

# 2012 Local Government Elections Informal Ballot Paper Survey Report



# Contents

---

<b>1. Informal Ballot Paper Survey Report</b> .....	<b>3</b>
1.1 Introduction .....	3
1.2 Purpose of survey .....	3
1.3 Scope .....	3
1.4 Methodology .....	4
1.5 Overview of high informality for LGE2012 .....	4
1.6 Summary of findings – sample ballot paper survey .....	5
1.7 Conclusions .....	7
<b>2. Recommendations</b> .....	<b>8</b>
2.1 Unintentional informal voting .....	8
2.2 Recommendation to address ballot papers with groups but no group voting squares .....	8
2.3 Recommendations to address compulsory preferential voting requirements .....	9
<b>Informality Data – Attachment 1</b> .....	<b>11-12</b>
<b>Sample informal survey data – Attachment 2</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Surveyed Areas and Ballot Paper Numbers – Attachment 3</b> .....	<b>15</b>

# 1. Informal Ballot Paper Survey Report

## 1.1 Introduction

This report is based on research and analysis of a variety of sources, including election papers and materials held in secure storage. In accordance with clause 391(4) (c) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, The Electoral Commissioner will consent to the use of election papers and materials for research and analysis undertaken by the NSW Electoral Commission or on behalf of the Commission. Use of all papers and materials held in secure storage is subject to security safeguards designed to protect against access, misuse, modification or disclosure.

## 1.2 Purpose of survey

There are many reasons why electors cast informal votes, both intentional and unintentional. While it is impossible to absolutely determine voters' intentions by studying informal ballot papers, it is possible to get an indication, through this study, of the percentage of electors who vote informally because they mean to versus electors who try to vote correctly but make an error.

Following the 2012 Local Government Elections it was noted and commented upon that informality levels appeared to be high in some areas. It is important to get an idea of why these levels were high and what factors may impact on informality. For example, does the number of elections in an area have an impact or does the type of ballot paper have an impact?

Once this information is gathered, it can be used to inform the work we do in providing information and education for electors. If informal ballot papers seem to indicate intentional informal voting then we might put, for example, more emphasis on providing information about the democratic process in general in an attempt to engage voters and encourage them to not waste their vote and have their voice heard. If we find that informal votes appear to be unintentional, we might put more resources into educating electors about how to complete ballot papers correctly.

## 1.3 Scope

This survey consisted of two phases:

A general survey of the results from all local government areas was conducted first to gain an overview of informality across the state. This included accessing result data for councils, via their websites or the Australian Election Company website, for whom the NSW Electoral Commission did not conduct the election. From this survey the 55 LGAs with the highest informality on councillor ballot papers were identified. (Refer LGE2012 – INFORMALITY DATA – Attachment 1).

The second phase involved selecting a sample of 18 local government areas for the survey of informal ballot papers. The areas selected and listed below included metropolitan areas (some with high Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) populations and some with high English-only populations), country and regional areas, areas with high informality and those with low or average informality.

The areas selected also represented a variety of councillor ballot paper types including single column, grouped without Group Voting Squares and those with Group Voting Squares. Some of the selected areas were also conducting mayoral elections and one of them conducted a referendum. (Refer LGE2012 – SURVEYED AREAS & BALLOT PAPER NUMBERS – Attachment 3).

### Surveyed local government areas:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	TYPE
Auburn (2 wards) Canterbury (3 wards) Marrickville (4 wards) Parramatta (5 wards) Rockdale (5 wards)	Metro/High CALD
Hunters Hill (2 wards) Ku-ring-gai (5 wards) Nth Sydney (4 wards) Willoughby (4 wards)	Metro/non-CALD
Ballina (3 wards) Berrigan Central Darling (3 wards) Cootamundra Goulburn Palerang Richmond Valley Singleton Upper Hunter	Regional /country

## 1.4 Methodology

For the 2012 Local Government Election all councillor ballot papers from all areas were counted by data entry of votes at the centralised Proportional Representation Computer Count (PRCC) centre. In this process informal councillor ballot papers were not physically separated from formal ballot papers which made physically locating and inspecting these ballot papers impractical. Therefore the survey of councillor informal ballot papers was done by inspecting the Informal Ballot Paper print outs from the PRCC computer system showing what was entered into the boxes on informal ballot papers.

In areas conducting Mayoral elections or a Referendum, the informal Mayoral and Referendum ballot papers were isolated during the physical count and could therefore be easily located and inspected.

It is important to note that as councillor ballot papers were not actually sighted, there were potentially more “intentional” informal ballot papers than the survey results indicate. For example, on the PRCC report a ballot paper (where there are 2 to be elected) might have two crosses in boxes – with no further information we could only presume this was a genuine attempt to vote and it was therefore placed in the ‘unintentional’ category – however if that ballot paper could have been inspected it may have had a comment on it along the lines of “I don’t like any of them” or a cross or line through the whole ballot paper which would indicate an “intentional” informal vote.

The assumption of intentional and unintentional voting was based on the following:

**Intentionally Informal:** Electors may decide they are not interested in voting; do not wish to vote for any of the candidates; or do not understand the voting process or know who the candidates are and therefore decide not to vote. These ballot papers would typically be left blank or have some comment or slogan written on them or a line or cross through them. They may also be numbered or marked intentionally incorrectly – for example every box ticked or every box with a number ‘1’.

**Unintentionally Informal:** These are ballot papers where it appears the elector has tried to vote but in not understanding the directions has made an error which has made the ballot paper informal. These ballot papers are likely to have incorrect numbering (more than one number 1 or no number 1), ticks or crosses in some boxes or not enough preferences shown.

During the survey ballot papers were placed in the above categories. Refer LGE2012 – SAMPLE INFORMAL SURVEY DATA – Attachment 2.

## 1.5 Overview of high informality for LGE2012

Of the 150 Local Government Areas (LGAs) holding an election in September 2012:

- 11.3% (17 LGAs) were identified as having high Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) populations
- 12% (18 LGAs) were identified as having high Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) populations
- 9.3% (14 LGAs) were councils who were not using the NSW Electoral Commission to conduct their election
- 24% (36 LGAs) were also popularly electing the Mayor

Of the 28 Local Government Areas identified with the highest informality – that is, over 10% or over 9% with significant increase from 2008 election (including councils who were not using the NSW Electoral Commission to conduct their election):

- A quarter (7 LGAs) are identified as having high Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) populations
- Three quarters were areas with high percentages (all over 70%, most over 90%) of English only speakers
- One was a high Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) population area (Central Darling with 38.2% of the population identifying as ATSI)
- All were electing 3 or more councillors (per ward if divided) except for Ku-ring-gai which was electing 2 councillors per ward
- Over half (16 LGAs) were also electing the Mayor
- Almost a quarter (6 LGAs) were councils who were not using the NSW Electoral Commission to conduct their election

Therefore:

- Areas with high Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) populations were over represented in the top 28 high informality areas. (25% of high informality areas – 11.3% of all areas)
- Councils who were not using the NSW Electoral Commission to conduct their election were over represented in top 28 high informality areas. (21.4% of high informality areas – 9.3% of all areas)
- Areas that also had a Mayoral election were over represented in the top 28 informality areas. (57.1% of high informality areas – 24% of all areas)

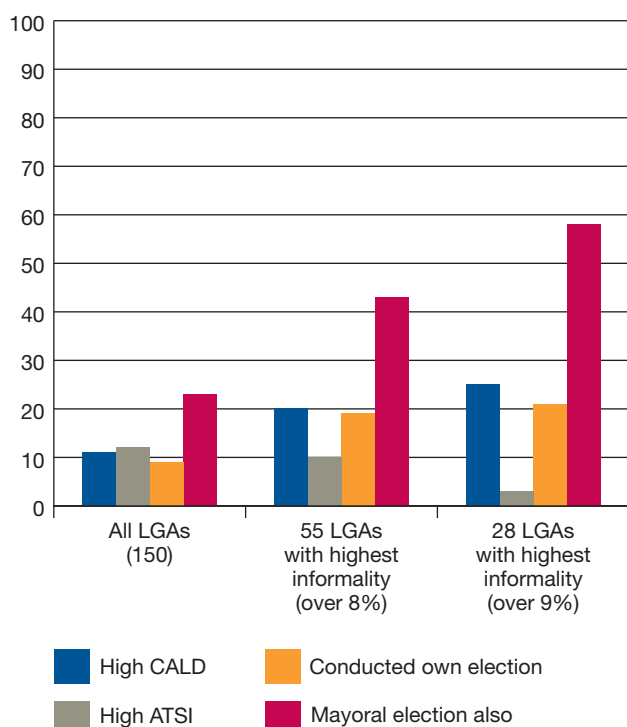
Of the 55 Local Government Areas identified with the highest informality (over 8% informality):

- 20% (11 LGAs) are identified as having high Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) populations
- 10.9% (6 LGAs) were identified as having high Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) populations
- 18.1% (10 LGAs) were councils who were not using the NSW Electoral Commission to conduct their election
- 43.6% (24 LGAs) were also electing the mayor
- Almost all (98.1%) were electing 3 or more councillors (per ward if divided) except for Ku-ring-gai which was electing 2 councillors per ward

Therefore:

- Areas with high Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) populations were over represented in the top 55 high informality areas. (20% of high informality areas – 11.3% of all areas)
- Councils who were not using the NSW Electoral Commission to conduct their election were over represented in top 55 high informality areas. (18.1% of high informality areas – 9.3% of all areas)
- Areas that also had a Mayoral election were over represented in the top 55 informality areas. (43.6% of high informality areas – 24% of all areas)

#### Local Government Area types & informality:



## 1.6 Summary of findings – sample ballot paper survey

Following the 2011 State General Election, a sample informal ballot paper survey was conducted on Legislative Assembly ballot papers. The result showed that the overwhelming majority of people who voted informally at the state election appeared to do so intentionally. Only 0.1% to 0.6% of *all voters* across the districts surveyed appeared to have attempted to vote but unintentionally submitted an informal vote.

These findings seem consistent with the findings in relation to Mayoral elections at the 2012 Local Government Elections. As with Legislative Assembly ballot papers, electors are only required to show a single number ‘1’ preference on single column mayoral ballot papers, with further preferences optional. Of the 7 areas surveyed that had mayoral elections, only between 0.1% and 0.4% of electors appeared to have voted *unintentionally* informally. In Canterbury, one of the highest Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) areas in NSW, this figure was slightly higher at 1.0%.

Overall, these are fairly small numbers of potentially disenfranchised voters. While we should continue to educate electors on how to complete ballot papers correctly, particularly in high CALD areas, these results do not indicate an urgent problem.

The results from the survey of Councillor ballot papers, however, are quite different. Unintentional informal voting as a percentage of all votes cast, ranged from 0.3% to as high as 9.9% across the 18 surveyed districts. That is almost 10% of voters in some areas that appeared to try and vote formally but failed because of not understanding how to mark the ballot paper correctly.

Furthermore, the sample survey indicates some possible causes for why voters may be confused about how to vote correctly. If you look at the eight areas that had 5% or more of all voters cast unintentional informal votes, they are either high CALD areas(2); areas that had ballot papers with grouped candidates but with no Group Voting Squares(4) or single columns of candidates requiring more than one preference(2).

From information gained from undertaking this survey, we can identify some of the possible issues faced by voters with councillor ballot papers and therefore some of the reasons for the high informality rates at the 2012 Local Government Election. They are:

**Single number 1s or single ticks or crosses:**

In a mayoral election or the Legislative Assembly for state elections, electors only need to mark the ballot paper with a single “1”. Savings provisions also allow for a single tick or single cross to be counted as a first preference. NSW electors are used to voting in this way and indeed it is the most obvious, common sense approach to indicating a choice.

In councillor elections, unless there are only two councillors to be elected, voters must show more than one preference in order to have their vote counted. The majority of LGAs require electors to vote for 3 or more councillors and therefore put more than one preference on the ballot paper. Of the areas surveyed the percentage of informal votes that showed a single 1 ranged from 4.6% of informal votes to as high as 35.8% of informal votes in some areas.

Despite the instructions on the ballot paper clearly indicating the number of preferences that needed to be shown, it seems some electors are not reading these instructions or not understanding them.

**Not enough preferences shown:**

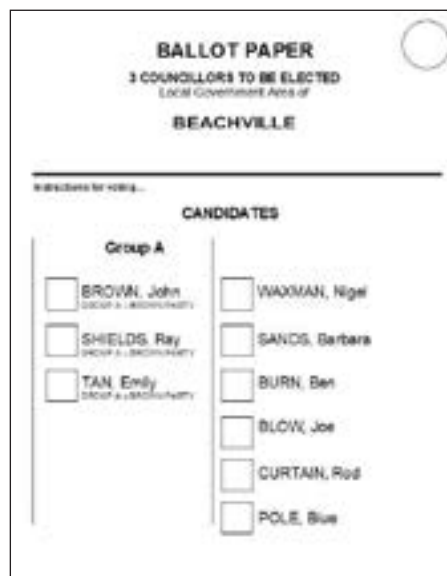
Furthermore, the higher the number of candidates to be elected, the more common it was to see ballot papers that had clear preferences shown on them, but not enough preferences for the ballot paper to be formal.

The Local Government Area of *Singleton* is an example of this. With 9 councillors to be elected, the ballot paper was a single column with 12 candidates listed. This meant that preferences from 1 to 5 had to be shown for the ballot paper to be formal. During the survey for this area, ballot papers that were completed correctly in all other ways, but did not have enough preferences shown were categorised separately – for example if they only showed 1,2 3 or 1,2,3,4. This was a separate category to those showing a single “1”. The results show that 317 ballot papers (20.4% of informal votes) were marked with a single 1, while 219 ballot papers (14.0% of informal votes) were marked with more than 1 preference but not 5. That means that over a third of informal voters in Singleton did not have their vote counted because they did not provide enough preferences.

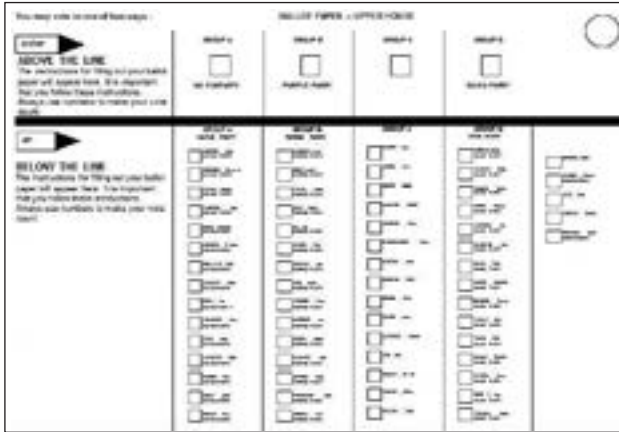
**Ballot papers with groups of candidates but no Group Voting Squares:**

Ballot papers with groups but no Group Voting Squares (ie. that don’t have above or below the line voting option as per Example 2) are unusual for electors and are not seen at state or federal elections. These ballot papers exist where only one group of candidates is formed (there needs to be two or more groups formed to qualify for Group Voting Squares) or where more than one group of candidates is formed but there are not two or more groups that have the required number of candidates to qualify for Group Voting Squares (ie half as many as the number to be elected). All the councillor ballot papers of this type that were surveyed had two columns of candidates with a line between the columns: a column for Group A and a column for Ungrouped (see Example 1 below).

**Example 1: Ballot paper with groups but no Group Voting Squares:**



## Example 2: Ballot paper with Group Voting Squares



The survey appeared to indicate that a lot of voters approached these ballot papers as having two columns that needed to be numbered separately. In many cases, electors had completed the first column and the second column as if they were two separate ballot papers – that is, with each column having a number 1, 2, 3 etc.

For example, in *Goulburn* there were 9 councillors to be elected. The ballot paper had a column for group A with 5 candidates and then a column of Ungrouped with 13 candidates. 588 ballot papers (28.3% of informal ballot papers) had been marked with 1–5 in the first column and then 1– 5 up to 13 in the second column. These preferences did not run consecutively (ie. donkey votes of 1,2,3,4,5 etc) but were randomly placed against candidates.

Given people who vote *intentionally* informal don't tend to go to the trouble of randomly and correctly numbering every square on the ballot paper it could be assumed that these voters were genuinely confused about what they needed to do with these types of ballot papers and that further instruction is required.

The Local Government Area of *Ku-ring-gai* is another area that highlights the issue electors face with ballot papers that have grouped candidates but no group voting squares. *Ku-ring-gai* has 5 wards. In 4 of those wards, the councillor ballot paper had groups with group voting squares. In one of the wards, the ballot paper had grouped candidates but no group voting squares. The overall informality rate for this ward (10.1%) was significantly higher than the other four wards (5.9% to 8.6%). In the four wards with Group Voting Square ballot papers only 0.3% to 1.0% appeared to have voted unintentionally informally. In the ward that did not have a Group Voting Square ballot paper, 3.0% of voters appeared to have voted unintentionally informal. 153 ballot papers (12.4% of informal votes) in this ward were

marked with preferences in both columns. If you deduct these 153 papers from the total informal, the informality rate for this ward would be more in keeping with the other wards (8.8%).

In the Local Government Area of *Ballina* there were 24,432 Councillor ballot papers counted and 24,396 Mayoral ballot papers counted – roughly about the same number. It would be a fair assumption to think that most people who vote informally deliberately would do so for both mayor and councillor elections which would show as roughly similar informality figures. However, there were 1131 informal Mayoral ballot papers, of which 93.4% (1056) appeared to be intentionally informal. However, there was more than twice as many informal councillor ballot papers (3474). Of those, 1322 (only about 37%) appeared to be intentionally informal which is much closer to the mayoral intentional informal figure.

So it seems that around 60% of informal voters in *Ballina* did not vote informally deliberately but were trying to vote correctly and failed because of the complexity of the ballot paper and requirements for preferencing. This led to between 7.3% to 9.9% of all voters in *Ballina* being disenfranchised.

## 1.7 Conclusions

Informality overall and unintentional informality is generally slightly higher in areas with high Culturally and Linguistically Diverse populations, and the NSW Electoral Commission should continue to provide simple and accessible information and education to voters in these areas about how to complete ballot papers correctly.

The different types of councillor ballot papers and different requirements for compulsory preferential voting is obviously confusing for some voters, most particularly ballot papers that have grouped candidates but no Group Voting Squares.

Consider whether legislation or savings provisions could be changed to make ballot papers and voting requirements more consistent across all areas. Failing that, or in addition to that, NSWEC should continue to inform and educate voters about completing ballot papers correctly. This may require different approaches in different areas.

## 2. Recommendations

### 2.1 Unintentional informal voting

There were two main reasons identified through the informal ballot paper survey, that appeared to cause a high number of electors to cast unintentional informal votes in some Local Government Areas when voting for councillors. They were:

1. The complexity of ballot papers where there are groups but no group voting squares.
2. Compulsory preferential voting requirements.

### 2.2 Recommendation to address ballot papers with groups but no group voting squares

#### Identified problem

Grouped candidates are only eligible for a Group Voting Square on the ballot paper if they have the required number of candidates (ie. half as many as the number to be elected) and there are two or more groups formed and eligible for Group Voting Squares. Groups are not eligible to have Group Voting Squares (and therefore above the line and below the line voting) if, at the close of nominations, only one group of candidates has been formed OR if groups of candidates have been formed but do not contain the required number of candidates.

The ballot papers in this category that were studied as part of the LGE2012 Informal Ballot Paper Survey were of the single group variety – typically with two columns – one for the grouped candidates and one for the ungrouped candidates. (See example 1). However it is important to note that less common but also possible are ballot papers with more than one group but no Group Voting Squares (See example 2). Ballot papers with groups but no Group Voting Squares are unusual and not familiar to voters. The survey appears to indicate that many electors approached these ballot papers thinking they had to vote for each column of candidates, and in doing so rendered their ballot paper informal.

Example 1:

The ballot paper is titled "BALLOT PAPER" and "3 COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED Local Government Area of BEACHVILLE". Below the title, it says "Instructions for voters...". Underneath, there is a section for "CANDIDATES" with a sub-section for "Group A". This group contains three candidates: BROWN, John; SHIELDS, Ray; and TAN, Emily. To the right of this group, there are seven ungrouped candidates: WAXMAN, Nigel; SANDS, Barbara; BURN, Ben; BLOW, Joe; CURTAIN, Rod; and POLE, Blue. Each candidate name is preceded by a small square box for a vote.

Example 2:

The ballot paper is titled "BALLOT PAPER" and "3 COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED Local Government Area of BEACHVILLE". Below the title, it says "Instructions for voters...". Underneath, there is a section for "CANDIDATES" with two sub-sections: "Group A" and "Group B". Group A contains three candidates: BROWN, John; SHIELDS, Ray; and TAN, Emily. Group B contains three candidates: WAXMAN, Nigel; SANDS, Barbara; and BLOW, Joe. To the right of these groups, there are four ungrouped candidates: CURTAIN, Rod; SMITH, Jane; TOMAS, Tim; and COX, John. Each candidate name is preceded by a small square box for a vote.

#### Solution

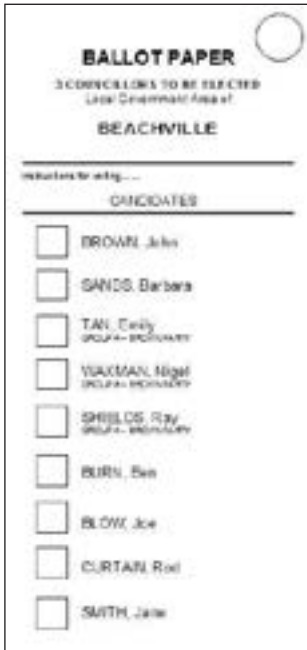
Change the legislation so that groups are not allowed to be shown on the ballot paper for Local Government Elections. This would mean that all councillor ballot papers across the state would be single column. (See example 3).

Single column ballot papers are familiar to voters and fair for every candidate. It would allow for ballot papers to be consistent across the state in every Local Government



Area which would enable community education and information messages to be clear and consistent.

**Example 3:**



The abolition of groups may also reduce the number of candidates nominating for election, as running candidates in order to make up the required number of candidates to form groups would not come into play. Furthermore, eliminating the requirement for a certain number of candidates to form a group, would address issues identified by the NSW Independent Review Panel on Local Government in their paper *“Future Directions for NSW Local Government, Twenty Essential Steps”*. Page 28 of that paper, under ‘Attracting ‘quality’ candidates’, states:

‘There is general view that local government needs to attract a wider range of ‘quality’ candidates... and that ‘above the line’ voting can lead to the election of candidates who stood only to ‘make up the numbers’ on a group list..’

Single column ballot papers are also seen to be a fairer ballot paper for ungrouped candidates.

It is recognised that this change would result in larger councils having long single column ballot papers, but these would be a vertical equivalent to the already large horizontal group voting square ballot papers. With the likely reduction of candidates running due to no group requirements, it is envisaged that a single column ballot paper could cater for all councils, even the larger ones.

If legislation is changed to abolish groups, it would be important that the legislation was flexible enough to allow any number of candidates to be listed in a single column. If the legislation forced the formation of a second column once candidate numbers reached a certain point, we would end up with the same issue that we started with (ie. two or more columns on the ballot paper).

### 2.3 Recommendations to address compulsory preferential voting requirements

#### Identified problem

While instructions on ballot papers and instructions for voting available in polling places clearly state the number of preferences voters are required to indicate, this survey demonstrates that a large number of voters are either not reading or not understanding these instructions and are therefore not having their votes counted for the reason that they do not provide enough preferences, even though their ballot paper is formal in all other respects.

#### Solution

Change the legislation to allow optional preferential voting for councillors. This would mean that ballot paper instructions could be consistent across the state and in line with NSW State Legislative Assembly voting. Ballot paper instructions could be simplified and consistent across the whole state. That is, instructions on the ballot paper would tell voters to “Place a number 1 next to the candidate who is your first choice. If you wish, you can place further choices starting with the number 2... etc.

Note: Even though the system for voting would be optional preferential, the method of counting would remain as Proportional Representation.

This report is in four parts:

- LGE2012 – INFORMAL BALLOT PAPER SURVEY – Report & Recommendations
- LGE2012 – INFORMALITY DATA – Attachment 1
- LGE2012 – SAMPLE INFORMAL SURVEY DATA – Attachment 2
- LGE2012 – SURVEYED AREAS & BALLOT PAPER NUMBERS – Attachment 3



Local Government Area	Wards	2008 Informality Councillors	2012 Informality Councillors	2012 Informality Mayor	Number of Councillors/ Mayor TBA	Ballot Paper Type/ Number Of Candidates	English Spoken at Home % (2011 Census Data)	ATSI % (2011 Census Data)	Total Enrolled	Total Votes	Total Informal Councillor Votes	Total Informal Mayor Votes	Total Informal Referendum Votes	Voter Turnout %
<b>INFORMALITY OVER 10%</b>														
1. Auburn	First Ward	8.8%	11.9%	–	5	GVS – 47 cand	20.5%	0.6%	20,180	16,495	1,967			81.74%
	Second Ward	7.0%	7.8%	–	5	GVS – 40 cand			21,397	17,998	1,411			84.11%
2. Ballina	A	10.2%	16.9%	4.64%	3 + M	Grouped – 10 cand	93.1%	3.1%	9,905	8,150	1,376	1,131		82.28%
	B	10.5%	14.2%		3 + M	Grouped – 7 cand			10,417	8,412	1,195			80.75%
	C	10.2%	11.5%		3 + M	Grouped – 7 cand			9,394	7,870	903			83.78%
3. Bankstown	East	10.9%	11.2%	–	3	GVS – 12 cand	39.7%	0.8%	32,182	26,151	2,939			81.26%
	North	8.8%	10.8%	–	3	GVS – 15 cand			30,332	25,571	2,754			84.30%
	South	6.8%	6.9%	–	3	GVS – 9 cand			30,435	26,094	1,801			85.74%
	West	6.4%	9.9%	–	3	GVS – 13 cand			29,619	25,288	2,491			85.38%
4. Broken Hill		–	10.3%	4.10%	9 + M	GVS – 23 cand	91.6%	7.5%	13,591	11,580	1,197			85.20%
5. Canterbury	Central	11.3%	12.9%	8.67%	3 + M	GVS – 21 cand	29.7%	0.6%	29,916	24,299	3,124	6,193		81.22%
	East	11.9%	10.4%		3 + M	GVS – 14 cand			29,510	24,983	2,595			84.66%
	West	10.0%	13.0%		3 + M	GVS – 12 cand			27,548	22,829	2,968			82.87%
6. Cessnock	A	6.0%	9.1%	6.32%	3 + M	GVS	93.0%	4.8%						
	B	6.7%	11.7%		3 + M	GVS								
	C	7.2%	11.6%		3 + M	GVS								
	D	8.8%	11.6%		3 + M	GVS								
7. Eurobodalla		9.4%	10.7%	5.80%	8 + M	GVS – 54 cand	91.2%	5.1%	27,778	22,825	2,434			82.17%
8. Fairfield	Cabravale	13.9%	15.1%	9.20%	4 + M	GVS	25.9%	0.7%						
	Fairfield	12.8%	18.2%		4 + M	GVS								
	Parks	11.4%	19.1%		4 + M	GVS								
9. Goulburn		5.5%	12.2%		9	Grouped – 18 cand	90.6%	2.8%	19,866	16,941	2,075			85.28%
10. Griffith		10.9%	12.0%	3.50%	11 + M	Grouped	73.5%	4.1%	15,981	13,215	1,587			82.69%
11. Hunters Hill	North	10.5%	10.1%	5.88%	3 + M	GVS – 10 cand	78.2%	0.4%	4,758	3,936	398	461		82.72%
	South	5.8%	7.3%		3 + M	GVS – 13 cand			4,758	3,940	288			82.81%
12. Ku-ring-gai	Comenarra	4.4%	5.9%	–	2	GVS – 8 cand	75.6%	0.1%	15,710	13,109	767			83.44%
	Gordon	5.5%	8.6%	–	2	GVS – 8 cand			15,340	12,421	1,073			80.97%
	Roseville	8.9%	10.1%	–	2	Grouped – 4 cand			15,176	12,222	1,232			80.54%
	St Ives	6.0%	7.0%	–	2	GVS – 11 cand			15,973	13,304	934			83.29%
	Wahroonga	–	7.2%	–	2	GVS – 5 cand			15,728	12,851	930			81.71%
13. Liverpool	North	13.1%	13.9%	8.20%	5 + M	GVS – 27 cand	44.4%	1.5%	54,528	45,603	6,318			83.63%
	South	12.6%	13.2%		5 + M	GVS – 36 cand			59,769	50,577	6,680			84.62%
14. Maitland	Central	5.2%	10.0%	4.90%	3 + M	GVS	93.2%	3.5%						
	East	6.6%	10.6%		3 + M	GVS								
	North	6.7%	11.2%		3 + M	GVS								
	West	5.8%	12.4%		3 + M	GVS								
15. Newcastle	First	6.6%	8.2%	5.30%	3 + M	GVS	87.3%	2.6%						
	Fourth	8.6%	11.3%		3 + M	GVS								
	Second	6.7%	8.2%		3 + M	GVS								
	Third	6.9%	9.5%		3 + M	GVS								
16. Parramatta	Arthur Phillip	6.6%	6.9%		3	GVS – 18 cand	43.4%	0.8%	19,153	14,532	1,002			75.87%
	Caroline Chisholm	5.0%	6.2%	–	3	GVS – 18 cand			20,715	17,819	1,100			86.02%
	Elizabeth Macarthur	5.8%	7.0%	–	3	GVS – 12 cand			20,464	16,312	1,142			79.71%
	Lachlan Macquarie	5.1%	5.4%	–	3	GVS – 12 cand			19,675	16,141	866			82.04%
	Woodville	8.3%	10.1%	–	3	GVS – 15 cand			21,548	17,391	1,763			80.71%
17. Penrith	East	7.4%	12.8%		5	GVS	80.9%	3.0%						
	North	8.0%	11.4%		5	GVS								
	South	6.9%	10.3%		5	GVS								
18. Port Stephens	Central	8.0%	11.5%	7.10%	3 + M	GVS	92.2%	3.6%						
	East	6.5%	10.4%		3 + M	GVS								
	West	8.9%	12.3%		3 + M	GVS								
19. Rockdale	Fifth	7.8%	7.7%	–	3	GVS – 9 cand	39.7%	0.6%	12,520	10,458	809			83.53%
	First	8.6%	8.7%	–	3	GVS – 9 cand			12,495	10,696	932			85.60%
	Fourth	8.1%	10.6%	–	3	GVS – 15 cand			12,410	10,528	1,117			84.83%
	Second	9.5%	10.6%	–	3	GVS – 12 cand			13,729	11,472	1,221			83.56%
	Third	8.1%	8.9%	–	3	GVS – 15 cand			13,896	11,040	987			79.45%

Local Government Area	Wards	2008 Informality Councillors	2012 Informality Councillors	2012 Informality Mayor	Number of Councillors/ Mayor TBA	Ballot Paper Type/ Number Of Candidates	English Spoken at Home % (2011 Census Data)	ATSI % (2011 Census Data)	Total Enrolled	Total Votes	Total Informal Councillor Votes	Total Informal Mayor Votes	Total Informal Referendum Votes	Voter Turnout %
<b>INFORMALITY OVER 10%</b>														
20. Singleton		5.9%	12.1%	5.24%	9 + M	Single column – 12 cand	93.5%	3.7%	15,154	12,809	1,556	672		84.53%
21. Upper Hunter		6.1%	13.8%	–	9	Grouped – 11 cand	93.9%	3.9%	9,673	8,212	1,133			84.90%
22. Warringah	A	12.9%	11.1%	7.00%	3 + M	GVS – 12 cand	80.1%	0.4%	32,342	25,703	2,858			79.47%
	B	10.5%	9.8%		3 + M	GVS – 22 cand			34,555	27,234	2,673			78.81%
	C	9.3%	9.6%		3 + M	GVS – 14 cand			31,354	25,908	2,491			82.63%
23. Willoughby	Middle Harbour	8.3%	8.0%	5.64%	3 + M	GVS – 9 cand	60.4%	0.2%	11,486	9,307	740	1,959		81.03%
	Naremburn	8.9%	10.3%		3 + M	GVS – 12 cand			10,430	8,039	826			77.08%
	Sailors Bay	10.2%	10.1%		3 + M	GVS – 10 cand			11,165	8,932	898			80.00%
	West	7.0%	7.8%		3 + M	GVS – 17 cand			10,801	8,461	664			78.34%
<b>INFORMALITY OVER 9% AND SIGNIFICANT INCREASE FROM 2008</b>														
24. Berrigan		4.5%	9.3%	–	8	Grouped – 10 cand	93.4%	2.1%	5,777	4,564	423			79.00%
25. Central Darling	A	3.3%	3.5%	–	3	Single column – 5 cand	90.0%	38.2%	371	254	9			68.46%
	B	1.8%	4.2%	–	3	Single column – 4 cand			438	308	13			70.32%
	C	2.6%	9.8%	–	3	Single column – 4 cand			377	296	29			78.51%
26. Palerang		5.5%	9.2%	–	9	GVS – 27 cand	90.5%	1.6%	10,393	8,469	781			81.49%
27. Richmond Valley		5.6%	9.1%	5.71%	6 + M	GVS – 17 cand	93.8%	6.6%	15,576	13,282	1,209	756		85.27%
28. Tweed		6.4%	9.4%	–	7	GVS – 59 cand	91.6%	3.5%	60,670	47,278	4,438			77.93%
<b>INFORMALITY OVER 8%</b>														
29. Albury			8.4%		9									
30. Ashfield	South (4 Wards)		8.0%		3 per ward									
31. Bega Valley			8.4%		9									
32. Blacktown	Fifth (5 Wards)		8.6%		3 per ward									
33. Camden	North (3 Wards)		8.8%		3 per ward									
34. Campbelltown			9.5%		15									
35. Coffs Harbour			9.1%		9 + M									
36. Cooma – Monaro			9.1%		9									
37. Dubbo			8.7%		11									
38. Greater Taree			9.7%		9+M									
39. Holroyd	East (4 Wards)		9.0%		3 per ward									
40. Hornsby	A (3 Wards)		8.0%		3 per ward + M									
41. Hurstville	Penshurst (3 Wards)		9.4%		4 per ward									
42. Kempsey			9.5%		9+M									
43. Kogarah	East (4 Wards)		8.0%		3 per ward									
44. Lake Macquarie	North (3 Wards)		9.5%		3 per ward + M									
45. Murray			8.2%		9									
46. Muswellbrook			8.6%		12									
47. North Sydney	Wollstonecraft		8.8%	M – 6.49%	3	GVS – 12 cand	Ref: 6.64% informal				2,551	2,040	2,061	
	Cremorne		7.9%		3									
	Tunks		8.5%		3									
	Victoria		7.2%		3									
48. Pittwater	South (3 Wards)		9.5%		3 per ward									
49. Port Macquarie			9.0%	M	9 + M									
50. Queanbeyan			9.0%	M	9 + M									
51. Shoalhaven	Third (3 Wards)		9.5%	M	4 per ward + M									
52. Wagga Wagga			9.0%		11									
53. Wellington			9.4%		9									
54. Wollondilly	North (3 Wards)		9.8%		3 per ward									
55. Wyong	A (2 Wards)		8.7%		5 per ward									
<b>Low or average informality – surveyed LGAs</b>														
Marrickville	West (4 Wards)		6.1%											
Cootamundra			3.7%											

Wards	Councillor Ballot Paper Description GVS = Group Voting Squares TBE = to be elected	Total Votes Counted	Total Number Informal Votes Surveyed	% Informal to Formal (from Virtual Tally Room) (over 9% in blue)	1. Blank	2. Intentional Incorrect Numbers/ Ticks, etc	Total Intentional Informal	3. Single Number 1	4. Incorrect Numbering (not apparently intentional)	5. Single Tick or Cross	6. Ticks or Crosses (not apparently intentional)	7. Grouped but no GVS both columns numbered	8. Correct Numbering but not enough preferences	Total Unintentional Informal (over 30% in green)	Unintentional Informal Votes as a Percentage of all Votes for the LGA (over 5% in RED)
<b>COUNCILLOR</b>					<b>OF THE INFORMAL BALLOT PAPERS SURVEYED, NUMBER (PERCENTAGE) THAT ARE:</b>										
<b>Category A – Metropolitan High CALD HIGH INFORMALITY</b>															
<b>Auburn – First</b>	<b>5TBE – GVS – 9 groups + ungroup</b>	16,495	1967	11.9%	940 (47.8%)	120 (6.1%)	53.9%	397 (20.2%)	216 (11.0%)	159 (8.0%)	135 (6.9%)			46.1%	5.5%
Auburn – Second	5TBE – GVS – 8 groups/no ung	17,998	1411	7.8%	806 (57.1%)	117 (8.3%)	65.4%	155 (11.0%)	163 (11.6%)	61 (4.3%)	109 (7.7%)			34.6%	2.7%
<b>Canterbury – Central</b>	<b>3TBE – GVS – 6 groups/no ung</b>	24,299	3124	12.9%	1561 (50%)	230 (7.4%)	57.3%	778 (24.9%)	147 (4.7%)	253 (8.1%)	155 (4.9%)			42.7%	5.5%
<b>Canterbury – East</b>	<b>3TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung</b>	24,983	2595	10.4%	1376 (53%)	188 (7.2%)	60.3%	667 (25.7%)	101 (3.9%)	177 (6.9%)	86 (3.3%)			39.7%	4.1%
<b>Canterbury – West</b>	<b>3TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung</b>	22,829	2968	13.0%	1570 (52.9%)	227 (7.6%)	60.5%	716 (24.1%)	99 (3.3%)	240 (8.2%)	116 (3.9%)			39.5%	5.1%
Rockdale – First	3TBE – GVS – 3 groups/no ung	10,696	932	8.7%	590 (63.3%)	108 (11.6%)	74.9%	121 (13.0%)	32 (3.4%)	45 (4.8%)	36 (3.9%)			25.1%	2.2%
<b>Rockdale – Second</b>	<b>3TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung</b>	11,472	1221	10.6%	673 (55.1%)	127 (10.4%)	65.5%	191 (15.6%)	51 (4.3%)	114 (9.3%)	65 (5.3%)			34.5%	3.7%
Rockdale – Third	3TBE – GVS – 5 groups/no ung	11,040	987	8.9%	571 (57.9%)	127 (12.9%)	70.7%	123 (12.4%)	59 (5.9%)	52 (5.3%)	55 (5.6%)			29.3%	2.6%
<b>Rockdale – Fourth</b>	<b>3TBE – GVS – 5 groups/no ung</b>	10,528	1117	10.6%	618 (55.3%)	83 (7.4%)	62.7%	203 (18.2%)	50 (4.5%)	92 (8.2%)	71 (6.4%)			37.3%	4.0%
Rockdale – Fifth	3TBE – GVS – 3 groups/no ung	10,458	809	7.7%	479 (59.2%)	65 (8.0%)	67.2%	155 (19.2%)	24 (2.9%)	50 (6.2%)	36 (4.5%)			32.8%	2.5%
Parramatta – Arthur Phillip	3TBE – GVS – 6 groups/no ung	14,532	1002	6.9%	664 (66.3%)	121 (12.1%)	78.3%	81 (8.1%)	47 (4.7%)	30 (2.9%)	59 (5.9%)			21.7%	1.5%
Parramatta – Caroline Chisolm	3TBE – GVS – 6 groups/no ung	17,819	1100	6.2%	833 (75.7%)	110 (10%)	85.7%	51 (4.6%)	34 (3.1%)	22 (2%)	50 (4.6%)			14.3%	0.9%
Parramatta – Elizabeth Macarthur	3TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung	16,312	1142	7.0%	742 (65.0%)	155 (13.6%)	78.5%	88 (7.7%)	60 (5.3%)	41 (3.5%)	56 (4.9%)			21.5%	1.5%
Parramatta – Lachlan Macquarie	3TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung	16,141	866	5.4%	625 (72.2%)	88 (10.2%)	82.3%	64 (7.4%)	32 (3.7%)	24 (2.7%)	33 (3.8%)			17.7%	0.9%
<b>Parramatta – Woodville</b>	<b>3TBE – GVS – 5 groups/no ung</b>	17,391	1763	10.1%	898 (50.9%)	180 (10.2%)	61.1%	375 (21.3%)	102 (5.8%)	135 (7.7%)	73 (4.1%)			38.9%	3.9%
<b>Category B – Metropolitan Low-CALD HIGH INFORMALITY</b>															
<b>Hunters Hill – North</b>	<b>3TBE – GVS – 3 groups + ungroup</b>	3,936	398	10.1%	229 (57.5%)	46 (11.6%)	69.1%	100 (25.1%)	8 (2.0%)	9 (2.3%)	6 (1.5%)			30.9%	3.1%
Hunters Hill – South	3TBE – GVS – 4 groups + ungroup	3,940	288	7.3%	149 (51.7%)	42 (14.6%)	66.3%	66 (22.9%)	7 (2.4%)	19 (6.6%)	5 (1.8%)			33.7%	2.5%
Ku-ring-gai – Comenarra	2TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung	13,109	767	5.9%	633 (82.5%)	89 (11.6%)	94.1%	–	9 (1.2%)	24 (3.1%)	12 (1.6%)			5.9%	0.3%
Ku-ring-gai – Gordon	2TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung	12,421	1073	8.6%	811 (75.6%)	143 (13.3%)	88.9%	–	47 (4.4%)	12 (1.1%)	60 (5.6%)			11.1%	1.0%
<b>Ku-ring-gai – Roseville</b>	<b>2TBE – NO GVS – Gr A (2) + Ung (2)</b>	12,222	1232	10.1%	775 (62.9%)	88 (7.1%)	70.0%	–	10 (0.8%)	139 (11.3%)	67 (5.5%)	153 (12.4%)		30.0%	3.0%
Ku-ring-gai – St Ives	2TBE – GVS – 5 groups + ung	13,304	934	7.0%	724 (77.5%)	92 (9.9%)	87.4%	–	37 (4.0%)	49 (5.2%)	32 (3.4%)			12.6%	0.9%
Ku-ring-gai – Wahroonga	2TBE – GVS – 2 groups + ung	12,851	930	7.2%	726 (78.1%)	117 (12.6%)	90.7%	–	29 (3.1%)	30 (3.2%)	28 (3.0%)			9.3%	0.7%
Willoughby – Middle Harbour	3TBE – GVS – 3 groups/no ung	9,307	740	8.0%	353 (47.7%)	144 (19.5%)	67.2%	152 (20.5%)	47 (6.4%)	33 (4.5%)	11 (1.4%)			32.8%	2.6%
<b>Willoughby – Naremburn</b>	<b>3TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung</b>	8,039	826	10.3%	548 (66.3%)	121 (14.6%)	80.9%	95 (11.6%)	30 (3.6%)	18 (2.2%)	14 (1.7%)			19.1%	2.0%
<b>Willoughby – Sailors Bay</b>	<b>3TBE – GVS – 3 groups/no ung</b>	8,932	898	10.1%	607 (67.6%)	129 (14.4%)	81.9%	94 (10.5%)	32 (3.6%)	22 (2.4%)	14 (1.5%)			18.1%	1.8%
Willoughby – West	3TBE – GVS – 5 groups + ung	8,461	664	7.8%	437 (65.8%)	78 (11.7%)	77.6%	73 (10.9%)	40 (6.0%)	21 (3.2%)	15 (2.4%)			22.4%	1.8%
North Sydney – Cremorne	3TBE – GVS – 5 groups/no ung	7,884	620	7.9%	482 (77.7%)	54 (8.7%)	86.5%	59 (9.5%)	8 (1.3%)	13 (2.2%)	4 (0.6%)			13.5%	1.1%
North Sydney – Tunks	3TBE – GVS – 5 groups/no ung	8,166	692	8.5%	561 (81.1%)	61 (8.8%)	89.9%	56 (8.1%)	6 (0.9%)	3 (0.4%)	5 (0.7%)			10.1%	0.9%
North Sydney – Victoria	3TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung	7,606	547	7.2%	408 (74.6%)	53 (9.7%)	84.3%	55 (10.1%)	14 (2.6%)	10 (1.8%)	7 (1.2%)			15.7%	1.1%
North Sydney – Wollstonecraft	3TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung	7,876	692	8.8%	519 (75%)	61 (8.8%)	83.8%	85 (12.3%)	8 (1.2%)	13 (1.8%)	6 (0.9%)			16.2%	1.4%
<b>Category C – Regional/Country HIGH INFORMALITY</b>															
<b>Ballina – A</b>	<b>3TBE – NO GVS – Gr A (3) + Ung (7)</b>	8,150	1376	16.9%	501 (36.4%)	61 (4.4%)	40.8%	344 (25%)	313 (22.7%)	58 (4.2%)	99 (7.3%)			59.2%	9.9%
<b>Ballina – B</b>	<b>3TBE – NO GVS – Gr A (3) + Ung (4)</b>	8,412	1195	14.2%	408 (34.1%)	22 (1.8%)	36.0%	427 (35.8%)	222 (18.6%)	60 (5.0%)	56 (4.7%)			64.0%	9.1%
<b>Ballina – C</b>	<b>3TBE – NO GVS – Gr A (3) + Ung (4)</b>	7,870	903	11.5%	311 (34.4%)	19 (2.1%)	36.5%	302 (33.4%)	203 (22.5%)	44 (4.9%)	24 (2.7%)			63.5%	7.3%
<b>Berrigan</b>	<b>8TBE – NO GVS – Gr A (2) + Ung (8)</b>	4,564	423	9.3%	89 (21.0%)	35 (8.3%)	29.3%	35 (8.3%)	250 (59.1%)	6 (1.4%)	8 (1.9%)			70.7%	6.6%
Central Darling – A	3TBE – Single column – 5 cand.	254	9	3.5%	–	4 (44.4%)	44.4%	3 (33.3%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (11.1%)	–			55.6%	1.9%
Central Darling – B	3TBE – Single column – 4 cand.	308	13	4.2%	5 (38.5%)	2 (15.4%)	53.9%	3 (23.1%)	–	3 (23.1%)	–			46.1%	1.9%
<b>Central Darling – C</b>	<b>3TBE – Single column – 4 cand.</b>	296	29	9.8%	12 (41.4%)	2 (6.9%)	48.3%	13 (44.8%)	–	2 (6.9%)	–			51.7%	5.1%
<b>Goulburn</b>	<b>9TBE – NO GVS – Gr A (5) + Ung (13)</b>	16,941	2075	12.2%	744 (35.9%)	197 (9.5%)	45.4%	167 (8.0%)	277 (13.3%)	24 (1.2%)	78 (3.8%)	588 (28.3%)		54.6%	6.7%
<b>Singleton</b>	<b>9TBE – Single Column – 12 cand.</b>	12,809	1556	12.1%	813 (52.2%)	90 (5.8%)	58.0%	317 (20.4%)	69 (4.4%)	41 (2.6%)	7 (0.6%)		219 (14.0%)	42.0%	5.1%
<b>Upper Hunter</b>	<b>9TBE – NO GVS – Gr A (3) + Ung (8)</b>	8,212	1133	13.8%	266 (23.5%)	120 (10.6%)	34.1%	98 (8.6%)	238 (21.0%)	29 (2.6%)	3 (0.3%)	379 (33.5%)		65.9%	9.1%
<b>Palerang</b>	<b>9TBE – GVS – 4 groups + ung</b>	8,469	781	9.2%	492 (62.9%)	76 (9.7%)	72.7%	40 (5.1%)	21 (2.7%)	12 (1.5%)	9 (1.2%)		131 (16.8%)	27.3%	2.5%
<b>Richmond Valley</b>	<b>6TBE – GVS – 5 groups + ung</b>	13,282	1209	9.1%	649 (53.7%)	129 (10.7%)	64.4%	189 (15.6%)	80 (6.6%)	49 (4.1%)	32 (2.6%)		81 (6.7%)	35.6%	3.2%
<b>Category D – Metropolitan High CALD Low/average informality</b>															
Marrickville – Central Werraga	3TBE – GVS – 4 groups/no ung	10,685	634	5.9%	366 (57.7%)	75 (11.8%)	69.9%	91 (14.4%)	46 (7.3%)	33 (5.2%)	23 (3.6%)			30.4%	1.8%
Marrickville – North Wali	3TBE – GVS – 5 groups/no ung	10,461	439	4.2%	299 (68.1%)	51 (11.6%)	79.7%	35 (7.9%)	14 (3.2%)	13 (2.9%)	27 (6.2%)			20.3%	0.9%
Marrickville – South Magura	3TBE – GVS – 4 groups + ung	11,019	641	5.8%	356 (55.5%)	70 (10.9%)	66.5%	134 (20.9%)	32 (4.9%)	28 (4.4%)	21 (3.3%)			33.5%	1.9%
Marrickville – West Burruga	3TBE – GVS – 3 groups/no ung	10,972	668	6.1%	422 (63.2%)	77 (11.5%)	74.7%	98 (14.7%)	16 (2.4%)	31 (4.6%)	24 (3.6%)			25.3%	1.5%
<b>Category E – Country Low/average informality</b>															
Cootamundra	9TBE – Single Column – 11 cand.	4,810	178	3.7%	88 (49.4%)	34 (19.1%)	68.5%	17 (9.6%)	30 (16.9%)	5 (2.8%)	4 (2.2%)			31.5%	1.2%

Wards	Elections	Total Votes Counted	Total Number Informal Votes Surveyed	Percentage Informal to Formal (From Virtual Tally Room)	1. Blank	2. Slogans Comments Pictures Scribbles	3. Line or Cross Through Ballot Paper	4. Intentional Incorrect Numbers/ Ticks Etc	Total Intentional Informal	5. Incorrect Numbering (not apparently intentional)	6. Ticks or Crosses with Numbers	7. Illegible Numbers or Symbols	8. Formal Missort	Total Unintentional Informal	Unintentional Informal Votes as a Percentage of ALL VOTES for the LGA
<b>MAYOR</b>					<b>OF THE INFORMAL BALLOT PAPERS SURVEYED, NUMBER (PERCENTAGE) THAT ARE:</b>										
<b>Category A – Metropolitan High CALD</b>															
Canterbury – Central															
Canterbury – East															
Canterbury – West	Mayor	71,416	6193	8.67%	3662 (59.5%)	739 (12.0%)	482 (7.8%)	539 (8.8%)	88.0%	402 (6.5%)	14 (0.2%)	88 (1.4%)	232 (3.8%)	12.0%	1.0%
<b>Category B – Metropolitan Low-CALD</b>															
Hunters Hill – North															
Hunters Hill – South	Mayor	7,845	461	5.88%	293 (63.7%)	46 (10.0%)	50 (10.9%)	43 (9.3%)	93.9%	19 (4.1%)	3 (0.7%)	5 (1.1%)	1 (0.2%)	6.1%	0.4%
Willoughby – Middle Harbour															
Willoughby – Naremburn															
Willoughby – Sailors Bay															
Willoughby – West	Mayor	34,759	1959	5.64%	1242 (63.4%)	290 (14.8%)	206 (10.5%)	194 (9.9%)	98.6%	6 (0.3%)	–	18 (0.9%)	3 (0.2%)	1.4%	0.1%
North Sydney – Cremorne															
North Sydney – Tunks															
North Sydney – Victoria															
North Sydney – Wollstonecraft	Mayor	31,409	2040	6.49%	1338 (65.6%)	243 (11.9%)	243 (11.9%)	170 (8.4%)	97.7%	23 (1.1%)	2 (0.1%)	15 (0.7%)	6 (0.3%)	2.3%	0.1%
<b>Category C – Regional/Country</b>															
Ballina – A															
Ballina – B															
Ballina – C	Mayor	24,396	1131	4.64%	680 (60.1%)	230 (20.3%)	62 (5.5%)	84 (7.4%)	93.4%	54 (4.8%)	2 (0.2%)	14 (1.2%)	5 (0.4%)	6.6%	0.3%
Singleton	Mayor	12,814	672	5.24%	395 (58.6%)	147 (21.9%)	61 (9.1%)	53 (7.9%)	97.6%	8 (1.2%)	2 (0.3%)	4 (0.6%)	2 (0.3%)	2.4%	0.1%
Richmond Valley	Mayor	13,239	756	5.71%	472 (62.4%)	127 (16.8%)	71 (9.4%)	61 (8.1%)	96.7%	4 (0.5%)	1 (0.1%)	16 (2.1%)	4 (0.5%)	3.3%	0.2%

Wards	Elections	Total Votes Counted	Total Number Informal Votes Surveyed	Percentage Informal To Formal (From Virtual Tally Room)	1. Blank	2. Comments Pictures Scribbles Line Through	Total Intentional Informal	3. Numbers In Box	4. Other Words In Box	5. Tick Or Cross In Box	6. Single 'Y' Or 'N' In Box	8. Formal Missort	Total Unintentional Informal	Unintentional Informal Votes as a Percentage of ALL VOTES for the LGA
<b>REFERENDUM</b>					<b>OF THE INFORMAL BALLOT PAPERS SURVEYED, NUMBER (PERCENTAGE) THAT ARE:</b>									
<b>Category B – Metropolitan Low-CALD</b>														
North Sydney – Cremorne	Referendum													
North Sydney – Tunks	Referendum													
North Sydney – Victoria	Referendum													
North Sydney – Wollstonecraft	Referendum	31,037	2061	6.64%	1542 (79.4%)	304 (15.6%)	95.0%	32 (1.6%)	11 (0.6%)	28 (1.4%)	21 (1.1%)	5 (0.3%)	5.0%	0.3%

# Surveyed Areas and Ballot Paper Numbers – Attachment 3

Type of Local Government Area CALD = culturally & linguistically diverse	Local Government Area (number of wards)	Type of Ballot Paper/Elections GVS = Group Voting Squares TBE = To Be Elected M = Mayoral Election	Number of Informal Councillor Ballot Papers	Number of Informal Mayor Ballot Papers	Number of Informal Referendum Ballot Papers
<b>HIGH INFORMALTY AREAS</b>					
<b>Metropolitan High CALD</b>	Auburn (2 wards)	GVS – 5 TBE	3378		
	Canterbury (3 wards)	GVS – 3 TBE + M	8687	6193	
	Rockdale (5 wards)	GVS – 3 TBE	5066		
	Parramatta (5 wards)	GVS – 3 TBE	5873		
	Hunters Hill (2 wards)	GVS – 3 TBE + M	686	461	
<b>Metropolitan/Low CALD</b>	Ku-ring-gai (5 wards)	2 TBE GVS + one ward Grouped)	4936		
	Willoughby (4 wards)	GVS – 3 TBE + M	3128	1959	
	Nth Sydney (4 wards)	3TBE GVS + M + Ref	2551	2040	2061
	Ballina (3 wards)	Grouped – 3 TBE + M	3474	1131	
	Berrigan	Grouped – 8 TBE	423		
<b>Regional/Country</b>	Central Darling (3 wards)	Single column – 3 TBE	51		
	Goulburn	Grouped – 9 TBE	2075		
	Singleton	Single column – 9 TBE + M	1556	672	
	Upper Hunter	Grouped – 9 TBE	1133		
	Palerang	GVS – 9 TBE	781		
	Richmond Valley	GVS – 6 + M	1209	756	
<b>LOW OR AVERAGE INFORMALTY AREAS</b>					
<b>Metropolitan (CALD)</b>	Marrickville (4 wards)	GVS – 3 TBE	2382		
<b>Country</b>	Cootamundra	Single column – 9 TBE	178		
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>47,567</b>	<b>13,212</b>	<b>2,061</b>
<b>TOTAL Ballot Papers to be surveyed</b>					<b>62,840</b>

