

## FOREWORD

Western Australians went to the polls on 26 February 2005 to elect the 37<sup>th</sup> State Parliament. This election also included a referendum on the extension of retail trading hours in the Perth metropolitan area. The last time a referendum was run concurrently with a State general election in Western Australia was on 8 April 1933. The distribution of State electoral boundaries, determined on 4 August 2003, came into effect for this State general election.

This report provides details about the processes involved in the conduct of the 2005 State general election by the Western Australian Electoral Commission ('the Commission'). The referendum is covered in a separate report, *2005 Western Australian Referendum On Retail Trading Hours Report*.

The State general election is a significant event, in terms of logistics and human and administrative resources, held over a very short timeframe. In addition, this year there was the challenge of conducting biennial elections by post for 50 local governments just ten weeks later. Strategically, the excellent planning and rollout of the initiatives undertaken during the 2003 restructure by the Electoral Commissioner Ms Lyn Auld had the Commission well placed for these activities.

The State general election is one of the bigger events in Western Australia. In 2005 nearly 1.26 million electors were involved, an increase of 6% since 2001. A total of 14 registered political parties and 560 candidates for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council contested the election. There were 820 ordinary polling places across the State, 48 interstate and overseas and a further 61 polling places in remote areas serviced predominantly by air. While the majority of electors chose to cast their vote in person on polling day, there was an increasing trend to vote early (in person) or vote early (by post). Including those for the referendum, nearly 7.4 million ballot papers were printed and distributed in total.

At the close of polling on Saturday 26 February 2005, results were collated at the tally room in East Perth and by 10.00 pm it was evident that the Labor Government had been returned. The writs for districts and regions were returned on Tuesday 22 March 2005. The referendum writ was returned on Tuesday 5 April 2005 with a 60:40 vote against changes to retail trading hours.

Innovations introduced in 2001 such as drive-in polling places for electors with impaired mobility and the Absent Voter Recording System were again in place in 2005 and generally successful. Roll scanning was much improved with online access to electronic page images eliminating the need to refer to printed rolls. Call centre operations combined with the Commission's web site and a State-wide household guide *Election News* mail-out answered most elector queries.

Staff employed by the Commission expanded from the usual permanent level of 43 to well over 7,000 people during the election period. This team of permanent staff, returning officers, polling place staff and other casual employees combined with contractors and service providers to make the State general election a very successful event. I would like to express my thanks to all those involved for their efforts in delivering this election to Western Australia.

This report is a companion volume to the *2005 Western Australian State General Election: Results and Statistics*, which provides details about the outcome of voting in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, and the *2005 Western Australian Referendum On Retail Trading Hours Report*.



Warwick Gately AM  
**ACTING ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER**

**February 2006**

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## INTRODUCTION

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*. These amendments now form part of the *Electoral Act 1907*.

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 Act 1907* the Commissioner is one of three Electoral Distribution Commissioners responsible for establishing the boundaries that divide the State into electoral regions and districts. The remaining Electoral Distribution Commissioners are the Chief Justice of Western Australia, who is the chair, and the Government Statistician. These provisions were formerly in the *Electoral Distribution Act 1947*.

The Commission has a permanent staff of 43 officers who administer the Electoral Services Program in the sub-programs of:

- business services;
- management of electoral information;
- election management;
- management of the electoral roll;
- information systems and technology; and
- corporate governance.

Returning officers are appointed by the Electoral Commissioner under the provisions of 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 in a State general election of Western Australia.

### Electoral Boundaries

The electoral boundaries and districts for the 2005 State general election were those

established by the Electoral Distribution Commissioners at the 2003 division of the State. The 2003 electoral distribution was completed on 4 August 2003 when details of the division of the State were published in the *Government Gazette*. New legislation makes significant changes to how electors are represented within the Parliament of Western Australia. The new legislation based on 'one vote one value' principles, also requires a review of electoral boundaries before each State general election so that, broadly, all Legislative Assembly electorates will have approximately the same number of electors. These changes will be undertaken in 2007.

District and region maps and profiles may be found in the companion publication, *2005 Western Australian State General Election: Results and Statistics*.

### Legislative Changes

A number of electoral reform measures were proposed (and some introduced to parliament) between the 2001 and 2005 State general elections. These included fixed-date elections, public funding of candidates, changes to candidate qualifications and a modified Legislative Council count method. However, none of the proposed amendments made it through parliament. The only changes made to electoral legislation since the 2001 election resulted from consequential amendments to other legislation that were not directly related to electoral matters. The above proposed amendments and any new amendments will need to be put to the new parliament.

## ELECTION PLANNING

### Election Planning

Assuming a conjoint election, it was possible for writs to be issued at any time within the twelve months prior to the expiry of the term of the Legislative Council on 21 May 2005. Thus, while elections have traditionally been held around February, the State general election could have been called any time between June 2004 and early May 2005.

The possibility of a 2004 State general election necessitated the early development of the Commission's election plan and nomination of key resource requirements well before the actual election announcement. The election plan used a project management approach, building on previously acquired experience.

### **Election Management System**

The Election Management System (EMS) used by the Commission for the 2001 State general election was used again to manage the 2005 State general election. This system enabled the Commission to maintain a central database containing most of the data for an election. These data included details on returning officers, candidates, polling places and statistical information about the numbers and gender makeup of the electorate.

EMS received a number of minor modifications to streamline its processing capabilities, mainly in the areas of polling place resources and staffing, and also in the XML technology used to supply data to external sources.

EMS provided information for any area for which it may have been required, such as advertising, the *Government Gazette*, results system, production of roll books, the web site, the call centre, ballot paper production and delivery schedules. By having a 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.

### **Election Results System**

During 2003 the Commission began to develop the Election Management System WA (EMSWA), the proposed successor to EMS, to enable use of new technologies and to integrate all systems into a single suite. A local government module was created initially utilising the Internet as a communications protocol.

For the 2005 elections a new results module was added to EMSWA. This permitted the collection and dissemination of the results data to the web site, reports, political parties, media

and other commentators on election night and in the following weeks. The system used in 2001 had mainly covered election night and was not capable of being integrated easily into other systems.

The EMSWA results module was also developed to allow for the collection of data for referenda.

This new system allowed returning officers (ROs) to directly enter the results into the system via the Internet (on a test basis), rather than the traditional method of the ROs telephoning and faxing the data through to a centralised results collection area. This was trialled by a few ROs, and on the whole worked well, with results generally being available faster than those collected by traditional methods.

The Commission is in the process of developing a new web site which will include the automatic display of the results once they have been received by EMSWA. As this web site was not ready at the time of the election, the EMSWA results module was changed to include EMSWA creating all of the new web pages. This worked well but will be further streamlined in the future.

### **Returning Officer Appointments**

Returning officers were appointed for each of the State's 57 Legislative Assembly districts and six Legislative Council regions. Twelve of the district returning officers were contracted by arrangement with the Australian Electoral Commission. Thirteen returning officers were women, compared with nine 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 declared institutions, special hospitals and remote areas;

- training polling place managers, declaration issuing officers and enquiry officers;
- supervising voting and the counting of votes for the Legislative Assembly; and
- declaring the successful candidates in the poll.

All returning officers attended two days of training and a conference in November 2004.

Because the administration of polling places is the responsibility of district returning officers, regional returning officers' duties primarily relate to:

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

### **Election Projects**

Commission staff members were allocated tasks relating to the conduct of the election, separated into 63 specific projects (see Appendix 1 for details).

Each project was managed by a project leader and supervised by a project manager, the latter from the Commission's corporate executive. Project assistants were appointed to some projects, depending upon the size and complexity of the project. The progress of each project was monitored by the project manager, and coordinated by a Commission staff member who was specifically appointed to this task prior to the election. The Election Planning Committee supervised over all of the projects and reported to the Commission's corporate executive.

Following the election, project leaders prepared a detailed report that included an overview, outcomes, performance indicators, timelines, risk management, resources and recommendations for improved procedures for the next election.

## **ISSUE OF WRITS**

On 23 January 2005, the Governor caused two writs to be issued to the Acting Electoral Commissioner to proceed with elections in all Legislative Assembly districts and Legislative Council regions. Polling day was designated as 26 February 2005.

## **ROLL CLOSE**

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

Electors were able to download, photocopy and fax *Application for Electoral Enrolment* forms directly to the Western Australian Electoral Commission and the Australian Electoral Commission.

The roll closed on Monday 31 January 2005. A total of 26,939 enrolment transactions occurred between the issue of the writs and this time, including 6,674 new enrolments.

## **PARTY REGISTRATION**

Part IIIA of the *Electoral Act 1907* requires the Commissioner to keep a register containing the names of and other information related to the political parties registered under the Act. The register contains only those parties registered prior to the issue of the writs for the election.

The following information must be included in a registration application:

- the name of the 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; and
- a copy of the party's constitution.

When the Electoral Commissioner is satisfied that an application complies with the requirements of the Act, public notice of the application is given. If, after considering all relevant information and public submissions, the requirements are still met, the party is

registered by entering the details in the register of political parties. This contains all of the above information, except for the names and addresses of party members.

Registered political parties are entitled to the following:

- having the registered party abbreviation (or registered party name if no abbreviation is registered) printed alongside the names of its endorsed candidates and party groups on ballot papers for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council; and
- lodging nomination forms for their endorsed candidates directly with the Commission rather than each candidate nominating with individual returning officers.

### Applications for Registration

There were seven political parties registered with the Commission for the 2001 State general election. Another seven parties successfully applied for registration prior to the 2005 State general election. This resulted in a total of 14 political parties being registered for the 2005 State general election.

Two other parties applied but could not have their applications finalised prior to the election: the 'Daylight Saving Party' and 'Nurses for Health'. Their applications were received by the Commission on 20 December 2004 and 22 December 2004 respectively but were suspended when the writs were issued on 23 January 2005. In accordance with the Act, no action can be taken on the registration of political parties during an election period (i.e. from the day of the issue of the writs until the last day for the return of the writs).

In addition, One Nation WA applied to change its name on 21 September 2004 from 'Pauline Hanson's One Nation' to 'ONE NATION' and the National Party applied to change its abbreviated name from 'National Party' to THE NATIONALS on 30 December 2000. Both of these applications were successful.

TABLE 2: PARTIES REGISTERED FOR THE 2001 AND 2005 STATE GENERAL ELECTIONS

Name	Ballot Paper Abbreviation
Australian Democrats	DEMOCRATS
Australian Labor Party (Western Australian Branch)	Australian Labor Party
National Party of Australia (WA) Incorporated	THE NATIONALS
The Greens (WA) Inc.	Greens (WA)
The Liberal Party of Australia (Western Australian Division) Incorporated	Liberal
One Nation Western Australia	ONE NATION
Christian Democratic Party WA	Christian Democratic Party WA

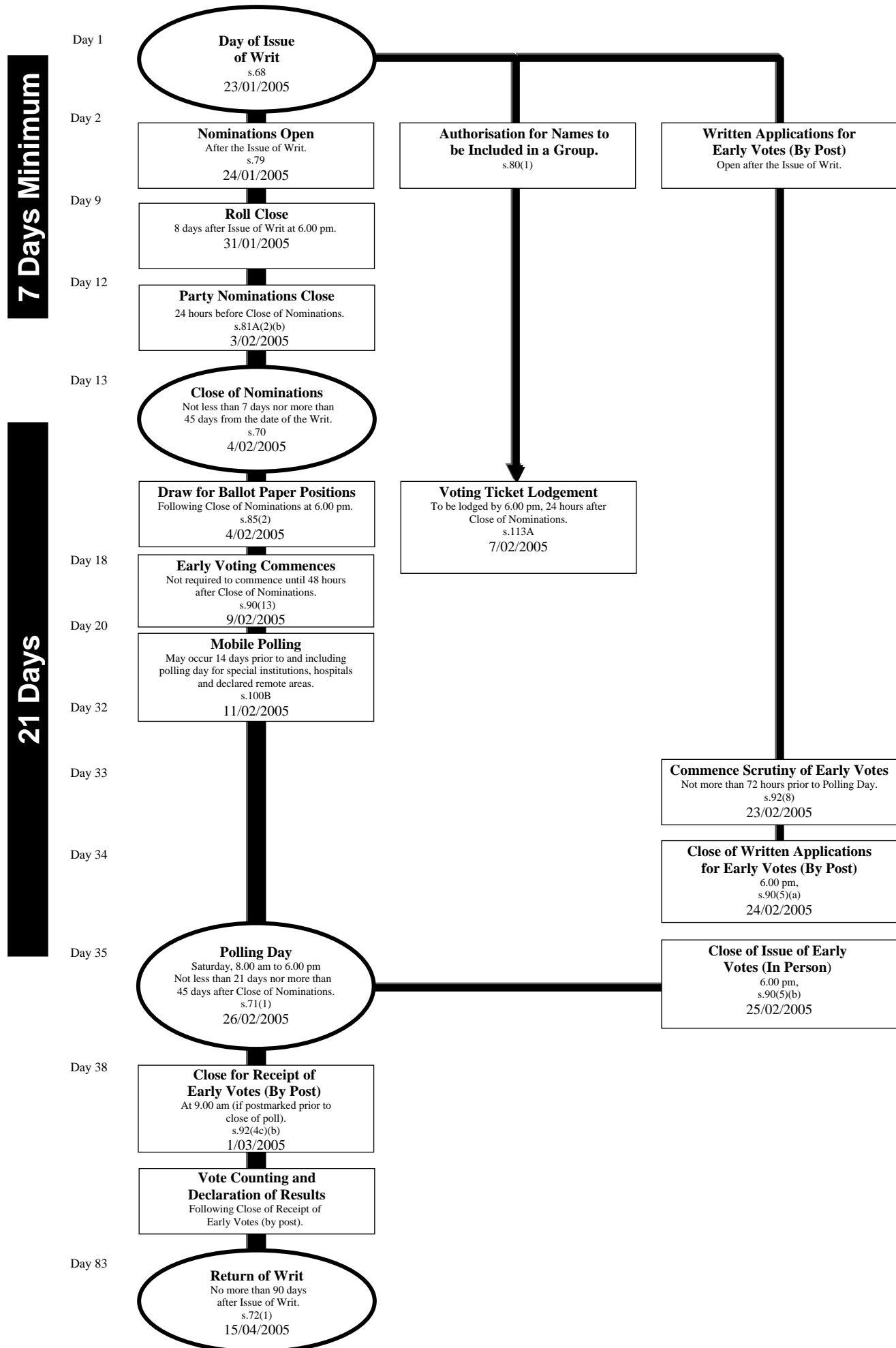
TABLE 1: PARTIES REGISTERED PRIOR TO THE 2005 STATE GENERAL ELECTION

Name	Date Application Received	Date of Registration	Ballot Paper Abbreviation
liberals for forests	30/10/00	9/7/01	FOREST LIBERAL
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	28/6/04	18/8/04	CITIZENS ELECTORAL COUNCIL
Community 1 <sup>st</sup> (Inc.)	30/7/04	29/9/04	COMMUNITY 1 <sup>ST</sup>
New Country Party	7/10/04	30/11/04	New Country Party
Fremantle Hospital Support Group	5/10/04	6/12/04	Fremantle Hospital Support Group
Public Hospital Support Group	9/11/04	30/12/04	Public Hospital Support Group
Family First Party WA Inc.	10/12/04	14/1/05	FAMILY FIRST





FIGURE 1: STATE GENERAL ELECTION TIMETABLE



## 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 the 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; and
- 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 an early vote (by post) at each election.

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

- certain British subjects are entitled 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 1990* or of the *Mental Health Act 1996* may not be entitled to enrol; and

- 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 several aspects of the electronic roll which need to be maintained:

- the personal records of individual electors including postal address;
- the maintenance of residential addresses (habitations) and the matching of addresses to State electoral regions and districts, local government districts and wards, and jury districts; and
- the matching of electors to addresses and the detection and removal of duplicate electors.

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. In addition the addresses require maintenance to update changes such as house renumbering, locality renaming, postcode changes, local government boundary changes, State boundary changes and jury district boundary changes.

### Enrolment Statistics

Sections 17(4a) and 17(4b) of the *Electoral Act 1907* allow persons aged 17 to provisionally enrol but they cannot vote unless they have attained the age of 18 by polling day. The total number of electors on the electoral roll as at 31 January 2005 (roll close) was 1,264,652, of whom 5,390 would not have attained the age of 18 on 26 February 2005 (polling day).

Enrolment statistics published by the Commission generally include all electors and consequently will differ slightly from enrolment figures for an election, which have excluded provisional electors.

Between the 2001 and 2005 State general elections, the net increase in enrolment was

71,633 or 6.03%. The distribution of electors between the metropolitan and country areas has remained virtually the same, changing by only 0.09% in favour of the metropolitan area.

The following table shows the enrolment figures at the 2001 and 2005 State general elections (excluding provisional electors not yet 18).

TABLE 3: METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY ENROLMENT FIGURES

Year	Metropolitan	Country	WA Total
2001	879,233	308,396	1,187,629
2005	933,421	325,841	1,259,262

At the close of rolls on 31 January 2005, enrolments in all electoral districts were inside the permitted range of plus or minus 15% of the current enrolment quotient (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 quotient 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.

Since the 2003 division of the State into electoral districts and regions, which was based on enrolment numbers as at 11 February 2002, 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.

Small percentage enrolment changes in such districts as Armadale, Ballajura, Cottesloe, Fremantle, Hillarys, Kenwick, Kingsley, Riverton and Willagee characterise the more stable population profiles of these established suburban areas.

By contrast, the largely outer suburban districts of Cockburn, Peel, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Swan Hills and Wanneroo have been expanding more rapidly, with enrolments in the district of Wanneroo increasing by 39.46% since 11 February 2002.

The largest increase of enrolment in the country area is in the South West region. The districts of Capel, Dawesville, Murray, Leschenault and Vasse have been expanding more rapidly, with enrolments in the district of Dawesville increasing by 20.20% since 11 February 2002.

## NOMINATIONS

Nominations for the 2005 State general election opened at 6.00 pm on Sunday 23 January 2005, the day of the issue of the writ. Nominations closed at 6.00 pm on Friday 4 February 2005, the date specified on the writ. Legislative Council candidates were also entitled to lodge voting ticket claim forms by 6.00 pm on Monday 7 February 2005.

Registered political parties are entitled to lodge nominations for their endorsed candidates directly with the Commission, rather than each candidate needing to individually nominate with the relevant returning officer. These party nominations had to be lodged by 6.00 pm on Thursday 3 February 2005, 24 hours prior to the close of nominations. Candidates who were not endorsed by registered political parties had the option of applying to have the word 'Independent' appear adjacent to their name on the ballot paper. There were 14 registered political parties at the time of the issue of the writs.

Each registered political party was contacted prior to the close of nominations to confirm interest in lodging nominations centrally and to book a time for the lodgement of those nominations. This proved to be an effective method for ensuring the timely lodgement of nominations, while also allowing sufficient time for details to be checked and any problems rectified prior to the deadline. All registered political parties lodged their nominations directly with the Commission.

At the close of nominations, returning officers faxed the nomination forms and the results of the draw for ballot paper order to the Commission's head office. 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 and reduce the likely incidence of errors being introduced into the process. This information was subsequently used for advertising, results and statistical purposes and to also assist with the return of candidate deposits.

There was a total of 560 candidates for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, an increase of 35 from the 2001 State general election.

### Legislative Assembly

Nominations for the Legislative Assembly increased only marginally, by nine from the 2001 election to 375 in 2005.

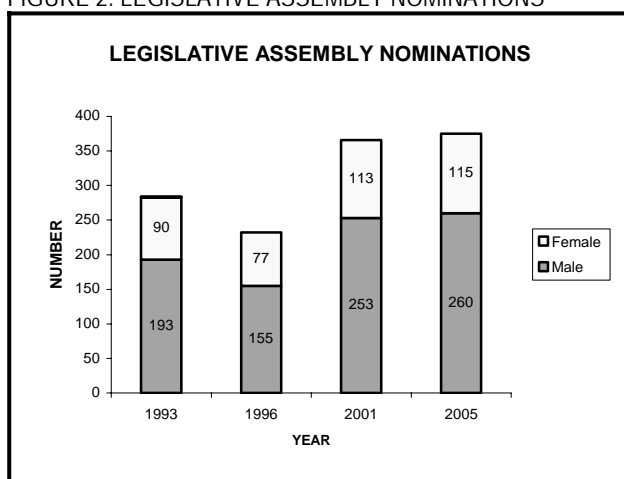
The number of nominations for a given district ranged from four for the districts of Balcatta, Carine and Cottesloe to ten for the district of Murray.

The average age of candidates was 48, up from 47 in 2001.

The ratio of approximately 1:2 females to males at the 2001 election, reduced slightly to 3:7 for the 2005 election.

Figure 2 shows the number of men nominating increased by 3%, from 253 in 2001 to 260 at this election. The number of women nominating increased by 2%, from 113 in 2001 to 115 in 2005.

FIGURE 2: LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS



### Legislative Council

Nominations for the Legislative Council increased by 26 or 16%, from 159 in 2001 to 185 in 2005.

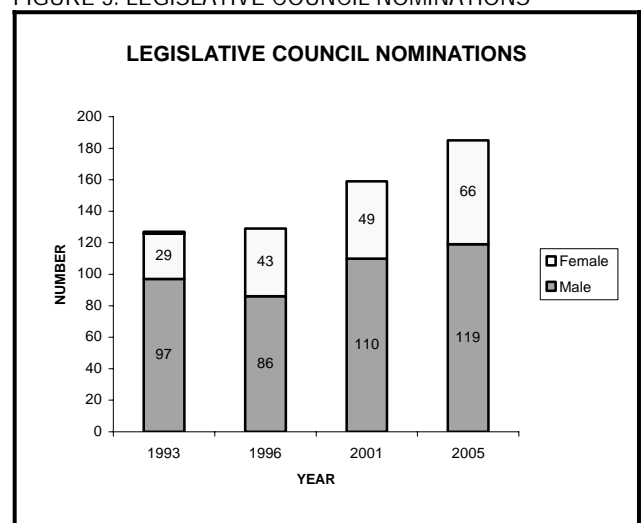
The number of candidates nominating for a region at this election ranged from 27 for the Mining and Pastoral region to 33 for the South Metropolitan region.

The average age of candidates for the Legislative Council was 50, up from 48 in 2001.

The ratio of approximately 1:2 females to males at the 2001 election remained similar at the 2005 election.

Figure 3 shows nominations by women increased by 35%, from 49 in 2001 to 66 in 2005. Nominations by men increased by 8%, from 110 in 2001 to 119 in 2005.

FIGURE 3: LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL NOMINATIONS



### Political Party Representation

There were 50 independent candidates, 11 candidates with no party designation, and 499 candidates representing the 14 registered political parties at this election.



TABLE 4: POLITICAL PARTY REPRESENTATION

Ballot Paper Abbreviation	Number of Candidates
Australian Labor Party	90
Christian Democratic Party WA	69
CITIZENS ELECTORAL COUNCIL	13
COMMUNITY 1ST	1
DEMOCRATS	12
FAMILY FIRST	44
FOREST LIBERAL	12
Fremantle Hospital Support Group	2
Greens (WA)	70
Liberal	84
New Country Party	12
ONE NATION	58
Public Hospital Support Group	12
THE NATIONALS	20
TOTAL	499

## 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. An elector 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 6.00 pm Friday 4 February 2005, the deadline for lodgement of voting tickets was 6.00 pm Monday 7 February 2005, as Saturdays and Sundays are excluded days from 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 use of a computer-generated form ensured that no names were omitted inadvertently.

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. Most candidates and groups lodged a voting ticket, making a total of 72 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 eight voting tickets were received on the Sunday, the majority of the remaining voting tickets were received on the Monday.

A complete list of voting tickets for all regions was published in *The West Australian* on Friday 11 February 2005. Voting ticket lists were also available on the Commission's web site soon after the deadline for the lodgement of voting tickets. A complete set of voting ticket lists has been produced in the *2005 State General Election: Results and Statistics Report*.

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

TABLE 5: VOTING TICKETS LODGED

Legislative Council Voting Tickets				
Region	Registered Political Parties	Groups	Ungrouped Candidates	Total for Region
East Metropolitan	11	1	1	13
North Metropolitan	9	1	1	11
South Metropolitan	10	1	3	14
South West	11	0	1	12
Agricultural	11	0	1	12
Mining and Pastoral	9	1	0	10
Total	61	4	7	72

FIGURE 4: NOMINATIONS BY PARTY AND GENDER - LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

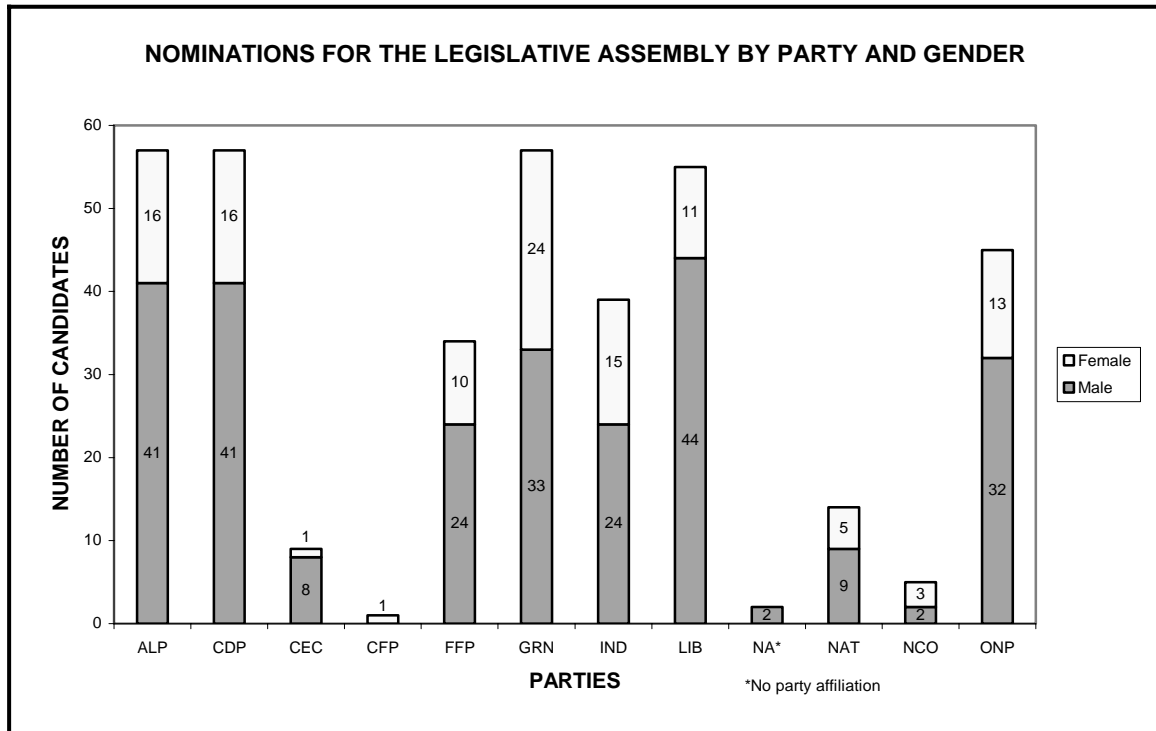
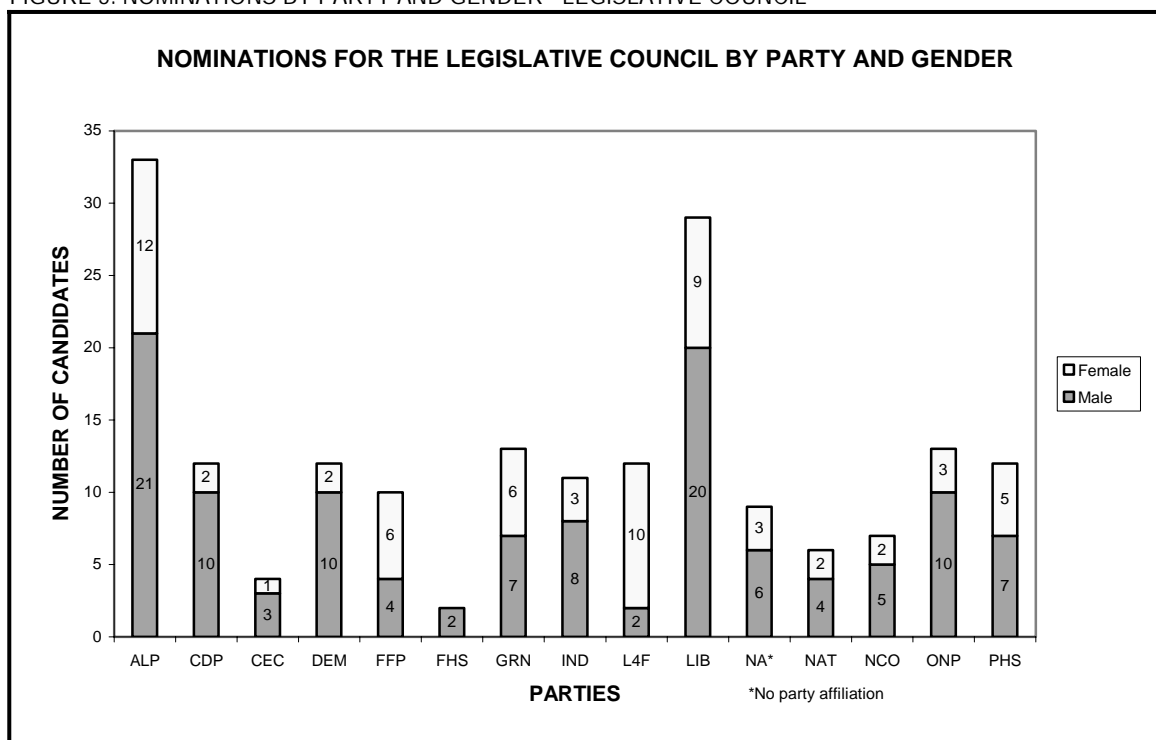


FIGURE 5: NOMINATIONS BY PARTY AND GENDER - LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



Note: See page 32 for a list of party abbreviations.

## COMMUNITY AWARENESS

### Customer Focus

The Commission is committed to informing and educating the community about their democratic rights and responsibilities regarding voting. Part of this commitment is to encourage and help electors become active participants in the electoral process. The Commission identified four groups of electors requiring further opportunities to promote greater participation in the State general election and referendum on retail trading hours. These were:

- electors with disabilities or limited mobility;
- Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds;
- Indigenous electors; and
- young adults/ first time voters.

### Electors with Disabilities

#### Electors with Vision Impairment

Eleven video magnifiers were available at designated early voting (in person) venues and polling places throughout the State to assist electors with vision impairment. The locations were advertised in *The West Australian* on polling day, on the Commission's web site and in *Election News* delivered to all households in the State.

A brochure, *Voters with Special Needs - Electors with Disabilities* (designed with assistance from the Disability Services Commission), was developed and available in large print format and cassette tape format on request.

Magnifying sheets, which increased the size of the text on ballot papers, were available at all early voting locations.

#### Electors with Hearing Impairment

Cards advising Commission staff how to assist hearing impaired electors were provided at each early voting and polling location.

A Telephone Typewriter service (TTY) was offered by the Commission to assist hearing-impaired electors telephoning the Commission.

### Electors with Limited Mobility

The Commission provided nine drive-in polling places where electors could vote without having to leave their vehicles. These were advertised in newspapers, the Commission's web site and in *Election News*.

Locations with better wheelchair and parking access were advertised in *The West Australian*, *Election News* and on the Commission's web site.

Parking bays for people with limited mobility were provided at all polling places.

Portable voting screens were provided at mobile polling places. Desktop voting screens were provided at all ordinary 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 register as general early voters. These electors would then automatically receive a postal voting package for every State general election.

### Australians from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Backgrounds

Services were provided for 22 different language groups identified by the Commonwealth Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) as requiring translations and interpretation in Western Australia.

A guide was available in the 22 languages at every early voting (in person) office, polling place and on the Commission's web site providing instructions on how to vote.

A telephone interpreting service was made available for any queries, and was publicised in *Election News*.

## Indigenous Electors

The advertising campaign targeted Indigenous publications and radio stations to increase enrolment levels and update existing enrolment details for people residing in remote Indigenous communities throughout Western Australia.

Polling officials visiting electors in Indigenous communities also filled an educational role, explaining voting processes to electors.

## Young People / First Time Voters

The Commission sent out a birthday card to all Year 12 students to encourage them to enrol to vote.

Through existing post-election surveys from the 2001 State general election, the Commission identified the age groups where elector turnout was traditionally low.

The advertising campaign was then designed to target this particular age group (20 to 25 year-olds) while still appealing to all electors.

Comprehensive qualitative market research was carried out in groups representing the target age group, with the aim of establishing motivators and barriers to voting. The results of this market research helped determine the look and messages of the advertising campaign. The research established that the use of humour was the most likely way to break through to the target demographic.

## Advertising and Public Relations Campaign

The advertising and publicity components for the State general election campaign were designed to create awareness of the election within the general community and to maximise meaningful participation by eligible electors in the election process.

The preparations for the 2005 advertising and public relations campaign began at the end of 2003 when tenders were called. In April 2004 two agencies were appointed; one for the statutory and creative advertising and one for the public relations component.

The Commission did not run a specific pre-election announcement enrolment campaign, as the Australian Electoral Commission had a comprehensive enrolment campaign in the lead-up to the Federal election in October 2004. However, with the possibility of an election before February, it was important that as much of the advertising and public relations material be packaged as early as possible. Following the market research, creative concepts were developed to appeal to the target audience across the media of television, radio and print with the theme of 'It's best to be involved in the decision process'.

During this pre-election phase, the Commission concentrated on raising awareness of the boundary distribution in 2003, which would apply for the State general election. The 'Check Your Seat' message was launched at the 'WA on Show' exhibition in August 2004 and was combined with media releases urging electors to check the new electoral boundaries.

During this period the Commission also took advantage of some ad-hoc advertising opportunities, including advertisements that were published in *The West Australian* the day after the final of the popular 'Australian Idol' television program. These introduced the concept of being involved in the decision process to the target audience.

The State general election campaign began in earnest following the election announcement on Sunday 23 January 2005. The advertising campaign was officially launched to the media the following day and print, radio and television advertisements began running during that week. The advertising campaign then proceeded smoothly throughout the election period.

## Target Population

Apart from general enrolment advertising, the advertising campaign targeted young people in the 20 to 25 age group particularly those who were undecided about taking part in the election process.



## Media

Throughout the campaign advertising was carried on all four metropolitan commercial television stations and regional stations GWN and WIN, with the emphasis on prime time viewing.

Radio advertising was aired on five metropolitan commercial radio stations and regional stations, as well as 6AR to target the Indigenous communities. All radio stations ran advertisements on polling day until polls closed.

*The West Australian*, *Sunday Times*, community and regional newspapers all carried a mix of creative, informative and statutory advertisements throughout the election period. The non-creative advertisements carried essential election information, including key features and dates relevant to each of the election phases. Other specialist press including Indigenous newspapers and overseas publications were also used through the campaign.

### *Election News*

*Election News* was designed to take the place of the previous *Election Guide* and carried crucial election information in a news sheet style. Nineteen different versions of *Election News* were produced to cover the State and were delivered to every household through a combination of Australia Post and hand delivery in the weeks leading up to polling day. *Election News* carried important election information including how, when and where to vote, maps of the new electoral boundaries, voting options and information on how votes are counted. *Election News* also contained a four-page lift-out detailing the 'for' and 'against' arguments for the referendum questions on retail trading hours. Newspaper advertisements publicised *Election News* and asked electors to telephone the election line if they did not receive a copy or received the wrong *Election News* for their district.

## Public Relations

The public relations campaign complemented the different phases of the State general election and referendum advertising campaign. Media releases and fact sheets were issued to tie in with election messages and interviews arranged with senior Commission staff on the importance of voting and being involved in the decision process. Opportunities for filming were provided at different stages of the election period including at the count centre at Claremont Showgrounds. Other media opportunities were also provided and generated excellent coverage, including a story on polling in remote Indigenous communities in the State.

### Information Kit

Information kits were produced and distributed to the media at the launch of the advertising campaign in January 2005. The kits contained:

- electoral information fact sheets;
- State general election timetable;
- 2001 State general election results;
- lists of current sitting members of parliament in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council;
- details of returning officers; and
- profiles of the new electoral districts and regions.

As well as the media and political commentators, the information kits were provided on request to members of parliament, political parties and other interested groups. The kits provided valuable electoral material and background information.

### Success of the Campaign

The advertising and public relations campaign for the State general election and referendum was generally assessed as being successful with a high recall rate in the community, particularly within the target demographic. The campaign effectively promoted the Commission's core messages of enrolling to vote and participating in the election process. As well as promoting the voting messages, the humorous campaign generated positive publicity for the Commission. One of the creative print

advertisements received an award from the advertising industry magazine *Campaign Brief*.

## Call Centre

A call centre was established to answer queries from the public on election matters to enable people to take part fully in the election process.

The call centre operated for 35 days over the election period from 8.00 am Monday 24 January 2005 through until 6.00 pm on Friday 4 March 2005. The centre was operational six days a week, from 8.00 am to 8.00 pm Monday to Friday and from 8.00 am to 5.00 pm on Saturdays, except polling day where it operated until 6.00 pm. This was the first time the Commission had tendered out the service.

The advertising campaign encouraged electors to telephone the call centre with any queries, and all calls to the Commission's normal telephone number were diverted to this service.

The call centre received 37,768 calls over the 35 days the centre was operational. The most frequently asked questions included:

- how can I vote early (in person)?
- how can I vote if I'm out of the State on polling day?
- how can I vote early (by post)?
- where is my nearest polling place?
- am I enrolled?

Any queries which could not be answered by call centre staff were escalated to Commission staff who could then research and answer more difficult questions.

## POLLING ARRANGEMENTS

### Polling Places

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

Census collection district data obtained on voting figures from the 2001 Federal election were used to predict elector turnout.

There were 820 ordinary polling places, comprising:

- 683 single polling places;
- 64 dual polling places (128); and
- nine drive-in polling places.

There were also 250 special institutions and 60 remote area polling places.

Returning officers checked polling places used in 2001 and recommended some changes. The polling places were gazetted on 1 February 2005. Once the election was announced, the returning officers finalised all polling place bookings, needing to change two of those previously gazetted. There was an overall increase in the number of ordinary polling places from 815 in 2001 to 820 in 2005, with 650 polling places unchanged.

Changes to polling place allocations between the 2001 and 2005 State general elections included:

- 121 new locations; and
- 116 polling places not used in 2005.

### Staffing

A total of 5,915 staff were recruited to work at ordinary polling places for the 2005 election. This compares with 5,797 staff in the 2001 election. The following table illustrates the categories and numbers of staff employed at polling places for the 2005 election.

TABLE 6: POLLING PLACE STAFF

Polling Place Staff Category	Number Employed
Polling Place Manager	820
Assistant Polling Place Manager	236
Declaration Issuing Officer	1,394
Ordinary Issuing Officer	2,186
Ballot Box Guard	560
Queue Controller	377
General Assistant	342
<b>Total Staff in Polling Places</b>	<b>5,915</b>

Mobile polling staff were recruited by returning officers for the 2005 election. The following table illustrates mobile staff numbers for 2001 and 2005.

TABLE 7: MOBILE POLLING STAFF

Mobile Staff	2001	2005
Declared Special Institutions	197	217
Remote Area Polling	42	46
<b>Total Mobile Staff</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>263</b>

Overall, a total of 6,178 polling staff were employed for the 2005 election, which compares to 6,036 for the 2001 election.

### Staff Training

The Commission created a full time position of Senior Project Officer Training as part of a restructure to address the requirements of the Election Management branch and its broader responsibilities regarding the management of State, local government and non-parliamentary elections.

Training for the State general election was focused on providing returning officers with the skills necessary to enable them to conduct an election in their region and / or district. Training materials were also provided to returning officers to enable them to train polling staff to manage polling places.

TABLE 8: TYPES OF POLLING PLACES

Region	Ordinary	Mobile*	Remote/ Mobile
Agricultural	167	19	
East Metropolitan	136	36	
Mining & Pastoral	67	14	60
North Metropolitan	188	74	
South Metropolitan	125	69	
South West	137	39	
<b>Total</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>60</b>

\* Includes 8 on polling day

The Election Management branch is quality certified and complies with the requirements of quality management standard ISO 9001:2000. As part of its commitment to resource management, in 2004 two additional staff from the Commission were trained to the standard required for the award of *Certificate IV in*

*Assessment and Workplace Training*. The Commission now employs three staff who can deliver training at Certificate IV standard.

### Pre-Election Training of Returning Officers

Four pre-election training sessions were undertaken over the period 1–9 November 2004 to prepare both new and experienced returning officers for the State general election. Attendance over a two-day period was compulsory with a focus on returning officer responsibilities prior to the issue of the writ; nominations; training of polling staff; polling day and post election responsibilities.

Included in the pre-election training period was a one-day conference for returning officers that included briefings from senior managers and project leaders on matters relating to the State general election.

### Training of Polling Place Staff

Materials for the training of polling place managers, assistant managers and declaration issuing officers were prepared by the Commission for delivery by returning officers. Training was conducted in the two week period prior to polling day and included: election processes prior to, during and after polling day; ballot paper formality; sorting and counting techniques; distribution of preferences; statistical returns and delivery of materials after the poll.

Declaration issuing polling staff received specific training from the returning officers with an emphasis on voting entitlements, absent and provisional voting procedures and completion of statistical returns.

### Absent Voter Recording System Training

Polling staff were selected for further training as declaration issuing officers with responsibility for the issue of absent votes using a laptop computer, known as 'easy absent' votes.

Training was conducted at Claremont Showgrounds on 12 February 2005 and at

Rockingham on 13 February 2005. Polling staff, managers and returning officers attended the 90 minute training sessions that focused on using the easy absent software, access to the State electoral roll, the issue of votes and backup of data.

### ***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 Commission staff and interested outside bodies, such as parliamentary electorate staff.

### **Electoral Rolls**

The Commission produces the roll in a number of different formats for various purposes associated with the election.

The printed rolls that are used in the polling places, where the names of electors who vote are marked on the roll, are printed in a format which allows the pages to be scanned after polling day to determine who has voted. A total of 3,233 scannable rolls were printed.

The printed rolls that are produced for reference purposes and for sale to the public are printed in book format. A total of 3,060 reference rolls were printed.

Candidates were provided with the roll as a PDF file and as a manipulable data file on CD as part of a new initiative. These rolls were provided on request and subject to the signing of a confidentiality agreement by the candidate. Candidates were offered the choice between receiving a roll produced prior to roll close and a roll produced at roll close, the former being available when the candidate nominated and the latter being available a week after roll close. A total of 48 requests were received, of which ten were for rolls produced prior to roll close and 38 were for rolls at roll close.

An electronic roll was produced in a number of formats for internal use within the Commission. These included:

- non-voter and multiple voter follow-up; and
- the Absent Voter Recording System, which is used for early voting (in person) and absent voting on polling day.

A copy of the electronic roll was loaded on to 66 computers for use with the Absent Voter Recording System.

### **Ballot Paper Design and Production**

In September 2004 tenders were called for the printing of ballot papers. A printer was selected in October 2004 and briefed on the ballot paper production cycle, which ran from the close of nominations to seven days after the close of nominations.

The number of ballot papers required for the 2005 election was calculated using anticipated elector numbers.

Approximately 1.7 million referendum ballot papers, 2.4 million Legislative Assembly ballot papers and 2.3 million Legislative Council ballot papers were printed. To avoid confusion between pads of 25 or 50 Legislative Council ballot papers, which were encountered in the 2001 election, only pads of 50 were produced for the Legislative Council ballot papers. This resulted in the requirement for slightly more ballot papers to be printed than for the 2001 election.

Production and sorting of the ballot papers for the referendum were completed in the last week of January. Production of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council ballot papers commenced on the night of the close of nominations, once the ballot paper templates had been approved. Production was executed in two phases; all early vote (by post) and early vote (in person) ballot papers were printed first and dispatched on Sunday 6 February 2005.

Remaining ballot papers were printed by Sunday 13 February 2005 and were then distributed to returning officers.

## POLLING

### Early Voting

Early voting enables electors to cast their vote prior to polling day. Early votes can be cast either in person or by post. An elector is eligible to apply for an early vote if, on polling day, he or she:

- will be more than 8 kilometres from a polling place between 8.00 am and 6.00 pm;
- 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 twelve months, or is in lawful custody or detention; or
- is a member of a religious order that precludes voting on a Saturday.

In this election 85,639 early votes were issued, which was an increase of 19,385 or 29.26% over the 2001 State general election.

#### Early Voting (In Person)

Electors were able to cast an early vote by visiting a nominated issuing office between 15 and 25 February 2005, making a declaration and then voting. These early votes were forwarded to the Commission for processing. A total of 48 issuing offices were appointed.

Overseas issuing offices were situated in Canada, China, Christmas Island, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and United States (2).

TABLE 9: EARLY VOTE (IN PERSON) ISSUING OFFICES

Early Vote (In Person) Issuing Offices	Number
Western Australia	
AEC Offices	14
Court Houses	13
Other Locations	2
<b>Total in Western Australia</b>	<b>29</b>

Early Vote (In Person) Issuing Offices	Number
Interstate Electoral Offices	8
Overseas Offices	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>48</b>

The number of early votes (in person) issued for this election increased by 8,046 or 30%, to 35,220 in 2005, representing 2.8% of the electorate. The reasons for the larger number of early votes may be attributed to:

- an increased awareness by electors of their eligibility for this form of voting;
- the timing of the election during the post-Christmas holiday period;
- the promotion of early voting (in person) in previous Federal elections; and
- increased usage by defence personnel prior to deployment to areas affected by the Boxing Day tsunami.

The number of early votes issued at the Commission's office increased more than threefold from 967 in 2001 to 2,981 in 2005.

A total of 866 early votes were rejected from the count for reasons such as failing to complete the declaration correctly.

#### Early Voting (By Post)

Electors were able to apply for an early vote (by post) by completing an application form, which could be downloaded from the Commission's web site or obtained from other locations including Australia Post offices. Many electors working at remote mine sites with access to the Internet took advantage of the web based form. Those electors who were registered as general early voters were automatically sent ballot papers.

Early votes (by post) votes were issued from 14 February to 24 February 2005.

A computer-based postal voting dispatch and checking system was used to simplify the processes of issuing and validating returned early votes (by post). Once the ballot papers were returned in a bar-coded return envelope, the elector's signature was scanned and checked against the original identically

bar-coded application, which had been imaged previously.

Returned ballot papers were progressively passed on to the count centre for pre-processing, which enabled 34,821 early votes (by post) to be admitted to the count at 6.00 pm on election night.

Approximately 20% of early vote (by post) application forms were downloaded from the web site, completed 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. The major political parties sent their own copies of the early vote (by post) application form direct to electors.

Early votes (by post) were issued centrally from the Commission and also from the London-based issuing office. Returned ballot papers were accepted until 9.00 am 1 March 2005. A record number of electors, 50,419 or 4%, made applications for an early vote (by post). Of these, 6,469 were ultimately rejected for a variety of reasons, including failure to complete the declaration or the signature not matching the application. A further 5,429 electors applied for early votes (by post) but did not return the ballot papers prior to the count. A total of 38,521 votes were admitted to the count.

The increase in early voting (by post) can be attributed to a greater awareness amongst the electors of this method of voting, following its continued growth in popularity in Federal elections.

### **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 were established for electors with disabilities. A contractor provided site offices, and electors could cast their votes through their car windows or, if

capable, walk into the site office to cast their votes. The nine drive-in polling places serviced 2,989 electors. This represents a 17% decline in

usage from the 2001 election, where 3,591 electors used drive-in polling.

This is the second election in which this facility has been available. Although signage at the entrance to the polling place and newspaper advertising promoted these locations as providing access to people with limited mobility and their drivers, a substantial number of able-bodied electors chose to use the facilities. This issue and the cost of providing these facilities will be taken into account for the planning of the next State general election.

### **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:

- 238 special institutions prior to polling day, which was seven more than in 2001;
- 60 remote area places prior to polling day; and
- 12 locations on polling day, such as hospitals where patients were unable to attend a polling place.

### **Absent Voter Recording System**

The State roll was provided on 66 laptop computers for use in 33 polling places in 21 districts in the metropolitan area and in some country areas that traditionally served large numbers of absent voters. Nine laptop computers were used at the nine drive-in polling places within the metropolitan area.

The advantages of the system are:

- voting is quicker and easier;
- declarations are not required;
- these 'easy absent' votes are counted at the head office vote counting section; and
- staff numbers are reduced at polling places by increasing elector turnover per issuing point. Each computer operator was estimated to be able to issue 500 votes compared with 120 per manual declaration issuing point.

'Easy absent' voting was used in place of some dual polling places and a triple polling place at Balga Primary School in the Yokine district, Phoenix Primary School in the Fremantle district and Palmyra Primary School in the Alfred Cove district.

## 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, Central Kimberley-Pilbara and the Murchison-Eyre districts of the State. Kalumburu in the Kimberley was the most distant community from Perth.

Locations included:

- Indigenous communities;
- stations;
- pastoral properties;
- missions; and
- mine sites.

In total, between 20,000 and 30,000 kilometres were travelled, mostly by aircraft as vast distances had to be covered within a narrow time frame over rugged terrain.

When selecting staff, every effort was made to employ staff used in the Federal election or other experienced staff. In addition the Commission utilised the services of a staff member from the Department of Local Government and Regional Development who is employed to develop Indigenous interest in local government. Where practical, in a number of communities, a local person was employed for the two to three hours of polling. This was well received by the local community administrators.

In addition to polling, Commission staff included electoral education as part of the process. With a high proportion of electors requiring assistance, it is considered that the Commission achieved valuable education delivery at little additional cost.

There are issues uniquely experienced in the conduct of remote polling. For example, a

death in a community may result in the movement of the majority of people from their neighbouring community to the place where the burial is to occur. It could also result in close relatives living in a bereavement (sorry) camp for some time.

As Liz Thompson describes in her book *Fighting for survival: the Ngaaanyatjarra of the Gibson Desert*, (2000) 'The name of the deceased is believed, in some communities, to evoke such sorrowful memories for the relatives that it cannot be used for many years. If any one has the same name as the person who died, they are called 'Kunmarnara' until it is considered appropriate to use their own name again.' This introduces its own problems in checking names off the electoral roll.

On the lighter side, there is also the occasional need to clear landing strips of camels and horses before landing and take off.

## Materials and Equipment

Following the completion of a draft resource schedule, allocations of materials were finalised in consultation with returning officers.

## Polling Day

Voting commenced at 8.00 am with many polling places reporting electors already queuing to cast their votes.

The Absent Voter Recording System enabled electors who voted outside their enrolled district on polling day to be checked against the State electoral roll on a computer at polling places where it was available. After determining their eligibility to vote, the electors were marked off the roll electronically and issued ballot papers with no further checking required. A total of 23,599 votes were recorded using this system and their votes were taken to the count centre to be processed and counted. This represents an increase of 23% from the 2001 election.

Candidates' supporters complied with the requirements of the *Electoral Act 1907* and

worked in a spirit of cooperation with Commission staff.

The poll closed at 6.00 pm and counting commenced soon after for Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and referendum ballot papers.

At the close of polls, the polling place managers were required to:

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

## DISTRICT AUDIT

The purpose of the district audit was to assess the performance of electoral officers to:

- ensure that appropriate procedures were being followed while electoral officers undertook their duties;
- confirm the effectiveness of existing procedures and processes; and
- identify any potential anomalies with procedures and processes to ensure continuous improvement in the way the Commission conducts elections.

For this election, the Commission employed four staff members as liaison officers to supervise and facilitate communication between the 63 returning officers and the Commission. As part of this new role, each officer assessed the performance of returning officers and polling place staff at various stages in the election process.

While confirming that appropriate processes and procedures were applied during the election process, the audit did identify a number of areas where changes could be made to improve both the information provided by the Commission to electoral officers and the

consequent provision of services to candidates, electors and other staff members. For example, staffing levels may need to be adjusted at different stages in the election process, having further regard for the potential impact of boundary changes and the inclusion of a referendum on service delivery standards.

These findings will be incorporated into reviews of election projects ahead of the next State general election.

## ELECTION NIGHT

### Tally Room

The tally room was located in the ABC's new building at 30 Fielder Street, East Perth.

The technical infrastructure was provided by the Commission's IT service provider working with the Commission's technical staff.

In the tally room, a range of groups had direct enquiry access to the results database.

TABLE 10: TALLY ROOM EQUIPMENT FOR INTEREST GROUPS

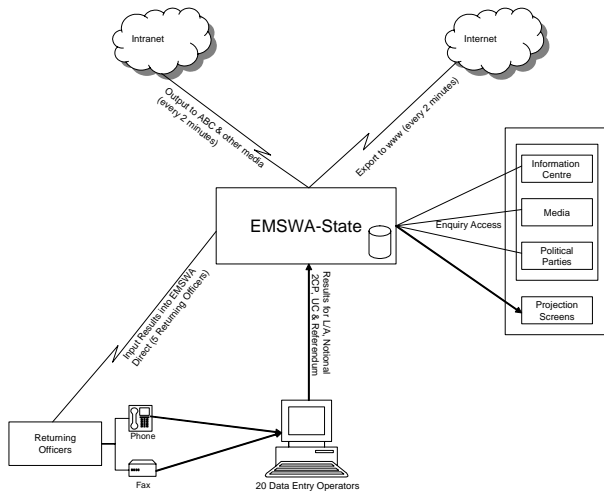
Interest Groups	Workstations	Printers
Political Parties	4	5
TV Stations	4	
Radio Stations	2	
Newspapers	8	
Information Centre	1	1
Visitors Lounge	1	1

Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and referendum results were displayed onto four projection screens.

Progressive results for the Legislative Assembly, a notional distribution of preferences, the results for the Legislative Council and the referendum results were transmitted to the tally room by the returning officers either by telephone, facsimile machine or by accessing the Commission results system remotely. Twenty data entry operators were employed to input the telephone and fax results into the system. Telephone lines and facsimile machines were installed to achieve efficient throughput.



FIGURE 6: SCHEMA OF THE OPERATIONS AND TALLY ROOMS



## Web Site

The Commission updated its web site at [www.electionswa.com](http://www.electionswa.com) to publish details of the results of the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and referendum counts from election night.

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

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 Commission's corporate web site at [www.waec.wa.gov.au](http://www.waec.wa.gov.au). This included enrolment details for each district and region, an election timeline, polling places, ticket vote preferences, returning officer details and referendum arguments.

Constructive feedback received from users will be included in future planning and development of the Commission's new web site.

## Election Night Results

The election night results recording centre was co-located with the tally room at the ABC's new premises in East Perth.

The election night results team was responsible for the recording and publication of the following election results:

- Legislative Assembly - first preference;
- Legislative Assembly - notional distribution of preferences;
- Legislative Council - ticket and non-ticket votes;
- referendum question 1; and
- referendum question 2.

Results were transmitted to the results recording centre by the returning officers by telephone, facsimile or through the remote access to the Commission's results system.

The computerised election results system performed well.

Election results were projected onto four large screens at the tally room using a 'slide show' approach, displaying four electorates per page, with a cycle time of 20 seconds per page.

Results were provided electronically to the media every two minutes, and to the Commission's web site every three minutes.

## COUNT CENTRE OPERATIONS

### The Count Centre

Unlike the process undertaken in 2001, in 2005 the functions in the count centre operations were split across several locations. The inability to co-locate these functions arose through the lack of available suitable premises in 2005.

The Silver Jubilee Pavilion at Claremont Showgrounds was used as a centre for:

- checking early (in person), absent, and provisional votes;
- counting of early (in person), absent, provisional and early (by post) votes; and

- final distribution of preferences for 25 districts.

The 5th and 11th floors of 111 St Georges Terrace were used for:

- counting Legislative Council votes; and
- checking of early votes (by post).

A warehouse in Kew Street, Welshpool was used for:

- receiving returning officers' materials; and
- receipt of electoral rolls from returning officers, following which they were forwarded to the Commission's contractor for scanning of contents.

Security personnel were on duty from the close of business each night until opening time the following day whilst there were ballot papers on site.

Temporary personnel, provided through another contractor, filled 1,171 shift placements, working 77 different shifts across these four sites.

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 Kew Street facility. From there they were distributed for processing at the locations listed above.

Declaration votes were checked and counted at the count centre and then returned to the district returning officers to conduct a full distribution of preferences. The full distribution of preferences is a time consuming exercise. For the first time, the Commission actively encouraged returning officers to undertake the full distribution of preferences at the count centre where they were supported with expertise, staff and IT resources. 44% of returning officers chose to take advantage of this offer and subsequent feedback confirmed the value of this initiative.

## Early Votes (In Person)

The count centre had a separate early vote processing area, with a large proportion of the area given to the delivery of materials from issuing offices. The processing of the first dispatch of early votes began on the Wednesday immediately prior to polling day, with envelopes from the Commission's head office and the Claremont (Division of Curtin) AEC office the first to be prepared for declaration processing.

The delivery method changed following the 2001 election. In 2005, each issuing location was given pre-paid courier envelopes with consignment notes. Couriers were contracted to coordinate delivery back to the count centre at predetermined times, resulting in a steadier workflow for staff. On the Thursday before polling day, the remainder of votes from the metropolitan issuing offices were returned and processed. By Friday afternoon, all votes from regional areas and interstate issuing offices had been received and cleared for declaration processing.

The second dispatch of materials occurred on the Friday immediately before polling day. This dispatch contained all votes taken since the previous dispatch, together with reconciliation sheets and any other urgent materials required for processing. As with the first dispatch, courier deliveries were coordinated to improve the efficiency at the count centre and to manage workflow.

The second dispatch of materials yielded approximately the same number of envelopes as the first dispatch. Processing occurred in a similar fashion as earlier in the week, where the majority of votes were collected from metropolitan locations first, followed by regional, interstate and international locations. The period of scrutiny was from the Wednesday before polling day until 9.00 am on the Tuesday after polling day. During this time, over 32,000 early votes were forwarded to declaration processing.

## Absent Voter Recording System

23,599 electors were issued with 'easy absent' votes (using the Absent Voter Recording System) across the 33 polling places, yielding an average of 715 per polling place.

The following polling places issued more than 900 'easy absent' votes:

- 1,415 at Trinity Arcade in the Perth district (4 computers);
- 1,402 at Palmyra Primary School in the Alfred Cove district (4 computers);
- 1,298 at Balga Primary School in the Yokine district (3 computers);
- 1,274 at Rottnest Island in the Fremantle district (4 computers);
- 993 at Margaret River Senior High School in the Warren-Blackwood district (2 computers); and
- 937 at Phoenix Primary School in the Fremantle district (2 computers).

The following polling places issued more than 500 easy absent votes:

- 819 at the Busselton Senior High School in the Vasse district (1 computer);
- 709 at Dunsborough Hall in the Vasse district (1 computer);
- 616 at Victoria Hall in the Fremantle district (2 computers);
- 576 at Mandurah Primary School in the Mandurah district (1 computer);
- 546 at Guildford Town Hall in the Midland district (1 computer);
- 535 at Como Primary School in the South Perth district (1 computer);
- 506 at Baden Powell Hall in the Mandurah district (1 computer); and
- 506 at Tuart Hill Primary School in the Balcatta district (1 computer).

## 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 nominated areas to maximise the speed at which urgent materials such as declaration votes, enrolment forms,

Legislative Council ballot papers, electoral rolls, returns and staff pay sheets could be processed.

Materials from returning officers began to arrive on the day after polling day, with most arriving throughout that afternoon and night.

## 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, electors are required to complete a declaration of identity and entitlement on an envelope, and then enclose the completed ballot papers.

The Absent Voter Recording System reduced the number of declaration votes to be processed, resulting in fewer votes being processed after polling day than would otherwise have been the case with written declaration votes.

Completed declaration vote envelopes were received and counted by district returning officers and early voting (by post) officers, and then transferred to the count centre for processing.

Once received at the count centre, the packages were reconciled with numbers issued and then sorted into early, absent and provisional declarations according to district. They were then batched for processing.

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 had been revised and streamlined over past elections, enabling staff to reduce 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. Districts known

to be close contests were given immediate priority.

On completion of the counting process, the Legislative Assembly ballot papers were forwarded 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 3 March 2005.

### Declaration Voting Statistics

There was an overall increase of 24% in the number of declaration votes issued, as indicated in the following table.

TABLE 11: DECLARATION VOTING STATISTICS

Declaration Type	Number			
	1993	1996	2001	2005
Absent	89,839	107,618	92,674	115,803
Easy Absent <sup>1</sup>			19,164	23,599
Early Votes (By Post)	33,551	42,717	39,080	50,419
Early Votes (In Person) <sup>2</sup>			27,174	35,220
Provisional	11,649	9,834	10,063	11,712
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,039</b>	<b>160,169</b>	<b>190,156</b>	<b>236,753</b>

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

1. Absent Voter Recording System processing first used in 2001. In previous elections these votes were incorporated into Absent votes.
2. Early votes (in person) statistics for 1996 are incorporated into the Early votes (by post) figures for those years.

### Roll Scanning

Printed electoral rolls used at polling places to issue votes were run through optical scanners to determine those electors who were marked off the rolls. Data from this process, data from electronic rolls used in the absent voting process and data collected from the declaration vote processing at the count centre were merged to produce a consolidated record of electors who voted in the election. This also provided lists of electors who voted multiple times and non-voters.

A new five-year (two election) contract went to tender in July 2004 and was awarded in August 2004. The software used was based on a system developed by the same company for the Electoral Commission of Queensland and modified to suit the Commission's requirements. A major benefit of the system over that previously used (and now unavailable) is its ability to retain images of each page which can be viewed readily over the Internet. This eliminates the requirement to refer to the printed electoral rolls.

Electoral rolls were individually bar-coded and scanned into a tracking system when received from returning officers after polling day. This innovation proved to be useful in the early identification of rolls yet to be returned.

Scanning was conducted at the premises of the contractor in Perth from Sunday 27 February to Thursday 3 March 2005. All rolls issued to polling places were returned. Unused rolls remained shrink-wrapped in plastic and were therefore easily identified as not requiring scanning, which saved on the overall scanning time. The system automatically identified marks on the electoral rolls and their corresponding elector identification number. Where errors were noted on a page the system prompted operator intervention to ensure procedures were followed in accordance with Commission policies.

Data files generated from the scanning process were used as a source for post-election investigations into non-voters and multiple voters.

### Legislative Council Count

The software used for the 1996 and 2001 elections was again used for this election, allowing results to be declared shortly after the close of poll.

Following the close of poll, Legislative Council ballot papers were reconciled and counted at each polling place. All papers were then bundled and forwarded to the Legislative Council count centre, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, 111 St Georges Terrace, Perth. On 28 February 2005, a

complete reconciliation and count commenced for each region. Two shifts of 162 people each were employed to conduct the count. The following numbers of votes were counted.

TABLE 12: LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL COUNT

Legislative Council Votes	
Region	Number Counted
East Metropolitan	249,523
North Metropolitan	352,145
South Metropolitan	245,194
Agricultural	86,819
Mining and Pastoral	51,610
South West	148,109
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,133,400</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 by 7 March 2005.

Conducting a computerised count saves time in the following ways:

- votes need only be sorted into ticket and preference votes;
- formality checks on the numerical formality of ballot papers are built into the software;
- formality checks are conducted 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 for the whole region;
- maintaining a ballot paper audit trail in which individual ballot papers can be tracked through the counting process, facilitating checking and corrections; and
- using a computer program to perform the actual count, taking approximately two hours, instead of the previous three weeks.

Further time savings will be achieved in conducting re-counts because:

- data from the original counts will be stored electronically;

- ballot papers are not required for a re-count; and
- minimal changes are required to conduct a re-count.

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

## RESULTS

### Legislative Assembly

Elector turnout is measured by the number of votes admitted to the count. 89.84% of electors voted for candidates in the Legislative Assembly, representing 1,131,269 electors.

Of the 57 Legislative Assembly electoral districts, 25 candidates were elected with an absolute majority (see Table 13 below.)

TABLE 13: DISTRICTS WHERE CANDIDATES WERE ELECTED BY ABSOLUTE MAJORITY

Electoral District	Number of Candidates
Armadale	8
Avon	6
Balcatta	4
Ballajura	6
Bassendean	6
Belmont	5
Central Kimberley-Pilbara	7
Cockburn	7
Collie-Wellington	9
Cottesloe	4
Girrawheen	8
Kalgoorlie	6
Kenwick	6
Leschenault	5
Mandurah	7
Maylands	5
Murchison-Eyre	5
Nedlands	5
Peel	7
Rockingham	7
Southern River	7
Victoria Park	5
Wagin	6
Warren-Blackwood	7
Willagee	8

32 districts required a distribution of preferences to determine the final result (see Table 14 below.)

14 new members were elected to the Legislative Assembly.

TABLE 14: DISTRICTS WHERE CANDIDATES WERE ELECTED FOLLOWING A DISTRIBUTION OF PREFERENCES

Legislative Assembly Districts Requiring the Distribution of Preferences in 2005		
Electoral District	Number of Candidates	Distributions Required
Albany	7	5
Alfred Cove	6	4
Bunbury	8	6
Capel	7	5
Carine	4	2
Churchlands	5	3
Darling Range	6	4
Dawesville	7	5
Fremantle	9	7
Geraldton	7	5
Greenough	6	4
Hillarys	6	4
Joondalup	6	4
Kimberley	6	4
Kingsley	7	5
Merredin	7	5
Midland	5	3
Mindarie	5	3
Moore	9	7
Murdoch	7	5
Murray	10	8
North West Coastal	6	4
Perth	6	4
Riverton	8	6
Roe	7	5
Serpentine-Jarrahdale	7	5
South Perth	5	3
Stirling	8	6
Swan Hills	9	7
Vasse	9	7
Wanneroo	7	5
Yokine	7	5

## Total Votes Counted

The number of votes accepted for the final count in the 2005 election increased by 55,709 or 5.18% compared to the 2001 election.

The total number of valid votes in the 2005 election increased by 45,233 or 4.41% compared to the 2001 election.

## Party Representation

The Australian Labor Party was elected to government with a majority of seven seats over the Coalition (Liberal / THE NATIONALS) and Independents in the Legislative Assembly. The breakdown of seats is as below.

TABLE 15: BREAKDOWN OF SEATS BY PARTY

Legislative Assembly		
Party	Before 26 Feb 2005	After 26 Feb 2005
ALP	32	32
Independent	5	2
Liberal	15	18
THE NATIONALS*	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>

\* Name change to THE NATIONALS, previously National Party

## First Preference Votes

The ALP, Liberals, Greens (WA) and THE NATIONALS all recorded an increase in the number of first preference votes compared with the 2001 election. The proportion of first preference votes for Independent candidates decreased by 46.16%. This could be attributed to a 100% increase in the number of registered political parties.

TABLE 16: FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES BY PARTY

First Preference Votes		
Party	2001	2005
ALP	382,308	448,956
Independent	75,936	40,882
Liberal	319,927	382,014
THE NATIONALS*	33,450	39,548
Greens (WA)	74,641	81,113

\* Name change to THE NATIONALS, previously National Party

## Legislative Council

### Party Representation

The Australian Labor Party and the Liberal Party increased their representation at the expense of the Greens (WA) party and Independents. This is illustrated in the following table.

TABLE 17: BREAKDOWN OF SEATS BY PARTY

Legislative Council		
Party	Before 26 Feb 2005	After 26 Feb 2005
ALP	13	16
Greens (WA)	5	2
Liberal	11	15
THE NATIONALS*	1	1
Independent	4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>

\*Name change to THE NATIONALS, previously National Party

Regional representation in 2005 by the parties is illustrated as follows:

TABLE 18: REGIONAL REPRESENTATION BY PARTY

Region	ALP	Greens (WA)	Liberal	THE NATIONALS
Agricultural	1		3	1
East Metropolitan	3		2	
Mining and Pastoral	3		2	
North Metropolitan	3	1	3	
South Metropolitan	3		2	
South West	3	1	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>

### Total Votes Counted

The number of votes accepted for the final count for the Legislative Council in the 2005 election increased by 48,592 or 4.63% compared to the 2001 election.

## Age and Gender of Elected Candidates

### Legislative Assembly

Table 19 illustrates the number of male and female candidates (by party) who nominated and were elected to vacancies in the Legislative Assembly for the 2005 State general election. The average candidate age of 48 years was the same in 2005 as it was in 2001.

TABLE 19: CANDIDATE GENDER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Gender Representation of Candidates – Legislative Assembly								
Party	Nominated				Elected			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	2001	2005	2001	2005	2001	2005	2001	2005
Australian Labor Party	38	41	18	16	24	23	8	9
Christian Democratic Party WA	7	41	6	16				
CITIZENS ELECTORAL COUNCIL		8		1				
COMMUNITY 1 <sup>st</sup>				1				
DEMOCRATS	28		10					
FAMILY FIRST		24		10				
Greens (WA)	22	33	29	24				
Independent	54	24	17	15	2		2	2
Liberal	36	44	18	11	14	16	2	2
THE NATIONALS *	8	9	3	5	5	5		
New Country Party		2		3				
ONE NATION		32		13				
Pauline Hanson's ONE NATION	44		10					
No party designation **	16	2	2					
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>

\* Name change to THE NATIONALS, previously National Party.

\*\* Political parties in 2001 that were not registered for the 2005 election are grouped under 'No party designation' for comparative purposes.

TABLE 20: CANDIDATE GENDER LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Gender Representation of Candidates – Legislative Council								
Party	Nominated				Elected			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	2001	2005	2001	2005	2001	2005	2001	2005
Australian Labor Party	20	21	14	12	8	8	5	8
Christian Democratic Party WA	5	10		2				
CITIZENS ELECTORAL COUNCIL		3		1				
DEMOCRATS	5	10	7	2				
FAMILY FIRST		4		6				
FOREST LIBERAL		2		10				
Fremantle Hospital Support Group		2						
Greens (WA)	6	7	8	6	2	1	3	1
Independent	19	8	6	3				
Liberal	27	20	7	9	10	10	2	5
THE NATIONALS *	12	4		2	1	1		
New Country Party		5		2				
ONE NATION		10		3				
Pauline Hanson's ONE NATION	10		5		3			
Public Hospital Support Group		7		5				
No party designation **	6	6	2	3				
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>

\* Name change to THE NATIONALS, previously National Party.

\*\* Political parties in 2001 that were not registered for the 2005 election are grouped under 'No party designation' for comparative purposes.



### Ballot Paper Formality

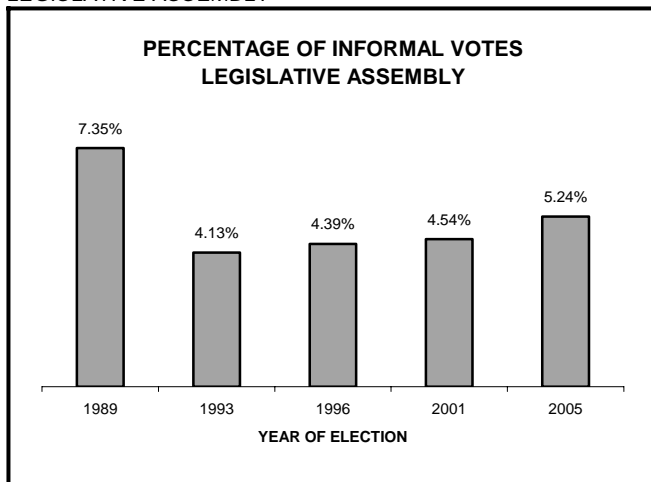
Ballot papers that are blank, do not show preferences in accordance with instructions and/or legislative requirements or do not make the elector’s intention clear are classified as informal. A ballot paper is also regarded as informal if the elector can be identified through a marking on it.

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

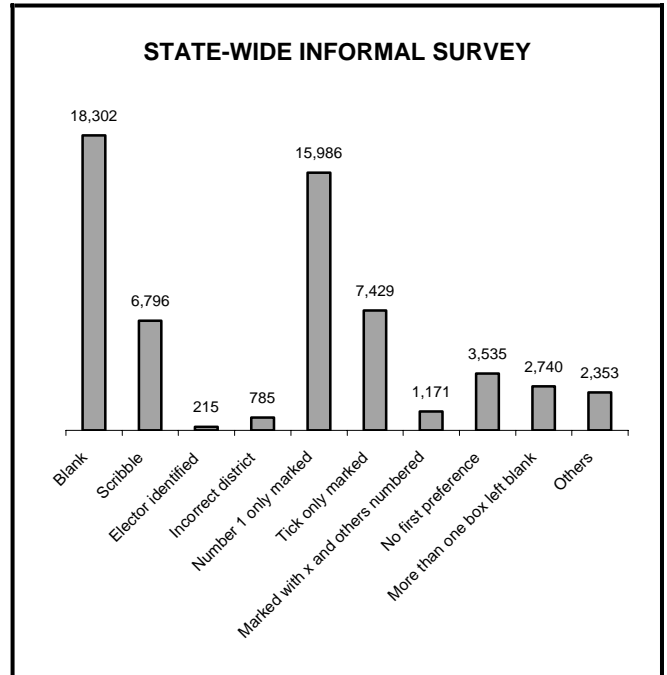
The percentage of informal votes for the Legislative Assembly in the 2005 election was 5.24%, an increase of 0.70% compared to the 2001 election.

FIGURE 7: PERCENTAGE OF INFORMAL VOTES - LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



The trend from 1993 to 2005 suggests an increase in informal votes, with the majority of electors across the State (18,302) preferring to leave their ballot papers blank.

FIGURE 8: STATE-WIDE INFORMAL VOTING SURVEY - LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

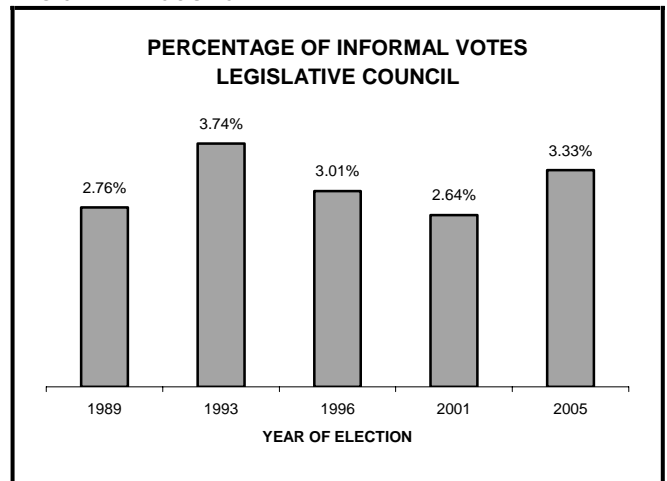


This preference for leaving the ballot paper blank is reflected across all regions excepting the Mining and Pastoral Region, where the majority of electors registered a first preference only.

### Legislative Council

The option of ticket voting (marking a single preference on the left-hand side of the ballot paper) generally ensures that there is less informal voting for the Legislative Council.

FIGURE 9: PERCENTAGE OF INFORMAL VOTES - LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



Compared to the 2001 election, informal voting increased by 0.69% in 2005, in contrast to the

decreasing informal voting trend that has been evident since 1993.

### 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 Friday 18 March 2005. All seats for the Legislative Council were declared by Thursday 17 March 2005.

### Return of the Writs

Statements of results for the election were returned to the Acting Electoral Commissioner as required by the *Electoral Act 1907*, within the time specified on the writs. On Tuesday 22 March 2005, the Acting Electoral Commissioner advised the Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the names of the elected members and gave each of them a copy of the relevant 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 2005.

#### Non-Voters

A total of 106,905 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 mailout consisted of 76,329 apparent non-voter notices.

Those 30,576 electors who did not receive 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 POSTbillpay or on the Internet.

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

TABLE 21: NON-VOTER TIMETABLE

Non-Voter Notice Timetable	
Date	Event
21 March 2005	Form 33 <i>Apparent Failure to Vote</i> notice sent.
19 May 2005	Due date for above notices.
2 June 2005	Second Form 33 <i>Apparent Failure to Vote</i> notice sent & Form 34 <i>Failure to Vote</i> notice sent (first run).
30 June 2005	Due date for above notices.
11 July 2005	Final demand & Form 34 <i>Failure to Vote</i> notices sent (second run).
4 August 2005	Due date for above notices
5 September 2005	Form 34 <i>Failure to Vote</i> notice sent (third run).

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 in 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 in Table 21.

### 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; and
- 18 electors who apparently voted more than twice.

Of these, the majority (97%) were 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; and
- double entries made during declaration processing.

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

Ultimately, investigations confirmed 27 dual voters and four cases of an individual appearing to vote more than twice. These four cases were referred to the police for investigation. At the time of writing, three cases had been finalised, while one 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; and
- 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.

General 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 more specific information for candidates and groups. These booklets and relevant forms were distributed to candidates who were not from the registered parties.

In the case of the 14 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 6.00 pm on the day before polling day.

### Party Liaison

An information package was sent out to all political parties registered in Western Australia that included information on nominations, advertising, financial disclosure requirements and electoral boundary maps. Multiple copies of the forms referred to in the document were also enclosed. By forwarding this package to parties before the election was called, it was hoped that it would answer many of the queries political parties may have had regarding their rights and responsibilities in the election process and the services provided by the Commission.

Other information, such as ticket voting and tally room details, sample ballot papers and electronic forms were provided to the party secretaries as required.

By directly sending out the relevant information in written form, the Commission

could be certain that all registered parties had access to the same information, ensuring consistency of approach. There was effective participation in the election process, especially for the newly registered parties.

Independent candidates received the relevant election information in their candidate packs, from the web site or by contacting the Commission. A briefing session was also held by returning officers at the close of nominations.

In addition, the Commission offered to conduct information sessions with Commission staff if parties wished to discuss issues relating to the election (only two parties accepted this offer) and provided a liaison officer to respond to queries throughout the election process.

## Annual Disclosure Returns

All political parties and associated entities are required to lodge a return annually by 30 November 2005, disclosing all gifts and other income received for the financial year to 30 June 2005.

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

TABLE 22: REGISTERED POLITICAL PARTIES

Registered Political Parties		
Full Party Name	Ballot Paper Abbreviation	Abbreviation
Australian Democrats	DEMOCRATS	DEM
Australian Labor Party (Western Australian Branch)	Australian Labor Party	ALP
Christian Democratic Party WA	Christian Democratic Party WA	CDP
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	CITIZENS ELECTORAL COUNCIL	CEC
Community 1st (Inc.)	COMMUNITY 1ST	CFP
Family First Party WA Inc.	FAMILY FIRST	FFP
Fremantle Hospital Support Group	Fremantle Hospital Support Group	FHS
liberals for forests	FOREST LIBERAL	L4F
National Party of Australia (WA) Incorporated	THE NATIONALS	NAT
New Country Party	New Country Party	NCO
One Nation Western Australia	ONE NATION	ONP
Public Hospital Support Group	Public Hospital Support Group	PHS
The Greens (WA) Inc.	Greens (WA)	GRN
The Liberal Party of Australia (Western Australian Division) Incorporated	Liberal	LIB

## 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 13 June 2005. By the due date, there were still a significant number of returns outstanding: 91 or 24% of Legislative Assembly candidates and 117 or 63% of Legislative Council candidates. A further reminder was sent on 7 July 2005. Follow-up action is continuing.

TABLE 23: POLITICAL FINANCE TIMETABLE

Political Finance Timetable	
Date	Event
4 February 2005	Close of nominations.
25 February 2005	Last day for appointment of agents by candidates and unendorsed groups.
26 February 2005	Polling day.
28 March 2005	End of reporting period (30 days after polling day).
13 June 2005	Last date for lodgement of election returns.
13 July 2005	Returns become available to the public.
30 June 2005	End of annual reporting period for political parties and their associated entities.
30 November 2005	Last date for lodgement of annual returns.
29 December 2005	Returns become available to the public.

## RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The 2005 State general election was conducted at a cost of approximately \$10.4 million to 30 June 2005. Additional cost will be incurred during the early part of 2005-06 in relation to non-voter follow-up and reporting and publications.

The following table provides a breakdown of the main resource areas utilised during the election, followed by a brief description of these items.

TABLE 24: RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Resource	\$,000	%
Staffing	5,532	53
Contracts and Expenses	2,120	20
Advertising and Web Site	1,023	10
Printing and Stationery	980	9
Communication and Freight	373	4
Equipment	281	3
Travel	78	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,387</b>	<b>100</b>

### Staffing

This cost includes all expenses associated with the employment of:

- 57 district returning officers;
- six regional returning officers;
- 6,178 polling staff;
- 1,171 casual staff for post-election counting and processing; and

- additional contract staff to assist with specific election projects.

### Contracts and Expenses

This item covers a range of expenses including system developments, tally room and count centre operations.

### Advertising and Web Site

These costs relate to the advertising campaign including statutory advertising, campaign development, public relations and information dissemination via the Internet.

### Printing and Stationery

The cost of voting screens, ballot boxes and other polling place equipment, manuals and forms are included in this item.

### Communication and Freight

Included in this item are telephone, postage, courier and general freight costs.

### Equipment

This item includes the cost of purchase or hire of additional equipment needed for polling places, tally room and count centre operations.

### Travel

Travel costs incurred by returning officers and other staff in providing services across the State are included in this item.

## APPENDIX 1 - ELECTION PROJECT ALLOCATIONS

### Advertising and Publicity

- Advertising
- Enrolment information
- Information kits
- Web site maintenance and Internet information
- Political party liaison; candidate and party briefings
- Call centre
- Legislation

### Determination of the Poll and Election Results

- Central receipt of votes
- Declaration vote processing and reporting
- Central declaration vote count
- Legislative Council count
- Results system development
- Results system operations
- Returning officer returns (receipt of)
- Post-election results (weeks 1 and 2)
- Statistics compilation
- Election report (text and statistics)
- Complaints

### Facilities and Voting Services

- Electronic vote recording
- Early voting (in person)
- Early voting (by post)
- Polling places (boundaries and sites)
- Polling place resources
- Electors with special needs (services)
- Set up and management of the tally room and count centre

### Materials and Equipment

- Ballot boxes, screens and other cardboard equipment (design and production)
- Ballot papers, (design and production, printing and distribution)
- Equipment (furniture, telephones, faxes, mobile telephones)
- Forms (design and production)
- Forms (electronic)

- Production and procurement of materials
- Return of materials to store
- Storage and 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
- Political finance

### Non-Voting and Multiple Voting

- Roll scanning
- Multiple voters
- Non-voters

### Operations and Support Systems

- Election plan management
- Issue and return of writs
- Management tasks
- Complaints
- Recounts
- IT support systems and internal communications
- Returning officer liaison
- Election Management System

### Performance Review

- District audit
- Stakeholder surveys

### Rolls and Roll Products

- Roll close
- Roll production
- *Streets, Towns and Places Directory*

### Staffing - HR Operations

- Casual staff
- Polling place staff

## Staffing - Election Services Operations

- Interstate secondment program
- Returning officer recruitment, appointment and performance assessment

## Training

- Training and evaluation program
- Manuals and workbooks and guides
- Training packages and materials
- Returning officer training and debriefing

## APPENDIX 2 - METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY AREA ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Legislative Assembly

#### Metropolitan Area Enrolment Statistics

District	Enrolment 11/2/2002	Variation from Quotient	Enrolment 31/1/2005	Variation from Quotient	% Change in Enrolment 11/2/2002 to 31/1/2005
Alfred Cove	27,708	4.74%	28,027	2.09%	1.15%
Armadale	28,125	6.31%	28,099	2.35%	-0.09%
Balcatta	28,224	6.69%	28,427	3.55%	0.72%
Ballajura	27,095	2.42%	27,024	-1.56%	-0.26%
Bassendean	25,780	-2.55%	26,757	-2.54%	3.79%
Belmont	26,657	0.77%	26,979	-1.73%	1.21%
Carine	27,453	3.77%	28,098	2.35%	2.35%
Churchlands	27,686	4.66%	27,896	1.61%	0.76%
Cockburn	24,556	-7.18%	27,126	-1.19%	10.47%
Cottesloe	27,845	5.26%	27,876	1.54%	0.11%
Darling Range	28,609	8.14%	29,372	6.99%	2.67%
Fremantle	26,689	0.89%	26,664	-2.88%	-0.09%
Girrawheen	26,741	1.08%	26,010	-5.26%	-2.73%
Hillarys	28,364	7.22%	28,445	3.61%	0.29%
Joondalup	25,607	-3.20%	26,048	-5.12%	1.72%
Kenwick	27,022	2.15%	27,192	-0.95%	0.63%
Kingsley	27,949	5.65%	27,919	1.70%	-0.11%
Maylands	27,591	4.30%	27,909	1.66%	1.15%
Midland	25,823	-2.39%	26,252	-4.38%	1.66%
Mindarie	22,555	-14.74%	24,602	-10.39%	9.08%
Murdoch	28,015	5.90%	28,372	3.35%	1.27%
Nedlands	27,453	3.77%	28,575	4.08%	4.09%
Peel	22,633	-14.45%	26,753	-2.55%	18.20%
Perth	26,399	-0.21%	27,655	0.73%	4.76%
Riverton	28,614	8.16%	28,240	2.86%	-1.31%
Rockingham	25,895	-2.11%	26,093	-4.96%	0.76%
Serpentine-Jarrahdale	23,702	-10.40%	27,902	1.63%	17.72%
South Perth	27,725	4.80%	28,114	2.41%	1.40%
Southern River	24,732	-6.51%	26,836	-2.25%	8.51%
Swan Hills	24,117	-8.84%	26,965	-1.78%	11.81%
Victoria Park	25,903	-2.08%	26,136	-4.80%	0.90%
Wanneroo	22,525	-14.85%	31,413	14.42%	39.46%
Willagee	25,882	-2.16%	25,519	-7.05%	-1.40%
Yokine	27,776	5.00%	28,126	2.45%	1.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>899,450</b>		<b>933,421</b>		<b>3.78%</b>
	<b>Quotient</b>	<b>26,454</b>	<b>Quotient</b>	<b>27,454</b>	

**Note:** The date 11/2/2002 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	Variation from Quotient	Enrolment	Variation from Quotient	% Change
	11/2/2002		31/1/2005		in Enrolment
					11/2/2002 to 31/1/2005
Albany	14,396	4.81%	14,576	2.89%	1.25%
Avon	13,349	-2.82%	13,496	-4.74%	1.10%
Bunbury	14,709	7.08%	14,701	3.77%	-0.05%
Capel	14,110	2.72%	15,577	9.95%	10.40%
Central Kimberley-Pilbara	12,601	-8.26%	13,380	-5.56%	6.18%
Collie-Wellington	15,060	9.64%	15,373	8.51%	2.08%
Dawesville	12,804	-6.78%	15,391	8.64%	20.20%
Geraldton	14,193	3.33%	14,156	-0.08%	-0.26%
Greenough	13,021	-5.20%	13,410	-5.34%	2.99%
Kalgoorlie	13,414	-2.34%	12,837	-9.39%	-4.30%
Kimberley	12,797	-6.84%	13,123	-7.37%	2.55%
Leschenault	12,104	-11.88%	13,640	-3.72%	12.69%
Mandurah	13,857	0.88%	14,610	3.13%	5.43%
Merredin	14,244	3.70%	13,777	-2.75%	-3.28%
Moore	12,873	-6.28%	13,268	-6.35%	3.07%
Murchison-Eyre	15,174	10.47%	14,366	1.40%	-5.32%
Murray	13,488	-1.81%	14,727	3.95%	9.19%
North West Coastal	14,570	6.07%	14,534	2.59%	-0.25%
Roe	13,498	-1.73%	13,409	-5.35%	-0.66%
Stirling	13,843	0.78%	14,371	1.44%	3.81%
Vasse	12,788	-6.90%	14,002	-1.16%	9.49%
Wagin	13,699	-0.27%	13,525	-4.53%	-1.27%
Warren-Blackwood	15,335	11.64%	15,592	10.06%	1.68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>315,927</b>		<b>325,841</b>		<b>3.14%</b>
	<b>Quotient</b>	<b>13,736</b>	<b>Quotient</b>	<b>14,167</b>	

**Note:** The date 11/2/2002 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 11/2/2002	Quotient	Electors 31/1/2005	Quotient	% Change in Enrolment 11/2/2002 to 31/1/2005
899,450	26,454	933,421	27,454	3.78%
Quotient		Quotient		
(-15%)	22,486	(-15%)	23,336	
(+15%)	30,423	(+15%)	31,572	

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.

## Country Enrolment

Electors 11/2/2002	Quotient	Electors 31/1/2005	Quotient	% Change in Enrolment 11/2/2002 to 31/1/2005
315,927	13,736	325,841	14,167	3.14%
Quotient:		Quotient:		
(-15%)	11,676	(-15%)	12,042	
(+15%)	15,796	(+15%)	16,292	

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.

## Legislative Council

### Regional Enrolments

Region	Enrolment 11/2/2002	Enrolment 31/1/2005
East Metropolitan	261,662	273,378
North Metropolitan	374,168	388,999
South Metropolitan	263,620	271,044
Agricultural	94,877	95,041
Mining and Pastoral	68,556	68,240
South West	152,494	162,560
Total	1,215,377	1,259,262

## APPENDIX 3 - ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN TIMETABLE

*Phase 1: Pre-announcement enrolment and elector awareness campaign*

**Time frame: August 2004–November 2004**

The Commission did not run a specific pre-election announcement enrolment campaign, as the Australian Electoral Commission had conducted a fairly comprehensive enrolment campaign in the lead up to the Federal election in October 2004.

However, during this period the Commission identified, through existing surveys, the age groups where elector turnout was traditionally low and decided to target the 20 to 25 age group. Qualitative market research was commissioned to identify the barriers and motivators to voting amongst this group. The market research results helped to determine the direction of the advertising campaign.

During this period the Commission took out two advertisements which ran in *The West Australian* in November. These were published the day after the final of the popular 'Australian Idol' television program and introduced the concept of the importance of being involved in the decision process.

During this period the Commission also raised the awareness of the boundary redistribution in 2003 that would apply for the State general election. The 'Check your Seat' message was launched at the Commission's stand at the 'WA on Show' exhibition in August 2004, which featured some quirky and unusual chairs to draw attention to the changed boundaries message.

This was combined with media releases urging electors to check their electoral boundaries as well as using school visits to the Electoral Education Centre to highlight the new boundary information in community newspapers.

The advertising launch to preview the campaign was held at the Commission and was well-attended by all media.

*Phases 2/3: Announcement of election to close of nominations*

**Time frame: 23 January 2005–4 February 2005**

The election campaign began in earnest following the election announcement. The main focus in this phase was to inform the community that the rolls closed at 6.00 pm on Monday 31 January 2005 and that candidate nominations closed at 6.00 pm on Friday 4 February 2005.

In this period the statutory advertising included the election announcement advertisement that ran in *The West Australian* and regional and community newspapers, together with the details of the returning officers that were published in *The West Australian*. In addition, separate newspaper advertisements focusing on the close on the electoral rolls and boundary changes were also published.

On Australia Day (Wednesday 26 January 2005) the Commission had a plane banner made up to remind people of the date of the election and referendum. This flew for several hours over the Swan River and the city on the afternoon of the popular 'Skyworks', ensuring the message was seen by an estimated 350,000 people. The banner flew again the following weekend over the WACA (where an international cricket match was being played) and up and down the metropolitan coastline.

The first colour creative 'It's best to be involved in the decision making process' press and television advertisements began to appear during this period in *The West Australian* and on metropolitan and regional television stations.

There were a number of media releases distributed at this time with the dual messages of checking enrolment and ensuring correct enrolment details before the rolls closed.

There was an additional public relations activity in partnership with Clontarf Academy, where two Indigenous youths who had recently turned 18 were pictured filling out enrolment cards. The piece received coverage in the local community newspapers.

*Phase 4: Early voting (in person), early voting (by post), candidate and general voting information for the State general election and referendum on retail trading hours*

**Time frame:**  
**5 February 2005–19 February 2005**

This phase focused on optional ways to vote if an elector was unable to visit a polling place on polling day. It provided candidate and general how-to-vote information through advertisements and *Election News*, an alternative to the previous *Election Guide*, which was delivered to every household in the State.

Newspaper advertisements in this period included information on how to cast early votes in person or by post, whether in Australia or overseas, together with drive-in polling place locations for those with limited mobility. There were also advertisements advising how to access the language interpretation service.

During this period the Commission also published the candidate and voting ticket statutory advertisements and the four-page referendum arguments in *The West Australian*, *The Sunday Times*, as well as regional and community newspapers.

The creative press advertisements and television advertisements continued to run and the three radio ‘It’s best to be involved in the decision making process’ advertisements began to broadcast on regional and metropolitan radio stations.

This phase also saw the distribution of *Election News* to all households in the State. *Election News* contained information on how to vote, polling places, district maps as well as a four-page insert on the referendum arguments. A

newspaper advertisement also advised of the circulation of *Election News*.

Media releases in this phase focused on early voting (in person) and early voting (by post). The Commission also gained excellent coverage on remote polling by engaging the ABC and *The West Australian* on a day trip to a remote community and station near Meekatharra.

*Phase 5: How-to-vote information and countdown advertising*

**Time frame:**  
**20 February 2005–25 February 2005**

This final week of the election advertising campaign focused on informing electors on when, where and how to vote. In addition, the four page referendum arguments were still being published in community newspapers as part of their own special referendum publication. Other newspaper advertisements included a ‘3,2,1’ countdown in the lead up to polling day and advertisements reminding electors that if they didn’t vote they could be fined.

The television advertisements continued to be aired on metropolitan and regional television stations until the eve of the election together with radio advertisements.

Media releases and interviews in the final week focused on reminding the community that the election was imminent and voting was compulsory.

*Phase 6: Polling day*

**Time frame: 26 February 2005**

The level of advertising on polling day was intensive, with coverage on all metropolitan and regional radio stations throughout the day. There was a five-page election lift-out in *The West Australian* comprising a full-page colour instructional advertisement on how to complete the three ballot papers and four pages detailing every polling place in the State.

Media activity centred on the tally room on election night as the results began to come in.

*Phase 7: Post-polling day*

**Time frame:**

**27 February 2005–23 March 2005**

Advertising activity after the election was minimal but did include two full-page results advertisements for the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council and the referendum.

Public relations activity continued in the weeks following the election, as there were many media enquiries about the results. Media releases issuing updated information were distributed regularly.

## APPENDIX 4 - DECLARED SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

<b>Region/District</b>	<b>Special Institution</b>	<b>Address</b>
<b><i>Agricultural</i></b>		
<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 Hostel RSL War Veterans Home	20 Milford Street, Geraldton 6530 Shenton Street, Geraldton 6530 40 Onslow Street, Geraldton 6530 17 Crowtherston Street, Bluff Point 6530 134 Gregory Street, Geraldton 6530
<i>Roe</i>	Esperance Aged Care Facility Esperance District Hospital Recherche Rotary Hostel	4 Randell Street, Esperance 6450 Hicks Street, Esperance 6450 1 Eyre Street, Esperance 6450
<i>Wagin</i>	Narrogin Nursing Home Waratah Frail Aged Home Wagin District Hospital Narrogin Regional Hospital Kojonup District Hospital Bethshan Lodge Katanning District Hospital Karinya Frail Aged Hostel Springhaven Lodge	52 Williams Road, Narrogin 6312 6 Arnott Street, Wagin 6315 Warwick Street, Wagin 6315 Williams Road, Narrogin 6312 Spring Street, Kojonup 6395 7 Piesse Street, Katanning 6317 Clive Street, Katanning 6317 Felspar Street, Narrogin 6312 Barracks Place, Kojonup 6395
<b><i>East Metropolitan</i></b>		
<i>Armadale</i>	Galliers Private Hospital Thomas Scott Village Seaforth Gardens Senior Citizens Residence Sarah Hardey House J E Murray Home Armadale-Kelmscott Memorial Hospital Armadale Nursing Centre Kelmscott River Gardens Aged Care	3056 Albany Highway, Mt Nasura 6112 63 Ypres Road, Kelmscott 6111 2542 Albany Highway, Gosnells 6110 222 Cammillo Road, Kelmscott 6111 16 Deerness Way, Armadale 6112 3056 Albany Highway, Armadale 6112 21 Angelo Street, Armadale 6112 89 Clifton Street, Kelmscott 6111
<i>Ballajura</i>	Ella Williams House	77 Camboon Road, Noranda 6062
<i>Bassendean</i>	Bassendean Nursing Home Carramar Hostel (Carramar Village) Bandyup Women's Prison	27 Hamilton Street, Bassendean 6054 23A Redgum Way, Morley 6062 Middle Swan Road, West Swan 6055
<i>Belmont</i>	Brightwater Redcliffe Hostel Marist Lodge Belmont Community Nursing Home Lodge	19B Manual Crescent, Redcliffe 6104 12 Lapage Street, Belmont 6103 5 Kemp Place, Rivervale 6103
<i>Darling Range</i>	Baptist Homes Sunshine Park Donovan Frail Aged Hostel Harry Hunter Rehab Centre Kalamunda District Community Hospital Parry Hostel Villa Maria (Sisters of Mercy)	10 Brady Road, Lesmurdie 6076 138 Lewis Road, Forrestfield 6058 2498 Albany Highway, Gosnells Elizabeth Street, Kalamunda 6076 74 Warlingham Drive, Lesmurdie 6076 173 Lesmurdie Road, Lesmurdie 6076
<i>Kenwick</i>	Amaroo Village - Independent Living Centre Amaroo Village - McMahon Caring Centre Amaroo Village - William Buckley Caring Centre	Wreford Court, Gosnells 6110 74 Lissiman Street, Gosnells 6110 60 Stalker Road, Gosnells 6110

<b>Region/District</b>	<b>Special Institution</b>	<b>Address</b>
<i>Midland</i>	Midland Nursing Home	44 John Street, Midland 6056
	Swan District Hospital	Eveline Road, Middle Swan 6056
	St Vincents Hospital	224 Swan Street, Guildford 6055
	Greenmount Gardens Nursing Centre (Undercliffe Nursing Home)	22 Coongan Avenue, Greenmount 6056
	Morrison Lodge	1A North Street, Midland 6056
<i>Serpentine-Jarrahdale</i>	Casuarina Prison	Orton Road, Casuarina 6167
	Graceford Hostel	18 Turner Road, Byford 6201
	Hakea Prison	Nicholson Road, Canning Vale 6155
<i>Southern River</i>	Brightwater, Huntingdale Hostel	31 Mildenhall Street, Huntingdale 6110
<i>Swan Hills</i>	The Pines Aged Care Facility	167 Ponte Vecchio Boulevard, Ellenbrook 6069
	Woorloo Prison Farm	Great Eastern Highway, Linley Valley 6558
	Yallambee Hostel	1 Fenton Street, Mundaring 6073
<b><i>Mining and Pastoral</i></b>		
<i>Central Kimberley-Pilbara</i>	Port Hedland Regional Hospital	Sutherland Street, Port Hedland 6721
<i>Kalgoorlie</i>	Edward Collick Home	173 Wilson Street, South Kalgoorlie 6430
	Little Sisters of the Poor	Victoria Street, Kalgoorlie 6430
<i>Kimberley</i>	Derby Regional Hospital	Loch Street, Derby 6728
	Numbala Nunga Nursing Home	Sutherland Street, Derby 6728
	Broome Regional Prison	Hamersley Street, Broome 6725
	Broome District Hospital	Robinson Road, Broome 6725
<i>Murchison-Eyre</i>	Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison	Vivian Street, Boulder 6432
<i>North West Coastal</i>	Yaandina Frail Aged Hostel	52 Hampton Street, Roebourne
	Carnarvon Regional Hospital	Cleaver Street, Carnarvon 6701
	Ingada Village	Bibbawarra Road, Carnarvon 6701
	Nickol Bay Regional Hospital	Millstream Road, Karratha 6714
	Roebourne Regional Prison	Point Samson Road, Roebourne 6718
<b><i>North Metropolitan</i></b>		
<i>Balcatta</i>	Stirling Ethnic Aged Homes	11 Nugent Street, Balcatta 6021
	St Andrews Retirement Centre	37 Burwood Road, Balcatta 6021
	James Brown House	171 Albert Street, Osborne Park 6017
	Joondanna Village Lodge	5-9 Osborne Street, Joondanna 6060
<i>Carine</i>	Meath House (Homes)	77 Lynn Street, Trigg 6029
	Brightwater Birralea Aged Care Facility	155 Odin Road, Innaloo
	St Francis Hostel	678 North Beach Road, Gwelup 6018
	Moline House	7 Deanmore Road, Karrinyup 6018
	Geneff Village	39 Hertha Road, Innaloo 6018
	Chrystal Halliday Nursing Home	61 Jeanes Road, Karrinyup 6018
	David Butfield Centre	649 North Beach Road, Gwelup 6018
<i>Churchlands</i>	Glendalough Nursing Home (Little Sisters of the Poor)	2 Rawlins Street, Glendalough 6016
	Parkland Villas Hospital	52-54 Liege Street, Woodlands 6018
	Shawford Lodge	4 Shawford Place, Innaloo 6018
<i>Cottesloe</i>	Riversea Hostel	720 Stirling Highway, Mosman Park 6012
	St Louis Estate	10 Albert Street, Claremont 6010

<b>Region/District</b>	<b>Special Institution</b>	<b>Address</b>
<i>Cottesloe (cont.)</i>	Sundowner Centre	416 Stirling Highway, Claremont 6013
	Royal Perth Hospital - Shenton Park Campus	6 Selby Street, Shenton Park 6008
	Rocky Bay Village	60 McCabe Street, Mosman Park 6012
	Ocean Gardens Village	60 Kalinda Drive, City Beach 6015
	Hillcrest Nursing Home	23 Harvest Road North, North Fremantle 6159
	Dorothy Genders Village	99 McCabe Street, Mosman Park 6012
	Wearne Hostel	40 Marine Parade, Cottesloe 6011
	Cancer Foundation Cottage Hospice	15 Bedbrook Place, Shenton Park 6008
	Bethesda Hospital Inc	25 Queenslea Drive, Claremont 6010
	Quadruplegic Centre	10 Selby Street, Shenton Park 6008
<i>Girrawheen</i>	Italian Community Nursing Home (Italian Aged Care)	33 Kent Road, Marangaroo 6064
	Villa Terenzio	33 Cabrini Road, Marangaroo 6064
<i>Hillarys</i>	Glengarry Retirement Lodge	93 Arnisdale Road, Duncraig 6018
	Lady McCusker Homes	27 Beddi Road, Duncraig 6023
	Glengarry Hospital	53 Arnisdale Road, Duncraig 6018
<i>Joondalup</i>	Grandview Aged Care	21 Aldwych Way, Joondalup 6027
	Joondalup Health Campus	Shenton Avenue, Joondalup 6027
	St Ives Northshore Retirement Estate	177 Dampier Avenue, Kallaroo
<i>Kingsley</i>	Kingsley Lodge Hostel	190 Twickenham Drive, Kingsley 6026
	Warwick Village Nursing Home	98 Ellersdale Avenue, Warwick 6024
	Brightwater, Edgewater Aged Care	Pioneer Drive (corner Harvest Loop), Edgewater 6027
	Edgewater Mercy Hostel	9 Harvest Loop, Edgewater 6027
<i>Maylands</i>	Craigmont Nursing Home	6 Third Avenue (corner Riverslea Ave), Maylands 6051
	Mertome Village	30 Winfred Road, Bayswater 6053
	Riverslea Lodge	100 Guildford Road, Mt Lawley 6050
	St Georges Home	2 Essex Street, Bayswater
	Ben Ritcher Lodge	480 Guildford Road, Bayswater 6053
<i>Nedlands</i>	Hollywood Private Hospital	Monash Avenue, Nedlands 6009
	Niola Private Hospital	61 Cambridge Street, Leederville 6007
	Mount Hospital	150 Mounts Bay Road, West Perth 6000
	Melvista Nursing Home	20 Betty Street, Nedlands 6009
	Koh-I-Noor Nursing Home	34 Pangbourne Street, Wembley 6014
	King Edward Memorial Hospital	Bagot Road, Subiaco 6008
	Hollywood Village - Warrina Hostel	118-120 Monash Avenue, Nedlands 6009
	Hollywood Village - Nursing Home	120 Monash Avenue, Nedlands 6009
	Hollywood Village - Hostel Accommodation	118-120 Monash Avenue, Nedlands 6009
	Hamersley Nursing Home	441 Rokeby Road, Subiaco 6008
	Catherine McAuley Centre	Barrett Street, Wembley 6014
	St John of God Villa	9 McCourt Street, Subiaco 6008
	Hollywood Village-Independent Living	118-120 Monash, Avenue Nedlands 6009
St John of God Hospital	Connolly Street, Subiaco 6008	
<i>Perth</i>	RSL War Veterans Home Mt Lawley	51 Alexander Drive, Mt Lawley 6050
	St Michael's Nursing Home	53 Wasley Street, North Perth 6006
	Silver Chain Cottage	21 Wright Street, Perth 6000
	Lake View Lodge	5 Britannia Road, Leederville 6007
	James Watson Hostel	78 Brown Street, East Perth 6004
	Florence Hummerston Lodge	67 Cleaver Street, West Perth 6005
	Casson House	10 Woodville Street, North Perth 6006



Region/District <i>Perth (cont.)</i>	Special Institution	Address
	Elimatta Lodge	45 Alexander Drive, Mt Lawley 6050
	Archbishop Goody Hostel	29 Goderich Street, East Perth 6004
	St David's Retirement Centre	17-19 Lawley Crescent, Mt Lawley 6050
<i>Wanneroo</i>	Banksia Lodge	Baltimore Parade, Merriwa 6030
	Jacaranda Lodge	55 Belgrade Road, Wanneroo 6065
	Karri Lodge	250 Baltimore Parade, Merriwa 6030
<i>Yokine</i>	Hellenic Community Aged Care (Villa Hellas Nursing Home)	2 Hellenic Drive, Dianella 6062
	Maurice Zeffert Memorial Home	119 Creswell Road, Dianella 6059
	Carinya Village Lodge	20 Plantation Street, Menora 6050
	Rosemount Retirement Centre	21 Dianella Drive, Dianella 6061
<b>South Metropolitan</b>		
<i>Alfred Cove</i>	St Ives Eldercare Village	15 Cotrill Street, Myaree 6154
	Applecross Nursing Home and Apartments	30 Carron Road, Applecross 6153
	Attadale Hospital	21 Hislop Road, Attadale 6156
	Craigville Nursing Home	1 Stock Road (corner French Road), Melville 6156
	Myaree Gardens	444 Marmion Street, Myaree 6154
	Parkland Villas Retirement Village	510 Marmion Street, Booragoon 6154
<i>Cockburn</i>	Kwinana Nursing Home - Grevillea Hostel	44 Chilcott Street, Calista 6167
	Brightwater South Lake Aged Care Group Facility	62 Bloodwood Circle, South Lake 6164
	Kiwnana Nursing Home - Orelia Hostel	15 Burke Place, Orelia 6167
<i>Fremantle</i>	Kaleeya Private Hospital	15 Wolseley Road, East Fremantle 6163
	Pilgram House	22 Wolseley Road, East Fremantle 6158
	Woodside Maternity Hospital	18 Dalgety Street, East Fremantle 6158
	Villa Dalmacia Aged Care Facility	27 Gorham Way, Spearwood 6163
	Stan Reilly Lodge	94 South Terrace, Fremantle 6160
	Braemar House	10 Windsor Road, East Fremantle 6163
	Fremantle Hospital	South Terrace, Fremantle 6160
	Italian Village Fremantle	95 Samson Street, White Gum Valley 6162
	Carinya Nursing Home	220 Preston Point Road, Bicton 6157
	Carinya Apartments	41 Bristol Avenue, Bicton 6157
	Braemar Lodge	51 Point Walter Road, Bicton 6157
	St Francis Nursing Home	162 Holland Street, East Fremantle 6157
<i>Murdoch</i>	Dean Lodge	Bull Creek Drive, Bull Creek 6149
	St John of God Hospital	Murdoch Drive, Murdoch 6150
	Regents Garden Nursing Home and Hostel	2 Amur Street, Bateman 6150
	Gordon Lodge	Air Force Association Estate Bull Creek, Bull Creek 6149
	Frederick Guest Village	25 Gleddon Road, Bull Creek 6149
	Avalon Apartments (St Ives Murdoch)	22 Windelya Road, Murdoch 6150
	Freeman Nursing Home/Shewin Lodge	31 Webb Street, Rossmoyne 6148
<i>Peel</i>	Bert England Lodge	111 Woodbridge Drive, Cooloongup 6168
	Bethanie Waters Aged Care	18 Olivenza Crescent, Port Kennedy 6172
<i>Riverton</i>	Rockingham-Kwinana District Hospital	Elanora Drive, Rockingham 6168
	Canning Lodge	6 Caprice Place, Willetton 6155
	Margaret Hubery House	36 Fifth Avenue, Rossmoyne 6148
	Howard Solomon Aged Care Facility	91 Hybanthus Road, Ferndale 6148
	Joseph Cook Hostel	2 Houtmans Street, Shelley 6148

<b>Region/District</b>	<b>Special Institution</b>	<b>Address</b>
<i>Rockingham</i>	Tanby Hall	1 Tanby Place, Cooloongup 6168
	Gracehaven Hostel	2 Westralia Gardens, Rockingham 6168
	Gracehaven Nursing Home	2 Westralia Gardens, Rockingham 6168
	Rockingham Family Hospital	Willmott Drive (Corner Gnangara Drive), Waikiki 6169
	Rockingham Nursing Home	14 Langley Street, Rockingham 6168
<i>South Perth</i>	Shoalwater Nursing Home	72-74 Fourth Avenue, Shoalwater 6169
	Rowethorpe Nursing Centre: Hilltop Lodge	Hill View Terrace, Bentley 6102
	Rowethorpe Nursing Centre: John Wesley Lodge	Hill View Terrace, Bentley 6102
	Swan Village of Care - Waminda Hostel	Hill View Terrace, Bentley 6102
	Rowethorpe Nursing Centre: Trinity Lodge	Hill View Terrace, Bentley 6102
	Gracewood Village	18-20 Roebuck Drive, Salter Point 6152
	South Perth Community Hospital	76 South Terrace, Como 6152
	Swan Village of Care - Tandara Nursing Home	73 Jarrah Road, Bentley 6102
	Rowethorpe Nursing Centre: Cygnet Lodge	Hill View Terrace, Bentley 6102
	Swan Village of Care - Ningana Nursing Home	Allen Court, Bentley 6102
	McDougal Park Nursing Home	18 Ley Street, Como 6152
	Murlali Lodge	25 Mount Henry Road, Manning 6152
	Meath Care TPI	80 Henley Street, Como 6152
	Le Fanu Court	5/7 Anstey Street, South Perth 6151
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	
Peter Arney Home	1 Cloister Avenue, Como 6152	
<i>Victoria Park</i>	Lathlain Nursing Home	63-67 Archer Street, Carlisle 6101
	Castledare Retirement Village	108 Fern Road, Wilson 6107
	Boronia Pre-Release Centre	14 Hayman Road, Bentley 6102
	Agmaroy Nursing Home	115 Leach Highway, Wilson 6107
	Windsor Park Aged Care	110 Star Street, Carlisle 6101
	Bentley Hospital	Mills Street, Bentley 6102
<i>Willagee</i>	John Mercer Lodge (John Mercer Nursing Home)	19 Laidlaw Street, Hilton 6163
	Hale Hostel	31 Waverley Road, Coolbellup 6163
	Foley Village Hostels	84 Collick Street, Hilton 6163
	Braemar Village	24/32 Charsley Street, Willagee 6156
	Carrington Nursing Home	27 Ivermeay Street, Hamilton Hill 6163
<b>South West</b> <i>Albany</i>	Albany Regional Hospital	Warden Avenue, Albany 6330
	Annie Bryson McKeown Lodge	2 Angove Road, Spencer Park 6330
	Bethel Village Hostel (Bethel Aged Care Hostel)	2 Bethel Way, Albany 6330
	Clarence Estate Residential Health & Aged Care	55 Hardie Road, Spencer Park 6330
	Glen Craig Village	Beaufort Road, Yakamia 6330
	Gwen Hardie Lodge (Silver Chain)	67 Mermaid Avenue, Emu Point 6330
<i>Bunbury</i>	Wattle Hill Lodge	2 Wattle Street, Bunbury 6230
	Elanora Villas Nursing Home	37 Hastie Street, Bunbury 6230
	Forrest Gardens Nursing Centre	Woodrow Street, Bunbury 6230
	Ocean Star Hostel	Ocean Drive, Bunbury 6230
<i>Capel</i>	Tuia Lodge	Allnutt Street, Donnybrook 6239
	Donnybrook Hospital	Bentley Street, Donnybrook 6239

Region/District	Special Institution	Address
<i>Collie-Wellington</i>	Collie District Hospital Harvey Hospital Hocart Lodge Pam Corker House Riverview Residence Yarloop District Hospital	Deakin Street, Collie 6225 Hayward Street, Harvey 6220 3 Knowles Street, Harvey 6220 Eastcott Street, Waroona 6215 Pendleton Street, Collie 6225 Barrington-Knight Road, Yarloop 6218
<i>Dawesville</i>	Mandurah Nursing Home	1 Hungerford Avenue, Halls Head 6210
<i>Leschenault</i>	Bethanye Fields Eaton	111 Eaton Drive, Eaton 6232
<i>Mandurah</i>	Peel Health Campus Peel Lodge Greenfields Aged Care Facility  Coolibah Aged Care Facility Wearne Nursing Home Murray River Nursing Home	74-110 Lakes Road, Greenfields 6210 2 MacLaggan Turn, Coodanup 6210 95 Lakes Road (corner Murdoch Drive), Greenfields 6210 24-32 Third Avenue, Mandurah 6210 7 Leslie Street, Mandurah 6210 Boundary Road (Corner Coolibah Avenue), Mandurah 6210
<i>Murray</i>	Settlers Lakeside Village Bedingfeld Lodge Murray Districts Hospital RSL War Veterans Home	Old Mandurah Road, Ravenswood 6208 4 Bedingfeld Road, Pinjarra 6208 McKay Street, Pinjarra 6208 82 Oakmont Avenue, Meadow Springs 6210
<i>Stirling</i>	Albany Regional Prison Mount Barker Plantagenet District Hospital	Princess Avenue, Albany 6330 Langton Road, Mount Barker 6324
<i>Vasse</i>	Busselton District Hospital Ray Village Aged Services William Carey Court Hostel	Falkingham Road, Busselton 6280 20 Ray Avenue, Broadwater 6280 450 Bussell Highway, Broadwater 6280
<i>Warren-Blackwood</i>	Warren District Hospital Bridgetown District Hospital Geegelup Village Hostel Moonya Lodge (Moonya Aged Care Facility)	Hospital Avenue, Manjimup 6258 Peninsula Road, Bridgetown 6255 Scott Street, Bridgetown 6255 59 Ipsen Street, Manjimup 6258

## APPENDIX 5 - DECLARED REMOTE POLLING PLACES

Region/District	Remote Polling Place	Remote Polling Place Address	
<i>Mining and Pastoral Central Kimberley-Pilbara</i>	Balgo (Wirrimanu Community)	PMB 2, Halls Head 6770	
	Bayulu Remote Community School	Go Go Station, Fitzroy Crossing 6765	
	Billiluna Community	Warburton 6431	
	Djugerari	Djugerari Community, Fitzroy Crossing 6765	
	Fitzroy Crossing	Fitzroy Crossing 6765	
	Kiwirrkurra	Warburton 6431	
	Kunawarriji (Well 33)	South Hedland 6722	
	Kupartiya	Kupartiya Community via Fitzroy Crossing 6755	
	Mt Pierre	Mt Pierre Station, Fitzroy Crossing 6765	
	Mulan (Lake Gregory)	Mulan Community via Halls Creek 6770	
	Muludja (Fossil Downs)	Muludja Community, Fitzroy Crossing 6765	
	Ngalingkadji	Ngalingkadji Community, Fitzroy Crossing 6765	
	Ngumpun (Pinnacles)	Pinnacles, Fitzroy Crossing 6756	
	Noonkanbah	Noonkanbah Community, Fitzroy Crossing 6756	
	Parnngurr	Cotton Creek via Port Hedland 6721	
	Punmu	Lake Dora via Port Hedland 6721	
	Ringers Soak	Ringers Soak Community, Gordon Downs Station, Halls Creek 6770	
	Wangkatjunka	Wangkatjunka Community, Fitzroy Crossing 6765	
	Warralong	Warralong Community, Warralong Station, Port Hedland 6721	
	Woodstock-Abydos	Woodstock Community, Port Hedland 6721	
	Yagga Yagga	Yagga Yagga Community, Halls Creek 6770	
	Yakanarra	Yakanarra Community, Fitzroy Crossing 6725	
	Yandeyarra	Yandeyarra Community, Port Hedland 6721	
	Yiyili	Yiyili Community, Halls Creek 6770	
	<i>Kimberley</i>	Beagle Bay	Beagle Bay Community, Broome 6725
		Bow River	Bow River Community, Wyndham 6740
		Doon Doon (Dunham River)	Doon Doon Community, Kununurra 6743
Gibb River Station		Gibb River Station Gibb River Road, Derby 6728	
Glen Hill		Glen Hill Community via Kununurra 6743	
Imintji		Imintji Community, Fitzroy Crossing 6765	
Jarlmadangah Burra		Jarlmadangah Community, Derby 6728	
Jimbalakudunj		Jimbalakudunj Community, Fitzroy Crossing 6765	
Kalumburu		Kalumburu Community via Wyndham 6740	
La Grange (Bidyadanga)		Bidyadanga Community North West Coastal Highway, Broome 6725	
Lombadina		Lombadina Community via Broome 6725	
Looma		Looma Community PMB 904, Derby 6728	
Mowanjum		Mowanjum Community via Derby 6728	
Mt Barnett		Mt Barnett Community Gibb River Road, Derby 6728	
Mt Elizabeth		Mt Elizabeth, Derby 6728	
Mt House	Mt House Station, Gibb River Road, Derby 6728		
One Arm Point	One Arm Point Community, Broome 6725		
Oombulgurri	Oombulgurri Community, Wyndham 6740		
Pandanus Park	Pandanus Park Community, Derby 6728		
<i>Murchison-Eyre</i>	Blackstone	Warburton 6431	
	Burringurrah	Burringurrah Community, Mount James 6705	
	Coonana	Coonana 6434	
	Cosmo Newbery	Cosmo, Newbery 6431	
	Jameson	Kalgoorlie 6431	
	Jigalong Remote Community	Jigalong	
	Kanpa	Kanpa Community, Warburton 6431	
Kurrawang	Kalgoorlie 6430		



<b>Region/District</b>	<b>Remote Polling Place</b>	<b>Remote Polling Place Address</b>
<i>Murchison-Eyre (cont.)</i>	Mt Margaret	Laverton 6440
	Patjarr	Warburton 6431
	Tjirrkarli	Warburton 6431
	Tjukurla	Warburton 6431
	Tjun Tjun Tjara	Kalgoorlie 6430
	Wanarn	Warburton 6431
	Warakurna	Warburton 6431
	Warburton	Warburton 6431
	Wingellina	Warburton 6431