Electoral Pocketbook
May 2011

Includes 2010 federal election results

AEC
Australian Electoral Commission

ELECTION 2010

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Foreword

It is my pleasure to introduce the 2010 Election Pocketbook. This book provides a quick reference guide to the last federal election. It contains useful information such as election results at the divisional, state and national level, enrolment figures, data on formal and informal votes, types of votes cast and election funding.

The 2010 federal election was delivered through the hard work and tireless commitment of Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) staff located in our national office, state offices and the divisional office network. During the election our staff administered the logistics of putting in place nearly 70 000 capable polling officials and more than 7 500 polling places that allowed over 13 million people to cast their ballot. This Pocketbook reflects the results of this effort and is a testament to the staff involved throughout the election.

The Pocketbook also contains historical information about Australia's electoral system and processes, an explanation of counting votes and the nomination process as well as information about redistributions and referendums.

For further information regarding the Australian electoral system I encourage readers to go to the AEC website at www.aec.gov.au. In addition, the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, *Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984* and the Australian Constitution are comprehensive sources of information about electoral and referendum processes.

I commend this Pocketbook to you and hope it provides a valuable resource regarding the 2010 federal election. I strongly encourage readers to complete the form on pages 212 and 213 if you would like to provide feedback on this publication.

Ed Killesteyn
Electoral Commissioner

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The Australian
Electoral Commission

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1 The Australian Electoral Commission

On 21 February 1984, following major amendments to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Act), the AEC was established.

The AEC is the Commonwealth agency responsible for providing Australians with an independent electoral service and enhancing their understanding of, and participation, in the electoral process.

The AEC has one primary outcome for which it is funded, namely:

> Maintain an impartial and independent electoral system for eligible voters through active electoral roll management, efficient delivery of polling services and targeted education and public awareness programs.

It achieves this through three programs:

- **Program 1.1: Electoral Roll Management**
  Program Objective – Voter entitlement for Australians and support for electoral events and redistributions through maintaining an accurate and up-to-date electoral roll.

- **Program 1.2: Election Management and Support Services**
  Program Objective – Access to an impartial and independent electoral system for Australians through the provision of election services.

- **Program 1.3: Education and Communication**
  Program Objective – Informed Australians through the provision of information services on electoral matters.

2

Parliamentary
Representation

AEC
Australian Electoral Commission

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2 **Parliamentary representation**

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

All Australians who are eligible to vote, choose people to represent them in both houses of parliament.

2.1 **The Senate**

When Australia became a Federation in 1901, the Senate was created with the intention of allowing each original state (NSW, Vic., Qld, WA, SA and Tas.) to be equally represented.

The electors in each state and territory elect a number of people to represent them in the Senate. Each state has an equal number of senators.

Initially, there were six senators elected from each state, giving a total of 36. There have been three increases in the size of the Senate since Federation. Legislation passed in 1948 increased the number from 36 to 60 (i.e. 10 per state), in 1974 from 60 to 64 when the ACT and the NT each gained two senators, and in 1983 from 64 to 76, i.e. 12 per state and two per territory. Changes took effect at the elections that followed.

Senators for each state are elected for six-year terms on a rotating basis, with half the senators retiring every three years (or facing a half-senate election). The terms of senators representing the ACT and the NT commence on the day of their election and expire at the close of the day immediately before the polling day for the next general election of members of the House of Representatives. The election of these senators is held at the same time as every general House of Representatives election.

2.2 **The House of Representatives**

The number of members elected to the House of Representatives for each state is proportional to the number of people of that state. Australia's Constitution, however, provides that the original states are to have a minimum of five members. The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* provides that at least one member is to be chosen in the ACT and the NT, and sets out a formula for determining the exact representation entitlements of the territories.

The political party, or coalition of parties, that can gain the support of a majority in the House of Representatives forms the Government. The Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition are usually members of the House of Representatives.

Australia's Constitution provides that the number of members must be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators.

Each member of the House of Representatives is elected to represent an area known as an electoral division or electorate. For the 2010 federal election, Australia was divided into 150 electoral divisions as follows:

NSW	48	**SA**	11
Vic.	37	**Tas.**	5
Qld	30	**ACT**	2
WA	15	**NT**	2

Each electoral division within a state or territory contains about the same number of people on the electoral roll. The electors in each division elect one person to represent them in the House of Representatives.

The maximum term of the House of Representatives is three years, taken from the date on which the newly elected House first meets. However, the Governor-General has the power to dissolve the House and call an election before the end of the three year period (see page 38, Commonwealth election timetable).

2.3 **Representation in the territories**

The NT and the ACT have not always been represented in Federal Parliament. The NT gained one member of the House of Representatives (with limited voting rights) in 1922 and it was not until 1968 that full voting rights were acquired.

Similarly, the ACT gained a member with limited voting rights in 1948. Full voting rights were acquired in 1966.

In the Senate, the territories were not represented until the 1975* election when they gained two senators each.

* The legislation was passed in 1974.

More detailed information on parliamentary representation, particularly on how the numbers of members and senators are determined, can be found in the Constitution (sections 7 and 24) and in the Act (sections 40–54). For an overview, see page 18 of this Electoral Pocketbook.

2.4 **Prime Ministers of Australia since 1901**

Name	Party	Period in Office	Length of term
Barton Edmund	PROT	01.01.01– 24.09.03	2 years, 8 months, 24 days
Deakin Alfred	PROT	24.09.03– 27.04.04	7 months, 4 days
Watson John Christian	ALP	27.04.04– 17.08.04	3 months, 21 days
Reid George	FT	18.08.04– 05.07.05	10 months, 18 days
Deakin Alfred	PROT	05.07.05– 13.11.08	3 years, 4 months, 9 days
Fisher Andrew	ALP	13.11.08– 02.06.09	6 months, 21 days
Deakin Alfred	PROT	02.06.09– 29.04.10	10 months, 28 days
Fisher Andrew	ALP	29.04.10– 24.06.13	3 years, 1 month, 26 days
Cook Joseph	LIB†	24.06.13– 17.09.14	1 year, 2 months, 25 days
Fisher Andrew	ALP	17.09.14– 27.10.15	1 year, 1 month, 11 days
Hughes William Morris	ALP/NL/NAT	27.10.15– 09.02.23	7 years, 3 months, 14 days
Bruce Stanley Melbourne	NAT	09.02.23– 22.10.29	6 years, 8 months, 14 days

Name	Party	Period in Office	Length of term
Scullin James Henry	ALP	22.10.29– 06.01.32	2 years, 2 months, 16 days
Lyons Joseph Aloysius	UAP	06.01.32– 07.04.39	7 years, 3 months, 2 days
Page Earle Christmas Grafton	CP	07.04.39– 26.04.39	20 days
Menzies Robert Gordon	UAP	26.04.39– 29.08.41	2 years, 4 months, 4 days
Fadden Arthur William	CP	29.08.41– 07.10.41	1 month, 9 days
Curtin John	ALP	07.10.41– 05.07.45	3 years, 8 months, 29 days
Forde Francis Michael	ALP	06.07.45– 13.07.45	8 days
Chifley Joseph Benedict	ALP	13.07.45– 19.12.49	4 years, 5 months, 7 days
Menzies Robert Gordon	LP	19.12.49– 26.01.66	16 years, 1 month, 8 days
Holt Harold Edward	LP	26.01.66– 19.12.67	1 year, 10 months, 23 days
McEwen John	CP	19.12.67– 10.01.68	23 days
Gorton John Grey	LP	10.01.68– 10.03.71	3 years, 2 months
McMahon William	LP	10.03.71– 05.12.72	1 year, 8 months, 25 days
Whitlam Edward Gough	ALP	05.12.72– 11.11.75	2 years, 11 months, 7 days
Fraser John Malcolm	LP	11.11.75– 11.03.83	7 years, 4 months
Hawke Robert James Lee	ALP	11.03.83– 20.12.91	8 years, 9 months, 9 days
Keating Paul John	ALP	20.12.91– 11.03.96	4 years, 2 months, 20 days
Howard John Winston	LP	11.03.96– 03.12.07	11 years, 8 months, 23 days
Rudd Kevin Michael	ALP	03.12.07– 24.06.2010	2 years, 6 months, 22 days
Gillard Julia Eileen	ALP	24.06.2010–	

† The Liberal Party (LIB) of Deakin and Cook is a different party to the Liberal Party of Australia (LP)

2.5 Leaders of the Opposition since 1901

Name	Party	Period in Office
Reid George	FT	09.05.01–18.08.04
Watson John Christian	ALP	18.08.04–05.07.05
Reid George	FT	07.07.05–16.11.08
Cook Joseph	FT	17.11.08–26.05.09
Deakin Alfred	LIB†	26.05.09–02.06.09
Fisher Andrew	ALP	02.06.09–29.04.10
Deakin Alfred	LIB†	01.07.10–20.01.13
Cook Joseph	LIB†	20.01.13–24.06.13
Fisher Andrew	ALP	08.07.13–17.09.14
Cook Joseph	LIB†	08.10.14–17.02.17
Tudor Frank Gwynne	ALP	17.02.17–10.01.22
Charlton Matthew	ALP	16.05.22–29.03.28
Scullin James Henry	ALP	26.04.28–22.10.29
Latham John Greig	NAT	20.11.29–07.05.31
Lyons Joseph Aloysius	UAP	07.05.31–06.01.32
Scullin James Henry	ALP	07.01.32–01.10.35
Curtin John	ALP	01.10.35–07.10.41
Fadden Arthur William	CP	08.10.41–23.09.43
Menzies Robert Gordon	UAP/LIB*	23.09.43–19.12.49
Chifley Joseph Benedict	ALP	21.02.50–13.06.51
Evatt Herbert Vere	ALP	20.06.51–09.02.60
Calwell Arthur Augustus	ALP	07.03.60–08.02.67
Whitlam Edward Gough	ALP	08.02.67–05.12.72
Snedden Billy Mackie	LP	20.12.72–21.03.75
Fraser John Malcolm	LP	21.03.75–11.11.75

Name	Party	Period in Office
Whitlam Edward Gough	ALP	27.01.76–22.12.77
Hayden William George	ALP	22.12.77–03.02.83
Hawke Robert James Lee	ALP	03.02.83–11.03.83
Peacock Andrew Sharp	LP	11.03.83–05.09.85
Howard John Winston	LP	05.09.85–09.05.89
Peacock Andrew Sharp	LP	09.05.89–03.04.90
Hewson John Robert	LP	03.04.90–23.05.94
Downer Alexander John Gosse	LP	23.05.94–30.01.95
Howard John Winston	LP	30.01.95–11.03.96
Beazley Kim	ALP	19.03.96–22.11.01
Crean Simon	ALP	22.11.01–02.12.03
Latham Mark	ALP	02.12.03–18.01.05
Beazley Kim	ALP	28.01.05–04.12.06
Rudd Kevin	ALP	04.12.06–03.12.07
Nelson Brendan John	LP	03.12.07–16.09.08
Turnbull Malcolm Bligh	LP	16.09.08–01.12.09
Abbott Tony John	LP	01.12.09–Incumbent

*LIB from 16.10.44

† The Liberal Party (LIB) of Deakin and Cook is a different party to the Liberal Party of Australia (LP)

2.6 **Electoral divisions – drawing the boundaries**

For the House of Representatives, each state and territory is divided into electoral divisions. Population determines the number of divisions. To ensure continued equal representation, the boundaries of these divisions have to be redrawn (redistributed) periodically.

In deciding where the boundaries should be drawn, various factors are taken into consideration such as numerical quotas, means of communication, and community interest.

Timing of redistributions

A redistribution is necessary when:

- the number of parliamentary representatives to which a state or territory is entitled has changed due to population changes (see population quota on page 20),

- the number of electors in more than one third of the divisions in a state or one of the divisions in the ACT or the NT deviates from the average divisional enrolment by over 10% for a period of more than two consecutive months, or

- a period of seven years has elapsed since the previous redistribution.

The redistribution process

After the formal commencement of the redistribution, the enrolment quota (see page 21) must be struck. The Electoral Commissioner determines the quota by dividing the number of electors enrolled in the state or territory by the number of members of the House of Representatives to be elected in that state or territory at a federal election.

The Electoral Commission appoints a Redistribution Committee for the state or territory. This committee consists of the Electoral Commissioner and the Australian Electoral Officer (AEO) for the state/territory (except for the ACT where the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the territory is a member), the Surveyor-General and the Auditor-General for that state/territory.

The Electoral Commissioner invites interested people or organisations to submit suggestions about the redistribution within 30 days.

The suggestions are made available for public inspection. There is then a period of 14 days in which written comments on the suggestions may be lodged.

The Redistribution Committee makes a proposed redistribution, taking into consideration a number of factors detailed in the Electoral Act and the public suggestions and comments. Maps showing proposed boundaries and names of divisions, together with the reasons for the proposed redistribution, are published and publicly exhibited.

Following the notification of the initial proposed redistribution, there is a period of 28 days within which objections to the proposed redistribution may be lodged.

This is followed by a period of 14 days in which written comments on the objections can be submitted.

The augmented Electoral Commission for the state or territory considers objections to the proposed redistribution. The augmented Electoral Commission comprises the three members of the Electoral Commission, the AEO for the state/ territory (except for the ACT where the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the territory is a member) and the two state/ territory government representatives on the Redistribution Committee.

The augmented Electoral Commission has 60 days after the closing date for receipt of comments on initial objections to finish its considerations. After considering these objections, the augmented Electoral Commission publicly announces a proposed redistribution.

If the augmented Electoral Commission's proposed redistribution is significantly different from the proposal made by the Redistribution Committee, the augmented Electoral Commission invites further comments.

Having considered any further objections arising from these comments, the augmented Electoral Commission will make a final determination of boundaries and names of the electoral divisions in the particular state or territory. The final report is submitted to the Minister, and then tabled in both houses.

Quotas

The term 'quota' is used in two contexts in the redistribution process.

1 Population quota

This term is used when calculating the number of members of the House of Representatives to which a state or territory is entitled (i.e. the number of divisions).

Twelve months after the first meeting of the newly elected House of Representatives, the Electoral Commissioner is required to ascertain the population of the Commonwealth (excluding the territories) according to the latest official statistics published by the Australian Statistician. These figures are then used to determine how many members of the House of Representatives (divisions) each state is entitled. A similar exercise is used to calculate the entitlements of the territories.

The determination of representation entitlements at 17 February 2009 (as used for the 2010 federal election):

Step 1
$$\frac{\text{Total population of the six states}}{2 \times \text{number of senators for the states}} = \text{Quota}$$

(The population of the six states divided by twice the number of senators for the states.)

$$\frac{20\ 807\ 529}{72 \times 2 = 144} = 144\ 496.7292 \quad \text{(as at 1.2.2009)}$$

Step 2
$$\frac{\text{Total population of individual state or territory}}{\text{Quota}} = \text{Number of members}$$

State	Population		Quota	Entitlement	Divisions
NSW	6 967 271	÷	144 496.7292	= 48.2175	= 48
Vic.	5 297 567	÷	144 496.7292	= 36.6622	= 37
Qld	4 279 450	÷	144 496.7292	= 29.6162	= 30
WA	2 163 251	÷	144 496.7292	= 14.9709	= 15
SA	1 601 827	÷	144 496.7292	= 11.0856	= 11
Tas.	498 163	÷	144 496.7292	= 3.4476	= 5*
ACT	344 744	÷	144 496.7292	= 2.3858	= 2
NT	221 972	÷	144 496.7292	= 1.5362	= 2
TOTAL					150

* The Constitution (s.24) states that at least five members shall be chosen from each of the original six states and Tasmania is therefore guaranteed a minimum of five members

In calculating Step 2, if the remainder is more than 0.5, the figure for the number of members is rounded up. If the remainder is less than or equal to 0.5, the figure is rounded down (i.e. 2.5 = 2 members, and 2.52 = 3 members).

For further information about the above calculations, please visit the redistributions page on the AEC website.

2 Enrolment quotas

There are two enrolment quotas calculated during the redistribution process:

- the current quota or average divisional enrolment, and
- the projected average divisional enrolment at the projection time (usually three years and six months after the expected completion of the redistribution).

The average divisional enrolment quota is determined as soon as practicable after the redistribution commences. It is calculated by dividing the number of people enrolled in the state by the number of members to which the state is entitled. The number of electors in each proposed division must not vary by 10% more or less than the quota.

The projected enrolment average is calculated by dividing the projected number of people enrolled in the state at the projection time by the number of members to which the state is entitled. As far as practicable, the number of electors in each division at the projection time should not vary by 3.5% more or less than the average number of projected electors.

For example, the quota for NSW was calculated as at 19 February 2009, the commencement date of the redistribution process, as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of electors enrolled in NSW (4 528 940)}}{\text{Number of divisions into which NSW is to be distributed (48)}} = 94\ 353$$

Therefore the number of electors in each division could vary up to 10 per cent from 94 353. That is, the permissible maximum (+10%) would be would be 103 788 and the permissible minimum (- 10%) would be 84 918.

The projected quota for NSW was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Projected enrolment in NSW at 16.07.12 (4 747 516)}}{\text{Number of members NSW is entitled to (48)}} = 98\ 907$$

Therefore, the projected average enrolment at July 2012 (i.e. the projection time, which is three and a half years time from the date the redistribution was expected to be completed) was 98 907 electors for each division in NSW. As far as practicable, the projected enrolments should not vary from this by more or less than 3.5 per cent (ie 103.5% = 102 369 or 96.5% = 95 445).

Redistribution timetable

Electoral Commission directs commencement of redistribution by way of Notice in the Government Notices Gazette. Electoral Commissioner determines quota	

Appointment of Redistribution Committee.	

The Electoral Commissioner invites written suggestions from the public	

Closing date for suggestions	

Suggestions available for public comments	

Closing date for written comments on suggestions	

Redistribution Committee considers suggestions and comments and develops a set of boundary proposals	

Redistribution Committee publishes and exhibits maps showing proposed boundaries and names and reasons for proposal. Public objections invited	

Closing date for written objections	

Objections available for public comments on objections	

Closing date for written comments on objections	

Augmented Electoral Commission considers objections	

Final determination	

As soon as practicable

As soon as practicable but notice must be published on a Wednesday in the Government Gazette

6pm on the 5th Friday after Gazette notice published

From 5th Monday after Gazette notice published

6pm on 7th Friday after notice published

No time specified

Published in the Gazette on a Friday

6pm on the 4th Friday after publication of proposed redistribution

From 5th Monday after publication of proposed redistribution

6pm on 6th Friday after publication of proposed redistribution

60 days from closing date for written comments on objections

As soon as practicable

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Dates of redistribution since 1901

Dates of final determinations 1900–2010

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA
1900	11 Dec	26 Sep	04 Dec	05 Dec
1903				
1906	13 Jul	13 Jul	13 Jul	13 Jul
1913	27 Feb	01 Feb	01 Feb	01 Feb
1922	13 Sep	04 Oct	13 Sep	13 Sep
1934	01 Aug		01 Aug	
1937		21 Jul		28 Jul
1949	11 May	11 May	11 May	11 May
1955	30 Aug	10 Aug	10 Aug	10 Aug
1968	21 Nov	21 Nov		21 Nov
1969			27 Feb	
1974				19 Apr
1977	31 Oct	31 Oct	31 Oct	07 Nov
1980				28 Feb
1984	11 Oct	14 Sep	13 Sep	31 Aug
1989		05 Jun		31 Mar
1992	31 Jan		28 Jan	
1994		20 Dec	01 Dec	
1997			10 Dec	06 Mar
1999				
2000	11 Feb			20 Nov
2003		29 Jan	25 Nov	
2004				
2005				
2006	22 Nov		22 Nov	
2008				18 Dec
2009	22 Dec		15 Dec	
2010		24 Dec		

* NT did not undergo a redistribution, but reverted to a single division as a result of the determination of entitlement made on the 19 February 2003

** NT did not undergo a redistribution but reverted to two divisions as a result of the passage of the *Commonwealth Electoral Amendment* (Representation in the House of Representatives) *Act 2004*

SA	Tas.	ACT	NT
02 Oct	02 Oct		
13 Sep	13 Sep		
01 Aug			
11 May	11 May		
19 Oct	30 Aug		
21 Nov	21 Nov		
		19 Apr	
31 Oct	31 Oct		
03 Sep	12 Sep	23 Aug	
17 Jan	01 Apr	23 Mar	
		30 Sep	
		10 Dec	
13 Aug			
	11 Feb		21 Dec
17 Dec			19 Feb*
			28 April**
		9 Dec	
			19 Sep
	16 Feb		

3

Please read the instructions on your ballot paper.

If you make a mistake, just ask polling official for another ballot paper.

Your vote is a valuable thing.
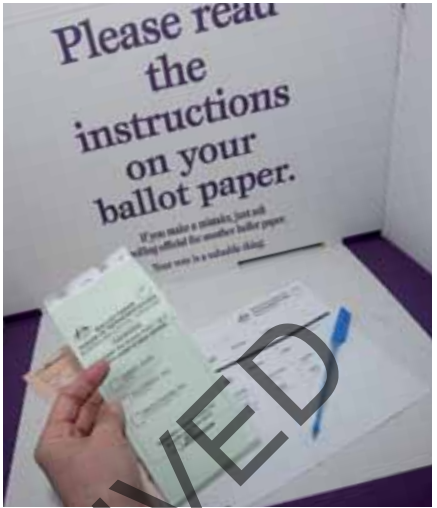
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The electoral process

AEC Australian Electoral Commission

ELECTION 2010

3 The electoral process

3.1 Events in Australian electoral history

Year	Australia's major electoral developments
Pre-Federation	
1788	Prior to European settlement Australia was occupied by groups of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people led by elders and subject to traditional laws. European settlement occurred in 1788. Australia became a penal colony run by a governor (Autocratic Government).
1829	British sovereignty extended to cover the whole of Australia – everyone born in Australia, including Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders, became a British subject by birth.
1835	The Australian Patriotic Association, Australia's first political 'party', was established under W. C. Wentworth. It demanded democratic government for NSW.
1840	Adelaide City Council was established and Australia's first election was held on 31st October 1840.
1843	First parliamentary elections in Australia (NSW Legislative Council).
1850	
1855	NSW, Vic. SA and Tas. are granted limited self government.
1856	The Australian version of the secret ballot was introduced in Vic., Tas. and SA. Its main defining feature was the government-supplied voting paper containing candidates' names. It was adopted around the world and became known as the Australian Ballot.
1857	
1858	
1859	Qld received self government.
1872	
1890	WA received self government.
1891	Draft Constitution Bill for proposed federation of colonies.
1893	
1895	
1896	
1899	

Changes to the Franchise (Who can vote)	Changes to voting methods (How votes are cast)
Nearly 600 people cast votes in Adelaide City Council election.	
Men with £200 free-hold or £20 annual value householders were allowed to vote.	
Men with £100 free-hold, £10 annual value householders, three year lease of £10 annual value, or depasturing licence were allowed to vote.	
Men over 21 years allowed to vote (SA).	'Secret ballot' introduced in Vic.,Tas. and SA.
Men over 21 years allowed to vote (Vic.).	
Men over 21 years allowed to vote (NSW).	'Secret ballot' introduced in NSW.
	'Secret ballot' introduced in Qld.
Men over 21 years allowed to vote (Qld).	
Men over 21 years allowed to vote (WA).	'Secret ballot' introduced in WA elections.
Women over 21 years allowed to vote (SA).	
Men over 21 years allowed to vote (Tas.).	
Women over 21 years allowed to vote (WA).	

Year	Australia's major electoral developments
Post-Federation	
1901	Federation. In 1901 the colonies formed a new level of government known as the Federal Government.
	The first federal elections were held under State legislation with a coalition government between the Protectionist and State Labour parties being formed and Edmund Barton becoming Australia's first Prime Minister.
	Federal Parliament met for the first time in Melbourne, on 9 May 1901, with 75 Members of the House of Representatives (MPs) and 36 Senators (6 for each State).
1902	The first Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Commonwealth Franchise Act of 1902* which was progressive for its time in granting universal adult suffrage (most men and women over 21).
	The Electoral Branch of the Home Affairs Department was established to conduct federal elections.
1903	First federal elections under federal law held on 16 December: 46.86% voter turnout.
	Divisional Returning Officers conducted first election under Commonwealth law in each electoral division.
1905	Electoral subdivisions created.
1906	
1908	Permanent electoral rolls established.
1911	Legislation changed so that elections are to be held on Saturdays only.
1914	Full time Divisional Returning Officers appointed.
1915	Qld State elections became the first to have compulsory voting.
1918	*Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (followed by *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1919*).
	First use of preferential voting at Corangamite by-election 14 December 1918.
1919	First general election using preferential voting, 13 December 1919 (i.e. first Senate election under preferential voting).
1920	*Nationality Act 1920*.
1921	Edith Cowan becomes first woman elected to any Australian Parliament after being elected to Legislative Assembly as member for West Perth in WA State selection.
1922	Grouping of names on Senate ballot papers introduced.
	The NT granted a Member of the House of Representatives with limited voting rights.
	Final general election in which voting was voluntary: 59.38% of electors voted.

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Changes to the Franchise (Who can vote)	Changes to voting methods (How votes are cast)
State franchises applied at the first federal election (NSW, Vic., Qld, Tas. men over 21 years; SA and WA men and women over 21 years).	First past the post system used in all states except SA where a block voting system was used and Tas. where a single transferable voting system was used. Enrolment and voting voluntary.
Most men and women over 21 were allowed to vote at federal elections. However, it specifically excluded any Aboriginal native of Australia, or the Torres Strait and South Sea Island of the Pacific (except New Zealand) from Commonwealth franchise unless already enrolled in a State. The Aboriginal franchise was further reduced in practice by admitting only those Australian Aboriginals already enrolled in a State in 1902.	
	Postal voting available for the first time.
	Compulsory enrolment (effective from 1912).
	Compulsory voting for referendums. Preferential voting systems for the House and Senate.
British subjects bestowed with 'all political and other rights', but South Sea Islanders still ineligible to vote despite being British subjects.	

Year	Australia's major electoral developments
1924	Private member's bill to amend the Electoral Act and introduce compulsory voting was passed.
1925	Compulsory voting first used at a federal election: 91.31% of electors voted.
1927	Parliament met in Canberra for the first time, 9 May 1927.
1934	
1940	
1943	Dame Enid Lyons becomes first woman elected to House of Representatives.
	Sen. Dorothy Tangney becomes first woman elected to the Senate.
1948	Nationality and Citizenship Act established that all Australian born people are citizens of Australia rather than British subjects.
	The number of Senators increased to 60 (10 for each State), and Members of the House of Representatives to 121. (The figures exclude ACT and NT).
	ACT granted one Member of the House of Representatives with limited voting rights.
1949	Industrial ballots were first conducted by the Industrial Branch.
1962	
1966	ACT – Member of House of Representatives granted full voting rights.
1967	A Constitutional Referendum overwhelmingly approved the amendment of the Constitution with more than 90% of Australian voters in all States voting in favour of:
	• The words 'other than the aboriginal race in any State' were struck out of Section 51 XXVI so that the Commonwealth Parliament could now make special laws for Australian Aboriginals.
	and
	• Section 127 was struck out in its entirety.
1968	NT – Member of House of Representatives granted full voting rights in the House of Representatives.
1971	Neville Bonner AO becomes first Indigenous person appointed to Federal Parliament in Australia.
1973	The Australian Electoral Office was established as a statutory authority.
1974	ACT gained second Member of Parliament (with full voting rights).
	Senate (Representation of Territories) *Act 1973* – two Senators each for the ACT and two for NT (put into effect 1975).

Changes to the Franchise (Who can vote)	Changes to voting methods (How votes are cast)
	Compulsory voting introduced.
Natives of British India living in Australia allowed to vote.	
	Senate system of voting altered to require all preferences to be shown.
	Horizontal ballot papers first used in Senate election
Australian Aboriginals were given the right to enrol and vote at federal elections provided they were entitled to enrol for State elections (NSW, SA, Vic., Tas.) or had served in the Defence Forces.	Proportional representation using the single transferable vote was introduced for Senate elections.
Voluntary enrolment and voting at federal elections and referendums extended to all Australian Aboriginals.	
The qualifying age for enrolment, voting and candidature for all federal elections was lowered from 21 years to 18.	

Year	Australia's major electoral developments
1977	Following the 1977 referendum the constitution was altered to provide for:
	• Filling of Senate casual vacancies.
	• Territory voting in referendums
	Note: A referendum on simultaneous elections for the Senate and House of Representatives was not carried.
1978	NT granted self government.
1983	The number of senators was increased from 10 to 12 per state, ie from 60 to 72 (total: 76 including ACT and NT). (*Representation Act 1983* – assented to 8 December 1983, commenced 21 February 1984). Consequently, the number of members of the House of Representatives increased to 148.
1984	An independent Australian Electoral Commission established to administer the federal electoral system.
	Registration of political parties introduced to permit the printing of party names on ballot papers.
	The time polling places close changed from 8pm to 6pm.
	Public funding of election campaigns and disclosure of political donations and electoral expenditure introduced.
1989	ACT granted self government.
	Rosemary Follet becomes first female head of government in Australia in ACT.
1990	First election conducted for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC).
1992	AEC's mandate widened to include provision of international electoral assistance.
1997	Constitutional Convention Election conducted as a voluntary postal ballot.
1998	The introduction of computerised scrutiny for Senate votes.
1999	Referendums to determine whether Australia should become a republic with a President appointed by Parliament and the insertion of a Preamble to the Constitution is defeated.
2004	Electoral Roll no longer sold.
2006	Close of Rolls changed from seven days after the Issue of Writ to three days after Issue of Writ.
2007	On 30 August, the High Court ruled that prisoners serving a full time sentence of less than three years were entitled to enrol and vote.

Changes to the Franchise (Who can vote)	Changes to voting methods (How votes are cast)
Compulsory enrolment and voting for Australian Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders introduced.	Group voting ticket introduced for Senate.
Franchise qualification changed to Australian citizenship. However, British subjects on the roll immediately before 26 January 1984 retained enrolment rights.	Mobile polling first used in remote NT and WA for Commonwealth elections.
Prisoners serving a sentence of three years or more no longer entitled to enrol or vote.	
Prisoners serving full time sentences of imprisonment were no longer entitled to vote.	
Prisoners serving a full time sentence of less than three years were entitled to enrol and vote.	Electronic voting trials were conducted at the 2007 federal election for people who were blind or vision impaired.
	Remote electronic voting was also trialled for certain ADF personnel serving overseas.

Year	Australia's major electoral developments
2010	Julia Gillard becomes Australia's first female Prime minister.

Changes to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* legislated. Provisions include:

- Electronic voting for vision impaired voters.
- A single mobile polling provision to ensure that it can be delivered where and when it is needed.
- Extended eligibility for early voting to electors who will be outside their home division on polling day and electors who fear for their safety.
- Pre-poll votes cast within a voter's own division counted on election night rather than as part of declaration votes.
- Electronic Enrolment Updates.
- Electoral roll information in electronic form.
- Removal of need for witness signature on postal vote applications.

On 6 August, the High Court ruled that the provisions of the Act dealing with close of rolls were unconstitutional, and that the former period of seven days for all enrolment claims should apply with immediate effect.

Changes to the Franchise (Who can vote)	Changes to voting methods (How votes are cast)
	Electronic voting for vision impaired voters allowed secret and independent ballots to be cast for the first time.

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3.2 **The election timetable**

Election timetable according to the Constitution and the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Act)

(As at September 2010)

Expiry or dissolution of Parliament	The House of Representatives expires three years after its first meeting but can be dissolved earlier (s 28 Constitution).
↓	
Election Announcement	No fixed time.
↓	
Issue of writs	Writs are issued within 10 days of the dissolution of Parliament.
↓	
Close of rolls	Rolls close at 8pm, seven days after the issue of writ. (s 155 CEA). Note: This time frame results from a High Court Decision on 6 August 2010.
↓	
Close of nominations	Nominations close at 12 noon, between 10 and 27 days after the issue of writs (s 156 CEA).
↓	
Declaration of nominations	Nominations are publicly declared 24 hours after nominations close (s 176 CEA).
↓	
Lodgement of Senate Group Voting Tickets	Group Voting Tickets must be lodged 48 hours after nominations close.
↓	
Polling day	Polling day is fixed between 23 and 31 days after the date of nominations (s 157 CEA).
↓	
Return of writs	Writs must be returned within 100 days of their issue (s 159 CEA).
↓	
Meeting of Parliament	The new Parliament meets within 30 days of the day appointed as the return of the writs (s 5 Constitution).

Note: The House of Representatives expires three years after its first meeting but can be dissolved earlier (s. 28 of the Constitution). Senators for the states serve terms of six years (s. 7 of the Constitution) that are staggered so that half of the 72 senators retire every three years. The terms of senators representing the ACT and the NT commence on the day of their election and expire at the close of the day immediately before the polling day for the next general election. The election of these senators is held at the same time as every general House of Representatives election

Statutory timetables for state and territory elections

New South Wales	Rolls close	No Close of Rolls
	Nominations	Date specified in writ
	Polling day	Date specified in writ
Victoria	Rolls close	7 days after date of issue of writ
	Nominations	10–28 days after date of issue of writ
	Polling day	15–30 days after date of nominations
Queensland	Rolls close	5–7 days after date of issue of writ
	Nominations	8–18 days after date of issue of writ
	Polling day	26–56 days after date of issue of writ
Western Australia	Rolls close	8 days after date of issue of writ
	Nominations	7–45 days after date of issue of writ
	Polling day	21–45 days after date of nominations
South Australia	Rolls close	10 days after date of issue of writ
	Nominations	3–14 days after date of close of rolls
	Polling day	14–30 days after date of nominations
Tasmania	Rolls close	6pm date of issue of writ
	Nominations	7–21 days after date of issue of writ
	Polling day	15–30 days after date of nominations
Australian Capital Territory	Rolls close	29 days before polling day
	Nominations	24 days before polling day
	Polling day	Fixed date
Northern Territory	Rolls close	8pm two days after issue of writ
	Nominations	6 days after the issue of the writ
	Polling day	19 days after the issue of the writ

Note: Nominations refer to the number of days to the close of nominations

Timetable for the 2010 federal election

Event	Election 2010
Election announced	Saturday 17 July 2010
Issue of writ	6pm Monday 19 July 2010
Close of rolls	
New enrolments	8pm Monday 19 July 2010
Changes to enrolment	8pm Thursday 22 July 2010
Inclusion in supplementary certified lists	8pm Monday 26 July 2010
Close of nominations	12pm Thursday 29 July 2010
Declaration of nominations	12pm Friday 30 July 2010
Polling day	Saturday 21 August 2010
Return of writ	
Senate writ for Tas.	Friday 10 September 2010
Senate writ for Qld	Wednesday 15 September 2010
Senate writ for WA	Wednesday 15 September 2010
Senate writ for NSW	Thursday 16 September 2010
Senate writ for SA	Thursday 16 September 2010
Senate writ for Vic.	Friday 17 September 2010
Senate writs for ACT and NT	Friday 17 September 2010
House of Representative writs for all states and territories	Friday 17 September 2010
Closing date for the lodgement of petitions to the Court of Disputed Returns	Wednesday 27 October 2010

Petitions to the Court of Disputed Returns must be filed with the Registry of the High Court within 40 days after the return of the last writ for an election. Accordingly, the closing date for petitions to the Court of Disputed Returns is the same for all elections held on the same day.

Possible dates for the next federal election

House of Representatives

Section 28 of the Constitution defines the maximum term of the House of Representatives. In order to calculate the latest possible date for the next election the maximum number of days must be applied as follows:

- Three years from the first sitting day of the current Parliament (Constitution s.28) (27 September 2013)
- +10 days maximum to the issue of writs (Constitution s.32) (7 October 2013)
- +27 days maximum to the close of nominations (CEAs.156(1)) (3 November 2013))
- +31 days maximum to election day (CEA s.157) (4 December 2013). Election day must be on a Saturday, therefore 30 November 2013 is the last possible day.

Senate

The terms of senators elected in 2007 expire on 30 June 2014. Therefore, the next half-senate election must be held between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014. The earliest possible date for a half-Senate election is 3 August 2013. (1st Saturday after the 33 day minimum period from 1 July 2013).

Simultaneous elections

The elections for the House of Representatives and the Senate are usually held together. Given that a half-senate election cannot be held before 1 July 2013, the earliest possible date for a combined House of Representatives and half-senate election would be 3 August 2013 (1st Saturday after the 33 day minimum period from 1 July 2013).

While the latest possible date for a half-senate election is 24 May 2014, the latest possible date for a simultaneous election is the same date as is required for the House of Representatives. Therefore, 30 November 2013 is the latest possible date for the next simultaneous election.

Commonwealth election dates

Type	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Simultaneous House of Representatives and half-senate	3 August 2013	30 November 2013
House of Representatives		30 November 2013
Half-senate	3 August 2013	24 May 2014

Dates for House of Representatives federal elections 1901–2010

Year		Issue of Writ
1901	New South Wales	11 March 1901
	Victoria	1 March 1901
	Queensland	18 February 1901
	South Australia	22 February 1901
	Western Australia	18 February 1901
	Tasmania	13 March 1901
1903		23 November 1903
1906		8 November 1906
1910		28 February 1910
1913		24 April 1913
1914*		30 July 1914
1917		26 March 1917
1919		3 November 1919
1922		6 November 1922
	Northern Territory	25 October 1922
1925		3 October 1925
	Northern Territory	3 October 1925
1928		9 October 1928
	Northern Territory	9 October 1928
1929		23 September 1929
	Northern Territory	23 September 1929
1931		28 November 1931
1934		16 August 1934
	Northern Territory	16 August 1934
1937		24 September 1937
	Northern Territory	24 September 1937
1940		30 August 1940
1943		16 July 1943
1946		21 August 1946
1949		31 October 1949
1951*		28 March 1951
1954		23 April 1954
1955		7 November 1955
1958		22 October 1958
1961		3 November 1961
1963		1 November 1963
1966		31 October 1966
1969		29 September 1969
1972		2 November 1972
1974*		20 April 1974
1975*	New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory	17 November 1975
	South Australia, Western Australia	21 November 1975
1977		10 November 1977
1980		19 September 1980
1983*		4 February 1983

Close of Nominations	Election Day
21 March 1901	29 March 1901
15 March 1901	29 March 1901
2 March 1901	30 March 1901
4 March 1901	30 March 1901
8 March 1901	29 March 1901
22 March 1901	29 March 1901
3 December 1903	16 December 1903
17 November 1906	12 December 1906
16 March 1910	13 April 1910
2 May 1913	31 May 1913
7 August 1914	5 September 1914
5 April 1917	5 May 1917
14 November 1919	13 December 1919
17 November 1922	16 December 1922
11 November 1922	16 December 1922
15 October 1925	14 November 1925
30 October 1925	15 December 1925
19 October 1928	17 November 1928
24 October 1928	8 December 1928
1 October 1929	12 October 1929
1 October 1929	7 December 1929
5 December 1931	19 December 1931
23 August 1934	15 September 1934
23 August 1934	22 September 1934
2 October 1937	23 October 1937
2 October 1937	30 October 1937
7 September 1940	21 September 1940
30 July 1943	21 August 1943
3 September 1946	28 September 1946
14 November 1949	10 December 1949
6 April 1951	28 April 1951
6 May 1954	29 May 1954
16 November 1955	10 December 1955
31 October 1958	22 November 1958
14 November 1961	9 December 1961
8 November 1963	30 November 1963
7 November 1966	26 November 1966
7 October 1969	25 October 1969
10 November 1972	2 December 1972
29 April 1974	18 May 1974
28 November 1975	13 December 1975
28 November 1975	13 December 1975
18 November 1977	10 December 1977
27 September 1980	18 October 1980
19 February 1983	5 March 1983

Year	Issue of Writ	Close of Rolls
1984#	26 October 1984	2 November 1984
1987*	5 June 1987	12 June 1987
1990	19 February 1990	26 February 1990
1993	8 February 1993	15 February 1993
1996	29 January 1996	5 February 1996
1998	31 August 1998	7 September 1998
2001	8 October 2001	15 October 2001
2004	31 August 2004	7 September 2004
2007	17 October 2007	23 October 2007[1]
2010	19 July 2010	26 July 2010[2]

* These elections followed double dissolutions

The 1983 amendments to the Act provided for rolls to close seven days after the issue of the writ rather than on the day the writ was issued. This came into effect for the first time for the 1984 election

Dates for Senate elections 1901–2010

Year		Issue of Writ
1901	New South Wales	5 March 1901
	Victoria	4 March 1901
	Queensland	18 February 1901
	South Australia	20 February 1901
	Western Australia	18 February 1901
	Tasmania	13 March 1901
1903		23 November 1903
1906		8 November 1906
1910		28 February 1910
1913		24 April 1913
1914*		30 July 1914
1917		26 March 1917
1919		3 November 1919
1922		6 November 1922
1925		3 October 1925
1928		9 October 1928
1931	New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland	28 November 1931
	Western Australia, Tasmania	3 December 1931
	South Australia	5 December 1931
1934		16 August 1934
1937		24 September 1937
1940		30 August 1940
1943		16 July 1943
1946		21 August 1946
1949		31 October 1949
1951*		28 March 1951
1953		2 April 1953

Close of Nominations	Election Day
6 November 1984	1 December 1984
18 June 1987	11 July 1987
2 March 1990	24 March 1990
19 February 1993	13 March 1993
9 February 1996	2 March 1996
10 September 1998	3 October 1998
18 October 2001	10 November 2001
16 September 2004	9 October 2004
1 November 2007	24 November 2007
29 July 2010	21 August 2010

[1] People who were not currently enrolled had to enrol by 8pm on the day the writ was issued

[2] The Close of Rolls originally was dated for 22 July 2010. However, this was extended to 26 July 2010 due to the High Court ruling on 6 August 2010

Close of Nominations	Election Day
15 March 1901	29 March 1901
15 March 1901	29 March 1901
2 March 1901	30 March 1901
4 March 1901	30 March 1901
8 March 1901	29 March 1901
22 March 1901	29 March 1901
3 December 1903	16 December 1903
17 November 1906	12 December 1906
16 March 1910	13 April 1910
2 May 1913	31 May 1913
7 August 1914	5 September 1914
5 April 1917	5 May 1917
14 November 1919	13 December 1919
17 November 1922	16 December 1922
15 October 1925	14 November 1925
19 October 1928	17 November 1928
5 December 1931	19 December 1931
10 December 1931	19 December 1931
12 December 1931	19 December 1931
23 August 1934	15 September 1934
2 October 1937	23 October 1937
7 September 1940	21 September 1940
30 July 1943	21 August 1943
3 September 1946	28 September 1946
14 November 1949	10 December 1949
6 April 1951	28 April 1951
17 April 1953	9 May 1953

Year		Issue of Writ
1955		7 November 1955
1958		22 October 1958
1961		3 November 1961
1964		26 October 1964
1967		13 October 1967
1970		16 October 1970
1974*		20 April 1974
1975*	New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory	17 November 1975
	South Australia, Western Australia	21 November 1975
1977		10 November 1977
1980		19 September 1980
1983*		4 February 1983

Year	Issue of Writ	Close of Rolls
1984[#]	26 October 1984	2 November 1984
1987*	5 June 1987	12 June 1987
1990	19 February 1990	26 February 1990
1993	8 February 1993	15 February 1993
1996	29 January 1996	5 February 1996
1998	31 August 1998	7 September 1998
2001	8 October 2001	15 October 2001
2004	31 August 2004	7 September 2004
2007	17 October 2007	23 October 2007[1]
2010	19 July 2010	26 July 2010[2]

* These elections followed double dissolutions

The 1983 amendments to the Act provided for rolls to close seven days after the issue of the writ rather than on the day the writ was issued. This came into effect for the first time for the 1984 federal election

Dates for Senate elections to fill casual vacancies 1908–1972

Year		Issue of Writ
1908	South Australia	13 January 1908
1963	Queensland	1 November 1963
1966	New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia	31 October 1966
1969	Victoria, South Australia	29 September 1969
1972	Queensland	2 November 1972

Close of Nominations	Election Day
16 November 1955	10 December 1955
31 October 1958	22 November 1958
14 November 1961	9 December 1961
9 November 1964	5 December 1964
27 October 1967	25 November 1967
29 October 1970	21 November 1970
29 April 1974	18 May 1974
28 November 1975	13 December 1975
28 November 1975	13 December 1975
18 November 1977	10 December 1977
27 September 1980	18 October 1980
19 February 1983	5 March 1983

Close of Nominations	Election Day
6 November 1984	1 December 1984
18 June 1987	11 July 1987
2 March 1990	24 March 1990
19 February 1993	13 March 1993
9 February 1996	2 March 1996
10 September 1998	3 October 1998
18 October 2001	10 November 2001
16 September 2004	9 October 2004
1 November 2007	24 November 2007
29 July 2010	21 August 2010

[1] People who were not currently enrolled had to enrol by 8pm on the day the writ was issue

[2] The Close of Rolls originally was dated for the 22 July 2010. However, this was extended to 26 July 2010 due to the High Court ruling on the 6 August 2010

Close of Nominations	Election Day
21 January 1908	15 February 1908
8 November 1963	30 November 1963
7 November 1966	26 November 1966
7 October 1969	25 October 1969
10 November 1972	2 December 1972

Casual vacancies

Senators for each state are elected to serve for a fixed term of six years. If a vacancy occurs, for example by a senator resigning, the parliament of the state for which the senator was chosen chooses a person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term. If possible, the person chosen must be from the same political party as his or her predecessor. If the state parliament is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the governor, acting on the advice of the state executive council, may appoint a person to hold that place. An appointment by the governor expires 14 days from the beginning of the state parliament's next session.

Senators for the ACT and the NT are elected to serve a term that commences on the day of election and expires on the day before the polling day for a general election. If the place of an ACT senator becomes vacant, the Legislative Assembly of the ACT chooses a person to hold that place until the expiration of the term.

If the Legislative Assembly is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Chief Minister may appoint a person to hold that place. If the place of an NT senator becomes vacant, the Legislative Assembly of the NT chooses a person to hold that place until the expiration of the term. If the Legislative Assembly is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Administrator may appoint a person to hold that place.

Appointments made by the Chief Minister or the Administrator expire 14 days from the beginning of the next session of the relevant Legislative Assembly.

Between 1908 and 1972 there were a number of elections specifically to fill casual vacancies within the Senate. However, following the 1977 referendum on Senate casual vacancies, section 15 of the Constitution was altered and there will not be another election to fill a Senate casual vacancy.

3.3 Electoral enrolment

The electoral roll

The Commonwealth electoral roll is the list of the names and addresses of all people who have enrolled to vote at Australian elections. You cannot vote until you have enrolled.

Eligibility for enrolment

Enrolment and voting are compulsory for all Australian citizens who are 18 years of age or over. To enrol for the first time, eligible electors complete an electoral enrolment form. It is also important that eligible electors complete an electoral enrolment form each time they move address or change their name. These forms are available at all post offices and electoral offices. The enrolment SmartForm, an enrolment form which can be completed online, is available on the AEC's website and at australia.gov.au. Electors only need to fill out one form to enrol to vote in federal, state or territory elections and local government elections.

Following legislative change in 2010, people who are 16 years old may apply for electoral enrolment, and while their name is placed on the roll, they cannot vote until they turn 18. The only non-Australian citizens eligible to vote at federal elections in Australia are British subjects who were on the Commonwealth electoral roll on 25 January 1984, at which time the eligibility requirements were altered.

The following people are not entitled to enrol and vote:

- people who, by reason of being of unsound mind, are incapable of understanding the nature and significance of enrolment and voting

- prisoners serving a sentence of three years or more

- people who have been convicted of treason or treachery and have not been pardoned.

Keeping the electoral roll up to date

The electoral roll is continuously reviewed in an effort to ensure eligible people are enrolled and their enrolment details are correct. The review process takes a number of forms and includes the follow-up of change of address information obtained from external data sources, mailing to addresses which show no current enrolment, and targeted reviews of addresses by mail, telephone or field work. To encourage newly eligible electors to enrol, AEC staff attend citizenship ceremonies to collect enrolment forms. The AEC also undertakes enrolment stimulation activities targeted at young people and people who move address.

Public access to the electoral roll

The AEC provides an electronic copy of the entire roll in its offices for inspection by the public, free of charge.

Electors can also verify their enrolment details using the online enrolment verification facility on the AEC website. For the search to be successful, electors must enter their details exactly as they appear on the electoral roll.

The Act provides that Members of Parliament, political parties, approved medical researchers and public health screening programs may be supplied with confidential elector information. The AEC also provides roll information to entities that have reporting obligations under the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* or entities that facilitate the carrying out of applicable customer identification procedures under that Act. Certain government agencies may also have access to confidential elector information for purposes allowed by the *Privacy Act 1988*. A full list of those agencies is available on the AEC website.

Close of rolls figures for federal elections 2001–2010

Close of rolls figures are finalised following the processing of all enrolment forms received by the date and time specified in the writ as the close of rolls.

	2001	2004	2007	2010
NSW	4 204 383	4 302 122	4 495 336	4 611 228
Vic.	3 218 746	3 292 409	3 442 096	3 562 802
Qld	2 319 481	2 463 402	2 612 300	2 719 746
WA	1 200 438	1 237 349	1 312 942	1 362 177
SA	1 034 377	1 049 814	1 075 968	1 105 076
Tas.	328 829	339 589	349 788	358 567
ACT	219 876	224 896	238 742	247 659
NT	110 501	111 649	117 901	121 005
National	12 636 631	13 021 230	13 645 073	14 088 260

Number of people entitled to vote at federal elections 2001–2010

The enrolment figures in the following table show the number of electors entitled to vote in the elections. These figures comprise enrolment at the close of rolls with subsequent adjustments such as the removal of the names of electors who died after the close of rolls, and the reinstatement of eligible electors previously removed from the roll.

	2001	2004	2007	2010
NSW	4 227 937	4 329 115	4 496 208	4 610 795
Vic.	3 234 874	3 309 800	3 441 822	3 561 873
Qld	2 336 698	2 475 611	2 612 504	2 719 360
WA	1 206 422	1 248 732	1 313 201	1 362 534
SA	1 039 025	1 051 923	1 076 220	1 104 698
Tas.	331 675	342 809	349 753	358 609
ACT	221 184	227 541	238 786	247 941
NT	111 022	112 930	118 045	121 059
Australia	12 708 837	13 098 461	13 646 539	14 086 869

Special enrolment

Special enrolment arrangements are available to electors who qualify. The following services may assist electors who have special needs:

- People who are unable to complete and sign their own enrolment form due to a physical disability may have someone help them complete their form and are able to apply to become general postal voters.

- People with no fixed address may apply for itinerant enrolment.

- People working in Antarctica can register as Antarctic electors to maintain their name on the roll and to make use of special voting arrangements at election time.

- Australian citizens resident on Norfolk Island may apply for special enrolment. Enrolment by eligible Norfolk Island residents is voluntary but, once enrolled, voting at federal elections is compulsory.

- People who believe that the publication of their address on the roll would put their own, or their family's, safety at risk may apply for silent enrolment so that their address is not shown on the roll.

■ Members of the House of Representatives can choose to enrol in the electoral division that they represent and Senators can enrol in any division in the state or territory they represent.

Overseas enrolment

People who are already enrolled to vote at federal elections and are going overseas with an intention to return to Australia within six years, may apply to register as an overseas elector. This will ensure their name is not removed from the roll and they can vote while overseas.

Australian citizens who are overseas and not enrolled, but would have been eligible if they were in Australia, are able to enrol using an enrolment form called an Application for Enrolment from outside Australia. However, they must have left Australia less than three years ago, are going to be overseas for less than six years, and intend to return to Australia.

At 26 July 2010, the following number of voters had special enrolment:

State/ Territory	Provisional and turning 18 by polling day	Itinerant	Eligible overseas voter	Silent	Antarctic	Norfolk Islander
NSW	3 200	1 348	5 593	20 658	17	55
Vic.	2 978	1 036	3 850	18 212	11	5
Qld	2 127	2 513	2 849	15 256	6	30
WA	1 017	790	1 180	13 669	3	2
SA	855	424	687	8 282	3	-
Tas.	317	273	226	1 503	7	2
ACT	269	71	1 640	2 049	1	119
NT	52	119	174	441	1	2
TOTAL	10 815	6 574	16 199	80 070	49	215

General postal voters

People who meet one or more of the conditions set out below may apply to be registered as general postal voters (GPVs) so that at election time they will be automatically sent postal voting material.

People generally may apply to become a GPV if they:

■ Live more than 20km from the nearest polling booth

■ Are in hospital, seriously ill or infirm and unable to travel

- Are living at home, seriously ill or infirm and unable to travel

- Are caring for a person (other than in a hospital) who is seriously ill or infirm and unable to travel

- Are physically handicapped

- Are serving a prison sentence or are under lawful custody or detention and are entitled to vote

- Have silent enrolment

- Are unable to attend a polling place because of religious beliefs

- Are a defence member, defence civilian or an Australian Federal Police officer serving outside Australia

- Are an eligible overseas elector.

Specific eligibility requirements are specified at section 184A of the Act.

Note that different conditions may apply for registration as a postal voter under state and territory electoral laws.

Further information on enrolment is available from any AEC office or on the AEC website.

Voter turnout

Turnout for the 2010 federal election was 93.22% for the House of Representatives and 93.83% for the Senate (see page 54 for historical statistics). Turnout was calculated by dividing the sum of formal and informal votes by the final enrolment figure. The final enrolment figure is the total number of people who are entitled to vote in an election.

The AEC believes calculating turnout in this way may result in a slight downward bias due to the substantial increase in declaration votes over the past several elections. This is because rejected declaration votes are not currently included in this calculation of voter turnout. If declaration votes received but subsequently rejected, and not admitted to the count, were to be included, the final voter turnout figures for the 2010 federal election would be 95.29%.

Voter turnout 1901–2010
as a % of enrolment

Year	Senate	House of Representatives
1901	54.34	56.71
1903	46.86	50.27
1906	50.21	51.48
1910	62.16	62.80
1913	73.66	73.49
1914	72.64	73.53
1917	77.69	78.30
1919	71.33	71.59
1922	57.95	59.38
1925	91.31	91.38
1928	93.61	93.62
1929		94.85
1931	95.02	95.02
1934	95.03	95.16
1937	96.11	96.12
1940	94.75	94.79
1943	96.31	96.29
1946	93.97	93.95
1949	95.97	95.94
1951	95.99	95.97
1953	94.93	
1954		96.05
1955	95.01	95.00
1958	95.48	95.44
1961	95.27	95.22
1963		95.71
1964	94.49	
1966		95.13
1967	95.11	
1969		94.96
1970	93.98	
1972		95.38
1974	95.50	95.40
1975	95.40	95.40
1977	95.08	95.08
1980	94.35	94.35
1983	94.64	94.64
1984	94.55	94.17
1987	94.34	93.84
1990	95.81	95.32
1993	96.22	95.75
1996	96.20	95.77
1998	95.34	94.99
2001	95.20	94.85
2004	94.82	94.32
2007	95.17	94.76
2010	93.83*	93.22*

* See voter turnout section on previous page

3.4 Candidates and nominations

Candidates must be nominated before they can be elected to the Senate or the House of Representatives. The qualifications for nomination to the Senate and the House of Representatives are the same.

A candidate must be at least 18 years old, an Australian citizen, and either an elector entitled to vote or a person qualified to become an elector.

Section 44 of the Constitution disqualifies certain people from being elected to the Parliament. This is a complex area that has been the subject of various legal challenges. The AEC can provide further information on this issue, but advises all prospective candidates to seek their own legal advice.

It is not possible to nominate until the writ for the election has been issued. Nominations must be made on the appropriate form and must be received by noon on the closing date for nominations (except for bulk nominations – see below). Nominations cannot be withdrawn after the closing date.

A candidate for the House of Representatives lodges their nomination with the Divisional Returning Officer (DRO) for the division in which they are standing. However, a registered political party may make a 'bulk nomination' of all endorsed House of Representatives candidates, within a particular state or territory. This must be lodged with the Australian Electoral Officer (AEO) for that state or territory at least 48 hours before the close of nominations.

Senate candidates lodge their nominations with the AEO for the state or territory in which they are standing.

Senate candidates are required to pay a $1 000 deposit on nomination and House of Representatives candidates pay $500.

The deposit will be refunded in a House of Representatives election if the candidate's total number of first preference votes is at least four per cent of the formal first preference votes for that division. The deposit will be refunded in a Senate election if the candidate's total number of first preference votes is at least four per cent of the formal first preference votes for that state or territory. The deposit is also refunded if the candidate is elected.

Where a candidate's name is included in a Senate group, their deposit will be refunded if they are elected, or the sum of the first preference votes received by all candidates in the group is at least four per cent of the formal first preference vote for that state/territory.

Nationally, 1 198 people nominated as candidates in the 2010 federal election.

The 2010 figure included 349 candidates for the Senate and 849 candidates for the House of Representatives. There were 845 male candidates and 353 female candidates.

Nominations for the 2010 federal election

Senate

State/ Territory	Vacancies	Candidates	Groups	Ungrouped candidates
NSW	6	84	32	5
Vic.	6	60	21	2
Qld	6	60	23	6
WA	6	55	22	1
SA	6	42	18	1
Tas.	6	24	10	1
ACT	2	9	4	1
NT	2	15	6	3
TOTAL	40	349	136	20

House of Representatives

State/ Territory	Seats	Candidates
NSW	48	299
Vic.	37	194
Qld	30	158
WA	15	92
SA	11	68
Tas.	5	20
ACT	2	7
NT	2	11
TOTAL	150	849

3.5 **Voting**

Voting is compulsory at federal elections and referendums for all enrolled electors.

Polling day is always on a Saturday and voting takes place between 8am and 6pm.

Types of votes

Australians can vote by:

- **Ordinary vote** – a vote recorded by an elector on election day at a polling place within the electorate for which they are enrolled. This is the simplest way to vote and the method used by the majority of electors.

- **Absent vote** – votes cast by electors who are out of their electorate but still within their state or territory on election day. These votes may be cast at any polling place in the state or territory.

- **Pre-poll vote** – a vote recorded by a voter (that has declared their eligibility to make an early vote) made at an early voting at an early voting centre or an AEC divisional office. Pre-poll votes made within a voter's own electorate (pre-poll ordinary votes) are counted on election night. Those votes made outside a voter's electorate (pre-poll declaration votes) are counted during the declaration vote counts after election night.

  For the 2010 election, electors who are blind or have low vision were able to cast a secret vote at any AEC divisional office or at a small number of early voting centres determined by the Electoral Commissioner. Votes were cast, via a call centre, for a period of up to three weeks prior to and on election day.

- **Postal vote** – electors who for various reasons cannot attend a polling place in the state or territory for which they are enrolled on election day can apply in writing for a postal vote. They will then be sent their ballot papers, which must be posted back before the close of polling.

- **Provisional vote** – a vote cast where an elector's name cannot be found on the certified list, or the elector's name is already marked off the certified list as having voted, or the elector is registered as a silent elector. Provisional votes are not entered into the count until evidence of identity has been provided and a check of entitlement has been completed. Provisional electors need to provide evidence of identity either at the polling place or to the AEC by close of business on the first Friday after election day.

Electors making a postal, pre-poll, absent or provisional vote must complete a declaration giving their personal details. Divisional staff will check their entitlement before the votes are counted.

Electors in many hospitals, some prisons, and in some remote areas, can cast a vote when visited by a mobile polling team.

Mobile polling is carried out during the 12 days up to and including election day.

How to vote

The electoral systems for the two houses of Australia's Federal Parliament are different.

House of Representatives

Candidates for the House of Representatives are elected using the preferential voting system. This system has been used in federal elections since 1918. Candidates stand for election in a particular electoral division. To be elected, a candidate must have more than half the formal votes cast for that division.

Members are elected for a maximum three-year term.

For the House of Representatives ballot paper, voters put a '1' in the box beside the candidate who is their first choice, '2' in the box beside their second choice and so on, until they have numbered every box. If any candidate gains more than 50% of the formal first preference votes (i.e. an absolute majority), he or she is elected. If no candidate has an absolute majority the voter's other preferences are taken into consideration. The distribution of preferences takes place in every division, even where a candidate already has a majority of first preference votes. For information on how House of Representative votes are counted see page 66.

Senate

Candidates for the Senate are elected using a proportional representation system also known as the 'single transferable vote' method. Candidates stand for election in a state or territory. To be elected, a candidate must receive a certain proportion of the votes, known as a quota.

It is a Constitutional requirement that each original state be equally represented regardless of its population. There are a total of 76 Senators: 12 for each state and two for each territory. Senators for each state are elected for six-year terms on a rotating basis with half of the senators retiring every three years (or facing a half-senate election).

The terms of senators representing the ACT and the NT commence on the day of their election and expire at the close of the day immediately before the polling day for the next general election. The election of these senators is held at the same time as every House of Representatives general election.

Forty Senate vacancies are contested at a half-Senate election when it is held simultaneously with a House election. When a double dissolution is declared all 76 Senate positions are made vacant.

The method of counting Senate votes is different to the House of Representatives. More information on how Senate votes are counted can be found on page 68.

The Senate ballot paper has two sections. An elector can either vote above-the-line or below-the-line, but not both. However, if the elector completes both sections formally, the below-the-line section takes precedence.

- **Above-the-line** – if a voter chooses to vote above-the-line, the number '1' must be written in one of the boxes in the top section of the ballot paper. All other boxes on the paper should be left blank. If an elector votes in the top section the vote will be counted in the way chosen by the group or party, and as notified to the AEC. This is called a group ticket vote and booklets are available at all polling places showing how each party or group has decided to have its preferences distributed. This information is also available on the AEC website prior to election day.

- **Below-the-line** – if a voter chooses to vote below-the-line, they must put a '1' in the box beside the candidate who is their first choice, '2' in the box beside their second choice and so on, until they have numbered every box.

Electors are issued with separate ballot papers for each election, green for the House of Representatives and white for the Senate.

3.6 **Informal voting**

A ballot paper is regarded as informal if it is not filled out correctly. These ballot papers are not counted towards any candidate but are set aside.

According to s. 268 of the Act, a vote is informal if:

- the ballot paper is not marked at all

- the ballot paper does not have the official mark and has not been initialled by the polling official and the ballot paper is not authentic in the opinion of the DRO

- the ballot paper has writing on it which identifies the voter

- in the case of an absent vote, the ballot paper is not contained in the declaration envelope; and

- the voter has not marked a vote correctly for it to be considered acceptable.

Informal voting at federal elections 1998–2010 (%)

House of Representatives

	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010
NSW	4.0	5.4	6.1	5.0	6.8
Vic.	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.3	4.5
Qld	3.3	4.8	5.2	3.6	5.5
WA	4.2	4.9	5.3	3.9	4.8
SA	4.5	5.5	5.6	3.8	5.5
Tas.	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.9	4.0
ACT	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.3	4.7
NT	4.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	6.2
Australia	**3.8**	**4.8**	**5.2**	**4.0**	**5.6**

Senate

	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010
NSW	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.2	4.2
Vic.	3.8	5.6	5.1	3.3	3.9
Qld	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.5
WA	2.7	3.6	3.5	2.4	3.2
SA	2.8	3.1	3.5	2.4	3.1
Tas.	3.1	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.2
ACT	2.0	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.6
NT	2.0	2.8	3.1	1.9	3.7
Australia	**3.2**	**3.9**	**3.8**	**2.5**	**3.8**

Graph showing informal voting at federal elections 1998–2010
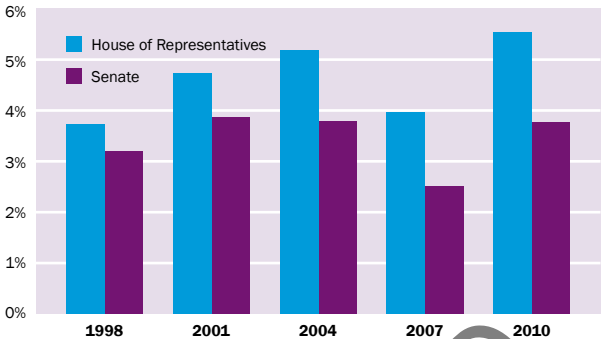
House of Representatives informality by division 2001–2010

	2001 %	2004 %	2007 %	2010 %
New South Wales				
Banks	6.8	7.4	6.4	8.4
Barton	6.6	7.0	5.6	9.8
Bennelong	5.4	5.8	6.2	7.4
Berowra	4.4	5.6	4.8	4.6
Blaxland	9.8	10.7	9.5	14.1
Bradfield	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.1
Calare	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.9
Charlton	4.6	5.0	4.7	6.9
Chifley	9.2	10.1	8.0	11.2
Cook	4.7	5.5	3.9	5.8
Cowper	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3
Cunningham	4.8	6.5	4.0	5.7
Dobell	4.3	7.4	4.3	6.1
Eden-Monaro	4.4	4.6	3.7	6.3
Farrer	6.4	6.7	3.8	6.3
Fowler	12.8	9.1	7.7	12.8
Gilmore	4.3	4.2	4.2	5.1
Grayndler	6.6	5.4	6.0	7.1
Greenway	6.8	11.8	4.6	10.3
Gwydir	4.5	3.6	*	*
Hughes	4.1	5.1	4.3	6.5
Hume	3.6	5.5	3.4	5.1
Hunter	3.4	5.3	4.3	6.2
Kingsford Smith	6.1	8.4	5.3	8.2
Lindsay	6.1	7.5	5.5	8.2
Lowe	5.8	6.6	5.0	*
Lyne	3.9	5.4	5.1	3.7
Macarthur	5.9	7.4	5.4	8.1

	2001 %	2004 %	2007 %	2010 %
New South Wales continued				
Mackellar	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.2
Macquarie	3.9	5.3	3.6	5.5
McMahon	*	*	*	10.8
Mitchell	4.5	6.6	3.9	5.6
New England	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.5
Newcastle	4.8	5.0	4.4	5.7
North Sydney	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.4
Page	5.3	4.2	4.3	4.4
Parkes	3.5	4.0	4.2	5.0
Parramatta	6.2	8.5	6.6	8.7
Paterson	3.6	6.1	3.6	5.6
Prospect	9.0	9.2	7.7	*
Reid	11.1	11.7	7.6	8.8
Richmond	5.4	3.6	4.3	5.6
Riverina	4.2	3.8	3.8	5.8
Robertson	6.1	4.4	3.4	6.4
Shortland	4.6	4.6	4.2	6.3
Sydney	4.2	5.3	4.1	5.5
Throsby	5.2	5.5	5.2	6.9
Warringah	3.3	5.9	3.6	4.6
Watson	7.5	9.1	9.1	12.8
Wentworth	4.9	6.2	4.9	4.5
Werriwa	8.5	8.0	6.5	10.4
Victoria				
Aston	3.2	4.2	2.9	4.4
Ballarat	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.7
Batman	5.5	5.8	3.8	5.2
Bendigo	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.7
Bruce	3.7	4.4	3.7	5.2
Burke	3.6	*	*	*
Calwell	6.5	5.2	4.9	6.5
Casey	3.6	3.9	2.8	4.2
Chisholm	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.6
Corangamite	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.2
Corio	5.1	4.4	3.7	4.5
Deakin	2.6	3.1	2.1	3.6
Dunkley	3.5	3.9	2.6	3.9
Flinders	3.8	4.3	2.8	4.1
Gellibrand	4.9	6.6	4.2	5.0
Gippsland	5.6	4.2	3.0	3.8
Goldstein	2.8	3.4	2.4	3.1
Gorton	*	5.1	4.4	6.7
Higgins	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8
Holt	4.9	4.4	3.6	5.7
Hotham	3.6	4.2	3.3	4.4
Indi	5.2	2.9	2.7	3.9
Isaacs	4.7	5.0	3.3	4.7

	2001 %	2004 %	2007 %	2010 %
Victoria continued				
Jagajaga	3.6	4.0	2.5	4.0
Kooyong	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.8
La Trobe	4.2	4.0	3.3	4.1
Lalor	4.4	4.9	3.5	6.2
Mallee	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.2
Maribyrnong	5.5	4.9	4.0	5.7
McEwen	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.4
McMillan	3.5	4.5	3.4	4.0
Melbourne	3.8	3.3	2.8	3.6
Melbourne Ports	3.3	3.4	2.2	3.3
Menzies	3.5	3.6	2.8	4.1
Murray	3.5	4.2	5.2	5.8
Scullin	4.9	4.8	4.1	6.0
Wannon	3.8	3.4	2.6	5.3
Wills	5.2	5.5	4.3	6.0
Queensland				
Blair	5.3	5.8	3.9	5.9
Bonner	*	5.6	3.0	5.1
Bowman	4.8	5.0	3.4	5.4
Brisbane	3.7	4.2	3.0	3.8
Capricornia	4.0	4.3	3.4	6.2
Dawson	4.7	5.4	3.8	5.8
Dickson	5.6	4.6	2.8	4.4
Fadden	5.5	6.2	4.3	6.0
Fairfax	4.3	5.3	3.4	5.0
Fisher	4.4	5.4	2.9	5.2
Flynn	*	*	4.1	5.3
Forde	5.9	6.4	4.6	7.1
Griffith	4.2	4.3	2.9	4.9
Groom	3.4	4.0	3.1	4.2
Herbert	4.9	5.5	4.2	6.3
Hinkler	4.5	4.5	3.9	5.6
Kennedy	4.7	4.4	3.8	5.4
Leichhardt	5.9	6.0	5.1	5.9
Lilley	3.7	4.7	3.0	4.6
Longman	5.3	5.6	3.5	7.3
Maranoa	4.7	4.8	3.6	4.9
McPherson	5.3	5.3	3.2	5.9
Moncrieff	7.1	5.9	3.8	6.2
Moreton	4.3	4.9	3.1	4.9
Oxley	5.3	7.0	4.2	6.7
Petrie	4.3	4.0	3.0	5.3
Rankin	6.6	7.2	4.5	7.5
Ryan	2.9	3.8	2.1	2.9
Wide Bay	5.6	4.8	4.0	5.3
Wright	*	*	*	5.6

	2001 %	2004 %	2007 %	2010 %
Western Australia				
Brand	4.3	5.8	3.9	5.2
Canning	5.1	5.7	3.3	4.5
Cowan	4.7	5.0	4.2	5.1
Curtin	3.3	3.5	1.9	2.9
Durack	*	*	*	4.9
Forrest	5.1	5.5	3.3	4.6
Fremantle	5.7	6.9	4.3	5.4
Hasluck	5.8	5.0	4.4	5.6
Kalgoorlie	5.6	5.3	4.1	*
Moore	4.0	4.3	3.0	4.4
O'Connor	5.9	5.5	4.6	5.4
Pearce	5.0	5.3	4.0	5.7
Perth	5.0	6.0	4.6	5.2
Stirling	5.4	5.9	4.9	5.0
Swan	4.9	5.5	4.6	4.9
Tangney	4.0	4.4	2.7	3.5
South Australia				
Adelaide	5.1	4.4	3.1	4.8
Barker	5.5	5.9	3.9	5.5
Bonython	7.3	*	*	*
Boothby	4.5	4.4	2.9	4.6
Grey	4.6	5.1	4.3	5.4
Hindmarsh	5.8	6.9	3.8	5.2
Kingston	5.5	5.8	3.7	5.1
Makin	5.2	5.4	4.1	6.1
Mayo	5.5	4.6	2.8	4.6
Port Adelaide	6.9	7.1	5.0	7.2
Sturt	5.3	5.0	3.5	5.4
Wakefield	5.5	6.5	4.7	6.2
Tasmania				
Bass	4.3	3.9	3.3	4.0
Braddon	3.3	3.6	3.1	4.3
Denison	2.9	3.1	2.5	3.6
Franklin	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.5
Lyons	3.5	4.0	3.1	4.8
Australian Capital Territory				
Canberra	3.4	3.4	2.3	4.9
Fraser	3.6	3.5	2.4	4.4
Northern Territory				
Lingiari	4.9	4.9	4.9	7.5
Solomon	4.4	4.0	2.9	5.1

* Seats created or abolished following redistributions

3.7 Counting the votes (Scrutiny)

Counting the votes on election night

The counting of votes is known as the scrutiny and it is usually observed by scrutineers nominated by the candidates. The scrutiny commences on election day in each polling place after 6pm when the polling place has closed. In polling places, ordinary ballot papers and those pre-poll ballot papers made by voters within their own division (pre-poll as ordinary votes) are counted on election night.

When the House of Representatives election and the Senate election are held in conjunction, the House of Representatives ballot papers are counted before the Senate ballot papers. If a referendum is held in conjunction with an election, the referendum ballot papers are counted after those of the election.

Polling officials are required to complete four main tasks after the close of polls. They are required to:

- count the first preferences on the House of Representatives ballot papers

- conduct a two-candidate-preferred (TCP) count of the House of Representatives ballot papers

- count the first preferences on the Senate ballot papers

- count and sort any declaration vote envelopes received during the day (these remain unopened).

The first preference results for House of Representatives ballot papers are tabulated and phoned through to the DRO, along with the number of informal votes. The DRO enters the results for each polling place into the AEC's national computerised election management system. These results are electronically fed to the media and into the Virtual Tally Room (VTR) on the AEC website as well as being transmitted to the National Tally Room (NTR) in Canberra, where they are placed on the National Tally Board.

Polling officials then conduct an indicative distribution of preferences (a TCP count for the House of Representatives) between the two previously identified leading candidates, to give an indication of the likely outcome of the poll in that division.

Next, the first preference votes on the Senate ballot papers – above and below-the-line – are counted, phoned through to the DRO and entered into the election management system.

Declaration envelopes containing absent votes, pre-poll declaration votes (i.e. those pre-poll votes cast outside an electors division), postal votes and provisional votes are checked by divisional staff. These can be checked from the Monday prior to polling day. However, they are not opened or admitted to the count until after polling day.

Counting the votes for the House of Representatives

A House of Representatives candidate is elected if they gain an absolute majority – more than 50% – of the formal vote.

First, all of the number '1' votes are counted for each candidate. If a candidate gets more than half the total first preference votes, that candidate will be elected.

However, if no candidate has more than half of the votes, the candidate with the fewest votes is excluded. This candidate's votes are transferred to the other candidates according to the second preferences shown by voters on the ballot papers for the excluded candidate. If still no candidate has more than half the votes, the candidate who now has the fewest votes is excluded and the votes are transferred according to the next preference shown. This process continues until one candidate has more than half the total votes and is declared elected.

A distribution of preferences takes place in every division, even where a candidate already has an absolute majority of first preference votes. The result of this full distribution of preferences is used to calculate the two-party-preferred (TPP) statistics for divisions that have the Australian Labor Party (ALP) and Coalition representatives as the final two candidates.

In divisions that do not have the ALP and Coalition representatives as the final two candidates, a scrutiny for information is conducted to determine the TPP result. A scrutiny for information, in such cases, is a notional distribution of preferences to find the result of preference flows to the ALP and Coalition candidates.

Example of a distribution of preferences: Division of Lowe

Total Formal Vote: 49 805
Absolute Majority (50%+1): 24 903

Count	Armitage (Liberal Party)		Buchanan (Independant)		Hewson (Country Party)		Houlihan (DLP)		Mountford (ALP)		TOTAL
	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
First	12 025	24.14	3 113	6.25	8 282	16.63	3 583	7.19	22 802	45.78	49 805
Second	810	1.63	EXCLUDED		1 980	3.98	138	0.28	185	0.37	3 113
Total	12 835	25.77			10 262	20.60	3 721	7.47	22 987	46.15	49 805
Third	391	0.79			3 144	6.31	EXCLUDED		186	0.37	3 721
Total	13 226	26.56			13 406	26.92			23 173	46.53	49 805
Fourth	EXCLUDED				12690	25.48			536	1.08	13 226
Total					26 096	52.40			23 709	47.60	49 805
					ELECTED						

Counting the votes for the Senate

The Senate count is more complicated than a count for the House of Representatives. Counting of first preferences begins on election night but the full count cannot be completed until several weeks after the election.

Working out the quota

To be elected to the Senate, a candidate needs to gain a quota of the formal votes. The quota is calculated by dividing the total number of formal ballot papers by one more than the number of Senators to be elected and then adding '1' to the result (ignoring any remainder). This is how the quota for SA was calculated at the 2010 Senate election:

$$\frac{1\,009\,578}{(6 + 1)} + 1 = 144\,226*$$

Therefore the quota, or number of votes required to be elected, in SA at the 2010 federal election was 144 226.

*Note: When determining the quota, any remainder is disregarded.

Counting the first preference votes

This is done as for a House of Representatives election: the papers are sorted according to which candidate has received the number '1' preference on each ballot paper. Candidates who receive the quota, or more, of these first preference votes are elected immediately.

As a general rule, when a candidate is elected with a surplus of votes, that surplus is transferred before any exclusions are undertaken.

Transferring the surplus

Any surplus votes these elected candidates receive (i.e. votes in excess of the quota they needed), are transferred to the candidates who were the second choice of voters. Because it is not possible to determine which votes actually elected the candidate and which votes are surplus, all the elected candidate's ballot papers are transferred at a reduced rate.

For example:

Candidate A gains 1 000 000 votes. If the required quota was 500 000 the surplus would be 500 000.

The transfer value therefore would be:

$$\frac{500\ 000}{1\ 000\ 000} = 0.5$$

Candidate A's ballot papers (1 000 000) are then re-examined in order to determine the number of votes for second choice candidates.

If Candidate A's ballot papers gave 900 000 second preferences to Candidate B they would receive 900 000 X 0.5 = 450 000 votes which are added to the votes they received in count one.

If Candidate B is then over the quota, they are elected and their surplus votes transferred in the same way.

As a result of this process of transferring surplus votes, other candidates may be elected. However, if all surplus votes from elected candidates are transferred and there are still some unfilled positions, further counting is undertaken as explained below.

Exclusion of unsuccessful candidates

Starting with the candidate who has the lowest number of votes, unelected candidates are excluded from the count. Their ballot papers are distributed to the remaining candidates to whom the voters have given their preferences. If any of the remaining candidates obtains a quota through this process of distribution, they are declared elected. Their surplus (if any) is transferred before any other candidates are excluded. The above processes continue until all Senate positions are filled.

Group voting tickets

When a party or group lodges a group voting ticket, a box will be printed above-the-line on the Senate ballot paper. Voters wishing to vote according to the group voting ticket simply put a '1' in that box and their preferences will be allocated according to the group voting ticket of that party or group.

This method permits a voter to follow a party or group's registered ticket without the need to exhaustively copy out numbers in the correct order against each candidate's name (During the 2010 election there were between 9 and 84 Candidates per Senate ballot).

Information showing the order of preferences in the group voting tickets lodged with the AEC is available in the polling place and on the AEC website (ticket voting only applies to the Senate ballot paper).

The following table shows the extent of above-the-line voting at half-Senate elections in 2007 and 2010.

Group voting ticket (GVT) (above-the-line) voting half-senate elections 2007–2010

	2007		2010	
	GVT votes	% of all formal votes	GVT votes	% of all formal votes
NSW	4 116 995	98.18	4 059 558	97.76
Vic.	3 117 212	97.95	3 122 603	97.01
Qld	2 352 518	97.26	2 374 789	96.91
WA	1 170 380	97.31	1 196 446	96.94
SA	937 905	93.16	950 000	94.10
Tas.	275 112	84.17	263 944	79.82
ACT	186 570	82.80	174 086	75.93
NT	92 652	92.13	87 665	90.67
Australia	**12 249 344**	**96.78**	**12 229 091**	**96.12**

Recounts

A recount may be undertaken, approved, or directed at any time before the result of an election is declared. It should not be confused with the routine recheck (fresh scrutiny) of the House of Representatives or of Senate ballot papers during the days following an election.

Legal challenges

A candidate, a person qualified to vote at an election, or the AEC may dispute the validity of an election or return by addressing a petition to the High Court sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns. This must occur within 40 days of the return of the writ.

The legislative requirements for such petitions are set out in Part XXII of the Act. Candidates and voters intending to challenge an election are advised to seek their own legal advice.

3.8 **Election funding and financial disclosure**

The funding and disclosure provisions of the Act have been in operation since the 1984 election. They comprise two main components:

- public funding of election campaigns, and
- disclosure of certain financial details by candidates, registered political parties and other persons and groups (returns are submitted to the AEC).

Election funding

A candidate or Senate group is eligible for election funding if they obtain at least 4% of the first preference vote in the division or the state or territory they contested. The amount to be paid is calculated by multiplying the number of votes obtained by the current election funding rate. The funding rate for the 2010 federal election was 231.191 cents per House of Representatives and Senate vote. This rate is indexed every six months to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Payment procedures

Election funding is paid in two stages. First, the AEC calculates the amount of election funding due based on the number of votes counted at the 20th day after election day and pays at least 95% of that amount. Second, once the vote counting is finalised, the AEC pays the remainder of the amount of election funding due. The total election funding paid at the 2010 federal election was $53 163 385.36.

For candidates and Senate groups endorsed by registered political parties, payments are made directly to their parties. Unendorsed candidates and Senate groups receive their payments direct, unless they have appointed an agent who is to receive the payment.

Total election funding payments for the 2010 federal election

Name	Interim Payment $	Final Payment $	Total Payment $
Parties			
Australian Labor Party	20 935 323.18	290 546.78	**21 225 869.96**
Liberal Party of Australia*	20 819 820.08	278 040.16	**21 097 860.24**
Australian Greens	7 086 053.13	126 870.25	**7 212 923.38**
National Party of Australia	2 441 843.88	43 856.28	**2 485 700.16**
Family First	403 122.45	4 145.92	**407 268.37**
Country Liberals (NT)	177 617.04	1 794.11	**179 411.15**
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	17 407.51	202.31	**17 609.82**
Australian Sex Party	11 197.72	200.00	**11 397.72**
Liberal Democratic Party	11 116.80	200.00	**11 316.80**
Shooters and Fishers Party	10 527.26	200.00	**10 727.26**
Independent Candidates			
Tony Windsor (New England, NSW)	129 099.25	1 327.15	**130 426.40**
Robert Oakeshott (Lyne, NSW)	91 691.26	926.17	**92 617.43**
Bob Katter (Kennedy, Qld)	87 383.75	861.85	**88 245.60**
Andrew Wilkie (Denison, Tas.)	31 557.85	318.77	**31 876.62**
Louise Burge (Farrer, NSW)	21 400.20	216.16	**21 616.36**
John Clements (Parkes, NSW)	20 933.28	211.45	**21 144.73**
John Arkan (Cowper, NSW)	19 326.39	200.00	**19 526.39**
Michael Johnson (Ryan, Qld)	17 284.98	200.00	**17 484.98**
Matthew Hogg (Riverina, NSW)	11,710.96	190.75	**11 901.71**
Alan Lappin (Indi, Vic.)	11 239.33	193.06	**11 432.39**
James Purcell (Wannon, Vic.)	10 564.25	190.76	**10 755.01**
Charles Nason (Maranoa, Qld)	10 427.85	200.00	**10 627.85**
Paul Blanch (Calare, NSW)	9 364.37	200.00	**9 564.37**
Katrina Rainsford (Wannon, Vic.)	9 200.23	200.00	**9 400.23**
Bradley King (Blair, Qld)	7 353.01	200.00	**7 553.01**
Deidre Finter (Lingiari, NT)	4 511.67	200.00	**4 711.67**
Kenneth Lechleitner (Lingiari, NT)	4 213.44	202.31	**4 415.75**
TOTAL ELECTION FUNDING PAID	52 411 291.12	752 094.24	**53 163 385.36**

* Liberal National Party of Queensland election funding payments are included with the Liberal Party of Australia figures

Election financial disclosures

Following an election, key participants in the electoral process are required to lodge with the AEC various returns disclosing certain election campaign transactions.

Summary of election returns

Participant	Type of return	Timeframe	Due date
Candidates	donations received and electoral expenditure	within 15 weeks after election day	by 6 December 2010
Senate groups	donations received and electoral expenditure	within 15 weeks after election day	by 6 December 2010
Donors	details of donations received, and donations made to candidates	within 15 weeks after election day	by 6 December 2010

All these returns are available for public inspection 24 weeks after election day. For the 2010 federal election that was from Monday 7 February 2011.

The AEC is required under subsection 17(2) of the Act to prepare a separate report for the Minister on the operations of the funding and disclosure provisions in relation to the 2010 federal election. Once tabled in parliament, this report will be available on the AEC website.

Annual financial disclosures

All registered political parties and each state or territory branch of a registered political party must submit an annual return to the AEC within 16 weeks of the close of the financial year. The return must show the total amount received, and the total amount paid, during the financial year and the total of outstanding debts as at 30 June. The names and addresses of persons from whom the party received, or to whom the party owed, more than the threshold, must also be disclosed.

Entities that are controlled by, or operate mainly for the benefit of, a registered political party must submit an annual return to the AEC within 16 weeks of the close of the financial year. Associated entities must disclose receipts, payments and debts in the same manner as political parties, and may additionally be required to disclose sources of capital deposits.

Persons or organisations that donated more than the threshold to a political party in the course of a financial year must submit an annual return to the AEC within 20 weeks of the close of the financial year detailing each donation.

Additionally, persons or organisations incurring more than the threshold of political expenditure are required to lodge an annual return within 20 weeks of the end of the financial year. These returns disclose totals of specified political expenditure incurred, as well as donations received.

Note: Recent thresholds for financial disclosure are:

- 2010–11, $11 500
- 2009–10, $11 200
- 2008–09, $10 900
- 2007–08, $10 500

Registered political parties

Parties that register may have their party names printed on the ballot papers next to their candidates and must also fulfil legislative requirements under the funding and disclosure provisions of the Act.

For federal elections, the register is closed from the day the writ is issued. For the 2010 federal election the register closed on 19 July 2010 with 25 separate political parties registered, plus an additional 24 branches from the four major parties.

Of these, 25 fielded candidates in the 2010 federal election (see page 56). This compares with 46 parties who fielded candidates at the 2007 federal election.

3.9 **Election costs**

Cost of elections 1975–2010

Year	Event	$
1975	Double Dissolution	6 167 000
1977	House of Representatives & half-senate elections	9 050 000
1979	ACT House of Assembly election	115 000
1980	House of Representatives & half-senate elections	12 448 000
1981	By-election – McPherson	127 000
	– Curtin	49 000
	– Boothby	67 000
	– Wentworth	71 000
1982	By-election – Lowe	82 000
	– Flinders	103 000
	ACT House of Assembly election	157 000
1983	By-election – Wannon	103 000
	– Bruce	105 000
	Double Dissolution	18 696 000
	By-election – Moreton	103 000
1984	By-election – Hughes	137 000
	– Richmond	146 000
	– Corangamite	138 000
	House of Representatives, Senate & Referendum *	38 430 000
1986	By-election – Scullin	138 000
1987	Double Dissolution	48 875 900
1988	By-election – Adelaide	231 100
	– Port Adelaide	197 600
	– Groom	195 400
	Referendum	34 447 200
	By-election – Oxley	199 000
1989	ACT Legislative Assembly election **	693 100
	By-election – Gwydir	210 600
1990	House of Representatives & half-senate elections	55 478 000
1991	By-election – Menzies	301 600
1992	By-election – Wills	347 900
1993	House of Representatives, half Senate elections and Supplementary election – Division of Dickson	64 049 500
1994	By-election – Werriwa	389 440
	– Fremantle	370 745
	– Bonython	352 220
	– Mackellar	331 783
	– Warringah	341 091
	– Kooyong	286 503

Year	Event	$
1995	By-election – Canberra	369 876
	– Wentworth	330 148
1996	House of Representatives & half-senate elections	91 407 000
	By-election – Blaxland	342 584
	– Lindsay	323 545
1997	By-election – Fraser	295 720
1998	House of Representatives & half-senate elections	96 709 059
1999	Referendum	66 820 894
1999	By-election – Holt	190 646
2000	By-election – Issacs	489 233
2001	By-election – Ryan	371 789
	– Aston	509 263
	House of Representatives & half-senate elections	105 830 037
2004	House of Representatives & half-senate elections	117 264 871
2005	By-election – Werriwa	501 591
2007	House of Representatives & half-senate elections	163 076 106
2008	By-election – Gippsland	996 846
	– Lyne	657 092
	– Mayo	624 466
2009	By-election – Bradfield	850 239
	– Higgins	710 489
2010	House of Representatives & half-senate elections	161 342 861

* All costs after 1984 (except the 1988 referendum) include public funding payments

** Funds provided by ACT Administration

Cost of the 2010 federal election

Expenditure on the 2010 federal election as at 30 April 2011 was $161,342,861. Major categories of expenditure are detailed below.

Please note that election costs are incurred over more than one financial year.

Expenses	$
Employee Expenses	51 347 774
Property, Office Supplies & Services (inc. Venue/Equip Hire, Security. Stationery)	7 999 652
Election Cardboard & Supplies (inc. Electoral Forms, Envelopes, Ballot Paper, Screens)	6 431 705
Contractors (inc. DFAT, NTR, Scrutiny)	5 602 416
Consultancy	891 417
Travel	2 963 120
Advertising, Promotion & Media Services	10 139 360
ITC Services	8 991 037
Mailing & Freight Services	6 529 410
Printing & Publications	6 231 350
Legal services	387 064
Other expenses	665 172
Sub Total	**108 179 476**
Public Funding	**53 163 385**
TOTAL EXPENSES	**161 342 861**

Note: The amount above is GST exclusive

Comparative figures for previous elections

	1998 $	2001 $	2004 $	2007 $	2010 $
Average cost per elector Actual cost	5.21	5.09	5.79	8.36	7.68
Constant prices (December quarter 2010 base, GST exclusive)	7.41	6.51	6.85	9.05	7.68

Note: Average cost per elector is calculated by dividing expenditure, excluding the money for public funding, by the number of eligible electors on election day.

Constant price is calculated by dividing the average cost per elector by the ratio of the relative CPI rate over the CPI from the September 2010 quarter as a base.

4

Election results

4 Election results

4.1 Registered political parties as at 2010 federal election

Party name
Australia First Party (NSW) Incorporated
Australian Democrats
Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party
Australian Greens
The Greens NSW
The Australian Greens – Victoria
Queensland Greens
The Greens (WA) Inc.
Australian Labor Party (ALP)
Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Australian Labor Party (Victorian Branch)
Australian Labor Party (State of Queensland)
Australian Labor Party (Western Australian Branch)
Australian Labor Party (South Australian Branch)
Australian Labor Party (Tasmanian Branch)
Australian Labor Party (ACT Branch)
Australian Labor Party (Northern Territory) Branch
Country Labor Party
Australian Sex Party
Building Australia Party
Carers Alliance
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia
Communist Alliance
Country Liberals (Northern Territory)
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia
Family First Party
Liberal Democratic Party
Liberal Party of Australia
Liberal Party of Australia, NSW Division
Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division)
Liberal National Party of Queensland
Liberal Party (WA Division) Inc.
Liberal Party of Australia (SA Division)
Liberal Party of Australia – Tasmanian Division
Liberal Party of Australia – ACT Division
National Party of Australia
National Party of Australia – NSW
National Party of Australia – Victoria
National Party of Australia (WA) Inc.
National Party of Australia (SA) Inc.
Non-Custodial Parents Party (Equal Parenting)
One Nation

Party name
Secular Party of Australia
Senator On-Line
Shooters and Fishers Party
Socialist Alliance
Socialist Equality Party
The Climate Sceptics

4.2 **Historical election results**

For details regarding the political party codes please refer to section 5.5

House of Representatives elections since 1901
(proportion of formal votes cast for, and seats won by, political parties)

Date of election	Seats		Party	Seats won	% of vote
	TOTAL	UNCONTESTED			
29-30.3.1901	75	6	PROT	31	43.7
			FT	28	35.7
			ALP	14	18.7
			OTH	2	2.0
16.12.1903	75	17	FT	26	34.4
			PROT	25	29.7
			ALP	23	31.0
			OTH	1	4.9
12.12.1906	75	7	ANTI-SOC	27	38.2
			ALP	26	36.6
			PROT	16	16.4
			IND PROT	4	4.8
			WA	2	2.3
			OTH	–	1.6
13.4.1910	75	4	ALP	43	50.0
			LIB	31	45.1
			OTH	1	4.9
31.5.1913	75	3	LIB	38	48.9
			ALP	37	48.5
			OTH	–	2.6
5.9.1914 ^	75	13	ALP	42	50.9
			LIB	32	47.2
			OTH	1	1.9
5.5.1917	75	9	NAT	53	54.2
			ALP	22	44.0
			OTH	–	1.8

Date of election	Seats		Party	Seats won	% of vote
	TOTAL	**UNCONTESTED**			
13.12.1919	75	2	NAT	37	45.1
			ALP	26	42.5
			CP	11	9.3
			IND NAT	1	1.7
			OTH	–	1.4
16.12.1922+	75	5	ALP	29	42.3
			NAT	26	35.2
			CP	14	12.6
			LIB	5	4.7
			OTH	1	5.2
14.11.1925	75	1	NAT	37	42.5
			ALP	23	45.0
			CP	14	10.7
			OTH	1	1.8
17.11.1928	75	12	ALP	31	44.6
			NAT	29	39.1
			CP	13	10.5
			C PROG	1	1.6
			OTH	1	4.2
12.10.1929	75	9	ALP	46	48.8
			NAT	14	33.9
			CP	10	10.3
			IND NAT	3	3.9
			C PROG	1	1.0
			OTH	1	2.1
19.12.1931	75	4	UAP	34	36.1
			CP	16	12.3
			ALP	14	27.1
			EC	6	5.5
			LANG LAB	4	10.6
			OTH	1	8.4
15.9.1934	74	1	UAP	28	33.0
			ALP	18	26.8
			CP	14	12.6
			LANG LAB	9	14.4
			LCL	5	4.0
			SOC CRED	–	4.7
			COM	–	1.3
			OTH	–	3.2
23.10.1937	74	4	ALP	29	43.2
			UAP	28	33.7
			CP	16	15.5
			SOC CRED	–	2.2
			OTH	1	5.4

Date of election	Seats		Party	Seats won	% of vote
	TOTAL	**UNCONTESTED**			
21.9.1940	74	1	ALP	32	40.2
			UAP	23	30.2
			CP	13	13.7
			LANG LAB	4	5.2
			STATE LAB	–	2.6
			OTH	2	8.1
21.8.1943	74	1	ALP	49	50.0
			UAP	12	16.1
			CP	6	7.0
			CNP	3	4.0
			LCL	1	3.5
			QLD CP	1	1.5
			LIB DEM	–	1.0
			OPA	–	2.1
			COM	–	2.0
			OTH	2	12.8
28.9.1946	74	–	ALP	43	49.7
			LP	15	28.6
			CP	12	10.7
			LCL	2	3.7
			LANG LAB	1	1.6
			SP	–	1.2
			COM	–	1.5
			OTH	1	3.0
10.12.1949	121	–	LP	55	39.4
			ALP	47	46.0
			CP	19	10.9
			OTH	–	3.7
28.4.1951 ^	121	3	ALP	52	47.6
			LP	52	40.6
			CP	17	9.7
			COM	–	1.0
			OTH	–	1.0
29.5.1954	121	7	ALP	57	50.0
			LP	47	38.6
			CP	17	8.5
			COM	–	1.2
			OTH	–	1.7
10.12.1955	122	10	LP	57	39.7
			ALP	47	44.6
			CP	18	7.9
			ANTI-COM LAB	–	5.2
			COM	–	1.2
			OTH		1.4

Date of election	Seats		Party	Seats won	% of vote
	TOTAL	UNCONTESTED			
22.11.1958	122	–	LP	58	37.2
			ALP	45	42.8
			CP	19	9.3
			DLP	–	9.4
			OTH	–	1.2
9.12.1961	122	–	ALP	60	47.9
			LP	45	33.6
			CP	17	8.5
			DLP	–	8.7
			OTH	–	1.3
30.11.1963	122	–	LP	52	37.1
			ALP	50	45.5
			CP	20	8.9
			DLP	–	7.4
			OTH	–	1.1
26.11.1966	124	–	LP	61	40.1
			ALP	41	40.0
			CP	21	9.8
			DLP	–	7.3
			OTH	1	2.7
25.10.1969	125	–	ALP	59	47.0
			LP	46	34.8
			CP	20	8.6
			DLP	–	6.0
			OTH	–	3.7
2.12.1972	125	–	ALP	67	49.6
			LP	33	28.1
			CP	20	9.4
			DLP	–	5.2
			LCL	5	4.0
			AP	–	2.4
			OTH	–	1.3
18.5.1974 ^	127	–	ALP	66	49.3
			LP	40	34.9
			CP	21	10.8
			AP	–	2.3
			DLP	–	1.4
			OTH	–	1.2
13.12.1975 ^	127	–	LP	68	41.8
			ALP	36	42.8
			NCP/NP	23	11.3
			DLP	–	1.3
			OTH	–	2.8

Date of election	Seats		Party	Seats won	% of vote
	TOTAL	UNCONTESTED			
10.12.1977	124	–	LP	67	38.1
			ALP	38	39.6
			NCP/NP	19	10.0
			DEM	–	9.4
			DLP	–	1.4
			OTH	–	1.4
18.10.1980	125	–	LP	54	37.4
			ALP	51	45.1
			NCP/NP	20	8.9
			DEM	–	6.6
			OTH	–	2.0
5.3.1983 ^	125	–	ALP	75	49.5
			LP	33	34.4
			NP	17	9.2
			DEM	–	5.0
			OTH	–	1.9
1.12.1984	148	–	ALP	82	47.5
			LP	45	34.4
			NP	21	10.6
			DEM	–	5.5
			OTH	–	2.0
11.7.1987 ^	148	–	ALP	86	45.8
			LP	43	34.3
			NP	19	11.5
			DEM	–	6.0
			OTH	–	2.3
24.3.1990	148	–	ALP	78	39.4
			LP	55	34.8
			NP	14	8.4
			DEM	–	11.3
			OTH*	1	6.1
13.3.1993	147	-	ALP	80	44.9
			LP	49	36.8
			NP	16	7.2
			CLP	-	0.3
			DEM	-	3.7
			OTH**	2	7.1
2.3.1996	148	-	ALP	49	38.8
			LP	75	38.7
			NP	18	8.2
			CLP	1	0.3
			DEM	-	6.8
			OTH***	5	7.2

Date of election	Seats		Party	Seats won	% of vote
	TOTAL	**UNCONTESTED**			
3.10.1998	148	-	ALP	67	40.1
			LP	64	33.9
			NP	16	5.3
			CLP	-	0.3
			DEM	-	5.1
			HAN	-	8.4
			OTH****	1	6.8
10.11.2001	150	-	ALP	65	37.8
			LP	68	37.1
			NP	13	5.6
			CLP	1	0.3
			DEM	-	5.4
			HAN	-	4.3
			OTH*****	3	9.5
9.10.2004	150	-	ALP	60	37.6
			LP	74	40.5
			NP	12	5.9
			FFP	-	2.0
			CLP	1	0.3
			DEM	-	1.2
			GRN	-	7.2
			OTH*****	3	5.8
24.11.2007	150	-	ALP	83	43.38
			LP	55	36.28
			NP	10	5.49
			FFP	-	1.99
			DEM	-	0.72
			GRN	-	7.79
			IND	2	2.22
			OTH	-	2.12
21.08.2010	150	-	ALP	72	37.99
			LP	44	30.46
			LNP	21	9.12
			NP	7	3.73
			GRN	1	11.76
			CLP	1	0.31
			DEM	-	0.18
			FFP	-	2.25
			IND	4	2.52
			OTH	-	7.81

+ In 1922, the NT was granted a Member of the House of Representatives with limited voting rights. Full voting rights were extended in 1968. The ACT was granted one Member in 1948 and full voting rights were extended in 1966

^ Double Dissolution

* Includes one successful independent candidate, Mack (North Sydney) and various other unsuccessful minor parties and independent candidates

** Includes two successful independent candidates, Cleary (Wills), Mack (North Sydney) and various other unsuccessful minor parties and independent candidates

*** Includes five successful independent candidates, Andren (Calare), Campbell (Kalgoorlie), Filing (Moore), Hanson (Oxley), Rocher (Curtin) and various other unsuccessful minor parties and independent candidates. The successful candidate in Oxley, Pauline Hanson, nominated as a Liberal but was disendorsed by the Liberal Party prior to polling day. In this table Hanson's votes are shown as part of the LP total, however she has been counted as an independent under the seats won column (OTH)

****Includes one successful independent candidate, Andren (Calare) and various other unsuccessful minor parties and independent candidates

*****Includes successful independent candidates, Andren (Calare), Windsor (New England) and Katter (Kennedy)

Sources: Colin A. Hughes and B.D. Graham, *A Handbook of Australian Government and Politics 1890–1964*, AEC Election Statistics, Australian Parliamentary Handbooks

4.3 **By-elections, referendums, supplementary elections and polls**

By-elections

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives because of the death, resignation, absence without leave, expulsion, disqualification or ineligibility of a Member, a writ may be issued by the Speaker for the election of a new Member. A writ may also be issued when the Court of Disputed Returns declares an election void.

A by-election may be held on a date to be determined by the Speaker, or in the Speaker's absence from Australia, by the Governor-General in Council. The polling must take place on a Saturday.

The Acting Speaker performing the duties of the Speaker during the Speaker's absence from the Commonwealth may also issue a by-election writ. The Chairman of Committees as Deputy Speaker has also issued a writ during the Speaker's absence from the Commonwealth, and the Chairman of Committees as Deputy Speaker has informed the House of the Speaker's intention to issue a writ.

There are no constitutional or statutory requirements that writs be issued for by-elections within any prescribed period.

The following cases have occurred:

- with a general election pending, the Speaker has declined to issue a writ in order to avoid the need for two elections within a short period of time, and

- a writ has been issued and then withdrawn by the Speaker when a dissolution of the House of Representatives has intervened.

The guiding principle in fixing the date of a by-election has always been to hold the election as early as possible so that the electors are not left without representation any longer than is necessary.

Source: House of Representatives Practice 5th Edition, p90

By-elections for the House of Representatives since 1901

Division	Election day	Party elected (previous)
Darling Downs	14 September 1901	PROT (PROT)
Tasmania*	26 March 1902	FT (FT)
East Sydney	4 September 1903	FT (FT)
Wilmot	26 February 1904	FT (FT)
Melbourne	30 March 1904	ALP (PROT)
Riverina	18 May 1904	PROT (FT)
Echuca	10 July 1907	PROT (PROT)
Adelaide	13 June 1908	ALP (PROT)
Wakefield	28 August 1909	ANTI-SOC (ANTI-SOC)
Kooyong	24 August 1910	LIB (LIB)
Batman	8 February 1911	ALP (ALP)
North Sydney	11 March 1911	LIB (LIB)
Boothby	11 November 1911	LIB (ALP)
Werriwa	1 June 1912	ALP (ALP)
Adelaide	10 January 1914	ALP (ALP)
Kalgoorlie+	17 January 1914	ALP (ALP)
Bendigo	6 February 1915	ALP (ALP)
Grampians	20 February 1915	LIB (ALP)
Dalley+	15 May 1915	ALP (ALP)
Wide Bay	11 December 1915	LIB (ALP)
Darwin	30 June 1917	NAT (NAT)
Grampians	27 October 1917	NAT (LIB)
Flinders	11 May 1918	NAT (NAT)
Swan	26 October 1918	ALP (NAT)
Corangamite	14 December 1918	VFU (NAT)
Echuca	20 September 1919	VFU (NAT)
Ballaarat^	10 July 1920	ALP (NAT)
Kalgoorlie	18 December 1920	NAT (ALP)
Maranoa	30 July 1921	CP (ALP)
West Sydney	3 September 1921	ALP (ALP)
Parramatta	10 December 1921	NAT (NAT)
Yarra	18 February 1922	ALP (ALP)
Eden-Monaro	6 March 1926	NAT (NAT)
Dalley	26 February 1927	ALP (ALP)
Warringah	21 May 1927	NAT (NAT)
Martin	16 June 1928	NAT (NAT)
Wide Bay+	22 September 1928	CP (NAT)
Balaclava	3 August 1929	NAT (NAT)
Franklin	14 December 1929	ALP (IND)
Parkes	31 January 1931	NAT (ALP)
East Sydney	7 March 1931	ALP (ALP)
East Sydney	6 February 1932	LANG LAB (UAP)
Flinders	11 November 1933	UAP (UAP)
Newcastle	1 June 1935	FLP (FLP)
Fawkner	17 August 1935	UAP (UAP)
Kennedy	12 December 1936	FLP (FLP)

Division	Election day	Party elected (previous)
Darling Downs	19 December 1936	CP (UAP)
Gwydir	8 May 1937	ALP (CP)
Wakefield	10 December 1938	ALP (UAP)
Griffith	20 May 1939	ALP (FLP)
Wilmot	27 May 1939	ALP (UAP)
Corio	2 March 1940	ALP (UAP)
Kalgoorlie	16 November 1940	ALP (ALP)
Swan	21 December 1940	CP (CP)
Boothby	24 May 1941	UAP (UAP)
Fremantle	18 August 1945	ALP (ALP)
Wimmera	9 February 1946	CP (CP)
Henty	30 March 1946	LP (IND)
Balaclava	28 July 1951	LP (LP)
Macquarie	28 July 1951	ALP (ALP)
Lyne	22 March 1952	CP (CP)
Flinders	18 October 1952	ALP (LP)
Werriwa	29 November 1952	ALP (ALP)
Bradfield	20 December 1952	LP (LP)
Dalley	9 May 1953	ALP (ALP)
Corangamite	29 August 1953	LP (LP)
Lang	29 August 1953	ALP (ALP)
Gwydir	19 December 1953	CP (CP)
Cook	21 May 1955	ALP (ALP)
Cunningham+	28 April 1956	ALP (ALP)
Barker	13 October 1956	LP (LP)
Wentworth	8 December 1956	LP (LP)
Richmond	14 September 1957	CP (CP)
Parramatta	8 March 1958	LP (LP)
Hunter	9 April 1960	ALP (ALP)
La Trobe	9 April 1960	LP (LP)
Balaclava	16 July 1960	LP (LP)
Bendigo	16 July 1960	ALP (ALP)
Calare	5 November 1960	CP (LP)
Higinbotham	10 December 1960	LP (LP)
Batman	1 September 1962	ALP (ALP)
Grey	1 June 1963	ALP (ALP)
East Sydney	28 September 1963	ALP (ALP)
Denison	15 February 1964	LP (LP)
Angas	20 June 1964	LP (LP)
Parramatta	20 June 1964	LP (LP)
Robertson	5 December 1964	LP (LP)
Riverina	27 February 1965	CP (CP)
Dawson	26 February 1966	ALP (CP)
Kooyong	2 April 1966	LP (LP)
Corio	22 July 1967	ALP (LP)
Capricornia	30 September 1967	ALP (ALP)
Higgins	24 February 1968	LP (LP)
Curtin	19 April 1969	LP (LP)
Bendigo	7 June 1969	ALP (ALP)

Division	Election day	Party elected (previous)
Gwydir	7 June 1969	CP (CP)
Australian Capital Territory	30 May 1970	ALP (ALP)
Chisholm	19 September 1970	LP (LP)
Murray	20 March 1971	CP (CP)
Parramatta	22 September 1973	LP (LP)
Bass	28 June 1975	LP (ALP)
Cunningham	15 October 1977	ALP (ALP)
Werriwa	23 September 1978	ALP (ALP)
Grayndler	23 June 1979	ALP (ALP)
Boothby	21 February 1981	LP (LP)
Curtin	21 February 1981	LP (LP)
McPherson	21 February 1981	LP (LP)
Wentworth	11 April 1981	LP (LP)
Lowe	13 March 1982	ALP (LP)
Flinders	4 December 1982	LP (LP)
Wannon	7 May 1983	LP (LP)
Bruce	28 May 1983	LP (LP)
Moreton	5 November 1983	LP (LP)
Corangamite	18 February 1984	LP (LP)
Hughes	18 February 1984	ALP (ALP)
Richmond	18 February 1984	NP (NP)
Scullin	8 February 1986	ALP (ALP)
Adelaide	6 February 1988	LP (ALP)
Port Adelaide	26 March 1988	ALP (ALP)
Groom	9 April 1988	LP (NP)
Oxley	8 October 1988	ALP (ALP)
Gwydir	15 April 1989	NP (NP)
Menzies	11 May 1991	LP (LP)
Wills	11 April 1992	IND (ALP)
Werriwa	29 January 1994	ALP (ALP)
Fremantle	12 March 1994	ALP (ALP)
Bonython	19 March 1994	ALP (ALP)
Mackellar	26 March 1994	LP (LP)
Warringah	26 March 1994	LP (LP)
Kooyong	19 November 1994	LP (LP)
Canberra	25 March 1995	LP (ALP)
Wentworth	8 April 1995	LP (LP)
Blaxland	15 June 1996	ALP (ALP)
Lindsay	19 October 1996	LP (LP)
Fraser	1 February 1997	ALP (ALP)
Holt	6 November 1999	ALP (ALP)
Isaacs	12 August 2000	ALP (ALP)
Ryan	17 March 2001	ALP (LP)
Aston	14 July 2001	LP (LP)
Cunningham	19 October 2002	GRN (ALP)
Werriwa	19 March 2005	ALP (ALP)
Gippsland	28 June 2008	NP (NP)
Lyne	6 September 2008	IND (NP)

Division	Election day	Party elected (previous)
Mayo	6 September 2008	LP (LP)
Bradfield	5 December 2009	LP (LP)
Higgins	5 December 2009	LP (LP)

* Tas. voted as one at the by-election of 1902

+ These by-elections were not contested

^ Spelt 'Ballaarat' in the writ as the division name was spelt this way until 1977

Supplementary elections

A supplementary election must be held if a candidate for a House of Representatives election dies in the period between close of nominations and election day, as the election is deemed to have failed. A new writ is issued for another election in that division, but the election is held using the electoral roll prepared for the original election. This provision is found in s. 181 of the Act.

Section 181 was introduced in its current form in 1928 following the automatic election of Nationalist Party candidate, Mr G Francis, to the safe Labor seat of Kennedy after the death of the Labor candidate, Mr Charles McDonald, the day before election day in the 1925 general election. As only two candidates nominated for the seat (from the Labor and Nationalist parties) the Nationalist member was automatically elected under the law of the day.

The first supplementary election occurred in the division of Hume in 1972 but as it was held on the same day as the 1972 general election (2 December), it was not classified as a separate election. This could not happen now because of the minimum 33-day timetable between the issue of the writ and election day.

If a candidate for a Senate election dies in the period between close of nominations and election day, and the number of remaining candidates is not greater than the number of candidates to be elected, those candidates are declared elected. However, if the remaining candidates are greater in number than the number of candidates to be elected, the election proceeds. A vote recorded on a Senate ballot paper for the deceased candidate is counted to the candidate for whom the voter has recorded the next preference, and the numbers indicating subsequent preferences are regarded as altered accordingly.

List of supplementary elections held

Newcastle 1998 Election	Original election dates	Supplementary dates
Close of nominations:	**10 September 1998**	**29 October 1998**
Election day:	3 October 1998	21 November 1998
Return writ by:	9 December 1998	27 January 1999

Dickson 1993 Election	Original election dates	Supplementary dates
Close of nominations:	**19 February 1993**	**26 March 1993**
Election Day:	13 March 1993	17 April 1993
Return writ by:	19 May 1993	16 June 1993

Hume 1972 Election	Original election dates	Supplementary dates
Close of nominations:	**10 November 1972**	**21 November 1972**
Election day:	2 December 1972	2 December 1972
Return writ by:	31 January 1973	31 January 1973

The 'Return writ by' date represents the date specified in the writ not the date it was actually returned.

Composition of the House of Representatives 1996–2010

Australian Labor Party

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	TOTAL
2010	26	22	8	3	6	4	2	1	72
2007	28	21	15	4	6	5	2	2	83
2004	21	19	6	5	3	3	2	1	60
2001	20	20	7	7	3	5	2	1	65
1998	22	19	8	7	3	5	2	1	67
1996	20	16	2	3	2	3	3	-	49

Liberal Party of Australia

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	TOTAL
2010	16	12	21	11	5				65
2007	15	14	10	11	5	-	-	-	55
2004	21	16	17	10	8	2	-	-	74
2001	21	15	15	8	9	-	-	-	68
1998	18	16	14	7	9	-	-	-	64
1996	19	19	17	8	10	2	-	-	75

The Liberal National Party of Queensland (LNQ) is registered under the Liberal Party of Australia at the national level and is therefore included in the above statistics.

National Party of Australia

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	TOTAL
2010	4	2	0	1	7
2007	5	2	3	-	10
2004	6	2	4	-	12
2001	7	2	4	-	13
1998	9	2	5	-	16
1996	10	2	6	-	18

Country Liberals (Northern Territory)

	NT	TOTAL
2010	1	1
2007	-	-
2004	1	1
2001	1	1
1998	-	-
1996	1	1

Independents

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	Tas.	TOTAL
2010	2	-	1	-	1	4
2007	1	-	1	-	-	2
2004	2	-	1	-	-	3
2001	2	-	1	-	-	3
1998	1	-	-	-	-	1
1996	1	-	1*	3	-	5

Australian Greens

	Vic.	TOTAL
2010	1	1
2007	-	-
2004	-	-
2001	-	-
1998	-	-
1996	-	-

* Pauline Hanson – nominated as a Liberal Party candidate but was disendorsed by the party prior to election day

Constitutional Referendums

The Australian Constitution can be amended only with the approval of Australian electors. Therefore, any proposed alteration must be put to the vote of all electors at a referendum.

Section 128 of the Constitution provides that any proposed law to alter the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority in both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament. If passed by both Houses, it is submitted to a referendum at least two months, but less than six months, after it has been passed by Parliament. In certain circumstances, a proposed amendment can be submitted to a referendum if it is passed on two separate occasions by only one House of the Parliament.

At the referendum the proposed alteration must be approved by a 'double majority'. That is:

- a national majority of electors in the states and territories
- a majority of electors in a majority of the states (i.e. at least four out of six states).

Since Federation, only eight out of 44 proposals to amend the Constitution have been approved (see below).

Voting in referendums is compulsory for enrolled electors.
In referendums voters have to write either 'Yes' or 'No' in the box opposite each question on the ballot paper.

Referendum dates and results 1906–1999

	Issue of writ	Election day	Result
Senate elections	8 Nov 1906	12 Dec 1906	Carried
Finance	28 Feb 1910	13 April 1910	Not carried
State debts	28 Feb 1910	13 April 1910	Carried
Legislative powers	15 March 1911	26 April 1911	Not carried
Monopolies	15 March 1911	26 April 1911	Not carried
Trade and commerce	24 April 1913	31 May 1913	Not carried
Corporations	24 April 1913	31 May 1913	Not carried
Industrial matters	24 April 1913	31 May 1913	Not carried
Railway disputes	24 April 1913	31 May 1913	Not carried
Trusts	24 April 1913	31 May 1913	Not carried
Nationalisation of monopolies	24 April 1913	31 May 1913	Not carried
Legislative powers	3 Nov 1919	13 Dec 1919	Not carried
Nationalisation of monopolies	3 Nov 1919	13 Dec 1919	Not carried
Industry and commerce	26 July 1926	4 Sept 1926	Not carried
Essential services	26 July 1926	4 Sept 1926	Not carried
State debts	9 Oct 1928	17 Nov 1928	Carried
Aviation	4 Feb 1937	6 Mar 1937	Not carried
Marketing	4 Feb 1937	6 Mar 1937	Not carried
Post-war reconstruction and democratic rights	4 July 1944	19 Aug 1944	Not carried
Social services	21 Aug 1946	28 Sept 1946	Carried
Organised marketing of primary products	21 Aug 1946	28 Sept 1946	Not carried
Industrial employment	21 Aug 1946	28 Sept 1946	Not carried
Rent and prices	12 April 1948	29 May 1948	Not carried
Powers to deal with Communists and Communism	10 Aug 1951	22 Sept 1951	Not carried
Parliament	28 April 1967	27 May 1967	Not carried
Aboriginals	28 April 1967	27 May 1967	Carried
Prices	12 Nov 1973	8 Dec 1973	Not carried
Incomes	12 Nov 1973	8 Dec 1973	Not carried
Simultaneous elections	20 April 1974	18 May 1974	Not carried
Mode of altering the Constitution	20 April 1974	18 May 1974	Not carried
Democratic elections	20 April 1974	18 May 1974	Not carried
Local government bodies	20 April 1974	18 May 1974	Not carried
Simultaneous elections	27 April 1977	21 May 1977	Not carried
Senate casual vacancies	27 April 1977	21 May 1977	Carried

	Issue of writ	Election day	Result
Territory voting in Referendums	27 April 1977	21 May 1977	Carried
Retirement of judges	27 April 1977	21 May 1977	Carried
Terms of Senators	26 Oct 1984	1 Dec 1984	Not carried
Interchange of powers	26 Oct 1984	1 Dec 1984	Not carried
Parliamentary terms	25 July 1988	3 Sept 1988	Not carried
Fair elections	25 July 1988	3 Sept 1988	Not carried
Local government	25 July 1988	3 Sept 1988	Not carried
Rights and freedoms	25 July 1988	3 Sept 1988	Not carried
Republic	1 October 1999	6 Nov 1999	Not carried
Preamble	1 October 1999	6 Nov 1999	Not carried

National song poll

The only other national issue, which was not a proposal to amend the Constitution, was the poll for a national song, held on 21 May 1977.

Voting in the poll for the National Song was voluntary.

Preferential voting was used, as for a House of Representatives election, and after the distribution of preferences, Advance Australia Fair became the national song.

The other songs that were listed on the ballot paper were God Save The Queen, Song Of Australia and Waltzing Matilda.

Senate Election Results 1980–2010

Election Date	Type	Positions Vacant	ALP	LP	NP**	DEM	CLP	HAR	HAN	GWA	IND	VPG	FFP	NDP	TG	GRN	CLR	DLP	Total
21.08.10	Half	40	15	15	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	40
Full from 1.7.11			31	30	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	76
24.11.07	Half	40	18	15	2	-	1	-	-	-	1^	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	40
Full from 1.7.08 †			32	32	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	76
9.10.04	Half	40	16	17	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	40
Full from 1.7.05			27	33	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	76
10.11.01	Half	40	13	17	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	40
Full from 1.7.02			27	31	3	8	1	1	-	-	1#	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	76
3.10.98	Half	40	17	15	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Full from 1.7.99			29	31	3	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	76
2.3.96	Half	40	14	17	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	40
Full from 1.7.96			29	31	5	7	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	76
13.3.93	Half	40	17	15	3	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
24.3.90	Half	40	15	16	2	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Full from 1.7.90			32	29	4	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
11.7.87	Full	76	32	27	6	7	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	76
Full from 11.7.87*			32	27	6	7	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	76
1.12.84	Half	46	20	16	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	46
Full from 1.7.85			34	27	5	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	76***
5.3.83	Full	64	30	23	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Full from 5.3.83*			30	23	2	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
18.10.80	Half	34	15	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Full from 1.7.81			27	28	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64

\# Senator Shayne Murphy, Independent (formerly ALP 1 July 1993 to 2 October 2001

^ Senator Nick Xenophon, stood as a non-affiliated candidate

* While senators elected at double dissolutions take their seats immediately, section 13 of the Constitution deems their terms to have started on 1 July preceding the election. This enables the terms and rotation of senators to continue to be calculated in July

** The National Party of Australia figures include the National Country Party before the 1983 federal election

*** The size of the Senate was increased to 76 on 8 December 1983 by the *Representation Act 1983*

† Senator Julian McGauran resigned from the National party in February 2006 and joined the Liberal party. This change has been reflected in the Senate makeup

4.4 **2010 Senate results**

Seats won by party
(Elected 21 August 2010 federal election;
terms expire on 30 June 2017)

	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	CLP	IND	DLP	TOTAL
NSW	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	6
Vic.	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	6
Qld	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	6
WA	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	6
SA	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	6
Tas.	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	6
ACT*	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
NT*	1	-	-	-	1			2
TOTAL	**15**	**15**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**40**
FULL SENATE	**31**	**30**	**3**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**76**

* Terms expire on the day before the next general election of the House of Representatives

Summary of first preference votes by group

The tables on pages 99–102 show the number of votes cast for parties and other candidates by state, territory and nationally.

Votes obtained by each party are expressed as a percentage of the total formal vote for the state or territory. The numbers of formal and informal ballot papers are expressed as percentages of the total number of votes cast for that state or territory. This latter total (or the turnout) is expressed as a percentage of the state or territory enrolment shown at the top of each table.

The enrolment figures shown in these tables give the number of electors entitled to vote in the 21 August 2010 federal election. These figures comprise close of rolls enrolment figures with subsequent adjustments such as in the case of the death of an elector or the reinstatement of an eligible elector previously removed from the roll in error.

The percentage column expresses each party's votes as a percentage of the total formal first preference votes, the number of formal and informal votes as a percentage of the total votes, and the number of total votes as a percentage of enrolment.

The state or territory 'quota' is shown on the top right-hand corner of each Senate table.

Senate results – National Summary

Party	2007 Enrolment: 13 646 539		2010 Enrolment: 14 086 869	
	Votes	**%**	**Votes**	**%**
ALP	5 101 200	40.30	4 469 734	35.13
LNP	3 883 479	30.68	2 724 940	21.42
GRN	1 144 751	9.04	1 667 315	13.11
LP	1 110 366	8.77	1 092 601	8.59
LNQ	-	-	1 015 062	7.98
FFP	204 788	1.62	267 493	2.10
ASXP	-	-	259 583	2.04
LDP	16 942	0.13	230 191	1.81
ASP	38 216	0.30	214 119	1.68
DLP	115 966	0.92	134 987	1.06
OTHER	1 041 097	8.23	646 208	5.08
FORMAL	12 656 805	97.45	12 722 233	96.25
INFORMAL	331 009	2.55	495 160	3.75
TOTAL	**12 987 814**	**95.17**	**13 217 393**	**93.83**

Senate results – State and Territory

New South Wales

Party	2007 Enrolment: 4 496 208 Quota: 599 034			2010 Enrolment: 4 610 795 Quota: 593 218		
	Votes	**%**	**Quota**	**Votes**	**%**	**Quota**
LNP	1 649 014	39.33	2.75	1 617 418	38.95	2.73
ALP	1 764 040	42.07	2.94	1 517 382	36.54	2.56
GRN	353 286	8.43	0.59	443 913	10.69	0.75
ASP	-	-	-	96 638	2.33	0.16
LDP	7 772	0.19	0.01	95 752	2.31	0.16
CDP	82 560	1.97	0.14	80 376	1.94	0.14
ASXP	-	-	-	73 553	1.77	0.12
FFP	25 321	0.60	0.04	39 123	0.94	0.07
DLP	52 977	1.26	0.09	30 939	0.75	0.05
DEM	37 193	0.89	0.06	28 398	0.68	0.05
OTH	221 071	5.26	0.38	129 032	3.10	0.22
FORMAL	4 193 234	97.76		4 152 524	95.83	
INFORMAL	96 210	2.24		180 743	4.17	
TOTAL	**4 289 444**	**95.40**		**4 333 267**	**93.98**	

Victoria

	2007 Enrolment: 3 441 822 Quota: 454 625			2010 Enrolment: 3 561 873 Quota: 459 822		
Party	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
ALP	1 327 076	41.70	2.92	1 215 213	37.75	2.64
LNP	1 257 149	39.50	2.77	1 107 522	34.41	2.41
GRN	320 759	10.08	0.71	471 317	14.64	1.03
FFP	80 100	2.52	0.18	85 058	2.64	0.19
DLP	32 930	1.03	0.07	75 145	2.33	0.16
ASXP	-	-	-	72 899	2.26	0.16
LDP	3 044	0.10	0.01	59 116	1.84	0.13
ASP	21 398	0.67	0.05	44 639	1.39	0.10
DEM	52 596	1.65	0.12	15 858	0.49	0.04
CDP	7 100	0.22	0.02	12 330	0.38	0.03
OTH	80 217	2.53	0.16	59 654	1.87	0.11
FORMAL	3 182 369	96.72		3 218 751	96.06	
INFORMAL	107 850	3.28		131 919	3.94	
TOTAL	3 290 219	95.60		3 350 670	94.07	

Queensland

	2007 Enrolment: 2 612 504 Quota: 345 559			2010 Enrolment: 2 719 360 Quota: 350 074		
Party	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
LNQ	-		-	1 015 062	41.42	2.90
ALP	948 145	39.20	2.74	720 182	29.39	2.06
GRN	177 063	7.32	0.51	312 804	12.76	0.89
FFP	53 249	2.20	0.15	83 786	3.42	0.24
ASXP	-	-	-	63 586	2.59	0.18
LDP	3 890	0.16	0.01	55 222	2.25	0.16
AFLP	19 131	0.79	0.06	48 547	1.98	0.14
ASP	12 845	0.53	0.04	42 669	1.74	0.12
ON	4 174	0.17	0.01	22 353	0.91	0.06
DEM	45 584	1.88	0.13	19 019	0.78	0.05
OTH	1 154 826	47.75	3.35	67 281	2.76	0.19
FORMAL	2 418 907	97.66		2 450 511	96.50	0.19
INFORMAL	57 912	2.34		88 761	3.50	
TOTAL	2 476 819	94.81		2 539 272	93.38	

Western Australia

Party	2007 Enrolment: 1 313 201 Quota: 171 822			2010 Enrolment: 1 362 534 Quota: 176 318		
	Votes	**%**	**Quota**	**Votes**	**%**	**Quota**
LP	555 868	46.22	3.24	530 583	42.99	3.01
ALP	433 046	36.00	2.52	366 580	29.70	2.08
GRN	111 813	9.30	0.65	172 327	13.96	0.98
NP	17 365	1.44	0.10	42 334	3.43	0.24
ASXP	-	-	-	27 795	2.25	0.16
CDP	21 179	1.76	0.12	22 206	1.80	0.13
LDP	591	0.05	0.00	14 517	1.18	0.08
FFP	10 341	0.86	0.06	14 254	1.15	0.08
DLP	11 390	0.95	0.07	9 346	0.76	0.05
ON	11 623	0.97	0.07	7 610	0.62	0.04
OTHER	29 534	2.45	0.17	26 667	2.16	0.15
FORMAL	1 202 750	97.58		1 234 219	96.82	
INFORMAL	29 797	2.42		40 490	3.18	
TOTAL	**1 232 547**	**93.86**		**1 274 709**	**93.55**	

South Australia

Party	2007 Enrolment: 1 076 220 Quota: 143 830			2010 Enrolment: 1 104 698 Quota: 144 226		
	Votes	**%**	**Quota**	**Votes**	**%**	**Quota**
ALP	358 615	35.62	2.49	386 577	38.29	2.68
LP	355 237	35.28	2.47	376 532	37.30	2.61
GRN	65 322	6.49	0.45	134 287	13.30	0.93
FFP	29 114	2.89	0.20	41 227	4.08	0.29
ASXP	-	-	-	16 820	1.67	0.12
ASP	3 973	0.39	0.03	11 425	1.13	0.08
DEM	8 908	0.88	0.06	6 975	0.69	0.05
DLP	9 343	0.93	0.06	6 811	0.67	0.05
LDP	798	0.08	0.01	5 584	0.55	0.04
ON	6 178	0.61	0.04	5 159	0.51	0.04
OTH	169 321	16.83	1.19	18 181	1.81	0.13
FORMAL	1 006 809	97.62		1 009 578	96.88	
INFORMAL	24 511	2.38		32 493	3.12	
TOTAL	**1 031 320**	**95.83**		**1 042 071**	**94.33**	

Tasmania

	2007 Enrolment: 349 753 Quota: 46 693			2010 Enrolment: 358 609 Quota: 47 242		
Party	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
ALP	131 055	40.10	2.81	136 908	41.40	2.90
LP	122 203	37.39	2.62	109 023	32.97	2.31
GRN	59 254	18.13	1.27	67 016	20.27	1.42
ASP	-	-	-	6 649	2.01	0.14
FFP	6 663	2.04	0.14	4 045	1.22	0.09
OTH	7 671	2.34	0.16	7 050	2.13	0.15
FORMAL	326 846	97.37		330 691	96.77	
INFORMAL	8 830	2.63		11 047	3.23	
TOTAL	**335 676**	**95.98**		**341 738**	**95.30**	

Australian Capital Territory

	2007 Enrolment: 238 786 Quota: 75 108			2010 Enrolment: 247 941 Quota: 76 425		
Party	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
ALP	92 018	40.84	1.23	93 639	40.84	1.23
LP	77 058	34.20	1.03	76 463	33.35	1.00
GRN	48 384	21.47	0.64	52 546	22.92	0.69
DEM	4 141	1.84	0.06	4 057	1.77	0.05
OTHER	3 720	1.65	0.04	2 567	1.12	0.03
FORMAL	225 321	98.30		229 272	97.45	
INFORMAL	3 905	1.70		5 999	2.55	
TOTAL	**229 226**	**96.00**		**235 271**	**94.89**	

Northern Territory

	2007 Enrolment: 118 045 Quota: 33 524			2010 Enrolment: 121 059 Quota: 32 230		
Party	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
CLP	40 253	40.03	1.20	39 268	40.61	1.22
ALP	47 205	46.94	1.41	33 253	34.39	1.03
GRN	8 870	8.82	0.26	13 105	13.55	0.41
ASXP	-	-	-	4 930	5.10	0.15
ASP	-	-	-	4 640	4.80	0.14
OTHER	4 241	4.21	0.13	1 491	1.55	0.05
FORMAL	100 569	98.06		96 687	96.31	
INFORMAL	1 994	1.94		3 708	3.69	
TOTAL	**102 563**	**86.88**		**100 395**	**82.93**	

4.5 **2010 House of Representatives results**

Summary of first preference votes by party

Party	2004 Votes	%	2007 Votes	%	2010 Votes	%
ALP	4 409 117	37.64	5 388 184	43.38	4 711 363	37.99
LP	4 741 458	40.47	4 506 302	36.28	3 777 383	30.46
GRN	841 734	7.19	967 789	7.79	1 458 998	11.76
LNQ					1 130 525	9.12
NP	690 275	5.89	682 424	5.49	462 387	3.73
IND	286 206	2.44	275 136	2.22	312 496	2.52
FFP	235 315	2.01	246 798	1.99	279 330	2.25
CDP	72 241	0.62	104 705	0.84	83 009	0.67
CLP	39 855	0.34	40 298	0.32	38 335	0.31
ON			32 650	0.26	27 184	0.22
LDP			17 048	0.14	24 262	0.20
DEM	144 832	1.24	89 813	0.72	22 376	0.18
SPA					12 752	0.10
SEP			4 283	0.03	11 160	0.09
ASXP					11 263	0.09
SAL	14 155	0.12	9 973	0.08	9 348	0.08
CEC	42 349	0.36	27 880	0.22	8 017	0.06
DLP	1 372	0.01	6 018	0.05	5 212	0.04
AFN					3 670	0.03
TCS					4 339	0.03
NCP	1 132	0.01	795	0.01	2 835	0.02
NAFD	5 830	0.05	1 234	0.01	2 508	0.02
BAP					1 497	0.01
CA					1 458	0.01
CAL					656	0.01
OTHER	189 261	1.61	18 662	0.16		
FORMAL	11 715 132	94.82	12 419 992	96.05	12 402 363	94.45
INFORMAL	639 851	5.18	510 822	3.95	729 304	5.55
TOTAL	**12 354 983**	**94.32#**	**12 930 814**	**94.76#**	**13 131 667**	**93.22#**

This figure represents the total votes cast expressed as a percentage of the enrolment for the State, Territory or the nation – also known as 'turnout'

Two-party-preferred figures

The tables on pages 105–108 show:

- The number of votes and the percentage of total votes received by the ALP and the Coalition (Liberal/National) parties.
- The swing for or against the previous ALP government.

By convention, the TPP statistics are calculated between the ALP and the major coalition parties (Liberal/National).

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| Division | Australian Labor Party | | Liberal/National Coalition | | | |
	Votes	%	Votes	%	Total	Swing
New South Wales						
Banks	43 150	51.45	40 719	48.55	83 869	-8.92
Barton	44 742	56.86	33 941	43.14	78 683	-8.08
Bennelong	40 166	46.88	45 518	53.12	85 684	-4.52
Berowra	28 972	33.80	56 752	66.20	85 724	-6.19
Blaxland	45 948	62.23	27 882	37.77	73 830	-4.42
Bradfield	27 719	31.82	59 397	68.18	87 116	-4.32
Calare	35 033	39.26	54 209	60.74	89 242	-7.28
Charlton	52 064	62.67	31 016	37.33	83 080	-0.24
Chifley	50 103	62.34	30 268	37.66	80 371	-7.34
Cook	33 450	37.34	56 138	62.66	89 588	-6.32
Cowper	34 691	40.73	50 477	59.27	85 168	-8.03
Cunningham	56 234	63.17	32 780	36.83	89 014	-3.70
Dobell	45 551	55.07	37 163	44.93	82 714	1.14
Eden-Monaro	46 300	54.24	39 063	45.76	85 363	1.95
Farrer	29 434	35.49	53 513	64.51	82 947	-3.32
Fowler	45 178	58.76	31 704	41.24	76 882	-13.81
Gilmore	38 649	44.68	47 850	55.32	86 499	-5.73
Grayndler*	58 789	70.63	24 450	29.37	83 239	-4.22
Greenway	40 355	50.88	38 953	49.12	79 308	-4.79
Hughes	38 688	44.83	47 619	55.17	86 307	-4.63
Hume	36 337	41.28	51 679	58.72	88 016	-3.37
Hunter	50 803	62.48	30 511	37.52	81 314	-3.20
Kingsford Smith	45 249	55.16	36 780	44.84	82 029	-8.10
Lindsay	42 546	51.12	40 681	48.88	83 227	-5.16
Lyne*	31 902	37.55	53 065	62.45	84 967	-3.65
Macarthur	36 741	46.98	41 462	53.02	78 203	-3.53
Mackellar	29 855	34.28	57 245	65.72	87 100	-3.34
Macquarie	42 604	48.74	44 801	51.26	87 405	-1.54
McMahon	46 170	57.81	33 690	42.19	79 860	-5.96
Mitchell	27 500	32.84	56 229	67.16	83 729	-7.51
New England*	30 265	33.20	60 907	66.80	91 172	-1.96
Newcastle	51 220	62.49	30 744	37.51	81 964	-3.42
North Sydney	30 808	35.94	54 901	64.06	85 709	-8.55
Page	46 273	54.19	39 111	45.81	85 384	1.83
Parkes	27 946	31.14	61 789	68.86	89 735	-5.19
Parramatta	42 583	54.37	35 734	45.63	78 317	-5.49
Paterson	36 804	44.67	45 582	55.33	82 386	-4.75
Reid	41 949	52.68	37 679	47.32	79 628	-8.16
Richmond	46 071	56.99	34 764	43.01	80 835	-1.88
Riverina	28 009	31.83	59 980	68.17	87 989	-3.62
Robertson	43 520	51.00	41 821	49.00	85 341	0.91
Shortland	52 612	62.85	31 101	37.15	83 713	-1.89
Sydney	53 235	67.07	26 142	32.93	79 377	-2.25

Division	Australian Labor Party		Liberal/National Coalition			
	Votes	%	Votes	%	Total	Swing
New South Wales continued						
Throsby	51 909	62.11	31 662	37.89	83 571	-4.65
Warringah	31 360	36.91	53 612	63.09	84 972	-4.31
Watson	45 393	59.14	31 364	40.86	76 757	-9.06
Wentworth	30 457	35.14	56 219	64.86	86 676	-11.01
Werriwa	42 740	56.75	32 574	43.25	75 314	-8.32
TOTAL	**1 958 077**	**48.84**	**2 051 241**	**51.16**	**4 009 318**	**-4.84**
Victoria						
Aston	40 916	48.24	43 901	51.76	84 817	3.29
Ballarat	55 188	61.70	34 251	38.30	89 439	3.55
Batman*	58 028	74.91	19 435	25.09	77 463	-1.04
Bendigo	54 928	59.53	37 337	40.47	92 265	3.40
Bruce	44 603	58.12	32 144	41.88	76 747	-0.20
Calwell	61 045	69.72	26 509	30.28	87 554	0.39
Casey	38 439	45.82	45 458	54.18	83 897	1.75
Chisholm	43 459	56.11	33 991	43.89	77 450	-1.27
Corangamite	47 235	50.41	46 464	49.59	93 699	-0.44
Corio	53 083	64.22	29 578	35.78	82 661	5.29
Deakin	41 927	52.41	38 073	47.59	80 000	1.00
Dunkley	42 023	48.98	43 777	51.02	85 800	3.02
Flinders	37 002	40.89	53 499	59.11	90 501	-0.86
Gellibrand	61 531	73.90	21 732	26.10	83 263	2.44
Gippsland	34 199	38.55	54 513	61.45	88 712	-5.54
Goldstein	36 811	43.53	47 747	56.47	84 558	-0.42
Gorton	70 705	72.16	27 280	27.84	97 985	0.94
Higgins	35 180	43.25	46 167	56.75	81 347	0.29
Holt	60 412	63.23	35 133	36.77	95 545	1.60
Hotham	50 394	63.50	28 966	36.50	79 360	0.50
Indi	33 916	40.06	50 755	59.94	84 671	-0.75
Isaacs	55 721	61.02	35 594	38.98	91 315	3.33
Jagajaga	52 868	61.52	33 075	38.48	85 943	2.54
Kooyong	34 508	42.45	46 779	57.55	81 287	1.98
La Trobe	45 308	50.91	43 689	49.09	88 997	1.42
Lalor	74 452	72.15	28 736	27.85	103 188	6.62
Mallee	20 842	25.59	60 611	74.41	81 453	-3.14
Maribyrnong	51 193	66.86	25 379	33.14	76 572	1.54
McEwen	58 144	55.32	46 963	44.68	105 107	5.34
McMillan	38 731	45.59	46 229	54.41	84 960	0.38
Melbourne*	65 473	73.30	23 854	26.70	89 327	1.03
Melbourne Ports	48 819	57.56	36 002	42.44	84 821	0.41
Menzies	33 811	41.28	48 102	58.72	81 913	-2.70
Murray	23 882	29.65	56 666	70.35	80 548	-2.09
Scullin	57 355	72.25	22 025	27.75	79 380	1.40
Wannon	35 554	42.71	47 697	57.29	83 251	0.18
Wills	61 297	72.64	23 091	27.36	84 388	0.24
TOTAL	**1 758 982**	**55.31**	**1 421 202**	**44.69**	**3 180 184**	**1.04**

Division	Australian Labor Party		Liberal/National Coalition		Total	Swing
	Votes	**%**	**Votes**	**%**	**Total**	**Swing**
Queensland						
Blair	39 814	54.24	33 595	45.76	73 409	-2.74
Bonner	38 765	47.18	43 400	52.82	82 165	-7.35
Bowman	32 455	39.61	49 490	60.39	81 945	-10.39
Brisbane	39 609	48.87	41 440	51.13	81 049	-5.73
Capricornia	43 150	53.68	37 230	46.32	80 380	-8.40
Dawson	39 455	47.57	43 494	52.43	82 949	-5.02
Dickson	36 549	44.87	44 902	55.13	81 451	-5.89
Fadden	26 356	35.81	47 236	64.19	73 592	-3.76
Fairfax	34 034	43.05	45 032	56.95	79 066	-3.98
Fisher	33 784	45.87	39 868	54.13	73 652	-0.60
Flynn	37 086	46.42	42 806	53.58	79 892	-5.82
Forde	33 987	48.37	36 271	51.63	70 258	-4.99
Griffith	47 007	58.46	33 405	41.54	80 412	-3.86
Groom	26 589	31.47	57 912	68.53	84 501	-10.31
Herbert	37 797	47.83	41 221	52.17	79 018	-2.20
Hinkler	31 993	39.61	48 770	60.39	80 763	-8.87
Kennedy*	31 106	38.06	50 616	61.94	81 722	-4.65
Leichhardt	36 273	45.45	43 539	54.55	79 812	-8.61
Lilley	46 234	53.18	40 711	46.82	86 945	-4.77
Longman	36 277	48.08	39 173	51.92	75 450	-3.79
Maranoa	23 625	27.11	63 520	72.89	87 145	-8.83
McPherson	31 004	39.72	47 044	60.28	78 048	-1.63
Moncrieff	24 612	32.51	51 103	67.49	75 715	-3.69
Moreton	41 447	51.13	39 612	48.87	81 059	-4.88
Oxley	39 894	55.77	31 640	44.23	71 534	-5.57
Petrie	40 097	52.51	36 267	47.49	76 364	-1.70
Rankin	44 289	55.41	35 640	44.59	79 929	-6.26
Ryan	38 138	42.84	50 896	57.16	89 034	-5.95
Wide Bay	28 029	34.39	53 484	65.61	81 513	-7.22
Wright	30 049	39.85	45 358	60.15	75 407	-6.36
TOTAL	**1 069 504**	**44.86**	**1 314 675**	**55.14**	**2 384 179**	**-5.58**
Western Australia						
Brand	41 610	53.33	36 418	46.67	78 028	-2.65
Canning	38 303	47.81	41 818	52.19	80 121	2.16
Cowan	34 992	43.71	45 062	56.29	80 054	-5.01
Curtin	27 669	33.81	54 158	66.19	81 827	-2.93
Durack	26 155	36.33	45 843	63.67	71 998	-6.02
Forrest	33 257	41.26	47 343	58.74	80 600	-3.26
Fremantle	45 858	55.70	36 478	44.30	82 336	-3.44
Hasluck	40 774	49.43	41 722	50.57	82 496	-1.42
Moore	31 901	38.81	50 302	61.19	82 203	-2.26
O'Connor*	22 029	27.00	59 555	73.00	81 584	-10.24
Pearce	32 349	41.14	46 292	58.86	78 641	-1.17
Perth	44 815	55.88	35 379	44.12	80 194	-2.06
Stirling	35 832	44.45	44 775	55.55	80 607	-4.28
Swan	37 710	47.47	41 729	52.53	79 439	-2.80
Tangney	31 607	37.68	52 266	62.32	83 873	-2.51
TOTAL	**524 861**	**43.59**	**679 140**	**56.41**	**1 204 001**	**-3.15**

Division	Australian Labor Party		Liberal/National Coalition		Total	Swing
	Votes	%	Votes	%		
South Australia						
Adelaide	50 164	57.69	36 793	42.31	86 957	-0.84
Barker	34 992	37.12	59 278	62.88	94 270	-3.43
Boothby	42 042	49.25	43 317	50.75	85 359	2.18
Grey	34 373	38.84	54 119	61.16	88 492	-6.73
Hindmarsh	49 698	55.70	39 526	44.30	89 224	0.65
Kingston	58 695	63.91	33 139	36.09	91 834	9.49
Makin	53 014	62.20	32 219	37.80	85 233	4.50
Mayo	39 201	42.65	52 702	57.35	91 903	-0.29
Port Adelaide	63 295	70.03	27 084	29.97	90 379	0.28
Sturt	41 113	46.57	47 172	53.43	88 285	-2.49
Wakefield	54 528	61.95	33 485	38.05	88 013	5.36
TOTAL	**521 115**	**53.18**	**458 834**	**46.82**	**979 949**	**0.78**
Tasmania						
Bass	37 165	56.74	28 337	43.26	65 502	5.71
Braddon	37 650	57.48	27 855	42.52	65 505	5.16
Denison*	42 692	65.82	22 167	34.18	64 859	0.53
Franklin	39 856	60.82	25 675	39.18	65 531	6.79
Lyons	40 959	62.29	24 796	37.71	65 755	3.95
TOTAL	**198 322**	**60.62**	**128 830**	**39.38**	**327 152**	**4.41**
Australian Capital Territory						
Canberra	66 335	59.15	45 821	40.85	112 156	-2.67
Fraser	71 613	64.20	39 928	35.80	111 541	-0.87
TOTAL	**137 948**	**61.67**	**85 749**	**38.33**	**223 697**	**-1.73**
Northern Territory						
Lingiari	23 051	53.70	19 876	46.30	42 927	-7.46
Solomon	24 585	48.25	26 371	51.75	50 956	-1.94
TOTAL	**47 636**	**50.74**	**46 247**	**49.26**	**93 883**	**-4.67**
Australia						
TOTAL	**6 216 445**	**50.12**	**6 185 918**	**49.88**	**12 402 363**	**-2.58**

* These seats are currently held by independents or members not aligned to the major parties

Results by electoral division

This section gives an overview of the 2010 federal election results for each division. Candidates are listed in the order they appeared on the ballot paper for each division.

General information is also provided on each division including origin of name, demographic classification, seat status, area in square kilometres and the number of people enrolled to vote at the 2010 federal election. The candidate who was elected is listed in **bold text** while the '•' symbol denotes the previous member.

Demographic classification of divisions is based on the following criteria:

- **Inner Metropolitan** – situated in capital cities and consisting of well-established built-up suburbs.

- **Outer Metropolitan** – situated in capital cities and containing large areas of recent suburban expansion.

- **Provincial** – outside capital cities, but with a majority of enrolment in major provincial cities.

- **Rural** – outside capital cities and without majority of enrolment in major provincial cities.

Seat status is generally based on the two-party-preferred results of the last election. However, in seats where Labor and the Coalition were not the final two candidates, the seat status is based on the two-candidate-preferred result (e.g. marginal independent).

The two-party-preferred figure refers to the number of votes received by the Labor and Coalition candidates after a full distribution of preferences. The two-candidate-preferred figure refers to the number of votes received by independent and major party candidates after a full distribution of preferences.

Where a winning candidate receives less than 56% of the vote, the seat is classified as 'marginal'; 56–60% is classified as 'fairly safe'; and more than 60% is considered 'safe'.

The percentage column expresses each candidate's votes as a percentage of total formal first preference votes. Also shown is the number of formal and informal votes as a percentage of the total votes and the number of total votes as a percentage of enrolment.

Banks

Named after botanist Sir Joseph Banks 1743–1820, who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage to Australia in 1770.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 49 sq km
Enrolment: 98 742

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SPIGHT, Paul	GRN	8 062	9.61
PARSONS, Michael	ON	1 595	1.90
MELHAM, Daryl •	**ALP**	**36 034**	**42.96**
DELEZIO, Ron	LP	38 178	45.52
FORMAL		**83 869**	**91.63**
INFORMAL		**7 665**	**8.37**
TOTAL		**91 534**	**92.70**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		43 150	51.45
Liberal/National Coalition		40 719	48.55

Barton

Named after Sir Edmund Barton 1849–1920, the first Prime Minister of Australia 1901–03.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 44 sq km
Enrolment: 95 231

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
McCLELLAND, Robert •	**ALP**	**38 149**	**48.48**
FRANCIS, Simone	GRN	8 536	10.85
La MELA, John	LP	31 998	40.67
FORMAL		**78 683**	**90.18**
INFORMAL		**8 572**	**9.82**
TOTAL		**87 255**	**91.62**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		44 742	56.86
Liberal/National Coalition		33 941	43.14

Bennelong

Named after the Aboriginal man whom Governor Phillip befriended in 1789.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 58 sq km
Enrolment: 98 915

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
WATERSON, Victor	ON	725	0.85
WORSLEY, Julie	CDP	1 824	2.13
RAYE, Sue	ASXP	1 105	1.29
MOCKLER, Mary Louise	CA	478	0.56
CHAVURA, Stephen	FFP	570	0.67
POUNDER, Bill	TCS	275	0.32
PETERS, Lindsay	GRN	6 808	7.95
McKEW, Maxine •	ALP	31 803	37.12
LEVINE, Martin	BAP	170	0.20
ALEXANDER, John	**LP**	**41 582**	**48.53**
PETERSEN, Terje	LDP	344	0.40
FORMAL		**85 684**	**92.63**
INFORMAL		**6 820**	**7.37**
TOTAL		**92 504**	**93.52**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		40 166	46.88
Liberal/National Coalition		45 518	53.12

Berowra

Named after the area in which it is located.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 782 sq km
Enrolment: 95 124

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
EVANS, Steve	CDP	2 350	2.74
RUDDOCK, Philip •	**LP**	**51 416**	**59.98**
WRIGHT-TURNER, Toni	GRN	9 762	11.39
STOVE, Michael	ALP	18 901	22.05
ELLIS, Christian	FFP	840	0.98
GALLAGHER, Mick	IND	2 455	2.86
FORMAL		**85 724**	**95.41**
INFORMAL		**4 123**	**4.59**
TOTAL		**89 847**	**94.45**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		28 972	33.80
Liberal/National Coalition		56 752	66.20

Blaxland

Named after Gregory Blaxland 1778–1853, an early Australian explorer of the Blue Mountains in New South Wales.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 62 sq km
Enrolment: 95 362

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
PHILLIPS, Richard	SEP	2 058	2.79
MICHELS, Malikeh	GRN	4 625	6.26
BALL, David Daniel	IND	1 153	1.56
CHARAF, Abdul	IND	2 131	2.89
CLARE, Jason •	**ALP**	**37 641**	**50.98**
MAJEWSKI, Mark	LP	24 583	33.30
POULSEN, Ronald		288	0.39
VINNICOMBE, Bob	ON	1 351	1.83
FORMAL		**73 830**	**85.94**
INFORMAL		**12 081**	**14.06**
TOTAL		**85 911**	**90.09**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		45 948	62.23
Liberal/National Coalition		27 882	37.77

Bradfield

Named after John Bradfield 1867–1943, engineer and bridge designer.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 99 sq km
Enrolment: 97 255

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
GEMMELL, Susie	GRN	14 231	16.34
GALLARD, Sarah	ALP	16 742	19.22
FLETCHER, Paul# •	**LP**	**56 143**	**64.45**
FORMAL		**87 116**	**95.90**
INFORMAL		**3 722**	**4.10**
TOTAL		**90 838**	**93.40**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		27 719	31.82
Liberal/National Coalition		59 397	68.18

FLETCHER, Paul elected as LP member in December 2009 by-election

Calare

Named after the Aboriginal name for the Lachlan River.

Rural: Safe; 30 526 sq km
Enrolment: 98 463

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
NORSWORTHY, Jessyka	CDP	1 957	2.19
BLANCH, Paul	IND	4 137	4.64
DUFFY, Kevin	CLR	25 926	29.05
ROMANO, Karen	IND	3 276	3.67
BUCKINGHAM, Jeremy	GRN	5 354	6.00
COBB, John •	**NP**	**46 775**	**52.41**
ROSS, Macgregor	IND	1 817	2.04
FORMAL		**89 242**	**95.07**
INFORMAL		**4 631**	**4.93**
TOTAL		**93 873**	**95.34**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		35 033	39.26
Liberal/National Coalition		54 209	60.74

Charlton

Named after Matthew Charlton 1866–1948, Member of
the New South Wales Legislative Assembly 1903–10,
Member of House of Representatives 1910–28 and leader
of ALP 1922–28.

Provincial: Safe; 688 sq km
Enrolment: 94 474

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
COMBET, Greg •	**ALP**	**44 159**	**53.15**
LAWLER, Ann	CEC	881	1.06
McDONALD, John Andrew	LP	25 514	30.71
McKENZIE, Ian	GRN	7 339	8.83
BARRY, Patrick	IND	2 846	3.43
PICKSTONE, Mitchell	CDP	2 341	2.82
FORMAL		**83 080**	**93.08**
INFORMAL		**6 176**	**6.92**
TOTAL		**89 256**	**94.48**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		52 064	62.67
Liberal/National Coalition		31 016	37.33

Chifley

Named after Ben Chifley 1885–1951, Prime Minister of Australia 1945–49.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 135 sq km
Enrolment: 97 605

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
ROBERTSON, Debbie	GRN	6 776	8.43
COOKSLEY, Terry	AFN	943	1.17
HUSIC, Ed	**ALP**	**41 456**	**51.58**
DARLEY, Keith	DEM	1 174	1.46
VINCENT, Dave	CDP	4 068	5.06
KEDWELL, Louise	ON	1 585	1.97
PRIEST, Venus	LP	24 369	30.32
FORMAL		**80 371**	**88.84**
INFORMAL		**10 097**	**11.16**
TOTAL		**90 468**	**92.69**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		50 103	62.34
Liberal/National Coalition		30 268	37.66

• PRICE, Roger ALP (Previous Member)

Cook

Named after Captain James Cook 1728–79, the first European to discover the east coast of Australia in 1770.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 100 sq km
Enrolment: 100 733

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
STRANG, Graeme	IND	1 568	1.75
SCAYSBROOK, Peter	ALP	25 806	28.81
MORRISON, Scott •	**LP**	**51 852**	**57.88**
FOY, Merelyn	FFP	719	0.80
WAIZER, Naomi	GRN	6 924	7.73
SMITH, Beth	CDP	1 722	1.92
PUTRAL, Richard	ON	997	1.11
FORMAL		**89 588**	**94.19**
INFORMAL		**5 528**	**5.81**
TOTAL		**95 116**	**94.42**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		33 450	37.34
Liberal/National Coalition		56 138	62.66

Cowper

Named after Sir Charles Cowper 1807–75, Premier of
New South Wales 25 August – 2 October 1856.

Rural: Fairly Safe; 7 861 sq km
Enrolment: 94 654

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SEKFY, Paul	ALP	23 696	27.82
KING, Dominic	GRN	7 745	9.09
ARKAN, John Singh	IND	8 446	9.92
LIONS, Deborah A J	CDP	2 039	2.39
HARTSUYKER, Luke •	**NP**	**43 242**	**50.77**
FORMAL		**85 168**	**95.67**
INFORMAL		**3 857**	**4.33**
TOTAL		**89 025**	**94.05**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		34 691	40.73
Liberal/National Coalition		50 477	59.27

Cunningham

Named after Allan Cunningham 1791–1839, an early
Australian explorer.

Provincial: Safe; 721 sq km
Enrolment: 100 643

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
CLIFFORD, Philip	LP	29 241	32.85
BIRD, Sharon •	**ALP**	**43 769**	**49.17**
FLANAGAN, John	NCP	1 240	1.39
TAKACS, George	GRN	13 461	15.12
MOORE, Jess	SAL	1 303	1.46
FORMAL		**89 014**	**94.32**
INFORMAL		**5 359**	**5.68**
TOTAL		**94 373**	**93.77**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		56 234	63.17
Liberal/National Coalition		32 780	36.83

Dobell

Named after Sir William Dobell 1899–1970, a prominent Australian artist.

Provincial: Marginal; 775 sq km
Enrolment: 93 646

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
AVASALU, Rhonda	CDP	2 005	2.42
McNAMARA, John	LP	33 287	40.24
THOMSON, Craig •	**ALP**	**38 268**	**46.27**
BRETT, Gavin	FFP	2 033	2.46
RICKARD, Scott	GRN	7 121	8.61
FORMAL		**82 714**	**93.94**
INFORMAL		**5 333**	**6.06**
TOTAL		**88 047**	**94.02**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		45 551	55.07
Liberal/National Coalition		37 163	44.93

Eden-Monaro

Named after the area in which it is located.

Rural: Marginal; 29 499 sq km
Enrolment: 96 465

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
QUILTY, Olga	LDP	1 152	1.35
KELLY, Mike •	**ALP**	**37 225**	**43.61**
GAZARD, David	LP	35 714	41.84
FRAGIACOMO, Frank	IND	559	0.65
BUCKLEY, Ray	IND	1 019	1.19
GRADWELL, Tom	FFP	761	0.89
BENNETT, Ursula	CDP	637	0.75
MOORE, Catherine	GRN	8 296	9.72
FORMAL		**85 363**	**93.75**
INFORMAL		**5 690**	**6.25**
TOTAL		**91 053**	**94.39**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		46 300	54.24
Liberal/National Coalition		39 063	45.76

Farrer

Named after William Farrer 1845–1906, a noted wheat breeder and experimentalist.

Rural: Safe; 247 097 sq km
Enrolment: 94 026

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
CROTHERS, Mathew Bruce	SPA	1 099	1.32
CARRUTHERS, Peter	GRN	4 880	5.88
CLANCY, Jason C		724	0.87
LEY, Sussan •	**LP**	**42 646**	**51.41**
EMMERY, Christian	CLR	20 981	25.29
BURGE, Louise	IND	9 350	11.27
BINGLE, Stephen	DEM	603	0.73
MALE, James	CDP	2 664	3.21
FORMAL		**82 947**	**93.66**
INFORMAL		**5 611**	**6.34**
TOTAL		**88 558**	**94.18**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		29 434	35.49
Liberal/National Coalition		53 513	64.51

Fowler

Named after Lilian Fowler 1887–1954, first woman alderman in New South Wales 1929–48 and first woman mayor in Australia 1938–39, Member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly 1944–50.

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 69 sq km
Enrolment: 95 564

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HEAD, Mike	SEP	2 700	3.51
DANG, Thomas	LP	28 402	36.94
HAYES, Chris	**ALP**	**40 636**	**52.86**
WESTERBERG, Signe	GRN	5 144	6.69
FORMAL		**76 882**	**87.17**
INFORMAL		**11 314**	**12.83**
TOTAL		**88 196**	**92.29**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		45 178	58.76
Liberal/National Coalition		31 704	41.24

• IRWIN, Julia	ALP	(Previous Member)

Gilmore

Named after Dame Mary Gilmore 1865–1962, a well known poet, author and journalist.

Rural: Marginal; 4 878 sq km
Enrolment: 96 340

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BRUMERSKYJ, Bohdan	CDP	2 310	2.67
van der WIJNGAART, Ben	GRN	8 279	9.57
CUNNINGHAM, Elizabeth	FFP	781	0.90
REILLY, Neil	ALP	30 430	35.18
GASH, Joanna •	**LP**	**44 050**	**50.93**
WILLIAMS, Annette	SPA	275	0.32
KEYS, Don	LDP	374	0.43
FORMAL		**86 499**	**94.89**
INFORMAL		**4 658**	**5.11**
TOTAL		**91 157**	**94.62**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		38 649	44.68
Liberal/National Coalition		47 850	55.32

Grayndler

Named after Edward Grayndler 1867–1943, a Member of the New South Wales Legislative Council 1921–34 and 1936–43. He was also appointed General Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union in 1912.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 32 sq km
Enrolment: 98 112

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
COGAN, James Michael	SEP	1 041	1.25
HINMAN, Pip	SAL	1 022	1.23
DORE, Alexander	LP	20 178	24.24
ALBANESE, Anthony •	**ALP**	**38 369**	**46.09**
BYRNE, Sam	GRN	21 555	25.90
GAROFANI, Perry Lodovico	DEM	1 074	1.29
FORMAL		**83 239**	**92.92**
INFORMAL		**6 344**	**7.08**
TOTAL		**89 583**	**91.31**
Two-candidate-preferred			
Labor		45 138	54.23
The Greens		38 101	45.77
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		58 789	70.63
Liberal/National Coalition		24 450	29.37

Greenway

Named after Francis Greenway 1777–1837, an architect under Governor Macquarie.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 84 sq km
Enrolment: 93 837

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
ROWLAND, Michelle	**ALP**	**33 567**	**42.32**
DIAZ, Jaymes	LP	32 788	41.34
SANTOS, Michael	IND	770	0.97
PETTITT, Tony	AFN	780	0.98
GREEN, Allan	CDP	2 922	3.68
BAIADA, John	BAP	815	1.03
VILLAVER, Ronaldo	DEM	529	0.67
DE LIMA, Joaquim Eduardo	LDP	542	0.68
TANDA, Amarjit	IND	530	0.67
TAYLOR, Paul	GRN	4 769	6.01
MULLER, Iris	FFP	1 296	1.63
FORMAL		**79 308**	**89.73**
INFORMAL		**9 075**	**10.27**
TOTAL		**88 383**	**94.19**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		40 355	50.88
Liberal/National Coalition		38 953	49.12

• MARKUS, Louise — LP — (Previous Member)

Hughes

Named after William Hughes 1862–1952, Prime Minister of Australia 1915–1923.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 178 sq km
Enrolment: 97 998

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BUSSA, Peter	ON	1 599	1.85
KELLY, Craig	**LP**	**42 424**	**49.15**
ROBERTS, Susan	GRN	5 430	6.29
HURLEY, Stan	FFP	1 183	1.37
NAILON, Scott	CDP	2 112	2.45
NGUYEN, Don	LDP	948	1.10
THOMAS, Brent	ALP	32 611	37.78
FORMAL		**86 307**	**93.48**
INFORMAL		**6 020**	**6.52**
TOTAL		**92 327**	**94.21**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		38 688	44.83
Liberal/National Coalition		47 619	55.17
• VALE, Danna	LP	(Previous Member)	

Hume

Named after Hamilton Hume 1797–1873, an early explorer.

Rural: Fairly Safe; 33 637 sq km
Enrolment: 97 719

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
LIPTAK, Charles	FFP	2 075	2.36
BUTLER, Greg	DEM	1 280	1.45
SAVILLE, Robin	ALP	28 044	31.86
MILAT, Lisa	LDP	1 197	1.36
WATCHIRS, Kevin	GRN	6 737	7.65
BUTTIGIEG, Karen	CDP	1 546	1.76
SCHULTZ, Alby •	**LP**	**47 137**	**53.56**
FORMAL		**88 016**	**94.87**
INFORMAL		**4 764**	**5.13**
TOTAL		**92 780**	**94.95**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		36 337	41.28
Liberal/National Coalition		51 679	58.72

Hunter

Named after John Hunter 1737–1821, Governor of
New South Wales 1795–1800.

Rural: Safe; 20 111 sq km
Enrolment: 91 523

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
PARKER, Chris	GRN	7 251	8.92
LEAYR, Jennifer	ON	2 721	3.35
FITZGIBBON, Joel •	**ALP**	**44 159**	**54.31**
RILEY, Wayne Gregory	CDP	1 938	2.38
JOHNSEN, Michael	NP	25 245	31.05
FORMAL		**81 314**	**93.79**
INFORMAL		**5 383**	**6.21**
TOTAL		**86 697**	**94.73**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		50 803	62.48
Liberal/National Coalition		30 511	37.52

Kingsford Smith

Named after Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith 1897–1935, Australia's
most famous aviator.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 127 sq km
Enrolment: 97 730

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
FENELEY, Michael	LP	33 836	41.25
GARRETT, Peter •	**ALP**	**35 957**	**43.83**
HAMBIDES, Zac	SEP	576	0.70
CARMONT, Josh	DEM	1 047	1.28
SHUREY, Lindsay	GRN	9 885	12.05
CUNNINGHAM, John Lawrence	ON	728	0.89
FORMAL		**82 029**	**91.85**
INFORMAL		**7 280**	**8.15**
TOTAL		**89 309**	**91.38**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		45 249	55.16
Liberal/National Coalition		36 780	44.84

Lindsay

Named after Norman Lindsay 1879–1969, a well known writer and artist.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 339 sq km
Enrolment: 95 975

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BRADBURY, David •	**ALP**	**37 076**	**44.55**
BROWN, Geoff	IND	1 583	1.90
GREEN, Andrew	CDP	2 502	3.01
SAUNDERS, Mick	AFN	976	1.17
PHILLIPS, John	FFP	1 032	1.24
WRIGHT, Suzie	GRN	3 944	4.74
SCOTT, Fiona	LP	36 114	43.39
FORMAL		**83 227**	**91.83**
INFORMAL		**7 402**	**8.17**
TOTAL		**90 629**	**94.43**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		42 546	51.12
Liberal/National Coalition		40 681	48.88

Lyne

Named after Sir William Lyne 1844–1913, Premier of New South Wales 1899–1901.

Rural: Safe; 11 991 sq km
Enrolment: 92 535

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
OAKESHOTT, Robert# •	**IND**	**40 061**	**47.15**
LIPS, Frederik	ALP	11 459	13.49
GILLESPIE, David	NP	29 216	34.39
WRIGHT, Barry	IND	586	0.69
OXENFORD, Ian	GRN	3 645	4.29
FORMAL		**84 967**	**96.27**
INFORMAL		**3 294**	**3.73**
TOTAL		**88 261**	**95.38**
Two-candidate-preferred			
Independant		53 297	62.73
The Nationals		31 670	37.27
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		31 902	37.55
Liberal/National Coalition		53 065	62.45

OAKESHOTT, Robert elected as Independant member in September 2008 by-election

Macarthur

Named after Elizabeth Macarthur 1766–1850 and Captain
John Macarthur 1767–1834, early settlers in New South Wales
and founders of the Australian merino wool industry.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 798 sq km
Enrolment: 90 040

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
McCULLOCH, Kate Melissa	ON	2 338	2.99
BLEASDALE, Nick	ALP	30 151	38.55
CAMMARERI, Domenic	BAP	512	0.65
MATHESON, Russell	**LP**	**37 069**	**47.40**
NORSWORTHY, Nolene	CDP	1 377	1.76
Di BLASIO, Jessica	GRN	4 347	5.56
MEAD, Clinton	DEM	652	0.83
HERBERT, Grant	FFP	1 757	2.25
FORMAL		**78 203**	**91.89**
INFORMAL		**6 899**	**8.11**
TOTAL		**85 102**	**94.52**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		36 741	46.98
Liberal/National Coalition		41 462	53.02

- FARMER, Pat LP (Previous Member)

Mackellar

Named after Dorothea Mackellar 1885–1968, a famous
Australian poet and novelist.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 233 sq km
Enrolment: 98 520

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
KING, Jonathan	GRN	14 609	16.77
BEATTIE, Linda	ALP	18 381	21.10
BISHOP, Bronwyn •	**LP**	**54 110**	**62.12**
FORMAL		**87 100**	**94.80**
INFORMAL		**4 780**	**5.20**
TOTAL		**91 880**	**93.26**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		29 855	34.28
Liberal/National Coalition		57 245	65.72

Macquarie

Named after Governor Lachlan Macquarie 1761–1824, Governor of New South Wales 1810–21.

Provincial: Marginal; 4 374 sq km
Enrolment: 97 536

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
WHELAN, Peter	LDP	2 087	2.39
BELL, Amy	IND	1 778	2.03
McCALLUM, Carmel	GRN	12 317	14.09
TREMETHICK, Terry	CA	591	0.68
TEMPLEMAN, Susan	ALP	28 284	32.36
BATES, John	AFN	676	0.77
PORTELLI, Luke	CDP	1 883	2.15
CORNELIUS, Jason	FFP	922	1.05
MARKUS, Louise	**LP**	**38 867**	**44.47**
FORMAL		**87 405**	**94.52**
INFORMAL		**5 067**	**5.48**
TOTAL		**92 472**	**94.81**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		42 604	48.74
Liberal/National Coalition		44 801	51.26

• DEBUS, Bob   ALP   (Previous Member)

McMahon

Named after Sir William McMahon (1908–1988), 20th Prime Minister of Australia 1971–1972.

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 161 sq km
Enrolment: 96 061

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
O'NEILL, Astrid	GRN	6 428	8.05
ELISHE, Jamal	LP	28 950	36.25
POULARAS, Manny	CDP	3 549	4.44
BOWEN, Chris •	**ALP**	**40 933**	**51.26**
FORMAL		**79 860**	**89.16**
INFORMAL		**9 710**	**10.84**
TOTAL		**89 570**	**93.24**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		46 170	57.81
Liberal/National Coalition		33 690	42.19

Note: Electorate renamed from Prospect to McMahon as a result of the 2009 NSW redistribution

Mitchell

Named after Sir Thomas Mitchell 1792–1855, a noted Australian explorer and surveyor.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 101 sq km
Enrolment: 93 573

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
PRENTICE, Brendon Phillip	CDP	2 855	3.41
GOULD, Nigel	ALP	22 046	26.33
HAWKE, Alex •	**LP**	**52 465**	**62.66**
DAWSON, Colin	GRN	6 363	7.60
FORMAL		**83 729**	**94.42**
INFORMAL		**4 952**	**5.58**
TOTAL		**88 681**	**94.77**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		27 500	32.84
Liberal/National Coalition		56 229	67.16

New England

Named after the area of New England, the largest highland area in Australia.

Rural: Safe; 59 344 sq km
Enrolment: 99 616

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SMITH, Greg	CLR	7 414	8.13
SCHULTZ, Pat	GRN	3 252	3.57
DETTMANN, Brian Charles	ON	794	0.87
COATES, Tim	NP	22 991	25.22
WITTEN, Richard Innes	CEC	306	0.34
WINDSOR, Tony •	**IND**	**56 415**	**61.88**
FORMAL		**91 172**	**96.46**
INFORMAL		**3 347**	**3.54**
TOTAL		**94 519**	**94.88**
Two-candidate-preferred			
Independent		65 203	71.52
Nationals		25 969	28.48
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		30 265	33.20
Liberal/National Coalition		60 907	66.80

Newcastle

Named after the city of Newcastle which was named by Governor King in 1804.

Provincial: Safe; 354 sq km
Enrolment: 92 855

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
LUKE, Brad	LP	25 680	31.33
OSBORNE, Michael	GRN	12 677	15.47
WINTER, Dean	DEM	1 419	1.73
HOLT, Noel	SEP	627	0.76
CAINE, Milton	CDP	1 479	1.80
GRIERSON, Sharon •	**ALP**	**39 253**	**47.89**
ALCORN, Zane	SAL	829	1.01
FORMAL		**81 964**	**94.31**
INFORMAL		**4 948**	**5.69**
TOTAL		**86 912**	**93.60**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		51 220	62.49
Liberal/National Coalition		30 744	37.51

North Sydney

Named after the area in which it is located.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 48 sq km
Enrolment: 97 578

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HOCKEY, Joe •	**LP**	**51 179**	**59.71**
WEBB, Leta	ALP	18 961	22.12
PEARCE, Daniel	DEM	1 275	1.49
ROBJOHNS, Andrew	GRN	13 314	15.53
LE, Daniel	FFP	980	1.14
FORMAL		**85 709**	**95.56**
INFORMAL		**3 986**	**4.44**
TOTAL		**89 695**	**91.92**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		30 808	35.94
Liberal/National Coalition		54 901	64.06

Page

Named after Sir Earle Page 1880–1961, Member of the House of Representatives 1919–61. He served as caretaker Prime Minister of Australia during April 1939.

Rural: Marginal; 16 143 sq km
Enrolment: 94 336

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
JOHNSON, Jeff	GRN	7 325	8.58
SAFFIN, Janelle •	**ALP**	**39 043**	**45.73**
HOGAN, Kevin	NP	36 263	42.47
SUMMERVILLE, Merle Desley	IND	896	1.05
MELLAND, Julia	DEM	598	0.70
BEHN, Doug	IND	1 259	1.47
FORMAL		**85 384**	**95.61**
INFORMAL		**3 918**	**4.39**
TOTAL		**89 302**	**94.66**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		46 273	54.19
Liberal/National Coalition		39 111	45.81

Parkes

Named after Sir Henry Parkes 1815–96, former Premier of New South Wales and known as the 'Father of Federation'.

Rural: Safe; 256 643 sq km
Enrolment: 100 170

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
PARMETER, Matt	GRN	5 028	5.60
CLEMENTS, John	IND	9 146	10.19
BROOKS, Andrew	CLR	19 081	21.26
COULTON, Mark •	**NP**	**53 154**	**59.23**
COLLESS, Mick	IND	3 326	3.71
FORMAL		**89 735**	**94.98**
INFORMAL		**4 745**	**5.02**
TOTAL		**94 480**	**94.32**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		27 946	31.14
Liberal/National Coalition		61 789	68.86

Parramatta

Named after the locality of Parramatta which was first settled in 1788. The name is Aboriginal for 'plenty of eels' or 'head of river'.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 56 sq km
Enrolment: 93 999

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
GORDON, Chris	SEP	1 203	1.54
PATEL, Kalpesh	IND	1 436	1.83
OWENS, Julie •	**ALP**	**34 818**	**44.46**
BRADLEY, Phil	GRN	6 237	7.96
SHARAH, Alex	CDP	2 404	3.07
RODEN, Duncan	SAL	330	0.42
CAMENZULI, Charles	LP	31 889	40.72
FORMAL		**78 317**	**91.35**
INFORMAL		**7 418**	**8.65**
TOTAL		**85 735**	**91.21**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		42 583	54.37
Liberal/National Coalition		35 734	45.63

Paterson

Named after Andrew 'Banjo' Paterson 1864–1941, Australian author and poet. There is also conjecture that the division was first named in 1947 after Colonel William Paterson 1755–1810 after whom the town and river within the division were named.

Rural: Marginal; 6 652 sq km
Enrolment: 92 140

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
LEAYR, Kevin	ON	1 044	1.27
BALFOUR, Anna	CDP	870	1.06
LAMBERT, Veronica	FFP	674	0.82
DAVIS, Jan	GRN	4 936	5.99
BALDWIN, Bob •	**LP**	**42 262**	**51.30**
ARNEMAN, Jim	ALP	31 522	38.26
HENNELLY, Paul		379	0.46
WIEDENHORN, Josef	IND	699	0.85
FORMAL		**82 386**	**94.36**
INFORMAL		**4 924**	**5.64**
TOTAL		**87 310**	**94.76**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		36 804	44.67
Liberal/National Coalition		45 582	55.33

Reid

Named after Sir George Reid 1845–1918, one of the framers of the Constitution, Premier of New South Wales 1894–99 and Prime Minister of Australia 1904–05.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 66 sq km
Enrolment: 95 878

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SHAILER, Bill	CDP	2 445	3.07
MURPHY, John •	**ALP**	**33 051**	**41.51**
BUTLER, Adam	GRN	8 903	11.18
COOPER, Peter	LP	34 328	43.11
KENNETT, Carolyn	SEP	901	1.13
FORMAL		**79 628**	**91.20**
INFORMAL		**7 680**	**8.80**
TOTAL		**87 308**	**91.06**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		41 949	52.68
Liberal/National Coalition		37 679	47.32

Note: Electorate renamed from Lowe to Reid as a result of the 2009 NSW redistribution

Richmond

Named after the area in which it was located.

Rural: Fairly Safe; 2 768 sq km
Enrolment: 92 391

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
van LIESHOUT, Joan	LP	15 424	19.08
ELLIOT, Justine •	**ALP**	**31 679**	**39.19**
HARTLEY, Matthew	IND	805	1.00
ROBINSON, David	DEM	502	0.62
FAULKNER, Nic	IND	536	0.66
HUNTER, Alan	NP	17 146	21.21
BOYD, Julie	IND	940	1.16
EBONO, Joe	GRN	13 056	16.15
HEGEDUS, Stephen M	IND	747	0.92
FORMAL		**80 835**	**94.45**
INFORMAL		**4 752**	**5.55**
TOTAL		**85 587**	**92.64**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		46 071	56.99
Liberal/National Coalition		34 764	43.01

Riverina

Named after the area in which it is located.

Rural: Safe; 61 435 sq km
Enrolment: 98 584

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
QUILTY, Tim	LDP	1 703	1.94
LEVER, Rhonda	FFP	1 081	1.23
HOGG, Matthew	IND	5 148	5.85
McCORMACK, Michael	**NP**	**39 389**	**44.77**
HESKETH, Craig	ON	1 411	1.60
HAKELIS, Robyn	CLR	19 559	22.23
NEGLINE, Andrew	LP	14 536	16.52
MULHOLLAND, Sylvia	CDP	1 201	1.36
FLETCHER, David	GRN	3 961	4.50
FORMAL		**87 989**	**94.24**
INFORMAL		**5 378**	**5.76**
TOTAL		**93 367**	**94.71**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		28 009	31.83
Liberal/National Coalition		59 980	68.17

• HULL, Kay   NP   (Previous Member)

Robertson

Named after Sir John Robertson 1816–91, former Premier of New South Wales.

Provincial: Marginal; 978 sq km
Enrolment: 96 588

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BATTEN, Melissa	IND	1 513	1.77
FREEMANTLE, Graham	CDP	1 544	1.81
FREEWATER, Peter	GRN	7 671	8.99
O'NEILL, Deborah	**ALP**	**33 935**	**39.76**
JAMESON, Darren	LP	37 151	43.53
CASSAR, Jake	IND	1 077	1.26
PARKES, Don F	ON	568	0.67
MEARES, Michelle	IND	552	0.65
JAKOB, Michael	FFP	749	0.88
BEIGER, Nicole	LDP	581	0.68
FORMAL		**85 341**	**93.64**
INFORMAL		**5 795**	**6.36**
TOTAL		**91 136**	**94.36**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		43 520	51.00
Liberal/National Coalition		41 821	49.00

• NEAL, Belinda   ALP   (Previous Member)

Shortland

Named after Naval Lieutenant John Shortland 1769–1810 who discovered coal near Shortland.

Provincial: Safe; 205 sq km
Enrolment: 94 224

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
PARSONS, Phillipa	GRN	8 646	10.33
NARAYANAN, Deborah	LP	27 758	33.16
HALL, Jill •	**ALP**	**44 987**	**53.74**
WILLIAMS, Peter	SPA	596	0.71
ALCHIN, Milton M	ON	1 726	2.06
FORMAL		**83 713**	**93.66**
INFORMAL		**5 671**	**6.34**
TOTAL		**89 384**	**94.86**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		52 612	62.85
Liberal/National Coalition		31 101	37.15

Sydney

Named after the city of Sydney, which was named in 1788 by Captain Arthur Phillip after Viscount Sydney, then British Home Secretary.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 91 sq km
Enrolment: 95 286

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
PATERSON, Brett	DEM	1 256	1.58
OWEN, Christopher David	SPA	718	0.90
PLIBERSEK, Tanya •	**ALP**	**34 362**	**43.29**
HICKEY, Tony	GRN	18 852	23.75
WEISS, Gordon	LP	22 307	28.10
WARD, Jane	IND	1 226	1.54
DOHERTY, Denis	CAL	656	0.83
FORMAL		**79 377**	**94.50**
INFORMAL		**4 620**	**5.50**
TOTAL		**83 997**	**88.15**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		53 235	67.07
Liberal/National Coalition		26 142	32.93

Throsby

Named after Dr Charles Throsby 1771–1828, a local pioneer who explored the area.

Provincial: Safe; 1 422 sq km
Enrolment: 95 871

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
ARKWRIGHT, Juliet	LP	25 330	30.31
JONES, Stephen	**ALP**	**42 227**	**50.53**
MORAN, Peter	GRN	9 973	11.93
HAY, Alan	NP	4 446	5.32
HARTMAN, Wayne	NCP	1 595	1.91
FORMAL		**83 571**	**93.10**
INFORMAL		**6 197**	**6.90**
TOTAL		**89 768**	**93.63**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		51 909	62.11
Liberal/National Coalition		31 662	37.89

• GEORGE, Jennie   ALP   (Previous Member)

Warringah

Named after the area in which it is located. Indigenous name means 'sign of rain', 'across the waves' and 'sea'.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 73 sq km
Enrolment: 96 708

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
GUTMAN, Alexander Jacob	ASXP	2 075	2.44
DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Matthew	GRN	13 883	16.34
ZOCHLING, Hugh	ALP	18 385	21.64
ABBOTT, Tony •	**LP**	**50 063**	**58.92**
COOKE, Kenneth	SPA	566	0.67
FORMAL		**84 972**	**95.36**
INFORMAL		**4 135**	**4.64**
TOTAL		**89 107**	**92.14**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		31 360	36.91
Liberal/National Coalition		53 612	63.09

Watson

Named after John Christian Watson 1867–1941,
Prime Minister of Australia 27 April–12 August 1904.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 42 sq km
Enrolment: 97 761

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BURKE, Tony •	**ALP**	**38 707**	**50.43**
SHARMA, Mark	IND	2 136	2.78
NAM, Ken	LP	28 527	37.17
DONAYRE, Christine	GRN	7 387	9.62
FORMAL		**76 757**	**87.20**
INFORMAL		**11 265**	**12.80**
TOTAL		**88 022**	**90.04**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		45 393	59.14
Liberal/National Coalition		31 364	40.86

Wentworth

Named after William Charles Wentworth 1790–1872, a noted
Australian explorer and statesman. He accompanied Blaxland
and Lawson on their crossing of the Blue Mountains.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 30 sq km
Enrolment: 101 446

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
ROBERTSON, Matthew	GRN	15 114	17.44
SHEIL, Pat	IND	515	0.59
DUNCAN, Malcolm Bruce	IND	484	0.56
NEAL, Stuart	CA	389	0.45
AUGUST, John	SPA	275	0.32
TURNBULL, Malcolm •	**LP**	**51 634**	**59.57**
LEWIS, Steven	ALP	18 265	21.07
FORMAL		**86 676**	**95.50**
INFORMAL		**4 085**	**4.50**
TOTAL		**90 761**	**89.47**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		30 457	35.14
Liberal/National Coalition		56 219	64.86

Werriwa

Named after the Aboriginal name for Lake George, which was located in the division in 1901.

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 159 sq km
Enrolment: 90 963

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MOORE, Lauren	GRN	9 567	12.70
ESKAROS, Sam	LP	29 165	38.72
FERGUSON, Laurie	**ALP**	**36 582**	**48.57**
FORMAL		**75 314**	**89.65**
INFORMAL		**8 692**	**10.35**
TOTAL		**84 006**	**92.35**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		42 740	56.75
Liberal/National Coalition		32 574	43.25
• HAYES, Chris	ALP	(Previous Member)	

Aston

Named after Tilly Aston 1873–1947, blind writer and teacher who helped found the library of the Victorian Association of Braille Writers in 1894.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 96 sq km
Enrolment: 93 447

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HANNA, Rachel	FFP	4 153	4.90
EVANS, Rupert	ALP	32 725	38.58
TUDGE, Alan	**LP**	**39 733**	**46.85**
CRAIG, Salore	GRN	8 206	9.67
FORMAL		**84 817**	**95.65**
INFORMAL		**3 854**	**4.35**
TOTAL		**88 671**	**94.89**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		40 916	48.24
Liberal/National Coalition		43 901	51.76

- PEARCE, Chris   LP   (Previous Member)

Ballarat

Named after the city of Ballarat. The name is apparently derived from the Aboriginal word 'balaarat' meaning a resting or camping place.

Provincial: Safe; 4 652 sq km
Enrolment: 97 756

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
COATES, Belinda	GRN	10 140	11.34
BANWELL, Mark	LP	30 364	33.95
RAINEY, Jim	FFP	2 646	2.96
KING, Catherine •	**ALP**	**46 289**	**51.75**
FORMAL		**89 439**	**96.28**
INFORMAL		**3 456**	**3.72**
TOTAL		**92 895**	**95.03**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		55 188	61.70
Liberal/National Coalition		34 251	38.30

Batman

Named after John Batman 1801–39, the early settler and explorer, known as the 'Founder of Melbourne'.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 53 sq km
Enrolment: 89 131

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
CONLON, Andrew	FFP	2 465	3.18
SOURIS, George	LP	15 412	19.90
BHATHAL, Alexandra Kaur	GRN	18 189	23.48
SARAZEN, Con	DEM	823	1.06
FERGUSON, Martin John •	**ALP**	**40 574**	**52.38**
FORMAL		**77 463**	**94.85**
INFORMAL		**4 202**	**5.15**
TOTAL		**81 665**	**91.62**
Two-candidate-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		44 819	57.86
Australian Greens		32 644	42.14
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		58 028	74.91
Liberal/National Coalition		19 435	25.09

Bendigo

Named after the city which is its main centre.

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 7 286 sq km
Enrolment: 100 610

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
GIBBONS, Steve •	**ALP**	**43 965**	**47.65**
DIMOZANTOS, Kymberlie	GRN	11 341	12.29
HUNTER, Craig	LP	33 067	35.84
HOWARD, Alan	FFP	3 892	4.22
FORMAL		**92 265**	**96.26**
INFORMAL		**3 588**	**3.74**
TOTAL		**95 853**	**95.27**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		54 928	59.53
Liberal/National Coalition		37 337	40.47

Bruce

Named after Lord Stanley Bruce 1883–1967, Prime Minister of Australia 1923–29.

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 68 sq km
Enrolment: 88 124

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
KABOS, Mike	LP	28 580	37.24
ZIBELL, Stefan	GRN	7 222	9.41
HEMMERSBACH, Felicity	FFP	3 151	4.11
GRIFFIN, Alan •	**ALP**	**37 794**	**49.24**
FORMAL		**76 747**	**94.79**
INFORMAL		**4 220**	**5.21**
TOTAL		**80 967**	**91.88**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		44 603	58.12
Liberal/National Coalition		32 144	41.88

Calwell

Named after Arthur Calwell 1896–1973, Member of House of Representatives 1940–72, Leader of the Australian Labor Party 1960–67.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 504 sq km
Enrolment: 101 342

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
THOMPSON, Lenka	GRN	10 386	11.86
BYRNE, Peter	SEP	1 181	1.35
TRUSCOTT, Jeff	FFP	3 851	4.40
VAMVAKINOU, Maria •	**ALP**	**49 580**	**56.63**
TSENG, Wayne	LP	22 556	25.76
FORMAL		**87 554**	**93.47**
INFORMAL		**6 114**	**6.53**
TOTAL		**93 668**	**92.43**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		61 045	69.72
Liberal/National Coalition		26 509	30.28

Casey

Named after Lord Richard Casey 1890–1976,
Governor-General of Australia 1965–69.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 409 sq km
Enrolment: 92 317

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SMITH, Tony •	**LP**	**40 588**	**48.38**
HISHEH, Sami	ALP	29 565	35.24
HARRISON, Daniel	FFP	4 083	4.87
POWELL, Brendan	GRN	9 661	11.52
FORMAL		**83 897**	**95.78**
INFORMAL		**3 695**	**4.22**
TOTAL		**87 592**	**94.88**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		38 439	45.82
Liberal/National Coalition		45 458	54.18

Chisholm

Named after Caroline Chisholm 1808–77, noted social worker
and advocate of immigration to New South Wales.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 61 sq km
Enrolment: 86 220

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
GOODMAN, Phil	FFP	2 107	2.72
BURKE, Anna Elizabeth •	**ALP**	**34 492**	**44.53**
EVANS, Nimrod	SPA	562	0.73
FERGEUS, Josh	GRN	9 196	11.87
NGUYEN, John	LP	31 093	40.15
FORMAL		**77 450**	**96.41**
INFORMAL		**2 880**	**3.59**
TOTAL		**80 330**	**93.17**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		43 459	56.11
Liberal/National Coalition		33 991	43.89

Corangamite

Named after Lake Corangamite. The name of the lake originated from the Aboriginal word for 'bitter', describing the salt content of the lake.

Provincial: Marginal; 7 724 sq km
Enrolment: 101 512

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
LAWRENCE, Mike	GRN	10 713	11.43
HENDERSON, Sarah	LP	42 155	44.99
CHEESEMAN, Darren •	**ALP**	**37 043**	**39.53**
BROWN, Sally-Anne	IND	1 418	1.51
WOJCZUK, Ann	FFP	1 850	1.97
TIMMINS, Nathan	LDP	520	0.55
FORMAL		**93 699**	**96.78**
INFORMAL		**3 117**	**3.22**
TOTAL		**96 816**	**95.37**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		47 235	50.41
Liberal/National Coalition		46 464	49.59

Corio

Named after Corio Bay which originated from an Aboriginal word 'coraiyo' meaning 'small marsupial' or 'sandy cliffs'.

Provincial: Safe; 815 sq km
Enrolment: 91 924

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BROWN, Gavin	GRN	10 355	12.53
BULL, Sue	SAL	971	1.17
MARLES, Richard Donald •	**ALP**	**42 578**	**51.51**
AMBERLEY, Scott	FFP	3 028	3.66
GIBSON, Don	LP	25 729	31.13
FORMAL		**82 661**	**95.49**
INFORMAL		**3 905**	**4.51**
TOTAL		**86 566**	**94.17**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		53 083	64.22
Liberal/National Coalition		29 578	35.78

Deakin

Named after Alfred Deakin 1856–1919, Prime Minister of Australia 1903–04, 1905–08 and 1909–10.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 61 sq km
Enrolment: 87 710

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
LAKE, Peter	FFP	2 532	3.17
HOWELL, David	GRN	10 338	12.92
WALSH, Benjamin	LDP	505	0.63
BARRESI, Phil	LP	33 553	41.94
SYMON, Mike •	**ALP**	**31 941**	**39.93**
NORWICK, Alex	AFN	295	0.37
SEVILOGLOU, Abraham	IND	836	1.05
FORMAL		**80 000**	**96.42**
INFORMAL		**2 967**	**3.58**
TOTAL		**82 967**	**94.59**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		41 927	52.41
Liberal/National Coalition		38 073	47.59

Dunkley

Named after Louisa Dunkley 1866–1927, founder of the Victorian Women's Post and Telegraph Association in 1900 and campaigner for equal pay for women.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 138 sq km
Enrolment: 95 299

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
DE ZILWA, Yasmin	FFP	2 276	2.65
CONSTAS, Helen	ALP	32 889	38.33
TILLER, Simon	GRN	10 033	11.69
BILLSON, Bruce •	**LP**	**40 602**	**47.32**
FORMAL		**85 800**	**96.08**
INFORMAL		**3 498**	**3.92**
TOTAL		**89 298**	**93.70**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		42 023	48.98
Liberal/National Coalition		43 777	51.02

Flinders

Named after Matthew Flinders 1774–1814, well-known navigator and explorer. The adoption of the name Australia is due to him.

Rural: Fairly Safe; 1 955 sq km
Enrolment: 100 852

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
GAGLIANO-VENTURA, Francis	ALP	28 747	31.76
SMITH, Reade	FFP	2 198	2.43
HUNT, Greg •	**LP**	**49 146**	**54.30**
BROWN, Robert	GRN	10 410	11.50
FORMAL		**90 501**	**95.87**
INFORMAL		**3 895**	**4.13**
TOTAL		**94 396**	**93.60**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		37 002	40.89
Liberal/National Coalition		53 499	59.11

Gellibrand

Named after Joseph Gellibrand 1786–1836, lawyer and explorer.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 91 sq km
Enrolment: 95 571

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
ROXON, Nicola •	**ALP**	**48 971**	**58.81**
SOLIN, Rodney	GRN	12 779	15.35
BAPTIST, Tania	SEP	475	0.57
COURTICE, Ben	SAL	528	0.63
MUMBY, Liz	FFP	1 440	1.73
McCONNELL, David	LP	19 070	22.90
FORMAL		**83 263**	**95.00**
INFORMAL		**4 378**	**5.00**
TOTAL		**87 641**	**91.70**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		61 531	73.90
Liberal/National Coalition		21 732	26.10

Gippsland

Named after the area which was explored by Angus McMillan in 1839. It was named after Governor Sir George Gipps.

Rural: Safe; 33 264 sq km
Enrolment: 97 521

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
JEFFERIS, Heath	FFP	2 963	3.34
BUCKLEY, Ben	LDP	4 895	5.52
McCUBBIN, Darren	ALP	28 008	31.57
BOND, Michael	GRN	5 826	6.57
CHESTER, Darren# •	**NP**	**47 020**	**53.00**
FORMAL		**88 712**	**96.21**
INFORMAL		**3 496**	**3.79**
TOTAL		**92 208**	**94.55**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		34 199	38.55
Liberal/National Coalition		54 513	61.45

CHESTER, Darren elected as NP member in June 2008 by-election.

Goldstein

Named after Vida Goldstein 1869–1949, suffragist and feminist.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 49 sq km
Enrolment: 93 918

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
EDEN, Nick	ALP	25 227	29.83
FORSTER, Anthony	FFP	1 187	1.40
ROBB, Andrew •	**LP**	**44 436**	**52.55**
PILLING, Neil	GRN	13 708	16.21
FORMAL		**84 558**	**96.87**
INFORMAL		**2 735**	**3.13**
TOTAL		**87 293**	**92.95**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		36 811	43.53
Liberal/National Coalition		47 747	56.47

Gorton

Named after former Prime Minister Sir John Gorton, who served as Prime Minister between 1968–71.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 166 sq km
Enrolment: 113 675

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MAJOR, Sean Robert	FFP	6 153	6.28
O'CONNOR, Brendan •	**ALP**	**58 767**	**59.98**
WILSON, Steve	GRN	9 949	10.15
RYDER, Damon	LP	23 116	23.59
FORMAL		**97 985**	**93.29**
INFORMAL		**7 048**	**6.71**
TOTAL		**105 033**	**92.40**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		70 705	72.16
Liberal/National Coalition		27 280	27.84

Higgins

Named after Henry Higgins 1851–1929, Member of the House of Representatives 1901–06, Justice of the High Court 1906–29 and President of the new Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court 1907–21.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 39 sq km
Enrolment: 90 409

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
CLARK, Tony	ALP	22 700	27.91
FAWCETT, David Michael	IND	1 225	1.51
HIBBINS, Samuel	GRN	14 559	17.90
TRUTER, Ashley	FFP	777	0.96
O'DWYER, Kelly# •	**LP**	**42 086**	**51.74**
FORMAL		**81 347**	**97.20**
INFORMAL		**2 343**	**2.80**
TOTAL		**83 690**	**92.57**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		35 180	43.25
Liberal/National Coalition		46 167	56.75

O'DWYER, Kelly elected as LP member in December 2009 by-election

Holt

Named after Harold Edward Holt 1908–67, Prime Minister of Australia 1966–67, who disappeared while swimming off Portsea Beach in 1967.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 145 sq km
Enrolment: 108 891

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
DI MASCOLO, Frank	GRN	8 745	9.15
BALANCY, Ricardo	LP	29 254	30.62
HITCHINS, Mark	SPA	776	0.81
GEORGE, Ian	FFP	4 772	4.99
BYRNE, Anthony •	**ALP**	**51 998**	**54.42**
FORMAL		**95 545**	**94.31**
INFORMAL		**5 764**	**5.69**
TOTAL		**101 309**	**93.04**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		60 412	63.23
Liberal/National Coalition		35 133	36.77

Hotham

Named after Sir Charles Hotham 1806-55, Governor of Victoria 1854–55.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 72 sq km
Enrolment: 89 529

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
CADER, Fazal	LP	26 110	32.90
PAYNE, Geoff	GRN	8 086	10.19
REARDON, Trent	SPA	556	0.70
ONG, Gary	FFP	1 688	2.13
CREAN, Simon •	**ALP**	**42 920**	**54.08**
FORMAL		**79 360**	**95.56**
INFORMAL		**3 684**	**4.44**
TOTAL		**83 044**	**92.76**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		50 394	63.50
Liberal/National Coalition		28 966	36.50

Indi

Named after an Aboriginal name for the Murray River.

Rural: Fairly Safe; 28 008 sq km
Enrolment: 92 914

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
LAPPIN, Alan	IND	4 945	5.84
O'CONNOR, Jenny	GRN	8 000	9.45
LESCHEN, Zuvele Elena	ALP	23 034	27.20
CAREY, Mark	DEM	947	1.12
MIRABELLA, Sophie •	**LP**	**44 555**	**52.62**
CAVEDON, Robert	FFP	3 190	3.77
FORMAL		**84 671**	**96.09**
INFORMAL		**3 449**	**3.91**
TOTAL		**88 120**	**94.84**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		33 916	40.06
Liberal/National Coalition		50 755	59.94

Note: MIRABELLA, Sophie held this seat previously under her maiden name of Panopoulos

Isaacs

Named after Sir Isaac Isaacs 1855–1948, Member of the House of Representatives 1901–06, Chief Justice of the High Court 1930 and Governor-General of Australia 1931–36.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 171 sq km
Enrolment: 102 769

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
WHEATLEY, Heather	FFP	3 377	3.70
DREYFUS, Mark •	**ALP**	**45 131**	**49.42**
McCLELLAND, Dale	LP	31 472	34.47
FORD, Gordon W	IND	1 355	1.48
CARMAN, Chris	GRN	9 980	10.93
FORMAL		**91 315**	**95.29**
INFORMAL		**4 516**	**4.71**
TOTAL		**95 831**	**93.25**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		55 721	61.02
Liberal/National Coalition		35 594	38.98

Jagajaga

Named after three principal Aboriginal elders who signed a treaty with John Batman in 1835 which gave the white settlers 500 000 acres of land at the north west end of Port Phillip Bay and 100 000 acres around Geelong.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 87 sq km
Enrolment: 95 146

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SGARLATA, Joe	FFP	2 109	2.45
MACKLIN, Jenny •	**ALP**	**40 682**	**47.34**
BAUCH, Joh	LP	29 745	34.61
KEARNEY, Chris	GRN	12 847	14.95
HARRIS, Peter	SPA	560	0.65
FORMAL		**85 943**	**96.03**
INFORMAL		**3 556**	**3.97**
TOTAL		**89 499**	**94.06**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		52 868	61.52
Liberal/National Coalition		33 075	38.48

Kooyong

Named after the Aboriginal word meaning 'resting place'.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 49 sq km
Enrolment: 89 626

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HURD, Steve	ALP	22 268	27.39
BENSON, Des	GRN	15 019	18.48
FRYDENBERG, Josh	**LP**	**42 728**	**52.56**
LAIDLER, John	FFP	1 272	1.56
FORMAL		**81 287**	**97.22**
INFORMAL		**2 326**	**2.78**
TOTAL		**83 613**	**93.29**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		34 508	42.45
Liberal/National Coalition		46 779	57.55
• GEORGIOU, Petro	LP	(Previous Member)	

La Trobe

Named after Charles La Trobe 1801–75, first Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria 1851–54.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 588 sq km
Enrolment: 97 956

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
LEAHY, Martin	ASXP	2 539	2.85
WOOD, Jason •	LP	39 053	43.88
BARROW, David	FFP	1 917	2.15
SMYTH, Laura	**ALP**	**33 970**	**38.17**
REIHER, Jim	GRN	10 931	12.28
BENNETT, Shem	LDP	587	0.66
FORMAL		**88 997**	**95.93**
INFORMAL		**3 773**	**4.07**
TOTAL		**92 770**	**94.71**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		45 308	50.91
Liberal/National Coalition		43 689	49.09

Lalor

Named after Peter Lalor 1827–89, leader of the Eureka Stockade rebellion in 1854. In 1855 he was elected to the Victorian Legislative Council (one of the first representatives elected from the goldfields).

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 991 sq km
Enrolment: 116 976

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SHEEHAN, Paul	SPA	881	0.85
SHAW, Brian William	IND	659	0.64
INGRAM, Sheridan	LP	23 791	23.06
McLEAN, Lori	FFP	2 880	2.79
GILLARD, Julia •	**ALP**	**66 298**	**64.25**
RUDD, Van		516	0.50
AUSSIE-STONE, Marc	IND	410	0.40
TAYLOR, Peter	GRN	7 045	6.83
CLARKE, Joanne	IND	708	0.69
FORMAL		**103 188**	**93.76**
INFORMAL		**6 864**	**6.24**
TOTAL		**110 052**	**94.08**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		74 452	72.15
Liberal/National Coalition		28 736	27.85

Mallee

Named after the area in which it is located. Mallee is an Aboriginal word for dwarf eucalypts which grow in the area.

Rural: Safe; 70 694 sq km
Enrolment: 89 824

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HEALY, Helen	GRN	6 400	7.86
FORREST, John •	**NP**	**54 399**	**66.79**
CARTER, Carl	FFP	4 456	5.47
SCATES, Bob	ALP	16 198	19.89
FORMAL		**81 453**	**95.77**
INFORMAL		**3 594**	**4.23**
TOTAL		**85 047**	**94.68**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		20 842	25.59
Liberal/National Coalition		60 611	74.41

Maribyrnong

Named after the Maribyrnong River. Maribyrnong is an Aboriginal word for 'yam' or 'edible root'.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 71 sq km
Enrolment: 88 413

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SHORTEN, Bill •	**ALP**	**42 404**	**55.38**
MOYLE, Colin	FFP	1 988	2.60
LONG, Tim	GRN	9 077	11.85
LIVESAY, Robert	DEM	841	1.10
D'SOUZA, Conrad	LP	22 262	29.07
FORMAL		**76 572**	**94.32**
INFORMAL		**4 607**	**5.68**
TOTAL		**81 179**	**91.82**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		51 193	66.86
Liberal/National Coalition		25 379	33.14

McEwen

Named after Sir John McEwen 1900–80, who served as caretaker Prime Minister of Australia for three weeks 1967–68.

Rural: Marginal; 10 675 sq km
Enrolment: 115 811

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MITCHELL, Rob	**ALP**	**45 374**	**43.17**
BINI, Mark	LDP	1 332	1.27
MEACHER, Steve	GRN	12 440	11.84
CAINE, Cameron	LP	42 054	40.01
GORDON, Robert	SPA	549	0.52
CLARKSON, Belinda	FFP	3 358	3.19
FORMAL		**105 107**	**95.60**
INFORMAL		**4 843**	**4.40**
TOTAL		**109 950**	**94.94**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		58 144	55.32
Liberal/National Coalition		46 963	44.68
• BAILEY, Fran	LP	(Previous Member)	

McMillan

Named after Angus McMillan 1810–65, pioneer and explorer who made several trips into Gippsland.

Rural: Marginal; 8 328 sq km
Enrolment: 93 285

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MAXFIELD, Christine	ALP	30 212	35.56
GATT, Leigh Samuel	IND	1 844	2.17
STOKES, Linden	FFP	2 776	3.27
BROADBENT, Russell •	**LP**	**41 870**	**49.28**
McKELVIE, Malcolm	GRN	8 258	9.72
FORMAL		**84 960**	**96.03**
INFORMAL		**3 511**	**3.97**
TOTAL		**88 471**	**94.84**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		38 731	45.59
Liberal/National Coalition		46 229	54.41

Melbourne

Named after the city of Melbourne which was named in 1837 by
Governor Bourke after Lord Melbourne, who was then
Prime Minister of Britain.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 53 sq km
Enrolment: 102 881

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
PEARSON, Georgia	FFP	1 389	1.55
BANDT, Adam	**GRN**	**32 308**	**36.17**
MURRAY, Joel	ASXP	1 633	1.83
COLLYER, David	DEM	602	0.67
GREEN, Penelope	SPA	613	0.69
BOWTELL, Cath	ALP	34 022	38.09
OLSEN, Simon	LP	18 760	21.00
FORMAL		**89 327**	**96.38**
INFORMAL		**3 356**	**3.62**
TOTAL		**92 683**	**90.09**
Two-candidate-preferred			
Australian Greens		50 059	56.04
Australian Labor Party		39 268	43.96
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		65 473	73.30
Liberal/National Coalition		23 854	26.70
• TANNER, Lindsay	ALP	(Previous Member)	

Melbourne Ports

Named after the area in which it is located.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 44 sq km
Enrolment: 97 766

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
EKENDAHL, Kevin	LP	32 057	37.79
PLOWRIGHT, Sue	GRN	17 528	20.66
DANBY, Michael David •	**ALP**	**32 391**	**38.19**
VEGA, Christian	ASXP	1 851	2.18
STORER, Gregory	SPA	362	0.43
EMMERSON, Daniel	FFP	632	0.75
FORMAL		**84 821**	**96.75**
INFORMAL		**2 848**	**3.25**
TOTAL		**87 669**	**89.67**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		48 819	57.56
Liberal/National Coalition		36 002	42.44

Menzies

Named after Sir Robert Menzies 1894–1978, Prime Minister of
Australia 1939–41 and 1949–66.

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 119 sq km
Enrolment: 90 931

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SMITHIES, Ken	FFP	2 892	3.53
PADGHAM, Chris	GRN	8 802	10.75
ANDREWS, Kevin •	**LP**	**43 932**	**53.63**
BANERJI, Joy	ALP	26 287	32.09
FORMAL		**81 913**	**95.91**
INFORMAL		**3 497**	**4.09**
TOTAL		**85 410**	**93.93**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		33 811	41.28
Liberal/National Coalition		48 102	58.72

Murray

Named after the Murray River which was named by Charles Sturt
in 1830 after Sir George Murray, Colonial Secretary.

Rural: Safe; 16 229 sq km
Enrolment: 90 182

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
STONE, Sharman •	**LP**	**52 337**	**64.98**
CLARKE-HANNAFORD, William	SPA	380	0.47
DAVY, Jeff	CEC	493	0.61
MORTENSEN, Hugh	ALP	18 842	23.39
MOORE, Serena	FFP	2 958	3.67
McDONALD, Ewan	CDP	632	0.78
CHRISTOE, Ian	GRN	4 906	6.09
FORMAL		**80 548**	**94.17**
INFORMAL		**4 986**	**5.83**
TOTAL		**85 534**	**94.85**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		23 882	29.65
Liberal/National Coalition		56 666	70.35

Scullin

Named after James Scullin 1876–1953, Prime Minister of Australia 1929–32.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 101 sq km
Enrolment: 90 811

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
STRATOV, Ivan	FFP	4 226	5.32
JENKINS, Harry •	**ALP**	**49 310**	**62.12**
SEKHON, Gurm	GRN	6 702	8.44
WILLIAMS, Max	LP	19 142	24.11
FORMAL		**79 380**	**94.01**
INFORMAL		**5 055**	**5.99**
TOTAL		**84 435**	**92.98**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		57 355	72.25
Liberal/National Coalition		22 025	27.75

Wannon

Named after the Wannon River which was named by Major Mitchell in 1836.

Rural: Fairly Safe; 33 854 sq km
Enrolment: 92 236

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
PURCELL, James	IND	4 652	5.59
LEUTTON, Ralph	IND	2 582	3.10
TEHAN, Dan	**LP**	**38 813**	**46.62**
MARSH, Allan	IND	1 080	1.30
McNAMARA, Judith	ALP	24 502	29.43
CONCEPCION, Jahzeel	FFP	1 795	2.16
OWEN, Lisa	GRN	5 016	6.03
O'BRIEN, Robert	IND	745	0.89
RAINSFORD, Katrina	IND	4 066	4.88
FORMAL		**83 251**	**94.68**
INFORMAL		**4 676**	**5.32**
TOTAL		**87 927**	**95.33**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		35 554	42.71
Liberal/National Coalition		47 697	57.29
• HAWKER, David	LP	(Previous Member)	

Wills

Named after William Wills 1834–61, explorer and member of expedition which attempted to cross Australia in 1860–61.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 57 sq km
Enrolment: 98 588

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
TOMISICH, Claude	LP	20 080	23.79
THOMSON, Kelvin •	**ALP**	**43 718**	**51.81**
MUMBY, Daniel	FFP	1 320	1.56
ISHERWOOD, Craig	CEC	429	0.51
HAWKINS, Trent	SAL	726	0.86
ROBERTON, Paul Richard	DEM	734	0.87
RILEY, Mark	GRN	17 381	20.60
FORMAL		**84 388**	**93.98**
INFORMAL		**5 403**	**6.02**
TOTAL		**89 791**	**91.08**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		61 297	72.64
Liberal/National Coalition		23 091	27.36

Blair

Named after Harold Blair AO 1924–76. A noted Australian tenor and Aboriginal activist.

Provincial: Marginal; 6 409 sq km
Enrolment: 83 045

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
ZABEL, Neil Leslie	LNQ	27 525	37.50
OLYSLAGERS, Joshua	FFP	3 605	4.91
NEUMANN, Shayne Kenneth •	**ALP**	**30 890**	**42.08**
KING, Brad	IND	3 267	4.45
PETERSEN, Patricia May	GRN	8 122	11.06
FORMAL		**73 409**	**94.12**
INFORMAL		**4 589**	**5.88**
TOTAL		**77 998**	**93.92**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		39 814	54.24
Liberal/National Coalition		33 595	45.76

Bonner

Named after Neville Thomas Bonner AO in recognition of his services rendered as a Senator and leader of Indigenous Australia.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 360 sq km
Enrolment: 92 661

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
WELLNER, Utz	DLP	931	1.13
ROSIN, Darryl Charles	GRN	9 188	11.18
VASTA, Ross Xavier	**LNQ**	**38 105**	**46.38**
REA, Kerry •	ALP	29 639	36.07
SOWDEN, Greg	IND	1 984	2.41
FERRANDO, Carolyn Maree	FFP	2 318	2.82
FORMAL		**82 165**	**94.89**
INFORMAL		**4 429**	**5.11**
TOTAL		**86 594**	**93.45**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		38 765	47.18
Liberal/National Coalition		43 400	52.82

Bowman

Named after David Bowman 1860–1916, a Member of the
Queensland Parliament 1904–16.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 537 sq km
Enrolment: 91 856

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
LAMING, Andrew •	**LNQ**	**45 585**	**55.63**
KEOGH, David	GRN	8 174	9.97
PETERS, Jenny	ALP	24 719	30.17
CHIDGEY, Dave	ON	865	1.06
WINDOLF, Karina	FFP	1 834	2.24
KENT, John Aaron	DLP	768	0.94
FORMAL		**81 945**	**94.61**
INFORMAL		**4 672**	**5.39**
TOTAL		**86 617**	**94.30**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		32 455	39.61
Liberal/National Coalition		49 490	60.39

Brisbane

Named after the city of Brisbane which was named after
Sir Thomas MacDougall Brisbane 1773–1860, Governor of
New South Wales 1820–25.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 58 sq km
Enrolment: 92 197

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BARTLETT, Andrew	GRN	17 244	21.28
SAUNDERS, Ewan	SAL	717	0.88
BEVIS, Arch •	ALP	24 623	30.38
WHITE, Mark A	FFP	1 274	1.57
GAMBARO, Teresa	**LNQ**	**37 191**	**45.89**
FORMAL		**81 049**	**96.24**
INFORMAL		**3 169**	**3.76**
TOTAL		**84 218**	**91.35**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		39 609	48.87
Liberal/National Coalition		41 440	51.13

Capricornia

Named after a district name apparently originating from the fact that the Tropic of Capricorn passes through the area.

Provincial: Marginal; 91 049 sq km
Enrolment: 91 961

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BAMBRICK, Paul	GRN	4 435	5.52
JEFFERY, Steve	SPA	414	0.52
MOWEN, Bevan	IND	1 402	1.74
CORNELOUP, Sandra	FFP	2 802	3.49
LIVERMORE, Kirsten •	**ALP**	**36 793**	**45.77**
LANDRY, Michelle	LNQ	32 489	40.42
GULEY, Shane Melvyn	IND	2 045	2.54
FORMAL		**80 380**	**93.85**
INFORMAL		**5 263**	**6.15**
TOTAL		**85 643**	**93.13**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		43 150	53.68
Liberal/National Coalition		37 230	46.32

Dawson

Named after Andrew (Anderson) Dawson 1863–1910, Queensland's first Labor Premier 1899.

Rural: Marginal; 14 945 sq km
Enrolment: 94 533

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
INGREY, Bill	CEC	1 287	1.55
CHRISTENSEN, George Robert	**LNQ**	**37 940**	**45.74**
HERRINGTON, Damian	FFP	4 100	4.94
DYKYJ, Jonathon	GRN	6 406	7.72
BRUNKER, Mike	ALP	33 216	40.04
FORMAL		**82 949**	**94.24**
INFORMAL		**5 070**	**5.76**
TOTAL		**88 019**	**93.11**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		39 455	47.57
Liberal/National Coalition		43 494	52.43
• BIDGOOD, James	ALP	(Previous Member)	

Dickson

Named after Sir James Dickson 1832–1901, a leading advocate of Federation, Queensland Premier 1898-99 and Minister for Defence in the first Federal Ministry.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 722 sq km
Enrolment: 90 130

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
DUTTON, Peter •	**LNQ**	**39 880**	**48.96**
REVIE, Alan Bruce	FFP	2 340	2.87
COLBERT, David	GRN	8 888	10.91
HUNTER, Bob	LDP	521	0.64
McNAMARA, Fiona	ALP	27 264	33.47
JENKINSON, Rebecca	IND	2 558	3.14
FORMAL		**81 451**	**95.59**
INFORMAL		**3 755**	**4.41**
TOTAL		**85 206**	**94.54**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		36 549	44.87
Liberal/National Coalition		44 902	55.13

Fadden

Named after Sir Arthur Fadden 1895–1973, Prime Minister of Australia August-October 1941.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 395 sq km
Enrolment: 85 225

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
WATSON, Rana	ALP	20 110	27.33
ROSSITER, Ian	ON	1 181	1.60
MAIZEY, Graeme	GRN	6 863	9.33
ROBERT, Stuart •	**LNQ**	**42 925**	**58.33**
NICHOLSON, Barrie Sinclair	FFP	2 513	3.41
FORMAL		**73 592**	**93.96**
INFORMAL		**4 734**	**6.04**
TOTAL		**78 326**	**91.90**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		26 356	35.81
Liberal/National Coalition		47 236	64.19

Fairfax

Named after Ruth Fairfax 1878–1948, a founder of the Country Women's Association and its first Queensland president.

Rural: Fairly Safe; 1 036 sq km
Enrolment: 89 726

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
McINTYRE, Dan	ALP	21 589	27.31
McCARTHY, Narelle Louise	GRN	14 228	18.00
HUNT, Ron	FFP	4 147	5.24
SOMLYAY, Alex •	**LNQ**	**39 102**	**49.45**
FORMAL		**79 066**	**94.97**
INFORMAL		**4 186**	**5.03**
TOTAL		**83 252**	**92.78**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		34 034	43.05
Liberal/National Coalition		45 032	56.95

Fisher

Named after Andrew Fisher 1862–1928, Prime Minister of Australia 1908–09, 1910–13 and 1914–15.

Rural: Marginal; 1 170 sq km
Enrolment: 83 724

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
CUMMINS, Chris	ALP	22 332	30.32
ROBERTSON, Robyn Leanne	FFP	5 421	7.36
CLARIDGE, Garry	GRN	11 664	15.84
SLIPPER, Peter •	**LNQ**	**34 235**	**46.48**
FORMAL		**73 652**	**94.83**
INFORMAL		**4 013**	**5.17**
TOTAL		**77 665**	**92.76**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		33 784	45.87
Liberal/National Coalition		39 868	54.13

Flynn

Named after Reverend John Flynn 1880–1951, founder of the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

Rural: Marginal; 133 063 sq km
Enrolment: 91 349

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HANCOCK-MILLS, Di	FFP	3 586	4.49
O'DOWD, Ken	**LNQ**	**37 584**	**47.04**
McMAHON, John F G	DLP	640	0.80
TREVOR, Chris •	ALP	31 894	39.92
SCOTT, Duncan	IND	3 025	3.79
GODDARD, Anne	GRN	3 163	3.96
FORMAL		**79 892**	**94.67**
INFORMAL		**4 502**	**5.33**
TOTAL		**84 394**	**92.39**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		37 086	46.42
Liberal/National Coalition		42 806	53.58

Forde

Named after Francis Michael Forde 1890–1983, Member of Legislative Assembly 1917–22, Member of House of Representatives 1922–46, Prime Minister of Australia 6–12 July 1945.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 419 sq km
Enrolment: 82 535

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MAIZEY, Petrina	GRN	8 583	12.22
VAN MANEN, Bert	**LNQ**	**30 967**	**44.08**
RAGUSE, Brett •	ALP	26 268	37.39
RAASSINA, Melissa Leigh	FFP	4 440	6.32
FORMAL		**70 258**	**92.87**
INFORMAL		**5 397**	**7.13**
TOTAL		**75 655**	**91.66**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		33 987	48.37
Liberal/National Coalition		36 271	51.63

Griffith

Named after Sir Samuel Griffith 1845–1920, Premier of Queensland 1883–88, 1890–93 and Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia 1903–19.

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 60 sq km
Enrolment: 92 573

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
ROMANS, Gregory	LDP	1 866	2.32
CHITTS, Hamish		601	0.75
WEBB, Jesse Alexander	FFP	1 163	1.45
DOCHERTY, Rebecca	LNQ	28 784	35.80
ROSE, Emma-Kate	GRN	12 378	15.39
PUKALLUS, Jan	CEC	175	0.22
RUDD, Kevin •	**ALP**	**35 445**	**44.08**
FORMAL		**80 412**	**95.11**
INFORMAL		**4 137**	**4.89**
TOTAL		**84 549**	**91.33**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		47 007	58.46
Liberal/National Coalition		33 405	41.54

Groom

Named after Sir Littleton Groom 1867–1936, Member of the House of Representatives 1901–29, 1931–36. Speaker of the House of Representatives 1926–29.

Provincial: Safe; 5 594 sq km
Enrolment: 93 364

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
KIRKWOOD, Rose	FFP	4 696	5.56
FORSBERG, Frida Katherine	GRN	6 165	7.30
MEIBUSCH, Chris	ALP	19 153	22.67
JEANNERET, Rod	IND	2 730	3.23
MACFARLANE, Ian •	**LNQ**	**51 757**	**61.25**
FORMAL		**84 501**	**95.85**
INFORMAL		**3 655**	**4.15**
TOTAL		**88 156**	**94.42**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		26 589	31.47
Liberal/National Coalition		57 912	68.53

Herbert

Named after Sir Robert Herbert 1831–1905, the first Premier of Queensland 1860–66.

Provincial: Marginal; 946 sq km
Enrolment: 91 044

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MOONEY, Tony	ALP	31 729	40.15
JONES, Ewen	**LNQ**	**36 086**	**45.67**
PUNSHON, Michael John	FFP	4 208	5.33
RUBENACH, Mike	GRN	6 995	8.85
FORMAL		**79 018**	**93.74**
INFORMAL		**5 281**	**6.26**
TOTAL		**84 299**	**92.59**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		37 797	47.83
Liberal/National Coalition		41 221	52.17

• LINDSAY, Peter   LP   (Previous Member)

Hinkler

Named after Bert Hinkler 1892–1933, pioneer aviator.
First person to fly solo from England to Australia 1928.

Provincial: Safe; 3 504 sq km
Enrolment: 91 371

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
FITZGIBBON, Jenny	GRN	4 611	5.71
MCNEVEN, Belinda	ALP	26 246	32.50
VERSACE, Trevor John	FFP	2 562	3.17
D'OLIVEIRA, Cy	IND	1 264	1.57
NEVILLE, Paul •	**LNQ**	**44 382**	**54.95**
WONE, Adrian	IND	1 698	2.10
FORMAL		**80 763**	**94.43**
INFORMAL		**4 765**	**5.57**
TOTAL		**85 528**	**93.61**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		31 993	39.61
Liberal/National Coalition		48 770	60.39

Kennedy

Named after Edmund Kennedy 1818–48, explorer.

Rural: Safe; 568 993 sq km
Enrolment: 94 434

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
TURNOUR, Andrew	ALP	16 513	20.21
JONES, Jess	GRN	3 669	4.49
DYKSTRA, Fred W	FFP	1 633	2.00
KATTER, Bob •	**IND**	**38 170**	**46.71**
MORRISON, Ed	LNQ	21 737	26.60
FORMAL		**81 722**	**94.62**
INFORMAL		**4 648**	**5.38**
TOTAL		**86 370**	**91.46**
Two-candidate-preferred			
Independent		55 852	68.34
Liberal National Party of Queensland		25 870	31.66
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		31 106	38.06
Liberal/National Coalition		50 616	61.94

Leichhardt

Named after Friedrich Wilhelm (Ludwig) Leichhardt 1813–48, explorer and scientist.

Rural: Marginal; 148 988 sq km
Enrolment: 93 113

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SACKLEY, Jen	IND	2 556	3.20
BATZKE, Yodie	IND	1 700	2.13
ENTSCH, Warren	**LNQ**	**37 828**	**47.40**
McSWEENEY, Shannon Royce	FFP	1 461	1.83
ST JOHN-WOOD, Neville	GRN	7 232	9.06
TURNOUR, Jim •	ALP	27 662	34.66
LANE, Steve	IND	1 373	1.72
FORMAL		**79 812**	**94.09**
INFORMAL		**5 017**	**5.91**
TOTAL		**84 829**	**91.10**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		36 273	45.45
Liberal/National Coalition		43 539	54.55

Lilley

Named after Sir Charles Lilley 1830–97, former Premier and Chief Justice of Queensland.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 147 sq km
Enrolment: 97 407

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HERSCHELL, Andrew	FFP	2 696	3.10
CROWHURST, Douglas	IND	2 111	2.43
SWAN, Wayne •	**ALP**	**35 724**	**41.09**
JEREMIJENKO, Andrew Martin	GRN	10 579	12.17
McGARVIE, Rod	LNQ	35 835	41.22
FORMAL		**86 945**	**95.44**
INFORMAL		**4 153**	**4.56**
TOTAL		**91 098**	**93.52**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		46 234	53.18
Liberal/National Coalition		40 711	46.82

Longman

Named after Irene Longman 1877–1964, first female member of the Queensland Parliament 1929–1932, and third woman elected to a parliament in Australia.

Provincial: Marginal; 1 239 sq km
Enrolment: 87 046

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SULLIVAN, Jon •	ALP	28 396	37.64
JACKSON, Andrew Phillip	DLP	518	0.69
VAN BOECKEL, Michael	IND	856	1.13
BLAIR, Rod	GRN	6 878	9.12
McERLANE, Claire	FFP	3 206	4.25
FOX, Bob	IND	872	1.16
ROY, Wyatt	**LNQ**	**33 011**	**43.75**
VAN VEEN, Joshua	LDP	671	0.89
REECE, John Raymond	IND	1 042	1.38
FORMAL		**75 450**	**92.71**
INFORMAL		**5 929**	**7.29**
TOTAL		**81 379**	**93.49**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		36 277	48.08
Liberal/National Coalition		39 173	51.92

Maranoa

Named after the district name which was taken from the
Maranoa River which passes through the area. The river was
discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1846 and retained its
Aboriginal name.

Rural: Safe; 731 297 sq km
Enrolment: 97 892

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SCOTT, Bruce •	LNQ	57 100	65.52
NEWSON, Grant	GRN	4 490	5.15
MCKAY, Greg	FFP	3 560	4.09
KEATING, Geoff	ALP	17 398	19.96
NASON, Charles	IND	4 597	5.28
FORMAL		**87 145**	**95.06**
INFORMAL		**4 530**	**4.94**
TOTAL		**91 675**	**93.65**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		23 625	27.11
Liberal/National Coalition		63 520	72.89

McPherson

Named after the McPherson Range which forms the south
western boundary of the division.

Provincial: Safe; 230 sq km
Enrolment: 90 139

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
REEVES, Matthew	FFP	3 777	4.84
BYRON, Dan	ALP	22 526	28.86
ANDREWS, Karen	**LNQ**	**42 069**	**53.90**
O'CALLAGHAN, Ben	GRN	9 676	12.40
FORMAL		**78 048**	**94.10**
INFORMAL		**4 890**	**5.90**
TOTAL		**82 938**	**92.01**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		31 004	39.72
Liberal/National Coalition		47 044	60.28

• MAY, Margaret | LP | (Previous Member)

Moncrieff

Named after Gladys Moncrieff 1892–1976, light opera and musical comedy singer.

Provincial: Safe; 92 sq km
Enrolment: 89 150

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HOUGH, Robert	ALP	17 776	23.48
SPAIN, Sally Maree	GRN	8 756	11.56
CIOBO, Steven •	**LNQ**	**46 832**	**61.85**
TAYLER, James Grahame	FFP	2 351	3.11
FORMAL		**75 715**	**93.82**
INFORMAL		**4 985**	**6.18**
TOTAL		**80 700**	**90.52**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		24 612	32.51
Liberal/National Coalition		51 103	67.49

Moreton

Named after the area in which it is located. Captain Cook named Moreton Bay in 1770 after the Earl of Morton, which was misspelt to become Moreton.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 111 sq km
Enrolment: 92 730

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
CHRISTIAN, Steve	FFP	2 787	3.44
JENKINS, Elissa	GRN	12 882	15.89
PERRETT, Graham •	**ALP**	**29 190**	**36.01**
NIGHTINGALE, Lee David	DLP	1 018	1.26
COLE, Malcolm Edward	LNQ	35 182	43.40
FORMAL		**81 059**	**95.15**
INFORMAL		**4 128**	**4.85**
TOTAL		**85 187**	**91.87**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		41 447	51.13
Liberal/National Coalition		39 612	48.87

Oxley

Named after John Oxley 1783–1828, noted explorer
and surveyor.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 155 sq km
Enrolment: 82 768

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SMITH, Tarnya Lisa	LNQ	27 431	38.35
STIELER, Timothy	FFP	3 682	5.15
RIPOLL, Bernie •	**ALP**	**31 985**	**44.71**
HOBAN, Des	GRN	8 436	11.79
FORMAL		**71 534**	**93.32**
INFORMAL		**5 123**	**6.68**
TOTAL		**76 657**	**92.62**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		39 894	55.77
Liberal/National Coalition		31 640	44.23

Petrie

Named after Andrew Petrie 1798–1872, a noted civil engineer,
pioneer, explorer and the first free settler in Brisbane 1837.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 152 sq km
Enrolment: 86 651

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
D'ATH, Yvette •	**ALP**	**32 677**	**42.79**
ADDISON, Lawrence	DLP	715	0.94
JEREMIJENKO, Peter	GRN	6 949	9.10
VINCENT, Sally	FFP	3 829	5.01
BUCKLEY, Gabriel Jon	LDP	1 604	2.10
TEASDALE, Dean	LNQ	30 590	40.06
FORMAL		**76 364**	**94.72**
INFORMAL		**4 253**	**5.28**
TOTAL		**80 617**	**93.04**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		40 097	52.51
Liberal/National Coalition		36 267	47.49

Rankin

Named after Dame Annabelle Rankin 1908–86, first Queensland woman elected to the Senate 1946–71 and the first Australian woman to hold a top-level diplomatic post as High Commissioner to New Zealand 1971–74.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 131 sq km
Enrolment: 94 594

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
TODD, Alexandra	FFP	5 231	6.54
SMITH, Luke	LNQ	29 652	37.10
COTTER, Neil	GRN	8 956	11.20
EMERSON, Craig •	**ALP**	**36 090**	**45.15**
FORMAL		**79 929**	**92.51**
INFORMAL		**6 475**	**7.49**
TOTAL		**86 404**	**91.34**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		44 289	55.41
Liberal/National Coalition		35 640	44.59

Ryan

Named after Thomas Ryan 1876–1921, Premier of Queensland 1915–19.

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 441 sq km
Enrolment: 98 239

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MILES, Steven	ALP	22 274	25.02
BAYLEY, Sandra	GRN	16 884	18.96
VINCENT, Allan	FFP	1 600	1.80
PRENTICE, Jane	**LNQ**	**40 713**	**45.73**
JOHNSON, Michael •	IND	7 563	8.49
FORMAL		**89 034**	**97.13**
INFORMAL		**2 631**	**2.87**
TOTAL		**91 665**	**93.31**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		38 138	42.84
Liberal/National Coalition		50 896	57.16
• JOHNSON, Michael	LP	(Previous Member)	

Wide Bay

Named after the district which takes its name from the bay sighted by Captain Cook on 18 May 1770.

Rural: Safe; 14 573 sq km
Enrolment: 92 607

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
TRUSS, Warren •	LNQ	47 977	58.86
FERRARO, Santo	ON	1 875	2.30
HERSCHELL, Ken	FFP	3 049	3.74
McDONALD, Jim	GRN	8 967	11.00
ANSELL, Nikolee	ALP	19 645	24.10
FORMAL		**81 513**	**94.75**
INFORMAL		**4 519**	**5.25**
TOTAL		**86 032**	**92.90**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		28 029	34.39
Liberal/National Coalition		53 484	65.61

Wright

Named after Judith Wright 1915–2000, who made a significant contribution to Australia as a social and environmental activist, and poet.

Rural: Safe; 7 589 sq km
Enrolment: 85 296

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BUCHHOLZ, Scott	LNQ	40 031	53.09
BRIDLE, Anna	GRN	9 010	11.95
RAMSAY, Andrew	ALP	20 946	27.78
DEGEN, Ken	IND	2 497	3.31
FREDERICKS, Jeremy John	FFP	2 923	3.88
FORMAL		**75 407**	**94.37**
INFORMAL		**4 497**	**5.63**
TOTAL		**79 904**	**93.68**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		30 049	39.85
Liberal/National Coalition		45 358	60.15

Note: New electorate created as a result of the 2009 Qld redistribution

Brand

Named after Sir David Brand 1912–79, Premier of Western Australia 1959–71, Member of the Legislative Assembly 1945–75.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 411 sq km
Enrolment: 88 186

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
JECKS, Dawn	GRN	11 504	14.74
GORDIN, Donna	LP	30 731	39.38
BURDETT, Robert	CDP	1 771	2.27
NEWHOUSE, Andrew	FFP	2 190	2.81
GRAY, Gary •	**ALP**	**31 832**	**40.80**
FORMAL		**78 028**	**94.77**
INFORMAL		**4 304**	**5.23**
TOTAL		**82 332**	**93.36**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		41 610	53.33
Liberal/National Coalition		36 418	46.67

Canning

Named after Alfred Canning 1860–1936, surveyor who pioneered stock roads and rabbit proof fences in Western Australia.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 6 178 sq km
Enrolment: 90 079

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MacTIERNAN, Alannah	ALP	32 330	40.35
RANDALL, Don •	**LP**	**36 999**	**46.18**
VERNEDE, Darren	FFP	1 231	1.54
HARDIE, Denise	GRN	6 645	8.29
VAN BURGEL, Jamie	CDP	2 470	3.08
TUFFNELL, Ian	CEC	446	0.56
FORMAL		**80 121**	**95.48**
INFORMAL		**3 795**	**4.52**
TOTAL		**83 916**	**93.16**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		38 303	47.81
Liberal/National Coalition		41 818	52.19

Cowan

Named after Edith Cowan 1861–1932, the first female member of an Australian parliament, being elected to the Western Australia Legislative Assembly as the Member for West Perth 1921–24.

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 180 sq km
Enrolment: 89 536

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
PHILLIPS, Rob	GRN	10 033	12.53
HOPKINS, Chas	ALP	25 975	32.45
KINGSTON, David	CDP	2 081	2.60
SIMPKINS, Luke •	**LP**	**40 077**	**50.06**
LEACH, Alan	FFP	1 888	2.36
FORMAL		**80 054**	**94.88**
INFORMAL		**4 320**	**5.12**
TOTAL		**84 374**	**94.23**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		34 992	43.71
Liberal/National Coalition		45 062	56.29

Curtin

Named after John Curtin 1885–1945, Prime Minister of Australia 1941–45.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 104 sq km
Enrolment: 90 430

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BISHOP, Julie •	**LP**	**50 024**	**61.13**
CRISP, George	GRN	14 498	17.72
VAN DER MERWE, Sophie	ALP	15 771	19.27
SEYMOUR, Pat	CDP	1 534	1.87
FORMAL		**81 827**	**97.07**
INFORMAL		**2 471**	**2.93**
TOTAL		**84 298**	**93.22**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		27 669	33.81
Liberal/National Coalition		54 158	66.19

Durack

Named after the Durack family of Western Australia, who were pioneers and developers of the Kimberley region.

Rural: Safe; 1 587 758 sq km
Enrolment: 85 811

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
CRAIGIE, Lynne	NP	12 742	17.70
HAASE, Barry •	**LP**	**32 446**	**45.07**
HILL, Shane	ALP	17 299	24.03
FORSYTH, Mac	CDP	1 121	1.56
MATHESON, Julie	GRN	6 661	9.25
FOREMAN, Jane	FFP	1 729	2.40
FORMAL		**71 998**	**95.14**
INFORMAL		**3 678**	**4.86**
TOTAL		**75 676**	**88.19**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		26 155	36.33
Liberal/National Coalition		45 843	63.67

Note: Electorate renamed from Kalgoorlie to Durack as a result of the 2008 WA redistribution

Forrest

Named after Sir John (later Lord) Forrest 1847–1918, the first Premier of Western Australia 1890–1901.

Rural: Fairly Safe; 12 781 sq km
Enrolment: 89 649

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
PETERSEN, Luke	GRN	10 863	13.48
JARVIS, Jackie	ALP	22 724	28.19
MARINO, Nola •	**LP**	**39 460**	**48.96**
HERRIDGE, Lee	CDP	1 158	1.44
CUSTERS, Bev	FFP	1 573	1.95
HILL, Cale John	NP	4 822	5.98
FORMAL		**80 600**	**95.45**
INFORMAL		**3 844**	**4.55**
TOTAL		**84 444**	**94.19**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		33 257	41.26
Liberal/National Coalition		47 343	58.74

Fremantle

Named after the city of Fremantle which was named after Captain Charles Fremantle 1800–69 who established the port at the mouth of the Swan River in 1829.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 201 sq km
Enrolment: 93 378

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
TAYLOR, Matt	LP	31 755	38.57
DAVIS, Kate	GRN	14 531	17.65
PARSONS, Larry	FFP	1 409	1.71
ROBERTSON, Scott James	CDP	1 294	1.57
PARKE, Melissa •	**ALP**	**32 063**	**38.94**
McENCROE, Keith John	DLP	622	0.76
ANDREW, Sanna	SAL	662	0.80
FORMAL		**82 336**	**94.57**
INFORMAL		**4 724**	**5.43**
TOTAL		**87 060**	**93.23**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		45 858	55.70
Liberal/National Coalition		36 478	44.30

Hasluck

Named after Sir Paul Hasluck 1905–93, Diplomat, Cabinet Minister and the first Western Australian born Governor-General of Australia and his wife Dame Alexandra Hasluck 1908–93, a noted author.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 245 sq km
Enrolment: 93 930

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
SMITH, Glenice	GRN	10 539	12.78
MIDDLETON, Andrew Charles	TCS	539	0.65
BREWER, Linda E	CDP	2 505	3.04
McCOURT, Jim	FFP	1 861	2.26
WYATT, Ken	**LP**	**34 638**	**41.99**
JACKSON, Sharryn •	ALP	30 957	37.53
HENRY, Dot	IND	1 457	1.77
FORMAL		**82 496**	**94.36**
INFORMAL		**4 927**	**5.64**
TOTAL		**87 423**	**93.07**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		40 774	49.43
Liberal/National Coalition		41 722	50.57

Moore

Named after George Fletcher Moore 1798–1886, the first Advocate-General in Western Australia 1834.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 133 sq km
Enrolment: 92 340

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
GAULT, George	ON	1 471	1.79
WASHER, Mal •	**LP**	**44 518**	**54.16**
BIRCH, Meg	CDP	1 804	2.19
BARRETT, Paul	FFP	1 573	1.91
YOUNG, Sheridan	GRN	11 159	13.57
BROWN, Jeremy	ALP	21 678	26.37
FORMAL		**82 203**	**95.65**
INFORMAL		**3 734**	**4.35**
TOTAL		**85 937**	**93.07**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		31 901	38.81
Liberal/National Coalition		50 302	61.19

O'Connor

Named after Charles O'Connor 1843–1902, Engineer in Chief of Western Australia (appointed 1891). Designed Fremantle Harbour and the pipeline which supplies Kalgoorlie and other goldfields with water.

Rural: Marginal; 908 954 sq km
Enrolment: 92 902

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HUNTLEY, Andy	GRN	7 232	8.86
ROBINSON, Jean	CEC	375	0.46
TUCKEY, Wilson •	LP	31 294	38.36
SCALLAN, Pat	FFP	1 164	1.43
YOUNG, Jacky	CDP	2 221	2.72
CROOK, Tony	**NP**	**23 538**	**28.85**
STOKES, Geoffrey	IND	1 298	1.59
BISHOP, Ian	ALP	13 962	17.11
SMITHSON, Neil Ramsay	IND	500	0.61
FORMAL		**81 584**	**94.63**
INFORMAL		**4 632**	**5.37**
TOTAL		**86 216**	**92.80**
Two-candidate-preferred			
Liberal		37 891	46.44
The Nationals		43 693	53.56
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		22 029	27.00
Liberal/National Coalition		59 555	73.00

Pearce

Named after Sir George Pearce 1870–1952, Western Australian Senator 1901–38, Minister for Defence during World War I.

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 14 401 sq km
Enrolment: 89 562

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
LEADBETTER, Bill	ALP	23 214	29.52
MOYLAN, Judi •	**LP**	**39 248**	**49.91**
PEPPER, Chris	CEC	456	0.58
MOIR, Darren Gregory	NP	1 999	2.54
WARDEN, Toni	GRN	10 414	13.24
ROSE, Ian	FFP	1 619	2.06
BROADSTOCK, Janet Elizabeth	CDP	1 691	2.15
FORMAL		**78 641**	**94.29**
INFORMAL		**4 762**	**5.71**
TOTAL		**83 403**	**93.12**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		32 349	41.14
Liberal/National Coalition		46 292	58.86

Perth

Named after the city of Perth which was founded in 1829 under Lieutenant-Governor James Stirling, who became Governor in 1831.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 78 sq km
Enrolment: 91 907

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HALLETT, Jonathan	GRN	12 948	16.15
CONNELLY, Paul Michael	CDP	2 093	2.61
SMITH, Stephen Francis •	**ALP**	**32 228**	**40.19**
IRVINE, Nigel Peter	FFP	1 243	1.55
BAINBRIDGE, Alex	SAL	618	0.77
FERRANTE, Joe	LP	31 064	38.74
FORMAL		**80 194**	**94.80**
INFORMAL		**4 400**	**5.20**
TOTAL		**84 594**	**92.04**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		44 815	55.88
Liberal/National Coalition		35 379	44.12

Stirling

Named after Sir James Stirling 1791–1865, the first Governor of Western Australia.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 77 sq km
Enrolment: 91 775

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MARTIN, Chris	GRN	10 399	12.90
DURACK, Louise	ALP	25 688	31.87
RE, Elizabeth	IND	1 824	2.26
WHATELY, Jenny	CDP	1 630	2.02
CLIFFORD, Peter	FFP	838	1.04
KEENAN, Michael •	**LP**	**40 228**	**49.91**
FORMAL		**80 607**	**94.98**
INFORMAL		**4 259**	**5.02**
TOTAL		**84 866**	**92.47**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		35 832	44.45
Liberal/National Coalition		44 775	55.55

Swan

Named after the Swan River which was discovered and named by the Dutch explorer, Willem de Vlamingh in 1697, after the famous black swans of the area.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 126 sq km
Enrolment: 90 817

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HAMMOND, Tim	ALP	28 023	35.28
LOPEZ, Joe	SEP	398	0.50
LEIGHTON, Rebecca	GRN	9 380	11.81
KLOMP, Steve	CDP	1 646	2.07
DRENNAN, Barry	FFP	981	1.23
IRONS, Steve •	**LP**	**36 951**	**46.51**
TREASURE, Bret	ASXP	2 060	2.59
FORMAL		**79 439**	**95.10**
INFORMAL		**4 089**	**4.90**
TOTAL		**83 528**	**91.97**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		37 710	47.47
Liberal/National Coalition		41 729	52.53

Tangney

Named after Dame Dorothy Tangney 1911–85, first woman member of the Australian Senate 1943–68.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 96 sq km
Enrolment: 92 232

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BEST, Peter	GRN	11 311	13.49
DOEPEL, David	ALP	21 637	25.80
RAPP, Moyna	FFP	1 399	1.67
JENSEN, Dennis •	**LP**	**46 712**	**55.69**
CHEW, Ka-ren	CDP	2 814	3.36
FORMAL		**83 873**	**96.52**
INFORMAL		**3 028**	**3.48**
TOTAL		**86 901**	**94.22**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		31 607	37.68
Liberal/National Coalition		52 266	62.32

Adelaide

Named after the city of Adelaide which in turn was named after Queen Adelaide, wife of William IV.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 75 sq km
Enrolment: 98 519

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
WEEDALL, Gemma	SAL	786	0.90
WESTLEY, Luke	LP	32 673	37.57
NEAL, Suzanne Patricia	FFP	1 900	2.18
NICHOLLS, Marie	DEM	819	0.94
ELLIS, Kate •	**ALP**	**38 162**	**43.89**
STEELE, Christopher	LDP	716	0.82
BEACH, Ruth	GRN	11 901	13.69
FORMAL		**86 957**	**95.19**
INFORMAL		**4 394**	**4.81**
TOTAL		**91 351**	**92.72**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		50 164	57.69
Liberal/National Coalition		36 793	42.31

Barker

Named after Captain Collet Barker 1784–1831, an explorer in South Australia and the Northern Territory.

Rural: Safe; 64 015 sq km
Enrolment: 104 845

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
McDONNELL, Simone	ALP	26 433	28.04
DAVIES, Steven Donald	TCS	1 591	1.69
SECKER, Patrick •	**LP**	**51 810**	**54.96**
HONEYCHURCH, Trevor	FFP	5 829	6.18
MOFFAT, Sean	GRN	8 607	9.13
FORMAL		**94 270**	**94.54**
INFORMAL		**5 443**	**5.46**
TOTAL		**99 713**	**95.11**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		34 992	37.12
Liberal/National Coalition		59 278	62.88

Boothby

Named after William Boothby 1829–1903, the South Australian Returning Officer for the first federal election in 1901.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 123 sq km
Enrolment: 97 860

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
DIGANCE, Annabel	ALP	30 515	35.75
McGHEE, Ray	IND	1 689	1.98
SKILLITZI, Stephen	TCS	316	0.37
SOUTHCOTT, Andrew •	**LP**	**38 248**	**44.81**
RESCE, Meredith	FFP	2 120	2.48
SALERNO, Thomas	DEM	517	0.61
NOACK, Michael Daniel	LDP	339	0.40
BLINCO, Fiona	GRN	11 305	13.24
CHAPMAN, Avi	SPA	310	0.36
FORMAL		**85 359**	**95.37**
INFORMAL		**4 148**	**4.63**
TOTAL		**89 507**	**91.46**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		42 042	49.25
Liberal/National Coalition		43 317	50.75

Grey

Named after Sir George Grey 1812–98, Governor of South Australia from 1841–45.

Rural: Safe; 904 881 sq km
Enrolment: 99 775

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MELVILLE-SMITH, Andrew Colin	GRN	6 876	7.77
SANSBURY, Tauto	ALP	27 514	31.09
RAMSEY, Rowan •	**LP**	**49 361**	**55.78**
HOLLAND, Sylvia	FFP	4 741	5.36
FORMAL		**88 492**	**94.65**
INFORMAL		**4 997**	**5.35**
TOTAL		**93 489**	**93.70**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		34 373	38.84
Liberal/National Coalition		54 119	61.16

Hindmarsh

Named after Sir John Hindmarsh 1786–1860, first Governor of South Australia.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 73 sq km
Enrolment: 100 216

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
FISHER, Matthew	GRN	10 773	12.07
WOOD, Jassmine	LP	34 831	39.04
PAECH, Adrian Graeme	TCS	554	0.62
GEORGANAS, Steve •	**ALP**	**39 736**	**44.54**
CROKE, Greg	DEM	767	0.86
RANDALL, Bob	FFP	2 563	2.87
FORMAL		**89 224**	**94.83**
INFORMAL		**4 868**	**5.17**
TOTAL		**94 092**	**93.89**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		49 698	55.70
Liberal/National Coalition		39 526	44.30

Kingston

Named after Charles Kingston 1850–1908, Premier of South Australia 1893–99.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 377 sq km
Enrolment: 102 281

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
BAKER, Ron	DEM	1 748	1.90
MOORE, Palitja	GRN	11 264	12.27
ZANKER, Chris	LP	26 652	29.02
RISHWORTH, Amanda •	**ALP**	**46 882**	**51.05**
DOECKE, Geoff	FFP	5 288	5.76
FORMAL		**91 834**	**94.91**
INFORMAL		**4 925**	**5.09**
TOTAL		**96 759**	**94.60**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		58 695	63.91
Liberal/National Coalition		33 139	36.09

Makin

Named after Norman Makin 1889–1982, Member of the House of Representatives 1919–46, 1954–63 and Speaker of the House 1929–31.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 115 sq km
Enrolment: 96 233

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
ROSE, Jasemin	GRN	8 604	10.09
GAMEAU, Michael	LDP	1 081	1.27
STEWART, Robert Gordon	TCS	409	0.48
HORVAT, Anton	ON	662	0.78
ZAPPIA, Tony •	**ALP**	**43 114**	**50.58**
DAVIES, Liz	LP	25 740	30.20
RICH, Wayne Roderick	DEM	534	0.63
POTTER, Mark	FFP	5 089	5.97
FORMAL		**85 233**	**93.91**
INFORMAL		**5 532**	**6.09**
TOTAL		**90 765**	**94.32**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		53 014	62.20
Liberal/National Coalition		32 219	37.80

Mayo

Named after Helen Mayo 1878–1967, co-founder of the Mothers' and Babies' Health Association in 1927 and first woman elected to a University Council of Australia in 1914.

Rural: Fairly Safe; 9 190 sq km
Enrolment: 101 510

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HICKS, Bruce	FFP	5 337	5.81
BRIGGS, Jamie# •	**LP**	**42 976**	**46.76**
PHILLIPS, Andrew James	IND	993	1.08
ATKINSON, Diane	GRN	15 593	16.97
SPRAGG, Bill	IND	2 404	2.62
DAVIS, Sam	ALP	22 997	25.02
OSMOND, Rebekkah	DEM	948	1.03
MICHELMORE, John Wesley	TCS	655	0.71
FORMAL		**91 903**	**95.42**
INFORMAL		**4 414**	**4.58**
TOTAL		**96 317**	**94.88**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		39 201	42.65
Liberal/National Coalition		52 702	57.35

BRIGGS, jamie elected as LP member in September 2008 by-election

Port Adelaide

Named after the locality which was discovered by Collet Barker in 1831.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 253 sq km
Enrolment: 104 280

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MICENKO, Kalyna	GRN	13 659	15.11
HAMBOUR, Bruce	FFP	6 467	7.16
BUTLER, Mark •	**ALP**	**48 638**	**53.82**
McKENNA, Nigel	LP	21 615	23.92
FORMAL		**90 379**	**92.82**
INFORMAL		**6 991**	**7.18**
TOTAL		**97 370**	**93.37**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		63 295	70.03
Liberal/National Coalition		27 084	29.97

Sturt

Named after Captain Charles Sturt 1795–1869, explorer.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 84 sq km
Enrolment: 99 023

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
CLEGG, Dale	FFP	3 346	3.79
SARRE, Rick	ALP	31 989	36.23
CLARK, Jess	LDP	697	0.79
PYNE, Christopher •	**LP**	**42 418**	**48.05**
FIEBIG, Peter	GRN	8 834	10.01
ANDREWS, Darren	DEM	558	0.63
KING, Jack	ON	443	0.50
FORMAL		**88 285**	**94.62**
INFORMAL		**5 016**	**5.38**
TOTAL		**93 301**	**94.22**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		41 113	46.57
Liberal/National Coalition		47 172	53.43

Wakefield

Named after Edward Gibbon Wakefield 1796–1862, whose theories of colonisation had a great impact on the formation of settlements in Western Australia and South Australia.

Rural: Safe; 6 155 sq km
Enrolment: 100 156

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
ALCORN, Jane	GRN	9 948	11.30
CHAMPION, Nick •	**ALP**	**43 299**	**49.20**
STRAUSS, David	LP	27 679	31.45
HASSAN, Darren	DEM	1 129	1.28
COOMBE, Paul	FFP	5 958	6.77
FORMAL		**88 013**	**93.78**
INFORMAL		**5 837**	**6.22**
TOTAL		**93 850**	**93.70**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		54 528	61.95
Liberal/National Coalition		33 485	38.05

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Bass

Named after Dr George Bass (1771–1803), a naval surgeon, early settler and explorer. Bass Strait is also named after him.

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 7 379 sq km
Enrolment: 71 686

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
TITMUS, Steve	LP	26 010	39.71
LYONS, Geoff	**ALP**	**28 448**	**43.43**
COLGRAVE, Sancia Geraldine	GRN	10 206	15.58
WATTS, Adrian	CEC	838	1.28
FORMAL		**65 502**	**96.02**
INFORMAL		**2 714**	**3.98**
TOTAL		**68 216**	**95.16**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		37 165	56.74
Liberal/National Coalition		28 337	43.26

• CAMPBELL, Jodie   ALP   (Previous Member)

Braddon

Named after Sir Edward Braddon 1829–1904, Premier of Tasmania 1894–99, and a Member of the House of Representatives 1901–04.

Rural: Fairly Safe; 20 826 sq km
Enrolment: 71 576

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
CARPENTER, Garry William	LP	25 779	39.35
JORDAN, Scott	GRN	7 836	11.96
SIDEBOTTOM, Sid •	**ALP**	**31 890**	**48.68**
FORMAL		**65 505**	**95.68**
INFORMAL		**2 961**	**4.32**
TOTAL		**68 466**	**95.65**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		37 650	57.48
Liberal/National Coalition		27 855	42.52

Denison

Named after Sir William Denison 1804–71, Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania 1847-55 and Governor of New South Wales 1855–61.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 289 sq km
Enrolment: 71 350

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
WILKIE, Andrew	**IND**	**13 788**	**21.26**
JACKSON, Jonathan	ALP	23 215	35.79
BARNES, Mel	SAL	856	1.32
SIMPKINS, Cameron John	LP	14 688	22.65
COUSER, Geoffrey Alan	GRN	12 312	18.98
FORMAL		**64 859**	**96.38**
INFORMAL		**2 435**	**3.62**
TOTAL		**67 294**	**94.32**
Two-candidate-preferred			
Independent		33 217	51.21
Australian Labor Party		31 642	48.79
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		42 692	65.82
Liberal/National Coalition		22 167	34.18

• KERR, Duncan   ALP   (Previous Member)

Franklin

Named after Sir John Franklin 1786-1847, Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania 1837-43.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 6 514 sq km
Enrolment: 71 122

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
HEATLEY, Wendy	GRN	13 675	20.87
FORSTER, John	IND	1 839	2.81
HOWLETT, Jane	LP	21 938	33.48
COLLINS, Julie •	**ALP**	**28 079**	**42.85**
FORMAL		**65 531**	**96.52**
INFORMAL		**2 365**	**3.48**
TOTAL		**67 896**	**95.46**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		39 856	60.82
Liberal/National Coalition		25 675	39.18

Lyons

Named after Joseph Lyons 1879–1939, and Dame Enid Lyons 1897–1981.

Rural: Safe; 32 911 sq km
Enrolment: 72 875

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
NOYES, Lucas	SPA	1 085	1.65
HUTCHINSON, Eric Russell	LP	21 493	32.69
ADAMS, Dick •	**ALP**	**32 164**	**48.91**
CASSIDY, Karen Frances	GRN	11 013	16.75
FORMAL		**65 755**	**95.20**
INFORMAL		**3 316**	**4.80**
TOTAL		**69 071**	**94.78**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		40 959	62.29
Liberal/National Coalition		24 796	37.71

Canberra

A locality name derived from an Aboriginal word which is held to mean 'meeting place'.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 1 921 sq km
Enrolment: 124 294

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
JONES, Giulia	LP	41 732	37.21
ELLERMAN, Sue	GRN	20 816	18.56
BRODTMANN, Gai	**ALP**	**49 608**	**44.23**
FORMAL		**112 156**	**95.12**
INFORMAL		**5 755**	**4.88**
TOTAL		**117 911**	**94.86**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		66 335	59.15
Liberal/National Coalition		45 821	40.85
• ELLIS, Annette	ALP	(Previous Member)	

Fraser

Named after James Fraser 1908–70, Member of the House of Representatives for the Australian Capital Territory 1951–70.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 513 sq km
Enrolment: 123 647

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
MILLIGAN, James Keith	LP	36 148	32.41
HEDGES-PHILLIPS, Quintin	SPA	2 175	1.95
LEIGH, Andrew	**ALP**	**51 092**	**45.81**
ESGUERRA, Indra	GRN	22 126	19.84
FORMAL		**111 541**	**95.57**
INFORMAL		**5 171**	**4.43**
TOTAL		**116 712**	**94.39**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		71 613	64.20
Liberal/National Coalition		39 928	35.80
• McMULLAN, Bob	ALP	(Previous Member)	

Lingiari

Named in honour of Vincent Lingiari OAM 1908–88, who was a member of the Gurindji people from the Victoria River District.

Rural: Marginal; 1 352 034 sq km
Enrolment: 61 168

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
FLYNN, Peter	CEC	1 663	3.87
ABBOTT, Leo	CLP	14 708	34.26
SHAW, Barbara	GRN	5 403	12.59
LECHLEITNER, Kenny	IND	1 910	4.45
FINTER, Deirdre	IND	2 038	4.75
SNOWDON, Warren Edward •	**ALP**	**17 205**	**40.08**
FORMAL		**42 927**	**92.50**
INFORMAL		**3 482**	**7.50**
TOTAL		**46 409**	**75.87**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		23 051	53.70
Liberal/National Coalition		19 876	46.30

Solomon

Named after Vaiben Louis Solomon 1853–1908, who has been described as the Northern Territory's founding father of federation.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 337 sq km
Enrolment: 59 891

First preference votes

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
KEARNEY, John	ON	1 505	2.95
YOUNG, Emma	GRN	6 772	13.29
HALE, Damian Francis •	ALP	18 384	36.08
GRIGGS, Natasha	**CLP**	**23 627**	**46.37**
CAMPBELL, Trudy	CEC	668	1.31
FORMAL		**50 956**	**94.94**
INFORMAL		**2 716**	**5.06**
TOTAL		**53 672**	**89.62**
Two-party-preferred			
Australian Labor Party		24 585	48.25
Liberal/National Coalition		26 371	51.75

5

Glossary and indexes

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AEC
Australian Electoral Commission

ELECTION
2010

5 Glossary and indexes

5.1 Glossary

Act	The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*. This is the legislation governing the Commonwealth electoral process.
Australian Electoral Commission (AEC)	The Commonwealth agency responsible for providing Australians with an independent electoral service and enhancing their understanding of, and participation in, the electoral process.
Australian Electoral Officer (AEO)	The AEC's manager in each state and the NT. An AEO for the ACT is only appointed for each election period. The AEO is the returning officer for the Senate election in their state or territory.
Absent vote	Votes cast by electors who are out of their electorate but still within their state or territory on election day. These votes may be cast at any polling place in the state or territory. An absent vote is a type of declaration vote.
Absolute majority	In a House of Representatives election, a candidate must gain more than half the formal votes to be elected. This is known as an absolute majority. Often this involves the distribution of preferences.
Ballot	A method of secret voting, normally in a written form.
Ballot paper	A paper that shows the names of the candidates who are standing for election and on which voters mark their vote.

By-election
An election held to fill a single vacancy in the House of Representatives. Between federal elections, vacancies result from death, resignation, absence without leave, expulsion, disqualification or ineligibility of a member.

Candidate
A person standing for election to the Senate or House of Representatives.

Casual vacancy
If a Senator retires or dies, the casual vacancy is filled by a person chosen by the joint sitting of the Houses of Parliament of that state until the expiration of the term. The person chosen must be of the same political party as the predecessor.

Certified list of voters
The official electoral roll used on election day to mark off electors' names. The list contains the names and addresses of all eligible electors for that division for the particular electoral event. Polling officials place a mark against an elector's name when the elector is issued with ballot papers at a polling place to indicate that the elector has voted.

Close seat
A term used while counting votes to describe a seat where the results are tight. On election night, this is where the TCP result is between 47% and 53% and more than 5% of the vote has been counted. After election night and until counting is completed, this is where the TCP result is between 49.5% and 50.5% and more than 5% of the vote has been counted.

Constitution
The set of basic rules by which a country or state is governed. In Australia's case it is a document written in the 1890s that sets out the structure of Australian federal politics. The Constitution can only be amended through a constitutional referendum.

Constitutional referendum	A proposal to alter the Constitution is put to the vote. At a referendum the proposed alteration must be approved by a double majority: a national majority of electors in the states and territories; and a majority of electors in a majority of states.
Court of disputed returns	A candidate, an elector or the AEC may dispute the validity of an election by a petition to the High Court which sits as the Court of Disputed Returns.
Declaration vote	Any vote where, instead of the elector being marked off the certified list on election day, the vote is sealed in an envelope signed by the voter. Absent, early votes made outside the voter's electorate (pre-poll declaration), provisional and postal votes are all types of declaration votes.
Division or Electorate	Australia is divided into voting areas, which are known as divisions or electorates. One member is elected from each division to the House of Representatives.
Divisional Returning Officer (DRO)	The AEC officer responsible for maintaining the roll and conducting the election in each division. The DRO is the returning officer for the House of Representatives election in their division.
Election Results Code	The election results code is a short code allocated to each registered political party. It is primarily for internal use but is also used in some AEC publications, including election results, to assist with brevity.
Electoral roll	The list of people entitled to vote in an election or referendum. Also referred to as the roll.

Electorate or Division	Australia is divided into voting areas, which are known as electorates or divisions. One member is elected from each division to the House of Representatives.
Enrolment	You cannot vote at an election unless your name is on the electoral roll. Australian citizens 18 years of age and over (with a few exceptions) must enrol to vote.
Electoral Commissioner	The officer who performs the functions of the chief executive officer of the AEC.
Fairly safe seat	A term used after counting has been completed to describe a seat where the winning candidate received between 56–60% of the vote.
Federal election	Refers to a general election of the House of Representatives and the election of the Senate.
Federation	The unification of Australian Colonies which formed the Australian nation on 1 January 1901.
Funding and Disclosure (FAD)	This scheme was introduced for the 1984 federal election and has two main parts: public funding of election campaigns and disclosure of certain financial details by candidates, political parties and other persons and groups who submit returns to the AEC.
Formal vote	A vote cast in an election or referendum that has been marked according to the rules for that election or referendum and can be counted towards the result. A ballot paper not marked correctly is called informal.
Franchise	The right to vote.

General Postal Voter (GPV)	An elector who is registered to have postal ballot papers sent to him or her automatically. Electors from certain categories who have difficulty getting to a polling place on election day can register as a GPV.
Group Voting Ticket (GVT)	A GVT sets out the order in which a Senate group wants its preferences distributed. GVTs are registered with the AEC after the draw for positions on the Senate ballot paper. If a voter chooses to put the number '1' in one of the boxes above-the-line on a Senate ballot paper, the preferences will be distributed according to the group's GVT.
House of Representatives	At Federation, the House of Representatives was formed as the People's House and is the House in which the government is formed. Each division elects one Member of the House of Representatives under a preferential voting system. The numbers of Members are in proportion to the number of people in each state or territory, except that at least 5 Members must be chosen in each original state. The House of Representatives currently has 150 Members.
How-to-vote cards	Cards handed out to voters by party workers at polling places on election day showing how a party or a candidate would like voters to fill in their ballot papers.
Informal vote	A ballot paper is generally considered informal if it is not filled out correctly in accordance with the Act and the instructions on the ballot paper. It cannot therefore be included in the scrutiny/count.
Marginal seat	A term used after counting has been completed to describe a seat where the winning candidate received less than 56% of the vote.

Mobile polling team	A team of polling officials who bring the polling to the elector. Teams visit some hospitals and nursing homes, prisons, remand centres and remote locations to enable electors to vote.
Nomination	Candidates must be nominated before they can be elected to the Senate or House of Representatives. Qualifications for nomination are set out in the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* and the Constitution. Nominations can be made once the writ for an election has been issued and before the time and date specified as the close of nominations. For each nomination a financial deposit must be lodged.
Ordinary vote	A vote recorded by an elector on election day at a polling place within the division for which they are enrolled. This is the simplest way to vote and the method used by the majority of electors.
Parliament	The political assembly in which elected representatives talk about and vote upon proposed laws.
Plebiscite	An issue put before the electorate that does not affect the Constitution. The result of the plebiscite vote may, or may not, bind the government according to the enabling legislation.
Political party	Political parties registered with the AEC: ■ can have their party name on the ballot paper, ■ have entitlements to electoral roll information, ■ have obligations in regard to financial disclosures.

Postal vote Electors who, for various reasons, cannot attend a polling place in the state or territory for which they are enrolled on election day can apply in writing for a postal vote. They will then be sent their ballot papers, which must be posted back before the close of polling.

Preferential voting A system of voting in which the voter completes the ballot paper by putting the number '1' in the box beside the candidate of their first choice, the number '2' beside their second choice and so on until every box is numbered consecutively.

Pre-poll vote A vote, recorded by a voter eligible to do so, at a divisional office or pre-poll voting centre in the lead up to polling day. Certain pre-poll voting centres also open on polling day for the casting of interstate votes only.

Pre-poll votes made by an elector within their own division (pre-poll ordinary) are counted with ordinary votes on polling night.

Proportional representation The term that describes a group of electoral systems used to elect candidates in multi-member electorates. In such systems parties, groups and independent candidates are elected to the parliament in proportion to their support in the electorate.

Provisional vote   A vote cast where:

- an elector's name cannot be found on the certified list,
- the voter's name is already marked off the certified list as having voted, or
- the voter is registered as a silent elector.

Provisional votes are not entered into the count until evidence of identity has been provided and a check of entitlement has been completed. Provisional voters need to provide evidence of identity either at the polling place or by close of business on the first Friday after election day.

Quota – Senate   To be elected to the Senate, a candidate needs to gain a quota or proportion of the first preference votes. The quota is determined by dividing the total number of formal ballot papers in the state or territory by one more than the number of senators to be elected and adding one to the result and disregarding any remainder.

Quota – Redistribution (entitlement)   The calculation used to determine the number of parliamentary representatives to which a state or territory is entitled (ie the number of divisions).

Quota – Redistribution (enrolment)   The current and projected average divisional enrolment for the state or territory.

Redistribution   The redrawing of electoral boundaries to ensure that there are approximately the same number of electors in each division in the state or territory.

Safe seat   A term used after counting has been completed to describe a seat where the winning candidate received more than 60% of the vote.

Scrutineer A person appointed by a candidate to observe the voting and counting of the votes. Candidates can appoint scrutineers for each polling place. Scrutineers have the right to be present when the ballot boxes are sealed and opened and when the votes are sorted and counted so that they may check any possible irregularities, but they may not touch any ballot papers.

Scrutiny The counting of votes which leads to the election result.

Seat Another term for an electorate or division – used because the candidate elected then has a seat in parliament.

Senate The Senate was formed as the States' House or house of review. The states are represented equally in the Senate regardless of the size of their populations and each Senator represents the whole state or territory. There are 76 senators; 12 from each state and two from each territory, elected under a proportional representation system.

Senate election Is an election of Senators for a State or Territory.

Silent elector An elector who has applied to have their address not appear on the roll for reasons of personal safety or safety of their family members.

Swing The difference between the performance of a candidate or party at one election in comparison to another.

Surplus Votes gained by a Senate candidate which are surplus to the quota required for election.

Turnout	The percenatge of people who voted in the election, calculated by dividing the sum of formal and informal votes by the final enrolment figure. The final enrolment figure is the total number of people who are entitled to vote in an election. Please refer to explanatory note on page 53 for additional information.
Two-candidate-preferred (TCP) count	These figures show where preferences have been distributed to the likely final two candidates in a House of Representatives election. In most cases, but not all, these will be from the two major sides of politics – the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal and National Parties Coalition.
Two-party-preferred (TPP) count	These figures indicate results where preferences have been distributed to the two major sides of politics – the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal and National Parties Coalition. In most cases the TCP and TPP are the same because the final two candidates are from the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal and National Parties Coalition. In a division held by an independent or a minor party, the counts will differ.
Virtual Tally Room (VTR)	A web based election results system that provides election information and results in a user-friendly format.
Writ	A writ is a document commanding an electoral officer to hold an election and contains dates for the close of rolls, the close of nominations, the election day and the return of the writ. The Governor-General issues the writs for House of Representative elections and elections for senators in the territories. The state governors issue the writs for all other Senate elections.

5.2 **Members of the 43rd Parliament**

Listed alphabetically by surname

Elected 21 August 2010

Surname	Given name*	Party*	Electorate
ABBOTT	Tony	LP	Warringah
ADAMS	Dick	ALP	Lyons
ALBANESE	Anthony	ALP	Grayndler
ALEXANDER	John	LP	Bennelong
ANDREWS	Karen	LNQ	McPherson
ANDREWS	Kevin	LP	Menzies
BALDWIN	Bob	LP	Paterson
BANDT	Adam	GRN	Melbourne
BILLSON	Bruce	LP	Dunkley
BIRD	Sharon	ALP	Cunningham
BISHOP	Bronwyn	LP	Mackellar
BISHOP	Julie	LP	Curtin
BOWEN	Chris	ALP	McMahon
BRADBURY	David	ALP	Lindsay
BRIGGS	Jamie	LP	Mayo
BROADBENT	Russell	LP	McMillan
BRODTMANN	Gai	ALP	Canberra
BUCHHOLZ	Scott	LNQ	Wright
BURKE	Anna Elizabeth	ALP	Chisholm
BURKE	Tony	ALP	Watson
BUTLER	Mark	ALP	Port Adelaide
BYRNE	Anthony	ALP	Holt
CHAMPION	Nick	ALP	Wakefield
CHEESEMAN	Darren	ALP	Corangamite
CHESTER	Darren	NP	Gippsland
CHRISTENSEN	George Robert	LNQ	Dawson
CIOBO	Steven	LNQ	Moncrieff
CLARE	Jason	ALP	Blaxland
COBB	John	NP	Calare
COLLINS	Julie	ALP	Franklin
COMBET	Greg	ALP	Charlton
COULTON	Mark	NP	Parkes
CREAN	Simon	ALP	Hotham
CROOK	Tony	NP	O'Connor
DANBY	Michael David	ALP	Melbourne Ports
D'ATH	Yvette	ALP	Petrie
DREYFUS	Mark	ALP	Isaacs
DUTTON	Peter	LNQ	Dickson
ELLIOT	Justine	ALP	Richmond
ELLIS	Kate	ALP	Adelaide
EMERSON	Craig	ALP	Rankin
ENTSCH	Warren	LNQ	Leichhardt
FERGUSON	Laurie	ALP	Werriwa

Surname	Given name*	Party*	Electorate
FERGUSON	Martin John	ALP	Batman
FITZGIBBON	Joel	ALP	Hunter
FLETCHER	Paul	LP	Bradfield
FORREST	John	NP	Mallee
FRYDENBERG	Josh	LP	Kooyong
GAMBARO	Teresa	LNQ	Brisbane
GARRETT	Peter	ALP	Kingsford Smith
GASH	Joanna	LP	Gilmore
GEORGANAS	Steve	ALP	Hindmarsh
GIBBONS	Steve	ALP	Bendigo
GILLARD	Julia	ALP	Lalor
GRAY	Gary	ALP	Brand
GRIERSON	Sharon	ALP	Newcastle
GRIFFIN	Alan	ALP	Bruce
GRIGGS	Natasha	CLP	Solomon
HAASE	Barry	LP	Durack
HALL	Jill	ALP	Shortland
HARTSUYKER	Luke	NP	Cowper
HAWKE	Alex	LP	Mitchell
HAYES	Chris	ALP	Fowler
HOCKEY	Joe	LP	North Sydney
HUNT	Greg	LP	Flinders
HUSIC	Ed	ALP	Chifley
IRONS	Steve	LP	Swan
JENKINS	Harry	ALP	Scullin
JENSEN	Dennis	LP	Tangney
JONES	Ewen	LNQ	Herbert
JONES	Stephen	ALP	Throsby
KATTER	Bob	IND	Kennedy
KEENAN	Michael	LP	Stirling
KELLY	Craig	LP	Hughes
KELLY	Mike	ALP	Eden-Monaro
KING	Catherine	ALP	Ballarat
LAMING	Andrew	LNQ	Bowman
LEIGH	Andrew	ALP	Fraser
LEY	Sussan	LP	Farrer
LIVERMORE	Kirsten	ALP	Capricornia
LYONS	Geoff	ALP	Bass
MACFARLANE	Ian	LNQ	Groom
MACKLIN	Jenny	ALP	Jagajaga
MARINO	Nola	LP	Forrest
MARKUS	Louise	LP	Macquarie
MARLES	Richard Donald	ALP	Corio
MATHESON	Russell	LP	Macarthur
McCLELLAND	Robert	ALP	Barton
McCORMACK	Michael	NP	Riverina
MELHAM	Daryl	ALP	Banks
MIRABELLA	Sophie	LP	Indi
MITCHELL	Rob	ALP	McEwen
MORRISON	Scott	LP	Cook
MOYLAN	Judi	LP	Pearce

Surname	Given name*	Party*	Electorate
MURPHY	John	ALP	Reid
NEUMANN	Shayne Kenneth	ALP	Blair
NEVILLE	Paul	LNQ	Hinkler
OAKESHOTT	Robert	IND	Lyne
O'CONNOR	Brendan	ALP	Gorton
O'DOWD	Ken	LNQ	Flynn
O'DWYER	Kelly	LP	Higgins
O'NEILL	Deborah	ALP	Robertson
OWENS	Julie	ALP	Parramatta
PARKE	Melissa	ALP	Fremantle
PERRETT	Graham	ALP	Moreton
PLIBERSEK	Tanya	ALP	Sydney
PRENTICE	Jane	LNQ	Ryan
PYNE	Christopher	LP	Sturt
RAMSEY	Rowan	LP	Grey
RANDALL	Don	LP	Canning
RIPOLL	Bernie	ALP	Oxley
RISHWORTH	Amanda	ALP	Kingston
ROBB	Andrew	LP	Goldstein
ROBERT	Stuart	LNQ	Fadden
ROWLAND	Michelle	ALP	Greenway
ROXON	Nicola	ALP	Gellibrand
ROY	Wyatt	LNQ	Longman
RUDD	Kevin	ALP	Griffith
RUDDOCK	Philip	LP	Berowra
SAFFIN	Janelle	ALP	Page
SCHULTZ	Alby	LP	Hume
SCOTT	Bruce	LNQ	Maranoa
SECKER	Patrick	LP	Barker
SHORTEN	Bill	ALP	Maribyrnong
SIDEBOTTOM	Sid	ALP	Braddon
SIMPKINS	Luke	LP	Cowan
SLIPPER	Peter	LNQ	Fisher
SMITH	Stephen Francis	ALP	Perth
SMITH	Tony	LP	Casey
SMYTH	Laura	ALP	La Trobe
SNOWDON	Warren Edward	ALP	Lingiari
SOMLYAY	Alex	LNQ	Fairfax
SOUTHCOTT	Andrew	LP	Boothby
STONE	Sharman	LP	Murray
SWAN	Wayne	ALP	Lilley
SYMON	Mike	ALP	Deakin
TEHAN	Dan	LP	Wannon
THOMSON	Craig	ALP	Dobell
THOMSON	Kelvin	ALP	Wills
TRUSS	Warren	LNQ	Wide Bay
TUDGE	Alan	LP	Aston
TURNBULL	Malcolm	LP	Wentworth
VAMVAKINOU	Maria	ALP	Calwell
VAN MANEN	Bert	LNQ	Forde

Surname	Given name*	Party*	Electorate
VASTA	Ross Xavier	LNQ	Bonner
WASHER	Mal	LP	Moore
WILKIE	Andrew	IND	Denison
WINDSOR	Tony	IND	New England
WYATT	Ken	LP	Hasluck
ZAPPIA	Tony	ALP	Makin

* as included on the ballot paper

5.3 **Senators**

Term Expires 30 June 2014	**Term Expires 30 June 2017**
Elected 24 November 2007	**Elected 21 August 2010** *Note: Term commences on* *1 July 2011*

New South Wales

1	Mark ARBIB (ALP)	1	Concetta FIERRAVANTI-WELLS (LP)
2	Helen COONAN (LP)	2	John FAULKNER (ALP)
3	Doug CAMERON (ALP)	3	William HEFFERNAN (LP)
4	John WILLIAMS (NP)	4	Matthew THISTLETHWAITE (ALP)
5	Marise PAYNE (LP)	5	Fiona NASH (NP)
6	Ursula STEPHENS (ALP)	6	Lee RHIANNON (GRN)

Victoria

1	Jacinta COLLINS (ALP)	1	Kim John CARR (ALP)
2	Mitch FIFIELD (LP)	2	Michael RONALDSON (LP)
3	Gavin MARSHALL (ALP)	3	Richard DI NATALE (GRN)
4	Helen KROGER (LP)	4	Stephen Michael CONROY (ALP)
5	Scott RYAN (LP)	5	Bridget McKENZIE (NP)
6	David FEENEY (ALP)	6	John MADIGAN (DLP)

Queensland

1	Ian Douglas MACDONALD (LP)	1	George Henry BRANDIS (LNQ)
2	John Joseph HOGG (ALP)	2	Joe LUDWIG (ALP)
3	Sue BOYCE (LP)	3	Barnaby JOYCE (LNQ)
4	Claire MOORE (ALP)	4	Jan McLUCAS (ALP)
5	Ron BOSWELL (NP)	5	Larissa WATERS (GRN)
6	Mark FURNER (ALP)	6	Brett MASON (LNQ)

Western Australia

1	David JOHNSTON (LP)	1	Mathias CORMANN (LP)
2	Louise PRATT (ALP)	2	Chris EVANS (ALP)
3	Alan EGGLESTON (LP)	3	Chris BACK (LP)
4	Mark BISHOP (ALP)	4	Glenn STERLE (ALP)
5	Michaelia CASH (LP)	5	Judith ADAMS (LP)
6	Scott LUDLAM (GRN)	6	Rachel SIEWERT (GRN)

South Australia

1	Don FARRELL (ALP)	1	Alex GALLACHER (ALP)
2	Cory BERNARDI (LP)	2	Mary Jo FISHER (LP)
3	Nick XENOPHON (IND)	3	Anne McEWEN (ALP)
4	Penny WONG (ALP)	4	Sean EDWARDS (LP)
5	Simon BIRMINGHAM (LP)	5	Penny WRIGHT (GRN)

Term Expires 30 June 2014		Term Expires 30 June 2017	
Elected 24 November 2007		**Elected 21 August 2010** *Note: Term commences on 1 July 2011*	
6	Sarah HANSON-YOUNG (GRN)	6	David FAWCETT (LP)

Tasmania

1	Nick SHERRY (ALP)	1	Helen POLLEY (ALP)
2	Richard M COLBECK (LP)	2	Eric ABETZ (LP)
3	Bob BROWN (GRN)	3	Christine MILNE (GRN)
4	Carol BROWN (ALP)	4	Anne URQUHART (ALP)
5	David BUSHBY (LP)	5	Stephen Shane PARRY (LP)
6	Catryna BILYK (ALP)	6	Lisa SINGH (ALP)

Australian Capital Territory#

1	Kate Alexandra LUNDY (ALP)
2	Gary HUMPHRIES (LP)

Northern Territory#

1	Nigel SCULLION (CLP)
2	Trish CROSSIN (ALP)

The terms of senators representing the ACT and the NT commence on the day of their election and expire at the close of the day immediately before the polling day for the next general election. The election of these senators is held at the same time as every general House of Representatives election

5.4 **Alphabetical list of electorates**

Electorate	State	Member	Party
Adelaide	SA	ELLIS, Kate	ALP
Aston	Vic.	TUDGE, Alan	LP
Ballarat	Vic.	KING, Catherine	ALP
Banks	NSW	MELHAM, Daryl	ALP
Barker	SA	SECKER, Patrick	LP
Barton	NSW	McCLELLAND, Robert	ALP
Bass	Tas.	LYONS, Geoff	ALP
Batman	Vic.	FERGUSON, Martin John	ALP
Bendigo	Vic.	GIBBONS, Steve	ALP
Bennelong	NSW	ALEXANDER, John	LP
Berowra	NSW	RUDDOCK, Philip	LP
Blair	Qld	NEUMANN, Shayne Kenneth	ALP
Blaxland	NSW	CLARE, Jason	ALP
Bonner	Qld	VASTA, Ross Xavier	LNQ
Boothby	SA	SOUTHCOTT, Andrew	LP
Bowman	Qld	LAMING, Andrew	LNQ
Braddon	Tas.	SIDEBOTTOM, Sid	ALP
Bradfield	NSW	FLETCHER, Paul	LP
Brand	WA	GRAY, Gary	ALP
Brisbane	Qld	GAMBARO, Teresa	LNQ
Bruce	Vic.	GRIFFIN, Alan	ALP
Calare	NSW	COBB, John	NP
Calwell	Vic.	VAMVAKINOU, Maria	ALP
Canberra	ACT	BRODTMANN, Gai	ALP
Canning	WA	RANDALL, Don	LP
Capricornia	Qld	LIVERMORE, Kirsten	ALP
Casey	Vic.	SMITH, Tony	LP
Charlton	NSW	COMBET, Greg	ALP
Chifley	NSW	HUSIC, Ed	ALP
Chisholm	Vic.	BURKE, Anna Elizabeth	ALP
Cook	NSW	MORRISON, Scott	LP
Corangamite	Vic.	CHEESEMAN, Darren	ALP
Corio	Vic.	MARLES, Richard Donald	ALP
Cowan	WA	SIMPKINS, Luke	LP
Cowper	NSW	HARTSUYKER, Luke	NP
Cunningham	NSW	BIRD, Sharon	ALP
Curtin	WA	BISHOP, Julie	LP
Dawson	Qld	CHRISTENSEN, George Robert	LNQ
Deakin	Vic.	SYMON, Mike	ALP
Denison	Tas.	WILKIE, Andrew	IND

Electorate	State	Member	Party
Dickson	Qld	DUTTON, Peter	LNQ
Dobell	NSW	THOMSON, Craig	ALP
Dunkley	Vic.	BILLSON, Bruce	LP
Durack	WA	HAASE, Barry	LP
Eden-Monaro	NSW	KELLY, Mike	ALP
Fadden	Qld	ROBERT, Stuart	LNQ
Fairfax	Qld	SOMLYAY, Alex	LNQ
Farrer	NSW	LEY, Sussan	LP
Fisher	Qld	SLIPPER, Peter	LNQ
Flinders	Vic.	HUNT, Greg	LP
Flynn	Qld	O'DOWD, Ken	LNQ
Forde	Qld	VAN MANEN, Bert	LNQ
Forrest	WA	MARINO, Nola	LP
Fowler	NSW	HAYES, Chris	ALP
Franklin	Tas.	COLLINS, Julie	ALP
Fraser	ACT	LEIGH, Andrew	ALP
Fremantle	WA	PARKE, Melissa	ALP
Gellibrand	Vic.	ROXON, Nicola	ALP
Gilmore	NSW	GASH, Joanna	LP
Gippsland	Vic.	CHESTER, Darren	NP
Goldstein	Vic.	ROBB, Andrew	LP
Gorton	Vic.	O'CONNOR, Brendan	ALP
Grayndler	NSW	ALBANESE, Anthony	ALP
Greenway	NSW	ROWLAND, Michelle	ALP
Grey	SA	RAMSEY, Rowan	LP
Griffith	Qld	RUDD, Kevin	ALP
Groom	Qld	MACFARLANE, Ian	LNQ
Hasluck	WA	WYATT, Ken	LP
Herbert	Qld	JONES, Ewen	LNQ
Higgins	Vic.	O'DWYER, Kelly	LP
Hindmarsh	SA	GEORGANAS, Steve	ALP
Hinkler	Qld	NEVILLE, Paul	LNQ
Holt	Vic.	BYRNE, Anthony	ALP
Hotham	Vic.	CREAN, Simon	ALP
Hughes	NSW	KELLY, Craig	LP
Hume	NSW	SCHULTZ, Alby	LP
Hunter	NSW	FITZGIBBON, Joel	ALP
Indi	Vic.	MIRABELLA, Sophie	LP
Isaacs	Vic.	DREYFUS, Mark	ALP
Jagajaga	Vic.	MACKLIN, Jenny	ALP
Kennedy	Qld	KATTER, Bob	IND
Kingsford Smith	NSW	GARRETT, Peter	ALP
Kingston	SA	RISHWORTH, Amanda	ALP

Electorate	State	Member	Party
Kooyong	Vic.	FRYDENBERG, Josh	LP
La Trobe	Vic.	SMYTH, Laura	ALP
Lalor	Vic.	GILLARD, Julia	ALP
Leichhardt	Qld	ENTSCH, Warren	LNQ
Lilley	Qld	SWAN, Wayne	ALP
Lindsay	NSW	BRADBURY, David	ALP
Lingiari	NT	SNOWDON, Warren Edward	ALP
Longman	Qld	ROY, Wyatt	LNQ
Lyne	NSW	OAKESHOTT, Robert	IND
Lyons	Tas.	ADAMS, Dick	ALP
Macarthur	NSW	MATHESON, Russell	LP
Mackellar	NSW	BISHOP, Bronwyn	LP
Macquarie	NSW	MARKUS, Louise	LP
Makin	SA	ZAPPIA, Tony	ALP
Mallee	Vic.	FORREST, John	NP
Maranoa	Qld	SCOTT, Bruce	LNQ
Maribyrnong	Vic.	SHORTEN, Bill	ALP
Mayo	SA	BRIGGS, Jamie	LP
McEwen	Vic.	MITCHELL, Rob	ALP
McMahon	NSW	BOWEN, Chris	ALP
McMillan	Vic.	BROADBENT, Russell	LP
McPherson	Qld	ANDREWS, Karen	LNQ
Melbourne	Vic.	BANDT, Adam	GRN
Melbourne Ports	Vic.	DANBY, Michael David	ALP
Menzies	Vic.	ANDREWS, Kevin	LP
Mitchell	NSW	HAWKE, Alex	LP
Moncrieff	Qld	CIOBO, Steven	LNQ
Moore	WA	WASHER, Mal	LP
Moreton	Qld	PERRETT, Graham	ALP
Murray	Vic.	STONE, Sharman	LP
New England	NSW	WINDSOR, Tony	IND
Newcastle	NSW	GRIERSON, Sharon	ALP
North Sydney	NSW	HOCKEY, Joe	LP
O'Connor	WA	CROOK, Tony	NP
Oxley	Qld	RIPOLL, Bernie	ALP
Page	NSW	SAFFIN, Janelle	ALP
Parkes	NSW	COULTON, Mark	NP
Parramatta	NSW	OWENS, Julie	ALP
Paterson	NSW	BALDWIN, Bob	LP
Pearce	WA	MOYLAN, Judi	LP
Perth	WA	SMITH, Stephen Francis	ALP
Petrie	Qld	D'ATH, Yvette	ALP
Port Adelaide	SA	BUTLER, Mark	ALP

Electorate	State	Member	Party
Rankin	Qld	EMERSON, Craig	ALP
Reid	NSW	MURPHY, John	ALP
Richmond	NSW	ELLIOT, Justine	ALP
Riverina	NSW	McCORMACK, Michael	NP
Robertson	NSW	O'NEILL, Deborah	ALP
Ryan	Qld	PRENTICE, Jane	LNQ
Scullin	Vic.	JENKINS, Harry	ALP
Shortland	NSW	HALL, Jill	ALP
Solomon	NT	GRIGGS, Natasha	CLP
Stirling	WA	KEENAN, Michael	LP
Sturt	SA	PYNE, Christopher	LP
Swan	WA	IRONS, Steve	LP
Sydney	NSW	PLIBERSEK, Tanya	ALP
Tangney	WA	JENSEN, Dennis	LP
Throsby	NSW	JONES, Stephen	ALP
Wakefield	SA	CHAMPION, Nick	ALP
Wannon	Vic.	TEHAN, Dan	LP
Warringah	NSW	ABBOTT, Tony	LP
Watson	NSW	BURKE, Tony	ALP
Wentworth	NSW	TURNBULL, Malcolm	LP
Werriwa	NSW	FERGUSON, Laurie	ALP
Wide Bay	Qld	TRUSS, Warren	LNQ
Wills	Vic.	THOMSON, Kelvin	ALP
Wright	Qld	BUCHHOLZ, Scott	LNQ

5.5 **Political party codes**

Parties registered for the 2010 federal election are shown with
an asterisk (*).

AEC Code	Party name
AAP	Advance Australia Party
ABR	Australian Bill of Rights Group
ACS	Abolish Child Support/Family Court Party
AFI	Australians Against Further Immigration
AFLP	Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party*
AFN	Australia First Party (NSW) Incorporated*
AIP	Australia's Indigenous Peoples Party
ALP	Australian Labor Party* (NB 1)
ANTI-COM LAB	Australian Labor Party (Anti-Communist)
ANTI-SOC	Anti-Socialist Party
AP	Australia Party
ARP	Australian Reform Party
ASP	Shooters and Fishers Party*
ASXP	Australian Sex Party*
AWP	Australian Women's Party
BAP	Building Australia Party*
C PROG	Country Progressive Party
CA	Carers Alliance*
CAL	Communist Alliance*
CCC	Climate Change Coalition
CCE	Conservatives for Climate and Environment Incorporated
CDP	Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)*
CEC	Citizens Electoral Council of Australia*
CIR	Pensioner & C.I.R. Alliance
CLA	Curtin Labor Alliance
CLP	Country Liberals (Northern Territory)*
CLR	Country Labor Party*
CNP	Country Nationalist Party
COM	Communist Party
CP	Australian Country Party
CPA	Australian Communist Party
CTA	CTA Child Protection (Elaine Nile) Party
DEM	Australian Democrats*
DLP	Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia*
DSL	Democratic Socialist Electoral League
EC	Emergency Committee
EFF	Independent EFF
FFP	Family First Party*
FLP	Federal Labor Party
FLR	Family Law Reform Party
FPY	The Fishing Party
FST	Australia First Party
FT	Free Trade
GRN	Australian Greens* (NB 2)
GRY	Grey Power

AEC Code	Party name
GSA	The Green Party South Australia
GWA	The Greens (WA) Inc
HAN	Pauline Hanson's One Nation
HAR	Tasmanian Independent Senator Brian Harradine Group
HMP	Help End Marijuana Prohibition
HOV	Hear Our Voice
HPA	Hope Party Australia
IND	Independent
IND NAT	Independent Nationalist
IND PROT	Independent Protectionist
LABOR	Australian Labor Party (N.S.W. Branch)
LANG LAB	Lang Labor Party
LCL	Liberal Country League
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party*
LDP	Liberty and Democracy Party
LEF	Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party
LFF	liberals for forests
LIB	Liberal Party (pre 1945)
LIB DEM	Liberal Democrats
LM	Liberal Movement
LNP	Liberal/National Party (NB 3)
LNQ	Liberal National Party of Queensland*
LP	Liberal Party of Australia*
NAN	No Aircraft Noise
NAT	Nationalist Party
NCP	Non-Custodial Parents Party (Equal Parenting)*
NCP	National Country Party of Australia (WA)
NDP	Nuclear Disarmament Party
NGST	No Goods and Services Tax Party
NL	National Labor
NLP	Natural Law Party
NP	National Party of Australia*
OAP	One Australia Party
ON	One Nation* (NB 4)
OPA	One Parliament for Australia
ORP	Outdoor Recreation Party
OTH	Other, including Independents
PLP	Progressive Labour Party
PROT	Protectionist Party
PUA	Pauline's United Australia Party
QF	Queensland First
QLD CP	Country Party (Qld)
QLD LP	Queensland Liberal Party
RARI	Reclaim Australia: Reduce Immigration
RPA	Republican Party of Australia
SAL	Socialist Alliance*
SEN	The Seniors
SEP	Socialist Equality Party*
SOC CRED	Social Credit Party
SOL	Senator On-Line*
SP	Service Party
SPA	Secular Party of Australia*

AEC Code	Party name
STATE LAB	State Labor
TCS	The Climate Sceptics*
TFP	Tasmania First Party
TG	Tasmanian Greens
UAP	Unite Australia Party
UNI	Unity - Say No To Hanson
VFU	Victorian Farmer's Union
VGA	The Victorian Green Alliance
VPG	Vallentine Peace Group
WA	Western Australia Party
WWW	What Women Want

1. ALP includes the Australian Labor Party branches from ACT, NT, SA, Qld, Tas., Vic., WA and the Country Labor Party (CLR)

2. GRN may include the Australian Greens, Illawarra Greens, Queensland Greens, Sydney Greens, Tasmanian Greens, The ACT Greens, The Australian Greens – Victoria, The Greens NSW and The Territory Green Party. Please note also that some Green candidates' results in the table at 4.2 Historical election results are counted in the 'OTH' row

3. These parties stood as joint Senate groups in some states

4. One Nation includes One Nation, One Nation Western Australia and Pauline Hanson's One Nation

5. The codes OTH and IND represent abbreviations for other and independents as against a party name

Electoral Pocketbook feedback

The AEC welcomes feedback on this publication so we can ensure it remains as relevant and useful as possible. If you have any suggestions or comments on how we can improve this publication, please complete this form and send it back to us.

Is there any other information you would like to see covered in the Electoral Pocketbook?

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Which sections of the Electoral Pocketbook do you use the most?

☐ Section 1: The Australian Electoral Commission

☐ Section 2: Parliamentary representation

☐ Section 3: The electoral process

☐ Section 4: Election results

☐ Section 5: Glossary and indexes

For what purpose do you use the Electoral Pocketbook?

☐ Media reporting

☐ Teaching

☐ Public Service reports/work

☐ Political analysis

☐ Other (please specify below)

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