



Commonwealth Election 2004

Part One of this election brief is partly a journal of record, partly a discussion of the campaign, and partly a discussion of the outcome. An appendix lists departing Members of the House of Representatives and Senators, together with their replacements.

Part Two is a set of statistics. Tables contain national, state and regional vote summaries, details concerning electoral divisions, two-party preferred figures and the party strengths in the two chambers. One appendix shows the classification for each electoral division for the various classifications used in the brief. A second appendix gives figures for Senate and House of Representatives elections held between 1949 and 2004.

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Executive Summary

The main question in an election is whether or not enough voters are prepared to support the party that is challenging the government. If that government is in a position of strength, there may be little the challenger can do, other than go through the campaigning motions. The 2004 Commonwealth election appeared to be a similar case.

Although at the time of the announcement of the election, Labor appeared to have a chance of winning, the position soon altered, and the Government remained comfortably ahead of its rival in first preference terms for much of the time until polling day. The impression of there being solid primary vote support for the Coalition was reinforced by opinion poll figures indicating the consistent support for Prime Minister John Howard of about half of those polled. Opposition leader Mark Latham also polled consistently well on polls exploring satisfaction levels for performance in office, but Howard's popularity remained ominously high from Labor's perspective.

Another relevant measure seemed to be the question of who was seen as the preferred Prime Minister. Approximately one-third of voters preferred Latham, but Howard's 'preferred Prime Minister' figure remained close to the 50 per cent mark. It seems clear that many of those polled saw merit in Latham's performance as leader, but it is also clear that the Prime Minister had retained a great deal of support, despite his length of time in office. Howard was not showing the drop in popularity that many leaders experience. Here also was evidence suggesting that Labor was probably not going to win in 2004.

Despite this, the general impression conveyed through the media and polling bodies was that the election race was virtually too close to call. So close did the contest seem, that some observers speculated about the possibility of a hung parliament. Various journalists greeted the campaign with the assertion that the campaign would be 'crucial'. But with Australia possessing a healthy economy bolstered by low interest rates, and with living standards continuing to rise, the Opposition would probably have needed some catastrophic collapse by the Government for it to win.

The campaign was the usual babble wherein government and opposition attempted to attract votes by promises, by warnings and by threats. Despite this, it is quite likely that few votes shifted. The Government attempted to ensure such a result by a preparedness to spend on projects that it saw as necessary to match or better promises made by Labor—what one journalist described as 'repeated tactical vote-buying from the surplus'. The Government's hand remained steady throughout, while there were sufficient uncertainties in Labor's performance and policies to make it unlikely that it would shake enough voters loose from the Government's grip.

In the event, in the House of Representatives the Coalition has been left in a stronger position than before the election. Apart from increasing its House majority from 14 to 24 seats, its marginal seats have been reduced, with many now a great deal harder for Labor to win at the next election. By contrast, seats that are marginal for Labor have increased, suggesting that if

Labor's vote does not increase at the next election, it could lose more seats. Labor's first preference vote of 37.6 per cent was its lowest vote since the elections of 1931 and 1934.

The election confirmed a steadily strengthening Liberal position, which suggests that future non-Labor victories are quite likely to see the Liberals gaining a parliamentary majority in their own right. This was actually achieved in 1996; in 2004 the Liberals were just one seat short. If the Liberals start doing this regularly, there may be increased internal pressure to cut the Nationals adrift. From the Nationals' perspective, this alteration in the relationship between the Coalition partners has been exacerbated by the apparent permanent loss of seats by the rural party to the Liberal Party.

The result made clear the trough that the Labor Party had been in since before the 1996 Commonwealth election. With Labor failing to achieve even 40 per cent in five of the six elections since 1990, its poor electoral health can be more clearly appreciated. The 2004 election should therefore be seen as part of Labor's long-term troubles rather than a failure of its campaign. The need for the party from now to the next election is to increase its vote to a winning first preference figure; the dilemma is establishing how this can be achieved.

In the Senate contest, the Coalition won half the Senate seats in five states and the territories, but won four seats in Queensland. This unique event was due to at least two circumstances—the increased Liberal vote in the state, plus the ability of the Nationals to gain enough votes to win a seat. The Coalition thus won 19 state Senate seats in 2004. When combined with its two territory seats, and the 18 state senators due to retire in 2008, the Coalition will hold 39 of 76 Senate seats from 1 July 2005. This will be the first time a government has controlled the Senate since 30 June 1981.

Despite earlier claims by Senator Bob Brown that the Greens would gain the balance of power in the Senate, the Coalition performance across the nation was too even to make that a realistic outcome. The Greens won Senate seats in Western Australia and Tasmania, and came relatively close in Queensland and Victoria. The new Family First party won a Victorian seat and came close to a seat in Tasmania.

The Australian Democrats lost all of its seats being contested, and will have only four seats in the new Senate—the same number as the Greens. The single One Nation Senator was defeated.

Among the trends emerging from the election were:

- the figures over the past two decades suggest that the problems of the Labor Party have been as much long-term as a number of particular electoral failures
- a measure of Labor's decline is that it is now the major beneficiary of the compulsory allocation of all preferences on House of Representatives ballot papers

- the Liberal Party now has a strong grip on the seats surrounding Sydney, and if it maintains this, it will continue to be difficult for the Labor Party to regain office
- Labor has seemingly lost touch with many of its traditional supporters, a touch that it needs to regain
- the shifting electoral strength of the Coalition partners suggests future non-Labor victories are quite likely to see the Liberals gaining a House majority in their own right, and
- Labor not only needs to improve its House performance, for its performance in Senate elections since the last increase in the size of the Senate has been weaker than its performance in House of Representatives elections.

Two aspects of election management revealed problems: postal vote arrangements in Queensland were found wanting, and an increasing informal vote, especially in Sydney, is a matter of concern.

Introduction

This paper follows a similar format to the Parliamentary Library studies of the 1998 and 2001 Commonwealth elections.¹ Once again the paper is divided into two parts.

Part One is written by Scott Bennett of the Politics and Public Administration Section. It is written partly as a journal of record, partly as a discussion of the election campaign, and partly as a discussion of the election outcome. An appendix lists departing Members of the House of Representatives and Senators and their replacements.

Part Two comprises a comprehensive set of statistics compiled by Gerard Newman and Andrew Kopras of the Statistics Section. Tables contain national, state and regional vote summaries, details concerning electoral divisions, two-party preferred figures, and the party strengths in the two houses of the Commonwealth Parliament. Two appendices complete this section of the paper. The first shows the classification for each electoral division for the various classifications used in the brief. The second gives figures for Senate and House of Representatives elections held between 1949 and 2004.

Background to the election

The lead-up to the 2004 Commonwealth election was notable for the intense speculation that built up over the possible date. The first question was whether or not there would be a double dissolution election over the issue of Telstra, a debate that died as the year wore on. Many in the press then became certain that an election would be held on 7 August, the first available date for a joint House of Representatives and half-Senate election. This certainty then shifted to 4 September and then moved on to 18 September. *The Australian* was amused, noting that the speculation did have one positive political outcome for the Prime Minister: 'it is driving journalists short of a real story absolutely nuts'.²

Eventually, 9 October 2004 was announced as polling day. The official process began with the Prime Minister's announcement on 29 August 2004 and was programmed to conclude no later than 8 December 2004:

2004 election timetable

29 August	Announcement by the Prime Minister of an election for the House of Representatives, and half the Senate, for the 41 st Parliament
31 August	Electoral writs issued
7 September	Close of rolls
16 September	Close of nominations
17 September	Declaration of nominations
9 October	Polling day
8 December	Last day for return of electoral writs

House of Representatives electorates

Queensland had gained a House of Representatives seat (Bonner) and South Australia had lost a seat (Bonython) as the result of redistributions in those states.³ The Northern Territory had been projected to lose one of its two seats, but legislation passed by the Parliament ensured that the Territory would retain both for at least the 2004 election.⁴ The number of House of Representatives seats therefore remained at 150.

Enrolments

The Australian Electoral Commission defines the polling day enrolment figure as:

... enrolment at the close of rolls with subsequent adjustments such as the removal of the names of electors who have died after the close of rolls, and the reinstatement of eligible electors previously removed from the roll.⁵

As is usual, therefore, there were two sets of enrolment figures—the figure when the rolls closed on 7 September and the figure on polling day, which was substantially larger. When rolls closed on 7 September 2004 there were 13 021 230 electors enrolled, an increase of 384 599 (3.0 per cent) on the previous election. By polling day, this figure had increased by more than 70 000 voters. The largest electorate was Fraser (ACT) and the smallest was Solomon (NT).

Enrolment figures

	Enrolments	
	Close of rolls	Polling day
National	13 021 230	13 098 461
Largest seat (Fraser, ACT)	116 527	118 065
Smallest seat (Solomon, NT)	53 873	54 725

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

Nominations

A total of 1421 nominations was received, 97 more than for the 2001 election—but 14 fewer than for the 1998 election. There were 1091 House of Representatives nominations (+52) and 330 Senate nominations (+45). There were 52 parties represented, three more than in 2001 and 16 more than in 1998.

Women made up 28.6 per cent of all nominations, a fall of 0.2 percentage points. Of these, 299 nominated for the House of Representatives (27.4 per cent) and 107 nominated for the Senate (32.4 per cent).

Among the various nominations of note were:

- Russell Broadbent, Liberal candidate, McMillan (Vic)—former Liberal Member for Corinella (1990–3) and McMillan (1996–8)
- Graeme Campbell, independent candidate, Kalgoorlie (WA)—former ALP, later Independent, Member for Kalgoorlie (1980–98)
- Susan Davies, ALP candidate, La Trobe (Vic)—Independent Member of the Legislative Assembly for Gippsland West, 1997–2002
- Brian Deegan, independent candidate, Mayo (SA)—magistrate and father of a Bali bombing victim
- David Ettridge, independent candidate, Senate (NSW)—former One Nation organiser
- Peter Garrett, ALP candidate, Kingsford Smith (NSW)—environmental activist, singer
- Pauline Hanson, independent candidate, Senate (Qld)—founder One Nation Party, former One Nation Member for Oxley (1996–98)
- Rev. Fred Nile, Christian Democratic Party candidate, Senate (NSW)—Christian Democratic Party Member of the Legislative Council (NSW) since 1981
- Michael Ronaldson, Liberal candidate, Senate (Vic)—former Liberal Member for Ballarat (1990–2001)

- Malcolm Turnbull, former chair of the Australian Republican Movement
- Andrew Wilkie, Green candidate, Bennelong (NSW)—former Office of National Assessments employee, and
- six Senate candidates, one per state, who were associated with a Channel Seven ‘reality’ television show (see below pp. 28–9).

The leaders

John Howard (Bennelong, NSW) led the Liberal-National coalition into an election for the fifth time, second only to Robert Menzies’ nine campaigns (1940, 1946–1963). The Nationals’ John Anderson (Gwydir, NSW) was contesting his second election as party leader, while for Mark Latham (Werriwa, NSW) it was his first election as Labor leader.

The battle for the House of Representatives

The state of the parties

As a result of the Cunningham by-election (2002) and redistributions in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, the notional position of the parties had altered slightly since the 2001 election, with the Coalition in a slightly stronger position, and the Opposition slightly weaker:

House of Representatives—party status

Party	2001 election	End of the 40 th Parliament	Notional status after redistribution
LP	68	68	69
NP	13	13	13
CLP	1	1	1
Coalition total	82	82	83
ALP	65	64	63
Green	-	1	1
Independent	3	3	3

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

The Government therefore held 82 of the 150 seats in the House of Representatives at the end of the 40th Parliament. Although a Coalition loss of just seven seats would produce a hung parliament, it required a nett increase of 13 seats for Labor to gain control of the House of Representatives.

The Australian Greens, united by the decision of the Greens of Western Australia (GWA) to join the national party, were expected to increase their vote well above the five per cent they

and the GWA had gained in 2001. Their leader, Senator Bob Brown (Tas), predicted one million votes for the party, well in excess of the 569 075 House of Representatives votes in 2001.⁶ Such a return would probably see their House of Representatives preferences playing a major part in the outcome of the struggle for government. They hoped to retain Cunningham (NSW).

A likely Coalition victory?

The main question in an election is whether or not enough voters are prepared to support the party that is challenging the government. If that government is in a position of strength, there may be little the challenger can do, other than go through the campaigning motions, as was the case in 1977 and 1984. The 2004 election appeared to be a similar case. At the time of the announcement of the election, it seemed there were enough voters prepared to turn their backs upon the Howard Government to bring about its defeat. Newspoll had the ALP's primary vote (42 per cent) three points ahead of the Coalition. Its two-party preferred margin was a remarkably healthy 8 percentage points:

Voting intention and two-party preferred figures July–October 2004 (Newspoll) (per cent)

Poll date	First preferences		Two-party preferred		Government margin	
	Coalition	ALP	Coalition	ALP	First preferences	Two-party preferred
July 2-4	43	41	49	51	2	-2
July 16-18	43	40	49	51	3	-2
July 30-Aug 1	45	40	50	50	5	-
Aug 13-15	39	42	46	54	-3	-8
Aug 27-29	43	40	48	52	3	-4
Sept 3-5	45	40	50	50	5	-
Sept 10-12	46	40	50	50	6	-
Sept 17-19	43	41	47.5	52.5	2	-5
Sept 24-26	43	40	48.0	52.0	3	-4
Oct 1-3	46	39	50.5	49.5	7	1
Oct 6-7	45	39	50.0	50.0	6	-

Source: <http://www.newspoll.com.au/home.html>

It was soon clear, however, that the 13–15 August poll was an aberration. In the following poll, taken 27–29 August, the position was reversed, with the Government now apparently three percentage points in the lead, and it remained comfortably ahead of its rival in first preference terms for much of the time until polling day. Between the 27–29 August Newspoll and the final Newspoll before the election, the Coalition averaged 44.4 per cent to Labor's 39.9 per cent of first preferences, indicating that the Government was always likely to be victorious.⁷ The Coalition was, in fact, quite likely to gain more votes than that, due to the fact that National Party opinion poll figures are likely to be lower than in a general election.

Although it thus seemed unlikely that there would be enough voter support to remove the Coalition from office, the impression conveyed through the media and polling bodies throughout the election campaign was that the election race was virtually too close to call. The polls seemed to confirm what one journalist described as ‘a distinct air of a fading government’.⁸ So close did the contest seem, that some observers, including the pollster, Gary Morgan, were prepared to speculate about the possibility of a hung parliament.⁹ This is despite the fact that the first preference figures generally seemed to suggest a comfortable margin for the Government.

Why should this be so? The answer seemed to lie with the media preference to focus on the two-party preferred calculation rather than the first preference figure. The table above indicates that on six occasions in the three months prior to election day, the ALP two-party preferred figure was ahead of that for the Government, sometimes by a wide margin. On four other occasions there was a two-party preferred tie. In only one poll (1–3 October) was the Government ahead, and then by the narrowest of margins. If one chose to highlight the two-party preferred poll figures, it would therefore have seemed quite possible that the ALP would win the election—or that the result would be extremely close.¹⁰

The constant media emphasis on the two-party preferred figure meant that many observers overlooked how much the Labor first preference vote remained in the trough it had been in since before the 1996 Commonwealth election. In the four elections of the 1980s, Labor’s first preference vote averaged 47 per cent, contrasting with the 39.8 per cent the party has gained in the six elections since. Elections can be won with a first preference vote of less than 40 per cent (1990 and 1998), but such victories are rare. To speak of Labor ‘leading’ at any stage in the last three months of the campaign therefore seemed anomalous when it was clear that the party’s first preference figure was very low during that time, whereas the Coalition seemed likely to receive a first preference vote of about 45 per cent.

How many votes are needed to win a House election? If we look at all elections since 1958, we find that the average first preference vote of the winning party or coalition has been 46.3 per cent.¹¹ Only in 1961, 1990, 1998 and 2001 did the winners secure less than 43 per cent of first preferences; only in 1990 did a party winning 43 per cent of the vote fail to win office.¹² Even though recent elections have seen a fall in the average first preference vote of the winning party—the average has been 43.5 per cent since 1990—a party has much more chance of success if its vote reaches at least 43 per cent than if it falls below. With Labor failing to achieve even 40 per cent in five of the six elections since 1990, its electoral trough can be more clearly appreciated. A 43 per cent first preference return was not guaranteed to hand government to either side, but unless Labor could lift its 2004 first preference figure at least to that level, its chances of regaining office seemed slight. According to Professor Dean Jaensch, Labor’s first preference vote needed to be much higher ‘to have any real hope of winning government’.¹³ As former Labor Senator, Peter Walsh, put it, a party that cannot get a vote above 40 per cent is unlikely to win a Commonwealth election.¹⁴

Perhaps election analysts have become used to focusing on the two-party preferred vote, and now tend to put insufficient weight on the first preference figure. The two-party preferred

figure, after all, with its over-simplified reduction of the contest to just government versus opposition, is less complicated for the analyst to deal with. On polling day 2004, the *Weekend Australian* gave the final Newspoll figures with a story headed: ‘Latham within striking distance’.¹⁵ This was despite the fact that Newspoll gave the Coalition’s first preference lead as six points (39–45 per cent). Labor’s Newspoll figure in the final six polls had fluctuated between 39 and 41 per cent, while the Coalition readings were between 43 and 46 per cent (see table p. 11). The *Weekend Australian* indicated why the election was being called in this fashion. Having noted that the parties were apparently equal on the two-party preferred vote, the journalist explained that although the Coalition lead on first preferences would ‘normally’ see it returned to office, it was the fact that people’s likely preference allocation would strongly favour Labor that ‘could neutralise the primary vote’.¹⁶ Clearly the two-party preferred vote was being focussed on rather than the first preference vote.

The Newspoll figures during the three months prior to the election showed little alteration in the first preference margin between the parties, nor was there any evidence of any voter volatility. The figures suggested, then, that as the Coalition’s first preference vote was healthy, the most likely result was a Government victory.

The impression of there being little movement in voter intention was reinforced by opinion poll figures indicating the consistent support for the Prime Minister of about half of those polled—as journalist Paul Kelly noted later, ‘the people never really rejected him’.¹⁷ Opposition leader Latham also polled consistently well on polls exploring satisfaction levels for performance in office, but his performance made no apparent dent in Howard’s standing:

Leader satisfaction (per cent)

Poll date	Howard’s performance	Latham’s performance
June 18-20	53	54
July 2-4	51	49
July 16-18	51	46
July 31-Aug 1	54	47
Aug 13-15	50	51
Aug 27-29	49	49
Sept 3-5	51	49
Sept 10-12	53	52
Sept 17-19	51	53
Sept 24-26	50	51
Oct 1-3	52	48
Oct 6-7	53	54

Source: <http://www.newspoll.com.au/home.html>

It seems clear that many of those polled saw merit in Latham’s performance as leader, but it is also clear that the Prime Minister had retained a great deal of support, despite his length of time in office. Howard was not showing the drop in popularity that many leaders experience. Here also was evidence suggesting that Labor was probably not going to win in 2004.

Another relevant measure seemed to be the opinion poll question of who was seen as the preferred Prime Minister. Generally Leaders of the Opposition poll behind Prime Ministers in this type of poll, but there have been some exceptions. In 1998, for example, Kim Beazley out-rated Prime Minister Howard 41 to 40 per cent at the time of the election, after having kept relatively close in previous polls.¹⁸ In 2004, however, Mark Latham was seen as preferred Prime Minister by only one-third of voters, by contrast with John Howard, whose ‘preferred Prime Minister’ figure hovered steadily close to the 50 per cent mark. Here also, there was no evidence of voter volatility:

Preferred Prime Minister (per cent)

Poll date	Howard	Latham	Margin to Howard
July 2-4	50	33	17
July 16-18	48	33	15
July 31-Aug 1	51	34	17
Aug 13-15	47	36	11
Aug 27-29	48	34	14
Sept 3-5	49	37	12
Sept 10-12	50	33	17
Sept 17-19	47	37	10
Sept 24-26	48	35	13
Oct 1-3	49	32	17
Oct 6-7	51	36	15

Source: <http://www.newspoll.com.au/home.html>

To sum up this poll evidence, throughout the campaign it seemed that there was enough general support for the Government to ensure its victory. Labor would have been hard-pressed to persuade enough voters to change their preference. Three weeks before polling day, Professor John Wanna put it thus:

The nationwide polls—and in particular Newspoll’s findings over the past three months—indicate that a substantial proportion of the electorate firmly made up their minds months ago about how they are going to vote.¹⁹

The campaign battle

Despite this, as is now usual, various journalists greeted the campaign with the assertion that the campaign would be ‘crucial’—or as Michelle Grattan put it, the campaign would produce:

... an unpredictable and exciting election in which neither leader starts with a decisive break, either could take the prize, and absolutely anything could happen in between.²⁰

The Prime Minister had announced the election on 29 August with the words:

This election will be about trust. Who do you trust to keep the economy strong and protect family living standards? Who do you trust to keep interest rates low? Who do you trust to lead the fight on Australia's behalf against international terrorism? Who do you trust to keep the Budget strong so that we can afford to spend more on health and education?²¹

This encapsulated much of the Government's strength and the Opposition's problems. With a healthy economy bolstered by low interest rates, and with living standards continuing to rise, the Opposition would probably need some catastrophic collapse by the Government to move to the Treasury benches.

As is now usual in the lead up to an election, a leaders' television debate was held, on 12 September. Commentators were generally impressed by Latham's performance.²²

The perceived importance of Queensland to the result was clear in the fact that both parties held their formal policy speeches in Brisbane, the Coalition on 26 September, and Labor three days later, both much later than once was the case. This is a reflection of the fact that MPs can claim travelling allowances only until their parties' formal campaign launch, after which time they or their parties must pick up the tab.²³ A measure of this lateness can be seen in the dates when policies were issued. By the time of the Coalition launch, for example, 27 of a total of 73 policies had already been announced, and only 12 were issued at the launch. Forty-three of the Labor Party's 62 policies had been made public before their launch, at which only three saw the light of day.²⁴

Like all campaigns, the battle was fought between two sides determined to attract voters with their policies while endeavouring to counter their opponents' offerings, all the time attempting to avoid any serious mistakes. Essentially, the Government's hand remained steady, while there were sufficient uncertainties in Labor's performance to make it increasingly unlikely that they would shake enough voters loose from the Government's grip:

- Labor released a number of complex policies very late in the campaign, the detail of which would probably have been too difficult for voters to digest.²⁵ The complexity of Labor's proposal for the restructuring of family payments was held to be one example²⁶
- Labor's Medicare Gold proposal for free hospital care for Australians over 75 years was criticised for being unrelated to need.²⁷
- according to its critics, Labor's forest policy, particularly in relation to Tasmania, was a sign of the party being too close to the Australian Greens, and the opposition of people like the Tasmanian Labor Premier was an indication of a party divided. Professor Rodney Tiffen of the University of Sydney has suggested the late announcement of the policy was Labor's major tactical error, which allowed the Prime Minister to claim to a large public meeting of Tasmanian timber workers that the Liberal Party was the only party concerned about the jobs of 'ordinary' Australians,²⁸ and

- many Labor advertisements focused on a perceived voter dislike of Treasurer Costello—elect Howard, they said, and in due course the nation would gain Costello as Prime Minister. Critics, including the Liberal Party’s federal director, suggested that this missed the point that the Treasurer probably had a much higher standing in the community than the Labor Party gave him credit for.²⁹

Labor was probably also hurt by specific Coalition criticism:

- Latham’s period as Mayor of Liverpool was described as a disaster, and hardly the background that Australia needed for its Prime Minister. Advertisements featured a learner driver’s L-plate as the first letter of the Labor leader’s name³⁰
- Latham’s promise to bring Australian troops home from Iraq by Christmas was held to be inappropriate to Australia’s diplomatic and defence needs³¹
- the way in which Labor’s policy for the funding for private schools was spelled out seemed designed to punish those parents who chose to send their children to particular private schools³²
- Labor’s preference arrangement with the Greens was described as being in the thrall of a party that was described as potentially dangerous for Australia’s future³³ (for more on views critical of the Greens, see below, p. 26), and
- the Coalition spoke continually of the higher interest rates that were experienced during the Hawke–Keating period. They warned that the financial management of a Labor government was certain to produce higher interest rates, and thus greater pressure on home-owners with a mortgage: ‘The reality is that Labor governments over the last 30 years have always delivered higher interest rates’.³⁴ This was an attack that the Labor Party did surprisingly little to rebut, which Tiffen sees as the party’s major strategic error.³⁵

Throughout the campaign the Government showed its preparedness to spend money on projects that it saw as necessary to match or better promises made by Labor—what a journalist described as ‘repeated tactical vote-buying from the surplus’.³⁶ The Coalition also made many extravagant promises in regard to projects that were designed to attract or retain voters.³⁷ The extent to which this was done was remarkable for a Coalition Government. The Liberal Party, in particular, has long described itself as the main protector of the Australian federal system of government from Labor ‘centralists’. But in 2004 it was quite prepared to promise work on projects such as \$800 toolboxes for apprentices, the construction of new private technical colleges, or the improvement of some bridges and roads in marginal seats, matters that clearly were areas of state power and responsibility.³⁸

So, the campaign was the usual cacophony wherein government and opposition attempted to attract votes by promises, by warnings and by threats. Both parties spoke throughout as if the vote was continually fluctuating. Labor ‘insiders’, for instance, blamed a Labor ‘loss of

momentum' on the Jakarta bombing on 9 September.¹ Despite such views, as mentioned earlier, it is probable that few votes shifted, due to most voters having already made up their minds about the parties. This was the view of social analyst, Hugh Mackay, whose qualitative research throughout 2004 suggested that enough voters were satisfied with the Howard Government's performance to ensure its re-election. More specifically, Mackay's research suggested that as economic and security issues were central to the election, and the Government occupied 'the high ground' on both, it was unlikely to be defeated.² As Labor MP, Bob McMullan, put it, his party simply 'hadn't made the case for change'.³ To such a view, Professor Ian McAllister of the ANU added the point that voters see little difference between the major parties:

If voters see little difference between the parties, it is hardly surprising that they don't bother to examine policies released just weeks or even days before a poll. In such a situation, they will opt for the party that has brought them sound economic management.⁴

Campaigning innovations

The 2004 campaign saw a further impact of technology on campaigning practices.⁵ Of most interest, and causing some controversy, was the use of pre-recorded telephone messages by the Prime Minister and Treasurer — 'advocacy calls' as the Liberals called them. Although Labor's Wayne Swan described this 'bizarre' tactic as 'another dirty trick' imported from the USA, some voters expressed interest in it.⁶ Others were less happy, especially as some messages apparently were made to silent numbers. The Liberals' Mark Textor claimed that advocacy calls actually aided the Liberal effort: '... people appreciated the fact that they got a direct and unfiltered message from a political leader in a new, effective way'. The Liberals also claimed that the calls helped them win six seats.⁷

It had been expected that the parties would use the Internet far more than had been the case in 2001. This occurred, although it seemed to be truest of the minor parties which saw the Internet as a cheap method to contact voters and to publicise their views. The Australian Democrats were said also to have used a viral email facility to spread their message.⁸ A few Liberal MPs, including the Prime Minister, used spam emails to send messages to voters in their electorates.⁹

The House of Representatives result

This election was notable for the fact that there were significant seat gains and losses on both sides of the House of Representatives. The Liberal Party won nine seats (the new electorate of Bonner plus Greenway, McMillan, Bowman, Hasluck, Stirling, Kingston, Bass and Braddon), but also lost three seats (Parramatta, Adelaide and Hindmarsh). Although Labor lost eight seats (Greenway, McMillan, Bowman, Kingston, Hasluck, Stirling, Bass and Braddon), it picked up five (Cunningham, Parramatta, Adelaide, Hindmarsh and Richmond). The Nationals (Richmond) and the Greens (Cunningham) each lost a seat.

The Liberal first preference vote of 40.5 per cent was 3.4 percentage points higher than in 2001. This was the party's highest first preference vote since the landslide of 1975 (41.8 per cent), and only the fourth time since its creation that the party had secured 40 per cent of the national total. The party's first preference share rose in 112 of the 133 seats it contested. The 2001 and 2004 results more than restored the Liberal vote lost in 1998: the 2004 vote of 40.5 per cent exceeded the 1996 tally by 1.8 percentage points. By contrast, the Nationals' vote of 5.9 per cent only moved slightly (+0.3 percentage points)—their third consecutive return under 6 per cent. Their vote rose in 18 of the 24 seats they contested.

Overall, the Coalition was left in a stronger position than before the election. Apart from increasing its House majority from 14 to 24 seats, its marginal seats—that is, seats that would be lost on a five per cent swing—had been reduced to 17, with many now a great deal harder for Labor to win at the next election.

Labor's first preference vote of 37.6 per cent was its lowest vote since the elections of 1931 and 1934, when the ALP and Lang Labor were in competition. It was the lowest vote by a united Labor Party since the 1906 election. Its first preference vote fell in 82 of the 150 seats it contested. By contrast with the Coalition, seats that are marginal for Labor have increased to 20, suggesting that if its vote does not increase at the next election, it could lose more.

The Australian Democrats almost disappeared in the House of Representatives contest. They did not contest all 150 seats as they had done in 2001, though they still nominated 125 candidates. The party's first preference vote fell by more than 475 000 votes or 4.2 percentage points; their average votes per seat fell from 4134 to just 1158 votes.

As in 2001, the Australian Greens contested all electorates. Their first preference vote of 7.2 per cent was 2.2 percentage points higher than in 2001, though the party's vote tally of 841 734 votes was well below Senator Brown's predicted one million. This effort was therefore described by some writers as a failure, but the party actually increased its first preference vote in 146 of the 150 seats, and Green preferences helped elect Labor MPs in at least 21 seats.⁴⁸ Ironically, one of the five where their vote fell was in Cunningham, where their first preference return was 2.9 percentage points lower than when they won the seat in the 2002 by-election. Cunningham was lost.

The states and territories

The Liberal and Green votes increased in every state and territory; Labor's rose in three states and both territories:

Party votes by state and territory (per cent)

	Liberal	Nationals	ALP	Green
NSW	36.2 (+2.6)	9.2 (-)	36.7 (+0.3)	8.1 (+3.3)
Vic	43.2 (+4.1)	3.5 (+0.4)	40.4 (-1.3)	7.5 (+1.6)
Qld	39.4 (+2.9)	9.7 (+0.6)	34.8 (+0.1)	5.1 (+1.6)
SA	47.4 (+1.5)		36.8 (+3.1)	5.4 (+1.8)
WA	48.1 (+6.7)		34.7 (-2.4)	7.7 (+1.7)
Tas	42.0 (+4.9)		44.6 (-2.6)	9.9 (+2.1)
ACT	35.2 (+2.8)		50.3 (+3.3)	10.8 (+3.7)
NT	43.8 (+3.3)		44.3 (+1.4)	6.2 (+2.2)

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

As noted, four seats changed hands in **New South Wales**. The Liberal Party has not topped 40 per cent in this state since 1966, but its vote of 36.2 per cent was its best tally since 1975. Labor has now been below 40 per cent in three of the last four elections, its lowest returns since 1940. The Nationals' vote did not move, while the Greens enjoyed their second-highest state return with a 3.3 percentage point lift in their vote. Since 1983, about one-third of Labor's total House membership has come from New South Wales—yet its overall performance in the largest state has weakened considerably. Between 1983 and 1993 it won 58.5 per cent of all New South Wales seats, but this has declined to 41.5 per cent in the elections since. This has been the result of a marked decline in its vote—47.8 per cent during 1983–87 (Liberal 32.6 per cent) to 40.4 per cent in the elections after 1987 (Liberal 32.5 per cent). In 2001 and 2004, the Labor first preference vote was only 36.6 per cent, barely ahead of the Liberals' 34.9 per cent, the closest the parties have been since 1966. Labor's difficulties can be seen particularly in the outer Sydney region, once an important component of its New South Wales electoral strength (see below pp. 31–2).

Only one seat changed hands in **Victoria**. Labor gained its second-highest state return here, though its vote actually fell (-1.3 percentage points), and its total first preference vote was its poorest since 1990. Although the state is only the Liberals' third-best in terms of votes won, their 43.2 per cent was the best return since 1954. The Nationals' vote increased slightly (+0.4 percentage points). The Australian Democrat vote fell sharply (-5.1 percentage points), whereas the Green vote increased slightly to 7.5 per cent.

One seat changed hands in **Queensland**. The Labor vote was remarkably low when one considers the party's strength in the 2001 and 2004 state elections. In national elections between 1980 and 1993, Labor managed an average Queensland vote of 43.4 per cent. The last four elections have seen this average drop to an average of 34.7 per cent, with these elections returning Labor's four lowest Queensland votes since the 1901 election. The Liberals, on the other hand, have recorded their three highest Queensland votes in these same four elections, with their 39.4 per cent in 2004 being their highest vote in the state since the party's founding in 1944. The Liberal average vote since 1996 has averaged 36.5 per cent, 1.8 percentage points higher than Labor, despite the party's contesting significantly fewer electorates than its opponent. In fact, the Liberals have outstripped Labor in those seats they have both contested:

Liberal and Labor votes, Queensland 1996–2004 (per cent)

	Statewide		Seats both contested	
	Liberal	ALP	Liberal	ALP
1996	39.3	33.2	46.8	33.7
1998	30.9	36.1	37.9	36.0
2001	36.5	34.7	44.4	35.9
2004	39.4	34.8	48.6	36.0

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

Despite the Nationals' vote climbing in 2004 (+0.6 percentage points), their last six elections have produced their six lowest votes since 1949. Queensland is the poorest state for the Greens (5.1 percentage points). The One Nation vote fell by 5.1 percentage points but still the party secured 2 per cent of the vote.

Two seats changed hands in **South Australia**. The Liberal vote rose slightly, giving the party its second-best return since 1975. The Labor vote improved more than in any state (3.1 percentage points), but its last six electoral returns have been its worst six in South Australia since 1934. In 2001, the Australian Democrats gained 10.5 per cent of the vote; three years later their vote crashed to 1.9 per cent. The state is the second-poorest for the Greens (5.4 per cent).

Two seats changed hands in **Western Australia**, where the Liberal vote climbed by the greatest amount in any state (6.7 percentage points), giving the party its best return since 1993. Labor's vote was its worst since 1977, said to have been a consequence of an unpopular state government and the absence of Kim Beazley as the national leader.⁴⁹ In the 1980s, its first preference vote averaged 47.4 per cent; its vote since has been 36.2 per cent. The Green vote increased to 7.7 per cent (+1.7 percentage points).

Two seats changed hands in **Tasmania**. This was Labor's highest state vote (44.6 per cent), but it also lost two seats. The Liberal vote jumped 4.9 percentage points, but was still relatively weak at 42 per cent. As expected, Tasmania produced the highest state Green vote (9.9 per cent).

Labor's vote jumped more in the **Australian Capital Territory** than in any other jurisdiction (3.3 per cent), with its vote topping 50 per cent for the third time in the past six elections. The Liberal vote also rose (2.8 percentage points) but it was still 15.1 percentage points behind Labor, which won both seats. The highest Green vote (10.8 per cent) and the greatest increase in the Green vote (3.7 percentage points) also occurred in the ACT.

The major parties and the Greens all saw their votes increase in the **Northern Territory**, with the CLP and the ALP sharing the two seats. The One Nation vote of 8.1 per cent in 1998 has disappeared.

Local contests

Adelaide and Hindmarsh (both SA)

In the 1993 election, Trish Worth's victory in Adelaide, and Chris Gallus's victory in Hindmarsh, were both narrowly achieved and unexpected. At the next three elections, Labor always seemed to have a good chance of beating both Members, yet they retained their seats on each occasion. In Adelaide, Parliamentary Secretary Worth's first preference vote was never high, averaging just 45.2 per cent between 1993 and 2001. Gallus's average vote at the same elections was 47.1 per cent. In 2004, Adelaide was on a notional margin of 0.6 per cent and the margin was just 1 per cent for Hindmarsh—they were the fourth and fifth most marginal Liberal seats across the nation. Labor therefore once again gave itself a good chance of winning these inner Adelaide electorates, particularly as Gallus was retiring from Parliament and its candidate was well known from the previous two elections. Although Labor trailed in both seats on first preferences, its candidates were successful, probably due to the party's benefiting from the collapse in the Australian Democrat vote. In eight Adelaide electorates, the Democrat vote fell by 9.6 percentage points, with the Labor vote rising by 5 percentage points. With two-party preferred margins of 1.4 per cent in Adelaide and 1 per cent in Hindmarsh, these two South Australian electorates remain among the most marginal in Australia.

Bass (Tas)

Since 1975, Bass has been held by the Liberal Party more often than not. In recent elections it has become rather less safe than previously, with Labor's Michelle O'Byrne winning the seat in 1998 by only 78 votes. In 2001 she increased her 1998 margin, but her first preference vote of 42.8 per cent was still only 1.3 percentage points ahead of her rival and five points behind Labor's statewide vote. As a seat with an important timber sector, and as Labor's eighth most marginal electorate, Bass was vulnerable.

Prime Minister Howard visited this electorate four times during 2004, and from July 2003 it received \$12.2 million in Regional Partnership grants, the largest total for any Australian electorate.⁵⁰ Given the final margin, it is likely that Bass was lost before 7 October. But when, on that day, the Prime Minister told over 3000 timber workers in a packed Albert Hall that their jobs would not be sacrificed, he probably made Labor's loss certain.⁵¹ To make sure, the Forest Industries Association of Tasmania ran full-page advertisements in the *Examiner* on 8 and 9 October, stating 'Howard kept his word!'⁵² Tasmanian Premier, Paul Lennon, also made O'Byrne's task difficult when he stated that 'nothing less than full support' for the Regional Forests Agreement was acceptable to his government.⁵³ Liberal challenger, Michael Ferguson, increased his party's first preference vote by 7.7 percentage points to 49.1 per cent, while O'Byrne's vote fell to 39.2 per cent, her party's poorest performance in the seat since 1990.

Bennelong (NSW) and Mayo (SA)

The seats held by the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs were unlikely to be lost, but each was of interest because of the presence of a well-publicised candidate who had been very critical of the Government. Both challengers did remarkably well, though their efforts had little impact upon the chances of the incumbents.

Andrew Wilkie, formerly of the Office of National Assessments, stood as an endorsed Green candidate in Bennelong. He won 16.4 per cent of the vote, a jump of over 12 percentage points in the Green vote. The Prime Minister's vote fell to 49.9 per cent, a drop of 3.2 percentage points, and his second-lowest vote since winning the seat in 1974. The Labor vote also fell (-2.5 percentage points).

Brian Deegan, Adelaide magistrate and father of a Bali bombing victim, nominated as an independent in Mayo. Deegan managed to win 15.2 per cent of the vote, most of which presumably came from the Australian Democrats whose vote fell by 11.9 percentage points. Alexander Downer's vote remained at 53.6 per cent.⁵⁴

Braddon (Tas)

If Bass was always in some danger, Braddon seemed to be a different case. Won by Labor's Sid Sidebottom in 1998, and retained in 2001 on a first preference tally of 48.4 per cent, the seat had looked safe during much of 2004. The Liberals' Mark Baker seemed to have a difficult task in winning a seat that needed a 6 per cent, two-party preferred swing to be lost. In the event Baker's first preference gain (8.2 percentage points) was even higher than Ferguson's in Bass, and he defeated Sidebottom comfortably. Braddon was another Tasmanian electorate in which the timber industry was significant, and it seems likely that it was this issue which brought the sitting member undone. Like *The Examiner* in Bass, *The Advocate* ran full page advertisements, such as that by the Timber Communities Australia, which stated that 'Mark Latham will lock up our Forests & Destroy Thousands of Jobs'.⁵⁵ In Bass, Michelle O'Byrne had stated that Green preferences would be crucial, but in neither Bass nor Braddon did the Green vote come close to being a factor in the result.⁵⁶

Cunningham (NSW)

The victory by the Greens's Michael Organ in the Cunningham by-election was the first minor party victory in a House of Representatives contest since 1946. It was due largely to the Liberal Party decision not to contest the by-election, as well as a significant drop in the Labor vote (-6.1 percentage points).⁵⁷ With a Liberal candidate running in 2004, it was unlikely that Organ would hold his seat due to his probable third place finish in the first preference count. This duly occurred, and Organ was too far behind the Liberal candidate to be able to make up the leeway on preferences before being dropped from the count. Interestingly, although the Green vote was 13.5 percentage points higher than in 2001, it had fallen 2.9 percentage points on the party's tally in the by-election. Labor's first preference vote (39.6 per cent) was 4.5 percentage points lower than in 2001 and only 1.5 percentage

points higher than in the by-election, but Sharon Bird easily won the seat for Labor on preferences, turning around her 2002 by-election defeat.

Greenway (NSW)

The Liberal Party has gradually pushed the ALP out of urban-edge seats that ring the Sydney metropolitan area (see below pp. 35–6), with Greenway being the latest. Labor had held the seat since it was first contested in 1984, though with a marked slippage in its vote since the 1996 election. The 2001 election saw the margin between Labor and Liberal narrow to the point where the seat could be lost on just a 3.1 two-party preferred swing.

In 2004 the Liberal Party nominated Louise Markus, a social worker and member of the popular local Hillsong Church, something that caused commentators to speculate about the possible electoral impact of voters who were regular churchgoers.⁵⁸ Labor's candidate was Ed Husic, a member of the NSW right and a union organiser, a member of a Muslim family, a factor that was described by one journalist as forming 'a subtle backdrop' to the Greenway contest.⁵⁹ Apart from these local matters, though, Greenway had seemed a likely Liberal gain because of the marked shift in voter preferences away from the ALP in this part of Sydney. A seven per cent first preference swing to the Liberal Party, and a fall in the Labor vote of 2.6 percentage points, were enough to see Markus take the seat narrowly with a two-party preferred vote of 50.6 per cent.

Parramatta (NSW)

Parramatta was the Liberal Party's sixth most marginal electorate and was vulnerable to a two-party preferred swing of 1.2 per cent. Liberal Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasurer, Ross Cameron, who had taken the electorate from Labor in 1996 with 47.7 per cent of first preferences, had not been able to match this figure in either the 1998 or 2001 elections. Clearly, it was a possible Labor gain.

On 14 August 2004, the *Sydney Morning Herald's Good Weekend Magazine* published a profile on Cameron in which he confessed to infidelity: 'I have been an unfaithful husband'. He also acknowledged that, 'If my constituents want to vote for a great family man, they should probably vote for the other guy'.⁶⁰ As the media seized the story, a number of Cameron's party colleagues expressed their support for him: 'I would say to the people of Parramatta, if you want an energetic, hard-working representative, vote for Ross Cameron', was the way the Prime Minister put it.⁶¹

In the event, Cameron's first preference vote dropped only 1.8 percentage points with the Labor candidate, Julie Owens, trailing him by 2.6 percentage points. Cameron's confession may have affected just enough voters to move the seat to the ALP, for Owens eventually won by just 1.6 percentage points after preferences.

Richmond (NSW)

The north coast New South Wales seat of Richmond had been long dominated by the Country/National Party; for 58 years it had been held by a member of the Anthony family. However, during the 1980s and 1990s, the combined impact of an inflow of ‘sea-changers’ and ‘alternatives’ had altered the nature of the seat. In the 1980s, the National vote always topped 50 per cent, but that figure was last achieved in 1987. The first sign of major change came during 1990–96 when Labor held the seat. Larry Anthony recaptured Richmond for the Nationals in 1996, though with a primary vote of only 35.4 per cent.

Between 1996 and 2004, Anthony increased his primary vote at each election, but a vote of 45.8 per cent was not high enough to protect him from the impact of Green preferences in 2004. Labor’s Justine Elliot secured a first preference vote of only 35.6 per cent, Labor’s average vote since 1990, but was able to win the seat narrowly by 301 votes. Anthony criticised the how-to-vote cards put out by the Liberals for Forests and the Ex-Service, Service & Veterans parties for being deliberately misleading and affecting the result,⁶² but it is likely that the demographic changes in the seat were of greater importance. These changes, which are continuing as people retire to the area, may make it difficult for the Nationals to regain the seat if the Liberal Party contests it at the next general election.

Wentworth (NSW)

In 2001, the sitting member for the inner-Sydney electorate of Wentworth, Andrew Thomson, was challenged successfully for Liberal pre-selection by Peter King, former State President of the New South Wales division of the Liberal Party. For a time it had appeared as if former republican movement head, Malcolm Turnbull, would also be a challenger. King duly won this seat that has always been held by parties of the right.

In 2004, it was Turnbull’s controversial challenge that stripped King of party pre-selection. After much intra-party controversy, the sitting member nominated as an independent, a move that opened up the possibility of there being a tight three-way struggle between King, Turnbull and the Labor candidate, David Patch. Some speculation suggested that the Labor Party might win the seat, but as that party’s vote in the previous election had been only 29.5 per cent, this seemed unlikely. A much more likely prospect was of King being ahead of Labor after the second-last count, and defeating Turnbull on preferences—as had occurred in Curtin and Moore (both WA) in 1996.⁶³ In the event, the Liberal vote fell 10.3 percentage points, but it still topped 41 per cent, a healthy total under the circumstances. Labor’s vote fell by 3.2 percentage points, but Patch’s 26.3 per cent was still well ahead of King (18.0 per cent). Turnbull consequently won on King’s preferences with the Liberals’ two-party preferred vote falling only 2.4 per cent.⁶⁴

The ‘Scoresby’ seats

Occasionally a major state issue can impact upon a Commonwealth election—as in the case of the Franklin Dam in 1983. In Victoria, the issue of whether or not tolls should be paid on

the soon-to-be-built Scoresby Freeway in Melbourne's south-east seems to have been such an issue. The Liberal Party joined with their state counterparts to criticise the Bracks Labor Government's determination to impose tolls. A Liberal advertisement close to polling day stated:

A strong vote against Labor on Saturday will force Steve Bracks to back down on tolling the Scoresby. There's only one way to stop Labor's tolls on the Scoresby.⁶⁵

The election analyst, Malcolm Mackerras has pointed out that the Liberals' best performance anywhere in Australia was in the seven seats most affected by the freeway—Aston, Casey, Deakin, Dunkley, Holt, Isaacs and La Trobe, where Liberal seats are now safer and Labor seats very marginal.⁶⁶ Aston, in particular, a seat which runs from Forest Hill to Rowville, has been made the safest Liberal seat in Melbourne:

'Scoresby' seats—two-party preferred margins (per cent)

Seats	Held by	Previous margin	Current margin
Aston	LP	6.0	13.2
Casey	LP	7.2	11.4
Deakin	LP	1.6	5.0
Dunkley	LP	5.2	9.4
Holt	ALP	7.9	1.5
Isaacs	ALP	6.6	1.5
La Trobe	LP	3.7	5.8

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

The benefits of incumbency?

This election saw some discussion of the perceived financial advantages that sitting MPs have in their efforts to retain their seats. Former Victorian Liberal Party President, Michael Kroger, talked of this, and was quoted as calculating that the financial benefit of incumbency for members of parliament to be \$1.5 million over a three-year term. In this total, Kroger was including staff, offices, telephones, printing and mail allowances.⁶⁷ This was a point taken up by Professor Dean Jaensch of Flinders University, who spoke of the 'massive benefit' of being a sitting member. According to Jaensch, the largesse mentioned by Kroger helped guarantee the high level of stability in the House of Representatives, and he concluded that 'the mechanics of the election process are generally fair, but these biases to the incumbents certainly are not'.⁶⁸ If there is an advantage, it probably aids the winning side more than the losers. Labor's vote rose in 72 seats, but it held only 30 of the seats, and it lost two of these.

The table below suggests that incumbency is a major factor in Australian elections primarily because governments are usually stable rather than because of such benefits:

Electoral performances by incumbents

Election	Number in House of Representatives	Resigned	Contesting	Defeated	Re-elected Number	Re-elected %
1980	125	11	114	14	100	87.7
1983	125	7	118	23	95	80.5
1984	125*	4	121	3	118	97.5
1987	148	5	143	7	136	95.1
1990	148	17	131	15	116	88.5
1993	147	12	123	12	111	90.2
1996	148	19	129	33	96	74.4
1998	148	19	129	20	109	84.5
2001	150	7	143	13	130	90.9
2004	150	9	141	12	129	91.5

Elections in which government changed hands in bold.

* The 1984 election was for 148 seats, but the House had only 125 members from the previous election.

The table emphasises the intuitive point that incumbents are most at danger when a government is in danger of being defeated. The largest turnover percentages occurred in 1980, 1983, 1990, 1996 and 1998. The fact that Australian national governments are not usually defeated is reflected in the fact that generally MPs have a very high chance of being returned. Professor John Warhurst of the ANU has spoken of the danger of overstating the importance of the local campaign effort of the incumbent, noting: ‘The national and state public opinion polls matter more in the end than evidence of superior local campaigns’.⁶⁹ The above table gives support to Warhurst’s view.

The personal impact of electoral redistributions

Redistribution of a state’s House of Representatives seats are events of great moment to the parties, to members of parliament and to prospective candidates. It has been said that apart from the actual elections, ‘no process focuses the minds of those interested in politics more than the re-drawing of electoral boundaries’.⁷⁰ Redistributions can aid or end parliamentary careers—as can be seen in the 2004 election.

In the 2002–03 redistribution of **Victorian** seats, substantial changes were made to the adjoining regional electorates of McMillan, a marginal Labor electorate, held since 1998 by Christian Zahra, and Gippsland, a fairly safe National electorate held since 1983 by the Minister for Science, Peter McGauran. Despite many objections being lodged against the redistribution of these electorates, when the redistribution was completed Gippsland had become a much more marginal electorate, while McMillan had actually become a nominal Coalition electorate. Neither sitting member was pleased with the final redistribution details, for it seemed possible that both would lose their seats in Parliament.⁷¹ In the 2004 election McGauran retained his seat, but Zahra lost his.

In 2003, it was determined that **South Australia** would lose one of its 12 seats. Accordingly, the Redistribution Committee abolished the seats of Bonython and Wakefield, with most of their electors to be absorbed into a new electorate of Wakefield. Bonython, an outer Adelaide

electorate, had been a safe Labor seat, held by Martyn Evans; Wakefield, a rural electorate, had been a safe Liberal seat held by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Neil Andrew. The new electorate of Wakefield was much more compact than the old electorate of that name, with its likely fate much harder to predict. This change effectively ended both parliamentary careers. Mr Andrew, a Liberal MP since 1983, chose not to recontest in the 2004 election, while Mr Evans, an MP since 1994, lost Wakefield at the election.⁷²

The continuing rapid rise of **Queensland's** population meant that once again its House entitlement rose by one seat—the fourth such increase in five elections. One consequence of the redistribution which followed was to make the marginal Labor seat of Bowman a nominal Liberal electorate. Con Sciacca, Labor MP for Bowman between 1987 and 1996 and from 1998, decided to nominate for the newly-created seat of Bonner in eastern Brisbane. In the event, the Liberal Party won both seats, with Sciacca suffering his second electoral defeat and announcing that he would contest no more House of Representatives elections.

According to the Australian Electoral Commission, the work of a Redistribution Committee is affected only by population and geographical factors—a redistribution's 'potential or real political implications' are not considered in any way. Messrs Andrew, Evans, McGauran, Zahra and Sciacca could attest to this claim.⁷³

The battle for the Senate

The state of the parties

Of the 36 state senators whose terms were to end on 20 June 2005, one (Shayne Murphy, Tas) had left the ALP to sit as an independent, while another (Meg Lees, SA) had left the Australian Democrats to become the sole Australian Progressive Alliance senator:

Senate—terms expiring

	LP	NP	CLP	ALP	DEM	PHON	APA	Ind
NSW	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Vic	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Qld	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
WA	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
SA	3	-	-	2	-	-	1*	-
Tas	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2**
ACT	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
NT	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	15	1	1	16	3	1	1	2

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

* elected as Australian Democrat

** one elected as ALP

Several commentators wondered about the possibility of the Government winning half of the Senate.⁷⁴ Such a prediction assumed that the Coalition would win three seats in every state and half the territory seats. Could Labor win enough votes in at least one state—a state in which a seat was won by a minor party—to ensure that this did not occur?

Four seats won by the Australian Democrats in 1998 were falling vacant at 30 June 2005. Polls suggested a strong likelihood that the party would not regain any, even in its strongest state of South Australia, where it had won 12.6 per cent of the vote in 2001.

If the Greens gained the one million votes spoken of by Senator Brown, they would be likely to win a seat in at least four states. Tasmania, Western Australia, New South Wales and Victoria seemed to give them their best chances. There was also the possibility they might win one Australian Capital Territory seat.

Polls suggested that the single One Nation Party Senator was unlikely to be returned.

The Greens under attack

Many people seemed to think that Bob Brown's prediction of one million Green votes might be close to the mark, and appreciated that were this to happen, it was possible that the Greens would gain the balance of power in the Senate. It was clear that the major parties found common ground in their desire to avert this. During the campaign it was noted that the 'old guards' of the major parties shared 'a special loathing' for the Greens and their leader, and were determined to damn them in the eyes of voters.⁷⁵ John Howard, for example, described them as 'radicals', while an unnamed Labor spokesperson reportedly called them 'flaky, kooky, wacky, loopy and irresponsible'.⁷⁶ *The Australian* described the party as a group of 'economic illiterates who seriously believe we can prosper more by winding back the clock to the 1950s',⁷⁷ The commentator, Piers Akerman spoke of their policies threatening 'to destroy Australia's economy, security and society', and Labor MP Lindsay Tanner described their policies as 'mad'.⁷⁸ Some critics took their attack much further: the Deputy Prime Minister described the party as 'a home for people who in the 1950s ... would have joined the communist party',⁷⁹ while Victorian Liberal Party state director, Julian Sheezel, asserted that:

The Greens are social and economic radicals first, environmentalist second ... They want to limit us from having our family barbecues but they [also] want to allow our kids to use dope freely.⁸⁰

The tone of such attacks was clear in a full page advertisement in Launceston's *Examiner* on election morning. Sponsored by Timber Communities Australia, the advertisement spelled out the 'Recipe for establishing a Green Party':⁸¹

Recipe for establishing a Green Party

1. **OPPOSE** job creation
2. **OPPOSE** major investment in Tasmania
3. **OPPOSE** all economic growth
4. **OPPOSE** a sustainable forest policy
5. **PROMOTE** a population reduction of two million
6. **PROMOTE** an open door on asylum seekers
7. **PROMOTE** social drug use, including ecstasy
8. **PROMOTE** vegetarianism
9. **PROMOTE** public funding for sex changes
10. **PROMOTE** higher dole payments
11. **PROMOTE** higher capital gains tax
12. **PROMOTE** the removal of farmers from their land

The Coalition gains control

The 1984 increase in the number of state senators to 72, meant that six senators would henceforth be elected in state half-Senate elections. The quota to win a seat therefore fell to 14.3 per cent, which meant that although the Coalition and Labor would always be certain of winning at least two seats in each state (28.6 per cent), and would often win three (42.9 per cent), the requirement to secure 57.1 per cent to win four seats would probably be beyond either the Coalition or the ALP.⁸²

It therefore became very hard for any government to get control of the Senate. A party might get half of the upper house numbers by winning half of the state seats and half of the territory seats over two half-Senate elections, but a fourth seat in any state proved impossible to secure in the normal half-Senate election pattern. In fact, no party or coalition of parties had ever won four of six seats in a normal half-Senate election between 1990⁸³ and 2001:

Distribution of state Senate seats, 1990–2004

Seat distribution	4 seats won by a party	3 seats won by each major party	3 seats won by Coalition only	3 seats won by ALP only	No party winning 3 seats
NSW	-	2 (‘93, ‘04)	2 (‘96, ‘01)	2 (‘90, ‘98)	-
Vic	-	2 (‘93, ‘98)	4 (‘90, ‘96, ‘01, ‘04)	-	-
Qld	1 (‘04)	-	4 (‘90, ‘93, ‘96, ‘01)	-	1 (‘98)
SA	-	1 (‘04)	5 (‘90, ‘93, ‘96, ‘98, ‘01)	-	-
WA	-	-	6 (‘90, ‘93, ‘96, ‘98, ‘01, ‘04)	-	-
Tas	-	-	4 (‘90, ‘96, ‘01, ‘04)	2 (‘93, ‘98)	-

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

In 2001 the Coalition won half the seats on offer. In 2004 it achieved the same in five states and the territories, but won four in Queensland. This unique event was the outcome of at least two circumstances.

The most obvious was the increased Liberal vote in Queensland. Between 1980 and 1987 the Liberal vote averaged just 18.4 per cent, 12.5 per cent behind the National vote. From 1996, however, the Liberal vote has averaged 34.3 per cent, with its 2004 vote (38.3 per cent) clearly its best. According to Michelle Grattan, it was the Nationals who secured the Coalition its Senate majority, but this overlooks the remarkably good effort by the Liberals.⁸⁴ Had the Liberals repeated their 2001 performance, Russell Trood would probably not have won them a third seat in 2004—and the sixth Queensland seat overall.⁸⁵

Some Nationals, including Senator Ron Boswell, had called for a joint Coalition ticket in 2004, but with no success.⁸⁶ Ironically, this failure was the second important factor in the gaining of the fourth Senate. Had a joint ticket been run, it is very unlikely that it would have gained the necessary degree of support to secure 57 per cent of the vote—even with preferences. The fact of the Nationals running separately, in a year in which the Liberals did so well, helped overcome the 2.6 per cent drop in the Nationals’ vote. With much help from friendly preference flows, their first preference vote of 6.6 per cent was enough to win a seat. Barnaby Joyce was the fifth Queensland Senator elected.

The Coalition thus won 19 Senate seats in 2004. When combined with their two territory seats, and the 18 state senators due to retire in 2008, the Coalition will hold 39 of 76 Senate seats from 1 July 2005, enough to control the upper house for the following three years. This will be the first time a government has controlled the Senate since 30 June 1981.

The Greens, Labor's preferences and Family First

The Greens won seats in Western Australia and Tasmania, and came relatively close in Queensland and Victoria. In both Victoria and Tasmania, the Labor Party put the new Family First party ahead of the Greens on its Senate group voting ticket. The result of this decision in Victoria was that the Greens, with 8.8 per cent of the first preference vote, lost the sixth seat to Family First (1.9 per cent). Only the Nuclear Disarmament Party in New South Wales in 1987 has won a Senate seat with a lower primary vote (1.5 per cent). In Tasmania the Greens (13.3 per cent) barely hung on to defeat Family First (2.4 per cent) for the final seat.⁸⁷ Bob Brown had predicted that the Greens would gain the balance of power in the Senate, but the strong Coalition performance across the nation showed that to be an unrealistic prediction.

'Vote for Me'

In May 2004 it was announced that the Seven Network would produce a 'reality' television program, tentatively called *Vote for Me*, in which prospective parliamentarians would be interviewed by the channel and a parliamentary candidate would be chosen, probably by viewers.⁸⁸ It was said to be a format devised in the UK, where a similar show was said to be looking for a candidate for one of the 659 seats in the House of Commons at the next election.⁸⁹ A month later the Seven Network announced a concept in which 18 'serious candidates', three per state, would be chosen as potential Senate candidates by a panel of 'political experts', made up of Graham Morris, Barry Jones and Lisa Wilkinson. Once these were chosen, the show's audience would be able to vote for a final six, one per state. The candidates would each be given \$10 000 and regular air time to assist their campaigning efforts to win a Senate seat. The candidates would attend a 'policy think tank' and meet lobby groups in Canberra before combining for a press conference to launch their campaigns.⁹⁰

The reaction to this was varied. Senator Eric Abetz (LP) spoke of the proposed show as 'trivialising democracy', while Senator Andrew Bartlett (DEM) noted that 'the Senate isn't a game show'.⁹¹ There were a number of specific objections: would any successful candidate be 'owned' by Channel Seven? Might Channel Seven breach the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* in some way? Could candidates with 'extreme' agendas gain nomination?⁹² Senator Brian Harradine (Ind) worried about the creation of an uneven playing field for other independent candidates.⁹³ There were suggestions that the ALP's Jones was persuaded by his party to pull out, though in withdrawing from the program he blamed jet lag for what he called a 'lapse in judgement'.⁹⁴

Not all were critical. Senator Meg Lees (APA) thought the proposal 'a great way to help Australians understand how the system works', while Senator Brown (GRN) had 'no trouble' with the proposal.⁹⁵ Channel Seven's director of news and public affairs, Peter Meakin, was strong in his defence:

The idea that we are out to destroy the democratic process is a bit rich ... All we're trying to do is open the door to people who would like to represent their country. I think it should be possible for people to be able to do that without being churned out by the party machine.⁹⁶

Eventually six Senate candidates were chosen: James Harker-Mortlock (NSW), Richard Frankland (Vic), Hetty Johnston (Qld, of Bravehearts, formerly the People's Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse), Kane Winther (SA), Alicia Curtis (WA) and Steve Martin (Tas).

Despite the finalists spending time in Canberra to be instructed in such matters as life as a senator, the writing of policy documents, running a campaign and how to deal with the media, the concept fizzled. This was possibly due to the failure of Channel Seven to provide the amount of coverage that had been spoken of, due to its failure to mount a show. Johnston complained about the lack of promised publicity, but Channel Seven defended itself by stating that her campaign would be covered using 'normal editorial judgments'.⁹⁷ The candidates therefore gained very little exposure, apart from a Seven-sponsored web site where each of the six was able to spell out their policies and give an idea of what they were doing to campaign for a seat.⁹⁸ Eventually, the lack of publicity ensured that the votes of the six were low. The highest total was that for Johnston's Queensland ticket which gained a vote of 0.7 per cent, while that of Steve Martin, a community activist on Tasmania's North-West Coast, gained 0.4 per cent. The votes for the others were miniscule.

Over the longer term

There is a natural tendency to see a particular election result primarily in relation to the events of that election itself. This means that post-election, media analyses tend to concentrate on the events of a campaign even though at times it is clear that the analysis should extend further.

Coalition versus Labor

The Coalition remains in a healthy position. Although the Nationals lost another seat, the party was still able to secure 12 seats in the House of Representatives and remain an essential part of the Government. Their overall vote remains low, but the solidity of their heartland vote remains.

For most of the elections since 1949 the Liberal Party primary vote has trailed that of the ALP by a clear margin—the average for the two parties over that time has been 36.8 (Liberal) to 44.3 per cent (ALP). This has been hardly surprising considering the limits placed by the Coalition agreement upon the number of seats the Liberal Party could contest. Until 2004 the only election in which the Liberal vote was higher than Labor's was in 1966, when its vote was just 0.1 per cent higher. In the last four elections, however, the Liberals have matched the Labor vote in a way that was momentarily seen in 1975 and 1977 but not at any other time. The figures in the table here illustrate this:

First preference votes (national) (per cent)

	Liberal	Labor
1949–2004	36.9	44.3
1975–77	40.0	41.2
1980–93	35.3	45.4
1996–2004	37.6	38.6

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

The 2004 result has crowned this improvement, for in this election the Liberals topped the Labor vote by 2.9 per cent, a figure that represented over 330 000 votes. This was achieved despite the party contesting 18 fewer electorates than did Labor. In the 124 seats in which both nominated candidates, the Liberal Party was the clear winner, averaging 46.3 per cent of first preferences to their opponents' 39 per cent.

The figures over the past two decades suggest that the problems of the ALP have been as much long-term as a number of particular electoral failures. As noted, the 2004 result was one of Labor's poorest Commonwealth election results. Since 1937 the party's House vote has fallen below 40 per cent on just five occasions. One was in 1977, and four have been in last six elections. The fact that Labor was unable to win in 1998 and 2001 when the Coalition's first preferences fell to 39.2 and 42.7 per cent respectively, shows how weak Labor's position has become.

Liberal versus National

For many years a great deal of the strength in the Coalition came from the Nationals, who averaged a first preference vote of 9.3 per cent in the elections between 1949 and 1996. In the last three elections, however, this vote has fallen by four percentage points. The decline is most obvious in Queensland where the National vote was often higher than that for the Liberal Party. In 1984, for instance, the National vote of 31.7 per cent was 12.5 per cent higher, and the party won eight of the fifteen Coalition seats. The position today is that the Liberals have now led the Nationals in every Queensland House of Representatives election since 1990, averaging 34 per cent of the vote to the Nationals' 12.7 per cent, and the Nationals hold only four of the 21 Coalition seats.

The Liberals have begun to take up the slack in a way that suggests that future non-Labor victories are quite likely to see the Liberals gaining a parliamentary majority in their own right. This was actually achieved in 1996; in 2004 the Liberals were just one seat short. If the Liberals do this regularly there may be increased internal pressure to cut the Nationals adrift.

From the Nationals' perspective, this alteration in the relationship between the Coalition partners has been exacerbated by the apparent permanent loss of seats by the rural party to the Liberal Party. This has occurred in nine seats since 1972. Some have been lost due to their being altered by the impact of urbanisation: McPherson (1972), Moore (1974), Canning (1974) and Fairfax (1990). Others have remained rural in nature yet have slipped to their

rivals: Indi (1977), Groom (1988), Murray (1996), Hume (1998) and Farrer (2001). In all cases they are seats that seem unlikely to be won back from the Liberal Party. Other seats (Calare, Kennedy, New England) that were held by the Nationals are currently held by independents. The longer this is the case, the more open the contest is likely to be when the independents leave the Parliament, particularly if they are contested by the Liberal Party. In addition, as mentioned earlier, Richmond cannot be regarded as certain of returning to the Nationals when next it changes hands.

What can Labor do?

Was the Labor Party fooled by its electoral success in 1990 and 1993? The 1990 election saw Labor win with only 39.4 per cent of primaries, getting over the line with the help of Australian Democrat and Green preferences. The ALP seems to have been influenced by two aspects of this near-defeat. First, it seemed to many that first preferences were not as crucial as the preference deals that needed to be done with other parties. Thereafter, the party began to focus its attention less on its first preference strength and rather more on building a winning two-party preferred tally of votes. The second lesson from 1990 seemed to be the growth in importance of environmental issues, for the garnering of the 1990 winning hand of preferences seemed to hinge very much on Labor's apparently more sympathetic attitude to the environment than the Coalition's.¹ In the elections since, the importance of preference negotiations and of keeping the Greens onside has been of prime importance to Labor.

'If we win, it will be the win of the century', was a public acknowledgment by Paul Keating that his government was in trouble in the soon-to-be-held 1993 election.² When the party won with a thirteen-seat majority, little attention seems to have been paid to the level of Labor's public support. The party's first preference vote (44.9 per cent) was enough to win a majority of House seats, but it was actually the lowest winning first preference total for any party between 1969 and 1990. Once again, preferences had been of great importance to the result. Perhaps the relief at winning what the Liberals had called the 'unloseable' election, blinded the Labor Party to the fact that their win had been uncomfortably close.

The outcome of these two election results is held by some observers to have affected Labor's relationship with the electorate. In its concern to get environmental voters onside the ALP has created a dilemma for itself. A theme that has permeated the post-2004 election discussions, is that Labor seems to have taken for granted the continuing support of its long-term, low-income voting supporters, while it has been focused on securing the support of environment-focused voters. Lindsay Tanner MP has asked:

We've got to decide who we are. I think that's our core problem. Are we a party that supports loggers or environmentalists?³

According to former ALP national secretary, Bob Hogg, a 'disenchantment' among low- to middle-income, previously 'rusted-on', Labor voters became apparent in the 1990 election. Hogg believes that since 1990 such voters have continued to desert the party.⁴ The political scientist, Paul Strangio, agrees: 'Labor has a problem in reconciling its two constituencies:

those who are middle-class, liberal and cosmopolitan, and the more traditional working class.’¹⁰³ Another political scientist, Judith Brett, makes the point that in attempting to put together a winning vote, a party needs to win new voters while shoring up existing supporters:

It thus seems to me extraordinarily foolish of Labor to have alienated its traditional base to the extent that it seems, at the last election, to have had no clear advantage among blue-collar workers at all.¹⁰⁴

The research undertaken by Katharine Betts of the Swinburne University of Technology approaches this from a different perspective. Her work shows that the views of Labor and Liberal candidates on matters of state tend to be unlike those of the people who vote for them. But the sting for Labor is that she concludes:

... the gap between voters and candidates is very much wider for Labor candidates and their voters. Overall Coalition candidates are quite close to their voters whereas Labor candidates are quite distant from theirs. On average the gap between Labor candidates and Labor voters is almost three points wider, in terms of percentage points, than it is between Coalition candidates and Coalition voters.¹⁰⁵

Judith Brett believes the party is seen by the public as:

a self-serving, faction-driven political machine, filled with professional politicians who place the survival of themselves and their factional colleagues above the interests of the people who vote for them.

She says Labor needs to create more democratic party structures, to make membership something attractive to prospective members and to make the party more in touch with the electorate.¹⁰⁶

The 2004 election should be seen as a sign of Labor’s decline rather than a failure of its campaign. To win the next election Labor needs to increase its vote to a winning first preference figure; the dilemma is establishing how this can be achieved.

Beyond the city centre

The New South Wales seats of Berowra, Mitchell, Dobell, Robertson, Macquarie, Lindsay, Macarthur, Hughes, Greenway, Chifley, Prospect, Fowler and Werriwa can be classified as ‘Sydney urban fringe’. The shift to the Liberal Party in these seats has been marked. In 1993, the year of Labor’s last election win, the Liberal primary vote was only 38.1 per cent, by comparison with Labor’s 52.5 per cent. Three years later, in the first Howard victory, the Liberal vote had moved ahead of Labor’s by two percentage points, but today the gap has widened to seven points. Labor has therefore lost a great deal of support in seats that it had long regarded as its own:¹⁰⁷

Major party votes, Sydney urban fringe (per cent)

	1993	1996	2004
Lib	38.1	43.5	46.7
ALP	52.5	41.2	39.6

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

The table below shows that in 1993 the Liberal Party held just two of these thirteen seats; by 2004 it had secured another seven, illustrating Robert Manne's claim that 'under Howard the Liberals have become integrally connected to suburban middle Australia'.¹⁰⁸ Labor has not regained any, and Greenway may well be another seat that may prove difficult for it to recapture. It is therefore surprising that the Liberal Party chose not to contest the 2005 Werriwa by-election, as it may have had an excellent chance of winning the seat. The redistribution that is due during the 41st Parliament may disturb these figures, but if the Liberal Party retains its strength in this part of the largest state, it will continue to be difficult for the Labor Party to regain office.¹⁰⁹

Shifting allegiances, Sydney urban fringe

(Liberal seats shaded)

1993	1996	1998	2001	2004
Berowra	Berowra	Berowra	Berowra	Berowra
Mitchell	Mitchell	Mitchell	Mitchell	Mitchell
Macquarie	Macquarie	Macquarie	Macquarie	Macquarie
Robertson	Robertson	Robertson	Robertson	Robertson
Hughes	Hughes	Hughes	Hughes	Hughes
Macarthur	Macarthur	Macarthur	Macarthur	Macarthur
Lindsay	Lindsay	Lindsay	Lindsay	Lindsay
Dobell	Dobell	Dobell	Dobell	Dobell
Greenway	Greenway	Greenway	Greenway	Greenway
Prospect	Prospect	Prospect	Prospect	Prospect
Werriwa	Werriwa	Werriwa	Werriwa	Werriwa
Chifley	Chifley	Chifley	Chifley	Chifley
Fowler	Fowler	Fowler	Fowler	Fowler

It is also significant that at the 1993 election Labor held as many seats (26) in rural and regional areas as it did on the urban fringe. After the 2004 election it held just 14 of the 63 rural and regional seats.¹¹⁰

Labor and the Senate

How do we explain the Coalition control of the Senate from 1 July 2005? Some factors have been mentioned earlier in this paper, including the popularity of the Government, the strong Liberal vote in Queensland, the declining strength of the Australian Democrats, and the fact

that the Green advance was not as strong as was needed to win more Senate seats. One factor not referred to, however, is Labor's poor Senate vote.

The table illustrating the distribution of Senate seats won since 1990 (see p. 27) shows quite clearly how poor Labor's performance has been since the last increase in the size of the Senate. It should be relatively easy for the Coalition and the Labor Party to win three Senate seats in each state, as the required vote is only 42.9 per cent, yet the difference in party performance is remarkable. Whereas the Coalition has failed on only five of thirty-six occasions (13.9 per cent) to win at least three state seats (New South Wales 1990, 1998, Queensland 1998, Tasmania 1993, 1998), the ALP has failed to do so on 27 occasions (75 per cent). Even when it retained government in 1993, Labor was unable to win three Senate seats in each of Queensland, Western Australia, and South Australia.

Preferential voting

It is not so many years since Labor was frustrated by the preferential voting arrangements which enabled the Coalition parties to win seats despite having lower first preference tallies than Labor. A measure of Labor's decline is that it is now the major beneficiary of the compulsory allocation of all preferences on House of Representatives ballot papers. In 2004, for example, the ALP needed preferences in eight seats to overcome a first preference deficit—in Parramatta and Richmond (both NSW), Bendigo and Melbourne Ports (both Victoria), Cowan and Swan (both WA), and Adelaide and Hindmarsh (both SA):

Seats won by major party trailing after first preferences

Election	Won by ALP	Won by LP	Won by NP
2004	8	-	-
2001	4	1	1
1998	4	1	1

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

Labor was clearly more dependent on preferences in 2004 than were the Coalition parties. In the seats that Labor won, its first preference vote averaged 48.4 per cent. By contrast, in Liberal seats the Liberal first preference vote was 53.5 per cent, and in National seats the Nationals first preference vote was 55.3 per cent. The more dependent a party is on preferences to win a seat, the less likely it is to succeed in winning government.

Electoral system problems

Two electoral system problems were seen in the 2004 election.

Postal votes

There was some controversy over postal votes. In South Australia, Christopher Pyne MP (Sturt, LP) claimed that 1500 of 6000 postal votes in the seat of Hindmarsh 'disappeared into

the ether',¹¹¹ but it was in Queensland that the greatest controversy occurred. Many rural residents who had applied for postal votes did not receive them in time to have their vote returned within the voting deadline. An Australian Electoral Commission official blamed the length of the campaign and the impact of school holidays for this Queensland difficulty, and noted that the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* 'did not provide an answer' for such a problem.¹¹² There was also a suggestion that there were problems with the Australian Electoral Commission having outsourced the distribution of postal voting material for the first time.¹¹³ Bruce Scott MP (Maranoa, NP) spoke of 'a debacle of monumental proportions', and said that if there was any threat to the Nationals' chance of winning a Senate seat, his party would challenge the Queensland result.¹¹⁴ It is perhaps not surprising that difficulties in the administration of postal votes came to the surface in the electorate of Maranoa, which typically has one of the highest incidences of postal voting in Australia.¹¹⁵

It is also worth noting that there has been a considerable increase in the rate of postal voting at recent Commonwealth elections. In 1993 some 310 579 postal votes were cast (2.84 per cent of all votes), at the 2004 election the number of postal votes cast had increased to 613 871 (4.94 per cent). The increase in postal voting can be attributed to a number of possible causes, with the activities of the political parties themselves being a possible contributing factor. Prior to the 1998 election the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* was amended to allow political parties and candidates to print campaign material incorporating the postal vote application form.¹¹⁶ It is possible to suggest that the parties' involvement has helped delay postal vote delivery.

Section 285 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* allows for the correction of election management errors. In response to the acknowledged problems in Queensland, on the day before polling day, the Governor-General issued a proclamation designed to enable 'certain Queensland electors' to receive ballot papers from the Australian Electoral Commission, and complete and return them from the date of the proclamation until 22 October 2004. The Australian Electoral Commission noted that this applied to 1359 voters, 583 of whom were in Maranoa, 191 in Kennedy and 100 in Capricornia. The remaining 485 were scattered around the 25 other Queensland seats.¹¹⁷

The Australian Electoral Commission commissioned an inquiry into the controversy in Queensland which found that, essentially, the problems related to 'the arrangements in place for the production and distribution of postal voting material'. Although it seemed clear that a contractor had not met production obligations, the report concluded that the Australian Electoral Commission 'did not take sufficient action' to ensure that risks with its automated postal vote issuing system 'were identified, minimised and managed'.¹¹⁸ Scott was reported later as welcoming this finding, but as also stating that he would pursue the matter through the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters, 'to ensure [that] voters in his electorate are not denied their democratic right to vote at the next Federal election'.¹¹⁹

Informal votes

The level of informal voting was a concern in this election—and particularly in New South Wales where the fourteen highest informal returns were to be found. In recent elections the House informal vote has climbed from 3.1 per cent (1990), to 3.6 per cent (1996), 4.0 per cent (1998), 5.4 per cent (2001) to 6.1 per cent (2004)—this last figure representing over 639 000 voters. There was some anecdotal evidence that this was due to the use of optional preferential voting in New South Wales,¹²⁰ but the relatively low informal figures for Queensland do not lend weight to this view. According to Sally Young of the University of Melbourne, the increase seemed due largely to an increase in defective numbering of ballot papers.¹²¹ One possible cause was the impact of voter fatigue in those seats where large numbers of candidates nominated. Greenway had the largest number of candidates and it also had the highest informal vote. The results from seats where six or more candidates nominated gives weight to this theory:

Informality per number of nominations

No. of candidates	Total votes	Informal votes	% informal
<6	1 689 809	74 175	4.4
6	2 420 473	113 722	4.7
7	3 190 646	155 888	4.9
8	2 492 936	139 114	5.6
9	1 517 381	86 431	5.7
10	552 853	32 221	5.8
>10	490 885	38 300	7.8

Another factor might have been the high proportion of voters of non-English speaking backgrounds in particular seats, particularly in western Sydney.¹²² The Australian Electoral Commission had believed this to be a problem in Fowler and Prospect in 2001, and had run information sessions at migrant resource centres in an effort to improve electoral literacy. The Commission's David Farrell claimed that a 2004 fall in informal voting in Fowler had been successful: 'It's good to have had some impact'.¹²³ The figures for other seats in outer Sydney suggest that much more yet needs to be done.

The aftermath

Politics in Australia does not stand still, for there are always new leaders, new challenges, forthcoming elections and the passing from the scene of former champions. Since the 2004 election which gave John Howard his fourth term as Prime Minister, political events have rolled on:

- Mark Latham was re-elected to the Labor leadership on 22 October 2004, but resigned from the Parliament on 18 January 2005

- very soon after John Howard was confirmed in office there was a resumption of media speculation about how long he would remain as Prime Minister
- on 21 December 2004 the Prime Minister eclipsed the record of Bob Hawke to become the second-longest serving Prime Minister
- Kim Beazley was re-elected leader of the ALP on 28 January 2005
- on 26 February 2005 a Western Australian general election was held, in which the Labor Government was returned despite the Coalition appearing certain of victory quite close to polling day, and
- a 19 March 2005 by-election was announced for the New South Wales seat of Werriwa, Mark Latham's former seat.

In the next three years the major parties have much to aim for. This paper has discussed the good electoral health of the Liberal Party, which performed better than Labor head-to-head, and which has inched closer to a position where it can govern alone, independent of the Nationals. The party will need to work hard to avoid giving Labor the opportunity to close the gap. Its Coalition partner must work hard to ensure that it is able to maintain the electoral strength that it still possesses, despite the changing demography of many areas it has dominated for so many years. For Labor, the task must be to increase its share of the popular vote to at least its 1993 tally of 44.9 per cent, which now looks a much more impressive effort than it did at the time. In 2004 the Liberals gained 5693 more first preferences than Labor in the seats they both contested; just two elections before, Labor had won 6025 more per contest than their major opponent. As political fortunes change, so can elections be won.

Appendix: The passing parade

In every new parliament there is a change of faces. The following Members and Senators retired, were defeated, were elected to the Parliament for the first time, or were re-elected to Parliament after a period away.

House of Representatives

Table1: Retiring members

Retired Member	Electoral Division	Party	Term
Andrew, Neil	Wakefield, SA	LP	1983–2004
Brereton, Laurie	Kingsford Smith, NSW	ALP	1990–2004
Charles, Bob	La Trobe, Vic	LP	1990–2004
Crosio, Janice	Prospect, ALP	ALP	1990–2004
Gallus, Chris	Hindmarsh, SA (formerly Hawker)	LP	1990–2004
Kemp, David	Goldstein, Vic	LP	1990–2004
McLeay, Leo	Watson, NSW, formerly (Grayndler)	ALP	1979–2004
Mossfield, Frank	Greenway, NSW	ALP	1996–2004
Williams, Daryl	Tangney, WA	Lib	1993–2004

Table 2: Defeated members

Defeated Member	Electoral Division	Party	Term
Anthony, Larry	Richmond, NSW	NP	1996–2004
Cameron, Ross	Parramatta, NSW	LP	1996–2004
Cox, David	Kingston, SA	ALP	1998–2004
Evans, Martyn	Bonython, SA (contested Wakefield)	ALP	1994–2004
Jackson, Sharryn	Hasluck, WA	ALP	2001–2004
King, Peter,	Wentworth, NSW	Ind	2001–2004
McFarlane, Jann	Stirling, WA	ALP	1998–2004
O'Byrne, Michelle	Bass, Tas	ALP	1998–2004
Organ, Michael	Cunningham, NSW	GRN	2002–2004
Sciacca, Con	Bowman, Qld (contested Bonner)	ALP	1987–1996, 1998-2004
Sidebottom, Sid	Braddon, Tas	ALP	1998–2004
Worth, Trish	Adelaide, SA	LP	1993–2004
Zahra, Christian	McMillan, Vic	ALP	1998–2004

Table 3: New members

New Member	Electoral Division	Party
Baker, Mark	Braddon, Tas	LP
Bird, Sharon	Cunningham, NSW	ALP
Bowen, Chris	Prospect, NSW	ALP
Broadbent, Russell*	McMillan, Vic	LP
Burke, Tony	Watson, NSW	ALP
Elliot, Justine	Richmond, NSW	ALP
Ellis, Kate	Adelaide, SA	ALP
Fawcett, David	Wakefield, SA	LP
Ferguson, Michael	Bass, Tas	LP
Garrett, Peter	Kingsford Smith, NSW	ALP
Georganas, Steve	Hindmarsh, SA	ALP
Henry, Stuart	Hasluck, WA	LP
Jensen, Dennis	Tangney, WA	LP
Keenan, Michael	Stirling, WA	LP
Laming, Andrew	Bowman, Qld	LP
Markus, Louise	Greenway, NSW	LP
Owens, Julie	Parramatta, NSW	ALP
Richardson, Kym	Kingston, SA	LP
Robb, Andrew	Goldstein, Vic	LP
Turnbull, Malcolm	Wentworth, NSW	LP
Vasta, Ross	Bonner, Qld	LP
Wood, Jason	La Trobe, Vic	LP

* former Member of House of Representatives

Senate

Table 4: Retiring Senators

Retired Senator	State or Territory	Party	Term
Bolkus, Nick	SA	ALP	1981–2005
Buckland, Geoff	SA	ALP	2000–2005
Cook, Peter	WA	ALP	1983–2005
Denman, Kay	Tas	ALP	1993–2005
Harradine, Brian	Tas	Ind	1975–2005
Knowles, Sue	WA	LP	1984–2005
Tchen, Tsebin	Vic	LP	1999–2005

Table 5: Defeated Senators

Defeated Senator	State or Territory	Party	Term
Cherry, John	Qld	DEM	2001–2005
Collins, Jacinta	Vic	ALP	1995–2005
Greig, Brian	WA	AD	1999–2005
Harris, Len	Qld	PHON	1999–2005
Lees, Meg	SA	APA (formerly DEM)	1990–2005
Murphy, Shane	Tas	IND (formerly ALP)	1993–2005
Ridgeway, Aden	NSW	DEM	1999–2005
Tierney, John	NSW	LP	1991–2005

Table 6: New Senators

Senator	State or Territory	Party
Adams, Judith	WA	LP
Fielding, Steve	Vic	FFP
Fierravanti-Wells, Concetta	NSW	LP
Hurley, Annette	SA	ALP
Joyce, Barnaby	Qld	NP
McEwen, Anne	SA	ALP
Milne, Christine	Tas	GRN
Nash, Fiona	NSW	NP
Parry, Stephen	Tas	LP
Polley, Helen	Tas	ALP
Ronaldson, Michael*	Vic	LP
Siewert, Rachel	WA	GRN
Sterle, Glenn	WA	ALP
Trood, Russell	Qld	LP
Wortley, Dana	SA	ALP

* Former Member of House of Representatives

Women

The number of women elected to the Parliament has settled for the moment at just above one-quarter of the total. For the first time since the 1993 election the number elected to the House of Representatives fell.

Table 7: Women elected

	House of Representatives from 9 October 2004			Senate from 1 July 2005			Parliament
	Men	Women	Women%	Men	Women	Women %	Women %
2004	113	37	24.7	49	27	35.5	28.3
2001	112	38	25.3	54	22	28.9	26.5
1998	115	33	22.3	54	22	28.9	25.0

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Part Two:

Symbols and abbreviations

ADP	Aged and Disability Pensioners Party
AFI	Australians Against Further Immigration
ALP	Australian Labor Party
APA	Australian Progressive Alliance
CDP	Christian Democratic Party
CEC	Citizens Electoral Council of Australia
CLP	Country Liberal Party
DEM	Australian Democrats
DLP	Democratic Labor Party
FFP	Family First Party
FPY	The Fishing Party
GRN	Australian Greens
HMP	Help End Marijuana Prohibition
HPA	Hope Party Australia
IND	Independent
LEF	Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party
LFF	liberals for forests
LP	Liberal Party
NCO	New Country Party
NCPP	Non-Custodial Parents Party
NDP	Nuclear Disarmament Party
NGST	No Goods and Services Tax Party
NP	The Nationals (National Party)
ORP	Outdoor Recreation Party
PHON	Pauline Hanson's One Nation
PLP	Progressive Labour Party
RPA	Republican Party of Australia
SAL	Socialist Alliance
SAS	Save the ADI Site Party
TGA	The Great Australians
VET	Ex-Service, Service and Veterans Party
..	nil or rounded to zero
*	sitting member for Division
#	party holding or notionally holding Division

Table 8: House of Representatives: National summary

Australia						Enrolled 13 098 461
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition						
Liberal Party	133	74	4 741 458	40.47	+3.39	
The Nationals	24	12	690 275	5.89	+0.28	
Country Liberal Party	2	1	39 855	0.34	+0.02	
Total Coalition	159	87	5 471 588	46.71	+3.70	
Australian Labor Party	150	60	4 409 117	37.64	-0.20	
Australian Greens	150		841 734	7.19	+2.23	
Family First Party	109		235 315	2.01	+2.01	
Australian Democrats	125		144 832	1.24	-4.17	
One Nation	77		139 956	1.19	-3.15	
Christian Democratic Party	38		72 241	0.62	+0.02	
Citizens Electoral Council	96		42 349	0.36	+0.20	
Socialist Alliance	26		14 155	0.12	+0.12	
New Country Party	7		9 439	0.08	+0.08	
liberals for forests	7		8 165	0.07	-0.07	
No GST	8		7 802	0.07	-0.05	
Ex-Service, Service & Veterans Party	5		4 369	0.04	+0.04	
Progressive Labour Party	2		3 775	0.03	-0.01	
Outdoor Recreation Party	4		3 505	0.03	+0.03	
Save the ADI Site Party	3		3 490	0.03	-0.02	
The Great Australians	4		2 824	0.02	+0.02	
The Fishing Party	4		2 516	0.02	+0.01	
Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party	1		2 007	0.02	-0.02	
Democratic Labor Party	2		1 372	0.01	+0.01	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		1 132	0.01	+0.00	
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	1		787	0.01	-0.02	
Nuclear Disarmament Party	1		341	0.00	+0.00	
Aged and Disability Pensioners Party	1		285	0.00	+0.00	
Others	109	3	292 036	2.49	-0.76	
Formal			11 715 132	94.82	-0.36	
Informal			639 851	5.18	+0.36	
Total/Turnout	1091	150	12 354 983	94.32	-0.53	

Table 9: House of Representatives: State summary

New South Wales						Enrolled 4 329 115
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition						
Liberal Party	42	21	1 391 511	36.16	+2.58	
The Nationals	10	6	353 670	9.19	-0.03	
Total Coalition	52	27	1 745 181	45.34	+2.54	
Australian Labor Party	50	21	1 412 418	36.70	+0.25	
Australian Greens	50		311 369	8.09	+3.34	
One Nation	31		53 881	1.40	-3.37	
Christian Democratic Party	22		47 132	1.22	+0.00	
Australian Democrats	38		41 072	1.07	-3.17	
Family First Party	24		29 621	0.77	+0.77	
Citizens Electoral Council	22		11 500	0.30	+0.15	
liberals for forests	7		8 165	0.21	+0.21	
No GST	7		7 229	0.19	+0.06	
Socialist Alliance	9		4 415	0.11	+0.11	
Progressive Labour Party	2		3 775	0.10	-0.02	
Outdoor Recreation Party	4		3 505	0.09	+0.09	
Save the ADI Site Party	3		3 490	0.09	-0.07	
Ex-Service, Service & Veterans Party	3		3 108	0.08	+0.08	
New Country Party	1		2 824	0.07	+0.07	
The Fishing Party	4		2 516	0.07	+0.05	
Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party	1		2 007	0.05	-0.03	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		1 132	0.03	+0.01	
Nuclear Disarmament Party	1		341	0.01	+0.01	
Others	49	2	154 013	4.00	-1.09	
Formal			3 848 694	93.88	-0.70	
Informal			250 807	6.12	+0.70	
Total/Turnout	382	50	4 099 501	94.70	-0.04	

Table 9: House of Representatives: State summary continued

Victoria						Enrolled 3 309 800
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition						
Liberal Party	35	16	1 302 038	43.24	+4.17	
The Nationals	3	2	105 577	3.51	+0.43	
Total Coalition	38	18	1 407 615	46.75	+4.60	
Australian Labor Party	37	19	1 217 921	40.45	-1.20	
Australian Greens	37		224 423	7.45	+1.55	
Family First Party	37		71 735	2.38	+2.38	
Australian Democrats	29		32 363	1.07	-5.18	
Citizens Electoral Council	37		14 010	0.47	+0.24	
One Nation	3		4 119	0.14	-1.14	
Socialist Alliance	7		3 694	0.12	+0.12	
Democratic Labor Party	2		1 372	0.05	+0.05	
No GST	1		573	0.02	-0.15	
Ex-Service, Service & Veterans Party	1		527	0.02	+0.02	
Christian Democratic Party	1		459	0.02	-0.19	
Aged and Disability Pensioners Party	1		285	0.01	+0.01	
Others	26		32 073	1.07	-1.05	
Formal			3 011 169	95.90	-0.12	
Informal			128 712	4.10	+0.12	
Total/Turnout	257	37	3 139 881	94.87	-0.27	

Table 9: House of Representatives: State summary continued

Queensland						Enrolled 2 475 611
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition						
Liberal Party	23	17	867 289	39.41	+2.95	
The Nationals	9	4	214 522	9.75	+0.61	
Total Coalition	32	21	1 081 811	49.15	+3.55	
Australian Labor Party	28	6	765 507	34.78	+0.08	
Australian Greens	28		111 314	5.06	+1.57	
Family First Party	28		80 820	3.67	+3.67	
One Nation	18		43 619	1.98	-5.09	
Australian Democrats	28		30 255	1.37	-2.94	
Citizens Electoral Council	17		7 872	0.36	+0.22	
New Country Party	3		3 990	0.18	+0.18	
The Great Australians	4		2 824	0.13	+0.13	
Socialist Alliance	3		1 251	0.06	+0.06	
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	1		787	0.04	-0.01	
Ex-Service, Service & Veterans Party	1		734	0.03	+0.03	
Others	14	1	70 104	3.19	-1.46	
Formal			2 200 888	94.84	-0.33	
Informal			119 829	5.16	+0.33	
Total/Turnout	205	28	2 320 717	93.74	-0.98	

South Australia						Enrolled 1 051 923
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition						
Liberal Party	11	8	446 372	47.40	+1.49	
The Nationals	1		9 611	1.02	+1.02	
Total Coalition	12	8	455 983	48.42	+2.52	
Australian Labor Party	11	3	346 071	36.75	+3.01	
Australian Greens	11		51 200	5.44	+1.80	
Family First Party	11		40 547	4.31	+4.31	
Australian Democrats	11		17 682	1.88	-8.66	
One Nation	10		10 687	1.13	-3.62	
Citizens Electoral Council	1		270	0.03	+0.03	
Others	9		19 204	2.04	+0.62	
Formal			941 644	94.44	-0.02	
Informal			55 458	5.56	+0.02	
Total/Turnout	76	11	997 102	94.79	-0.76	

Table 9: House of Representatives: State summary continued

Western Australia						Enrolled 1 248 732
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition						
Liberal Party	15	10	528 016	48.13	+6.74	
The Nationals	1		6 895	0.63	-0.39	
Total Coalition	16	10	534 911	48.76	+6.35	
Australian Labor Party	15	5	381 200	34.75	-2.39	
Australian Greens	15		84 100	7.67	+1.68	
One Nation	15		27 650	2.52	-3.75	
Christian Democratic Party	15		24 650	2.25	+1.07	
Australian Democrats	15		16 298	1.49	-3.17	
Citizens Electoral Council	15		6 539	0.60	+0.33	
New Country Party	3		2 625	0.24	+0.24	
Family First Party	3		2 619	0.24	+0.24	
Socialist Alliance	3		1 620	0.15	+0.15	
Others	9		14 861	1.35	-0.73	
Formal			1 097 073	94.68	-0.40	
Informal			61 614	5.32	+0.40	
Total/Turnout	124	15	1 158 687	92.79	-1.78	
Tasmania						Enrolled 342 809
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	5	3	140 918	44.58	-2.59	
Liberal Party	5	2	132 724	41.98	+4.88	
Australian Greens	5		31 242	9.88	+2.07	
Family First Party	5		8 973	2.84	+2.84	
Citizens Electoral Council	2		1 158	0.37	+0.32	
Socialist Alliance	3		1 108	0.35	+0.35	
Formal			316 123	96.41	-0.19	
Informal			11 769	3.59	+0.19	
Total	25	5	327 892	95.65	-0.49	

Table 9: House of Representatives: State summary continued

Northern Territory						Enrolled 112 930
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	2	1	40 246	44.27	+1.37	
Country Liberal Party	2	1	39 855	43.84	+3.30	
Australian Democrats	2		2 152	2.37	-2.89	
Australian Greens	2		5 646	6.21	+2.19	
Citizens Electoral Council	1		235	0.26	+0.26	
Family First Party	1		1 000	1.10	+1.10	
Others	2		1 781	1.96	-5.31	
Formal			90 915	95.55	+0.19	
Informal			4 231	4.45	-0.19	
Total	12	2	95 146	84.25	-1.86	

Australian Capital Territory						Enrolled 227 541
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	2	2	104 836	50.25	+3.27	
Liberal Party	2		73 508	35.23	+2.84	
Australian Greens	2		22 440	10.76	+3.69	
Australian Democrats	2		5 010	2.40	-5.63	
Socialist Alliance	1		2 067	0.99	+0.99	
Citizens Electoral Council	1		765	0.37	+0.37	
Formal			208 626	96.56	+0.08	
Informal			7 431	3.44	-0.08	
Total	10	2	216 057	94.95	-0.02	

Table 10: House of Representatives: Regional summary

Inner Metropolitan				Enrolled 3 685 158
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party (a)	15	1 375 217	42.2	2.0
National Party		2 242	0.1	0.0
Australian Labor Party	27	1 355 785	41.6	1.0
Australian Greens		324 789	10.0	3.3
Australian Democrats		51 750	1.6	-5.2
One Nation		25 483	0.8	-1.7
Others		124 138	3.8	0.7
Formal		3 259 404	94.5	-0.5
Informal		189 031	5.5	0.5
Total/Turnout	42	3 448 435	93.6	

Outer Metropolitan				Enrolled 3 935 049
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party	26	1 624 634	46.1	4.2
National Party		4 312	0.1	-0.2
Australian Labor Party	19	1 423 957	40.4	-0.7
Australian Greens		221 087	6.3	1.8
Australian Democrats		45 960	1.3	-4.7
One Nation		27 735	0.8	-2.3
Others		174 523	5.0	1.9
Formal		3 522 208	94.6	-0.4
Informal		202 440	5.4	0.4
Total/Turnout	45	3 724 648	94.7	

Total Metropolitan				Enrolled 7 620 207
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party (a)	41	2 999 851	44.2	3.1
National Party		6 554	0.1	-0.1
Australian Labor Party	46	2 779 742	41.0	0.1
Australian Greens		545 876	8.0	2.5
Australian Democrats		97 710	1.4	-5.0
One Nation		53 218	0.8	-2.0
Others		298 661	4.4	1.4
Formal		6 781 612	94.5	-0.5
Informal		391 471	5.5	0.5
Total/Turnout	87	7 173 083	94.1	

Table 10: House of Representatives: Regional summary continued

Provincial		Enrolled 1 556 030		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party	8	612 728	43.6	5.5
National Party		22 719	1.6	-0.7
Australian Labor Party	10	571 459	40.6	-0.5
Australian Greens		103 462	7.4	2.7
Australian Democrats		13 464	1.0	-3.5
One Nation		16 908	1.2	-3.8
Others		65 525	4.7	0.3
Formal		1 406 265	95.2	-0.2
Informal		70 697	4.8	0.2
Total/Turnout	18	1 476 962	94.9	
Rural		Enrolled 3 922 224		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party (a)	26	1 168 734	33.1	3.2
National Party	12	661 002	18.7	1.2
Australian Labor Party	4	1 057 916	30.0	-0.6
Australian Greens		192 396	5.5	1.5
Australian Democrats		33 658	1.0	-2.9
One Nation		69 830	2.0	-5.1
Others	3	343 719	9.7	2.5
Formal		3 527 255	95.2	-0.2
Informal		177 683	4.8	0.2
Total/Turnout	45	3 704 938	94.5	
Total Non-Metropolitan		Enrolled 5 478 254		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party (a)	34	1 781 462	36.1	3.9
National Party	12	683 721	13.9	0.7
Australian Labor Party	14	1 629 375	33.0	-0.5
Australian Greens		295 858	6.0	1.8
Australian Democrats		47 122	1.0	-3.1
One Nation		86 738	1.8	-4.7
Others	3	409 244	8.3	1.9
Formal		4 933 520	95.2	-0.2
Informal		248 380	4.8	0.2
Total/Turnout	63	5 181 900	94.6	

(a) includes CLP in the Northern Territory.

Table 11: House of Representatives: Party Status Summary

Safe ALP Held Seats		Enrolled 2 367 425		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party		645 419	30.9	4.8
National Party		21 621	1.0	0.0
Australian Labor Party	27	1 087 739	52.1	-1.3
Australian Greens		200 878	9.6	3.4
Australian Democrats		26 686	1.3	-4.8
One Nation		17 606	0.8	-2.0
Others		86 126	4.1	0.0
Formal		2 086 075	93.8	-0.3
Informal		138 818	6.2	0.3
Total/Turnout		2 224 893	94.0	

Fairly Safe ALP Held Seats		Enrolled 1 308 827		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party		450 168	38.3	3.0
National Party		0	0.0	-0.2
Australian Labor Party	15	562 765	47.9	0.4
Australian Greens		88 840	7.6	2.5
Australian Democrats		15 408	1.3	-4.3
One Nation		11 059	0.9	-2.8
Others		46 223	3.9	1.4
Formal		1 174 463	94.8	-0.4
Informal		64 595	5.2	0.4
Total/Turnout		1 239 058	94.7	

Marginal ALP Held Seats		Enrolled 1 962 725		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party (a)	9	734 571	42.0	3.8
National Party		32 824	1.9	-0.1
Australian Labor Party	14	748 043	42.8	-0.1
Australian Greens		111 892	6.4	1.5
Australian Democrats		20 981	1.2	-4.3
One Nation		19 913	1.1	-2.7
Others		79 012	4.5	2.1
Formal		1 747 236	94.8	-0.5
Informal		95 957	5.2	0.5
Total/Turnout		1 843 193	93.9	

Table 11: House of Representatives: Party Status Summary continued

Total ALP Held Seats		Enrolled 5 638 977		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party (a)	9	1 830 158	36.5	4.0
National Party		54 445	1.1	-0.1
Australian Labor Party	56	2 398 547	47.9	-0.5
Australian Greens		401 610	8.0	2.5
Australian Democrats		63 075	1.3	-4.5
One Nation		48 578	1.0	-2.4
Others		211 361	4.2	1.0
Formal		5 007 774	94.4	-0.4
Informal		299 370	5.6	0.4
Total/Turnout		5 307 144	94.1	

Safe LP Held Seats		Enrolled 2 023 151		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party	23	1 057 227	58.3	4.0
National Party		16 506	0.9	-1.7
Australian Labor Party		451 503	24.9	1.2
Australian Greens		130 906	7.2	2.3
Australian Democrats		23 086	1.3	-4.0
One Nation		21 174	1.2	-3.6
Others		112 824	6.2	1.8
Formal		1 813 226	95.1	-0.3
Informal		94 180	4.9	0.3
Total/Turnout		1 907 406	94.3	

Fairly Safe LP Held Seats		Enrolled 2 104 183		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party	24	1 021 565	54.0	3.9
National Party		0	0.0	-0.4
Australian Labor Party		578 463	30.6	-0.5
Australian Greens		145 037	7.7	2.4
Australian Democrats		26 793	1.4	-4.8
One Nation		22 056	1.2	-3.1
Others		97 190	5.1	2.7
Formal		1 891 104	95.2	-0.5
Informal		96 109	4.8	0.5
Total/Turnout		1 987 213	94.4	

Table 11: House of Representatives: Party Status Summary continued

Marginal LP Held Seats		Enrolled 1 915 768		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party (a)	19	851 206	49.7	4.4
National Party		3 125	0.2	-0.2
Australian Labor Party	3	635 331	37.1	-0.3
Australian Greens		100 393	5.9	1.6
Australian Democrats		21 474	1.3	-4.3
One Nation		17 636	1.0	-3.0
Others		84 056	4.9	1.8
Formal		1 713 221	94.8	-0.5
Informal		94 035	5.2	0.5
Total/Turnout		1 807 256	94.3	

Total LP Held Seats		Enrolled 6 043 102		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party (a)	66	2 929 998	54.1	4.1
National Party		19 631	0.4	-0.8
Australian Labor Party	3	1 665 297	30.7	0.1
Australian Greens		376 336	6.9	2.1
Australian Democrats		71 353	1.3	-4.4
One Nation		60 866	1.1	-3.2
Others		294 070	5.4	2.1
Formal		5 417 551	95.0	-0.4
Informal		284 324	5.0	0.4
Total/Turnout		5 701 875	94.4	

Safe NP Held Seats		Enrolled 441 641		
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party		0	0.0	-1.8
National Party	5	253 453	62.8	8.1
Australian Labor Party		94 471	23.4	-0.5
Australian Greens		15 608	3.9	1.6
Australian Democrats		3 605	0.9	-2.1
One Nation		13 411	3.3	-6.4
Others		22 858	5.7	1.2
Formal		403 406	95.8	-0.1
Informal		17 761	4.2	0.1
Total/Turnout		421 167	95.4	

Table 11: House of Representatives: Party Status Summary continued

Fairly Safe NP Held Seats				Enrolled 264 454
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party		0	0.0	-3.5
National Party	3	123 519	51.7	6.6
Australian Labor Party		70 225	29.4	-1.9
Australian Greens		8 807	3.7	1.3
Australian Democrats		1 625	0.7	-1.9
One Nation		6 620	2.8	-7.3
Others		28 235	11.8	6.7
Formal		239 031	95.3	-0.3
Informal		11 896	4.7	0.3
Total/Turnout		250 927	94.9	

Marginal NP Held Seats				Enrolled 443 347
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party		0	0.0	-5.8
National Party	4	194 301	48.1	10.8
Australian Labor Party	1	140 854	34.9	1.8
Australian Greens		31 947	7.9	2.2
Australian Democrats		4 599	1.1	-1.8
One Nation		5 637	1.4	-4.8
Others		26 800	6.6	-2.4
Formal		404 138	95.9	0.7
Informal		17 447	4.1	-0.7
Total/Turnout		421 585	95.1	

Total NP Held Seats				Enrolled 1 149 442
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party		0	0.0	-3.7
National Party	12	571 273	54.6	8.6
Australian Labor Party	1	305 550	29.2	0.1
Australian Greens		56 362	5.4	1.8
Australian Democrats		9 829	0.9	-2.0
One Nation		25 668	2.5	-6.0
Others		77 893	7.4	1.1
Formal		1 046 575	95.7	0.2
Informal		47 104	4.3	-0.2
Total/Turnout		1 093 679	95.1	

Table 11: House of Representatives: Party Status Summary continued

Independent Held Seats	Enrolled 266 940			
	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party		21 157	8.7	7.5
National Party		44 926	18.5	-5.6
Australian Labor Party		39 723	16.3	-1.9
Australian Greens		7 426	3.1	1.1
Australian Democrats		575	0.2	-1.6
One Nation		4 844	2.0	-3.6
Others	3	124 581	51.2	4.2
Formal		243 232	96.4	-0.2
Informal		9 053	3.6	0.2
Total/Turnout		252 285	94.5	

(a) Includes CLP in the Northern Territory.

Table 12 House of Representatives: Socio-Economic Status Summary (a)

Low				Enrolled 3 394 752	
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing	
Liberal Party	13	810 902	26.6	2.0	
National Party	11	597 379	19.6	2.6	
Australian Labor Party	13	1 108 495	36.4	-0.5	
Australian Greens		161 398	5.3	1.7	
Australian Democrats		30 058	1.0	-3.1	
One Nation		63 821	2.1	-5.1	
Others	2	272 553	9.0	2.4	
Formal		3 044 606	94.6	-0.2	
Informal		173 196	5.4	0.2	
Total/Turnout	39	3 217 802	94.8		

Lower Middle				Enrolled 3 109 983	
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing	
Liberal Party (b)	17	1 196 673	43.0	6.6	
National Party	1	87 529	3.1	-1.5	
Australian Labor Party	17	1 101 347	39.6	-0.8	
Australian Greens		161 322	5.8	1.5	
Australian Democrats		28 918	1.0	-3.4	
One Nation		39 780	1.4	-2.9	
Others	1	164 943	5.9	0.7	
Formal		2 780 512	94.7	-0.2	
Informal		154 316	5.3	0.2	
Total/Turnout	36	2 934 828	94.4		

Upper Middle				Enrolled 3 313 739	
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing	
Liberal Party	22	1 363 973	46.2	4.2	
National Party		3 125	0.1	-0.1	
Australian Labour Party	16	1 147 706	38.9	-1.1	
Australian Greens		222 647	7.5	2.4	
Australian Democrats		37 502	1.3	-4.5	
One Nation		24 891	0.8	-3.0	
Others		151 808	5.1	2.0	
Formal		2 951 652	94.5	-0.5	
Informal		170 709	5.5	0.5	
Total/Turnout	38	3 122 361	94.2		

Table 12: House of Representatives: Socio-Economic Status Summary continued

High	Enrolled 3 279 987			
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party (b)	23	1 409 765	48.0	1.3
National Party		2 242	0.1	-0.2
Australian Labor Party	14	1 051 569	35.8	1.5
Australian Greens		296 367	10.1	3.4
Australian Democrats		48 354	1.6	-5.6
One Nation		11 464	0.4	-1.5
Others		118 601	4.0	1.1
Formal		2 938 362	95.4	-0.5
Informal		141 630	4.6	0.5
Total/Turnout	37	3 079 992	93.9	

(a) For an explanation of the Socio-Economic Status Classification see: Gerard Newman and Andrew Kopras, 'Socio-economic indexes for electoral divisions: 2001 Census (2003 boundaries)', *Current Issues Brief*, no. 1, Department of Parliamentary Services, Canberra, 2004-05.

(b) Includes CLP in the Northern Territory.

Table 13a: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary

Number Electors Enrolled	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Total Votes	Electors Enrolled
	ALP	LP (a)	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others				
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Banks	32 736	30 927	..	675	3 433	2 302	3 309	73 382	5 818	79 200	83 292
Barton	36 909	29 319	..	1 648	5 169	1 284	..	74 329	5 563	79 892	84 595
Bennelong	21 819	38 326	..	967	12 573	..	3 129	76 814	4 762	81 576	86 220
Berowra	20 351	43 674	..	1 457	7 465	..	4 848	77 795	4 606	82 401	87 078
Blaxland	37 117	21 407	..	875	3 205	3 300	3 101	69 005	8 271	77 276	82 445
Bradfield	16 735	51 356	..	1 971	9 249	..	1 459	80 770	3 675	84 445	90 021
Calare	13 439	13 087	10 482	..	1 868	..	42 458	81 334	2 980	84 314	88 134
Charlton	35 765	27 480	..	1 513	6 964	2 416	3 697	77 835	4 059	81 894	85 547
Chifley	39 836	20 814	..	..	4 326	1 579	5 029	71 584	8 043	79 627	84 431
Cook	20 593	43 161	..	661	5 144	1 582	3 236	74 377	4 350	78 727	82 675
Cowper	24 873	..	38 998	1 468	7 239	3 098	2 007	77 683	3 273	80 956	85 043
Cunningham	29 041	21 115	..	686	14 747	..	7 666	73 255	5 048	78 303	81 844
Dobell	27 417	37 347	..	647	3 782	1 163	5 042	75 398	6 037	81 435	85 659
Eden-Monaro	32 592	40 783	..	725	6 256	1 541	2 233	84 130	4 032	88 162	92 532
Farrer	17 354	48 304	..	463	2 732	1 618	5 626	76 097	5 464	81 561	85 712
Fowler	44 141	18 253	..	..	5 164	..	2 756	70 314	7 048	77 362	82 885
Gilmore	24 835	43 723	..	..	6 234	1 762	3 557	80 111	3 542	83 653	87 620
Grayndler	38 634	18 347	..	1 579	15 914	..	1 010	75 484	4 322	79 806	85 864
Greenway	30 389	33 353	..	672	2 730	1 040	7 695	75 879	10 183	86 062	90 300
Gwydir	17 396	..	46 951	..	3 399	3 441	4 605	75 792	2 830	78 622	82 626
Hughes	24 739	43 726	..	1 162	5 372	..	4 093	79 092	4 220	83 312	87 281
Hume	22 862	46 652	..	713	5 264	..	5 455	80 946	4 669	85 615	89 580
Hunter	43 216	..	21 621	..	5 195	2 543	8 057	80 632	4 512	85 144	88 996
Kingsford Smith	36 565	26 639	..	747	5 430	779	3 555	73 715	6 790	80 505	85 877
Lindsay	27 117	35 119	..	615	2 547	1 367	6 289	73 054	5 880	78 934	82 793
Lowe	32 777	32 654	..	1 013	7 057	678	2 236	76 415	5 354	81 769	86 700
Lyne	22 325	..	46 958	1 401	3 966	3 046	5 698	83 394	4 749	88 143	92 182
Macarthur	24 584	40 469	..	625	3 324	1 266	4 023	74 291	5 907	80 198	84 285
Mackellar	15 492	44 778	..	1 133	8 193	..	8 599	78 195	3 905	82 100	87 191
Macquarie	21 898	42 021	..	969	8 561	..	5 436	78 885	4 394	83 279	87 517
Mitchell	17 673	54 582	..	1 440	5 258	1 037	4 825	84 815	5 991	90 806	95 480
Newcastle	37 392	28 902	..	2 018	9 701	..	3 305	81 318	4 271	85 589	90 360
New England	6 988	8 070	15 031	..	2 679	1 146	46 527	80 441	2 291	82 732	86 717
North Sydney	21 864	45 105	..	1 456	9 890	..	1 884	80 199	3 034	83 233	89 083
Page	25 702	..	37 637	..	8 399	..	5 895	77 633	3 427	81 060	85 019
Parkes	23 568	..	45 569	..	2 577	..	3 621	75 335	3 101	78 436	81 972
Parramatta	31 166	33 073	..	798	3 973	859	5 140	75 009	6 996	82 005	87 117
Paterson	28 633	41 289	..	577	3 303	1 417	4 201	79 420	5 183	84 603	88 057
Prospect	37 802	28 828	..	1 131	4 009	1 438	2 285	75 493	7 690	83 183	87 537
Reid	33 052	19 796	..	802	3 376	1 267	6 053	64 346	8 537	72 883	78 410
Richmond	28 059	..	36 095	913	9 751	..	4 001	78 819	2 951	81 770	86 361
Riverina	20 080	..	54 328	..	3 497	3 389	..	81 294	3 196	84 490	88 281
Robertson	27 107	41 816	..	..	6 200	1 344	1 523	77 990	3 581	81 571	85 525
Shortland	40 069	28 745	..	1 211	6 333	2 113	1 804	80 275	3 884	84 159	88 088
Sydney	36 766	23 419	..	1 701	17 784	..	2 613	82 283	4 600	86 883	94 948
Throsby	44 495	24 519	..	2 078	7 995	..	..	79 087	4 629	83 716	87 318
Warringah	19 181	40 798	..	..	8 833	1 142	4 862	74 816	4 684	79 500	85 347
Watson	39 046	21 723	..	914	4 667	1 093	1 485	68 928	6 898	75 826	81 819
Wentworth	19 391	30 771	..	683	8 210	..	14 569	73 624	4 853	78 477	84 987
Werriwa	40 837	27 241	..	965	2 432	1 831	4 276	77 582	6 724	84 306	89 764

Table 13a: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary continued
Number

Electors Enrolled	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Total Votes	Electors Enrolled
	ALP	LP (a)	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others				
VICTORIA											
Aston	25 384	47 686	..	998	3 957	..	3 420	81 445	3 570	85 015	88 549
Ballarat	37 734	37 377	..	..	5 641	..	3 100	83 852	2 901	86 753	90 409
Batman	41 953	19 603	..	1 105	10 520	..	2 363	75 544	4 686	80 230	85 747
Bendigo	38 356	40 035	..	..	6 108	..	3 611	88 110	2 599	90 709	94 295
Bruce	37 109	33 807	..	1 079	4 110	..	2 346	78 451	3 634	82 085	86 999
Calwell	39 692	29 504	..	1 180	4 175	..	4 817	79 368	4 391	83 759	87 843
Casey	23 762	45 050	..	1 002	6 302	..	3 941	80 057	3 208	83 265	86 943
Chisholm	34 241	33 945	..	1 561	5 715	..	2 368	77 830	2 700	80 530	84 907
Corangamite	31 105	44 060	..	..	6 355	..	3 122	84 642	2 652	87 294	90 877
Corio	37 405	32 289	..	..	4 733	..	5 710	80 137	3 667	83 804	88 186
Deakin	29 240	40 922	..	1 595	6 359	..	2 768	80 884	2 554	83 438	87 436
Dunkley	27 845	46 067	..	1 008	5 179	..	2 849	82 948	3 376	86 324	90 791
Flinders	25 621	48 249	..	715	5 204	..	3 155	82 944	3 765	86 709	90 990
Gellibrand	43 383	25 069	..	1 032	7 210	..	2 726	79 420	5 587	85 007	91 016
Gippsland	29 053	..	41 531	1 312	3 734	2 539	7 065	85 234	3 763	88 997	93 062
Goldstein	24 941	45 829	..	1 006	7 251	..	2 841	81 868	2 880	84 748	89 587
Gorton	48 930	26 717	..	..	4 204	..	2 562	82 413	4 396	86 809	92 309
Higgins	24 166	43 739	..	1 440	8 993	..	901	79 239	2 247	81 486	87 650
Holt	37 269	34 974	..	1 160	3 638	..	4 572	81 613	3 710	85 323	89 764
Hotham	40 735	30 992	..	975	4 287	..	2 543	79 532	3 525	83 057	87 846
Indi	21 710	51 834	..	..	5 321	..	3 899	82 764	2 454	85 218	89 355
Isaacs	37 245	36 391	..	862	6 143	536	2 883	84 060	4 464	88 524	92 938
Jagajaga	38 303	36 210	..	983	7 111	..	2 930	85 537	3 549	89 086	93 294
Kooyong	23 132	43 581	..	1 472	9 997	..	1 545	79 727	2 380	82 107	87 107
Lalor	43 677	30 715	..	1 182	3 381	..	3 069	82 024	4 184	86 208	90 331
La Trobe	26 251	39 810	..	1 160	7 313	..	3 197	77 731	3 254	80 985	84 835
McEwen	30 205	45 230	..	713	6 686	..	4 584	87 418	4 273	91 691	95 402
McMillan	28 555	32 379	6 676	638	3 381	1 044	2 758	75 431	3 543	78 974	82 357
Mallee	17 034	..	57 370	1 301	3 166	..	4 984	83 855	3 031	86 886	90 678
Maribyrnong	40 075	29 281	..	1 261	5 358	..	2 099	78 074	3 989	82 063	87 267
Melbourne	42 047	20 374	..	1 326	15 416	..	2 041	81 204	2 741	83 945	92 176
Melbourne Ports	32 046	35 058	..	1 102	11 508	..	1 922	81 636	2 875	84 511	92 740
Menzies	26 635	46 132	..	1 226	5 251	..	1 995	81 239	3 039	84 278	88 306
Murray	15 899	52 697	..	..	2 449	..	9 372	80 417	3 504	83 921	87 631
Scullin	46 209	24 196	..	..	3 941	..	3 943	78 289	3 905	82 194	86 008
Wannon	26 816	48 687	..	806	3 663	..	4 212	84 184	2 944	87 128	90 801
Wills	44 158	23 549	..	1 163	10 663	..	2 515	82 048	4 772	86 820	93 368

Table 13a: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary continued
Number

Electors Enrolled	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Total Votes	Electors Enrolled
	ALP	LP (a)	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others				
QUEENSLAND											
Blair	25 709	42 683	..	1 049	2 406	4 330	5 604	81 781	5 019	86 800	91 529
Bonner	33 261	34 334	..	1 090	3 836	1 436	3 844	77 801	4 651	82 452	87 034
Bowman	27 631	39 363	3 125	835	3 729	..	3 126	77 809	4 063	81 872	86 262
Brisbane	33 687	31 721	2 242	1 269	7 349	..	3 055	79 323	3 495	82 818	89 629
Capricornia	38 984	10 938	22 719	1 185	1 690	2 575	4 484	82 575	3 664	86 239	91 027
Dawson	25 626	..	39 406	690	2 606	2 572	10 919	81 819	4 683	86 502	91 615
Dickson	27 036	39 810	..	1 270	4 485	..	3 827	76 428	3 684	80 112	84 201
Fadden	19 919	42 328	..	1 109	3 011	1 428	3 278	71 073	4 672	75 745	82 141
Fairfax	20 289	39 075	..	1 896	7 536	2 317	3 606	74 719	4 145	78 864	84 401
Fisher	22 011	42 641	..	1 201	4 617	1 929	3 922	76 321	4 320	80 641	85 985
Forde	23 382	41 335	..	1 018	3 076	2 935	3 672	75 418	5 143	80 561	86 346
Griffith	39 247	30 032	..	1 084	7 237	..	2 920	80 520	3 585	84 105	90 950
Groom	19 516	49 131	..	860	3 252	..	8 637	81 396	3 392	84 788	89 546
Herbert	28 260	38 792	..	1 025	3 915	2 675	3 316	77 983	4 563	82 546	87 987
Hinkler	33 167	..	40 040	906	2 824	..	7 832	84 769	4 033	88 802	93 862
Kennedy	19 296	..	19 413	575	2 879	3 698	35 596	81 457	3 782	85 239	92 089
Leichhardt	24 305	41 377	..	972	5 020	..	5 889	77 563	4 976	82 539	90 542
Lilley	40 234	33 902	..	1 230	4 630	..	2 314	82 310	4 014	86 324	92 235
Longman	27 790	40 345	..	1 339	3 096	3 017	2 187	77 774	4 646	82 420	87 216
McPherson	22 037	43 124	..	788	3 789	1 347	2 063	73 148	4 069	77 217	82 887
Maranoa	17 636	..	47 846	903	1 580	3 535	7 571	79 071	3 955	83 026	87 874
Moncrieff	17 393	46 817	..	834	3 620	1 230	2 827	72 721	4 581	77 302	84 311
Moreton	30 828	38 708	..	1 307	4 182	846	2 941	78 812	4 096	82 908	88 324
Oxley	39 807	26 528	..	903	3 474	2 100	6 065	78 877	5 936	84 813	90 549
Petrie	29 589	41 987	..	1 403	3 676	..	2 972	79 627	3 338	82 965	87 617
Rankin	34 471	28 819	1 187	653	2 422	1 601	9 328	78 481	6 078	84 559	91 034
Ryan	23 365	43 499	..	1 926	7 753	..	2 892	79 435	3 134	82 569	87 551
Wide Bay	21 031	..	38 544	935	3 624	4 048	13 695	81 877	4 112	85 989	90 867
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide	35 666	38 530	..	1 355	6 794	..	2 731	85 076	3 920	88 996	95 060
Barker	19 478	48 233	9 611	1 339	3 704	1 501	6 848	90 714	5 662	96 376	100 934
Boothby	30 893	43 640	..	1 746	6 131	581	3 217	86 208	3 976	90 184	95 339
Grey	26 375	49 155	..	2 036	2 872	1 903	4 667	87 008	4 631	91 639	97 291
Hindmarsh	36 786	39 869	..	1 366	4 437	490	3 958	86 906	6 470	93 376	98 594
Kingston	35 748	36 848	..	1 825	4 478	869	4 767	84 535	5 178	89 713	94 131
Makin	36 486	37 912	..	1 484	3 213	715	4 992	84 802	4 851	89 653	93 908
Mayo	13 689	44 520	..	1 505	6 305	774	16 210	83 003	4 039	87 042	91 418
Port Adelaide	46 692	27 338	..	1 710	4 641	1 191	4 085	85 657	6 522	92 179	97 707
Sturt	30 099	45 007	..	1 970	5 279	597	4 167	87 119	4 624	91 743	96 785
Wakefield	34 159	35 320	..	1 346	3 346	2 066	4 379	80 616	5 585	86 201	90 756

Table 13a: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary continued
Number

Electors Enrolled	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Total Votes	Electors Enrolled
	ALP	LP (a)	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others				
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Brand	34 892	29 563	..	619	3 578	2 045	3 407	74 104	4 566	78 670	84 223
Canning	24 533	39 354	..	864	3 766	2 035	4 071	74 623	4 515	79 138	84 388
Cowan	33 510	33 905	..	1 002	4 272	1 538	2 155	76 382	4 032	80 414	85 393
Curtin	17 968	45 081	..	1 688	8 689	744	1 488	75 658	2 760	78 418	84 216
Forrest	21 655	41 422	..	1 311	6 549	2 667	3 932	77 536	4 512	82 048	87 145
Fremantle	32 394	26 118	..	1 231	8 562	1 687	2 674	72 666	5 344	78 010	83 698
Hasluck	27 395	32 457	..	1 236	4 911	2 413	3 134	71 546	3 752	75 298	80 544
Kalgoorlie	20 691	29 475	..	496	4 101	1 511	8 557	64 831	3 656	68 487	81 987
Moore	21 446	37 739	..	1 160	4 829	1 388	1 634	68 196	3 092	71 288	75 923
O'Connor	13 559	38 878	6 895	511	4 910	3 177	5 079	73 009	4 245	77 254	82 841
Pearce	21 046	40 300	..	1 155	5 891	2 803	3 828	75 023	4 201	79 224	84 574
Perth	33 532	27 127	..	1 344	7 045	1 463	3 038	73 549	4 680	78 229	84 178
Stirling	29 616	35 938	..	1 108	5 438	1 119	2 827	76 046	4 785	80 831	86 965
Swan	27 675	30 598	..	1 133	5 745	1 232	2 941	69 324	4 006	73 330	79 549
Tangney	21 288	40 061	..	1 440	5 814	1 828	4 149	74 580	3 468	78 048	83 108
TASMANIA											
Bass	24 491	30 678	..	..	5 059	..	2 211	62 439	2 534	64 973	67 941
Braddon	27 893	30 681	..	..	3 632	..	2 581	64 787	2 426	67 213	69 988
Denison	31 602	20 782	..	..	9 318	..	2 122	63 824	2 045	65 869	69 146
Franklin	29 938	24 936	..	..	7 207	..	2 408	64 489	2 270	66 759	69 794
Lyons	26 994	25 647	..	..	6 026	..	1 917	60 584	2 494	63 078	65 940
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Lingiari	21 782	16 494	..	1 260	2 400	..	1 063	42 999	2 235	45 234	58 205
Solomon	18 464	23 361	..	892	3 246	..	1 953	47 916	1 996	49 912	54 725
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Canberra	50 214	37 238	..	2 218	10 243	..	765	100 678	3 544	104 222	109 476
Fraser	54 622	36 270	..	2 792	12 197	..	2 067	107 948	3 887	111 835	118 065

(a) Includes CLP in the Northern Territory.

Table 13b: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary

Per cent

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Turnout
	ALP	LP (a)	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others			
NEW SOUTH WALES										
Banks	44.6	42.1	..	0.9	4.7	3.1	4.5	92.7	7.3	95.1
Barton	49.7	39.4	..	2.2	7.0	1.7	..	93.0	7.0	94.4
Bennelong	28.4	49.9	..	1.3	16.4	..	4.1	94.2	5.8	94.6
Berowra	26.2	56.1	..	1.9	9.6	..	6.2	94.4	5.6	94.6
Blaxland	53.8	31.0	..	1.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	89.3	10.7	93.7
Bradfield	20.7	63.6	..	2.4	11.5	..	1.8	95.6	4.4	93.8
Calare	16.5	16.1	12.9	..	2.3	..	52.2	96.5	3.5	95.7
Charlton	45.9	35.3	..	1.9	8.9	3.1	4.7	95.0	5.0	95.7
Chifley	55.6	29.1	..	..	6.0	2.2	7.0	89.9	10.1	94.3
Cook	27.7	58.0	..	0.9	6.9	2.1	4.4	94.5	5.5	95.2
Cowper	32.0	..	50.2	1.9	9.3	4.0	2.6	96.0	4.0	95.2
Cunningham	39.6	28.8	..	0.9	20.1	..	10.5	93.6	6.4	95.7
Dobell	36.4	49.5	..	0.9	5.0	1.5	6.7	92.6	7.4	95.1
Eden-Monaro	38.7	48.5	..	0.9	7.4	1.8	2.7	95.4	4.6	95.3
Farrer	22.8	63.5	..	0.6	3.6	2.1	7.4	93.3	6.7	95.2
Fowler	62.8	26.0	..	..	7.3	..	3.9	90.9	9.1	93.3
Gilmore	31.0	54.6	..	..	7.8	2.2	4.4	95.8	4.2	95.5
Grayndler	51.2	24.3	..	2.1	21.1	..	1.3	94.6	5.4	92.9
Greenway	40.0	44.0	..	0.9	3.6	1.4	10.1	88.2	11.8	95.3
Gwydir	23.0	..	61.9	..	4.5	4.5	6.1	96.4	3.6	95.2
Hughes	31.3	55.3	..	1.5	6.8	..	5.2	94.9	5.1	95.5
Hume	28.2	57.6	..	0.9	6.5	..	6.7	94.5	5.5	95.6
Hunter	53.6	..	26.8	..	6.4	3.2	10.0	94.7	5.3	95.7
Kingsford Smith	49.6	36.1	..	1.0	7.4	1.1	4.8	91.6	8.4	93.7
Lindsay	37.1	48.1	..	0.8	3.5	1.9	8.6	92.6	7.4	95.3
Lowe	42.9	42.7	..	1.3	9.2	0.9	2.9	93.5	6.5	94.3
Lyne	26.8	..	56.3	1.7	4.8	3.7	6.8	94.6	5.4	95.6
Macarthur	33.1	54.5	..	0.8	4.5	1.7	5.4	92.6	7.4	95.2
Mackellar	19.8	57.3	..	1.4	10.5	..	11.0	95.2	4.8	94.2
Macquarie	27.8	53.3	..	1.2	10.9	..	6.9	94.7	5.3	95.2
Mitchell	20.8	64.4	..	1.7	6.2	1.2	5.7	93.4	6.6	95.1
Newcastle	46.0	35.5	..	2.5	11.9	..	4.1	95.0	5.0	94.7
New England	8.7	10.0	18.7	..	3.3	1.4	57.8	97.2	2.8	95.4
North Sydney	27.3	56.2	..	1.8	12.3	..	2.3	96.4	3.6	93.4
Page	33.1	..	48.5	..	10.8	..	7.6	95.8	4.2	95.3
Parkes	31.3	..	60.5	..	3.4	..	4.8	96.0	4.0	95.7
Parramatta	41.5	44.1	..	1.1	5.3	1.1	6.9	91.5	8.5	94.1
Paterson	36.1	52.0	..	0.7	4.2	1.8	5.3	93.9	6.1	96.1
Prospect	50.1	38.2	..	1.5	5.3	1.9	3.0	90.8	9.2	95.0
Reid	51.4	30.8	..	1.2	5.2	2.0	9.4	88.3	11.7	93.0
Richmond	35.6	..	45.8	1.2	12.4	..	5.1	96.4	3.6	94.7
Riverina	24.7	..	66.8	..	4.3	4.2	..	96.2	3.8	95.7
Robertson	34.8	53.6	..	..	7.9	1.7	2.0	95.6	4.4	95.4
Shortland	49.9	35.8	..	1.5	7.9	2.6	2.2	95.4	4.6	95.5
Sydney	44.7	28.5	..	2.1	21.6	..	3.2	94.7	5.3	91.5
Throsby	56.3	31.0	..	2.6	10.1	..	..	94.5	5.5	95.9
Warringah	25.6	54.5	..	..	11.8	1.5	6.5	94.1	5.9	93.1
Watson	56.6	31.5	..	1.3	6.8	1.6	2.2	90.9	9.1	92.7
Wentworth	26.3	41.8	..	0.9	11.2	..	19.8	93.8	6.2	92.3
Werriwa	52.6	35.1	..	1.2	3.1	2.4	5.5	92.0	8.0	93.9

Table 13b: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary continued

Per cent

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Turnout
	ALP	LP (a)	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others			
VICTORIA										
Aston	31.2	58.5	..	1.2	4.9	..	4.2	95.8	4.2	96.0
Ballarat	45.0	44.6	..	..	6.7	..	3.7	96.7	3.3	96.0
Batman	55.5	25.9	..	1.5	13.9	..	3.1	94.2	5.8	93.6
Bendigo	43.5	45.4	..	..	6.9	..	4.1	97.1	2.9	96.2
Bruce	47.3	43.1	..	1.4	5.2	..	3.0	95.6	4.4	94.4
Calwell	50.0	37.2	..	1.5	5.3	..	6.1	94.8	5.2	95.4
Casey	29.7	56.3	..	1.3	7.9	..	4.9	96.1	3.9	95.8
Chisholm	44.0	43.6	..	2.0	7.3	..	3.0	96.6	3.4	94.8
Corangamite	36.7	52.1	..	..	7.5	..	3.7	97.0	3.0	96.1
Corio	46.7	40.3	..	..	5.9	..	7.1	95.6	4.4	95.0
Deakin	36.2	50.6	..	2.0	7.9	..	3.4	96.9	3.1	95.4
Dunkley	33.6	55.5	..	1.2	6.2	..	3.4	96.1	3.9	95.1
Flinders	30.9	58.2	..	0.9	6.3	..	3.8	95.7	4.3	95.3
Gellibrand	54.6	31.6	..	1.3	9.1	..	3.4	93.4	6.6	93.4
Gippsland	34.1	..	48.7	1.5	4.4	3.0	8.3	95.8	4.2	95.6
Goldstein	30.5	56.0	..	1.2	8.9	..	3.5	96.6	3.4	94.6
Gorton	59.4	32.4	..	..	5.1	..	3.1	94.9	5.1	94.0
Higgins	30.5	55.2	..	1.8	11.3	..	1.1	97.2	2.8	93.0
Holt	45.7	42.9	..	1.4	4.5	..	5.6	95.7	4.3	95.1
Hotham	51.2	39.0	..	1.2	5.4	..	3.2	95.8	4.2	94.5
Indi	26.2	62.6	..	..	6.4	..	4.7	97.1	2.9	95.4
Isaacs	44.3	43.3	..	1.0	7.3	0.6	3.4	95.0	5.0	95.3
Jagajaga	44.8	42.3	..	1.1	8.3	..	3.4	96.0	4.0	95.5
Kooyong	29.0	54.7	..	1.8	12.5	..	1.9	97.1	2.9	94.3
Lalor	53.2	37.4	..	1.4	4.1	..	3.7	95.1	4.9	95.4
La Trobe	33.8	51.2	..	1.5	9.4	..	4.1	96.0	4.0	95.5
McEwen	34.6	51.7	..	0.8	7.6	..	5.2	95.3	4.7	96.1
McMillan	37.9	42.9	8.9	0.8	4.5	1.4	3.7	95.5	4.5	95.9
Mallee	20.3	..	68.4	1.6	3.8	..	5.9	96.5	3.5	95.8
Maribyrnong	51.3	37.5	..	1.6	6.9	..	2.7	95.1	4.9	94.0
Melbourne	51.8	25.1	..	1.6	19.0	..	2.5	96.7	3.3	91.1
Melbourne Ports	39.3	42.9	..	1.3	14.1	..	2.4	96.6	3.4	91.1
Menzies	32.8	56.8	..	1.5	6.5	..	2.5	96.4	3.6	95.4
Murray	19.8	65.5	..	..	3.0	..	11.7	95.8	4.2	95.8
Scullin	59.0	30.9	..	..	5.0	..	5.0	95.2	4.8	95.6
Wannon	31.9	57.8	..	1.0	4.4	..	5.0	96.6	3.4	96.0
Wills	53.8	28.7	..	1.4	13.0	..	3.1	94.5	5.5	93.0

Table 13b: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary continued

Per cent

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Turnout
	ALP	LP (a)	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others			
QUEENSLAND										
Blair	31.4	52.2	..	1.3	2.9	5.3	6.9	94.2	5.8	94.8
Bonner	42.8	44.1	..	1.4	4.9	1.8	4.9	94.4	5.6	94.7
Bowman	35.5	50.6	4.0	1.1	4.8	..	4.0	95.0	5.0	94.9
Brisbane	42.5	40.0	2.8	1.6	9.3	..	3.9	95.8	4.2	92.4
Capricornia	47.2	13.2	27.5	1.4	2.0	3.1	5.4	95.8	4.2	94.7
Dawson	31.3	..	48.2	0.8	3.2	3.1	13.3	94.6	5.4	94.4
Dickson	35.4	52.1	..	1.7	5.9	..	5.0	95.4	4.6	95.1
Fadden	28.0	59.6	..	1.6	4.2	2.0	4.6	93.8	6.2	92.2
Fairfax	27.2	52.3	..	2.5	10.1	3.1	4.8	94.7	5.3	93.4
Fisher	28.8	55.9	..	1.6	6.0	2.5	5.1	94.6	5.4	93.8
Forde	31.0	54.8	..	1.3	4.1	3.9	4.9	93.6	6.4	93.3
Griffith	48.7	37.3	..	1.3	9.0	..	3.6	95.7	4.3	92.5
Groom	24.0	60.4	..	1.1	4.0	..	10.6	96.0	4.0	94.7
Herbert	36.2	49.7	..	1.3	5.0	3.4	4.3	94.5	5.5	93.8
Hinkler	39.1	..	47.2	1.1	3.3	..	9.2	95.5	4.5	94.6
Kennedy	23.7	..	23.8	0.7	3.5	4.5	43.7	95.6	4.4	92.6
Leichhardt	31.3	53.3	..	1.3	6.5	..	7.6	94.0	6.0	91.2
Lilley	48.9	41.2	..	1.5	5.6	..	2.8	95.4	4.6	93.6
Longman	35.7	51.9	..	1.7	4.0	3.9	2.8	94.4	5.6	94.5
McPherson	30.1	59.0	..	1.1	5.2	1.8	2.8	94.7	5.3	93.2
Maranoa	22.3	..	60.5	1.1	2.0	4.5	9.6	95.2	4.8	94.5
Moncrieff	23.9	64.4	..	1.1	5.0	1.7	3.9	94.1	5.9	91.7
Moreton	39.1	49.1	..	1.7	5.3	1.1	3.7	95.1	4.9	93.9
Oxley	50.5	33.6	..	1.1	4.4	2.7	7.7	93.0	7.0	93.7
Petrie	37.2	52.7	..	1.8	4.6	..	3.7	96.0	4.0	94.7
Rankin	43.9	36.7	1.5	0.8	3.1	2.0	11.9	92.8	7.2	92.9
Ryan	29.4	54.8	..	2.4	9.8	..	3.6	96.2	3.8	94.3
Wide Bay	25.7	..	47.1	1.1	4.4	4.9	16.7	95.2	4.8	94.6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA										
Adelaide	41.9	45.3	..	1.6	8.0	..	3.2	95.6	4.4	93.6
Barker	21.5	53.2	10.6	1.5	4.1	1.7	7.5	94.1	5.9	95.5
Boothby	35.8	50.6	..	2.0	7.1	0.7	3.7	95.6	4.4	94.6
Grey	30.3	56.5	..	2.3	3.3	2.2	5.4	94.9	5.1	94.2
Hindmarsh	42.3	45.9	..	1.6	5.1	0.6	4.6	93.1	6.9	94.7
Kingston	42.3	43.6	..	2.2	5.3	1.0	5.6	94.2	5.8	95.3
Makin	43.0	44.7	..	1.7	3.8	0.8	5.9	94.6	5.4	95.5
Mayo	16.5	53.6	..	1.8	7.6	0.9	19.5	95.4	4.6	95.2
Port Adelaide	54.5	31.9	..	2.0	5.4	1.4	4.8	92.9	7.1	94.3
Sturt	34.5	51.7	..	2.3	6.1	0.7	4.8	95.0	5.0	94.8
Wakefield	42.4	43.8	..	1.7	4.2	2.6	5.4	93.5	6.5	95.0

Table 13b: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary continued

Per cent

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Turnout
	ALP	LP (a)	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others			
WESTERN AUSTRALIA										
Brand	47.1	39.9	..	0.8	4.8	2.8	4.6	94.2	5.8	93.4
Canning	32.9	52.7	..	1.2	5.0	2.7	5.5	94.3	5.7	93.8
Cowan	43.9	44.4	..	1.3	5.6	2.0	2.8	95.0	5.0	94.2
Curtin	23.7	59.6	..	2.2	11.5	1.0	2.0	96.5	3.5	93.1
Forrest	27.9	53.4	..	1.7	8.4	3.4	5.1	94.5	5.5	94.2
Fremantle	44.6	35.9	..	1.7	11.8	2.3	3.7	93.1	6.9	93.2
Hasluck	38.3	45.4	..	1.7	6.9	3.4	4.4	95.0	5.0	93.5
Kalgoorlie	31.9	45.5	..	0.8	6.3	2.3	13.2	94.7	5.3	83.5
Moore	31.4	55.3	..	1.7	7.1	2.0	2.4	95.7	4.3	93.9
O'Connor	18.6	53.3	9.4	0.7	6.7	4.4	7.0	94.5	5.5	93.3
Pearce	28.1	53.7	..	1.5	7.9	3.7	5.1	94.7	5.3	93.7
Perth	45.6	36.9	..	1.8	9.6	2.0	4.1	94.0	6.0	92.9
Stirling	38.9	47.3	..	1.5	7.2	1.5	3.7	94.1	5.9	92.9
Swan	39.9	44.1	..	1.6	8.3	1.8	4.2	94.5	5.5	92.2
Tangney	28.5	53.7	..	1.9	7.8	2.5	5.6	95.6	4.4	93.9
TASMANIA										
Bass	39.2	49.1	..	..	8.1	..	3.5	96.1	3.9	95.6
Braddon	43.1	47.4	..	..	5.6	..	4.0	96.4	3.6	96.0
Denison	49.5	32.6	..	..	14.6	..	3.3	96.9	3.1	95.3
Franklin	46.4	38.7	..	..	11.2	..	3.7	96.6	3.4	95.7
Lyons	44.6	42.3	..	..	9.9	..	3.2	96.0	4.0	95.7
NORTHERN TERRITORY										
Lingiari	50.7	38.4	..	2.9	5.6	..	2.5	95.1	4.9	77.7
Solomon	38.5	48.8	..	1.9	6.8	..	4.1	96.0	4.0	91.2
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY										
Canberra	49.9	37.0	..	2.2	10.2	..	0.8	96.6	3.4	95.2
Fraser	50.6	33.6	..	2.6	11.3	..	1.9	96.5	3.5	94.7

(a) Includes CLP in the Northern Territory.

Table 14: House of Representatives: Electoral division detail

Adelaide (SA)					Banks (NSW)				
Enrolled 95 060					Enrolled 83 292				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>					<i>First Count</i>				
WORTH *	LP	38 530	45.3	0.8	STAVRINOS	PHON	2 302	3.1	-3.2
PASCOE	DEM	1 355	1.6	-9.3	MAKIN	GRN	3 433	4.7	1.9
ELLIS	ALP	35 666	41.9	5.5	GRAY	LP	30 927	42.1	6.4
BARLOW	IND	978	1.1	1.1	BRISCOE-HOUGH	FFP	655	0.9	0.9
BUGDEN	GRN	6 794	8.0	2.0	CLYBURN	DEM	675	0.9	-2.3
ROBINS	FFP	1 753	2.1	2.1	MELHAM *	ALP	32 736	44.6	0.4
<i>Final Count</i>					<i>Final Count</i>				
WORTH *	LP	41 405	48.7	-2.0	GRAY	LP	35 914	48.9	1.8
ELLIS	ALP	43 671	51.3	2.0	MELHAM *	ALP	37 468	51.1	-1.8
Formal		85 076	95.6	0.7	Formal		73 382	92.7	-0.5
Informal		3 920	4.4	-0.7	Informal		5 818	7.3	0.5
Turnout		88 996	93.6		Turnout		79 200	95.1	
Aston (Vic)					Barker (SA)				
Enrolled 88 549					Enrolled 100 934				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>					<i>First Count</i>				
MITCHELL	CEC	557	0.7	0.4	CORNISH	FFP	5 276	5.8	5.8
ABSON	GRN	3 957	4.9	1.3	SCHMIDT	IND	1 572	1.7	1.7
NATHAN	FFP	2 290	2.8	2.8	KELLY	GRN	3 704	4.1	1.0
PEARCE *	LP	47 686	58.5	7.9	JACKSON	NP	9 611	10.6	10.6
MORGAN	ALP	25 384	31.2	-6.0	McNAUGHTON	DEM	1 339	1.5	-4.7
BREWER	NGST	573	0.7	0.7	SECKER *	LP	48 233	53.2	-2.9
AYLIFFE	DEM	998	1.2	-5.8	RUSSELL-TAYLOR	PHON	1 501	1.7	-6.2
<i>Final Count</i>					<i>Final Count</i>				
PEARCE *	LP	51 436	63.2	7.1	SIMPSON-LYTTLE	ALP	19 478	21.5	-2.0
MORGAN	ALP	30 009	36.8	-7.1	SECKER *	LP	63 392	69.9	3.3
Formal		81 445	95.8	-1.0	SIMPSON-LYTTLE	ALP	27 322	30.1	-3.3
Informal		3 570	4.2	1.0	Formal		90 714	94.1	-0.3
Turnout		85 015	96.0		Informal		5 662	5.9	0.3
Ballarat (Vic)					Barton (NSW)				
Enrolled 90 409					Enrolled 84 595				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>					<i>First Count</i>				
MATUSCHKA	LP	37 377	44.6	2.5	COGLAN	DEM	1 648	2.2	-2.2
KELLY	GRN	5 641	6.7	0.1	McCLELLAND *	ALP	36 909	49.7	1.7
LINDORFF	DLP	1 109	1.3	1.3	BAIRD	PHON	1 284	1.7	-1.9
KING *	ALP	37 734	45.0	0.5	MORROW	LP	29 319	39.4	1.7
von THULE HALBORG	CEC	192	0.2	0.2	MOURIKIS	GRN	5 169	7.0	4.1
ADAMEK	FFP	1 799	2.1	2.1	<i>Final Count</i>				
<i>Final Count</i>					<i>Final Count</i>				
MATUSCHKA	LP	40 057	47.8	1.0	McCLELLAND *	ALP	42 772	57.5	1.5
KING *	ALP	43 795	52.2	-1.0	MORROW	LP	31 557	42.5	-1.5
Formal		83 852	96.7	-0.3	Formal		74 329	93.0	-0.4
Informal		2 901	3.3	0.3	Informal		5 563	7.0	0.4
Turnout		86 753	96.0		Turnout		79 892	94.4	

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Bass (TAS)		Enrolled 67 941		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
LARNER	CEC	847	1.4	1.1
FERGUSON	LP	30 678	49.1	7.7
O'BYRNE *	ALP	24 491	39.2	-3.6
BALL	GRN	5 059	8.1	1.9
BERGMAN	FFP	1 145	1.8	1.8
de LANDELLES	SAL	219	0.4	0.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
FERGUSON	LP	32 860	52.6	4.7
O'BYRNE *	ALP	29 579	47.4	-4.7
Formal		62 439	96.1	0.4
Informal		2 534	3.9	-0.4
Turnout		64 973	95.6	

Batman (Vic)		Enrolled 85 747		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GRATTON	LP	19 603	25.9	4.2
FERGUSON *	ALP	41 953	55.5	-3.4
KNEEBONE	DEM	1 105	1.5	-4.8
MELLADO	CEC	171	0.2	-0.2
BHATHAL	GRN	10 520	13.9	2.5
BISHOP	IND	708	0.9	0.9
BYRNE		201	0.3	0.3
MATTHEWS	SAL	430	0.6	0.6
ARIARATNAM	FFP	853	1.1	1.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
GRATTON	LP	21 664	28.7	3.7
FERGUSON *	ALP	53 880	71.3	-3.7
Formal		75 544	94.2	-0.3
Informal		4 686	5.8	0.3
Turnout		80 230	93.6	

Bendigo (Vic)		Enrolled 94 295		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GIBBINS	LP	40 035	45.4	5.9
HULLS	FFP	3 238	3.7	3.7
GIBBONS *	ALP	38 356	43.5	0.0
WHITE	CEC	373	0.4	0.4
PETERSEN	GRN	6 108	6.9	1.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
GIBBINS	LP	43 210	49.0	2.6
GIBBONS *	ALP	44 900	51.0	-2.6
Formal		88 110	97.1	0.8
Informal		2 599	2.9	-0.8
Turnout		90 709	96.2	

Bennelong (NSW)		Enrolled 86 220		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HANNAH	IND	854	1.1	1.1
ROLLO	IND	451	0.6	0.6
WILKIE	GRN	12 573	16.4	12.3
LEVICK	CDP	1 824	2.4	2.4
CAMPBELL	ALP	21 819	28.4	-2.5
HOWARD *	LP	38 326	49.9	-3.2
GOLDFINCH	DEM	967	1.3	-4.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
CAMPBELL	ALP	35 079	45.7	3.4
HOWARD *	LP	41 735	54.3	-3.4
Formal		76 814	94.2	-0.4
Informal		4 762	5.8	0.4
Turnout		81 576	94.6	

Berowra (NSW)		Enrolled 87 078		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HOWDEN	GRN	7 465	9.6	4.4
BENSON	IND	860	1.1	1.1
COLNAN	ALP	20 351	26.2	3.4
RUDDOCK *	LP	43 674	56.1	-2.4
VAN DE WEG	DEM	1 457	1.9	-4.6
CLARK	FFP	883	1.1	1.1
COLEMAN	CDP	2 411	3.1	1.0
BLADE	IND	694	0.9	0.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
COLNAN	ALP	29 437	37.8	3.5
RUDDOCK *	LP	48 358	62.2	-3.5
Formal		77 795	94.4	-1.2
Informal		4 606	5.6	1.2
Turnout		82 401	94.6	

Blair (Qld)		Enrolled 91 529		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PRICE	NCO	1 691	2.1	2.1
BENNETT	TGA	473	0.6	0.6
THOMPSON *	LP	42 683	52.2	8.3
O'REILLY-REIS	GRN	2 406	2.9	-0.2
STAPLETON	CEC	458	0.6	0.3
NEUMANN	ALP	25 709	31.4	1.1
McKENZIE	DEM	1 049	1.3	-2.3
CHIDGEY	PHON	4 330	5.3	-9.7
SMITH	FFP	2 982	3.6	3.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
THOMPSON *	LP	50 057	61.2	4.6
NEUMANN	ALP	31 724	38.8	-4.6
Formal		81 781	94.2	-0.5
Informal		5 019	5.8	0.5
Turnout		86 800	94.8	

Blaxland (NSW) Enrolled 82 445

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
VINNICOMBE	PHON	3 300	4.8	-1.3
SQUIRES	CDP	2 378	3.4	1.3
HATTON *	ALP	37 117	53.8	-0.3
EVE-MACLEOD	DEM	875	1.3	-3.7
MAJEWSKI	LP	21 407	31.0	5.1
BASSI	SAL	493	0.7	0.7
BOATH	CEC	230	0.3	0.3
MARQUEZ-OBEID	GRN	3 205	4.6	2.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
HATTON *	ALP	43 383	62.9	-2.3
MAJEWSKI	LP	25 622	37.1	2.3
Formal		69 005	89.3	-0.9
Informal		8 271	10.7	0.9
Turnout		77 276	93.7	

Bonner (Qld) Enrolled 87 034

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WHEELER	CEC	451	0.6	0.6
VASTA	LP	34 334	44.1	1.7
MYATT	PHON	1 436	1.8	-1.9
SCIACCA *	ALP	33 261	42.8	-2.1
HUNT	FFP	3 393	4.4	4.4
SMITH	DEM	1 090	1.4	-3.1
JENKINS	GRN	3 836	4.9	1.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
VASTA	LP	39 298	50.5	2.4
SCIACCA *	ALP	38 503	49.5	-2.4
Formal		77 801	94.4	-1.4
Informal		4 651	5.6	1.4
Turnout		82 452	94.7	

Boothby (SA) Enrolled 95 339

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SOUTHCOTT *	LP	43 640	50.6	2.5
STARLING	IND	646	0.7	0.2
SIMMS	DEM	1 746	2.0	-16.9
FOX	ALP	30 893	35.8	9.9
MILLER	GRN	6 131	7.1	3.9
MUNN	FFP	2 571	3.0	3.0
STAKER	PHON	581	0.7	-1.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
SOUTHCOTT *	LP	47 730	55.4	-2.0
FOX	ALP	38 478	44.6	2.0
Formal		86 208	95.6	0.1
Informal		3 976	4.4	-0.1
Turnout		90 184	94.6	

Bowman (Qld) Enrolled 86 262

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
NADAS	GRN	3 729	4.8	2.2
CAYLEY	FFP	3 126	4.0	4.0
BROMWICH	DEM	835	1.1	-3.6
ROSS	NP	3 125	4.0	4.0
LAMING #	LP	39 363	50.6	3.2
WEBSTER	ALP	27 631	35.5	-4.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
LAMING #	LP	46 004	59.1	6.1
WEBSTER	ALP	31 805	40.9	-6.1
Formal		77 809	95.0	0.2
Informal		4 063	5.0	-0.2
Turnout		81 872	94.9	

Braddon (TAS) Enrolled 69 988

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SIDEBOTTOM *	ALP	27 893	43.1	-5.3
BAKER	LP	30 681	47.4	8.2
FOALE	GRN	3 632	5.6	0.1
DE BOMFORD	FFP	2 581	4.0	4.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
SIDEBOTTOM *	ALP	31 660	48.9	-7.1
BAKER	LP	33 127	51.1	7.1
Formal		64 787	96.4	-0.3
Informal		2 426	3.6	0.3
Turnout		67 213	96.0	

Bradfield (NSW) Enrolled 90 021

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GOODWILL	GRN	9 249	11.5	4.8
MONTGOMERY	FFP	1 459	1.8	1.8
NELSON *	LP	51 356	63.6	-1.0
TSOULOS	DEM	1 971	2.4	-4.2
NEELAM	ALP	16 735	20.7	1.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
NELSON *	LP	55 336	68.5	-2.7
NEELAM	ALP	25 434	31.5	2.7
Formal		80 770	95.6	-0.6
Informal		3 675	4.4	0.6
Turnout		84 445	93.8	

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Brand (WA)		Enrolled 84 223		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
VETTOOR	CDP	1 581	2.1	1.3
JENKINS	GRN	3 578	4.8	1.3
KETTLE	IND	1 084	1.5	1.5
STOCKDEN	PHON	2 045	2.8	-3.4
PARTRIDGE	DEM	619	0.8	-1.6
BEAZLEY *	ALP	34 892	47.1	-4.6
EDMAN	LP	29 563	39.9	15.9
TOTTEN	CEC	742	1.0	0.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
BEAZLEY *	ALP	40 499	54.7	-5.4
EDMAN	LP	33 605	45.3	5.4
Formal		74 104	94.2	-1.5
Informal		4 566	5.8	1.5
Turnout		78 670	93.4	

Brisbane (Qld)		Enrolled 89 629		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
TALL	LP	31 721	40.0	-1.2
BARNES	IND	767	1.0	1.0
NIELSEN	GRN	7 349	9.3	2.7
BEVIS *	ALP	33 687	42.5	4.8
SCHRADER	DEM	1 269	1.6	-7.1
WITHYCOMBE	NP	2 242	2.8	1.0
CONTARINO	CEC	76	0.1	0.1
WYNTER	SAL	313	0.4	0.4
NEWINGTON	FFP	1 899	2.4	2.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
TALL	LP	36 564	46.1	-2.9
BEVIS *	ALP	42 759	53.9	2.9
Formal		79 323	95.8	-0.5
Informal		3 495	4.2	0.5
Turnout		82 818	92.4	

Bruce (Vic)		Enrolled 86 999		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GRIFFIN *	ALP	37 109	47.3	-2.3
GILES	GRN	4 110	5.2	1.1
WARNER	FFP	2 064	2.6	2.6
van den BERGEN	DEM	1 079	1.4	-5.1
RANDALL	LP	33 807	43.1	3.6
LARNER	CEC	282	0.4	0.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
GRIFFIN *	ALP	41 954	53.5	-3.0
RANDALL	LP	36 497	46.5	3.0
Formal		78 451	95.6	-0.6
Informal		3 634	4.4	0.6
Turnout		82 085	94.4	

Calare (NSW)		Enrolled 88 134		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
VAN SCHAİK	CEC	648	0.8	0.4
ANDREN *	IND	40 851	50.2	-1.2
ADAMS	ALP	13 439	16.5	-4.0
NUGENT	GRN	1 868	2.3	0.8
GRIFFITH	NP	10 482	12.9	-7.6
WOODS	FFP	959	1.2	1.2
BLANCH	LP	13 087	16.1	16.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
ANDREN *	IND	57 939	71.2	
BLANCH	LP	23 395	28.8	
Formal		81 334	96.5	-0.3
Informal		2 980	3.5	0.3
Turnout		84 314	95.7	

Calwell (Vic)		Enrolled 87 843		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
LIVETT	LP	29 504	37.2	8.6
CANHAM	FFP	1 870	2.4	2.4
YOHANNA	CEC	1 745	2.2	1.7
ALMAN	GRN	4 175	5.3	1.9
GATT	DEM	1 180	1.5	-2.9
VAMVAKINOÜ *	ALP	39 692	50.0	-2.3
TOWERS	IND	1 202	1.5	1.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
LIVETT	LP	33 184	41.8	7.0
VAMVAKINOÜ *	ALP	46 184	58.2	-7.0
Formal		79 368	94.8	0.3
Informal		4 391	5.2	-0.3
Turnout		83 759	95.4	

Canberra (ACT)		Enrolled 109 476		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ELLERMAN	GRN	10 243	10.2	3.9
BARNIER	LP	37 238	37.0	3.0
ARNOLD	CEC	765	0.8	0.8
ELLIS *	ALP	50 214	49.9	3.4
MATTHEWS	DEM	2 218	2.2	-5.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
BARNIER	LP	40 649	40.4	-0.2
ELLIS *	ALP	60 029	59.6	0.2
Formal		100 678	96.6	0.0
Informal		3 544	3.4	0.0
Turnout		104 222	95.2	

Canning (WA)		Enrolled 84 388		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HALLAHAN	ALP	24 533	32.9	-5.4
McCARTHY	CEC	642	0.9	-0.1
DACHEFF	PHON	2 035	2.7	-4.5
BEILBY	GRN	3 766	5.0	-0.3
CUSTERS	FFP	756	1.0	1.0
DODD	IND	871	1.2	1.2
RANDALL *	LP	39 354	52.7	10.9
HILL	CDP	1 802	2.4	-0.2
BENNELL	DEM	864	1.2	-2.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
HALLAHAN	ALP	30 189	40.5	-9.2
RANDALL *	LP	44 434	59.5	9.2
Formal		74 623	94.3	-0.6
Informal		4 515	5.7	0.6
Turnout		79 138	93.8	

Capricornia (Qld)		Enrolled 91 027		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
JOHNS	DEM	1 185	1.4	-0.5
LEVER	NP	22 719	27.5	3.1
COLEMAN	PHON	2 575	3.1	-4.8
CANALES	HMP	787	1.0	1.0
KUNTSCHIK	LP	10 938	13.2	-1.3
LIVERMORE *	ALP	38 984	47.2	0.1
INGREY	CEC	273	0.3	-0.5
KANE	GRN	1 690	2.0	0.5
SPACKMAN	FFP	3 424	4.1	4.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
LEVER	NP	37 044	44.9	0.4
LIVERMORE *	ALP	45 531	55.1	-0.4
Formal		82 575	95.8	-0.1
Informal		3 664	4.2	0.1
Turnout		86 239	94.7	

Casey (Vic)		Enrolled 86 943		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
RINGROSE	GRN	6 302	7.9	1.0
CHAPMAN		531	0.7	0.7
RUSHTON	FFP	3 243	4.1	4.1
VANDERSMAN	DEM	1 002	1.3	-7.3
BECK	CEC	167	0.2	0.2
DIB	ALP	23 762	29.7	-3.6
SMITH *	LP	45 050	56.3	5.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
DIB	ALP	30 946	38.7	-4.1
SMITH *	LP	49 111	61.3	4.1
Formal		80 057	96.1	-0.3
Informal		3 208	3.9	0.3
Turnout		83 265	95.8	

Charlton (NSW)		Enrolled 85 547		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PRITCHARD	GRN	6 964	8.9	4.0
ROFFEY	DEM	1 513	1.9	-3.1
STOW	CEC	380	0.5	0.5
SCARFE	FFP	3 317	4.3	4.3
HOARE *	ALP	35 765	45.9	-0.1
JOHNSON	PHON	2 416	3.1	-4.6
DARCEY	LP	27 480	35.3	2.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
HOARE *	ALP	45 084	57.9	1.3
DARCEY	LP	32 751	42.1	-1.3
Formal		77 835	95.0	-0.4
Informal		4 059	5.0	0.4
Turnout		81 894	95.7	

Chifley (NSW)		Enrolled 84 431		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ROBERTSON	GRN	4 326	6.0	4.3
ASARLOGLOU	LP	20 814	29.1	3.6
HEATHCOTE	FFP	1 211	1.7	1.7
HYLAND	IND	850	1.2	0.4
VINCENT	CDP	2 653	3.7	1.2
PRICE *	ALP	39 836	55.6	-0.6
COOKSLEY	PHON	1 579	2.2	-4.0
RAND		315	0.4	0.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
ASARLOGLOU	LP	26 500	37.0	2.3
PRICE *	ALP	45 084	63.0	-2.3
Formal		71 584	89.9	-0.9
Informal		8 043	10.1	0.9
Turnout		79 627	94.3	

Chisholm (Vic)		Enrolled 84 907		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BENNETT	DEM	1 561	2.0	-4.7
BURKE *	ALP	34 241	44.0	1.6
ONG	FFP	1 468	1.9	1.9
HARTNEY	LP	33 945	43.6	0.0
LYSAGHT	IND	763	1.0	1.0
BARWICK	CEC	137	0.2	0.2
HARRIS	GRN	5 715	7.3	1.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
BURKE *	ALP	40 980	52.7	0.0
HARTNEY	LP	36 850	47.3	0.0
Formal		77 830	96.6	-0.3
Informal		2 700	3.4	0.3
Turnout		80 530	94.8	

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Cook (NSW)		Enrolled 82 675		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PHILLIPS	NGST	1 035	1.4	1.4
BIRTLES	GRN	5 144	6.9	3.4
MENDELSSOHN	DEM	661	0.9	-2.9
BUTTIGIEG	ALP	20 593	27.7	1.2
BAIRD *	LP	43 161	58.0	1.8
STRANG	IND	466	0.6	0.1
FREW	PHON	1 582	2.1	-3.8
SMITH	CDP	1 735	2.3	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
BUTTIGIEG	ALP	26 907	36.2	0.2
BAIRD *	LP	47 470	63.8	-0.2
Formal		74 377	94.5	-0.9
Informal		4 350	5.5	0.9
Turnout		78 727	95.2	

Corangamite (Vic)		Enrolled 90 877		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
McARTHUR *	LP	44 060	52.1	4.9
CHENERY	GRN	6 355	7.5	1.2
MODRA	FFP	2 318	2.7	2.7
McMULLIN	ALP	31 105	36.7	3.2
BAILEY	CEC	313	0.4	0.4
JOHNSON	SAL	491	0.6	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
McARTHUR *	LP	46 828	55.3	0.0
McMULLIN	ALP	37 814	44.7	0.0
Formal		84 642	97.0	0.4
Informal		2 652	3.0	-0.4
Turnout		87 294	96.1	

Corio (Vic)		Enrolled 88 186		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MALESIC	IND	2 877	3.6	3.6
BIRD	CEC	251	0.3	0.1
ALDERSON	FFP	2 077	2.6	2.6
CONSTABLE	GRN	4 733	5.9	1.5
O'CONNOR *	ALP	37 405	46.7	-1.9
GOODEN	SAL	505	0.6	0.6
KING	LP	32 289	40.3	3.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
O'CONNOR *	ALP	44 588	55.6	-2.9
KING	LP	35 549	44.4	2.9
Formal		80 137	95.6	0.7
Informal		3 667	4.4	-0.7
Turnout		83 804	95.0	

Cowan (WA)		Enrolled 85 393		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GEORGE	GRN	4 272	5.6	1.5
ATKINS	CEC	282	0.4	0.4
GILFILLAN	DEM	1 002	1.3	-3.0
LEEDER	CDP	1 873	2.5	0.9
WINTON	PHON	1 538	2.0	-3.7
EDWARDS *	ALP	33 510	43.9	-3.9
SIMPKINS	LP	33 905	44.4	8.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
EDWARDS *	ALP	38 784	50.8	-4.7
SIMPKINS	LP	37 598	49.2	4.7
Formal		76 382	95.0	-0.3
Informal		4 032	5.0	0.3
Turnout		80 414	94.2	

Cowper (NSW)		Enrolled 85 043		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WILLIAMS	ALP	24 873	32.0	-0.3
CARTY	GRN	7 239	9.3	3.8
HARTSUYKER *	NP	38 998	50.2	20.3
KAPEEN	DEM	1 468	1.9	-0.8
MANN	LEF	2 007	2.6	0.0
STOKES	PHON	3 098	4.0	-3.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
WILLIAMS	ALP	33 830	43.5	-1.7
HARTSUYKER *	NP	43 853	56.5	1.7
Formal		77 683	96.0	0.1
Informal		3 273	4.0	-0.1
Turnout		80 956	95.2	

Cunningham (NSW)		Enrolled 81 844		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KEENE	PLP	1 774	2.4	2.4
EVANS	DEM	686	0.9	-6.2
FLANAGAN	NCP	355	0.5	0.5
ORGAN *	GRN	14 747	20.1	13.5
DAKERS	CDP	2 547	3.5	1.0
SCROGIE	LFF	509	0.7	0.7
WILCOCK	IND	375	0.5	0.5
BIRD	ALP	29 041	39.6	-4.5
WILLIAMS	SAL	310	0.4	0.4
MOULDS	IND	1 796	2.5	2.5
LARTER	LP	21 115	28.8	0.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
BIRD	ALP	45 026	61.5	0.8
LARTER	LP	28 229	38.5	-0.8
Formal		73 255	93.6	-1.6
Informal		5 048	6.4	1.6
Turnout		78 303	95.7	

Curtin (WA)		Enrolled 84 216		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BISHOP *	LP	45 081	59.6	4.4
KRUSE	ALP	17 968	23.7	0.3
OLVER	DEM	1 688	2.2	-4.2
FORDER	CDP	1 272	1.7	0.7
LUNDIE-JENKINS	GRN	8 689	11.5	2.2
CAINE	PHON	744	1.0	-1.4
HORNE	CEC	216	0.3	0.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
BISHOP *	LP	48 887	64.6	0.7
KRUSE	ALP	26 771	35.4	-0.7
Formal		75 658	96.5	-0.2
Informal		2 760	3.5	0.2
Turnout		78 418	93.1	

Dawson (Qld)		Enrolled 91 615		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MENZEL	IND	5 647	6.9	6.9
SMITH	FFP	2 435	3.0	3.0
KELLY *	NP	39 406	48.2	-2.1
LOWIS	NCO	645	0.8	0.8
ARROITA	PHON	2 572	3.1	-5.4
FEENEY	ALP	25 626	31.3	-2.5
JULIEN	DEM	690	0.8	-1.9
FONTES	GRN	2 606	3.2	0.7
PUKALLUS	CEC	2 192	2.7	1.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
KELLY *	NP	49 399	60.4	2.4
FEENEY	ALP	32 420	39.6	-2.4
Formal		81 819	94.6	-0.7
Informal		4 683	5.4	0.7
Turnout		86 502	94.4	

Deakin (Vic)		Enrolled 87 436		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BAILEY	DEM	1 595	2.0	-6.0
BARRESI *	LP	40 922	50.6	3.5
DE ZILWA	FFP	1 889	2.3	2.3
LYNCH	ALP	29 240	36.2	-2.4
RASKOVY	IND	739	0.9	0.9
TAIT	CEC	140	0.2	0.1
PEMBERTON	GRN	6 359	7.9	1.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
BARRESI *	LP	44 462	55.0	3.4
LYNCH	ALP	36 422	45.0	-3.4
Formal		80 884	96.9	-0.5
Informal		2 554	3.1	0.5
Turnout		83 438	95.4	

Denison (TAS)		Enrolled 69 146		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BURNET	GRN	9 318	14.6	4.1
PASTOOR	LP	20 782	32.6	1.0
KERR *	ALP	31 602	49.5	-1.9
PAPICCIO	FFP	1 578	2.5	2.5
EMANUEL	SAL	544	0.9	0.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
PASTOOR	LP	23 427	36.7	1.0
KERR *	ALP	40 397	63.3	-1.0
Formal		63 824	96.9	-0.2
Informal		2 045	3.1	0.2
Turnout		65 869	95.3	

Dickson (Qld)		Enrolled 84 201		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SHUTTLEWORTH	FFP	3 454	4.5	4.5
HYLAND	TGA	373	0.5	0.5
DUTTON *	LP	39 810	52.1	6.5
McCONNELL	ALP	27 036	35.4	2.2
REYE	DEM	1 270	1.7	-3.6
NIELSEN	GRN	4 485	5.9	2.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
DUTTON *	LP	44 199	57.8	1.8
McCONNELL	ALP	32 229	42.2	-1.8
Formal		76 428	95.4	1.1
Informal		3 684	4.6	-1.1
Turnout		80 112	95.1	

Dobell (NSW)		Enrolled 85 659		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SANZARI	LFF	1 487	2.0	2.0
PATON	FFP	1 656	2.2	2.2
TICEHURST *	LP	37 347	49.5	5.6
WALLACE	IND	430	0.6	0.6
MEHAN	ALP	27 417	36.4	-6.3
CHIA	ORP	445	0.6	0.6
RICKARD	GRN	3 782	5.0	2.1
UNGER	IND	475	0.6	0.6
HASTIE	DEM	647	0.9	-3.4
HUGHES	CEC	132	0.2	0.2
WEBBER	PHON	1 163	1.5	-2.8
LAING-PEACH	IND	417	0.6	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
TICEHURST *	LP	42 151	55.9	5.5
MEHAN	ALP	33 247	44.1	-5.5
Formal		75 398	92.6	-3.2
Informal		6 037	7.4	3.2
Turnout		81 435	95.1	

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Dunkley (Vic)		Enrolled 90 791		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BILLSON *	LP	46 067	55.5	5.8
PEUT	CEC	178	0.2	0.2
BAILEY	DEM	1 008	1.2	-4.3
JOHNSON	GRN	5 179	6.2	0.6
EASTMAN	FFP	1 949	2.3	2.3
DAVIS	IND	722	0.9	-0.3
CONSTAS	ALP	27 845	33.6	-2.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
BILLSON *	LP	49 253	59.4	4.2
CONSTAS	ALP	33 695	40.6	-4.2
Formal		82 948	96.1	-0.4
Informal		3 376	3.9	0.4
Turnout		86 324	95.1	

Eden-Monaro (NSW)		Enrolled 92 532		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WATT	ALP	32 592	38.7	2.0
DIGNAN	GRN	6 256	7.4	2.5
BENNETT	CDP	1 170	1.4	0.1
NAIRN *	LP	40 783	48.5	7.4
TARLINTON	PHON	1 541	1.8	-1.8
QUILTY	ORP	1 063	1.3	1.3
AHMED	DEM	725	0.9	-2.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
WATT	ALP	40 263	47.9	-0.4
NAIRN *	LP	43 867	52.1	0.4
Formal		84 130	95.4	-0.2
Informal		4 032	4.6	0.2
Turnout		88 162	95.3	

Fadden (Qld)		Enrolled 82 141		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MARTIN	CEC	598	0.8	0.8
BACH	GRN	3 011	4.2	1.0
REES	FFP	2 680	3.8	3.8
EATHER	ALP	19 919	28.0	0.0
WALTER	PHON	1 428	2.0	-5.2
JULL *	LP	42 328	59.6	6.2
WILSON	DEM	1 109	1.6	-2.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
EATHER	ALP	24 680	34.7	-2.2
JULL *	LP	46 393	65.3	2.2
Formal		71 073	93.8	0.3
Informal		4 672	6.2	-0.3
Turnout		75 745	92.2	

Fairfax (Qld)		Enrolled 84 401		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HUNT	FFP	3 390	4.5	4.5
SOMLYAY *	LP	39 075	52.3	4.4
CAMPBELL	DEM	1 896	2.5	-2.4
ROZANSKI	PHON	2 317	3.1	-3.9
WATT	CEC	216	0.3	0.3
MOLLOY	ALP	20 289	27.2	1.7
NORRIS	GRN	7 536	10.1	4.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
SOMLYAY *	LP	45 452	60.8	1.6
MOLLOY	ALP	29 267	39.2	-1.6
Formal		74 719	94.7	-0.9
Informal		4 145	5.3	0.9
Turnout		78 864	93.4	

Farrer (NSW)		Enrolled 85 712		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MATHEWS	ALP	17 354	22.8	1.8
WELLER	FFP	1 395	1.8	1.8
MORGAN	IND	682	0.9	0.9
LEY *	LP	48 304	63.5	25.8
LAHY	CEC	318	0.4	0.4
KOVACS	DEM	463	0.6	-2.0
BURBIDGE	IND	1 956	2.6	2.6
JONES	PHON	1 618	2.1	-4.2
BURN	CDP	1 275	1.7	1.7
ROWSTON	GRN	2 732	3.6	0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
MATHEWS	ALP	22 968	30.2	-3.4
LEY *	LP	53 129	69.8	3.4
Formal		76 097	93.3	-0.3
Informal		5 464	6.7	0.3
Turnout		81 561	95.2	

Fisher (Qld)		Enrolled 85 985		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HAYS	TGA	748	1.0	1.0
SLIPPER *	LP	42 641	55.9	3.8
GRAY	ALP	22 011	28.8	3.5
MUSTON	GRN	4 617	6.0	1.9
SAVAGE	PHON	1 929	2.5	-4.9
HILL	FFP	3 174	4.2	4.2
WILMOT	DEM	1 201	1.6	-2.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
SLIPPER	LP	48 068	63.0	1.2
GRAY	ALP	28 253	37.0	-1.2
Formal		76 321	94.6	-0.9
Informal		4 320	5.4	0.9
Turnout		80 641	93.8	

Flinders (Vic)		Enrolled 90 990		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MADIGAN	IND	1 043	1.3	1.3
JOHNSTONE	FFP	1 435	1.7	1.7
KINGSFORD	GRN	5 204	6.3	0.4
ADAMS	IND	503	0.6	0.6
ERROL	DEM	715	0.9	-4.7
NAPHTHINE	ALP	25 621	30.9	-2.0
BROADBENT	CEC	174	0.2	0.2
HUNT *	LP	48 249	58.2	6.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
NAPHTHINE	ALP	32 255	38.9	-3.7
HUNT *	LP	50 689	61.1	3.7
Formal		82 944	95.7	-0.6
Informal		3 765	4.3	0.6
Turnout		86 709	95.3	

Forde (Qld)		Enrolled 86 346		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HEAPS	PHON	2 935	3.9	-5.9
HOWSE		515	0.7	0.7
HINDS	FFP	2 986	4.0	4.0
LLOYD	GRN	3 076	4.1	1.1
HOPE	CEC	171	0.2	0.2
MARTIN	DEM	1 018	1.3	-3.3
ELSON *	LP	41 335	54.8	5.6
LEADER	ALP	23 382	31.0	-2.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
ELSON *	LP	47 502	63.0	6.0
LEADER	ALP	27 916	37.0	-6.0
Formal		75 418	93.6	-0.6
Informal		5 143	6.4	0.6
Turnout		80 561	93.3	

Forrest (WA)		Enrolled 87 145		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
VAGG	NCO	1 075	1.4	1.4
FLANEGAN	CDP	1 242	1.6	1.6
WELCH	DEM	1 311	1.7	-1.6
ROSE	FFP	1 281	1.7	1.7
GIORGI	PHON	2 667	3.4	-6.6
SMITH	ALP	21 655	27.9	-2.7
GIBSON	GRN	6 549	8.4	1.3
PROSSER *	LP	41 422	53.4	7.4
TUFFNELL	CEC	334	0.4	0.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
SMITH	ALP	30 665	39.5	-2.8
PROSSER *	LP	46 871	60.5	2.8
Formal		77 536	94.5	-0.4
Informal		4 512	5.5	0.4
Turnout		82 048	94.2	

Fowler (NSW)		Enrolled 82 885		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
TYRRELL	GRN	5 164	7.3	4.9
NUNEZ	IND	1 594	2.3	2.3
JOHNSON	CEC	1 162	1.7	-1.6
IRWIN *	ALP	44 141	62.8	2.1
POWRIE	LP	18 253	26.0	7.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
IRWIN *	ALP	50 174	71.4	-0.1
POWRIE	LP	20 140	28.6	0.1
Formal		70 314	90.9	3.6
Informal		7 048	9.1	-3.6
Turnout		77 362	93.3	

Franklin (TAS)		Enrolled 69 794		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
FINNIS	LP	24 936	38.7	1.1
WOOLLEY	GRN	7 207	11.2	1.4
QUICK *	ALP	29 938	46.4	0.6
SHIELDS	SAL	345	0.5	0.5
MUMFORD	FFP	2 063	3.2	3.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
FINNIS	LP	27 350	42.4	0.5
QUICK *	ALP	37 139	57.6	-0.5
Formal		64 489	96.6	-0.4
Informal		2 270	3.4	0.4
Turnout		66 759	95.7	

Fraser (ACT)		Enrolled 118 065		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
VASSILOPOULOS	SAL	2 067	1.9	1.9
McMULLAN *	ALP	54 622	50.6	3.1
GILES	LP	36 270	33.6	2.8
GRIMSEY	DEM	2 792	2.6	-5.4
TURBAYNE	GRN	12 197	11.3	3.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
McMULLAN *	ALP	68 359	63.3	0.6
GILES	LP	39 589	36.7	-0.6
Formal		107 948	96.5	0.1
Informal		3 887	3.5	-0.1
Turnout		111 835	94.7	

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Fremantle (WA)		Enrolled 83 698		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
POOLE	CEC	800	1.1	1.1
LAWRENCE *	ALP	32 394	44.6	-2.4
SHAVE	CDP	1 524	2.1	0.7
JAMIESON	SAL	350	0.5	0.5
BEAUMONT	DEM	1 231	1.7	-3.7
ZAGAMI	LP	26 118	35.9	5.5
MACKINTOSH	PHON	1 687	2.3	-3.6
PARIS	GRN	8 562	11.8	2.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
LAWRENCE *	ALP	41 970	57.8	-2.9
ZAGAMI	LP	30 696	42.2	2.9
Formal		72 666	93.1	-1.1
Informal		5 344	6.9	1.1
Turnout		78 010	93.2	

Gellibrand (Vic)		Enrolled 91 016		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
McCONNELL	LP	25 069	31.6	5.4
BUI	GRN	7 210	9.1	2.8
ASSAF	IND	606	0.8	0.8
ROXON *	ALP	43 383	54.6	-4.8
LEE	FFP	1 463	1.8	1.8
ISHERWOOD	CEC	149	0.2	0.2
WALDRON	SAL	508	0.6	0.6
GRAROCK	DEM	1 032	1.3	-5.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
McCONNELL	LP	27 833	35.0	5.5
ROXON *	ALP	51 587	65.0	-5.5
Formal		79 420	93.4	-1.9
Informal		5 587	6.6	1.9
Turnout		85 007	93.4	

Gilmore (NSW)		Enrolled 87 620		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HARDING	PHON	1 762	2.2	-3.6
GREEN	CDP	3 381	4.2	2.6
PIKETT	ALP	24 835	31.0	4.9
VAN DER WIJNGAART	GRN	6 234	7.8	2.3
McCLUNG	CEC	176	0.2	0.1
GASH *	LP	43 723	54.6	-1.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
PIKETT	ALP	31 981	39.9	4.5
GASH *	LP	48 130	60.1	-4.5
Formal		80 111	95.8	0.1
Informal		3 542	4.2	-0.1
Turnout		83 653	95.5	

Gippsland (Vic)		Enrolled 93 062		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SINDT		1 288	1.5	1.5
McGAURAN *	NP	41 531	48.7	19.0
STANTON	CEC	233	0.3	0.1
LANE	GRN	3 734	4.4	0.5
LANGMORE	DEM	1 312	1.5	-2.9
KELLY	IND	3 139	3.7	3.7
LILLYMAN	FFP	2 405	2.8	2.8
WISHART	ALP	29 053	34.1	0.2
BUCKLEY	PHON	2 539	3.0	-2.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
McGAURAN *	NP	49 181	57.7	5.1
WISHART	ALP	36 053	42.3	-5.1
Formal		85 234	95.8	0.5
Informal		3 763	4.2	-0.5
Turnout		88 997	95.6	

Goldstein (Vic)		Enrolled 89 587		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
O'BRIEN	IND	1 585	1.9	1.9
ROBB #	LP	45 829	56.0	3.2
HERMANS	FFP	1 088	1.3	1.3
TUCKER	ALP	24 941	30.5	3.0
IGAI	DEM	1 006	1.2	-6.3
CLAIR	GRN	7 251	8.9	2.4
SHOMALI	CEC	168	0.2	0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
ROBB #	LP	49 147	60.0	0.5
TUCKER	ALP	32 721	40.0	-0.5
Formal		81 868	96.6	-0.6
Informal		2 880	3.4	0.6
Turnout		84 748	94.6	

Gorton (Vic)		Enrolled 92 309		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
O'CONNOR *	ALP	48 930	59.4	0.1
WILSON	GRN	4 204	5.1	2.0
MALLON	FFP	2 052	2.5	2.5
JENNISON	LP	26 717	32.4	8.4
CAMPBELL	CEC	510	0.6	-0.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
O'CONNOR *	ALP	53 486	64.9	-5.1
JENNISON	LP	28 927	35.1	5.1
Formal		82 413	94.9	0.9
Informal		4 396	5.1	-0.9
Turnout		86 809	94.0	

Grayndler (NSW)		Enrolled 85 864		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MYERS	GRN	15 914	21.1	8.0
JOHNSON	SAL	1 010	1.3	1.3
HARRISON	DEM	1 579	2.1	-7.0
ALBANESE *	ALP	38 634	51.2	2.0
KOKKOLIS	LP	18 347	24.3	1.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
ALBANESE *	ALP	54 798	72.6	1.3
KOKKOLIS	LP	20 686	27.4	-1.3
Formal		75 484	94.6	1.1
Informal		4 322	5.4	-1.1
Turnout		79 806	92.9	

Greenway (NSW)		Enrolled 90 300		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
LOPEZ	SAS	1 362	1.8	1.8
CHIDIAC	FPY	881	1.2	1.2
BAYLEY	ORP	772	1.0	1.0
IVOR	IND	420	0.6	0.6
KING	DEM	672	0.9	-2.8
O'NEILL	GRN	2 730	3.6	1.0
HUSIC #	ALP	30 389	40.0	-2.6
PETTITT	PHON	1 040	1.4	-4.1
HOULTON	LFF	895	1.2	1.2
TAN	CDP	2 142	2.8	-2.8
TANDA	IND	267	0.4	-0.5
MARKUS	LP	33 353	44.0	7.0
REVES	CEC	79	0.1	0.1
DORHAUER	FFP	877	1.2	1.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
HUSIC #	ALP	37 498	49.4	-3.7
MARKUS	LP	38 381	50.6	3.7
Formal		75 879	88.2	-5.0
Informal		10 183	11.8	5.0
Turnout		86 062	95.3	

Grey (SA)		Enrolled 97 291		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ROBERTSON	DEM	2 036	2.3	-2.5
KLEINIG	FFP	4 397	5.1	5.1
FITZPATRICK	PHON	1 903	2.2	-4.9
WAKELIN *	LP	49 155	56.5	2.0
SIEBERT	CEC	270	0.3	0.3
MARTIN	GRN	2 872	3.3	0.9
HACKETT	ALP	26 375	30.3	-0.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
WAKELIN *	LP	55 528	63.8	3.2
HACKETT	ALP	31 480	36.2	-3.2
Formal		87 008	94.9	-0.3
Informal		4 631	5.1	0.3
Turnout		91 639	94.2	

Griffith (Qld)		Enrolled 90 950		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ROSIN	GRN	7 237	9.0	3.5
HANSEN	SAL	580	0.7	0.7
PAYNE	LP	30 032	37.3	-0.4
TURNER	FFP	1 572	2.0	2.0
RUDD *	ALP	39 247	48.7	3.2
ROSBOROUGH	IND	768	1.0	1.0
CARNWELL	DEM	1 084	1.3	-4.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
PAYNE	LP	33 313	41.4	-2.5
RUDD *	ALP	47 207	58.6	2.5
Formal		80 520	95.7	-0.2
Informal		3 585	4.3	0.2
Turnout		84 105	92.5	

Groom (Qld)		Enrolled 89 546		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KING	ALP	19 516	24.0	0.3
JEANNERET	IND	1 929	2.4	2.4
FINDLAY	FFP	5 168	6.3	6.3
DONGES	DEM	860	1.1	-2.2
CARTER	CEC	310	0.4	0.4
MACFARLANE *	LP	49 131	60.4	13.5
HARRISON	GRN	3 252	4.0	0.4
WIECK	TGA	1 230	1.5	1.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
KING	ALP	25 275	31.1	-3.9
MACFARLANE *	LP	56 121	68.9	3.9
Formal		81 396	96.0	-0.6
Informal		3 392	4.0	0.6
Turnout		84 788	94.7	

Gwydir (NSW)		Enrolled 82 626		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ANDERSON *	NP	46 951	61.9	9.3
SIMS	ALP	17 396	23.0	0.3
ANDERSON	GRN	3 399	4.5	2.8
STRINGER	CEC	808	1.1	-0.5
ROGERS	PHON	3 441	4.5	-5.5
HAIGH	IND	3 797	5.0	-1.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
ANDERSON *	NP	51 835	68.4	3.5
SIMS	ALP	23 957	31.6	-3.5
Formal		75 792	96.4	0.9
Informal		2 830	3.6	-0.9
Turnout		78 622	95.2	

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Hasluck (WA)		Enrolled 80 544		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HALL	CEC	913	1.3	0.1
RYAN	CDP	2 221	3.1	0.7
NIELD	PHON	2 413	3.4	-3.6
HANNAH	DEM	1 236	1.7	-3.2
BREMMER	GRN	4 911	6.9	1.2
JACKSON *	ALP	27 395	38.3	0.1
HENRY	LP	32 457	45.4	6.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
JACKSON *	ALP	34 468	48.2	-3.6
HENRY	LP	37 078	51.8	3.6
Formal		71 546	95.0	0.8
Informal		3 752	5.0	-0.8
Turnout		75 298	93.5	

Herbert (Qld)		Enrolled 87 987		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
EATON	FFP	2 993	3.8	3.8
LINDSAY *	LP	38 792	49.7	6.8
STIRLING	GRN	3 915	5.0	2.3
PHILLIPS	ALP	28 260	36.2	-0.3
HOOLIHAN	DEM	1 025	1.3	-1.8
MARSDEN	CEC	323	0.4	0.4
BRENNAN	PHON	2 675	3.4	-3.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
LINDSAY *	LP	43 828	56.2	4.7
PHILLIPS	ALP	34 155	43.8	-4.7
Formal		77 983	94.5	-0.7
Informal		4 563	5.5	0.7
Turnout		82 546	93.8	

Higgins (Vic)		Enrolled 87 650		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KLISARIS	ALP	24 166	30.5	1.6
McBETH	DEM	1 440	1.8	-7.3
REID	CEC	243	0.3	0.3
PRINGLE	FFP	658	0.8	0.8
TRAFFICANTE	GRN	8 993	11.3	2.5
COSTELLO *	LP	43 739	55.2	2.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
KLISARIS	ALP	32 678	41.2	-0.4
COSTELLO *	LP	46 561	58.8	0.4
Formal		79 239	97.2	-0.1
Informal		2 247	2.8	0.1
Turnout		81 486	93.0	

Hindmarsh (SA)		Enrolled 98 594		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
IENCO	IND	1 130	1.3	1.3
GEORGANAS	ALP	36 786	42.3	3.5
PRINCE	DEM	1 366	1.6	-7.5
PANNACH	PHON	490	0.6	-2.8
GRACE	FFP	1 953	2.2	2.2
THOMAS	IND	397	0.5	0.5
WHITE	GRN	4 437	5.1	1.5
BIRMINGHAM #	LP	39 869	45.9	0.8
MUSOLINO	IND	478	0.6	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
GEORGANAS	ALP	43 507	50.1	1.0
BIRMINGHAM #	LP	43 399	49.9	-1.0
Formal		86 906	93.1	-1.2
Informal		6 470	6.9	1.2
Turnout		93 376	94.7	

Hinkler (Qld)		Enrolled 93 862		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GEORGE	GRN	2 824	3.3	0.8
NEVILLE *	NP	40 040	47.2	6.6
ROLLS	CEC	306	0.4	0.3
WELLS	IND	2 782	3.3	3.3
JENSEN	DEM	906	1.1	-0.8
DORRON	ALP	33 167	39.1	3.2
ZERK	VET	734	0.9	0.9
RUB	FFP	4 010	4.7	4.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
NEVILLE *	NP	46 458	54.8	2.7
DORRON	ALP	38 311	45.2	-2.7
Formal		84 769	95.5	0.0
Informal		4 033	4.5	0.0
Turnout		88 802	94.6	

Holt (Vic)		Enrolled 89 764		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
JOHN	CEC	1 169	1.4	1.3
REIHER	GRN	3 638	4.5	1.7
TEIWES	LP	34 974	42.9	6.7
BURGESS	FFP	3 403	4.2	4.2
BYRNE *	ALP	37 269	45.7	-4.3
BERK	DEM	1 160	1.4	-5.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
TEIWES	LP	39 577	48.5	6.4
BYRNE *	ALP	42 036	51.5	-6.4
Formal		81 613	95.7	0.4
Informal		3 710	4.3	-0.4
Turnout		85 323	95.1	

Hotham (Vic)		Enrolled 87 846		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
COOMBE	FFP	2 045	2.6	2.6
PERROTT	GRN	4 287	5.4	1.0
COX	SAL	274	0.3	0.3
MARRINER	LP	30 992	39.0	3.9
CREAN *	ALP	40 735	51.2	-3.2
JOSS	DEM	975	1.2	-4.2
ELLERY	CEC	224	0.3	-0.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
MARRINER	LP	33 877	42.6	3.6
CREAN *	ALP	45 655	57.4	-3.6
Formal		79 532	95.8	-0.7
Informal		3 525	4.2	0.7
Turnout		83 057	94.5	

Hughes (NSW)		Enrolled 87 281		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BUNT	DEM	1 162	1.5	-2.1
VALE *	LP	43 726	55.3	1.7
HOLLAND	ALP	24 739	31.3	0.0
VANDERJAGT	CDP	2 589	3.3	1.2
DIXON	GRN	5 372	6.8	2.2
DAVIS	VET	1 504	1.9	1.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
VALE *	LP	48 279	61.0	0.6
HOLLAND	ALP	30 813	39.0	-0.6
Formal		79 092	94.9	-1.0
Informal		4 220	5.1	1.0
Turnout		83 312	95.5	

Hume (NSW)		Enrolled 89 580		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PEET	CDP	2 880	3.6	3.6
MINISSALE	DEM	713	0.9	-3.9
MARTIN	IND	1 023	1.3	1.3
SCHOFIELD	IND	1 011	1.2	1.2
SCHULTZ *	LP	46 652	57.6	4.6
SHANNON	ALP	22 862	28.2	-1.3
HORTON	GRN	5 264	6.5	2.2
COSGROVE	CEC	541	0.7	0.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
SCHULTZ *	LP	51 908	64.1	4.3
SHANNON	ALP	29 038	35.9	-4.3
Formal		80 946	94.5	-1.9
Informal		4 669	5.5	1.9
Turnout		85 615	95.6	

Hunter (NSW)		Enrolled 88 996		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
FITZGIBBON *	ALP	43 216	53.6	1.3
SUWALD	GRN	5 195	6.4	1.9
FOX	IND	2 618	3.2	3.2
SCHOLES	PHON	2 543	3.2	-7.2
BLACK	NP	21 621	26.8	-0.7
LAWLER	CEC	2 590	3.2	1.8
WOODS	FFP	1 176	1.5	1.5
MELBOURNE	CDP	1 673	2.1	2.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
FITZGIBBON *	ALP	51 401	63.7	2.9
BLACK	NP	29 231	36.3	-2.9
Formal		80 632	94.7	-1.9
Informal		4 512	5.3	1.9
Turnout		85 144	95.7	

Indi (Vic)		Enrolled 89 355		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
McMARTIN	FFP	3 341	4.0	4.0
BAILEY	CEC	558	0.7	0.7
O'CONNOR	GRN	5 321	6.4	2.5
WILLIAMS	ALP	21 710	26.2	-1.3
PANOPOULOS *	LP	51 834	62.6	21.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
WILLIAMS	ALP	27 901	33.7	-5.6
PANOPOULOS *	LP	54 863	66.3	5.6
Formal		82 764	97.1	2.2
Informal		2 454	2.9	-2.2
Turnout		85 218	95.4	

Isaacs (Vic)		Enrolled 92 938		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HARDY	GRN	6 143	7.3	3.4
SHELLEY	LP	36 391	43.3	5.2
FLETCHER	DEM	862	1.0	-6.1
FORD	IND	650	0.8	0.8
GROVES	PHON	536	0.6	-0.6
MATHEWS	FFP	2 019	2.4	2.4
MALLIOTIS	CEC	214	0.3	0.0
CORCORAN *	ALP	37 245	44.3	-2.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
SHELLEY	LP	40 783	48.5	5.1
CORCORAN *	ALP	43 277	51.5	-5.1
Formal		84 060	95.0	-0.4
Informal		4 464	5.0	0.4
Turnout		88 524	95.3	

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Jagajaga (Vic)		Enrolled 93 294			
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
BARTON	FFP	1 956	2.3	2.3	
MACKLIN *	ALP	38 303	44.8	-0.3	
INMAN	LP	36 210	42.3	1.9	
LELE	CEC	162	0.2	-0.2	
HAYWARD	DEM	983	1.1	-5.5	
SCHOREL-HLAVKA	ADP	285	0.3	0.3	
ARDIN	GRN	7 111	8.3	1.7	
MINSTER	VET	527	0.6	0.6	
<i>Final Count</i>					
MACKLIN *	ALP	46 531	54.4	-0.9	
INMAN	LP	39 006	45.6	0.9	
Formal		85 537	96.0	-0.3	
Informal		3 549	4.0	0.3	
Turnout		89 086	95.5		

Kalgoorlie (WA)		Enrolled 81 987			
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
MUIR	GRN	4 101	6.3	2.5	
HAASE *	LP	29 475	45.5	2.9	
SCOTT	PHON	1 511	2.3	-6.3	
HODDY	DEM	496	0.8	-2.8	
THOMAS	CEC	318	0.5	0.3	
STEPHENS	ALP	20 691	31.9	-3.1	
COOK	IND	506	0.8	0.8	
CAMPBELL	IND	6 654	10.3	10.3	
HENDRY	CDP	827	1.3	1.3	
ROWLAND	IND	252	0.4	0.4	
<i>Final Count</i>					
HAASE *	LP	36 502	56.3	2.0	
STEPHENS	ALP	28 329	43.7	-2.0	
Formal		64 831	94.7	0.3	
Informal		3 656	5.3	-0.3	
Turnout		68 487	83.5		

Kennedy (Qld)		Enrolled 92 089			
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
JONES	GRN	2 879	3.5	1.4	
NEILAN	ALP	19 296	23.7	-0.5	
KATTER *	IND	32 688	40.1	-3.2	
DOYLE	NP	19 413	23.8	10.8	
HARRIS	CEC	316	0.4	0.1	
HENNESSEY	DEM	575	0.7	-2.3	
HANKIN	PHON	3 698	4.5	-5.4	
DOUGLAS	FFP	2 592	3.2	3.2	
<i>Final Count</i>					
NEILAN	ALP	25 348	31.1	0.3	
KATTER *	IND	56 109	68.9	-0.3	
Formal		81 457	95.6	0.3	
Informal		3 782	4.4	-0.3	
Turnout		85 239	92.6		

Kingsford Smith (NSW)		Enrolled 85 877			
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
GARRETT #	ALP	36 565	49.6	1.9	
COGAN		214	0.3	0.3	
MATTHEWS	IND	2 505	3.4	3.4	
GILROY	NGST	563	0.8	0.8	
TILLOTSON	DEM	747	1.0	-4.2	
WINTER	PHON	779	1.1	-3.8	
ROBERT	GRN	5 430	7.4	0.1	
PRASSAS	LP	26 639	36.1	1.9	
FRANCES	SAL	273	0.4	0.4	
<i>Final Count</i>					
GARRETT #	ALP	43 498	59.0	0.1	
PRASSAS	LP	30 217	41.0	-0.1	
Formal		73 715	91.6	-2.3	
Informal		6 790	8.4	2.3	
Turnout		80 505	93.7		

Kingston (SA)		Enrolled 94 131			
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
COLE	FFP	4 767	5.6	5.6	
PAYNE	PHON	869	1.0	-3.6	
RICHARDSON	LP	36 848	43.6	3.8	
COX *	ALP	35 748	42.3	3.4	
DARLINGTON	GRN	4 478	5.3	2.0	
ALBRIGHTON	DEM	1 825	2.2	-9.7	
<i>Final Count</i>					
RICHARDSON	LP	42 327	50.1	1.4	
COX *	ALP	42 208	49.9	-1.4	
Formal		84 535	94.2	-0.3	
Informal		5 178	5.8	0.3	
Turnout		89 713	95.3		

Kooyong (Vic)		Enrolled 87 107			
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
REED	CEC	446	0.6	0.6	
CAMPBELL	GRN	9 997	12.5	1.8	
GEORGIOU *	LP	43 581	54.7	-0.4	
LAIDLER	FFP	1 099	1.4	1.4	
DETTMAN	DEM	1 472	1.8	-6.1	
WILSON	ALP	23 132	29.0	2.7	
<i>Final Count</i>					
GEORGIOU *	LP	47 498	59.6	-1.4	
WILSON	ALP	32 229	40.4	1.4	
Formal		79 727	97.1	-0.3	
Informal		2 380	2.9	0.3	
Turnout		82 107	94.3		

Lalor (Vic)		Enrolled 90 331		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GILLARD *	ALP	43 677	53.2	-1.5
BULLER	FFP	2 607	3.2	3.2
BROWNING	GRN	3 381	4.1	-0.5
CURTIS	LP	30 715	37.4	4.4
HOWE	DEM	1 182	1.4	-6.0
LARNER	CEC	462	0.6	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
GILLARD *	ALP	48 218	58.8	-3.3
CURTIS	LP	33 806	41.2	3.3
Formal		82 024	95.1	-0.8
Informal		4 184	4.9	0.8
Turnout		86 208	95.4	

La Trobe (Vic)		Enrolled 84 835		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SMITH	GRN	7 313	9.4	2.0
HOLLAND	DEM	1 160	1.5	-6.5
DAVIES	ALP	26 251	33.8	-0.4
DEAN	IND	777	1.0	0.5
WOOD #	LP	39 810	51.2	4.7
BEILHARZ	CEC	131	0.2	0.2
VOIGT	CDP	459	0.6	-0.5
BRIDGES	FFP	1 830	2.4	2.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
DAVIES	ALP	34 337	44.2	-2.2
WOOD #	LP	43 394	55.8	2.2
Formal		77 731	96.0	0.2
Informal		3 254	4.0	-0.2
Turnout		80 985	95.5	

Leichhardt (Qld)		Enrolled 90 542		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SACKLEY	IND	3 789	4.9	4.9
ENTSCH *	LP	41 377	53.3	4.6
LIPPMANN	FFP	2 100	2.7	2.7
REID	DEM	972	1.3	-2.3
TURNOUR	ALP	24 305	31.3	-1.8
ST JOHN-WOOD	GRN	5 020	6.5	1.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
ENTSCH *	LP	46 541	60.0	3.6
TURNOUR	ALP	31 022	40.0	-3.6
Formal		77 563	94.0	-0.1
Informal		4 976	6.0	0.1
Turnout		82 539	91.2	

Lilley (Qld)		Enrolled 92 235		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BOULTON	LP	33 902	41.2	1.1
HILL	FFP	2 314	2.8	2.8
SWAN *	ALP	40 234	48.9	2.1
FORSYTH	DEM	1 230	1.5	-4.2
MEEHAN	GRN	4 630	5.6	1.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
BOULTON	LP	36 817	44.7	-0.7
SWAN *	ALP	45 493	55.3	0.7
Formal		82 310	95.4	-0.9
Informal		4 014	4.6	0.9
Turnout		86 324	93.6	

Lindsay (NSW)		Enrolled 82 793		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
DERRIG	NGST	1 156	1.6	0.9
ANDERSON	CEC	148	0.2	0.2
KELLY *	LP	35 119	48.1	1.1
WATSON	FFP	1 006	1.4	1.4
PHILLIPS	CDP	2 026	2.8	0.1
BRADBURY	ALP	27 117	37.1	2.5
WORRALL	GRN	2 547	3.5	1.0
WATERS	DEM	615	0.8	-1.3
BATES	SAS	1 953	2.7	-0.6
KEDWELL	PHON	1 367	1.9	-3.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
KELLY *	LP	40 367	55.3	-0.2
BRADBURY	ALP	32 687	44.7	0.2
Formal		73 054	92.6	-1.3
Informal		5 880	7.4	1.3
Turnout		78 934	95.3	

Lingiari (NT)		Enrolled 58 205		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SNOWDON *	ALP	21 782	50.7	2.8
CURTIS	DEM	1 260	2.9	-2.1
AUSTIN	CLP	16 494	38.4	-0.8
BRISTOW	GRN	2 400	5.6	2.8
MILLS	IND	1 063	2.5	2.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
SNOWDON *	ALP	24 795	57.7	2.4
AUSTIN	CLP	18 204	42.3	-2.4
Formal		42 999	95.1	-0.1
Informal		2 235	4.9	0.1
Turnout		45 234	77.7	

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Longman (Qld)		Enrolled 87 216		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KENNEDY	DEM	1 339	1.7	-2.2
BECKETT	ALP	27 790	35.7	-1.4
KIMMET	GRN	3 096	4.0	1.0
MEREDITH	PHON	3 017	3.9	-4.5
LEW	FFP	2 187	2.8	2.8
BROUGH *	LP	40 345	51.9	6.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
BECKETT	ALP	32 926	42.3	-5.1
BROUGH *	LP	44 848	57.7	5.1
Formal		77 774	94.4	-0.3
Informal		4 646	5.6	0.3
Turnout		82 420	94.5	

Lowe (NSW)		Enrolled 86 700		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MURPHY	GRN	7 057	9.2	5.0
AVERY	LPF	717	0.9	0.9
RAHME	CDP	1 519	2.0	2.0
PACE	DEM	1 013	1.3	-3.2
MURPHY *	ALP	32 777	42.9	-1.9
MASON	PHON	678	0.9	-1.1
SIDOTI	LP	32 654	42.7	0.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
MURPHY *	ALP	40 727	53.3	-0.5
SIDOTI	LP	35 688	46.7	0.5
Formal		76 415	93.5	-0.8
Informal		5 354	6.5	0.8
Turnout		81 769	94.3	

Lyne (NSW)		Enrolled 92 182		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WILDBLOOD	DEM	1 401	1.7	-1.1
STANFIELD	PHON	3 046	3.7	-6.6
MULDOON	CEC	225	0.3	0.0
MURPHY	NCO	2 824	3.4	3.4
APOSTLE	FFP	1 181	1.4	1.4
WATTERS	ALP	22 325	26.8	-2.4
BRADLEY	GRN	3 966	4.8	1.8
VAILE *	NP	46 958	56.3	3.0
BAILEY	SAL	141	0.2	0.2
SALT	IND	1 327	1.6	1.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
WATTERS	ALP	30 830	37.0	-1.8
VAILE *	NP	52 564	63.0	1.8
Formal		83 394	94.6	-1.5
Informal		4 749	5.4	1.5
Turnout		88 143	95.6	

Lyons (TAS)		Enrolled 65 940		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ADAMS *	ALP	26 994	44.6	-2.7
PAPICCIO	FFP	1 606	2.7	2.7
JENKINS	CEC	311	0.5	0.5
QUIN	LP	25 647	42.3	6.5
MILLAR	GRN	6 026	9.9	2.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
ADAMS *	ALP	32 519	53.7	-4.5
QUIN	LP	28 065	46.3	4.5
Formal		60 584	96.0	-0.4
Informal		2 494	4.0	0.4
Turnout		63 078	95.7	

Macarthur (NSW)		Enrolled 84 285		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
AGIUS	FFP	1 735	2.3	2.3
DUNKERLEY	CDP	1 730	2.3	0.9
HANSON	GRN	3 324	4.5	1.4
WATKINS	PHON	1 266	1.7	-3.5
BRAZENALL	IND	558	0.8	0.8
OATES	ALP	24 584	33.1	-2.8
PEARCE	DEM	625	0.8	-1.3
FARMER *	LP	40 469	54.5	3.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
OATES	ALP	30 082	40.5	-2.5
FARMER *	LP	44 209	59.5	2.5
Formal		74 291	92.6	-1.4
Informal		5 907	7.4	1.4
Turnout		80 198	95.2	

Mackellar (NSW)		Enrolled 87 191		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WELLS	IND	1 231	1.6	1.6
SHARPE	ALP	15 492	19.8	0.9
NICOTRA	DEM	1 133	1.4	-8.0
DUNN	IND	6 050	7.7	7.7
TRESTRAIL	FFP	1 318	1.7	1.7
DOWNIE	GRN	8 193	10.5	2.4
BISHOP *	LP	44 778	57.3	-0.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
SHARPE	ALP	26 780	34.2	1.1
BISHOP *	LP	51 415	65.8	-1.1
Formal		78 195	95.2	-0.1
Informal		3 905	4.8	0.1
Turnout		82 100	94.2	

Macquarie (NSW)		Enrolled 87 517		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WILLIAMS	IND	1 774	2.2	2.2
HAYDON	DEM	969	1.2	-4.2
MACRAE	GRN	8 561	10.9	2.4
DERRIG	NGST	639	0.8	0.8
PTOLEMY	ALP	21 898	27.8	0.9
GERI	FFP	1 082	1.4	1.4
SEGEDIN	CEC	86	0.1	0.1
GRIGG	CDP	1 855	2.4	0.4
BARTLETT *	LP	42 021	53.3	2.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
PTOLEMY	ALP	32 403	41.1	-0.3
BARTLETT *	LP	46 482	58.9	0.3
Formal		78 885	94.7	-1.4
Informal		4 394	5.3	1.4
Turnout		83 279	95.2	

Makin (SA)		Enrolled 93 908		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MOORE	GRN	3 213	3.8	1.5
PILLAR	FFP	4 172	4.9	4.9
DRAPER *	LP	37 912	44.7	-1.0
WALKER	IND	820	1.0	1.0
HORVAT	PHON	715	0.8	-3.9
ZAPPIA	ALP	36 486	43.0	6.3
OPITZ	DEM	1 484	1.7	-8.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
DRAPER *	LP	43 186	50.9	-2.7
ZAPPIA	ALP	41 616	49.1	2.7
Formal		84 802	94.6	-0.1
Informal		4 851	5.4	0.1
Turnout		89 653	95.5	

Mallee (Vic)		Enrolled 90 678		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ZIGOURAS	ALP	17 034	20.3	0.4
FORREST *	NP	57 370	68.4	15.2
ROBERTS	GRN	3 166	3.8	1.5
SMITH	FFP	3 787	4.5	4.5
PARR	DEM	1 301	1.6	-2.8
CAMPBELL	CEC	1 197	1.4	1.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
ZIGOURAS	ALP	21 175	25.3	-3.9
FORREST *	NP	62 680	74.7	3.9
Formal		83 855	96.5	0.1
Informal		3 031	3.5	-0.1
Turnout		86 886	95.8	

Maranoa (Qld)		Enrolled 87 874		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GULEY	ALP	17 636	22.3	-1.8
RIDGE	DEM	903	1.1	-2.5
FERRARO	PHON	3 535	4.5	-10.1
MOLONEY	FFP	3 067	3.9	3.9
SCOTT *	NP	47 846	60.5	7.4
BLACK	IND	2 570	3.3	3.3
RIHAN	GRN	1 580	2.0	0.1
KLINGSPORN	CEC	280	0.4	-0.4
BENHAM	NCO	1 654	2.1	2.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
GULEY	ALP	22 986	29.1	-5.5
SCOTT *	NP	56 085	70.9	5.5
Formal		79 071	95.2	-0.1
Informal		3 955	4.8	0.1
Turnout		83 026	94.5	

Maribyrnong (Vic)		Enrolled 87 267		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
D'SOUZA	LP	29 281	37.5	7.5
LIVESAY	DEM	1 261	1.6	-4.9
SERCOMBE *	ALP	40 075	51.3	-5.4
HOLT	FFP	1 443	1.8	1.8
KOZLOWSKI	CEC	656	0.8	-0.9
MUNTZ	GRN	5 358	6.9	2.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
D'SOUZA	LP	31 643	40.5	6.0
SERCOMBE *	ALP	46 431	59.5	-6.0
Formal		78 074	95.1	0.2
Informal		3 989	4.9	-0.2
Turnout		82 063	94.0	

Mayo (SA)		Enrolled 91 418		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MATTHEWS	GRN	6 305	7.6	2.1
DEEGAN	IND	12 577	15.2	15.2
GREAR	IND	606	0.7	0.7
BRAZHER-DE LAINE	DEM	1 505	1.8	-11.9
DOWNER *	LP	44 520	53.6	0.0
MURPHY	ALP	13 689	16.5	-3.3
FECHNER	PHON	774	0.9	-3.3
CRAMP	FFP	3 027	3.6	3.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
GREAR	IND	31 700	38.2	.
DOWNER *	LP	51 303	61.8	.
Formal		83 003	95.4	0.3
Informal		4 039	4.6	-0.3
Turnout		87 042	95.2	

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McEwen (Vic)		Enrolled 95 402		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GORDON	IND	2 220	2.5	2.5
SACH	FFP	1 500	1.7	1.7
HANNES-PATERSON	GRN	6 686	7.6	0.4
WHITE	DEM	713	0.8	-4.6
McLENNAN	CEC	188	0.2	0.2
SMITH	IND	278	0.3	0.3
BAILEY *	LP	45 230	51.7	5.2
BEALES	ALP	30 205	34.6	-2.8
LUTZ	IND	398	0.5	0.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
BAILEY *	LP	49 322	56.4	4.1
BEALES	ALP	38 096	43.6	-4.1
Formal		87 418	95.3	-1.1
Informal		4 273	4.7	1.1
Turnout		91 691	96.1	

McMillan (Vic)		Enrolled 82 357		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GIZYCKI de GOZDAWA	PHON	1 044	1.4	-2.5
REID	CEC	127	0.2	0.1
EMANUEL	IND	1 079	1.4	1.4
BROADBENT	LP	32 379	42.9	13.8
GRANT	DEM	638	0.8	-3.1
McKENZIE	NP	6 676	8.9	-7.7
ZAHRA *	ALP	28 555	37.9	0.9
BYRNE	DLP	263	0.3	0.3
PAUL	FFP	1 289	1.7	1.7
AITKEN	GRN	3 381	4.5	-0.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
BROADBENT	LP	41 477	55.0	2.1
ZAHRA *	ALP	33 954	45.0	-2.1
Formal		75 431	95.5	-0.3
Informal		3 543	4.5	0.3
Turnout		78 974	95.9	

McPherson (Qld)		Enrolled 82 887		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
TRIGGER	ALP	22 037	30.1	1.4
WHITE	DEM	788	1.1	-3.0
LATTO	GRN	3 789	5.2	0.3
DAVEY	FFP	2 063	2.8	2.8
LEWIS	PHON	1 347	1.8	-4.2
MAY *	LP	43 124	59.0	4.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
TRIGGER	ALP	26 411	36.1	-1.7
MAY *	LP	46 737	63.9	1.7
Formal		73 148	94.7	0.0
Informal		4 069	5.3	0.0
Turnout		77 217	93.2	

Melbourne (Vic)		Enrolled 92 176		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
TANNER *	ALP	42 047	51.8	4.3
KENNY	SAL	619	0.8	0.8
DIMITROULIS	LP	20 374	25.1	0.1
WILLIAMS	DEM	1 326	1.6	-8.0
PINNELL	GRN	15 416	19.0	3.2
ANGER	IND	559	0.7	0.7
WILLIS	FFP	718	0.9	0.9
McGUCKIN	CEC	145	0.2	0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
TANNER *	ALP	57 766	71.1	1.3
DIMITROULIS	LP	23 438	28.9	-1.3
Formal		81 204	96.7	0.5
Informal		2 741	3.3	-0.5
Turnout		83 945	91.1	

Melbourne Ports (Vic)		Enrolled 92 740		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
CAMERON	IND	958	1.2	1.2
SOUTHWICK	LP	35 058	42.9	3.2
BEALE	DEM	1 102	1.3	-7.9
DANBY *	ALP	32 046	39.3	-0.1
JACKEL	FFP	444	0.5	0.5
ISHERWOOD	CEC	146	0.2	-0.2
HORIN	IND	374	0.5	0.5
LEWIS	GRN	11 508	14.1	2.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
SOUTHWICK	LP	37 763	46.3	1.9
DANBY *	ALP	43 873	53.7	-1.9
Formal		81 636	96.6	-0.1
Informal		2 875	3.4	0.1
Turnout		84 511	91.1	

Menzies (Vic)		Enrolled 88 306		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
JONES	ALP	26 635	32.8	-0.4
DAVIDSON	CEC	256	0.3	0.3
BRIDGE	FFP	1 739	2.1	2.1
PAGE	DEM	1 226	1.5	-5.1
ANDREWS *	LP	46 132	56.8	3.5
WRIGHT	GRN	5 251	6.5	1.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
JONES	ALP	31 951	39.3	-1.8
ANDREWS *	LP	49 288	60.7	1.8
Formal		81 239	96.4	-0.2
Informal		3 039	3.6	0.2
Turnout		84 278	95.4	

Mitchell (NSW)		Enrolled 95 480		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KESHAVARZ TALEBI	DEM	1 440	1.7	-3.1
MONTGOMERY	FFP	1 140	1.3	1.3
JARECKI	GRN	5 258	6.2	3.1
BODLAY	IND	476	0.6	0.6
BYLEVELD	PHON	1 037	1.2	-1.5
WALIA	ALP	17 673	20.8	-0.7
CADMAN *	LP	54 582	64.4	1.1
HORGAN	CDP	2 161	2.5	0.4
BURKE	IND	1 048	1.2	0.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
WALIA	ALP	24 865	29.3	0.6
CADMAN *	LP	59 950	70.7	-0.6
Formal		84 815	93.4	-2.1
Informal		5 991	6.6	2.1
Turnout		90 806	95.1	

Moncrieff (Qld)		Enrolled 84 311		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SANDERSON	CEC	641	0.9	0.9
CIOBO *	LP	46 817	64.4	10.9
SMITH	PHON	1 230	1.7	-3.8
PARRISH	ALP	17 393	23.9	-0.3
ROBERTS	DEM	834	1.1	-3.1
BEALE	GRN	3 620	5.0	0.7
TAYLER	FFP	2 186	3.0	3.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
CIOBO *	LP	51 003	70.1	3.8
PARRISH	ALP	21 718	29.9	-3.8
Formal		72 721	94.1	0.9
Informal		4 581	5.9	-0.9
Turnout		77 302	91.7	

Moore (WA)		Enrolled 75 923		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
YOUNG	ALP	21 446	31.4	-2.2
GAULT	PHON	1 388	2.0	-2.5
WONG	CDP	1 445	2.1	2.1
WASHER *	LP	37 739	55.3	6.4
HARVEY	CEC	189	0.3	0.3
KERR	GRN	4 829	7.1	1.7
PAYNE	DEM	1 160	1.7	-3.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
YOUNG	ALP	26 710	39.2	-4.8
WASHER *	LP	41 486	60.8	4.8
Formal		68 196	95.7	-0.4
Informal		3 092	4.3	0.4
Turnout		71 288	93.9	

Moreton (Qld)		Enrolled 88 324		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
STEEN	DEM	1 307	1.7	-3.8
HARDGRAVE *	LP	38 708	49.1	1.9
WILLIAMSON	GRN	4 182	5.3	1.5
TAM	FFP	2 142	2.7	2.7
WEEDON	PHON	846	1.1	-2.4
LAMB	IND	799	1.0	-0.1
PERRETT	ALP	30 828	39.1	0.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
HARDGRAVE *	LP	42 694	54.2	1.6
PERRETT	ALP	36 118	45.8	-1.6
Formal		78 812	95.1	-0.2
Informal		4 096	4.9	0.2
Turnout		82 908	93.9	

Murray (Vic)		Enrolled 87 631		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MORGAN	GRN	2 449	3.0	0.6
BRYANT	IND	6 235	7.8	7.8
STONE *	LP	52 697	65.5	1.5
MADILL	FFP	1 917	2.4	2.4
BARWICK	CEC	137	0.2	0.2
TEASDALE	IND	1 083	1.3	1.3
KELLY	ALP	15 899	19.8	-2.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
STONE *	LP	59 574	74.1	2.1
KELLY	ALP	20 843	25.9	-2.1
Formal		80 417	95.8	-0.5
Informal		3 504	4.2	0.5
Turnout		83 921	95.8	

New England (NSW)		Enrolled 86 717		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
LAWLER	CEC	455	0.6	0.6
TAYLOR	GRN	2 679	3.3	1.1
MacDONALD	LP	8 070	10.0	10.0
KHAN	NP	15 031	18.7	-20.2
SMITH	ALP	6 988	8.7	-1.3
SCHOLES	PHON	1 146	1.4	-1.3
WINDSOR *	IND	46 072	57.3	12.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
KHAN	NP	23 326	29.0	-12.7
WINDSOR *	IND	57 115	71.0	12.7
Formal		80 441	97.2	-0.8
Informal		2 291	2.8	0.8
Turnout		82 732	95.4	

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Newcastle (NSW)		Enrolled 90 360		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BARFIELD	LP	28 902	35.5	5.2
ROOKE-FRIZELL	GRN	9 701	11.9	4.4
SMITH	DEM	2 018	2.5	-3.3
WILLIAMS	PLP	2 001	2.5	-2.7
GRIERSON *	ALP	37 392	46.0	5.0
ROBSON	SAL	491	0.6	0.6
BOWER	CEC	813	1.0	1.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
BARFIELD	LP	32 547	40.0	-3.1
GRIERSON *	ALP	48 771	60.0	3.1
Formal		81 318	95.0	-0.2
Informal		4 271	5.0	0.2
Turnout		85 589	94.7	

North Sydney (NSW)		Enrolled 89 083		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HOCKEY *	LP	45 105	56.2	-0.7
TEIRNEY	ALP	21 864	27.3	2.8
COWDERY	IND	1 884	2.3	2.3
NIXON	GRN	9 890	12.3	4.7
de VOOGD	DEM	1 456	1.8	-6.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
HOCKEY *	LP	48 145	60.0	-3.2
TEIRNEY	ALP	32 054	40.0	3.2
Formal		80 199	96.4	0.4
Informal		3 034	3.6	-0.4
Turnout		83 233	93.4	

O'Connor (WA)		Enrolled 82 841		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PRICE	GRN	4 910	6.7	2.0
McRAE	PHON	3 177	4.4	-7.4
RICHARDS	ALP	13 559	18.6	-1.2
PAYNE	CEC	367	0.5	0.0
MOSELEY	CDP	2 060	2.8	0.7
HARDINGHAM	NP	6 895	9.4	2.1
TUCKEY *	LP	38 878	53.3	3.8
HOUGH	NCO	639	0.9	0.9
THACKRAH	DEM	511	0.7	-1.3
GIUDICE	IND	2 013	2.8	2.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
RICHARDS	ALP	21 620	29.6	-1.3
TUCKEY *	LP	51 389	70.4	1.3
Formal		73 009	94.5	0.4
Informal		4 245	5.5	-0.4
Turnout		77 254	93.3	

Oxley (Qld)		Enrolled 90 549		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HAAG	CEC	881	1.1	1.1
PUGH	IND	1 920	2.4	2.4
BOYNE	FFP	2 906	3.7	3.7
RIPOLL *	ALP	39 807	50.5	1.2
FLYNN	PHON	2 100	2.7	-6.2
WOOD	DEM	903	1.1	-4.3
SMITH	LP	26 528	33.6	1.8
MYLES	SAL	358	0.5	0.5
BRENNAN	GRN	3 474	4.4	1.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
RIPOLL *	ALP	47 103	59.7	1.8
SMITH	LP	31 774	40.3	-1.8
Formal		78 877	93.0	-1.8
Informal		5 936	7.0	1.8
Turnout		84 813	93.7	

Page (NSW)		Enrolled 85 019		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GRIFFITHS	CEC	839	1.1	0.9
MATEER	ORP	1 225	1.6	1.6
JACKSON	GRN	8 399	10.8	3.6
BEHN		1 216	1.6	0.7
CAUSLEY *	NP	37 637	48.5	6.6
FLANAGAN	SAL	460	0.6	0.6
BELL	ALP	25 702	33.1	4.1
ANDERSON	LFF	2 155	2.8	2.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
CAUSLEY *	NP	42 099	54.2	1.5
BELL	ALP	35 534	45.8	-1.5
Formal		77 633	95.8	1.1
Informal		3 427	4.2	-1.1
Turnout		81 060	95.3	

Parkes (NSW)		Enrolled 81 972		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KNAGGE	ALP	23 568	31.3	-1.9
LOUGHLIN	GRN	2 577	3.4	0.9
COBB *	NP	45 569	60.5	9.4
BOLAND	IND	2 904	3.9	3.9
RANGIHAEATA	CEC	717	1.0	1.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
KNAGGE	ALP	26 823	35.6	-5.7
COBB *	NP	48 512	64.4	5.7
Formal		75 335	96.0	-0.4
Informal		3 101	4.0	0.4
Turnout		78 436	95.7	

Parramatta (NSW)		Enrolled 87 117		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PENIAZEV	NCP	777	1.0	0.8
GUEST	LFF	985	1.3	1.3
SATCHWELL	PHON	859	1.1	-1.8
SAAD	NGST	581	0.8	0.8
MARKWELL	FFP	674	0.9	0.9
BAISSARI	CDP	1 948	2.6	1.1
OWENS	ALP	31 166	41.5	0.1
MCFARLANE	DEM	798	1.1	-2.3
CAMERON *	LP	33 073	44.1	-1.8
BLOOR	SAS	175	0.2	0.2
WILLIAMSON	GRN	3 973	5.3	2.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
OWENS	ALP	38 083	50.8	1.9
CAMERON *	LP	36 926	49.2	-1.9
Formal		75 009	91.5	-2.3
Informal		6 996	8.5	2.3
Turnout		82 005	94.1	

Paterson (NSW)		Enrolled 88 057		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
McKENZIE	VET	987	1.2	1.2
SMITH	IND	351	0.4	0.4
HENNELLY	FPY	778	1.0	0.0
TUFFY	IND	677	0.9	0.9
BALDWIN *	LP	41 289	52.0	12.1
PATERSON	DEM	577	0.7	-1.8
GRIFFITH	PHON	1 417	1.8	-3.7
ROBB	FFP	681	0.9	0.9
KING	CEC	727	0.9	0.5
KOZARY	ALP	28 633	36.1	-4.7
RANKE	GRN	3 303	4.2	1.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
BALDWIN *	LP	45 244	57.0	5.5
KOZARY	ALP	34 176	43.0	-5.5
Formal		79 420	93.9	-2.5
Informal		5 183	6.1	2.5
Turnout		84 603	96.1	

Pearce (WA)		Enrolled 84 574		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MERRELLS	CDP	2 235	3.0	1.8
TRUMAN	SAL	286	0.4	0.4
GUNNYON	PHON	2 803	3.7	-5.0
McLEAN	DEM	1 155	1.5	-2.9
LIEB	GRN	5 891	7.9	0.6
MOYLAN *	LP	40 300	53.7	8.9
McLEAN	CEC	396	0.5	0.1
RADISICH	NCO	911	1.2	1.2
RITTER	ALP	21 046	28.1	-2.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
MOYLAN *	LP	47 219	62.9	6.1
RITTER	ALP	27 804	37.1	-6.1
Formal		75 023	94.7	-0.3
Informal		4 201	5.3	0.3
Turnout		79 224	93.7	

Perth (WA)		Enrolled 84 178		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ULASOWSKI	SAL	984	1.3	1.3
LOH	CDP	1 807	2.5	2.5
EDMONDS	PHON	1 463	2.0	-2.4
LAWRANCE	LP	27 127	36.9	4.6
BRADBURY	DEM	1 344	1.8	-5.5
SMITH *	ALP	33 532	45.6	-2.3
RUSSELL	CEC	247	0.3	0.3
XAMON	GRN	7 045	9.6	2.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
LAWRANCE	LP	31 826	43.3	4.5
SMITH *	ALP	41 723	56.7	-4.5
Formal		73 549	94.0	-1.0
Informal		4 680	6.0	1.0
Turnout		78 229	92.9	

Petrie (Qld)		Enrolled 87 617		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PASS	GRN	3 676	4.6	1.9
WHINCOP	FFP	2 972	3.7	3.7
BELL	DEM	1 403	1.8	-3.4
GAMBARO *	LP	41 987	52.7	4.5
BRADY	ALP	29 589	37.2	-0.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
GAMBARO *	LP	46 119	57.9	4.4
BRADY	ALP	33 508	42.1	-4.4
Formal		79 627	96.0	0.3
Informal		3 338	4.0	-0.3
Turnout		82 965	94.7	

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Port Adelaide (SA)		Enrolled 97 707		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
INGLIS	LP	27 338	31.9	5.2
BATTEN	PHON	1 191	1.4	-4.2
SAWFORD *	ALP	46 692	54.5	2.5
BUNTING	FFP	4 085	4.8	4.8
McMENAMIN	GRN	4 641	5.4	1.6
TUCKER	DEM	1 710	2.0	-8.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
INGLIS	LP	31 769	37.1	3.1
SAWFORD *	ALP	53 888	62.9	-3.1
Formal		85 657	92.9	0.3
Informal		6 522	7.1	-0.3
Turnout		92 179	94.3	

Prospect (NSW)		Enrolled 87 537		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BOWEN #	ALP	37 802	50.1	-5.3
POULARAS	CDP	2 285	3.0	0.5
MARKS	GRN	4 009	5.3	0.7
ARTHUR	DEM	1 131	1.5	-0.8
ABROMAS	PHON	1 438	1.9	-2.6
JACOBUCCI	LP	28 828	38.2	10.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
BOWEN #	ALP	43 119	57.1	-5.7
JACOBUCCI	LP	32 374	42.9	5.7
Formal		75 493	90.8	-0.3
Informal		7 690	9.2	0.3
Turnout		83 183	95.0	

Rankin (Qld)		Enrolled 91 034		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
POWER	IND	5 134	6.5	6.5
WILSON	FFP	4 036	5.1	5.1
HANDS	PHON	1 601	2.0	-4.6
SPORLE	DEM	653	0.8	-4.0
MEYERS	CEC	158	0.2	0.2
HINTON	GRN	2 422	3.1	0.3
BOYD	NP	1 187	1.5	1.5
EMERSON *	ALP	34 471	43.9	-1.0
CREIGHTON	LP	28 819	36.7	-4.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
EMERSON *	ALP	41 774	53.2	0.8
CREIGHTON	LP	36 707	46.8	-0.8
Formal		78 481	92.8	-0.8
Informal		6 078	7.2	0.8
Turnout		84 559	92.9	

Reid (NSW)		Enrolled 78 410		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KHOURY	NGST	3 084	4.8	4.8
MACDONALD	SAL	673	1.0	1.0
WILLIAMS	PHON	1 267	2.0	-3.5
LAURENCE	CDP	2 296	3.6	1.2
FERGUSON *	ALP	33 052	51.4	-5.7
McMAHON	LP	19 796	30.8	8.3
YOO	DEM	802	1.2	-2.2
SALTI	GRN	3 376	5.2	2.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
FERGUSON *	ALP	40 388	62.8	-4.1
McMAHON	LP	23 958	37.2	4.1
Formal		64 346	88.3	-0.6
Informal		8 537	11.7	0.6
Turnout		72 883	93.0	

Richmond (NSW)		Enrolled 86 361		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
LEES	FFP	1 626	2.1	2.1
JEFFERYS	NDP	341	0.4	0.4
WATT	VET	617	0.8	0.8
TYLER	LFF	1 417	1.8	1.8
FLOWER	GRN	9 751	12.4	2.3
WINTON-BROWN	DEM	913	1.2	-1.7
ELLIOT	ALP	28 059	35.6	1.6
ANTHONY *	NP	36 095	45.8	1.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
ELLIOT	ALP	39 560	50.2	1.9
ANTHONY *	NP	39 259	49.8	-1.9
Formal		78 819	96.4	1.7
Informal		2 951	3.6	-1.7
Turnout		81 770	94.7	

Riverina (NSW)		Enrolled 88 281		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
TURNER	PHON	3 389	4.2	-1.4
BROOKS	ALP	20 080	24.7	0.7
HULL *	NP	54 328	66.8	5.4
GOODLASS	GRN	3 497	4.3	1.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
BROOKS	ALP	23 854	29.3	-0.8
HULL *	NP	57 440	70.7	0.8
Formal		81 294	96.2	0.4
Informal		3 196	3.8	-0.4
Turnout		84 490	95.7	

Robertson (NSW)		Enrolled 85 525		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
JONES	GRN	6 200	7.9	4.6
DORHAUER	FFP	1 312	1.7	1.7
PARKES	PHON	1 344	1.7	-1.4
MORAN	ALP	27 107	34.8	0.7
TOMLIN	CEC	211	0.3	0.1
LLOYD *	LP	41 816	53.6	2.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
MORAN	ALP	33 682	43.2	0.2
LLOYD *	LP	44 308	56.8	-0.2
Formal		77 990	95.6	1.7
Informal		3 581	4.4	-1.7
Turnout		81 571	95.4	

Ryan (Qld)		Enrolled 87 551		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
CAMPBELL	FFP	2 670	3.4	3.4
INGRAM	DEM	1 926	2.4	-3.9
JOHNSON *	LP	43 499	54.8	6.3
SOLOMON	CEC	222	0.3	0.3
SWAN	GRN	7 753	9.8	4.4
CHATTERJEE	ALP	23 365	29.4	-0.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
JOHNSON *	LP	47 997	60.4	0.9
CHATTERJEE	ALP	31 438	39.6	-0.9
Formal		79 435	96.2	-1.1
Informal		3 134	3.8	1.1
Turnout		82 569	94.3	

Scullin (Vic)		Enrolled 86 008		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
STEER	CEC	1 287	1.6	0.9
KOSTADINOSKI	LP	24 196	30.9	5.2
SHAND	FFP	2 656	3.4	3.4
JENKINS *	ALP	46 209	59.0	-5.3
GRAY	GRN	3 941	5.0	2.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
KOSTADINOSKI	LP	27 563	35.2	5.5
JENKINS *	ALP	50 726	64.8	-5.5
Formal		78 289	95.2	0.2
Informal		3 905	4.8	-0.2
Turnout		82 194	95.6	

Shortland (NSW)		Enrolled 88 088		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PHILLIPS	GRN	6 333	7.9	3.8
HALL *	ALP	40 069	49.9	0.2
DIXON	FFP	1 804	2.2	2.2
TSCHANter	LP	28 745	35.8	1.1
LEE	DEM	1 211	1.5	-1.6
ROBERTS	PHON	2 113	2.6	-2.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
HALL *	ALP	47 754	59.5	0.7
TSCHANter	LP	32 521	40.5	-0.7
Formal		80 275	95.4	-0.1
Informal		3 884	4.6	0.1
Turnout		84 159	95.5	

Solomon (NT)		Enrolled 54 725		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
FOLEY		718	1.5	1.5
DAVIDSON	ALP	18 464	38.5	0.2
TOLLNER *	CLP	23 361	48.8	6.9
ELDRIDGE	GRN	3 246	6.8	1.6
DEAN	DEM	892	1.9	-3.6
WEST	FFP	1 000	2.1	2.1
FLYNN	CEC	235	0.5	0.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
DAVIDSON	ALP	22 613	47.2	-2.7
TOLLNER *	CLP	25 303	52.8	2.7
Formal		47 916	96.0	0.4
Informal		1 996	4.0	-0.4
Turnout		49 912	91.2	

Stirling (WA)		Enrolled 86 965		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PEARSON	CEC	691	0.9	0.9
COLETTI	DEM	1 108	1.5	-4.5
BERCOV	GRN	5 438	7.2	1.2
McFARLANE *	ALP	29 616	38.9	-2.3
ANDERSON	IND	664	0.9	0.9
KEENAN	LP	35 938	47.3	7.1
MORAN	CDP	1 472	1.9	0.6
PATRICK	PHON	1 119	1.5	-2.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
McFARLANE *	ALP	36 468	48.0	-3.6
KEENAN	LP	39 578	52.0	3.6
Formal		76 046	94.1	-0.5
Informal		4 785	5.9	0.5
Turnout		80 831	92.9	

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Sturt (SA)		Enrolled 96 785		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
McPHERSON	FFP	4 167	4.8	4.8
BARCA	ALP	30 099	34.5	5.2
YOUNG	GRN	5 279	6.1	2.3
PINE	DEM	1 970	2.3	-9.0
RICHARDS	PHON	597	0.7	-2.4
PYNE *	LP	45 007	51.7	1.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
BARCA	ALP	37 638	43.2	1.7
PYNE *	LP	49 481	56.8	-1.7
Formal		87 119	95.0	0.8
Informal		4 624	5.0	-0.8
Turnout		91 743	94.8	

Swan (WA)		Enrolled 79 549		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
FORT	GRN	5 745	8.3	2.4
JOHARI	CEC	198	0.3	-0.1
WILKIE *	ALP	27 675	39.9	-1.3
HAMENCE	CDP	1 214	1.8	0.2
GREAVES	FFP	582	0.8	0.8
VERMEER	PHON	1 232	1.8	-2.9
REYNOLDS	DEM	1 133	1.6	-4.1
MURFIN	LP	30 598	44.1	5.2
van LIESHOUT	IND	947	1.4	1.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
WILKIE *	ALP	34 714	50.1	-2.0
MURFIN	LP	34 610	49.9	2.0
Formal		69 324	94.5	-0.6
Informal		4 006	5.5	0.6
Turnout		73 330	92.2	

Sydney (NSW)		Enrolled 94 948		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WARD	IND	1 346	1.6	1.6
LEONG	GRN	17 784	21.6	6.9
SHEVERS	LP	23 419	28.5	-1.6
PLIBERSEK *	ALP	36 766	44.7	0.4
FORD	CEC	150	0.2	0.2
WEBB	IND	553	0.7	0.7
PRICE	SAL	564	0.7	0.7
BLEICHER	DEM	1 701	2.1	-8.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
SHEVERS	LP	27 627	33.6	-1.4
PLIBERSEK *	ALP	54 656	66.4	1.4
Formal		82 283	94.7	-1.1
Informal		4 600	5.3	1.1
Turnout		86 883	91.5	

Tangney (WA)		Enrolled 83 108		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BOON	PHON	1 828	2.5	-0.9
INGRAM	DEM	1 440	1.9	-3.4
VINCENT	CEC	204	0.3	0.3
WU	IND	1 870	2.5	2.5
JENSEN #	LP	40 061	53.7	3.9
WAUGH	ALP	21 288	28.5	-3.3
DUCKETT	GRN	5 814	7.8	2.8
TAPLEY	CDP	2 075	2.8	1.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
JENSEN #	LP	46 050	61.7	3.8
WAUGH	ALP	28 530	38.3	-3.8
Formal		74 580	95.6	-0.4
Informal		3 468	4.4	0.4
Turnout		78 048	93.9	

Throsby (NSW)		Enrolled 87 318		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
NELSON	LP	24 519	31.0	5.8
ROBERTS	DEM	2 078	2.6	-4.9
JONES	GRN	7 995	10.1	5.6
GEORGE *	ALP	44 495	56.3	1.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
NELSON	LP	27 680	35.0	0.1
GEORGE *	ALP	51 407	65.0	-0.1
Formal		79 087	94.5	-0.3
Informal		4 629	5.5	0.3
Turnout		83 716	95.9	

Wakefield (SA)		Enrolled 90 756		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
DWYER	PHON	2 066	2.6	-4.3
WAY	DEM	1 346	1.7	-7.9
FAWCETT	LP	35 320	43.8	4.7
POINTON	FFP	4 379	5.4	5.4
EVANS *	ALP	34 159	42.4	3.4
MURRAY	GRN	3 346	4.2	1.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
FAWCETT	LP	40 848	50.7	1.9
EVANS *	ALP	39 768	49.3	-1.9
Formal		80 616	93.5	-0.1
Informal		5 585	6.5	0.1
Turnout		86 201	95.0	

Wannon (Vic)		Enrolled 90 801		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
McALPINE	ALP	26 816	31.9	-1.8
HAWKER *	LP	48 687	57.8	5.6
WILLSHER	DEM	806	1.0	-2.0
HAZELTON	FFP	2 508	3.0	3.0
BLAIR	GRN	3 663	4.4	0.7
BARWICK	CEC	149	0.2	0.2
McDONALD	IND	1 555	1.8	-0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
McALPINE	ALP	31 680	37.6	-3.1
HAWKER *	LP	52 504	62.4	3.1
Formal		84 184	96.6	0.4
Informal		2 944	3.4	-0.4
Turnout		87 128	96.0	

Warringah (NSW)		Enrolled 85 347		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KELLY	PHON	1 142	1.5	-0.2
McPHERSON	FFP	1 023	1.4	1.4
UNDERWOOD	IND	524	0.7	0.7
HEHIR	GRN	8 833	11.8	8.1
PETERSEN	IND	1 914	2.6	2.6
ABBOTT *	LP	40 798	54.5	3.1
THYER	IND	471	0.6	0.6
FRANCEY	IND	312	0.4	0.4
KELLY	FPY	618	0.8	0.8
BEATTIE	ALP	19 181	25.6	13.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
ABBOTT *	LP	45 250	60.5	-2.2
BEATTIE	ALP	29 566	39.5	2.2
Formal		74 816	94.1	-2.6
Informal		4 684	5.9	2.6
Turnout		79 500	93.1	

Watson (NSW)		Enrolled 81 819		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BURKE #	ALP	39 046	56.6	0.5
CANNONE	FFP	1 150	1.7	1.7
COLEMAN	PHON	1 093	1.6	-1.5
DALRYMPLE	DEM	914	1.3	-2.6
REID	GRN	4 667	6.8	3.3
POULSEN		335	0.5	0.0
TOPOLSKI	LP	21 723	31.5	3.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
BURKE #	ALP	44 899	65.1	-2.2
TOPOLSKI	LP	24 029	34.9	2.2
Formal		68 928	90.9	-1.6
Informal		6 898	9.1	1.6
Turnout		75 826	92.7	

Wentworth (NSW)		Enrolled 84 987		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
VOGLER	IND	339	0.5	0.5
SHEIL	IND	218	0.3	0.3
COX	GRN	8 210	11.2	1.4
TURNBULL	LP	30 771	41.8	-10.3
MORRISON	DEM	683	0.9	-5.2
PATCH	ALP	19 391	26.3	-3.2
SHEN	FPY	239	0.3	0.3
BUCKLEY	NGST	171	0.2	0.2
HULL	FFP	301	0.4	0.4
KING *	IND	13 236	18.0	18.0
JAMIESON	CEC	65	0.1	0.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
TURNBULL	LP	40 847	55.5	-2.4
PATCH	ALP	32 777	44.5	2.4
Formal		73 624	93.8	-1.3
Informal		4 853	6.2	1.3
Turnout		78 477	92.3	

Werriwa (NSW)		Enrolled 89 764		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BARGSHOON	IND	3 779	4.9	4.9
BRISCOE-HOUGH	DEM	965	1.2	-1.4
DOGGETT	PHON	1 831	2.4	-2.4
RAUE	GRN	2 432	3.1	0.5
LATHAM *	ALP	40 837	52.6	2.3
MEDWAY	LP	27 241	35.1	1.8
HEAD		497	0.6	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
LATHAM *	ALP	46 012	59.3	0.8
MEDWAY	LP	31 570	40.7	-0.8
Formal		77 582	92.0	0.5
Informal		6 724	8.0	-0.5
Turnout		84 306	93.9	

Wide Bay (Qld)		Enrolled 90 867		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
RICHARDS	GRN	3 624	4.4	2.3
TRUSS *	NP	38 544	47.1	13.5
d'OLIVEIRA	IND	816	1.0	1.0
ROBINSON	PHON	4 048	4.9	-6.2
HEDBERG	IND	9 980	12.2	12.2
AMBROSE	ALP	21 031	25.7	-1.0
WILSON	FFP	2 899	3.5	3.5
WEIR	DEM	935	1.1	-1.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
TRUSS *	NP	51 489	62.9	3.0
AMBROSE	ALP	30 388	37.1	-3.0
Formal		81 877	95.2	0.4
Informal		4 112	4.8	-0.4
Turnout		85 989	94.6	

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Wills (Vic)		Enrolled 93 368		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ARCHER	GRN	10 663	13.0	4.7
ISHERWOOD	CEC	373	0.5	-1.0
HAMILTON	LP	23 549	28.7	3.2
STONE	DEM	1 163	1.4	-4.8
THOMSON *	ALP	44 158	53.8	-2.2
SURACI	FFP	1 275	1.6	1.6
GLANZ	SAL	867	1.1	1.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
HAMILTON	LP	27 155	33.1	3.7
THOMSON *	ALP	54 893	66.9	-3.7
Formal		82 048	94.5	-0.1
Informal		4 772	5.5	0.1
Turnout		86 820	93.0	

Table 15: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote, state summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
New South Wales	1 849 995	1 998 699	48.1	51.9	0.3	to LP/NP
Victoria	1 475 519	1 535 650	49.0	51.0	3.1	to LP/NP
Queensland	944 355	1 256 533	42.9	57.1	2.2	to LP/NP
South Australia	429 799	511 845	45.6	54.4	0.3	to LP/NP
Western Australia	489 244	607 829	44.6	55.4	3.8	to LP/NP
Tasmania	171 294	144 829	54.2	45.8	3.5	to LP/NP
Northern Territory	47 408	43 507	52.1	47.9	0.3	to LP/NP
Australian Capital Territory	128 388	80 238	61.5	38.5	0.5	to ALP
Australia	5 536 002	6 179 130	47.3	52.7	1.8	to LP/NP

Table 16: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote, regional summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
Inner Metropolitan	1 727 744	1 531 660	53.0	47.0	0.3	to LP/NP
Outer Metropolitan	1 706 373	1 815 835	48.4	51.6	2.5	to LP/NP
Total Metropolitan	3 434 117	3 347 495	50.6	49.4	1.5	to LP/NP
Provincial	699 236	707 029	49.7	50.3	1.7	to LP/NP
Rural	1 402 649	2 124 606	39.8	60.2	2.4	to LP/NP
Total Non-Metropolitan	2 101 885	2 831 635	42.6	57.4	2.2	to LP/NP
Total	5 536 002	6 179 130	47.3	52.7	1.8	to LP/NP

Table 17: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote, party status summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
Safe ALP	1 319 997	766 078	63.3	36.7	2.5	to LP/NP
Fairly Safe ALP	669 743	504 720	57.0	43.0	0.7	to LP/NP
Marginal ALP	896 230	851 006	51.3	48.7	1.7	to LP/NP
Total ALP	2 885 970	2 121 804	57.6	42.4	1.8	to LP/NP
Safe LP	625 531	1 187 695	34.5	65.5	0.6	to LP/NP
Fairly Safe LP	756 493	1 134 611	40.0	60.0	2.1	to LP/NP
Marginal LP	769 486	943 735	44.9	55.1	2.4	to LP/NP
Total LP	2 151 510	3 266 041	39.7	60.3	1.7	to LP/NP
Safe NP	122 802	280 604	30.4	69.6	3.1	to LP/NP
Fairly Safe NP	89 631	149 400	37.5	62.5	3.6	to LP/NP
Marginal NP	183 288	220 850	45.4	54.6	1.9	to LP/NP
Total NP	395 721	650 854	37.8	62.2	2.6	to LP/NP
Total (a)	5 536 002	6 179 130	47.3	52.7	1.8	to LP/NP

(a) Includes Independent held divisions.

Table 18: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote, Socio-economic status summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
Low	1 386 651	1 657 955	45.5	54.5	2.4	to LP/NP
Lower Middle	1 339 874	1 440 638	48.2	51.8	2.8	to LP/NP
Upper Middle	1 426 160	1 525 492	48.3	51.7	2.3	to LP/NP
High	1 383 317	1 555 045	47.1	52.9	0.3	to ALP
Total	5 536 002	6 179 130	47.3	52.7	1.8	to LP/NP

Table 19: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote, Electoral division summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Banks	37468	35914	51.1	48.9	1.8	to LP/NP
Barton	42772	31557	57.5	42.5	1.5	to ALP
Bennelong	35079	41735	45.7	54.3	3.4	to ALP
Berowra	29437	48358	37.8	62.2	3.5	to ALP
Blaxland	43383	25622	62.9	37.1	2.3	to LP/NP
Bradfield	25434	55336	31.5	68.5	2.7	to ALP
Calare	39772	41562	48.9	51.1	0.6	to ALP
Charlton	45084	32751	57.9	42.1	1.3	to ALP
Chifley	45084	26500	63.0	37.0	2.3	to LP/NP
Cook	26907	47470	36.2	63.8	0.2	to ALP
Cowper	33830	43853	43.5	56.5	1.7	to LP/NP
Cunningham	45026	28229	61.5	38.5	0.8	to ALP
Dobell	33247	42151	44.1	55.9	5.5	to LP/NP
Eden-Monaro	40263	43867	47.9	52.1	0.4	to LP/NP
Farrer	22968	53129	30.2	69.8	3.4	to LP/NP
Fowler	50174	20140	71.4	28.6	0.1	to LP/NP
Gilmore	31981	48130	39.9	60.1	4.5	to ALP
Grayndler	54798	20686	72.6	27.4	1.3	to ALP
Greenway	37498	38381	49.4	50.6	3.7	to LP/NP
Gwydir	23957	51835	31.6	68.4	3.5	to LP/NP
Hughes	30813	48279	39.0	61.0	0.6	to LP/NP
Hume	29038	51908	35.9	64.1	4.3	to LP/NP
Hunter	51401	29231	63.7	36.3	2.9	to ALP
Kingsford Smith	43498	30217	59.0	41.0	0.1	to ALP
Lindsay	32687	40367	44.7	55.3	0.2	to ALP
Lowe	40727	35688	53.3	46.7	0.5	to LP/NP
Lyne	30830	52564	37.0	63.0	1.8	to LP/NP
Macarthur	30082	44209	40.5	59.5	2.5	to LP/NP
Mackellar	26780	51415	34.2	65.8	1.1	to ALP
Macquarie	32403	46482	41.1	58.9	0.3	to LP/NP
Mitchell	24865	59950	29.3	70.7	0.6	to ALP
New England	29594	50847	36.8	63.2	0.6	to ALP
Newcastle	48771	32547	60.0	40.0	3.1	to ALP
North Sydney	32054	48145	40.0	60.0	3.2	to ALP
Page	35534	42099	45.8	54.2	1.5	to LP/NP
Parkes	26823	48512	35.6	64.4	5.7	to LP/NP
Parramatta	38083	36926	50.8	49.2	1.9	to ALP
Paterson	34176	45244	43.0	57.0	5.5	to LP/NP
Prospect	43119	32374	57.1	42.9	5.7	to LP/NP
Reid	40388	23958	62.8	37.2	4.1	to LP/NP
Richmond	39560	39259	50.2	49.8	1.9	to ALP
Riverina	23854	57440	29.3	70.7	0.8	to LP/NP
Robertson	33682	44308	43.2	56.8	0.2	to ALP
Shortland	47754	32521	59.5	40.5	0.7	to ALP
Sydney	54656	27627	66.4	33.6	1.4	to ALP
Throsby	51407	27680	65.0	35.0	0.1	to LP/NP
Warringah	29566	45250	39.5	60.5	2.2	to ALP
Watson	44899	24029	65.1	34.9	2.2	to LP/NP
Wentworth	32777	40847	44.5	55.5	2.4	to ALP
Werriwa	46012	31570	59.3	40.7	0.8	to ALP

Table 19: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote, Electoral division summary continued

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
VICTORIA						
Aston	30009	51436	36.8	63.2	7.1	to LP/NP
Ballarat	43795	40057	52.2	47.8	1.0	to LP/NP
Batman	53880	21664	71.3	28.7	3.7	to LP/NP
Bendigo	44900	43210	51.0	49.0	2.6	to LP/NP
Bruce	41954	36497	53.5	46.5	3.0	to LP/NP
Calwell	46184	33184	58.2	41.8	7.0	to LP/NP
Casey	30946	49111	38.7	61.3	4.1	to LP/NP
Chisholm	40980	36850	52.7	47.3	0.0	to LP/NP
Corangamite	37814	46828	44.7	55.3	0.0	to ALP
Corio	44588	35549	55.6	44.4	2.9	to LP/NP
Deakin	36422	44462	45.0	55.0	3.4	to LP/NP
Dunkley	33695	49253	40.6	59.4	4.2	to LP/NP
Flinders	32255	50689	38.9	61.1	3.7	to LP/NP
Gellibrand	51587	27833	65.0	35.0	5.5	to LP/NP
Gippsland	36053	49181	42.3	57.7	5.1	to LP/NP
Goldstein	32721	49147	40.0	60.0	0.5	to LP/NP
Gorton	53486	28927	64.9	35.1	5.1	to LP/NP
Higgins	32678	46561	41.2	58.8	0.4	to LP/NP
Holt	42036	39577	51.5	48.5	6.4	to LP/NP
Hotham	45655	33877	57.4	42.6	3.6	to LP/NP
Indi	27901	54863	33.7	66.3	5.6	to LP/NP
Isaacs	43277	40783	51.5	48.5	5.1	to LP/NP
Jagajaga	46531	39006	54.4	45.6	0.9	to LP/NP
Kooyong	32229	47498	40.4	59.6	1.4	to ALP
Lalor	48218	33806	58.8	41.2	3.3	to LP/NP
La Trobe	34337	43394	44.2	55.8	2.2	to LP/NP
McEwen	38096	49322	43.6	56.4	4.1	to LP/NP
McMillan	33954	41477	45.0	55.0	2.1	to LP/NP
Mallee	21175	62680	25.3	74.7	3.9	to LP/NP
Maribyrnong	46431	31643	59.5	40.5	6.0	to LP/NP
Melbourne	57766	23438	71.1	28.9	1.3	to ALP
Melbourne Ports	43873	37763	53.7	46.3	1.9	to LP/NP
Menzies	31951	49288	39.3	60.7	1.8	to LP/NP
Murray	20843	59574	25.9	74.1	2.1	to LP/NP
Scullin	50726	27563	64.8	35.2	5.5	to LP/NP
Wannon	31680	52504	37.6	62.4	3.1	to LP/NP
Wills	54893	27155	66.9	33.1	3.7	to LP/NP

Table 19: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote, Electoral division summary continued

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
QUEENSLAND						
Blair	31724	50057	38.8	61.2	4.6	to LP/NP
Bonner	38503	39298	49.5	50.5	2.4	to LP/NP
Bowman	31805	46004	40.9	59.1	6.1	to LP/NP
Brisbane	42759	36564	53.9	46.1	2.9	to ALP
Capricornia	45531	37044	55.1	44.9	0.4	to LP/NP
Dawson	32420	49399	39.6	60.4	2.4	to LP/NP
Dickson	32229	44199	42.2	57.8	1.8	to LP/NP
Fadden	24680	46393	34.7	65.3	2.2	to LP/NP
Fairfax	29267	45452	39.2	60.8	1.6	to LP/NP
Fisher	28253	48068	37.0	63.0	1.2	to LP/NP
Forde	27916	47502	37.0	63.0	6.0	to LP/NP
Griffith	47207	33313	58.6	41.4	2.5	to ALP
Groom	25275	56121	31.1	68.9	3.9	to LP/NP
Herbert	34155	43828	43.8	56.2	4.7	to LP/NP
Hinkler	38311	46458	45.2	54.8	2.7	to LP/NP
Kennedy	33435	48022	41.0	59.0	0.5	to LP/NP
Leichhardt	31022	46541	40.0	60.0	3.6	to LP/NP
Lilley	45493	36817	55.3	44.7	0.7	to ALP
Longman	32926	44848	42.3	57.7	5.1	to LP/NP
Maranoa	22986	56085	29.1	70.9	5.5	to LP/NP
McPherson	26411	46737	36.1	63.9	1.7	to LP/NP
Moncrieff	21718	51003	29.9	70.1	3.8	to LP/NP
Moreton	36118	42694	45.8	54.2	1.6	to LP/NP
Oxley	47103	31774	59.7	40.3	1.8	to ALP
Petrie	33508	46119	42.1	57.9	4.4	to LP/NP
Rankin	41774	36707	53.2	46.8	0.8	to ALP
Ryan	31438	47997	39.6	60.4	0.9	to LP/NP
Wide Bay	30388	51489	37.1	62.9	3.0	to LP/NP
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
Adelaide	43671	41405	51.3	48.7	2.0	to ALP
Barker	27322	63392	30.1	69.9	3.3	to LP/NP
Boothby	38478	47730	44.6	55.4	2.0	to ALP
Grey	31480	55528	36.2	63.8	3.2	to LP/NP
Hindmarsh	43507	43399	50.1	49.9	1.0	to ALP
Kingston	42208	42327	49.9	50.1	1.4	to LP/NP
Makin	41616	43186	49.1	50.9	2.7	to ALP
Mayo	30223	52780	36.4	63.6	0.7	to ALP
Port Adelaide	53888	31769	62.9	37.1	3.1	to LP/NP
Sturt	37638	49481	43.2	56.8	1.7	to ALP
Wakefield	39768	40848	49.3	50.7	1.9	to LP/NP

Table 19: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote, Electoral division summary continued

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Brand	40499	33605	54.7	45.3	5.4	to LP/NP
Canning	30189	44434	40.5	59.5	9.2	to LP/NP
Cowan	38784	37598	50.8	49.2	4.7	to LP/NP
Curtin	26771	48887	35.4	64.6	0.7	to LP/NP
Forrest	30665	46871	39.5	60.5	2.8	to LP/NP
Fremantle	41970	30696	57.8	42.2	2.9	to LP/NP
Hasluck	34468	37078	48.2	51.8	3.6	to LP/NP
Kalgoorlie	28329	36502	43.7	56.3	2.0	to LP/NP
Moore	26710	41486	39.2	60.8	4.8	to LP/NP
O'Connor	21620	51389	29.6	70.4	1.3	to LP/NP
Pearce	27804	47219	37.1	62.9	6.1	to LP/NP
Perth	41723	31826	56.7	43.3	4.5	to LP/NP
Stirling	36468	39578	48.0	52.0	3.6	to LP/NP
Swan	34714	34610	50.1	49.9	2.0	to LP/NP
Tangney	28530	46050	38.3	61.7	3.8	to LP/NP
TASMANIA						
Bass	29579	32860	47.4	52.6	4.7	to LP/NP
Braddon	31660	33127	48.9	51.1	7.1	to LP/NP
Denison	40397	23427	63.3	36.7	1.0	to LP/NP
Franklin	37139	27350	57.6	42.4	0.5	to LP/NP
Lyons	32519	28065	53.7	46.3	4.5	to LP/NP
NORTHERN TERRITORY						
Lingiari	24795	18204	57.7	42.3	2.4	to ALP
Solomon	22613	25303	47.2	52.8	2.7	to LP/NP
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
Canberra	60029	40649	59.6	40.4	0.2	to ALP
Fraser	68359	39589	63.3	36.7	0.6	to ALP

Table 20: House of Representatives: Electoral pendulum

Per cent

Division	Margin	Division	Margin	Division	Margin	Division	Margin
<i>LP/NP Seats</i>		<i>LP/NP Seats</i>		<i>ALP Seats</i>		<i>ALP Seats</i>	
Mallee (Vic)	24.8	Goldstein (Vic)	10.0	Grayndler (NSW)	22.6	Lyons (Tas)	3.7
Murray (Vic)	24.1	Leichhardt (Qld)	10.0	Fowler (NSW)	21.4	Bruce (Vic)	3.5
Maranoa (Qld)	20.9	Kooyong (Vic)	9.8	Batman (Vic)	21.3	Lowe (NSW)	3.3
Mitchell (NSW)	20.7	Canning (WA)	9.5	Melbourne (Vic)	21.1	Rankin (Qld)	3.2
Riverina (NSW)	20.7	Macarthur (NSW)	9.5	Wills (Vic)	16.9	Chisholm (Vic)	2.7
O'Connor (WA)	20.4	Dunkley (Vic)	9.4	Sydney (NSW)	16.4	Ballarat (Vic)	2.2
Moncrieff (Qld)	20.1	Bowman (Qld)	9.1	Watson (NSW)	15.1	Holt (Vic)	1.5
Barker (SA)	19.9	Macquarie (NSW)	8.9	Throsby (NSW)	15.0	Isaacs (Vic)	1.5
Farrer (NSW)	19.8	Higgins (Vic)	8.8	Gellibrand (Vic)	15.0	Adelaide (SA)	1.3
Groom (Qld)	19.0	Petrie (Qld)	7.9	Gorton (Vic)	14.9	Banks (NSW)	1.1
Bradfield (NSW)	18.5	Dickson (Qld)	7.8	Scullin (Vic)	14.8	Bendigo (Vic)	1.0
Gwydir (NSW)	18.4	Gippsland (Vic)	7.7	Hunter (NSW)	13.8	Cowan (WA)	0.8
Indi (Vic)	16.3	Longman (Qld)	7.7	Fraser (ACT)	13.3	Parramatta (NSW)	0.8
Mackellar (NSW)	15.8	Paterson (NSW)	7.0	Denison (Tas)	13.3	Richmond (NSW)	0.2
Fadden (Qld)	15.3	Robertson (NSW)	6.8	Chifley (NSW)	13.0	Swan (WA)	0.1
Curtin (WA)	14.6	Sturt (SA)	6.8	Port Adelaide (SA)	12.9	Hindmarsh (SA)	0.1
Parkes (NSW)	14.4	Cowper (NSW)	6.5	Blaxland (NSW)	12.9		
Hume (NSW)	14.1	McEwen (Vic)	6.4	Reid (NSW)	12.8		
McPherson (Qld)	13.9	Kalgoorlie (WA)	6.3	Cunningham (NSW)	11.5		
Cook (NSW)	13.8	Herbert (Qld)	6.2	Newcastle (NSW)	10.0		
Grey (SA)	13.8	Dobell (NSW)	5.9	Oxley (Qld)	9.7		
Mayo (SA)	13.6	La Trobe (Vic)	5.8	Canberra (ACT)	9.6		
Aston (Vic)	13.2	Wentworth (NSW)	5.5	Shortland (NSW)	9.5		
Lyne (NSW)	13.0	Boothby (SA)	5.4	Maribymong (Vic)	9.5		
Fisher (Qld)	13.0	Corangamite (Vic)	5.3	Werriwa (NSW)	9.3		
Forde (Qld)	13.0	Lindsay (NSW)	5.3	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	9.0		
Pearce (WA)	12.9	McMillan (Vic)	5.0	Lalor (Vic)	8.8		
Wide Bay (Qld)	12.9	Deakin (Vic)	5.0	Griffith (Qld)	8.6		
Wannon (Vic)	12.4	Hinkler (Qld)	4.8	Calwell (Vic)	8.2		
Berowra (NSW)	12.2	Bennelong (NSW)	4.3	Charlton (NSW)	7.9		
Tangney (WA)	11.8	Page (NSW)	4.2	Fremantle (WA)	7.8		
Casey (Vic)	11.4	Moreton (Qld)	4.2	Lingiari (NT)	7.7		
Blair (Qld)	11.2	Solomon (NT)	2.8	Franklin (Tas)	7.6		
Flinders (Vic)	11.1	Bass (Tas)	2.6	Barton (NSW)	7.5		
Hughes (NSW)	11.0	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	2.1	Hotham (Vic)	7.4		
Fairfax (Qld)	10.8	Stirling (WA)	2.0	Prospect (NSW)	7.1		
Moore (WA)	10.8	Hasluck (WA)	1.8	Perth (WA)	6.7		
Menzies (Vic)	10.7	Braddon (Tas)	1.1	Corio (Vic)	5.6		
Warringah (NSW)	10.5	Makin (SA)	0.9	Lilley (Qld)	5.3		
Forrest (WA)	10.5	Wakefield (SA)	0.7	Capricornia (Qld)	5.1	<i>IND Seats</i>	
Ryan (Qld)	10.4	Greenway (NSW)	0.6	Brand (WA)	4.7	Calare (NSW)	21.2
Dawson (Qld)	10.4	Bonner (Qld)	0.5	Jagajaga (Vic)	4.4	New England (NSW)	21.0
Gilmore (NSW)	10.1	Kingston (SA)	0.1	Brisbane (Qld)	3.9	Kennedy (Qld)	18.9
North Sydney (NSW)	10.0			Melbourne Ports (Vic)	3.7		

Note: Pendulum shows two-party preferred swing required for division to change at the next election, except for Independent held divisions where the two-candidate preferred swing is shown.

Table 21: House of Representatives Election: Electoral divisions ranked by two-party preferred swing to LP/NP

Division	Swing %	Division	Swing %	Division	Swing %
Canning (WA)	9.2	Lalor (Vic)	3.3	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	0.4
Aston (Vic)	7.1	Barker (SA)	3.3	Capricornia (Qld)	0.4
Braddon (Tas)	7.1	Grey (SA)	3.2	Higgins (Vic)	0.4
Calwell (Vic)	7.0	Wannon (Vic)	3.1	Macquarie (NSW)	0.3
Holt (Vic)	6.4	Port Adelaide (SA)	3.1	Fowler (NSW)	0.1
Bowman (Qld)	6.1	Bruce (Vic)	3.0	Throsby (NSW)	0.1
Pearce (WA)	6.1	Wide Bay (Qld)	3.0	Chisholm (Vic)	0.0
Forde (Qld)	6.0	Fremantle (WA)	2.9	Corangamite (Vic)	0.0
Maribyrnong (Vic)	6.0	Corio (Vic)	2.9	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	-0.1
Prospect (NSW)	5.7	Forrest (WA)	2.8	Robertson (NSW)	-0.2
Parkes (NSW)	5.7	Solomon (NT)	2.7	Cook (NSW)	-0.2
Indi (Vic)	5.6	Hinkler (Qld)	2.7	Canberra (ACT)	-0.2
Maranoa (Qld)	5.5	Bendigo (Vic)	2.6	Lindsay (NSW)	-0.2
Paterson (NSW)	5.5	Macarthur (NSW)	2.5	Calare (NSW)	-0.6
Dobell (NSW)	5.5	Bonner (Qld)	2.4	Mitchell (NSW)	-0.6
Gellibrand (Vic)	5.5	Dawson (Qld)	2.4	Fraser (ACT)	-0.6
Scullin (Vic)	5.5	Blaxland (NSW)	2.3	New England (NSW)	-0.6
Brand (WA)	5.4	Chifley (NSW)	2.3	Lilley (Qld)	-0.7
Longman (Qld)	5.1	Watson (NSW)	2.2	Shortland (NSW)	-0.7
Isaacs (Vic)	5.1	La Trobe (Vic)	2.2	Mayo (SA)	-0.7
Gippsland (Vic)	5.1	Fadden (Qld)	2.2	Rankin (Qld)	-0.8
Gorton (Vic)	5.1	McMillan (Vic)	2.1	Cunningham (NSW)	-0.8
Moore (WA)	4.8	Murray (Vic)	2.1	Werriwa (NSW)	-0.8
Cowan (WA)	4.7	Swan (WA)	2.0	Hindmarsh (SA)	-1.0
Bass (Tas)	4.7	Kalgoorlie (WA)	2.0	Mackellar (NSW)	-1.1
Herbert (Qld)	4.7	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	1.9	Melbourne (Vic)	-1.3
Blair (Qld)	4.6	Wakefield (SA)	1.9	Charlton (NSW)	-1.3
Lyons (Tas)	4.5	Banks (NSW)	1.8	Grayndler (NSW)	-1.3
Perth (WA)	4.5	Dickson (Qld)	1.8	Kooyong (Vic)	-1.4
Petrie (Qld)	4.4	Lyne (NSW)	1.8	Sydney (NSW)	-1.4
Hume (NSW)	4.3	Menzies (Vic)	1.8	Barton (NSW)	-1.5
Dunkley (Vic)	4.2	Cowper (NSW)	1.7	Sturt (SA)	-1.7
Casey (Vic)	4.1	McPherson (Qld)	1.7	Oxley (Qld)	-1.8
Reid (NSW)	4.1	Fairfax (Qld)	1.6	Richmond (NSW)	-1.9
McEwen (Vic)	4.1	Moreton (Qld)	1.6	Parramatta (NSW)	-1.9
Mallee (Vic)	3.9	Page (NSW)	1.5	Adelaide (SA)	-2.0
Groom (Qld)	3.9	Kingston (SA)	1.4	Boothby (SA)	-2.0
Moncrieff (Qld)	3.8	O'Connor (WA)	1.3	Warringah (NSW)	-2.2
Tangney (WA)	3.8	Fisher (Qld)	1.2	Lingiari (NT)	-2.4
Batman (Vic)	3.7	Ballarat (Vic)	1.0	Wentworth (NSW)	-2.4
Greenway (NSW)	3.7	Denison (Tas)	1.0	Griffith (Qld)	-2.5
Flinders (Vic)	3.7	Jagajaga (Vic)	0.9	Bradfield (NSW)	-2.7
Wills (Vic)	3.7	Ryan (Qld)	0.9	Makin (SA)	-2.7
Stirling (WA)	3.6	Riverina (NSW)	0.8	Brisbane (Qld)	-2.9
Leichhardt (Qld)	3.6	Curtin (WA)	0.7	Hunter (NSW)	-2.9
Hasluck (WA)	3.6	Hughes (NSW)	0.6	Newcastle (NSW)	-3.1
Hotham (Vic)	3.6	Goldstein (Vic)	0.5	North Sydney (NSW)	-3.2
Gwydir (NSW)	3.5	Lowe (NSW)	0.5	Bennelong (NSW)	-3.4
Farrer (NSW)	3.4	Kennedy (Qld)	0.5	Berowra (NSW)	-3.5
Deakin (Vic)	3.4	Franklin (Tas)	0.5	Gilmore (NSW)	-4.5

Table 22: Senate: National summary

Australia		Enrolled 13 098 461			
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition					
Liberal/National Party	12	6	3 074 952	25.72	+1.84
Liberal Party	17	13	2 109 978	17.65	+1.96
The Nationals	8	1	163 261	1.37	-0.55
Country Liberal Party	2	1	41 923	0.35	+0.00
Total Coalition	39	21	5 390 114	45.09	+3.26
Australian Labor Party	25	16	4 186 715	35.02	+0.70
Australian Greens	30	2	916 431	7.67	+2.73
Australian Democrats	22		250 373	2.09	-5.16
Family First Party	17	1	210 567	1.76	+1.76
One Nation	12		206 455	1.73	-3.81
Christian Democratic Party	14		140 674	1.18	+0.06
liberals for forests	10		107 130	0.90	+0.15
Democratic Labor Party	5		58 042	0.49	-0.08
The Fishing Party	4		50 356	0.42	+0.18
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	4		41 501	0.35	-0.20
Citizens Electoral Council	10		24 663	0.21	+0.14
Ex-Service, Service & Veterans Party	7		25 277	0.21	+0.21
Australian Progressive Alliance	13		18 856	0.16	+0.16
Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party	2		19 156	0.16	-0.04
Progressive Labour Party	4		18 424	0.15	-0.50
Aged and Disability Pensioners Party	2		17 401	0.15	+0.15
Socialist Alliance	10		13 305	0.11	+0.11
Outdoor Recreation Party	2		13 822	0.12	+0.12
Non-Custodial Parents Party	8		12 207	0.10	+0.06
Australians Against Further Immigration	2		11 508	0.10	-0.08
New Country Party	6		11 040	0.09	+0.09
No GST	2		9 713	0.08	-0.35
The Great Australians	5		7 130	0.06	+0.06
Republican Party of Australia	2		4 168	0.03	-0.06
Save the ADI Site Party	2		3 281	0.03	+0.03
Hope Party	2		2 938	0.02	-0.01
Nuclear Disarmament Party	2		2 163	0.02	-0.02
Others	67		180 239	1.51	+0.36
Formal			11 953 649	96.25	+0.14
Informal			466 370	3.75	-0.14
Total/Turnout	330	40	12 420 019	94.82	-0.38

Table 23: Senate: State summary

New South Wales			Enrolled 4 329 115		
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party/The Nationals	6	3	1 753 507	44.12	+2.36
Australian Labor Party	4	3	1 445 602	36.37	+2.87
Australian Greens	6		291 845	7.34	+2.98
Christian Democratic Party	5		103 831	2.61	+0.74
Australian Democrats	3		87 377	2.20	-4.01
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	3		75 284	1.89	-3.69
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	2		24 016	0.60	-0.32
Family First Party	2		22 210	0.56	+0.56
The Fishing Party	2		21 322	0.54	-0.17
liberals for forests	2		21 197	0.53	+0.53
Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party	2		19 156	0.48	-0.13
Outdoor Recreation Party	2		13 822	0.35	+0.35
Progressive Labour Party	2		13 175	0.33	-1.44
Ex-Service, Service & Veterans Party	3		12 905	0.32	+0.32
Australians Against Further Immigration	2		11 508	0.29	-0.25
No GST	2		9 713	0.24	-0.42
New Country Party	2		6 218	0.16	+0.16
The Great Australians	2		4 691	0.12	+0.12
Socialist Alliance	2		4 241	0.11	+0.11
Save the ADI Site Party	2		3 281	0.08	+0.08
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		2 930	0.07	-0.03
Australian Progressive Alliance	2		2 342	0.06	+0.06
Citizens Electoral Council	2		2 471	0.06	+0.00
Nuclear Disarmament Party	2		2 163	0.05	-0.07
Others	14		19 758	0.50	-0.72
Formal			3 974 565	96.53	+0.07
Informal			143 021	3.47	-0.07
Total/Turnout	78	6	4 117 586	95.11	-0.01

Table 23: Senate: State summary continued

Victoria					
Enrolled 3 309 800					
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party/The Nationals	6	3	1 321 445	44.10	+4.49
Australian Labor Party	4	2	1 082 271	36.12	-0.67
Australian Greens	6		263 551	8.80	+2.81
Democratic Labor Party	5		58 042	1.94	-0.34
Australian Democrats	4		55 867	1.86	-5.96
Family First Party	5	1	56 376	1.88	+1.88
liberals for forests	2		55 170	1.84	-0.56
One Nation	2		21 532	0.72	-1.73
Aged and Disability Pensioners Party	2		17 401	0.58	+0.58
Citizens Electoral Council	2		16 227	0.54	+0.45
Christian Democratic Party	2		10 239	0.34	+0.34
Ex-Service, Service & Veterans Party	2		8 601	0.29	+0.29
Socialist Alliance	2		4 906	0.16	+0.16
Republican Party of Australia	2		4 168	0.14	+0.14
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		3 310	0.11	+0.11
Hope Party Australia	2		2 938	0.10	+0.01
Australian Progressive Alliance	2		2 453	0.08	+0.08
Others	13		12 097	0.40	-0.24
Formal			2 996 594	94.87	+0.48
Informal			162 047	5.13	-0.48
Total/Turnout	65	6	3 158 641	95.43	-0.15

Table 23: Senate: State summary continued

Queensland			Enrolled 2 475 611		
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party	4	3	867 276	38.29	+3.39
Australian Labor Party	3	2	717 005	31.65	-0.08
The Nationals	3	1	149 719	6.61	-2.55
Australian Greens	3		122 393	5.40	+2.09
Family First Party	2		76 306	3.37	+3.37
One Nation	3		71 043	3.14	-6.88
Australian Democrats	2		49 898	2.20	-4.49
The Fishing Party	2		29 034	1.28	+1.28
liberals for forests	2		22 283	0.98	+0.98
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	2		17 485	0.77	-0.54
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		4 226	0.19	+0.19
Citizens Electoral Council	2		3 359	0.15	+0.05
New Country Party	2		2 841	0.13	+0.13
Socialist Alliance	2		2 334	0.10	+0.10
The Great Australians	2		2 293	0.10	+0.10
Australian Progressive Alliance	2		921	0.04	+0.04
Others	12		126 858	5.60	+3.95
Formal			2 265 274	97.21	+0.16
Informal			65 037	2.79	-0.16
Total/Turnout	50	6	2 330 311	94.13	-0.68

South Australia			Enrolled 1 051 923		
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party	4	3	459 560	47.49	+1.94
Australian Labor Party	3	3	343 422	35.49	+2.25
Australian Greens	4		63 881	6.60	+3.15
Family First Party	3		38 559	3.98	+3.98
Australian Democrats	4		23 118	2.39	-10.23
Australian Progressive Alliance	3		11 061	1.14	+1.14
One Nation	2		10 995	1.14	-3.42
National Party	3		3 843	0.40	+0.40
Ex-Service, Service & Veterans Party	2		3 771	0.39	+0.39
liberals for forests	2		2 800	0.29	+0.29
Socialist Alliance	2		1 255	0.13	+0.13
Others	15		5 473	0.57	-0.02
Formal			967 738	96.47	-0.47
Informal			35 424	3.53	+0.47
Total	47	6	1 003 162	95.46	-0.55

Table 23: Senate: State summary continued

Western Australia			Enrolled 1 248 732		
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party	4	3	556 588	49.34	+9.21
Australian Labor Party	3	2	366 825	32.52	-1.63
Australian Greens	4	1	90 956	8.06	+2.20
One Nation	2		27 601	2.45	-4.58
Australian Democrats	3		22 603	2.00	-3.86
Christian Democratic Party	3		21 234	1.88	+0.63
The Nationals	2		9 699	0.86	-1.49
Family First Party	2		9 553	0.85	+0.85
liberals for forests	2		5 680	0.50	-0.92
Progressive Labour Party	2		5 249	0.47	-0.22
Citizens Electoral Council	2		2 098	0.19	+0.08
New Country Party	2		1 981	0.18	+0.18
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		1 741	0.15	+0.15
Australian Progressive Alliance	2		932	0.08	+0.08
The Great Australians	1		146	0.01	+0.01
Others	4		5 269	0.47	-0.37
Formal			1 128 155	96.46	+0.04
Informal			41 452	3.54	-0.04
Total/Turnout	40	6	1 169 607	93.66	-1.38

Tasmania			Enrolled 342 809		
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party	3	3	146 532	46.13	+7.34
Australian Labor Party	4	2	106 531	33.54	-3.30
Australian Greens	3	1	42 214	13.29	-0.50
Family First Party	3		7 563	2.38	+2.38
Australian Democrats	2		2 614	0.82	-3.80
Christian Democratic Party	2		2 076	0.65	+0.65
Citizens Electoral Council	2		508	0.16	+0.16
Others	7		9 629	3.03	-2.90
Formal			317 667	96.63	-0.08
Informal			11 091	3.37	+0.08
Total/Turnout	26	6	328 758	95.90	-0.33

Table 23: Senate: State summary continued

Northern Territory			Enrolled 112 930		
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Country Liberal Party	2	1	41 923	45.40	+1.69
Australian Labor Party	2	1	38 204	41.37	+2.15
Australian Greens	2		7 016	7.60	+3.33
Australian Democrats	2		4 368	4.73	-2.57
Socialist Alliance	2		569	0.62	+0.62
Others	1		270	0.29	-5.20
Formal			92 350	96.88	-0.36
Informal			2 973	3.12	+0.36
Total/Turnout	11	2	95 323	84.41	-1.79

Australian Capital Territory			Enrolled 227 541		
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	2	1	86 855	41.10	-0.92
Liberal Party	2	1	80 022	37.87	+3.57
Australian Greens	2		34 575	16.36	+9.14
Australian Democrats	2		4 528	2.14	-8.60
Christian Democratic Party	2		3 294	1.56	-0.19
Australian Progressive Alliance	2		1 147	0.54	+0.54
Others	1		885	0.42	-3.56
Formal			211 306	97.54	-0.12
Informal			5 325	2.46	+0.12
Total/Turnout	13	2	216 631	95.21	+0.09

Table 24: Senate: Composition after 1 July 2005

	LP	NP	CLP	ALP	DEM	GRN	FFP	Total
Term Expires 30 June 2008								
NSW	2	1		2		1		6
Vic	3			2	1			6
Qld	2	1		2	1			6
SA	3			2	1			6
WA	3			2	1			6
Tas	3			2		1		6
Total	16	2		12	4	2		36
Term Expires 30 June 2011								
NSW	2	1		3				6
Vic	2	1		2			1	6
Qld	3	1		2				6
SA	3			3				6
WA	3			2		1		6
Tas	3			2		1		6
Total	16	3		14		2	1	36
Total Senate								
NSW	4	2		5		1		12
Vic	5	1		4	1		1	12
Qld	5	2		4	1			12
SA	6			5	1			12
WA	6			4	1	1		12
Tas	6			4		2		12
NT			1	1				2
ACT	1			1				2
Total	33	5	1	28	4	4	1	76

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details

New South Wales			Enrolled 4 329 115		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES		11 754	0.30	0.0207
	ETTRIDGE, D		1 836	0.05	0.0032
	ETTRIDGE, A		45	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		13 635	0.34	0.0240
B	TICKET VOTES	DEM	74 428	1.87	0.1311
	RIDGEWAY, A *	DEM	12 294	0.31	0.0217
	BURRIDGE, N	DEM	384	0.01	0.0007
	BUTLER, G	DEM	271	0.01	0.0005
	Group Total	DEM	87 377	2.20	0.1539
C	TICKET VOTES	NCO	5 941	0.15	0.0105
	GRAHAM, G	NCO	244	0.01	0.0004
	DE MEUR, L	NCO	33	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	NCO	6 218	0.16	0.0110
D	TICKET VOTES		1 392	0.04	0.0025
	HARKER-MORTLOCK, J		217	0.01	0.0004
	FERGUSON, K		28	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total		1 637	0.04	0.0029
E	TICKET VOTES	TGA	4 555	0.11	0.0080
	McHOLME, B	TGA	116	0.00	0.0002
	ROBINSON, D	TGA	20	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total	TGA	4 691	0.12	0.0083
F	TICKET VOTES	VET	12 141	0.31	0.0214
	HOWLETT, B	VET	699	0.02	0.0012
	FRASER, B	VET	25	0.00	0.0000
	HESSE, T	VET	40	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	VET	12 905	0.32	0.0227
G	TICKET VOTES	SAL	3 643	0.09	0.0064
	MOON, K	SAL	537	0.01	0.0009
	JACKSON, R	SAL	61	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	SAL	4 241	0.11	0.0075
H	TICKET VOTES	APA	2 117	0.05	0.0037
	MALCOLM, R	APA	203	0.01	0.0004
	RAPER, L	APA	22	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total	APA	2 342	0.06	0.0041
I	TICKET VOTES	PHON	71 567	1.80	0.1260
	NEWSON, J	PHON	3 428	0.09	0.0060
	STANFIELD, L	PHON	144	0.00	0.0003
	BUSSA, P	PHON	145	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total	PHON	75 284	1.89	0.1326

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

New South Wales			Enrolled 4 329 115		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
J	TICKET VOTES	ALP	1 427 432	35.91	2.5140
	HUTCHINS, S *	ALP (Elected 2)	11 977	0.30	0.0211
	FAULKNER, J *	ALP (Elected 4)	3 547	0.09	0.0062
	FORSHAW, M *	ALP (Elected 6)	514	0.01	0.0009
	WOODS, J	ALP	2 132	0.05	0.0038
	Group Total	ALP	1 445 602	36.37	2.5460
K	TICKET VOTES		2 698	0.07	0.0048
	ZITEK, M		34	0.00	0.0001
	ZITEK, R		18	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total		2 750	0.07	0.0048
L	TICKET VOTES	LNP	1 737 961	43.73	3.0609
	HEFFERNAN, B *	LP (Elected 1)	12 209	0.31	0.0215
	FIERRAVANTI-WELLS, C	LP (Elected 3)	506	0.01	0.0009
	NASH, F	NP (Elected 5)	900	0.02	0.0016
	TIERNEY, J *	LP	869	0.02	0.0015
	DARBY, M	LP	413	0.01	0.0007
	BAIN, R	NP	649	0.02	0.0011
	Group Total	LNP	1 753 507	44.12	3.0883
M	TICKET VOTES	HMP	22 542	0.57	0.0397
	BALDERSTONE, M	HMP	1 386	0.03	0.0024
	ASKEY, G	HMP	88	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	HMP	24 016	0.60	0.0423
N	TICKET VOTES	LFF	20 869	0.53	0.0368
	DRUERY, G	LFF	283	0.01	0.0005
	GREEN, R	LFF	45	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	LFF	21 197	0.53	0.0373
O	TICKET VOTES	LEF	18 458	0.46	0.0325
	O'LOUGHLIN, D	LEF	639	0.02	0.0011
	RIDGLEY, D	LEF	59	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	LEF	19 156	0.48	0.0337
P	TICKET VOTES	AFI	10 766	0.27	0.0190
	KITSON, D	AFI	696	0.02	0.0012
	WOODGER, E	AFI	46	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	AFI	11 508	0.29	0.0203
Q	TICKET VOTES	NDP	2 009	0.05	0.0035
	DENBOROUGH, M	NDP	130	0.00	0.0002
	FRANCIS, Y	NDP	24	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total	NDP	2 163	0.05	0.0038

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

New South Wales			Enrolled 4 329 115		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
R	TICKET VOTES	CEC	2 297	0.06	0.0040
	BUTLER, R	CEC	165	0.00	0.0003
	WITTEN, R	CEC	9	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total	CEC	2 471	0.06	0.0044
S	TICKET VOTES	PLP	13 007	0.33	0.0229
	WOLDRING, K	PLP	128	0.00	0.0002
	FERGUSON, K	PLP	40	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	PLP	13 175	0.33	0.0232
T	TICKET VOTES	SAS	2 910	0.07	0.0051
	BROWN, G	SAS	339	0.01	0.0006
	LAUGHLAN, B	SAS	32	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	SAS	3 281	0.08	0.0058
U	TICKET VOTES		0	0.00	0.0000
	BEAMS, N		99	0.00	0.0002
	COOK, T		17	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total		116	0.00	0.0002
V	TICKET VOTES	NCPP	2 636	0.07	0.0046
	MARKS, G	NCPP	280	0.01	0.0005
	THOMPSON, A	NCPP	14	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total	NCPP	2 930	0.07	0.0052
W	TICKET VOTES		485	0.01	0.0009
	VOGELGESANG, T		34	0.00	0.0001
	NGUYEN, D		19	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total		538	0.01	0.0009
X	TICKET VOTES	GRN	269 886	6.79	0.4753
	KAYE, J	GRN	19 170	0.48	0.0338
	BERRY, C	GRN	734	0.02	0.0013
	OQUIST, B	GRN	299	0.01	0.0005
	RUSSELL, S	GRN	504	0.01	0.0009
	MULLINS, T	GRN	665	0.02	0.0012
	BUCKINGHAM, J	GRN	587	0.01	0.0010
	Group Total	GRN	291 845	7.34	0.5140
Y	TICKET VOTES	CDP	95 297	2.40	0.1678
	NILE, F	CDP	8 195	0.21	0.0144
	GILES, P	CDP	114	0.00	0.0002
	WALKER, P	CDP	35	0.00	0.0001
	HUME, K	CDP	40	0.00	0.0001
	CAPSI, G	CDP	150	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total	CDP	103 831	2.61	0.1829

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

New South Wales			Enrolled 4 329 115		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
Z	TICKET VOTES	FFP	20 685	0.52	0.0364
	WOODS, J	FFP	1 425	0.04	0.0025
	HERALD, I	FFP	100	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	FFP	22 210	0.56	0.0391
AA	TICKET VOTES	ORP	13 098	0.33	0.0231
	BELGRAVE, L	ORP	691	0.02	0.0012
	BEREGSZASZI, J	ORP	33	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	ORP	13 822	0.35	0.0243
AB	TICKET VOTES	NGST	9 306	0.23	0.0164
	GALLAGHER, M	NGST	373	0.01	0.0007
	MEAD, W	NGST	34	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	NGST	9 713	0.24	0.0171
AC	TICKET VOTES	FPY	20 602	0.52	0.0363
	SMITH, R	FPY	664	0.02	0.0012
	HITCHCOCK, D	FPY	56	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	FPY	21 322	0.54	0.0376
UG	THOMPSON, J		549	0.01	0.0010
	CARPENTER, C		208	0.01	0.0004
	LORD, J		74	0.00	0.0001
	SIMPSON, P		251	0.01	0.0004
	Group Total		1 082	0.03	0.0019
	Formal		3 974 565	96.53	
	Informal		143 021	3.47	
	Total		4 117 586	95.11	
	Quota		567 796		

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Victoria			Enrolled 3 309 800		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	CEC	14 568	0.49	0.0340
	ISHERWOOD, C	CEC	1 508	0.05	0.0035
	PAULL, K	CEC	151	0.01	0.0004
	Group Total	CEC	16 227	0.54	0.0379
B	TICKET VOTES	DLP	56 302	1.88	0.1315
	MULHOLLAND, J	DLP	1 420	0.05	0.0033
	CREA, P	DLP	98	0.00	0.0002
	KING, G	DLP	102	0.00	0.0002
	MAURUS, R	DLP	52	0.00	0.0001
	WELLS, K	DLP	68	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	DLP	58 042	1.94	0.1356
C	TICKET VOTES	ADP	16 535	0.55	0.0386
	CLEAVES, G	ADP	778	0.03	0.0018
	KLEEMAN, I	ADP	88	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	ADP	17 401	0.58	0.0406
D	TICKET VOTES	LFF	53 997	1.80	0.1261
	CLANCY, S	LFF	1 060	0.04	0.0025
	WINTLE, R	LFF	113	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total	LFF	55 170	1.84	0.1289
E	TICKET VOTES	CDP	9 080	0.30	0.0212
	BARRON, A	CDP	1 077	0.04	0.0025
	SEYMOUR, P	CDP	82	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	CDP	10 239	0.34	0.0239
F	TICKET VOTES	HPA	2 665	0.09	0.0062
	PETHERBRIDGE, T	HPA	228	0.01	0.0005
	POYNTON, L	HPA	45	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	HPA	2 938	0.10	0.0069
G	TICKET VOTES	APA	2 206	0.07	0.0052
	GRIGSBY, C	APA	210	0.01	0.0005
	WILLIAMS, C	APA	37	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	APA	2 453	0.08	0.0057
H	TICKET VOTES	SAL	4 415	0.15	0.0103
	CHELLIAH, L	SAL	406	0.01	0.0009
	BOLTON, S	SAL	85	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	SAL	4 906	0.16	0.0115

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Victoria			Enrolled 3 309 800		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES	ALP	1 067 673	35.63	2.4941
	CARR, K *	ALP (Elected 2)	11 299	0.38	0.0264
	CONROY, S *	ALP (Elected 4)	780	0.03	0.0018
	COLLINS, J *	ALP	1 675	0.06	0.0039
	LEWIS, M	ALP	844	0.03	0.0020
	Group Total	ALP	1 082 271	36.12	2.5282
J	TICKET VOTES	DEM	50 927	1.70	0.1190
	HEALY, J	DEM	3 998	0.13	0.0093
	CHIPP, G	DEM	448	0.01	0.0010
	INGLESE, T	DEM	83	0.00	0.0002
	McCUBBIN, J	DEM	411	0.01	0.0010
	Group Total	DEM	55 867	1.86	0.1305
K	TICKET VOTES		3 183	0.11	0.0074
	TOSCANO, J		210	0.01	0.0005
	REGHENZANI, S		25	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		3 418	0.11	0.0080
L	TICKET VOTES	NCPP	3 055	0.10	0.0071
	BOERS, K	NCPP	220	0.01	0.0005
	HALL, B	NCPP	35	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	NCPP	3 310	0.11	0.0077
M	TICKET VOTES	RPA	3 872	0.13	0.0090
	CONSANDINE, P	RPA	243	0.01	0.0006
	NEWMAN, S	RPA	53	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	RPA	4 168	0.14	0.0097
N	TICKET VOTES	GRN	243 580	8.13	0.5690
	RISSTROM, D	GRN	16 974	0.57	0.0397
	DI NATALE, R	GRN	549	0.02	0.0013
	CURR, P	GRN	875	0.03	0.0020
	CONOR, L	GRN	617	0.02	0.0014
	PENNICUIK, S	GRN	407	0.01	0.0010
	AHMED, B	GRN	549	0.02	0.0013
	Group Total	GRN	263 551	8.80	0.6157
O	TICKET VOTES	VET	8 081	0.27	0.0189
	TOZER, R	VET	470	0.02	0.0011
	BROWN, P	VET	50	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	VET	8 601	0.29	0.0201

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Victoria				Enrolled 3 309 800	
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
P	TICKET VOTES	LNP	1 311 003	43.75	3.0625
	RONALDSON, M #	LP (Elected 1)	7 536	0.25	0.0176
	McGAURAN, J *	NP (Elected 3)	1 190	0.04	0.0028
	TROETH, J *	LP (Elected 5)	829	0.03	0.0019
	DE MARCHI, D	LP	185	0.01	0.0004
	FORBES, J	LP	302	0.01	0.0007
	NOTERMANS, E	LP	400	0.01	0.0009
	Group Total	LNP	1 321 445	44.10	3.0869
Q	TICKET VOTES	FFP	53 032	1.77	0.1239
	FIELDING, S	FFP (Elected 6)	2 519	0.08	0.0059
	NALLIAH, D	FFP	160	0.01	0.0004
	BLAZE, A	FFP	95	0.00	0.0002
	MEYER, A	FFP	467	0.02	0.0011
	BOWN, A	FFP	103	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	FFP	56 376	1.88	0.1317
R	TICKET VOTES	PHON	19 991	0.67	0.0467
	FOSTER, T	PHON	1 431	0.05	0.0033
	NEARY, J	PHON	110	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total	PHON	21 532	0.72	0.0503
S	TICKET VOTES		4 776	0.16	0.0112
	FRANKLAND, R		2 320	0.08	0.0054
	PHELPS, P		141	0.00	0.0003
	HARDING, J		29	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		7 266	0.24	0.0170
UG	MASON, P		478	0.02	0.0011
	LEGGETTS, J		168	0.01	0.0004
	BUCK, D		80	0.00	0.0002
	WALTERS, B		161	0.01	0.0004
	DREGER, H		192	0.01	0.0004
	FLOYD, G		71	0.00	0.0002
	TIBBLE, J		51	0.00	0.0001
	CHE-KAHN, C		212	0.01	0.0005
	Group Total		1 413	0.05	0.0033
	Formal		2 996 594	94.87	
Informal		162 047	5.13		
Total		3 158 641	95.43		
Quota		428 085			

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Queensland				Enrolled 2 475 611		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas	
A	TICKET VOTES		4 043	0.18	0.0125	
	RUSHTON, T		1 027	0.05	0.0032	
	COLL, E		82	0.00	0.0003	
	Group Total		5 152	0.23	0.0159	
B	TICKET VOTES	NCPP	3 764	0.17	0.0116	
	WEBSTER, G	NCPP	408	0.02	0.0013	
	THOMPSON, D	NCPP	54	0.00	0.0002	
	Group Total	NCPP	4 226	0.19	0.0131	
C	TICKET VOTES	LP	852 935	37.65	2.6357	
	MASON, B *	LP (Elected 1)	11 870	0.52	0.0367	
	BRANDIS, G *	LP (Elected 3)	605	0.03	0.0019	
	TROOD, R *	LP (Elected 6)	379	0.02	0.0012	
	BOYCE, S	LP	1 487	0.07	0.0046	
	Group Total	LP	867 276	38.29	2.6800	
D	TICKET VOTES		1 159	0.05	0.0036	
	JOHNSTON, S		171	0.01	0.0005	
	HARVEY, S		78	0.00	0.0002	
	Group Total		1 408	0.06	0.0044	
E	TICKET VOTES	CEC	3 083	0.14	0.0095	
	HETHERINGTON, M	CEC	248	0.01	0.0008	
	GILLHAM, R	CEC	28	0.00	0.0001	
	Group Total	CEC	3 359	0.15	0.0104	
F	TICKET VOTES	ALP	699 518	30.88	2.1616	
	McLUCAS, J *	ALP (Elected 2)	15 087	0.67	0.0466	
	LUDWIG, J *	ALP (Elected 4)	1 024	0.05	0.0032	
	GILBERT, F	ALP	1 376	0.06	0.0043	
	Group Total	ALP	717 005	31.65	2.2156	
G	TICKET VOTES		836	0.04	0.0026	
	DUNCAN, G		121	0.01	0.0004	
	McINTOSH, K		58	0.00	0.0002	
	Group Total		1 015	0.04	0.0031	
H	TICKET VOTES	SAL	1 896	0.08	0.0059	
	WATSON, S	SAL	391	0.02	0.0012	
	CLEVENS, N	SAL	47	0.00	0.0001	
	Group Total	SAL	2 334	0.10	0.0072	

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Queensland			Enrolled 2 475 611		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES	LFF	21 737	0.96	0.0672
	CLARK, J	LFF	491	0.02	0.0015
	CHAPMAN, A	LFF	55	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	LFF	22 283	0.98	0.0689
J	TICKET VOTES	PHON	67 429	2.98	0.2084
	HARRIS, L *	PHON	3 502	0.15	0.0108
	NELSON, I	PHON	67	0.00	0.0002
	SAVAGE, J	PHON	45	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	PHON	71 043	3.14	0.2195
K	TICKET VOTES		64 886	2.86	0.2005
	HANSON, P		37 888	1.67	0.1171
	SMITH, J		50	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total		102 824	4.54	0.3177
L	TICKET VOTES	FFP	69 745	3.08	0.2155
	LEWIS, J	FFP	6 220	0.27	0.0192
	SKELLERN-SMITH, T	FFP	341	0.02	0.0011
	Group Total	FFP	76 306	3.37	0.2358
M	TICKET VOTES	NP	144 614	6.38	0.4469
	JOYCE, B	NP	4 698	0.21	0.0145
	BAKER, J	NP	213	0.01	0.0007
	GILLIES, S	NP	194	0.01	0.0006
	Group Total	NP	149 719	6.61	0.4627
N	TICKET VOTES	FYP	27 441	1.21	0.0848
	COLLINS, K	FYP	1 491	0.07	0.0046
	WHITFORD, D	FYP	102	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total	FYP	29 034	1.28	0.0897
O	TICKET VOTES		11 389	0.50	0.0352
	JOHNSTON, H		4 181	0.18	0.0129
	SCOTT, D		26	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		15 596	0.69	0.0482
P	TICKET VOTES	GRN	108 123	4.77	0.3341
	HUTTON, D	GRN	13 072	0.58	0.0404
	MOLES, S	GRN	684	0.03	0.0021
	MILLARD, T	GRN	514	0.02	0.0016
	Group Total	GRN	122 393	5.40	0.3782

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Queensland			Enrolled 2 475 611		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
Q	TICKET VOTES	HMP	16 025	0.71	0.0495
	FREEMARIJUANA, G	HMP	1 403	0.06	0.0043
	KNEIPP, T	HMP	57	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	HMP	17 485	0.77	0.0540
R	TICKET VOTES	TGA	2 104	0.09	0.0065
	RIVETT, J	TGA	166	0.01	0.0005
	McKENZIE, M	TGA	23	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	TGA	2 293	0.10	0.0071
S	TICKET VOTES	NCO	2 580	0.11	0.0080
	WHEELDON, L	NCO	204	0.01	0.0006
	WALTON, R	NCO	57	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	NCO	2 841	0.13	0.0088
T	TICKET VOTES	APA	780	0.03	0.0024
	NEWMAN, T	APA	120	0.01	0.0004
	MORRIS, D	APA	21	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	APA	921	0.04	0.0028
U	TICKET VOTES	DEM	44 201	1.95	0.1366
	CHERRY, J *	DEM	5 248	0.23	0.0162
	BAUER, B	DEM	449	0.02	0.0014
	Group Total	DEM	49 898	2.20	0.1542
UG	McARTHUR, D		568	0.03	0.0018
	GHULAM, H		295	0.01	0.0009
	Group Total		863	0.04	0.0027
	Formal		2 265 274	97.21	
	Informal		65 037	2.79	
	Total		2 330 311	94.13	
	Quota		323 611		

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

South Australia				Enrolled 1 051 923		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas	
A	TICKET VOTES		1 480	0.15	0.0107	
	KLOTZ, R		384	0.04	0.0028	
	SMITH, M		38	0.00	0.0003	
	MUNRO, R		25	0.00	0.0002	
	MAY, I		30	0.00	0.0002	
	Group Total		1 957	0.20	0.0142	
B	TICKET VOTES		262	0.03	0.0019	
	WINTHER, K		94	0.01	0.0007	
	WINTHER, C		46	0.00	0.0003	
	Group Total		402	0.04	0.0029	
C	TICKET VOTES		505	0.05	0.0037	
	STANKO, A		133	0.01	0.0010	
	WOODARDS, D		19	0.00	0.0001	
	Group Total		657	0.07	0.0048	
D	TICKET VOTES	PHON	9 260	0.96	0.0670	
	PHILLIPS, A	PHON	1 640	0.17	0.0119	
	HILLE, B	PHON	95	0.01	0.0007	
	Group Total	PHON	10 995	1.14	0.0795	
E	TICKET VOTES	APA	6 639	0.69	0.0480	
	LEES, M *	APA	4 380	0.45	0.0317	
	JONES, K	APA	19	0.00	0.0001	
	MACINTOSH, J	APA	23	0.00	0.0002	
	Group Total	APA	11 061	1.14	0.0800	
F	TICKET VOTES	SAL	979	0.10	0.0071	
	BERTULEIT, T	SAL	223	0.02	0.0016	
	McDONELL, A	SAL	53	0.01	0.0004	
	Group Total	SAL	1 255	0.13	0.0091	
G	TICKET VOTES	ALP	328 115	33.91	2.3734	
	McEWEN, A #	ALP (Elected 2)	12 466	1.29	0.0902	
	HURLEY, A #	ALP (Elected 4)	1 997	0.21	0.0144	
	WORTLEY, D	ALP (Elected 6)	844	0.09	0.0061	
	Group Total	ALP	343 422	35.49	2.4841	
H	TICKET VOTES	LP	447 992	46.29	3.2405	
	MINCHIN, N *	LP (Elected 1)	8 541	0.88	0.0618	
	VANSTONE, A *	LP (Elected 3)	2 155	0.22	0.0156	
	FERGUSON, A *	LP (Elected 5)	357	0.04	0.0026	
	LAWRIE, S	LP	515	0.05	0.0037	
	Group Total	LP	459 560	47.49	3.3241	

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

South Australia			Enrolled 1 051 923		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES	GRN	51 847	5.36	0.3750
	NOONE, B	GRN	10 560	1.09	0.0764
	McCARTY, C	GRN	819	0.08	0.0059
	TANITH, M	GRN	307	0.03	0.0022
	MONTGOMERY, S	GRN	348	0.04	0.0025
	Group Total	GRN	63 881	6.60	0.4621
J	TICKET VOTES	FFP	34 211	3.54	0.2475
	MASON, A	FFP	3 977	0.41	0.0288
	BATES, T	FFP	152	0.02	0.0011
	TURNBULL, T	FFP	219	0.02	0.0016
	Group Total	FFP	38 559	3.98	0.2789
K	TICKET VOTES	NP	3 417	0.35	0.0247
	VENUS, J	NP	348	0.04	0.0025
	SIPPO, J	NP	39	0.00	0.0003
	WILLCOURT, I	NP	39	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total	NP	3 843	0.40	0.0278
L	TICKET VOTES	DEM	19 307	2.00	0.1397
	McLAREN, J	DEM	3 085	0.32	0.0223
	RUSSELL, R	DEM	177	0.02	0.0013
	FRANKS, T	DEM	152	0.02	0.0011
	SCOTT, J	DEM	397	0.04	0.0029
	Group Total	DEM	23 118	2.39	0.1672
M	TICKET VOTES		503	0.05	0.0036
	YENGLI, B		371	0.04	0.0027
	HUTTON, A		16	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		890	0.09	0.0064
N	TICKET VOTES	VET	3 161	0.33	0.0229
	McSHANE, N	VET	565	0.06	0.0041
	KAY, J	VET	45	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total	VET	3 771	0.39	0.0273
O	TICKET VOTES	LFF	2 557	0.26	0.0185
	HUNT, R	LFF	225	0.02	0.0016
	BARONS, R	LFF	18	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	LFF	2 800	0.29	0.0203
P	TICKET VOTES		398	0.04	0.0029
	HAHNHEUSER, R		436	0.05	0.0032
	LANG, B		55	0.01	0.0004
	Group Total		889	0.09	0.0064

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

South Australia			Enrolled 1 051 923		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
UG	ARMOUR, R		437	0.05	0.0032
	LAWRIE, J		126	0.01	0.0009
	LUTZ, R		115	0.01	0.0008
	Group Total		678	0.07	0.0049
	Formal		967 738	96.47	
	Informal		35 424	3.53	
	Total		1 003 162	95.36	
	Quota		138 249		

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Western Australia			Enrolled 1 248 732		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES		2 778	0.25	0.0172
	CURTIS, A		1 261	0.11	0.0078
	OGLE, S		83	0.01	0.0005
	Group Total		4 122	0.37	0.0256
B	TICKET VOTES	FFP	8 422	0.75	0.0523
	IRVINE, N	FFP	1 045	0.09	0.0065
	HATCH, D	FFP	86	0.01	0.0005
	Group Total	FFP	9 553	0.85	0.0593
C	TICKET VOTES	LP	547 363	48.52	3.3963
	ELLISON, C *	LP (Elected 1)	6 936	0.61	0.0430
	CAMPBELL, I *	LP (Elected 3)	1 124	0.10	0.0070
	ADAMS, J	LP (Elected 5)	635	0.06	0.0039
	STECK, M	LP	530	0.05	0.0033
	Group Total	LP	556 588	49.34	3.4535
D	TICKET VOTES	ALP	356 375	31.59	2.2112
	EVANS, C *	ALP (Elected 2)	9 286	0.82	0.0576
	STERLE, G #	ALP (Elected 4)	550	0.05	0.0034
	BARZOTTO, E	ALP	614	0.05	0.0038
	Group Total	ALP	366 825	32.52	2.2761
E	TICKET VOTES	NCPP	1 384	0.12	0.0086
	TAYLOR, B	NCPP	311	0.03	0.0019
	DIXON, G	NCPP	46	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total	NCPP	1 741	0.15	0.0108
F	TICKET VOTES	PLP	4 925	0.44	0.0306
	LUPI, M	PLP	236	0.02	0.0015
	KEARSLEY, L	PLP	88	0.01	0.0005
	Group Total	PLP	5 249	0.47	0.0326
G	TICKET VOTES	CDP	18 250	1.62	0.1132
	DUNJEY, L	CDP	2 789	0.25	0.0173
	WATT, P	CDP	92	0.01	0.0006
	GAGE, N	CDP	103	0.01	0.0006
	Group Total	CDP	21 234	1.88	0.1318
H	TICKET VOTES	NP	8 768	0.78	0.0544
	GILL, G	NP	802	0.07	0.0050
	HENNING, N	NP	129	0.01	0.0008
	Group Total	NP	9 699	0.86	0.0602

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Western Australia			Enrolled 1 248 732		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES	NCO	1 763	0.16	0.0109
	HARRINGTON, M	NCO	197	0.02	0.0012
	MANSELL, B	NCO	21	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	NCO	1 981	0.18	0.0123
J	TICKET VOTES	APA	770	0.07	0.0048
	GIBSON, G	APA	144	0.01	0.0009
	CRABBE, S	APA	18	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	APA	932	0.08	0.0058
K	TICKET VOTES	GRN	79 319	7.03	0.4922
	SIEWERT, R	GRN	10 398	0.92	0.0645
	HUGHES, C	GRN	360	0.03	0.0022
	NEWALL, C	GRN	174	0.02	0.0011
	PETERSON, F	GRN	705	0.06	0.0044
	Group Total	GRN	90 956	8.06	0.5644
L	TICKET VOTES	PHON	25 144	2.23	0.1560
	HOPKINSON, J	PHON	2 208	0.20	0.0137
	McLEAN, R	PHON	249	0.02	0.0015
	Group Total	PHON	27 601	2.45	0.1713
M	TICKET VOTES	DEM	18 998	1.68	0.1179
	GREIG, B *	DEM	3 199	0.28	0.0198
	LISOWSKI, D	DEM	209	0.02	0.0013
	MEOTTI, J	DEM	197	0.02	0.0012
	Group Total	DEM	22 603	2.00	0.1402
N	TICKET VOTES	CEC	1 750	0.16	0.0109
	ROBINSON, J	CEC	308	0.03	0.0019
	SMITH, S	CEC	40	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	CEC	2 098	0.19	0.0130
O	TICKET VOTES	LFF	5 011	0.44	0.0311
	McKAY, L	LFF	575	0.05	0.0036
	TAYLOR, V	LFF	94	0.01	0.0006
	Group Total	LFF	5 680	0.50	0.0352

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Western Australia			Enrolled 1 248 732		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
UG	EASTON, J	IND	1 015	0.09	0.0063
	MARSDEN, A	IND	132	0.01	0.0008
	JARDINE, J	TGA	146	0.01	0.0009
	Group Total		1 293	0.11	0.0080
	Formal		1 128 155	96.46	
	Informal		41 452	3.54	
	Total		1 169 607	94.39	
	Quota		161 166		

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Tasmania			Enrolled 342 809		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	LP	126 308	39.76	2.7832
	ABETZ, E *	LP (Elected 1)	11 433	3.60	0.2519
	BARNETT, G *	LP (Elected 3)	4 545	1.43	0.1001
	PARRY, S	LP (Elected 5)	4 246	1.34	0.0936
	Group Total	LP	146 532	46.13	3.2289
B	TICKET VOTES	CEC	323	0.10	0.0071
	LARNER, R	CEC	156	0.05	0.0034
	WATTS, A	CEC	29	0.01	0.0006
	Group Total	CEC	508	0.16	0.0112
C	TICKET VOTES	DEM	1 816	0.57	0.0400
	ONSMAN, Y	DEM	654	0.21	0.0144
	CASS, S	DEM	144	0.05	0.0032
	Group Total	DEM	2 614	0.82	0.0576
D	TICKET VOTES	FFP	5 710	1.80	0.1258
	PETRUSMA, J	FFP	1 514	0.48	0.0334
	BERGMAN, L	FFP	218	0.07	0.0048
	SMITH, L	FFP	121	0.04	0.0027
	Group Total	FFP	7 563	2.38	0.1667
E	TICKET VOTES	CDP	1 146	0.36	0.0253
	MITCHELL, D	CDP	764	0.24	0.0168
	FRACALOSSI, M	CDP	166	0.05	0.0037
	Group Total	CDP	2 076	0.65	0.0457
F	TICKET VOTES	IND	3 809	1.20	0.0839
	MURPHY, S *	IND	3 079	0.97	0.0678
	Group Total	IND	6 888	2.17	0.1518
G	TICKET VOTES		540	0.17	0.0119
	MARTIN, S		566	0.18	0.0125
	NEWMAN, J		33	0.01	0.0007
	Group Total		1 139	0.36	0.0251
H	TICKET VOTES	GRN	26 776	8.43	0.5900
	MILNE, C	GRN (Elected 6)	14 897	4.69	0.3283
	CASSIDY, K	GRN	225	0.07	0.0050
	MILLEN, T	GRN	316	0.10	0.0070
	Group Total	GRN	42 214	13.29	0.9302

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Tasmania		Enrolled 342 809			
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES	ALP	91 455	28.79	2.0152
	O'BRIEN, K *	ALP (Elected 2)	11 067	3.48	0.2439
	POLLEY, H #	ALP (Elected 4)	2 188	0.69	0.0482
	PRICE, D	ALP	814	0.26	0.0179
	WELLS, N	ALP	1 007	0.32	0.0222
	Group Total	ALP	106 531	33.54	2.3474
UG	NEWITT, R	IND	188	0.06	0.0041
	GARGAN, E	IND	32	0.01	0.0007
	OTTAVI, D	IND	1 283	0.40	0.0283
	McDONALD, J	IND	99	0.03	0.0022
	Group Total	IND	1 602	0.50	0.0353
		Formal		317 667	96.63
	Informal		11 091	3.37	
	Total		328 758	95.90	
	Quota		45 382		

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Northern Territory			Enrolled 112 930			
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas	
A	TICKET VOTES	DEM	3 535	3.83	0.1148	
	BULSEY, J	DEM	702	0.76	0.0228	
	LAWRENCE, F	DEM	131	0.14	0.0043	
	Group Total	DEM	4 368	4.73	0.1419	
B	TICKET VOTES	GRN	5 251	5.69	0.1706	
	WAKEHAM, M	GRN	1 559	1.69	0.0506	
	MCKENZIE, S	GRN	206	0.22	0.0067	
	Group Total	GRN	7 016	7.60	0.2279	
C	TICKET VOTES	ALP	34 614	37.48	1.1244	
	CROSSIN, T *	ALP	(Elected 2)	2 996	3.24	0.0973
	CONNOP, W	ALP	594	0.64	0.0193	
	Group Total	ALP	38 204	41.37	1.2410	
D	TICKET VOTES	SAL	406	0.44	0.0132	
	HAYES, R	SAL	132	0.14	0.0043	
	NEWNAM, K	SAL	31	0.03	0.0010	
	Group Total	SAL	569	0.62	0.0185	
E	TICKET VOTES	CLP	38 997	42.23	1.2668	
	SCULLION, N *	CLP	(Elected 1)	2 510	2.72	0.0815
	GREGG, B	CLP	416	0.45	0.0135	
	Group Total	CLP	41 923	45.40	1.3618	
UG	WRIGHT, W		270	0.29	0.0088	
	Group Total		270	0.29	0.0088	
	Formal		92 350	96.88		
	Informal		2 973	3.12		
	Total		95 323	84.41		
	Quota		30 784			

Table 25: Senate: Candidate details continued

Australian Capital Territory			Enrolled 227 541		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	APA	658	0.31	0.0093
	JOLLEY, J	APA	435	0.21	0.0062
	DEEBANK, R	APA	54	0.03	0.0008
	Group Total	APA	1 147	0.54	0.0163
B	TICKET VOTES	LP	71 635	33.90	1.0170
	HUMPHRIES, G *	LP (Elected 2)	7 629	3.61	0.1083
	MORISON, I	LP	758	0.36	0.0108
	Group Total	LP	80 022	37.87	1.1361
C	TICKET VOTES	ALP	71 010	33.61	1.0081
	LUNDY, K *	ALP (Elected 1)	14 606	6.91	0.2074
	SMITH, D	ALP	1 239	0.59	0.0176
	Group Total	ALP	86 855	41.10	1.2331
D	TICKET VOTES	CDP	1 927	0.91	0.0274
	JANES, T	CDP	1 117	0.53	0.0159
	MILLER, J	CDP	250	0.12	0.0035
	Group Total	CDP	3 294	1.56	0.0468
E	TICKET VOTES	DEM	3 028	1.43	0.0430
	JACOBS, R	DEM	1 278	0.60	0.0181
	BOURNE, P	DEM	222	0.11	0.0032
	Group Total	DEM	4 528	2.14	0.0643
F	TICKET VOTES	GRN	18 953	8.97	0.2691
	TUCKER, K	GRN	15 235	7.21	0.2163
	MANDERSON, R	GRN	387	0.18	0.0055
	Group Total	GRN	34 575	16.36	0.4909
UG	EDWARDS, D	IND	885	0.42	0.0126
	Group Total		885	0.42	0.0126
	Formal		211 306	97.54	
	Informal		5 325	2.46	
	Total		216 631	95.21	
	Quota		70 436		

Table 26: Comparison of Senate and House of Representatives votes
Per cent

Electoral Division	ALP		LP/NP		DEM		GRN		PHON		Other	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
NEW SOUTH WALES												
Banks	44.6	41.6	42.1	42.3	0.9	1.6	4.7	4.7	3.1	2.0	4.5	7.8
Barton	49.7	45.5	39.4	39.4	2.2	1.7	7.0	5.7	1.7	1.3	0.0	6.4
Bennelong	28.4	31.5	49.9	46.7	1.3	3.4	16.4	10.6	0.0	0.8	4.1	7.1
Berowra	26.2	25.4	56.1	52.3	1.9	3.5	9.6	9.1	0.0	1.0	6.2	8.6
Blaxland	53.8	52.1	31.0	33.6	1.3	1.1	4.6	3.5	4.8	2.1	4.5	7.7
Bradfield	20.7	20.1	63.6	58.2	2.4	3.8	11.5	10.5	0.0	0.5	1.8	6.9
Calare	16.5	33.6	29.0	44.8	0.0	2.6	2.3	5.1	0.0	3.0	52.2	10.8
Charlton	45.9	44.5	35.3	35.3	1.9	2.3	8.9	6.1	3.1	2.5	4.7	9.3
Chifley	55.6	50.1	29.1	34.7	0.0	1.1	6.0	2.8	2.2	2.0	7.0	9.3
Cook	27.7	27.0	58.0	55.7	0.9	1.8	6.9	6.5	2.1	2.0	4.4	7.0
Cowper	32.0	32.1	50.2	45.0	1.9	2.3	9.3	8.2	4.0	3.2	2.6	9.1
Cunningham	39.6	41.8	28.8	32.1	0.9	2.6	20.1	13.0	0.0	1.6	10.5	9.0
Dobell	36.4	36.1	49.5	47.3	0.9	1.8	5.0	4.9	1.5	1.7	6.7	8.2
Eden-Monaro	38.7	34.7	48.5	46.0	0.9	2.1	7.4	8.5	1.8	2.0	2.7	6.7
Farrer	22.8	24.8	63.5	57.9	0.6	1.5	3.6	3.7	2.1	2.6	7.4	9.4
Fowler	62.8	60.4	26.0	27.1	0.0	1.0	7.3	2.7	0.0	1.4	3.9	7.4
Gilmore	31.0	31.8	54.6	47.8	0.0	1.8	7.8	8.0	2.2	2.0	4.4	8.6
Grayndler	51.2	45.9	24.3	24.1	2.1	3.5	21.1	20.3	0.0	0.9	1.3	5.2
Greenway	40.0	40.1	44.0	44.5	0.9	1.6	3.6	3.4	1.4	1.5	10.1	9.0
Gwydir	23.0	28.5	61.9	51.6	0.0	1.6	4.5	2.9	4.5	4.7	6.1	10.7
Hughes	31.3	31.2	55.3	51.0	1.5	1.8	6.8	5.8	0.0	1.5	5.2	8.6
Hume	28.2	29.8	57.6	51.9	0.9	1.7	6.5	5.8	0.0	2.3	6.7	8.5
Hunter	53.6	46.8	26.8	35.2	0.0	1.6	6.4	4.9	3.2	2.6	10.0	8.9
Kingsford Smith	49.6	43.6	36.1	37.9	1.0	2.3	7.4	9.1	1.1	1.3	4.8	5.8
Lindsay	37.1	33.4	48.1	48.7	0.8	1.6	3.5	4.1	1.9	1.9	8.6	10.4
Lowe	42.9	39.0	42.7	43.6	1.3	2.5	9.2	8.2	0.9	0.9	2.9	5.8
Lyne	26.8	29.7	56.3	50.6	1.7	1.8	4.8	4.9	3.7	3.5	6.8	9.5
Macarthur	33.1	36.1	54.5	48.5	0.8	1.5	4.5	3.8	1.7	1.8	5.4	8.3
Mackellar	19.8	22.1	57.3	55.3	1.4	3.0	10.5	10.2	0.0	1.0	11.0	8.3
Macquarie	27.8	26.8	53.3	47.9	1.2	2.5	10.9	11.5	0.0	1.6	6.9	9.6
Mitchell	20.8	23.1	64.4	60.8	1.7	2.1	6.2	5.5	1.2	1.0	5.7	7.4
New England	8.7	26.0	28.7	48.6	0.0	2.7	3.3	5.2	1.4	4.8	57.8	12.7
Newcastle	46.0	45.5	35.5	32.1	2.5	3.0	11.9	10.1	0.0	1.7	4.1	7.6
North Sydney	27.3	25.1	56.2	51.1	1.8	4.3	12.3	13.8	0.0	0.6	2.3	5.2
Page	33.1	32.7	48.5	42.4	0.0	2.5	10.8	9.6	0.0	2.9	7.6	9.9
Parkes	31.3	32.2	60.5	49.7	0.0	1.6	3.4	2.7	0.0	3.3	4.8	10.5
Parramatta	41.5	40.1	44.1	43.4	1.1	2.0	5.3	5.5	1.1	1.2	6.9	7.8
Paterson	36.1	35.6	52.0	48.2	0.7	1.5	4.2	4.6	1.8	2.5	5.3	7.5
Prospect	50.1	46.2	38.2	40.3	1.5	1.3	5.3	3.0	1.9	1.4	3.0	7.9
Reid	51.4	50.8	30.8	34.8	1.2	1.3	5.2	4.3	2.0	1.6	9.4	7.3
Richmond	35.6	34.6	45.8	41.1	1.2	2.2	12.4	12.3	0.0	2.5	5.1	7.4
Riverina	24.7	28.0	66.8	54.0	0.0	1.7	4.3	3.3	4.2	2.7	0.0	10.2
Robertson	34.8	33.7	53.6	48.4	0.0	1.8	7.9	6.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	7.7
Shortland	49.9	46.2	35.8	35.9	1.5	1.9	7.9	5.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	8.1
Sydney	44.7	38.3	28.5	29.2	2.1	4.7	21.6	22.9	0.0	0.6	3.2	4.3
Throsby	56.3	52.2	31.0	28.3	2.6	1.9	10.1	6.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	9.6
Warringah	25.6	24.5	54.5	53.0	0.0	3.4	11.8	12.2	1.5	0.8	6.5	6.1
Watson	56.6	53.2	31.5	32.4	1.3	1.6	6.8	5.0	1.6	1.1	2.2	6.6
Wentworth	26.3	26.0	41.8	50.8	0.9	3.6	11.2	15.0	0.0	0.7	19.8	4.0
Werriwa	52.6	48.7	35.1	37.1	1.2	1.3	3.1	2.9	2.4	1.9	5.5	8.1

Table 26: Comparison of Senate and House of Representatives votes continued
Per cent

Electoral Division	ALP		LP/NP		DEM		GRN		PHON		Other	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
VICTORIA												
Aston	31.2	30.5	58.5	53.6	1.2	2.1	4.9	5.4	0.0	0.5	4.2	8.0
Ballarat	45.0	37.7	44.6	44.3	0.0	1.4	6.7	8.4	0.0	0.7	3.7	7.5
Batman	55.5	49.6	25.9	23.5	1.5	2.1	13.9	15.3	0.0	0.4	3.1	9.0
Bendigo	43.5	37.7	45.4	43.2	0.0	1.5	6.9	8.0	0.0	1.1	4.1	8.5
Bruce	47.3	40.8	43.1	41.4	1.4	1.8	5.2	5.8	0.0	0.6	3.0	9.6
Calwell	50.0	48.5	37.2	34.9	1.5	1.6	5.3	4.7	0.0	0.7	6.1	9.6
Casey	29.7	27.3	56.3	52.6	1.3	1.9	7.9	8.1	0.0	0.7	4.9	9.3
Chisholm	44.0	36.8	43.6	42.7	2.0	2.6	7.3	10.5	0.0	0.4	3.0	7.0
Corangamite	36.7	32.2	52.1	49.0	0.0	1.4	7.5	9.2	0.0	0.7	3.7	7.6
Corio	46.7	42.3	40.3	39.9	0.0	1.5	5.9	6.6	0.0	0.7	7.1	9.0
Deakin	36.2	32.7	50.6	46.2	2.0	2.5	7.9	10.0	0.0	0.5	3.4	8.2
Dunkley	33.6	31.0	55.5	50.7	1.2	1.9	6.2	8.0	0.0	0.7	3.4	7.8
Flinders	30.9	29.4	58.2	52.8	0.9	1.5	6.3	8.3	0.0	0.9	3.8	7.1
Gellibrand	54.6	49.6	31.6	28.9	1.3	1.8	9.1	10.3	0.0	0.6	3.4	8.9
Gippsland	34.1	33.0	48.7	48.1	1.5	2.0	4.4	5.4	3.0	2.1	8.3	9.4
Goldstein	30.5	26.5	56.0	53.7	1.2	2.3	8.9	12.1	0.0	0.3	3.5	5.2
Gorton	59.4	52.3	32.4	30.8	0.0	1.2	5.1	4.3	0.0	0.5	3.1	10.9
Higgins	30.5	26.0	55.2	51.8	1.8	2.7	11.3	14.6	0.0	0.3	1.1	4.6
Holt	45.7	42.2	42.9	41.0	1.4	1.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	0.7	5.6	10.3
Hotham	51.2	44.5	39.0	38.5	1.2	1.9	5.4	7.0	0.0	0.4	3.2	7.7
Indi	26.2	25.4	62.6	55.4	0.0	1.5	6.4	6.8	0.0	1.6	4.7	9.3
Isaacs	44.3	40.4	43.3	41.4	1.0	1.7	7.3	7.1	0.6	0.6	3.4	8.8
Jagajaga	44.8	36.7	42.3	42.4	1.1	2.1	8.3	11.7	0.0	0.4	3.4	6.7
Kooyong	29.0	25.0	54.7	51.6	1.8	2.7	12.5	15.2	0.0	0.3	1.9	5.3
Lalor	53.2	45.5	37.4	37.6	1.4	1.9	4.1	4.7	0.0	0.8	3.7	9.6
La Trobe	33.8	30.8	51.2	48.5	1.5	2.1	9.4	10.2	0.0	0.7	4.1	7.7
McEwen	34.6	32.1	51.7	48.1	0.8	1.7	7.6	9.9	0.0	0.9	5.2	7.2
McMillan	37.9	32.8	51.8	50.2	0.8	1.6	4.5	6.2	1.4	1.3	3.7	8.0
Mallee	20.3	21.2	68.4	55.4	1.6	1.5	3.8	3.2	0.0	1.7	5.9	17.0
Maribyrnong	51.3	46.6	37.5	34.8	1.6	1.7	6.9	7.2	0.0	0.5	2.7	9.2
Melbourne	51.8	40.1	25.1	25.3	1.6	2.7	19.0	25.1	0.0	0.2	2.5	6.6
Melbourne Ports	39.3	31.0	42.9	42.7	1.3	2.5	14.1	18.2	0.0	0.3	2.4	5.3
Menzies	32.8	29.3	56.8	53.7	1.5	2.0	6.5	7.6	0.0	0.4	2.5	7.1
Murray	19.8	23.5	65.5	60.8	0.0	1.4	3.0	3.3	0.0	1.6	11.7	9.4
Scullin	59.0	53.4	30.9	30.1	0.0	1.3	5.0	4.5	0.0	0.5	5.0	10.2
Wannon	31.9	28.9	57.8	53.6	1.0	1.4	4.4	5.3	0.0	1.2	5.0	9.7
Wills	53.8	47.5	28.7	28.1	1.4	2.0	13.0	13.1	0.0	0.4	3.1	8.9

Table 26: Comparison of Senate and House of Representatives votes continued
Per cent

Electoral Division	ALP		LP/NP		DEM		GRN		PHON		Other	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
QUEENSLAND												
Blair	31.4	28.6	52.2	44.2	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.2	5.3	5.8	6.9	16.3
Bonner	42.8	36.4	44.1	42.4	1.4	2.7	4.9	5.5	1.8	1.5	4.9	11.5
Bowman	35.5	31.4	54.6	46.5	1.1	2.3	4.8	4.8	0.0	1.7	4.0	13.4
Brisbane	42.5	34.7	42.8	40.0	1.6	3.8	9.3	12.0	0.0	0.7	3.9	8.8
Capricornia	47.2	40.1	40.8	36.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.9	3.1	4.5	5.4	14.7
Dawson	31.3	32.8	48.2	40.6	0.8	1.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.8	13.3	17.0
Dickson	35.4	32.2	52.1	45.2	1.7	2.9	5.9	6.1	0.0	1.5	5.0	12.2
Fadden	28.0	26.4	59.6	55.4	1.6	1.5	4.2	3.7	2.0	1.8	4.6	11.2
Fairfax	27.2	26.6	52.3	47.3	2.5	2.7	10.1	9.4	3.1	3.0	4.8	11.1
Fisher	28.8	26.0	55.9	51.3	1.6	2.4	6.0	6.6	2.5	2.6	5.1	11.1
Forde	31.0	29.5	54.8	47.5	1.3	2.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.3	4.9	13.5
Griffith	48.7	37.4	37.3	38.4	1.3	3.4	9.0	11.5	0.0	0.8	3.6	8.6
Groom	24.0	22.4	60.4	51.5	1.1	1.7	4.0	4.1	0.0	3.9	10.6	16.4
Herbert	36.2	33.4	49.7	44.3	1.3	1.8	5.0	5.2	3.4	3.3	4.3	12.0
Hinkler	39.1	34.4	47.2	40.5	1.1	1.6	3.3	2.8	0.0	4.9	9.2	15.8
Kennedy	23.7	29.1	23.8	40.4	0.7	1.6	3.5	3.0	4.5	10.3	43.7	15.6
Leichhardt	31.3	31.9	53.3	41.7	1.3	1.9	6.5	6.5	0.0	3.9	7.6	14.1
Lilley	48.9	38.5	41.2	40.7	1.5	2.9	5.6	6.7	0.0	1.1	2.8	10.1
Longman	35.7	33.1	51.9	44.4	1.7	2.0	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.8	12.4
Maranoa	22.3	22.6	60.5	53.7	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.2	4.5	5.7	9.6	14.6
McPherson	30.1	27.1	59.0	53.5	1.1	1.6	5.2	5.5	1.8	1.8	2.8	10.5
Moncrieff	23.9	23.1	64.4	58.5	1.1	1.6	5.0	4.8	1.7	1.6	3.9	10.5
Moreton	39.1	35.6	49.1	44.1	1.7	2.7	5.3	6.6	1.1	1.1	3.7	9.9
Oxley	50.5	43.5	33.6	34.6	1.1	2.1	4.4	4.4	2.7	2.6	7.7	12.8
Petrie	37.2	33.7	52.7	46.3	1.8	2.6	4.6	4.3	0.0	1.3	3.7	11.7
Rankin	43.9	39.4	38.2	38.3	0.8	1.7	3.1	3.6	2.0	2.2	11.9	14.8
Ryan	29.4	25.4	54.8	50.2	2.4	4.1	9.8	11.1	0.0	0.7	3.6	8.5
Wide Bay	25.7	28.4	47.1	43.7	1.1	1.7	4.4	3.7	4.9	6.8	16.7	15.7
SOUTH AUSTRALIA												
Adelaide	41.9	37.0	45.3	43.5	1.6	2.5	8.0	11.0	0.0	0.6	3.2	5.3
Barker	21.5	25.1	63.8	60.3	1.5	1.8	4.1	4.1	1.7	1.8	7.5	6.9
Boothby	35.8	32.4	50.6	48.0	2.0	3.0	7.1	9.3	0.7	0.7	3.7	6.6
Grey	30.3	32.1	56.5	53.7	2.3	1.7	3.3	3.8	2.2	2.1	5.4	6.6
Hindmarsh	42.3	38.7	45.9	46.7	1.6	2.2	5.1	6.7	0.6	0.7	4.6	5.0
Kingston	42.3	39.3	43.6	44.1	2.2	2.7	5.3	6.2	1.0	1.0	5.6	6.8
Makin	43.0	37.9	44.7	47.0	1.7	2.5	3.8	4.4	0.8	1.0	5.9	7.1
Mayo	16.5	25.4	53.6	52.7	1.8	3.1	7.6	10.2	0.9	1.1	19.5	7.5
Port Adelaide	54.5	50.6	31.9	34.4	2.0	2.0	5.4	5.5	1.4	1.2	4.8	6.3
Sturt	34.5	32.8	51.7	49.7	2.3	2.8	6.1	7.3	0.7	0.6	4.8	6.7
Wakefield	42.4	39.6	43.8	45.7	1.7	2.0	4.2	4.3	2.6	1.7	5.4	6.7

Table 26: Comparison of Senate and House of Representatives votes continued
Per cent

Electoral Division	ALP		LP/NP		DEM		GRN		PHON		Other	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
WESTERN AUSTRALIA												
Brand	47.1	41.6	39.9	43.5	0.8	1.4	4.8	5.6	2.8	3.1	4.6	4.7
Canning	32.9	31.1	52.7	53.2	1.2	1.5	5.0	5.9	2.7	3.0	5.5	5.2
Cowan	43.9	37.0	44.4	49.4	1.3	1.7	5.6	5.1	2.0	2.0	2.8	4.7
Curtin	23.7	22.6	59.6	56.5	2.2	3.2	11.5	13.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.7
Forrest	27.9	27.8	53.4	53.8	1.7	1.5	8.4	8.7	3.4	3.1	5.1	5.1
Fremantle	44.6	39.8	35.9	39.8	1.7	2.0	11.8	12.3	2.3	2.0	3.7	4.1
Hasluck	38.3	35.4	45.4	47.0	1.7	1.9	6.9	7.2	3.4	3.1	4.4	5.5
Kalgoorlie	31.9	34.6	45.5	49.9	0.8	1.5	6.3	6.0	2.3	3.3	13.2	4.8
Moore	31.4	29.2	55.3	55.1	1.7	2.3	7.1	7.7	2.0	1.8	2.4	4.0
O'Connor	18.6	20.7	62.7	61.6	0.7	1.1	6.7	6.3	4.4	4.3	7.0	5.9
Pearce	28.1	28.3	53.7	53.2	1.5	1.8	7.9	8.0	3.7	3.5	5.1	5.2
Perth	45.6	40.1	36.9	40.3	1.8	2.7	9.6	10.4	2.0	1.7	4.1	4.8
Stirling	38.9	35.7	47.3	48.3	1.5	2.2	7.2	8.0	1.5	1.5	3.7	4.4
Swan	39.9	35.7	44.1	46.4	1.6	2.7	8.3	8.6	1.8	1.9	4.2	4.6
Tangney	28.5	28.4	53.7	54.5	1.9	2.6	7.8	8.1	2.5	1.5	5.6	4.9
TASMANIA												
Bass	39.2	31.7	49.1	50.0	0.0	0.8	8.1	11.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.8
Braddon	43.1	32.7	47.4	51.7	0.0	0.6	5.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	7.1
Denison	49.5	36.9	32.6	36.7	0.0	1.1	14.6	19.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.9
Franklin	46.4	33.4	38.7	43.9	0.0	0.9	11.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	6.3
Lyons	44.6	32.9	42.3	48.6	0.0	0.8	9.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	6.0
NORTHERN TERRITORY												
Lingiari	50.7	44.9	38.4	41.0	2.9	5.9	5.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.9
Solomon	38.5	38.2	48.8	49.3	1.9	3.6	6.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.9
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY												
Canberra	49.9	41.1	37.0	40.0	2.2	1.9	10.2	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.5
Fraser	50.6	41.1	33.6	35.9	2.6	2.3	11.3	18.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.5

Appendix 1: Electoral division classification

Electoral Division	Region	Socio-Economic Status (b)	Party Status (a)	
			2001 Election	2004 Election
NEW SOUTH WALES				
Banks	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Barton	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Bennelong	Inner Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe LP	Marginal LP
Berowra	Outer Metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Blaxland	Inner Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Bradfield	Inner Metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Calare	Rural	Lower Middle	Safe IND	Safe IND
Charlton	Provincial	Lower Middle	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Chifley	Outer Metropolitan	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Cook	Inner Metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Cowper	Rural	Low	Marginal NP	Fairly Safe NP
Cunningham	Provincial	Upper Middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Dobell	Provincial	Lower Middle	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Eden-Monaro	Rural	Lower Middle	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Farrer	Rural	Lower Middle	Safe LP	Safe LP
Fowler	Outer Metropolitan	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Gilmore	Rural	Lower Middle	Safe LP	Safe LP
Grayndler	Inner Metropolitan	High	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Greenway	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Gwydir	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Safe NP
Hughes	Outer Metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Hume	Rural	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Hunter	Rural	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Kingsford Smith	Inner Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Lindsay	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Lowe	Inner Metropolitan	High	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Lyne	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Safe NP
Macarthur	Rural	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Mackellar	Outer Metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Macquarie	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Mitchell	Outer Metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
New England	Rural	Low	Fairly Safe IND	Safe IND
Newcastle	Provincial	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
North Sydney	Inner Metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Page	Rural	Low	Marginal NP	Marginal NP
Parkes	Rural	Low	Fairly Safe NP	Safe NP
Parramatta	Inner Metropolitan	High	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Paterson	Rural	Low	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Prospect	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Reid	Inner Metropolitan	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Richmond	Rural	Low	Marginal NP	Marginal ALP
Riverina	Rural	Lower Middle	Safe NP	Safe NP
Robertson	Provincial	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Shortland	Provincial	Low	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Sydney	Inner Metropolitan	High	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Throsby	Provincial	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Warringah	Inner Metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Watson	Inner Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Wentworth	Inner Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe LP	Marginal LP
Werriwa	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP

Appendix 1: Electoral division classification continued

Electoral Division	Region	Socio-Economic Status (b)	Party Status (a)	
			2001 Election	2004 Election
VICTORIA				
Aston	Outer Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Ballarat	Provincial	Lower Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Batman	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Bendigo	Provincial	Lower Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Bruce	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Calwell	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Casey	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Chisholm	Inner Metropolitan	High	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Corangamite	Provincial	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Corio	Provincial	Low	Fairly Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Deakin	Outer Metropolitan	High	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Dunkley	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Flinders	Rural	Lower Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Gellibrand	Inner Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Gippsland	Rural	Low	Marginal NP	Fairly Safe NP
Goldstein	Inner Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Gorton	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Higgins	Inner Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Holt	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Fairly Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Hotham	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Indi	Rural	Lower Middle	Safe LP	Safe LP
Isaacs	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Jagajaga	Outer Metropolitan	High	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Kooyong	Inner Metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Lalor	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
La Trobe	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
McEwen	Rural	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
McMillan	Rural	Low	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Mallee	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Safe NP
Maribyrnong	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Melbourne	Inner Metropolitan	High	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Melbourne Ports	Inner Metropolitan	High	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Menzies	Outer Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Murray	Rural	Low	Safe LP	Safe LP
Scullin	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Wannon	Rural	Lower Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Wills	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP

Appendix 1: Electoral division classification continued

Electoral Division	Region	Socio-Economic Status (b)	Party Status (a)	
			2001 Election	2004 Election
QUEENSLAND				
Blair	Rural	Low	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Bonner	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Bowman	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Brisbane	Inner Metropolitan	High	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Capricornia	Provincial	Lower Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Dawson	Rural	Low	Fairly Safe NP	Safe NP
Dickson	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Fadden	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Safe LP	Safe LP
Fairfax	Rural	Lower Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Fisher	Rural	Lower Middle	Safe LP	Safe LP
Forde	Rural	Low	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Griffith	Outer Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Groom	Provincial	Lower Middle	Safe LP	Safe LP
Herbert	Provincial	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Hinkler	Rural	Low	Marginal NP	Marginal NP
Kennedy	Rural	Low	Safe IND	Safe IND
Leichhardt	Rural	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Lilley	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Longman	Rural	Low	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Maranoa	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Safe NP
McPherson	Provincial	Lower Middle	Safe LP	Safe LP
Moncrieff	Provincial	Upper Middle	Safe LP	Safe LP
Moreton	Inner Metropolitan	High	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Oxley	Outer Metropolitan	Low	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Petrie	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Rankin	Outer Metropolitan	Low	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Ryan	Outer Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Wide Bay	Rural	Low	Fairly Safe NP	Safe NP
SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
Adelaide	Inner Metropolitan	High	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Barker	Rural	Low	Safe LP	Safe LP
Boothby	Outer Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe LP	Marginal LP
Grey	Rural	Low	Safe LP	Safe LP
Hindmarsh	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Kingston	Outer Metropolitan	Low	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Makin	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Mayo	Rural	Upper Middle	Safe LP	Safe LP
Port Adelaide	Inner Metropolitan	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Sturt	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Wakefield	Rural	Low	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP

Appendix 1: Electoral division classification continued

Electoral Division	Region	Socio-Economic Status (b)	Party Status (a)	
			2001 Election	2004 Election
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Brand	Provincial	Low	Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Canning	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Cowan	Outer Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Curtin	Inner Metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Forrest	Rural	Lower Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Fremantle	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Hasluck	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Kalgoorlie	Rural	Upper Middle	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Moore	Outer Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
O'Connor	Rural	Low	Safe LP	Safe LP
Pearce	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Perth	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Stirling	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Swan	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Tangney	Inner Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
TASMANIA				
Bass	Provincial	Low	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Braddon	Rural	Low	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Denison	Inner Metropolitan	Upper Middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Franklin	Outer Metropolitan	Lower Middle	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Lyons	Rural	Low	Fairly Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
NORTHERN TERRITORY				
Lingiari	Rural	Lower Middle	Marginal ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Solomon	Inner Metropolitan	High	Marginal CLP	Marginal CLP
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY				
Canberra	Inner Metropolitan	High	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Fraser	Inner Metropolitan	High	Safe ALP	Safe ALP

(a) Notional Party Status after election shown, 2001 status adjusted for the effects of the 2002 and 2003 redistributions.

(b) For an explanation of the Socio-Economic Status Classification see: Gerard Newman and Andrew Kopras, 'Socio-economic indexes for electoral divisions: 2001 Census (2003 boundaries)', *Current Issues Brief*, no. 1, Department of Parliamentary Services, Canberra, 2004–05.

Appendix 2a House of Representatives elections 1949–2004

Election	ALP	LP	NP	CLP	DLP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others	Total
Percentage of Vote										
1949	46.0	39.3	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	100.0
1951	47.7	40.5	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	100.0
1954	50.1	38.5	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	100.0
1955	44.7	39.7	7.9	..	5.1	..	..	..	2.6	100.0
1958	42.9	37.1	9.3	..	9.4	..	..	..	1.3	100.0
1961	48.0	33.5	8.5	..	8.7	..	..	..	1.4	100.0
1963	45.5	37.1	8.9	..	7.4	..	..	..	1.0	100.0
1966	40.0	40.1	9.8	..	7.3	..	..	..	2.7	100.0
1969	47.0	34.8	8.6	..	6.0	..	..	..	3.7	100.0
1972	49.6	32.0	9.4	..	5.2	..	..	..	3.7	100.0
1974	49.3	34.9	10.8	..	1.4	..	..	..	3.5	100.0
1975	42.8	41.8	11.0	0.2	1.3	..	..	..	2.8	100.0
1977	39.6	38.1	9.8	0.2	1.4	9.4	..	..	1.4	100.0
1980	45.1	37.4	8.6	0.2	0.3	6.6	..	..	1.7	100.0
1983	49.5	34.4	9.0	0.2	0.2	5.0	..	..	1.7	100.0
1984	47.5	34.1	10.6	0.3	0.6	5.4	..	..	1.4	100.0
1987	45.8	34.3	11.5	0.2	..	6.0	..	..	2.0	100.0
1990	39.4	34.8	8.4	0.3	..	11.3	1.4	..	4.4	100.0
1993	44.9	36.8	7.2	0.3	..	3.8	1.9	..	5.2	100.0
1996	38.8	38.7	8.2	0.4	..	6.8	2.9	..	4.3	100.0
1998	40.1	33.9	5.3	0.3	..	5.1	2.6	8.4	4.2	100.0
2001	37.8	37.1	5.6	0.3	..	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.4	100.0
2004	37.6	40.5	5.9	0.3	..	1.2	7.2	1.2	6.0	100.0
Seats Won										
1949	48	55	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	123
1951	54	52	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
1954	59	47	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
1955	49	57	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
1958	47	58	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
1961	62	45	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
1963	52	52	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
1966	41	61	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	124
1969	59	46	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
1972	67	38	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
1974	66	40	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
1975	36	68	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	127
1977	38	67	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	124
1980	51	54	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	125
1983	75	33	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
1984	82	44	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	148
1987	86	43	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
1990	78	55	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	148
1993	80	49	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	147
1996	49	75	18	1	..	..	..	..	5	148
1998	67	64	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	148
2001	65	68	13	1	..	..	..	..	3	150
2004	60	74	12	1	..	..	..	..	3	150

Appendix 2b Senate elections 1949–2004

Election	ALP	LP/NP	NP	CLP	DLP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others	Total
Percentage of Vote										
1949	44.9		50.4		..	..	..	..	4.7	100.0
1951	45.9		49.7		..	..	..	..	4.4	100.0
1953	50.6		44.4		..	..	..	..	5.0	100.0
1955	40.6		48.8		6.1	..	..	..	4.6	100.0
1958	42.8		45.2		8.4	..	..	..	3.6	100.0
1961	44.7		42.1		9.8	..	..	..	3.4	100.0
1964	44.7		45.7		8.4	..	..	..	1.3	100.0
1967	45.0		42.8		9.8	..	..	..	2.4	100.0
1970	42.2		38.2		11.1	..	..	..	8.5	100.0
1974	47.3		43.9		3.6	..	..	..	5.3	100.0
1975	40.9		51.7		2.7	..	..	..	4.7	100.0
1977	36.8		45.6		1.7	11.1	..	..	4.9	100.0
1980	42.3		43.5		0.4	9.3	..	..	4.6	100.0
1983	45.5		39.8		0.6	9.6	..	..	4.5	100.0
1984	42.2		39.5		0.4	7.6	..	..	10.3	100.0
1987	42.8		42.0		0.5	8.5	0.4	..	5.7	100.0
1990	38.4		41.9		0.1	12.6	2.8	..	4.1	100.0
1993	43.5		43.0		0.4	5.3	2.9	..	4.8	100.0
1996	36.2		44.0		0.3	10.8	3.2	..	5.6	100.0
1998	37.3		37.7		0.3	8.5	2.7	9.0	4.6	100.0
2001	34.3		41.8		0.6	7.2	4.9	5.5	5.5	100.0
2004	35.0		45.1		0.5	2.1	7.7	1.7	7.9	100.0
Senators Elected										
1949	19	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
1951(a)	28	26	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
1953(b)	17	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
1955	12	13	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	30
1958(b)	15	13	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	32
1961(b)	14	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	31
1964	14	11	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	30
1967	13	10	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	30
1970(b)	14	11	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	32
1974(a)	29	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	60
1975(a)	27	27	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	64
1977	14	16	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	34
1980	15	12	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	34
1983(a)	30	23	4	1	..	5	..	..	1	64
1984	20	16	3	1	..	5	..	..	1	46
1987(a)	32	27	6	1	..	7	..	..	3	76
1990	15	16	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	40
1993	17	15	3	1	..	2	1	..	1	40
1996	14	17	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	40
1998	17	15	1	1	..	4	..	1	1	40
2001	14	17	2	1	..	4	2	..	..	40
2004	16	17	3	1	..	..	2	..	1	40

(a) Election for full Senate following double dissolution.

(b) Casual vacancy to be filled.

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