



Queensland Election 2006

The Queensland election of September 2006 saw the Beattie Labor Government win a fourth term of office, continuing the longest period of ALP government in the state since 1957. The Coalition parties' share of the vote puts them within reach of victory, but the way in which they work towards the next election—particularly in the area of policy development—will be crucial to them if they are to succeed.

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Executive summary

When an Australian state or territory government is defeated, it is likely that this has been due to a drop in public confidence in their administrative performance. There is no doubt that the deteriorating quality of government services was central to much of the discussion throughout the Queensland campaign. The Government was beset with many serious problems related to its administrative performance, and opinion polls were indicating that the standing of the Premier had fallen to its lowest point since he came to office in 1998. Half-way through its three-year term, Labor's opinion poll ranking was at about the same level as its Coalition opponents. Despite this, at the time of the election announcement the Government's poll lead was similar to that of its winning margin in 2004. The campaign seems not to have impacted greatly on the parties' chances, and as they fought out the days to polling day, so it became increasingly likely that the Government would be returned with little change in its vote—and few seats lost.

It seems clear that the long-standing differences between the Nationals and the Liberal Party persuaded many voters to remain with the Government, despite their concerns about Beattie and his team. The major factors seem to have been:

- the unsuccessful efforts during 2005–06 to achieve a long-standing coalition arrangement
- the preference of the Nationals leader for a merger of the two non-Labor parties
- the sudden announcement of a merger in May 2006, pushed aside within a few days
- the unexpected removal of the Liberal leader, Bob Quinn, by Bruce Flegg in August 2006
- a series of blunders by Flegg during the campaign, and
- the lack of any carefully-prepared, long-argued, set of Coalition policies.

Throughout the campaign opinion polls indicated a widespread frustration that the Nationals and Liberals were not taking the opportunity of Labor's fall in popularity:

- once the election was announced the gap between Labor and Coalition settled at about 10 per cent in favour of the former
- Beattie's standing was consistently higher than either Springborg or Flegg
- the Premier was given credit for his clearer 'vision' than either of his opponents
- although a majority of respondents would have preferred to see the end of the Beattie Government, even more believed that the Coalition did not deserve to win office.

Labor retained office with only four seats fewer than in 2004, though the Coalition parties' increased share of the vote puts them significantly closer to Labor for the next election.

Introduction

The standard of state-provided services will always be central to an Australian state or territory election. If a government appears to be in control of events and is able to convince enough voters of its competence, it is likely to retain office—many have been able to enjoy extended periods in office. When such a government falls it is likely that this has been due to a drop in public confidence in their performance, most often due to a growing list of administrative problems and a perception of governmental incompetence.

The Queensland election of 9 September 2006 called into question such accepted wisdom. There is no doubt that the deteriorating quality of government services was central to much of the discussion throughout the campaign. Opinion polls were indicating that the standing of Premier Peter Beattie had tumbled to its lowest point since he came to office in 1998. Yet, as the campaign developed, it became increasingly likely that the Government would be returned with little change in its vote since its previous election victory in 2004. It seems clear that the long-standing differences between the Nationals and the Liberal Party persuaded many voters to remain with the Government, despite their unhappiness with the Beattie team. For many voters it was a case of ‘a plague o’ both your houses!’

An election is called

Despite Peter Beattie stating his intention that his government would remain in office for its full term¹, on 15 August 2006 the Queensland Premier confirmed the media rumour that the election would in fact be held on 9 September. This was two years and seven months after the previous election, and six months earlier than was required by the Queensland Constitution.² During the campaign, the Nationals leader, Lawrence Springborg, promised that if elected to power, his government would go full term, setting 12 September 2009 as the date for the next election.

At the time of the election Labor held 60 seats, the Nationals held 16 seats, the Liberal total was 7 seats, there were 5 Independents and a single One Nation MP.

The Government’s travails

In power since 1998, Labor held a comfortable majority in the Legislative Assembly, holding 60 of the 89 seats. Despite this, however, the Beattie Government appeared vulnerable, having lost all three by-elections since the 2004 election, and with a mounting list of administrative and policy problems.

Some of the Labor Government’s problems were serious; some were relatively trivial. Administrative and policy problems included:

- years of alleged underspending on services and infrastructure, which was said to be catching up with a government described as ‘lurching between lethargy and crisis’³

- a number of electricity blackouts had revealed serious inadequacies in the electricity grid, with more serious problems predicted
- a pending water crisis was blamed on a lack of government infrastructure planning—it was later speculated that a key reason for the Premier's decision to go early was the pending introduction of Level 4 water restrictions for Brisbane residents⁴
- the Crime and Misconduct Commission inquiry into events at Bundaberg Hospital involving so-called 'Dr Death', Jayant Patel, who was accused of causing death or injury to many patients. The inquiry was later accused by the Government of 'ostensible bias' and was closed down, but another inquiry was established a few days later, following a public outcry
- the report of this second inquiry, handed down in December 2005, was critical of both bureaucrats and ministers, and suggested that politics played a major part in the running of the health service
- a proposed cruise ship terminal at the Southport Spit had produced a large public outcry in south-eastern Queensland.

Controversies involving prominent government individuals included:

- the 2004 embarrassment of the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy, Liddy Clark, being accused of taking liquor into a 'dry' indigenous settlement, and also of using government funds for air tickets for non-official individuals; the minister later resigned
- controversies relating to Energex electricity corporation officials, including the suicide of the chief executive
- the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Ray Hollis, being investigated in relation to entertainment and travel expenses; he later retired from Parliament
- the unexpected retirement from Parliament of the Deputy Premier and Treasurer, Terry Mackenroth in July 2005
- after Minister for Health, Gordon Nuttall, had been accused of lying to a parliamentary hearing, he was shifted to another portfolio; the Leader of the Opposition called for him to be prosecuted for lying to Parliament
- the so-called 'absentee MP', Labor's Bob Poole, resigned the seat of Gaven after being criticised for spending too much time in Thailand rather than in Queensland
- the Labor MP for Noosa, Cate Molloy, was disendorsed after criticising the Government decision to build a dam on the Mary River at Traveston Crossing

- since the previous election there had been six ministerial reshuffles as a result of government controversies and resignations.

That such a run of events was not well-received by voters seemed to be borne out by opinion polls and the loss of seats in three by-elections.

When Nita Cunningham, Labor member for Bundaberg, and defender of ‘Dr Death’, announced she would be resigning her seat for reasons of ill-health, Beattie took the occasion to announce an early election, noting that his party was likely to lose Bundaberg were a by-election to be held. Any suggestion that this was a sudden decision by the Premier was soon dismissed, for it was shown that the Labor Party had mailed out letters, talking of the election having been called, even before Beattie had been to the Governor to give that advice. Labor was accused by the Liberal Party of having broken the electoral law, a claim that was denied by Electoral Commission Queensland.⁵

The Coalition

Queensland is the state in which the relationship between Coalition partners has been the most volatile, due largely to Liberal frustrations over the continued status of the Nationals as the major conservative party. Despite this, the two parties had worked reasonably harmoniously in the previous election, most notably in avoiding three-cornered contests. Since the introduction of Optional Preferential Voting in 1992 such electorate contests, wherein the two parties each nominated a candidate, had hurt the two parties’ efforts to regain office.⁶

On the day after the 2004 election, Nationals leader, Lawrence Springborg, went further than many colleagues would have preferred when he called for the amalgamation of the National and Liberal parties, a comment he was to repeat on a number of occasions in the days following:

I’ve always supported the ultimate objective of having one strong, focused conservative party, not only within Queensland but also Australia-wide.⁷

Soon after the election Springborg travelled to Canada, to speak to those involved in the December 2003 merger of the Canadian Alliance and the Progressive Conservative Party. He was reported to have returned with a blueprint for a new conservative Queensland party.⁸ Nothing came of this, not least because of a lack of Liberal interest. In fact, for much of the time after the 2004 election the National-Liberal alliance existed in name only; there were, however, reports of Liberal MLAs being threatened with disendorsement were they to support any Springborg merger proposal.⁹

With Springborg’s merger ideas apparently put aside, coalition-forming efforts were pushed strongly, and in March 2005 a ‘peace summit’ was held between the two parties with Prime Minister Howard and Deputy Prime Minister Anderson present. The aim was to establish a formal coalition. The meeting was far from amicable, influenced by continuing poor relations

between the parties. This was due in part to Queensland Liberal leader, Bob Quinn, having spoken of a plan to persuade Queensland Nationals to contest the next election as Liberal Party candidates. In addition, Deputy Liberal leader, Bruce Flegg, dismissed Springborg as ‘a farmer from the Darling Downs’, who would not attract Brisbane voters. This comment was rejected by Springborg as typical of ‘certain attitudes’ from some members of the Liberal Party. The meeting closed with the two parties apparently still far apart.¹⁰ A month later it was reported that the Prime Minister had abandoned any idea of brokering a peace deal between the Queensland leaders.¹¹

Despite this, in September 2005 the parties established the ‘Coalition of equal partners’, designed to indicate to voters that the parties were working together to defeat the Government, and to work towards the running of ‘complementary’ election campaigns. There was no formal agreement at this stage. As it was unclear which party would gain the Premiership were the Government to be defeated, it was referred to by journalists as ‘a wait-and-see arrangement’, confirmed by Springborg:

In a coalition, if the Nationals have got the numbers, I will be premier. If the Liberals have the numbers, a Liberal will be premier.¹²

Despite this move towards forming a formal coalition, the Nationals’ pair of Springborg and deputy leader Jeff Seeney retained the positions of Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition. The question of three-cornered contests was resolved, with none to be tolerated in the forthcoming election, though there was still argument over this in May 2006, in relation to four seats in which both parties had nominated candidates.¹³

In November 2005 Quinn was accused of offering independent MLA for Gympie, Elisa Roberts, money for her next election campaign if she joined the Liberal Party. Roberts claimed that the Liberal leader’s offer included \$50 000 for her next election campaign and \$10 000 for polling. Springborg apparently used this development as grounds for urging Quinn to resign the Liberal leadership.¹⁴

On 29 May 2006 all of this seemed irrelevant, for Springborg and Quinn unexpectedly tossed into the political ring, ‘like a skunk at a wedding shower’,¹⁵ an announcement of a merger of the two Queensland conservative parties. As Springborg put it:

The Coalition has listened to the overwhelming voice of Queenslanders who want a single, strong, united alternative to the Labor Government, and the two parties have today determined to work towards that goal ... The great winner from this will be the people of Queensland, who will have a single, united non-Labor party to address their issues.¹⁶

Within two days the plan had been scotched, largely at the behest of the federal sections of the two parties. In a foretaste of Labor words heard later in the election campaign, the Premier asserted that the event ‘proved the political maxim if you cannot govern yourselves you cannot govern Queensland’.¹⁷ Almost lost in the controversy was the announcement a few days later that the Nationals would not contest seats on the Gold Coast, in return for

which the Liberals pulled out of Hervey Bay and Redlands, ensuring that no Coalition three-cornered contests would occur in the forthcoming election.

Nine dramatic days in August concluded this period of Coalition uncertainty and disagreement. On 7 August Bruce Flegg moved against Quinn, replacing him as Liberal leader; four days later Quinn announced he would not re-contest his Gold Coast seat of Robina; and on 15 August the election was announced. With opinion polls suggesting a tight race, the Coalition appeared to have a chance of defeating the Government.

Might the Government be defeated?

The general prediction of the media, including the ABC's analyst Antony Green, was that although the coalition parties would win seats from Labor, it was unlikely that they would win office.¹⁸ By contrast, John Black and Graham Young's online polling survey work suggested the possibility of defeat for the Government. Their analysis of the Chatsworth and Redcliffe by-election results had foreshadowed a Labor loss of at least six seats in the south-east.¹⁹ In the aftermath of the Gaven by-election contest, however, their polling showed the Coalition ahead on issues of health, water, infrastructure, roads, road and rail transport, crime, the economy, population growth and urban planning. Black and Young were prepared—making the assumption that public opinions of the Government and Opposition remained unchanged by polling day—to speculate about Labor's winning a tally of seats in the 2006 election 'in the mid 30s', with the Coalition winning about 47 seats and six being picked up by independents.²⁰ Such an analysis put the 2006 campaign in a different light from the consensus view expressed in the media that the Beattie Government was certain of re-election.

Over before it started?

As noted above, the Labor Government's many difficulties since the previous election seemed to be reflected in opinion polls. In an August-September 2005 poll the Coalition held the narrow advantage, 42–41 per cent, a position that was maintained through the next three polls.²¹ In an April–June 2006 poll Labor was again in the lead, but by only two points. All of this suggested that the election that was due within twelve months was likely to be close (Table 1).

There was apparent confirmation of this fall in support in the three by-election losses incurred by the Government. In August 2005, Labor's first preference vote fell by 13.8 per cent in Terry Mackenroth's seat of Chatsworth. On the same day in Redcliffe, the seat of Speaker Hollis, the fall was 10.4 per cent. Five months later Labor's vote fell 10.6 in Gavan, seat of the so-called 'absentee MP'.

Table 1: Party standings (%)

	2004	2005			2006		
	Election (Feb)	Aug-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	July-Aug	Aug 25-28
Labor	47	41	40	40	41	45	52
Liberal	18.5	26	27	28	26	25	20
Nationals	17	16	16	14	13	13	16
<i>Coalition</i>	35.5	42	43	42	39	38	36
Greens	6.7	4	3	4	4	2	2
One Nation	4.9	*	*	*	1	*	*
Others	5.9	13	14	14	15	15	10

* less than 0.5%

Source: Newspoll, http://www.newspoll.com.au/cgi-bin/polling/display_poll_data.pl, last accessed on 12 September 2006.

However, during the period of political turmoil that produced the National and Liberal tensions referred to above, the next Newspoll (July–August 2006) revealed Labor to be within two points of its 2004 election figure, and its first preference lead back to seven points. Labor’s chances thus appeared to have revived, possibly because of public reaction to the instability in Coalition ranks, and possibly because of the Coalition’s early campaign mistakes, particularly by Bruce Flegg. With no significant alteration in the respective party standings by the time of the election, it can be argued that most of the campaign activity was irrelevant to the final result.

Party prospects

The Coalition parties

The Nationals (16 seats held) nominated for 40 seats, and the Liberals (7 seats) for 49 seats. A uniform gain of 8.9 per cent in the 22 most marginal seats would give victory to the Coalition. The marginals were spread around the state—four were in Brisbane, two were on the edge of the capital city, three on the Gold Coast, three in the Sunshine Coast region, six were in North Queensland, three in Central Queensland and one in the south. An analysis of these seats indicated the load that the Liberal Party had to bear, for 14 of the 22 were being contested by that party. The Coalition also needed to protect their 10 seats that could be lost on a uniform swing of 4.4 per cent; the three most marginal were held by the Liberals. Six of these 10 were in Brisbane and the southeast.

The focus of the Liberal Party was therefore upon Brisbane seats like Clayfield, Indooroopilly and Aspley. On the Gold Coast the crucial seats included Mudgeeraba, Broadwater and Burleigh, while the Sunshine Coast seats of Kawana, Pumicestone and Noosa were also on the Liberals’ must-win list. The Nationals seemed to have their best chances in Keppel, Hervey Bay and Bundaberg.

The Government

A danger for the Coalition was the possibility that Labor could actually win some seats. Labor's three by-election losses, Chatsworth, Redcliffe and Gavan, as well as the Gold Coast seat of Currumbin lost in 2004 by controversial former minister, Merri Rose, were all possible gains. Chatsworth and Redcliffe had both been won by Labor on first preferences in the 2004 election. Even if Labor were to pick up only these two, that would add substantially to the mountain the Coalition had to climb. However, as opinion polls indicated a return to a healthy level of support for the Government, observers began to speculate on the party winning extra seats including Caloundra, Burnett, Charters Towers and Currumbin.

Campaigning

The Government

The Labor campaign focused on the Premier, though Beattie often had deputy Premier, Anna Bligh, at his side. There was speculation that this was due to Bligh's positive image with female voters in the 20–40 age range,²² although Nationals' Senator Barnaby Joyce claimed that it was because of the need to lift Bligh's profile before Beattie abandoned state politics for the House of Representatives.²³

Overall, Labor asserted that it offered 'strong stable government', solid leadership, clear policies and a government whose direction was known. This contrasted with the Coalition which was 'just not ready' to govern, or as an ALP advertisement put it: 'Years of infighting', 'Policies on the run', 'Can't govern themselves. Can't govern Queensland'.²⁴ A change of government was described as risking reforms in the problem areas of electricity, health and water: 'Don't risk the changes already under way—important steps in the right direction'. The Premier acknowledged weaknesses in his government's performance, but blamed infrastructure problems on the fact that the Government had to cope with the strains brought about by having 1500 people settling every week in Queensland: 'success itself brings new challenges'.²⁵

Among the truisms of Australian elections it has become accepted that a party must, as far as possible:

- persuade the electorate that it is the 'underdog' in the forthcoming campaign
- not 'peak too early' in its campaign
- nor 'get too ahead of itself' (become too 'cocky') in anticipating a likely victory.

The Australian Labor Party conformed to these guidelines throughout the 2006 Queensland campaign. On many occasions the Premier reminded his listeners of the unexpected near-defeat of the Goss Labor Government in 1995, explaining how Goss had projected an assumption that his government was certain of re-election. Despite the fact that Newspoll and

the Galaxy poll showed negligible movement in support for either party during the 2006 campaign, the media carried many stories of polling done for the Government which suggested that voters were wavering in their support for Labor, or that the Coalition vote was ‘strengthening’—even as other polls were confirming the wide margin enjoyed by the Government. In the end, there was no sign that many voters had altered their minds during the entire campaign, despite the Premier stating that the election was going ‘down to the wire’.²⁶

The Opposition

Criticising the Coalition parties’ effort as ‘the worst campaign ever’, Professor Dean Jaensch outlined what he believed the Liberal parties must do to regain office at the state and territory level. As soon as an election is lost, he said, a determined effort must be made to produce an integrated set of policies which distinguish the Liberal Party from its Labor government opponent. Once these are in place, the Liberals (or Coalition where relevant) must then work hard at ‘justifying and pushing’ their policies consistently throughout the period to the next election. A major weakness for the state opposition parties has been that the period between elections tends to have focussed on criticism of government decisions and failures. Such criticism must be made, but there is a tendency to forget the need to push positive, forward-looking, long-term alternatives:

Oppositions have to sell themselves and their policies, not simply hope that the majority of the voters will become tired of Labor.²⁷

This is not to say that the Queensland Coalition did not have policies. Each day, at least one new policy would be announced, the most significant of which was a promise that within five years the stamp duty payable on residential sales would be phased out. As many observers noted, however, there was no sign that any effort had been made to present this promise as part of a well-thought-out, co-ordinated set of policies developed over time. Former Liberal Party Federal Director, Brian Loughnane, put the problem colourfully: ‘You can’t expect to fatten the pig on market day’.²⁸

Another difficulty was the time taken for the Coalition to shake the appearance that it was unprepared for the election. There were many examples, highlighted relentlessly by the media, that suggested an unreadiness, despite the certainty that Beattie would go to the polls early. Symbolic of this lack of preparation was the early reluctance of Springborg and Flegg to say who would be Premier were the Liberals to win a majority of Legislative Assembly seats. Journalists saw this slip as symbolic of the Coalition’s lack of preparation for the campaign. Although Springborg described the Nationals and the Liberals as being ‘united like never before’, the media saw them as ‘the fumble twins’.²⁹ Even the stamp duty policy, referred to above, which was potentially of great benefit to many Queenslanders, was dismissed as being policy made on the run, and as potentially risky, with media claims of a government funding shortfall were it to be introduced.³⁰

There was some Coalition uneasiness over a decision to refer to deaths being caused by maladministration within the health system.³¹ Late in the campaign the Coalition ran a television advertisement in which a woman blamed the Premier for the death of her brother after waiting 70 days for a defibrillator. It was claimed that this should not have taken more than 30 days. The advertisement concluded with the woman stating, 'Now he is dead, and I blame Peter Beattie'. The Labor Party may have been nervous about the impact of such an advertisement, but there is no public evidence that it changed any votes.

For the first time, the parties called for just a single vote from their supporters, a decision which upset Family First who had imagined they would be negotiating for preferences with the Coalition. Election analyst, Antony Green, was puzzled by the decision, noting that if Labor's first preference vote had been lower, preference deals between the Coalition and minor parties might have presented problems for the Government.³²

The minors

With both the Government and Opposition unattractive for many voters, it might have been supposed that this would have produced an increase in the minor party vote.

The Greens

The Greens sought to make a strong impact by contesting 75 of the 89 seats. They criticised the Government over the Mary River dam, a lack of enforcement of tree-clearing laws and the proposed development of the Southport Spit. On the other hand, they were concerned that a Coalition government would reverse hard-won environmental gains in regard to land-clearing and protection of wild rivers. After early stories that suggested the Greens might not preference any parties, it was later reported that they were planning to preference Labor candidates in marginals that the Coalition had a chance of winning or reclaiming. These included Chatsworth, Clayfield, Indooroopilly, Maroochydore, Keppel, Cairns and Hervey Bay.³³

Family First

In mid-2005 the Family First Party was reported as developing a plan to contest the next Queensland election. Its immediate aims were a membership of 10 000 members, and to contest every seat. By the beginning of the campaign the party had trimmed this to 'about' 40 seats, but eventually ran just 26 candidates, with its state director admitting that the party was caught unprepared by the announcement of the early election.

During the campaign, Family First spoke of social issues such as zero tolerance for drivers having consumed alcohol, but also attempted to introduce some controversial aspects of the political system into the public debate: the restoration of the Legislative Council, a return to compulsory preferential voting, the appointment of independent Speakers in the Legislative Assembly, and making public service directors-general answerable to Parliament.³⁴

Family First chose to preference the Government in some seats (e.g. Burdekin, Glasshouse, Mudgeeraba, Logan and Ipswich West) and the Opposition parties in others (Gympie, Ferny Grove, Sandgate, Toowoomba North, Toowoomba South, Cunningham and Lockyer). In Nanango, it gave its preferences to the independent sitting member.³⁵

Explaining the result

Peter Beattie's fourth election victory (1998, 2001, 2004, 2006) matched the earlier ALP successes of William Forgan Smith in the four elections (1932, 1935, 1938, 1941) that began Labor's run of office which ended in 1957. Beattie is the second-longest serving Labor Premier behind Forgan Smith, and will equal his term on 24 September 2008. Only Joh Bjelke-Petersen has served longer than the Labor pair. The last non-Labor election victory occurred in November 1986.³⁶

The last three elections have produced little change in party strengths in the Legislative Assembly (Table 2):

Table 2: Party strengths, Legislative Assembly, 2001–2006

Elections	2001	2004	Prior to 2006	2006
ALP	66	63	60	59
Nationals	12	15	16	17
Liberal	3	5	7	8
One Nation	3	1	1	1
Independent	5	5	5	4

Source: Electoral Commission Queensland

How is this comfortable victory to be explained?

The economy

Governments are always likely to claim credit when economic times are good. In recent years Queensland's economy has been very healthy, with its rapid population increase, its resources development and its increasing share of GST receipts. The Queensland economy has been growing at about twice the pace of the rest of Australia. In 2004–05 more than a third of all new jobs created in Australia were to be found in the northern state. More than two million Queenslanders are now in employment, while its unemployment rate is its lowest in many decades.

Although economic improvements also reflect many developments outside a state, the Premiers are never slow in gaining credit for these whenever an election is looming. Peter Beattie is no exception, and some commentators observed that voters had concluded that a vote against Labor was most likely to threaten the economic good times: 'Beattie's trump card, aside from the quality of his opponents, was an economy ticking along very nicely'.³⁷

Journalists wondered if voters might have been worried about the possible deleterious impact of a new administration upon the economic good fortune and therefore preferred Labor remaining in power—they believed that the Premier had ‘a sure pair of hands’.³⁸

Beattie’s leadership

Although he could not match the high opinion poll standing of his earlier years, throughout this campaign Peter Beattie’s standing remained solid with Queensland voters, and certainly well ahead of his two opponents. There were five Newspoll surveys taken during 2006 where voters were asked to rate the leaders’ performance (Table 3). In all polls about as many voters were satisfied with Beattie’s performance as were dissatisfied. The first three polls indicated a similar reaction to Springborg’s efforts. However, about a quarter of respondents were uncommitted, probably because of unfamiliarity with the Leader of the Opposition, a common-enough finding in Australian state-level polling.

Table 3: Leaders’ performance

	First three polls in 2006			Final two polls prior to election		
	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Uncommitted	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Uncommitted
Beattie	44.0	42.3	13.6	46.5	43.5	10.0
Springborg	35.7	38.7	25.6	35.0	48.0	17.0
Flegg	na	na	na	21.0	48.5	30.5

Source: Newspoll, http://www.newspoll.com.au/cgi-bin/polling/display_poll_data.pl, last accessed on 15 September 2006

With polling day almost upon the voters, the dissatisfaction rating for Springborg had shifted 10 percentage points higher than earlier, probably in response to Coalition campaigning problems. Springborg and Flegg’s dissatisfaction ratings were very similar. There is no indication here of the Coalition leaders gaining traction due to public dissatisfaction with the Premier. The likelihood that the campaign period actually hurt the challengers is suggested in responses to Newspoll asking voters who would make the better Premier (Table 4):

Table 4: Better Premier?

Polls	Beattie	Springborg	Uncommitted
First three polls in 2006	52	24	24
Final two polls prior to election	58	26.5	15.5

Source: Newspoll, http://www.newspoll.com.au/cgi-bin/polling/display_poll_data.pl, last accessed on 15 September 2006

Despite the weaknesses of the Beattie administration, it seemed clear that there were insufficient voters prepared to risk voting for the Coalition, something that caused disappointment among observers:

People would love to vote against Beattie, but they seem unconvinced that the Springborg-Flegg team would be an improvement.³⁹

A Galaxy poll taken in four marginal seats confirmed voter dissatisfaction with the Coalition leadership, when 57 per cent supported the statement that Queensland was ‘going in the right direction’—contrasting with 32 per cent who judged the state’s direction to be the ‘wrong’ one.⁴⁰ A week before polling day, Newspoll indicated that 81 per cent agreed with the statement that Beattie had ‘a vision’ for Queensland, and that 80 per cent saw the Labor leader as ‘decisive and strong’.⁴¹

The poor Coalition campaign

As stated earlier, the election may have been lost for the Opposition by the time the election was announced. The focus group work by Graham Young and John Black indicated that Beattie’s ‘smart state’ voters—people who vote for Howard Liberals and Beattie Labor—had flirted with returning to the Coalition, but changed their minds:

These voters have now come home and while it’s not exactly happy families, they’ve stopped thinking about divorce.⁴²

The Opposition probably was hindered by its lack of detailed policies. At the time of the ‘Coalition of equal partners’ announced in September 2005, Queensland academic, Scott Prasser, pinpointed what he saw as a major Coalition weakness, namely ‘the policy problem’. He believed the idea of entering a campaign without agreement in key policy areas, but with just a plan of working things out once in office, sounded ‘more like a dispute resolution committee than political parties seeking to win government with a clear vision for Queensland’. He believed that voters would find this unacceptable—because what was needed was an agenda for reform, which gave voters a real choice between a government that had made many mistakes, and an alternative that was able to offer policies to remedy those mistakes.⁴³

The validity of this view was suggested during the campaign, for the two parties did nothing more than issue daily promises in many areas of policy, with no apparent planning of the whole package. The *Courier-Mail* dismissed Opposition policies as ‘little more than thought bubbles packaged up with some appearance of gravity’.⁴⁴ One rural newspaper expressed its frustration in the crucial area of health, where surely the Coalition should have a clearly-enunciated, carefully-costed counter to the ‘disaster’ of the recent few years of Labor mismanagement:

... although we have little faith in Peter, it is starting to look like we’ve got a lot less in Lawrence.⁴⁵

One of the most revealing opinion polls of the election was that conducted by Galaxy, and published on the day before polling day. It showed that although a majority of respondents would have preferred to see the end of the Beattie Government, even more believed that the Coalition did not deserve to win office (Table 5):

Table 5: Who deserves to govern?

	Does Labor deserve to govern?				Does the Coalition deserve to govern?			
	Week 1		Final week		Week 1		Final week	
	Total %	Total %	ALP %	Coalition %	Total %	Total %	ALP %	Coalition %
Yes	36	39	66	12	29	26	7	55
No	54	57	31	84	56	68	88	39
Uncommitted	10	4	3	4	15	6	5	6

Source: *Courier-Mail*, 8 September 2006

As observed by the *Sunday Mail*'s Tony Koch:

Had there been even a semblance of attractiveness about the Opposition, Labor would have been thrown out.⁴⁶

The Flegg issue

Although there was some media criticism of Lawrence Springborg, the Nationals leader was generally portrayed as a solid performer. The situation was very different in regard to the campaigning efforts of Bruce Flegg. From the *Courier-Mail*'s tough heading on the morning after the removal of Bob Quinn, 'Et tu, Bruce?',⁴⁷ accounts of the Liberal leader's difficulties in the 34 days between then and polling day were a constant feature of campaign coverage, usually reinforced by each day's television pictures.⁴⁸ Examples included:

- when Springborg was asked about Flegg remaining as Liberal leader after the election, the Nationals leader chose to state that Flegg would be 'a great health minister', a comment that journalists interpreted as a vote of no confidence in the Liberal leader⁴⁹
- a female Flegg staffer was reported to be annoyed by Flegg's explaining away of errors as him having a 'blonde moment'⁵⁰
- Flegg was ordered out of a shopping centre for failing to get permission to campaign in it⁵¹
- although he was shadow health spokesperson, Flegg could not remember details of the Coalition's policy in regard to hospital bed numbers⁵²
- the media ridiculed Flegg's campaign team being joined by what a journalist described as, a 'Canberra-based ministerial adviser implicated in a federal funding scandal', to act as his 'minder' during the campaign⁵³
- Flegg was mocked for his 'follicular foolishness' in using an adviser from the department and grooming company, June Dally-Watkins⁵⁴

- Flegg's receipt of a military disability allowance was criticised—'a wealthy man double-dipping on his entitlements'⁵⁵—forcing his former wife to come to his defence⁵⁶
- Flegg was often used as an important factor in the likely election defeat—for example, in a report of a Galaxy poll indicating an easy win for the Government, it was Flegg's efforts, specifically, that were said to have put the Liberals under threat in several marginal seats.⁵⁷

Overall, then, the Coalition was probably hurt by the late change of Liberal leader, partly because of his poor campaign skills, but also because of media criticism. At least one journalist was sympathetic to Flegg's position, noting that television had minimised his obvious decency and magnified his defects.⁵⁸ The *Queensland Times* was critical of the media treatment of him:

Such a shallow form of debate favours incumbency and places the trickery of media tarts above the earnestness of policy formulation and response to public concerns.⁵⁹

Federal factors

State party leaders will attempt to bring federal issues into the campaign in an effort to gain mileage from local opposition to Commonwealth action (or inaction). A typical example seen in the Queensland election was Premier Beattie blaming the shortage of doctors upon the Commonwealth's failure to train enough doctors.⁶⁰ Labor also used the importation of Vietnamese frozen banana pulp to claim that Prime Minister Howard had broken a promise in regard to keeping banana imports out of Australia, while the Queensland industry recovered from Cyclone Larry.⁶¹ The Commonwealth was also attacked over the rumours of the abolition of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, with Beattie asserting that North Queensland voters should be told if these were true.⁶² Some observers stated that the Commonwealth's introduction of Work Choices was an issue that was likely to hurt the Coalition—the federal Opposition leader travelled to Queensland to campaign on this issue. It is inherently difficult to establish the impact on voters of such matters, and in Queensland in 2006 the situation was no different.

Seats of note

The three major parties each lost and won seats. Labor won three (Chatsworth, Gaven, Redcliffe) and lost four (Bundaberg, Clayfield, Kawana, Noosa), the Liberals won three (Clayfield, Kawana, Noosa) and lost two (Chatsworth, Redcliffe), and the Nationals won two (Bundaberg, Gympie) and lost one (Gaven). Gympie was lost by its independent sitting member to the Nationals. Significant seats are discussed here. The relevant figures for each seat are included in the Appendix tables below.

Bundaberg

It was Bundaberg Hospital which had been the location for the so-called ‘Doctor Death’ events.⁶³ The seat had been held by the ALP for most of its history, most recently by Nita Cunningham, who was resigning from the seat. Bundaberg was the focus of much attention, for it seemed inconceivable that the Government could retain the seat in the wake of the revelation of the poor health service in the local hospital—it was the ‘epicentre of neglect’.⁶⁴ Labor’s Sonja Cleary saw her party’s vote fall by 6.5 per cent, producing a near-dead heat with the National vote, and she lost narrowly on preferences. No doubt the poor recent history of the local hospital hurt Labor, but the independent candidacy of a former Labor Party member, who gained 6.8 per cent of the vote may have proved the difference between Cleary’s retaining or losing the seat.

Chatsworth, Gaven and Redcliffe

If the opinion polls were accurate, Chatsworth and Redcliffe, so recently lost in by-elections were likely to be regained by the Government; Gaven was less certain. In fact all three were retained. In Gaven and Redcliffe Labor’s 2004 vote was restored, and the seats were regained with ease. Chatsworth had been won by former Liberal state president and local government councillor, Michael Caltabiano, and despite his vote being 11.1 per cent higher than the Liberal vote in 2004, he lost the seat on Green preferences to former radio personality, Chris Bombolas.

Clayfield

As noted above, Liddy Clark had embarrassed the Beattie Government on various occasions since 2004 election, eventually resigning from her ministerial office. Her seat of Clayfield had been retained narrowly in 2004 after a first preferences near-dead heat between Clark and her Liberal opponent. Voter reaction to her political problems was probably sufficient explanation for her defeat in this election. The combination of her vote falling 5.5 per cent and of the Liberal vote climbing 1.1 per cent was sufficient for her to lose after preferences.

Gladstone

As member for Gladstone since 1995, Liz Cunningham has been one of several independents to have entrenched themselves in the Queensland Parliament in the last decade. It was Mrs Cunningham’s announcement that she would support the Coalition on money bills and confidence motions, that helped bring down the Goss Government in February 1996. She had held her seat in the years since, winning on first preferences in the last two elections (55.3 per cent in 2004). Gladstone gained publicity in the 2006 election due to a union-led campaign to make an issue of Commonwealth industrial relations changes. The city had been the location of a march in June 2005, a protest against a visit by the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations in March 2006, and a 2006 May Day rally which highlighted the changes. Might Labor’s vote rise as a consequence?

In a three-cornered repeat of 2004 (Independent, ALP, NP) Cunningham's first preference vote fell by 7.9 per cent, Labor increased its vote by 9.1 per cent, and the Nationals' vote fell by 1.2 per cent. Cunningham therefore had a nervous wait before her re-election was confirmed. Her margin after preferences was barely 1000 votes. Cunningham blamed Labor's stripping her of so many votes to the industrial relations issue, but as five other seats saw bigger swings to the Government, this is speculative, at best.⁶⁵

Gympie

In 2001 Elisa Roberts had won Gympie as a One Nation candidate with a quarter of the first preference votes, and in 2004 had retained the seat as an independent with the first preference vote of 33 per cent. In 2006 she drew much criticism for saying on several occasions that she would not re-contest the seat, only to decide within a short time that she would. Voters evidently lost patience with her, for her vote of 8.4 per cent was an extraordinary fall of 25 per cent, leaving her sixth in a field of seven candidates. The Nationals won the seat comfortably.

Nanango

Dolly Pratt entered Parliament in 1998 as the One Nation Member for Barambah. After a redistribution which abolished her seat, she won Nanango in 2001 as an independent and retained the seat in 2004. In 2006 she was opposed by John Bjelke-Petersen, whose father had held a seat with the same name for one term, 1947–50. Although Bjelke-Petersen raised the Nationals vote to 39.8 per cent (+12.3 per cent), Pratt's vote fell only marginally, and she won the seat with 54.2 per cent after the distribution of preferences, the beneficiary, it seems, of the work she had done in the electorate since becoming an MLA.⁶⁶

Noosa

Within three years of winning this Sunshine Coast seat in 2001, Cate Molloy seemingly had turned Noosa into a relatively safe Labor seat. Molloy was disendorsed as Labor candidate over her uncertainty about the Traveston dam proposal. Subsequently, she chose to contest as an independent, resigning from the ALP on the day she nominated. Although the combined ALP/Molloy vote was 47.2 per cent, enough preferences flowed to the Liberal Party's Glen Elmes (38.2 per cent) for him to win the seat comfortably after preferences. Labor was also hurt by a combined Green and Family First vote in excess of 13 per cent.

An electoral law footnote: Molloy was initially prevented from voting when wearing a T-shirt with 'Vote for Cate' printed on it. An Electoral Commission Queensland representative explained that campaign material was not allowed within six metres of the polling booth. Molloy was allowed to vote when wearing a coat over her T-shirt.⁶⁷

Tablelands

Despite her uncertainty after the previous election as to whether she would remain a One Nation MP, Rosa Lee Long contested the election for her party in 2006. Her first preference vote of 50.1 per cent was an increase of 3.1 per cent, the second consecutive increase, and 14.1 per cent higher than five years before. For the first time she gained more than half of first preferences. She remains the only One Nation MP.

The minor parties

The Queensland result confirmed that the state is not one in which the Greens have performed well—they increased their vote marginally to 8 per cent state-wide (9.2 per cent per contested seat), but were effectively locked out of the debate by the presidential style of the campaign. They remain much stronger in the south-east than elsewhere in the state. As in New South Wales and Victoria, their best seats are in the capital city—Mt Coot-tha (21.7 per cent), South Brisbane (21.5 per cent) and Brisbane Central (18.3 per cent). As elsewhere, they continue to find it difficult to gain traction in the bush.

The Family First Party failed to attract the large number of candidates spoken of early in the piece, but they did manage to gain 6.7 per cent of the vote in the seats they contested. This compares with the 6.1 per cent in the seats they contested in the South Australian election in March 2006.

The future for the Coalition?

Despite its failure to make up significant parliamentary ground on the Government, in the short term the Coalition is much better placed to assume office than formerly. This is not only due to the steady increase in the proportion of the vote it has secured, but it also is due to the growth in the total number of supporting voters. Queensland's population is growing rapidly, something that is showing up much more in Coalition than in Labor totals. In 2001 the Coalition partners averaged 6 174 votes for each of their 95 candidates; in 2006 this had jumped to an average of 9 377 votes in the 89 contests in which they participated. In the same elections the Labor Government's average vote climbed from 11 322 votes per candidate to 11 602 votes, a rise of only 280 votes. At the moment the Government has plateaued, and the next election will show whether the Coalition rate of increase can continue to the point where it can win office.

Looking at matters over a longer timeframe, Griffith University academic, Paul Williams, believes the ongoing influx of people from the southern states into Queensland has begun to alter the nature of Queensland electoral politics. The newcomers bring their voting preferences with them: 'They are bringing with them a Labor-Liberal dichotomy, not a Labor-National dichotomy'. The major political consequence of this is likely to be the continued decline of the Nationals, meaning that for a Coalition government to be formed in the future, the Liberals would have to win most of the seats needed to control the Legislative

Assembly. Williams also says that it is unlikely that any future Coalition government would have more than 20 National MLAs.⁶⁸

Williams' prediction is given force by the alteration in the pattern of migration detected by the Redistribution Committee appointed to redistribute House of Representatives seats following the 2004 Commonwealth election. The redistribution was brought about by the need to give Queensland an extra seat due to the continuing increase in population—its fifth new seat in 25 years. As well as noting that there will almost certainly be a sixth seat added after the 2007 election, the Redistribution Committee spoke of where in the State the new population growth was particularly obvious. The previous redistribution (2003) had been very much affected by a significant increase in population and enrolment in the State's south-eastern corner, which resulted in the creation of the division of Bonner south of the Brisbane River. By contrast, the 2006 Redistribution Committee noted that much of the future population growth is expected to occur in the coastal strip running from the Sunshine Coast to Cairns. Significant growth also is anticipated in isolated pockets in southern areas, such as southwest Brisbane and Ipswich:

... these dispersed patterns of projected enrolment growth reflect Queensland's contemporary population and demographic changes, with movement to major coastal areas becoming increasingly evident.⁶⁹

Such a development will undoubtedly be reflected in the redistribution of Legislative Assembly divisions that is due to be conducted before the next state election. The losers in this are likely to be the Nationals, a view held by some Liberal Commonwealth MPs. Peter Lindsay is one who believes population growth will soon guarantee majority Liberal status, while Michael Johnson has described the National Party as collapsing: 'I think within the next 10 or 15 years they'll be a dodo'.⁷⁰ The implication of Johnson's view is that it might not be many years before a conservative party victory would see the Liberals able to govern alone after gaining a majority of Legislative Assembly seats. Certainly the proportion of Nationals occupying Queensland House of Representatives or Legislative Assembly seats has steadily declined since 1980 (Table 6):

Table 6: National seats, Queensland

Year	Legislative Assembly			House of Representatives		
	Nat seats	Total seats	% Nat seats	Nat seats (Qld)	Total seats (Qld)	% Nat seats (Qld)
1950	20	75	26.7	6	18	33.3
1960	26	78	33.3	5	18	27.8
1970	26	78	33.3	4	18	22.2
1980	35	82	42.7	7	19	36.8
1990	26	89	29.2	3	24	12.5
2000	23	89	25.8	5	27	14.8
Currently	17	89	19.1	4	28	14.3

Source: Australian Electoral Commission; Electoral Commission Queensland

As the population continues to grow in the south-east and along the coast to the north, so it is probable that the number of rural divisions that the Nationals have a realistic chance of winning will also fall. An important further problem for the Nationals may be whether they manage to keep Liberal candidates from challenging in seats they consider their own. Perhaps not surprisingly, one outcome of the 2006 election was the emergence of familiar calls for the two parties to amalgamate.⁷¹

In conclusion

For one disillusioned observer, the 2006 Queensland election was ‘The Election No One Deserves To Win’.⁷² It certainly was an election that illustrated the impact over time of the way the Australian party system has developed. It is generally recognised that parties can no longer count on the strong loyalty of most voters which formerly was regarded as the major feature of voting behaviour in Australia, and that the combined major party vote has declined. In the 2001 Queensland election, 22.6 per cent of voters shunned the three major parties. However, the puzzle for the minor parties is how to improve their performance so as to attract and retain enough voters to challenge the dominance of the majors in each legislature. Even in an election where, by common consent, the major parties were unattractive, the 2006 major party vote in Queensland (84.8 per cent) was 7.4 percentage points higher than in 2001. If ever there was a State election in which the minor party vote should have soared, Queensland 2006 was the election.

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Appendix Tables

Symbols and abbreviations

ALP	Australian Labor Party
FFP	Family First Party
GRN	The Greens
IND	Independent
LP	Liberal Party
NP	National Party
ONP	One Nation Party
*	Sitting member
+	Party holding seat

'Exhausted' votes

'Exhausted' votes are referred to in several tables below. These refer to ballot papers which are removed from the count due to a voter choosing not to allocate any more preferences, a common feature when Optional Preferential Voting is used.

Appendix Table 1 Legislative Assembly: state summary

Candidates	Seats Won	First Preference Votes		Change from 2004		
		Number	Per cent	Seats	Votes	
Australian Labor Party	89	59	1 032 617	46.92	-4	-0.10
Liberal Party	49	8	442 453	20.10	+3	+1.60
National Party	40	17	392 124	17.82	+2	+0.85
The Greens	75		175 798	7.99		+1.22
Family First Party	26		41 659	1.89		+1.89
One Nation	4	1	13 207	0.60		-4.28
Independents	46	4	103 022	4.68	-1	-1.15
Formal Votes			2 200 880	97.92		-0.10
Informal Votes			46 848	2.08		+0.10
Total/Turnout	329	89	2 247 728	90.47		-0.97
Electors Enrolled			2 484 479			

Appendix Table 2a Legislative Assembly: first preference votes, district summary
Number

District	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	ONP	FFP	IND	Formal	Informal	Total	Enrolled
Albert	17 429	8 161		1 799		1 682		29 071	789	29 860	33 342
Algester	17 578	8 124		2 669				28 371	574	28 945	31 533
Ashgrove	11 523	8 836		3 835				24 194	381	24 575	27 051
Aspley	12 714	10 730		1 710			555	25 709	442	26 151	28 317
Barron River	9 901	8 244		3 162			2 517	23 824	570	24 394	27 629
Beaudesert	11 413		14 250	3 326				28 989	598	29 587	32 247
Brisbane Central	13 563	7 748		4 912			645	26 868	415	27 283	32 207
Broadwater	13 442	10 926		1 284	437		184	26 273	571	26 844	30 463
Bulimba	13 666	7 043		2 685			344	23 738	449	24 187	27 106
Bundaberg	11 437		11 400	1 002			1 731	25 570	568	26 138	28 294
Bundamba	17 101	5 503		1 955			418	24 977	768	25 745	28 255
Burdekin	9 169		10 104	863		852		20 988	441	21 429	23 404
Burleigh	14 651	10 537		2 743				27 931	642	28 573	32 595
Burnett	10 663		14 469					25 132	692	25 824	27 973
Cairns	10 598	7 260		1 747			1 933	21 538	567	22 105	25 720
Callide	6 527		17 022					23 549	597	24 146	26 250
Caloundra	11 133	13 638		2 875				27 646	528	28 174	30 892
Capalaba	14 447	7 207		2 775				24 429	600	25 029	27 064
Charters Towers	6 468		10 136					16 604	240	16 844	18 519
Chatsworth	12 742	12 909		2 349				28 000	471	28 471	30 491
Clayfield	9 335	10 847		2 419			891	23 492	357	23 849	26 773
Cleveland	10 754	10 545		2 218			1 830	25 347	467	25 814	28 160
Cook	9 806		5 400	1 767				16 973	334	17 307	21 008
Cunningham	7 027		14 189	1 299		2 351		24 866	367	25 233	27 384
Curumbin	11 139	12 480		2 461				26 080	531	26 611	30 025
Darling Downs	6 161		13 883			3 273		23 317	490	23 807	25 577
Everton	13 382	8 511		2 015		1 823		25 731	415	26 146	28 353
Ferny Grove	14 378	8 347		3 236		1 991		27 952	456	28 408	30 706
Fitzroy	13 617		6 639				1 041	21 297	348	21 645	23 612
Gaven	13 715		12 223	2 545				28 483	941	29 424	32 424
Gladstone	11 956		1 596				12 215	25 767	293	26 060	28 208
Glass House	13 418		9 834	2 966		1 524		27 742	657	28 399	31 036
Greenslopes	12 349	8 487		3 108			670	24 614	407	25 021	27 689
Gregory	4 691		10 105			1 102	930	16 828	245	17 073	18 755
Gympie	3 508		13 054	2 598	647	2 317	6 250	28 374	543	28 917	31 341
Hervey Bay	11 438		10 198	1 913		2 472	1 607	27 628	720	28 348	30 715
Hinchinbrook	8 678		10 146	1 293				20 117	509	20 626	22 594
Inala	15 417	4 558		2 327				22 302	568	22 870	25 049
Indooroopilly	9 410	9 868		3 979				23 257	314	23 571	26 383
Ipswich	16 033	6 223		1 969				24 225	518	24 743	26 751
Ipswich West	13 073	7 410		1 694		1 379	440	23 996	610	24 606	26 635
Kallangur	14 509		9 203	3 266				26 978	772	27 750	30 061
Kawana	11 755	15 184		3 485				30 424	633	31 057	34 323
Keppel	12 305		8 905	764		2 111	462	24 547	441	24 988	27 040
Kurwongbah	17 699		10 686	2 949				31 334	630	31 964	34 374
Lockyer	11 037		11 821	1 620		2 138		26 616	606	27 222	29 364
Logan	15 456		5 054	2 174		1 521		24 205	771	24 976	27 510
Lytton	14 398	6 892		2 992				24 282	514	24 796	26 967

Appendix Table 2a Legislative Assembly: first preference votes, district summary continued
Number

District	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	ONP	FFP	IND	Formal	Informal	Total	Enrolled
Mackay	15 208		6 990	1 532			850	24 580	677	25 257	28 004
Mansfield	12 581	8 980		1 883		1 576		25 020	466	25 486	27 836
Maroochydore	8 747		14 161	2 604			579	26 091	489	26 580	30 121
Maryborough	3 839		2 580	1 387			17 888	25 694	502	26 196	28 228
Mirani	9 517		12 399				1 847	23 763	437	24 200	26 179
Moggill	8 362	13 237		4 510				26 109	364	26 473	28 931
Mount Coot-tha	10 691	7 903		5 163				23 757	345	24 102	27 851
Mount Gravatt	12 742	7 517		1 710		956	319	23 244	443	23 687	26 426
Mount Isa	7 705		4 384			1 544		13 633	272	13 905	16 428
Mount Ommaney	12 887	8 950		2 742				24 579	433	25 012	27 800
Mudgeeraba	11 724	10 663		1 890		1 728		26 005	664	26 669	29 903
Mulgrave	14 081		9 418					23 499	582	24 081	26 878
Mundingburra	13 321	8 711		2 343				24 375	582	24 957	27 965
Murrumba	16 646	10 075		1 833			2 307	30 861	750	31 611	34 580
Nanango	3 238		8 895			513	9 721	22 367	355	22 722	24 679
Nicklin	3 429		5 585	1 836			16 067	26 917	415	27 332	30 190
Noosa	6 922	11 122		2 771		1 191	7 081	29 087	537	29 624	33 264
Nudgee	14 851	6 754		2 497				24 102	494	24 596	26 880
Pumicestone	13 760	10 975		2 603				27 338	663	28 001	30 449
Redcliffe	11 794	9 581		2 589				23 964	550	24 514	26 558
Redlands	13 416		9 295	1 931			2 349	26 991	577	27 568	30 272
Robina	11 657	13 082		2 346				27 085	724	27 809	31 895
Rockhampton	15 581		6 512					22 093	546	22 639	24 819
Sandgate	13 756	6 937		1 816		1 765	321	24 595	563	25 158	27 371
South Brisbane	12 636	6 212		5 269			405	24 522	455	24 977	29 285
Southern Downs	7 602		17 973					25 575	486	26 061	28 133
Southport	13 063		9 070	2 364				24 497	624	25 121	28 864
Springwood	11 845	9 434		1 492			1 315	24 086	516	24 602	27 090
Stafford	13 288	7 165		2 588			901	23 942	484	24 426	26 829
Stretton	16 644	9 154		2 510				28 308	550	28 858	32 075
Surfers Paradise	8 563	14 483		2 220				25 266	560	25 826	30 198
Tablelands	4 856		4 574	789	10 812	567		21 598	395	21 993	24 355
Thuringowa	16 613		7 815	1 698	1 311			27 437	871	28 308	31 166
Toowoomba North	12 374		7 899	1 206		896	890	23 265	358	23 623	25 632
Toowoomba South	8 043		12 012	1 482		1 596	609	23 742	448	24 190	26 396
Townsville	11 438	7 858		1 511			1 288	22 095	526	22 621	26 144
Warrego	4 390		12 312			1 145	946	18 793	306	19 099	21 021
Waterford	13 624	6 748		1 635			1 594	23 601	789	24 390	27 507
Whitsunday	11 872		9 933	1 161			518	23 484	429	23 913	26 496
Woodridge	14 257	3 354		1 393		1 646		20 650	788	21 438	24 496
Yeerongpilly	12 445	7 340		3 746			564	24 095	473	24 568	27 116
Total	1 032 617	442 453	392 124	175 798	13 207	41 659	103 022	2 200 880	46 848	2 247 728	2 484 479
Regions											
Brisbane	511 992	279 129	34 238	102 543	0	12 657	15 868	956 427	19 939	976 366	1 076 338
Gold/Sunshine Coasts	184 547	131 251	50 873	38 792	437	6 125	23 911	435 936	9 968	445 904	499 984
Regional/Rural	336 078	32 073	307 013	34 463	12 770	22 877	63 243	808 517	16 941	825 458	908 157

Appendix Table 2b Legislative Assembly: first preference votes, district summary

Per cent

District	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	ONP	FFP	IND	Formal	Informal	Total
Albert	60.0	28.1		6.2		5.8		97.4	2.6	89.6
Algeria	62.0	28.6		9.4				98.0	2.0	91.8
Ashgrove	47.6	36.5		15.9				98.4	1.6	90.8
Aspley	49.5	41.7		6.7			2.2	98.3	1.7	92.4
Barron River	41.6	34.6		13.3			10.6	97.7	2.3	88.3
Beaudesert	39.4		49.2	11.5				98.0	2.0	91.8
Brisbane Central	50.5	28.8		18.3			2.4	98.5	1.5	84.7
Broadwater	51.2	41.6		4.9	1.7		0.7	97.9	2.1	88.1
Bulimba	57.6	29.7		11.3			1.4	98.1	1.9	89.2
Bundaberg	44.7		44.6	3.9			6.8	97.8	2.2	92.4
Bundamba	68.5	22.0		7.8			1.7	97.0	3.0	91.1
Burdekin	43.7		48.1	4.1		4.1		97.9	2.1	91.6
Burleigh	52.5	37.7		9.8				97.8	2.2	87.7
Burnett	42.4		57.6					97.3	2.7	92.3
Cairns	49.2	33.7		8.1			9.0	97.4	2.6	85.9
Callide	27.7		72.3					97.5	2.5	92.0
Caloundra	40.3	49.3		10.4				98.1	1.9	91.2
Capalaba	59.1	29.5		11.4				97.6	2.4	92.5
Charters Towers	39.0		61.0					98.6	1.4	91.0
Chatsworth	45.5	46.1		8.4				98.3	1.7	93.4
Clayfield	39.7	46.2		10.3			3.8	98.5	1.5	89.1
Cleveland	42.4	41.6		8.8			7.2	98.2	1.8	91.7
Cook	57.8		31.8	10.4				98.1	1.9	82.4
Cunningham	28.3		57.1	5.2		9.5		98.5	1.5	92.1
Currumbin	42.7	47.9		9.4				98.0	2.0	88.6
Darling Downs	26.4		59.5			14.0		97.9	2.1	93.1
Everton	52.0	33.1		7.8		7.1		98.4	1.6	92.2
Ferny Grove	51.4	29.9		11.6		7.1		98.4	1.6	92.5
Fitzroy	63.9		31.2				4.9	98.4	1.6	91.7
Gaven	48.2		42.9	8.9				96.8	3.2	90.7
Gladstone	46.4		6.2				47.4	98.9	1.1	92.4
Glass House	48.4		35.4	10.7		5.5		97.7	2.3	91.5
Greenslopes	50.2	34.5		12.6			2.7	98.4	1.6	90.4
Gregory	27.9		60.0			6.5	5.5	98.6	1.4	91.0
Gympie	12.4		46.0	9.2	2.3	8.2	22.0	98.1	1.9	92.3
Hervey Bay	41.4		36.9	6.9		8.9	5.8	97.5	2.5	92.3
Hinchinbrook	43.1		50.4	6.4				97.5	2.5	91.3
Inala	69.1	20.4		10.4				97.5	2.5	91.3
Indooroopilly	40.5	42.4		17.1				98.7	1.3	89.3
Ipswich	66.2	25.7		8.1				97.9	2.1	92.5
Ipswich West	54.5	30.9		7.1		5.7	1.8	97.5	2.5	92.4
Kallangur	53.8		34.1	12.1				97.2	2.8	92.3
Kawana	38.6	49.9		11.5				98.0	2.0	90.5
Keppel	50.1		36.3	3.1		8.6	1.9	98.2	1.8	92.4
Kurwongbah	56.5		34.1	9.4				98.0	2.0	93.0
Lockyer	41.5		44.4	6.1		8.0		97.8	2.2	92.7
Logan	63.9		20.9	9.0		6.3		96.9	3.1	90.8
Lytton	59.3	28.4		12.3				97.9	2.1	91.9
Mackay	61.9		28.4	6.2			3.5	97.3	2.7	90.2

Appendix Table 2b Legislative Assembly: first preference votes, district summary continued
Per cent

District	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	ONP	FFP	IND	Formal	Informal	Total
Mansfield	50.3	35.9		7.5		6.3		98.2	1.8	91.6
Maroochydore	33.5		54.3	10.0			2.2	98.2	1.8	88.2
Maryborough	14.9		10.0	5.4			69.6	98.1	1.9	92.8
Mirani	40.0		52.2				7.8	98.2	1.8	92.4
Moggill	32.0	50.7		17.3				98.6	1.4	91.5
Mt Coot-tha	45.0	33.3		21.7				98.6	1.4	86.5
Mt Gravatt	54.8	32.3		7.4		4.1	1.4	98.1	1.9	89.6
Mt Isa	56.5		32.2			11.3		98.0	2.0	84.6
Mt Ommaney	52.4	36.4		11.2				98.3	1.7	90.0
Mudgeeraba	45.1	41.0		7.3		6.6		97.5	2.5	89.2
Mulgrave	59.9		40.1					97.6	2.4	89.6
Mundingburra	54.7	35.7		9.6				97.7	2.3	89.2
Murrumba	53.9	32.6		5.9			7.5	97.6	2.4	91.4
Nanango	14.5		39.8			2.3	43.5	98.4	1.6	92.1
Nicklin	12.7		20.7	6.8			59.7	98.5	1.5	90.5
Noosa	23.8	38.2		9.5		4.1	24.3	98.2	1.8	89.1
Nudgee	61.6	28.0		10.4				98.0	2.0	91.5
Pumicestone	50.3	40.1		9.5				97.6	2.4	92.0
Redcliffe	49.2	40.0		10.8				97.8	2.2	92.3
Redlands	49.7		34.4	7.2			8.7	97.9	2.1	91.1
Robina	43.0	48.3		8.7				97.4	2.6	87.2
Rockhampton	70.5		29.5					97.6	2.4	91.2
Sandgate	55.9	28.2		7.4		7.2	1.3	97.8	2.2	91.9
South Brisbane	51.5	25.3		21.5			1.7	98.2	1.8	85.3
Southern Downs	29.7		70.3					98.1	1.9	92.6
Southport	53.3		37.0	9.7				97.5	2.5	87.0
Springwood	49.2	39.2		6.2			5.5	97.9	2.1	90.8
Stafford	55.5	29.9		10.8			3.8	98.0	2.0	91.0
Stretton	58.8	32.3		8.9				98.1	1.9	90.0
Surfers Paradise	33.9	57.3		8.8				97.8	2.2	85.5
Tablelands	22.5		21.2	3.7	50.1	2.6		98.2	1.8	90.3
Thuringowa	60.5		28.5	6.2	4.8			96.9	3.1	90.8
Toowoomba North	53.2		34.0	5.2		3.9	3.8	98.5	1.5	92.2
Toowoomba South	33.9		50.6	6.2		6.7	2.6	98.1	1.9	91.6
Townsville	51.8	35.6		6.8			5.8	97.7	2.3	86.5
Warrego	23.4		65.5			6.1	5.0	98.4	1.6	90.9
Waterford	57.7	28.6		6.9			6.8	96.8	3.2	88.7
Whitsunday	50.6		42.3	4.9			2.2	98.2	1.8	90.3
Woodridge	69.0	16.2		6.7		8.0		96.3	3.7	87.5
Yeerongpilly	51.6	30.5		15.5			2.3	98.1	1.9	90.6
Total	46.9	20.1	17.8	8.0	0.6	1.9	4.7	97.9	2.1	90.5
Regions										
Brisbane	53.5	29.2	3.6	10.7	0.0	1.3	1.7	98.0	2.0	90.7
Gold/Sunshine Coasts	42.3	30.1	11.7	8.9	0.1	1.4	5.5	97.8	2.2	89.2
Regional/Rural	41.6	4.0	38.0	4.3	1.6	2.8	7.8	97.9	2.1	90.9

Appendix Table 3 Legislative Assembly: district details

Albert		Enrolled 33 342		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Pettinato	GRN	1 799	6.2	+0.9
Keech *	ALP	17 429	60.0	-0.0
Woodrow	LP	8 161	28.1	+0.5
Eaton	FFP	1 682	5.8	+5.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Keech *	ALP	18 312	67.0	-0.3
Woodrow	LP	9 017	33.0	+0.3
Exhausted		1 742		
Formal		29 071	97.4	-0.1
Informal		789	2.6	+0.1
Turnout		29 860	89.6	-1.1

Aspley		Enrolled 28 317		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Kent	IND	555	2.2	+2.2
Barry *	ALP	12 714	49.5	-0.8
White	GRN	1 710	6.7	-0.2
Davis	LP	10 730	41.7	-1.1
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Barry *	ALP	13 507	54.6	+0.3
Davis	LP	11 226	45.4	-0.3
Exhausted		976		
Formal		25 709	98.3	-0.0
Informal		442	1.7	+0.0
Turnout		26 151	92.4	-1.0

Algerger		Enrolled 31 533		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Crocker	GRN	2 669	9.4	+3.4
Tan	LP	8 124	28.6	+1.0
Struthers *	ALP	17 578	62.0	+1.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Tan	LP	8 732	32.2	+0.1
Struthers *	ALP	18 420	67.8	-0.1
Exhausted		1 219		
Formal		28 371	98.0	+0.3
Informal		574	2.0	-0.3
Turnout		28 945	91.8	-0.7

Barron River		Enrolled 27 629		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Walls	GRN	3 162	13.3	+2.7
Wettenhall +	ALP	9 901	41.6	-0.7
Todd	IND	2 517	10.6	+10.6
Welsh	LP	8 244	34.6	-3.5
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Wettenhall +	ALP	12 091	55.1	+2.0
Welsh	LP	9 838	44.9	-2.0
Exhausted		1 895		
Formal		23 824	97.7	-0.4
Informal		570	2.3	+0.4
Turnout		24 394	88.3	-2.4

Ashgrove		Enrolled 27 051		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Kiddle	LP	8 836	36.5	+5.9
Love	GRN	3 835	15.9	-0.2
Jones +	ALP	11 523	47.6	-5.7
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Kiddle	LP	9 599	41.9	+6.6
Jones +	ALP	13 299	58.1	-6.6
Exhausted		1 296		
Formal		24 194	98.4	+0.4
Informal		381	1.6	-0.4
Turnout		24 575	90.8	-0.7

Beaudesert		Enrolled 32 247		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Raguse	ALP	11 413	39.4	+5.4
Grodecki	GRN	3 326	11.5	+4.5
Lingard *	NP	14 250	49.2	+0.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Raguse	ALP	12 483	45.5	+3.6
Lingard *	NP	14 944	54.5	-3.6
Exhausted		1 562		
Formal		28 989	98.0	-0.3
Informal		598	2.0	+0.3
Turnout		29 587	91.8	-1.0

Brisbane Central		Enrolled 32 207		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Waters	GRN	4 912	18.3	+6.0
Skyring	IND	145	0.5	+0.1
Beattie *	ALP	13 563	50.5	-7.9
Watson	IND	500	1.9	+1.9
Thomas	LP	7 748	28.8	+2.7
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Beattie *	ALP	15 888	64.8	-4.8
Thomas	LP	8 642	35.2	+4.8
Exhausted		2 338		
Formal		26 868	98.5	+0.1
Informal		415	1.5	-0.1
Turnout		27 283	84.7	+0.0

Broadwater		Enrolled 30 463		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Caris	LP	10 926	41.6	+41.6
Croft *	ALP	13 442	51.2	+1.9
Pocock	ONP	437	1.7	-3.4
Teluk	GRN	1 284	4.9	+0.6
Carroll	IND	184	0.7	+0.7
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Caris	LP	11 277	44.8	
Croft *	ALP	13 898	55.2	
Exhausted		1 098		
Formal		26 273	97.9	-0.2
Informal		571	2.1	+0.2
Turnout		26 844	88.1	-0.8

Bulimba		Enrolled 27 106		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Purcell *	ALP	13 666	57.6	-3.2
Boehm	IND	344	1.4	+1.4
Nielsen	GRN	2 685	11.3	+0.2
Julian-Armitage	LP	7 043	29.7	+1.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Purcell *	ALP	14 896	66.2	-2.2
Julian-Armitage	LP	7 593	33.8	+2.2
Exhausted		1 249		
Formal		23 738	98.1	+0.1
Informal		449	1.9	-0.1
Turnout		24 187	89.2	-1.0

Bundaberg		Enrolled 28 294		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Dempsey	NP	11 400	44.6	+3.9
Cleary +	ALP	11 437	44.7	-6.5
Bach	GRN	1 002	3.9	-0.7
McMahon	IND	1 731	6.8	+6.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Dempsey	NP	12 439	51.0	+6.2
Cleary +	ALP	11 973	49.0	-6.2
Exhausted		1 158		
Formal		25 570	97.8	-0.1
Informal		568	2.2	+0.1
Turnout		26 138	92.4	-0.4

Bundamba		Enrolled 28 255		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Cole	LP	5 503	22.0	+3.1
Prentice	GRN	1 955	7.8	+1.0
Viskers	IND	418	1.7	+1.7
Miller *	ALP	17 101	68.5	+5.2
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Cole	LP	5 998	25.2	+0.1
Miller *	ALP	17 781	74.8	-0.1
Exhausted		1 198		
Formal		24 977	97.0	-0.5
Informal		768	3.0	+0.5
Turnout		25 745	91.1	-1.0

Burdekin		Enrolled 23 404		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Rodgers	ALP	9 169	43.7	+6.8
Menkens *	NP	10 104	48.1	+12.7
Nickson	FFP	852	4.1	+4.1
Light	GRN	863	4.1	+0.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Rodgers	ALP	9 619	47.6	+2.0
Menkens *	NP	10 589	52.4	-2.0
Exhausted		780		
Formal		20 988	97.9	-0.1
Informal		441	2.1	+0.1
Turnout		21 429	91.6	-0.5

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Burleigh		Enrolled 32 595		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Smith *	ALP	14 651	52.5	+5.2
Hart	LP	10 537	37.7	+37.7
Beale	GRN	2 743	9.8	+1.2
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Smith *	ALP	15 501	58.3	
Hart	LP	11 072	41.7	
Exhausted		1 358		
Formal		27 931	97.8	-0.2
Informal		642	2.2	+0.2
Turnout		28 573	87.7	-1.7

Burnett		Enrolled 27 973		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Messenger *	NP	14 469	57.6	+5.0
Williams	ALP	10 663	42.4	-5.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Messenger *	NP	14 469	57.6	+5.0
Williams	ALP	10 663	42.4	-5.0
Formal		25 132	97.3	-0.1
Informal		692	2.7	+0.1
Turnout		25 824	92.3	-0.7

Cairns		Enrolled 25 720		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Richardson	LP	7 260	33.7	-5.1
Mansfield	IND	1 753	8.1	+8.1
Boyle *	ALP	10 598	49.2	+3.5
Sandercock	IND	180	0.8	+0.8
Nowakowski	GRN	1 747	8.1	+0.4
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Richardson	LP	8 465	41.9	-4.2
Boyle *	ALP	11 724	58.1	+4.2
Exhausted		1 349		
Formal		21 538	97.4	-0.5
Informal		567	2.6	+0.5
Turnout		22 105	85.9	-0.9

Callide		Enrolled 26 250		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Oliver	ALP	6 527	27.7	+5.9
Seeney *	NP	17 022	72.3	+11.9
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Oliver	ALP	6 527	27.7	+1.3
Seeney *	NP	17 022	72.3	-1.3
Formal		23 549	97.5	-0.8
Informal		597	2.5	+0.8
Turnout		24 146	92.0	-1.6

Caloundra		Enrolled 30 892		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
McArdle *	LP	13 638	49.3	+6.1
Moor	ALP	11 133	40.3	-1.2
Norris	GRN	2 875	10.4	+2.9
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
McArdle *	LP	14 280	54.4	+3.2
Moor	ALP	11 947	45.6	-3.2
Exhausted		1 419		
Formal		27 646	98.1	-0.1
Informal		528	1.9	+0.1
Turnout		28 174	91.2	-0.8

Capalaba		Enrolled 27 064		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Choi *	ALP	14 447	59.1	-0.1
Thomas	GRN	2 775	11.4	+1.4
Symons	LP	7 207	29.5	-1.3
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Choi *	ALP	15 299	66.2	+1.0
Symons	LP	7 821	33.8	-1.0
Exhausted		1 309		
Formal		24 429	97.6	+0.2
Informal		600	2.4	-0.2
Turnout		25 029	92.5	-1.1

Charters Towers		Enrolled 18 519		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Scott	ALP	6 468	39.0	-4.6
Knuth *	NP	10 136	61.0	+14.3
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Scott	ALP	6 468	39.0	-8.3
Knuth *	NP	10 136	61.0	+8.3
Formal		16 604	98.6	-0.2
Informal		240	1.4	+0.2
Turnout		16 844	91.0	-1.3

Chatsworth		Enrolled 30 491		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Caltabiano *	LP	12 909	46.1	+11.1
Jenkins	GRN	2 349	8.4	-0.3
Bombolas	ALP	12 742	45.5	-10.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Caltabiano *	LP	13 382	49.2	+10.6
Bombolas	ALP	13 807	50.8	-10.6
Exhausted		811		
Formal		28 000	98.3	+0.3
Informal		471	1.7	-0.3
Turnout		28 471	93.4	+0.1

Note: Swings shown are from previous general election; LP won seat at by-election.

Clayfield		Enrolled 26 773		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Wells	GRN	2 419	10.3	+2.7
Gradwell	IND	720	3.1	+3.1
Eriksen	IND	171	0.7	+0.7
Clark *	ALP	9 335	39.7	-5.5
Nicholls	LP	10 847	46.2	+1.1
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Clark *	ALP	10 806	48.3	-2.8
Nicholls	LP	11 553	51.7	+2.8
Exhausted		1 133		
Formal		23 492	98.5	+0.0
Informal		357	1.5	-0.0
Turnout		23 849	89.1	-1.2

Cleveland		Enrolled 28 160		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Thomas	GRN	2 218	8.8	+1.1
Trim	LP	10 545	41.6	+3.2
Boese	IND	1 830	7.2	+7.2
Weightman +	ALP	10 754	42.4	-11.5
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Trim	LP	11 593	49.5	+8.1
Weightman +	ALP	11 846	50.5	-8.1
Exhausted		1 908		
Formal		25 347	98.2	+0.3
Informal		467	1.8	-0.3
Turnout		25 814	91.7	-0.4

Cook		Enrolled 21 008		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
O'Brien *	ALP	9 806	57.8	+15.7
St. John-Wood	GRN	1 767	10.4	+3.7
Scott	NP	5 400	31.8	+0.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
O'Brien *	ALP	10 661	65.1	+7.7
Scott	NP	5 709	34.9	-7.7
Exhausted		603		
Formal		16 973	98.1	-0.3
Informal		334	1.9	0.3
Turnout		17 307	82.4	-1.9

Cunningham		Enrolled 27 384		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Copeland *	NP	14 189	57.1	-5.3
Holliday	ALP	7 027	28.3	-0.1
Findlay	FFP	2 351	9.5	+9.5
Muller	GRN	1 299	5.2	+5.2
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Copeland *	NP	15 500	66.4	-2.5
Holliday	ALP	7 833	33.6	+2.5
Exhausted		1 533		
Formal		24 866	98.5	+0.1
Informal		367	1.5	-0.1
Turnout		25 233	92.1	-0.6

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Currumbin		Enrolled 30 025		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Light	GRN	2 461	9.4	+0.5
Stuckey *	LP	12 480	47.9	+1.9
Riordan	ALP	11 139	42.7	+3.1
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Stuckey *	LP	13 058	52.2	-1.0
Riordan	ALP	11 949	47.8	+1.0
Exhausted		1 073		
Formal		26 080	98.0	-0.0
Informal		531	2.0	+0.0
Turnout		26 611	88.6	-1.7

Darling Downs		Enrolled 25 577		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Nelson	ALP	6 161	26.4	+3.0
Hopper *	NP	13 883	59.5	+9.0
Totenhofer	FFP	3 273	14.0	+14.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Nelson	ALP	6 794	30.9	-1.4
Hopper *	NP	15 218	69.1	+1.4
Exhausted		1 305		
Formal		23 317	97.9	-0.3
Informal		490	2.1	0.3
Turnout		23 807	93.1	-1.1

Everton		Enrolled 28 353		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Hallett	GRN	2 015	7.8	+1.6
Shuttleworth	FFP	1 823	7.1	+7.1
King	LP	8 511	33.1	-1.9
Welford *	ALP	13 382	52.0	-4.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
King	LP	9 549	39.9	+1.4
Welford *	ALP	14 413	60.1	-1.4
Exhausted		1 769		
Formal		25 731	98.4	+0.1
Informal		415	1.6	-0.1
Turnout		26 146	92.2	-1.4

Ferny Grove		Enrolled 30 706		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
White	FFP	1 991	7.1	+7.1
Clark	GRN	3 236	11.6	+0.2
Wilson *	ALP	14 378	51.4	-4.2
Petterson	LP	8 347	29.9	-3.2
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Wilson *	ALP	16 256	62.1	-1.1
Petterson	LP	9 932	37.9	+1.1
Exhausted		1 764		
Formal		27 952	98.4	-0.0
Informal		456	1.6	+0.0
Turnout		28 408	92.5	-0.6

Fitzroy		Enrolled 23 612		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Engwicht	NP	6 639	31.2	-6.5
Pearce *	ALP	13 617	63.9	+1.6
Foster	IND	1 041	4.9	+4.9
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Engwicht	NP	6 992	33.6	-4.1
Pearce *	ALP	13 817	66.4	+4.1
Exhausted		488		
Formal		21 297	98.4	+0.3
Informal		348	1.6	-0.3
Turnout		21 645	91.7	-1.0

Gaven		Enrolled 32 424		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Douglas *	NP	12 223	42.9	+42.9
Gray	ALP	13 715	48.2	+0.8
Ryman	GRN	2 545	8.9	+0.7
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Douglas *	NP	12 642	46.9	
Gray	ALP	14 308	53.1	
Exhausted		1 533		
Formal		28 483	96.8	-0.3
Informal		941	3.2	+0.3
Turnout		29 424	90.7	+0.1

Note: Swings shown are from previous general election; NP won seat at by-election.

Gladstone		Enrolled 28 208		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Todd	NP	1 596	6.2	-1.2
Trevor	ALP	11 956	46.4	+9.1
Cunningham *	IND	12 215	47.4	-7.9
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Trevor	ALP	12 108	48.0	+9.3
Cunningham *	IND	13 112	52.0	-9.3
Exhausted		547		
Formal		25 767	98.9	+0.5
Informal		293	1.1	-0.5
Turnout		26 060	92.4	-1.2

Glass House		Enrolled 31 036		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Callen	GRN	2966	10.7	+2.2
Male *	ALP	13418	48.4	-0.4
Piva	NP	9834	35.4	+2.0
Blowes	FFP	1524	5.5	+5.5
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Male *	ALP	14 830	57.7	-1.3
Piva	NP	10 880	42.3	+1.3
Exhausted		2 032		
Formal		27742	97.7	-0.3
Informal		657	2.3	+0.3
Turnout		28399	91.5	-0.9

Greenslopes		Enrolled 27 689		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Rosin	GRN	3 108	12.6	+3.0
Fenlon *	ALP	12 349	50.2	-2.5
Simondson	IND	670	2.7	-0.7
Morgan	LP	8 487	34.5	+0.2
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Fenlon *	ALP	13 601	60.1	-0.9
Morgan	LP	9 027	39.9	+0.9
Exhausted		1 986		
Formal		24 614	98.4	-0.0
Informal		407	1.6	+0.0
Turnout		25 021	90.4	-1.2

Gregory		Enrolled 18 755		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Johnson *	NP	10 105	60.0	-2.0
Grierson	FFP	1 102	6.5	+6.5
Guley	ALP	4 691	27.9	-2.4
Evans	IND	930	5.5	+5.5
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Johnson *	NP	10 767	68.0	+0.6
Guley	ALP	5 076	32.0	-0.6
Exhausted		985		
Formal		16 828	98.6	+0.2
Informal		245	1.4	-0.2
Turnout		17 073	91.0	-0.7

Gympie		Enrolled 31 341		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Roberts *	IND	2 393	8.4	-25.0
Spencer	FFP	2 317	8.2	+8.2
Persley	ALP	3 508	12.4	-13.4
Gibson	NP	13 054	46.0	+21.1
Marshall	GRN	2 598	9.2	+5.3
Houghton	ONP	647	2.3	-3.3
Gate	IND	3 857	13.6	+13.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Gate	IND	7 199	31.8	
Gibson	NP	15 469	68.2	
Exhausted		5 706		
Formal		28 374	98.1	-0.4
Informal		543	1.9	0.4
Turnout		28 917	92.3	-0.5

Hervey Bay		Enrolled 30 715		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
McNamara *	ALP	11 438	41.4	-3.7
Schuback	IND	1 607	5.8	+5.8
Rohozinski	NP	10 198	36.9	+1.0
Stevenson	GRN	1 913	6.9	+1.4
Benson-Stott	FFP	2 472	8.9	+8.9
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
McNamara *	ALP	12 669	51.8	-2.2
Rohozinski	NP	11 794	48.2	+2.2
Exhausted		3 165		
Formal		27 628	97.5	-0.6
Informal		720	2.5	+0.6
Turnout		28 348	92.3	-0.6

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Hinchinbrook		Enrolled 22 594		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
McKenzie	GRN	1 293	6.4	+6.4
Cripps +	NP	10 146	50.4	+8.6
Kilburn	ALP	8 678	43.1	+19.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Cripps +	NP	10 465	53.7	-7.2
Kilburn	ALP	9 026	46.3	+7.2
Exhausted		626		
Formal		20 117	97.5	-0.7
Informal		509	2.5	+0.7
Turnout		20 626	91.3	-1.6

Ipswich		Enrolled 26 751		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Pointer	LP	6 223	25.7	+0.3
Nolan *	ALP	16 033	66.2	+2.0
Speirs	GRN	1 969	8.1	+1.7
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Pointer	LP	6 600	28.4	-0.6
Nolan *	ALP	16 653	71.6	+0.6
Exhausted		972		
Formal		24 225	97.9	+0.0
Informal		518	2.1	-0.0
Turnout		24 743	92.5	-0.8

Inala		Enrolled 25 049		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
East	GRN	2 327	10.4	+4.5
Palaszczuk +	ALP	15 417	69.1	+1.0
Matic	LP	4 558	20.4	+7.1
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Palaszczuk +	ALP	16 223	76.3	-4.7
Matic	LP	5 028	23.7	+4.7
Exhausted		1 051		
Formal		22 302	97.5	+0.2
Informal		568	2.5	-0.2
Turnout		22 870	91.3	+0.3

Ipswich West		Enrolled 26 635		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Livermore	GRN	1 694	7.1	+2.3
Wendt +	ALP	13 073	54.5	+5.5
Choat	LP	7 410	30.9	-0.6
Brown	FFP	1 379	5.7	+5.7
Branch	IND	440	1.8	+1.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Wendt +	ALP	14 005	63.1	+3.7
Choat	LP	8 185	36.9	-3.7
Exhausted		1 806		
Formal		23 996	97.5	-0.5
Informal		610	2.5	+0.5
Turnout		24 606	92.4	-0.8

Indooroopilly		Enrolled 26 383		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Petroeschovsky	GRN	3 979	17.1	+2.6
Lee *	ALP	9 410	40.5	-0.5
Turner	LP	9 868	42.4	-0.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Lee *	ALP	11 684	52.4	+0.4
Turner	LP	10 601	47.6	-0.4
Exhausted		972		
Formal		23 257	98.7	-0.2
Informal		314	1.3	+0.2
Turnout		23 571	89.3	-0.1

Kallangur		Enrolled 30 061		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Doherty	GRN	3 266	12.1	+3.5
Brydon	NP	9 203	34.1	+7.6
Hayward *	ALP	14 509	53.8	+1.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Brydon	NP	10 042	39.7	+3.3
Hayward *	ALP	15 269	60.3	-3.3
Exhausted		1 667		
Formal		26 978	97.2	-0.3
Informal		772	2.8	+0.3
Turnout		27 750	92.3	-0.5

Kawana		Enrolled 34 323		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Cummins *	ALP	11 755	38.6	-5.6
Holt	GRN	3 485	11.5	+5.0
Dickson	LP	15 184	49.9	+7.9
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Cummins *	ALP	12 785	44.3	-7.2
Dickson	LP	16 061	55.7	+7.2
Exhausted		1 578		
Formal		30 424	98.0	-0.3
Informal		633	2.0	+0.3
Turnout		31 057	90.5	-1.4

Keppel		Enrolled 27 040		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Carroll	NP	8 905	36.3	-2.1
Checa	IND	96	0.4	+0.4
Canales	IND	123	0.5	+0.5
Draper	IND	243	1.0	+1.0
Hoolihan *	ALP	12 305	50.1	+3.6
McKeon	GRN	764	3.1	+3.1
Kilpatrick	FFP	2 111	8.6	+8.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Carroll	NP	9 797	42.8	-3.4
Hoolihan *	ALP	13 088	57.2	+3.4
Exhausted		1 662		
Formal		24 547	98.2	+0.2
Informal		441	1.8	-0.2
Turnout		24 988	92.4	+0.3

Kurwongbah		Enrolled 34 374		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Orreal	NP	10 686	34.1	+2.6
Lavarch *	ALP	17 699	56.5	+1.9
Jones	GRN	2 949	9.4	+1.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Orreal	NP	11 341	37.6	+0.1
Lavarch *	ALP	18 791	62.4	-0.1
Exhausted		1 202		
Formal		31 334	98.0	-0.1
Informal		630	2.0	+0.1
Turnout		31 964	93.0	-0.6

Lockyer		Enrolled 29 364		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Muller	FFP	2 138	8.0	+8.0
Muller	GRN	1 620	6.1	+1.5
Kelly	ALP	11 037	41.5	+9.7
Rickuss *	NP	11 821	44.4	+9.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Kelly	ALP	11 989	48.3	+2.4
Rickuss *	NP	12 855	51.7	-2.4
Exhausted		1 772		
Formal		26 616	97.8	-0.0
Informal		606	2.2	+0.0
Turnout		27 222	92.7	-0.4

Logan		Enrolled 27 510		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Brown	GRN	2 174	9.0	+0.2
Mickel *	ALP	15 456	63.9	+0.1
Prinzen-Wood	FFP	1 521	6.3	+6.3
Goodwin	NP	5 054	20.9	-3.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Mickel *	ALP	16 508	73.9	+2.7
Goodwin	NP	5 829	26.1	-2.7
Exhausted		1 868		
Formal		24 205	96.9	-0.0
Informal		771	3.1	+0.0
Turnout		24 976	90.8	-0.8

Lytton		Enrolled 26 967		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Wyatt	GRN	2 992	12.3	+3.2
Wiklund	LP	6 892	28.4	-0.6
Lucas *	ALP	14 398	59.3	-2.5
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Wiklund	LP	7 633	33.2	+1.0
Lucas *	ALP	15 390	66.8	-1.0
Exhausted		1 259		
Formal		24 282	97.9	+0.0
Informal		514	2.1	-0.0
Turnout		24 796	91.9	-1.2

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Mackay		Enrolled 28 004		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Julien	IND	850	3.5	+3.5
Joy	NP	6 990	28.4	+1.7
Mulherin *	ALP	15 208	61.9	+5.9
Graham	GRN	1 532	6.2	-1.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Joy	NP	7 520	32.4	-1.8
Mulherin *	ALP	15 707	67.6	+1.8
Exhausted		1 353		
Formal		24 580	97.3	-0.7
Informal		677	2.7	+0.7
Turnout		25 257	90.2	-1.2

Maryborough		Enrolled 28 228		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Foley *	IND	17 888	69.6	+4.7
Walker	GRN	1 387	5.4	+0.3
Allen	ALP	3 839	14.9	-15.1
Tessmann	NP	2 580	10.0	+10.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Foley *	IND	20 044	82.7	+14.8
Allen	ALP	4 184	17.3	-14.8
Exhausted		1 466		
Formal		25 694	98.1	+0.3
Informal		502	1.9	-0.3
Turnout		26 196	92.8	-1.4

Mansfield		Enrolled 27 836		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Ryan	LP	8 980	35.9	-2.6
Reeves *	ALP	12 581	50.3	-3.6
Grounds	FFP	1 576	6.3	+6.3
McMahon	GRN	1 883	7.5	-0.1
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Ryan	LP	9 992	42.3	+0.8
Reeves *	ALP	13 645	57.7	-0.8
Exhausted		1 383		
Formal		25 020	98.2	+0.1
Informal		466	1.8	-0.1
Turnout		25 486	91.6	-1.3

Mirani		Enrolled 26 179		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Robinson	IND	1 847	7.8	+7.8
Malone *	NP	12 399	52.2	+0.9
Green	ALP	9 517	40.0	+5.3
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Malone *	NP	13 001	56.5	-4.2
Green	ALP	10 020	43.5	+4.2
Exhausted		742		
Formal		23 763	98.2	-0.1
Informal		437	1.8	+0.1
Turnout		24 200	92.4	-0.9

Maroochydore		Enrolled 30 121		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Simpson *	NP	14 161	54.3	+8.2
Robinson	GRN	2 604	10.0	+2.0
Blumel	ALP	8 747	33.5	-4.3
Phillips	IND	579	2.2	+2.2
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Simpson *	NP	15 066	60.7	+6.6
Blumel	ALP	9 764	39.3	-6.6
Exhausted		1 261		
Formal		26 091	98.2	-0.1
Informal		489	1.8	+0.1
Turnout		26 580	88.2	-1.1

Moggill		Enrolled 28 931		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Munck	GRN	4 510	17.3	+5.0
Rayner	ALP	8 362	32.0	-3.6
Flegg *	LP	13 237	50.7	-1.4
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Rayner	ALP	10 376	42.1	-1.6
Flegg *	LP	14 299	57.9	+1.6
Exhausted		1 434		
Formal		26 109	98.6	-0.1
Informal		364	1.4	+0.1
Turnout		26 473	91.5	-1.1

Mount Coot-tha		Enrolled 27 851		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Fraser *	ALP	10 691	45.0	+0.8
Wheeler	GRN	5 163	21.7	-1.8
Mackay	LP	7 903	33.3	+3.2
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Fraser *	ALP	13 313	60.5	-1.1
Mackay	LP	8 709	39.5	+1.1
Exhausted		1 735		
Formal		23 757	98.6	-0.1
Informal		345	1.4	+0.1
Turnout		24 102	86.5	+0.0

Mount Gravatt		Enrolled 26 426		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Barnes	IND	319	1.4	-2.4
Darragh	FFP	956	4.1	+4.1
Crute	GRN	1 710	7.4	+7.4
Spence *	ALP	12 742	54.8	-1.6
Monsour	LP	7 517	32.3	-3.3
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Spence *	ALP	13 852	62.9	+2.6
Monsour	LP	8 179	37.1	-2.6
Exhausted		1 213		
Formal		23 244	98.1	+0.2
Informal		443	1.9	-0.2
Turnout		23 687	89.6	-1.9

Mount Isa		Enrolled 16 428		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Collins	NP	4 384	32.2	-1.6
Manners	FFP	1 544	11.3	+11.3
Kiernan +	ALP	7 705	56.5	-5.2
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Collins	NP	4 939	37.7	+1.9
Kiernan +	ALP	8 156	62.3	-1.9
Exhausted		538		
Formal		13 633	98.0	-0.1
Informal		272	2.0	+0.1
Turnout		13 905	84.6	-2.0

Mount Ommaney		Enrolled 27 800		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Harper	LP	8 950	36.4	+0.8
Hall	GRN	2 742	11.2	+3.8
Attwood *	ALP	12 887	52.4	-2.9
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Harper	LP	9 508	39.8	+1.4
Attwood *	ALP	14 384	60.2	-1.4
Exhausted		687		
Formal		24 579	98.3	-0.4
Informal		433	1.7	0.4
Turnout		25 012	90.0	-2.7

Mudgeeraba		Enrolled 29 903		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Taylor	FFP	1 728	6.6	+6.6
Pead	GRN	1 890	7.3	-0.3
Reilly *	ALP	11 724	45.1	+0.5
Bates	LP	10 663	41.0	-1.1
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Reilly *	ALP	12 941	52.9	+1.1
Bates	LP	11 506	47.1	-1.1
Exhausted		1 558		
Formal		26 005	97.5	-0.2
Informal		664	2.5	+0.2
Turnout		26 669	89.2	-0.2

Mulgrave		Enrolled 26 878		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Dunford	NP	9 418	40.1	+5.4
Pitt *	ALP	14 081	59.9	+8.5
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Dunford	NP	9 418	40.1	-2.2
Pitt *	ALP	14 081	59.9	+2.2
Formal		23 499	97.6	-0.4
Informal		582	2.4	+0.4
Turnout		24 081	89.6	-2.0

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Mundingburra		Enrolled 27 965		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Reilly	LP	8 711	35.7	+3.1
Stirling	GRN	2 343	9.6	+1.5
Nelson-Carr *	ALP	13 321	54.7	+8.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Reilly	LP	9 196	39.5	-4.3
Nelson-Carr *	ALP	14 109	60.5	+4.3
Exhausted		1 070		
Formal		24 375	97.7	-0.2
Informal		582	2.3	+0.2
Turnout		24 957	89.2	-1.1

Murrumba		Enrolled 34 580		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Gulley	LP	10 075	32.6	-0.6
Shaw	IND	2 307	7.5	+7.5
Wells *	ALP	16 646	53.9	-3.3
Jeffrey	GRN	1 833	5.9	-3.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Gulley	LP	11 114	38.4	+1.1
Wells *	ALP	17 811	61.6	-1.1
Exhausted		1 936		
Formal		30 861	97.6	+0.1
Informal		750	2.4	-0.1
Turnout		31 611	91.4	-1.7

Nanango		Enrolled 24 679		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Bjelke-Petersen	NP	8 895	39.8	+12.3
Dent	FFP	513	2.3	+2.3
Pratt *	IND	9 721	43.5	-2.2
Whittaker	ALP	3 238	14.5	-2.3
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Bjelke-Petersen	NP	9 323	45.8	+8.5
Pratt *	IND	11 051	54.2	-8.5
Exhausted		1 993		
Formal		22 367	98.4	+0.1
Informal		355	1.6	-0.1
Turnout		22 722	92.1	-1.0

Nicklin		Enrolled 30 190		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Morrison	NP	5 585	20.7	+6.4
Webb	GRN	1 836	6.8	+1.6
Wellington *	IND	16 067	59.7	+0.2
Rocks	ALP	3 429	12.7	-3.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Morrison	NP	6 007	24.9	
Wellington *	IND	18 097	75.1	
Exhausted		2 813		
Formal		26 917	98.5	-0.2
Informal		415	1.5	+0.2
Turnout		27 332	90.5	-1.0

Noosa		Enrolled 33 264		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Chapman	FFP	1 191	4.1	+4.1
Harvie	GRN	2 771	9.5	-0.7
O'Connor +	ALP	6 922	23.8	-24.7
Rivett	IND	262	0.9	+0.9
Molloy *	IND	6 819	23.4	+23.4
Elmes	LP	11 122	38.2	+3.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Molloy *	IND	9 557	43.7	
Elmes	LP	12 324	56.3	
Exhausted		7 206		
Formal		29 087	98.2	-0.3
Informal		537	1.8	+0.3
Turnout		29 624	89.1	-1.3

Note: ALP sitting member disendorsed before nominations closed and contested the election as an Independent.

Nudgee		Enrolled 26 880		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Swanson	LP	6 754	28.0	+0.4
Clothier	GRN	2 497	10.4	+1.4
Roberts *	ALP	14 851	61.6	-1.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Swanson	LP	7 294	31.7	+1.0
Roberts *	ALP	15 744	68.3	-1.0
Exhausted		1 064		
Formal		24 102	98.0	-0.1
Informal		494	2.0	+0.1
Turnout		24 596	91.5	-0.7

Pumicestone		Enrolled 30 449		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Dickinson	GRN	2 603	9.5	+3.8
Moon	LP	10 975	40.1	+3.4
Sullivan *	ALP	13 760	50.3	+2.4
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Moon	LP	11 630	44.6	+0.0
Sullivan *	ALP	14 456	55.4	-0.0
Exhausted		1 252		
Formal		27 338	97.6	-0.3
Informal		663	2.4	+0.3
Turnout		28 001	92.0	-0.4

Redcliffe		Enrolled 26 558		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
van Litsenburg	ALP	11 794	49.2	-0.9
Johnson	GRN	2 589	10.8	+10.8
Rogers *	LP	9 581	40.0	+4.3
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
van Litsenburg	ALP	12 545	55.4	-1.7
Rogers *	LP	10 080	44.6	+1.7
Exhausted		1 339		
Formal		23 964	97.8	0.1
Informal		550	2.2	-0.1
Turnout		24 514	92.3	-0.4

Note: Swings shown are from previous general election; LP won seat at by-election.

Redlands		Enrolled 30 272		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
English *	ALP	13 416	49.7	-3.7
Scott	GRN	1 931	7.2	+2.3
Biddle	NP	9 295	34.4	-2.2
Hegarty	IND	2 349	8.7	+8.7
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
English *	ALP	14 433	56.9	-1.5
Biddle	NP	10 925	43.1	+1.5
Exhausted		1 633		
Formal		26 991	97.9	-0.3
Informal		577	2.1	+0.3
Turnout		27 568	91.1	-2.2

Robina		Enrolled 31 895		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Pape	GRN	2 346	8.7	+0.9
Stevens +	LP	13 082	48.3	-6.6
Pommer	ALP	11 657	43.0	+5.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Stevens +	LP	13 582	52.5	-6.3
Pommer	ALP	12 275	47.5	+6.3
Exhausted		1 228		
Formal		27 085	97.4	-0.3
Informal		724	2.6	+0.3
Turnout		27 809	87.2	-1.3

Rockhampton		Enrolled 24 819		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Schwarten *	ALP	15 581	70.5	+1.6
Mills	NP	6 512	29.5	-1.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Schwarten *	ALP	15 581	70.5	+1.6
Mills	NP	6 512	29.5	-1.6
Formal		22 093	97.6	0.1
Informal		546	2.4	-0.1
Turnout		22 639	91.2	-1.6

Sandgate		Enrolled 27 371		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Vincent	FFP	1 765	7.2	+7.2
Darling +	ALP	13 756	55.9	+1.7
Boulton	LP	6 937	28.2	-2.0
Eaton	IND	321	1.3	+0.2
Fagan	GRN	1 816	7.4	-5.9
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Darling +	ALP	14 845	65.2	+1.2
Boulton	LP	7 927	34.8	-1.2
Exhausted		1 823		
Formal		24 595	97.8	-0.2
Informal		563	2.2	+0.2
Turnout		25 158	91.9	-0.9

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South Brisbane		Enrolled 29 285		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Bligh *	ALP	12 636	51.5	-1.5
Jennings	LP	6 212	25.3	+1.2
Rosborough	IND	405	1.7	+1.7
Kane	GRN	5 269	21.5	+1.5
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Bligh *	ALP	15 296	68.4	-2.7
Jennings	LP	7 071	31.6	+2.7
Exhausted		2 155		
Formal		24 522	98.2	+0.4
Informal		455	1.8	-0.4
Turnout		24 977	85.3	-0.4

Springwood		Enrolled 27 090		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Noah	IND	1 315	5.5	+5.5
Collins	LP	9 434	39.2	+39.2
Cotter	GRN	1 492	6.2	-2.1
Stone *	ALP	11 845	49.2	-5.7
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Collins	LP	10 328	44.8	
Stone *	ALP	12 711	55.2	
Exhausted		1 047		
Formal		24 086	97.9	-0.0
Informal		516	2.1	+0.0
Turnout		24 602	90.8	-1.3

Southern Downs		Enrolled 28 133		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Myles	ALP	7 602	29.7	+8.1
Springborg *	NP	17 973	70.3	+0.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Myles	ALP	7 602	29.7	+4.9
Springborg *	NP	17 973	70.3	-4.9
Formal		25 575	98.1	-0.1
Informal		486	1.9	0.1
Turnout		26 061	92.6	-0.6

Stafford		Enrolled 26 829		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Hinchliffe +	ALP	13 288	55.5	-3.6
Clifford	GRN	2 588	10.8	-0.2
Dooley	IND	901	3.8	+3.8
Carswell	LP	7 165	29.9	+0.1
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Hinchliffe +	ALP	14 564	64.9	-1.4
Carswell	LP	7 880	35.1	+1.4
Exhausted		1 498		
Formal		23 942	98.0	-0.0
Informal		484	2.0	+0.0
Turnout		24 426	91.0	-0.5

Southport		Enrolled 28 864		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Brandon	GRN	2 364	9.7	+3.3
Lawlor *	ALP	13 063	53.3	-0.8
Bennett	NP	9 070	37.0	+1.7
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Lawlor *	ALP	13 764	59.1	-0.1
Bennett	NP	9 522	40.9	+0.1
Exhausted		1 211		
Formal		24 497	97.5	0.0
Informal		624	2.5	0.0
Turnout		25 121	87.0	-1.5

Stretton		Enrolled 32 075		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Cajdler	GRN	2 510	8.9	+0.9
Furlong	LP	9 154	32.3	+0.2
Robertson *	ALP	16 644	58.8	-1.1
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Furlong	LP	9 728	35.8	+0.9
Robertson *	ALP	17 434	64.2	-0.9
Exhausted		1 146		
Formal		28 308	98.1	+0.0
Informal		550	1.9	-0.0
Turnout		28 858	90.0	-0.7

Surfers Paradise		Enrolled 30 198		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Jones	ALP	8 563	33.9	+8.4
Hepburn	GRN	2 220	8.8	+1.9
Langbroek *	LP	14 483	57.3	+12.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Jones	ALP	9 157	38.0	+1.9
Langbroek *	LP	14 926	62.0	-1.9
Exhausted		1 183		
Formal		25 266	97.8	+0.1
Informal		560	2.2	-0.1
Turnout		25 826	85.5	-1.1

Tablelands		Enrolled 24 355		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Lee Long *	ONP	10 812	50.1	+3.1
Adil	NP	4 574	21.2	-5.4
Parker	GRN	789	3.7	+3.7
Howard	FFP	567	2.6	+2.6
McKinley	ALP	4 856	22.5	-4.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Lee Long *	ONP	12 721	69.8	+7.4
McKinley	ALP	5 512	30.2	-7.4
Exhausted		3 365		
Formal		21 598	98.2	+0.2
Informal		395	1.8	-0.2
Turnout		21 993	90.3	-1.4

Thuringowa		Enrolled 31 166		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Reilly	GRN	1 698	6.2	+0.5
Wallace *	ALP	16 613	60.5	+15.8
Hankin	ONP	1 311	4.8	-5.0
Hardacre	NP	7 815	28.5	+3.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Wallace *	ALP	17 255	67.0	+9.1
Hardacre	NP	8 493	33.0	-9.1
Exhausted		1 689		
Formal		27 437	96.9	-0.3
Informal		871	3.1	+0.3
Turnout		28 308	90.8	-1.2

Toowoomba North		Enrolled 25 632		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Keane	GRN	1 206	5.2	+0.0
Shelton	NP	7 899	34.0	-4.0
Franz	FFP	896	3.9	+3.9
Westgarth	IND	890	3.8	+3.8
Shine *	ALP	12 374	53.2	+1.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Shelton	NP	8 690	39.6	-3.1
Shine *	ALP	13 262	60.4	+3.1
Exhausted		1 313		
Formal		23 265	98.5	+0.0
Informal		358	1.5	-0.0
Turnout		23 623	92.2	+0.0

Toowoomba South		Enrolled 26 396		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Tuppurainen	GRN	1 482	6.2	-0.7
Hicks	FFP	1 596	6.7	+6.7
Horan *	NP	12 012	50.6	-2.3
Burke	ALP	8 043	33.9	+1.3
Volker	IND	609	2.6	+2.6
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Horan *	NP	13 177	59.8	-1.7
Burke	ALP	8 863	40.2	+1.7
Exhausted		1 702		
Formal		23 742	98.1	-0.1
Informal		448	1.9	+0.1
Turnout		24 190	91.6	-0.7

Townsville		Enrolled 26 144		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Weber	LP	7 858	35.6	+3.2
Reynolds *	ALP	11 438	51.8	+9.3
Todeschini	IND	1 288	5.8	+5.8
Boucher	GRN	1 511	6.8	-6.2
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Weber	LP	8 480	40.9	-3.8
Reynolds *	ALP	12 255	59.1	+3.8
Exhausted		1 360		
Formal		22 095	97.7	-0.1
Informal		526	2.3	+0.1
Turnout		22 621	86.5	-1.7

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Warrego		Enrolled 21 021		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Spencer	IND	946	5.0	-5.6
Kusters	FFP	1 145	6.1	+6.1
Hobbs *	NP	12 312	65.5	+7.2
Johanson	ALP	4 390	23.4	+5.2
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Hobbs *	NP	13 044	73.3	-1.4
Johanson	ALP	4 741	26.7	+1.4
Exhausted		1 008		
Formal		18 793	98.4	+0.0
Informal		306	1.6	-0.0
Turnout		19 099	90.9	-1.8

Woodridge		Enrolled 24 496		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Patane	LP	3 354	16.2	-2.1
Reddington	GRN	1 393	6.7	-4.6
Pentsa	FFP	1 646	8.0	+8.0
Scott *	ALP	14 257	69.0	-1.3
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Patane	LP	4 012	21.0	-1.0
Scott *	ALP	15 080	79.0	+1.0
Exhausted		1 558		
Formal		20 650	96.3	-0.2
Informal		788	3.7	+0.2
Turnout		21 438	87.5	-1.8

Waterford		Enrolled 27 507		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Elson	LP	6 748	28.6	+1.2
Cajdler	GRN	1 635	6.9	+0.3
Price	IND	1 594	6.8	+6.8
Moorhead +	ALP	13 624	57.7	+0.4
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Elson	LP	7 441	34.2	+0.7
Moorhead +	ALP	14 347	65.8	-0.7
Exhausted		1 813		
Formal		23 601	96.8	-0.5
Informal		789	3.2	0.5
Turnout		24 390	88.7	-1.0

Yeerongpilly		Enrolled 27 116		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
McConnell	GRN	3 746	15.5	+2.5
Watson	IND	564	2.3	+2.3
Finn *	ALP	12 445	51.6	-1.9
Jackson	LP	7 340	30.5	+4.7
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Finn *	ALP	14 263	63.7	-3.3
Jackson	LP	8 112	36.3	+3.3
Exhausted		1 720		
Formal		24 095	98.1	+0.1
Informal		473	1.9	-0.1
Turnout		24 568	90.6	-1.2

Whitsunday		Enrolled 26 496		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Jarratt *	ALP	11 872	50.6	-1.0
Joice	NP	9 933	42.3	+26.2
Stone	IND	518	2.2	+2.2
Marjanovich	GRN	1 161	4.9	-1.5
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Jarratt *	ALP	12 289	54.4	
Joice	NP	10 319	45.6	
Exhausted		876		
Formal		23 484	98.2	+0.2
Informal		428	1.8	-0.2
Turnout		23 913	90.3	-0.3

Appendix Table 4 Legislative Assembly: two candidate preferred vote

District	ALP		LP/NP		Others		Exhausted (a)	
	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%
Albert	18 312	67.0	9 017	33.0			1 742	6.4
Algester	18 420	67.8	8 732	32.2			1 219	4.5
Ashgrove	13 299	58.1	9 599	41.9			1 296	5.7
Aspley	13 507	54.6	11 226	45.4			976	3.9
Barron River	12 091	55.1	9 838	44.9			1 895	8.6
Beaudesert	12 483	45.5	14 944	54.5			1 562	5.7
Brisbane Central	15 888	64.8	8 642	35.2			2 338	9.5
Broadwater	13 898	55.2	11 277	44.8			1 098	4.4
Bulimba	14 896	66.2	7 593	33.8			1 249	5.6
Bundaberg	11 973	49.0	12 439	51.0			1 158	4.7
Bundamba	17 781	74.8	5 998	25.2			1 198	5.0
Burdekin	9 619	47.6	10 589	52.4			780	3.9
Burleigh	15 501	58.3	11 072	41.7			1 358	5.1
Burnett	10 663	42.4	14 469	57.6				
Cairns	11 724	58.1	8 465	41.9			1 349	6.7
Callide	6 527	27.7	17 022	72.3				
Caloundra	11 947	45.6	14 280	54.4			1 419	5.4
Capalaba	15 299	66.2	7 821	33.8			1 309	5.7
Charters Towers	6 468	39.0	10 136	61.0				
Chatsworth	13 807	50.8	13 382	49.2			811	3.0
Clayfield	10 806	48.3	11 553	51.7			1 133	5.1
Cleveland	11 846	50.5	11 593	49.5			1 908	8.1
Cook	10 661	65.1	5 709	34.9			603	3.7
Cunningham	7 833	33.6	15 500	66.4			1 533	6.6
Currumbin	11 949	47.8	13 058	52.2			1 073	4.3
Darling Downs	6 794	30.9	15 218	69.1			1 305	5.9
Everton	14 413	60.1	9 549	39.9			1 769	7.4
Ferny Grove	16 256	62.1	9 932	37.9			1 764	6.7
Fitzroy	13 817	66.4	6 992	33.6			488	2.3
Gaven	14 308	53.1	12 642	46.9			1 533	5.7
Gladstone	12 108	48.0			13 112	52.0	547	2.2
Glass House	14 830	57.7	10 880	42.3			2 032	7.9
Greenslopes	13 601	60.1	9 027	39.9			1 986	8.8
Gregory	5 076	32.0	10 767	68.0			985	6.2
Gympie			15 469	68.2	7 199	31.8	5 706	25.2
Hervey Bay	12 669	51.8	11 794	48.2			3 165	12.9
Hinchinbrook	9 026	46.3	10 465	53.7			626	3.2
Inala	16 223	76.3	5 028	23.7			1 051	4.9
Indooroopilly	11 684	52.4	10 601	47.6			972	4.4
Ipswich	16 653	71.6	6 600	28.4			972	4.2
Ipswich West	14 005	63.1	8 185	36.9			1 806	8.1
Kallangur	15 269	60.3	10 042	39.7			1 667	6.6
Kawana	12 785	44.3	16 061	55.7			1 578	5.5
Keppel	13 088	57.2	9 797	42.8			1 662	7.3
Kurwongbah	18 791	62.4	11 341	37.6			1 202	4.0
Lockyer	11 989	48.3	12 855	51.7			1 772	7.1
Logan	16 508	73.9	5 829	26.1			1 868	8.4

Appendix Table 4 Legislative Assembly: two candidate preferred vote continued

District	ALP		LP/NP		Others		Exhausted (a)	
	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%
Lytton	15 390	66.8	7 633	33.2			1 259	5.5
Mackay	15 707	67.6	7 520	32.4			1 353	5.8
Mansfield	13 645	57.7	9 992	42.3			1 383	5.9
Maroochydore	9 764	39.3	15 066	60.7			1 261	5.1
Maryborough	4 184	17.3			20 044	82.7	1 466	6.1
Mirani	10 020	43.5	13 001	56.5			742	3.2
Moggill	10 376	42.1	14 299	57.9			1 434	5.8
Mount Coot-tha	13 313	60.5	8 709	39.5			1 735	7.9
Mount Gravatt	13 852	62.9	8 179	37.1			1 213	5.5
Mount Isa	8 156	62.3	4 939	37.7			538	4.1
Mount Ommaney	14 384	60.2	9 508	39.8			687	2.9
Mudgeeraba	12 941	52.9	11 506	47.1			1 558	6.4
Mulgrave	14 081	59.9	9 418	40.1				
Mundingburra	14 109	60.5	9 196	39.5			1 070	4.6
Murrumba	17 811	61.6	11 114	38.4			1 936	6.7
Nanango			9 323	45.8	11 051	54.2	1 993	9.8
Nicklin			6 007	24.9	18 097	75.1	2 813	11.7
Noosa			12 324	56.3	9 557	43.7	7 206	32.9
Nudgee	15 744	68.3	7 294	31.7			1 064	4.6
Pumicestone	14 456	55.4	11 630	44.6			1 252	4.8
Redcliffe	12 545	55.4	10 080	44.6			1 339	5.9
Redlands	14 433	56.9	10 925	43.1			1 633	6.4
Robina	12 275	47.5	13 582	52.5			1 228	4.7
Rockhampton	15 581	70.5	6 512	29.5				
Sandgate	14 845	65.2	7 927	34.8			1 823	8.0
South Brisbane	15 296	68.4	7 071	31.6			2 155	9.6
Southern Downs	7 602	29.7	17 973	70.3				
Southport	13 764	59.1	9 522	40.9			1 211	5.2
Springwood	12 711	55.2	10 328	44.8			1 047	4.5
Stafford	14 564	64.9	7 880	35.1			1 498	6.7
Stretton	17 434	64.2	9 728	35.8			1 146	4.2
Surfers Paradise	9 157	38.0	14 926	62.0			1 183	4.9
Tablelands	5 512	30.2			12 721	69.8	3 365	18.5
Thuringowa	17 255	67.0	8 493	33.0			1 689	6.6
Toowoomba North	13 262	60.4	8 690	39.6			1 313	6.0
Toowoomba South	8 863	40.2	13 177	59.8			1 702	7.7
Townsville	12 255	59.1	8 480	40.9			1 360	6.6
Warrego	4 741	26.7	13 044	73.3			1 008	5.7
Waterford	14 347	65.8	7 441	34.2			1 813	8.3
Whitsunday	12 289	54.4	10 319	45.6			876	3.9
Woodridge	15 080	79.0	4 012	21.0			1 558	8.2
Yeerongpilly	14 263	63.7	8 112	36.3			1 720	7.7

(a) Exhausted votes as a percentage of formal votes.

Appendix Table 5 Legislative Assembly: electoral pendulum (a)

District	%	District	%	District	%
<i>ALP Districts</i>		<i>ALP Districts</i>		<i>LP/NP Districts</i>	
Woodridge	29.0	Mount Ommaney	10.2	Warrego	23.3
Inala	26.3	Everton	10.1	Callide	22.3
Bundamba	24.8	Greenslopes	10.1	Southern Downs	20.3
Logan	23.9	Mulgrave	9.9	Darling Downs	19.1
Ipswich	21.6	Southport	9.1	Gympie	18.2
Rockhampton	20.5	Townsville	9.1	Gregory	18.0
South Brisbane	18.4	Burleigh	8.3	Cunningham	16.4
Nudgee	18.3	Ashgrove	8.1	Surfers Paradise	12.0
Algester	17.8	Cairns	8.1	Charters Towers	11.0
Mackay	17.6	Mansfield	7.7	Maroochydore	10.7
Thuringowa	17.0	Glass House	7.7	Toowoomba South	9.8
Albert	17.0	Keppel	7.2	Moggill	7.9
Lytton	16.8	Redlands	6.9	Burnett	7.6
Fitzroy	16.4	Redcliffe	5.4	Mirani	6.5
Bulimba	16.2	Pumicestone	5.4	Noosa	6.3
Capalaba	16.2	Broadwater	5.2	Kawana	5.7
Waterford	15.8	Springwood	5.2	Beaudesert	4.5
Sandgate	15.2	Barron River	5.1	Caloundra	4.4
Cook	15.1	Aspley	4.6	Hinchinbrook	3.7
Stafford	14.9	Whitsunday	4.4	Robina	2.5
Brisbane Central	14.8	Gaven	3.1	Burdekin	2.4
Stretton	14.2	Mudgeeraba	2.9	Currumbin	2.2
Yeerongpilly	13.7	Indooroopilly	2.4	Lockyer	1.7
Ipswich West	13.1	Hervey Bay	1.8	Clayfield	1.7
Mount Gravatt	12.9	Chatsworth	0.8	Bundaberg	1.0
Kurwongbah	12.4	Cleveland	0.5		
Mount Isa	12.3				
Ferny Grove	12.1				
Murrumba	11.6				
Mundingburra	10.5				
Mount Coot-tha	10.5				
Toowoomba North	10.4				
Kallangur	10.3				
				<i>ONP/IND Districts (b)</i>	
				Maryborough	32.7
				Nicklin	25.1
				Tablelands	19.8
				Nanango	4.2
				Gladstone	2.0

(a) Two Candidate Preferred swing to lose.

(b) ONP won Tablelands, all other districts are held by Independents.

Appendix Table 6 Legislative Assembly By-elections, 2004–2006

Chatsworth (20.8.05)		Enrolled 30 500		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Forrester +	ALP	11 076	42.5	-13.7
Jenkins	GRN	1 880	7.2	-1.5
Caltabiano	LP	12 572	48.3	+13.3
Myatt	ONP	510	2.0	+2.0
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Forrester +	ALP	11 878	47.5	
Caltabiano	LP	13 123	52.5	
Exhausted		1 037		
Formal		26 038	98.4	+0.4
Informal		428	1.6	-0.4
Turnout		26 466	86.8	-6.5

Redcliffe (20.8.05)		Enrolled 26 703		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Van Litsenburg +	ALP	9 076	39.6	-10.4
Johnson	GRN	1 467	6.4	+6.4
Rogers	LP	9 425	41.2	+5.5
Meredith	ONP	762	3.3	+3.3
McDonough	IND	121	0.5	+0.5
McJannett	IND	869	3.8	-10.5
Shaw	IND	1 171	5.1	+5.1
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Van Litsenburg +	ALP	9 955	48.7	
Rogers	LP	10 466	51.3	
Exhausted		2 470		
Formal		22 891	86.5	-11.2
Informal		550	2.1	-0.3
Turnout		23 441	87.8	-4.9

Gaven (1.4.06)		Enrolled 32 223		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Preferences</i>				
Ryman	GRN	2 036	8.9	+0.7
Riley	IND	1 982	8.7	+8.7
Douglas	NP	11 012	48.1	+48.1
Connolly	IND	683	3.0	-2.8
Moir	ONP	672	2.9	+2.9
Gray +	ALP	9 517	41.6	-5.8
<i>Two Candidate Preferred</i>				
Douglas	NP	11 807	53.4	
Gray +	ALP	10 324	46.6	
Exhausted		3 771		
Formal		25 902	97.9	+0.8
Informal		956	3.6	+0.7
Turnout		26 858	83.4	-7.3

Appendix Table 7 Legislative Assembly Elections 1950–2006

Election	ALP	LP	NP	AD	DLP	GRN	FFP	ONP	OTH	Total	ALP	LP/NP
<i>First Preference Votes (per cent)</i>											<i>Two Party Votes</i>	
1950	46.9	29.9	19.2						4.0	100.0	48.5	51.5
1953	53.2	21.3	18.7						6.7	100.0	54.2	45.8
1956	51.2	25.1	19.3						4.4	100.0	51.6	48.4
1957	28.9	23.2	20.0		23.4				4.5	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
1960	39.9	24.0	19.5		12.3				4.3	100.0	44.0	56.0
1963	43.8	23.8	20.3		7.2				4.9	100.0	46.4	53.6
1966	43.8	25.5	19.3		6.3				5.1	100.0	47.2	52.8
1969	45.0	23.7	21.2		7.2				3.0	100.0	47.7	52.3
1972	46.8	22.2	20.0		7.7				3.3	100.0	49.2	50.8
1974	36.0	31.1	27.9		1.9				3.1	100.0	38.5	61.5
1977	42.8	25.2	27.1	1.6					3.2	100.0	45.4	54.6
1980	41.5	26.9	27.9	1.4					2.3	100.0	45.3	54.7
1983	44.0	14.9	38.9	0.8					1.4	100.0	46.7	53.3
1986	41.3	16.5	39.6	0.6					1.9	100.0	45.9	54.1
1989	50.3	21.1	24.1	0.4		0.3			3.8	100.0	54.3	45.7
1992	48.7	20.4	23.7	0.3					6.8	100.0	53.8	46.2
1995	42.9	22.7	26.3	1.3		2.9			4.0	100.0	46.7	53.3
1998	38.9	16.1	15.2	1.6		2.4		22.7	3.2	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
2001	48.9	14.3	14.2	0.3		2.5		8.7	11.0	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
2004	47.0	18.5	17.0	0.0		6.8		4.9	5.8	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
2006	46.9	20.1	17.8			8.0	1.9	0.6	4.7	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Seats Won (no.)</i>												
1950	42	11	20						2	75		
1953	50	8	15						2	75		
1956	49	8	16						2	75		
1957	20	18	24		11				2	75		
1960	25	20	26		4				3	78		
1963	26	20	26		1				5	78		
1966	26	20	27		1				4	78		
1969	31	19	26		1				1	78		
1972	33	21	26						2	82		
1974	11	30	39						2	82		
1977	23	24	35							82		
1980	25	22	35							82		
1983	32	8	41						1	82		
1986	30	10	49							89		
1989	54	9	26							89		
1992	54	9	26							89		
1995	45	14	29						1	89		
1998	44	9	23					11	2	89		
2001	66	3	12					3	5	89		
2004	63	5	15					1	5	89		
2006	59	8	17					1	4	89		

n.a. not available.