

Appendices



State General Election Dates – Legislative Assembly

Parliament	Date of Election	Total Seats	Party Elected
1st Parliament	* 27 November to 12 December 1890	30	Forrest Party
2nd Parliament	* 14 June to 3 July 1894	33	Forrest Party
3rd Parliament	* 27 April to 28 May 1897	44	Forrest Party
4th Parliament	24 April 1901	50	Leake Party
5th Parliament	28 June 1904	50	Labor
6th Parliament	27 October 1905	50	Liberal
7th Parliament	11 September 1908	50	Liberal
8th Parliament	3 October 1911	50	Labor
9th Parliament	21 October 1914	50	Labor
10th Parliament	29 September 1917	50	Nationalist & Country Party Coalition
11th Parliament	12 March 1921	50	Nationalist & Country Party Coalition
12th Parliament	22 March 1924	50	Australian Labor Party
13th Parliament	26 March 1927	50	Australian Labor Party
14th Parliament	12 April 1930	50	Nationalist & Country Party Coalition
15th Parliament	8 April 1933	50	Australian Labor Party
16th Parliament	15 February 1936	50	Australian Labor Party
17th Parliament	18 March 1939	50	Australian Labor Party
18th Parliament	20 November 1943	50	Australian Labor Party
19th Parliament	15 March 1947	50	Liberal & Country Party Coalition
20th Parliament	25 March 1950	50	Liberal & Country League and Country Party Coalition
21st Parliament	14 February 1953	50	Australian Labor Party
22nd Parliament	7 April 1956	50	Australian Labor Party
23rd Parliament	21 March 1959	50	Liberal & Country League and Country Party Coalition
24th Parliament	31 March 1962	50	Liberal & Country League and Country Party Coalition
25th Parliament	20 February 1965	50	Liberal & Country League and Country Party Coalition
26th Parliament	23 March 1968	51	Liberal & Country League and Country Party Coalition
27th Parliament	20 February 1971	51	Australian Labor Party
28th Parliament	30 March 1974	51	Liberal & National Alliance Coalition
29th Parliament	19 February 1977	55	Liberal & National Country Party Coalition
30th Parliament	23 February 1980	55	Liberal & National Country Party Coalition
31st Parliament	19 February 1983	57	Australian Labor Party
32nd Parliament	8 February 1986	57	Australian Labor Party
33rd Parliament	4 February 1989	57	Australian Labor Party
34th Parliament	6 February 1993	57	Liberal / National Party Coalition
35th Parliament	14 December 1996	57	Liberal / National Party Coalition
36th Parliament	10 February 2001	57	Australian Labor Party
37th Parliament	26 February 2005	57	Australian Labor Party
38th Parliament	6 September 2008	59	Liberal / National Party Alliance
39th Parliament	9 March 2013	59	Liberal / National Party Alliance

* Until 1970, the Governor in Council had the power under the provision of section 41 of the *Constitution Act 1889* to fix different dates for election in the different districts. According to section 71(3) of the *Electoral Act 1907* the same date shall be fixed for the polling in each region or district, as the case requires, however elections for northern seats were still held separately until 1930.

In 2011 legislation was proclaimed that introduced fixed date elections, with polling day to be held on the second Saturday in March every four years.

State General Election Dates – Legislative Council

Year

- 1832 The first sitting of the Legislative Council was held on 7 February 1832. The first constituted Legislative Council consisted of five official members nominated by, and including, the Governor.
- 1870 Under the terms of the *Australian Colonies Government Act 1850*, 12 elected councillors together with six nominated by the Governor, three official and three non-official, formed the Legislative Council.
- 1887 By 1887 the Legislative Council had increased to a total of 26 members.
- 1894 The first fully elective Legislative Council was elected on 16 July 1894. Twenty-one members were elected, three from each of seven provinces, one to retire every two years. Enrolment to vote was based on a restricted property franchise.
- 1965 Commencing from 1965, conjoint State General Elections were held for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.

The following table shows the State General Election dates for the Legislative Council since 1894:

Date of Election	Total Seats	Date of Election	Total Seats
16 July 1894	21	4 May 1946	30
27 July 1896	21	8 May 1948	30
9 May 1898	24	6 May 1950	30
14 May 1900	24	3 May 1952	30
12 May 1902	30	8 May 1954	30
30 May 1904	30	7 April 1956	30
13 May 1908	30	10 May 1958	30
13 May 1910	30	30 April 1960	30
14 May 1912	30	12 May 1962	30
16 May 1914	30	20 February 1965	30
13 May 1916	30	23 March 1968	30
11 May 1918	30	20 February 1971	30
8 May 1920	30	30 March 1974	30
13 May 1922	30	19 February 1977	32
10 May 1924	30	23 February 1980	32
8 May 1926	30	19 February 1983	34
12 May 1928	30	8 February 1986	34
10 May 1930	30	4 February 1989	34
7 May 1932	30	6 February 1993	34
12 May 1934	30	14 December 1996	34
9 May 1936	30	10 February 2001	34
7 May 1938	30	26 February 2005	34
11 May 1940	30	6 September 2008	36
29 April 1944	30	9 March 2013	36

Preferential Voting System – Legislative Assembly

Preferential voting is a system whereby a candidate must receive an absolute majority of the total formal vote (i.e. in excess of 50%) in order to be elected to the vacancy.

Under a full preferential system, a voter is required to indicate a preference for each candidate on the ballot paper by using the numbers 1, 2, 3 and so on up to the number of candidates. If, after all first preference votes have been counted, no candidate has obtained an absolute majority of all formal votes then the candidate with the fewest number of first preference votes is excluded from the count. The excluded candidate's second preference votes are then distributed to the remaining candidates at this stage.

If, after that exclusion, no candidate has obtained an absolute majority of formal votes the next remaining candidate with the fewest votes is excluded and all of his or her votes (second preferences and those received from the previously excluded candidate) are distributed to the remaining candidates.

The above process is repeated until one candidate obtains an absolute majority of formal votes, at which point they are to be declared duly elected. Since 1989 preference distributions are required to continue until there are only two remaining candidates, even if one has already been declared elected.

The absolute majority is calculated excluding informal and exhausted votes. An example of the above process is shown below for the District of Kalgoorlie in 2013.

Example Full Distribution of Preferences

Count	ALP Winner	NAT Duncan	ACP Patterson	LIB Price	GRN Hall	Total Formal Votes	Exhausted Votes	Total Votes
First Preference Votes	1,928	3,717	202	3,748	450	10,045		10,045

Step 1

The absolute majority at this stage of the count is 5,023. As no candidate has achieved this on first preference votes, Patterson, the candidate with the fewest number of first preference votes is excluded. The excluded candidate's second preference votes are then distributed to the remaining candidates. Those votes are then added to the remaining candidates' progressive totals. Exhausted votes are formal; however, these are not added to any candidate's progressive total as no consecutive preference has been indicated for the remaining candidates on the ballot paper (e.g. ballot papers were marked 1, 2, 2, 2 or 1, 2, 3, 3).

Count	ALP Winner	NAT Duncan	ACP Patterson	LIB Price	GRN Hall	Total Formal Votes	Exhausted Votes	Total Votes
			Excluded					
First Distribution	24	80	-202	73	24	201	1	202
Progressive Total	1,952	3,797		3,821	474	10,044	1	10,045

Step 2

At this stage of the count, 5,023 votes are still required for an absolute majority. As no candidate has yet achieved this Hall, the candidate with the fewest number of votes following the first distribution (474) is excluded next. The excluded candidate's second preference votes from the first preferences (450) are then distributed to the remaining candidates, and the third preference votes from the first distribution (24) are also distributed to the remaining candidates and added to their progressive total.

Count	ALP Winner	NAT Duncan	ACP Patterson	LIB Price	GRN Hall	Total Formal Votes	Exhausted Votes	Total Votes
					Excluded			
Second Distribution	209	157		107	-474	473	1	474
Progressive Total	2,161	3,954		3,928		10,043	2	10,045

Step 3

After the second distribution 5,022 votes are required for an absolute majority. The process in step 2 is repeated at this stage and Winner is the next candidate excluded. His votes (2,161), which include all those transferred to him during the first and second distributions, are distributed to the remaining two candidates, Duncan and Price.

Count	ALP Winner	NAT Duncan	ACP Patterson	LIB Price	GRN Hall	Total Formal Votes	Exhausted Votes	Total Votes
	Excluded							
Third Distribution	-2,161	1,697		451		2,148	13	2,161
Progressive Total		5,651		4,379		10,030	15	10,045

As there are only two candidates remaining, the candidate with the absolute majority is elected. The absolute majority at this stage of the count is now 5,016, with the 15 exhausted votes having the effect of reducing the absolute majority.

Result

Wendy Duncan (NAT) is elected as the member for Kalgoorlie with a majority of 1,272 votes.

Proportional Representation Voting System – Legislative Council

This is a voting system used in multi-member electorates which is designed to ensure that the number of successful candidates from each party and independents reflects as closely as possible the total vote received as a proportion of all the formal votes cast in an election. To be successful, a candidate is required to receive enough votes to reach a quota (not an absolute majority) that is based on the number of formal votes and the number of candidates to be elected. The Legislative Council of the Parliament of Western Australia is elected using a proportional representation system.

In very general terms, under the notion of proportional representation, if a party or candidate received approximately 15% of the formal vote then that party or candidate would gain 15% of the seats in the Parliament. Thus if a political party received 15% of the vote in the Mining and Pastoral Region it could expect to gain one of the six seats allocated to this region.

The quota required is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of formal votes per region}}{(\text{Number of MLCs to be elected per region} + 1)} + 1 = \text{quota required}$$

For example:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Mining and Pastoral Region} \\ \\ \frac{57,146}{(6 + 1)} + 1 = 8,165 \end{array}$$

In this example for the Mining and Pastoral region a candidate would need 8,165 votes (or 14.29%) to be elected.

Note: The fraction is obtained by dividing the number of formal votes (57,146) by the number of MLCs (6) plus 1. The fraction is rounded down before the 1 is added to ascertain the required quota (i.e. 8,165).

Surplus Votes

Candidates who receive a number of votes equal to or greater than the quota are elected immediately. Any votes of these elected candidates that are surplus to the quota are transferred to the remaining candidates at a reduced value known as a 'transfer value'. The transfer value is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Candidate's number of surplus votes}}{\text{Total number of ballot papers the candidate received}} = \text{transfer value}$$

Excluding Candidates

If at any stage there are no candidates with a surplus of votes and not all Council seats have been filled, the candidate with the fewest votes is excluded from the count.

The excluded candidate's ballot papers are distributed to the remaining candidates at the same vote value as they were received. In some counts this will mean ballot papers are transferred at the value of 1 while others will have various transfer values.

This process of distributing surplus votes from elected candidates and excluding the candidate with the fewest votes is continued until all vacancies are filled.

Western Australian, Interstate and Overseas Polling Locations for Early Votes in Person

The following section contains a list of polling places in Western Australia, Interstate and Overseas where electors could cast an early vote. Early voting services were available to eligible electors from 20 February 2013 through to 8 March 2013.

Western Australia			
Office Name	Location	State	Votes Issued
Court House	Albany	WA	833
Court House	Armadale	WA	1,265
Court House	Broome	WA	537
Court House	Bunbury	WA	2,193
Court House	Busselton	WA	1,891
Court House	Carnarvon	WA	306
Court House	Collie	WA	755
Court House	Derby	WA	59
Court House	Esperance	WA	658
Court House	Fremantle	WA	495
Court House	Geraldton	WA	1,539
Court House	Joondalup	WA	705
Court House	Kalgoorlie	WA	118
Court House	Karratha	WA	437
Court House	Katanning	WA	51
Court House	Kununurra	WA	164
Court House	Mandurah	WA	3,649
Court House	Manjimup	WA	342
Court House	Merredin	WA	114
Court House	Midland	WA	2,375
Court House	Moora	WA	86
Court House	Narrogin	WA	75
Court House	Northam	WA	448
Court House	Rockingham	WA	3,046
Court House	Roebourne	WA	32
Court House	South Hedland Justice Complex	WA	232
Police Station	Cocos (Keeling) Island	WA	1

Western Australia			
Office Name	Location	State	Votes Issued
Division of Canning	Cockburn	WA	1,847
Division of Cowan	Kingsley	WA	2,651
Division of Curtin	Perth	WA	2,310
Division of Durack	Geraldton	WA	244
Division of Moore	Joondalup	WA	3,763
Division of O'Connor	Kalgoorlie	WA	1,822
Division of Stirling	Stirling	WA	3,597
Division of Swan	Cannington	WA	3,950
Division of Tangney	Melville	WA	3,295
Post Office	Christmas Island	WA	44
eLibrary & Community Centre	Falcon	WA	1,256
Guide Dog Discovery Centre	Victoria Park	WA	941
Town Hall	Midland	WA	2,109
Mining Registrar	Norseman	WA	23
Regional Library	Rockingham	WA	2,261
South West Sports Centre	Bunbury	WA	738
WAEC (BOQ Bldg)	Perth	WA	5,210
Wagin Woolorama	Wagin	WA	1,300
Local Government Office	City of Albany	WA	633
Local Government Office	City of Fremantle	WA	2,014
Local Government Office	City of Gosnells	WA	1,630
Local Government Office	Shire of East Pilbara	WA	68
Cobham Aviation	Belmont	WA	1,294
Network Aviation	Belmont	WA	854
Skippers Aviation	Belmont	WA	1,137
Perth International Airport (T1)	Belmont	WA	4,130
Perth Multi-user Airport (T3)	Belmont	WA	2,903
Perth Qantas Airport (T4)	Belmont	WA	6,688

Early Voting (in person) Interstate

All locations issued votes Monday to Friday, during normal business hours. Early Voting (in person) closed at 6.00 pm (local time) on Friday 8 March 2013.

Interstate			
Office Name	Location	State	Votes Issued
Elections ACT	Canberra	ACT	157
Electoral Commission NSW	Sydney	NSW	394
Northern Territory Electoral Commission	Darwin	NT	142
Northern Territory Electoral Commission	Alice Springs	NT	34
Electoral Commission SA	Adelaide	SA	202
Tasmanian Electoral Commission	Hobart	TAS	217
Victorian Electoral Commission	Melbourne	VIC	738
Electoral Commission Queensland	Brisbane	QLD	236

Early Voting (in person) Overseas

All locations issued early votes (in person) from Monday to Friday during their normal business hours.

Overseas		
Office Name	Country	Votes Issued
Australian Consulate – Vancouver	Canada	101
Australian Consulate-General – Hong Kong	China	145
Western Australian Trade & Investment Office – Shanghai	China	31
Australian Embassy – Paris	France	48
Australian Consulate-General – Bali	Indonesia	76
Western Australian Trade Office – Jakarta	Indonesia	40
Government of Western Australia North Asia Agency – Tokyo Office	Japan	26
New Zealand Electoral Commission	New Zealand	35
Western Australian Trade & Investment Office – Singapore	Singapore	191
Australian Embassy, Bangkok	Thailand	49
Western Australian Trade Office – Dubai	UAE	31
Government of Western Australia – European Office (London)	UK	403
Australian Consulate-General, Los Angeles	USA	17
Australian Consulate-General, New York	USA	89
Embassy of Australia – Washington	USA	22
Australian Consulate-General – Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam	57