



**Shire of Derby /  
West Kimberley**

# **URGENT BUSINESS**

## **Ordinary Council Meeting Thursday 26 March 2026**

**Date: Thursday 26 March 2026**

**Time: 11:00 AM**

**Location: Karrayili Adult Education Centre, Fitzroy Crossing**

**Tamara Clarkson Chief Executive Officer**



**Order Of Business**

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**19 URGENT BUSINESS**

**19.1 DEBT WRITE OFF - BOAB FESTIVAL COMMITTEE**

**File Number: 5128**

**Author: Tamara Clarkson, Chief Executive Officer**

**Responsible Officer: Tamara Clarkson, Chief Executive Officer**

**Authority/Discretion: Administrative**

**SUMMARY**

Council to consider writing off debt that was incurred in the delivery of the 2024 Long Table Dinner by the Boab Festival Committee (Committee).

**DISCLOSURE OF ANY INTEREST**

Nil by Author and Responsible Officer.

**BACKGROUND**

The Boab Festival is held annually at the start of dry season. These important community events are run by a volunteer group, historically with a financial contribution provided by the Shire in the form of a community grant. Councillors and staff have previously participated in the committee in a personal capacity.

The Boab Festival is a month long set of events such as Float Parade, Mardi Gras and Bush Poets Breakfast. One event in the calendar is the Long Table Dinner, a ticketed event for approximately 200 people. The Shire coordinated this event in 2024, on behalf of the Committee.

There are also a number of other events that are run during the month of July that occur to coincide with the festival, being Basketball Carnival, Derby Races and Speedway.

**STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT**

Nil.

**POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

Nil.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

Invoice number 30370 totals \$131,528.36, and was issued in January 2025. Interest continues to be incurred and the total outstanding as of 28 February 2026 is \$143,463.20.

This was not a budgeted expense in the adopted 2024/25 Annual Budget.

**STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

GOAL	OUR PRIORITIES	WE WILL
1. Leadership and Governance	1.2 Capable, inclusive and effective organisation	1.3.2 Listen to and respond to the needs of our communities

**RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

<b>RISK</b>	<b>LIKELIHOOD</b>	<b>CONSEQUENCE</b>	<b>RISK ANALYSIS</b>	<b>MITIGATION</b>
<p><b>Financial:</b> This debt continues to accrue interest. The Boab Festival Committee has no financial capacity to meet this debt, this may lead to the cancellation of the 2026 Boab Festival.</p>	<p>Almost Certain</p>	<p>Minor</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Officers recommend the debt is written off to ensure Boab Festival Committee can continue to plan the 2026 events.</p>

**CONSULTATION**

Internal.

External consultation with the previous chairperson of the Boab Festival Committee.

**COMMENT**

This festival has been running for 65 years, and each year volunteers and funding become harder and harder to attract. This is an important community event for Derby and is held during the dry season, when tourist numbers are higher in town.

The Boab Festival Committee wrote to the Chief Executive Officer in January 2026, offering a contribution of \$44,258.57 and requesting Council to write off the remaining \$99,204.63.

**VOTING REQUIREMENT**

Absolute majority

**ATTACHMENTS**

- Confidential - Letter from Boab Festival Committee - Confidential**

**RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council by ABSOLUTE MAJORITY AGREES to write off debt to the value of \$99,204.63, including interest, incurred by the Boab Festival Committee in 2024/25 financial year.**

## 19.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORAL REFORM - COMPULSORY VOTING AND ELECTION TERMS

**File Number:** 4185  
**Author:** Tamara Clarkson, Chief Executive Officer  
**Responsible Officer:** Tamara Clarkson, Chief Executive Officer  
**Authority/Discretion:** Advocacy

### SUMMARY

This report seeks Council's position in response to WALGA's request for Council endorsed feedback on potential local government electoral reforms, specifically:

- Introduction of full spill elections every four years; and
- Introduction of compulsory voting in local government elections.

### DISCLOSURE OF ANY INTEREST

Nil by Author and Responsible Officer.

### BACKGROUND

WALGA has long-standing advocacy positions in support of voluntary voting and elections of half the Council every two years. In late 2024 WALGA conducted a review of its Elections Advocacy Positions (Advocacy Position 2.5.15 Elections) to ensure they reflected the sector's contemporary view. A total of 92 Local Governments participated in the sector-wide consultation.

The results informed a report to the State Council meeting in December 2024. The strong (98%) support for half spills every two years was reflected in the adopted advocacy position. While voluntary voting was supported by an overall majority of responses (74%), compulsory voting was supported by a majority (64%) of metropolitan respondents and a majority (61%) of Band 1 and 2 respondents.

State Council requested that the WALGA secretariat undertake further investigation of the implications of compulsory and voluntary participation in Local Government elections before reporting back to State Council. This investigation was ongoing when the Minister for Local Government raised the prospect of further Local Government election reform.

WALGA commenced sector wide consultation regarding potential electoral reforms anticipated to be proposed by the State Government. WALGA prepared a Discussion Paper – Electoral Reform (attached).

Included within this paper are two reform areas:

#### Election Frequency

A – Current WA model is biennial elections with half of Council positions contested every two years (four year terms)

B – Proposed alternative is a full spill every four years.

#### Compulsory Voting

A – Current WA model is voluntary voting

B – Proposed alternative is compulsory voting, consistent with most other jurisdictions.

WALGA has advised that while no formal State Government has been released, this feedback will inform WALGA’s advocacy position to State Council.

**STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT**

*Local Government Act 1995 – Division 5, Section 1.4A – Caretaker provisions, and Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997.*

**POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

Nil.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

Nil.

**STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

GOAL	OUR PRIORITIES	WE WILL
1. Leadership and Governance	1.2 Capable, inclusive and effective organisation	1.2.1 Provide strong civic leadership

**RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

RISK	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	RISK ANALYSIS	MITIGATION
<b>Legal &amp; Compliance:</b> Failure to manage governance framework which transparently embraces good governance practices – in this case, the risk of unanticipated financial burden and governance instability.	Likely	Major	High	Advocate for independent WAEC cost audit and transparent costing framework and require clear transitional provisions before implementation.

**CONSULTATION**

Internal.

**COMMENT**

Election Frequency

The current model where half Council positions are declared vacant supports continuity of corporate knowledge, reduces risk of a complete Council turnover and provides staggered succession planning and mentorship opportunities.

Data from full-spill jurisdictions indicates returning member rates typically between 47% - 57%. While full turnover is rare, it remains possible and a governance risk.

A full spill model provides a whole of Council electoral mandate, may simplify community messaging and reduces frequency of election events.

However, it increases governance risk during transition periods and may reduce organisational stability.

While fewer elections may reduce frequency based administrative costs, the full-spill elections double the number of vacancies and the WAEC bases quotations on vacancy numbers, potentially increasing each election cost.

WALGA has formally requested cost modelling from WAEC, at present:

- No reliable modelling is available
- Election cost transparency remains a sector concern
- Forecasting overall financial impact is not possible

Given Council's financial sustainability obligations, reform without cost certainty presents risk.

Officers support half spill elections every two years to ensure continuity in leadership and governance for the community.

If full spill elections every four years were introduced, the retention of the 2025 Council Members to serve their full term would be proposed to support this transition.

Further consideration to the election of Council Members to appoint the Shire President would also assist transitional arrangements.

#### Compulsory vs Voluntary Voting

Voting in Western Australia and South Australia is voluntary and participating rates are approximately 29 – 31%. Compulsory voting is held in all other jurisdiction resulting in higher participation rates up to 80%.

Compulsory voting may:

- Increase perceived democratic legitimacy
- Improve representativeness

However, it may also:

- Introduce enforcement and compliance complexity
- Increase administrative cost
- Create unintended impacts for owner/occupier rolls

Officers do not support compulsory voting.

#### **VOTING REQUIREMENT**

Simple majority

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. **Info Page - WALGA Electoral Reform** [↓](#) 
2. **Draft Discussion Paper** [↓](#) 

**RECOMMENDATION****That Council:**

- 1. SUPPORT retention of the current half-spill election model every two years for Local Government elections in Western Australia;**
- 2. SUPPORTS retention of voluntary voting in Local Government elections;**
- 3. AUTHORISES the Chief Executive Officer to submit this position to WALGA in response to the Electoral Reform Discussion Paper; and**
- 4. NOTES that any reconsideration of these positions should be contingent upon:**
  - (a) Formal State Government proposals; and**
  - (b) Transparent WAEC cost modelling demonstrating financial neutrality or benefit to local government.**



# INFOPAGE

**To:** All Local Governments                      **From:** Kirsty Martin,  
Executive Manager Member Services

**Date:** 13 February 2026

**Subject:** Sector Consultation – Electoral Reform Discussion Paper

<b>Operational Area:</b>	Governance
<b>Key Issues:</b>	Local Governments are requested to provide Council-endorsed feedback to inform WALGA's advocacy on Local Government electoral reforms expected to be proposed by the State Government, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• full spill elections every 4 years; and</li> <li>• compulsory voting at Local Government elections</li> </ul>
<b>Action Required:</b>	Response to WALGA <b>by 4:00pm Friday 27 March 2026</b>

WALGA is undertaking sector engagement regarding Local Government electoral reforms expected to be proposed by the State Government.

In June 2025, Hon Hannah Beazley MLA, Minister for Local Government, expressed support for a four-year election cycle, citing concerns about voter fatigue and the rising costs of conducting biennial elections. These messages were repeated in Minister Beazley's address at WALGA's 2025 Local Government Convention, which also raised the possibility of compulsory voting. These comments have prompted renewed interest and discussion across the sector.

WALGA has contacted both the Department of Local Government, Industry Regulations and Safety (LGIRS) and the Minister's office seeking details of any consultation on these matters, but no further information has been provided.

By proactively progressing this consultation, WALGA is seeking to obtain sector feedback that will ensure WALGA's positions reflect the sector's current views and enable timely, well-informed and effective engagement with the anticipated State Government reform proposals.

Attached to this Infopage is a brief Discussion Paper. The Discussion Paper outlines some example considerations that Local Governments may choose to address when preparing their feedback. It is not intended to present an exhaustive or prescriptive list.

Local Governments are requested to provide Council endorsed responses to the Discussion Paper by 27 March 2026. This feedback will inform an item to be presented to State Council.

**For more information, please contact Kirsty Martin on 9213 2051 or Felicity Morris on 9213 2093. Please send responses to [governance@walga.asn.au](mailto:governance@walga.asn.au)**



# Electoral Reform Discussion Paper

## 1. Background

### 1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this discussion paper is to request Council-endorsed Local Government feedback to inform WALGA's advocacy on Local Government electoral reforms expected to be proposed by the State Government, specifically:

- full spill elections every 4 years; and
- compulsory voting at Local Government elections

These options have been raised in statements by the Minister for Local Government, Hon Hannah Beazley MLA, but no formal proposals have yet been provided for consultation. While WALGA has relevant advocacy positions (discussed further below), the purpose of this discussion paper is to undertake early sector engagement to ensure WALGA's positions reflect the sector's current views and enable timely, well-informed and effective engagement with the anticipated State Government reform proposals.

### 1.2. WALGA existing advocacy positions

#### 1.2.1. Elections

WALGA has established advocacy positions reflecting the sector's support of voluntary voting and elections of half the offices on Council every two years. These advocacy positions are provided in Appendix 1.

In late 2024 WALGA conducted a review of its Elections Advocacy Positions to ensure they reflected the sector's contemporary view.

Local Government responses at that time indicated strong (98%) support for half spills every two years, which was reflected in the adopted Advocacy Position [2.5.16 Elections](#).

While voluntary voting was supported by an overall majority of responses (74%), compulsory voting was supported by a majority (64%) of metropolitan respondents and a majority (61%) of Class 1 and 2 respondents.

State Council requested that the WALGA secretariat undertake further investigation of the implications of compulsory and voluntary participation in Local Government elections before reporting back to State Council.

In the interim, Advocacy Position [2.5.15 Participation in Local Government Elections](#) was retained, expressing support for voluntary voting with a note that further work was being undertaken.

This investigation was ongoing when the Minister for Local Government raised the prospect of further Local Government election reform.

A State by State comparison of electoral statistics is provided in Appendix 2.



### 1.2.2. Election costs

In 2024, WALGA conducted a review of five Local Government biennial election cycles up to and including the 2023 Local Government elections. The review demonstrated significant cost increases and concerns about the lack of transparency in costings provided by the Western Australian Electoral Commission (WAEC).

In September 2024, State Council adopted Advocacy Position [2.5.18 Local Government Elections Analysis 2015-2023](#), calling for an independent audit of the WAEC's costing allocation methods and the introduction of Service Level Agreements to ensure transparency of costing methodology.

Cost implications are a relevant consideration in assessing the appropriateness of any proposed electoral reform. However, the current lack of transparency in costing methodology makes it impossible to confidently forecast cost impacts.

This discussion paper seeks to identify the factors associated with each reform proposal that may affect election costs. This is further complicated by the interaction of possible reform options and external economic factors.

WALGA has requested that the Department of Local Government, Regulation and Industry Safety (LGIRS) and the Western Australian Electoral Commission, undertake modelling to identify the cost implications of any proposed reforms.

A comparison of available electoral costs data, State by State, is included as Table 4 in Appendix 2.

WALGA has contacted other Local Government associations to ask if they have experienced changes in costs associated with [compulsory four-year, all-in all-out](#), local government elections. As this has been the approach in most jurisdictions for some time, responses were largely unable to address changes in cost.

## 2. Election Frequency

### Current situation

Western Australia holds biennial elections, with half of the offices on Council elected every two years for four-year terms. All other Australian jurisdictions hold full spill elections every four years (four-year terms).

### Considerations

Considerations include:

- Voter participation and fatigue
- Continuity, knowledge retention and mentorship for new Council Members
- Stable whole-of-Council mandate and collective accountability
- Capacity for candidate recruitment
- Administrative requirements
- Extraordinary vacancies and backfilling
- Timing and transitional arrangements

### Re-election rates



WALGA has analysed the composition of Councils following the last two Local Government elections in other Australian jurisdictions, all of which have full spill elections. A comparison of available data on re-election rates is included as Table 2 in Appendix 2.

This data suggests that on average, re-elected Council Members make up between 47% and 57% of Council following full spill elections.

By comparing over 700 consecutive ordinary election results, the review identified nine occasions when the membership of Council following an ordinary election was 100% different from the Council following the previous ordinary election. However, four of these local governments held mid-term extraordinary elections, meaning the changes in membership occurred over two or more elections within a four-year period.

#### **Costs**

In one respect, a change to a four-year cycle would reduce costs by reducing the number of elections. However, the cost of each election may increase. The WAEC uses the number of vacancies to inform quotations for the conduct of elections. Full spill elections would double the number of vacancies, with possible increased costs associated with printing and postage and increased staffing for the count.

WALGA cannot definitively determine an overall cost impact to Local Government without the requisite cost-modelling from the WAEC. WALGA has requested that the WAEC provide this modelling to LGIRS. The cost impact of a change in election frequency may also vary between Local Governments.

#### **Questions**

1. Does your Local Government support half spill elections every two years or full spill elections every four years?
2. What are the key considerations informing this view?
3. If full spill elections every four years were introduced, what transitional arrangements and consequential amendments may be required?
4. Any other comments?

### **3. Compulsory or Voluntary Voting**

#### **Current situation**

Voting in Local Government elections is voluntary in Western Australia and South Australia. All other Australian jurisdictions have compulsory voting.

#### **Considerations**

Considerations include:

- Voter participation and democratic legitimacy
- Voter engagement, awareness and/or fatigue
- Administrative and enforcement requirements
- Application to owner and occupier rolls

#### **Participation rates**

A comparison of available participation data is included as Table 3 in Appendix 1.

#### **Costs**

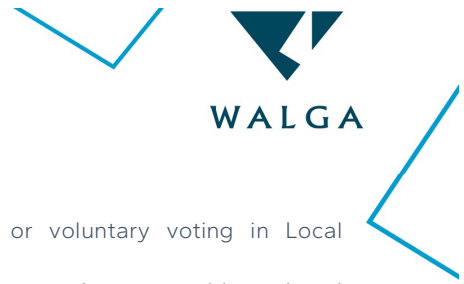


The WAEC uses expected participation rates to inform quotations for the conduct of elections. It is likely that an increased participation rate would increase election costs through higher reply-paid charges and increased staffing for the count. However, in-person elections become more cost effective than postal elections at higher participation rates.

WALGA cannot definitively determine an overall cost impact to Local Government without the requisite cost-modelling from the WAEC. WALGA has requested that the WAEC provide this modelling to LGIRS. The cost impact of compulsory voting may also be different for each Local Government depending on their current participation rates and methods for holding elections, and whether these would change significantly.

Tasmania implemented compulsory voting in Local Government elections in 2022. Local Government Association Tasmania (LGAT) advised that this resulted in reasonably significant cost increases. The Tasmanian Electoral Commission reported a \$9.32 per elector cost for the first compulsory Local Government elections in 2022, a 35% increase from \$6.92 in 2018. An analysis of the factors contributing to this increase is not available and it may be challenging to draw direct comparisons between Tasmania and WA.

It is likely that the cost impact of compulsory voting would be moderated if elections also transition to a 4 yearly cycle.



**Questions**

5. Does your Local Government support compulsory voting or voluntary voting in Local Government elections?
6. If the frequency of Local Government elections were changed to every 4 years, would your Local Government support compulsory or voluntary voting?
7. What are the key considerations informing this view?
8. Any other comments?

DRAFT



# Appendix 1- WALGA Elections Advocacy Positions

## 2.5.15 Participation in Local Government Elections

Position Statement	<p>The Local Government sector supports voluntary participation in Local Government elections.</p> <p><i>Noting that State Council at its 6 December 2024 State Council meeting resolved that the WALGA Secretariat further investigate implications of compulsory and voluntary participation in Local Government elections and report back to State Council.</i></p>
Background	<p>Voluntary participation in Local Government elections is a long-established position of the Local Government sector, and was confirmed as a result of sector feedback received during the Local Government reform process.</p>
State Council Resolution	<p>December 2024 - 090.5/2024</p> <p>February 2022 – 312.1/2022</p> <p>December 2020 – 142.6/2020</p> <p>March 2019 – 06.3/2019</p> <p>December 2017 – 121.6/2017</p> <p>October 2008 – 427.5/2008</p>
Supporting Documents	<p>Advocacy Positions for a New Local Government Act</p> <p>WALGA submission: Local Government Reform Proposal (February 2022)</p>

## 2.5.16 Elections

Position Statement	<p>The Local Government sector supports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Councillors serve four-year terms with elections every two years and half of the Council positions spilled at each election.</li> <li>2. First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) voting system for Local Government elections. If Optional Preferential Voting (OPV) remains as the primary method of voting, the sector supports the removal of the 'proportional' part of the voting method for general elections.</li> <li>3. First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) voting system for internal Council elections.</li> </ol>
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4. Councils holding elections by means of in-person, postal and/or electronic voting.
5. Current legislative provisions of Mayor/President of Class 1 and Class 2 Local Governments being directly elected by the community and Class 3 and Class 4 Local Governments determining whether its Mayor or President is elected by the Council or by the community.

Background

The sector positions on Local Government elections have been long-established. This was confirmed as a result of sector feedback received during the Local Government reform process.

Following the 2023 Local Government Elections where legislative reforms to Local Government elections processes were first implemented, sector wide consultation was conducted on key elements of the elections advocacy positions to determine if they accurately reflected the sector's contemporary view.

State Council Resolution

- December 2024 - 091.5/2024
- February 2022 – 312.1/2022
- December 2020 – 142.6/2020
- March 2019 – 06.3/2019
- December 2017 – 121.6/2017
- October 2008 – 427.5/2008

### 2.5.18 Local Government Elections Analysis 2015-2023

Position Statement

That WALGA advocate to the State Government:

1. For an independent Local Government election audit, focusing on the Western Australia Electoral Commission’s (WAEC) service delivery and cost allocation methods and costing applications used, to confirm that marginal cost recovery principles are applied and that the costing program is being effectively managed.
2. For the requirement for the WAEC to develop and implement Service Level Agreements with Local Governments, similar to those agreements currently used in New South Wales and Victorian Local Government elections and that includes:
  - a. transparency of costing methodology,
  - b. direct engagement with Local Governments pre and post elections, and
  - c. the roles and responsibilities of the WAEC and Local Governments in the conduct of elections.



3. For a review of the legislative framework that would allow for more than one election services provider to conduct Local Government elections.
4. For a mandated WAEC Report to Parliament specific to Local Government elections post each election cycle, outlining costs, results, voter turnout and matters for improvement both in the conduct of elections and the legislation, if relevant.

Background

A comprehensive review and analysis of five election cycles up to and including the 2023 Local Government election against the backdrop of legislative reforms to the Local Government electoral process in Western Australia was carried out by WALGA.

With a focus on postal elections conducted exclusively by the Western Australian Electoral Commission (WAEC), the analysis has found evidence of the rising cost and reduced service level of conducting Local Government elections in Western Australia.

Elected Member feedback, costs vs service comparisons and engagement by the sector with WALGA's governance services over the 2023 Local Government election period, are the basis for the position outlined above.

State Council Resolution

September 2024 - 065.4/2024



## Appendix 2 - Election Statistics

*The data in the following tables is derived from publicly available reports issued by the respective State Electoral Commissions for the elections they conducted. The different content and format of reporting in each jurisdiction can make direct comparisons challenging.*

**Table 1: Comparative overview**

Jurisdiction	Compulsory/optional voting	Frequency	Postal/In Person
Western Australia	Optional	Half spill every 2 years	Postal or in person
South Australia	Optional	Full spill every 4 years.	Postal.
Northern Territory	Compulsory	Full spill every 4 years	Postal or in person.
Queensland	Compulsory	Full spill every 4 years.	Postal or in person.
New South Wales	Compulsory	Full spill every 4 years.	In person.
Victoria	Compulsory	Full spill every 4 years.	Postal
Tasmania	Compulsory	Full spill every 4 years.	Postal

**Table 2: Average percentage of returning Council Members (at individual Council level)**

*States with full spills only. Calculated using publicly reported ordinary election results including elections conducted by private providers.*

State	Most recent election year Average % of Council Members who were Council Members the previous term	Previous election year Average % of Council Members who were Council Members the previous term
Queensland	<b>2024</b> 47%	<b>2021</b> 49%
New South Wales	<b>2024</b> 54%	<b>2021</b> 49%
Victoria	<b>2024</b> 46%	<b>2020</b> 47%
South Australia	<b>2022</b> 57%	<b>2018</b> 48%
Tasmania	<b>2022</b> 53%	<b>2018</b> 54%



**Table 3: Percentage of all elected candidates who were returning Council Members (at State level)**

*States with full spills only. Official state level percentage reported by electoral commissions for elections they conducted.*

State	Most recent election year % of returning Council Members	Previous election year % of returning Council Members
Queensland	<b>2024</b> 43.2%	<b>2021</b> 46.0%
New South Wales	<b>2021</b> 56.8%	<b>2016/17 (amalgamations)</b> 60.6%
Victoria	<b>2024</b> 43.0%	<b>2020</b> 51.9%
South Australia	<b>2022</b> 50.0%	<b>2018</b> 55.3%
Tasmania	<b>2022</b> 46.0%	<b>2018</b> 48.0%

**Table 4: Election participation rates**

State	Election Year	Election Year	Election Year
WA	<b>2023</b> 31.2%	<b>2021</b> 30.2%	<b>2019</b> 29.1%
NSW	<b>2024</b> 84.54%	<b>2021 (2020 postponed)</b> 83.56%	<b>2016/2017 (amalgamations)</b> <b>2017:</b> 79.58% <b>2016:</b> 79.27%
NT	<b>2025</b> <i>Official report not yet available.</i>	<b>2021</b> 61.3%	<b>2017</b> 58.5%
QLD	<b>2024</b> 82.31%	<b>2020 (COVID impacted)</b> 77.71%	<b>2016</b> 83.04%
SA	<b>2022</b> 32.9%	<b>2018</b> 31.6%	<b>2014</b> 31.99%
TAS	<b>2022 (First election with compulsory voting)</b> 84.79%	<b>2018</b> 58.72%	<b>2014</b> 54.58%
VIC	<b>2024</b> 81.46%	<b>2020</b> 81.47%	<b>2016</b> 72.15%



Table 5: Election costs

*Election costs invoiced to Local Governments.*

State	Election Year	Election Year	Election Year
WA	2023 <i>postal elections only</i> \$5.17 per elector 1,763,392 electors (115 districts)	2021 <i>postal elections only</i> \$4.06 per elector 1,727,712 electors (92 districts)	2019 <i>postal elections only</i> \$3.70 per elector 1,619,431 electors (86 districts)
NSW	2024 \$55.67million 5,242,086 electors (125 councils)	2021 \$46million ( <i>budgeted</i> ) 4,838,137 electors (122 councils)	2016/2017 2017 \$19.17 million 2.73 million electors (45 councils) 2016 \$14.11 million 1.97million electors (76 councils)
NT	2025 NA	2021 \$1,864,193 142,546 electors	2017 \$1,593,775 133,927 electors
SA	2022 \$8.93million (ex GST) \$6.93 per elector (ex GST)	2018 \$6.57million (ex GST) \$5.41 per elector (ex GST)	2014 \$4.36million (ex GST) \$3.77 per elector (ex GST)
TAS	2022 <i>voting became compulsory</i> \$9.32 per elector 410,975 electors	2018 \$6.92 per elector 356,810 electors	2014 <i>first all-in all-out</i> \$5.59 per elector 375,355 electors

*Note: Data in this table is taken from reports published by the relevant Electoral Commissions. Due to differences in the ways electoral costs are apportioned, a per elector cost is only provided if it was reported. Data for QLD and VIC is not clearly discernible in Election Reports, and therefore not presented in this table.*