



Discussion paper

Review of Ward names, boundaries and Councillor representation levels

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Message from the Chief Executive Officer

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995*, the City of Joondalup (the City) is reviewing its Ward names, boundaries and Councillor representation levels across the City of Joondalup district.

Residents and businesses within the City of Joondalup district are encouraged to review this Discussion Paper and provide feedback on the options presented.

This Discussion Paper has been developed to assist the community in considering proposals and ideas as well as clarify the matters and factors that form the review. The proposals included as part of this Discussion Paper are only a few of the many possible options and scenarios that are open to the City to consider.

This Discussion Paper outlines seven options, which have been developed by way of example to encourage discussion. At this stage, the City is not promoting any particular option, and the community may suggest alternative options for Council's consideration.

Under the *Local Government Act 1995*, any change to the current Ward names, boundaries and Councillor representation levels must be assessed against the following criteria:

- Physical and topographic features.
- Demographic trends.
- Economic factors.
- Community of interest.
- Ratio of Councillors to electors.

The City will make a determination on any preferred option relating to Ward boundaries or Councillor representation levels following consideration of all submissions received.

Public submissions will close at 5.00 pm on (insert date). Notice of the review process will be advertised via community newspapers, the City's website and relevant City notice boards. The review will consider:

- current Ward boundaries
- number of Wards
- current names of Wards
- number of Councillors to represent each Ward (if a Ward System is retained).

Copies of this Discussion Paper are available at the City's libraries and customer service centres and available electronically via the City's website: joondalup.wa.gov.au

GARRY HUNT
Chief Executive Officer

Background

For the election of Councillors and the representation of electors throughout a district, local governments in Western Australia have either a Ward System in place or No Ward System. A Ward System (such as in place in the City of Joondalup) provides for the division of the local government district into “Wards” (usually a collection of suburbs) with Councillors elected from each Ward. A No Ward System (such as in place in the City of Gosnells) provides for all Councillors to be elected by all electors throughout its district. Regardless if a local government has a Ward system or not, Councillors are to represent all the electors and residents across the entire local government district.

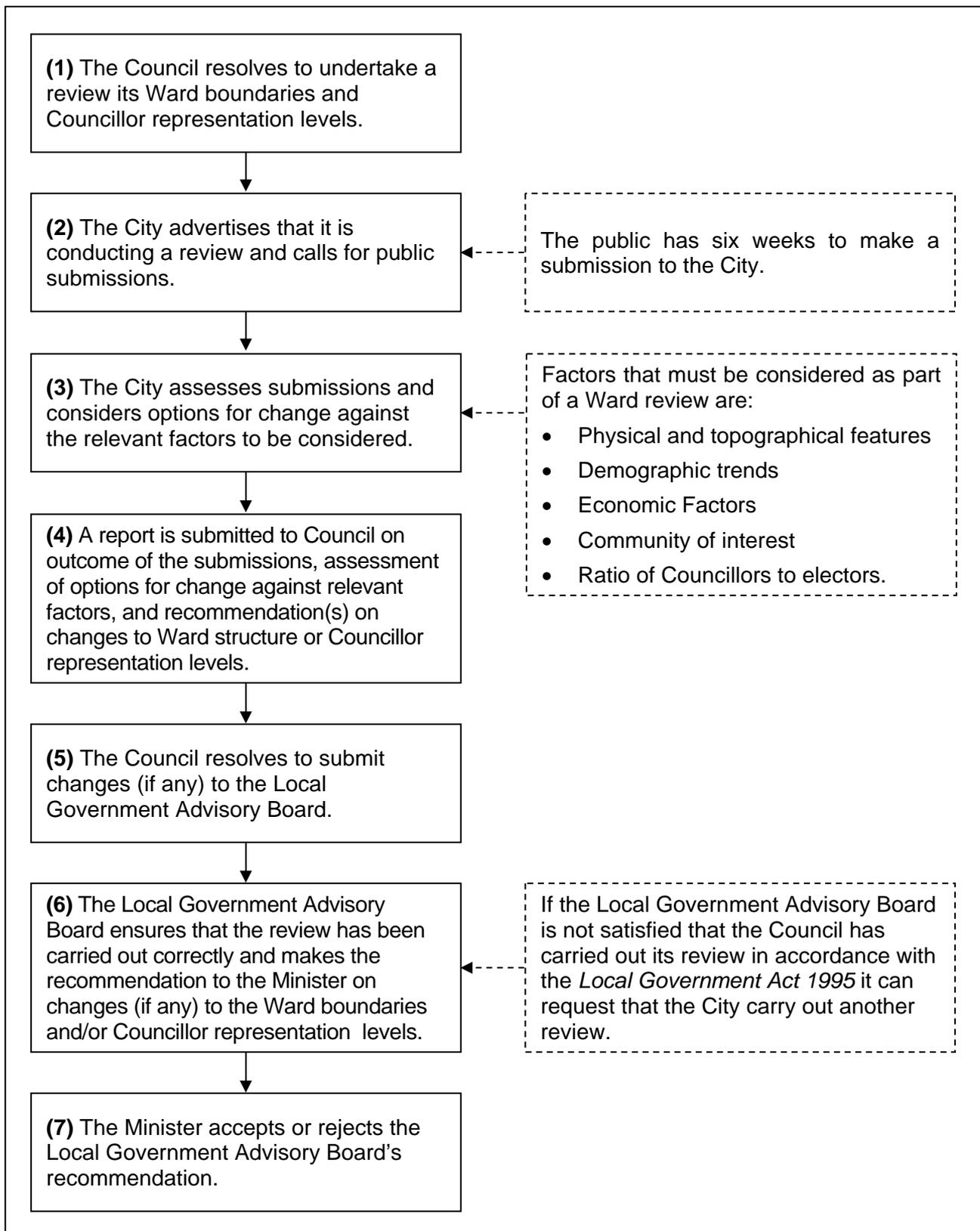
When City of Joondalup was created in 1998, a No Ward System was in place; however, a seven Ward System was established in 1999. After a subsequent review in 2005, the Ward System was modified to the following six Wards, which remain today:

- North Ward.
- North-Central Ward.
- Central Ward.
- South-West Ward.
- South-East Ward.
- South Ward.

This review seeks feedback from the community as to whether the current Ward System should remain in place, be modified or be changed to a No Ward System. In addition, the City is seeking comments on the current names of Wards and the number of Councillors representing each Ward (assuming a Ward System is retained).

Review process

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act), local governments are required to review their Ward boundaries and Councillor representation levels at least once every eight years. The Act provides the legislative framework for undertaking a review as detailed below. Any changes to the City of Joondalup Ward boundaries, if adopted, will be in place for the 2015 ordinary Local Government Elections.

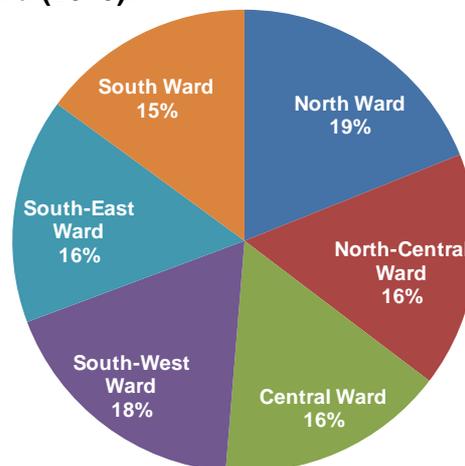


Current Councillor representation levels

The structure of the City of Joondalup Council currently consists of a Mayor (popularly elected by the City's electors) and 12 Councillors elected from six Wards. Detail of the current Wards, number of electors and Councillor representation levels is shown below:

Ward	Suburb (No. Electors)	No. Electors	No. Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation (from ave.)
North Ward	Burns Beach (756) Connolly (2,499) Currambine (4,089) Iluka (2,866) Joondalup (5,166) Kinross (4,128) Silent (346)	19,850	2	1 : 9,925	- 13.41%
North-Central Ward	Edgewater (3,103) Heathridge (4,475) Mullaloo (4,026) Ocean Reef (5,479) Silent (209)	17,292	2	1 : 8,646	1.20%
Central Ward	Beldon (2,643) Craigie (3,719) Kallaroo (3,639) Woodvale (6,512) Silent (213)	16,726	2	1 : 8,363	4.43%
South-West Ward	Hillarys (7,446) Padbury (5,662) Sorrento (5,530) Silent (235)	18,873	2	1 : 9,436	- 7.83%
South-East Ward	Greenwood (6,837) Kingsley (9,628) Silent (164)	16,629	2	1 : 8,314	4.99%
South Ward	Duncraig (11,049) Marmion (1,647) Warwick (2,789) Silent (157)	15,642	2	1 : 7,821	10.63%
Total		105,012	12	1 : 8,751	

Proportion of electors per Ward (2013):



The percentage ratio deviation shown in the above table provides an indication of the percentage difference between the average Councillor/elector ratio for the whole of the City of Joondalup district (one Councillor to 8,751 electors) and the Councillor/elector ratio for each Ward. A negative result indicates that the Ward is under represented and a positive result indicates the Ward is over-represented.

The above table demonstrates that there is a slight imbalance in representation across the City with the North Ward being under-represented (-13.41%), whereas the South Ward is marginally over-represented (10.63%). The North-Central, Central, South-West and South-East Wards are regarded as having balanced representation.

A map depicting the current Ward boundaries is included in this Discussion Paper.

Future Councillor representation levels

The current Councillor/elector ratio is based on the number of electors per Ward that a Councillor represents based on the electoral rolls used for the 2011 Local Government Elections. The Western Australian Electoral Commission is unable to provide future projections of electors per suburb or Ward due to a range of demographic and enrolment uncertainties and therefore it is not possible to project Councillor/elector ratios in future years with any level of certainty.

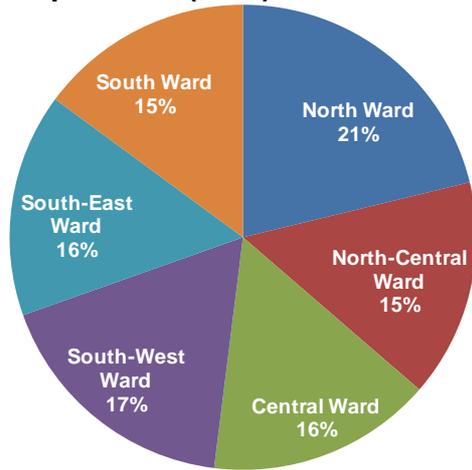
However, in an attempt to provide an indicative future projection Councillor representation levels in each of the City's existing Wards, estimated population figures from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, as well as population to elector ratios for each suburb have been used.

The following table indicates the potential estimated population by suburb and Ward in 2021 (being the year of the next review) and the estimated ratio of Councillors to electors, should the current Ward system and representation levels remain. While only indicative, the table demonstrates the possible growth or decline in Councillor/elector representation ratios in 2021. In this regard the City's existing North Ward will continue to grow resulting in an increasing of Councillor/elector ratio imbalance of -27.10% should the current Ward structure and Councillor per Ward levels remain.

Notwithstanding the 2011 elector numbers have been used for the purposes of this review however potential population growth and/or decline in Ward areas are factors that need to be considered as part of any formal review.

Ward	Suburb (No. Electors)	No. Electors	No. Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation (from ave.)
North Ward	Burns Beach (2,432) Connolly (2,599) Currambine (4,537) Iluka (3,642) Joondalup (6,075) Kinross (3,932) Silent (346)	23,563	2	1 : 11,782	- 27.10%
North-Central Ward	Edgewater (2,132) Heathridge (4,625) Mullaloo (4,161) Ocean Reef (5,786) Silent (209)	16,913	2	1 : 8,457	8.77%
Central Ward	Beldon (2,732) Craigie (4,252) Kallaroo (3,782) Woodvale (6,361) Silent (213)	17,340	2	1 : 8,670	6.47%
South-West Ward	Hillarys (7,683) Padbury (5,843) Sorrento (5,790) Silent (235)	19,551	2	1 : 9,776	5.46%
South-East Ward	Greenwood (7,342) Kingsley (9,836) Silent (164)	17,342	2	1 : 8,671	6.46%
South Ward	Duncraig (11,600) Marmion (1,748) Warwick (3,022) Silent (157)	16,527	2	1 : 8,264	10.85%
Total		111,236	12	1 : 9,270	

Estimated proportion of electors per Ward (2021):



Councillor representation at other local governments

As a way of comparison, the following table provides an overview of the Councillor representation levels at other metropolitan local governments, their Ward structure and corresponding Councillor/elector ratios:

Local Government	No. Wards	No. Councillors	No. Electors [*]	Councillor : Elector ratio
City of Armadale	7	14	38,814	1 : 2,772
City of Bayswater	4	11	40,211	1 : 3,656
City of Belmont	4	10	20,781	1 : 2,078
City of Canning [†]	4	10	50,511	1 : 5,051
City of Cockburn [†]	3	9	57,916	1 : 6,435
City of Fremantle [†]	6	12	18,708	1 : 1,559
City of Gosnells [†]	No Wards	11	62,312	1 : 5,665
City of Mandurah [†]	4	12	46,363	1 : 3,864
City of Melville [†]	6	12	66,522	1 : 5,544
City of Nedlands [†]	4	12	14,327	1 : 1,194
City of Perth [†]	No Wards	8	7,087	1 : 886
City of Rockingham	4	10	62,929	1 : 6,293
City of South Perth [†]	6	12	25,807	1 : 2,151
City of Stirling	8	14	128,450	1 : 9,175
City of Subiaco [†]	4	12	10,660	1 : 888
City of Swan	7	15	67,483	1 : 4,499
City of Vincent [†]	2	8	19,435	1 : 2,429
City of Wanneroo [†]	4	13	88,329	1 : 6,795

The above table highlights that the City of Stirling has the highest average Councillor/elector ratio of 1 : 9,175 in the Perth Metropolitan Area. The City of Joondalup has the second highest Councillor/elector ratio (1 : 8,751), followed by the City of Wanneroo (1 : 6,795).

^{*} WAEC local government enrolment statistics (as at 11 January 2013)

[†] Local governments with popularly elected Mayors

Formal assessment factors

When considering changes to Ward names, boundaries and Councillor representation levels, the *Local Government Act 1995* specifies certain factors that must be taken into account as part of any review process, including:

- physical and topographic features
- demographic trends
- economic factors
- community of interest
- ratio of Councillors to electors in the various Wards.

These factors have been described in detail below and include comments from the City against each.

Physical and topographical features

These may be natural or man-made features that will vary from area to area. Water features such as rivers and catchment boundaries may be relevant considerations. Coastal plain and foothills regions, parks and reserves may also be relevant as may other man-made features, such as railway lines and freeways.

City of Joondalup comment:

The most significant natural features of the City are the coastline and the Yellagonga Regional Park. As the coastline is part of the district's boundary, it is logical for it to form the western boundary of any Ward System. Similarly the Yellagonga Regional Park forms part of the eastern boundary of the City of Joondalup district.

Significant physical features within the City include the Mitchell Freeway, Marmion Avenue, Joondalup Drive, Warwick Road, Hepburn Avenue, Whitfords Avenue, Ocean Reef Road and Burns Beach Road. All of these roads form suburb boundaries.

It is preferable that any Ward boundaries do not dissect suburbs and the use of significant physical features as Ward boundaries will ensure suburb integrity in this regard.

Demographic trends

Several measurements of the characteristics of populations, such as population size, and its distribution by age, gender, occupation and location provide important demographic information. Current and projected population characteristics are relevant, as well as similarities and differences between areas within the local government.

City of Joondalup comment:

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential with the only significant pocket of development remaining in the suburbs of Burns Beach and Iluka, which could potentially result in another 827 and 187 lots being developed respectively. The implementation of the City's Local Housing Strategy may result in the densification of dwellings in pockets of the City's district; however, the take-up rate of property owners will take some time and is not likely to be of significance for this review. It is anticipated that the City of Joondalup population in 2021, will be in the vicinity of 164,500.

The City of Joondalup has a slightly older population compared to the Perth Metropolitan Area, with a median age of 38 which is evenly spread across the City's 22 suburbs. The City has a significantly lower proportion of older adults (65+) and a higher-than-average proportion of children and teenagers between the ages of 10 and 19.

Ethnically, the City is relatively homogenous, with the vast majority of the people stating their ancestry as "English", "Australian", "Irish" and "Scottish". The City does however, have a substantial migrant population; although these migrants are primarily from the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand and Ireland. Additionally, only a very small proportion of City of Joondalup residents speak a language at home other than English.

With regard to income, City of Joondalup residents earn substantially more, at both a personal and household level. The latest SEIFA Index, which ranks all local governments in Australia by relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage, ranks the City of Joondalup at number 10 in Australia, meaning the City is considered to have very high socio-economic advantage compared to other areas in Australia (with regard to income, education, access to jobs and the like).

There is a higher proportion of couple families with children as well as a similar proportion of one-parent families as compared with Greater Perth Metropolitan Area. Overall, 40.6% of total families were couple families with children, and 9.6% were one-parent families, compared with 31.6% and 9.9% respectively for Greater Perth. There are a lower proportion of lone person households and a higher proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 16.2% compared to 22.4% in Greater Perth while the proportion of couples without children was 27.1% compared to 25.7% in Greater Perth.

The top five business sectors for the City include: Retail Trade; Health Care and Social Assistance; Construction; Education and Training; and Manufacturing. In 2009, the City had 12,911 registered businesses, the vast majority of which were small businesses. In 2011, the City of Joondalup had a Headline Gross Regional Product of \$4,426 million. The unemployment rate for the City is 1.99% (2011), substantially lower than that of Western Australia and Australia. A quarter of the City's working population work within the City of Joondalup and approximately a third of those working in the City of Joondalup come from different local government areas.

These demographic trends are relatively uniform across the local government district and specific demographic grouping are not found in any particular area (excepting the Joondalup City Centre which has a lower household size). Only population size and growth in the suburbs of Burns Beach and Iluka may be a demographic trend that affects future Ward boundaries within the City of Joondalup district.

Economic factors

Economic factors can be broadly interpreted to include any factor that reflects the character of economic activities and resources in the area. This may include the industries that occur in a local government district (or the release of land for these) and the distribution of community assets and infrastructure such as road networks.

City of Joondalup comment:

The City of Joondalup contains the North-West Corridor's strategic regional centre of Joondalup. The Joondalup City Centre has already become a major metropolitan business centre, with a business park, regional shopping centre (Lakeside Shopping City), Arena Joondalup, education precinct, entertainment precinct and a regional hospital (Joondalup Health Campus). The Joondalup City Centre has grown significantly in the last few years and is expected to grow further over the next decade.

The current industry strengths of the Joondalup City Centre are centred in retail, education, health and community services. Collectively these industries provide almost half the City's jobs. Potential growth industries within the Joondalup City Centre include office-based professional service industries such as government administration, property, business services, finance, insurance and services to the resources sector. Emerging sectors include smart industries aligned with the research outputs of the Joondalup Learning Precinct, in particular Edith Cowan University.

There are three further major shopping centres within the City of Joondalup, being Westfield Whitford City, Warwick Grove and Currambine. Westfield Whitford City and Currambine have grown as suburban growth has flourished around the centres with socio-economic development within the coastal belt underpinning their retail activity.

In close proximity to Westfield Whitford City is the Hillarys Boat Harbour, which has become one of the state's top tourist destinations with restaurants, retail and leisure activities including AQWA. Both the Hillarys Boat Harbour and Westfield Whitford City shopping centre are major employment hubs.

It is preferable that the Joondalup City Centre be retained in one Ward.

Community of interest

The term community of interest has a number of elements. These include:

- a sense of community identity and belonging
- similarities in the characteristics of the residents of a community
- similarities in the economic activities.

It can also include dependence on the shared facilities in an area as reflected in catchment areas of local schools and sporting teams, or the circulation areas of local newspapers.

Neighbourhoods, suburbs and towns are important units in the physical, historical and social infrastructure and often generate a feeling of community and belonging.

City of Joondalup comment:

Apart from the Joondalup City Centre, large suburban shopping centres and many local shopping centres, the City of Joondalup is an urban local government with few significant discontinuities in terms of lifestyle and land use.

Across the 22 suburbs of the City of Joondalup district there is an even distribution of schools, sporting clubs, parklands and other associated facilities for the benefit of the community.

Community of interests may not appear to be a defining factor in determining appropriate Ward boundaries within the City of Joondalup district.

Ratio of Councillors to electors

It is expected that each local government will have similar ratios of Councillors to electors across the Wards of its district. **The Local Government Advisory Board considers this to be the most relevant determining factor.**

The Local Government Advisory Boards expects a balanced representation ration per Ward of plus or minus 10% of the Councillor/elector ratio across the whole of the City. However, a Councillor to elector deviation of greater than plus or minus 10% will be considered by the Local Government

Advisory Board if the local government can provide adequate justification for such circumstances (for example where development and subsequent population growth is expected to correct over representation in a future period).

City of Joondalup comment:

A number of examples of Ward Systems for the City have been developed as part of this discussion paper to assist in the public consultation process.

It is estimated that the City of Joondalup will have approximately 111,000 electors by the year 2021; with a maximum of 14 Councillors permitted by the Act (where the Mayor is elected by electors), the average number of electors per Councillor should in the vicinity of 9,270.

For any ward review it is preferable that any changes to the Councillor/elector ratio consider possible growth and decline in population, thereby resulting in an increase or decrease of Councillor/elector ratio before the next review takes place.

Other issues for consideration

In conducting a Ward review, there are number of other issues that should be considered, including:

- the current Ward System and existing Councillor representation levels
- the creation of new Wards by either increasing or decreasing the number of Wards
- changes to the boundaries of the current Ward System
- abolition of all the Wards and electing representation from across the district
- changes to the names of the existing Wards or adopting a new Ward structure
- changes to the Councillor representation levels across a Ward System, or if No Ward System, across the district.

These issues are discussed in detail below. (Please note the following advantages and disadvantages are provided by the Local Government Advisory Board).

Reducing the number of Councillors

The ideal number of Councillors for a local government is determined independently by each local government. There is a diverse range of Councillor/elector ratios across Western Australia, reflecting the sparsely populated remote areas and the highly populated urban areas. The structure of the Council's operations will provide some input into the number of Councillors needed to service the local government. The City of Joondalup Council currently has 12 Councillors, and a popularly elected Mayor.

The **advantages** reducing the number of Councillors may include the following:

- The decision-making process may be more effective and efficient if the number of Councillors is reduced. It is timelier to ascertain the views of a fewer number of people and decision-making may be easier. There is also more scope for team spirit and cooperation amongst a smaller number of people.
- The cost of maintaining Councillors is likely to be reduced.
- The increase in the ratio of Councillors to electors is unlikely to be significant.
- Consultation with the community can be achieved through a variety of means in addition to individuals and groups contacting their local Councillor.
- A reduction in the number of Councillors may result in an increased commitment from those elected reflected in greater interest and participation in Council's affairs.
- Fewer Councillors are more readily identifiable to the community.
- Fewer positions on Council may lead to greater interest in elections with contested elections and those elected obtaining a greater level of support from the community.
- There is a state-wide trend for reductions in the number of Councillors and many local governments have found that fewer Councillors works well.

The **disadvantages** reducing the number of Councillors may include the following:

- A smaller number of Councillors may result in an increased workload and may lessen effectiveness. A demanding role may discourage others from nominating for Council.
- There is the potential for dominance in Council by a particular interest group.
- A reduction in the number of Councillors may limit the diversity of interests around the Council table.

- Opportunities for community participation in Council's affairs may be reduced if there are fewer Councillors for the community to contact.
- An increase in the ratio of Councillors to electors may place too many demands on Councillors.

Ward System

A Ward System provides for the subdivision of the local government district into "Wards" (usually a collection of suburbs) with Councillors elected from each Ward and representing the electors in that Ward. A Ward System can be considered similar to an electorate system (such as used in State and Federal voting), in that voters vote only for their representative.

The **advantages** of a Ward System may include the following:

- Different sectors of the community can be represented ensuring a good spread of representation and interests among Councillors.
- There is more opportunity for Councillors to have a greater knowledge and interest in the issues in their particular Ward.
- It may be easier for a candidate to be elected if they only need to canvass one Ward.
- Councillors may be more accessible to electors of the Ward they represent.

The **disadvantages** of a Ward System may include:

- Councillors can become too focused on their Wards and less focused on the affairs of other Wards and the whole local government.
- An unhealthy competition for resources can develop where electors in each Ward come to expect the services and facilities provided in other Wards, whether they are appropriate or not.
- The community and Councillors can tend to regard the local government in terms of Wards rather than as a whole community.
- Ward boundaries may appear to be placed arbitrarily and may not reflect the social interaction and communities of interest of the community.
- Balanced representation across the local government may be difficult to achieve, particularly if a local government has highly populated urban areas and sparsely populated rural areas.

No Ward System

A No Ward System provides for all Councillors to be elected by **all** constituents. These Councillors represent all electors across the entire local government district.

The **advantages** of a No Ward System may include the following:

- Councillors are elected by the whole community not just a section of it. Under the *Local Government Act 1995*, Councillors are required to represent the views of all electors of the City and make decisions in the best interest of the district as a whole. Knowledge and interest in all areas of the City's affairs would result, broadening the views beyond the immediate concerns of those in a Ward.
- Members of the community who want to approach a Councillor can speak to any Councillor.
- Social networks and communities of interest are often spread across a local government and Councillors can have an overview of these.
- Councillors can use their specialty skills and knowledge for the benefit of the whole local government community.
- There is balanced representation with each Councillor representing the whole community.
- The election process is much simpler for the community to understand and for the City to administer.

The **disadvantages** of a No Ward System may include the following:

- Electors may feel that they are not adequately represented if they don't have an affinity with any of the Councillors.
- Councillors living in a certain area may have a greater affinity and understanding of the issues specific to that area.
- There may be a potential for an interest group to dominate the Council.
- Councillors may feel overwhelmed by having to represent all electors and may not have the time or opportunity to understand and represent all the issues.
- It may be more difficult and costly for candidates to be elected if they need to canvass the whole local government area rather than a particular Ward.

Local government reform in the Perth Metropolitan Area

As part of the State Government's *Metropolitan Local Government Review Findings* (July 2012), the Panel has recommended the City of Joondalup retain its current district boundaries, should the State Government's reform agenda progress. This is a strong indication that the size of the City's district, in view of its current population and future growth, is considered optimal for a metropolitan local government.

Of significance to this Ward review is the Panel's recommendation that compulsory voting in local government be enacted. While the State Government has released the report for public comment and has yet to consider the recommendations made by the Panel, it is anticipated that changing to compulsory voting in local government will have a significant effect on the Councillor/elector ratio across the district.

In early 2009, the Minister for Local Government announced the Liberal-National Government package of local government reform strategies. A principle strategy within the package included reducing the number of Councillors for local governments between six and nine. However this is not a recommendation of the Metropolitan Local Government Review Findings. The City of Joondalup Council has formally resolved that the number of Councillors for the City of Joondalup Council be retained at 12, with a Mayor being elected by the City of Joondalup electors.

In view of this the options prepared as part of this discussion paper, the number of Councillor positions on the City of Joondalup Council are recommended to remain at 12; however it is acknowledged that possible legislative change could occur, mandating a reduction in Councillor numbers across all local governments (including the City of Joondalup).

Options to consider

As part of this Discussion Paper, the City has developed the following options for consideration. At this stage, the City is not promoting any particular option, and the community may suggest alternative options for consideration.

- Option 1:** Maintain the current Ward System.
- Option 2:** Slight adjustment to the current six Ward system considering potential population growth and its effect on Councillor/elector ratios (this option details the transfer of Connolly from the North Ward to the North-Central Ward). There would be two Councillors per ward.
- Option 3:** Create six new Wards considering potential population growth and its effect on Councillor/elector ratios. There would be two Councillors per Ward.
- Option 4:** Create three new Wards based on major north-south orientated roads, community of interest factors and Councillor/elector ratios. There would be four Councillors per Ward.
- Option 5:** Create three new Wards considering potential population growth and its effect on Councillor/elector ratios. There would be four Councillors per Ward.
- Option 6:** Create four new Wards considering potential population growth and its effect on Councillor/elector ratios. There would be three Councillors per Ward.
- Option 7:** No Ward System.

The options detailed in this Discussion Paper have been provide to aid discussion and public comment and may not necessarily meet the criteria of the formal assessment factors. Any preferred option will need to be considered against the formal assessment factors and other matters as detailed in this Discussion Paper.

How to make a submission

All members of the community are encouraged to make a submission to the City of Joondalup regarding this review.

A detailed survey form can be found via the community consultation section of the City's website: joondalup.wa.gov.au, or by contacting the City on **9400 4509**. The City will **only accept feedback submitted via this survey form**. Notwithstanding, community members are welcome to attach additional comments, if required.

For further information regarding the City of Joondalup's review of Ward names, boundaries and Councillor representation levels, please contact the **Manager Governance, Mr Brad Sillence** on **9400 4509** or fax **9400 4583** or email at info@joondalup.wa.gov.au.

Submissions must be received by the City, no later than **5.00 pm on (insert date)**

Submissions may be posted to: Chief Executive Officer
City of Joondalup
PO Box 21
JOONDALUP WA 6919

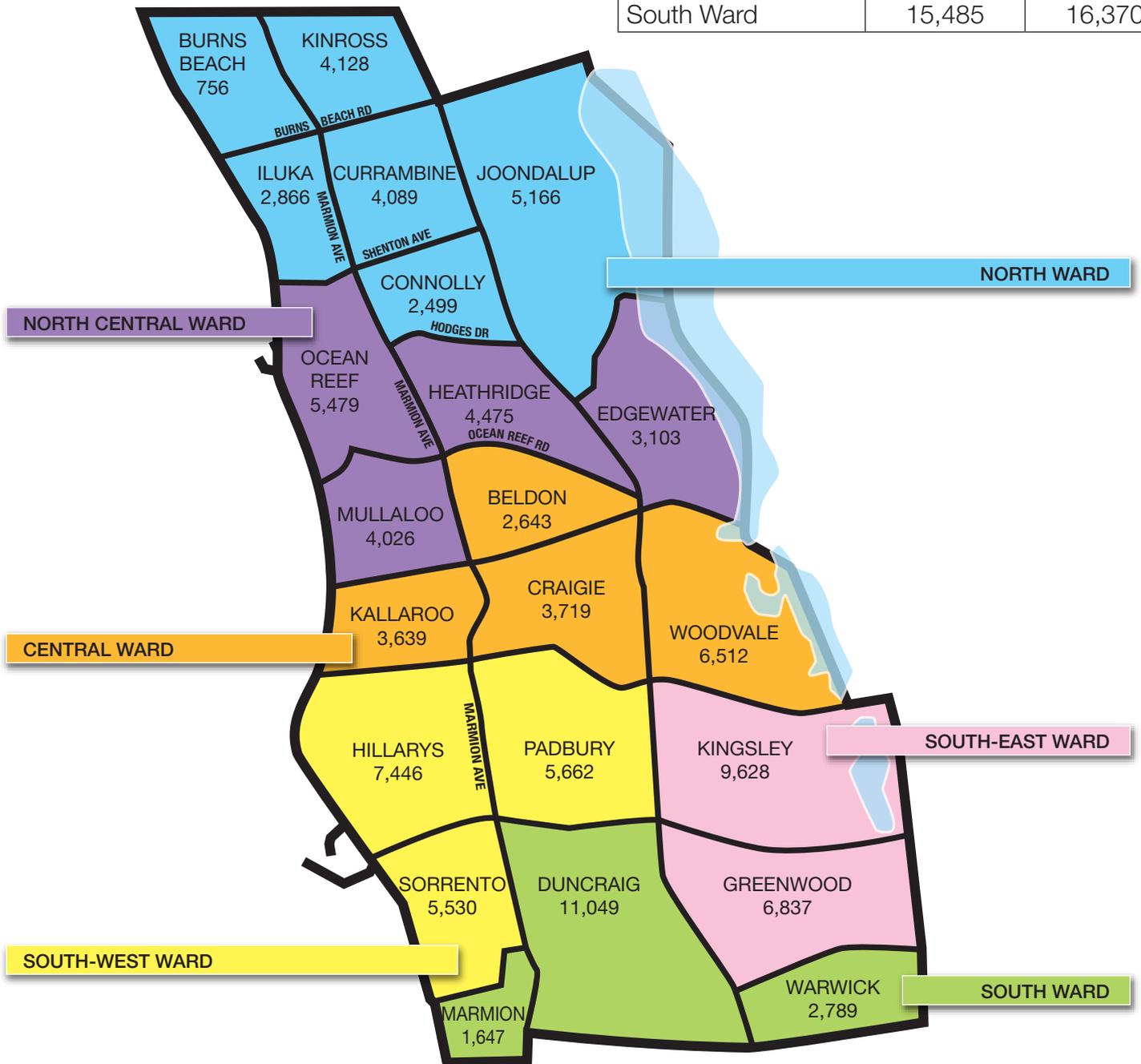
Or faxed to: 9300 1383

Or emailed to: info@joondalup.wa.gov.au

Option 1

Current wards
Two Councillors per ward

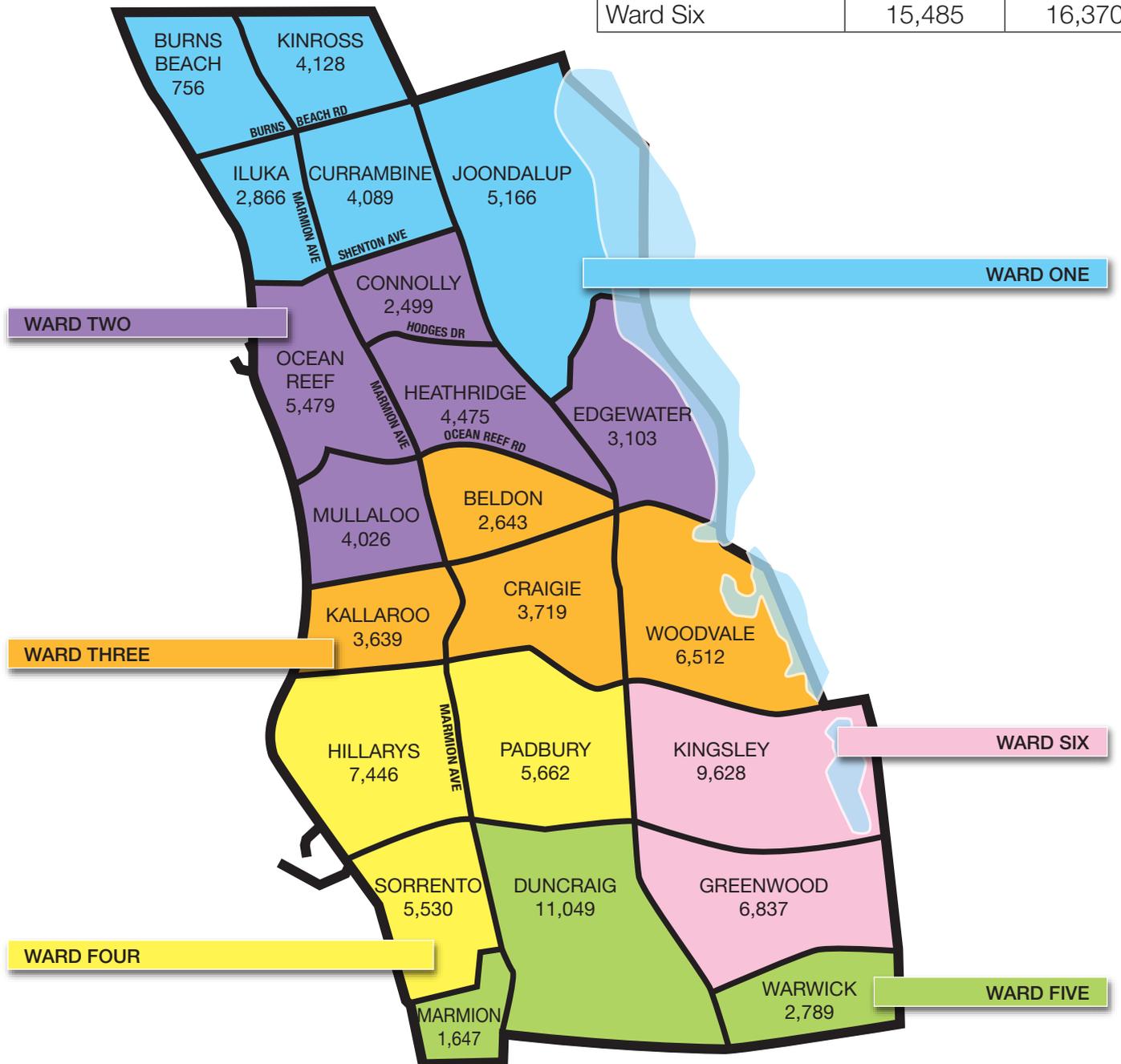
WARD	NO OF ELECTORS	
	CURRENT	2021 (est)
North Ward	19,504	23,217
North Central Ward	17,083	16,704
Central Ward	16,513	17,127
South-East Ward	16,465	17,178
South-West Ward	18,638	19,316
South Ward	15,485	16,370



Option 2

Six wards
Two Councillors per ward

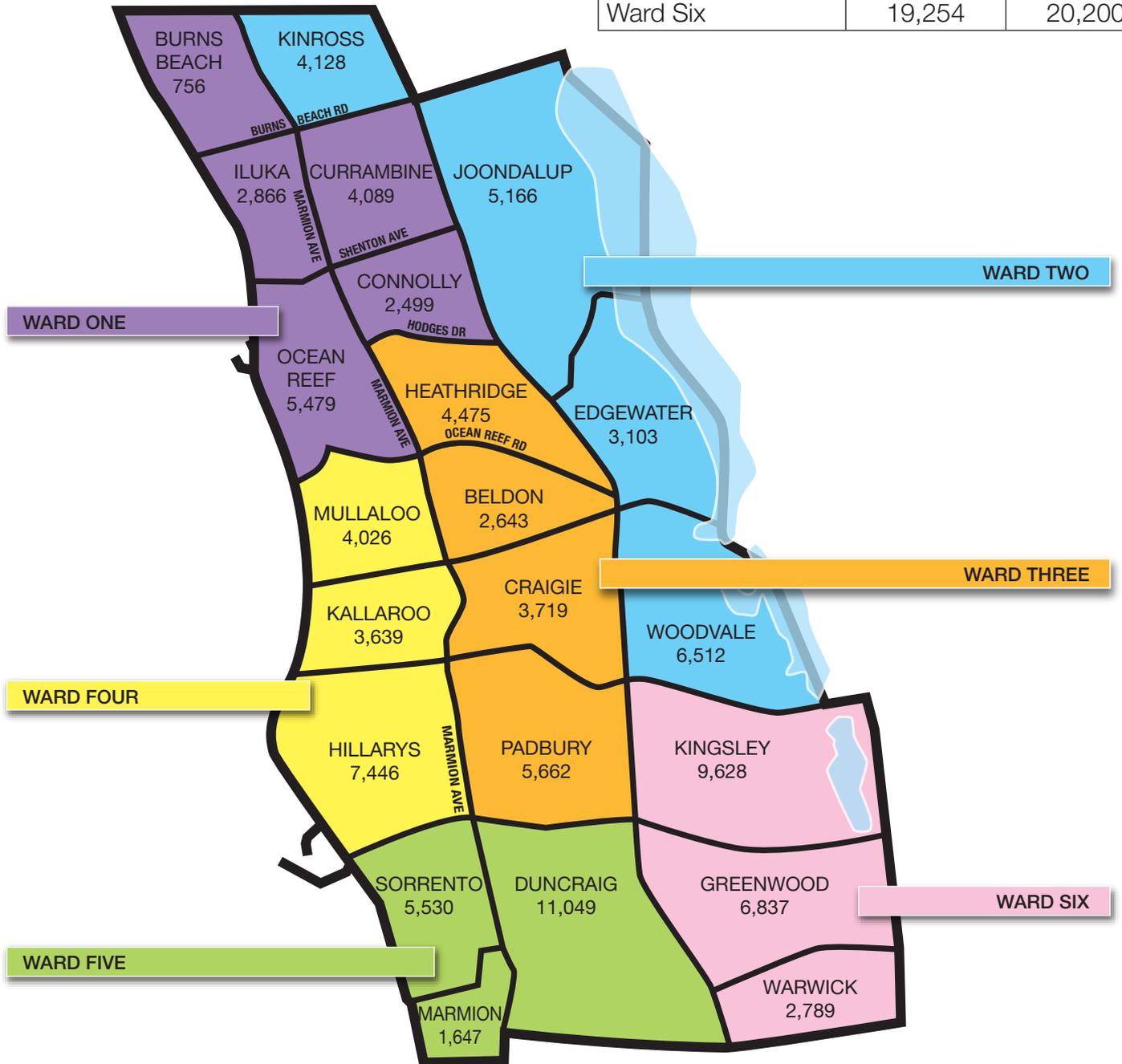
WARD	NO OF ELECTORS	
	CURRENT	2021 (est)
Ward One	17,005	20,618
Ward Two	19,582	19,303
Ward Three	16,513	17,127
Ward Four	18,638	19,316
Ward Five	16,465	17,178
Ward Six	15,485	16,370



Option 3

Six wards
Two Councillors per ward

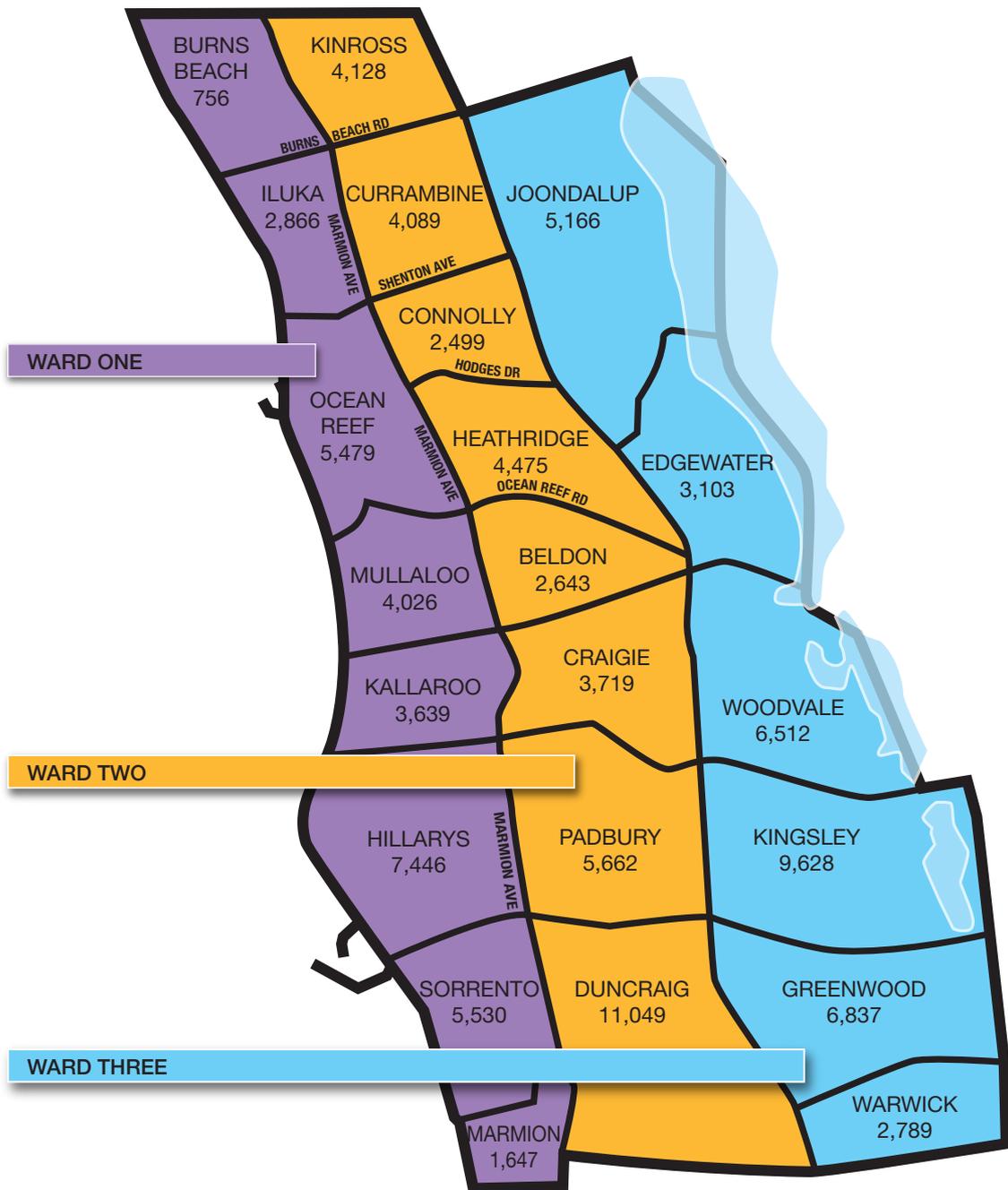
WARD	NO OF ELECTORS	
	CURRENT	2021 (est)
Ward One	15,689	18,996
Ward Two	18,909	18,500
Ward Three	16,499	17,452
Ward Four	15,111	15,626
Ward Five	18,226	19,138
Ward Six	19,254	20,200



Option 4

Three wards
Four Councillors per ward

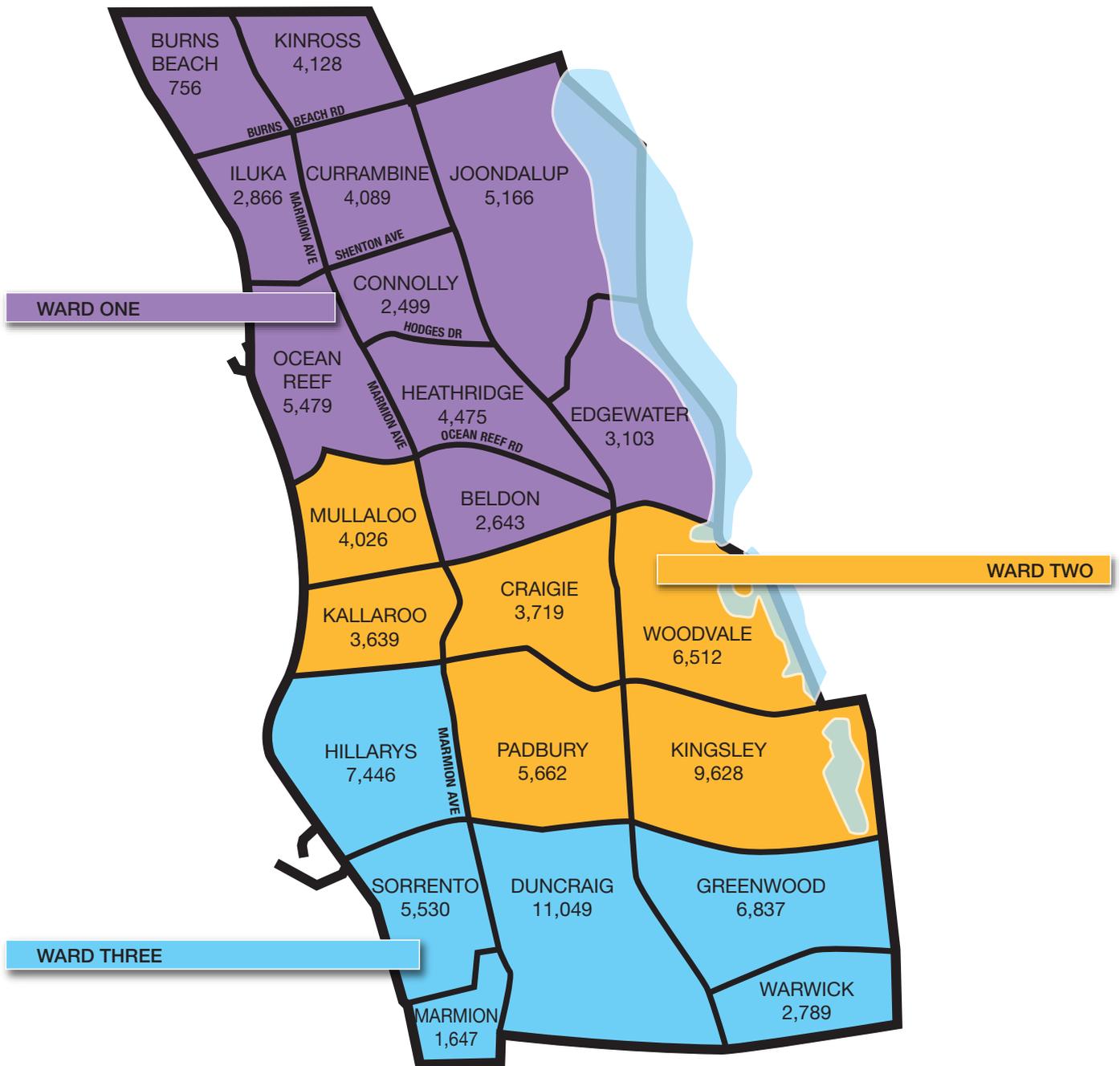
WARD	NO OF ELECTORS	
	CURRENT	2021 (est)
Ward One	31,389	35,024
Ward Two	38,264	40,120
Ward Three	34,035	34,768



Option 5

Three wards
Four Councillors per ward

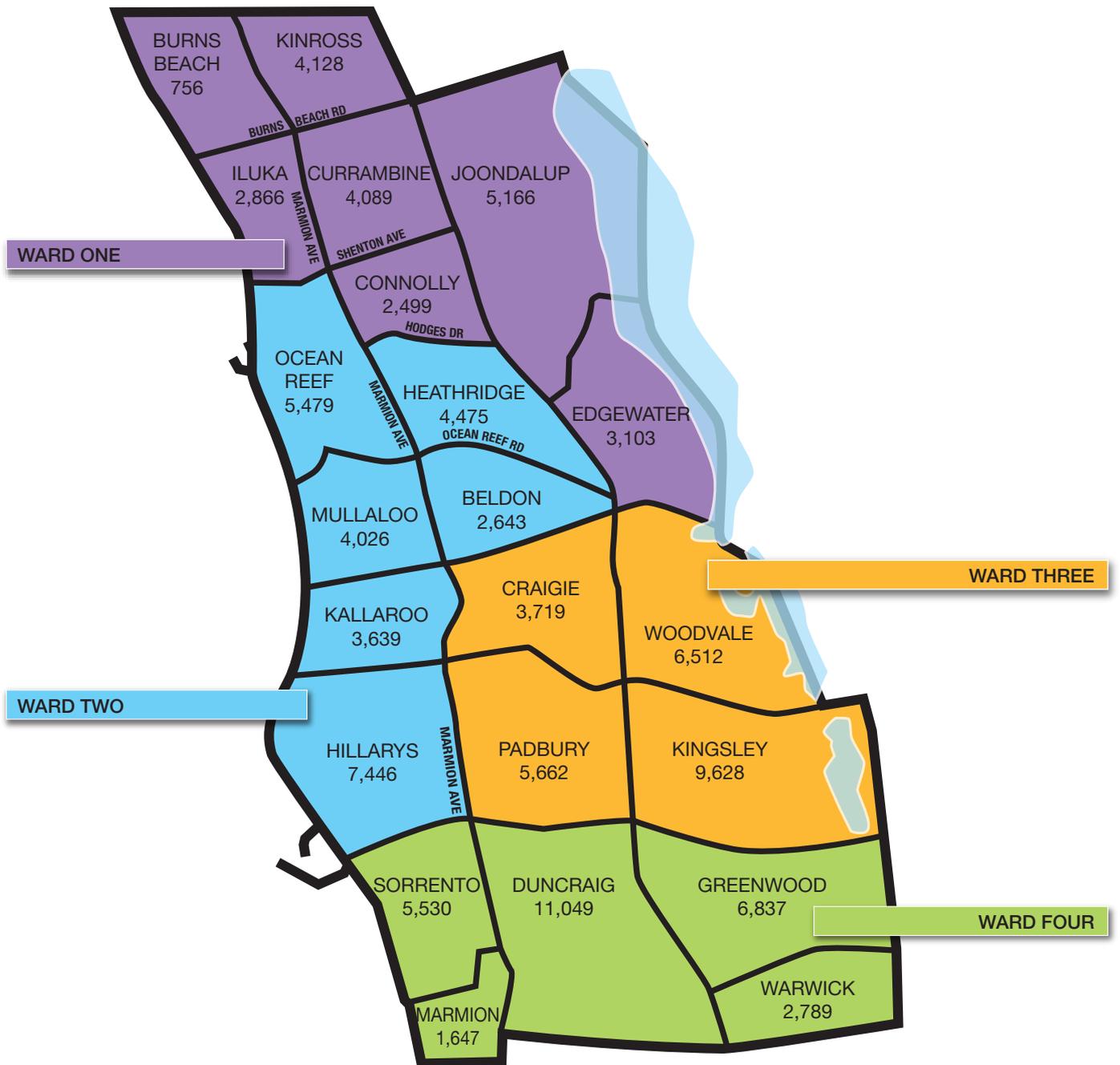
WARD	NO OF ELECTORS	
	CURRENT	2021 (est)
Ward One	35,204	38,492
Ward Two	33,186	34,235
Ward Three	35,298	37,185



Option 6

Four wards
Three Councillors per ward

WARD	NO OF ELECTORS	
	CURRENT	2021 (est)
Ward One	22,607	25,349
Ward Two	27,708	28,769
Ward Three	25,521	26,292
Ward Four	27,852	29,502



Option 7

No wards

