

# 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 six 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 **5.00pm on Friday 11 June 2021**. Notice of the review process will be advertised via community newspapers, social media, 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 centre and available electronically via the City's website at

**[joondalup.wa.gov.au](http://joondalup.wa.gov.au)**

**JAMES PEARSON**  
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, not just those electors within their respective ward.

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 remains today:

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

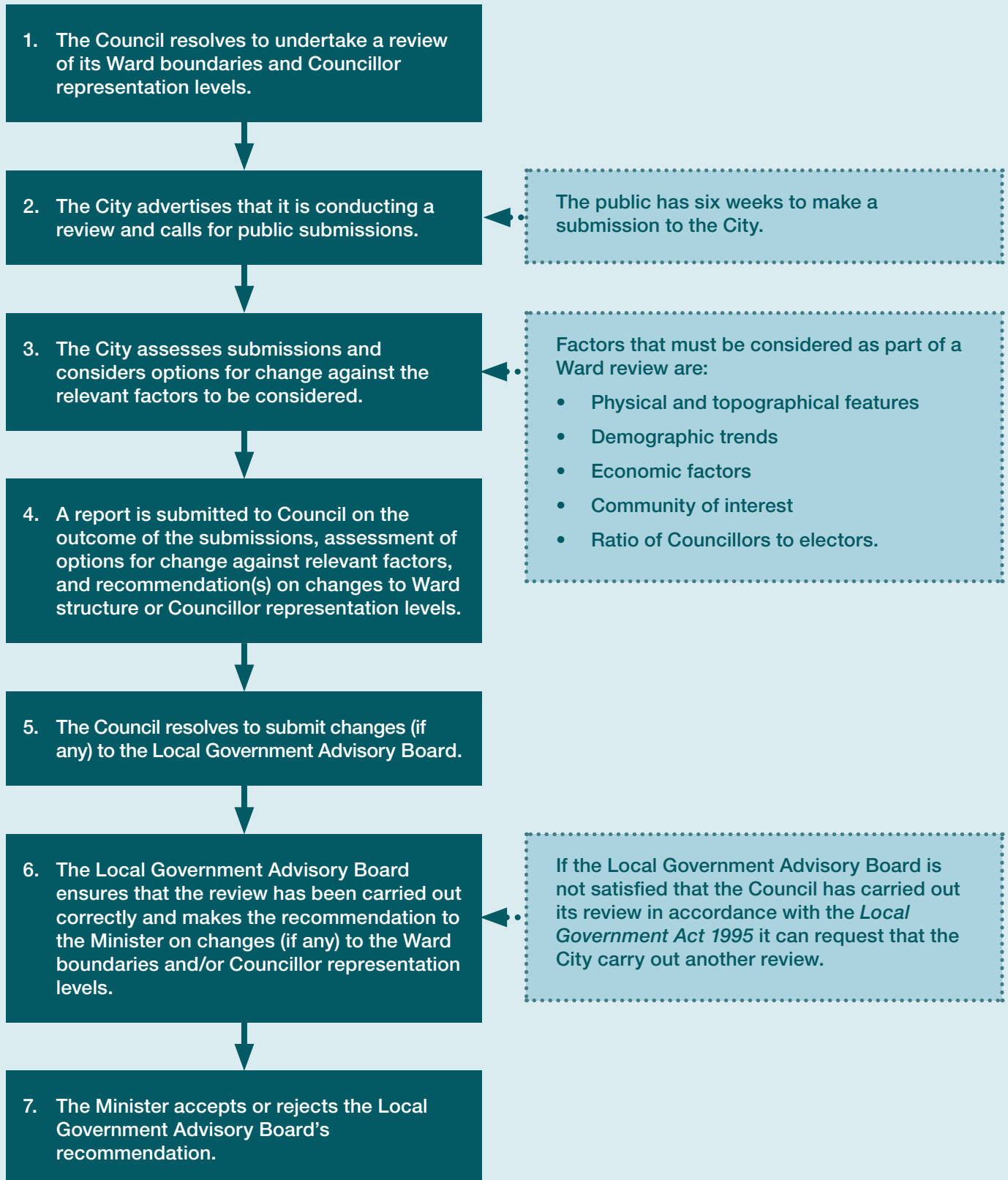
In 2013, the City conducted a further review which maintained the six ward system but resulted in the suburb of Connolly being transferred from the North Ward to the North-Central Ward. That change took effect from the 2015 local government elections.

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 within eight years from its last review. The Act provides the legislative framework for undertaking a review as detailed below. It is

anticipated that any changes to the City of Joondalup ward boundaries, if adopted, may be in place for the 2023 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 (based on the 2019 Local Government Electoral Rolls used for the City of Joondalup elections):

Ward	Suburb (No. Electors)	No. Electors	No. Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation (from ave.)
North Ward	Burns Beach (2,494) Currambine (4,694) Iluka (3,865) Joondalup (5,836) Kinross (4,389) Silent (406)	21,684	2	1 : 10,842	- 16.28%
North-Central Ward	Edgewater (3,166) Connolly (2,699) Heathridge (4,513) Mullaloo (4,235) Ocean Reef (5,789) Silent (317)	20,719	2	1 : 10,360	- 11.11%
Central Ward	Beldon (2,661) Craigie (4,252) Kallaroo (3,828) Woodvale (6,598) Silent (266)	17,605	2	1 : 8,803	5.58%
South-West Ward	Hillarys (8,078) Padbury (5,706) Sorrento (5,756) Silent (346)	19,886	2	1 : 9,943	- 6.65%
South-East Ward	Greenwood (6,880) Kingsley (9,396) Silent (219)	16,495	2	1 : 8,248	11.54%
South Ward	Duncraig (10,984) Marmion (1,705) Warwick (2,608) Silent (201)	15,498	2	1 : 7,749	16.89%
<b>Total</b>		<b>111,887</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 : 9,324</b>	



The percentage ratio deviation shown in the table on page 6, 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 9,324 electors) and the Councillor/elector ratio for each Ward.

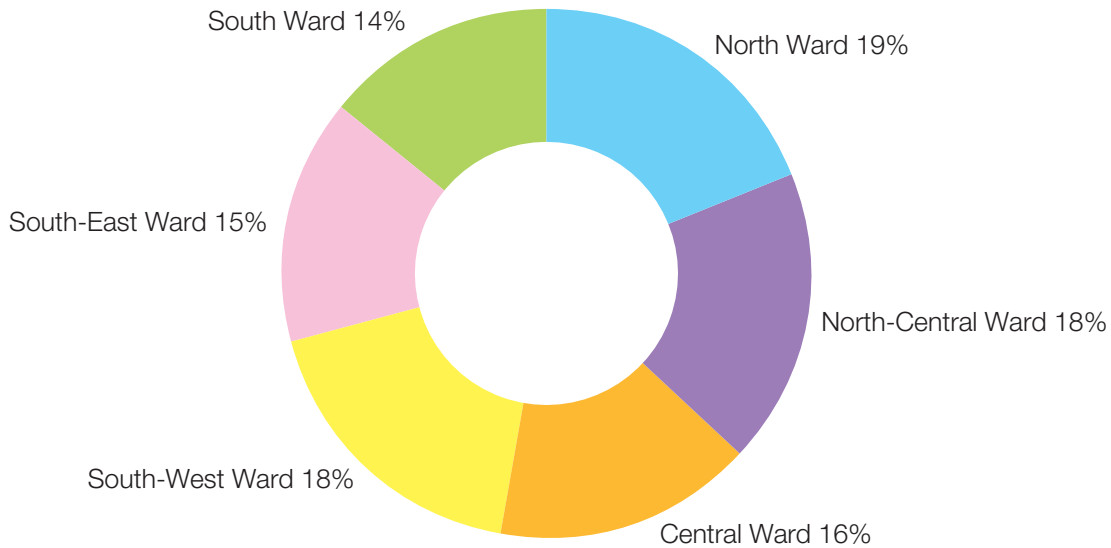
It is expected that a local government will have similar ratios of councillors to electors across the wards of its district, generally falling within a deviation of plus or minus 10%. The percentage ratio deviation is calculated by subtracting the councillor/elector ratio for a ward from the average councillor/elector ratio for the whole district. The result is then divided by the average councillor/elector ratio for the whole district and multiplied by 100 to give a percentage. A negative result indicates that the ward is

under-represented, and a positive result indicates the ward is over-represented.

The data shown demonstrates that there is an imbalance in representation across the City, with both the North Ward as well as the North-Central Ward being under-represented (-16.28% and -11.11% respectively). Both the South-East Ward and South Ward are considered to be over-represented (11.54% and 16.89% respectively), whereas the Central and South-West wards are regarded as having balanced representation within tolerance levels.

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

**Proportion of electors per Ward by percentage (2019)**



The above graph highlights the current percentage of electors in each of the City’s six wards that make up the entire elector base used for the 2019 local government

elections. It details that the North Ward has the greatest number of electors within the district (19%) with the South Ward containing the least (14%).



# Councillor representation at other local governments

As a way of comparison, the following table provides an overview of the current 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	54,885	1 : 3,920
City of Bayswater	4	11	45,984	1 : 4,180
City of Belmont	3	9	24,776	1 : 2,752
City of Canning	5	10	53,900	1 : 5,390
City of Cockburn†	3	9	73,676	1 : 8,186
City of Fremantle†	6	12	22,711	1 : 1,892
City of Gosnells†	No Wards	11	72,692	1 : 6,608
<b>City of Joondalup</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>111,887</b>	<b>1 : 9,324</b>
City of Mandurah†	4	12	61,565	1 : 5,130
City of Melville†	6	12	70,598	1 : 5,883
City of Nedlands†	4	12	15,349	1 : 1,279
City of Perth†	No Wards	8	12,245	1 : 1,530
City of Rockingham	3	11	83,786	1 : 7,616
City of South Perth†	4	12	29,061	1 : 2,422
City of Stirling†	7	14	146,923	1 : 10,495
City of Subiaco†	4	11	11,539	1 : 1,049
City of Swan	5	15	92,394	1 : 6,160
City of Vincent†	2	8	24,192	1 : 3,024
City of Wanneroo†	3	15	125,142	1 : 8,343

**Note:** Other than the City of Joondalup, the number of electors are those only listed on the Residents Roll for each local government and do not include electors on individual local government's non-residents Owners and Occupiers roll.

The above table highlights that the City of Stirling has the highest average Councillor/elector ratio of 1:10,495 in the Perth Metropolitan Area. The City of Joondalup has the second highest Councillor/elector ratio (1:9,324), followed by the City of Wanneroo (1:8,343).

\* WAEC local government enrolment statistics (as at 9 January 2020)

† Local governments with popularly elected Mayors









# 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 2019 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.

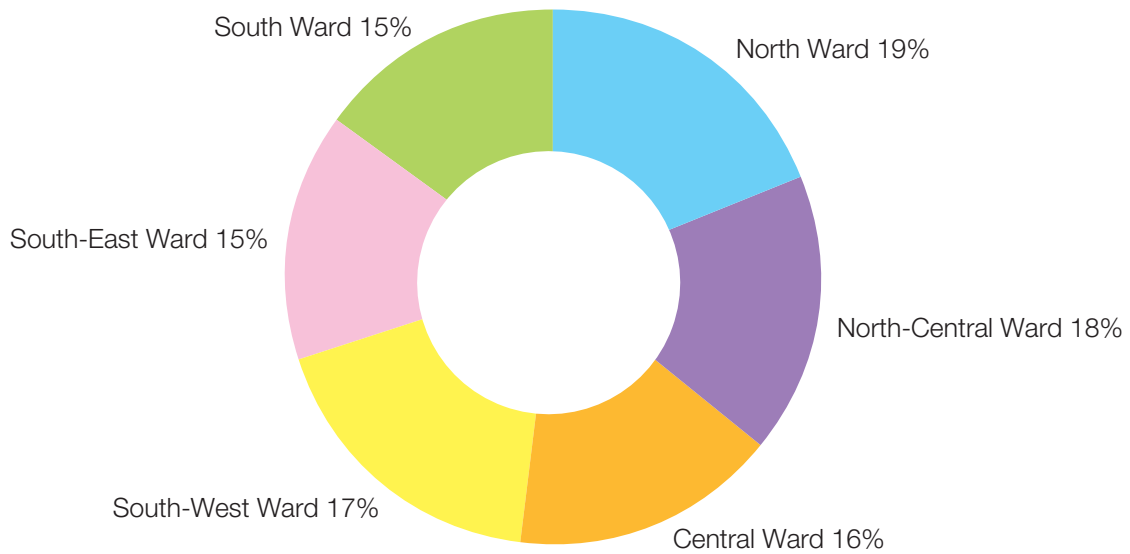
The following table indicates the potential estimated population by suburb and ward in 2029 (being the year of the next review) and the estimated ratio of councillors to electors, should the current ward system and representation levels remain. While only indicative, the table demonstrates the possible growth or decline in Councillor/elector representation ratios in 2029 albeit the number and ratios are relatively static as compared to 2019 elector figures. The table demonstrates City's existing North Ward and South Ward will continue to have a Councillor/elector ratio imbalance (-17.94% and 14.45% respectively) should the current ward structure and Councillor per ward levels remain.

Ward	Suburb (No. Electors)	No. Electors	No. Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation (from ave.)
North Ward	Burns Beach (2,651) Currambine (4,474) Iluka (3,583) Joondalup (6,348) Kinross (4,111) Silent (406)	21,573	2	1 : 10,787	- 17.94%
North-Central Ward	Edgewater (3,210) Connolly (2,313) Heathridge (4,584) Mullaloo (3,888) Ocean Reef (5,493) Silent (317)	19,805	2	1 : 9,903	- 8.28%
Central Ward	Beldon (2,633) Craigie (4,312) Kallaroo (3,634) Woodvale (6,579) Silent (266)	17,424	2	1 : 8,712	4.73%
South-West Ward	Hillarys (7,404) Padbury (5,510) Sorrento (5,663) Silent (347)	18,924	2	1 : 9,462	- 3.45%
South-East Ward	Greenwood (6,976) Kingsley (9,185) Silent (219)	16,380	2	1 : 8,190	10.45%
South Ward	Duncraig (10,942) Marmion (1,635) Warwick (2,870) Silent (201)	15,648	2	1 : 7,824	14.45%
<b>Total</b>		<b>109,754</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 : 9,146</b>	





Estimated proportion of electors per Ward by percentage (2029)



The above graph highlights the predicted percentage of electors in each of the City's six wards based on the 2029 elector estimates. It details that the North Ward will continue to have the greatest number of electors within the district (19%) with the South Ward and South-East Ward containing the least (15%).

Notwithstanding the 2019 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.



# 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 future development of the Ocean Reef Marina and its surrounding precinct could result in approximately 1,000 new residential dwellings being developed and approximately 3,000 to 3,500 new residents. The only other pockets of development remaining are within the suburbs of Burns Beach and Iluka, which will result in limited land releases, but not considered significant from a population and demographic viewpoint.*

*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 2029, will be in the vicinity of 169,535.*

*The City of Joondalup has a slightly older population compared to the Perth Metropolitan Area, with a larger percentage of persons aged between 55-64. The highest proportion of the population is aged between 45-49. The City has a significantly lower proportion of persons aged between 30-34 and has a smaller proportion of people in younger age groups (under 15 years old).*

*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 (2016), 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, 39.7% of total families were couple families with children, and 9.2% were one-parent families, compared with 32.3% and 9.8% 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 16.6% compared to 21.7% in Greater Perth while the proportion of couples without children was 27.9% compared to 25.4% 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 2016, the City had 13,135 registered businesses, the vast majority of which were small businesses. The City of Joondalup's Gross Regional Product was \$6.45 billion in the year ending June 2019. In the 2019 September quarter, the unemployment rate was 3.8%, substantially lower than that of Western Australia and Australia. 30% of the City's working population work within the City of Joondalup.*

*It is acknowledged that COVID-19 will have a significant negative impact on economic activity in 2020. Economic forecasting developed by the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) forecast the following headline estimates to the June Quarter 2020 compared to the 2018/19 fourth quarter average:*

*\* GRP change: -12/4%*

*\* Local job change: -8.3% or 4,362 jobs (-14.1% or 7,425 jobs including JobKeeper payment recipients)*

*\* Employed resident change: -9.4% (-14.5% including JobKeeper recipients)*

*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 Ocean Reef, 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), HBF Arena, 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. The future development of the Ocean Reef Marina precinct will also see economic and development opportunities for the City of Joondalup as a whole.*

*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 Board expects a balanced representation ratio 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 109,754 electors by the year 2029; 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 be in the vicinity of 7,740.*

*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. However it cannot be determined with any surety what increase or decrease in population will occur for the next review.*



# 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** of 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** of 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.

## Increasing the number of Councillors

At this time, the City is not proposing to increase the number of councillors on the City of Joondalup Council and is suggesting the current number of 12 be maintained regardless of what ward structure is ultimately decided. However, an increase in councillor numbers may be an option that is put forward by members of public as part of the public feedback period and will therefore be considered as part of the review process.

## 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.







# 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.

Due to the current imbalance in the City's current Ward Structure, it is not being put forward as an option to retain as part of this Discussion Paper.

**Option One:** Create six new Wards considering potential population growth and its effect on Councillor/elector ratios. There would be two Councillors per Ward.

**Option Two:** Create six new Wards considering potential population growth and its effect on Councillor/elector ratios. There would be two Councillors per Ward. This option has a greater north-south orientation as compared to Option One.

**Option Three:** 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 Four:** Create three new Wards with more distinctive north and south suburb groupings and considering community of interest factors, potential population growth and its effect on Councillor/elector ratios. There would be four Councillors per Ward.

**Option Five:** Create four new Wards with more distinctive north and south suburb groupings and considering community of interest factors, potential population growth and its effect on Councillor/elector ratios. There would be three Councillors per Ward.

**Option Six:** No Ward System.

It should be noted that due to the inability to confirm the address details of silent electors, elector numbers have been excluded from the options being presented in this discussion paper. However, it is not anticipated that the inclusion of silent elector numbers will significantly alter the councillor/elector ratios presented in each option.

The options detailed in this Discussion Paper have been provided 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 obtained by contacting the City on **9400 4509** or via the Community Consultation section of the City's website at **joondalup.wa.gov.au**

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, Brad Sillence** on **9400 4509**, fax **9400 4583** or via email at **info@joondalup.wa.gov.au**

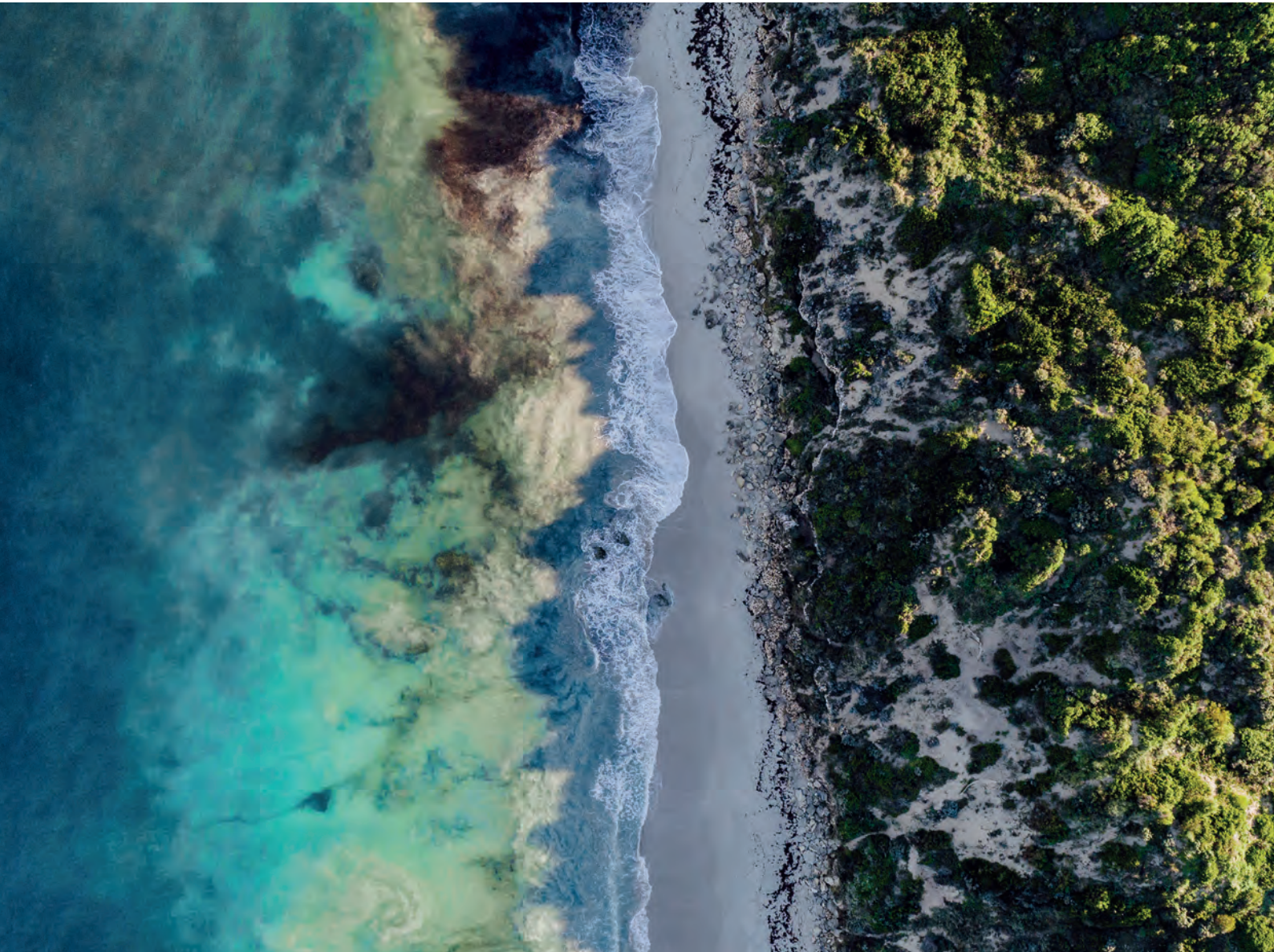
Submissions must be received by the City, no later than **5.00pm, Friday 11 June 2021**.

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**

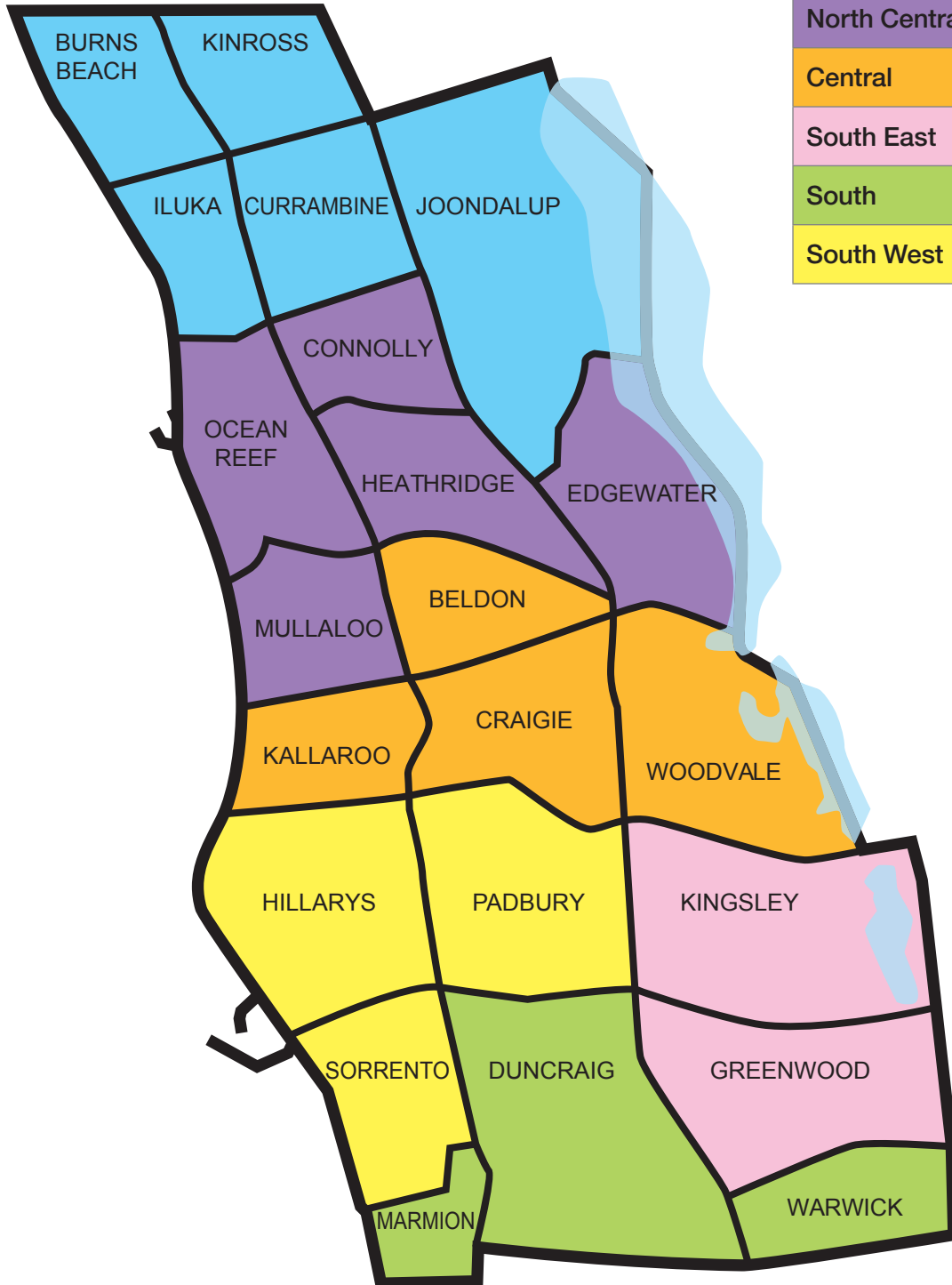




# Appendix 1 – Current Ward Structure and Possible Ward Options with Councillor : Elector Ratios



# Current Ward Structure

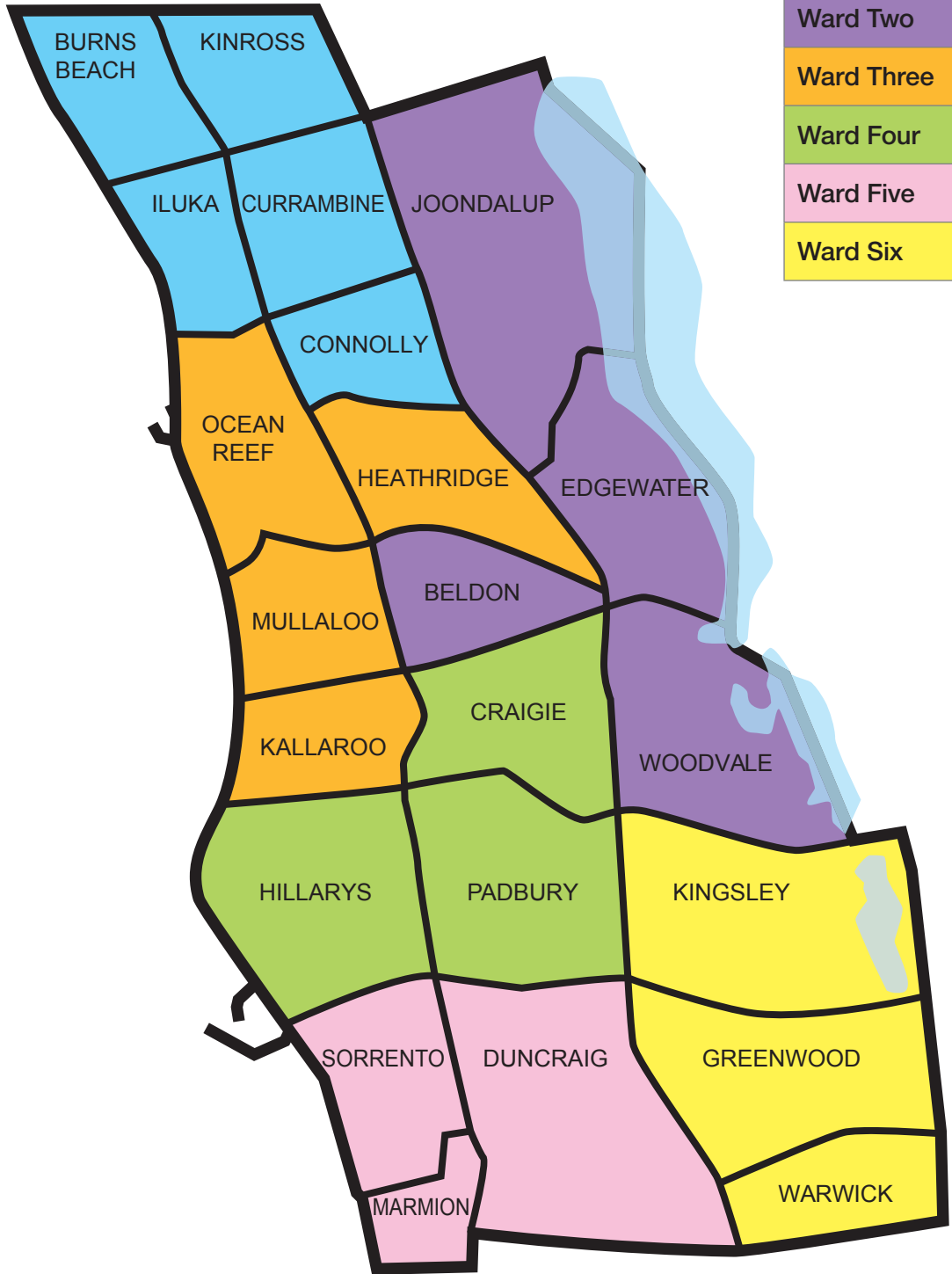


Ward	Current	2029
North	21,684	21,573
North Central	20,719	19,805
Central	17,605	17,424
South East	16,495	16,380
South	15,498	15,648
South West	19,886	18,924



# Option One

## Six Wards, Two Councillors per Ward

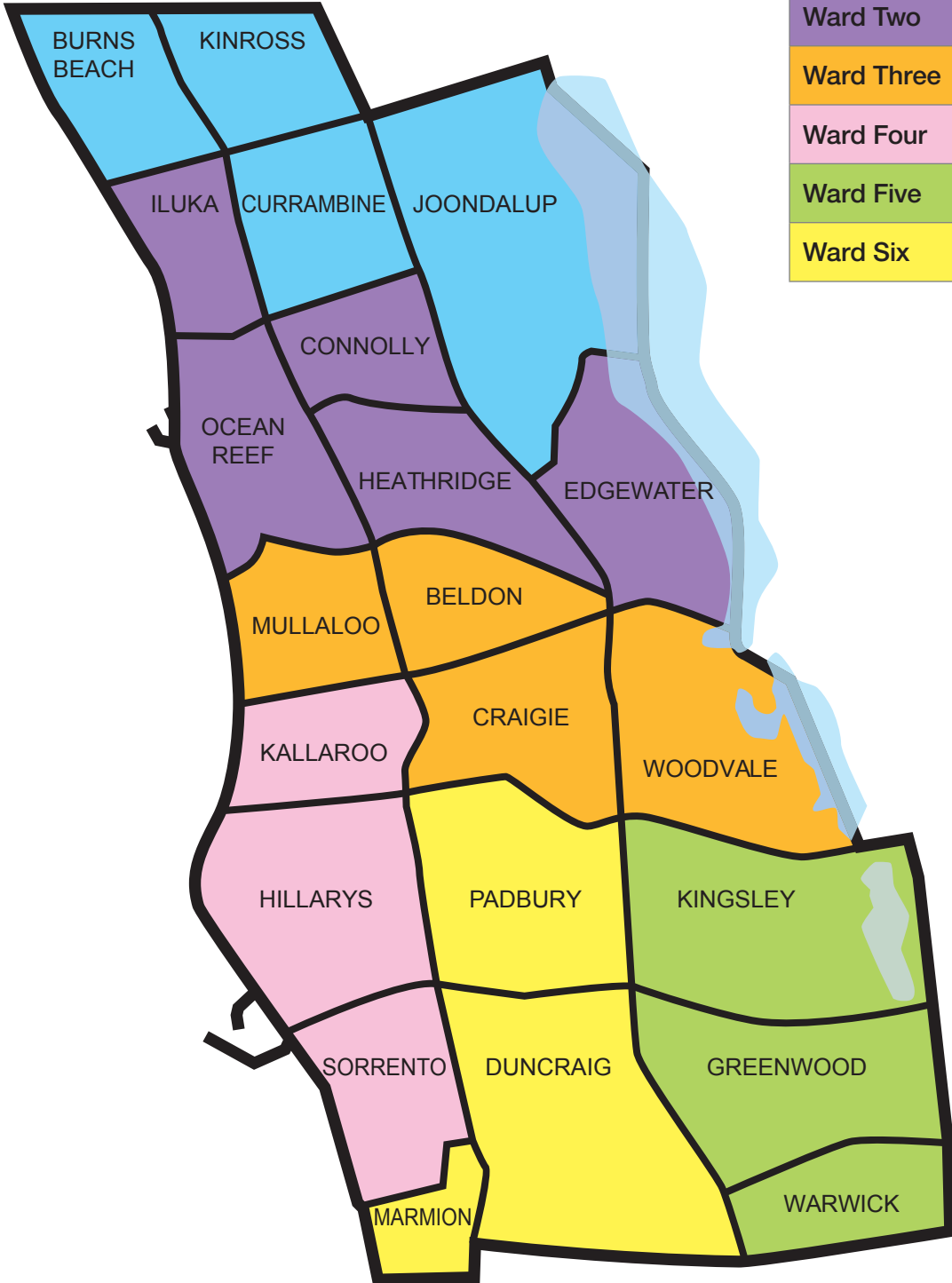


Ward	Current	2029
Ward One	18,141	17,132
Ward Two	18,261	18,770
Ward Three	18,365	17,599
Ward Four	18,036	17,226
Ward Five	18,445	18,240
Ward Six	18,884	19,031

<b>Option One</b> (Six Wards, Two Councillors per Ward)			<b>Current 2019</b> (No silent electors included in option)					<b>Predicted 2029</b> (No silent electors included in option)				
Suburb	No. of Electors	Total Electors	No. of Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation	No. of Electors	Total Electors	No. of Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation		
<b>Ward One</b>	Burns Beach	2,494	2	9,071	1.17%	2,651	17,132	2	8,566	4.82%		
	Iluka	3,865				3,583						
	Currumbine	4,694				4,474						
	Connolly	2,699				2,313						
	Kinross	4,389				4,111						
<b>Ward Two</b>	Joondalup	5,836	2	9,131	0.51%	6,348	18,770	2	9,385	-4.28%		
	Edgewater	3,166				3,210						
	Woodvale	6,598				6,579						
	Beldon	2,661				2,633						
	Heathridge	4,513				4,584						
<b>Ward Three</b>	Mullaloo	4,235	2	9,183	-0.05%	3,888	17,599	2	8,800	2.23%		
	Ocean Reef	5,789				5,493						
	Kallaroo	3,828				3,634						
	Hillarys	8,078				7,404						
	Craigie	4,252				4,312						
<b>Ward Four</b>	Padbury	5,706	2	9,018	1.74%	5,510	17,226	2	8,613	4.30%		
	Sorrento	5,756				5,663						
	Marmion	1,705				1,635						
	Duncraig	10,984				10,942						
	Kingsley	9,396				9,185						
<b>Ward Five</b>	Greenwood	6,880	2	9,442	-2.88%	6,976	19,031	2	9,516	-5.73%		
	Warwick	2,608				2,870						
		<b>110,132</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9,178</b>		<b>107,998</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9,000</b>				

# Option Two

## Six Wards, Two Councillors per Ward



Ward	Current	2029
Ward One	17,413	17,584
Ward Two	20,032	19,183
Ward Three	17,746	17,412
Ward Four	17,662	16,701
Ward Five	18,884	19,031
Ward Six	18,395	18,087

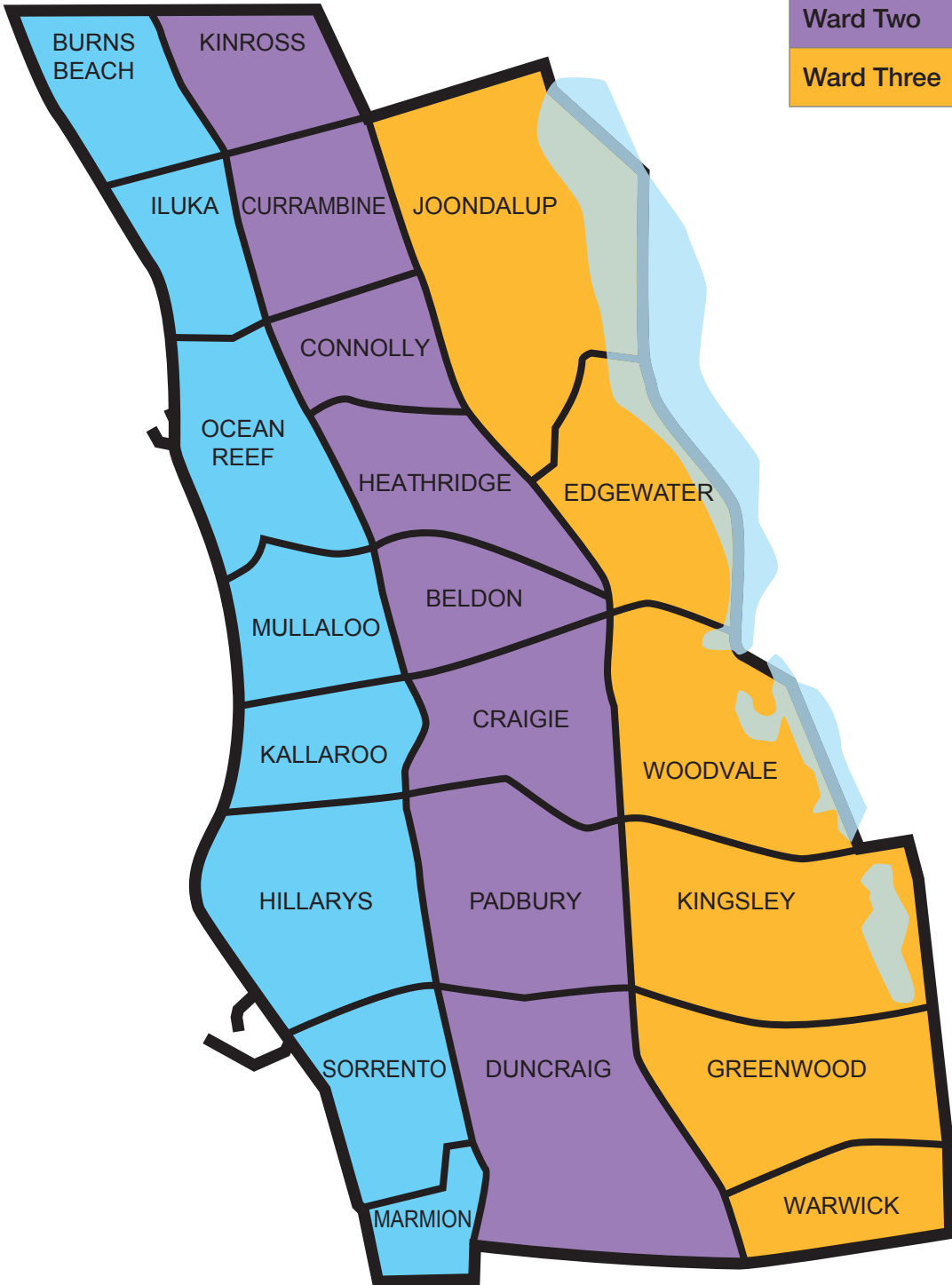


<b>Option Two</b> (Six Wards, Two Councillors per Ward)		Current 2019 (No silent electors included in option)					Predicted 2029 (No silent electors included in option)				
		Suburb	No. of Electors	Total Electors	No. of Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation	No. of Electors	Total Electors	No. of Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio
<b>Ward One</b>	Burns Beach	2,494	17,413	2	8,707	5.13%	2,651	17,584	2	8,792	2.31%
	Kinross	4,389					4,111				
	Currambine	4,694					4,474				
	Joondalup	5,836					6,348				
<b>Ward Two</b>	Iluka	3,865	20,032	2	10,016	-9.13%	3,583	19,183	2	9,592	-6.57%
	Ocean Reef	5,789					5,493				
	Connolly	2,699					2,313				
	Heathridge	4,513					4,584				
<b>Ward Three</b>	Edgewater	3,166	17,746	2	8,873	3.32%	3,210	17,412	2	8,706	3.26%
	Mullaloo	4,235					3,888				
	Beldon	2,661					2,633				
	Craigie	4,252					4,312				
<b>Ward Four</b>	Woodvale	6,598	17,662	2	8,831	3.78%	6,579	16,701	2	8,351	7.21%
	Kallaroo	3,828					3,634				
	Hillarys	8,078					7,404				
	Sorrento	5,756					5,663				
<b>Ward Five</b>	Kingsley	9,396	18,884	2	9,442	-2.88%	9,185	19,031	2	9,516	-5.73%
	Greenwood	6,880					6,976				
	Warwick	2,608					2,870				
<b>Ward Six</b>	Padbury	5,706	18,395	2	9,198	-0.22%	5,510	18,087	2	9,044	-0.49%
	Duncraig	10,984					10,942				
	Marmion	1,705					1,635				
			<b>110,132</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9,178</b>		<b>107,998</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9,000</b>		

# Option Three

Three Wards, Four Councillors per Ward

Ward	Current	2029
Ward One	35,750	33,951
Ward Two	39,898	38,879
Ward Three	34,484	35,168



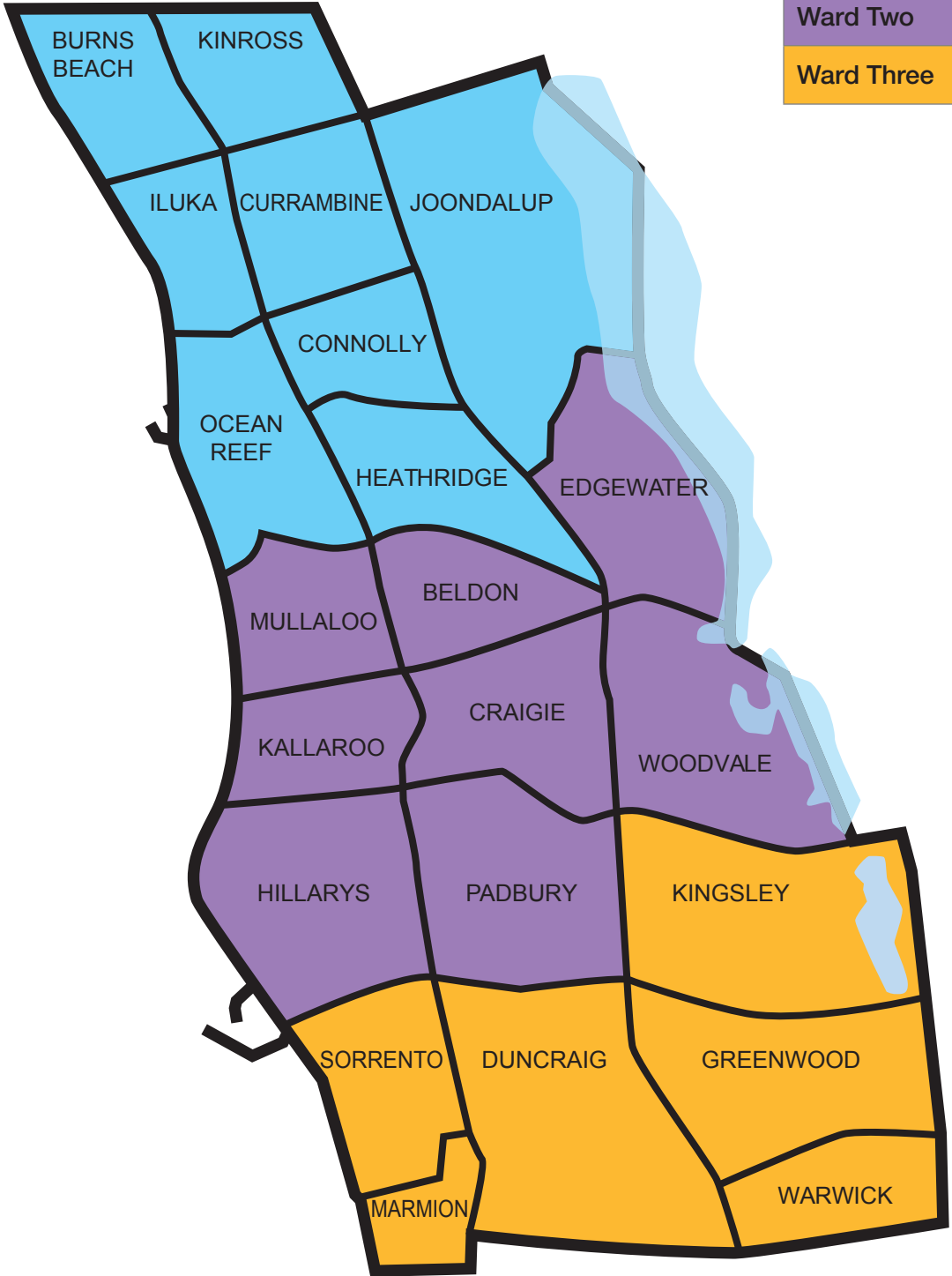


<b>Option Three</b> (Six Wards, Two Councillors per Ward)			<b>Current 2019</b> (No silent electors included in option)					<b>Predicted 2029</b> (No silent electors included in option)							
Suburb	No. of Electors	Total Electors	No. of Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation	No. of Electors	Total Electors	No. of Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation					
<b>Ward One</b>	Burns Beach	2,494	35,750	8,938	2.62%	2,651	33,951	4	8,488	5.69%					
	Iluka	3,865				3,583									
	Ocean Reef	5,789				5,493									
	Mullaloo	4,235				3,888									
	Kallaroo	3,828				3,634									
	Hillarys	8,078				7,404									
	Sorrento	5,756				5,663									
	Marmion	1,705				1,635									
	Kinross	4,389				4,111									
	Currambine	4,694				4,474									
<b>Ward Two</b>	Connolly	2,699	39,898	9,975	-8.68%	2,313	38,879	4	9,720	-8.00%					
	Heathridge	4,513				4,584									
	Beldon	2,661				2,633									
	Craigie	4,252				4,312									
	Padbury	5,706				5,510									
	Duncraig	10,984				10,942									
	Joondalup	5,836				6,348									
	Edgewater	3,166				3,210									
	Woodvale	6,598				6,579									
	Kingsley	9,396				9,185									
<b>Ward Three</b>	Greenwood	6,880	34,484	8,621	6.07%	6,976	35,168	4	8,792	2.31%					
	Warwick	2,608				2,870									
						<b>110,132</b>					<b>12</b>	<b>9,178</b>	<b>107,998</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9,000</b>

# Option Four

## Three Wards, Four Councillors per Ward

Ward	Current	2029
Ward One	34,279	33,557
Ward Two	38,524	37,170
Ward Three	37,329	37,271

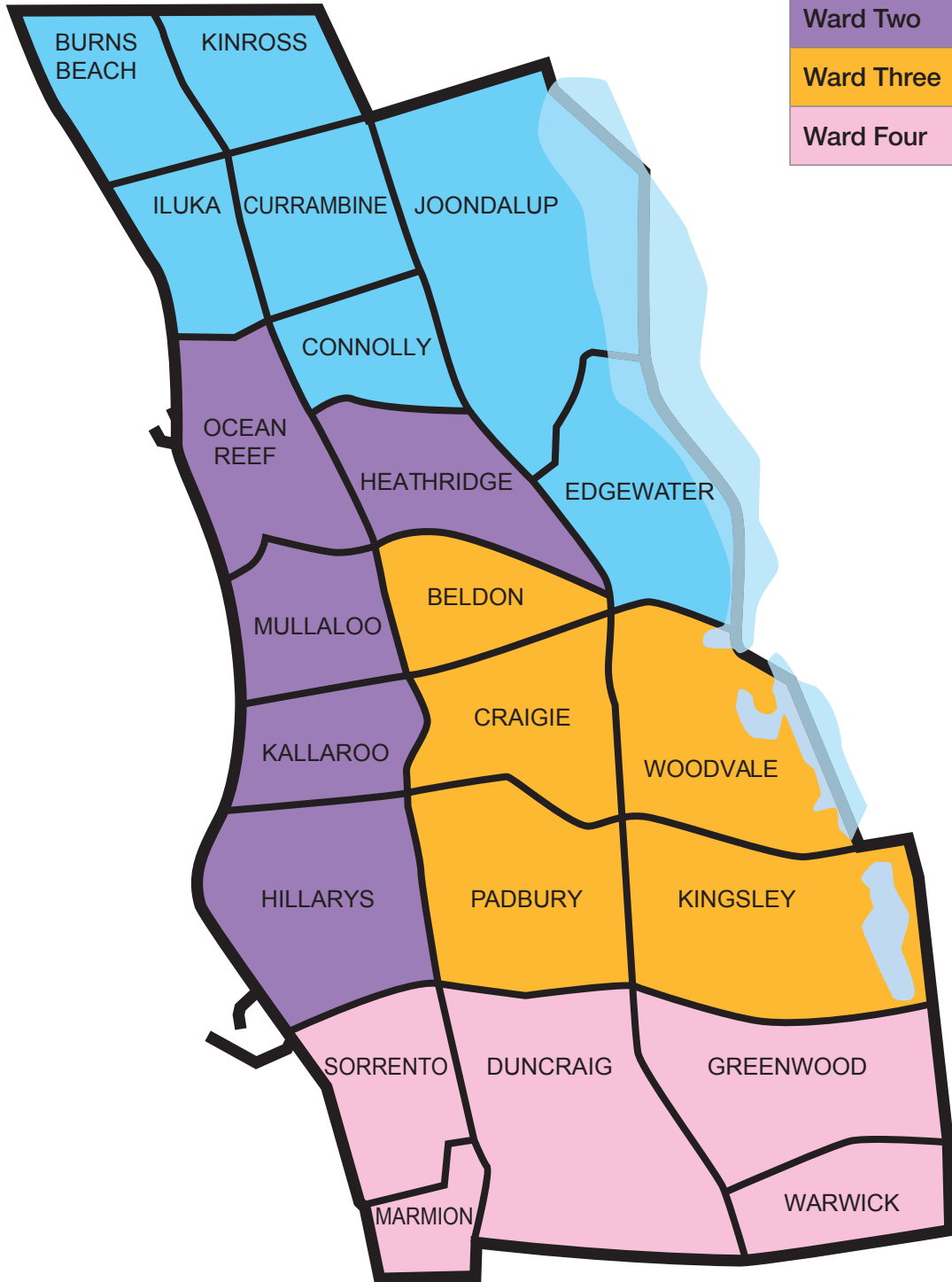






# Option Five

Four Wards, Three Councillors per Ward



Ward	Current	2029
Ward One	27,143	26,690
Ward Two	26,443	25,003
Ward Three	28,613	28,219
Ward Four	27,933	28,086

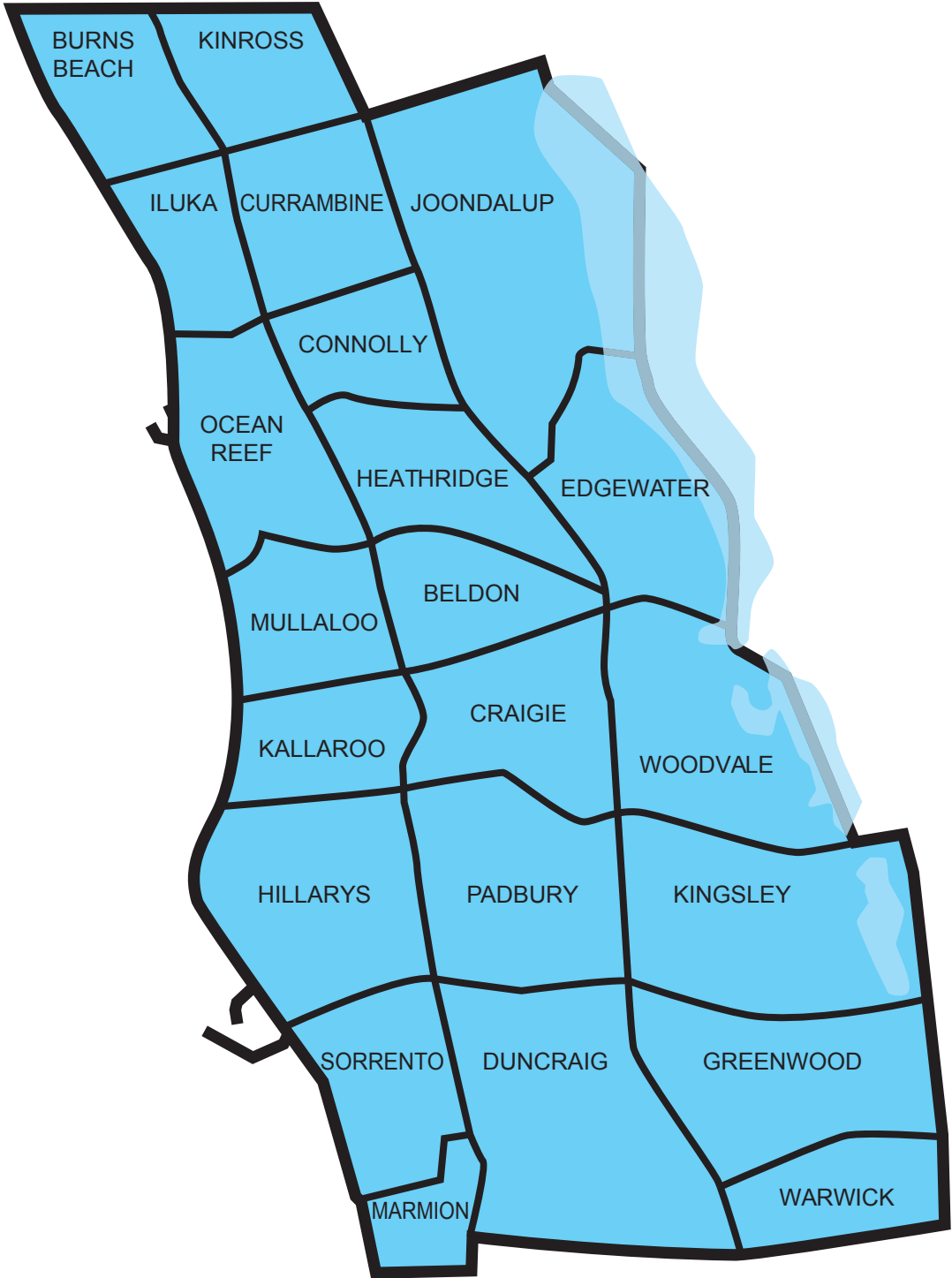
<b>Option Five</b> (Four Wards, Two Councillors per Ward)			Current 2019 (No silent electors included in option)					Predicted 2029 (No silent electors included in option)				
			Suburb	No. of Electors	Total Electors	No. of Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation	No. of Electors	Total Electors	No. of Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio
<b>Ward One</b>	Burns Beach	2,494	27,143	3	9,048	1.42%	2,651	26,690	3	8,897	1.15%	
	Iluka	3,865					3,583					
	Kinross	4,389					4,111					
	Currambine	4,694					4,474					
	Connolly	2,699					2,313					
	Joondalup	5,836					6,348					
Edgewater	3,166	3,210										
<b>Ward Two</b>	Ocean Reef	5,789	26,443	3	8,814	3.96%	5,493	25,003	3	8,334	7.39%	
	Mullaloo	4,235					3,888					
	Kallaroo	3,828					3,634					
	Hillarys	8,078					7,404					
	Heathridge	4,513					4,584					
	Beldon	2,661					2,633					
<b>Ward Three</b>	Craigie	4,252	28,613	3	9,538	-3.92%	4,312	28,219	3	9,406	-4.52%	
	Padbury	5,706					5,510					
	Woodvale	6,598					6,579					
	Kingsley	9,396					9,185					
	Sorrento	5,756					5,663					
	Marmion	1,705					1,635					
<b>Ward Four</b>	Duncraig	10,984	27,933	3	9,311	-1.45%	10,942	28,086	3	9,362	-4.02%	
	Greenwood	6,880					6,976					
	Warwick	2,608					2,870					
			<b>110,132</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9,178</b>		<b>107,998</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9,000</b>			



# Option Six

## No Wards

Ward	Current	2029
Whole City	110,132	107,998







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**[joondalup.wa.gov.au](http://joondalup.wa.gov.au)**



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