electoral awareness campaign to target three special groups: the young, transient and indigenous. The first phase of this campaign – indoor billboards at 23 nightclubs and hotels in the metropolitan area – commenced on 30 June 2000 with a launch at a nightclub. The second phase of the campaign – comprising radio and press – ran from 17 September to 11 November 2000.

Once the enrolment campaign was in place, the two agencies progressively completed the advertising and public relations required for the State election campaign. By the beginning of December, most work had been completed. On 7 December 2000, a media release to encourage enrolment was dispatched to all metropolitan and country media; and a full-page press advertisement supporting the enrolment message appeared in *The West Australian* on 9 December and 16 December 2000.

The State election campaign commenced on 10 January 2001 with television commercials about enrolment going to air within hours of the writs being issued. The advertising campaign proceeded smoothly. (See Appendix 3 for the *Advertising Campaign Schedule*.)

### *Target Population*

Apart from general enrolment advertising, the enrolment campaign targeted three key groups:

- unenrolled 18-25 year olds
- unenrolled Aboriginal electors
- 20-40 year old electors who had changed address, but not updated their enrolment details.

### *Advertising Concept*

A variety of creative messages were used which were tailored to each phase of the campaign. ‘Your Vote Counts’ was the approved campaign slogan.

### *Media*

All metropolitan commercial television stations, Channel 31 and the regional stations Golden West Network (GWN) and WIN were used for advertising, with the main focus on prime time viewing.

Radio coverage concentrated mostly on 18-25 year olds during the enrolment campaign.



Aboriginal Radio 6AR was used to deliver election information to Aboriginal people. Most metropolitan and regional radio stations were used on polling day.

Major metropolitan and selected regional newspapers were used to advertise essential election information, including key features and dates relevant to each of the major phases of the election. A series of full and half page advertisements carried the main creative messages interspersed with a number of multiple page statutory advertisements.

### *Election Guides*

Copies of the *Election Guide* were produced for each of the six electoral regions, and formed a major focus of the campaign. Contractors distributed the booklets by hand to every household in the State, starting more than two weeks before Election Day. Television and newspaper advertising were used to promote the guides and to request electors to phone the Election Line if they had not received their copy of the guide. The guides, entitled “Your Vote Counts”, contained:

- details on voting options
- how, when and where to vote
- relevant electoral maps
- candidate names
- information on what happens to votes cast.

### *Public Relations*

The public relations campaign was designed to complement the phases of the State election advertising campaign. Media releases and backgrounders were issued, and news conferences staged, in concert with the phases of the advertising campaign.

Public relations events included specifically targeted pre-election meetings with media representatives and political analysts, which had a positive impact on media interest and built a healthy rapport.

### *Information Kit*

Information for the media was released on Wednesday, 7 December 2000 as the Commission’s *Information Kit*. It was distributed to:

- media outlets
- Returning Officers
- interested academics/political analysts
- Members of Parliament
- political parties and candidates
- polling officials
- other interested groups.

The information in the kit included:

- State Election timetable
- 1996 State General Election results
- lists of current sitting Members, Returning Officers and candidates (when available)
- profiles of electoral regions and districts
- other relevant election information.

Distributing the kit prior to the announcement of the election helped the media and other interested parties to become familiar with the background information.

### *Success of the Campaign*

The general assessment of the pre-election enrolment campaign and the 2001 State Election campaign was that they were highly visible and successful public education and awareness campaigns. As well as promoting the various enrolment and voting messages very effectively, the campaigns also generated considerable positive publicity for the Commission – including a nomination as *Campaign Brief’s* ‘Advertiser of the Year’ for 2000.

The success of the campaign is also evidenced by electors’ recall of the Commission’s advertisements. A survey completed for the Commission immediately after the election found that 62.5% of respondents could recall a Commission advertisement.

### *Telephone Enquiry Service*

A Telephone Enquiry Service was established to answer queries from the public on election matters such as enrolment and how to vote prior to and on polling day.

The advertising campaign encouraged electors to contact the Telephone Enquiry Service with any queries, and all calls to the Commission’s normal phone number were diverted to the service.

The Commission utilised the Australian Electoral Commission’s Call Centre premises at Burswood.

The facilities were purpose-designed for this service and included a computer network and up-to-date telephone, recording and monitoring equipment. The panel was staffed and managed by the Commission and was fully operational on Thursday, 11 January 2001.

A total of 30 staff, working three shifts, operated the phones during the 4-week lead-up to polling day, and received 65,984 calls. The service was available from 8.00am to 8.00pm seven days a week, up to and including polling day. A skeleton staff operated the service from 8.00am to 5.00pm on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following polling day.

Call centre staff were able to handle all routine enquiries. This enabled staff at the Commission to focus on project work during the election period with minimal interruption from telephone enquiries.

The majority of caller requests were for:

- enrolment forms
- early vote (by post) applications
- medical forms (for removal from the electoral roll)
- general early voter applications
- silent elector applications
- Election Guides.

## POLLING ARRANGEMENTS

### Polling Places

As voting in Western Australian State General elections is compulsory, polling places must be easy and convenient to visit on Election Day.

Census collection district data obtained on voting figures from the 1999 Federal Referendum and 1996 State General Election were used to predict voter turnout.

There were 815 ordinary polling places, comprising:

- 1 General Polling Place
- 648 single polling places
- 77 dual polling places (154)
- 1 triple polling place (3)
- 9 Drive-in Polling Places

There were also 231 special institutions and 55 remote area polling places.

Returning Officers checked previous polling places and recommended changes. The polling places were gazetted on 27 October 2000. Once the election was announced the Returning Officers finalised all polling place bookings, needing to change 13 of those previously gazetted. There was an overall increase in the number of ordinary polling places, from 790 in 1996 to 815 in 2001, with 683 polling places unchanged.

Changes to polling place allocations between the 1996 and 2001 State General Elections included:

- 48 new locations
- 84 same location, new venue
- 23 polling places not used in 2001.

Region	Ordinary	Mobiles*	Remote mobiles
Agricultural	174	16	
East Metropolitan	131	37	
Mining & Pastoral	67	14	55
North Metropolitan	185	74	
South Metropolitan	118	62	
South West	140	36	
<b>Total</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>55</b>

\*including 8 on Election Day

### Absent Voter Recording System

The State roll was put onto 83 computers for use in 42 polling places in 23 districts in the metropolitan area that traditionally served large numbers of absent voters. This was the first time in Australia that such a system was used in an election. Nine notebook computers were used at the nine drive-in polling places within the metropolitan area. Rottneet Island Primary School used one notebook computer as an enquiry only facility.

The advantages of the system are that:

- voting is quicker and easier
- declarations are not needed
- absent votes can be tallied on election night
- staff numbers are reduced by increasing voter turnover per issuing point. Each computer operator was estimated to be able to issue 400 votes compared with 120 per manual issuing point.

### General Polling Place

Changes to the *Electoral Act 1907* allowed a polling place holding copies of rolls for all districts to be appointed as a General Polling Place. Electors could be marked off the roll for

electoral districts outside the polling place district and vote as ordinary voters rather than complete a written declaration as an absent voter.

### *Dual and Triple Polling Places*

Dual or triple polling places were appointed when a polling place was situated very close to a district boundary, and it was likely that a considerable numbers of electors from the neighbouring district would vote at the polling place. A separate area was set aside for each district where electors could be issued an ordinary vote.

There was one triple polling place. With the introduction of the Absent Voter Recording System in polling places, the number of dual polling places was reduced by seventeen.

### *Remote Areas*

Remote communities throughout Western Australia were serviced by mobile polling. Twenty-one teams visited 55 remote sites in the electoral districts of Eyre, Kimberley, Ningaloo and Pilbara districts. Mobile polling commenced two weeks before polling day. (A list of the Declared Remote Polling Places used for polling is included in Appendix 5.)

### *Materials and Equipment*

Following the completion of a draft resource schedule, allocations were fine-tuned in consultation with Returning Officers.

### **Staffing**

The Commission recruited 5,797 people to work at ordinary polling places for the election. The number of staff increased by 12.67% from 1996, when 5,145 people were employed.

Mobile polling place staff were also recruited by Returning Officers for the election, including:

- 21 Polling Place Managers and 21 Polling Officials (Remote Polling Places)
- 97 Mobile Polling Place Managers and 100 Mobile Polling Officials (Declared Special Institutions).

A total of 6,036 staff were employed at polling places for this election.

### *Returning Officer Liaison*

A Returning Officer Liaison team of four officers was set up to handle queries and coordinate procedures with Returning Officers.

### **Staff Training**

Pre-election training was undertaken in relation to legislation and procedures and to provide the technical skills required by the various temporary staff members employed at the election. Its aim was to deliver optimal training within the constraints of time, resources and logistics.

### *Returning Officer Training*

Training of Returning Officers was conducted over three seminars. The first seminar was conducted prior to the election in October 2000. This seminar discussed the possibility of changes to legislation prior to the election, the nomination process, checking of polling places and selection of Polling Place Managers.

The second seminar was conducted after the issue of the writs in January 2001. The seminar consisted of staffing, training, Election Day procedures, election results, return of material, statistical returns, preferential counting and the declaration of the poll.

The final seminar was conducted after the election in April 2001. The seminar consisted of feedback from the Returning Officers on all aspects of the election process.

### *Polling Place Manager Training*

Polling Place Manager training was conducted by the Returning Officers in the week leading up to the election. The training included declaration processing, polling place set-up, election material and ballot papers, polling day activities, counting of votes and the return of materials.

### *Declaration Issuing Officer Training*

Declaration Issuing Officers received training at the same time as the Polling Place Managers. Training covered the completion of declaration forms for absent and provisional voters, ballot paper reconciliation and the completion of returns.

## *Absent Voter Recording System Training*

The Absent Voter Recording System was used for the first time in all drive-in polling places, some of the larger metropolitan polling places and the General Polling Place at Perth Town Hall.

Training was conducted at the Counting Centre in Welshpool. The session took staff through the use of the new computer system, explaining the differences with the manual process.

### *Training Video*

A new component of the training package for Polling Place Managers and Declaration Issuing Officers was a 35-minute video – *Managing a Polling Place* – which covered in module form the main points involved in setting up and running a polling place in Western Australia. The video featured the latest version of forms, procedures and polling equipment.

The three-day shoot took place at the end of August using Commission staff for most roles. The video was completed in time for the Returning Officers' conference in October. Feedback from Returning Officers, Polling Place Managers and Declaration Issuing Officers indicates that the video was very useful, particularly for those managing their first polling place.

### *Training Feedback and Evaluation*

The success of the training program for the State Election is measured in part by feedback obtained from polling officials.

Evaluation surveys were forwarded to a number of randomly selected polling officials in every district after the election. The purpose was to examine whether training provided adequately prepared staff for their work at the polling place and to identify areas where training needs were not met. The response rate was high. Feedback from polling officials assisted in identifying the direction that will be taken for training in future elections.

The Commission's internal auditor and a number of experienced staff from the Commission attended training sessions in metropolitan and country districts to observe and assist Returning Officers training polling staff. The outcome of those visits has provided the Commission with

information to assist with training for the next State General Election.

## **Streets, Towns and Places Directory**

The *Streets, Towns and Places Directory* is designed as a reference guide to be used in determining the correct Legislative Assembly district and Legislative Council region in which an elector resides. The Directory is primarily designed for use at polling places in the issue of Declaration Votes and for ongoing reference by Electoral Commission staff and interested outside bodies such as parliamentary electorate staff.

## **Electoral Rolls**

Four types of electoral rolls were produced for the election – scannable rolls, electronic rolls, reference rolls and rolls for sale to the public.

In the months prior to the election, sample rolls with modifications to the formatting of previous rolls were created. The Commission consulted with printing companies to establish the best method of printing the rolls to ensure that accurate, high definition rolls were produced within the timeframe provided by legislation. The format of the rolls included:

- bold typesetting of the surname in upper case letters
- the removal of occupation from scannable rolls
- the use of abbreviations for suburb and locality names, supported with a covering key to abbreviations.

Following roll close on 18 January 2001, a CD was sent to the Australian Electoral Commission for final formatting to produce the scannable and reference rolls. The number of rolls required for each of the 57 electoral districts was calculated prior to the election and the cartridges for each district were sent to a printer in Western Australia to produce all hard copy rolls.

Commission staff produced electronic rolls for use with the Absent Voter Recording System.

Scannable rolls are used at polling places to mark off electors' names, and then scanned after the election to identify who has voted.

The production of reference rolls and rolls for sale was completed by 28 January 2001. Roll covers and relevant forms were produced in-house, and

roll files were collated within the Commission, ready for issuing the printed rolls.

A total of 3,381 scannable rolls were despatched in priority order to Returning Officers. A copy of the electronic roll was loaded on to 83 computers for use with the Absent Voter Recording System. A further 2,158 reference rolls were printed, which included rolls for sale to the public.

## Ballot Paper Design and Production

In May 2000, tenders were called for the printing and distribution of ballot papers. A printer was selected in September 2000 and briefed on the ballot paper production cycle, which ran from close of nominations to dispatch of ballot papers.

The number of ballot papers required for the 2001 Election was calculated using anticipated voter numbers.

Due to changes in the *Electoral Regulations 1996*, ballot papers no longer needed to carry designations according to vote type (eg "POSTAL"). All Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council ballot papers were produced generically for each district or region. Approximately 2.2 million Legislative Assembly and 1.9 million Legislative Council ballot papers were printed.

Production of the ballot papers for the Legislative Assembly commenced on the night of the close of nominations, once the various ballot paper templates had been approved. Printing of Legislative Council ballot papers commenced once the deadline for lodgement of voting tickets passed. All early vote material was completed first and dispatched from Sunday, 21 January 2001.

Remaining ballot papers were printed by Wednesday, 24 January 2001 and were then distributed to the Returning Officers.

## POLLING

### Early Voting

Early voting enables electors to cast their vote prior to Election Day. An elector is eligible to apply for an early vote if, on Election Day, he or she:

- will be more than 8 kilometres from a polling place between 8.00am and 6.00pm

- will be absent from the State of Western Australia
- has a serious illness or infirmity
- has emergency duty or employment
- is approaching maternity
- is caring for a person who is ill or infirm
- does not have a place of residence shown on the electoral roll (section 51B)
- is serving an imprisonment of less than 12 months, or is in lawful custody or detention
- is a member of a religious order that precludes voting on a Saturday.

Early votes can be cast either in person (pre-poll) or by post. In this election, there were 66,254 early votes issued, which was an increase of 23,537 or 55.10% more than for the 1996 State Election.

### Early Vote (Pre-poll)

Electors were able to cast an in person vote by visiting a nominated issuing office between 24 January 2001 and 9 February 2001, making a declaration and then voting. These early votes were forwarded to the Commission. A total of 77 issuing offices were appointed.

Overseas issuing offices were situated in Canada, France, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand (2), Singapore, United Kingdom and the United States (2).

Pre-Poll Issuing Offices	Number
Western Australia	
AEC Offices	16
Court Houses	27
Other locations	14
Total in Western Australia	<b>57</b>
Interstate Electoral Offices	8
Overseas Offices	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77</b>

The number of pre-poll votes issued for this election increased by 6,125 or 29.10%, from 21,049 in 1996 to 27,174 in 2001, representing 2.29% of the electorate. The reasons for the larger number of pre-poll votes may be attributed to:

- an increased awareness by the public of their eligibility for this form of voting
- the timing of the election during the post-Christmas holiday period
- the promotion of pre-poll voting in previous federal elections.

The number of pre-poll votes issued at the Commission fell by 43.65%, from 1,716 in 1996 to 967 in 2001.

A total of 1,246 pre-poll votes were rejected for reasons such as failing to complete the declaration or because packages were received after the close-off time for the receipt of votes.

### **Early Vote (Postal)**

Electors were able to apply for a postal vote by completing an application form, which could be downloaded from the Commission's website or obtained from other locations including Australia Post offices. Many electors at mine sites that had access to the Internet took advantage of downloading the form. Those electors who were registered General Early Voters were automatically sent ballot papers.

Postal votes were issued from 24 January 2001 until 8 February 2001.

A computer-based postal voting dispatch and checking system was used to simplify the issuing process and make the validation of voters much quicker. Once the ballot papers were returned, the elector's signature on a barcoded return envelope was scanned and checked against the original identically barcoded application, which had been imaged.

Changes to the *Electoral Act 1907* allowed for the processing of returned ballot paper envelopes to begin three days before Election Day instead of at the close of polls. This resulted in 24,504 postal votes being admitted to the count on election night.

This was the second election in which postal vote application forms were available on the Internet. Around 25% of all application forms were downloaded and faxed to the Commission. Electors who were overseas or interstate at the time of the election and a number of defence force personnel used this facility.

Postal votes were only issued centrally from the Commission. Returned ballot papers were accepted until 9.00am on 13 February 2001. A record number of voters, 39,080 or 3.29%, of the electorate voted using the postal method. Of these, 9,948 were ultimately rejected for a variety of reasons, including failure to complete the declaration, signature not matching the application and late arrival. A total of 29,132 votes were

admitted to the count. A further 5,041 electors applied for Early Votes (by-post) but did not return them prior to the count.

The increase in postal voting can be attributed to a greater awareness amongst the public of this method of voting, following its use in recent federal elections. The major parties also sent postal voting applications out. The availability of postal application forms on the Internet also contributed to the popularity of postal voting.

### **General Polling Place**

One polling place, the Perth Town Hall, was used as a General Polling Place. The State roll was loaded onto five PCs so that each elector's eligibility could be checked and the roll marked electronically. Ballot papers were placed into individual district ballot boxes and counted at the polling place on election night.

A total of 2,406 votes were issued, 551 to electors who lived in the district of Perth and 1,855 to electors who lived outside of the district.

### **Drive-in polling places**

In accordance with the Commission's aim to provide easy access to voting for all electors, nine drive-in polling places, available to voters with limited mobility and their drivers, were set up around the metropolitan area. This initiative was the first of its kind in Australia. Polling places did not, generally, have facilities for cars to drive in and out, so the four public universities and two TAFE colleges were approached to provide space in their car parks. They were most cooperative and sites with optimal access were identified. A contractor provided site offices, and procedures were developed to ensure quick and easy voting facilities being provided through the car window. The nine drive-in polling places serviced 3,630 voters.



## Mobile Polling

Mobile polling is carried out at declared special institutions and in remote areas around the State. (A list of the Declared Special Institutions used for polling is included in Appendix 4.)

At this election, mobile teams visited:

- 231 special institutions prior to polling day, which was 31.25% more than in 1996
- 55 remote area places prior to polling day
- 8 locations on polling day, such as hospitals, whose patients were unable to come to a polling place.

### Remote Area Polling

Remote area mobile polling teams visited locations by air and four-wheel drive during the 11 days prior to polling day. Most of the locations were in the Kimberley, Pilbara and Western Desert areas of the State. Kalumburu in the Kimberley was the most distant community from Perth.

Locations included:

- Aboriginal communities
- Stations
- Pastoral properties
- Missions
- Mine sites.

Teams worked in pairs, and then employed local workers to assist where necessary. Between 20,000 and 30,000 kilometres were covered, mostly by aircraft as vast distances had to be travelled within a narrow timeframe.

Unpredictable circumstances are usually a feature of remote polling. At this election, a funeral at Jigalong, which is a standard polling place, meant that very few people were left in the remote communities of Punmu, Parnngurr and Kunawarritji, where mobile polling was carried out. A special mobile poll had to be run in Jigalong to cater for the added electors.

Floods following a cyclone meant the airstrip at Nullagine was initially too wet to enable the charter plane to land to collect the ballot papers after the election. The Royal Flying Doctor Service assisted by airlifting the ballot papers out of the area for return to Perth.



## Polling Day

Voting commenced at 8.00am with many polling places reporting voters queuing up to vote early.

The Commission provided:

- assistance to gain access to polling places (where necessary)
- desktop voting screens enabling voters to sit while voting
- polling place staff to assist an elector to vote where the elector was unable to read or write.

An Absent Voter Recording System was developed to enable some electors who voted outside their enrolled district on Election Day to be checked against the State roll on a computer at a polling place. After determining their eligibility to vote, the electors were marked off the electoral roll electronically and issued ballot papers, with no further checking required. A total of 19,164 voters were recorded using this system and their votes were taken to the Counting Centre to be counted on election night, rather than waiting several days to be processed and counted with all other absent votes.

Candidates' supporters complied with the requirements of the *Electoral Act 1907* and worked in a spirit of co-operation with electoral staff.

The poll closed at 6.00pm and counting commenced soon after for all the ordinary ballot papers for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.

At the close of polls, the Polling Place Managers were required to:

- count the first preference votes only for ordinary votes for each Legislative Assembly candidate
- conduct a notional distribution of preferences count for the two preferred candidates, as identified in advance by the Electoral Commissioner
- sort the Legislative Council ordinary ballot papers in bundles for ticket and non-ticket ballot papers and count the first preference votes.

## District Audit

The Commission's internal auditors were commissioned to undertake a comprehensive audit of field procedures for the State General Election. The audit was designed to determine if Returning Officers, Polling Place Managers and Electoral Officers complied with the provisions of the *Electoral Act 1907* and the policies of the Commission.

The audit followed four phases of the electoral process that included:

1. Prior to the issue of the Writ
2. After the issue of the Writ
3. Election Day
4. After Election Day

The Commission developed checklists to assist the audit and provide a framework for reporting that included:

- Pre-poll voting
- Training
- Nominations
- Mobile Polling
- Declaration Vote Issue
- Easy Absent Voting
- Counting of ballot papers at the centralised processing centre
- Preference count (two unexcluded candidates)
- Notional distribution of preferences

The result of the audit suggested that electoral staff carried out procedures to facilitate a successful outcome for this general election. A number of procedures have been identified as areas of focus for future election preparation.

## ELECTION NIGHT

### Tally Room

The Tally Room was located at the ABC studios at 191 Adelaide Terrace, Perth.

The technical infrastructure was provided by the Commission's IT service provider. A number of sponsors also provided technical assistance and services.

In the Tally Room, various groups had direct enquiry access to the results database.

Interest Groups	Workstations	Printers
Political Parties	5	5
TV Stations	4	
Radio Stations	2	
Newspapers	2	
Information Centre	1	1
Visitors Lounge	1	1

Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council results were displayed on a projection screen. The Commission also provided real-time enquiry access to the results database, upon request, to two parliamentary parties at their headquarters.

Progressive results for the Legislative Assembly, a notional distribution of preferences and the results for the Legislative Council were transmitted to the Tally Room by the Returning Officers either by telephone or facsimile machine. Sixteen data entry operators were employed to input the results into the system. Telephone lines and facsimile machines were installed to achieve efficient throughput.

### Website

The Commission created a new website at [www.electionswa.com](http://www.electionswa.com) to publish details of the results of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council counts from election night.

The site was linked to the Election Results System, providing results updates every five minutes on election night and every half hour in the following days until each seat was declared.

For the first time the media and the public could view on the Internet the same information that was available in the Tally Room itself. Results continued to be posted to the Internet every 1 to 2 hours during the day over the four weeks



following Election Night, as results were finalised and checked.

Additional information was also provided on the corporate website at [www.waec.wa.gov.au](http://www.waec.wa.gov.au). This included maps and enrolment details for each district and region, an election timeline, polling places, ticket vote preferences and Returning Officer details.

Positive feedback from users of the results website praised the level of detail available and the easy-to-use menu system.

## Election Night Results

On election night, ordinary votes and all available easy absent, postal and pre-poll votes were counted.

Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council ticket and first preference results were transmitted to the Tally Room on election night.

Overall the system performed well, although a component failure on Election Night disrupted results for a short time.

An indication of the party to form Government is determined by the Legislative Assembly results. On election night, the Leader of the Liberal Party, the Hon. Richard Court, conceded defeat on behalf of the Liberal/National coalition and addressed the media and others present at the Tally Room. Shortly afterward the Leader of the Australian Labor Party, the Hon. Dr Geoff Gallop, delivered his victory speech from another location.

Although it was apparent on election night that the Australian Labor Party had won Government, the composition was not definitive. A number of marginal seats required a distribution of preferences to determine the final outcome (see *Results* in this report).

## COUNTING CENTRE OPERATIONS

### The Counting Centre

A warehouse at Kew Street, Welshpool was used as a centre for:

- checking early, absent, and provisional votes
- counting Legislative Council votes

- receiving Returning Officers' materials
- scanning the electoral rolls
- checking final distributions of preferences in close seats.



Security personnel were on duty from the close of business each night to opening time the following day.

On election night and the following day, Polling Place Managers forwarded all election materials, including ballot papers, to the District Returning Officers. The Returning Officers then sent on all Legislative Council and declaration votes (absent, early and provisional), electoral rolls and other materials to the Counting Centre.

Declaration votes were checked and counted at the Counting Centre and then returned to the District Returning Officers to conduct a full distribution of preferences.

Electoral rolls were taken to the scanning area for processing.

### *Early Votes (Pre-poll)*

A separate section was set up in the warehouse for the receipt of early votes. The processing of pre-poll votes started from the Wednesday prior to polling day and ended on the Wednesday after polling day. There were deliveries each day, although the bulk of the votes arrived on the Wednesday prior to polling day and on polling day. Over 10,000 votes were received and processed from these two periods.

### *Absent Voter Recording System*

Votes from this system were received after the close of polling, from around 7.30pm onwards. Votes from Murdoch University (Rockingham) and Rottneest Island Primary School arrived on Sunday.

## Return of Election Materials

A goods-inwards system was set up so that Returning Officers could enter the warehouse the day after polling day with their vehicles and unload their materials. All materials were receipted and placed in delineated areas to maximise the speed at which urgent materials such as declaration votes, Legislative Council ballot papers, electoral rolls, returns and staff pay sheets could be processed.

Materials from Returning Officers began to arrive on the Sunday after polling day, with most arriving throughout that afternoon and night. Three terminals were used to input batch information into the Central Receipt Batch Tracking System, before the votes were transferred to the Declaration Vote Processing area.

## Declaration Vote Processing

Absent, provisional and early voting electors do not have their names marked off a printed roll, as occurs with ordinary voting. Because of this, they are required to complete a declaration of identity and entitlement on an envelope, and then enclose their completed ballot papers.

The introduction of the Absent Voter Recording System reduced the number of declaration votes to be processed, which meant that there were fewer votes to be processed after election day.

Completed declaration vote envelopes were received and counted by District Returning Officers and Postal Voting Officers, and then transferred to the Counting Centre for processing.



Once received at the Counting Centre, the packages were reconciled with numbers issued and then sorted into early, absent and provisional declarations according to district.

The declarations were checked for defects or omissions, and then elector details were compared against the electronic roll. Where a match could not be made immediately, thorough crosschecking with other records was carried out before any vote was rejected. The computer system supporting the electronic roll has been revised and streamlined over past elections, enabling staff to decrease processing time and cope with the growing volume of declaration votes.

Once declaration votes had been admitted to the count, they were transferred to the Declaration Vote Counting Area, where both the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council ballot papers were counted. Districts known to be close contests were given immediate priority.

The Legislative Assembly ballot papers were transferred to the relevant District Returning Officer to complete the full distribution of preferences, and the Legislative Council ballot papers were transferred to the relevant Regional Returning Officer.

Declaration vote processing was completed on 15 February 2001.

## Declaration Voting Statistics

There was an overall increase of 18.72% in the number of declaration votes issued, as indicated in the following table:

Declaration Type	Number		
	1993	1996	2001
Absent	89,839	107,618	92,674
AVRS <sup>1</sup>			19,164
Postal	33,551	42,717	39,080
Pre-Poll <sup>2</sup>			27,174
Provisional	11,649	9,834	10,063
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135,039</b>	<b>160,169</b>	<b>190,156</b>

Note: These figures may include declaration voting envelopes not containing ballot papers for both the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.

<sup>1</sup> Absent Voter Recording System (AVRS) first used in 2001. In previous elections these votes have been incorporated into Absent votes and are included here for comparative purposes.

<sup>2</sup> Pre-Poll statistics for 1993 and 1996 are incorporated into the Postal figures for those years.

Overall, 87.50% of all declaration votes were accepted. Rejection rates varied between the different categories of declaration vote, as indicated below:

- 7.41% of absent votes
- 10.28% of postal votes

- 4.66% of pre-poll votes
- 92.09% of provisional votes.

Common reasons for the rejection of declaration votes were:

- the elector was on the roll for a different address than that claimed on the declaration
- the elector was not on the roll
- the declaration form was incorrectly completed or not signed.

## Roll Scanning

Printed electoral rolls used at polling places to issue votes are run through an optical scanner to record who voted and therefore identify who did not vote at the election. Data from electronic rolls used in the absent voting process were combined with the scanned rolls to produce a consolidated record of electors who voted.

Optical scanning was conducted by the Australian Electoral Commission as part of a five-year contract for provision of this service.

Scanning was conducted from 12 to 18 February 2001, approximately one week after polling day, with the majority of the rolls being completed in three days. All rolls issued to polling places were returned, with a higher percentage of sealed unopened rolls, which saved on scanning time.

Electoral roll data was transferred to the central database in the scanning process and from the Absent Voter Recording System, but manual input was required where:

- pages contained an error corrected by a polling official
- an official had not marked the roll in strict accordance with instructions.

Reports generated from the scanning process, including a list of Apparent Non-Voters and a list of Apparent Multiple Voters, were used as source records for post-election investigations.

## Legislative Council Count

Software used for the 1996 election was again used for this election allowing results to be declared within nine days after the close of polling.

## The Count

Following the close of polling, Legislative Council ballot papers were counted and reconciled at each polling place. All papers were then bundled and forwarded to the Counting Centre at Welshpool. On 11 February 2001, a complete reconciliation and count commenced for each region. Two shifts of 105 people each were employed to conduct the count, and these shifts were later supplemented by additional staff working at the Counting Centre. The following numbers of votes were counted:

Legislative Council votes	
Region	No. Counted
East Metropolitan	246,071
North Metropolitan	327,053
South Metropolitan	228,313
Agricultural	83,635
Mining and Pastoral	53,442
South West	138,672
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,077,186</b>

The use of computers meant that progressive results were available to candidates and scrutineers, who were able to monitor and scrutinise the count. In addition, the Commission had the capacity to provide updated results on the Internet during the count.

The counts were finalised between 15 and 19 February 2001.

A computerised count saves time by:

- votes only required to be sorted into ticket and preference votes
- formality checks on the numerical formality of ballot papers being built into the software
- conducting formality checks continuously while sorting and also during data-entry, when further informal votes are identified by the program and checked by the Returning Officer
- being able to commence data entry following reconciliation of votes for a district rather than the whole region
- a ballot paper audit trail in which individual ballot papers can be tracked through the counting process, facilitating checking and corrections
- using a computer program to perform the actual count, taking approximately two hours.

Further time savings will be achieved in the conduct of re-counts for the following reasons:

- data from the original counts will be stored electronically
- ballot papers are not required for a new count
- minimal changes are required to conduct a fresh count.

Re-counts now take approximately 30 minutes instead of several of weeks and vacancies can be filled on the day of the close of nominations.

## RESULTS

Votes admitted to the count reflected elector turnout rates of 90.56% for the Legislative Assembly and 91.40% for the Legislative Council.

### Legislative Assembly

In the fifty-seven Legislative Assembly electoral districts, fourteen candidates were elected with an absolute majority while the remaining forty-three seats required a distribution of preferences to determine the final result. Twenty-three new members were elected to the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly districts* where candidates were elected with an absolute majority		
Bassendean (6)	Girrawheen (6)	Pilbara (4)
Belmont (6)	Maylands (7)	Rockingham (6)
Burrup (4)	Merredin (6)	Victoria Park (6)
Cockburn (5)	Nollamara (6)	Willagee (5)
Cottesloe (5)	Peel (8)	

\*Number of candidates is indicated in brackets

Re-counts are conducted in the event of a tie, or if the Returning Officer so determines. This may be at the request of a candidate's scrutineer, in the event of a close result, or at the Returning Officer's discretion.

Legislative Assembly districts requiring the distribution of preferences in 2001		
Electoral District	Number of Candidates	Distributions Required
Albany	6	4
Alfred Cove	9	7
Armadale	7	4
Avon	7	5
Ballajura	6	3
Bunbury	9	7
Carine	8	5
Churchlands	6	3
Collie	7	5
Darling Range	6	4
Dawesville	5	3
Eyre	4	2
Fremantle	8	5
Geraldton	11	9
Greenough	5	3
Hillarys	7	5
Innaloo	6	4
Joondalup	7	5
Kalgoorlie	7	5
Kimberley	7	4
Kingsley	7	5
Mandurah	6	4
Midland	9	6
Mitchell	7	3
Moore	5	3
Murdoch	4	1
Murray-Wellington	5	3
Nedlands	7	2
Ningaloo	6	4
Perth	8	6
Riverton	7	5
Roe	5	2
Roleystone	7	5
South Perth	6	4
Southern River	8	6
Stirling	5	3
Swan Hills	6	4
Thornlie	7	3
Vasse	6	4
Wagin	6	4
Wanneroo	7	5
Warren-Blackwood	7	3
Yokine	7	5

### Total Votes Counted

The total number of votes accepted for the Legislative Assembly for the final count was 1,075,556, which was an increase of 67,721 or 6.72% in comparison with the 1996 State General Election. The total valid votes increased from 963,606 in 1996 to 1,026,720 in 2001.

### Party Representation

The Australian Labor Party was elected to government, with a majority of 7 seats over the Coalition (Liberal/National Party) and Independents in the Legislative Assembly. The breakdown of seats is:

Legislative Assembly		
	Before 10 February 2001	After 10 February 2001
ALP	18	32
Independent	4	4
Liberal	29	16
National Party	6	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>

### First Preference Votes

Compared with the 1996 election, the Australian Labor Party recorded a 1.42% increase in total first preference votes, while the Liberal Party's proportion of the first preference vote decreased by 8.74%.

### Legislative Council

The table below indicates the representation of the Legislative Council before and after the 10 February 2001 State General Election. The two Independent members were elected as members of the Australian Labor Party at the 1996 State General Election.

Pauline Hanson's One Nation candidates were elected to the Western Australian Parliament for first time at the 2001 Election. One Nation candidates are now represented in three regions: Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral and the South West. Two more Greens (WA) candidates were elected, one each to the Mining and Pastoral and Agricultural Regions. The Australian Democrats lost the two seats they won at the 1996 State Election. Overall, 12 new members were elected to the Legislative Council.

### Total Votes Counted

In comparison with the 1996 State General Election, the total number of votes accepted for the Legislative Council count was 1,077,186, an increase of 67,594 or 6.70%.

	Before 10 February 2001	After 10 February 2001
ALP	10	13
Independent	2	0
Democrats	2	0
Greens (WA)	3	5
Liberal	14	12
National Party	3	1
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>

### Age and Gender of Elected Candidates

#### Age of Elected Candidates

The average age of elected candidates on polling day was 48 in the Legislative Assembly and 49 in the Legislative Council.

The median ages were 49 in the Assembly and 50 in the Council.

The most common age for candidates elected to the Legislative Assembly was 43 and 53 for the Legislative Council.

#### Gender of Elected Candidates

The number of women elected to the Legislative Assembly decreased slightly from 13 in 1996 to 12 in 2001, with a corresponding increase in the number of men elected, as the number of vacancies was the same as the 1996 election. The number of women elected to the Legislative Council rose from 7 in 1996 to 10 in 2001, with a corresponding decrease in the number of men. The trend in the Legislative Council for the past four elections has been towards a gradual increase in the number of women elected. Refer to tables overleaf for comparisons by party.

### Ballot Paper Formality

Ballot papers which are blank, do not show preferences in accordance with instructions and/or legislative requirements, or do not make the voter's intention clear are classified as informal.

Gender Representation: Legislative Assembly								
Party	Nominated				Elected			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Australian Labor Party	39	38	17	18	13	24	6	8
Christian Democratic Party WA	0	7	1	6	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATS	19	28	19	10	0	0	0	0
Greens (WA)	16	22	12	29	0	0	0	0
Independent	27	54	9	17	2	2	1	2
Liberal	38	36	11	18	24	14	5	2
NATIONAL PARTY	9	8	5	3	5	5	1	0
Pauline Hanson's ONE NATION	*	44	*	10	0	0	0	0
No party designation ^	8	16	2	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>

Gender Representation: Legislative Council								
Party	Nominated				Elected			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Australian Labor Party	22	20	10	14	10	8	2	5
Christian Democratic Party WA	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATS	5	5	7	7	1	0	1	0
Greens (WA)	5	6	4	8	1	2	2	3
Independent	6	19	2	6	0	0	0	0
Liberal	25	27	8	7	12	10	2	2
NATIONAL PARTY	8	12	2	0	3	1	0	0
Pauline Hanson's ONE NATION	*	10	*	5	0	3	0	0
No party designation ^	12	6	9	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>

^Political parties in 1996 that were not registered for the 2001 election are grouped under 'No party designation' for comparative purposes.

A ballot paper will also be informal if the voter can be identified through written initials or another marking on it. Informal ballot papers do not contribute to the election of a candidate and are not included in calculating the quota or absolute majority required for election.

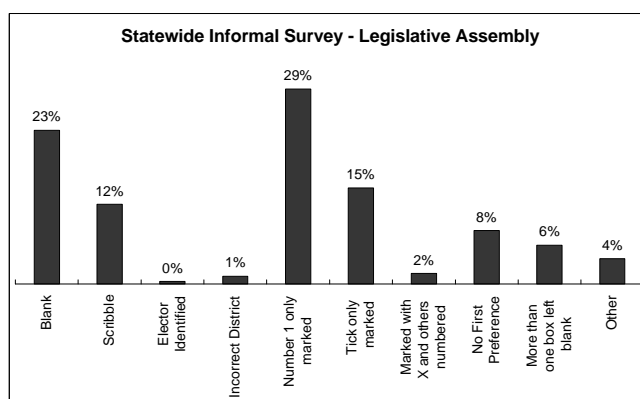
### Legislative Assembly

As in 1996, the level of informal votes for the Legislative Assembly increased, from 44,229 or 4.39% in 1996 to 48,836 or 4.54% in 2001.

At this election, blank ballot papers for the Legislative Assembly constituted 23% of the informal vote, and ballot papers which were scribbled on constituted 12%, so it would appear that at least 35% of the informal votes were intended to be informal by voters. This represents a decrease of nearly 7% from the 1996 State General Election.

The next groups, excluding deliberately informal ballot papers, were those marked only with a 1 or a tick (44%), which may be attributed to these votes being formal in Local Government voting which is counted by the first-past-the-post

method. This compares with a figure of 40% for the 1996 State General Election.



### Legislative Council

There is less informal voting in the Legislative Council because of the ticket voting option.

Informal voting decreased in the Legislative Council from 30,430 or 3.01% in 1996 to 28,434 or 2.64% in 2001.

Blank ballot papers constituted 40% of the informal vote, and ballot papers that were

scribbled on comprised 15%. It would appear that at least 55% of the informal voting was deliberate, a marginal decrease from 57% in 1996.

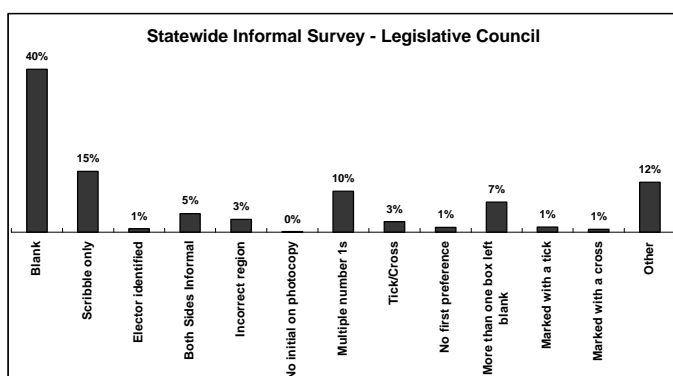
There was a decrease of 1.70% in the percentage of ticket votes from 93.10% in 1996 to 91.40% in 2001.

More detailed statistical information on informal voting is available in the companion publication *2001 Western Australian State General Election: Results and Statistics*.

### Ticket Voting

The Legislative Council ballot paper has two sides on which a vote can be marked:

- ticket vote side (left hand side, one square only to be marked), or
- candidate preference vote side (right hand side).



A ballot paper can be formal on either side. Where both the ticket side and the candidate side are completed, the candidate preference side is counted, provided it is formal. However, where both sides are completed and one side is informal, the formal side is counted.

### **Declaration of the Polls**

District and Regional Returning Officers were required under the *Electoral Act 1907* to declare the result of the election at an appointed place in the district or region after the result of the election had been ascertained.

The public declaration of the elected candidates for the Legislative Assembly took place at various times, with all the seats having been declared by 1 March 2001. All seats for the Legislative Council were declared by 19 February 2001.

### *Return of the Writs*

Statements of Results for the election were returned to the Electoral Commissioner as required by the *Electoral Act 1907*, within the time specified on the writs. On Thursday, 8 March 2001, the Electoral Commissioner advised the Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the Assembly of the names of the elected members and gave them a copy of the certified writ.

## **POST ELECTION PROCEDURES**

### **Non-Voter and Multiple Voter Investigations**

While multiple voter investigations have now concluded, the processing of non-voters will continue into the second half of 2001.

### *Non-voters*

A total of 92,003 electors were identified as apparent non-voters. Penalties are imposed on those electors who do not provide a valid and sufficient reason for not voting. Follow-up notices or letters were sent to those who failed to respond to correspondence.

Notices and letters seeking an explanation were forwarded to each elector who appeared not to have voted. Advice of an inability to vote that had already been received from electors was taken into account before the dispatch of the first notices. The initial mail out consisted of 60,865 apparent non-voter notices.

Those 31,138 electors not forwarded Non-Voter Notices had already supplied acceptable reasons for not voting to the Commission.

*Certificates of Attendance* were issued to electors who were not correctly enrolled for their current address when they attempted to vote. Any elector who received a certificate was excused from voting. This significantly reduced the number of first Non-Voter Notices sent. The *Certificates of Attendance* were also used to update the electoral roll for those electors who had changed address.

The non-voter notices were redesigned to include the options of paying over the telephone through Australia Post Billpay or on the Internet.

Over half of the payments received to date have been made through Australia Post.

Non-Voter Notice Timetable	
Date	Event
30 March 2001	Form 33 – Apparent Failure to Vote Notices sent
27 April 2001	Due date for above notices
14 May 2001	Second Form 33 – Second Apparent Failure to Vote Notices sent & Form 34 – Failure to Vote Notices sent (first run)
11 June 2001	Due date for above notices
15 June 2001	Final demand & Form 34 – Failure to Vote Notices sent (second run)
13 July 2001	Due date for above notices
14 August 2001	Form 34 – Failure to Vote Notices sent (third run)
11 September 2001	Due date for above notices

Non-voters who fail to pay the penalties imposed on them are ultimately referred to the Fines Enforcement Registry for enforcement action, or action may proceed by way of the courts.

At the time of writing, all non-voter notices had been sent and the outstanding infringements sent to the Fines Enforcement Registry. Responses to these infringements are still being actioned. The timetable followed for the dispatch of notices issued to date is listed above.

### Multiple Voters

A total of 4,620 possible cases of multiple voting were identified by post election investigations. This comprised:

- 4,602 electors who apparently voted twice
- 18 electors who apparently voted more than twice.

Of these, the majority (97%) was found not to have voted more than once. Apparent multiple voter records were identified from a number of factors including:

- polling officials marking the wrong electors off the roll
- the misreading of marks by the electronic scanner due to poor roll marking
- double entries made during declaration processing
- postal vote applicants not returning ballot papers or returning the ballot papers too late.

After intensive preliminary investigation, 450 letters were dispatched to apparent multiple voters. These were followed by further 195 letters and telephone calls to some electors.

Ultimately investigations confirmed 27 dual voters and 4 cases of an individual appearing to vote more than twice. These 4 cases were referred to the police for investigation. At the time of writing, 3 cases had been finalised, while 1 is still pending.

The most common factors leading to the casting of a second vote were:

- the forgetfulness of the aged
- concern that a declaration vote already cast would not count or arrive on time
- misunderstanding, particularly from people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

### Political Finance

Under Part VI of the *Electoral Act 1907*, all political parties, associated entities, individual candidates, non-party groups and other persons are required to provide the Electoral Commissioner with details of gifts received and expenditure incurred for electoral purposes.

Information regarding financial disclosure was included in the *Guidelines for Candidates* for both the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. Separate *Guidelines* booklets were also prepared setting out information for candidates and groups. These booklets and relevant forms were handed out to candidates who were not from the registered parties.

In the case of the seven registered parties, sufficient information packs and forms were given to the party secretary or agent for distribution to the party candidates.

### Agents

All political parties must appoint an agent, while individual candidates, non-party groups and other persons may appoint an agent or otherwise remain responsible for lodging their own return. Those wishing to appoint an agent must do so before 6.00pm on the day before polling day. Only a small number of candidates appointed agents by the closing date: 23 out of 366 for the Legislative Assembly and 8 out of 133 for the Legislative Council.



Registered Political Parties		
Full Party Name	Party Name	Abbreviation
Australian Democrats	DEMOCRATS	DEM
Australian Labor Party (Western Australian Branch)	Australian Labor Party	ALP
Christian Democratic Party WA	Christian Democratic Party WA	CDP
The Liberal Party of Australia (Western Australian Division) Incorporated	Liberal	LIB
National Party of Australia (WA) Incorporated	NATIONAL PARTY	NP
The Greens (WA) Inc	Greens (WA)	GRN
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	Pauline Hanson's ONE NATION	PHO

### *Election-related disclosure returns*

Political parties are required to disclose expenditure incurred in an election. Candidates and groups are required to disclose all gifts received and expenditure incurred during the disclosure period for the election.

Persons other than political parties, associated entities, candidates and groups who incur expenditure for political purposes, are required to disclose all gifts received and expenditure incurred during the disclosure period for the election. If the total amount of expenditure does not exceed \$500, a return is not required.

Election returns were due within 15 weeks after polling day, by 28 May 2001. On 11 May, a reminder letter was sent to 279 Legislative Assembly candidates and 133 Legislative Council candidates who had not sent in a return. By the due date, there were still a significant number of returns outstanding: 66 or 18% of Legislative Assembly candidates and 48 or 36% of Legislative Council candidates. A further reminder was sent on 19 June: 60 to Legislative Assembly candidates and 40 to Legislative Council candidates. Follow-up is still continuing.

Political parties and groups were followed up via phone calls and all the registered parties' expenditure and group returns have been received. A few independent or minor unregistered parties are still to send in returns.

### *Annual Disclosure Returns*

All political parties and associated entities are required to lodge a return annually by 30 November, disclosing all gifts and other income received for the financial year to 30 June.

Copies of all returns received may be viewed or purchased from the Commission.

Political Finance Timetable	
Date	Event
19 January 2001	Close of nominations
9 February 2001	Last day for appointment of agents by candidates and unendorsed groups
10 February 2001	Polling Day
12 March 2001	End of reporting period (30 days after polling day)
28 May 2001	Last date for lodgement of election returns
25 June 2001	Returns become available to the public
30 June 2001	End of annual reporting period for political parties and their associated entities
30 November 2001	Last date for lodgement of annual returns
2 January 2002	Returns become available to the public

## RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The 2001 State General Election was conducted at a cost of approximately \$7.7 million to 30 June 2001. Further minor election costs will be incurred in the 2001/02 financial year in relation to non-voter follow-up and election report costs.

The chart below provides a breakdown of resources utilised during the election, followed by brief descriptions of these items.

Resource	\$000	%
Polling Staff	2,678	34%
Election Expenses	1,339	17%
Casual Staff	1,111	15%
Advertising	1,039	14%
Printing & Stationery	634	8%
Freight & Communications	433	6%
Equipment	391	5%
Travel	73	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>100%</b>

### *Staffing*

A significant portion of the election costs are incurred in the employment of staff. These included:

- 63 Returning Officers
  - 57 District Returning Officers
  - 6 Regional Returning Officers
- staff employed in central organisational tasks associated with the conduct of the election process, such as in the Tally Room, at the Counting Centre and at Head Office
- over 6,000 polling place staff assisting with polling, the counting of votes and providing clerical duties mainly on election day.

### *Election Expenses*

This item includes expenses incurred in early vote issuing, conduct of the various counts, operation of the Tally Room, security procedures and other general election and polling expenses.

### *Advertising*

These costs related to the advertising campaign and included statutory and other newspaper advertising, radio and TV campaigns and the public relations program.

### *Printing and Stationery*

Expenses incurred included the printing of voter screens and ballot boxes, stationery, ballot papers, electoral rolls, early voting and absent voting declarations, and various other items.

### *Freight and Communications Expenses*

Expenses included postage, mobile telephones, call charges, facsimile machines, courier and freight costs.

### *Equipment*

Equipment costs included the provision of computer resources and the hiring of additional items for use during polling, the count, scanning and non-voter follow-up and for the transfer of data and linkage of computers at various centres to the Commission's central computer system.

### *Travel*

Travel costs incurred by Returning Officers and staff in order to provide voting facilities and training of staff throughout the State.

# APPENDIX 1

## ELECTION PROJECT ALLOCATIONS

### *Advertising & Publicity*

Advertising

- Statutory
- PR (Promotional)
- Media briefings

Enrolment Information

Information Kits

Website Maintenance and Internet Information

Political Party Liaison; Candidate and Party Briefings

Enquiry Panel

Enrolment drive and pre-election awareness

### *Determination Of The Poll & Election Results*

Central Receipt of Votes

Declaration Vote Processing & Reporting

Central & Declaration Vote Counting

Legislative Council Count

Results System Operations

Results System Development

RO Returns – Receipt of

Informal Vote Analysis

Post-election Results (Weeks 1 & 2)

Statistics compilation

Election Report (text)

Election Report (statistical)

### *Facilities & Voting Services*

Electronic Vote Recording & Super Booth development

Pre-poll Voting

Postal Voting

Written Applications

General Early Voters

Polling Places – Boundaries and Sites

Mobile Polling (remote, hospitals)

Polling Place Resource Schedule

Voters with Special Needs – Services

Set up and Management of the Tally Room & Counting Centre

### *Materials & Equipment*

Ballot Boxes, Screens & Other Cardboard Equipment – Design & Production

Ballot Papers

- Design & Production

Ballot Papers

- Printing & Distribution

Equipment

- Furniture
- Telephones, faxes, mobiles

Forms – Design & Production

Forms – Electronic

Production and Procurement of Materials

Return of Materials to Store

Storage & Distribution of Materials

### *Nominations*

Legislative Council Voting Tickets – Lodgement and Distribution

Nominations – Deposits and Return of Funds

Nominations – Legislative Assembly

Nominations – Legislative Council

Political Party Registration

### *Non Voting & Multiple Voting*

Roll Scanning

Multiple Voters

Non Voters

### *Operations & Support Systems*

Election Plan Management

Issue and Return of Writs

Management Tasks

- Complaints
- Interstate Visitors' Program
- Full Distribution
- Recounts

IT Support Systems & Internal Communications

RO Liaison

Election Management System

### *Performance Review*

District Audit

Identification & Monitoring of Outcomes

Stakeholder Surveys

Development of Staff Performance Assessments

### *Rolls & Roll Products*

Roll Close

Roll Production

- CD ROM
  - Clockmarked Rolls
  - Reference Rolls
  - Habitation Index
- Streets & Towns Directory

### *Staffing – HR Operations*

Casual Staff

- Selection

- Appointment
- Assessment

#### Polling Place Staff

- Selection
- Appointment
- Payment
- Assessment

#### *Staffing – Election Services Operations*

Interstate Secondment Program  
RO Recruitment, Appointment & Performance  
Assessment

#### *Training*

Training & Evaluation Program  
Manuals and Workbooks  
Training Packages & Materials  
RO Training & Debriefing

## APPENDIX 2

### METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY AREA ENROLMENT STATISTICS

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

#### METROPOLITAN AREA ENROLMENT STATISTICS

District	Enrolment 7.2.1994	Variation from Quotient	Enrolment 14.12.1996	Variation from Quotient	Enrolment 18.1.2001	Variation from Quotient	% change in enrolment 7.2.1994 to 18.1.2001
Alfred Cove	23,362	4.43%	24,076	-1.02%	24,717	-4.90%	5.80%
Armadale	23,369	4.46%	25,266	3.87%	25,712	-1.08%	10.03%
Ballajura	22,322	-0.22%	26,289	8.08%	27,974	7.63%	25.32%
Bassendean	23,784	6.32%	24,472	0.61%	25,209	-3.01%	5.99%
Belmont	23,885	6.77%	24,313	-0.04%	25,740	-0.97%	7.77%
Carine	23,238	3.88%	24,244	-0.33%	24,928	-4.09%	7.27%
Churchlands	23,356	4.41%	23,661	-2.72%	23,877	-8.14%	2.23%
Cockburn	20,847	-6.81%	23,460	-3.55%	26,729	2.84%	28.22%
Cottesloe	22,527	0.70%	24,273	-0.21%	24,767	-4.71%	9.94%
Darling Range	23,275	4.04%	24,411	0.36%	26,003	0.04%	11.72%
Fremantle	22,481	0.49%	23,644	-2.79%	24,410	-6.09%	8.58%
Girrawheen	22,652	1.26%	23,037	-5.29%	23,320	-10.28%	2.95%
Hillarys	22,674	1.36%	25,955	6.71%	27,478	5.72%	21.19%
Innaloo	23,106	3.29%	24,311	-0.05%	25,267	-2.79%	9.35%
Joondalup	20,513	-8.30%	25,383	4.36%	29,490	13.46%	43.76%
Kingsley	22,268	-0.46%	24,612	1.19%	25,784	-0.80%	15.79%
Maylands	22,951	2.60%	24,025	-1.23%	24,797	-4.60%	8.04%
Midland	22,937	2.53%	25,299	4.01%	26,647	2.52%	16.17%
Murdoch	22,106	-1.18%	23,450	-3.59%	24,149	-7.09%	9.24%
Nedlands	22,954	2.61%	23,599	-2.98%	23,729	-8.71%	3.38%
Nollamara	22,867	2.22%	23,300	-4.21%	24,001	-7.66%	4.96%
Peel	19,056	-14.82%	25,588	5.20%	31,460	21.04%	65.09%
Perth	21,120	-5.59%	22,142	-8.97%	22,534	-13.30%	6.70%
Riverton	23,106	3.29%	23,560	-3.14%	24,247	-6.71%	4.94%
Rockingham	21,062	-5.85%	23,102	-5.02%	23,875	-8.14%	13.36%
Roleystone	22,061	-1.38%	24,320	-0.01%	26,302	1.19%	19.22%
South Perth	22,811	1.97%	23,715	-2.50%	23,964	-7.80%	5.05%
Southern River	20,663	-7.63%	24,963	2.63%	31,638	21.72%	53.11%
Swan Hills	21,804	-2.53%	23,855	-1.93%	29,000	11.57%	33.00%
Thornlie	22,948	2.58%	24,256	-0.28%	24,805	-4.57%	8.09%
Victoria Park	23,435	4.76%	24,160	-0.67%	24,859	-4.36%	6.08%
Wanneroo	19,153	-14.38%	28,722	18.08%	37,900	45.82%	97.88%
Willagee	23,071	3.13%	23,388	-3.85%	23,974	-7.76%	3.91%
Yokine	22,831	2.06%	24,150	-0.71%	24,435	-5.99%	7.03%
<b>Total</b>	760,595		827,001		883,721		16.19%
	<b>Quotient</b>	22,370	<b>Quotient</b>	24,324	<b>Quotient</b>	25,992	

Note: The date 7.2.1994 is significant because it is the date on which the quotients for the present electoral boundaries were determined for the last Division of the State.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**  
**COUNTRY AREA ENROLMENT STATISTICS**

District	Enrolment 7.2.1994	Variation from Quotient	Enrolment 14.12.1996	Variation from Quotient	Enrolment 18.1.2001	Variation from Quotient	% change in enrolment 7.2.1994 to 18.1.2001
Albany	12,191	2.55%	13,026	2.26%	14,352	6.56%	17.73%
Avon	12,375	4.10%	12,844	0.83%	13,469	0.00%	8.84%
Bunbury	12,206	2.68%	12,775	0.28%	13,655	1.38%	11.87%
Burrup	11,026	-7.25%	11,550	-9.33%	10,835	-19.56%	-1.73%
Collie	12,863	8.21%	13,015	2.17%	13,507	0.28%	5.01%
Dawesville	10,978	-7.65%	14,160	11.16%	17,185	27.59%	56.54%
Eyre	10,490	-11.76%	10,588	-16.88%	9,443	-29.89%	-9.98%
Geraldton	12,285	3.34%	12,276	-3.63%	11,843	-12.07%	-3.60%
Greenough	11,502	-3.24%	13,022	2.22%	14,392	6.85%	25.13%
Kalgoorlie	11,368	-4.37%	12,754	0.12%	13,006	-3.44%	14.41%
Kimberley	10,735	-9.69%	12,127	-4.80%	13,463	-0.04%	25.41%
Mandurah	10,892	-8.37%	12,702	-0.29%	14,141	4.99%	29.83%
Merredin	13,266	11.60%	13,035	2.33%	12,712	-5.62%	-4.18%
Mitchell	11,982	0.80%	14,221	11.64%	17,389	29.10%	45.13%
Moore	11,912	0.21%	12,218	-4.09%	12,570	-6.67%	5.52%
Murray-Wellington	12,563	5.68%	13,421	5.36%	14,531	7.88%	15.67%
Ningaloo	10,738	-9.67%	10,916	-14.31%	10,127	-24.81%	-5.69%
Pilbara	10,490	-11.76%	10,336	-18.86%	10,194	-24.32%	-2.82%
Roe	12,553	5.60%	13,134	3.10%	13,547	0.58%	7.92%
Stirling	11,976	0.75%	12,827	0.69%	13,876	3.02%	15.87%
Vasse	12,286	3.35%	14,172	11.25%	16,966	25.96%	38.09%
Wagin	13,244	11.41%	13,248	4.00%	12,739	-5.42%	-3.81%
Warren-Blackwood	13,490	13.48%	14,624	14.80%	15,845	17.64%	17.46%
<b>Total</b>	273,411		292,991		309,787		13.30%
	<b>Quotient</b>	11,887	<b>Quotient</b>	12,739	<b>Quotient</b>	13,469	

Note: The date 7.2.1994 is significant because it is the date on which the quotients for the present electoral boundaries were determined for the last Division of the State.

### METROPOLITAN ENROLMENT

Electors 7.2.1994	Quotient	Electors 14.12.1996	Quotient	Electors 18.1.2001	Quotient	% change in enrolment 7.2.1994 to 18.1.2001
760,595	22,370	827,001	24,324	883,721	25,992	16.19%
<b>Quotient:</b>		<b>Quotient:</b>		<b>Quotient:</b>		
(-15%)	19,015	(-15%)	20,675	(-15%)	22,093	
(+15%)	25,726	(+15%)	27,972	(+15%)	29,891	

The quotient for the Metropolitan Area is determined by dividing the total enrolment (number of electors) for that area by the number of districts (34) in that area. The quotient used at the 1994 redistribution for metropolitan districts was 22,370.

### COUNTRY ENROLMENT

Electors 7.2.1994	Quotient	Electors 14.12.1996	Quotient	Electors 18.1.2001	Quotient	% change in enrolment 7.2.1994 to 18.1.2001
273,411	11,887	292,991	12,739	309,787	13,469	13.30%
<b>Quotient:</b>		<b>Quotient:</b>		<b>Quotient:</b>		
(-15%)	10,104	(-15%)	10,828	(-15%)	11,449	
(+15%)	13,671	(+15%)	14,650	(+15%)	15,489	

The quotient for the Country Area is determined by dividing the total enrolment (number of electors) for that area by the number of districts (23) in that area. The quotient used at the 1994 redistribution for country districts was 11,887.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

#### REGIONAL ENROLMENTS

Region	Enrolment	Enrolment	Enrolment
	7.2.1994	14.12.1996	18.1.2001
East Metropolitan	227,048	247,444	269,030
North Metropolitan	312,210	341,414	362,307
South Metropolitan	221,337	238,143	252,384
Agricultural	87,137	89,777	91,272
Mining and Pastoral	64,847	68,271	67,068
South West	121,427	134,943	151,447
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,034,006</b>	<b>1,119,992</b>	<b>1,193,508</b>

## APPENDIX 3

### ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN TIMETABLE

#### *Phase 1 – Pre-Announcement Enrolment and Elector Awareness Campaign*

##### **Timeframe: July 2000 to November 2000**

The focus of this stage of the campaign was to target:

- unenrolled 18-25 year olds
- unenrolled Aborigines
- 20-40 year old electors who had changed address, but not updated their enrolment details.

The decision was made to use radio and print advertising only, as radio was a popular and affordable medium with the young and Aboriginal electors.

The three strands of the enrolment campaign were developed separately to maximise their effectiveness. The youth demographic was regarded as difficult to target because the enrolment message is fairly uninteresting. The main thrust of the youth campaign consisted of three fairly confronting posters, which were displayed on indoor billboards in the toilets of 23 hotels and nightclubs in Perth, Northbridge, Scarborough and Joondalup. This innovative campaign ran for the whole of July, August and September. From mid-September to mid-November, the youth campaign also featured in targeted radio advertisements and several youth and student newspapers.

The indigenous enrolment campaign consisted of a radio advertisement, which was recorded by a popular Aboriginal footballer, Fremantle Docker, Dale Kickett. This advertisement ran for six weeks on three Aboriginal radio stations.

The transient campaign featured two humorous ads played on 94.5FM, which was the most popular station to catch the mobile 20-40 year old demographic.

Two other discrete enrolment campaigns took place during this phase. The Payment to Schools Enrolment Program enrolment initiative was launched on 21 July 2000, and included posters and information folders. The other campaign was an enrolment drive focused on Bunbury and the South-West. This was funded by the City of Bunbury from trust funds it was holding on the

Commission's behalf. Existing press and radio advertisements were used and the campaign ran from 17 December 2000 to 23 December 2000.

Statutory advertisements appearing during Phase 1 included:

- gazettal of Returning Officers and Polling Places in a special edition of the *Government Gazette* published on 27 October 2000
- On 10 November – *Declaration of the Boundaries of a Polling Place* – appeared in a general edition of the *Government Gazette*.

#### *Phases 2/3 – Announcement of Election to Close of Nominations*

##### **Timeframe: 10 January 2001 to 20 January 2001**

The major focus in these two phases was to inform the community of the key dates with respect to the full election process, and in particular the following important dates:

- Electoral Roll Close: 6.00pm, 18 January 2001
- Candidate Nomination Close: 6.00pm, 19 January 2001

This information, including details of Returning Officers, polling places, candidates and voting tickets, was outlined in statutory newspaper and *Government Gazette* advertisements.

#### *Phase 4 – Pre-Poll, Postal and General Voting Information*

##### **Timeframe: 21 January 2001 to 3 February 2001**

The emphasis in Phase 4 was to:

- inform electors of postal/pre-poll voting options if they could not make it to a polling place on Election Day
- provide general election information (including postal/pre-poll information) via the *Election Guides*.

Television and newspaper advertising and a media release and interviews were the main avenue of informing the community how to vote:

- in person in Western Australia
- by post
- interstate or overseas.

Distribution of the Election Guides to all households in the State was undertaken between 23 January 2001 and 29 January 2001. Pre and



post-delivery advertising appeared in the print and television media.

### *Phase 5 – How to Vote Information and Countdown Advertising*

#### **Timeframe: 4 February 2001 to 9 February 2001**

The thrust of the final week of the advertising campaign was to inform electors when, where and how to vote – and that voting was compulsory. Advertisements appeared on television, radio and newspaper to reinforce this information. The Commission also ran ‘Drive-in Polling Places’, ‘General Polling Place’, ‘Disability’ and ‘Results on the Web’ advertisements in *The West Australian*.

On 5 February 2001, a media conference was held at a mocked-up Drive-in Polling Place. The story was covered by all Western Australian and some interstate television channels, as well as local press and radio.

### *Phase 6 – Polling Day*

#### **Timeframe: 10 February 2001**

Advertising activity on Polling Day was intensive. Radio advertisements played hourly on all metropolitan and regional radio stations, including a special ‘last reminder’ advertisement at 5.00pm. *The West Australian* carried a five-page election liftout which comprised a full-colour advertisement detailing voting hours, how to complete ballot papers and general voting information, followed by the statutory listing of all polling places in the State. The Commission also placed three smaller advertisements in *The West Australian*, focusing on the ‘Town Hall General Polling Place’, ‘Drive-in Polling Places’ and ‘Results on the Web’.

### *Phase 7 – Post Polling Day*

#### **Timeframe: 10 February 2001 to 17 March 2001**

Advertising activity after Polling Day was minimal, but included:

- a full-page Election Results notice
- a press advertisement thanking the universities and TAFEs who provided facilities for the Drive-in Polling Places
- a tabloid-sized corporate sponsor thank-you advertisement.

Public relations activity continued in the week after the election, as there were numerous media queries about results. Several small update bulletins were released alerting media to the timing of re-counts and preference counts.

## APPENDIX 4

### DECLARED SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Region	Special Institution	Address
<i>Agricultural</i>		
<i>Avon</i>	Northam Regional Hospital Bethavon Home for the Aged	Robinson Street Northam 6401 107 Duke Street Northam 6401
<i>Geraldton</i>	Geraldton Nursing Home Geraldton Regional Hospital Hillcrest Lodge Nazareth House	20 Milford Street Geraldton 6530 Shenton Street Geraldton 6530 Onslow Street Geraldton 6530 Crowtherston Street Bluff Point 6530
<i>Roe</i>	Esperance Community Nursing Home Esperance District Hospital Recherche Rotary Hostel	4 Randell Street Esperance 6450 Hicks Street Esperance 6450 1 Eyre Street Esperance 6450
<i>Wagin</i>	Narrogin Regional Hospital Wagin District Hospital Narrogin Nursing Home Katanning District Hospital Karinya Aged Hostel Bethshan Lodge Kojonup District Hospital	Williams Road Narrogin 6312 Warwick Street Wagin 6315 Williams Road Narrogin 6312 Clive Street Katanning 6317 Felspar Street Narrogin 6312 7 Piesse Street Katanning 6317 Spring Street Kojonup 6395
<i>East Metropolitan</i>		
<i>Armadale</i>	Armadale-Kelmscott Memorial Hospital J E Murray Home Thomas Scott Village Armadale Nursing Centre	Albany Highway Armadale 6112 16 Deerness Way Armadale 6112 63 Ypres Road Kelmscott 6111 21 Angelo Street Armadale 6112
<i>Ballajura</i>	Ella Williams House	77 Camboon Road Noranda 6062
<i>Bassendean</i>	Mertome Village Carramar Hostel Carramar Village	30 Winfred Road Bayswater 6053 Incana Place Morley 6062 23A Redgum Way Morley 6062
<i>Belmont</i>	Belmont Community Nursing Home Lodge Lakeside Nursing Home Lodge Marist Lodge Redcliffe Hostel	5 Kemp Place Rivervale 6103 68 Lyall Street Redcliffe 6104 12 Lapage Street Belmont 6103 19B Manual Crescent Redcliffe 6104
<i>Darling Range</i>	Baptist Homes Sunshine Park Walridge Lodge Villa Maria (Sisters of Mercy) Kalamunda District Community Hospital Parry House Mount St Camillus Nursing Home	10 Brady Road Lesmurdie 6076 45 Berkshire Road Forrestfield 6058 173 Lesmurdie Road Lesmurdie 6076 Elizabeth Street Kalamunda 6076 74 Warlingham Walk Lesmurdie 6076 138 Lewis Road Forrestfield 6058
<i>Midland</i>	Morrison Lodge St Vincents Hospital Swan District Hospital	1A North Street Midland 6056 224 Swan Street Guildford 6055 Eveline Road Middle Swan 6056

<b>Region</b>	<b>Special Institution</b>	<b>Address</b>
	Undercliffe Nursing Home	22 Coongan Avenue Greenmount 6056
	Undercliffe Private Hospital	22 Coongan Avenue Greenmount 6056
<i>Roleystone</i>	Casuarina Prison	Orton Road Casuarina 6167
	Graceford Hostel	Turner Road Byford 6201
	Harry Hunter Rehabilitation Centre	2498 Albany Highway Gosnells 6110
<i>Southern River</i>	Brightwater, Huntingdale Hostel	31 Mildenhall Street Huntingdale 6110
	William Buckley Nursing Home	60 Stalker Road Gosnells 6110
	Seaforth Senior Citizens Centre	2542 Albany Highway Gosnells 6110
	Gosnells Family Hospital	2 Hamilton Court Gosnells 6110
	Amaroo Nursing Home	74 Lissiman Street Gosnells 6110
	Hakea Prison (Canning Vale)	Nicholson Road Canning Vale 6155
<i>Swan Hills</i>	Bandyup Women's Prison	Middle Swan Road West Swan 6055
	The Pines Aged Care Facility	Monaco Avenue Ellenbrook 6069
	Wooroloo Prison Farm	Great Eastern Highway Linley Valley 6558
	Yallambee Hostel	1 Fenton Street Mundaring 6073
<i>Thornlie</i>	Howard Solomon Hostel	91 Hybanthus Road Ferndale 6148
<b><i>Mining and Pastoral</i></b>		
<i>Burrup</i>	Nickol Bay Regional Hospital	Millstream Road Karratha 6714
	Roebourne Regional Prison	Point Samson Road Roebourne 6718
<i>Eyre</i>	Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison	Vivian Street Boulder 6432
<i>Kalgoorlie</i>	Kalgoorlie Nursing Home and Paddy Hannan Hostel	Dugan Street Kalgoorlie 6430
	Tinetti Lodge	Wilson Street South Kalgoorlie 6430
	Nursing Home for Aged Aboriginals	Park Street Kalgoorlie 6430
	Little Sisters of the Poor	Croesus Street Kalgoorlie 6430
<i>Kimberley</i>	Broome District Hospital	Robinson Road Broome 6725
	Broome Regional Prison	Hamersley Street Broome 6725
	Derby Regional Hospital	Loch Street Derby 6728
	Numbala Nunga Nursing Home	Sutherland Street Derby 6728
<i>Ningaloo</i>	Carnarvon Regional Hospital	Cleaver Street Carnarvon 6701
<i>Pilbara</i>	Port Hedland Regional Hospital	Sutherland Street Port Hedland 6721
<b><i>North Metropolitan</i></b>		
<i>Carine</i>	Meath Homes	77 Lynn Street Trigg 6029
	Trinity Village	7 Beddi Road Duncraig 6018
	Glengarry Retirement Village	93 Arnisdale Road Duncraig 6018
	Glengarry Hospital	53 Arnisdale Road Duncraig 6018
<i>Churchlands</i>	Ocean Gardens Village	60 Kalinda Drive City Beach 6015
	Parkland Villas Hospital	52 Liege Street Woodlands 6019
	KOH-I-NOOR Nursing Home	34-36 Pangbourne Street Wembley 6014

<b>Region</b>	<b>Special Institution</b>	<b>Address</b>
<i>Cottesloe</i>	The Salvation Army – Hillcrest Senior Citizens' Residence	23 Harvest Road North Fremantle 6159
	Rocky Bay Incorporated/Nursing Home	60 McCabe Street Mosman Park 6012
	Wearne – A Hostel for the Aged	40 Marine Parade Cottesloe 6011
	Sundowner Centre (Hostel)	416 Stirling Highway Claremont 6013
	Sundowner Centre	416 Stirling Highway Claremont 6011
	St Louis Estate	10 Albert Street Claremont 6010
	Royal Perth Hospital – Shenton Park Campus	6 Selby Street Shenton Park 6008
	Quadriplegic Centre	10 Selby Street Shenton Park 6008
	Mosman Park Nursing Home	57 Palmerston Street Mosman Park 6012
	Montrose Nursing Home	12 Grange Street Claremont 6010
	Dorothy Genders Village	99 McCabe Street Mosman Park 6012
	Cancer Foundation Cottage Hospice	15 Bedbrook Place Shenton Park 6008
	Bethesda Hospital Inc	25 Queenslea Drive Claremont 6010
Riversea Hostel for the Aged	720 Stirling Highway Mosman Park 6012	
<i>Girrawheen</i>	Warwick Village Nursing Home	98 Ellersdale Avenue Warwick 6024
<i>Innaloo</i>	St Andrews	37 Burwood Road Balcatta 6021
	Mount La Verna Retirement Village	678 North Beach Road Gwelup 6018
	Moline House	6 Jeanes Road Karrinyup 6018
	James Brown House	171 Albert Street Osborne Park 6017
	Chrystal Halliday Nursing Home	61 Jeanes Road Karrinyup 6018
Geneff Village	39 Hertha Road Innaloo 6018	
<i>Joondalup</i>	Edgewater Mercy Hostel	9 Harvest Loop Edgewater 6027
	Joondalup Health Campus	Shenton Avenue Joondalup 6027
	Brightwater, Edgewater Aged Care	Cnr Pioneer Drive and Harvest Loop Edgewater 6027
	Brightwater, Joondalup Hostel	6 Jolstra Crescent Joondalup 6027
<i>Kingsley</i>	Kingsley Retirement Village	186 Twickenham Drive Kingsley 6026
	Timberside Villas	10 Timbercrest Rise Woodvale 6026
	Kingsley Lodge	190 Twickenham Drive Kingsley 6026
<i>Maylands</i>	Riverslea Lodge	100 Guildford Road Mount Lawley 6050
	Ben Ritcher Lodge	480 Guildford Road Bayswater 6053
	Craigmont Nursing Home	Cnr Third & Riverslea Avenues Maylands 6051
	Ida Mann Hostel (Blind Institute)	134 Whatley Crescent Maylands 6051
<i>Nedlands</i>	St John of God Villa	9 McCourt Street Subiaco 6008
	St John of God Hospital	Connolly Street Subiaco 6008
	Niola Private Hospital	61 Cambridge Street Leederville 6007
	Mount Hospital	Mounts Bay Road West Perth 6005
	Melvista Nursing Home	20 Betty Street Nedlands 6009
	Hollywood Village and Nursing Home	118 Monash Avenue Nedlands 6009
	Hollywood Private Hospital	Monash Avenue Nedlands 6009
	Alfred Carson Hospital	30 Bay Road Claremont 6010
Hamersley Nursing Home	441 Rokeby Road Subiaco 6008	
<i>Nollamara</i>	Villa Hellas Nursing Home	2 Hellenic Drive Dianella 6062
	Stirling Ethnic Homes	11 Nugent Street Balcatta 6021
	Rosemount Retirement Centre	21 Dianella Drive Dianella 6061

<b>Region</b>	<b>Special Institution</b>	<b>Address</b>
<i>Perth</i>	Leederville Gardens Retirement Estate	37 Britannia Road Leederville 6007
	St Michael's Nursing Home	53 Wasley Street North Perth 6006
	St David's Retirement Centre	17 Lawley Crescent Mt Lawley 6050
	Little Sisters of the Poor	Rawlins Street Glendalough 6016
	Lake View Lodge	5 Britannia Road Leederville 6007
	Florence Hummerston Lodge	67 Cleaver Street West Perth 6005
	Catherine McAuley Nursing Home	18 Barrett Street Wembley 6014
	Casson House	10 Woodville Street North Perth 6006
	Archbishop Goody Hostel	29 Goderich Street East Perth 6004
	Silver Chain Cottage	21 Wright Street Perth 6000
<i>Wanneroo</i>	Italian Aged Care	33 Kent Road Marangaroo 6064
	Jacaranda Lodge	55 Belgrade Road Wanneroo 6065
	Karri Lodge	250 Baltimore Parade Merriwa 6030
<i>Yokine</i>	Carinya Village Lodge	20 Plantation Street Menora 6050
	Maurice Zeffert Memorial Home	119 Creswell Road Dianella 6059
	Elimatta Lodge	45 Alexander Drive Mt Lawley 6050
	Joondanna Village Lodge	132 Edinboro Street Joondanna 6060
<b><i>South Metropolitan</i></b>		
<i>Alfred Cove</i>	Applecross Nursing Home and Apartments	Riverway and 30 Carron Road Applecross 6153
	Attadale Hospital	21 Hislop Road Attadale 6156
	Craigville Nursing Home	Cnr Stock & French Roads Melville 6156
	Parkland Villas Retirement Village	510 Marmion Street Booragoon 6154
	St Ives Eldercare Village	15 Cotrill Street Myaree 6154
<i>Cockburn</i>	Brightwater Care Group	62 Bloodwood Circle South Lake 6164
	Illawong Village Hostel	1 Rodd Place Hamilton Hill 6163
<i>Fremantle</i>	Italian Village	95 Samson Street White Gum Valley 6162
	Bicton Private Hospital	220 Preston Point Road Bicton 6157
	Woodside Maternity Hospital	18 Dalgety Street East Fremantle 6158
	Stan Reilly Frail Aged Lodge	94 South Terrace Fremantle 6160
	Pilgrim House	22 Wolseley Road East Fremantle 6158
	Kaleeya Private Hospital	15 Wolseley Road East Fremantle 6163
	Fremantle Hospital	South Terrace Fremantle 6160
	Carinya Apartments	41 Bristol Avenue Bicton 6157
	Braemar Lodge	51 Point Walter Road Bicton 6157
	Braemar House	10 Windsor Road East Fremantle 6163
	Fremantle Nursing Home	162 Holland Street Palmyra 6157
<i>Murdoch</i>	Gordon Lodge	Air Force Association Estate Bull Creek 6149
	St John of God Hospital	Murdoch Drive Murdoch 6150
<i>Peel</i>	Rockingham/Kwinana District Hospital	Elanora Drive Rockingham 6168
	Bert England Lodge	111 Woodbridge Drive Cooloongup 6168
	Kwinana Village Nursing Home & Hostel	44 Chilcott Street Calista 6167
	Rockingham Family Hospital	Cnr Willmott & Gnaragara Drives Waikiki 6169
<i>Riverton</i>	Canning Lodge	6 Caprice Place Willetton 6155
	Joseph Cooke Hostel	2 Houtmans Street Shelley 6148

<b>Region</b>	<b>Special Institution</b>	<b>Address</b>
<i>Rockingham</i>	Challenger Lodge	30 Read Street Rockingham 6168
	Gracehaven Hostel	2 Westralia Gardens Rockingham 6168
	Gracehaven Nursing Home	2 Westralia Gardens Rockingham 6168
	Rockingham Nursing Home	14 Langley Street Rockingham 6168
	Shoalwater Nursing Home	72 Fourth Avenue Shoalwater 6169
	Tanby Hall	1 Tanby Place Cooloongup 6168
<i>South Perth</i>	McDougall Park Nursing Home	18 Ley Street Como 6152
	Murlali Lodge	25 Mount Henry Road Manning 6152
	Peter Arney Home	1 Cloister Avenue Como 6152
	TPI Memorial Estate	80 Henley Street Como 6152
	Gracewood Village	18 Roebuck Drive Salter Point 6152
	Craigwood Nursing Home	29 Gardner Street Como 6152
	Concorde Nursing Home	25 Anstey Street South Perth 6151
	Collier Park Village Hostel	16 Morrison Street Como 6152
	South Perth Community Hospital	76 South Terrace Como 6152
Le Fanu Court	5/7 Anstey Street South Perth 6151	
<i>Victoria Park</i>	Ningana Nursing Home	Allen Court Bentley 6102
	Windsor Park Aged Care	110 Star Street Carlisle 6101
	Waminda Hostel (Swan Cottages)	Hill View Terrace Bentley 6102
	Tandara Nursing Home	73 Jarrah Road Bentley 6102
	Rowethorpe Nursing Centre: Charles Jenkins & John Wesley Lodge	Hill View Terrace Bentley 6102
	Rowethorpe Nursing Centre: Trinity Lodge	Hill View Terrace Bentley 6102
	Rowethorpe Nursing Centre: Cygnet Lodge	Hill View Terrace Bentley 6102
	Lathlain Nursing Home	63-67 Archer Street Carlisle 6101
	Castledare Retirement Village	Castledare Place Wilson 6107
	Burswood Nursing Home	16 Duncan Street Victoria Park 6100
	Braille Nursing Home	61 Kitchener Avenue Victoria Park 6101
	Braille Hospital	14 Sunbury Road Victoria Park 6101
	Bentley Hospital	Mills Street Bentley 6102
	Agmaroy Nursing Home	115 Leach Highway Wilson 6107
Rowethorpe Nursing Centre: Hilltop Lodge	Hill View Terrace Bentley 6102	
<i>Willagee</i>	Braemar Village	24/32 Charsley Street Willagee 6156
	Carrington Nursing Home	27 Ivermey Street Hamilton Hill 6163
	Foley Village	84 Collick Street Hilton 6163
	Hale Hostel	31 Waverley Road Coolbellup 6163
	John Mercer Nursing Home	19 Laidlaw Street Hilton 6163
<b>South West</b> <i>Albany</i>	Glen Craig Village	Beaufort Road Yakamia 6330
	Gwen Hardie Lodge (Silver Chain)	67 Mermaid Avenue Emu Point 6330
	Annie Bryson McKeown Lodge	2 Angove Road Spencer Park 6330
	Albany Regional Hospital	Warden Avenue Albany 6330
	Bethal Aged Care Hostel	2 Bethal Way Albany 6330
	Spencer Lodge	Warden Avenue Albany 6330
<i>Bunbury</i>	Bunbury Nursing Home	39 Hayes Street Bunbury 6230
	Elanora Villas Nursing Home	37 Hastie Street Bunbury 6230
	Ocean Star Hostel	Ocean Drive Bunbury 6230

<b>Region</b>	<b>Special Institution</b>	<b>Address</b>
	Wattle Hill Lodge	Stockley Road Bunbury 6230
<i>Collie</i>	Collie District Hospital Tuia Lodge Donnybrook Hospital Riverview Residence	Deakin Street Collie 6225 Allnutt Street Donnybrook 6239 Bentley Street Donnybrook 6239 Pendleton Street Collie 6225
<i>Dawesville</i>	Peel Lodge Belswan Aged Care Facility Mandurah Nursing Home Peel Health Campus	2 Maclaggan Turn Coodanup 6210 Lot 2 Lakes Road Greenfields 6210 1 Hungerford Avenue Halls Head 6210 Lakes Road Greenfields 6210
<i>Mandurah</i>	Wearne Nursing Home RSL War Veterans Home Coolibah Lodge Murray River Nursing Home	7 Leslie Street Mandurah 6210 82 Oakmont Avenue Meadow Springs 6210 24-32 Third Avenue Mandurah 6210 Cnr Boundary Road & Coolibah Avenue Mandurah 6210
<i>Murray-Wellington</i>	Bedingfeld Park Harvey Hospital Hocart Lodge Murray Districts Hospital Pam Corker House Settlers Lakeside Village	Bedingfeld Road Pinjarra 6208 Hayward Street Harvey 6220 3 Knowles Street Harvey 6220 McKay Street Pinjarra 6208 Eastcott Street Waroona 6215 Old Mandurah Road Ravenswood 6208
<i>Vasse</i>	Busselton District Hospital Ray Village William Carey Court Hostel	Falkingham Road Busselton 6280 20 Ray Avenue Busselton 6280 450 Bussell Highway Busselton 6280
<i>Warren-Blackwood</i>	Warren District Hospital Bridgetown District Hospital Geegeelup Village Hostel Moonya Aged Care Facility	Hospital Avenue Manjimup 6258 Peninsula Road Bridgetown 6255 Scott Street Bridgetown 6255 61 Ipsen Street Manjimup 6258

## APPENDIX 5

### DECLARED REMOTE POLLING PLACES

Region/District	Remote Polling Place	Remote Polling Place Address
<i>Mining &amp; Pastoral Eyre</i>	Coonana	COONANA WA 6434
	Cosmo Newbery	COSMO NEWBERY WA 6431
	Kurrawang	KALGOORLIE WA 6430
	Mt Margaret	LAVERTON WA 6440
	Mulga Queen	LAVERTON WA 6440
	Tjun Tjun Tjara	via KALGOORLIE WA 6430
<i>Kimberley</i>	Beagle Bay	Beagle Bay Community via BROOME WA 6725
	Djugerari	Djugerari Community via FITZROY CROSSING WA 6765
	Doon Doon (Dunham River)	Doon Doon Community via KUNUNURRA WA 6743
	Gibb River Station	Gibb River Station Gibb River Road via DERBY WA 6728
	Glen Hill	Glen Hill Community via KUNUNURRA WA 6743
	Imintji	Imintji Community via FITZROY CROSSING WA 6765
	Jimbalakudunj	Jimbalakudunj Community via FITZROY CROSSING WA 6765
	Kalumburu	Kalumburu Community via WYNDHAM WA 6740
	La Grange	Bidyadanga Community North West Coastal Highway via BROOME WA 6725
	Lombadina	Lombadina Community via BROOME WA 6725
	Looma	Looma Community PMB 904 Via DERBY WA 6728
	Mowanjum	Mowanjum Community via DERBY WA 6728
	Mt Barnett	Mt Barnett Community Gibb River Road via DERBY WA 6728
	Mt Elizabeth	Mt Elizabeth via DERBY WA 6728
	Mt House	Mt House Station Gibb River Road via DERBY WA 6728
	Muludja (Fossil Downs)	Muludja Community via FITZROY CROSSING WA 6765
	Ngalingkadji	Ngalingkadji Community via FITZROY CROSSING WA 6765
	Ngumpun (Pinnacles)	Pinnacles via FITZROY CROSSING WA 6765
	Noonkanbah	Noonkanbah Community via FITZROY CROSSING WA 6765
	One Arm Point	One Arm Point Community via BROOME WA 6725
	Oombulgurri	Oombulgurri Community via WYNDHAM WA 6740
	Pandanus Park	Pandanus Park Community via DERBY WA 6728
	Yakanarra	Yakanarra Community via FITZROY CROSSING WA 6765
<i>Ningaloo</i>	Burringurrah	Burringurrah Community MOUNT JAMES WA 6705
<i>Pilbara</i>	Balgo	Balgo Community PMB 2 via HALLS CREEK WA 6770
	Billiluna	Billiluna Community via HALLS CREEK WA 6770
	Blackstone	via WARBURTON WA 6431
	Jameson	via KALGOORLIE WA 6431
	Kanpa	Kanpa Community WARBURTON WA 6431
	Kiwirrkurra	via WARBURTON WA 6431
	Kunnawarratji (Well 33)	Kunnawarratji Community Well 33 via SOUTH HEDLAND WA 6722
	Kupartiya	Kupartiya Community via FITZROY CROSSING WA 6765
	Mt Pierre	Mt Pierre Station Fitzroy Crossing 6765
	Mulan (Lake Gregory)	Mulan Community via HALLS CREEK WA 6770
	Parnngurr	Cotton Creek via PORT HEDLAND WA 6721
	Patjarr	via WARBURTON WA 6431
	Punmu	Lake Dora via PORT HEDLAND WA 6721
Ringers Soak	Ringers Soak Community Gordon Downs Station via HALLS CREEK WA 6770	



<b>Region/District</b>	<b>Remote Polling Place</b>	<b>Remote Polling Place Address</b>
	Tjirrkarli	via Warburton WA 6431
	Tjukurla	via Warburton WA 6431
	Wanarn	via Warburton WA 6431
	Warakurna	via Warburton WA 6431
	Warburton	Warburton WA 6431
	Warralong	Warralong Community Warralong Station via Port Hedland WA 6721
	Wingellina	via Warburton WA 6431
	Woodstock-Abydos	Woodstock Community via Port Hedland WA 6721
	Yagga Yagga	Yagga Yagga Community via Halls Creek WA 6770
	Yandeyarra	Yandeyarra Community via Port Hedland WA 6721
	Yiyili	Yiyili Community via Halls Creek WA 6770