

Review of Ward Boundaries and
Councillor Representation

Community Discussion Paper

AUGUST 2016

CONTENTS

BACKGROUND	3
REVIEW PROCESS	3
FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED	4
PRESENT SITUATION	6
OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION.....	8
OPTION 1 – MAINTAIN THE CURRENT WARD SYSTEM AND WARD BOUNDARIES	9
OPTION 2 – DIVIDE THE DISTRICT INTO TWO WARDS	10
OPTION 3 – DIVIDE THE DISTRICT INTO 3 WARDS	12
OPTION 4 - DIVIDE THE DISTRICT INTO 4 WARDS	14
OPTION 5 – REVISED 6 WARD DISTRICT	15
OPTION 6 – ABOLISH ALL WARDS	16
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS	17
REPRESENTATION	18
ELECTION OF THE MAYOR	18
NAMING OF WARDS	18
PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS	19
APPENDIX 1.....	20
APPENDIX 2.....	20
SUBMISSION FORM.....	23

BACKGROUND

At its meeting held 16 August 2016 the Council resolved to undertake a review of its ward system to comply with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act).

Schedule 2.2 of the *Local Government Act 1995* requires local governments with wards carry out a review of the ward boundaries and the number of Councillors for each ward from time to time so to ensure that no more than eight years elapses between consecutive reviews.

The last review of the wards in the City of Melville was undertaken in November 2008 and it is now appropriate to carry out another review to meet compliance requirements and in preparation for the 2017 Local Government Elections.

REVIEW PROCESS

Schedule 2.2 of the *Local Government Act 1995* outlines the process that is to be followed in respect to a review.

The review process involves a number of steps:

Information Gathering	<p>The Council resolves to undertake the review.</p> <p>Public submission period opens. Local public notice is to be given advertising that the review is being undertaken and inviting submissions. The submission period is a minimum of six weeks from the initial notice.</p> <p>Information provided to the community for discussion.</p>
Consideration	<p>Public submission period closes.</p> <p>The Council considers all submissions and relevant factors and makes a decision.</p> <p>The Council submits a report to the Local Government Advisory Board for its consideration.</p>
Decision & Implementation	<p>The Local Government Advisory Board assesses the City's submission and makes a recommendation to the Minister for Local Government.</p> <p>The Minister makes a decision</p> <p>Any changes are implemented.</p>

Any changes approved by the Minister will be in place for the next ordinary election where possible.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

When considering changes to wards and representation, Schedule 2.2 of the Act specifies factors that must be taken into account by a local government as part of the review process:

1. Community of Interests
2. Physical and topographic features
3. Demographic trends
4. Economic factor; and
5. Ratio of Councillors to Electors in the various wards.

1. Community of Interests

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 and 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.

The Local Government Advisory Board suggests that this factor be interpreted in broad terms such that all elements may be relevant. A submission to the Board shall ideally specify the basis used for establishing and identifying the communities of interest which have been recognised in a proposal.

2. Physical and Topographical Features

Physical and topographic features may include both natural and man-made features. Water features such as rivers and catchment boundaries may be a relevant consideration in establishing boundary alignments. For example, it may be appropriate for a local government to consider the relevance of beach suburbs, coastal plain and foothills regions within the locality. The location of parks and reserves may be relevant, or other man-made features such as railway lines or freeways. The particular physical and topographical features, which may need to be considered will vary from area to area.

Significant physical and topographical features for the City of Melville include Kwinana Freeway, Canning Highway, Leach Highway, South Street and the Swan and Canning rivers. North Lake Road, Stock Road Riseley Street, Murdoch Drive and Somerville Boulevard are other feature worth considering with many of these also being suburb boundaries.

3. Demographic Trends

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

The City of Melville is made up of 18 suburbs, all of which, with the exception of Leeming, are contained wholly within the district. The City has a total estimated population of 107,239 in 2014. The Western Australian Planning Commission has set a target for the City to plan for additional 11,000 dwellings by 2031. This would mean an estimated population of 133,500 people in 2031.

4. 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 area (or the release of land for these) and the distribution of community assets and infrastructure such as road networks.

Existing features such as the Fiona Stanley and St John of God Hospital precinct; Melville City Centre, existing commercial and industrial areas and Murdoch University should be considered, along with future projected development and population growth hotspots around Canning Bridge, Murdoch, Willagee, Riseley Centre and along Canning Highway.

Additionally, the suburb of Leeming is currently split between three local government authorities (Melville, Canning and Cockburn). There is ongoing dialogue between the local governments for this suburb, in its entirety, to be within the City of Melville.

5. Ratio of Councillor to Electors in the various wards

It is expected that each local government will have similar ratios of electors to councillors across the wards of its district.

The Local Government Advisory Board believes that as far as practical the principle of 'one vote, one value' should be applied. Variations from this principle will only be approved where a sufficient case is demonstrated for the variation, based on the other prescribed factors, such as community of interests, economic or demographic factors. A calculation showing changes in the ratios due to population growth, if applicable, would also be desirable.

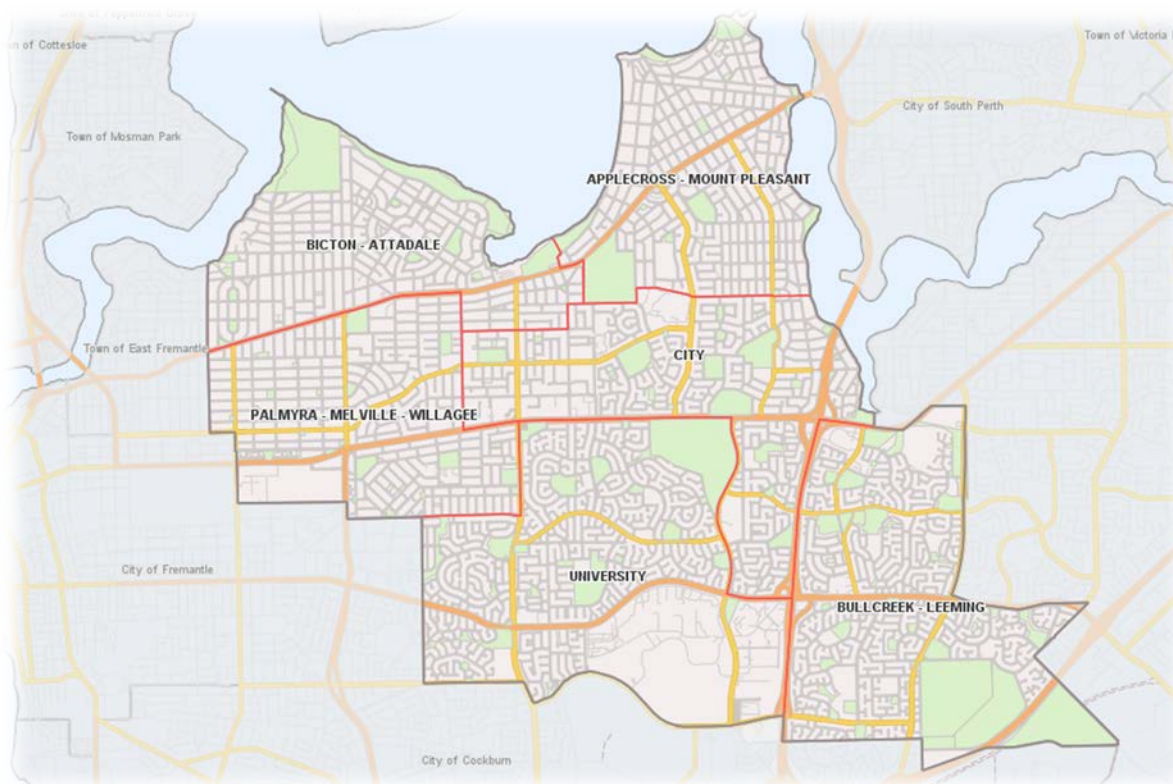
Several additional factors need to be considered when reviewing Councillor representation across the district as a whole. These include:

- The advantages and disadvantages of reducing the number of Councillor
- The advantages and disadvantages of introducing a 'no-ward' structure
- The implications of any change to the Councillor/Elector ratio.

Further information on the range of issues that may be considered with regard to the ratio of Councillor to Electors and ward structures is contained in Appendix 1.

PRESENT SITUATION

The City of Melville currently has 12 Councillors, with two Councillors representing each of the six wards. The Mayor is popularly elected by all electors of the City. There are approximately 68,702 electors in the district.



WARDS AND REPRESENTATION

Ward	Number of Electors	Number of Councillors	Councillor: Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation
Applecross-Mount Pleasant	11,193	2	5,597	2.24%
Bicton-Attadale	11,222	2	5,611	1.99%
Bull Creek-Leeming	11,469	2	5,735	-0.17%
City	10,318	2	5,159	9.89%
Palmyra-Melville-Willagee	11,882	2	5,941	-3.17%
University	12,618	2	6,309	-10.20%
TOTAL	68,702	12	5,725	

Elector Figures Source – Western Australian Electoral Commission May 2016

As a comparison, the figures utilised in the 2008 Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation are shown below.

WARDS AND REPRESENTATION 2008

Ward	Number of Electors	Number of Councillors	Councillor: Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation
Applecross-Mount Pleasant	10,542	2	5,271	5.83% ↓
Bicton-Attadale	10,342	2	5,171	7.61% ↓
Bull Creek-Leeming	12,093	2	6,047	-8.04% ↓
City	10,511	2	5,256	6.09% ↑
Palmyra-Melville-Willagee	11,360	2	5,680	-1.48% ↑
University	12,321	2	6,161	-10.07% ↑
TOTAL	67,169	12	5,597	

Source – Statistics provided by the Local Government Advisory Board 17 December 2007

Particular points of note since 2008 include:

- Overall elector increase of 1,533.
- Average Elector ratio increased by 128 electors.
- Decrease in elector numbers in the Bull Creek/ Leeming Ward.
- Increase in elector numbers in the Bicton-Attadale, Applecross-Mount Pleasant and Palmyra-Melville-Willagee Wards.
- Increase in the ratio deviations in the University, City, and the Palmyra-Melville-Willagee Wards.
- Significant decrease in the deviation in the Bicton- Attadale and Bull Creek/Leeming Wards.

OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

The Local Government Advisory Board considers a balanced representation of Councillor to Electors is reflected in a % ratio, with this ratio not deviating more than plus or minus 10% for Ward representation ratios.

The ratio deviation gives a clear indication of the percentage difference between the average councillor/elector ratio for the whole local government and the councillor/elector ratio for each ward. A negative ratio deviation indicates that the community is under-represented in that area.

The City of Melville is currently represented by 12 Councillors, with an elector ratio of 1:5725. The table below shows the change in elector ratio should Councillor numbers decrease.

Number of Councillors	Councillor/ Elector Ratio
12	1:5,725
10	1:6,870
9	1:7,634
8	1:8,588

Information showing Councillor/ Elector Ratios across the metropolitan area can be found at Appendix 2.

The options contained in this discussion paper are based on elector figures provided by the Western Australian Electoral Commission as at 25 May 2016. This format of data provides enrolment data by suburb allowing for consistency in the calculations of options.

Given strong community of interest factors, it is preferable for suburbs to not be divided between wards and this discussion paper presents options that follow suburb boundaries to assist in clear identification of wards for members of the community.

Options for consideration include:

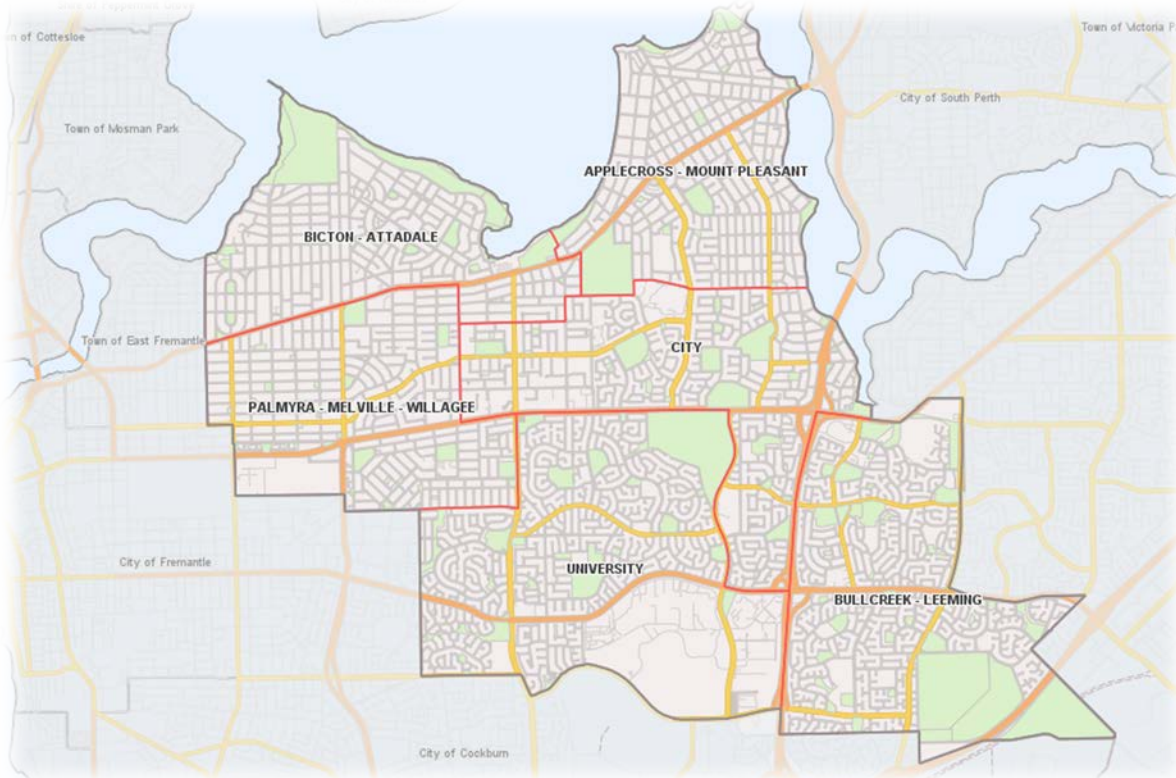
- Option 1 Current Ward structure (6 Wards with 2 Councillors per ward)
- Option 2 Two Wards with 6 Councillors per ward – Total of 12 Councillors
- Option 2A Two Wards with 5 Councillors per ward – Total of 10 Councillors
- Option 3 Three Wards with 4 Councillors per ward – Total of 12 Councillors
- Option 3A Three Wards with 3 Councillors per ward – Total of 9 Councillors
- Option 4 Four Wards with 3 Councillors per ward – Total of 12 Councillors
- Option 5 Revised 6 Wards with 2 Councillors per Ward
- Option 6 No-Ward system. Councillors represent entire district

Although this discussion paper puts forward six options as part of the review, alternative proposals from the community are also encouraged.

Option 1 – Maintain the Current Ward System and Ward Boundaries

This option is not compliant with the Local Government Advisory Boards' preference that Councillor to Elector ratios are not greater than a +/-10% deviation as the University Ward current exceeds the deviation limits.

The City Ward is also just within the acceptable limits and is an area highlighted for future population growth.



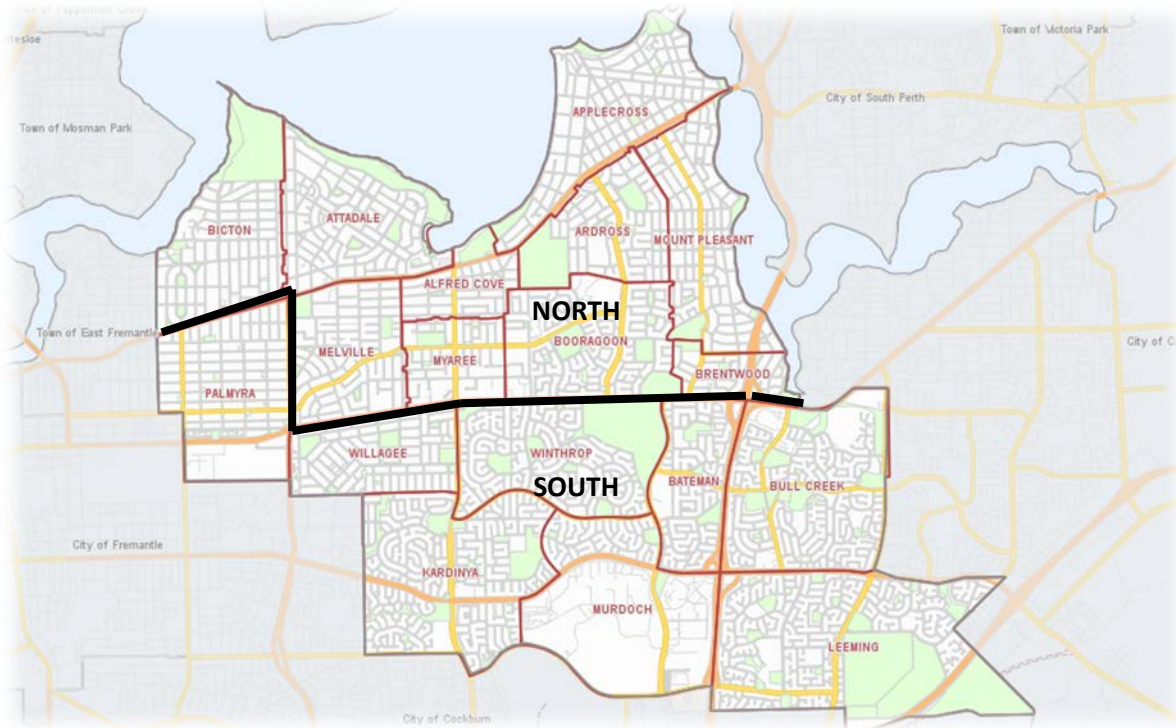
WARDS AND REPRESENTATION 2016

Ward	Number of Electors	Number of Councillors	Councillor: Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation
Applecross-Mount Pleasant	11,193	2	5,597	2.24%
Bicton-Attadale	11,222	2	5,611	1.99%
Bull Creek-Leeming	11,469	2	5,735	-0.17%
City	10,318	2	5,159	9.89%
Palmyra-Melville-Willagee	11,882	2	5,941	-3.17%
University	12,618	2	6,309	-10.20%
TOTAL	68,702	12	5,725	

Source – Western Australian Electoral Commission May 2016

Option 2 – Divide the District into Two Wards

This option falls within the Advisory Boards acceptable deviation limits by creating a ward boundary through the middle of the City commencing at the most eastern boundary and heading along Leach Highway in a westerly direction to Stock Road, then north along Stock Road to Canning Highway and westerly again to the most western boundary of the district. The proposed ward boundary also reflects existing suburb boundaries, with Leach Highway, Stock Road and Canning Highway all considered important topographical features of the district.



The North Ward would comprise the suburbs of Bicton, Attadale, Melville, Alfred Cove, Myaree, Applecross, Ardross, Booragoon, Mount Pleasant and Brentwood. The South Ward includes the suburbs of Palmyra, Willagee, Winthrop, Bateman, Bull Creek, Leeming, Murdoch and Kardinya.

TWO WARD OPTION AND REPRESENTATION (12 Councillors)

Ward	Number of Electors	Number of Councillors	Councillor: Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation
North Ward Alfred Cove, Applecross, Ardross, Attadale, Bicton, Booragoon, Brentwood, Melville, Mt Pleasant, Myaree	34,081	6	5,680	0.79%
South Ward Bateman, Bull Creek, Kardinya, Leeming, Murdoch, Palmyra, Willagee, Winthrop	34,621	6	5,770	-0.79%
TOTAL	68,702	12	5,725	

Option 2A

This option could also be considered with five Councillors per ward, without change to the Councillor/ Elector deviation ratio. The Councillor ratio would increase from 5,725 to 6,870.

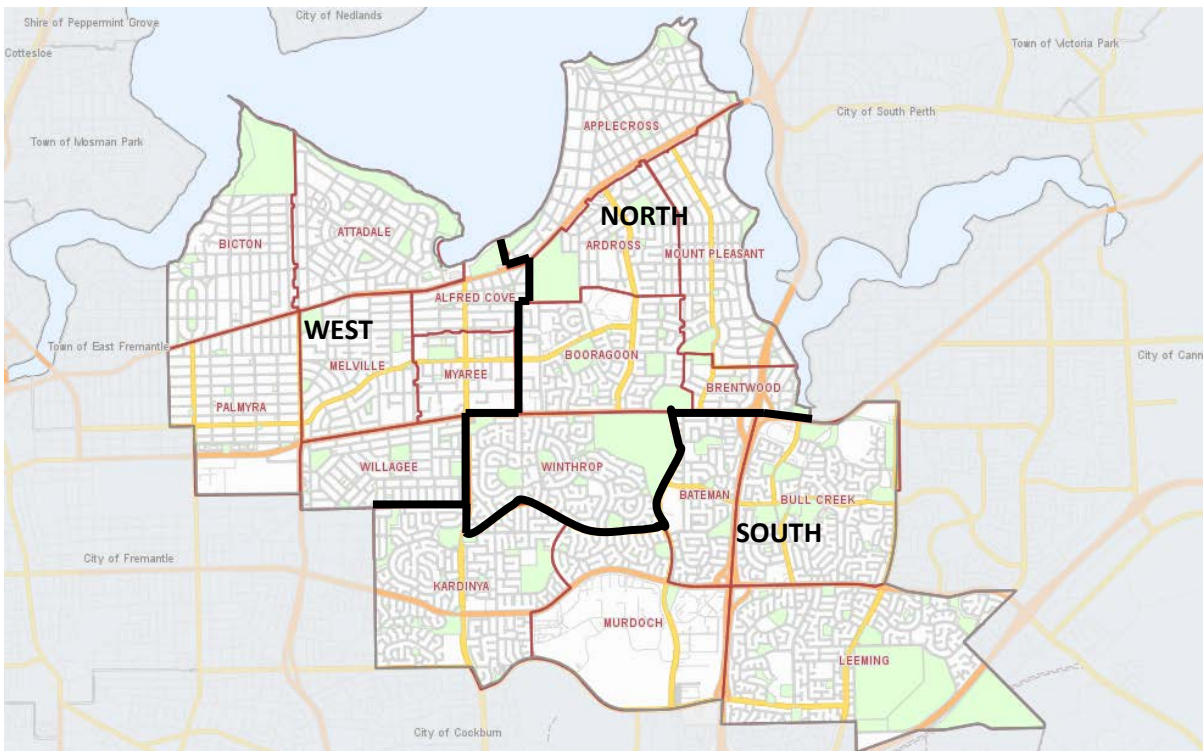
TWO WARD OPTION AND REPRESENTATION (10 Councillors)

Ward	Number of Electors	Number of Councillors	Councillor: Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation
North Ward Alfred Cove, Applecross, Ardross, Attadale, Bicton, Booragoon, Brentwood, Melville, Mt Pleasant, Myaree	34,081	5	6,816	0.79%
South Ward Bateman, Bull Creek, Kardinya, Leeming, Murdoch, Palmyra, Willagee, Winthrop	34,621	5	6,924	-0.79%
TOTAL	68,702	10	6,870	

Option 3 – Divide the District into Three Wards

This option falls within the Advisory Boards acceptable deviation limits by dividing the district into three wards along existing suburb boundaries. The West Ward comprises the suburbs of Alfred Cove, Attadale, Bicton, Melville, Myaree, Palmyra and Willagee. The North Ward includes the suburbs of Applecross, Ardress, Booragoon, Brentwood, Mount Pleasant and Winthrop. The South Ward includes Bateman, Bull Creek, Kardinya, Leeming and Murdoch.

The elector ratio is within the accepted deviation limits, however this option does not recognise major topographical features such as the Kwinana Freeway, Canning Highway and Leach Highway as all proposed wards traverse these major roads.



**THREE WARD OPTION AND REPRESENTATION
(12 Councillors)**

Ward	Number of Electors	Number of Councillors	Councillor: Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation
West Ward Alfred Cove, Attadale, Bicton, Melville, Myaree, Palmyra and Willagee	24,261	4	6,065	-5.94%
North Ward Applecross, Ardress, Booragoon, Brentwood, Mount Pleasant and Winthrop	22,059	4	5,515	3.67%
South Ward Bateman, Bull Creek, Kardinya, Leeming and Murdoch	22,382	4	5,596	2.25%
TOTAL	68,702	12	5,725	

This option could also be considered with three Councillors per ward, with minor change to the Councillor/ Elector deviation ratio which would still result in them being within the acceptable deviation limits. The Councillor ratio would increase from 5,725 to 7,634.

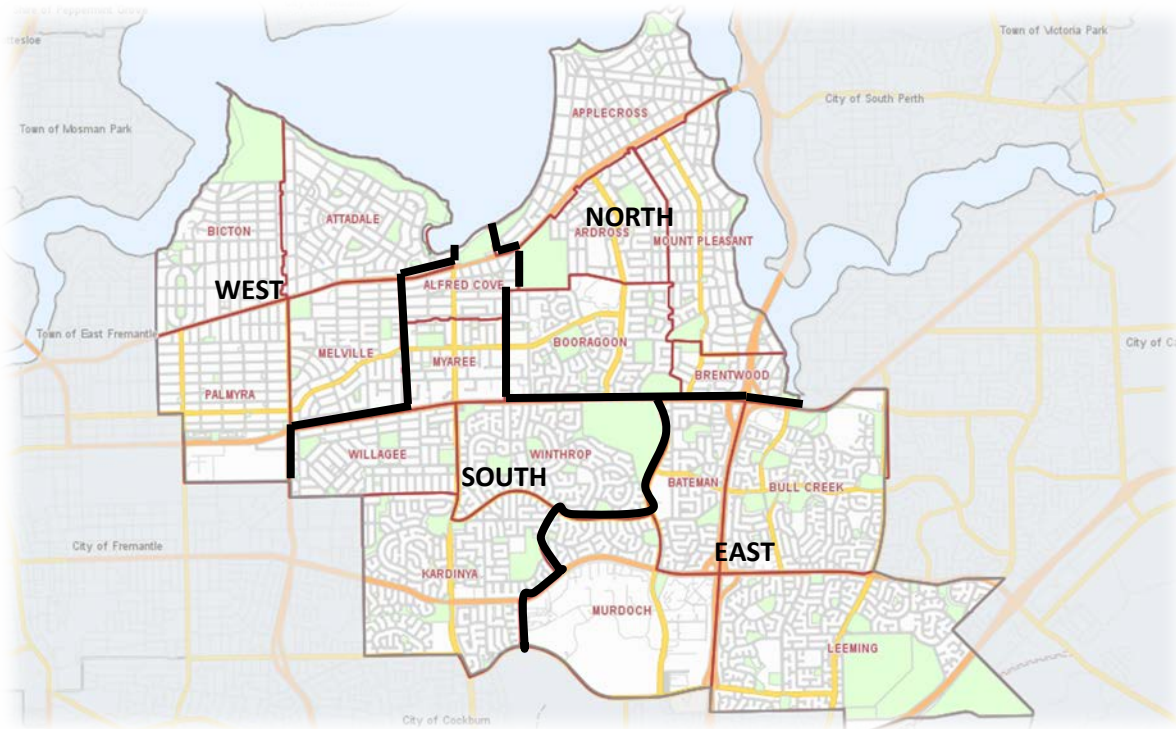
**THREE WARD OPTION AND REPRESENTATION
(9 Councillors)**

Ward	Number of Electors	Number of Councillors	Councillor: Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation
West Ward Alfred Cove, Attadale, Bicton, Melville, Myaree, Palmyra and Willagee	24,261	3	8,087	-5.93%
North Ward Applecross, Ardross, Booragoon, Brentwood, Mount Pleasant and Winthrop	22,059	3	7,353	3.68%
South Ward Bateman, Bull Creek, Kardinya, Leeming and Murdoch	22,382	3	7,461	2.27%
TOTAL	68,702	9	7,634	

Option 4 - Divide the District into Four Wards

This option falls within the Advisory Boards acceptable deviation limits and divides the district into four wards using existing suburb boundaries. The West Ward comprises the suburbs of Attadale, Bicton, Melville and Palmyra. The North Ward includes the suburbs of Applecross, Ardross, Booragoon, Brentwood and Mount Pleasant. The East Ward includes Bateman, Bull Creek, Leeming and Murdoch. The South Ward includes Alfred Cove, Kardinya, Myaree, Willagee and Winthrop.

The elector ratio is within the accepted deviation limits.

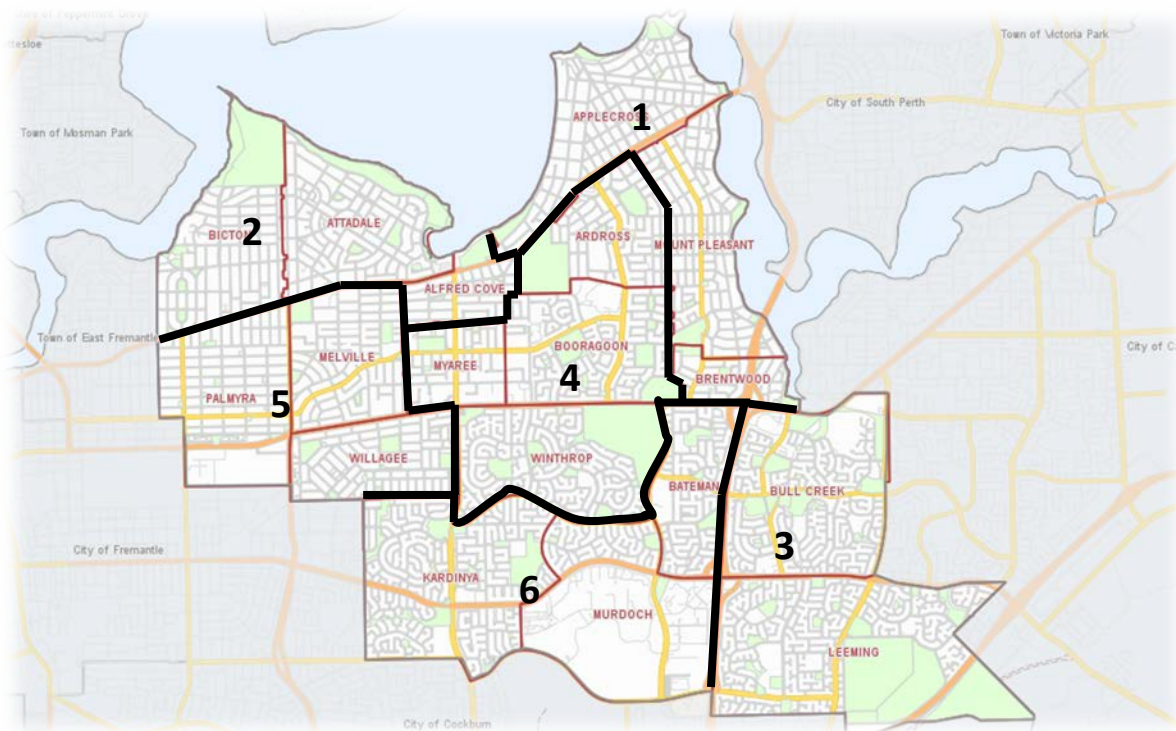


FOUR WARD OPTION AND REPRESENTATION

Ward	Number of Electors	Number of Councillors	Councillor: Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation
West Ward Attadale, Bicton, Melville, Palmyra	18,164	3	6,055	-5.76%
North Ward Applecross, Ardross, Booragoon, Brentwood, Mount Pleasant.	17,794	3	5,931	-3.60%
East Ward Bateman, Bull Creek, Leeming, Murdoch	16,138	3	5,379	6.04%
South Ward Alfred Cove, Kardinya, Myaree, Willagee, Winthrop	16,606	3	5,535	3.32%
TOTAL	68,702	12	5,725	

Option 5 – Revised Six Ward District

This option falls within the Advisory Boards acceptable deviation limits and divides the district into six wards using existing suburb boundaries. However the proposed wards are a different configuration to the existing six ward district. In this option the Bull Creek-Leeming Ward, Bicton-Attadale Ward and the Palmyra-Melville-Willagee Ward all remain the same. The other remaining wards (Applecross-Mount Pleasant, City and University Wards) are restructured to meet the Advisory Board acceptable deviation limits.



REVISED SIX WARD OPTION (12 Councillors)

Ward	Number of Electors	Number of Councillors	Councillor: Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation
Ward 1 Applecross, Brentwood, Mount Pleasant	11,079	2	5,540	3.23%
Ward 2 Alfred Cove, Attadale, Bicton	11,222	2	5,611	1.99%
Ward 3 Bull Creek, Leeming	11,469	2	5,735	-0.17%
Ward 4 Ardross, Booragoon, Myree, Winthrop	12,137	2	6,069	-6.01%
Ward 5 Melville, Palmyra, Willagee	11,882	2	5,941	-3.77%
Ward 6 Bateman, Kardinya, Murdoch	10,913	2	5,457	4.68%
TOTAL	68,702	12	5,725	

Option 6 – Abolish all Wards

This option involves the removal of all wards and replacement with a no-ward system. Electors would vote for all Councillors and Councillors would represent the entire City of Melville rather a particular ward.

This option would allow for a different number of Councillors to be determined if desired as it eliminates the need for consideration of the Local Government Advisory Board +/- 10% ratio deviation.

Factors such as community of interests, physical and topographical features, economic factors and demographic trends do not need to be considered.

There is no requirement under the *Local Government Act 1995* for a local government to have wards.

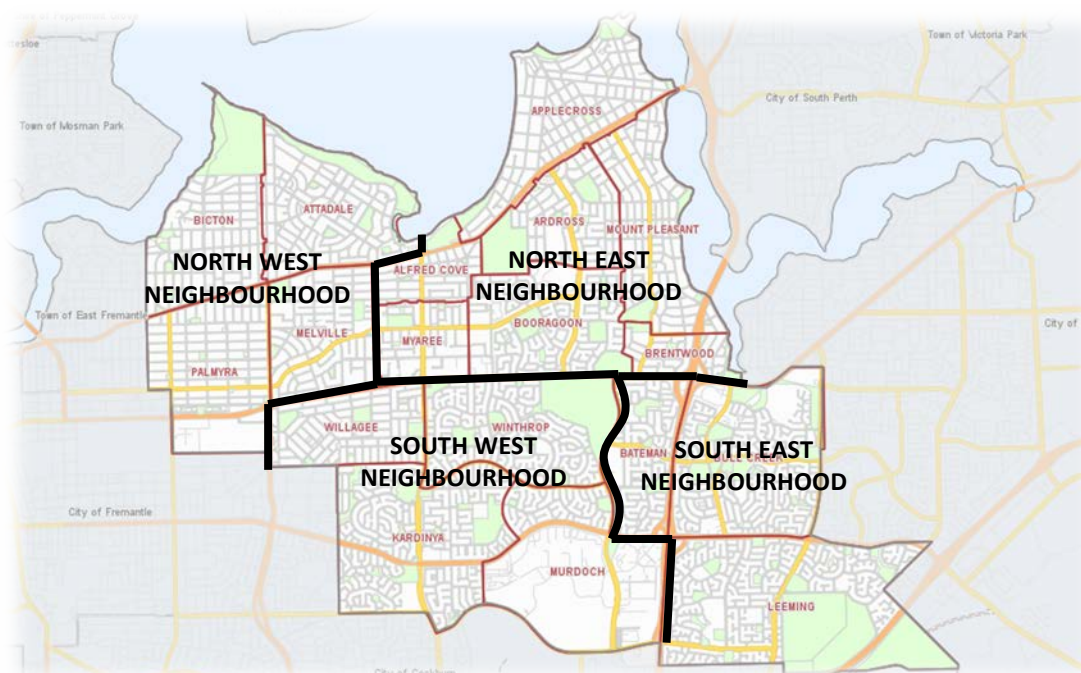
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

Current Structure with Minor Amendment

The option of retaining the current ward structure and ceding a small portion of the University Ward to the City Ward to bring the elector ratio within the accepted ratio deviation limits was considered. This would require dividing a suburb and would be a short term solution as projected growth hotspots are within the Applecross-Mt Pleasant Ward, University Ward, Palmyra-Melville Willagee Ward and in pockets along Canning Highway around the Melville District Centre, Riseley Centre and Canning Bridge precinct.

Neighbourhood Areas

Consideration has been given to the delineation of four wards utilising the existing Neighbourhood Areas, however this option does not meet the LGAB permissible +/- 10% deviation allowances.



Ward	Number of Electors	Twelve Member Council		
	68047	Number of Councillors	Elector Ratios 1:	Ratio Deviation
South East Neighbourhood Bateman, Bull Creek and Leeming	14,012	3	4,671	17.60%
North East Neighbourhood Alfred Cove, Applecross, Ardross, Booragoon, Brentwood, Mount Pleasant and Myaree;	20,469	3	6,823	-20.30%
South West Neighbourhood Kardinya, Murdoch, Willagee and Winthrop	15,657	3	5,219	7.97%
North West Neighbourhood Attadale, Bicton, Melville and Palmyra	17,909	3	5,970	-5.27%
	68,047	12	5,671	

REPRESENTATION

The review will also consider the number of Councillors for each ward in the district.

Section 2.17 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, provides that a Council is to consist of not more than 15 elected members:

“2.17. Members of council

- (1) *If the method of filling the office of mayor or president is election by electors, the council is to consist of-*
 - (a) *the mayor or president; and*
 - (b) *not less than 5 nor more than 14 councillors one of whom is to hold the office of deputy mayor or deputy president in conjunction with his or her office as a councillor.*
- (2) *If the method of filling the office of mayor or president is election by the council, the council is to consist of not less than 6 nor more than 15 councillors of whom -*
 - (a) *one is to hold the office of mayor or president as well as the office of councillor; and*
 - (b) *another is to hold the office of deputy mayor or deputy president as well as the office of councillor.*
- (3) *If the council has 15 councillors and a decision is made under section 2.11(2) to change the method of filling the office of mayor or president to election by electors, the council may, despite subsection (1)(b), continue to have 15 councillors after the decision has effect.”*

ELECTION OF THE MAYOR

Section 2.12A of the *Local Government Act 1995* requires that a local government seeking to change the method of filling the office of Mayor from the election by the electors method to the election by the Council method, is to give local public notice of the proposal and request submissions for a six week period, after which it is to consider the submissions and if it decides to proceed with the proposal, there is to be a poll of the electors of the district on the proposal. The Local Government Advisory Board is to determine the question to be voted on by the electors of the district and prepare a summary of the arguments for each case.

The Mayor of the City of Melville is currently elected by the electors of the district.

NAMING OF WARDS

The names of the wards will also be considered. For example, rather than Bicton-Attadale (which also includes parts of Alfred Cove), it may be deemed appropriate to refer to names of pioneering families, or locality features such as Swan and Canning to denote the river areas, or the names given to areas by indigenous people, or of explorers in the area, native flora or landmarks.

The ward options given in this discussion paper uses generic names and numbers to identify ward proposals and naming options are sought from the community.

PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS

Members of the community are invited to make a written submission about any aspect of the ward boundaries and representation and review and lodge it with the City of Melville:

In Person 10 Almondbury Road, Booragoon

By Post Locked Bag 1, Booragoon WA 6954

By Email submission@melville.wa.gov.au

Thank you for your interest and involvement in City's Ward Boundary Review. The City welcomes your comments that will assist it to make an informed and responsible decision for its community.

A submission form is provided for convenience, however written submissions do not have to be made on this form. All submissions must be received by 5pm on Friday 28 October 2016.

Mayor Russell Aubrey

Dr Shayne Silcox
Chief Executive Officer

APPENDIX 1

ASSESSMENT OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

Below is a range of issues that may be considered as part of the review process, they are not prescriptive or exhaustive:

Reduction in the number of Councillors

Advantages	Disadvantages
Decision making process may be more effective and efficient if the number of Councillors is reduced. It is more timely to ascertain the views of a fewer number of people and the decision making may be easier. There is also more scope for team spirit and cooperation amongst a smaller number of people.	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.
The cost of maintaining Councillors is likely to be reduced.	There is potential for dominance of Council by a particular interest group.
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.	A reduction in the number of Councillors may limit the diversity of interests around the Council table.
Fewer Councillors are more readily identifiable to the community.	Opportunities for community participation in Council affairs may be reduced if there are fewer Councillors for the community to contact.
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.	An increase in the ratio of Councillors to electors may place too many demands on individual Councillors.

Retaining a Ward System

Advantages	Disadvantages
Different sectors of the community can be represented, ensuring a good spread of representation and interests amongst Councillors	Councillors can become too focussed on their own wards, and less focussed on the affairs of other wards and the whole local government.
There is more opportunity for Councillors to have a greater knowledge and interest in the issues of their local ward.	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.
It may be easier for a candidate to be elected if they only need to canvass one ward	The community and Councillors can tend to regard the local government in terms of wards rather than a whole community.
Councillors may be more easily accessible to the electors of the ward they represent.	Ward boundaries may appear to be placed arbitrarily, and many 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 the local government has highly populated urban areas and sparsely populated rural areas.

No Ward system

Advantages	Disadvantages
Councillors are elected by the whole community, not just a section of it. Councillors are, under the Act required to represent the views of all electors of the local government, and make decisions in the best interest of the district as a whole. Knowledge and interest in all areas of the local government's affairs would result, broadening the views beyond the immediate concerns of those in a ward.	Electors may feel that they are not adequately represented if they do not 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.
Members of the community who want to approach a Councillor can speak to any Councillor, rather than only a Councillor who lives locally.	There is a potential for an interest group to dominate Council.
Councillors can use their specialty skills and knowledge for the benefit of the whole local government.	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.
There is balanced representation, with each Councillor representing the whole community.	It may be more difficult and costly for candidates to be elected if they need to canvass the entire local government area.
The election process is much simpler for the community to understand and for the local government to administer.	

APPENDIX 2

Comparison of Metropolitan Local Governments Councillor/Elector Ratio 2015 Elector Data

Local Government	Number of Wards	Number of Councillors		Number of Electors	Elector Ratio 1:
Armadale, City of	7	14	2 per Ward	42,787	3,056
Bassendean, Town of	No Wards	6		10,122	1687
City of Bayswater	4	11	3 Wards with 3, 1 Ward with 2	41,428	3766
Belmont, City of	3	9 + Mayor	3 per Ward	21,070	2341
Cambridge, Town of	2	8 + Mayor	4 per Ward	17,530	219.1
Canning, City of	5	10 + Mayor	2 per Ward	51,742	5174
Claremont, Town of	3	9 + Mayor	3 per Ward	6,836	759
Cockburn, City of	3	9 + Mayor	3 per Ward	61,982	6,886
Cottesloe, Town of	4	8 + Mayor	2 per Ward	5,440	680
East Fremantle, Town of	4	8 + Mayor	2 per Ward	5,198	650
Fremantle, City of	6	12 + Mayor	2 per Ward	19,777	1,648
Gosnells, City of	No Wards	12		65,463	5,455
Joondalup, City of	6	12 + Mayor	2 per Ward	107,391	8,949
Kalamunda, Shire of	4	12	3 per Ward	38,030	3,169
Kwinana, City of	No Wards	8		18,344	2,293
Mandurah, City of	4	12 + Mayor	3 per Ward	50,291	4,191
Melville, City of	6	12 + Mayor	2 per Ward	68,047	5,670
Mosman Park, Town of	2	6 + Mayor	3 per Ward	5,778	963
Mundaring, Shire of	4	12	3 per Ward	25,633	2,136
Nedlands, City of	4	12 + Mayor	3 per Ward	14,879	1,240
Peppermint Grove, Shire of	No Wards	7		1,109	158
Perth, City of	No Wards	8 + Mayor		8,123	1015
Rockingham, City of	4	10	3 Wards with 3, 2 Wards with 2	68,907	6,890
Serpentine-Jarrahdale, City of	3	9	1 Ward with 4, 1 Ward with 3, 1 Ward with 2	13,186	1,465
South Perth, City of	4	8 + Mayor	2 per Ward	26,680	3,335
Stirling, City of	7	14	2 per Ward	133,261	9,517
Subiaco City of,	4	12 + Mayor	3 per Ward	11,121	927
Swan, City of	6	15	4 Wards with 3, 1 Ward with 2, 1 Ward with 1	73,708	4,914
Victoria Park, Town of	2	8 + Mayor	4 per Ward	19,761	2,470
Vincent, City of	2	8 + Mayor	2 per Ward	20,788	2,598
Wanneroo, City of	3	14 + Mayor	2 Wards with 5, 1 Ward with 4	99,053	7,075

Elector figures Source – Office of the Electoral Distribution Commissioners March 2015

SUBMISSION FORM

REVIEW OF WARDS AND REPRESENTATION

1. What is your preferred option for ward boundary/Councillor representation as outlined in this discussion paper is:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Option 1	Current Ward structure (6 Wards with 2 Councillors per ward)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Option 2	Two Wards / 6 Councillors per ward – Total 12 Councillors
<input type="checkbox"/>	Option 2A	Two Wards / 5 Councillors per ward – Total 10 Councillors
<input type="checkbox"/>	Option 3	Three Wards / 4 Councillors per ward – Total 12 Councillors
<input type="checkbox"/>	Option 3A	Three Wards / 3 Councillors per ward – Total of 9 Councillors
<input type="checkbox"/>	Option 4	Four Wards / 3 Councillors per ward – Total of 12 Councillors
<input type="checkbox"/>	Option 5	Revised 6 Wards with 2 Councillors per Ward
<input type="checkbox"/>	Option 6	No-Ward system. Councillors represent entire district

None of the above - I propose the following Ward Boundary/Councillor representation structure:

2. Comments in support of your preferred option:

3. Do you have any suggestions for the Names of Wards

Submitted by:

Name:

Address:

Contact number/email

Thank you for your interest in this review.

Please submit this form:

In Person 10 Almondbury Road, Booragoon

By Post Locked Bag 1, Booragoon WA 6954

By Email submission@melville.wa.gov.au

Submissions must be received by 5pm on Friday 28 October 2016.