



FOREWORD

Local Government Biennial Elections were conducted on 1 May 1999, for the second time under the *Local Government Act 1995*. Thirty-four local governments decided to ask the Electoral Commissioner to be responsible for the conduct of their elections. Seven of these councils had their elections conducted by the Western Australian Electoral Commission in 1997, one council, the City of Albany, was having its inaugural election, while the remaining 26 councils made the decision for the first time.

Of these 34 councils, representing 584,961 electors, eight were electing their mayor and three others were also conducting referendums or polls, all by postal ballot.

The voter turnout of 42% in contested elections was very pleasing and gives an indication of the benefits of the postal voting process. Participation in Local Government elections is an important part of the democratic process. I expect an even greater involvement at the next biennial elections on 5 May 2001.

The view has been expressed that postal voting is too expensive. The major advantage of postal elections is that greater participation leads to more representative local government. The cost will not be as low as in-person election because every elector is posted a package of election materials and asked to vote. More, in fact, do vote than in attendance elections and as such, cost on a per capita basis is a more legitimate figure for comparison purposes.

It will take time for electors to become accustomed to the new system and perceive local government as an area of administration in which they can be involved. The Western Australian Electoral Commission is using its expertise in both electoral administration and community awareness to implement this government initiative.

With the significant increase in the number of elections conducted this year I want to acknowledge the efforts of all Commission staff involved in the election process. The assistance and co-operation provided by the staff of local governments involved is also very much appreciated.

Dr K W Evans
ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER

10 September 1999

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995*, postal elections must be conducted under the direction of the Electoral Commissioner. This removes direct responsibility from the Chief Executive Officer of the local government, enabling greater impartiality of the electoral process and allowing council staff to focus on council business.

The Western Australian Electoral Commissioner was asked to conduct postal elections for 34 local governments during the 1999 Local Government elections. At the close of nominations, 30 districts proceeded to election. Referendums or polls were also conducted for three of these districts. Seven of the districts had previously engaged the Western Australian Electoral Commissioner to conduct their elections.

1.1 Election Timetable

The *Local Government Act 1995* prescribes various deadlines and milestones for the performance of election tasks. Both the Electoral Commission and the Local Governments have legislative obligations in postal elections and these must be met on time. A copy of the timetable appears in section 4 of the report.

1.2 Returning Officers

The Returning Officers employed by the Western Australian Electoral Commission were already experienced in electoral processes. They received specific training in local government election procedures.

1.3 Electoral Rolls

The Western Australian Electoral Commission is responsible for the provision of residents' rolls to all councils holding elections, whether the elections are postal or in-person.

Local governments selecting postal voting must provide the Electoral Commission with a copy of their owners' and occupiers' roll no less than 36 days before the election. Because of the need for accurate postal addresses in a postal election, the electoral roll needs to be provided in a certain data format that is common to both the Local Government and the Electoral Commission. While the format is not complex, it is very important that it is followed. This enables the electronic merging of the two sets of data to form a combined postal roll, which is then used for the mail-out.

1.4 Advertising

The *Local Government Act 1995* requires the placement of four advertisements for a contested election. The Electoral Commission co-ordinated the placement of these advertisements in conjunction with the Western Australian Municipal Association (WAMA).

The Electoral Commission also offered discretionary promotional advertising to councils with a view to raising awareness and increasing voter participation. Most councils took advantage of this, and shared costs of advertisements in *The West Australian* and community newspapers. The City of Albany also used radio advertising to promote its inaugural elections.



1.5 Election Packages

Election packages as prescribed in the Act, were designed and customised with district logos and contact details as required. They were printed and loaded by **Zipform** under contract to the Western Australian Electoral Commission and despatched by **Australia Post**.

1.6 Checking of Postal Votes

Returned voting packages were opened and the electors' signatures checked, then barcoded details were scanned to mark the electors off the roll. An amendment to the *Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997* greatly improved the efficiency of the system. Once the elector certificates have been detached, ballot paper envelopes can now be opened prior to election day. Ballot papers were removed, without inspection and under strict security, and placed into sealed ballot boxes. These were couriered to the polling place on election day. Counting of votes proceeded at 6.00pm on election day, immediately after the close of poll.

1.7 Postal Vote Checking Centres

A centre was set up in the Electoral Commission's building to check packages returned for metropolitan districts. Two country districts, Ashburton and Dandaragan, also decided to have their checking and counting carried out in Perth to minimise the costs.

Districts in the South West Region used a common venue in Bunbury for checking and counting as a cost-saving measure. Centres were also established in Albany and Kalgoorlie.

1.8 Counting

Local government elections are counted using the first-past-the-post method. If there are only one or two vacancies, these elections are counted manually. With multi-member vacancies such as the Shire of Collie, where there were thirteen vacancies, it was necessary to count the votes using data entry operators and a computer program in order to complete the count in a reasonable time.

1.9 Participation

Average participation in the 1999 Local Government Postal Elections was 42%. This compares favourably with past years and represents twice the average turnout figures for in-person elections. Participation ranged from 73% in Dandaragan to 37% in Kwinana.

1.10 Costs

Local government elections are conducted on a cost-recovery basis, as provided for by the *Local Government Act 1995*. At many of the discussions the Electoral Commissioner held with Local Government Chief Executive Officers during the latter half of 1998 the issue of cost was raised. As a consequence, the Commission made every effort to keep costs low and introduced the following cost-saving measures:

- centralising of processing in the metropolitan area;



- a regional operation in the South West;
- country local governments having the postal votes checked and counts conducted in Perth.

These served to minimise costs for many councils. The average cost per elector was \$2.31, with costs ranging from \$1.98 to \$4.77. In 1997, the average cost per elector was \$2.54.

1.11 Comparative Statistics 1997-1999 Local Government Elections

	May 97	May 99
Local Government Districts	8	34
Ward Vacancies	20	130
Contested Ward Vacancies	16	82
Mayoral Vacancies	1	8
Contested Mayoral Vacancies	1	7
Referendums/polls	0	3
Candidates	88	374
Enrolled Electors in wards with vacancies	172,623	584,961
Election Packages Despatched	154,580	476,599
Postal Vote Packages Returned	71,277	199,596
Rejected Packages	1,171	3,879
Rejection %	1.6%	1.9%
Range of Participation	41% to 60%	33% to 77%
Average Participation	46%	42%
Average Cost per Elector	\$2.54	\$2.31

Table 1: Comparative Statistics 1997 - 1999 Local Government Elections

1.12 Recommendations

Recommendation 1

The time between close of nominations and election day be extended by 2 weeks.

Recommendation 2

The declaration on the electors certificate on the ballot paper flap require a signature and date only, if the name appears elsewhere on the certificate.

Recommendation 3

The necessity for Polling Places to be open on a Saturday in a postal election be examined.



2. INTRODUCTION

The Western Australian Electoral Commission has had an increased role in the conduct of Local Government postal elections in recent years. The *City of Perth Restructuring Act 1993* and the *Local Government Act 1995* prescribed that the Electoral Commissioner conducts postal elections on behalf of local governments.

Any council may conduct its own election as an attendance ballot or ask the Electoral Commissioner to conduct an attendance ballot on its behalf. There must be initial agreement from the Electoral Commissioner and then approval by a two-thirds majority of council to conduct elections by the postal method.

The Act also provides for the conduct of polls or referendums in conjunction with biennial elections in certain circumstances. Three councils in 1999 asked the Electoral Commissioner to conduct a referendum or poll in conjunction with their election.

The *Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997* cover specific details relating to statutory forms and particular aspects of the conduct of an election. Copies of the legislation are available from the State Law Publisher or may be viewed on the Internet at www.slp.wa.gov.au or www.austlii.edu.au.

From the initial four elections conducted in 1995, the Commission's involvement has increased to 34 councils, representing approximately 60% of eligible electors in Western Australia. All but one of the councils that opted for postal voting in 1995 and 1997, have continued to do so. They are listed below:

1995/97	City of Armadale City of Bunbury Town of Cambridge City of Melville	City of Perth Town of Victoria Park Town of Vincent
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They were joined by the following 27 councils from both metropolitan and country areas.

1999	City of Albany Shire of Ashburton Shire of Augusta-Margaret River Town of Bassendean City of Belmont Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes Shire of Busselton Shire of Capel Town of Claremont Shire of Collie Shire of Dandaragan Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup Shire of Gnowangerup Shire of Kalamunda	City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder Town of Kwinana Shire of Lake Grace Shire of Mount Marshall Shire of Murray Shire of Nannup Shire of Plantagenet City of Rockingham Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale City of South Perth City of Stirling City of Subiaco Shire of Swan
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The Shires of Capel, Gnowangerup, Lake Grace and Mount Marshall did not proceed to election as either sufficient nominations were received or vacancies were not contested.

This report provides a brief description of the processes involved in the conduct of these elections and includes a summary of the results.



3. ELECTION TIMETABLE

The timetable for local government elections is outlined in the *Local Government Act 1995*. The dates for significant events in the election process are counted back from polling day, the first Saturday in May every two years. These dates are fixed, so advanced planning and preparation can be carried out before each event. The dates for the 1999 Local Government Postal Elections are provided in the table below.

Date	Procedure	Section of the LG Act and Regulations
10 February	Last date for council to decide if the election is to be postal.	s.4.20(5), s.4.61(2)
10 February	Last date for Electoral Commissioner to be made responsible for the election.	s.4.20
20 February to 6 March	Chief Executive Officer of local government to give Statewide public notice of close of enrolments.	s.4.39(1) & (2)
8 March	Chief Executive Officer to advise Electoral Commissioner of the need to prepare a residents' roll.	s.4.40(1)
8 March to 19 March	Returning Officer to call for nominations between these dates.	s.4.47(1)
12 March	Close of enrolments 5.00pm for residents' and owners' and occupiers' rolls.	s.4.39(1)
18 March	Nominations open.	s.4.49(a)
26 March	Last day for preparation of owners' and occupiers' rolls and certification of these rolls by the Chief Executive Officer.	s.4.41(1) & (2)
26 March	Last day for residents' roll to be completed and certified by the Electoral Commissioner and forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer.	s.4.40(2)
1 April	Last day for withdrawal of nominations. Nominations close at 4.00pm.	s.4.49(a), s.4.53(2a)
1 April	Returning Officer to announce names of candidates as soon as possible after 4.00pm.	s.4.54
4 April	Printing and compilation of voting packages commenced.	s.4.71(c), R.44
9 April	Last day for consolidation of rolls.	s.4.43(3)
12 April	Statewide public notice of election by Returning Officer.	s.4.64(1)
15-16 April	Voting packages despatched.	
19 April	Electors may apply for replacement postal voting package.	s.4.71(c), R.45
19 April	Electors may apply for provisional postal voting package.	s.4.71(c), R.46
1 May*	Polling day. Counting commences after 6.00pm.	s.4.72
Finalisation of results	Election results and terms of office declared. Results published on 3 May 1999.	s.4.77, s.4.79, s.4.84

Table 2: Election Timetable

*Note: Ashburton and Dandaragan ballots were counted in Perth on Tuesday, 4 May 1999, by arrangement with the respective councils. Results were published on 7 May 1999.



4. INITIATIVES

As part of the ongoing improvement sought by the Western Australian Electoral Commission a number of initiatives were devised to make postal voting a more cost-effective option for councils.

4.1 South West Regional Initiative

Eight councils, members of the South West (WA) Local Government Association, decided to have all postal vote checking and counting conducted at a central location in the regional centre of Bunbury. This enabled smaller districts, which would have had to pay higher per capita fixed election costs (such as advertising and staffing), to reduce costs.

One Returning Officer was responsible for all eight councils, saving on Returning Officer hours and presenting a co-ordinated approach. A Deputy Returning Officer was appointed for each district to accept nominations and provide a local contact point. The economies of scale of centralised processes and facilities and the multi-skilling of staff resulted in cost savings to the smaller councils.

4.2 Local Checking of Votes in Large Country Centres

Postal vote checking centres were set up in Albany and Kalgoorlie to reduce mail delivery times and enable localised checking and counting.

4.3 Checking and Counting in Perth for Small Shires

Ashburton and Dandaragan decided to have their votes counted in Perth on the Tuesday following the election. This was an effective cost-saving measure as experienced Commission staff conducted the count and there were no travelling, training and set-up costs.

5. ELECTORAL ROLLS

In a postal election, it is essential to have electoral rolls with correct full names and full postal addresses so that ballot papers can be mailed to electors. The rolls produced for the elections were:

- the residents' roll, extracted from the State Electoral Roll and certified by the Electoral Commissioner
- the owners' and occupiers' roll, produced by the local government and certified by the Chief Executive Officer
- the combined postal roll, a consolidation of the names and postal addresses on the two rolls, excluding duplicate entries, produced by the local government
- the full consolidated roll, containing postal addresses and property entitlements, produced by local governments.

5.1 Residents' Roll

Following the close of enrolments for the local government elections on Friday, 12 March at 5.00pm, and following the processing of all enrolment claims received, residents' rolls were downloaded from the State Electoral Roll with the names and postal addresses of eligible electors and certified by the Electoral Commissioner.



5.2 Owners' and Occupiers' Roll

Owners' and occupiers' rolls closed at 5pm on Friday, 12 March 1999. These rolls had to be checked and were then certified by the Chief Executive Officer by 26 March 1999.

5.2.1 Data Standards

Copies of the Commission's data exchange standards were sent to local governments between late 1998 and early 1999, to assist them to create their rolls in a format suitable for consolidation with the residents' roll. In some cases Commission staff assisted local governments in preparing their owners' and occupiers' rolls in the required format.

5.3 Consolidated Postal Rolls

The Chief Executive Officers of the respective local governments were responsible for the creation of the consolidated postal rolls. Declarations guaranteeing the confidentiality of the date of birth data were signed by the Chief Executive Officers of all participating local governments and the residents' roll was sent on disk to each local government for combining with the owners' and occupiers' roll. The consolidated postal rolls were forwarded to the Electoral Commission on disk.

Local governments experienced difficulties in identifying duplicates for two main reasons:

- the date of birth was not always available on the owners' and occupiers' rolls despite it being required on the enrolment form; and
- due to computerised checking, non-standard formats, such as 'Road' instead of 'Rd', meant that similar details could not always be accurately matched.

The rolls for most of the 30 local governments were returned at least once due to problems including duplications, incorrect address formats and missing or invalid information. Other problems were caused by the data not being provided in the correct format or not having the correct number of fields, as set out in the data exchange standards.

Special procedures were established for setting up the data for the consolidated roll in situations where there was both a council and mayoral or referendum ballot. The procedures ensured that electors entitled to vote in more than one ward received one package for each ward in which they could vote but only received one mayoral ballot paper or referendum ballot paper.

Local government staff are involved in the process of consolidating an election roll only infrequently and expertise in this area is quickly lost after an election. The Commission is anticipating being able to offer a postal roll consolidation service in the future. This service would free local government staff from a time-consuming process that bears little connection with their usual duties and is carried out only occasionally. The creation of rolls is core business for the Electoral Commission and the task would be performed by trained staff, thereby saving time and money.



5.4 Candidates' Rolls

Under the *Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997* candidates and councillors are entitled to receive one free copy of the electoral roll. The Commission provided residents' rolls to councillors and candidates where requested by the local government whilst the local government Chief Executive Officers arranged for copies of owners' and occupiers' roll to be made available. In some local governments the Chief Executive Officer made consolidated rolls available to members of council and candidates.

Some candidates expressed an interest in receiving rolls in street order rather than alphabetical order. The feasibility of providing this information in postal elections is being investigated.

6. ADVERTISING

6.1 Statutory Advertising

The *Local Government Act 1995* provides for the placement of four statutory advertisements. The nature of the advertisements and the dates on which they appeared in *The West Australian* are provided below:

Notice of Close of Enrolments (s4.39 (2))	24 February 1999
Call for Nominations (s4.47 (1))	10 March 1999
Returning Officer's Notice of Election (s4.64 (1))	12 April 1999
Notice of Results (s4.77)	3 May 1999

In certain circumstances, such as all positions filled unopposed, the results appeared with the third statutory advertisement.

6.2 Discretionary Advertising

Councils were offered the opportunity to place promotional advertisements in local papers.

The Western Australian Electoral Commission contracted **303 Advertising** to design the copy and place the advertisements.

Advertisements were placed in both *The West Australian* and community newspapers.

Impressions, a public relations firm, was also engaged as part of the contract, to provide media releases at strategic stages throughout the election campaign.



Figure 1: Local Government Election Advertisement



6.3 Internet

The Electoral Commission's Internet pages were re-developed and substantially expanded prior to the opening of nominations for the elections. Each participating local government had a visual presence on the site in terms of logo, address and link to its home page.

People visiting the site could view a broad range of electoral information, including:

- key dates and deadlines for the election
- how-to-vote information
- previous postal voting election results
- lists of candidates (after close of nominations), Returning Officers and local government addresses

Importantly, for the first time, the majority of election results were available to the public on the Internet on election night. This provided information to many people who in the past would have only received these results in the following days through newspapers.

Positive feedback on the amount of detailed and up-to-date information and the user friendliness of the site was received throughout the election period from local governments, candidates and members of the general public.



Figure 2: Local Government Postal Election results on the Western Australian Electoral Commission website.



7. PUBLICATIONS

7.1 Manuals and Forms

The rules, regulations and guidelines for Returning Officers, candidates and scrutineers were set out in manuals produced for the elections, along with a guide to the formality rules for marking ballot papers. These publications were provided to candidates and their scrutineers to assist them at the count.

The Department of Local Government supplied the Electoral Commission with copies of its own publication, *A Candidates Guide to Standing for Council*, which was also available for candidates.

The *Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997* provide 23 forms to be used for various electoral functions under the *Local Government Act 1995*. Additional forms were also developed by the Western Australian Electoral Commission to assist in the administration of the elections.



Figure 3: Local Government Election Publications

8. RETURNING OFFICERS AND STAFF

8.1 Returning Officers

With a substantial rise in the number of requests from local governments for the conduct of postal ballots by the Electoral Commissioner, additional staff were recruited to act as Returning Officers.

This included Electoral Commission staff as well as people who had worked previously on state and non-parliamentary elections. A number of these staff had local government experience. All Returning Officers were provided with specific training about Local Government Elections.



The Returning Officers and the districts they represented are listed in the following table.

Local Government	Returning Officer	Local Government	Returning Officer
City of Albany	Christine Palfrey	City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder	John Manning
City of Armadale	Kenneth Bird	Town of Kwinana	Hermie Cray
Shire of Ashburton	James O'Neill	Shire of Lake Grace	John Tonkin
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	Phillip Richards	City of Melville	Greg Rickie
Town of Bassendean	Isla Macphail	Shire of Mount Marshall	William Shephard
City of Belmont	Neville Gates	Shire of Murray	Jennifer Shiner
Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes	Phillip Richards	Shire of Nannup	Phillip Richards
City of Bunbury	Phillip Richards	City of Perth	Justin Harbord
Shire of Busselton	Phillip Richards	Shire of Plantagenet	Margaret Jacobs
Town of Cambridge	Helena Kadmos	City of Rockingham	Richard Stevenson
Shire of Capel	Phillip Richards	Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale	Helen Johnston
Town of Claremont	Ronald Camp	City of South Perth	Peter Rutherford
Shire of Collie	Phillip Richards	City of Stirling	Robert Southern
Shire of Dandaragan	John Tonkin	City of Subiaco	Milton Rundle
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	Phillip Richards	Shire of Swan	Adrian Malkovic
Shire of Gnowangerup	Wendy Gordon	Town of Victoria Park	Peter McDonagh
Shire of Kalamunda	David Hocken	Town of Vincent	Lorraine Cody

Table 3: Returning Officers

8.2 Administrative Staff

Conducting the 1999 elections was a major activity of the Western Australian Electoral Commission. Consequently all staff at the Commission participated in the overall success of these elections.

As the majority of local government election processes are labour-intensive there was a need to employ a large number of casual staff to complete all the necessary tasks. Staff were drawn from a number of areas including local governments, the Western Australian Electoral Commission and the Commission's pool of State General Election staff.

9. NOMINATIONS

Nominations advertised in *The West Australian* newspaper on 10 March 1999, opened on 18 March 1999 and closed at 4.00pm on 1 April 1999.

9.1 Receipt of Nominations and Profiles

Candidate nominations and profiles were received throughout the nomination period. The profiles were checked by the Returning Officers. One copy was displayed on the Council noticeboard and the original forwarded to the Electoral Commission to be prepared for printing in a standardised format. Maximising the number of profiles on one sheet reduced costs for printing and loading.



Returning Officers were present at the local government offices for the two hours prior to the close of nominations at 4.00pm on Thursday, 1 April 1999, to accept final nominations from candidates. They announced the names of candidates and conducted the draws for ballot paper position as soon as possible after the close of nominations. This was followed by an information session, designed to explain the processes involved in a postal election.

The rules and sections of the regulations relating to candidates and scrutineers were discussed. Copies of the manuals were available for candidates at this meeting. Candidates were also given information on the procedures for the postal vote checking centre and the counting locations.

9.2 Uncontested Wards

There were no nominations in two districts leaving a vacancy in one ward for each district.

District	Ward	Term
Ashburton	Ashburton	4 years
Mount Marshall	Cleary	4 years

Table 4: Wards for which no nominations were received

There were two vacancies in the Borden ward of the Shire of Gnowangerup. No nominations were received for the two-year term.

An extraordinary election was subsequently held for each vacancy, as required by the legislation.

9.3 Candidates

A total of 374 candidates nominated for 216 vacancies. Of these, 352 candidates nominated for 208 councillor vacancies and 22 candidates nominated for 8 mayoral vacancies in the remaining 30 districts that participated in the 1999 Local Government Postal elections. Fifty-nine of the councillor candidates were elected unopposed and one mayoral candidate was elected unopposed, in the City of Melville. Please refer to Appendix 12 for details.



9.4 Candidate Statistics

The table below provides summary candidate statistics for the 1999 Local Government Biennial Postal Elections.

	Councillor	Mayor	Total
Vacancies	212	8	220
Vacancies Filled Unopposed	59	1	60
Vacancies Uncontested	4	0	4
Vacancies Contested	149	7	156
Total Candidates at Close of Nominations	352	22	374
Male Candidates	261	18	279
Female Candidates	91	4	95
Vacancies Elected Unopposed	59	1	60
Male Candidates Elected Unopposed	42	0	42
Female Candidates Elected Unopposed	17	1	18
Total Candidates in Contested Elections	292	21	313
Male Candidates in Contested Elections	219	18	237
Female Candidates in Contested Elections	73	3	76
Total Candidates Elected	208	8	216
Males Elected	148	5	153
Females Elected	60	3	63
Male Candidates Elected in Contested Elections	106	5	111
Female Candidates Elected in Contested Elections	43	2	45
Sitting Councillors/Mayors Re-Nominating	139	6	145
Sitting Councillors/Mayors not Re-Nominating	48	0	48
Total Sitting Councillors/Mayors Re-Elected	120	4	124
Sitting Councillors/Mayors Re-elected in Contested Elections	75	3	78
Sitting Councillors/Mayors Re-elected Unopposed	45	1	46
Sitting Councillors/Mayors not Re-elected	19	2	21

Table 5: Summary Candidate Statistics



9.5 Gender

The following graphs show the percentage of candidates nominating and elected by gender.

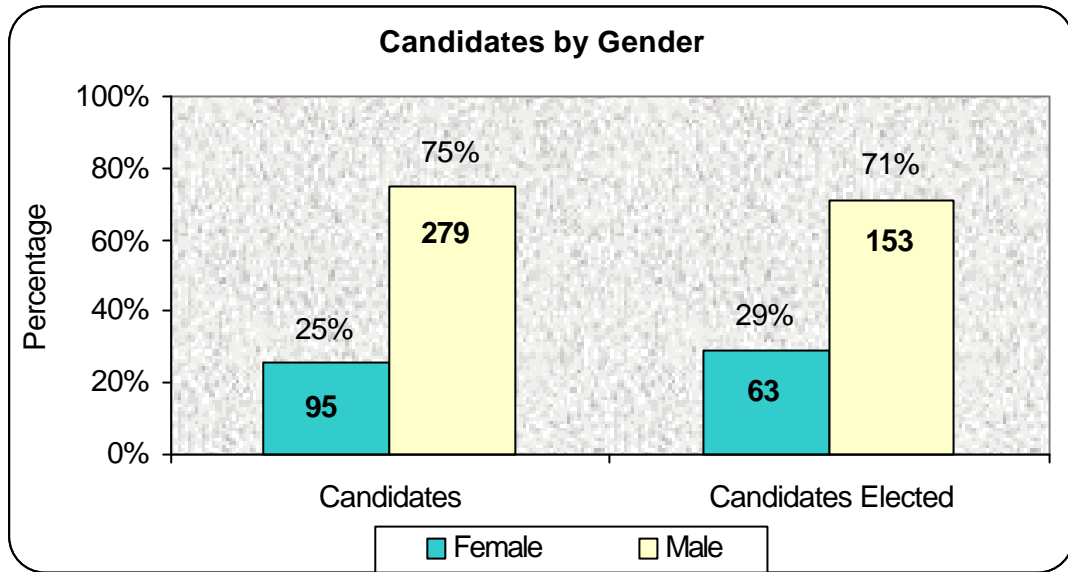


Chart 2: Candidates by Gender

A greater percentage of female candidates were elected relative to the proportion nominating.

9.6 Age

The following graph shows the range of ages for candidates nominating and being elected in postal elections.

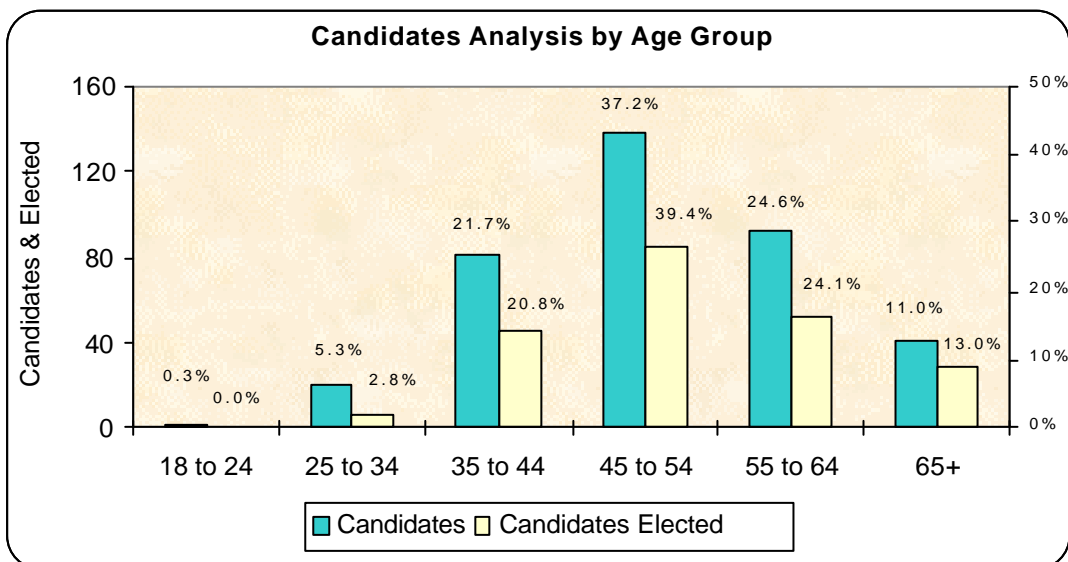


Chart 3: Candidates by Age Group

The average age of local government candidates in postal elections was 51, with ages ranging from 23 to 93. This is similar to the 1997 figures, where the average was 49. The age range in 1997 was 33 to 70.



9.7 Sitting Members

Of the 374 candidates who nominated for elections, 145 were sitting councillors (39%).

Of the 216 vacancies filled, sitting councillors constituted 57% (124 positions) while other candidates filled 92 vacancies (43%).

86% of the sitting candidates were re-elected. The table below gives full details:

Candidates	Total	% of Total	Elected	% Elected	Not elected	% Not elected
Sitting	145	39	124	86%	21	14%
Not sitting	229	61	92	40%	137	60%

Table 6: A comparison of the electoral success of sitting and non-sitting members

The recognition obtained from holding office appears to have served sitting councillors well, with the majority that were seeking re-election being successful.

10. ELECTION PACKAGES

10.1 Election Package Design

The design of the package used for the 1997 elections was revised, and new concepts for the design of the ballot paper envelope were tested with a number of envelope manufacturers. **Zipform** was contracted by the Electoral Commission to arrange the production, printing and despatch of the election packages.

A package comprised six separate parts:

1. Information brochure
2. A profile of up to 150 words about each candidate with an optional photograph
3. Ballot paper
4. Ballot paper envelope with an elector's certificate, containing a declaration of identity by the elector as a removable flap
5. Despatch envelope
6. Reply paid return envelope.

10.1.1 Information Brochures

The information brochure was designed with a customer focus and written in plain English. It contained information about the election, instructions and contact names and addresses for each district. Each local government also had its crest printed on the brochures sent to its electors. Brief instructions in a range of community languages were also included.

10.1.2 Candidate Profiles

A standard template was designed to ensure that four profiles could fit onto a single page. The wording was checked to ensure that candidates complied with regulations. A team of staff from the Commission proofed the profiles for each district, ward and mayoral election. The final copy was e-mailed to the printing contractor.



10.1.3 Ballot Paper Envelopes

A standard envelope was used for all districts. The elector's certificate was printed as a flap, which could be sliced off using an automatic letter opener. The design of this flap enabled the elector's address to be visible in the window of the despatch envelope and incorporated a form which electors could complete to notify a change of address. This was used by a large number of electors.


IMPORTANT: This form must be signed or your vote will NOT be counted	
YOUR VOTE IS SECRET	
Please DO NOT tear off this flap. The Elector's Certificate will be checked and then the flap will be detached before the ballot paper envelope is opened.	
 311000002	
ELECTOR'S CERTIFICATE Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1987, reg. 42(1)(b) Making a false statement is an offence. I declare that the attached ballot paper envelope contains my ballot paper(s). ▼ Elector must sign here ▼	
Signature of Elector	Date / /
CHANGED YOUR NAME OR RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS? Please supply details below.	
Name	
New residential address	
Postcode	

Figure 4: The flap on the ballot paper envelope

10.1.4 Despatch Envelopes

The envelopes had a large window to allow the barcode as well as the elector's information to be viewed. The local government logo was included on the envelope and the address of the Commission was provided for the return of unclaimed mail.

10.2 Election Package Despatch

The packages are customised for each local government. With around 500,000 packages going out to 82 wards, this was a major operation. To complete it in the two weeks between the close of nominations and the despatch was a considerable achievement, made more difficult because the Easter weekend intervened.

The two weeks available under the current provision is not considered sufficient and will be inadequate if many more local governments are involved in postal elections in 2001.

Packages were produced for each ward. A high level of quality control was undertaken to ensure that each elector received the correct package.

10.2.1 Despatch and Return Period

A minimum two week period is allowed for the return of ballot papers to allow for any delays in despatch or return and giving consideration to those electors living in remote locations. Most electors receive their packages a day after posting and approximately half of all electors return their packages within the first 3-4 days.

The four weeks currently provided between close of nominations and election day means packages are despatched about 2 weeks before election day. This is a tight time frame for country local governments where mail service is not daily.



Recommendation 1

The time between close of nominations and election day be extended by 2 weeks.

11. REPLACEMENT AND PROVISIONAL PACKAGES

Electors who had lost, spoilt, misplaced or claimed not to have received their election package, or part of it, could claim a replacement of all or part of their package. If an elector had been omitted from the roll in error he or she could claim a provisional vote. Statistics on the number of replacement and provisional votes issued in each ward are provided at Appendix 4.

11.1 Replacement Packages

Replacement packages could be claimed either by visiting the local government offices or the Electoral Commission, or by making a request for an application form over the telephone. Replacement ballot papers were also issued to those electors making the appropriate declaration. The number of replacement profiles, brochures or return envelopes issued were not recorded as they did not affect the secrecy or security of the ballot. These materials were simply handed out to electors upon request.

While this represented an additional workload for local government staff, who had to issue the appropriate forms and complete the paper work, the numbers were low in comparison with the number of electors. A total of 1233 replacement packages or ballot papers were issued for the 30 local governments conducting elections, an average of 41.

11.2 Provisional Packages

Provisional packages were only issued if electors were omitted inadvertently from the residents' or owners' and occupiers' rolls and therefore not included in the consolidated postal rolls.

Because the *Local Government Act 1995* requires electors to have enrolled, not simply to have been eligible to enrol before the close of the roll, only 156 provisional votes were issued.



12. RETURN OF PACKAGES

12.1 National Mutual Centre Perth (now AXA Centre)

The first floor at the National Mutual Centre was selected to accommodate the Metropolitan Postal Voting Checking Centre owing to its central location, security and its accessibility for visitors and Australia Post vehicles delivering mail. It was in the same building as the Western Australian Electoral Commission offices, which assisted with communications during the checking process.

In order to undertake the checking of postal votes returned from the metropolitan local governments it was decided to divide them into five groups based on the estimated number of voters as shown in Table 1.

District	Mayor	Wards	Estimated Voters	Actual Voters
1 Stirling		5	60,139 60,139	42,498 42,498
2 Melville Rockingham		4 3	32,065 19,545 51,610	21,413 19,916 41,329
3 Armadale Kalamunda Swan		4 4 4	15,945 15,662 18,000 49,607	9,494 12,040 19,214 40,748
4 Bassendean Belmont Kwinana South Perth Victoria Park		3 4 1 3 2	5,659 9,267 7,093 12,000 8,593 42,612	4,759 9,986 5,352 11,957 9,079 41,133
5 Cambridge Claremont Murray Perth Serpentine Subiaco Vincent	1 1 1	2 2 1 1 2 3 2	8,543 3,007 2,260 3,352 3,040 5,429 9,137 34,768	8,615 1,897 1,391 3,486 2,788 3,490 9,412 31,079
TOTALS	5	50	238,736	196,787

Table 7: Table of Districts Groups for Postal Vote Checking for Metropolitan districts at the Perth Centre

Five large conference rooms were used to house the separate local government groups as shown in Table 1, above. A remaining conference room was set up as a central mail receiving area to store incoming trays of mail delivered by Australia Post. A reception desk was set up to attend to visitor enquiries and maintain statistics on a personal computer.



Rooms were secured each evening and the mail distribution area was secured at all times. A key to provide access to all rooms was given only to supervisors and the Centre Manager to ensure security was maintained.

Mail was delivered by Australia Post at approximately 8.30am each day through to Saturday, 1 May 1999 (Election Day) except Sunday 25 April (Anzac Day) and the public holiday on Monday, 26 April. The number of postal votes received each day was recorded by Australia Post and is shown in the graph below, with a district summary at Appendix 5.

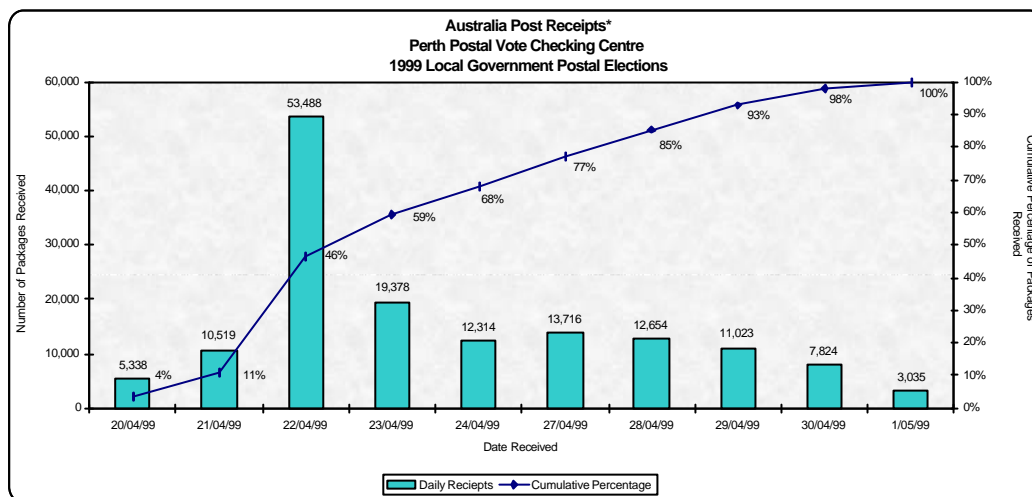


Chart 4: Postal Vote Package Receipts from Australia Post

* The above figures from Australia Post are only indicative of the number of packages scanned on a daily basis. The figures do not include packages that were handed in.

It is evident from the figures that following a trend set in previous elections, nearly 60% of all packages ultimately returned were returned by Friday, 23 April, the end of the first week following the mail-out. This information is useful for individual councils, as strategies can be put in place after the first week to further advertise their election if it is evident that there will be a low turnout.

12.2 South West Italian Club, Bunbury

Eight members of the South West (WA) Local Government Association participated in a regional process to achieve cost savings through economies of scale. The participating local governments comprised:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Augusta-Margaret River ▪ Bridgetown-Greenbushes ▪ Bunbury ▪ Busselton | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capel ▪ Collie ▪ Donnybrook-Balingup ▪ Nannup |
|--|--|

The South West Italian Club's ballroom in White Street Bunbury was selected to accommodate the South West Regional Postal Voting Checking Centre due to its size, central location, and its accessibility for visitors and Australia Post vehicles delivering mail. No wards in the Capel district proceeded to an election.

Processing commenced on Wednesday, 28 April, with mail being delivered by Australia Post at approximately 9.00am daily through to Saturday, 1 May 1999.



The number of postal votes received each day is shown in the graph below, with a district summary at Appendix 5.

The appendix and graph reveal that approximately 56% of packages were returned by Friday, 23 April, the end of the first week of the mail-out.

The following graph shows the ratio of return of receipts as recorded by Australia Post.

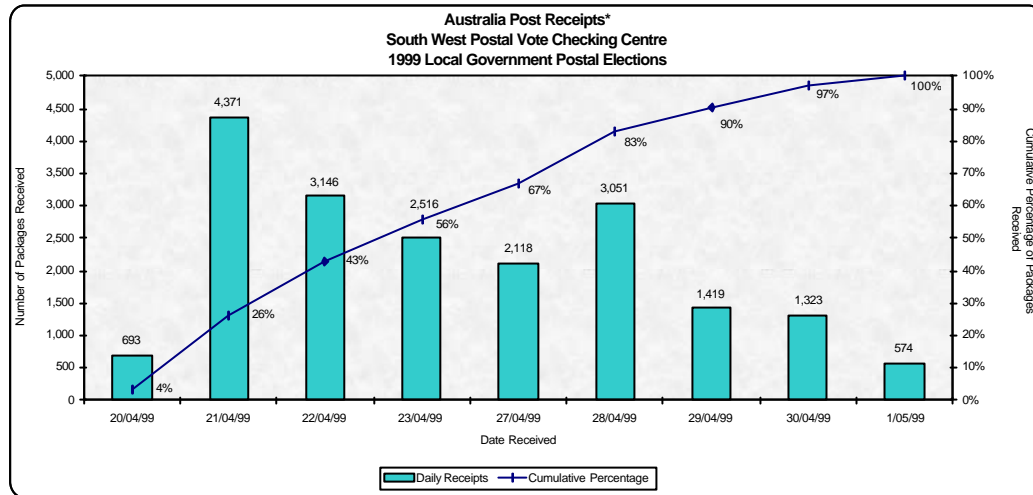


Chart 5: Postal Vote Package Receipts from Australia Post for the South West Postal Vote Checking Centre
* The above figures from Australia Post are only indicative of the number of packages scanned on a daily basis. The figures do not include packages that were handed in.

The Centre Manager and an assistant worked at the Centre on a full time basis. The Returning Officer for the 7 districts being processed at the Centre was appointed as Manager, to allow him to take responsibility for the processes for all of these elections.

12.3 Albany and Kalgoorlie

Staff members from the Electoral Commission managed centres in Albany and Kalgoorlie, while the Returning Officer was on call to assist when required.

A checking centre was established in the reception room at the Mercer Road office of the City of Albany. The Kalgoorlie Court House in Brookman Street was used due to its location, accessibility and the provision of a full security system.

The checking of returned postal voting papers commenced on Wednesday, 28 April. Australia Post delivered mail each working day at 10.00am from the commencement of checking through to Saturday, 1 May 1999. The number of postal votes recorded as received by Australia Post each day is shown in the graph below, with a summary at Appendix 5.

The figures show that in Albany approximately 51% of packages were returned by Friday, 23 April, in the first week of the mail-out and in Kalgoorlie approximately 52% of packages were returned by Friday, 23 April.

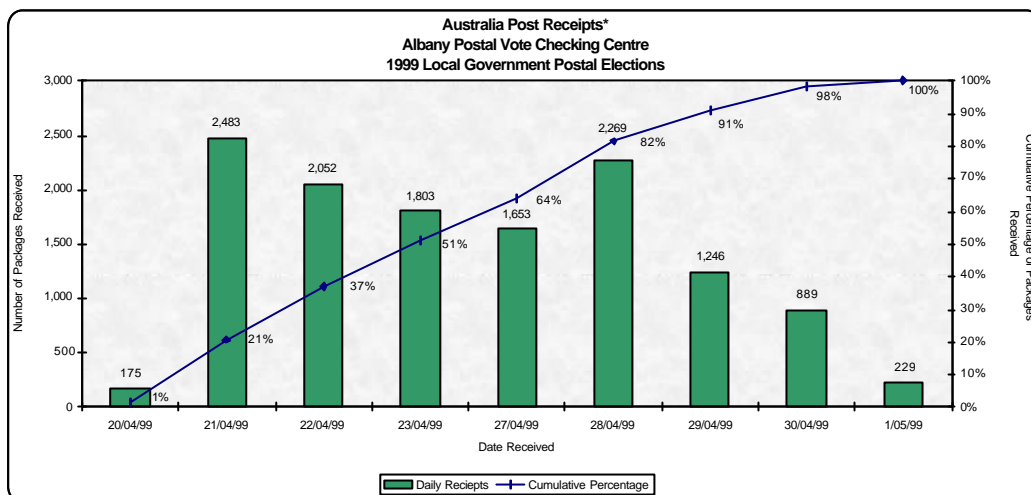


Chart 6: Postal Vote Package Receipts from Australia Post for the Albany Postal Vote Checking Centre
 * The above figures from Australia Post are only indicative of the number of packages scanned on a daily basis. The figures do not include packages that were handed in.

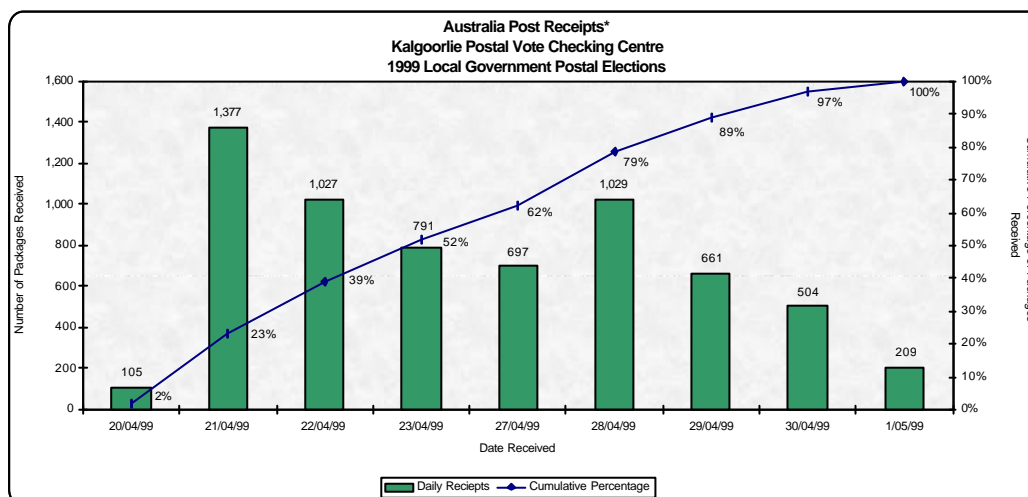


Chart 7: Postal Vote Package Receipts from Australia Post for the Kalgoorlie Postal Vote Checking Centre
 * The above figures from Australia Post are indicative of the number of packages scanned on a daily basis. The figures do not include packages that were handed in.

12.4 Attendance of Candidates and Scrutineers

In accordance with the *Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997* candidates and duly authorised scrutineers were admitted to observe the processes used in checking and admitting packages and the counting of votes.

13. POSTAL VOTE CHECKING

13.1 The Postal Voting Checking Process

Unlike an in-person election, where the elector has his or her name marked off the roll and places the ballot paper in a ballot box, a considerable amount of processing is required to admit a postal vote to the count.



The steps in the checking process were:

- receipt of voting packages from Australia Post on a daily basis
- opening the outer envelopes and checking the elector's certificate
- scanning the barcodes to mark each elector off the roll
- compiling records and statistics of returned packages and rejected packages
- controlling and issuing information to, and on behalf of, candidates and scrutineers
- removing the electors' certificates from the ballot paper envelopes
- retaining any electors' certificates with change of name and address details
- removing the ballot paper from the ballot paper envelope without examination and placing it in a ballot box.

The operator scanned each barcode to mark the elector's name off the roll. Batch totals were kept by the system and checked to ensure all barcodes were scanned. The system would not allow a barcode to be scanned more than once. Skilled operators could scan between 40 and 50 barcodes a minute.

This process also ensured that the same barcode could not be scanned more than once and that all barcodes were valid. The operator could enter an elector's barcode number from the ballot paper envelope if it had been damaged or removed.

13.2 Signature Audits

Each returned package was checked to ensure it was signed by the elector whose name appeared on the certificate. At the request of the City of Perth, signatures were compared with a proportion of original enrolment forms for the State Electoral Roll and the owners' and occupiers' roll.

Only six packages from a substantial sample were rejected in the City of Perth election because the signatures did not match the enrolment forms.

This confirmed what has been found in signature audits from the last three local government elections for the City of Perth; that is, that electors are voting honestly and there is no evidence of any impropriety.

A random sample signature check was also carried out in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder after the election. Again, no evidence of malpractice was found.

13.3 Change of Address Notification

An area was provided on the elector certificate for electors to complete if they had changed their name and/or address. During the process of removing elector certificates from the ballot paper envelopes, staff were instructed to keep aside any with the name/address change box completed. Residents' certificates were forwarded to the various Australian Electoral Commission Divisions to advise of the changes and to allow action to be taken to update the residents' roll. Owners' and Occupiers' certificates containing change of address information were returned to each Chief Executive Officer after the election.

13.4 Recording of Replacement and Provisional Packages

At the end of each day or prior to processing returned election papers, each local government's electronic roll was updated with information regarding replacement



and provisional packages issued. This information was faxed through or delivered to the appropriate postal voting checking centre by local government staff at each of the issuing points.

Occasionally an elector was issued with a replacement package but later received and returned their original package. This was detected by the system and only one package was admitted. This process ensured that no duplicate votes were accepted.

13.5 Rejected Packages

Some returned packages could not be accepted. The three main reasons were:

- no elector certificate returned with voting package
- elector certificate not signed
- signature did not appear to be that of the named elector

The reason for rejecting an election package was recorded on the system for each local government. Appendix 2 shows the number of rejected packages by local government district and the reason for their rejection.

A large number of rejections were due to electors not completing the elector certificate in accordance with the regulations. Electors are required to fill in their name and address and sign the declaration in accordance with Form 13.

Legal advice was received about the acceptance of partially completed certificates. It seemed that the omission of a name and address was too great a deviation from the instructions for completion, and a package with these omissions should not be accepted.

A number of electors signed the declaration but failed to complete their name and address details. This was understandable, as their name and address were already printed on the envelope flap, which also contained the certificate.

Recommendation 2

The declaration on the electors certificate on the ballot paper flap require a signature and date only, if the name appears elsewhere on the certificate.

13.6 Removal of Elector Certificates

Elector certificates were detached from each batch of ballot paper envelopes before they were opened.

13.7 Removal of Ballot Papers

The ballot paper envelopes were opened and the ballot papers were then removed and placed, without inspection, into a ballot box before 6.00pm on election day. The sealed ballot box was then transported to the counting centre of each local government for the count.



14. ELECTION DAY

14.1 Polling Places

The *Local Government Act 1995* requires a polling place to be open on polling day. Polling places were established for each of the local governments as shown in Appendix 11. In the majority of cases these were at the offices of the local government, however some councils selected other local government venues such as the Town Hall. The City of Melville was the only council to have more than one polling place set up on election day. In other large local governments such as Stirling, Rockingham, Armadale, Kalamunda and Swan only one polling place was open on election day. This proved to be adequate given the number of votes lodged on that day.

These polling places were set up to issue replacement and provisional voting packages. They also enabled electors who had not posted their ballot paper packages to hand them in to the Returning Officer or appointed electoral officers on the Saturday of the election.

14.2 Packages Received on Election Day

Approximately 3% of the total voting packages were hand-delivered or requested as replacement or provisional votes on election day. A few electors came in to vote on election day, believing they could cast an in-person vote.

The requirement to have a polling place open on election day in a postal ballot adds considerable cost to the election. Voting essentially takes place at home and electors have approximately 12 days to vote. If electors were to be advised that no polling place would be open on election day and they could post or deliver their voting package by the Friday, this significant expense could be avoided.

Recommendation 3

The necessity for Polling Places to be open on a Saturday in a postal election be examined.

14.3 Transfer of Ballot Boxes from Checking Centre to Polling Places

Sealed ballot boxes containing ballot papers removed during the checking process were despatched under secure conditions to the local government polling places prior to the close of poll. The Returning Officer added ballot papers hand-delivered during election day.

14.4 Counting Locations

Counts were conducted for each local government at the venues shown at Appendix 11. In the majority of cases these were at the offices of the local government or another venue such as the Town Hall. A regional count was conducted at the South West Italian Club in White Street, Bunbury for the seven members of the South West (WA) Local Government Association.

As previously mentioned, two country councils, Ashburton and Dandaragan, opted to have their counts conducted at the Western Australian Electoral Commission. These counts were held on Tuesday, 4 May 1999.



15. COUNTING

The first-past-the-post count method is used in Local Government elections. Candidates receiving the most votes are elected regardless of their percentage of the vote. Voters have the option of marking choices up to the number of candidates to be elected. That is, if there are four candidates to be elected an elector can vote for one, two, three or four candidates.

In most elections the count could be conducted manually, particularly where only one or two candidates were to be elected, even with large numbers of voters. A manual count is conducted by having staff sort ballot papers according to the markings on each paper in order to determine the number of votes for each candidate.

In a case such as the City of Perth, where ten candidates were competing for four vacancies, there was the potential for ballot papers to be marked in more than 350 different combinations. The Western Australian Electoral Commission has a computer program that has been used on numerous occasions for the conduct of local government elections because it is quicker than a manual count for most multi-member vacancies. A computerised count involves a number of data-entry staff keying the votes for each candidate into a computer system, which then tallies these votes to arrive at a result. Counts conducted using computers were at:

- Shire of Collie
- City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
- Town of Kwinana – East Ward
- City of Perth

In cases where the number of combinations in a manual count could have been significantly high, but not high enough to warrant data entry, a matrix count sheet was used to simplify the count process. The use of this form was successful on each occasion, leading to quicker results.

Two counts, one manual and one computerised, were subject to re-counts by the Returning Officers because the initial results were close. In the case of Collie where only four votes separated the last two candidates a re-count was conducted by re-keying the ballot papers into the computer system. This resulted in the same outcome with the two candidates finally separated by two votes. In Albany a manual re-count was conducted for the Yakamia Ward on the Sunday after the election. The result remained the same.

16. RESULTS

A centralised computer system recorded data from each polling place at the Commission. This information was sent on to the Western Australian Municipal Association (WAMA) and the media via e-mail.

All results were telephoned or faxed to the results centre on election night, with the last results received at 11.30pm. Two counts, in Albany and Collie, were subject to re-counts overnight or the following morning. These results were updated on the Sunday for official publication in *The West Australian* newspaper on Monday, 3 May 1999. Preliminary results were also published in the Sunday Times the day after the election.

This information was sent on to WAMA and the media via e-mail from the Commission and published on the Internet on the night. The results may still be viewed on the Internet at the Western Australian Electoral Commission site - www.waec.wa.gov.au.



The system generated the *Reports to Minister* (Form 20) and useful statistics about the candidates and participation rates. A number of these statistics and charts are included in the Appendices at the back of this publication.

Copies of results for all mayoral and council ballots are contained at Appendix 12. Results for the referendums and polls are at Appendix 1.

16.1 Court of Disputed Returns – Augusta-Margaret River

The Returning Officer for the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River declared the wrong candidate elected for the four-year term in its Augusta ward. That candidate should have received the two-year term and vice versa. As the issue was not brought to light until after the declaration of the result, the only course of action was for a court to determine the matter. When the error was realised the Electoral Commission supported the petitioner. An invalidity complaint was lodged seeking to reverse the length of terms of office for the two candidates and the Local Court in Busselton, sitting as a Court of Disputed Returns, agreed to reverse the terms.

16.2 Nullity – South Perth

At the close of nominations two candidates had nominated for the two vacancies in Mill Point ward. The Returning Officer determined the order of election by lot and declared one elected for a four-year term and the other for a two-year term. This was not in accordance with section 4.73 of the *Local Government Act 1995* as one candidate had also nominated for Mayor. That candidate was subsequently elected Mayor, leaving a four-year term vacant and two-year term filled.

When the error was discovered, the Electoral Commissioner sought advice from the Crown Solicitor's Office and was advised that the Returning Officer's action in declaring the two candidates elected at the close of nominations was not in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and therefore was a nullity. The effect of this was that there was only one candidate for the two vacancies in the ward, once the Mayor was elected. Hence, the remaining candidate was declared elected for the four-year term. The two-year term was vacant, requiring an extraordinary election.



17. LATE MAIL

Some electors did not return their mail in time for the count, despite a special delivery being arranged for each of the postal voting checking centres on election day. Most of the late mail was received on the first working day after election day.

Local Government	Late Returns	Late Returns as % of total packages received
City of Albany	118	0.57%
City of Armadale	98	0.52%
Shire of Ashburton	6	0.75%
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	52	1.05%
Town of Bassendean	77	0.81%
City of Belmont	144	0.72%
Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes	12	0.41%
City of Bunbury	84	0.43%
Shire of Busselton	76	1.02%
Town of Cambridge	117	0.69%
Town of Claremont	17	0.45%
Shire of Collie	30	0.50%
Shire of Dandaragan	54	2.45%
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	4	0.76%
Shire of Kalamunda	210	0.87%
Kalgoorlie-Boulder	159	0.89%
Town of Kwinana	69	0.65%
City of Melville	228	0.54%
Shire of Murray	10	0.44%
Shire of Nannup	5	0.71%
City of Perth	49	0.72%
Shire of Plantagenet	9	0.38%
City of Rockingham	382	0.96%
Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale	43	0.93%
City of South Perth	143	0.60%
City of Stirling	680	0.78%
City of Subiaco	55	0.78%
Shire of Swan	236	0.62%
Town of Victoria Park	132	0.74%
Town of Vincent	140	0.76%
TOTAL	3,439	0.72%

Table 8: Record of late mail received following election day until 31 May 1999

18. UNCLAIMED MAIL

A number of election packages were returned by Australia Post as the elector was no longer at the address shown on the roll. Where possible an attempt was made to direct the election package to another address.

After the election, the unclaimed election packages were collated by district. Mail not claimed by owners and occupiers was forwarded to each local government so that it could take steps to update its owners' and occupiers' roll. This information has been used to update the Commonwealth and State electoral rolls.



Statistics on the return of unclaimed election packages are shown below.

Local Government	Unclaimed	Unclaimed mail as % of total packages received
City of Albany	350	1.69%
City of Armadale	395	2.09%
Shire of Ashburton	87	10.83%
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	119	2.39%
Town of Bassendean	211	2.22%
City of Belmont	382	1.92%
Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes	63	2.18%
City of Bunbury	590	3.00%
Shire of Busselton	205	2.74%
Town of Cambridge	223	1.31%
Town of Claremont	83	2.20%
Shire of Collie	114	1.91%
Shire of Dandaragan	45	2.04%
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	3	0.57%
Shire of Kalamunda	363	1.51%
Kalgoorlie-Boulder	996	5.58%
Town of Kwinana	182	1.71%
City of Melville	710	1.67%
Shire of Murray	103	4.50%
Shire of Nannup	8	1.14%
City of Perth	126	1.84%
Shire of Plantagenet	40	1.71%
City of Rockingham	1,052	2.64%
Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale	103	2.22%
City of South Perth	715	3.00%
City of Stirling	1,326	1.52%
City of Subiaco	250	3.56%
Shire of Swan	803	2.11%
Town of Victoria Park	546	3.07%
Town of Vincent	610	3.30%
TOTAL	10,803	2.26%

Table 9: Record of unclaimed mail received prior to 31 May 1999

19. ANALYSIS OF PARTICIPATION

The overall participation rate for the 30 districts that were contested was 42%. This compares favourably with the 46% achieved in 1997 for only seven districts. It is reported that 20% of electors participated in in-person elections in 1999 and 19.7% were reported to have participated in 1997.

19.1 Comparison of Participation in Postal and In-Person Elections

While only 34 of the 141 local governments participating in local government elections in 1999 were postal, postal elections served approximately 60% of the state's eligible electors and attracted 75.6% of those who voted. Participation in postal and in-person local government elections can be difficult to compare across the State, due to the large number of electorates with small populations and large number of wards that do not go to election because they are uncontested or unopposed. However, the following table shows a comparison of major statistics relating to postal and in-person elections this year.



Postal	Postal	In-person	% of Postal
Districts participating	34	107	24.1
Total no. of wards with vacancies in all districts	130	354	26.9
No. of wards uncontested (no candidates)	2	7	22.2
No. of wards with candidates elected unopposed	46	237	16.3
Total no. of wards contested	82	109	42.9
Total eligible electors	584,961	398,275†	59.5
Number of electors in contested elections	476,599*	290,101	62.2
Number of voters	194,427*	58,503	76.9

Table 10: Summary of participation in 1999 Local Government Elections

*Total does not include Referendum or Mayoral figures, except in wards where there was a Mayoral election only (ie no contest for council vacancies) to avoid double counting of electors or voters.

†Figures for in-person elections do not include owners and occupiers if the vacancy was not contested.

In certain country areas where the population is small and there is a high sense of community the turnout for in-person elections can be as high as 70%-80%. Metropolitan electorates generally obtain low turnouts from 5%-25% for in-person elections, unless there are controversial issues or a volatile mayoral election.

Postal elections appear to lead to increased turnouts given that voting is optional and particularly where turnout has been generally low in the past.

It is apparent that postal voting has become the dominant mode of voting in Western Australia. This has implications for the legislation which, until now, has been directed principally at the in-person method with provision for the postal voting alternative.

The following table provides a comparison between postal and in-person elections in neighbouring metropolitan districts.

Postal	%	In-person	%
Armadale	43.1	Canning	5.1
Belmont	41.7	Gosnells	9.6
Victoria Park	37.1		
South Perth	41.7		
Melville	40.1		
Stirling	37.4	Bayswater	13.8
Bassendean	43.5		
Kalamunda	40.1	Mundaring	16.2
Swan	38.0		
Rockingham	39.1	Mandurah	19.9

Table 11: A comparison of turnouts between postal and in-person elections in districts with common boundaries.

Since the May elections the City of Gosnells has agreed to have the Western Australian Electoral Commission conduct its elections as a postal ballot in 2001.



19.2 Participation Ratio for Metropolitan and Country Districts

The charts below indicate the participation rates for each district according to location in metropolitan or country areas. The City of Perth recorded the highest participation rate in the metropolitan area with a rate of 55.3%. The Shire of Dandaragan, with 73% participation, recorded the highest figure in the country area.

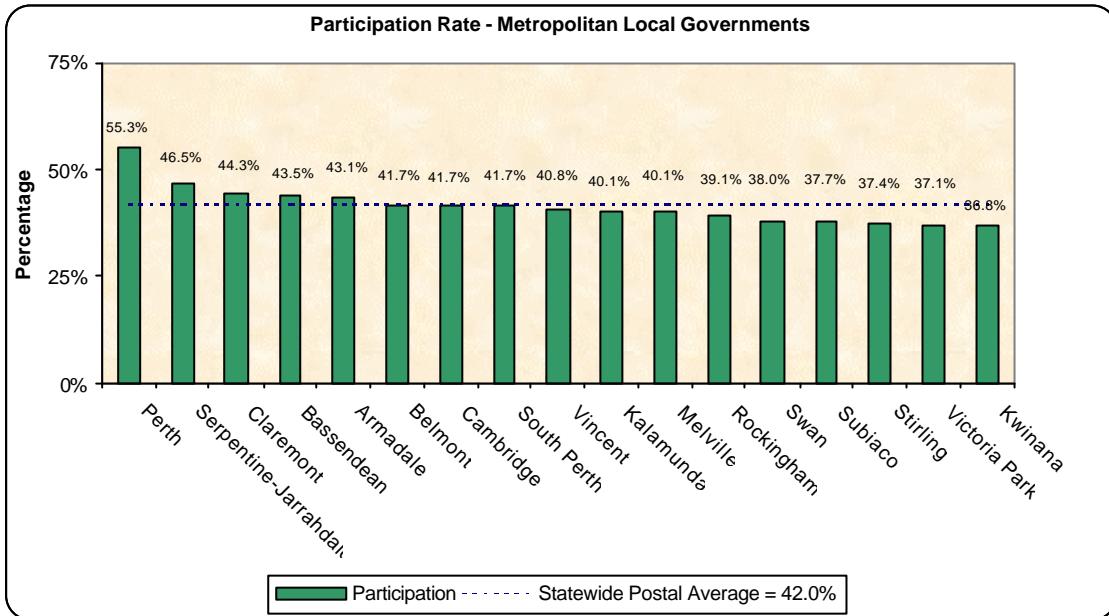


Chart 8: Participation Rate – Metropolitan Local Governments

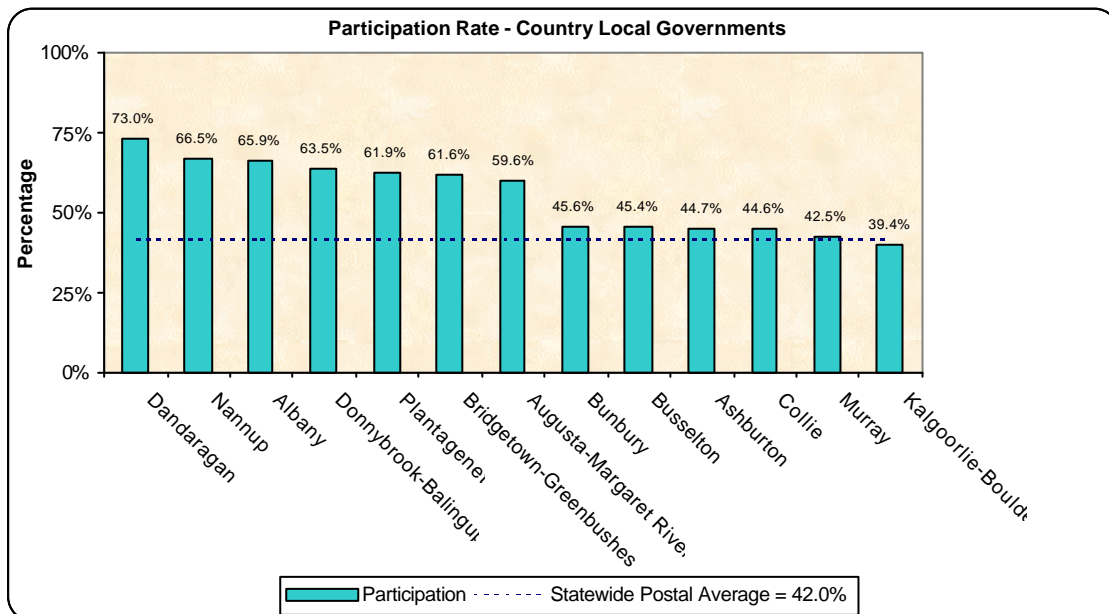


Chart 9: Participation Rate – Country Local Governments

19.3 Age of Electors and Voters

While the introduction of postal voting has increased the turnout, there continues to be a low turnout for the 18-44 age group. They represent 50% of the electors but only 37% of all voters.



It would appear that younger electors are less interested in voting in local government elections than those aged 45 and over, in line with anecdotal reports in the past. If local governments wish to seek a greater involvement of a cross-section of the community in elections, electors under the age of 35 are particularly under-represented as voters and could provide a focus for any awareness campaigns.

A summary of the data in Appendix 6 shows the actual number of electors and voters by age group.

19.4 Age and Gender of Electors and Voters

Analysis of the following charts indicates that men and women were represented almost equally on the electoral roll, except in the 65+ age band which has 2% more women.

A summary of the data in Appendix 7 shows the actual number of electors and voters by age group and gender.

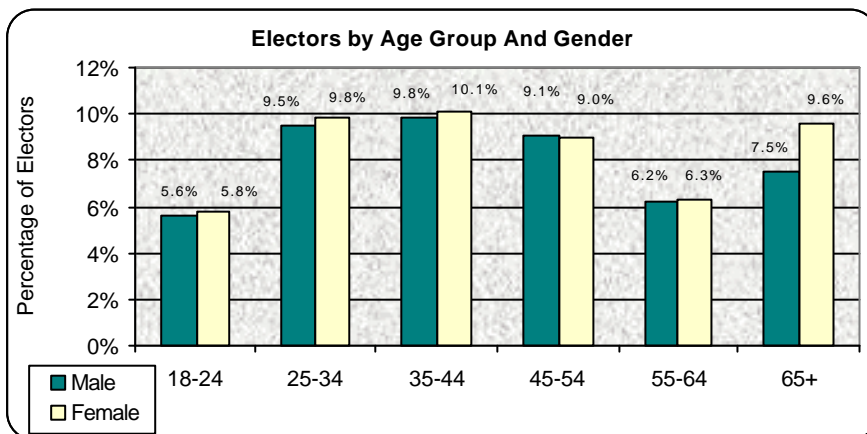


Chart 11: Electors by Age Group and Gender
(Note: Does not include 6,680 electors (1.39%) whose date of birth or gender was not supplied.)

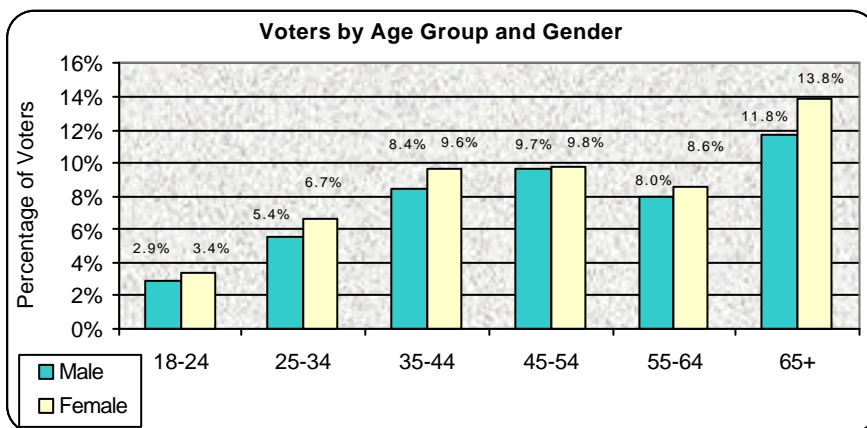


Chart 12: Voters by Age Group and Gender
(Note: Does not include 3,707 voters (1.88%) whose date of birth or gender was not supplied.)



19.5 Age and Location of Electors and Voters

Of the 34 districts involved in postal elections, 17 were from the metropolitan area and 17 from the country. However, in 4 of the country districts all candidates were elected unopposed.

Enrolment and voting patterns in the 30 districts that had contested postal ballots were remarkably similar in the metropolitan and country areas. While it can be seen from the charts below that there are slight differences within age groups, the involvement of metropolitan and country electors is relatively consistent.

A summary of the data in Appendix 8 shows the actual number of electors and voters by age group and location.

19.6 Age and Enrolment Type of Electors and Voters

Owners and occupiers constituted approximately 3% of the total electoral roll for elections in the 34 districts.

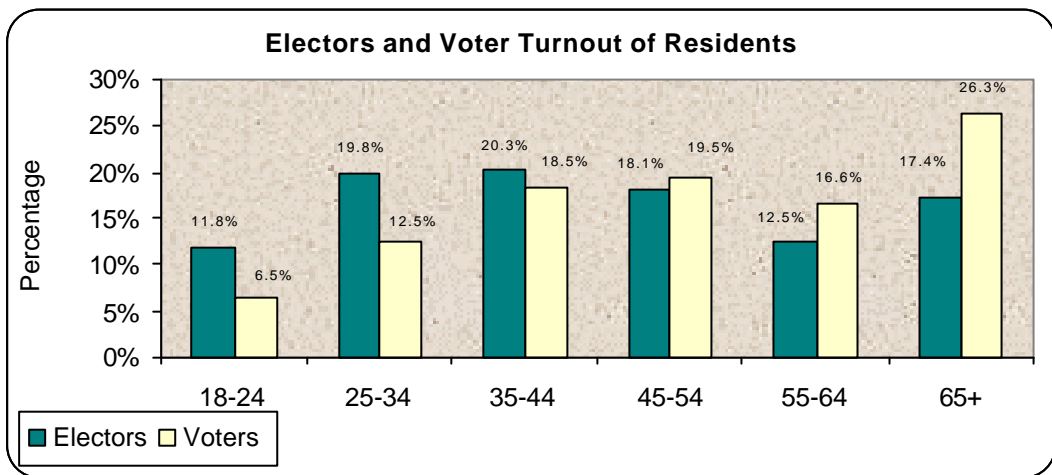


Chart 13: Electors and Voter Turnout of residents
(Note: Does not include 60 electors whose date of birth was not supplied.)

The charts above and below show the involvement of electors according to their entitlement as residents or owners or occupiers.

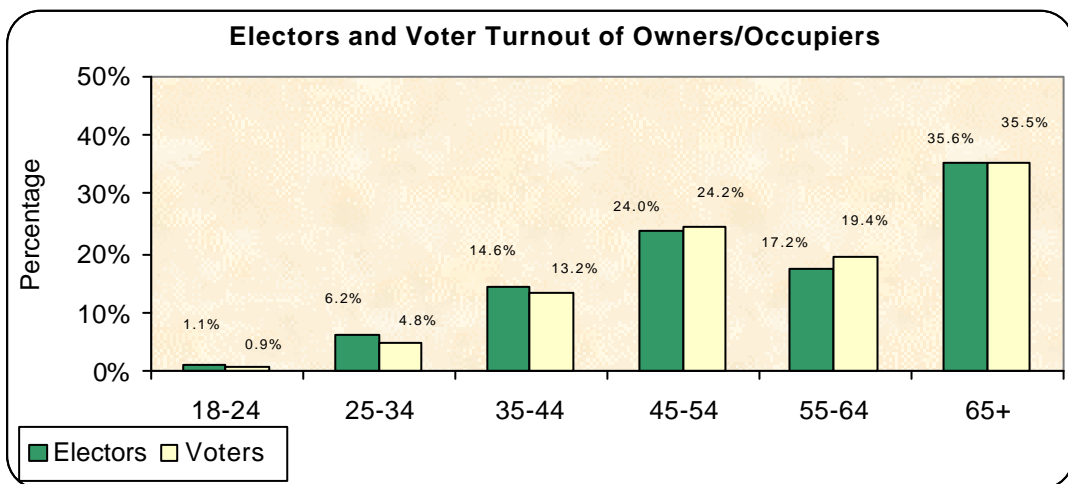


Chart 14: Electors and Voter Turnout of Owners/Occupiers
(Note: Does not include 224 electors whose date of birth was not supplied.)



A summary of the data in Appendix 9 shows the actual number of electors and voters by age group and enrolment type.

19.7 Participation

In a postal election, participation can be considered in a variety of ways. The table at Appendix 10 shows the participation types by group and the order of ranking for each local government.

Group 1

Participation based on the number of voters whose ballot papers were admitted to the count.

Number of Ballot Papers Admitted to the Count

Total Electors

Group 2

Participation based on the number of electors who returned voting packages with an elector certificate intact, enabling the elector to be marked off the roll.

Total Scannable Packages Received

Total Electors

This consists of all the electors who were marked off the roll. Their voting packages complied with the requirements of the legislation.

Group 3

Participation based on the number of electors who returned voting packages up to the close of poll. This includes electors who removed the elector certificate so could not be marked off the roll as they were unidentifiable.

Total Packages Received up to Close of Poll

Total Electors

This includes all electors who posted a vote back to the Commission, even if their voting packages failed to comply with the requirements of the legislation.

Group 4

Participation based on all electors who attempted to vote, including late returns up to 31 May 1999, as a percentage of all electors on the roll.

Total Packages Received, including Late Returns

Total Electors

This considers electors who attempted to vote but whose packages were received after the close of poll.

The participation figures used throughout this report relate to Group 3. This is considered to be the figure that better represents the participation of electors.



20. LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY

The Commission forwarded a questionnaire to the Chief Executive Officers of the 34 local governments that conducted postal elections. The purpose was to evaluate the conduct of the election and to obtain comments and suggestions for improvement of the service provided.

Twenty-eight questionnaires were returned.

20.1 Substantial Advertising

Some local governments expressed a lack of satisfaction about advertising and the need to place additional advertising in local community newspapers. While the estimate of costs included statutory advertising, it could not include discretionary advertising as this is subject to a decision by each local government. This is dependent on whether or not wards are going to election, the number of community newspapers circulating in a district and individual council needs. Several councils decided not to participate in a joint advertising campaign. Thus, some councils shared advertisement costs and others had to bear the entire cost of their advertising.

20.2 Polling Places

Comments indicated that local governments would prefer to dispense with having a polling place open on election day as the facility is used by such a small number of electors.

It was also suggested that the poll should close on the Friday prior to the first Saturday in May.

20.3 Issue of Replacement and Provisional Votes

Local governments expressed some concern about the time taken by their staff to issue replacement and provisional votes, which impacted on normal duties. The Commission can provide an electoral officer to carry out these functions but the number issued would not warrant a full time staff member. A total of 1233 replacement votes were issued for the election, an average of 41 per local government. The City of Albany issued the highest number (180), while the Shires of Ashburton and Donnybrook-Balingup did not issue any at all.

Some local governments did not want their staff to issue replacement or provisional votes as they felt this drew them into the electoral process. A solution might be for electors to complete a form and hand it to a staff member who could send it by facsimile to the Commission. A replacement package would then be delivered within two days through the mail. This service could be offered until two days before the close of poll, after which other arrangements could be made.

20.4 Analysis and Responses

An analysis of the responses revealed that on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being low level performance and 5 being high level performance, most local governments rated the services provided by the Commission between 3 and 4. The overall rating was 3.8, which signifies the majority of local governments were generally very satisfied with the support and assistance provided by the Commission and the information contained in the election report.



Question	Subject	5	4	3	2	1	Average
1	Service from the Returning Officer	6	12	8	2	0	3.79
2	Services of the Commission Staff	4	19	5	0	0	3.96
3	Design of the election package	6	10	9	0	1	3.77
4	Advertising	5	10	11	0	2	3.57
5	Election report	11	11	5	1	0	4.14
6	Costing Basis	2	16	8	1	1	3.61
	Total	34	78	46	4	4	3.81

Table 11: Survey showing performance of Western Australian Electoral Commission

21. CANDIDATES SURVEY

The Commission forwarded a questionnaire to at least one randomly selected candidate in each district immediately after election day. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate their perceptions of the conduct of the election and to obtain comments and suggestions for improvement of the service provided.

Questionnaires were sent to a total of 57 candidates representing 15.24% of the 374 that took part in postal elections. Twenty-three questionnaires were returned.

An analysis of the responses revealed that on a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 being dissatisfied through to 4 being very satisfied most candidates rated the services provided by the Commission between 3 and 4. The overall rating was 3.4.

The majority of candidates were generally very satisfied with the support and assistance provided by the Commission and the Returning Officer.

21.1 Candidate Profiles

A few candidates expressed a lack of satisfaction with the presentation and format of the profiles. In a postal election there is a need to limit the number of items sent out in each package. It would be uneconomic to send an A4 sized profile of every candidate to each elector – this would consume large quantities of paper in any election where there are more than two candidates. An alternative would be to scan every profile and reduce it in size so that it would fit into one quarter or one sixth of an A4 page, but this would be expensive and time-consuming and could result in illegibility. The Commission therefore uses a standard format. This is a block of running text with standardised name and contact information. No formatting devices such as bullet points are used.

Sometimes candidates design their profiles for the local government noticeboard rather than the printed profile that is sent to electors. The need for a standard format is stressed to candidates by Returning Officers and examples of previous profiles are shown in the written candidates' guide and at the information session which candidates are invited to attend. If candidates do not fully understand this, however, they may be disappointed with the appearance of their profile.

If councils agree to bear the additional cost of customising profiles for their wards then candidates could have their profiles printed in their chosen style. The cost



would, however, be high because there would be individual print masters to design, more items to print and the elector packages would require manual rather than automated loading, with additional staff costs.

An optimal solution would be for candidates to submit two profiles – one for public display and one in running text that gives every candidate equal exposure in the printed profile.

21.2 Electoral Rolls

Comments indicated that some candidates are happy with an alphabetical roll as prescribed in the *Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997* but others would prefer to receive a copy of the roll with electors listed in street order within the ward or district. The Commission will investigate the production of rolls for candidates in this format.

21.3 Eligibility of Occupiers

Candidates expressed some concern about the number of owners and occupiers ineligible to vote. If they are non-residents, both owners and occupiers must apply to enrol. Owners, once enrolled, continue to have an entitlement until they cease to own any property that they have listed on their application for enrolment. Occupiers, however, are removed from the roll 6 months after the holding of the second ordinary elections under which they have had entitlement to vote. They must then complete a new enrolment form in order to re-enrol.

It is apparent that both occupiers and candidates need to be aware of this information.

22. COSTS

The average cost per elector for the thirty local governments whose elections were contested, was \$2.31. These costs were allocated in two instalments, the first invoice was sent prior to the end of the 1998/99 financial year with the balance payable when full costs were known.

Costs such as printing, staff and equipment were charged individually. Joint costs, such as advertising and on-costs were apportioned on a pro rata basis.

Large districts tend to benefit from economies of scale while smaller districts are more affected by fixed costs, such as Returning Officer hours, when apportioned over a smaller number of electors. For this reason the Western Australian Electoral Commission arranged centralised or regional processes as much as possible so that cost savings could be realised by both large and small councils.

The Commission is entitled to cost recovery under the *Local Government Act 1995* and therefore is unable to give a firm quotation to a local government prior to the election. However, the Commission made every effort to provide an accurate estimate to each local government. When all costs were known and final accounts prepared, the final cost was mostly as estimated and below the estimate in some cases. In a few cases where the final cost was higher than the estimate, the additional cost was justified with the extra advertising or cost of running additional polls or referendums.

Appendices



Appendix 1 – Referendum and Poll Results

Results of referendums and polls are not binding, but do provide an indication of public opinion for the Council to consider when making decisions on issues.

City of Belmont

A referendum was conducted for the City of Belmont regarding the future of the Ascot Water Playground.

Option A	
The Ascot Water Playground be retained at the existing location.	6224
Option B	
The Ascot Water Playground be closed.	1538

The majority of electors voted for the retention of the playground.

Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes

A poll was conducted for the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes firstly on whether the Shire should change its name and secondly whether it should be changed to the Shire of Blackwood.

Question 1	YES	NO
Do you approve of the proposal of the Shire to change the name of the Shire from "Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes" to another name? If you answered "YES" to the above question please proceed to question 2.	435	1265
Question 2	YES	NO
Do you approve changing the name of the Shire from "Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes" to "Shire of Blackwood"?	397	35

The majority of electors voted against the name change. Of the minority who voted for the change, the majority supported the option provided.

Shire of Dandaragan

The question put to the electors in the Shire of Dandaragan referendum was:

Do you support the proposed relocation of the main administration centre from Dandaragan to Jurien Bay?

The responses are shown below:

Ward Name	Electors	Yes	No	Informal	Total	% Turnout
Badgingarra	279	61	113	-	174	62.37
Cervantes	556	188	190	1	379	68.17
Dandaragan	472	25	331	1	357	75.64
Jurien	898	591	63	-	654	72.83
Total	2205	865	697	2	1564	70.93

The majority of electors voted to relocate the administration centre to Jurien Bay. Most of these were in the Jurien ward.



Appendix 2 - Reasons for Rejection of Voter Packages

District	Declaration not signed	Declaration missing	Other	Total
CITY OF ALBANY	150	0	1	151
CITY OF ARMADALE	85	38	3	126
SHIRE OF ASHBURTON	3	0	0	3
SHIRE OF AUGUSTA-MARGARET RIVER	23	13	2	38
TOWN OF BASSENDEAN	57	27	2	86
CITY OF BELMONT	131	99	8	238
SHIRE OF BRIDGETOWN-GREENBUSHES	9	13	1	23
CITY OF BUNBURY	116	121	5	242
SHIRE OF BUSSELTON	37	41	4	82
TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE	79	28	13	120
TOWN OF CLAREMONT	17	12	3	32
SHIRE OF COLLIE	26	28	2	56
SHIRE OF DANDARAGAN	17	4	1	22
SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP	4	2	0	6
SHIRE OF KALAMUNDA	97	26	7	130
CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER	81	62	3	146
TOWN OF KWINANA	61	16	3	80
CITY OF MELVILLE	186	85	17	288
SHIRE OF MURRAY	8	0	1	9
SHIRE OF NANNUP	1	0	0	1
CITY OF PERTH	47	19	20	86
SHIRE OF PLANTAGENET	6	0	0	6
CITY OF ROCKINGHAM	202	69	18	289
SHIRE OF SERPENTINE-JARRAHDALE	17	0	1	18
CITY OF SOUTH PERTH	114	39	3	156
CITY OF STIRLING	507	143	49	699
CITY OF SUBIACO	25	15	7	47
SHIRE OF SWAN	211	77	12	300
TOWN OF VICTORIA PARK	91	47	4	142
TOWN OF VINCENT	157	75	25	257
Total	2565	1099	215	3879



Appendix 3 - Enrolment and Voter Turnout

District	Enrolment ¹	Voter Turnout ²	Percentage Turnout
CITY OF ALBANY	20748	13378	64.5%
CITY OF ARMADALE	18927	8035	42.5%
SHIRE OF ASHBURTON	803	356	44.3%
SHIRE OF AUGUSTA-MARGARET RIVER	4971	2927	58.9%
TOWN OF BASSENDEAN	9510	4055	42.6%
CITY OF BELMONT	19897	8067	40.5%
SHIRE OF BRIDGETOWN-GREENBUSHES	2895	1758	60.7%
CITY OF BUNBURY	19685	8743	44.4%
SHIRE OF BUSSELTON	7482	3313	44.3%
TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE	17026	6979	41.0%
TOWN OF CLAREMONT	3776	1642	43.5%
SHIRE OF COLLIE	5979	2610	43.7%
SHIRE OF DANDARAGAN	2205	1588	72.0%
SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP	524	327	62.4%
SHIRE OF KALAMUNDA	24056	9526	39.6%
CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER	17855	6885	38.6%
TOWN OF KWINANA	10642	3837	36.1%
CITY OF MELVILLE	42529	16754	39.4%
SHIRE OF MURRAY	2287	962	42.1%
SHIRE OF NANNUP	702	466	66.4%
CITY OF PERTH	6843	3695	54.0%
SHIRE OF PLANTAGENET	2339	1443	61.7%
CITY OF ROCKINGHAM	39832	15275	38.3%
SHIRE OF SERPENTINE-JARRAHDAL	4646	2142	46.1%
CITY OF SOUTH PERTH	23894	9795	41.0%
CITY OF STIRLING	87410	32000	36.6%
CITY OF SUBIACO	7013	2599	37.1%
SHIRE OF SWAN	38109	14178	37.2%
TOWN OF VICTORIA PARK	17786	6448	36.3%
TOWN OF VINCENT	18458	7270	39.4%
Total	478829	197053	41.2%

¹ The enrolment consists of the number of electors at the close of roll and provisional voters

² The voter turnout consists of the number of accepted voting packages



Appendix 4 - Replacement and Provisional Votes Issued

District	Replacement Votes	Provisional Votes
CITY OF ALBANY	180	7
CITY OF ARMADALE	19	2
SHIRE OF ASHBURTON	0	0
SHIRE OF AUGUSTA-MARGARET RIVER	11	38
TOWN OF BASSENDEAN	23	4
CITY OF BELMONT	56	0
SHIRE OF BRIDGETOWN-GREENBUSHES	17	2
CITY OF BUNBURY	37	2
SHIRE OF BUSSELTON	9	4
TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE	23	1
TOWN OF CLAREMONT	20	5
SHIRE OF COLLIE	7	0
SHIRE OF DANDARAGAN	3	0
SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP	0	1
SHIRE OF KALAMUNDA	29	0
CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER	102	0
TOWN OF KWINANA	24	0
CITY OF MELVILLE	92	3
SHIRE OF MURRAY	10	0
SHIRE OF NANNUP	4	7
CITY OF PERTH	131	8
SHIRE OF PLANTAGENET	6	1
CITY OF ROCKINGHAM	25	4
SHIRE OF SERPENTINE-JARRAHDAL	41	3
CITY OF SOUTH PERTH	68	6
CITY OF STIRLING	60	2
CITY OF SUBIACO	92	36
SHIRE OF SWAN	69	19
TOWN OF VICTORIA PARK	28	1
TOWN OF VINCENT	47	0
Total	1233	156



Appendix 5 - Receipt of Packages from Australia Post *

Local Government	Total Electors	Number of Packages	Percentage of Electors
ALBANY, CITY OF	20,748	12,799	62%
ARMADALE, CITY OF	18,927	7,592	40%
ASHBURTON, SHIRE OF	803	277	34%
AUGUSTA MARGARET RIVER, SHIRE OF	4,971	2,719	55%
BASSENDEAN, TOWN OF	9,510	4,029	42%
BELMONT, CITY OF	19,897	7,837	39%
BRIDGETOWN-GREENBUSHES, SHIRE OF	2,895	1,572	54%
BUNBURY, CITY OF	19,685	8,411	43%
BUSSELTON, SHIRE OF	7,482	3,248	43%
CAMBRIDGE, TOWN OF	17,026	6,581	39%
CLAREMONT, TOWN OF	3,776	1,510	40%
COLLIE, SHIRE OF	5,979	2,521	42%
DANDARAGAN, SHIRE OF	2,205	1,560	71%
DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP, SHIRE OF	524	303	58%
KALAMUNDA, SHIRE OF	24,056	9,449	39%
KALGOORLIE-BOULDER, CITY OF	17,855	6,400	36%
KWINANA, TOWN OF	10,642	3,657	34%
MELVILLE, CITY OF	42,529	15,819	37%
MURRAY, SHIRE OF	2,287	944	41%
NANNUP, SHIRE OF	702	437	62%
PERTH, CITY OF	6,843	3,442	50%
PLANTAGENET, SHIRE OF	2,339	1,442	62%
ROCKINGHAM, CITY OF	39,832	14,772	37%
SERPENTINE-JARRAHDAL, SHIRE OF	4,646	1,986	43%
SOUTH PERTH, CITY OF	23,873	10,206	43%
STIRLING, CITY OF	87,410	30,652	35%
SUBIACO, CITY OF	7,013	2,461	35%
SWAN, SHIRE OF	38,109	13,224	35%
VICTORIA PARK, TOWN OF	17,786	6,354	36%
VINCENT, TOWN OF	18,458	6,937	38%
TOTALS	478,808	189,141	40%

*The above figures from Australia Post are indicative of the number of packages received on a daily basis. The figures do not include packages that were handed in.

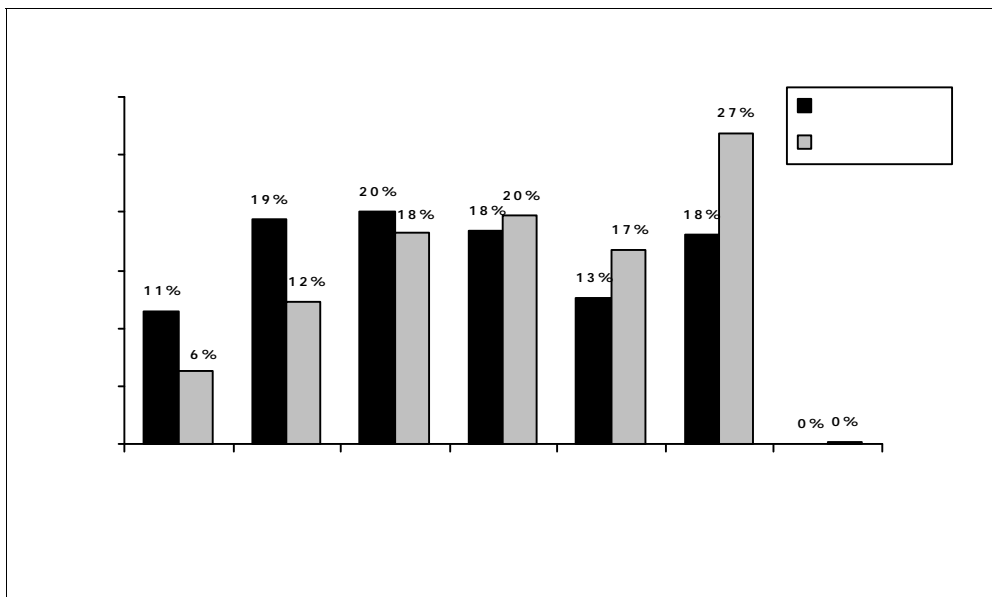


Appendix 6 - Enrolment and Participation by Age Group

Summary of Enrolment and Participation by Age Group

Age	Enrolment ¹	%	Participation ²	%
18-24	55056	11.5%	12612	6.3%
25-34	92895	19.4%	24389	12.2%
35-44	96161	20.1%	36321	18.2%
45-54	87702	18.3%	39274	19.7%
55-64	60487	12.6%	33437	16.7%
65+	86244	18.0%	53604	26.8%
No DOB ³	284	0.1%	196	0.1%
Total	478829	100.0%	199833	100.0%

1. Enrolment consists of the number of electors at the close of roll and provisional voters.
2. Participation consists of the number of returned voting packages that were scanned (accepted and rejected).
3. No DOB consists of the number of electors for whom a date of birth was not supplied.





Appendix 7 - Enrolment and Voter Turnout by Age and Gender

Summary of Enrolment by Age Group and Gender

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-24	27021	5.6%	27977	5.8%	58	0.0%	55056
25-34	45677	9.5%	46957	9.8%	261	0.1%	92895
35-44	47001	9.8%	48589	10.1%	571	0.1%	96161
45-54	43587	9.1%	43284	9.0%	831	0.2%	87702
55-64	29763	6.2%	30154	6.3%	570	0.1%	60487
65+	36094	7.5%	46045	9.6%	4105	0.9%	86244
No DOB ¹	141	0.0%	109	0.0%	34	0.0%	284
Total	229284	47.9%	243115	50.8%	6430	1.3%	478829

Summary of Voter Turnout by Age Group and Gender

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-24	5760	1.2%	6611	1.4%	21	0.0%	12392
25-34	10724	2.2%	13189	2.8%	106	0.0%	24019
35-44	16642	3.5%	18970	4.0%	329	0.1%	35941
45-54	19075	4.0%	19261	4.0%	476	0.1%	38812
55-64	15815	3.3%	16856	3.5%	348	0.1%	33019
65+	23167	4.8%	27276	5.7%	2238	0.5%	52681
No DOB ¹	89	0.0%	78	0.0%	22	0.0%	189
Total	91272	19.1%	102241	21.4%	3540	0.7%	197053

¹. No DOB consists of the number of electors for whom a date of birth was not supplied.



Appendix 8 - Enrolment and Voter Turnout by Age and Location

Summary of Enrolment by Age Group and Location

Age	Metro ¹	%	Country/ Other ²	%	Total
18-24	45774	9.6%	9282	1.9%	55056
25-34	75345	15.7%	17550	3.7%	92895
35-44	76601	16.0%	19560	4.1%	96161
45-54	71389	14.9%	16313	3.4%	87702
55-64	49707	10.4%	10780	2.3%	60487
65+	71363	14.9%	14881	3.1%	86244
No DOB ³	179	0.0%	105	0.0%	284
Total	390358	81.5%	88471	18.5%	478829

Summary of Voter Turnout by Age Group and Location

Age	Metro ¹	%	Country / Other ²	%	Total
18-24	10059	5.1%	2333	1.2%	12392
25-34	18379	9.3%	5640	2.9%	24019
35-44	26717	13.6%	9224	4.7%	35941
45-54	29441	14.9%	9371	4.8%	38812
55-64	25632	13.0%	7387	3.7%	33019
65+	42211	21.4%	10470	5.3%	52681
No DOB ³	120	0.1%	69	0.0%	189
Total	152559	77.4%	44494	22.6%	197053

1. Metro enrolment consists of the number of electors whose postal address is in the Perth Metropolitan area.

2. Country/Other consists of the number of electors whose postal address is not in the Perth Metropolitan area.

3. No DOB consists of the number of electors for whom a date of birth was not supplied.



Appendix 9 - Enrolment and Voter Turnout by Age and Enrolment Category

Summary of Enrolment by Age Group and Enrolment Category

Age	Residents	%	Owners / Occupiers	%	Total
18-24	54893	11.5%	163	0.0%	349
25-34	91947	19.2%	948	0.2%	1059
35-44	93936	19.6%	2225	0.5%	2380
45-54	84044	17.6%	3658	0.8%	3794
55-64	57865	12.1%	2622	0.5%	2722
65+	80813	16.9%	5431	1.1%	5508
No DOB ¹	60	0.0%	224	0.0%	226
Total	463558	96.8%	15271	3.2%	478829

Summary of Voter Turnout by Age Group and Enrolment Category

Age	Residents	%	Owners / Occupiers	%	Total
18-24	12311	6.2%	81	0.0%	12392
25-34	23591	12.0%	428	0.2%	24019
35-44	34764	17.6%	1177	0.6%	35941
45-54	36655	18.6%	2157	1.1%	38812
55-64	31291	15.9%	1728	0.9%	33019
65+	49522	25.1%	3159	1.6%	52681
No DOB ¹	14	0.0%	175	0.1%	189
Total	188148	95.5%	8905	4.5%	197053

¹. No DOB consists of the number of electors for whom a date of birth was not supplied.



Appendix 10 – Participation

Local Government	Packages Sent	Total Scanned	Total Packages Received up to Close of Poll	Late Returns up to 31/5/99	Unclaimed up to 31/5/99	Group 1	Ranking	Group 2	Ranking	Group 3	Ranking	Group 4	Ranking
1 City of Albany	20,748	13,529	13,666	118	350	63.6%	3	65.2%	3	65.9%	3	66.4%	3
2 City of Armadale	18,927	8,123	8,161	98	395	42.3%	16	42.9%	16	43.1%	16	43.6%	16
3 Shire of Ashburton	803	359	359	6	87	44.2%	12	44.7%	12	44.7%	12	45.5%	12
4 Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	4,971	2,952	2,965	52	119	58.8%	7	59.4%	7	59.6%	7	60.7%	7
5 Town of Bassendean	9,510	4,114	4,141	77	211	42.6%	15	43.3%	15	43.5%	15	44.4%	15
6 City of Belmont	19,897	8,206	8,305	144	382	40.1%	20	41.2%	20	41.7%	18	42.5%	18
7 Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes	2,895	1,768	1,782	12	63	60.2%	6	61.1%	6	61.6%	6	62.0%	6
8 City of Bunbury	19,685	8,864	8,985	84	590	44.2%	10	45.0%	10	45.6%	10	46.1%	11
9 Shire of Busselton	7,482	3,354	3,395	76	205	44.2%	11	44.8%	11	45.4%	11	46.4%	10
10 Town of Cambridge	17,026	7,071	7,099	117	223	40.7%	19	41.5%	18	41.7%	19	42.4%	19
11 Shire of Capel	No Election												
12 Town of Claremont	3,776	1,662	1,674	17	83	43.4%	14	44.0%	14	44.3%	14	44.8%	14
13 Shire of Collie	5,979	2,638	2,666	30	114	43.7%	13	44.1%	13	44.6%	13	45.1%	13
14 Shire of Dandaragan	2,205	1,606	1,610	54	45	70.9%	1	72.8%	1	73.0%	1	75.5%	1
15 Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	524	331	333	4	3	62.2%	4	63.2%	4	63.5%	4	64.3%	4
16 Shire of Gnowangerup	No Election												
17 Shire of Kalamunda	24,056	9,630	9,656	210	363	39.5%	21	40.0%	22	40.1%	22	41.0%	22
18 City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder	17,855	6,969	7,031	159	996	38.3%	24	39.0%	24	39.4%	24	40.3%	24
19 Town of Kwinana	10,642	3,901	3,917	69	182	36.0%	29	36.7%	30	36.8%	30	37.5%	30
20 Shire of Lake Grace	No Election												
21 City of Melville	42,529	16,957	17,042	228	710	39.2%	22	39.9%	23	40.1%	23	40.6%	23
22 Shire of Mount Marshall	No Election												
23 Shire of Murray	2,287	971	971	10	103	41.9%	17	42.5%	17	42.5%	17	42.9%	17
24 Shire of Nannup	702	467	467	5	8	66.1%	2	66.5%	2	66.5%	2	67.2%	2
25 City of Perth	6,843	3,762	3,781	49	126	53.5%	8	55.0%	8	55.3%	8	56.0%	8
26 Shire of Plantagenet	2,339	1,449	1,449	9	40	61.5%	5	61.9%	5	61.9%	5	62.3%	5
27 City of Rockingham	39,832	15,495	15,564	382	1,052	38.2%	25	38.9%	25	39.1%	25	40.0%	25
28 Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale.	4,646	2,160	2,160	43	103	45.9%	9	46.5%	9	46.5%	9	47.4%	9
29 City of South Perth	23,873	9,912	9,951	143	715	40.7%	18	41.5%	19	41.7%	20	42.3%	20
30 City of Stirling	87,410	32,556	32,699	680	1,326	36.5%	28	37.2%	28	37.4%	28	38.2%	28
31 City of Subiaco	7,013	2,631	2,646	55	250	37.0%	27	37.5%	27	37.7%	27	38.5%	27
32 Shire of Swan	38,109	14,401	14,478	236	803	37.0%	26	37.8%	26	38.0%	26	38.6%	26
33 Town of Victoria Park	17,786	6,543	6,590	132	546	35.5%	30	36.8%	29	37.1%	29	37.8%	29
34 Town of Vincent	18,458	7,452	7,527	140	610	38.9%	23	40.4%	21	40.8%	21	41.5%	21
TOTALS	478,808	199,833	201,070	3,439	10,803	40.9%		41.7%		42.0%		42.7%	

See section 19.7 for an explanation of the groups.



Appendix 11 – Polling Places and Counting Centres

Local Government	Postal Vote Checking	Polling Place on Election Day	Counting Centre
City of Albany	Administration Centre	Albany Town Hall	Administration Centre
City of Armadale	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Administration Office	Administration Office
Shire of Ashburton	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Tom Price Administration Centre	Western Australian Electoral Commission
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	South West Italian Club	Shire Administration Office	South West Italian Club
Town of Bassendean	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Administration Office	Administration Office
City of Belmont	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Senior Citizens' Centre	Senior Citizens' Centre
Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes	South West Italian Club	Administration Offices	South West Italian Club
City of Bunbury	South West Italian Club	Administration Building	South West Italian Club
Shire of Busselton	South West Italian Club	Administration Office	South West Italian Club
Town of Cambridge	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Administration Centre/ Civic Centre	Administration Centre/ Civic Centre
Shire of Capel	No Election		
Town of Claremont	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Council Administration Centre	Council Administration Centre
Shire of Collie	South West Italian Club	Collie Shire Council Offices	South West Italian Club
Shire of Dandaragan	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Shire Office	Western Australian Electoral Commission
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	South West Italian Club	Administration Centre	South West Italian Club
Shire of Gnowangerup	No Election		
Shire of Kalamunda	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Administration Centre	Administration Centre
City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder	Kalgoorlie Court House	Kalgoorlie Town Hall	Kalgoorlie Town Hall
Town of Kwinana	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Council Administration Centre	Council Administration Centre
Shire of Lake Grace	No Election		
Shire of Mt. Marshall	No Election		
City of Melville	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Civic Centre Main Hall Leeming Recreation Centre Melville Recreation Centre	Civic Centre Main Hall Leeming Recreation Centre Melville Recreation Centre
Shire of Murray	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Senior Citizens Centre	Senior Citizens Centre
Shire of Nannup	South West Italian Club	Shire Office	South West Italian Club
City of Perth	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Perth Town Hall	Perth Town Hall
Shire of Plantagenet	Shire Office	Shire Office	Shire Office
City of Rockingham	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Administration Building	Administration Building
Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Council Administration Office	Council Administration Office
City of South Perth	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Council Administration Office	Council Administration Office
City of Stirling	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Administration Centre	Administration Centre
City of Subiaco	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Administration Office	Administration Office
Shire of Swan	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Midland Town Hall	Midland Town Hall
Town of Victoria Park	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Administration Centre	Administration Centre
Town of Vincent	Western Australian Electoral Commission	Administration & Civic Centre	Administration & Civic Centre



Appendix 12 - Election Results

CITY OF ALBANY

Mayoral

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
KNIGHT Annette	3,416	26.79%	
DANIELS Neil	321	2.52%	
HARDY-ATKINS Peter	243	1.91%	
EMERY Bob	2,015	15.80%	
SMITHSON Neil	405	3.18%	
GOODE Alison Elizabeth	4,477	35.11%	4 Year Term
STEPHENS Matt	1,875	14.70%	
Total Valid Votes	12,752		
Informal	139	1.08%	
Total Votes Received	12,891		

Breaksea

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HOWARD Bob	477	11.77%	
SIMPSON Darrall	871	21.50%	
LUBICH Joe Maurice	1,143	28.22%	2 Year Term
WALKER John	1,560	38.51%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	4,051		
Informal	16	0.39%	
Total Votes Received	4,067		

Fredrickstown

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DUFTY Don	943	23.49%	2 Year Term
ANDERSON Alistair	866	21.57%	
BURCHER George	909	22.65%	
CECIL Judy	1,296	32.29%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	4,014		
Informal	17	0.42%	
Total Votes Received	4,031		



Hassell

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WEST Ian	238	46.12%	4 Year Term
MOUNTFORD Gae	181	35.08%	2 Year Term
McCOY John	97	18.80%	
Total Valid Votes	516		
Informal	2	0.39%	
Total Votes Received	518		

Kalgan

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BOJCUN Merryn	1,264	40.67%	4 Year Term
DAVIS Sandy	825	26.54%	
ARMSTRONG Len	1,019	32.79%	2 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,108		
Informal	3	0.10%	
Total Votes Received	3,111		

Vancouver

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
MATLA Joy	595	15.41%	
BAIN Norm	924	23.93%	2 Year Term
GROUND'S Colin	552	14.30%	
DEMARTEAU Tony	707	18.31%	
WILSON Ian Wesley	1,083	28.05%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,861		
Informal	11	0.28%	
Total Votes Received	3,872		

West

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WOLFE Des	1,059	31.70%	4 Year Term
MORAN Michael	777	23.26%	
EVERS Diane	809	24.21%	2 Year Term
GENDERS George	436	13.05%	
CAIMANOS Kevin C	260	7.78%	
Total Valid Votes	3,341		
Informal	8	0.24%	
Total Votes Received	3,349		



Yakamia

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
TURNER Ernie	561	15.57%	
WILLIAMS Judith	995	27.62%	2 Year Term
ROTH Bill	556	15.43%	
ATTWELL Yvonne	491	13.63%	
EVANS Milton	1,000	27.75%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,603		
Informal	9	0.25%	
Total Votes Received	3,612		

CITY OF ARMADALE

Armadale

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
FLETCHER Rob	1,324	51.24%	4 Year Term
HODGES Trudi	1,260	48.76%	
Total Valid Votes	2,584		
Informal	13	0.50%	
Total Votes Received	2,597		

Forrest

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
COMINELLI Alison	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Kelmscott

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
ZELONES Henry	1,546	71.81%	4 Year Term
DAVIS Bill	607	28.19%	
Total Valid Votes	2,153		
Informal	10	0.46%	
Total Votes Received	2,163		



Roleystone

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
STUBBS Roger	1,347	62.51%	4 Year Term
SURGEON Joanna	808	37.49%	
Total Valid Votes	2,155		
Informal	9	0.42%	
Total Votes Received	2,164		

Seville

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
LAURIE Beth	536	49.77%	
CUMMING John	541	50.23%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	1,077		
Informal	5	0.46%	
Total Votes Received	1,082		

West Armadale

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
MUNN Jeff	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Westfield

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
REYNOLDS Linton	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

Onslow

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HAYES Brian	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Paraburdoo

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
TAILOR Rob	116	32.95%	
RUMBLE Linton	236	67.05%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	352		
Informal	3	0.85%	
Total Votes Received	355		



Tableland

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
THOMAS Lorraine	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Tom Price

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
FONTANA Marie	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

SHIRE OF AUGUSTA-MARGARET RIVER

Augusta

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
KNAPP Robert	317	26.68%	
BUSSAU Bill	386	32.49%	2 Year Term
SIMPSON Russell	485	40.82%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	1,188		
Informal	3	0.25%	
Total Votes Received	1,191		

Blackwood

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
COULTER Ted	126	74.56%	4 Year Term
MINETT Tess	43	25.44%	
Total Valid Votes	169		
Informal	1	0.59%	
Total Votes Received	170		

Cowaramup

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WATT Ronald Hamilton	172	54.60%	4 Year Term
HEPTINSTALL Peter	143	45.40%	
Total Valid Votes	315		
Informal	0	0.00%	
Total Votes Received	315		



Margaret River Rural

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
TEMBY Fran	307	40.99%	
SAW Tony	28	3.74%	
WYBURN Bob	414	55.27%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	749		
Informal	6	0.79%	
Total Votes Received	755		

Margaret River Town

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HODSDON Linton	341	36.47%	4 Year Term
PRATER David	132	14.12%	
DORNAN Nick	281	30.05%	
PLATER Bob	181	19.36%	
Total Valid Votes	935		
Informal	35	3.61%	
Total Votes Received	970		

TOWN OF BASSENDEAN

East

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
ELGAR Mary	741	25.86%	4 Year Term
VEALE Ian	646	22.55%	
DUNKERTON Lisa	677	23.63%	
CLARKE Ron	801	27.96%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	2,865		
Informal	8	0.28%	
Total Votes Received	2,873		

North

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
FOX Jack	724	57.01%	4 Year Term
NUTTER Lynda	546	42.99%	
Total Valid Votes	1,270		
Informal	9	0.70%	
Total Votes Received	1,279		



West

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
PETERSON Gregory	808	64.80%	4 Year Term
HILL Julie	439	35.20%	
Total Valid Votes	1,247		
Informal	7	0.56%	
Total Votes Received	1,254		

CITY OF BELMONT

Central

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
GODSELL Mike	1,292	62.75%	4 Year Term
DORNFORD Gerard	767	37.25%	
Total Valid Votes	2,059		
Informal	13	0.63%	
Total Votes Received	2,072		

East

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
PEAKE Paul	617	18.95%	
SHEPHARD Ken	589	18.09%	
BASS Margie	1,172	36.00%	4 Year Term
MARKS Phil	878	26.97%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,256		
Informal	7	0.21%	
Total Votes Received	3,263		

South

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
SWANN Ron	1,167	26.72%	4 Year Term
ROBSON Michael	798	18.27%	
MURFIN Andrew P	1,280	29.31%	4 Year Term
POWELL Janet	1,122	25.69%	
Total Valid Votes	4,367		
Informal	12	0.27%	
Total Votes Received	4,379		



West

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
TIMMERMANIS Andres	619	36.71%	
DONEY Glyn Raymond	1,067	63.29%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	1,686		
Informal	18	1.06%	
Total Votes Received	1,704		

SHIRE OF BRIDGETOWN-GREENBUSHES

Central

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
ROWAN-ROBINSON Marilyn	229	24.00%	
HOLLETT Mark	246	25.79%	4 Year Term
OAKS Nick	256	26.83%	4 Year Term
BULLIED Stephen	223	23.38%	
Total Valid Votes	954		
Informal	3	0.31%	
Total Votes Received	957		

East

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DEWING Mick	400	43.15%	4 Year Term
FRANEY Kent	206	22.22%	
DILKES Derek	321	34.63%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	927		
Informal	1	0.11%	
Total Votes Received	928		

North

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DELLA-PATRONA Barbara	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

West

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BROWNE Hugh	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term



CITY OF BUNBURY

East

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
LANE Margaret	1,171	30.73%	4 Year Term
HILL Steve	1,178	30.91%	4 Year Term
COMITO Frank	628	16.48%	
FOTAKIS Don	834	21.88%	
Total Valid Votes	3,811		
Informal	8	0.21%	
Total Votes Received	3,819		

North

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
McCOURT John	590	26.29%	
DE JAGER Gary	125	5.57%	
HART Dave	694	30.93%	
TA-MURTON Minh	131	5.84%	
WORTHINGTON Lorna	704	31.37%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	2,244		
Informal	90	3.86%	
Total Votes Received	2,334		

South

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
KELLY Jude	247	13.23%	
KUIPERS Andrew	559	29.94%	
JEFFREE Peter	594	31.82%	4 Year Term
SLATER Ross	467	25.01%	
Total Valid Votes	1,867		
Informal	87	4.45%	
Total Votes Received	1,954		



West

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
FANAYAN Iraj	659	16.58%	
MAJOR Wayne	1,168	29.39%	4 Year Term
WENN Doug	1,006	25.31%	
MORRIS Sam	1,141	28.71%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,974		
Informal	10	0.25%	
Total Votes Received	3,984		

SHIRE OF BUSSELTON

Central Urban

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DOUGLAS Kevin	1,646	26.11%	4 Year Term
PALMER Ron	1,225	19.43%	
EVANS Bob	1,593	25.27%	4 Year Term
DEVOY Isabelle	1,840	29.19%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	6,304		
Informal	8	0.13%	
Total Votes Received	6,312		

East Urban

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DENMAN Alf	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

West Rural

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
JONES Geoff	234	36.62%	
RICHARDSON Morwenna	134	20.97%	
FRANSSEN Bill	271	42.41%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	639		
Informal	7	1.08%	
Total Votes Received	646		



West Urban

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BOGAERS P Arnold	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE

Mayoral

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WILLCOCK Ross	4,022	59.07%	4 Year Term
BERRY David	2,787	40.93%	
Total Valid Votes	6,809		
Informal	50	0.73%	
Total Votes Received	6,859		

Coast

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
ANDERTON Marlene	2,283	35.88%	4 Year Term
GRINCERI Sonia	1,812	28.48%	
SMITH Kerry	2,268	35.64%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	6,363		
Informal	9	0.14%	
Total Votes Received	6,372		

Wembley

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HURD Chris	1,317	22.94%	
O'CONNOR Pauline	2,577	44.88%	4 Year Term
LANGER Alan	1,848	32.18%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	5,742		
Informal	19	0.33%	
Total Votes Received	5,761		



SHIRE OF CAPEL

Boyanup

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
NIETRZEBA Eddie	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term
JONES Noel	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Capel

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
FRY Geoffrey Bertram George	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Gelorup

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
PEDRETTI Mike	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

North

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
CLAPP Ian	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

South

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
KITCHEN Jack	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

TOWN OF CLAREMONT

East

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BALFE Mike	526	38.51%	4 Year Term
MULDER Jean	570	41.73%	4 Year Term
HUNT Peter	270	19.77%	
Total Valid Votes	1,366		
Informal	1	0.07%	
Total Votes Received	1,367		



South

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
PULLINGER Colene	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

West

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WHITE Claudia	348	22.86%	
EDWARDS Clem	451	29.63%	4 Year Term
BREAKEY Nigel	465	30.55%	4 Year Term
DEYKIN Sydney C	258	16.95%	
Total Valid Votes	1,522		
Informal	3	0.20%	
Total Votes Received	1,525		

SHIRE OF COLLIE

Council

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
POVER David	1,612	7.12%	4 Year Term
MURRAY Michael	1,954	8.63%	4 Year Term
FOSTER Jim	1,453	6.42%	2 Year Term
WILKS Geoffrey	1,643	7.26%	4 Year Term
WIGGERS Hans	1,392	6.15%	
PEARS Harold	1,394	6.16%	2 Year Term
ROBERTS Bruce	1,774	7.84%	4 Year Term
MUMME Brian	1,610	7.11%	2 Year Term
BIRD John	1,563	6.90%	2 Year Term
FORREST Keith	1,511	6.67%	2 Year Term
MORAN John	1,514	6.69%	2 Year Term
GRAHAM Margaret	1,682	7.43%	4 Year Term
YATES Glyn	1,712	7.56%	4 Year Term
PIMM Rosanne	1,825	8.06%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	22,639		
Informal	9	0.04%	
Total Votes Received	22,648		



SHIRE OF DANDARAGAN

Badgingarra

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WILKINS Kaye Noreen	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Cervantes

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WILLIAMS Neville	160	40.92%	
RUSSELL Michael John	231	59.08%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	391		
Informal	2	0.51%	
Total Votes Received	393		

Dandaragan

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WATKINS Helen	270	75.42%	4 Year Term
WICKHAM Bryan W	88	24.58%	
Total Valid Votes	358		
Informal	0	0.00%	
Total Votes Received	358		

Jurien

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WEBB Gesina	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term
SNOOK Gary	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP

Balingup

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
CHRISTENSEN Helen	193	59.38%	4 Year Term
TROETH Robert	132	40.62%	
Total Valid Votes	325		
Informal	1	0.31%	
Total Votes Received	326		



Central

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BUTLER Keith Terrance	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Donnybrook

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BROWNING Bob	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term
STRANG Don	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term
HETHERINGTON Joan	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP

Borden

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HITSERT Pieter Robert	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Gnowangerup

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HOWARD Bruce Charles	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Ongerup

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
JONES Graeme	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Rural

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
PECH Ken	Elected Unopposed		2 Year Term
GRIFFITHS John	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term



SHIRE OF KALAMUNDA

East

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WINTERHALDER Jim	481	48.88%	
MILLAR Beverley	503	51.12%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	984		
Informal	3	0.30%	
Total Votes Received	987		

North

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BASIOLI Peter	767	25.34%	
McKECHNIE Donald	1,709	56.46%	4 Year Term
O'REILLY Peter	551	18.20%	
Total Valid Votes	3,027		
Informal	70	2.26%	
Total Votes Received	3,097		

North West

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
CRESSWELL Barry	987	25.53%	
RASZKA Zdzislaw	343	8.87%	
CASEY Mary Anne	1,205	31.17%	2 Year Term
McGRATH Owen F	1,331	34.43%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,866		
Informal	5	0.13%	
Total Votes Received	3,871		

South

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
EVERETT John	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term



South West

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
SADLER Nita	2,226	42.68%	4 Year Term
RONALDS Alexander Victor	1,664	31.90%	4 Year Term
EVANS John	1,326	25.42%	
Total Valid Votes	5,216		
Informal	12	0.23%	
Total Votes Received	5,228		

CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

Mayoral

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
ROBSON Paul	3,970	58.41%	4 Year Term
YURYEVICH Ron	2,827	41.59%	
Total Valid Votes	6,797		
Informal	53	0.77%	
Total Votes Received	6,850		

Council

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
SOMMERVILLE Adrian	1,358	3.77%	
SMITH Neville	2,017	5.60%	
MENCSELYI Attila John	2,256	6.26%	
KEMP Wayne	2,684	7.45%	
BENTLEY Max	2,260	6.27%	
BUCHHORN Ian	3,822	10.61%	4 Year Term
MASON Bill	2,836	7.87%	4 Year Term
VARIS-BESWICK Leigh	3,177	8.82%	4 Year Term
REES John Melbourne	3,346	9.29%	4 Year Term
KREPP Doug	3,518	9.77%	4 Year Term
LYE Gary	1,871	5.19%	
McGAY Karen	4,208	11.68%	4 Year Term
McNEILLY Sam	2,665	7.40%	
Total Valid Votes	36,018		
Informal	56	0.16%	
Total Votes Received	36,074		



TOWN OF KWINANA

Central

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
PORTER Barry	1,701	12.98%	4 Year Term
HOLLOWAY Brad	623	4.75%	
JACKMAN Ken	2,733	20.86%	4 Year Term
SCAMBLER Doug	2,141	16.34%	4 Year Term
KEARNEY Merv	1,980	15.11%	4 Year Term
SEBREGTS Alex	993	7.58%	
GROSSMITH Huw	1,303	9.95%	
SCRIMSHAW Colin	1,628	12.43%	
Total Valid Votes	13,102		
Informal	18	0.14%	
Total Votes Received	13,120		

East

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DANKS Morris	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

SHIRE OF LAKE GRACE

Biddy-Burngup

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
LEE Greyham	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Lake Grace

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
TAYLOR Royce Peter	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term
BENNETT Helen	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term
NAISBITT Mary	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Newdegate

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HANSORD Charles Thomas	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term
MORTON Clive	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term



Varley King

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
ROBERTS G E J	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

CITY OF MELVILLE

Mayoral

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
MAIR Katie	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Applecross-Mt Pleasant

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
EVERETT Harvey	1,741	21.19%	
WOOLLARD Janet	1,495	18.20%	
de la HUNTY Shirley	1,900	23.13%	4 Year Term
LEIPER Geoffrey	1,083	13.18%	
STONE Christopher	1,996	24.30%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	8,215		
Informal	14	0.17%	
Total Votes Received	8,229		

Bicton-Attadale

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
SALTER Robin	1,515	41.85%	
HOFMANN Gerry	2,105	58.15%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,620		
Informal	21	0.58%	
Total Votes Received	3,641		

Bullcreek-Leeming

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
JOHNSON Terry	1,877	44.75%	
AUBREY Russell	2,317	55.25%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	4,194		
Informal	25	0.59%	
Total Votes Received	4,219		



City

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
CENIVIVA Tony	3,210	37.78%	4 Year Term
MOORE Martin	1,108	13.04%	
HWANG Edward E	1,349	15.88%	
BROWN Ronald	2,830	33.31%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	8,497		
Informal	14	0.16%	
Total Votes Received	8,511		

Palmyra-Melville-Willagee

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
FOX Peter	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term
CASEY Bryan	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

University

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HOFFMAN Ron	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

SHIRE OF MOUNT MARSHALL

Gabbin

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
TOMAS Mike	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Wialki

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HEGARTY Ros	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

SHIRE OF MURRAY

East

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
CORNOCK Tom	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term



North West

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BESSANT Morris	375	22.73%	4 Year Term
DOUGHTY Russell	661	40.06%	4 Year Term
PRESTON Leah	262	15.88%	
CLATWORTHY John	352	21.33%	
Total Valid Votes	1,650		
Informal	3	0.18%	
Total Votes Received	1,653		

Pinjarra

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
NANCARROW Noel	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term
PRESTON Laurie	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

West

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HIGGINS Pat	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

SHIRE OF NANNUP

Central

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
PINKERTON Carol	133	29.69%	4 Year Term
WISHART Geoff	125	27.90%	4 Year Term
SPALDING George	108	24.11%	
BLYTHE David	82	18.30%	
Total Valid Votes	448		
Informal	0	0.00%	
Total Votes Received	448		



North

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
KEMP Geoff	69	30.80%	
MELLEMA Robin	85	37.95%	4 Year Term
DAVIES Laretta Elizabeth	70	31.25%	
Total Valid Votes	224		
Informal	0	0.00%	
Total Votes Received	224		

South

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DICKSON Lester James	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

CITY OF PERTH

Lord Mayor

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
GOODMAN Laurence	1,163	31.95%	
PELCZAR Otto	279	7.66%	
NATTRASS Peter	2,198	60.38%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,640		
Informal	23	0.63%	
Total Votes Received	3,663		



Councillors

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
RICHARDSON Peter	1,196	8.88%	
DAVIDSON Janet	1,677	12.45%	4 Year Term
MacGILL Jennifer	1,571	11.66%	4 Year Term
SEMMENS Noel	1,891	14.04%	4 Year Term
PELCZAR Otto	705	5.23%	
BUTLER Rob	1,366	10.14%	
KWOK Roger	1,205	8.95%	
STROUD Tess	1,970	14.62%	4 Year Term
WAGHORN Brad	1,329	9.87%	
MALLER Terry	561	4.16%	
Total Valid Votes	13,471		
Informal	27	0.20%	
Total Votes Received	13,498		

SHIRE OF PLANTAGENET

East

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
ADAMS Corinne	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

North

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BELL Brett	178	46.97%	
CARTER Stephen	201	53.03%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	379		
Informal	0	0.00%	
Total Votes Received	379		

Rocky Gully

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
CAMERON Joan	53	70.67%	4 Year Term
JOHNSTON Lisa	22	29.33%	
Total Valid Votes	75		
Informal	0	0.00%	
Total Votes Received	75		



South

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
McGREADY Annette	185	59.11%	4 Year Term
ARNOLD Dudley	128	40.89%	
Total Valid Votes	313		
Informal	0	0.00%	
Total Votes Received	313		

Town

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
NEASMITH Ray	425	26.75%	4 Year Term
DUNLOP Dorothy	394	24.80%	2 Year Term
FARMER Liz	459	28.89%	4 Year Term
CARSON Stephen	311	19.57%	
Total Valid Votes	1,589		
Informal	2	0.13%	
Total Votes Received	1,591		

CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

Coastal

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
McGOWAN Vera	316	24.35%	
ELLIOTT Chris	982	75.65%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	1,298		
Informal	1	0.08%	
Total Votes Received	1,299		

Rockingham

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
ABLETT Peter	2,302	19.05%	
DUNKLING Lorraine	2,458	20.34%	
MAIOLO Teresa	3,691	30.54%	4 Year Term
OGILVIE Paul	3,635	30.08%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	12,086		
Informal	32	0.26%	
Total Votes Received	12,118		



Safety Bay

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
LILEY Leigh Anne	5,154	42.06%	4 Year Term
BRAME John	2,069	16.89%	
HILL Allan	5,030	41.05%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	12,253		
Informal	40	0.33%	
Total Votes Received	12,293		

SHIRE OF SERPENTINE-JARRAHDALE

Central

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
KIRKPATRICK John	505	30.59%	4 Year Term
STAR Jan	524	31.74%	4 Year Term
NIELD Paul	207	12.54%	
PETCHELL Ken	415	25.14%	
Total Valid Votes	1,651		
Informal	2	0.12%	
Total Votes Received	1,653		

North

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
PETERS Frank S	496	26.88%	
FIMMANO N D	615	33.33%	4 Year Term
RICHARDS Ian	734	39.78%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	1,845		
Informal	3	0.16%	
Total Votes Received	1,848		

South

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BUTTFIELD David	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term



CITY OF SOUTH PERTH

Mayoral

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
PIERCE Suzanne	4,882	50.56%	4 Year Term
HARDWICK John	4,773	49.44%	
Total Valid Votes	9,655		
Informal	53	0.55%	
Total Votes Received	9,708		

Civic

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DIBB Cheryl	1,095	43.35%	4 Year Term
GLEESON Bill	642	25.42%	
EISENMANN Eric	789	31.24%	2 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	2,526		
Informal	5	0.20%	
Total Votes Received	2,531		

Como Beach

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
MACPHERSON Lauraine	Elected Unopposed		2 Year Term
KIRWAN Peter	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Manning

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
ROWE Graham	Elected Unopposed		2 Year Term
McGHIE Bill	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term



McDougall

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
RATTIGAN Lance	609	18.01%	
CALA Colin	950	28.10%	2 Year Term
ARTHUR Gerry	731	21.62%	
WELLS Roy	1,091	32.27%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,381		
Informal	7	0.21%	
Total Votes Received	3,388		

Mill Point

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
COOK Sally	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Moresby

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
TRENT Kevin Richard	752	24.44%	
TROWBRIDGE Phillipa	831	27.01%	2 Year Term
MALEY James George	581	18.88%	
ALLISON Claire	913	29.67%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,077		
Informal	14	0.45%	
Total Votes Received	3,091		

CITY OF STIRLING

Balga

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
COPLEY June	5,826	89.01%	4 Year Term
RYAN John W	719	10.99%	
Total Valid Votes	6,545		
Informal	38	0.58%	
Total Votes Received	6,583		



Coastal

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
STEWART Bill	4,090	71.50%	4 Year Term
PICKARD Troy	1,630	28.50%	
Total Valid Votes	5,720		
Informal	31	0.54%	
Total Votes Received	5,751		

Hamersley

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
INNES Adam	2,138	35.26%	
ROSE Peter	2,314	38.16%	4 Year Term
FIGLIOMENI Frank	1,612	26.58%	
Total Valid Votes	6,064		
Informal	91	1.48%	
Total Votes Received	6,155		

Inglewood

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DANIEL Bob	4,292	65.62%	4 Year Term
SCHNEIDER Abe	2,249	34.38%	
Total Valid Votes	6,541		
Informal	43	0.65%	
Total Votes Received	6,584		

Lawley

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
CLAREY Trevor	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

Osborne

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
SPAGNOLO Adam	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term



Scarborough

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HAM Brian	2,981	44.27%	4 Year Term
REYNOLDS Peter	1,051	15.61%	
WEBSTER Peter	2,701	40.12%	
Total Valid Votes	6,733		
Informal	92	1.35%	
Total Votes Received	6,825		

CITY OF SUBIACO

Central

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
POTTER Stephen	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term
HENDERSON Heather	Elected Unopposed		4 Year Term

East

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
WELLS Rodney	598	40.46%	4 Year Term
KYLE Peter	460	31.12%	2 Year Term
HAYWARD Val	420	28.42%	
Total Valid Votes	1,478		
Informal	6	0.40%	
Total Votes Received	1,484		

North

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
SHANAHAN Chris	334	21.44%	
MARRIOTT Sharon L	287	18.42%	
HIDDLESTONE Vernon	432	27.73%	4 Year Term
WHITE Loren	360	23.11%	4 Year Term
COLLINS John	145	9.31%	
Total Valid Votes	1,558		
Informal	9	0.57%	
Total Votes Received	1,567		



South

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HEWETT Lynley	376	46.19%	
WHITE Lorna	438	53.81%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	814		
Informal	3	0.37%	
Total Votes Received	817		

SHIRE OF SWAN

Altone

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DUZEVICH Jeannette	922	26.14%	
LUCAS David	2,605	73.86%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	3,527		
Informal	18	0.51%	
Total Votes Received	3,545		

Ballajura

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
HAYNES Maria	3,140	46.73%	4 Year Term
CONGERTON Mel	2,117	31.51%	4 Year Term
McCONNELL Gerry	1,462	21.76%	
Total Valid Votes	6,719		
Informal	16	0.24%	
Total Votes Received	6,735		

Midland

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
ANGEL Gary	1,631	19.14%	4 Year Term
GREGORINI Charlie	1,983	23.27%	4 Year Term
PAPICCIO Phil	530	6.22%	
CLEMENT Jean-Pierre	1,148	13.47%	
MARINO Joe	1,618	18.99%	
HARRIS Graeme	1,610	18.90%	
Total Valid Votes	8,520		
Informal	21	0.25%	
Total Votes Received	8,541		



Swan Valley

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
D'CRUZ Geoff	274	15.03%	
HENDERSON Rodney	658	36.09%	
ZANNINO C	891	48.88%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	1,823		
Informal	21	1.14%	
Total Votes Received	1,844		

TOWN OF VICTORIA PARK

Mayoral

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BISSETT John	1,880	30.60%	
LEE Mick	2,953	48.06%	4 Year Term
TORPY A Richard	1,311	21.34%	
Total Valid Votes	6,144		
Informal	146	2.32%	
Total Votes Received	6,290		

Carlisle

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
COLLIER John	1,005	16.46%	
GROGAN Ken	750	12.28%	
BISSETT John	1,667	27.30%	4 Year Term
ABBOTSFORD Ken	1,463	23.96%	4 Year Term
MASON Jan-Sandra	1,222	20.01%	
Total Valid Votes	6,107		
Informal	20	0.33%	
Total Votes Received	6,127		



Victoria Park

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
GARDINER Dianne Steel	1,207	24.49%	
STEVENSON Bruce	1,713	34.75%	4 Year Term
NAIRN Vin	2,009	40.76%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	4,929		
Informal	17	0.34%	
Total Votes Received	4,946		

TOWN OF VINCENT

Mayoral

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
LITTLE John	2,082	29.57%	
HYDE John	4,958	70.43%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	7,040		
Informal	61	0.86%	
Total Votes Received	7,101		

Mt Hawthorn

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
DREWETT David John	2,222	35.16%	4 Year Term
VERSACI Vince	1,655	26.19%	
CHESTER Simon	2,442	38.65%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	6,319		
Informal	35	0.55%	
Total Votes Received	6,354		

North Perth

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Elected
BASINI Raffaele	1,091	17.77%	
HALL Kate	2,199	35.82%	4 Year Term
GERONIMOS Nickolas	876	14.27%	
BRUCE Alexandra	1,973	32.14%	4 Year Term
Total Valid Votes	6,139		
Informal	26	0.42%	
Total Votes Received	6,165		
