

MALCOLM MACKERRAS AO

Visiting Fellow in Political Science

Mr Mackerras was born in Sydney in August 1939, completing a BEc at the University of Sydney in 1962. He joined the Department of Government at RMC Duntroon in February 1974 and, until his retirement in February 2004, he taught both Australian and US politics at Duntroon and later at the Australian Defence Force Academy. He is well known for his interest in Australian elections, and has written and contributed extensively to various media on most federal, state and territory elections. He was promoted to Associate Professor at the School of Politics, with effect from January 1999, until he retired in February 2004. Therefore, his service as an academic employed by the University of New South Wales spanned thirty years, from February 1974 to February 2004.

On Australia Day in January 2006 Mackerras was a recipient of Australia's second-highest honour when he was appointed an Officer in the General Division of the order of Australia (AO). The citation for the honour reads: "For service to the community by raising public awareness of and encouraging debate about the political process in Australia and other western democracies, and through commitment to reform and improvement of the electoral system, and to education".

Research Interests

American, Australian, Irish and New Zealand elections; American politics and electoral systems.

The Mackerras Pendulum

Malcolm Mackerras is well known for "The Mackerras Pendulum" which applies to all Australian lower houses with single-member electorates. These pendulums are usually published again in *The Australian* newspaper shortly before polling day. If you write to Mr Mackerras (as many people have done) he can send you (by "snail mail") his newest pendulums for the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory. These pendulums are typically the result of the most recent general election, reduced to a single diagram. In some cases, however, they are the result of the most recent general election adjusted for any redistribution of electoral boundaries which may have occurred subsequently. The Mackerras Pendulum applicable to the general election in New South Wales fixed for 26 March 2011 was published in *The Weekend Australian* in the "Inquirer" section (page 6) under the heading "Liberals set to win majority in their own right", 29-30 January 2011. The equivalent for Victoria (for the election fixed for 27 November 2010) was

published in *The Weekend Australian* in the “Inquirer” section (page 8) under the heading “Five seats hold the key to state election result”, 6-7 November 2010. The post-election New South Wales and Victorian pendulums are available from him by “snail mail”.

The Mackerras Pendulum for each of Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory in each case is simply a statement of the most recent general election result. In the case of Queensland it was published in *The Weekend Australian* in the “Inquirer” section (page 6) under the heading “On past performance, the only way is out”, 9-10 January 2010. In the case of Western Australia it was published in *The Weekend Australian* in the “Inquirer” section (page 6) under the heading “Loss to Greens caps off Labor’s bad year”, 16-17 January 2010. In the case of South Australia it was published in *The Weekend Australian* in the “Inquirer” section (page 6) under the heading “Swing skewed by personal votes”, 10-11 July 2010. In the case of the Northern Territory it was published in *The Weekend Australian* in the “Inquirer” section (page 29) under the heading “Territory’s pendulous swing away from the ALP”, 23-24 August 2008. Post-redistribution pendulums for Western Australia and the Northern Territory are available from him by “snail mail”.

Pendulum for the 2013 Federal General Election for the House of Representatives

Very soon after the August 2010 federal election was finalised Mr Mackerras published (in *The Australian* newspaper) his initial pendulum for the 2013 federal election for the House of Representatives. The exact reference is page 6 of *The Weekend Australian* in the “Inquirer” section under the heading “Governed by a bare margin for error”, 16-17 October 2010. If you write to Mr Mackerras he can send you (by “snail mail”) a photocopy of the way it was set out in the paper. However, for the purpose of this website he is not using the artwork which can be seen only in *The Australian*. The reason is that a redistribution of electoral boundaries has occurred in Victoria and it was implemented in December 2010. Then there was a redistribution of South Australian boundaries and it was implemented in October 2011.

Table 2 shows the distribution of seats as determined by the August 2010 election. It chances that the Victorian and South Australian redistributions did not alter any seat notionally. Consequently Table 2 still applies, notwithstanding that the pendulum uses new boundary figures for Victoria and South Australia. In those redistributions the seat most altered was McEwen in Victoria. With a pre-redistribution enrolment of 110,741 electors it saw only 56,619 retained in the new McEwen. The other 54,122 electors were removed to Casey, Scullin, Indi,

Bendigo and Jagajaga. The addition of 33,384 electors from Calwell brings the new McEwen up to 90,003. As can be seen from Table 3 the new McEwen (highly marginal for the Liberal Party's Fran Bailey on 2007 figures) is now fairly safe for Labor. It needs a swing of 9.3 per cent for the Liberals to re-gain McEwen.

In South Australia the seat most affected is Wakefield which becomes slightly more rural by now including part of the Barossa. Wakefield gains 2,396 electors from Barker and 1,878 from Mayo but loses a net 6,466 electors to Port Adelaide, giving Wakefield 98,555 electors. The Liberal Party now needs a swing of 10.3 per cent to take Wakefield from Labor compared with an even 12 per cent on the boundaries which applied at the 2010 general election.

On 30 September 2011 the Electoral Commissioner, Ed Killesteyn, determined that the number of members for each jurisdiction would be the same at the next election (whether held in 2012 or 2013) as it was in 2010. Consequently there will be no boundary changes in the states of New South Wales (48 seats), Queensland (30 seats), Western Australia (15 seats) or Tasmania (five seats). Likewise each territory retains its two seats unchanged.

It should be mentioned that the Mackerras Pendulum is done on a Labor/Coalition scale. In the case of New England the swing figure shown is that needed by The Nationals to take the seat from Tony Windsor. In Lyne the swing figure is that needed by The Nationals to take the seat from Rob Oakeshott. In Denison Labor needs a swing of 1.2 per cent to take the seat from Andrew Wilkie. In Melbourne Labor needs a swing of 5.9 per cent to take the seat from Adam Bandt. In O'Connor the Liberal Party needs a swing of 3.6 per cent to take the seat from Tony Crook. In Kennedy the Liberal National Party needs a swing of 18.3 per cent to take the seat from Bob Katter.

Table 1: Aggregate Two-Party Preferred Percentages, 1949–2010

Election	% Labor	% Lib-CP-Nat	% Swing
1949	49.0	51.0	5.1 to Lib-CP
1951	49.3	50.7	0.3 to Labor
1954	50.7	49.3	1.4 to Labor
1955	45.7	54.3	5.0 to Lib-CP
1958	45.9	54.1	0.2 to Labor
1961	50.5	49.5	4.6 to Labor
1963	47.4	52.6	3.1 to Lib-CP
1966	43.1	56.9	4.3 to Lib-CP
1969	50.2	49.8	7.1 to Labor
1972	52.7	47.3	2.5 to Labor
1974	51.7	48.3	1.0 to Lib-CP
1975	44.3	55.7	7.4 to Lib-CP
1977	45.4	54.6	1.1 to Labor
1980	49.6	50.4	4.2 to Labor
1983	53.2	46.8	3.6 to Labor
1984	51.8	48.2	1.4 to Lib-Nat
1987	50.8	49.2	1.0 to Lib-Nat
1990	49.9	50.1	0.9 to Lib-Nat
1993	51.4	48.6	1.5 to Labor
1996	46.4	53.6	5.0 to Lib-Nat
1998	51.0	49.0	4.6 to Labor
2001	49.1	50.9	1.9 to Lib-Nat
2004	47.3	52.7	1.8 to Lib-Nat
2007	52.7	47.3	5.4 to Labor
2010	50.1	49.9	2.6 to Lib-Nat

**Table 2: House of Representatives: Seats won, 21 August 2010
General Election**

	Labor	Liberal	National	Independent	Greens	Total
New South Wales	26	16	4	2	–	48
Victoria	22	12	2	–	1	37
Queensland	8	16	5	1	–	30
Western Australia	3	11	1	–	–	15
South Australia	6	5	–	–	–	11
Tasmania	4	–	–	1	–	5
Australian Capital Territory	2	–	–	–	–	2
Northern Territory	1	1	–	–	–	2
Total	72	61	12	4	1	150

Table 3 sets out the seats of Table 2 in the form of a pendulum table for the Labor side.

Table 3: The Up-to-date “Mackerras Pendulum” (Labor Side)

Labor Seats (Including Ind/Greens)	
Labor	72
Independents	3
Greens	1
Total	76
Majority	2

Lib/Nat/Ind Majority

150	Batman (Vic)	24.8
148	Gellibrand (Vic)	24.1
146	Melbourne (Greens, Vic)	23.4
144	Wills (Vic)	23.3
142	Gorton (Vic)	23.2
140	Lalor (Vic)	22.2
138	Port Adelaide (SA)	21.7
136	New England (Ind, NSW)	21.6
134	Grayndler (NSW)	20.7
132	Scullin (Vic)	20.6
130	Calwell (Vic)	19.8
128	Maribyrnong (Vic)	17.5
126	Sydney (NSW)	17.1
124	Denison (Ind, Tas)	15.9
122	Kingston (SA)	14.8
120	Fraser (ACT)	14.3
118	Hotham (Vic)	14.1
116	Holt (Vic)	14.0
114	Corio (Vic)	13.5
112	Cunningham (NSW)	13.2
110	Shortland (NSW)	12.9
108	Lyne (Ind, NSW)	12.8
106	Charlton (NSW)	12.7
104	Newcastle (NSW)	12.5
102	Hunter (NSW)	12.5
100	Chifley (NSW)	12.4
98	Lyons(Tas)	12.3
96	Blaxland (NSW)	12.3
94	Throsby (NSW)	12.2
92	Makin (SA)	11.9
90	Ballarat (Vic)	11.8
88	Jagajaga (Vic)	11.6
86	Franklin (Tas)	10.9
84	Isaacs (Vic)	10.4
82	Wakefield (SA)	10.3
80	McEwen (Vic)	9.3
78	Canberra (ACT)	9.2
76	Watson (NSW)	9.2
74	Bendigo (Vic)	9.1
72	Fowler (NSW)	8.8
70	Griffith (Qld)	8.5
68	McMahon (NSW)	7.9
66	Bruce (Vic)	7.8
64	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	7.6
62	Braddon (Tas)	7.5
60	Adelaide (SA)	7.4

	58	Richmond (NSW)	7.0
	56	Barton (NSW)	6.9
	54	Werriwa (NSW)	6.8
	52	Bass (Tas)	6.7
	50	Hindmarsh (SA)	6.1
	48	Perth (WA)	5.9
	46	Oxley (Qld)	5.8
	44	Fremantle (WA)	5.7
	42	Chisholm (Vic)	5.7
	40	Rankin (Qld)	5.5
	38	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	5.2
	36	Dobell (NSW)	5.1
	34	Parramatta (NSW)	4.4
	32	Blair (Qld)	4.3
	30	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	4.3
	28	Page (NSW)	4.2
	26	Lingiari (NT)	3.8
	24	Capricornia (Qld)	3.7
	22	Brand (WA)	3.4
	20	Lilley (Qld)	3.2
	18	Reid (NSW)	2.7
	16	Petrie (Qld)	2.6
	14	La Trobe (Vic)	1.7
	12	Banks (NSW)	1.5
	10	Moreton (Qld)	1.2
	8	Lindsay (NSW)	1.2
	6	Robertson (NSW)	1.1
	4	Greenway (NSW)	0.9
	2	Deakin (Vic)	0.6
	→		
	0		
Lib/Nat/Ind Majority			
Labor Majority	2	Corangamite (Vic)	0.3

Note that “Labor Majority” above is short for “Labor/Independent/Greens Majority”. Table 4 below sets out the seats of Table 2 in the form of a pendulum for the Coalition side. Note that the even-numbered markings on the left-hand side read as “Labor/Independent/Greens Majority”. Note also that in Kennedy the swing required is that needed by Labor to take the seat from the notional Liberal National Party member.

Table 4: The Up-to-date “Mackerras Pendulum” (Coalition Side)

Opposition Seats

Liberal	61
National	12
Independent	1
Total	74

Table 4

150	Mallee (Nat, Vic)	23.3
148	O’Connor (Nat, WA)	23.1
146	Maranoa (Nat, Qld)	22.9
144	Murray (Lib, Vic)	19.6
142	Parkes (Nat, NSW)	18.9
140	Groom (Lib, Qld)	18.6
138	Bradfield (Lib, NSW)	18.2
136	Riverina (Nat, NSW)	18.2
134	Moncrieff (Lib, Qld)	17.5
132	Mitchell (Lib, NSW)	17.2
130	Berowra (Lib, NSW)	16.3
128	Curtin (Lib, WA)	16.2
126	Mackellar (Lib, NSW)	15.8
124	Wide Bay (Nat, Qld)	15.7
122	Wentworth (Lib, NSW)	14.9
120	Farrer (Lib, NSW)	14.6
118	Fadden (Lib, Qld)	14.2
116	North Sydney (Lib, NSW)	14.1
114	Durack (Lib, WA)	13.7
112	Warringah (Lib, NSW)	13.1
110	Barker (Lib, SA)	12.9
108	Cook (Lib, NSW)	12.7
106	Tangney (Lib, WA)	12.4
104	Kennedy (Ind, Qld)	12.0
102	Gippsland (Nat, Vic)	11.5
100	Moore (Lib, WA)	11.2
98	Grey (Lib, SA)	11.2
96	Calare (Nat, NSW)	10.8
94	Hinkler (Nat, Qld)	10.4
92	Bowman (Lib, Qld)	10.4
90	McPherson (Lib, Qld)	10.3
88	Wright (Lib, Qld)	10.2

86	Indi (Lib, Vic)	9.4
84	Cowper (Nat, NSW)	9.3
82	Flinders (Lib, Vic)	9.2
80	Pearce (Lib, WA)	8.9
78	Forrest (Lib, WA)	8.8
76	Hume (Lib, NSW)	8.8
74	Menzies (Lib, Vic)	8.7
72	Mayo (Lib, SA)	7.7
70	Kooyong (Lib, Vic)	7.6
68	Ryan (Lib, Qld)	7.2
66	Fairfax (Lib, Qld)	7.0
64	Cowan (Lib, WA)	6.3
62	Goldstein (Lib, Vic)	6.1
60	Wannon (Lib, Vic)	5.7
58	Stirling (Lib, WA)	5.6
56	Higgins (Lib, Vic)	5.5
54	Paterson (Lib, NSW)	5.4
52	Gilmore (Lib, NSW)	5.4
50	Hughes (Lib, NSW)	5.2
48	Dickson (Lib, Qld)	5.1
46	Leichhardt (Lib, Qld)	4.6
44	McMillan (Lib, Vic)	4.3
42	Fisher (Lib, Qld)	4.2
40	Sturt (Lib, SA)	3.8
38	Flynn (Nat, Qld)	3.6
36	Bennelong (Lib, NSW)	3.2
34	Macarthur (Lib, NSW)	3.1
32	Bonner (Lib, Qld)	2.9
30	Swan (Lib, WA)	2.6
28	Dawson (Nat, Qld)	2.5
26	Canning (Lib, WA)	2.2
24	Herbert (Lib, Qld)	2.2
22	Longman (Lib, Qld)	2.0
20	Casey (Lib, Vic)	1.9
18	Solomon (Lib, NT)	1.8
16	Forde (Lib, Qld)	1.7
14	Macquarie (Lib, NSW)	1.3
12	Brisbane (Lib, Qld)	1.2
10	Dunkley (Lib, Vic)	1.1
8	Aston (Lib, Vic)	0.7
6	Hasluck (Lib, WA)	0.6
4	Boothby (Lib, SA)	0.3

Explanation for Tables 3, 4 and 5

The “Mackerras Pendulum” (and, therefore, Tables 3 and 4) is based on Table 5 which sets out the two-party preferred votes as recorded at the August 2010 general election. It will be noticed that the percentage statistics of Table 5 have been reduced to one decimal place. There is a simple explanation for this. Mackerras has been drawing up electoral statistics for fifty years and he has always reduced them to one decimal place. Should any reader want two decimal places he or she is advised to go to the website of the Australian Electoral Commission. The address of the AEC website is www.aec.gov.au.

Table 5: Two-Party Preferred Votes and Swings in each Division, 2010

Division	Votes Preferring Labor		Votes Preferring Lib-Nat		% Swing to Lib-Nat
	Votes	%	Votes	%	
<i>New South Wales</i>					
Banks	43,150	51.4	40,719	48.6	8.9
Barton	44,742	56.9	33,941	43.1	8.1
Bennelong	40,166	46.9	45,518	53.1	4.5
Berowra	28,972	33.8	56,752	66.2	6.2
Blaxland	45,948	62.2	27,882	37.8	4.4
Bradfield	27,719	31.8	59,397	68.2	4.3
Calare (n)	35,033	39.3	54,209	60.7	7.3
Charlton	52,064	62.7	31,016	37.3	0.2
Chifley	50,103	62.3	30,268	37.7	7.3
Cook	33,450	37.3	56,138	62.7	6.3
Cowper (n)	34,691	40.7	50,477	59.3	8.0
Cunningham	56,234	63.2	32,780	36.8	3.7
Dobell	45,551	55.1	37,163	44.9	-1.1
Eden-Monaro	46,300	54.2	39,063	45.8	-1.9
Farrer	29,434	35.5	53,513	64.5	3.3
Fowler	45,178	58.8	31,704	41.2	13.8
Gilmore	38,649	44.7	47,850	55.3	5.7
Grayndler	58,789	70.6	24,450	29.4	4.2
Greenway	40,355	50.9	38,953	49.1	4.8
Hughes	38,688	44.8	47,619	55.2	4.6
Hume	36,337	41.3	51,679	58.7	3.4
Hunter (n)	50,803	62.5	30,511	37.5	3.2
Kingsford Smith	45,249	55.2	36,780	44.8	8.1
Lindsay	42,546	51.1	40,681	48.9	5.2
Lyne (n)	31,902	37.6	53,065	62.4	3.6
Macarthur	36,741	47.0	41,462	53.0	3.5
Mackellar	29,855	34.3	57,245	65.7	3.3
Macquarie	42,604	48.7	44,801	51.3	1.5
McMahon	46,170	57.8	33,690	42.2	6.0
Mitchell	27,500	32.8	56,229	67.2	7.5
Newcastle	51,220	62.5	30,744	37.5	3.4
New England (n)	30,265	33.2	60,907	66.8	2.0
North Sydney	30,808	35.9	54,901	64.1	8.5
Page (n)	46,273	54.2	39,111	45.8	-1.8
Parkes (n)	27,946	31.1	61,789	68.9	5.2
Parramatta	42,583	54.4	35,734	45.6	5.5
Paterson	36,804	44.7	45,582	55.3	4.7
Reid	41,949	52.7	37,679	47.3	8.2
Richmond (n)	46,071	57.0	34,764	43.0	1.9
Riverina (n)	28,009	31.8	59,980	68.2	3.6
Robertson	43,520	51.0	41,821	49.0	-0.9
Shortland	52,612	62.8	31,101	37.2	1.9
Sydney	53,235	67.1	26,142	32.9	2.3
Throsby	51,909	62.1	31,662	37.9	4.7
Warringah	31,360	36.9	53,612	63.1	4.3
Watson	45,393	59.1	31,364	40.9	9.1
Wentworth	30,457	35.1	56,219	64.9	11.0
Werriwa	42,740	56.7	32,574	43.3	8.3
Total NSW	1,958,077	48.8	2,051,241	51.2	4.8

Table 5: Two-Party Preferred Votes and Swings in each Division, 2010 (cont.)

Division	Votes Preferring Labor		Votes Preferring Lib-Nat		% Swing to Lib-Nat
	Votes	%	Votes	%	
<i>Victoria</i>					
Aston	40,916	48.2	43,901	51.8	-3.3
Ballarat	55,188	61.7	34,251	38.3	-3.6
Batman	58,028	74.9	19,435	25.1	1.0
Bendigo	54,928	59.5	37,337	40.5	-3.4
Bruce	44,603	58.1	32,144	41.9	0.2
Calwell	61,045	69.7	26,509	30.3	-0.4
Casey	38,439	45.8	45,458	54.2	-1.7
Chisholm	43,459	56.1	33,991	43.9	1.3
Corangamite	47,235	50.4	46,464	49.6	0.4
Corio	53,083	64.2	29,578	35.8	-5.3
Deakin	41,927	52.4	38,073	47.6	-1.0
Dunkley	42,023	49.0	43,777	51.0	-3.0
Flinders	37,002	40.9	53,499	59.1	0.9
Gellibrand	61,531	73.9	21,732	26.1	-2.4
Gippsland (n)	34,199	38.5	54,513	61.5	5.5
Goldstein	36,811	43.5	47,747	56.5	0.4
Gorton	70,705	72.2	27,280	27.8	-0.9
Higgins	35,180	43.3	46,167	56.7	-0.3
Holt	60,412	63.2	35,133	36.8	-1.6
Hotham	50,394	63.5	28,966	36.5	-0.5
Indi	33,916	40.1	50,755	59.9	0.7
Isaacs	55,721	61.0	35,594	39.0	-3.3
Jagajaga	52,868	61.5	33,075	38.5	-2.5
Kooyong	34,508	42.5	46,779	57.5	-2.0
La Trobe	45,308	50.9	43,689	49.1	-1.4
Lalor	74,452	72.1	28,736	27.9	-6.6
Mallee (n)	20,842	25.6	60,611	74.4	3.1
Maribyrnong	51,193	66.9	25,379	33.1	-1.5
McEwen	58,144	55.3	46,963	44.7	-5.3
McMillan	38,731	45.6	46,229	54.4	-0.4
Melbourne	65,473	73.3	23,854	26.7	-1.0
Melbourne Ports	48,819	57.6	36,002	42.4	-0.4
Menzies	33,811	41.3	48,102	58.7	2.7
Murray	23,882	29.7	56,666	70.3	2.1
Scullin	57,355	72.2	22,025	27.8	-1.4
Wannon	35,554	42.7	47,697	57.3	-0.2
Wills	61,297	72.6	23,091	27.4	-0.2
Total Victoria	1,758,982	55.3	1,421,202	44.7	-1.0
<i>Queensland</i>					
Blair	39,814	54.2	33,595	45.8	2.7
Bonner	38,765	47.2	43,400	52.8	7.4
Bowman	32,455	39.6	49,490	60.4	10.4
Brisbane	39,609	48.9	41,440	51.1	5.7
Capricornia (n)	43,150	53.7	37,230	46.3	8.4
Dawson (n)	39,455	47.6	43,494	52.4	5.0
Dickson	36,549	44.9	44,902	55.1	5.9
Fadden	26,356	35.8	47,236	64.2	3.8
Fairfax	34,034	43.1	45,032	56.9	4.0
Fisher	33,784	45.9	39,868	54.1	0.6
Flynn (n)	37,086	46.4	42,806	53.6	5.8
Forde	33,987	48.4	36,271	51.6	5.0
Griffith	47,007	58.5	33,405	41.5	3.9

Table 5: Two-Party Preferred Votes and Swings in each Division, 2010 (cont.)

Division	Votes Preferring Labor		Votes Preferring Lib-Nat		% Swing to Lib-Nat
	Votes	%	Votes	%	
<i>Queensland (cont.)</i>					
Groom	26,589	31.5	57,912	68.5	10.3
Herbert	37,797	47.8	41,221	52.2	2.2
Hinkler (n)	31,993	39.6	48,770	60.4	8.9
Kennedy (n)	31,106	38.1	50,616	61.9	4.7
Leichhardt	36,273	45.5	43,539	54.5	8.6
Lilley	46,234	53.2	40,711	46.8	4.8
Longman	36,277	48.1	39,173	51.9	3.8
McPherson	31,004	39.7	47,044	60.3	1.6
Maranoa (n)	23,625	27.1	63,520	72.9	8.8
Moncrieff	24,612	32.5	51,103	67.5	3.7
Moreton	41,447	51.1	39,612	48.9	4.9
Oxley	39,894	55.8	31,640	44.2	5.6
Petrie	40,097	52.5	36,267	47.5	1.7
Rankin	44,289	55.4	35,640	44.6	6.3
Ryan	38,138	42.8	50,896	57.2	6.0
Wide Bay (n)	28,029	34.4	53,484	65.6	7.2
Wright	30,049	39.9	45,358	60.1	6.4
Total Queensland	1,069,504	44.9	1,314,675	55.1	5.6
<i>Western Australia</i>					
Brand	41,610	53.3	36,418	46.7	2.7
Canning	38,303	47.8	41,818	52.2	-2.2
Cowan	34,992	43.7	45,062	56.3	5.0
Curtin	27,669	33.8	54,158	66.2	2.9
Durack	26,155	36.3	45,843	63.7	6.0
Forrest	33,257	41.3	47,343	58.7	3.3
Fremantle	45,858	55.7	36,478	44.3	3.4
Hasluck	40,774	49.4	41,722	50.6	1.4
Moore	31,901	38.8	50,302	61.2	2.3
O'Connor	22,029	27.0	59,555	73.0	10.2
Pearce	32,349	41.1	46,292	58.9	1.2
Perth	44,815	55.9	35,379	44.1	2.1
Stirling	35,832	44.4	44,775	55.6	4.3
Swan	37,710	47.5	41,729	52.5	2.8
Tangney	31,607	37.7	52,266	62.3	2.5
Total WA	524,861	43.6	679,140	56.4	3.1
<i>South Australia</i>					
Adelaide	50,164	57.7	36,793	42.3	0.8
Barker	34,992	37.1	59,278	62.9	3.4
Boothby	42,042	49.3	43,317	50.7	-2.2
Grey	34,373	38.8	54,119	61.2	6.7
Hindmarsh	49,698	55.7	39,526	44.3	-0.7
Kingston	58,695	63.9	33,139	36.1	-9.5
Makin	53,014	62.2	32,219	37.8	-4.5
Mayo	39,201	42.7	52,702	57.3	0.3
Port Adelaide	63,295	70.0	27,084	30.0	-0.3
Sturt	41,113	46.6	47,172	53.4	2.5
Wakefield	54,528	61.9	33,485	38.1	-5.4
Total SA	521,115	53.2	458,834	46.8	-0.8

Table 5: Two-Party Preferred Votes and Swings in each Division, 2010 (cont.)

Division	Votes Preferring Labor		Votes Preferring Lib-Nat		% Swing to Lib-Nat
	Votes	%	Votes	%	
<i>Tasmania</i>					
Bass	37,165	56.7	28,337	43.3	-5.7
Braddon	37,650	57.5	27,855	42.5	-5.2
Denison	42,692	65.8	22,167	34.2	-0.5
Franklin	39,856	60.8	25,675	39.2	-6.8
Lyons	40,959	62.3	24,796	37.7	-4.0
Total Tasmania	198,322	60.6	128,830	39.4	-4.4
<i>ACT</i>					
Canberra	66,335	59.1	45,821	40.9	2.7
Fraser	71,613	64.2	39,928	35.8	0.9
Total ACT	137,948	61.7	85,749	38.3	1.7
<i>Northern Territory</i>					
Lingiari	23,051	53.7	19,876	46.3	7.5
Solomon	24,585	48.3	26,371	51.7	1.9
Total Northern Territory	47,636	50.7	46,247	49.3	4.7
Total Australia	6,216,445	50.1	6,185,918	49.9	2.6

