



Research Paper
No. 11 2001–02

Commonwealth Election 2001

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Major Issues

The general tenor of media commentary in the two years after the October 1998 election was that the Howard Coalition Government would find it difficult to win a third term. It had earned a poor press over many of its policies, particularly the Goods and Services Tax, that had been introduced during its second term.

From January to June 2001 Newspoll figures indicating a 39 per cent approval rating for the Government and an ALP figure of 45 per cent, seemed to confirm this position.

The unexpected defeats of conservative governments in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, plus the decimation of the coalition partners in Queensland, all seemed to indicate a general turning away from the Liberals and the Nationals across the nation. In March 2001, the first-ever failure by the Liberal Party to win the Queensland division of Ryan indicated a likely defeat at the general election, whenever it was called.

The Government worked hard to restore its electoral health, with efforts being made to deal with particular community grievances over a number of issues. The Aston by-election in June saw a fall in the Liberal two-party preferred vote, but the retention of the seat by the Liberal Party. To Prime Minister Howard it was a sign that his team was 'back in the game'.

At some time after the previous election, Labor took a decision to mimic the Coalition tactic of the 1996 campaign. This involved the regular expression of their opposition to government policies, but, as far as possible, refraining from outlining specific policies until the eve of the next election. This 'small target' strategy may well have worked, for the polls steadily indicated that a majority of voters were inclined to support the Opposition over the Government.

Unfortunately for Labor, though, sudden and extraordinary events left it floundering until polling day. The *Tampa* affair, the violent events of September 11, 2001 in the USA and the collapse of Ansett Airlines on the following day, all seemed to turn the Australian political world upside-down.

There are strong grounds for supposing that the election was effectively decided at this point, some time prior to the beginning of the formal election campaign.

In the campaign, there was no radical change from the normal pattern of modern Australian campaigning, though the use of text-messaging caught some attention. As has long been the case, the Liberal, National and Labor campaigns focused on activity by the various party leaders. The question of a second televised leaders' debate was a matter of dispute.

In the wake of the dramatic events of late August and early September, Labor's major problem was that circumstances seemed to push the party on to the political sidelines. The party battled to bring the focus back to domestic issues, but had difficulty being heard above the discussion of the critical events being played out elsewhere.

The major issues were national security, leadership, and economic and financial management. The country-city divide was a matter of discussion with the emergence of 'country independents' who particularly threatened National Party seats.

Of the three major parties, the Liberal Party was the clear winner. Its first preference vote rose in all jurisdictions except Tasmania, with important consolidations in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia. In holding 45 per cent of the House seats, the party has its fifth highest proportion gained in 23 election contests since its formation.

The National Party lost three seats, one to the Liberal Party and two to 'country independents', leaving it with its lowest proportion of House seats since the election of 1943. Despite John Anderson's encouraging words after the election: 'In many seats our vote was extremely strong', the party continues to decline, and its loss of a Cabinet post came as no surprise. The prominence in this election of 'country independent' candidates was in direct relation to the place and performance of the National Party.

Labor's first preference vote was the party's lowest return since 1934, and its second-lowest vote in all preferential voting elections since 1919.

With victories of 'country independent' MPs in Kennedy and New England, plus the re-election of the independent Member for Calare, the House has gained a rural 'ginger group'.

In 1998 Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party gained 8.4 per cent of the vote in the House of Representatives election. In 2001, however, the party lost nearly half of its support and played no significant part in the outcome.

Although 10 new Senators were elected, this was an election where the party balance in the upper house altered very little, with the only change being the loss of a Democrat seat in New South Wales which went to the Greens. The Coalition, Labor, Pauline Hanson's One Nation and independent numbers remained unaltered. The Coalition won three Senate seats to Labor's two in each State.

The Australian Democrats' Senate represented a fall of 1.2 per cent or 105 016 votes. This is the second lowest Democrat Senate total since the party's first election in 1977—only in 1993 has its Senate vote been lower. The Greens won two seats. The PHON vote fell badly. In Queensland Pauline Hanson fell well short of a quota, as did Graeme Campbell in Western Australia.

Introduction

Since the close of polls on 11 November, the 2001 Commonwealth election has engendered an unusual degree of public controversy. From that evening, both major sides have attempted to inject into the public record their view of why the election turned out as it did. In particular, the possible impact on voters of the asylum seekers issue has been a matter of much debate. This has become interwoven with the question of whether or not some asylum seekers threw children overboard from the vessel in which they were attempting to reach the Australian coast on 7 October 2001. The claim that they had formed part of the campaign debate.

This Parliamentary Library Research Paper is a study of the election as it appeared during the campaign. There is no attempt to consider any of the controversy that has emerged since.

The paper is divided into two parts.

Part One was written by Scott Bennett of the Information and Research Service's Politics and Public Administration Group. It is in part an analysis of the 2001 election campaign, as well as a discussion of the outcome. It includes four Appendices.

Part Two has been produced by Gerard Newman and Andrew Kopras of the Statistics Group. Various tables give a wide range of figures, including national, State and regional summaries, details concerning electoral divisions, two-party preferred figures, and the party balance in the new Parliament. Two Appendices complete this section of the paper. The first gives a party status classification for all divisions, outlining the predicted electoral safety of each. The other appendices give vote and seat figures for all House of Representatives and Senate elections held between 1949 and 2001.

Readers may also be interested in *Research Paper* no. 9 2001–02 'Federal Election Results 1949–2001', by Gerard Newman, which provides a summary of all Federal elections from 1949 to 2001.

Part One: The Coalition is Returned to Office

The setting

Election timetable

5 October 2001	Announcement by the Prime Minister of an election for the House of Representatives, and half the Senate, for the 40th Parliament
8 October	Electoral writs issued
15 October	Close of rolls
18 October	Close of nominations
19 October	Declaration of nominations
10 November	Polling day
16 January 2002	Return of electoral writs

Nominations

There were 12 708 837 voters registered at the close of rolls on 15 October 2001, an increase of 580 006 on the previous election—and nearly two million more voters than at the beginning of the 1990s. There were 150 House of Representatives electorates being contested, an increase of two. The electorate of Hasluck became the fifteenth in Western Australia, while the single electorate of the Northern Territory had been divided into the electorates of Lingiari and Solomon.

Despite the increase in the number of electorates, nominations for the House fell from 1106 candidates in 1998 to 1039 candidates in 2001. Senate nominations fell from 329 to 285. Female candidates made up 28.8 per cent of all nominations, a rise of 0.9 per cent. There were 49 parties represented, an increase of 13 on the 1998 total.¹

The contest for the House of Representatives

John Howard led the Liberal-National Coalition into an election for the fourth time, the last three of which had been consecutive. Labor's Kim Beazley was contesting his second election as leader.

Labor's task

Labor's target was tantalisingly close, for the 1998 election had not only left the party within a few seats of victory, but there were many marginal Coalition seats. Taking the March 2001 Ryan by-election into account, Labor needed to win 8 seats to win a majority in the House of Representatives, but was defending a number of marginal seats of its own.

The major players

The state of the Government

The general tenor of media commentary in the two years after the October 1998 election was that the Howard Coalition Government would find it difficult to win a third term. It had earned a poor press over many of its policies, not the least important of which was the Goods and Services Tax (GST), introduced during its second term. At the same time, some of its difficulties were felt to be endemic: it was said that Australian governments find it difficult to win third terms, and at a time when voters were increasingly volatile, the Government seemed likely to be hard-pressed to win. In mid-2000, for example, the Government was being described as 'simply unelectable', and on an 'inevitable and irreversible slide to oblivion'.² Newspoll figures indicating a 39 per cent approval rating for the Government during January–June 2001 seemed to confirm this position (ALP 45 per cent).

Although State and Territory election results are not ordinarily a factor in Commonwealth election forecasts, the unexpected defeats earlier in the year of conservative governments in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, plus the heavy defeat of the Coalition partners in Queensland, all seemed to indicate a general turning away from the Liberals and the Nationals across the nation.³ The Government had hit what John Howard described as 'clear-air turbulence'.⁴ In a sign of the Government's awareness of its plight, the response of five senior Ministers to the defeat of the Court Government in Western Australia in February 2001 and the return of three One Nation Legislative Councillors, was to warn that 'A vote for One Nation is a vote for a Labor [Commonwealth] government'. According to the Treasurer, Labor's leader had decided that he could 'surf One Nation into office'.⁵ It seemed a desperate drawing of a long bow.

Within a month the Liberal plight seemed even more severe. In a by-election held on 17 March 2001, the first-ever failure by the Liberal Party to win the Queensland division of Ryan indicated a likely defeat at the general election, whenever it was called.⁶ Shortly after, a by-election was called for 14 July, this time for the Victorian seat of Aston, and by now psephologist Malcolm Mackerras was prepared to assert that 'On December 8, 2001, Labor will win the general election, including the Victorian seat of Aston'.⁷

The Government made determined efforts to restore its electoral health. In May 2001 it was shaken by a leaked memo from Party President, Shane Stone, to the Prime Minister, which said, *inter alia*:

The recurring theme [of Liberal Party views around Australia] was that [the] government is dysfunctional, out of touch and hurting our own. . . there is an overwhelming view that when you and [Treasurer] Costello say 'it will be sorted out' there is no follow-through. Things drift.⁸

In apparent heed of the memo's message, efforts were made to deal with particular community grievances. Plans to tax family trusts were abandoned, GST paperwork frustrations were eased, escalating and unpredictable petrol prices were tackled, handouts to the elderly foreshadowed, and rent relief was given to caravan park residents concerned about the impact of the GST. In late May the sixth Costello Budget also helped prepare the way for the election with its targeted benefits, particularly for older voters. These included an increase in the tax-free threshold for self-funded retirees, and a one-off payment to reduce the impact of the GST. None of these or other changes was likely to be crucial in itself, but opinion polls suggested that the various shifts in policy detail helped restore the Government to a competitive position for the coming election, where the main contestants were virtually level-pegging. Labor may still have been ahead, but the Government was not too far behind.

The Aston by-election of 14 June saw a fall of 3.7 in the Liberal two-party preferred vote, but the retention of the seat by the Liberal Party gave a boost to the Government's fortunes. To Howard it was a sign that his team was 'back in the game'.⁹

Labor's cautious approach

Although Labor seemed well-placed to take advantage of public disillusionment with the Coalition, there was intra-party concern at its inability to establish a comfortable lead over its opponent in the opinion polls. The combined vote for Australia's three major parties has fallen consistently in recent decades, with fewer than 80 per cent supporting them in 1998, and in mid-2001 Sol Lebovic of Newspoll was predicting that this figure was likely to fall further in the forthcoming election, making Labor's chance of winning seats on first preferences that little bit harder.¹⁰ In 1998, preferences had been counted in a record two-thirds of the seats, and it seemed probable that this figure would be topped in 2001. For Labor to win, therefore, it seemed that it would be very dependent on preferences from

other parties, for its own first preferences were unlikely to pull a majority of candidates over the line. The ALP had grounds for confidence, though these seemed based more on Government unpopularity than its own virtues. Although it failed to win Aston from the Liberal Party, the 3.7 per cent rise in its two-party preferred vote would have been more than enough for it to win a general election.

At some time after the previous election, the Beazley team took a decision to mimic the Coalition tactic of the 1996 campaign. This involved the regular expression of their opposition to government policies, but, as far as possible, refraining from outlining specific policies until the eve of the next election. This was a 'low-profile, no-policy-detail' strategy that offered as small a target for attack as was possible¹¹—motivated by what one journalist described as 'the caution that comes from a fear of alienating a single voter'.¹² As with the 1996 Coalition strategy, the media found it frustrating: in December 2000, for example, one journalist was complaining about Beazley's 'perplexing failure to deliver a clear electoral message'.¹³

Despite such comments, for a time the strategy seemed not to hurt Labor's chances, for as noted above, it retained an opinion poll lead for much of the time from the 1998 election. On the other hand, it was a matter of concern to the party that it was never able to increase its own standing to commanding levels, for it was seemingly incapable of lifting its approval rating above 45 per cent—and for much of the time it was below that level.¹⁴ Wayne Swan (ALP) later claimed that Labor's polling showed that 'too much of the swing was being driven by preferences from minor party voters, rather than a groundswell of primary support'.¹⁵

It is therefore open to speculation that this level of support might have been reflecting voter uncertainty of what Labor actually stood for. Former Labor National Secretary, Bob Hogg, certainly thought so. He believed that in the year prior to the Aston by-election, Labor had lost an opportunity, stating that Beazley should have 'established his credentials as a leader of some stature rather than a figure of uncertainty'. Hogg also noted that Labor's desperate efforts in the last campaign weeks to establish Beazley's 'persona' in voters' minds, was itself 'an unintended self-criticism'.¹⁶ Despite this, the 'small target' strategy may well have worked, for the polls steadily indicated that a majority of voters were inclined to support the Opposition over the Government. Unfortunately for Labor, though, sudden and extraordinary events left it floundering until polling day.

The Government is saved?

Suddenly, the steady pace towards the next election was interrupted by three events that shook the political world, and seemingly guaranteed the Howard Government's re-election because of the general community uncertainty that they created:

- On 26 August the action of the Norwegian vessel, the *Tampa*, in picking up a group of Middle Eastern asylum seekers, followed the next day by their being banned from landing

in Australia, suddenly drew widespread domestic and international attention to Australia's response to asylum seekers.¹⁷

- The violent events of September 11, 2001 in New York, Washington and a Pennsylvania forest, which led to hostilities in Afghanistan, pushed international affairs onto the Australian election landscape in a fashion not seen since the late 1960s.¹⁸
- The worsening position of Ansett Airlines during the middle of the year, culminated in AirNZ placing Ansett under voluntary administration on 12 September 2001. The economic and financial ramifications of the collapse of such an important airline were likely to be severe.¹⁹

There are strong grounds for supposing that the election was effectively decided at this point, some time prior to the beginning of the formal election campaign. Within a few days of the *Tampa* hitting the news for the first time on August 26–27, there seemed to be a marked reaction showing up in the opinion polls. In mid-August Newspoll had found an approval rating for the Government of barely 40 per cent (ALP 42 per cent), but the figure had risen to 45 per cent in its August 31–September 2 soundings (ALP 39 per cent). This seemed inextricably linked with the Government's determined response to the asylum seeker question, with the Prime Minister's approval rating jumping 10 points to 50 per cent. The September 11 events seemed to build on this, and by late September the Government's approval rating was at 50 per cent (ALP 35 per cent), and Howard's approval rating had climbed further to 61 per cent, the highest level in five years.²⁰ In early October Professor Murray Goot claimed that overall the different polls were pointing to 'considerable Coalition strength' that was likely to last.²¹ Essentially this relative position remained constant during the five week campaign, with the Government remaining comfortably ahead. Early in the campaign the pollster, Irving Saulwick, remarked on the electoral mood as being 'one of conservatism and battenning down the hatches',²² and this seemed not to alter.

Writing in April 2000, journalist Richard McGregor spoke of the Prime Minister and his party needing 'to find positive reasons for people to stick with the Coalition'.²³ By mid-September 2001 the Government seemed to believe that it had found such reasons in the sudden and unexpected turmoil of the times. By early October, election analyst Antony Green's reading of the dramatic events was that so 'drastic and complete' was the turn-around of the previous six weeks, that it was difficult to see how Labor could get itself back in the race, 'let alone return to the lead it previously held'.²⁴ Labor needed to only win eight of its opponent's marginals but as polling day loomed, it seemed that, apart from the difficulty of winning eight, Labor could not even count on holding all of its own marginals, such as Bass, Dickson, Canning or McMillan.

On the campaign trail

After the announcement of polling day, there was no radical change from the normal pattern of modern Australian campaigning. As has long been the case, the Liberal, National and Labor campaigns focused on activity by the various party leaders—perhaps seen most clearly in the ALP, where most policies were issued with titles such as 'Kim Beazley's Plan for Forestry', 'Kim Beazley's Plan for Child Care', and so on. National leader, John Anderson, spent almost all of his time in New South Wales and Queensland, typically announcing spending promises in particular rural electorates. By election time, it was reported that his promises had amounted to over \$300m.²⁵ The Australian Democrats placed an unusually heavy emphasis on the image of the new national leader, Senator Natasha Stott Despoja, and the hope that the leadership change would enable the party to overcome any voter disenchantment caused by its support for the GST legislation two years before.

Despite this focus on leaders, various other members of their teams were occasionally seen. Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Defence are not usually heard in elections, but on this occasion Alexander Downer and Peter Reith played a part, no doubt in reflection of the overseas events that were a backdrop to the campaign. The Treasurer and the deputy Labor leader were also occasionally in the news, while the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs was reported as being in constant demand to campaign for Coalition candidates.

One interesting technological development was the appearance of SMS text-messaging as a campaign tool. It remains to be seen if it will have a lasting impact on campaign practices (see Appendix 1).

Policies

Another regular campaign practice is the way in which a great many policies are released progressively, leaving relatively little to be announced in the traditional policy launch. The launch itself tends to be later in the campaign than used to be the case. The theory is that such a dribbling-out of policy keeps a party's face before the voters. There is a risk, however, that if too much is introduced in this way the policy launches will fall flat and lose any impact they may have had for the parties.

No doubt, therefore, many policies from both parties were lost in the rush of events, but a few caught the media eye:

- Labor promised that by the year 2005 ABC funding would be restored to the same real level as it had been under the last Labor government.
- Mothers who became full-time caregivers were promised a gradual refund of their last full tax bill by the Coalition, to a maximum of \$2500.

- Although the Coalition and the Opposition promised to ensure that they would make it as difficult as possible for asylum seekers to gain permanent residency, and both sides promised to keep the annual refugee intake figure at its current level, Labor promised to establish a coast guard to be given the specific task of patrolling Australian waters against asylum seekers.
- Labor promised to ratify the Kyoto protocol on climate change.
- Labor promised to take the GST off domestic gas and electricity bills. It would roll-back the GST on various items such as funerals, nappies, women's sanitary products, caravan and boarding house rentals.
- The Coalition promised to extend for six months the arrangements for grants for new home owners under the First Home Owners Scheme.
- Labor spoke of offering an apology 'on behalf of the Commonwealth Government' to the 'stolen generations'.
- According to the ALP, Australia's future increasingly depended 'on the level of education and skills of our people, the amount and quality of the research we undertake and the quality of our modern infrastructure'.²⁶ To that end, in its Knowledge Nation policy Labor promised almost one billion dollars by 2004–05 to set up a series of programmes in education, training, technology, communications and the arts.
- Labor promised it would strengthen the *Trade Practices Act 1974* in order to assist independent service stations compete with large chains.
- The Coalition broke new ground with some late-announced superannuation policies. Its promises included lowering the superannuation surcharge for higher-level income earners, allowing spouses to direct superannuation contributions to non-working or low income partners, and allowing parents and grandparents to contribute for children under 18.
- The Prime Minister promised that the remainder of Telstra would be sold only when services in rural and remote areas had been raised to acceptable levels. Beazley promised that no Beazley Government would sell any part of Telstra.

There is a second potential danger for parties in this process. It is a moot point just how much attention voters pay to all of this, but to have most chance of working, it must be achieved with relatively little distraction from other items of news. On this occasion a number of Labor's launches tended to be submerged in the news by other events: its dental policy launch coincided with US bombing of Afghanistan, for instance, and its banking policy clashed with the commitment of Australian troops for overseas duty. Labor even suffered by having policy announcements overshadowed by some of the controversy surrounding Cheryl Kernot's campaign for Dickson (see pp. 25–6).²⁷ It is impossible to estimate the overall impact of such distractions, but it certainly made it more difficult for Labor to inform voters of its policies.

All of this might have mattered less had Labor taken a different long-term approach to its post-1998 campaign.

Issues

Asylum seekers

This is an issue about which many Australians feel very strongly. On the one hand, Australia's current exclusionary policy can be seen as having 'deep historical roots in Australian life', in a direct line to 19th century fears of Asian immigration. Many Australians would still agree with the *Bulletin* of 1894: 'Australia has only two alternatives—free welcome or complete exclusion'.²⁸ After Federation, many Australians supported the White Australia Policy that only ended in the 1960s, and there were echoes of such attitudes in the Prime Minister's response to stories of Afghan asylum seekers apparently throwing children into the sea:

I don't want in this country people who are prepared, if those reports are true, to throw their own children overboard. And that kind of emotional blackmail is very distressing'.²⁹

Such long-term attitudes are also shared by newer Australians, for whom the issue is tied up with the question of 'queue-jumping': 'Front-migrants, [that is] those who came according to official procedures, hate seeing the backdoor exploited', was the way the Liberal candidate in Stirling put it.³⁰ Research conducted by David Chalke, a consultant for Quantum Market Research's 'Australia Scan', indicated that much of the opposition to asylum seekers 'was founded on anger at their breaking of the rules'.³¹

Once the *Tampa* events became public, therefore, it was probably inevitable that the issue of asylum seekers would be part of the issue mix in the election itself. During the campaign, opinion polls showed that people pushed the asylum seeker question up the list of issues of significance to them, that their attitudes to asylum seekers hardened, and that they believed the Coalition was better suited to handling the issue than was Labor.³² After the election the Liberal Federal Director, Lynton Crosby, reported that it had been 'a relevant issue' to voters during the campaign, while Labor's Geoff Walsh went further when he claimed that the issue had pushed the ALP well behind the Coalition.³³

In the campaign there were essentially no differences between Government and Opposition on this issue, but the Government's recent firm performance would have given it any advantage there was to be gained. This may well have been reinforced by suggestions that Labor might be 'soft' on the issue were it to come to power. Among anecdotal evidence reported on this was the claim by the ALP's Assistant National Secretary, Tim Gartrell, that an opponent's leaflet in the electorate of Richmond stated that a Labor Government would move asylum seekers into local units and caravan parks.³⁴ The journalist, Laurie Oakes, has claimed that Liberal advice was that border protection was

always seen as the Prime Minister's 'ticket to an election win'. Election-eve advertisements made the point clearly: 'A vote for your local Liberal team member protects our borders...'.³⁵ Seven weeks before polling day the *Age* was claiming this as 'Howard's victory stroke'.³⁶

National security

The events of September 11 in the USA made national security a feature of the campaign debate in a fashion not seen since the 'Vietnam' election of 1966. As with the asylum seeker issue, the advantages were seen as lying with the incumbent—at a time of international uncertainty, voters should not seek to change the government. There was a continual reinforcement of this by the well-publicised Government activity in responding to the US requests for assistance in the 'war against terrorism'. As one observer noted, 'the Liberals draped themselves in khaki for the campaign', presumably reflecting Defence Minister Reith's view that, 'There's only one issue in this election. That's the war'.³⁷ If that were the case, Labor's actions in helping defeat the *Border Protection Bill 2001* in its original form in the Senate probably did it more harm than good, despite its final support for the revised legislation.

Reith was also important in the Government's efforts to link the asylum seeker issue to that of national security, stating quite categorically that there was 'absolutely no doubt' that asylum seekers needed careful screening to ensure that terrorists were kept out of Australia.³⁸ In an interview on the eve of the election that formed a front page article in Brisbane's *Courier-Mail*, the Prime Minister stated that

Australia had no way to be certain terrorists, or people with terrorist links, were not among the asylum seekers trying to enter the country by boat from Indonesia.³⁹

Leadership

These matters merged into that of leadership. The sudden rise in the Prime Minister's standing that followed the *Tampa* and September 11 events, suggested quite early that an important issue of this election campaign would be that of leadership. The Government made a determined effort to use the issue, emphasising a three-pronged approach to the question:

- The importance of voters remaining with a government that was experienced and ought not to be thrown over in times of such uncertainty and international peril;

The strength and determination of the Prime Minister to stand his ground in pursuit of Australia's best interests. The advertisements that appeared in newspapers on 9 November, picturing a clenched-fisted Howard, above the words, 'We decide who comes to this country and the circumstances in which they come', illustrated most clearly the Coalition's belief in pushing the leadership issue;⁴⁰ and

- According to the Government, people needed to consider the question of whether Kim Beazley was up to the task of leading the country. It was a reminder of the 1998 campaign when the Prime Minister had said that he did not think that Beazley possessed 'the ticker' to be Prime Minister—what Lynton Crosby described in the following campaign as 'Kim Beazley's weak and indecisive nature'.⁴¹

In the judgment of journalist, Paul Kelly, the result was 'a clear affirmation of John Howard's leadership'.⁴²

Economic and financial management

Governments are aided by good economic times, and the Howard Government was no exception. The economy was in reasonable shape, public irritations with the GST were far less newsworthy than they had been, unemployment was steady, interest rates falling, and trade figures were sound. Liberal-National governments in Australia enjoy an advantage over their Labor rivals, for the opinion poll evidence suggests that the conservative parties are generally considered the better economic and financial managers, a perception that even Labor's National Secretary conceded.⁴³ Prior to the dramatic events of August-September 2001, it was noted that on most issues, polls revealed very little difference between Liberal and Labor. The major exception was economic management. Even when Labor was ahead on voting preferences, the Prime Minister retained a clear advantage of about 50 per cent to 30 per cent on the question of who would best manage the economy—it was the reason why Aston voters during the by-election heard the Prime Minister and Treasurer claiming that the return of Labor to power risked a return to the 17 per cent mortgage rates of the early nineties.⁴⁴ On the eve of the election, the Coalition returned to an old claim made against the Labor Party, namely, that it was likely to bankrupt the nation with its promises, when full-page press advertisements asked: 'Where is the money coming from?'⁴⁵ Liberals later claimed polling had suggested that this issue was the most important single reason given by voters for supporting the Liberal Party.⁴⁶

At one stage Labor had thought that popular opposition to the GST was likely to guarantee it victory—Beazley had told colleagues that they would 'surf into office' on the back of voter discontent.⁴⁷ Labor accepted that the tax could not be abolished, for too many business resources had been put in place to help deal with its requirements. The thrust of Labor's policy, therefore, was that they would remove or reduce the tax on various items of everyday use—what became known as the 'GST rollback'. The difficulty for the party, however, was that it had very little leeway with what could be promised, largely due to the Government's Budget. This had ensured that little would be available to help pay for such a rollback. In addition, there was the possibility that the small business critics would prefer to stay with the system rather than have to make further adjustments, a point made by New South Wales Labor politician, John Della Bosca, in July 2000.⁴⁸ By the time of the election, little was included in the list of items from which the GST would be removed. Rollback was, according to journalist, Peter Charlton, 'essentially a fudge':

Labor hoped that the electorate would buy rollback in much the same way as a gullible consumer enters a finance deal for a car, without reading the fine print.⁴⁹

The country-city divide

The minor partner in a coalition government is always likely to have to make more compromises than its majority partner. The National Party has long assumed that its supporters will be prepared to accept such political realities for the sake of the benefits that come from it sharing power with the Liberal Party. Since 1996, however, it has found itself caught between its Liberal partner keen to push such policies as free trade and microeconomic reform, and rural residents increasingly unhappy with changes to country areas, perhaps most tellingly symbolised by the disappearance of so many rural branches of the main banks.⁵⁰ A leading political critic has been Tony Windsor, from 1991 the independent MP for Tamworth in the New South Wales Parliament. Windsor has been opposed to the inflexibility of the National Competition Policy, particularly in its impact on rural communities where 'distance, remoteness, smallness and social equity' are important aspects of service delivery. He has also called for the Government to ensure

equitable access to funding for ... services including public education, aged care, telecommunications, air travel, roads, and other services that metropolitan people take for granted, yet for which we, in the country, must fight to access at reasonable cost and timeliness.⁵¹

As the election drew closer, there emerged the strong likelihood that a loose alliance of 'country independents', such as Windsor, would challenge the party in its heartland. Such a development had recent precedents in some State elections, with the election of independents representing such rural seats as Dubbo and Northern Tablelands in New South Wales, Mildura and East Gippsland in Victoria and Nicklin (Glass House Mountains) in Queensland. The *Australian's* rural affairs writer has drawn a picture of such members:

What each has promised their voters, in their own way, is to put those electors first, to be a voice for their community that will not be overridden by personal political ambition or the needs of other sections of a party.⁵²

In due course, prominent 'country independent' candidates nominated for New England (Windsor), Gwydir (Bruce Haigh) and Eden-Monaro (Peter Cochran), joining Bob Katter, MP for Kennedy, who had left the National Party in July 2001 to sit as an independent.

This was an issue, therefore, that had the potential to hurt the Nationals. Labor's New South Wales branch also attempted to capitalise on this by running its rural candidates under the official title of 'Country Labor'.

The leaders' televised debate

Despite argument between the parties, the Prime Minister's wishes in regard to the televised leaders' debate effectively carried the day. There was just a single, hour-long debate held on Sunday 14 October, televised by Channel 9, and chaired by Ray Martin, who had moderated the 1996 and 1998 debates.

Most observers were struck by the contrasting performances of Howard and Beazley, which were the opposite of what had been expected: Howard did not appear to be at ease, while his opponent was far more focused and less wordy than usual. Two-thirds of the studio audience awarded the contest to the Leader of the Opposition. Although the debate was held well before polling day, and, hence, was unlikely to be significant in the long run, many observers believed that Beazley's performance had put Labor 'back in the race'.⁵³

A short-lived controversy emerged over the Prime Minister's refusal to participate in more than one debate. The veteran journalist, Frank Devine, seemed to sum up many media views with his headline: 'Come off it, Prime Minister—one isn't good enough'.⁵⁴ Despite media and Opposition calls for at least one more debate, the Prime Minister refused to concede any such need, and the issue soon dropped from sight—as presumably the Government had anticipated it would.

The House of Representatives result

The Liberal Party won 68 seats, the National Party won 13 seats and the CLP won a single Northern Territory seat. This gave the Coalition a majority of 14 seats. The ALP won 65 seats and three independents won seats. The Liberals won Canning, Dickson, Dobell, Paterson and Ryan from Labor, and Farrer from the Nationals. Labor won Ballarat from the Liberal Party. The National Party also lost New England and Kennedy to 'country independents'. The two seats created out of the single Northern Territory seat were shared by the CLP and the Labor Party (for the passing parade of Senators and Members, see Appendix 2).

Eighty-seven seats (58 per cent) went to preferences, a slight reduction on the 1998 figure. The Liberal Party led on first preferences in Brisbane, Chisholm, Hasluck and Melbourne Ports, but lost after preferences were allocated. The Labor Party led in Cowper and Paterson but lost both on preferences.

The Government

Liberal Party

Of the three major parties, the Liberal Party was the clear winner. Its first preference vote rose in all jurisdictions except Tasmania, with important consolidations in New South Wales (+3.1 per cent), Queensland (+5.6 per cent), Western Australia (+3.2 per cent) and South Australia (+3.9 per cent) (see Table 9, pp. 54-8). Despite this, its national first preference total of 37.1 per cent was its third-lowest winning total in 15 victories since 1949—only 1961 (33.6 per cent) and 1998 (33.9 per cent) were lower. This is further illustration of the difficulties the major parties are experiencing in retaining their first preference support (see p. 19).

After electoral redistributions, the Liberals had entered the election with a nominal 63 seats, 19 of which would have been lost with shifts of the two-party preferred vote of between 0.1 and 2.9 per cent. Despite this precarious position, the party actually won five seats from Labor and one from the Nationals. The Liberals lost only the Victorian seat of Ballarat, possibly because of losing its high-profile candidate just 12 weeks before polling day (see pp. 21–2). In holding 45 per cent of the House seats, the party has its fifth highest proportion gained in 23 election contests since its formation. It also secured its fourth-highest two-party preferred vote since 1972.

National Party

The National Party lost three seats, one to the Liberal Party and two to 'country independents', leaving it with its lowest proportion of House seats since the election of 1943. The party vote rose barely 0.3 per cent, despite contesting one more electorate than in 1998. The party's national percentage of 5.6 per cent was less than half its total in 1987—just five elections before.⁵⁵ Despite John Anderson's encouraging words after the election: 'In many seats our vote was extremely strong',⁵⁶ the party continues to decline, and its loss of a Cabinet post came as no surprise.

The prominence in this election of 'country independent' candidates was in direct relation to the place and performance of the National Party. Uneasiness over the removal of 'Country' from its name has never completely disappeared, and accusations of the party as having 'sold out' to the Liberals have helped provide ammunition for dissident rural politicians such as Windsor. The success of Windsor and Katter in winning National seats is a significant event to which the National Party must pay heed. John Anderson has not dismissed the 'country independent' phenomenon, noting after the election that his party would have to look at the reasons why many voters believe independents have something to offer them.⁵⁷

It is a leaching away of long-term voting strength that is likely to bring the party undone over time. The loss of Queensland support is crucial. Between 1949 and 1990, its first preference vote in that State averaged 22.3 per cent, with 31.7 per cent in 1984 as its peak return. In 1984 and 1987 it gained more votes from Queenslanders than did the Liberal Party. In the four elections 1993–2001, however, its vote has averaged just 12.4 per cent (9.6 per cent average in 1998 and 2001). The party's 2001 Queensland vote of 9.1 per cent (-0.9 per cent) was the first election since 1925 in which it has failed to secure a vote of at least 10 per cent, and even with Pauline Hanson's One Nation in apparent terminal decline, that party still received a higher Senate vote than the National Party. In New South Wales the fall in votes has not been quite so marked, but the decline is still clear. The State seat of Tamworth vacated as the result of Windsor winning the Commonwealth seat of New England, was regained by the party in a by-election held on 8 December. A healthy two-party preferred figure for the National candidate caused the *Northern Daily Leader* to describe the victory as a 'comprehensive result'.⁵⁸ It is relevant to the question of National Party health, however, to note that this was built on a first preference vote of just 36.3 per cent. By contrast, in the three State elections prior to Windsor's first victory in 1991, the National first preference vote in Tamworth had averaged 62.5 per cent.

The party's problems come more from the 'friendly fire' from the Liberals or other rural politicians, than from the ALP. There is a long-term difficulty for the National Party in the tendency for seats won from it by the Liberal Party to become safe for their Coalition partner—Hume, Leichhardt, Murray and Indi are all seats in which the main Coalition contender once was the National or Country Party. The Liberals' regaining of Farrer in 2001 therefore may be much more long-term than the National Party would like. Professor Brian Costar of Monash University has asserted that it is unlikely to be won by the Nationals ever again.⁵⁹ While Liberal State divisions tolerate three-cornered contests, this loss of votes and seats to the Liberals will probably continue. The recent decision of the Victorian Liberal Party to contest every seat, including National Party seats, in the next Victorian State election, is an event likely to further weaken the rural party in that State.⁶⁰

The challengers

Labor Party

In the wake of the dramatic events of late August and early September, Labor's major problem was that circumstances seemed to push the party on to the political sidelines. The party battled to bring the focus on to domestic issues, but had difficulty being heard above the discussion of the critical events being played out elsewhere. The Budget revision that came along during the campaign did not help, for it indicated that there would be less money for Labor's promises in the short-term, pushing back the party's timetable for the full implementation of many of them. Labor also had difficulty in differentiating itself from the Government, especially as any differences between the parties on the issues of

asylum seekers and the war on terrorism were not readily apparent. University of Adelaide academic, Carol Johnson, later wrote:

...the ALP's long-term reinforcing of Howard's wedge politics on asylum-seekers contributed to the role of the so-called 'illegal refugee' issue in Labor's 2001 defeat.⁶¹

Labor's Wayne Swan later claimed that 'we lost momentum because we failed to communicate our policy messages to a broad enough audience'.⁶² Overall, then, as the differences between the parties on the issues of major impact were hard to detect, Kim Beazley found himself and his party struggling 'to get traction with substantive points of difference' he was attempting to make.⁶³

The asylum seekers controversy may also have hurt the Opposition in first preference terms because of disappointed Labor voters moving away over its support for the hard line on the issue. There were suggestions that some voters moved to the Greens and Australian Democrats in protest (see p. 18).⁶⁴ The increase in the informal vote was said to have been influenced by voter rejection of both Labor and the Coalition over this (see p. 20).⁶⁵

Despite this difficulty, the general consensus in the Labor Party was that the party had campaigned well: 'At every turn during the election campaign, Kim Beazley outperformed John Howard', was how one Labor frontbencher put it. In his concession speech on election night, the Leader of the Opposition himself asserted that Labor 'fought a magnificent campaign'.⁶⁶ This was a view shared by various journalists who believed that Labor had won the campaign (Appendix 3). It was a reminder of British Labour's similar claim about Neil Kinnock's 1987 campaign in the United Kingdom.⁶⁷

'Winning' in such a context clearly referred to a belief that the opinion polls indicated that Labor was likely to lose by less than would have otherwise been the case. On the other hand, various aspects of the election outcome suggest, at the very least, that the 'winning the campaign' claim is exaggerated—and may not even be correct, so poorly did the party perform:

- Labor's first preference vote of 37.8 per cent was the party's lowest return since the 26.8 per cent of 1934, and its second-lowest vote in all preferential voting elections (i.e. since the election of 1919). Even during 1955–69, when the Democratic Labor Party played such an important part in reducing the Labor vote, the party's vote was higher.
- Despite running candidates under the 'Country Labor' label in 12 New South Wales seats, the party's vote fell in each.
- As noted above, the Coalition had been extremely vulnerable to a small movement of votes in a few seats. Despite this, the Labor campaign managed to pick up just a single seat: the Victorian seat of Ballarat. Of Labor's 10 members in seats between the 0.1 and 1.9 per cent two-party preferred range, the party lost 3 (Dickson, Canning and Dobell).

- Labor was well behind the Coalition in first preferences in South Australia (12.2 per cent), Queensland (10.9 per cent), New South Wales (6.3 per cent) and Western Australia (5.3 per cent). Only in the smaller polities of Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the ACT, did Labor's first preference vote top the Coalition tallies.
- Labor's national first preference total was over half a million votes fewer than the Coalition's total; in 1998 it gained over 65 000 more votes than its main rivals.
- Labor's Senate vote of 34.3 per cent was its lowest Senate vote in the post-war period, and its lowest return since the election of 1934.
- Labor's first preference vote fell in 74 per cent of electorates, while its two-party preferred vote fell in 75.3 per cent of cases. Barely one-quarter of its sitting members saw their first preference vote increase—and three of them actually lost their seat.

The weakness of Labor's performance may well be disguised by the propensity for analysts to use the two-party preferred vote. To say that after the election the party's two-party preferred vote is just 2 per cent behind the Coalition figure, diverts attention from the extremely poor first preference tallies mentioned above.

Labor may well be developing a long-term problem with its vote in Sydney. There was some discussion during and after this election about the party's difficulties associated with so-called 'aspirational voters'. Some observers wondered if in divisions on the Sydney fringe, Labor's former strong vote might be weakening because of a middle-classing effect that was taking place—what one writer labelled 'the classic aspirational middle Australia'.⁶⁸ It is possible that the fact that house prices are so much higher in Sydney than elsewhere in Australia may mean that Labor's message to Sydney people struggling to afford the basic aim of home ownership, may have less impact than elsewhere. Research by Australian Development Strategies seemed to give some credence to this view, suggesting that Labor's campaign failed to capture the support of swinging voters in the 'mortgage belt' seats such as Lindsay and Parramatta.⁶⁹ It is notable that Labor's Outer Metropolitan vote in 2001 was 37.5 per cent, 13.7 per cent lower than in 1993. Closer to central Sydney, its vote was 9.3 per cent lower than it had been eight years before.

Country independents

With victories of 'country independent' MPs in Kennedy and New England (see pp. 25, 26), plus the re-election of the independent Member for Calare, the House has gained a rural 'ginger group', which will presumably be heard whenever matters of significance to their constituents are being discussed. With the National Party weaker after the election, the Government may well find it politic to be seen to be engaging with the three independents, even though they do not have the balance of power in the House. They have already signalled that they will see part of their role as attempting to influence upper house negotiations, when relevant to issues of concern to their constituents.

Australian Democrats

Despite a change of leadership, the Australian Democrats' national House vote (5.4 per cent) remained static. In ten national elections their vote has averaged 6.5 per cent, but only 5.3 per cent in the last four. Since their first election in 1977 when they gained a vote of 9.4 per cent, they have only once topped that figure: they gained an impressive 11.3 per cent in 1990. That vote represented over 1.1 million voters; eleven years later the Democrats' House return was over 493 000 votes fewer. Their preference swap with Labor in some seats seemed of little consequence. In Queensland, for instance, Government members retained the seats of Longman, Moreton, Petrie and Herbert, despite Democrat preferences being directed to Labor, partly because of the strength of the sitting member's personal vote, and partly because of the weakness of the Democrat vote. The Democrats' main role, clearly, remains the contesting and winning of Senate seats, and their performance in that contest will be considered below (see pp. 29–30).

Greens

The House of Representatives vote for Green candidates rose from 2.6 per cent nationally to 5 per cent. On the Monday following polling day, Senator Bob Brown seized the high ground, speaking of the Greens 'coming of age' as 'the progressive party of Australian politics', and as having 'taken the mantle of alternative party' from the Australian Democrats. He noted the House vote of 569 074 nationwide, and spoke of Green forces having 'reached beyond fringe groups and into the mainstream' of Australian politics. No longer should the Greens be seen as a single-issue party.⁷⁰ Brown's public enthusiasm no doubt had a political purpose, but his statements need to be tempered by analysis of the election returns. In fact, although the gap between Green and Democrat votes was narrowed, the Greens still finished half a percentage point behind in the House election, and over two per cent behind in the Senate poll.

Brown subscribed to the view that the Greens offered a voting refuge to Labor voters unhappy with the ALP stance on asylum seekers.⁷¹ The evidence to support this is mixed, however. On the one hand, Labor's vote fell by 10.3 per cent in the seat of Melbourne, apparently matched by the Green vote climbing by 9.6 per cent. Similar results can be seen in Batman and Wills. Despite this, in Isaacs, where Labor's vote dropped 6.3 per cent, the Green vote rose by less than 2 per cent, while in Menzies the Labor and Green votes both rose. Overall, though, in Melbourne electorates Green candidates did appear to pick up more of the shifting Labor vote than did Liberal candidates. In the New South Wales capital, by contrast, the Liberal Party tended to gain more of Labor's deserters than did the Greens. Only in the seat of Sydney can we see a significant Labor fall (-8.6 per cent) matched by a Green rise in vote (+8.3 per cent).

Pauline Hanson's One Nation

In 1998 Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party (PHON) gained 8.4 per cent of the vote in the House of Representatives election. In 2001, however, the party lost nearly half of its support, partly due to running 14 fewer candidates, but presumably exacerbated by divisions in the party, problems over its financial matters, and the relatively low profile in the campaign of Pauline Hanson. Hanson claimed that the PHON vote fell because the Coalition had adopted many of its views. Queensland (7.1 per cent) remained its strongest State, though this figure was also a halving of its 1998 vote.

Although PHON was apparently crippled and in decline, the ideas and issues that brought it to the surface seemed still important for some voters. In Queensland, for example, the party still had enough support to push the vote above 10 per cent in the seats of Blair, Maranoa, Oxley and Wide Bay, with Maranoa (15.1 per cent) and Blair (15 per cent) giving quite healthy returns. With this level of support (including a Senate vote of 10 per cent), plus retaining one Senator, the party is still alive, but is clearly in danger of disappearing, particularly since Pauline Hanson's stepping out of the political limelight.

The major party vote

The 2001 election did little to halt the steady decline in the major party first preference vote that has occurred over the past five decades. The 1998 election had been the first occasion since 1943 that the major parties' total (79.6 per cent) had fallen below 80 per cent. In 2001 it might have been expected that the unusual times would see a significant increase in the major party vote, especially if the Coalition were returned. In fact, the vote rose by barely one per cent to 80.9 per cent, giving the second-lowest national total since 1943.

Factors accounting for this decline and its possible consequences have been discussed elsewhere.⁷² Obviously, if such a decline continues, there will come a time when we see a significant number of non-major party MPs occupying seats in the House of Representatives. Indeed, Australia could well be heading that way. Although in all elections between 1949 and 2001 only 14 such MPs have been elected, 12 of these successes have occurred since 1990.

Informal voting

One arresting fact was the jump in the informal House vote to 4.8 per cent, an increase of 1.04 per cent, or 144 453 voters more than in 1998. The reasons for this are unclear. Possible factors include:

- Confusion felt by voters in New South Wales and Queensland, States which have optional preferential voting for their Assembly elections. According to the Australian

Electoral Commission, substantial proportions of the informals in these States were found on ballot papers marked with just a single preference. This might have been more pronounced in the case of Queensland, where the most recent State election was held in February 2001, and where the Labor Party called for its voters to 'Just vote 1'.

- There was some anecdotal evidence of voters, unhappy with the bipartisan approach of Government and Opposition to the handling of the asylum seekers, choosing to vote informally. The *Canberra Times* journalist, Nicholas Stuart, believed this to be a major cause of informal voting.⁷³
- Unlike 1998, so-called 'Langer' votes (e.g. preferences given 1, 2, 2, 2, 2) were declared informal in 2001. This may have helped increase the overall number of informals.
- Early information from a post-election Australian Electoral Commission study suggests that a significant proportion (possibly as high as 8 per cent) of provisional votes were informal. This suggests difficulty with the system experienced by new voters from non-English speaking backgrounds.⁷⁴

The Australian Electoral Commission is undertaking a study to attempt to pinpoint the relevant factors. For criticism of various aspects of the electoral system, see Appendix 4.

The Morgan Poll

The Morgan poll had a difficult time prior to the 2001 election. In the polls published by the *Bulletin* between September 11 and election day, Morgan's figures fluctuated quite markedly:

<i>Bulletin</i>	Coalition (two-party preferred)	ALP (two-party preferred)	Margin (from Coalition standpoint)
Sept 11	43	57	-14
Sept 18	48	52	-4
Sept 25	60	40	+20
Oct 16	50	50	0
Oct 23	55	45	+10
Oct 30	48.5	51.5	-3
Nov 6	47.5	52.5	-5
Nov 13	45.5	54.5	-9

Source: Morgan Polls, *Bulletin*, various issues.

After the third of these polls which put Labor well behind, Morgan actually disowned the poll, saying that a face-to-face survey he had carried out at the same time actually gave a result that put Labor ahead.⁷⁵ The final poll, which suggested a Labor landslide, sparked a

lot of debate, and some claims that the polls were swinging markedly. In fact, this was not the case as far as other polls, such as Newspoll, were concerned.

On 12 November 2001, the Morgan Poll issued its Finding No. 3472, in which it noted that there were two possibilities explaining the great disparity between the Morgan figures and the official returns. It was either that the electorate changed in the last week, or the Morgan Poll 'got it wrong'. In press interviews, however, Gary Morgan refused to accept that his firm's work could have been flawed, making the surprising comment that, 'We accurately recorded what was said. It was either wrong or people changed their mind'.⁷⁶

From all the other poll evidence that was available, it is hard to accept the latter proposition.

Not long after the election the *Bulletin* announced it would not be publishing Morgan's political polling for the foreseeable future. It was a surprising end to a long association.⁷⁷

Local contests

This election featured a number of divisions where interest in the result was keen, probably because of the high number of marginal seats, particularly on the Government side. As we have seen, relatively few changed hands. Of the twenty most marginal seats on the AEC's calculation, just four were lost, all by the ALP—Canning, Dickson, Dobell and Paterson. When we look at particular seats, it is difficult to ascertain just how much each result was influenced by nationwide issues, how much State/region/city/town issues played a part, and how much was due to local-level campaigning. As early as mid-June the Coalition's pollster, Mark Textor, was spelling out what he thought would be the crucial role of local campaigning, but it is impossible to say with any certainty just how important this might have been.⁷⁸ The fact that so many sitting members from both sides of the House were returned suggests that incumbency was important. It was reported that some local Labor candidates were choosing to downplay their party label, and this may have been a factor in some Labor seats.⁷⁹

Ballarat (Vic)

Ballarat had been held by the Liberals' Michael Ronaldson since 1990. The Liberal Party had hoped that the candidacy of Olympic shooting gold medallist, Russell Mark, would help the party retain the seat, but Mark suddenly withdrew from the contest in August 2001, criticising the local party as he did so for its attempts to tightly control his campaigning. He later spoke of his admiration for his opponent: 'I walked away from all this thinking I respect her more than I maybe respect some people in my own party.'⁸⁰ Ballarat had been held by the ALP during the 1980s, and with Ronaldson sitting on a 2.8 per cent margin, the Mark defection seemed to give Labor an excellent chance of regaining it, and so it proved, though Catherine King won by only a narrow margin.

Mark's resignation may well have proved the significant factor, though Premier Steve Bracks, himself a Ballarat native, worked hard on Labor's behalf.

Calare (NSW)

Winning or holding House of Representatives' seats is never easy for independents, but Peter Andren had turned his 1996 first preference vote of 29.4 per cent into a 40.6 per cent tally in 1998. Could Andren make it a hat-trick of victories, or could the National Party win back a seat that they had held for substantial periods? Andren was one candidate who spoke against the Government's asylum seekers policy, but despite—or because of—this, increased his vote once again, gaining 51.4 per cent of first preferences. Andren's continued success has been achieved despite his opponents pointing to what they describe as the 'lack of influence' an independent MP has in the national Parliament. The National Party vote (20.5 per cent) was inflated by the decision by the Liberal Party not to run a candidate.

Dickson (Qld)

Former Australian Democrat leader, Cheryl Kernot, had been recruited to the Labor Party in time for the 1998 election. Although she won the Queensland seat of Dickson by 176 votes after preferences, in that election Kernot resented the fact that she had not been found a safer seat. Early in the 2001 campaign Kernot began to generate unfavourable publicity once more. She earned criticism for seeming to raise doubts about the bona fides of her Liberal opponent's departure from the Queensland drug squad, questions were raised about her possible evasion of stamp duty on one of her residences, and when pointing to the large number of prominent Liberals, including the Prime Minister, who had campaigned in Dickson against her, she described herself as 'public scalp number one'. Finally, she criticised her opponent's youth—he was 'too wet behind the ears'.⁸¹ The *Courier-Mail* was one of a number of observers critical of her performance. In raising unsubstantiated doubts about her opponent, for example, the newspaper suggested that Kernot had 'wallowed in the gutter she has claimed to loathe and despise'.⁸² The *Age's* advice was clear: '...if she cannot cope with the rough-and-tumble of parliamentary life, she should leave it'.⁸³ Kernot won barely one-third of the vote, her vote was 7.3 per cent less than in 1998, and she finished over 12 per cent behind her Liberal opponent, Peter Dutton. She had not been helped by the Democrats not including her in their deal with Labor, but even if they had, their vote of 5.4 per cent would not have lifted her over the line.

Dobell (NSW)

Former ALP Minister Michael Lee had held the seat of Dobell since its creation for the 1984 election. In his first four elections his first preference vote was well above 50 per

cent, but in 1996 he only managed to hold the seat by 117 votes after preferences. His margin was more comfortable in 1998, though his first preference vote was now well below half of the vote. Dobell is one of a number of seats on Sydney's outskirts (including Robertson, Macquarie, Lindsay, Macarthur, Hughes) that have been held by Labor in the past, but have moved to the Liberal column in recent elections. Although Lee himself blamed the asylum seeker issue for his loss of the seat,⁸⁴ the main factor explaining this defeat appears to have been demographic change, and if those other seats are any guide, Dobell may well be difficult for Labor to recover.

Eden-Monaro (NSW)

Eden-Monaro was a seat that had gone to the government of the day in every election since 1972. Although the Liberals' Gary Nairn had retained it in 1998, it was by the narrow margin of just 262 votes after preferences. Opposed once again in 2001 by Labor's Steve Whan, Nairn was now forced also to confront Peter Cochran, former National Party MLA for Monaro (1988–98) who was part of the loose 'country independent' alliance. The Government's chances also appeared to suffer through a clumsily-handled announcement of the establishment near Queanbeyan of a new headquarters for the Australian Defence Force.⁸⁵ Cochran's presence had the effect of seeing the Liberal and Labor first preferences fall, though the 'country independent' only managed 8.2 per cent. In a close count, Nairn's two-party preferred vote rose marginally and he clung onto the seat by 2661 votes, helped by Cochran's preferences heavily favouring him.

Farrer (NSW)

In 1998 it took a local issue of a new freeway through Albury to cause National Party leader Tim Fischer's primary vote to fall below 60 per cent in Farrer—though he still won the seat on first preferences. With Fischer's retirement from Parliament, the Liberal Party joined the National and Labor parties as a serious contender for the seat. The Liberal candidate, the Old Tallangatta resident, Sussan Ley, had already unsuccessfully contested Liberal pre-selection for the Victorian seat of Indi, but she crossed the Murray to enter the contest, drawing attention to her candidacy by means of a large caravan, brightly painted in Liberal blue. With the One Nation candidate coming from Sydney, there was some unhappiness in the local National Party about outsiders—'Spot the local', was the way Fischer put it.⁸⁶ Despite this, Ley led the National candidate by over 14 per cent on the primary vote, and won narrowly on preferences. This Liberal victory was a reminder that the division had been held by the party for almost 34 years before being taken by Fischer in 1984. Ley's narrow win may have been helped by the redistribution which moved Tumut into the division, for in both 1998 and 2001 the town voted strongly for Liberal candidates ahead of National opponents. National Party president, Helen Dickie, seemed to blame the local media for the National defeats. She claimed that her party's polling indicated a sharp fall in the National vote following the publication of a *Border Morning Mail* poll indicating support for the Liberals—she believed that this affected the party's

vote across the border in Indi as well. She contrasted National polling that she claimed was '100 per cent accurate', and said that inaccurate polling 'was dangerous and [in this way] the media was able to influence people to change their vote'.⁸⁷ Some National Party members were later critical of the fact that their candidate, Bill Bott, was actually older than the retiring member.⁸⁸

Groom (Qld)

In 1998 Ian Macfarlane won Groom with just 33.1 per cent in an evenly balanced field—including a National candidate who won 15.2 per cent of first preferences. Macfarlane was the focus of much media interest in August–September over publicity given to efforts in the Groom Liberal Party branch to evade GST payments on party fundraising, with some media comments suggesting that he should be removed from his ministerial position.⁸⁹ With the Minister facing another three-cornered contest, it remained to be seen if the GST controversy would hurt him. There was no obvious evidence that it did. In an election where the National and One Nation votes fell by a combined 13.3 per cent, Macfarlane's vote jumped by 13.8 per cent, and he not only won the seat, but came quite close to winning on first preferences.

Gwydir (NSW)

For some time, it seemed that National Party leader, John Anderson, was likely to be opposed by popular MLA for Tamworth, Tony Windsor, but Windsor eventually opted to contest New England (see p. 26). Anderson nonetheless found himself pitted against a well-publicised independent, the former diplomat Bruce Haigh. Although the Coalition seemed likely to be comfortably returned, there was still great interest in whether or not Anderson's vote would suffer from the earlier criticism he had received from various rural bodies. If Anderson had been worried, he need not have been, for his first preferences (52.6 per cent) jumped by over 11 per cent, giving him victory on the first count. As in Groom, the One Nation drop in vote (-9.1 per cent) seems to have helped increase the Coalition tally.

Kalgoorlie (WA)

This was a seat held by Graeme Campbell for the Labor Party between 1980 and 1995, and by Campbell as an independent between 1995 and 1998. In 1998 the combined Liberal–Labor vote had been just 55.6 per cent, with Campbell scoring 22.8 per cent as an Australia First candidate, and a One Nation candidate managing 8.4 per cent. Barry Haase (28 per cent) had eventually scrambled the seat for the Liberal Party. With Campbell nominating for the Senate, the question in the 2001 contest was whether Haase could regain the seat, or whether the ALP could win it back. According to the ABC's Antony Green, Labor's standing in the electorate had been weakened by the issues of native title

and asylum seekers, combined with the move in mining towns to the flying in of mine workers for sustained periods of work which had caused many local miners to leave the electorate.⁹⁰ Although Labor's vote rose 7.4 per cent, Haase's percentage jumped 14.6 per cent, giving him the highest Liberal first preference vote in Kalgoorlie (42.6 per cent) since the 1984 election, and the party's best two-party preferred vote in all Kalgoorlie elections since 1949.

Kennedy (Qld)

Former Queensland State minister, Bob Katter, had held the seat of Kennedy for the National Party since 1993. After many hints since the 1998 election of a defection due to his disillusionment with government policies and their effect on his rural constituents, he eventually left the National Party in July 2001: 'The question is not why I'm leaving but how could I possibly stay?'. His departure was not unwelcome in a party whose leader had described the Member for Kennedy as 'a major contributor to the Queensland [State] election loss'.⁹¹ At first the local National Party decided not to contest the seat, but the State party, concerned about their Senate vote, forced the issue, and eventually the mayor of Eacham Shire, Mary Lyle, was nominated. In a quite remarkable performance, Katter's personal vote as an independent (47.1 per cent) was over three per cent higher than his 1998 vote as a National. As the National vote fell 29.9 per cent, to barely 14 per cent giving a combined Katter-National vote in excess of 61 per cent, many non-National voters must have chosen to move to Katter.

Lindsay (NSW)

Between 1996 and 1998, Jackie Kelly had the dubious experience of having to contest Lindsay three times, on the second occasion because her original 1996 victory had been declared void. This first victory in a seat held by Labor since its creation in 1984 had been unexpected, her success in the 1996 by-election had also surprised some observers, though the pundits seemed to have been finally put in their place by her retention of Lindsay in 1998. In September 2001 she was in the news when, as Minister for Tourism, she described the Ansett collapse as 'a little blip',⁹² a comment that saw a campaign by union members to defeat the Minister. Despite this Kelly's first preference vote rose by over four per cent, while Labor's fell by over two per cent. This was one of the seats believed to have been affected by the 'aspirational voter' factor (see p. 20). Any help Kelly had received from the Government's agreement to preserve a piece of local bushland within an old defence site may have simply added a little icing to the cake. In two-party preferred terms, Kelly now has a cushion of 11 per cent, and Lindsay has been removed from the marginal seat category.

Macarthur (NSW)

The seat held by the Minister for Finance, John Fahey, had been turned into a nominal Labor seat following the redistribution of New South Wales seats. The Liberals pre-selected a political novice, the high-profile long-distance runner, Pat Farmer, in an effort to 'win back' the seat and prevent well-known local mayor and Labor Party activist, Meg Oates, from doing so. Farmer achieved this with ease. With a first preference vote of 50.8 per cent in the nominally Labor division, his vote was three per cent higher than Fahey's vote in the previous election. Farmer achieved a first preference increase of 10.7 per cent, one of the largest in the seat's history. Macarthur thus retained its status as the only seat to have been won by the incoming government in every election since its creation prior to the 1949 election.

Mayo (SA)

The Adelaide Hills seat of Mayo had been held comfortably by Alexander Downer since its creation in 1984. In 1998, though, he had been taken to preferences for the first time when well-known singer, John Schumann, standing for the Australian Democrats, managed to secure nearly one-quarter of the vote. Despite Downer's vote falling by 11.4 per cent on that occasion, he retained the seat comfortably on preferences. Although Schumann was not standing in 2001, it was interesting to see if that Democrat figure could be sustained. In the event, Downer's first preference vote jumped by 6.4 per cent, and the Democrat vote (14.8 per cent) fell to the level it had been in earlier elections, suggesting that the 1998 result was probably very much tied up with the prominence of the Democrat candidate. Democrat infighting over the candidacy in the seat may have also helped to bring the party vote down. Downer's two-party-preferred margin is now 25.8 per cent, making Mayo one of the safest Liberal seats.

New England (NSW)

As the so-called 'country independents' emerged during early 2001, Tony Windsor, independent MLA for Tamworth (69 per cent in the 1999 election) was constantly spoken of as a likely challenger to John Anderson in Gwydir. Eventually Windsor chose to tackle the Nationals' Stuart St Clair in New England, the electorate within which Tamworth is located. St Clair had only managed a first preference vote of 31.1 per cent in 1998 in a three-cornered contest, and he certainly appeared vulnerable. Although St Clair's 2001 vote rose by over six per cent, Windsor captured over 45 per cent, and after winning over 82 per cent of later preferences, won very comfortably. Since being won by the Nationalist and Farmers candidate in 1919 and then by the Country Party in 1922, New England had remained in Country or National Party hands until this election.

Parramatta (NSW)

In 1998 Liberal Ross Cameron's first preference vote fell by 4.1 per cent, and his two-party preferred margin fell by 5 per cent, seeing him clinging to office by 2.2 per cent. In the redistribution of New South Wales electorates that followed, his position seemingly worsened, for a shift in borders meant that Parramatta in fact ostensibly became a Labor seat. Cameron's nominal two-party preferred vote dropped to 47.5 per cent, so that to retain the seat that had been held by Labor between 1977 and 1996, he required a two-party preferred 'swing' in excess of 2.5 per cent. On the grounds that his seat was undergoing a rapid 'middle-classing', Cameron reportedly decided to push economic rationalism rather than the more bread-and-butter issues that his Labor challenger was discussing.⁹³ The fact that Parramatta is one of a swathe of seats around Sydney that are now in Coalition hands, possibly suggests that it was the impact of policies of common concern to the voters in these seats as a whole that was more important than Cameron's economic rationalism—this was one of the Sydney seats said to have been particularly affected by the 'aspirational voter' (see p. 17). Cameron finally held his seat comfortably after a 5.6 per cent swing in primary votes, though Parramatta remains finely balanced, being just the seventh most marginal Coalition seat. Despite its marginal status, Parramatta has now gone to the Coalition in the past three elections.

Richmond (NSW)

The New South Wales north coast of Richmond was held by the Country or National Parties between 1922 and 1990. In recent years, changes in the population mix has made the seat much harder for the National Party to win—Labor's Neville Newell in fact won it twice, in 1990 and 1993. When the Nationals' Larry Anthony won the seat in 1996, his first preference vote was only 35.4 per cent, and although two years later he had pushed this to 40.2 per cent, the two-party preferred margin remained at less than two per cent. Two factors continued to make this extremely tight for the sitting member in 2001. The redistribution of New South Wales divisions had made Richmond no safer for him, so that he was defending a nominal two-party preferred vote of just 50.8 per cent.⁹⁴ The second, political, factor was the impact of government policies on residents of Richmond, many of whom were retired, unemployed or had low weekly incomes.⁹⁵ In particular, the imposition of the GST on caravan park rentals had gained a great deal of adverse publicity for the Government. Anthony reportedly campaigned extremely hard, buttressed by government benefits for his constituents and a modification of the caravan park issue, and eventually won a narrow victory after preferences.

Ryan (Qld)

Ryan was created in 1949, and until March 2001 had been held by only Nigel Drury and John Moore, both Liberal members. Despite Moore receiving half of the vote in 1998, the by-election caused by his retirement from Parliament that was held only seven months

before the general election, saw the Liberal first preference vote fall by 7 per cent, with Leonie Short winning a most unexpected victory for the Labor Party. She was not successful in retaining her seat, for although Labor's general election first preference vote was one per cent higher than it had been in 1998, it had fallen by seven per cent from the by-election. This suggested that many Liberal voters had used the by-election to punish the Government. Despite the controversial nature of his Liberal pre-selection, Michael Johnson's first preference vote was only 2.8 per cent less than Moore's vote in 1998—and the fall was probably accounted for by the reappearance of a National candidate.⁹⁶

Solomon (NT)

The redistribution in the Northern Territory had created two dissimilar divisions which were likely to be shared by the Government and Opposition. Solomon, based on Darwin, was seen as a likely victory for the CLP, while Lingiari, being contested by the Labor MP for the Northern Territory, Warren Snowdon, was expected to be won by Labor. Unfortunately for the CLP, their candidate for Solomon, Dave Tollner, proved to be more controversial than expected, and at one time there were press stories of his party seeking to disendorse him. Tollner expressed his determination to continue with his candidacy, leaving people to wonder if this might hand the seat to Labor's Laurene Hull.⁹⁷ The election eventually proved to be one of the tightest in the country and although Hull took more later preferences than her opponent, she fell just 88 votes short of victory. Solomon is the second most marginal seat in the 40th Parliament.

Warringah (NSW)

It was not expected that the Liberals' Tony Abbott would lose his seat, but the fact of his being opposed by former independent MLA for Manly (1991–9), Peter Macdonald, gave this contest more interest than would have normally have been the case.⁹⁸ Despite Abbott expressing some concern over Macdonald's candidature, the sitting member won comfortably on the first count. Macdonald's vote was a respectable 27.8 per cent, 15.7 per cent higher than the Labor candidate's vote.

The Senate contest

Of the retiring 40 Senators, 20 were from the Coalition, 14 were from the Labor Party, 5 were Australian Democrats and one was the single Green Senator. Although 10 new Senators were elected, this was an election where the party balance altered very little, with the only change being the loss of a Democrat seat in New South Wales which went to the Greens. The Coalition (35), Labor (28), Pauline Hanson's One Nation (1) and independent (2) numbers remained unaltered.

The Coalition and Labor both had 15 non-retiring Senators. Four Australian Democrats, plus Brian Harradine (Ind) and Len Harris (PHON), also did not have to face the electors.

The major parties

The Coalition won three seats to Labor's two in each State. In no State, therefore, were the Senate seats shared equally by the major parties. A sign of the gradual decline of the major party vote, combined with the entrenchment of minor party Senators, is the fact that in thirty State Senate contests since 1990, on all but three occasions (NSW and Vic. 1993, Vic. 1998), at least one seat has been won by a minor party or independent candidate. On one occasion (Qld 1998) minor parties won 2 of the Senate seats.

A most significant victory was that of Senator Ron Boswell, winning the final Senate seat in Queensland for the National Party. Apart from enabling his party to retain its three seats in the upper house, Boswell's victory was primarily at the expense of Pauline Hanson's attempt to win a Senate seat (see pp. 30–1). The Nationals' first preference vote in Queensland was actually 18 555 votes fewer than that for PHON, but it was able to defeat its rival comfortably on preferences.

The Liberal and Labor Parties shared the Territory Senate seats as has always been the case.

The minor parties

Australian Democrats

The Australian Democrats entered the election with the relatively new leadership team of Senators Stott Despoja and Ridgeway. Campaigning on a slogan of 'Change Politics', the Democrats attempted to suggest that the party offered a fresh choice to voters by virtue of that change. Four seats were retained (Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA), and one lost (Vicki Bourne, NSW), giving the party 8 Senators, four of whom retire on 30 June 2005, and four of whom retire on 30 June 2008.

The party's national vote of 7.3 per cent represented a fall of 1.2 per cent or 105 016 votes. This is the second lowest Democrat Senate total since the party's first election in 1977—only in 1993 (5.3 per cent) has its Senate vote been lower. The party's proportion of the vote fell in four States and the ACT, rising in South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. Ironically, the New South Wales ticket gained 71 728 more first preferences than the Greens, but lost Senator Bourne's seat on preferences.

There was disagreement over the reasons for this moderate showing. It is possible that the preference deals with Labor Party hurt the party, undermining, as it did, its long-standing

promise to 'keep the bastards honest'. The preference deal simply made the party look like its rivals in its determination to sell its vote to the highest bidder.

The new leadership blamed the party's loss of popularity over its involvement in GST negotiations during the passage of the legislation in the Senate in 1999, but it is possible to argue that the election of new leaders occurred early enough before the election for the effect of this to have been lessened—if it was going to. Stott Despoja wondered if voter support had fallen as a consequence of the party's opposition to the Government's stance over the *Tampa* controversy; she also attacked the 'appalling' coverage of the Democrat campaign by the ABC.⁹⁹ As in 1998, there was some general party unhappiness over the paucity of general media coverage of Democrat policies, but this is a fact of life for minor parties in Australian elections.¹⁰⁰

The Greens

The Greens won two seats. Kerry Nettle won a seat in New South Wales, despite the Green first preference tally being lower than that of the Australian Democrats. In Tasmania Senator Bob Brown comfortably regained his seat after almost securing a quota on first preferences (13.8 per cent). This was a jump of 8 per cent on the Greens' Tasmanian tally in the previous election, and 5.1 per cent on 1996 when Brown was first elected.

Despite Brown's enthusiastic response to the election, referred to above (p. 18), the Greens finished behind the Australian Democrats in all jurisdictions except Tasmania, and their national Senate vote of 4.9 per cent was 2.4 per cent behind the Democrat total. The Greens have become significant players in national politics, but remain behind the Democrats both in votes and in seats won. The Greens certainly took a Senate seat from the Democrats in New South Wales despite finishing 1.8 per cent behind on first preferences, but this outcome probably had more to do with the allocation of preferences than with the inherent virtues of the Greens or their candidate. In Victoria and Western Australia, where the Green vote was higher than in New South Wales, they failed to win a seat.

Pauline Hanson's One Nation

Despite Pauline Hanson's One Nation running candidates in over 80 per cent of House seats, the Senate offered the party the greatest chance of success. In Queensland, the centre of party strength, Pauline Hanson was a candidate, and the party received a respectable vote of 10 per cent, ahead of the 9.2 won by the Nationals. Unlike the Nationals who secured the re-election of Ron Boswell on preferences, PHON was effectively starved of preferences with Hanson falling well short of a quota.

In Western Australia, where the party came close to a Senate seat in 1998, its vote of 7 per cent (-3.3 per cent) meant that it fell well short of winning a seat.

A number of problems seemed to affect the party's chances:

- There were reports of divisions between Hanson and the PHON Western Australian branch.
- Legal and financial problems experienced by the party and its founder seemed to put her under a great deal of pressure.
- The party's policies were threadbare, focusing on a tax on all bank withdrawals to generate low interest loans, and the abolition of entitlements of former Prime Ministers and Governors-General.¹⁰¹
- Hanson's extremely quiet, and late, campaigning effort. When tackled on this she dismissed criticism as irrelevant: 'Over the years, I've criss-crossed the country where people have come to see me ... they know what my thoughts and concerns are and they've made up their minds'.¹⁰²

The state of the Senate after 1 July 2002

The Government still lacked a majority of seats in the Senate, remaining dependent upon the support of other Senators to help pass its legislation. With 39 votes needed for a majority, it would need four votes from a combination of other Senators. As the Senate would contain two Greens, two independents and a PHON Senator, the Australian Democrats would not necessarily be as central to the passage of legislation as in the 39th Parliament.

In retrospect

Thus ended one of the most remarkable of Australian elections. A Government, seemingly on the ropes just months from polling day, is comfortably re-elected. Unusually, major factors in its victory are immigration and international terrorism issues. Soon after the election the merits of the result come under question, due to revelations about its response to those issues, and in particular the accuracy of the 'children overboard' affair.

The 2001 Australian election will be a topic of conversation for some years to come.

Appendix 1: Text-messaging

Mobile phones have become well-entrenched parts of the political armoury. An interesting new addition to campaigning proved to be the use made of the SMS mobile phone network, particularly by the Liberal campaign. Reports suggest that there were various ways in which this was done:¹⁰³

- Text messages were used to inform reporters on the road with the Opposition leader of claimed slip-ups by his team. Liberals estimated that at most of Beazley's press conferences there was at least one question that arose from a Liberal-engendered text message.
- During the leaders' debate, reporters received messages on matters such as Beazley's dress sense or why the 'worm' was reacting as it did to some of Howard's statements.
- After Labor unveiled its GST rollback promises, journalists soon received messages suggesting that the party had made serious errors of calculation.
- As journalists travelled to the launch of the ALP's schools policy, they received messages from the Education Minister's media adviser telling them of what the Coalition had achieved in education and how Labor had worked to defeat their policies.

Journalists summed up this activity as providing a mixed blessing:

It can be both annoying and a little bit helpful. At the very least it works to plant a seed of doubt in the minds of the reporters, most of whom are incredibly rushed, hemmed in by constant travel, deadlines and scant opportunity to double check details.¹⁰⁴

As new technology appears, so parties and politicians make use of it—text messaging is just the most recent. It remains to be seen whether it becomes a major feature in the parties' armouries, or soon is pushed aside by other methods.

Appendix 2: The passing parade

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

House of Representatives

Table 1: Retiring Members

Retired Member	Electoral Division	Party
Fahey, John	Macarthur, NSW	LP
Fischer, Tim	Farrer, NSW	NP
Hollis, Colin	Throsby, NSW	ALP
Lawler, Tony	Parkes, NSW	NP
Lieberman, Lou	Indi, Vic	LP
Morris, Alan	Newcastle, NSW	ALP
Nehl, Gary	Cowper, NSW	NP
O'Keefe, Neil	Burke, Vic	ALP
Reith, Peter	Flinders, Vic	LP
Ronaldson, Michael	Ballarat, Vic	LP
Sullivan, Kathy	Moncrieff, Qld	LP
Thomson, Andrew	Wentworth, NSW	LP
Wooldridge, Michael	Casey, Vic	LP

Table 2: Defeated Members

Defeated Member	Electoral Division	Party
Horne, Bob	Paterson, NSW	ALP
Gerick, Jane	Canning, WA	ALP
Kernot, Cheryl	Dickson, Qld	ALP
Lee, Michael	Dobell, NSW	ALP
St Clair, Stuart	New England, NSW	NP
Short, Leonie	Ryan, Qld	ALP
Theophanous, Andrew	Calwell, Vic	Ind ¹⁰⁵

Table 3: New Members

New Member	Electoral Division	Party
Baldwin, Bob ¹⁰⁶	Paterson, NSW	LP
Ciobo, Steven	Moncrieff, Qld	LP
Cobb, John	Parkes, NSW	NP
Dutton, Peter	Dickson, Qld	LP
Farmer, Patrick	Macarthur, NSW	LP
George, Jennie	Throsby, NSW	ALP
Grierson, Sharon	Newcastle, NSW	ALP
Hartsuyker, Luke	Cowper, NSW	NPA
Hunt, Greg	Flinders, Vic	LP
Jackson, Sharryn	Hasluck, WA	ALP
Johnson, Michael	Ryan, Qld	LP
King, Catherine	Ballarat, Vic	ALP
King, Peter	Wentworth, NSW	LP
Ley, Sussan	Farrer, NSW	LP
O'Connor, Brendan	Burke, Vic	ALP
Panopoulos, Sophie	Indi, Vic	LP
Randall, Don ¹⁰⁷	Canning, WA	LP
Smith, Tony	Casey, Vic	LP
Ticehurst, Ken	Dobell, NSW	LP
Tollner, Dave	Solomon, NT	CLP
Vamvakinou, Maria	Calwell, Vic	ALP
Windsor, Tony	New England, NSW	Ind

Senate

Among the Senators leaving the Parliament on 30 June 2002 will be 5 who have retired and 4 who were defeated in the 2001 election. The term of Northern Territory Senator Grant Tambling ended on polling day.

Table 4: Retiring Senators

Retired Senator	State or Territory	Party
Cooney, Barney	Victoria	ALP
Crowley, Rosemary	South Australia	ALP
McKiernan, Jim	Western Australia	ALP
Newman, Jocelyn	Tasmania	LP
Tambling, Grant	Northern Territory	CLP
West, Sue	New South Wales	ALP

Table 5: Defeated Senators

Defeated Senator	State or Territory	Party
Bourne, Vicki	NSW	AD
Crane, Winston	WA	Lib
Gibbs, Brenda	Qld	ALP
Schacht, Chris	SA	ALP

Ten new Senators were elected. The new Northern Territory Senator's term dated from election day. Of the new State Senators, Richard Colbeck's term began on 4 February 2002 when he replaced Jocelyn Newman as Senator for Tasmania. The remaining State Senators' terms were to commence on 1 July 2002.

Table 6: New Senators

Senator	State or Territory	Party
Colbeck, Richard	Tasmania	Lib
Johnston, David	WA	Lib
Kirk, Linda	SA	ALP
Marshall, Gavin	Vic	ALP
Moore, Claire	Qld	ALP
Nettle, Kerry	NSW	Green
Scullion, Nigel	NT	CLP
Stephens, Ursula	NSW	ALP
Webber, Ruth	WA	ALP
Wong, Penny	SA	ALP

Women

The number of women elected to the Parliament continues to increase, slowly (Table 7):

Table 7: Women elected

	House of Representatives from 10 November 2001			Senate from 1 July 2002			Parliament
	Men	Women	Women%	Men	Women	Women%	%
2001	112	38	25.3	53	23	30.3	27.0
1998	115	33	22.3	54	22	28.9	25.0

Faces from the past

Two former Members of the House were re-elected:

- Bob Baldwin, Liberal MP for Paterson during 1996–8, regained the seat from Labor's Bob Horne. Don Randall, Liberal MP for Swan from 1996 to 1998, successfully contested Canning.

Some former Members and Senators were less successful:

- Graeme Campbell, the long-time MP for Kalgoorlie (1980–98) led the PHON Senate ticket in Western Australia. The party vote was 7.0 per cent, or 0.5 of a quota.
- Phil Cleary, Independent MP for Wills (1992, 1993–1996), contested the Senate election in Victoria. His group's vote was 1.2 per cent.
- Pauline Hanson, MP for Oxley 1996–8, led the PHON Senate ticket in Queensland, recording 10 per cent of the first preferences, or 0.7 of a quota.
- David McKenzie, Labor MP for Diamond Valley during the Whitlam years, contested Casey, gaining 33.3 per cent of the vote.

In Western Australia, Hendy Cowan, former National Party Deputy Premier (1993–2001), headed the unsuccessful National Party ticket.

Appendix 3: Did some journalists mis-read the campaign?

Antony Green was reported as stating as early as 6 October that it was difficult to see Labor getting back in the race, so significant was the party shift in the polls during late August and early September. If this were so, then the view of some journalists, including Louise Dodson of the *Age*, that the election was 'up for grabs', and that the campaign would 'be crucial in determining the outcome', was probably a misreading of the situation.¹⁰⁸

Perhaps Dodson was influenced by the propensity for the media to cover elections as a mixture of gladiatorial combat and horse-race. This is a phenomenon also seen in other countries where democratic elections are held, particularly when the contest is between two parties or two candidates, as in presidential elections in the USA. This practice was particularly obvious in the 2001 Australian election, when journalists continually spoke of the parties and their leaders in a fashion that was clearly (even if inadvertently) geared to generate interest in the contest among readers and viewers. Examples are given here:¹⁰⁹

- 'the trend for Labor is still forward' (Jennifer Hewett, 13–14 October)
- Beazley's performance in the formal debate saw him 'back in the race' (Shane Green, 15 October; Ian Henderson, 15 October)
- The debate was 'a turning point' in the campaign (Michael Gordon, Phillip Hudson and Louise Dodson, 16 October)
- Labor's campaign had 'bounced back' (Louise Dodson, 23 October)
- Howard was 'a stationary target' (Michael Gordon, 23 October)
- A gap between the parties 'has started to close' (*Age* editorial, 23 October)
- A Labor recovery 'had to happen' (Paul Kelly, 24 October)
- Beazley's momentum 'has stalled', but 'Labor can still win' (Dennis Shanahan, 30 October)
- The election is 'closer than it appears' (Dennis Shanahan, 30 October)
- It was 'still too early to say' which side would win (Nicholas Stuart, 2 November).

Such coverage may simply reflect the desire to maintain interest in the campaign among viewers and readers in order to protect ratings or sell newspapers. On the other hand, for some journalists it may have reflected a matter of wishful thinking. It is difficult to see a *Sydney Morning Herald* story on Beazley's policy speech, that appeared over Mike Secombe's by-line, in any other way: 'Take out Tampa, and it's the voice of a winner'.

By contrast, a few media voices seemed to have a very clear appreciation of what was happening in the campaign. Two of these were also writing in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Antony Green has already been quoted, and on 18 October his view had not altered when his reading of the parties' chances were summed up in the headline: 'Unless voters are lying, the only question is the margin'. Ten days later, Alan Ramsay's words included an implicit criticism of fellow-journalists who were unable to take a dispassionate view of what was occurring:

Two weeks out from polling day and the real point about the election is why anybody who takes a step back and thinks about what has been happening could believe Labor can win it.¹¹⁰

At the very least, this appears to have been an illustration of what Derek Parker called the 'herd instinct' mentality seen in journalism, where one journalist takes up a particular view that seems plausible, only to have others following to avoid being scooped.¹¹¹ A more partisan view is that this illustrates what has been called the 'demonstrated preference of a substantial part of the [Press] Gallery membership for the ALP'.¹¹²

Appendix 4: Criticism of the electoral system

Commonwealth elections invariably reveal concerns about the electoral process, some of which occasionally can stimulate enquiries or even reforms of the electoral system. There were several issues that emerged from the 2001 election that may form the basis for discussion when the Parliament's Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters meets to consider the running of the election.

Electoral funding

- In Queensland National Party Senator Ron Boswell called for an overhaul of Commonwealth electoral funding arrangements. He was particularly concerned with the fact that parties that fail to win a seat can still gain public funding. He was commenting upon an Australian Electoral Commission announcement that among the recipients of electoral funding would be Pauline Hanson's One Nation, which would receive in excess of 1.4 million dollars. Boswell said he would be seeking the creation of a Senate inquiry into the whole issue of electoral funding.¹¹³
- Professor Dean Jaensch of Flinders University also commented on public funding, largely to wonder if it was too expensive, and needed some type of cap placed upon it.¹¹⁴

Parliamentary terms

- National Party Senator, Sandy Macdonald, raised the perennial question of four-year parliamentary terms, suggesting that Australians were over-governed and overrun with electoral demands. Richmond National Party MP, Larry Anthony, supported Macdonald's call for a referendum on the issue stating that 'It's not about giving more power to politicians, it's about tackling election fatigue'.¹¹⁵

Informal votes

- There has already been a reference to the marked increase in informal votes (see pp. 19–20). Warren Truss (NP), focused on this issue at the declaration of the poll for his electorate of Wide Bay in Queensland. Truss noted the apparent confusion for many Queenslanders who had so recently voted in a State election where an optional preferential voting system had been used. He called for a uniform voting system across the nation:

It makes no sense to have different rules for voting at state and federal elections. I have no doubts that a uniform voting system across Australia would drastically reduce the number of informal votes and ensure that all voters can be confident that their vote will be counted.¹¹⁶

Electoral rorts

- The *Western Advocate*, the Bathurst newspaper in Peter Andren's Calare electorate, wrote an editorial under the heading: 'Election rorts must end'. The newspaper expressed its concern about party campaign practices which effectively ignore official guidelines—the use of public servants in party campaigns, advertising that ignores the guideline issued by the Department of Finance, the delaying of official campaign launches so as to shift the cost of campaign from party to taxpayer. The editorial writer concluded:

When the auditor general has completed a review of spending during this campaign the layers of convention which foster these rorts must be stripped away and replaced with regulations which must be the only guide to permissible conduct.¹¹⁷

Control over parties

- The Liberal Chairman of the Parliament's Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters, Christopher Pyne, took the opportunity to remind the ALP of the Committee's May 2001 recommendation that the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* be amended so that the principle of one-vote-one-value for internal party ballots be made a prerequisite for the registration of political parties. Christopher Pyne claimed that unhappiness over union power in the ALP helped account for the Labor defeats in Kalgoorlie and Richmond, and that if the party agreed to this change, 'with one blow, the 60–40 dragon would be slain'.¹¹⁸

Doubtful electoral campaign practices

- Lynton Crosby of the Liberal Party suggested two changes to national election rules. He stated that radio commercials placed by parties should be subject to the same criteria as television advertisements. He also spoke of the need to introduce fines for those found to have engaged in push polling.¹¹⁹

By-elections

- In the weeks after the election the Member for Denison, Duncan Kerr, announced his plan to resign his seat to contest the forthcoming Tasmanian State election—a plan that was later blocked by his party. Peter Andren suggested that it should be the politician rather than the taxpayer who should pay the bill for a by-election caused by 'the lack of commitment to serve a term in opposition'.¹²⁰
- By contrast, Crispin Hull of the *Canberra Times* called for by-elections to be replaced by replacement by nomination of the party that held the seat, as is done for Senate casual vacancies.¹²¹

Endnotes

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Part Two: Election Results

Symbols and Abbreviations

AAP	Advance Australia Party
ACS	No Goods and Services Tax Party (formerly Abolish Child Support Party)
ALP	Australian Labor Party
AFI	Australians Against Further Immigration
CEC	Citizens Electoral Council of Australia
CLA	Curtin Labor Alliance
CLP	Country Liberal Party
CTA	Christian Democratic Party (formerly Call to Australia)
DEM	Australian Democrats
DLP	Democratic Labor Party
FPY	The Fishing Party
GRN	Australian Greens
GWA	The Greens WA
HMP	Help End Marijuana Prohibition
HPA	Hope Party Australia
IND	Independent
LEF	Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party
LFF	liberals for forests
LP	Liberal Party
NCP	Non-Custodial Parents Party
NDP	Nuclear Disarmament Party
NP	National Party
OCF	Helen Caldicott's - Our Common Future Party
ORP	Outdoor Recreation Party
PCA	Phil Cleary - Independent Australia
PHON	Pauline Hanson's One Nation
PLP	Progressive Labor Party
RLS	Peter Breen - Reform the Legal System
RPA	Republican Party of Australia
SAS	Save the ADI Site Party
TFP	Tasmania First Party
TPS	Taxi Operators Political Service
UNI	Unity - Say No to Hanson
..	nil or rounded to zero
*	sitting member for Division
#	party holding or notionally holding Division

Explanation of Tables

For the House of Representatives, summary tables show the results at the State or Territory, geographic region and party status levels. The region and party status classifications are as used by the Australian Electoral Commission (see Appendix 1 for a listing of Electoral Divisions and their relevant classification). The party status of a Division is determined by the two-party preferred vote at the 1998 election adjusted for the effects of the electoral redistributions held during 1999 in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania, and during 2000 in Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Electoral Divisions are classified according to the two-party swing required for the party holding the Division to lose: 'Safe' require a swing of more than 10 per cent; 'Fairly safe' require a swing of between 6 per cent and 10 per cent; 'Marginal' require a swing of less than 6 per cent. Thus the 'Party Status' tables (Tables 10 and 15) show the results in those Divisions classified as being notionally held by the party status shown.

In all tables the votes received by each party or candidate are expressed as a percentage of the formal votes, formal and informal votes are expressed as a percentage of total votes (formal plus informal votes) and turnout (total votes) as a percentage of electors enrolled. The 'swing' figures compare the votes received at the 2001 election with votes received at the 1998 election adjusted for the effects of the 1999 and 2000 Redistributions if applicable. The following example provides an explanation of the layout of the summary and Electoral Division tables.

Cunningham (NSW)		Enrolled		81540	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
First Count					
CURTIS	PHON	3425	4.6	-3.1	Change in percentage from 1996 election
PINK	ACS	840	1.1	1.1	
FIELDS	LP	20760	28.0	3.0	Votes as a percentage of Formal Votes
BERRY	GRN	4914	6.6	2.2	
MOTT	IND	4235	5.7	5.7	Formal and Informal Votes as a percentage of Turnout (Formal plus Informal Votes)
MARTIN *	ALP	32722	44.2	-8.1	
NEWMAN	DEM	5307	7.2	1.4	Turnout (Formal and Informal Votes) as a percentage of Enrolled
SKINNER	CTA	1841	2.5	0.2	
Final Count					
MARTIN *	ALP	44904	60.6	7.1	Formal and Informal Votes as a percentage of Turnout (Formal plus Informal Votes)
FIELDS	LP	29140	39.4	7.1	
Result after the distribution of preferences		Formal	74044	95.2	Turnout (Formal and Informal Votes) as a percentage of Enrolled
Total Votes (Formal plus Informal) cast		Informal	3763	4.8	
		Turnout	77807	95.4	

Table 8 House of Representatives: National Summary

Australia						Enrolled 12 708 837
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party/National Party						
Liberal Party	132	68	4 254 071	37.08	+3.19	
National Party	33	13	643 926	5.61	+0.32	
Country Liberal Party	2	1	36 961	0.32	0.00	
Total	167	82	4 934 958	43.01	+3.50	
Australian Labor Party						
Australian Democrats	150	65	4 341 420	37.84	-2.26	
The Greens	150		620 225	5.41	+0.27	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	150		569 074	4.96	+2.34	
Christian Democratic Party	125		498 032	4.34	-4.09	
Unity	48		69 294	0.60	+0.02	
Citizens Electoral Council	17		24 653	0.21	-0.57	
liberals for forests	37		18 352	0.16	+0.09	
No GST Party	7		16 042	0.14	+0.14	
Australians Against Further Immigration	11		14 164	0.12	+0.10	
Save the ADI Site Party	9		12 033	0.10	+0.10	
Progressive Labour Party	4		6 029	0.05	+0.05	
Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party	2		4 467	0.04	-0.02	
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	3		4 294	0.04	+0.04	
Curtin Labor Alliance	3		3 277	0.03	+0.03	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	4		2 496	0.02	+0.02	
The Fishing Party	6		769	0.01	+0.01	
Tasmania First Party	1		720	0.01	+0.01	
Outdoor Recreation Party	1		621	0.01	-0.04	
Others	1		485	0.00	+0.00	
	143	3	332 669	2.90	+0.24	
Formal			11 474 074	95.18	-1.04	
Informal			580 591	4.82	+1.04	
Total/Turnout	1039	150	12 054 665	94.85	-0.14	

Table 9 House of Representatives: State Summary

New South Wales		Enrolled 4 227 937				
<u>Party</u>	<u>Candidates</u>	<u>Seats Won</u>	<u>Votes</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Swing</u>	
Liberal Party	41	21	1 272 208	33.58	+3.09	
National Party	12	7	349 372	9.22	+1.32	
Australian Labor Party	50	20	1 380 822	36.45	-3.67	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	48		180 813	4.77	-4.19	
The Greens	50		180 079	4.75	+2.09	
Australian Democrats	50		160 706	4.24	+0.08	
Christian Democratic Party	30		46 059	1.22	+0.19	
Unity	17		24 653	0.65	-0.90	
Australians Against Further Immigration	9		12 033	0.32	+0.32	
Save the ADI Site Party	4		6 029	0.16	+0.16	
Citizens Electoral Council	9		5 745	0.15	+0.09	
No GST Party	6		4 858	0.13	+0.11	
Progressive Labour Party	2		4 467	0.12	+0.09	
Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party	2		3 098	0.08	+0.08	
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	2		2 193	0.06	+0.06	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	6		769	0.02	+0.02	
The Fishing Party	1		720	0.02	+0.02	
Others	56	2	153 836	4.06	+1.05	
Formal			3 788 460	94.58	-1.41	
Informal			217 169	5.42	+1.41	
Total/Turnout	395	50	4 005 629	94.74	-0.09	

Table 9 House of Representatives: State Summary continued

Victoria						Enrolled 3 234 874
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party	35	15	1 154 493	39.07	+1.99	
National Party	4	2	91 048	3.08	+0.36	
Australian Labor Party	37	20	1 230 764	41.65	-2.72	
Australian Democrats	37		184 564	6.25	+0.23	
The Greens	37		174 396	5.90	+3.81	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	15		37 812	1.28	-2.44	
Citizens Electoral Council	12		6 692	0.23	+0.12	
Christian Democratic Party	5		6 189	0.21	+0.08	
No GST Party	3		5 104	0.17	+0.14	
liberals for forests	1		1 960	0.07	+0.07	
Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party	1		1 196	0.04	+0.04	
Others	38		60 797	2.05	-1.68	
Formal			2 955 015	96.02	-0.47	
Informal			122 575	3.98	+0.47	
Total/Turnout	225	37	3 077 590	95.14	-0.47	

Table 9 House of Representatives: State Summary continued

Queensland						Enrolled 2 336 698
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party	22	15	767 959	36.46	+5.60	
National Party	11	4	192 454	9.14	-0.86	
Australian Labor Party	27	7	730 914	34.70	-1.40	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	27		148 932	7.07	-7.28	
Australian Democrats	27		90 679	4.31	+0.29	
The Greens	27		73 467	3.49	+1.11	
Citizens Electoral Council	7		2 849	0.14	+0.06	
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	1		1 084	0.05	+0.05	
Outdoor Recreation Party	1		485	0.02	+0.02	
Others	29	1	97 429	4.63	+2.40	
Formal			2 106 252	95.17	-1.50	
Informal			106 995	4.83	+1.50	
Total/Turnout	179	27	2 213 247	94.72	+0.48	

South Australia						Enrolled 1 039 025
Party	Candidates	Seats	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party	12	9	430 441	45.90	+3.85	
Australian Labor Party	12	3	316 362	33.74	-0.74	
Australian Democrats	12		98 849	10.54	+0.40	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	12		44 574	4.75	-5.05	
The Greens	12		34 141	3.64	+3.15	
No GST Party	2		4 202	0.45	+0.45	
Others	9		9 138	0.97	-2.07	
Formal			937 707	94.46	-1.00	
Informal			55 040	5.54	+1.00	
Total/Turnout	71	12	992 747	95.55	-0.12	

Table 9 House of Representatives: State Summary continued

Western Australia						Enrolled 1 206 422
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party	15	8	449 036	41.39	+3.24	
National Party	6		11 052	1.02	-0.29	
Australian Labor Party	15	7	402 927	37.14	+0.94	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	15		67 992	6.27	-3.01	
The Greens WA	15		64 939	5.99	+0.93	
Australian Democrats	15		50 581	4.66	+0.70	
liberals for forests	5		13 116	1.21	+1.21	
Christian Democratic Party	11		12 792	1.18	+0.38	
Citizens Electoral Council	8		2 907	0.27	+0.12	
Curtin Labor Alliance	4		2 496	0.23	+0.23	
Others	7		6 957	0.64	-4.46	
Formal			1 084 795	95.08	-0.74	
Informal			56 134	4.92	+0.74	
Total/Turnout	116	15	1 140 929	94.57	-0.08	

Tasmania						Enrolled 331 675
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party	5		114 283	37.10	-1.07	
Australian Labor Party	5	5	145 305	47.17	-1.73	
The Greens	5		24 052	7.81	+2.25	
Australian Democrats	5		13 785	4.48	+1.22	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	4		8 847	2.87	+0.42	
liberals for forests	1		966	0.31	+0.31	
Tasmania First Party	1		621	0.20	-1.28	
Citizens Electoral Council	1		159	0.05	+0.05	
Formal			308 018	96.60	-0.31	
Informal			10 856	3.40	+0.31	
Total/Turnout	27	5	318 874	96.14	+0.05	

Table 9 House of Representatives: State Summary continued

Northern Territory						Enrolled 111 022
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Country Liberal Party	2	1	36 961	40.54	+0.94	
Australian Labor Party	2	1	39 111	42.90	+0.60	
Australian Democrats	2		4 795	5.26	+0.14	
The Greens	2		3 665	4.02	+0.99	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	2		3 486	3.82	-4.31	
Others	3		3 143	3.45	+1.64	
Formal			91 161	95.36	-0.48	
Informal			4 436	4.64	+0.48	
Total/Turnout	13	2	95 597	86.11	-4.22	

Australian Capital Territory						Enrolled 221 184
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party	2		65 651	32.39	+1.87	
Australian Labor Party	2	2	95 215	46.98	-3.66	
Australian Democrats	2		16 266	8.03	+0.63	
The Greens	2		14 335	7.07	+2.89	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	2		5 576	2.75	-2.33	
Christian Democratic Party	2		4 254	2.10	+2.10	
Others	1		1 369	0.68	-1.50	
Formal			202 666	96.48	-0.65	
Informal			7 386	3.52	+0.65	
Total/Turnout	13	2	210 052	94.97	-0.68	

Table 10 House of Representatives: Regional Summary

Inner Metropolitan		Enrolled 3 614 095		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	17	1 299 486	40.3	2.3
National Party	0	1 863	0.1	0.1
Australian Labor Party	25	1 310 040	40.6	-3.1
Australian Democrats		218 298	6.8	0.9
The Greens		219 854	6.8	3.3
Pauline Hanson's One Nation		79 848	2.5	-2.4
Others	0	98 759	3.1	-1.1
Formal		3 228 148	95.1	-1.0
Informal		166 566	4.9	1.0
Total/Turnout	42	3 394 714	93.9	

Outer Metropolitan		Enrolled 3 830 959		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	22	1 448 726	41.8	3.8
National Party	0	9 436	0.3	0.2
Australian Labor Party	23	1 427 819	41.2	-1.9
Australian Democrats		208 135	6.0	0.1
The Greens		148 263	4.3	2.1
Pauline Hanson's One Nation		113 031	3.3	-3.7
Others	0	107 016	3.1	-0.6
Formal		3 462 426	94.9	-1.3
Informal		186 898	5.1	1.3
Total/Turnout	45	3 649 324	95.3	

Total Metropolitan		Enrolled 7 445 054		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	39	2 748 212	41.1	3.1
National Party	0	11 299	0.2	0.1
Australian Labor Party	48	2 737 859	40.9	-2.5
Australian Democrats	0	426 433	6.4	0.5
The Greens	0	368 117	5.5	2.7
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	192 879	2.9	-3.1
Others	0	205 775	3.1	-0.8
Formal		6 690 574	95.0	-1.1
Informal		353 464	5.0	1.1
Total/Turnout	87	7 044 038	94.6	

Table 10 House of Representatives: Regional Summary continued

Provincial	Enrolled 1 522 726			
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	7	534 814	38.6	6.1
National Party	0	29 366	2.1	-1.0
Australian Labor Party	11	566 135	40.9	-2.7
Australian Democrats		61 472	4.4	0.3
The Greens		63 543	4.6	1.6
Pauline Hanson's One Nation		69 580	5.0	-5.0
Others	0	60 618	4.4	0.7
Formal		1 385 528	95.4	-1.1
Informal		66 928	4.6	1.1
Total/Turnout	18	1 452 456	95.4	

Rural	Enrolled 3 741 057			
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	23	1 008 006	29.7	2.3
National Party	13	603 261	17.8	1.2
Australian Labor Party	6	1 037 426	30.5	-1.6
Australian Democrats		132 320	3.9	-0.2
The Greens		137 414	4.0	1.9
Pauline Hanson's One Nation		235 573	6.9	-5.8
Others	3	243 972	7.2	2.1
Formal		3 397 972	95.5	-0.8
Informal		160 199	4.5	0.8
Total/Turnout	45	3 558 171	95.1	

Total Non-Metropolitan	Enrolled 5 263 783			
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	30	1 542 820	32.3	3.4
National Party	13	632 627	13.2	0.5
Australian Labor Party	17	1 603 561	33.5	-1.9
Australian Democrats	0	193 792	4.1	0.0
The Greens	0	200 957	4.2	1.9
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	305 153	6.4	-5.5
Others	3	304 590	6.4	1.7
Formal		4 783 500	95.5	-0.9
Informal		227 127	4.5	0.9
Total/Turnout	63	5 010 627	95.2	

Table 11 House of Representatives: Party Status Summary

Safe ALP Held Seats		Enrolled 3 095 642		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	0	772 459	28.0	2.7
National Party	0	21 613	0.8	0.6
Australian Labor Party	36	1 429 867	51.9	-4.4
Australian Democrats	0	165 771	6.0	0.8
Greens	0	163 393	5.9	3.0
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	90 278	3.3	-2.6
Others	0	110 771	4.0	-0.2
Formal		2 754 152	94.2	-1.5
Informal		168 377	5.8	1.5
Total/Turnout	36	2 922 529	94.4	

Fairly Safe ALP Held Seats		Enrolled 747 925		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	0	252 099	37.4	3.3
National Party	0	0	0.0	0.0
Australian Labor Party	9	313 500	46.5	-1.2
Australian Democrats	0	35 684	5.3	0.6
Greens	0	29 126	4.3	2.1
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	26 951	4.0	-3.8
Others	0	16 823	2.5	-1.0
Formal		674 183	94.7	-1.0
Informal		37 378	5.3	1.0
Total/Turnout	9	711 561	95.1	

Marginal ALP Held Seats		Enrolled 1 978 916		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	19	763 027	42.7	0.2
Liberal Party	5	718 554	40.2	3.1
National Party	0	22 326	1.2	-0.3
Australian Democrats	0	93 563	5.2	0.5
Greens	0	84 852	4.7	1.7
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	64 701	3.6	-3.6
Others	0	40 759	2.3	-1.6
Formal		1 787 782	95.5	-0.8
Informal		84 900	4.5	0.8
Total/Turnout	24	1 872 682	94.6	

Table 11 House of Representatives: Party Status Summary continued

Total ALP Held Seats		Enrolled 5 822 483		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	5	1 743 112	33.4	3.0
National Party	0	43 939	0.8	0.2
Australian Labor Party	64	2 506 394	48.1	-2.4
Australian Democrats	0	295 018	5.7	0.7
Greens	0	277 371	5.3	2.4
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	181 930	3.5	-3.1
Others	0	168 353	3.2	-0.8
Formal		5 216 117	94.7	-1.2
Informal		290 655	5.3	1.2
Total/Turnout	69	5 506 772	94.6	

Safe LP Held Seats		Enrolled 1 380 976		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	16	689 235	55.0	3.2
National Party	0	28 509	2.3	0.6
Australian Labor Party	0	279 812	22.3	-1.8
Australian Democrats	0	68 695	5.5	-0.1
Greens	0	65 338	5.2	2.3
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	54 677	4.4	-4.3
Others	0	65 934	5.3	0.1
Formal		1 252 200	95.6	-0.9
Informal		58 273	4.4	0.9
Total/Turnout	16	1 310 473	94.9	

Fairly Safe LP Held Seats		Enrolled 1 300 734		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	15	620 420	52.5	3.8
National Party	0	5 049	0.4	-0.2
Australian Labor Party	0	343 563	29.1	-2.1
Australian Democrats	0	85 047	7.2	-0.5
Greens	0	58 235	4.9	2.8
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	44 342	3.8	-3.5
Others	0	25 406	2.1	-0.3
Formal		1 182 062	95.7	-0.8
Informal		52 678	4.3	0.8
Total/Turnout	15	1 234 740	94.9	

Table 11 House of Representatives: Party Status Summary continued

Marginal LP Held Seats		Enrolled 2 865 034		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	32	1 198 153	46.0	4.9
National Party	0	26 594	1.0	-0.4
Australian Labor Party	1	887 202	34.1	-1.5
Australian Democrats	0	137 969	5.3	0.2
Greens	0	125 082	4.8	2.1
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	118 451	4.5	-4.7
Others	1	110 322	4.2	-0.6
Formal		2 603 773	95.6	-0.8
Informal		121 134	4.4	0.8
Total/Turnout	34	2 724 907	95.1	

Total LP Held Seats		Enrolled 5 546 744		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	63	2 507 808	49.8	4.2
National Party	0	60 152	1.2	-0.1
Australian Labor Party	1	1 510 577	30.0	-1.7
Australian Democrats	0	291 711	5.8	-0.1
Greens	0	248 655	4.9	2.3
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	217 470	4.3	-4.3
Others	1	201 662	4.0	-0.3
Formal		5 038 035	95.6	-0.8
Informal		232 085	4.4	0.8
Total/Turnout	65	5 270 120	95.0	

Safe NP Held Seats		Enrolled 678 801		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	1	28 449	4.6	-1.4
National Party	5	278 399	44.9	1.2
Australian Labor Party	0	134 618	21.7	-4.5
Australian Democrats	0	17 161	2.8	-0.2
Greens	0	14 970	2.4	1.5
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	52 826	8.5	-7.2
Others	2	93 481	15.1	10.6
Formal		619 904	95.8	-0.6
Informal		27 425	4.2	0.6
Total/Turnout	8	647 329	95.4	

Table 11 House of Representatives: Party Status Summary continued

Fairly Safe NP Held Seats		Enrolled 166 881		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	0	0	0.0	-5.9
National Party	2	73 688	48.4	12.5
Australian Labor Party	0	44 898	29.5	-0.7
Australian Democrats	0	5 442	3.6	0.1
Greens	0	6 141	4.0	4.0
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	12 035	7.9	-4.1
Others	0	10 127	6.6	-5.8
Formal		152 331	95.4	-0.6
Informal		7 265	4.6	0.6
Total/Turnout	2	159 596	95.6	

Marginal NP Held Seats		Enrolled 493 928		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	0	11 663	2.6	1.2
National Party	6	187 748	41.9	3.0
Australian Labor Party	0	144 933	32.4	-3.4
Australian Democrats	0	10 893	2.4	-0.2
Greens	0	21 937	4.9	1.8
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	33 771	7.5	-8.5
Others	0	36 742	8.2	6.0
Formal		447 687	95.1	-2.0
Informal		23 161	4.9	2.0
Total/Turnout	6	470 848	95.3	

Total NP Held Seats		Enrolled 1 339 610		
	Seats Won	Votes	Percent	Swing
Liberal Party	1	40 112	3.3	-1.0
National Party	13	539 835	44.3	3.3
Australian Labor Party	0	324 449	26.6	-3.6
Australian Democrats	0	33 496	2.7	-0.1
Greens	0	43 048	3.5	1.9
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	0	98 632	8.1	-7.3
Others	2	140 350	11.5	6.8
Formal		1 219 922	95.5	-1.1
Informal		57 851	4.5	1.1
Total/Turnout	16	1 277 773	95.4	

Table 12a House of Representatives: Electoral Division Summary Number

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Total Votes	Electors Enrolled
	ALP	LP	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others				
NEW SOUTH WALES											
Banks	32 592	26 358	..	2 350	2 066	4 649	5 639	73 654	5 398	79 052	83 122
Barton	35 871	28 198	..	3 328	2 168	2 725	2 456	74 746	5 277	80 023	84 752
Bennelong	24 053	41 255	..	4 415	3 133	2 126	2 756	77 738	4 457	82 195	86 896
Berowra	17 748	45 575	..	5 047	4 029	1 537	3 873	77 809	3 544	81 353	85 766
Blaxland	37 956	18 170	..	3 461	1 839	4 248	4 446	70 120	7 605	77 725	82 779
Bradfield	15 489	52 628	..	5 443	5 451	1 247	1 204	81 462	3 179	84 641	89 832
Calare	16 314	..	16 289	1 191	1 217	3 249	41 097	79 357	2 690	82 047	85 310
Charlton	35 079	25 371	..	3 865	3 765	5 884	2 198	76 162	3 651	79 813	83 459
Chifley	40 203	18 225	..	1 365	1 220	4 442	5 958	71 413	7 232	78 645	83 474
Cook	19 768	41 959	..	2 815	2 655	4 453	2 984	74 634	3 640	78 274	82 150
Cowper	23 615	11 663	21 846	1 978	4 033	5 164	4 801	73 100	3 131	76 231	79 982
Cunningham	32 722	20 760	..	5 307	4 914	3 425	6 916	74 044	3 763	77 807	81 540
Dobell	31 824	32 761	..	3 142	2 200	3 223	1 420	74 570	3 318	77 888	82 002
Eden-Monaro	28 842	32 247	..	2 584	3 911	2 821	8 092	78 497	3 628	82 125	85 815
Farrer	15 830	28 449	17 641	1 959	2 583	4 795	4 275	75 532	5 156	80 688	84 423
Fowler	40 904	12 154	..	1 320	1 654	2 357	9 000	67 389	9 852	77 241	82 745
Gilmore	20 011	43 089	..	3 323	4 218	4 454	1 705	76 800	3 485	80 285	83 909
Grayndler	36 379	16 971	..	6 750	9 666	1 485	2 768	74 019	5 193	79 212	86 146
Greenway	32 380	28 038	..	2 818	2 002	4 155	6 500	75 893	5 528	81 421	85 876
Gwydir	17 402	..	40 437	1 242	1 324	7 716	8 706	76 827	3 646	80 473	84 602
Hughes	24 706	42 393	..	2 811	3 604	3 885	1 676	79 075	3 361	82 436	85 741
Hume	23 389	41 899	..	3 762	3 435	6 589	..	79 074	2 908	81 982	85 640
Hunter	41 123	..	21 613	3 071	3 553	8 100	1 137	78 597	2 780	81 377	84 649
Kingsford Smith	36 428	26 169	..	3 974	5 551	3 710	558	76 390	4 996	81 386	86 647
Lindsay	25 320	34 339	..	1 584	1 819	3 768	6 340	73 170	4 785	77 955	81 618
Lowe	33 508	31 400	..	3 359	3 145	1 463	1 967	74 842	4 606	79 448	83 707
Lyne	23 405	..	42 699	2 237	2 380	8 178	1 210	80 109	3 247	83 356	86 901
Macarthur	25 675	36 348	..	1 555	2 183	3 759	2 045	71 565	4 508	76 073	80 127
Mackellar	14 708	44 854	..	7 365	6 277	2 182	2 436	77 822	3 801	81 623	86 505
Macquarie	21 160	40 225	..	4 304	6 644	3 893	2 645	78 871	3 160	82 031	86 364
Mitchell	16 987	49 995	..	3 769	2 470	2 183	3 628	79 032	3 725	82 757	86 647
Newcastle	32 780	24 312	..	4 601	6 022	4 753	7 584	80 052	4 037	84 089	89 198
New England	7 947	..	31 079	876	1 807	2 202	35 992	79 903	1 608	81 511	84 941
North Sydney	19 325	44 995	..	6 528	6 053	..	2 088	78 989	3 309	82 298	88 755
Page	21 618	..	31 204	2 012	5 365	4 039	10 317	74 555	4 189	78 744	82 272
Parkes	25 429	..	39 133	2 111	1 936	7 969	..	76 578	2 781	79 359	83 036
Parramatta	31 867	35 356	..	2 622	2 380	2 279	2 456	76 960	5 098	82 058	87 286
Paterson	31 430	30 781	5 544	1 979	2 095	4 233	1 059	77 121	2 890	80 011	82 782
Prospect	41 596	20 776	..	1 723	3 439	3 380	4 228	75 142	7 419	82 561	86 641
Reid	36 474	14 364	..	2 183	1 920	3 476	5 474	63 891	7 964	71 855	77 031
Richmond	24 702	..	32 516	2 085	7 310	3 016	3 024	72 653	4 106	76 759	81 312
Riverina	19 285	..	49 371	2 031	1 954	4 496	3 210	80 347	3 501	83 848	87 399
Robertson	25 789	38 448	..	2 736	2 512	2 333	3 865	75 683	4 928	80 611	84 366
Shortland	39 139	27 302	..	2 484	3 242	3 686	2 902	78 755	3 765	82 520	86 261
Sydney	32 962	22 380	..	8 093	10 924	..	..	74 359	3 292	77 651	86 143
Throsby	41 963	19 280	..	5 743	3 444	4 969	1 043	76 442	4 183	80 625	84 412
Warringah	9 352	39 816	..	2 092	2 859	1 347	21 927	77 393	2 627	80 020	85 405
Watson	39 516	19 791	..	2 788	2 446	2 165	3 671	70 377	5 726	76 103	81 961
Wentworth	22 277	39 298	..	4 639	7 371	1 233	642	75 460	3 845	79 305	86 457
Werriwa	35 980	23 816	..	1 886	1 891	3 372	4 542	71 487	6 651	78 138	83 153

Table 12a House of Representatives: Electoral Division Summary continued

Commonwealth Election 2001

Number

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Total Votes	Electors Enrolled
	ALP	LP	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others				
VICTORIA											
Aston	31 269	42 973	..	5 952	3 062	..	1 364	84 620	2 782	87 402	90 211
Ballarat	35 558	34 512	..	3 300	5 126	2 053	..	80 549	2 391	82 940	85 877
Batman	46 506	17 196	..	4 954	9 171	..	1 393	79 220	4 647	83 867	89 998
Bendigo	35 630	32 311	..	2 620	4 279	2 039	5 061	81 940	3 165	85 105	88 150
Bruce	38 150	31 813	..	5 164	3 349	..	..	78 476	2 969	81 445	85 447
Burke	39 138	31 282	..	5 493	6 062	..	..	81 975	3 031	85 006	88 943
Calwell	45 203	22 020	..	3 356	2 105	..	14 489	87 173	6 035	93 208	98 330
Casey	26 211	40 354	..	6 738	5 424	..	..	78 727	2 922	81 649	85 278
Chisholm	33 929	34 836	..	5 379	4 898	..	895	79 937	2 481	82 418	86 680
Corangamite	26 569	37 929	..	5 129	5 096	1 983	3 286	79 992	2 798	82 790	85 955
Corio	38 021	28 254	..	5 388	3 388	1 420	1 527	77 998	4 185	82 183	85 836
Deakin	30 397	37 417	..	6 317	5 045	..	..	79 176	2 082	81 258	85 208
Dunkley	28 088	39 203	..	4 350	4 486	1 438	995	78 560	2 805	81 365	85 129
Flinders	27 695	43 601	..	4 690	4 886	1 911	1 535	84 318	3 300	87 618	91 403
Gellibrand	46 124	19 191	..	5 256	4 831	..	963	76 365	3 938	80 303	86 496
Gippsland	19 469	..	34 555	3 331	4 205	4 066	10 127	75 753	4 484	80 237	83 845
Goldstein	22 730	43 535	..	6 215	5 294	..	4 807	82 581	2 351	84 932	89 948
Higgins	23 038	42 437	..	7 275	7 029	..	..	79 779	2 198	81 977	88 043
Holt	44 681	24 621	..	5 240	2 149	..	2 393	79 084	4 109	83 193	88 172
Hotham	44 351	28 579	..	4 383	3 544	..	598	81 455	3 005	84 460	89 090
Indi	21 014	31 152	9 552	2 920	2 956	3 079	7 063	77 736	4 281	82 017	85 758
Isaacs	31 951	31 520	..	5 627	3 073	1 358	2 228	75 757	3 691	79 448	82 675
Jagajaga	37 027	32 619	..	5 421	5 178	..	939	81 184	3 070	84 254	88 073
Kooyong	21 096	44 244	..	6 374	8 607	..	..	80 321	2 117	82 438	87 128
Lalor	47 490	24 634	..	6 297	3 321	..	..	81 742	3 718	85 460	89 277
La Trobe	27 912	37 641	..	6 424	5 740	1 304	1 777	80 798	3 544	84 342	88 269
Mallee	15 440	..	44 769	3 532	1 809	6 550	3 704	75 804	2 850	78 654	81 774
Maribyrnong	44 825	20 705	..	4 567	2 878	..	1 840	74 815	4 309	79 124	83 750
McEwen	31 986	37 963	..	3 986	5 006	2 448	1 129	82 518	3 272	85 790	89 021
McMillan	35 238	31 532	2 172	3 233	2 918	2 864	1 262	79 219	2 853	82 072	85 551
Melbourne	39 978	20 870	..	8 062	13 174	..	1 818	83 902	3 288	87 190	95 848
Melbourne Ports	31 110	31 384	..	7 328	8 912	..	305	79 039	2 662	81 701	89 113
Menzies	25 895	41 565	..	5 113	4 301	..	1 135	78 009	2 784	80 793	84 613
Murray	16 083	53 498	..	2 514	1 827	3 162	2 483	79 567	2 908	82 475	85 651
Scullin	51 294	21 706	..	5 306	2 421	..	589	81 316	4 186	85 502	88 866
Wannon	25 649	40 366	..	2 294	2 765	2 137	3 830	77 041	3 062	80 103	82 915
Wills	44 019	21 030	..	5 036	6 081	..	2 403	78 569	4 302	82 871	88 553

Table 12a House of Representatives: Electoral Division Summary continued
Number

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Total Votes	Electors Enrolled
	ALP	LP	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others				
QUEENSLAND											
Blair	19 397	31 933	..	2 284	2 273	10 467	3 267	69 621	3 909	73 530	76 853
Bowman	35 213	34 121	..	3 873	2 164	3 862	..	79 233	3 954	83 187	87 122
Brisbane	32 770	33 704	1 863	7 947	6 702	1 878	864	85 728	3 315	89 043	95 781
Capricornia	36 580	13 159	15 889	1 334	1 068	5 364	1 331	74 725	3 070	77 795	81 499
Dawson	26 782	..	39 827	2 195	1 940	6 814	1 742	79 300	3 930	83 230	87 405
Dickson	26 557	36 390	..	4 296	2 812	2 575	7 213	79 843	4 755	84 598	88 001
Fadden	23 434	42 856	..	3 308	2 305	4 897	..	76 800	4 501	81 301	86 004
Fairfax	19 101	35 868	..	3 670	3 791	6 281	7 519	76 230	3 399	79 629	84 217
Fisher	19 406	40 173	..	2 872	3 032	5 838	6 002	77 323	3 554	80 877	85 315
Forde	25 424	38 263	..	3 620	2 363	7 372	..	77 042	4 825	81 867	86 672
Griffith	40 707	32 249	1 591	3 829	2 671	2 220	547	83 814	3 660	87 474	92 367
Groom	18 467	36 573	8 563	2 521	2 774	6 958	2 192	78 048	2 776	80 824	84 838
Herbert	29 897	35 349	..	2 494	2 205	5 827	6 473	82 245	4 266	86 511	90 904
Hinkler	28 483	..	29 231	1 393	1 904	6 562	7 147	74 720	3 476	78 196	81 566
Kennedy	17 613	..	10 718	2 307	1 601	7 460	35 784	75 483	3 685	79 168	84 739
Leichhardt	24 636	36 215	..	2 643	3 890	6 324	561	74 269	4 672	78 941	85 689
Lilley	37 713	31 855	..	4 565	3 011	2 914	..	80 058	3 083	83 141	87 642
Longman	27 629	34 229	..	2 992	2 556	6 223	1 813	75 442	4 195	79 637	83 408
Maranoa	17 696	..	41 685	2 977	1 512	11 429	600	75 899	3 732	79 631	84 022
McPherson	24 055	46 641	..	3 485	4 220	4 989	1 088	84 478	4 754	89 232	94 653
Moncrieff	19 158	39 586	4 914	3 439	3 014	4 458	3 195	77 764	5 958	83 722	89 483
Moreton	29 144	39 148	..	4 525	3 677	2 433	1 385	80 312	3 606	83 918	89 254
Oxley	37 797	23 818	..	4 282	2 433	8 085	..	76 415	4 278	80 693	84 787
Petrie	31 044	39 411	..	4 284	2 254	3 463	1 319	81 775	3 640	85 415	89 711
Rankin	36 875	27 524	..	3 572	1 875	4 724	..	74 570	5 269	79 839	85 204
Ryan	25 603	38 894	5 049	4 742	4 035	1 339	2 094	81 756	2 404	84 160	88 171
Wide Bay	19 733	..	33 124	1 230	1 385	8 176	9 711	73 359	4 329	77 688	81 391
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
Adelaide	28 732	34 258	..	8 255	4 638	1 630	..	77 513	4 156	81 669	86 538
Barker	18 968	43 201	..	5 504	2 629	5 900	3 705	79 907	4 653	84 560	87 836
Bonython	35 813	21 822	..	7 984	2 102	4 825	3 066	75 612	5 984	81 596	85 484
Boothby	20 976	39 258	..	15 951	2 516	2 151	1 063	81 915	3 880	85 795	89 617
Grey	24 345	42 270	..	3 672	1 845	5 276	..	77 408	3 708	81 116	85 745
Hindmarsh	29 187	35 117	..	6 764	2 757	2 458	..	76 283	4 677	80 960	84 806
Kingston	31 127	30 080	..	9 076	2 437	3 634	1 136	77 490	4 511	82 001	85 398
Makin	29 539	36 979	..	8 343	1 850	3 779	..	80 490	4 420	84 910	88 248
Mayo	16 269	41 259	..	11 607	4 084	2 366	2 617	78 202	4 544	82 746	86 319
Port Adelaide	38 783	22 474	..	7 313	3 210	3 932	672	76 384	5 627	82 011	86 297
Sturt	23 143	39 508	..	8 438	3 257	2 451	1 081	77 878	4 322	82 200	86 359
Wakefield	19 480	44 215	..	5 942	2 816	6 172	..	78 625	4 558	83 183	86 378

Table 12a House of Representatives: Electoral Division Summary continued
Number

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Total Votes	Electors Enrolled
	ALP	LP	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others				
WESTERN AUSTRALIA											
Brand	36 917	17 110	..	1 706	2 486	4 380	8 791	71 390	3 214	74 604	78 366
Canning	26 490	28 947	..	2 639	3 711	4 976	2 427	69 190	3 746	72 936	76 632
Cowan	34 703	26 250	410	3 111	2 951	4 130	1 117	72 672	3 564	76 236	79 648
Curtin	17 789	41 863	..	4 863	7 019	1 840	2 513	75 887	2 590	78 477	82 561
Forrest	22 872	34 392	1 397	2 477	5 359	7 510	714	74 721	3 976	78 697	82 248
Fremantle	34 054	22 025	..	3 878	6 565	4 308	1 613	72 443	4 393	76 836	80 927
Hasluck	26 890	27 660	401	3 455	3 986	4 920	3 019	70 331	4 334	74 665	78 418
Kalgoorlie	23 712	28 810	1 379	2 383	2 554	5 818	2 979	67 635	4 010	71 645	82 534
Moore	22 888	33 302	..	3 391	3 683	3 078	1 640	67 982	2 802	70 784	74 103
O'Connor	14 742	36 867	5 480	1 502	3 525	8 774	3 625	74 515	4 693	79 208	83 118
Pearce	21 306	31 509	1 985	3 147	5 072	6 105	1 157	70 281	3 682	73 963	77 880
Perth	35 389	23 894	..	5 381	5 437	3 244	568	73 913	3 907	77 820	82 049
Stirling	31 774	30 963	..	4 572	4 608	3 041	2 093	77 051	4 395	81 446	85 975
Swan	29 220	27 597	..	4 043	4 163	3 292	2 488	70 803	3 628	74 431	78 991
Tangney	24 181	37 847	..	4 033	3 820	2 576	3 524	75 981	3 200	79 181	82 972
TASMANIA											
Bass	25 987	25 156	..	2 178	3 788	1 836	1 746	60 691	2 706	63 397	65 927
Braddon	30 572	24 743	..	1 773	3 461	2 615	..	63 164	2 178	65 342	67 749
Denison	32 404	19 923	..	4 154	6 592	..	..	63 073	1 889	64 962	67 938
Franklin	28 746	23 548	..	3 050	6 098	1 255	..	62 697	1 937	64 634	67 119
Lyons	27 596	20 913	..	2 630	4 113	3 141	..	58 393	2 146	60 539	62 942
NORTHERN TERRITORY											
Lingiari	20 916	17 133	..	2 213	1 226	1 817	428	43 733	2 240	45 973	57 077
Solomon	18 195	19 828	..	2 582	2 439	1 669	2 715	47 428	2 196	49 624	53 945
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY											
Canberra	46 632	34 148	..	8 098	6 268	3 179	2 003	100 328	3 542	103 870	108 959
Fraser	48 583	31 503	..	8 168	8 067	2 397	3 620	102 338	3 844	106 182	112 225

Table 12b House of Representatives: Electoral Division Summary
Per cent

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Turnout
	ALP	LP	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others			
NEW SOUTH WALES										
Banks	44.3	35.8	..	3.2	2.8	6.3	7.7	93.2	6.8	95.1
Barton	48.0	37.7	..	4.5	2.9	3.6	3.3	93.4	6.6	94.4
Bennelong	30.9	53.1	..	5.7	4.0	2.7	3.5	94.6	5.4	94.6
Berowra	22.8	58.6	..	6.5	5.2	2.0	5.0	95.6	4.4	94.9
Blaxland	54.1	25.9	..	4.9	2.6	6.1	6.3	90.2	9.8	93.9
Bradfield	19.0	64.6	..	6.7	6.7	1.5	1.5	96.2	3.8	94.2
Calare	20.6	..	20.5	1.5	1.5	4.1	51.8	96.7	3.3	96.2
Charlton	46.1	33.3	..	5.1	4.9	7.7	2.9	95.4	4.6	95.6
Chifley	56.3	25.5	..	1.9	1.7	6.2	8.3	90.8	9.2	94.2
Cook	26.5	56.2	..	3.8	3.6	6.0	4.0	95.3	4.7	95.3
Cowper	32.3	16.0	29.9	2.7	5.5	7.1	6.6	95.9	4.1	95.3
Cunningham	44.2	28.0	..	7.2	6.6	4.6	9.3	95.2	4.8	95.4
Dobell	42.7	43.9	..	4.2	3.0	4.3	1.9	95.7	4.3	95.0
Eden-Monaro	36.7	41.1	..	3.3	5.0	3.6	10.3	95.6	4.4	95.7
Farrer	21.0	37.7	23.4	2.6	3.4	6.3	5.7	93.6	6.4	95.6
Fowler	60.7	18.0	..	2.0	2.5	3.5	13.4	87.2	12.8	93.3
Gilmore	26.1	56.1	..	4.3	5.5	5.8	2.2	95.7	4.3	95.7
Grayndler	49.1	22.9	..	9.1	13.1	2.0	3.7	93.4	6.6	92.0
Greenway	42.7	36.9	..	3.7	2.6	5.5	8.6	93.2	6.8	94.8
Gwydir	22.7	..	52.6	1.6	1.7	10.0	11.3	95.5	4.5	95.1
Hughes	31.2	53.6	..	3.6	4.6	4.9	2.1	95.9	4.1	96.1
Hume	29.6	53.0	..	4.8	4.3	8.3	..	96.5	3.5	95.7
Hunter	52.3	..	27.5	3.9	4.5	10.3	1.4	96.6	3.4	96.1
Kingsford Smith	47.7	34.3	..	5.2	7.3	4.9	0.7	93.9	6.1	93.9
Lindsay	34.6	46.9	..	2.2	2.5	5.1	8.7	93.9	6.1	95.5
Lowe	44.8	42.0	..	4.5	4.2	2.0	2.6	94.2	5.8	94.9
Lyne	29.2	..	53.3	2.8	3.0	10.2	1.5	96.1	3.9	95.9
Macarthur	35.9	50.8	..	2.2	3.1	5.3	2.9	94.1	5.9	94.9
Mackellar	18.9	57.6	..	9.5	8.1	2.8	3.1	95.3	4.7	94.4
Macquarie	26.8	51.0	..	5.5	8.4	4.9	3.4	96.1	3.9	95.0
Mitchell	21.5	63.3	..	4.8	3.1	2.8	4.6	95.5	4.5	95.5
Newcastle	40.9	30.4	..	5.7	7.5	5.9	9.5	95.2	4.8	94.3
New England	9.9	..	38.9	1.1	2.3	2.8	45.0	98.0	2.0	96.0
North Sydney	24.5	57.0	..	8.3	7.7	..	2.6	96.0	4.0	92.7
Page	29.0	..	41.9	2.7	7.2	5.4	13.8	94.7	5.3	95.7
Parkes	33.2	..	51.1	2.8	2.5	10.4	..	96.5	3.5	95.6
Parramatta	41.4	45.9	..	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.2	93.8	6.2	94.0
Paterson	40.8	39.9	7.2	2.6	2.7	5.5	1.4	96.4	3.6	96.7
Prospect	55.4	27.6	..	2.3	4.6	4.5	5.6	91.0	9.0	95.3
Reid	57.1	22.5	..	3.4	3.0	5.4	8.6	88.9	11.1	93.3
Richmond	34.0	..	44.8	2.9	10.1	4.2	4.2	94.7	5.3	94.4
Riverina	24.0	..	61.4	2.5	2.4	5.6	4.0	95.8	4.2	95.9
Robertson	34.1	50.8	..	3.6	3.3	3.1	5.1	93.9	6.1	95.5
Shortland	49.7	34.7	..	3.2	4.1	4.7	3.7	95.4	4.6	95.7
Sydney	44.3	30.1	..	10.9	14.7	..	..	95.8	4.2	90.1
Throsby	54.9	25.2	..	7.5	4.5	6.5	1.4	94.8	5.2	95.5
Warringah	12.1	51.4	..	2.7	3.7	1.7	28.3	96.7	3.3	93.7
Watson	56.1	28.1	..	4.0	3.5	3.1	5.2	92.5	7.5	92.9
Wentworth	29.5	52.1	..	6.1	9.8	1.6	0.9	95.2	4.8	91.7
Werriwa	50.3	33.3	..	2.6	2.6	4.7	6.4	91.5	8.5	94.0

Table 12b House of Representatives: Electoral Division Summary continued
Per cent

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Turnout
	ALP	LP	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others			
VICTORIA										
Aston	37.0	50.8	..	7.0	3.6	..	1.6	96.8	3.2	96.9
Ballarat	44.1	42.8	..	4.1	6.4	2.5	..	97.1	2.9	96.6
Batman	58.7	21.7	..	6.3	11.6	..	1.8	94.5	5.5	93.2
Bendigo	43.5	39.4	..	3.2	5.2	2.5	6.2	96.3	3.7	96.5
Bruce	48.6	40.5	..	6.6	4.3	..	..	96.4	3.6	95.3
Burke	47.7	38.2	..	6.7	7.4	..	..	96.4	3.6	95.6
Calwell	51.9	25.3	..	3.8	2.4	..	16.6	93.5	6.5	94.8
Casey	33.3	51.3	..	8.6	6.9	..	..	96.4	3.6	95.7
Chisholm	42.4	43.6	..	6.7	6.1	..	1.1	97.0	3.0	95.1
Corangamite	33.2	47.4	..	6.4	6.4	2.5	4.1	96.6	3.4	96.3
Corio	48.7	36.2	..	6.9	4.3	1.8	2.0	94.9	5.1	95.7
Deakin	38.4	47.3	..	8.0	6.4	..	..	97.4	2.6	95.4
Dunkley	35.8	49.9	..	5.5	5.7	1.8	1.3	96.6	3.4	95.6
Flinders	32.8	51.7	..	5.6	5.8	2.3	1.8	96.2	3.8	95.9
Gellibrand	60.4	25.1	..	6.9	6.3	..	1.3	95.1	4.9	92.8
Gippsland	25.7	..	45.6	4.4	5.6	5.4	13.4	94.4	5.6	95.7
Goldstein	27.5	52.7	..	7.5	6.4	..	5.8	97.2	2.8	94.4
Higgins	28.9	53.2	..	9.1	8.8	..	..	97.3	2.7	93.1
Holt	56.5	31.1	..	6.6	2.7	..	3.0	95.1	4.9	94.4
Hotham	54.4	35.1	..	5.4	4.4	..	0.7	96.4	3.6	94.8
Indi	27.0	40.1	12.3	3.8	3.8	4.0	9.1	94.8	5.2	95.6
Isaacs	42.2	41.6	..	7.4	4.1	1.8	2.9	95.4	4.6	96.1
Jagajaga	45.6	40.2	..	6.7	6.4	..	1.2	96.4	3.6	95.7
Kooyong	26.3	55.1	..	7.9	10.7	..	..	97.4	2.6	94.6
Lalor	58.1	30.1	..	7.7	4.1	..	..	95.6	4.4	95.7
La Trobe	34.5	46.6	..	8.0	7.1	1.6	2.2	95.8	4.2	95.6
Mallee	20.4	..	59.1	4.7	2.4	8.6	4.9	96.4	3.6	96.2
Maribyrnong	59.9	27.7	..	6.1	3.8	..	2.5	94.6	5.4	94.5
McEwen	38.8	46.0	..	4.8	6.1	3.0	1.4	96.2	3.8	96.4
McMillan	44.5	39.8	2.7	4.1	3.7	3.6	1.6	96.5	3.5	95.9
Melbourne	47.6	24.9	..	9.6	15.7	..	2.2	96.2	3.8	91.0
Melbourne Ports	39.4	39.7	..	9.3	11.3	..	0.4	96.7	3.3	91.7
Menzies	33.2	53.3	..	6.6	5.5	..	1.5	96.6	3.4	95.5
Murray	20.2	67.2	..	3.2	2.3	4.0	3.1	96.5	3.5	96.3
Scullin	63.1	26.7	..	6.5	3.0	..	0.7	95.1	4.9	96.2
Wannon	33.3	52.4	..	3.0	3.6	2.8	5.0	96.2	3.8	96.6
Wills	56.0	26.8	..	6.4	7.7	..	3.1	94.8	5.2	93.6

Table 12b House of Representatives: Electoral Division Summary continued
Per cent

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Turnout
	ALP	LP	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others			
QUEENSLAND										
Blair	27.9	45.9	..	3.3	3.3	15.0	4.7	94.7	5.3	95.7
Bowman	44.4	43.1	..	4.9	2.7	4.9	..	95.2	4.8	95.5
Brisbane	38.2	39.3	2.2	9.3	7.8	2.2	1.0	96.3	3.7	93.0
Capricornia	49.0	17.6	21.3	1.8	1.4	7.2	1.8	96.1	3.9	95.5
Dawson	33.8	..	50.2	2.8	2.4	8.6	2.2	95.3	4.7	95.2
Dickson	33.3	45.6	..	5.4	3.5	3.2	9.0	94.4	5.6	96.1
Fadden	30.5	55.8	..	4.3	3.0	6.4	..	94.5	5.5	94.5
Fairfax	25.1	47.1	..	4.8	5.0	8.2	9.9	95.7	4.3	94.6
Fisher	25.1	52.0	..	3.7	3.9	7.6	7.8	95.6	4.4	94.8
Forde	33.0	49.7	..	4.7	3.1	9.6	..	94.1	5.9	94.5
Griffith	48.6	38.5	1.9	4.6	3.2	2.6	0.7	95.8	4.2	94.7
Groom	23.7	46.9	11.0	3.2	3.6	8.9	2.8	96.6	3.4	95.3
Herbert	36.4	43.0	..	3.0	2.7	7.1	7.9	95.1	4.9	95.2
Hinkler	38.1	..	39.1	1.9	2.5	8.8	9.6	95.6	4.4	95.9
Kennedy	23.3	..	14.2	3.1	2.1	9.9	47.4	95.3	4.7	93.4
Leichhardt	33.2	48.8	..	3.6	5.2	8.5	0.8	94.1	5.9	92.1
Lilley	47.1	39.8	..	5.7	3.8	3.6	..	96.3	3.7	94.9
Longman	36.6	45.4	..	4.0	3.4	8.2	2.4	94.7	5.3	95.5
Maranoa	23.3	..	54.9	3.9	2.0	15.1	0.8	95.3	4.7	94.8
McPherson	28.5	55.2	..	4.1	5.0	5.9	1.3	94.7	5.3	94.3
Moncrieff	24.6	50.9	6.3	4.4	3.9	5.7	4.1	92.9	7.1	93.6
Moreton	36.3	48.7	..	5.6	4.6	3.0	1.7	95.7	4.3	94.0
Oxley	49.5	31.2	..	5.6	3.2	10.6	..	94.7	5.3	95.2
Petrie	38.0	48.2	..	5.2	2.8	4.2	1.6	95.7	4.3	95.2
Rankin	49.5	36.9	..	4.8	2.5	6.3	..	93.4	6.6	93.7
Ryan	31.3	47.6	6.2	5.8	4.9	1.6	2.6	97.1	2.9	95.5
Wide Bay	26.9	..	45.2	1.7	1.9	11.1	13.2	94.4	5.6	95.5
SOUTH AUSTRALIA										
Adelaide	37.1	44.2	..	10.6	6.0	2.1	..	94.9	5.1	94.4
Barker	23.7	54.1	..	6.9	3.3	7.4	4.6	94.5	5.5	96.3
Bonython	47.4	28.9	..	10.6	2.8	6.4	4.1	92.7	7.3	95.5
Boothby	25.6	47.9	..	19.5	3.1	2.6	1.3	95.5	4.5	95.7
Grey	31.5	54.6	..	4.7	2.4	6.8	..	95.4	4.6	94.6
Hindmarsh	38.3	46.0	..	8.9	3.6	3.2	..	94.2	5.8	95.5
Kingston	40.2	38.8	..	11.7	3.1	4.7	1.5	94.5	5.5	96.0
Makin	36.7	45.9	..	10.4	2.3	4.7	..	94.8	5.2	96.2
Mayo	20.8	52.8	..	14.8	5.2	3.0	3.3	94.5	5.5	95.9
Port Adelaide	50.8	29.4	..	9.6	4.2	5.1	0.9	93.1	6.9	95.0
Sturt	29.7	50.7	..	10.8	4.2	3.1	1.4	94.7	5.3	95.2
Wakefield	24.8	56.2	..	7.6	3.6	7.8	..	94.5	5.5	96.3

Table 12b House of Representatives: Electoral Division Summary continued
Per cent

Electoral Division	First Preference Votes							Formal Votes	Informal Votes	Turnout
	ALP	LP	NP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others			
WESTERN AUSTRALIA										
Brand	51.7	24.0	..	2.4	3.5	6.1	12.3	95.7	4.3	95.2
Canning	38.3	41.8	..	3.8	5.4	7.2	3.5	94.9	5.1	95.2
Cowan	47.8	36.1	0.6	4.3	4.1	5.7	1.5	95.3	4.7	95.7
Curtin	23.4	55.2	..	6.4	9.2	2.4	3.3	96.7	3.3	95.1
Forrest	30.6	46.0	1.9	3.3	7.2	10.1	1.0	94.9	5.1	95.7
Fremantle	47.0	30.4	..	5.4	9.1	5.9	2.2	94.3	5.7	94.9
Hasluck	38.2	39.3	0.6	4.9	5.7	7.0	4.3	94.2	5.8	95.2
Kalgoorlie	35.1	42.6	2.0	3.5	3.8	8.6	4.4	94.4	5.6	86.8
Moore	33.7	49.0	..	5.0	5.4	4.5	2.4	96.0	4.0	95.5
O'Connor	19.8	49.5	7.4	2.0	4.7	11.8	4.9	94.1	5.9	95.3
Pearce	30.3	44.8	2.8	4.5	7.2	8.7	1.6	95.0	5.0	95.0
Perth	47.9	32.3	..	7.3	7.4	4.4	0.8	95.0	5.0	94.8
Stirling	41.2	40.2	..	5.9	6.0	3.9	2.7	94.6	5.4	94.7
Swan	41.3	39.0	..	5.7	5.9	4.6	3.5	95.1	4.9	94.2
Tangney	31.8	49.8	..	5.3	5.0	3.4	4.6	96.0	4.0	95.4
TASMANIA										
Bass	42.8	41.4	..	3.6	6.2	3.0	2.9	95.7	4.3	96.2
Braddon	48.4	39.2	..	2.8	5.5	4.1	..	96.7	3.3	96.4
Denison	51.4	31.6	..	6.6	10.5	..	..	97.1	2.9	95.6
Franklin	45.8	37.6	..	4.9	9.7	2.0	..	97.0	3.0	96.3
Lyons	47.3	35.8	..	4.5	7.0	5.4	..	96.5	3.5	96.2
NORTHERN TERRITORY										
Lingiari	47.8	39.2	..	5.1	2.8	4.2	1.0	95.1	4.9	80.5
Solomon	38.4	41.8	..	5.4	5.1	3.5	5.7	95.6	4.4	92.0
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY										
Canberra	46.5	34.0	..	8.1	6.2	3.2	2.0	96.6	3.4	95.3
Fraser	47.5	30.8	..	8.0	7.9	2.3	3.5	96.4	3.6	94.6

Table 13 House of Representatives: Electoral Division Detail

Adelaide (SA)					Banks (NSW)				
Enrolled 86538					Enrolled 83122				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>					<i>First Count</i>				
OSBORN	GRN	4638	6.0	2.8	O'LEARY	AFI	2522	3.4	3.4
STANLEY	ALP	28732	37.1	-0.1	WILCOX	GRN	2066	2.8	1.3
WORTH *	LP	34258	44.2	0.8	ABRAHAMAS	PHON	4649	6.3	-4.5
PEACOCK	PHON	1630	2.1	-3.3	HANNOUN	IND	418	0.6	0.6
MANN	DEM	8255	10.6	0.9	WATZLAFF	LP	26358	35.8	2.0
<i>Final Count</i>					<i>Final Count</i>				
WORTH *	LP	38928	50.2	-0.4	MURPHY	UNI	731	1.0	-2.1
STANLEY	ALP	38585	49.8	0.4	COLE	DEM	2350	3.2	-1.1
Formal		77513	94.9	-0.7	MELHAM *	ALP	32592	44.3	-0.3
Informal		4156	5.1	0.7	BAISSARI	CTA	1968	2.7	0.7
Turnout		81669	94.4		MELHAM *	ALP	38952	52.9	-4.4
					WATZLAFF	LP	34702	47.1	4.4
					Formal		73654	93.2	-2.9
					Informal		5398	6.8	2.9
					Turnout		79052	95.1	
Aston (Vic)					Barker (SA)				
Enrolled 90211					Enrolled 87836				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>					<i>First Count</i>				
LEVICK	CTA	1074	1.3	1.3	DETHON	ALP	18968	23.7	2.0
PEARCE *	LP	42973	50.8	2.3	RIGNEY	GRN	2629	3.3	3.3
KENDALL	DEM	5952	7.0	-0.5	BALLINGER	IND	2538	3.2	3.2
BOLAND	ALP	31269	37.0	-1.6	WRIGHT	PHON	5900	7.4	-5.6
MITCHELL	CEC	290	0.3	0.3	CORNISH	IND	1167	1.5	1.5
KIR	GRN	3062	3.6	3.6	MILLER	DEM	5504	6.9	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>					<i>Final Count</i>				
PEARCE *	LP	47531	56.2	1.9	SECKER *	LP	43201	54.1	7.2
BOLAND	ALP	37089	43.8	-1.9	SECKER *	LP	52491	65.7	1.7
Formal		84620	96.8	-0.3	DETHON	ALP	27416	34.3	-1.7
Informal		2782	3.2	0.3	Formal		79907	94.5	-0.4
Turnout		87402	96.9		Informal		4653	5.5	0.4
					Turnout		84560	96.3	
Ballarat (Vic)					Barton (NSW)				
Enrolled 85877					Enrolled 84752				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>					<i>First Count</i>				
KING	ALP	35558	44.1	3.2	BRENNAN	LP	28198	37.7	2.8
KELLY	GRN	5126	6.4	4.9	LAU	UNI	1375	1.8	-2.4
COLLINS #	LP	34512	42.8	-2.4	RYDSTRAND	PHON	2725	3.6	-3.2
CORIC	DEM	3300	4.1	0.4	HARRIS	GRN	2168	2.9	1.4
BLANCHARD	PHON	2053	2.5	-2.3	BARKER	CTA	1081	1.4	1.4
<i>Final Count</i>					<i>Final Count</i>				
KING	ALP	42471	52.7	5.5	McCLELLAND *	ALP	35871	48.0	-1.7
COLLINS #	LP	38078	47.3	-5.5	ADAIR	DEM	3328	4.5	1.7
Formal		80549	97.1	0.7	McCLELLAND *	ALP	41873	56.0	-3.8
Informal		2391	2.9	-0.7	BRENNAN	LP	32873	44.0	3.8
Turnout		82940	96.6		Formal		74746	93.4	-2.3
					Informal		5277	6.6	2.3
					Turnout		80023	94.4	

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Bass (TAS)		Enrolled 65927		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
COLLINS	PHON	1836	3.0	-0.3
DOCKRAY	LFF	966	1.6	1.6
BOOTH	GRN	3788	6.2	2.0
LARNER	CEC	159	0.3	0.3
BENNEWORTH	LP	25156	41.4	-4.3
O'BYRNE *	ALP	25987	42.8	0.5
COLGRAVE	DEM	2178	3.6	1.2
HARDMAN	TFP	621	1.0	-0.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
O'BYRNE *	ALP	31598	52.1	1.9
BENNEWORTH	LP	29093	47.9	-1.9
Formal		60691	95.7	-0.9
Informal		2706	4.3	0.9
Turnout		63397	96.2	

Batman (Vic)		Enrolled 89998		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BHATHAL	GRN	9171	11.6	7.0
FERGUSON *	ALP	46506	58.7	-7.1
KNEEBONE	DEM	4954	6.3	1.2
LYNCH		1064	1.3	1.3
DAVIES	LP	17196	21.7	1.5
BARWICK	CEC	329	0.4	0.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
FERGUSON *	ALP	59478	75.1	-1.4
DAVIES	LP	19742	24.9	1.4
Formal		79220	94.5	-1.6
Informal		4647	5.5	1.6
Turnout		83867	93.2	

Bendigo (Vic)		Enrolled 88150		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GIBBONS *	ALP	35630	43.5	0.6
BARROW		744	0.9	0.9
ZEGERS	IND	1387	1.7	1.7
PASQUARELLI	IND	1073	1.3	1.3
LILLEY	DEM	2620	3.2	-1.3
SHARKEY	LP	32311	39.4	3.5
SMITH	PHON	2039	2.5	-4.1
RIVENDELL	GRN	4279	5.2	2.6
ARNOLD	CTA	1857	2.3	2.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
GIBBONS *	ALP	43892	53.6	0.1
SHARKEY	LP	38048	46.4	-0.1
Formal		81940	96.3	0.4
Informal		3165	3.7	-0.4
Turnout		85105	96.5	

Bennelong (NSW)		Enrolled 86896		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WEBECK	PHON	2126	2.7	-1.6
CAMPBELL	ALP	24053	30.9	-1.4
HARKNESS	ACS	535	0.7	0.5
PLUMB	SAS	205	0.3	0.3
DAWSON	IND	458	0.6	0.4
SHAW	GRN	3133	4.0	1.1
GOLDFINCH	DEM	4415	5.7	1.0
MARSH	NCP	84	0.1	0.1
LAW	UNI	1474	1.9	-2.0
HOWARD *	LP	41255	53.1	4.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
HOWARD *	LP	44861	57.7	2.5
CAMPBELL	ALP	32877	42.3	-2.5
Formal		77738	94.6	0.0
Informal		4457	5.4	0.0
Turnout		82195	94.6	

Berowra (NSW)		Enrolled 85766		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SPARKS	DEM	5047	6.5	0.0
BALL	PHON	1537	2.0	-4.4
CHOI	UNI	1124	1.4	1.1
SLATER	ALP	17748	22.8	-3.9
RUDDOCK *	LP	45575	58.6	4.1
GALE	GRN	4029	5.2	2.0
NANNELLI	CTA	1632	2.1	-0.3
GALLAGHER	ACS	1117	1.4	1.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
RUDDOCK *	LP	51078	65.6	2.3
SLATER	ALP	26731	34.4	-2.3
Formal		77809	95.6	-1.3
Informal		3544	4.4	1.3
Turnout		81353	94.9	

Blair (Qld)		Enrolled 76853		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KYSON	GRN	2273	3.3	1.5
THOMPSON *	LP	31933	45.9	24.2
McKENZIE	DEM	2284	3.3	-0.4
TURNER	PHON	10467	15.0	-20.9
RYAN	IND	921	1.3	1.3
WENDT	ALP	19397	27.9	2.6
JOHNSTON	IND	2131	3.1	3.1
COSGROVE	CEC	215	0.3	0.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
THOMPSON *	LP	40727	58.5	
WENDT	ALP	28894	41.5	
Formal		69621	94.7	-1.7
Informal		3909	5.3	1.7
Turnout		73530	95.7	

Blaxland (NSW)					Enrolled 82779				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
McDERMOTT	DEM	3461	4.9	2.5					
VINNICOMBE	PHON	4248	6.1	-0.9					
ANNY	IND	443	0.6	0.6					
HATTON *	ALP	37956	54.1	-6.4					
SAYEGH	IND	975	1.4	1.4					
PETERSON	CTA	1535	2.2	0.0					
HAWAT	UNI	1493	2.1	-1.3					
McKAY	GRN	1839	2.6	1.1					
OSMOND	LP	18170	25.9	3.8					
<i>Final Count</i>									
HATTON *	ALP	45725	65.2	-6.5					
OSMOND	LP	24395	34.8	6.5					
Formal		70120	90.2	-4.3					
Informal		7605	9.8	4.3					
Turnout		77725	93.9						

Bonython (SA)					Enrolled 85484				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
HUNT	ACS	3066	4.1	4.1					
BLAKE	GRN	2102	2.8	2.8					
CHOMEL	LP	21822	28.9	3.8					
DENNIS	DEM	7984	10.6	1.3					
EVANS *	ALP	35813	47.4	-2.4					
MAHONEY	PHON	4825	6.4	-8.2					
<i>Final Count</i>									
EVANS *	ALP	45688	60.4	-2.9					
CHOMEL	LP	29924	39.6	2.9					
Formal		75612	92.7	-1.9					
Informal		5984	7.3	1.9					
Turnout		81596	95.5						

Boothby (SA)					Enrolled 89617				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
MURPHY	ALP	20976	25.6	-4.8					
STARLING	IND	468	0.6	0.6					
PRIDE	DEM	15951	19.5	5.9					
MANFIELD		154	0.2	0.2					
DRUMMOND	GRN	2516	3.1	3.1					
PIECHNICK	PHON	2151	2.6	-4.1					
KING	IND	441	0.5	0.5					
SOUTHCOTT *	LP	39258	47.9	-0.5					
<i>Final Count</i>									
SOUTHCOTT *	LP	46982	57.4	-0.3					
MURPHY	ALP	34933	42.6	0.3					
Formal		81915	95.5	-1.5					
Informal		3880	4.5	1.5					
Turnout		85795	95.7						

Bowman (Qld)					Enrolled 87122				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
LAMING	LP	34121	43.1	5.5					
MYATT	PHON	3862	4.9	-6.2					
SMITH	GRN	2164	2.7	0.6					
SMITH	DEM	3873	4.9	-0.5					
SCIACCA *	ALP	35213	44.4	0.6					
<i>Final Count</i>									
SCIACCA *	ALP	40742	51.4	-1.9					
LAMING	LP	38491	48.6	1.9					
Formal		79233	95.2	-2.1					
Informal		3954	4.8	2.1					
Turnout		83187	95.5						

Braddon (TAS)					Enrolled 67749				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
SIDEBOTTOM *	ALP	30572	48.4	2.5					
PATTISON	LP	24743	39.2	-1.2					
THOMPSON	GRN	3461	5.5	0.7					
COOPER	DEM	1773	2.8	0.1					
PICKFORD	PHON	2615	4.1	0.0					
<i>Final Count</i>									
SIDEBOTTOM *	ALP	35345	56.0	1.7					
PATTISON	LP	27819	44.0	-1.7					
Formal		63164	96.7	0.3					
Informal		2178	3.3	-0.3					
Turnout		65342	96.4						

Bradfield (NSW)					Enrolled 89832				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
BELL	GRN	5451	6.7	3.6					
BLUNT	ALP	15489	19.0	-1.0					
WEBECK	PHON	1247	1.5	-2.0					
NELSON *	LP	52628	64.6	2.0					
WISZNIEWSKI	CTA	1204	1.5	0.0					
BYRNE	DEM	5443	6.7	-1.0					
<i>Final Count</i>									
NELSON *	LP	57969	71.2	-0.1					
BLUNT	ALP	23493	28.8	0.1					
Formal		81462	96.2	-0.8					
Informal		3179	3.8	0.8					
Turnout		84641	94.2						

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Brand (WA)		Enrolled 78366		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BEAZLEY *	ALP	36917	51.7	-1.4
ROBBIE	PHON	4380	6.1	-5.8
DAVIS	GWA	2486	3.5	0.6
McCARTHY	CEC	164	0.2	0.2
IREDALE	CTA	621	0.9	0.3
HUBBARD	DEM	1706	2.4	0.0
THOMAS	LP	17110	24.0	-2.5
WOOLLARD	LFF	8006	11.2	11.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
BEAZLEY *	ALP	42869	60.0	-3.3
THOMAS	LP	28521	40.0	3.3
Formal		71390	95.7	1.2
Informal		3214	4.3	-1.2
Turnout		74604	95.2	

Brisbane (Qld)		Enrolled 95781		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MONSOUR	LP	33704	39.3	1.3
JANSEN	PHON	1878	2.2	-2.7
NIELSEN	GRN	6702	7.8	3.1
LAVELLE		864	1.0	1.0
EKERT	NP	1863	2.2	2.2
DEWAR	DEM	7947	9.3	3.2
BEVIS *	ALP	32770	38.2	-6.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
BEVIS *	ALP	45548	53.1	-1.5
MONSOUR	LP	40180	46.9	1.5
Formal		85728	96.3	-0.9
Informal		3315	3.7	0.9
Turnout		89043	93.0	

Bruce (Vic)		Enrolled 85447		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
COLLIS	GRN	3349	4.3	2.7
STEEL	LP	31813	40.5	2.0
GRIFFIN *	ALP	38150	48.6	0.0
ROBYNS	DEM	5164	6.6	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
GRIFFIN *	ALP	43592	55.5	-1.2
STEEL	LP	34884	44.5	1.2
Formal		78476	96.4	0.0
Informal		2969	3.6	0.0
Turnout		81445	95.3	

Burke (Vic)		Enrolled 88943		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WARD	GRN	6062	7.4	5.5
LUTZ	DEM	5493	6.7	0.7
DAWE	LP	31282	38.2	2.1
O'CONNOR #	ALP	39138	47.7	-2.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
O'CONNOR #	ALP	45504	55.5	-2.1
DAWE	LP	36471	44.5	2.1
Formal		81975	96.4	1.6
Informal		3031	3.6	-1.6
Turnout		85006	95.6	

Calare (NSW)		Enrolled 85310		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MARSHALL	DEM	1191	1.5	0.5
WATTS	GRN	1217	1.5	0.4
ANDREN *	IND	40786	51.4	15.1
SIMPSON	CEC	311	0.4	0.2
SHEARING	NP	16289	20.5	8.6
NIXON	PHON	3249	4.1	-6.9
KNOWLES	ALP	16314	20.6	-4.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
ANDREN *	IND	59548	75.0	
SHEARING	NP	19809	25.0	
Formal		79357	96.7	0.2
Informal		2690	3.3	-0.2
Turnout		82047	96.2	

Calwell (Vic)		Enrolled 98330		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ABBOTTO	ACS	3074	3.5	3.5
THEOPHANOUS *	IND	8392	9.6	9.6
BOCHI		555	0.6	0.6
LIVESAY	DEM	3356	3.8	-2.8
VAMVAKINOU	ALP	45203	51.9	-10.5
YOHANNA	CEC	465	0.5	0.5
BARKER	GRN	2105	2.4	2.4
DERVISH	IND	2003	2.3	2.3
BULLER	LP	22020	25.3	-1.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
VAMVAKINOU	ALP	59044	67.7	-1.2
BULLER	LP	28129	32.3	1.2
Formal		87173	93.5	-3.0
Informal		6035	6.5	3.0
Turnout		93208	94.8	

Canberra (ACT)		Enrolled 108959		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
COX	PHON	3179	3.2	-2.0
BARNIER	LP	34148	34.0	1.1
ELLIS *	ALP	46632	46.5	-2.4
MILLER	CTA	2003	2.0	2.0
KOOREY	GRN	6268	6.2	2.4
MATTHEWS	DEM	8098	8.1	0.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
ELLIS *	ALP	59632	59.4	-0.6
BARNIER	LP	40696	40.6	0.6
Formal		100328	96.6	-0.6
Informal		3542	3.4	0.6
Turnout		103870	95.3	

Canning (WA)		Enrolled 76632		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MACDONALD	CEC	648	0.9	0.8
BROWN	DEM	2639	3.8	0.2
GERICK *	ALP	26490	38.3	0.7
DACHEFF	PHON	4976	7.2	-5.6
RANDALL	LP	28947	41.8	3.3
KENNEDY	CTA	1779	2.6	0.8
READ	GWA	3711	5.4	1.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
RANDALL	LP	34860	50.4	0.4
GERICK *	ALP	34330	49.6	-0.4
Formal		69190	94.9	-0.5
Informal		3746	5.1	0.5
Turnout		72936	95.2	

Capricornia (Qld)		Enrolled 81499		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GILLHAM	CEC	476	0.6	0.3
CLARKE	PHON	5364	7.2	-6.7
LEVER	NP	15889	21.3	-11.1
SCHUBACK	IND	512	0.7	-0.8
MURPHY	IND	343	0.5	0.5
JOHNS	DEM	1334	1.8	-1.2
TAYLOR	LP	13159	17.6	17.6
MUIR	GRN	1068	1.4	-0.4
LIVERMORE *	ALP	36580	49.0	1.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
LIVERMORE *	ALP	42492	56.9	1.6
LEVER	NP	32233	43.1	-1.6
Formal		74725	96.1	-1.4
Informal		3070	3.9	1.4
Turnout		77795	95.5	

Casey (Vic)		Enrolled 85278		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
JOYCE	DEM	6738	8.6	1.2
SMITH #	LP	40354	51.3	4.9
LEACH	GRN	5424	6.9	4.7
McKENZIE	ALP	26211	33.3	-0.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
SMITH #	LP	45004	57.2	2.3
McKENZIE	ALP	33723	42.8	-2.3
Formal		78727	96.4	0.4
Informal		2922	3.6	-0.4
Turnout		81649	95.7	

Charlton (NSW)		Enrolled 83459		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HOARE *	ALP	35079	46.1	-2.5
BLYTH	GRN	3765	4.9	1.6
KENDALL	CTA	1859	2.4	-0.6
PATERSON	LP	25371	33.3	5.1
BELL	DEM	3865	5.1	0.4
JOHNSON	PHON	5884	7.7	-4.3
THORPE	UNI	339	0.4	0.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
HOARE *	ALP	43151	56.7	-5.5
PATERSON	LP	33011	43.3	5.5
Formal		76162	95.4	-1.6
Informal		3651	4.6	1.6
Turnout		79813	95.6	

Chifley (NSW)		Enrolled 83474		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ASARLOGLOU	LP	18225	25.5	6.5
BUTLER	AFI	1262	1.8	1.8
HYLAND	IND	565	0.8	0.8
DAMJANOVIC	PHON	4442	6.2	-4.1
BATES	SAS	2347	3.3	3.3
CLACK	DEM	1365	1.9	-2.6
CUNNINGHAM	GRN	1220	1.7	0.3
PRICE *	ALP	40203	56.3	-3.5
WYNESS	CTA	1784	2.5	0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
PRICE *	ALP	46628	65.3	-6.0
ASARLOGLOU	LP	24785	34.7	6.0
Formal		71413	90.8	-3.1
Informal		7232	9.2	3.1
Turnout		78645	94.2	

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Chisholm (Vic)		Enrolled 86680		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
CLOWES	LP	34836	43.6	1.8
BENNETT	DEM	5379	6.7	-0.1
BURKE *	ALP	33929	42.4	0.1
MURRAY	ACS	895	1.1	1.1
TANKEY	GRN	4898	6.1	3.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
BURKE *	ALP	42179	52.8	0.7
CLOWES	LP	37758	47.2	-0.7
Formal		79937	97.0	0.6
Informal		2481	3.0	-0.6
Turnout		82418	95.1	

Cook (NSW)		Enrolled 82150		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
FREW	PHON	4453	6.0	-2.4
POULOS		453	0.6	0.6
STRANG	IND	423	0.6	0.6
PETERS-POWER	GRN	2655	3.6	1.4
BAIRD *	LP	41959	56.2	6.1
BAILEY	DEM	2815	3.8	-0.5
YOUNG	ALP	19768	26.5	-4.6
SMITH	CTA	1256	1.7	0.4
JAMES	AFI	852	1.1	1.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
BAIRD *	LP	47768	64.0	4.6
YOUNG	ALP	26866	36.0	-4.6
Formal		74634	95.3	-0.6
Informal		3640	4.7	0.6
Turnout		78274	95.3	

Corangamite (Vic)		Enrolled 85955		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HILLS	PHON	1983	2.5	-3.1
STRAUSS	LFF	1960	2.5	2.5
HODGE	DEM	5129	6.4	0.0
McARTHUR *	LP	37929	47.4	1.4
LYGO	GRN	5096	6.4	3.3
ARUNDELL	IND	1326	1.7	-0.5
BJORK-BILLINGS	ALP	26569	33.2	-2.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
McARTHUR *	LP	44529	55.7	1.2
BJORK-BILLINGS	ALP	35463	44.3	-1.2
Formal		79992	96.6	-0.8
Informal		2798	3.4	0.8
Turnout		82790	96.3	

Corio (Vic)		Enrolled 85836		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MENHEERE-THOMPSON	DEM	5388	6.9	1.2
O'CONNOR *	ALP	38021	48.7	-2.1
GOODEN		698	0.9	0.9
MALESIC	LP	28254	36.2	2.6
HILL	CEC	176	0.2	0.2
TIRKOT	PHON	1420	1.8	-3.3
FAIRBROTHER		653	0.8	0.8
JOHNSON	GRN	3388	4.3	4.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
O'CONNOR *	ALP	45787	58.7	-2.7
MALESIC	LP	32211	41.3	2.7
Formal		77998	94.9	-1.9
Informal		4185	5.1	1.9
Turnout		82183	95.7	

Cowan (WA)		Enrolled 79648		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HOLT	PHON	4130	5.7	-2.4
METCALF	NP	410	0.6	0.6
CHALONER	DEM	3111	4.3	0.3
FORT	GWA	2951	4.1	0.2
SHANNON	LP	26250	36.1	-2.7
SALMON	CTA	1117	1.5	0.4
EDWARDS *	ALP	34703	47.8	4.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
EDWARDS *	ALP	40341	55.5	2.4
SHANNON	LP	32331	44.5	-2.4
Formal		72672	95.3	-0.8
Informal		3564	4.7	0.8
Turnout		76236	95.7	

Cowper (NSW)		Enrolled 79982		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MAGUIRE	LEF	1904	2.6	2.6
BONFIELD	ALP	23615	32.3	-1.9
WILLEY	IND	973	1.3	1.3
NEUSS	LP	11663	16.0	16.0
HARTSUYKER #	NP	21846	29.9	-11.9
VAN BLADEL	IND	452	0.6	0.6
CRANNY	GRN	4033	5.5	1.5
FENTON	DEM	1978	2.7	-0.7
KORN	CTA	1472	2.0	1.8
STOKES	PHON	5164	7.1	-7.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
HARTSUYKER #	NP	40006	54.7	-1.0
BONFIELD	ALP	33094	45.3	1.0
Formal		73100	95.9	-1.3
Informal		3131	4.1	1.3
Turnout		76231	95.3	

Cunningham (NSW)			Enrolled 81540	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
CURTIS	PHON	3425	4.6	-3.1
PINK	ACS	840	1.1	1.1
FIELDS	LP	20760	28.0	3.0
BERRY	GRN	4914	6.6	2.2
MOTT	IND	4235	5.7	5.7
MARTIN *	ALP	32722	44.2	-8.1
NEWMAN	DEM	5307	7.2	1.4
SKINNER	CTA	1841	2.5	0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
MARTIN *	ALP	44904	60.6	-7.1
FIELDS	LP	29140	39.4	7.1
Formal		74044	95.2	-1.4
Informal		3763	4.8	1.4
Turnout		77807	95.4	

Curtin (WA)			Enrolled 82561	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BUCKLE	DEM	4863	6.4	1.6
GILMOUR	PHON	1840	2.4	-1.3
BISHOP *	LP	41863	55.2	10.6
FOWLER	ALP	17789	23.4	0.7
WALKER	GWA	7019	9.2	2.9
WOOD	LFF	1750	2.3	2.3
McDONALD	CTA	763	1.0	1.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
BISHOP *	LP	48502	63.9	0.4
FOWLER	ALP	27385	36.1	-0.4
Formal		75887	96.7	-0.6
Informal		2590	3.3	0.6
Turnout		78477	95.1	

Dawson (Qld)			Enrolled 87405	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PUKALLUS	CEC	692	0.9	0.9
JONES	GRN	1940	2.4	1.1
KELLY *	NP	39827	50.2	8.6
FEENEY	ALP	26782	33.8	-4.3
ELLUL	IND	1050	1.3	1.3
OFFIELD	DEM	2195	2.8	0.7
ROBINSON	PHON	6814	8.6	-7.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
KELLY *	NP	45987	58.0	3.6
FEENEY	ALP	33313	42.0	-3.6
Formal		79300	95.3	-1.9
Informal		3930	4.7	1.9
Turnout		83230	95.2	

Deakin (Vic)			Enrolled 85208	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
AYLIFFE	DEM	6317	8.0	0.0
BUCKINGHAM	ALP	30397	38.4	-0.4
EVANS	GRN	5045	6.4	3.9
BARRESI *	LP	37417	47.3	3.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
BARRESI *	LP	40962	51.7	-0.2
BUCKINGHAM	ALP	38214	48.3	0.2
Formal		79176	97.4	0.6
Informal		2082	2.6	-0.6
Turnout		81258	95.4	

Denison (TAS)			Enrolled 67938	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KERR *	ALP	32404	51.4	-4.3
EDWARDS	DEM	4154	6.6	2.7
HAMPSON	GRN	6592	10.5	2.9
STEVEN	LP	19923	31.6	-0.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
KERR *	ALP	40530	64.3	-0.3
STEVEN	LP	22543	35.7	0.3
Formal		63073	97.1	-0.4
Informal		1889	2.9	0.4
Turnout		64962	95.6	

Dickson (Qld)			Enrolled 88001	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HYLAND	IND	1220	1.5	1.5
KERNOT *	ALP	26557	33.3	-7.3
TURNER	DEM	4296	5.4	1.3
DUTTON	LP	36390	45.6	10.8
KIMLIN	ORP	485	0.6	0.6
WHITNEY	PHON	2575	3.2	-5.3
KRAMER	GRN	2812	3.5	1.4
KESSELS	IND	5203	6.5	6.5
BARNES	IND	305	0.4	0.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
DUTTON	LP	44688	56.0	6.1
KERNOT *	ALP	35155	44.0	-6.1
Formal		79843	94.4	-2.1
Informal		4755	5.6	2.1
Turnout		84598	96.1	

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Dobell (NSW)			Enrolled 82002	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
LEE *	ALP	31824	42.7	-1.9
HENNIG	CTA	1420	1.9	-0.1
KER	GRN	2200	3.0	0.8
TICEHURST	LP	32761	43.9	5.5
FALCONER	PHON	3223	4.3	-5.0
HASTIE	DEM	3142	4.2	0.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
TICEHURST	LP	37565	50.4	1.9
LEE *	ALP	37005	49.6	-1.9
Formal		74570	95.7	-1.2
Informal		3318	4.3	1.2
Turnout		77888	95.0	

Dunkley (Vic)			Enrolled 85129	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BILLSON *	LP	39203	49.9	3.7
CARTWRIGHT	PHON	1438	1.8	-2.6
CONROY	ALP	28088	35.8	-3.2
DAVIS	IND	995	1.3	1.3
KELSALL	GRN	4486	5.7	1.8
WOODHOUSE	DEM	4350	5.5	-0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
BILLSON *	LP	43537	55.4	3.4
CONROY	ALP	35023	44.6	-3.4
Formal		78560	96.6	-0.6
Informal		2805	3.4	0.6
Turnout		81365	95.6	

Eden-Monaro (NSW)			Enrolled 85815	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WHAN	ALP	28842	36.7	-2.3
CHAPMAN	DEM	2584	3.3	-1.3
PHILLIPS	CTA	1032	1.3	1.3
BEAUMONT	GRN	3911	5.0	1.8
SWIFT	IND	211	0.3	0.3
VLUG	NCP	94	0.1	0.1
URQUHART	IND	319	0.4	0.4
COCHRAN	IND	6436	8.2	8.2
NAIRN *	LP	32247	41.1	-2.2
BRIDGES	PHON	2821	3.6	-6.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
NAIRN *	LP	40579	51.7	1.1
WHAN	ALP	37918	48.3	-1.1
Formal		78497	95.6	-1.2
Informal		3628	4.4	1.2
Turnout		82125	95.7	

Fadden (Qld)			Enrolled 86004	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MERLEHAN	ALP	23434	30.5	-0.7
WOOLFORD	GRN	2305	3.0	1.0
JULL *	LP	42856	55.8	8.3
COTTER	DEM	3308	4.3	-0.2
COYLE	PHON	4897	6.4	-6.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
JULL *	LP	47838	62.3	4.7
MERLEHAN	ALP	28962	37.7	-4.7
Formal		76800	94.5	-2.2
Informal		4501	5.5	2.2
Turnout		81301	94.5	

Fairfax (Qld)			Enrolled 84217	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SOMLYAY *	LP	35868	47.1	11.0
JACKSON	DEM	3670	4.8	0.8
MACKELLAR	PHON	6281	8.2	-9.5
RINGROSE	GRN	3791	5.0	1.5
HENDERSON	ALP	19101	25.1	-3.6
PAULGER	IND	7519	9.9	9.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
SOMLYAY *	LP	45135	59.2	4.8
HENDERSON	ALP	31095	40.8	-4.8
Formal		76230	95.7	-0.5
Informal		3399	4.3	0.5
Turnout		79629	94.6	

Farrer (NSW)			Enrolled 84423	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SOBEY	GRN	2583	3.4	3.2
WEYRICH	IND	485	0.6	0.6
BOTT #	NP	17641	23.4	-24.7
WILKINSON	PHON	4795	6.3	-7.6
WATSON	IND	1068	1.4	1.4
KREUTZBERGER		696	0.9	0.9
MILLEN	ALP	15830	21.0	-3.8
LEY	LP	28449	37.7	33.3
CORBETT	IND	356	0.5	0.5
PATERSON	DEM	1959	2.6	-1.4
TAYLOR	IND	1254	1.7	1.7
GIBSON	IND	416	0.6	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
LEY	LP	37869	50.1	
BOTT #	NP	37663	49.9	
Formal		75532	93.6	-2.4
Informal		5156	6.4	2.4
Turnout		80688	95.6	

Fisher (Qld)					Enrolled 85315				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
TANNOCK	PHON	5838	7.6	-7.1					
ARMSTRONG	DEM	2872	3.7	-0.2					
O'DONNELL	ALP	19406	25.1	-2.7					
McLEOD	GRN	3032	3.9	1.2					
SLIPPER *	LP	40173	52.0	3.9					
HOURIGAN	IND	6002	7.8	7.8					
<i>Final Count</i>									
SLIPPER *	LP	47988	62.1	1.1					
O'DONNELL	ALP	29335	37.9	-1.1					
Formal		77323	95.6	-1.3					
Informal		3554	4.4	1.3					
Turnout		80877	94.8						

Flinders (Vic)					Enrolled 91403				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
WILSON	IND	968	1.1	1.1					
DOWEY	PHON	1911	2.3	-3.0					
BLADE	IND	567	0.7	0.7					
HUNT #	LP	43601	51.7	4.3					
FINCH	ALP	27695	32.8	-4.6					
ARMSTRONG	DEM	4690	5.6	-0.8					
DE RANGO	GRN	4886	5.8	3.1					
<i>Final Count</i>									
HUNT #	LP	48585	57.6	3.9					
FINCH	ALP	35733	42.4	-3.9					
Formal		84318	96.2	-0.6					
Informal		3300	3.8	0.6					
Turnout		87618	95.9						

Forde (Qld)					Enrolled 86672				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
SMITH	ALP	25424	33.0	0.3					
ELSON *	LP	38263	49.7	6.9					
DICKSON	DEM	3620	4.7	0.2					
NGAHOORO	PHON	7372	9.6	-7.5					
CLYNE	GRN	2363	3.1	0.8					
<i>Final Count</i>									
ELSON *	LP	44207	57.4	2.1					
SMITH	ALP	32835	42.6	-2.1					
Formal		77042	94.1	-1.9					
Informal		4825	5.9	1.9					
Turnout		81867	94.5						

Forrest (WA)					Enrolled 82248				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
GIORGI	PHON	7510	10.1	-1.9					
HARVEY	CEC	281	0.4	0.2					
CALDWELL	NP	1397	1.9	-1.1					
PROSSER *	LP	34392	46.0	3.8					
WYLIE	DEM	2477	3.3	0.3					
LLEWELLYN	GWA	5359	7.2	1.1					
KIRWAN	CLA	433	0.6	0.6					
SMITH	ALP	22872	30.6	-0.1					
<i>Final Count</i>									
PROSSER *	LP	43049	57.6	3.0					
SMITH	ALP	31672	42.4	-3.0					
Formal		74721	94.9	0.1					
Informal		3976	5.1	-0.1					
Turnout		78697	95.7						

Fowler (NSW)					Enrolled 82745				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
JOHNSON	CEC	2166	3.2	3.2					
GRANT	GRN	1654	2.5	2.3					
POULARAS	CTA	1110	1.6	1.6					
WATSON	LP	12154	18.0	1.8					
BRAZENALL	AFI	853	1.3	1.3					
CHUNG	UNI	3476	5.2	-5.8					
ROSSO	PHON	2357	3.5	-3.7					
GASKELL	ACS	1395	2.1	2.1					
MENDELSSOHN	DEM	1320	2.0	-1.2					
IRWIN *	ALP	40904	60.7	-1.6					
<i>Final Count</i>									
IRWIN *	ALP	48174	71.5	-4.5					
WATSON	LP	19215	28.5	4.5					
Formal		67389	87.2	-7.0					
Informal		9852	12.8	7.0					
Turnout		77241	93.3						

Franklin (TAS)					Enrolled 67119				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
BASTICK	GRN	6098	9.7	3.3					
MANSKEY	DEM	3050	4.9	0.0					
QUICK *	ALP	28746	45.8	-3.3					
MULLOY	PHON	1255	2.0	2.0					
HODGMAN	LP	23548	37.6	-2.0					
<i>Final Count</i>									
QUICK *	ALP	36390	58.0	1.4					
HODGMAN	LP	26307	42.0	-1.4					
Formal		62697	97.0	-0.2					
Informal		1937	3.0	0.2					
Turnout		64634	96.3						

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Fraser (ACT)		Enrolled 112225		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
DUNN	LP	31503	30.8	2.7
O'CALLAGHAN	GRN	8067	7.9	3.4
KEMP	PHON	2397	2.3	-2.6
McMULLAN *	ALP	48583	47.5	-4.9
WIMBORNE	DEM	8168	8.0	0.6
VASSILOPOULOS		1369	1.3	1.3
O'SULLIVAN	CTA	2251	2.2	2.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
McMULLAN *	ALP	64154	62.7	-2.2
DUNN	LP	38184	37.3	2.2
Formal		102338	96.4	-0.7
Informal		3844	3.6	0.7
Turnout		106182	94.6	

Fremantle (WA)		Enrolled 80927		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
REYNOLDS	PHON	4308	5.9	-1.8
SHAVE	CTA	1025	1.4	1.4
HARRIS		588	0.8	0.8
SMYTH	LP	22025	30.4	0.1
DELVES	GWA	6565	9.1	2.1
SWIFT	DEM	3878	5.4	0.9
LAWRENCE *	ALP	34054	47.0	-2.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
LAWRENCE *	ALP	43952	60.7	-1.6
SMYTH	LP	28491	39.3	1.6
Formal		72443	94.3	-1.5
Informal		4393	5.7	1.5
Turnout		76836	94.9	

Gellibrand (Vic)		Enrolled 86496		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
TANN	LP	19191	25.1	5.2
ROXON *	ALP	46124	60.4	-7.1
RICHARDS	DEM	5256	6.9	2.4
FINEY	GRN	4831	6.3	3.5
JORQUERA		963	1.3	1.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
ROXON *	ALP	54814	71.8	-4.1
TANN	LP	21551	28.2	4.1
Formal		76365	95.1	-0.7
Informal		3938	4.9	0.7
Turnout		80303	92.8	

Gilmore (NSW)		Enrolled 83909		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KNOTT	ALP	20011	26.1	-9.8
GASH *	LP	43089	56.1	11.0
RYAN	CTA	1253	1.6	-0.4
McCLUNG	CEC	113	0.1	0.1
BANGE	GRN	4218	5.5	2.8
HAYES	DEM	3323	4.3	1.0
McLEOD	UNI	339	0.4	0.4
CROCKER	PHON	4454	5.8	-5.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
GASH *	LP	49634	64.6	10.1
KNOTT	ALP	27166	35.4	-10.1
Formal		76800	95.7	-2.0
Informal		3485	4.3	2.0
Turnout		80285	95.7	

Gippsland (Vic)		Enrolled 83845		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
JAGO	IND	1579	2.1	2.1
FRESHWATER	PHON	4066	5.4	-6.1
McCUBBIN	DEM	3331	4.4	-0.9
EVANS	IND	1551	2.0	2.0
BUCKLEY	IND	1249	1.6	1.6
THORPE	IND	791	1.0	1.0
WILLIAMS	CEC	221	0.3	0.3
BOLITHO	ALP	19469	25.7	-0.6
TREASURE	IND	4249	5.6	0.1
McGAURAN *	NP	34555	45.6	2.6
ROBINSON	IND	487	0.6	0.6
AITKEN	GRN	4205	5.6	5.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
McGAURAN *	NP	43978	58.1	-0.8
BOLITHO	ALP	31775	41.9	0.8
Formal		75753	94.4	-0.7
Informal		4484	5.6	0.7
Turnout		80237	95.7	

Goldstein (Vic)		Enrolled 89948		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KEMP *	LP	43535	52.7	0.7
POWNING	ALP	22730	27.5	-6.0
NEWELL	DEM	6215	7.5	-0.1
STEGLEY	IND	4807	5.8	5.8
PUSZKA	GRN	5294	6.4	3.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
KEMP *	LP	49122	59.5	1.3
POWNING	ALP	33459	40.5	-1.3
Formal		82581	97.2	-0.1
Informal		2351	2.8	0.1
Turnout		84932	94.4	

Grayndler (NSW)					Enrolled 86146
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
BAIRD	DEM	6750	9.1	3.3	
O'CONNOR	PHON	1485	2.0	-1.1	
JOHNSON		954	1.3	1.3	
ALBANESE *	ALP	36379	49.1	-6.6	
KENWORTHY	LP	16971	22.9	2.2	
HALE	GRN	9666	13.1	8.4	
WAN	UNI	1009	1.4	-3.1	
HERDEN	CTA	805	1.1	0.4	
<i>Final Count</i>					
ALBANESE *	ALP	52770	71.3	-1.0	
KENWORTHY	LP	21249	28.7	1.0	
Formal		74019	93.4	-1.4	
Informal		5193	6.6	1.4	
Turnout		79212	92.0		

Greenway (NSW)					Enrolled 85876
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
BAWDEN	CTA	4272	5.6	1.4	
SHERWOOD	AFI	1608	2.1	2.1	
PETTITT	PHON	4155	5.5	-4.5	
MOSSFIELD *	ALP	32380	42.7	-3.3	
VLATKO	GRN	2002	2.6	0.8	
FRANCIS	DEM	2818	3.7	-0.8	
TANDA	IND	620	0.8	0.8	
HOLDER	LP	28038	36.9	5.7	
<i>Final Count</i>					
MOSSFIELD *	ALP	40310	53.1	-6.4	
HOLDER	LP	35583	46.9	6.4	
Formal		75893	93.2	-1.4	
Informal		5528	6.8	1.4	
Turnout		81421	94.8		

Grey (SA)					Enrolled 85745
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
O'NEILL	ALP	24345	31.5	0.8	
ROBERTSON	DEM	3672	4.7	-0.4	
HOLLAND	PHON	5276	6.8	-6.2	
MARTIN	GRN	1845	2.4	2.4	
WAKELIN *	LP	42270	54.6	6.9	
<i>Final Count</i>					
WAKELIN *	LP	46876	60.6	1.5	
O'NEILL	ALP	30532	39.4	-1.5	
Formal		77408	95.4	-0.3	
Informal		3708	4.6	0.3	
Turnout		81116	94.6		

Griffith (Qld)					Enrolled 92367
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
ROOKE		547	0.7	0.7	
McMAHON	PHON	2220	2.6	-4.3	
WILSON	GRN	2671	3.2	0.5	
VASTA	LP	32249	38.5	-1.8	
RENDELL	DEM	3829	4.6	-0.4	
GRAHAM	NP	1591	1.9	1.9	
RUDD *	ALP	40707	48.6	4.4	
<i>Final Count</i>					
RUDD *	ALP	46654	55.7	3.2	
VASTA	LP	37160	44.3	-3.2	
Formal		83814	95.8	-1.7	
Informal		3660	4.2	1.7	
Turnout		87474	94.7		

Groom (Qld)					Enrolled 84838
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
KANE	GRN	2774	3.6	1.8	
WUERSCHING	NP	8563	11.0	-4.2	
HOY	PHON	6958	8.9	-9.1	
MACFARLANE *	LP	36573	46.9	13.8	
KING	ALP	18467	23.7	-1.6	
BERRY	IND	2192	2.8	2.8	
EYRES	DEM	2521	3.2	0.6	
<i>Final Count</i>					
MACFARLANE *	LP	50802	65.1	2.0	
KING	ALP	27246	34.9	-2.0	
Formal		78048	96.6	-0.7	
Informal		2776	3.4	0.7	
Turnout		80824	95.3		

Gwydir (NSW)					Enrolled 84602
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
WITTEN	CEC	1197	1.6	1.5	
HAIGH	IND	4637	6.0	6.0	
GRAHAM	DEM	1242	1.6	-0.8	
ROGERS	PHON	7716	10.0	-9.1	
STRACHAN	GRN	1324	1.7	1.5	
WEBER	LEF	1194	1.6	1.6	
ANDERSON *	NP	40437	52.6	11.1	
MURNAIN	ALP	17402	22.7	-5.7	
EDWARDS	IND	389	0.5	-0.3	
O'REGAN	IND	1289	1.7	1.7	
<i>Final Count</i>					
ANDERSON *	NP	49844	64.9	2.9	
MURNAIN	ALP	26983	35.1	-2.9	
Formal		76827	95.5	-0.6	
Informal		3646	4.5	0.6	
Turnout		80473	95.1		

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Hasluck (WA)		Enrolled 78418		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
McLEAN	CEC	804	1.1	0.9
JACKSON #	ALP	26890	38.2	-1.2
DANIELS	CLA	520	0.7	0.7
RYAN	CTA	1695	2.4	1.4
EDMONDS	GWA	3986	5.7	0.9
MARKHAM	DEM	3455	4.9	0.1
HOPKINSON	PHON	4920	7.0	-4.7
HEGARTY	NP	401	0.6	0.2
CHAN	LP	27660	39.3	2.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
JACKSON #	ALP	36420	51.8	-0.8
CHAN	LP	33911	48.2	0.8
Formal		70331	94.2	-1.4
Informal		4334	5.8	1.4
Turnout		74665	95.2	

Herbert (Qld)		Enrolled 90904		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WEIL	PHON	5827	7.1	-7.2
HOOLIHAN	DEM	2494	3.0	0.5
BOWN	IND	6473	7.9	7.9
HILL	ALP	29897	36.4	-0.8
LINDSAY *	LP	35349	43.0	3.1
GODDARD	GRN	2205	2.7	0.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
LINDSAY *	LP	42455	51.6	1.5
HILL	ALP	39790	48.4	-1.5
Formal		82245	95.1	-1.1
Informal		4266	4.9	1.1
Turnout		86511	95.2	

Higgins (Vic)		Enrolled 88043		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
STEPHENS	ALP	23038	28.9	-3.2
GILES	GRN	7029	8.8	6.0
MOSS	DEM	7275	9.1	1.7
COSTELLO *	LP	42437	53.2	-0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
COSTELLO *	LP	46583	58.4	-1.2
STEPHENS	ALP	33196	41.6	1.2
Formal		79779	97.3	0.3
Informal		2198	2.7	-0.3
Turnout		81977	93.1	

Hindmarsh (SA)		Enrolled 84806		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
FITZPATRICK	PHON	2458	3.2	-3.8
GEORGANAS	ALP	29187	38.3	-0.9
GALLUS *	LP	35117	46.0	2.8
CASHEL	GRN	2757	3.6	0.9
DOWD	DEM	6764	8.9	1.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
GALLUS *	LP	39564	51.9	0.6
GEORGANAS	ALP	36719	48.1	-0.6
Formal		76283	94.2	-1.2
Informal		4677	5.8	1.2
Turnout		80960	95.5	

Hinkler (Qld)		Enrolled 81566		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BATES	GRN	1904	2.5	1.0
MELVILLE	IND	7147	9.6	9.6
WHITE	DEM	1393	1.9	-0.5
DORRON	ALP	28483	38.1	-2.0
NEVILLE *	NP	29231	39.1	2.5
JANKE	PHON	6562	8.8	-10.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
NEVILLE *	NP	37392	50.0	-0.3
DORRON	ALP	37328	50.0	0.3
Formal		74720	95.6	-1.3
Informal		3476	4.4	1.3
Turnout		78196	95.9	

Holt (Vic)		Enrolled 88172		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MORGAN	DEM	5240	6.6	0.6
WOOD	LP	24621	31.1	1.6
PATRINOS	GRN	2149	2.7	2.7
FORD		880	1.1	1.1
BYRNE *	ALP	44681	56.5	-3.3
DICKSON	CTA	1513	1.9	0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
BYRNE *	ALP	50078	63.3	-1.8
WOOD	LP	29006	36.7	1.8
Formal		79084	95.1	-0.4
Informal		4109	4.9	0.4
Turnout		83193	94.4	

Hotham (Vic)		Enrolled 89090		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BENNETT	GRN	3544	4.4	2.5
HALL	CEC	598	0.7	0.7
RUFFOLO	LP	28579	35.1	2.9
JOSS	DEM	4383	5.4	0.8
CREAN *	ALP	44351	54.4	-2.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
CREAN *	ALP	49701	61.0	-2.6
RUFFOLO	LP	31754	39.0	2.6
Formal		81455	96.4	0.1
Informal		3005	3.6	-0.1
Turnout		84460	94.8	

Hughes (NSW)		Enrolled 85741		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HEEMSTRA	GRN	3604	4.6	1.9
VALE *	LP	42393	53.6	5.9
RYAN	CTA	1676	2.1	2.1
OZ	PHON	3885	4.9	-3.6
VAN DE WEG	DEM	2811	3.6	-0.2
HAWKINS	ALP	24706	31.2	-2.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
VALE *	LP	47773	60.4	4.1
HAWKINS	ALP	31302	39.6	-4.1
Formal		79075	95.9	-0.3
Informal		3361	4.1	0.3
Turnout		82436	96.1	

Hume (NSW)		Enrolled 85640		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SCHULTZ *	LP	41899	53.0	7.5
WATCHIRS	GRN	3435	4.3	1.4
ROXBURGH	DEM	3762	4.8	0.8
PRELL	PHON	6589	8.3	-2.3
MERRIMAN	ALP	23389	29.6	-2.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
SCHULTZ *	LP	47278	59.8	2.5
MERRIMAN	ALP	31796	40.2	-2.5
Formal		79074	96.5	0.1
Informal		2908	3.5	-0.1
Turnout		81982	95.7	

Hunter (NSW)		Enrolled 84649		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MACAULAY	NP	21613	27.5	22.0
O'BRIEN	GRN	3553	4.5	2.3
BENNISON	DEM	3071	3.9	1.2
LAWLER	CEC	1137	1.4	0.9
FOX	PHON	8100	10.3	0.4
FITZGIBBON *	ALP	41123	52.3	-2.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
FITZGIBBON *	ALP	47838	60.9	
MACAULAY	NP	30759	39.1	
Formal		78597	96.6	-0.2
Informal		2780	3.4	0.2
Turnout		81377	96.1	

Indi (Vic)		Enrolled 85758		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ADAMS		895	1.2	1.2
MURDOCH	ALP	21014	27.0	-1.4
BENNETTS	PHON	3079	4.0	-4.0
CHUCK	DEM	2920	3.8	-1.1
SEYMOUR	CTA	884	1.1	1.1
WARDLE	GRN	2956	3.8	1.4
CHAMBERS	NP	9552	12.3	12.3
PANOPOULOS #	LP	31152	40.1	-10.8
McINTOSH	IND	5284	6.8	6.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
PANOPOULOS #	LP	47535	61.1	1.0
MURDOCH	ALP	30201	38.9	-1.0
Formal		77736	94.8	-1.3
Informal		4281	5.2	1.3
Turnout		82017	95.6	

Isaacs (Vic)		Enrolled 82675		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
OAKLEY	IND	1342	1.8	1.8
BROOK	IND	640	0.8	0.8
CORCORAN *	ALP	31951	42.2	-6.3
STANTON	CEC	246	0.3	0.3
GROVES	PHON	1358	1.8	-2.2
SHEPHERDSON	LP	31520	41.6	3.4
BUJEYA	GRN	3073	4.1	1.9
FLETCHER	DEM	5627	7.4	1.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
CORCORAN *	ALP	40011	52.8	-3.6
SHEPHERDSON	LP	35746	47.2	3.6
Formal		75757	95.4	-1.0
Informal		3691	4.6	1.0
Turnout		79448	96.1	

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Jagajaga (Vic)					Enrolled 88073
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
WIGG	DEM	5421	6.7	0.8	
GALLAGHER	CEC	266	0.3	0.3	
JONES	LP	32619	40.2	0.8	
ROBERTS	GRN	5178	6.4	3.1	
MACKLIN *	ALP	37027	45.6	-2.5	
SCHOREL-HLAVKA	IND	673	0.8	0.8	
<i>Final Count</i>					
MACKLIN *	ALP	45170	55.6	-0.3	
JONES	LP	36014	44.4	0.3	
Formal		81184	96.4	-1.1	
Informal		3070	3.6	1.1	
Turnout		84254	95.7		

Kingsford Smith (NSW)					Enrolled 86647
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
BROWN	PHON	3710	4.9	-0.8	
NOTLEY-SMITH	LP	26169	34.3	3.3	
HURWITZ	GRN	5551	7.3	3.7	
CARMAN		558	0.7	0.7	
BRERETON *	ALP	36428	47.7	-3.7	
ZAKRZEWSKI	DEM	3974	5.2	1.2	
<i>Final Count</i>					
BRERETON *	ALP	44995	58.9	-4.0	
NOTLEY-SMITH	LP	31395	41.1	4.0	
Formal		76390	93.9	-1.0	
Informal		4996	6.1	1.0	
Turnout		81386	93.9		

Kalgoorlie (WA)					Enrolled 82534
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
HODDY	DEM	2383	3.5	1.5	
HAASE *	LP	28810	42.6	14.6	
BROWNING	ALP	23712	35.1	7.4	
SCOTT	PHON	5818	8.6	0.2	
MILLER	GWA	2554	3.8	-0.5	
BURT	CLA	447	0.7	0.7	
BUTSON	IND	1947	2.9	2.9	
SMITH	IND	474	0.7	0.7	
PAYNE	CEC	111	0.2	-0.1	
MCCUMSTIE	NP	1379	2.0	-3.9	
<i>Final Count</i>					
HAASE *	LP	36755	54.3	2.2	
BROWNING	ALP	30880	45.7	-2.2	
Formal		67635	94.4	-0.9	
Informal		4010	5.6	0.9	
Turnout		71645	86.8		

Kingston (SA)					Enrolled 85398
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
HERSEY	LP	30080	38.8	0.6	
ARANDELOVIC	ACS	1136	1.5	1.5	
McCORMACK	PHON	3634	4.7	-4.6	
GUILDNER	GRN	2437	3.1	3.1	
PRATT	DEM	9076	11.7	2.2	
COX *	ALP	31127	40.2	0.7	
<i>Final Count</i>					
COX *	ALP	40618	52.4	0.5	
HERSEY	LP	36872	47.6	-0.5	
Formal		77490	94.5	-0.8	
Informal		4511	5.5	0.8	
Turnout		82001	96.0		

Kennedy (Qld)					Enrolled 84739
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
WALL	DEM	2307	3.1	0.5	
RIVAS	GRN	1601	2.1	0.8	
NEILAN	ALP	17613	23.3	-5.9	
LYLE	NP	10718	14.2	-29.9	
HARRIS	CEC	229	0.3	0.0	
KATTER *	IND	35555	47.1	47.1	
BURNETT	PHON	7460	9.9	-9.0	
<i>Final Count</i>					
KATTER *	IND	52602	69.7		
NEILAN	ALP	22881	30.3		
Formal		75483	95.3	-0.9	
Informal		3685	4.7	0.9	
Turnout		79168	93.4		

Kooyong (Vic)					Enrolled 87128
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
GEORGIU *	LP	44244	55.1	0.3	
CAMPBELL	GRN	8607	10.7	6.7	
SHARP	DEM	6374	7.9	-0.2	
WILSON	ALP	21096	26.3	-3.2	
<i>Final Count</i>					
GEORGIU *	LP	48944	60.9	-0.5	
WILSON	ALP	31377	39.1	0.5	
Formal		80321	97.4	-0.5	
Informal		2117	2.6	0.5	
Turnout		82438	94.6		

Lalor (Vic)					Enrolled 89277
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
HOWE	DEM	6297	7.7	2.3	
McCONNELL	LP	24634	30.1	4.6	
BRIFFA	GRN	3321	4.1	2.3	
GILLARD *	ALP	47490	58.1	-3.1	
<i>Final Count</i>					
GILLARD *	ALP	53644	65.6	-4.2	
McCONNELL	LP	28098	34.4	4.2	
Formal		81742	95.6	-1.0	
Informal		3718	4.4	1.0	
Turnout		85460	95.7		

La Trobe (Vic)					Enrolled 88269
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
CHARLES *	LP	37641	46.6	3.7	
SMITH	GRN	5740	7.1	3.3	
HOLLAND	DEM	6424	8.0	-0.8	
STAINDL	ALP	27912	34.5	-3.2	
VOIGT	CTA	861	1.1	0.1	
SCOTT	PHON	1304	1.6	-2.7	
DEAN	IND	386	0.5	0.0	
ALLEN	IND	530	0.7	0.7	
<i>Final Count</i>					
CHARLES *	LP	43366	53.7	2.7	
STAINDL	ALP	37432	46.3	-2.7	
Formal		80798	95.8	-0.6	
Informal		3544	4.2	0.6	
Turnout		84342	95.6		

Leichhardt (Qld)					Enrolled 85689
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
EAST	PHON	6324	8.5	-5.4	
ENTSCH *	LP	36215	48.8	7.3	
TREZISE	ALP	24636	33.2	-3.8	
METCALFE	GRN	3890	5.2	2.4	
PUGH	IND	561	0.8	0.5	
SALIER	DEM	2643	3.6	0.4	
<i>Final Count</i>					
ENTSCH *	LP	41884	56.4	2.3	
TREZISE	ALP	32385	43.6	-2.3	
Formal		74269	94.1	-2.0	
Informal		4672	5.9	2.0	
Turnout		78941	92.1		

Lilley (Qld)					Enrolled 87642
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
McDONOUGH	DEM	4565	5.7	0.8	
ROSS	LP	31855	39.8	1.5	
BOCQUEE	PHON	2914	3.6	-4.9	
MEEHAN	GRN	3011	3.8	1.5	
SWAN *	ALP	37713	47.1	1.9	
<i>Final Count</i>					
SWAN *	ALP	43899	54.8	1.7	
ROSS	LP	36159	45.2	-1.7	
Formal		80058	96.3	-0.9	
Informal		3083	3.7	0.9	
Turnout		83141	94.9		

Lindsay (NSW)					Enrolled 81618
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
PHILLIPS	CTA	1930	2.6	1.3	
BRADBURY	ALP	25320	34.6	-3.5	
EDWARDS	GRN	1819	2.5	0.5	
COURTNEY	IND	727	1.0	1.0	
NIXON	PHON	3768	5.1	-5.1	
WATERS	DEM	1584	2.2	-0.8	
MITCHELL	IND	236	0.3	0.3	
WALKER	NCP	122	0.2	0.2	
BROWN	SAS	2391	3.3	3.3	
KELLY *	LP	34339	46.9	4.5	
EYKAMP	ACS	534	0.7	0.7	
LINDSAY-HENDERSON	IND	400	0.5	0.5	
<i>Final Count</i>					
KELLY *	LP	40590	55.5	2.4	
BRADBURY	ALP	32580	44.5	-2.4	
Formal		73170	93.9	-0.7	
Informal		4785	6.1	0.7	
Turnout		77955	95.5		

Lingiari (NT)					Enrolled 57077
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
KELLY	CLP	17133	39.2	2.8	
CHELLEW	DEM	2213	5.1	-0.1	
NORRIS	PHON	1817	4.2	-3.8	
SNOWDON *	ALP	20916	47.8	1.6	
HOAD	GRN	1226	2.8	0.2	
WRIGHT		428	1.0	1.0	
<i>Final Count</i>					
SNOWDON *	ALP	24182	55.3	1.8	
KELLY	CLP	19551	44.7	-1.8	
Formal		43733	95.1	-0.1	
Informal		2240	4.9	0.1	
Turnout		45973	80.5		

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Longman (Qld)		Enrolled 83408		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BECKETT	ALP	27629	36.6	1.9
SCOPES	GRN	2556	3.4	0.2
PATRICK	DEM	2992	4.0	-1.0
BROUGH *	LP	34229	45.4	6.4
HALLAM	IND	1665	2.2	2.2
HARDWICK	CEC	148	0.2	0.2
BOWDEN	PHON	6223	8.2	-9.9
<i>Final Count</i>				
BROUGH *	LP	39774	52.7	1.8
BECKETT	ALP	35668	47.3	-1.8
Formal		75442	94.7	-2.4
Informal		4195	5.3	2.4
Turnout		79637	95.5	

Lowe (NSW)		Enrolled 83707		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MURPHY *	ALP	33508	44.8	8.6
DOUST	LP	31400	42.0	8.7
GARRETT	DEM	3359	4.5	2.1
WONG	UNI	1700	2.3	-1.8
KRUMINS	PHON	1463	2.0	-1.7
LANE		267	0.4	0.4
SOULOS	GRN	3145	4.2	2.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
MURPHY *	ALP	40271	53.8	-0.9
DOUST	LP	34571	46.2	0.9
Formal		74842	94.2	-1.3
Informal		4606	5.8	1.3
Turnout		79448	94.9	

Lyne (NSW)		Enrolled 86901		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
STANFIELD	PHON	8178	10.2	-3.0
SARA	IND	963	1.2	1.2
VAILE *	NP	42699	53.3	3.6
ISHERWOOD	GRN	2380	3.0	0.7
JIRMAN	DEM	2237	2.8	0.1
MULDOON	CEC	247	0.3	0.1
STEVENS	ALP	23405	29.2	0.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
VAILE *	NP	49057	61.2	1.1
STEVENS	ALP	31052	38.8	-1.1
Formal		80109	96.1	-0.3
Informal		3247	3.9	0.3
Turnout		83356	95.9	

Lyons (TAS)		Enrolled 62942		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
BATCHELOR	PHON	3141	5.4	0.5
ADAMS *	ALP	27596	47.3	-4.4
MORRIS	GRN	4113	7.0	2.3
PAGE	LP	20913	35.8	2.9
ANDERSON	DEM	2630	4.5	2.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
ADAMS *	ALP	33970	58.2	-2.9
PAGE	LP	24423	41.8	2.9
Formal		58393	96.5	-0.4
Informal		2146	3.5	0.4
Turnout		60539	96.2	

Macarthur (NSW)		Enrolled 80127		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WATKINS	PHON	3759	5.3	-5.7
OATES #	ALP	25675	35.9	-4.9
SANDERS	NCP	236	0.3	0.3
FARMER	LP	36348	50.8	10.7
LANTRY	DEM	1555	2.2	-2.0
KNOWLES	IND	757	1.1	1.1
SHEPPARD	CTA	1052	1.5	1.5
HUNT	GRN	2183	3.1	0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
FARMER #	LP	40767	57.0	8.7
OATES	ALP	30798	43.0	-8.7
Formal		71565	94.1	-2.0
Informal		4508	5.9	2.0
Turnout		76073	94.9	

Mackellar (NSW)		Enrolled 86505		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PAPE	GRN	6277	8.1	4.8
BISHOP *	LP	44854	57.6	2.5
CUTHBERTSON	PHON	2182	2.8	-4.2
DIMOND	DEM	7365	9.5	0.0
MOODY	AFI	1171	1.5	1.5
CARPENTIER	ALP	14708	18.9	0.1
MAY	IND	1265	1.6	1.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
BISHOP *	LP	52039	66.9	-0.3
CARPENTIER	ALP	25783	33.1	0.3
Formal		77822	95.3	-1.1
Informal		3801	4.7	1.1
Turnout		81623	94.4	

Macquarie (NSW)					Enrolled 86364
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
WILLIAMS	GRN	6644	8.4	5.0	
SEARLE	ALP	21160	26.8	-7.3	
GRIGG	CTA	1559	2.0	1.9	
MAJOROS	DEM	4304	5.5	-1.0	
BUCKLEY	PHON	3893	4.9	-5.3	
BARTLETT*	LP	40225	51.0	7.4	
WARREN	SAS	1086	1.4	1.4	
<i>Final Count</i>					
BARTLETT *	LP	46273	58.7	2.9	
SEARLE	ALP	32598	41.3	-2.9	
Formal		78871	96.1	-0.9	
Informal		3160	3.9	0.9	
Turnout		82031	95.0		

Makin (SA)					Enrolled 88248
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
KOWALD	PHON	3779	4.7	-5.0	
POSTA	DEM	8343	10.4	0.1	
REEVES	GRN	1850	2.3	2.3	
DRAPER *	LP	36979	45.9	5.4	
WOODMAN	ALP	29539	36.7	-1.1	
<i>Final Count</i>					
DRAPER *	LP	43271	53.8	3.0	
WOODMAN	ALP	37219	46.2	-3.0	
Formal		80490	94.8	-0.9	
Informal		4420	5.2	0.9	
Turnout		84910	96.2		

Mallee (Vic)					Enrolled 81774
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
KELLY	DEM	3532	4.7	0.1	
ZIGOURAS	ALP	15440	20.4	-1.5	
RIVENDELL	GRN	1809	2.4	2.4	
MACKLEY	PHON	6550	8.6	-4.0	
FORREST *	NP	44769	59.1	1.9	
DOUGLASS	IND	3704	4.9	4.9	
<i>Final Count</i>					
FORREST *	NP	53007	69.9	0.6	
ZIGOURAS	ALP	22797	30.1	-0.6	
Formal		75804	96.4	-0.7	
Informal		2850	3.6	0.7	
Turnout		78654	96.2		

Maranoa (Qld)					Enrolled 84022
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
WILSON	DEM	2977	3.9	1.1	
BOWDEN	ALP	17696	23.3	-1.8	
ROLLS	CEC	600	0.8	0.5	
McNICHOL	PHON	11429	15.1	-7.3	
SCOTT *	NP	41685	54.9	9.7	
NEMETH	GRN	1512	2.0	0.6	
<i>Final Count</i>					
SCOTT *	NP	50103	66.0	1.6	
BOWDEN	ALP	25796	34.0	-1.6	
Formal		75899	95.3	-0.9	
Informal		3732	4.7	0.9	
Turnout		79631	94.8		

Maribyrnong (Vic)					Enrolled 83750
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
KOZLOWSKI	CEC	1840	2.5	0.6	
BECKWITH	GRN	2878	3.8	1.4	
BARCLAY	LP	20705	27.7	3.2	
SERCOMBE *	ALP	44825	59.9	-4.7	
WILLIAMS	DEM	4567	6.1	1.5	
<i>Final Count</i>					
SERCOMBE *	ALP	50410	67.4	-4.7	
BARCLAY	LP	24405	32.6	4.7	
Formal		74815	94.6	-1.0	
Informal		4309	5.4	1.0	
Turnout		79124	94.5		

Mayo (SA)					Enrolled 86319
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
McLAREN	DEM	11607	14.8	-7.0	
SPRAGG	IND	2307	3.0	3.0	
DOWNER *	LP	41259	52.8	6.4	
CLARK	GRN	4084	5.2	5.2	
THOMAS	PHON	2366	3.0	-4.5	
COOMBE	IND	310	0.4	-0.3	
BRENNAN	ALP	16269	20.8	-0.7	
<i>Final Count</i>					
DOWNER *	LP	49162	62.9		
BRENNAN	ALP	29040	37.1		
Formal		78202	94.5	-1.6	
Informal		4544	5.5	1.6	
Turnout		82746	95.9		

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McEwen (Vic)		Enrolled 89021		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
SALTER	PHON	2448	3.0	-2.1
ROMAGNESI	GRN	5006	6.1	3.4
MACLEOD	ALP	31986	38.8	-1.3
BAILEY *	LP	37963	46.0	2.5
LODWICK	IND	1129	1.4	1.4
CARDEN	DEM	3986	4.8	0.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
BAILEY *	LP	42249	51.2	0.2
MACLEOD	ALP	40269	48.8	-0.2
Formal		82518	96.2	-0.5
Informal		3272	3.8	0.5
Turnout		85790	96.4	

Melbourne (Vic)		Enrolled 95848		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
TANNER *	ALP	39978	47.6	-10.3
FERRARI		558	0.7	0.2
JOLLY		1260	1.5	1.5
CURR	GRN	13174	15.7	9.6
FRANTZESKOS	LP	20870	24.9	0.6
McKENNA	DEM	8062	9.6	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
TANNER *	ALP	58808	70.1	-1.7
FRANTZESKOS	LP	25094	29.9	1.7
Formal		83902	96.2	-0.1
Informal		3288	3.8	0.1
Turnout		87190	91.0	

McMillan (Vic)		Enrolled 85551		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
HOWELL		1262	1.6	1.6
ROBERTS	NP	2172	2.7	2.7
FORBES	LP	31532	39.8	0.9
WALL	DEM	3233	4.1	-0.2
FARRAR	GRN	2918	3.7	1.5
ZAHRA *	ALP	35238	44.5	7.6
HOLTMAN	PHON	2864	3.6	-1.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
ZAHRA *	ALP	41559	52.5	1.9
FORBES	LP	37660	47.5	-1.9
Formal		79219	96.5	0.6
Informal		2853	3.5	-0.6
Turnout		82072	95.9	

Melbourne Ports (Vic)		Enrolled 89113		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
CHIPP	DEM	7328	9.3	1.1
BECK	CEC	305	0.4	0.4
DANBY *	ALP	31110	39.4	-4.7
KAVANAGH	GRN	8912	11.3	6.5
McLORINAN	LP	31384	39.7	0.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
DANBY *	ALP	44018	55.7	-0.1
McLORINAN	LP	35021	44.3	0.1
Formal		79039	96.7	-0.1
Informal		2662	3.3	0.1
Turnout		81701	91.7	

McPherson (Qld)		Enrolled 94653		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
LIGHT	GRN	4220	5.0	1.8
LEWIS	PHON	4989	5.9	-3.7
MAY *	LP	46641	55.2	10.0
BRADLEY	IND	607	0.7	0.7
TRIGGER	ALP	24055	28.5	-4.6
GOODWIN	IND	481	0.6	-0.2
WHITE	DEM	3485	4.1	0.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
MAY *	LP	52839	62.5	4.2
TRIGGER	ALP	31639	37.5	-4.2
Formal		84478	94.7	-1.1
Informal		4754	5.3	1.1
Turnout		89232	94.3	

Menzies (Vic)		Enrolled 84613		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WATSON	GRN	4301	5.5	5.5
ANDREWS *	LP	41565	53.3	6.4
GRIFFIN	ACS	1135	1.5	1.5
RYAN	DEM	5113	6.6	0.7
VASILOPOULOS	ALP	25895	33.2	0.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
ANDREWS *	LP	45977	58.9	3.5
VASILOPOULOS	ALP	32032	41.1	-3.5
Formal		78009	96.6	-0.3
Informal		2784	3.4	0.3
Turnout		80793	95.5	

Mitchell (NSW)					Enrolled 86647				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
MUDGEE	AFI	1235	1.6	1.6					
CADMAN *	LP	49995	63.3	3.4					
BAGGS	DEM	3769	4.8	-0.3					
TAYLOR	GRN	2470	3.1	0.9					
McSHANE	ALP	16987	21.5	-0.5					
GREGORY	CTA	1681	2.1	0.5					
BURKE	IND	712	0.9	0.9					
EDER	PHON	2183	2.8	-3.6					
<i>Final Count</i>									
CADMAN *	LP	56366	71.3	1.9					
McSHANE	ALP	22666	28.7	-1.9					
Formal		79032	95.5	-1.0					
Informal		3725	4.5	1.0					
Turnout		82757	95.5						

Moncrieff (Qld)					Enrolled 89483				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
TOBIAS	IND	2286	2.9	2.9					
CARROLL	IND	360	0.5	0.5					
CIOBO #	LP	39586	50.9	-1.0					
DOUGLAS	NP	4914	6.3	6.3					
CHATTERJEE	ALP	19158	24.6	-4.5					
ALECKSON	IND	549	0.7	0.7					
MILLAR	PHON	4458	5.7	-4.4					
DERRICK	DEM	3439	4.4	0.8					
HEPBURN	GRN	3014	3.9	0.9					
<i>Final Count</i>									
CIOBO #	LP	50876	65.4	2.6					
CHATTERJEE	ALP	26888	34.6	-2.6					
Formal		77764	92.9	-2.6					
Informal		5958	7.1	2.6					
Turnout		83722	93.6						

Moore (WA)					Enrolled 74103				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
HENDERSON	IND	1640	2.4	2.4					
OLIVER	DEM	3391	5.0	1.1					
ROY	GWA	3683	5.4	0.8					
EVANS	PHON	3078	4.5	-1.8					
YOUNG	ALP	22888	33.7	4.0					
WASHER *	LP	33302	49.0	11.8					
<i>Final Count</i>									
WASHER *	LP	38096	56.0	0.4					
YOUNG	ALP	29886	44.0	-0.4					
Formal		67982	96.0	-1.0					
Informal		2802	4.0	1.0					
Turnout		70784	95.5						

Moreton (Qld)					Enrolled 89254				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
HARDGRAVE *	LP	39148	48.7	5.6					
LAMB	IND	1385	1.7	1.7					
TAYLOR	GRN	3677	4.6	1.2					
BROOKES	ALP	29144	36.3	-3.6					
COMANS	DEM	4525	5.6	0.5					
WEEDON	PHON	2433	3.0	-4.2					
<i>Final Count</i>									
HARDGRAVE *	LP	43535	54.2	3.6					
BROOKES	ALP	36777	45.8	-3.6					
Formal		80312	95.7	-1.3					
Informal		3606	4.3	1.3					
Turnout		83918	94.0						

Murray (Vic)					Enrolled 85651				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
BUSH	IND	2483	3.1	3.1					
STONE *	LP	53498	67.2	7.8					
JONES	GRN	1827	2.3	0.7					
HELLEMONS	PHON	3162	4.0	-2.8					
CALDER	ALP	16083	20.2	-0.5					
TAYLOR	DEM	2514	3.2	0.2					
<i>Final Count</i>									
STONE *	LP	58824	73.9	1.9					
CALDER	ALP	20743	26.1	-1.9					
Formal		79567	96.5	-0.1					
Informal		2908	3.5	0.1					
Turnout		82475	96.3						

Newcastle (NSW)					Enrolled 89198				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing					
<i>First Count</i>									
WILLIAMS	PLP	4093	5.1	3.6					
WILLIAMS	LP	24312	30.4	27.6					
CRITICOS	IND	1899	2.4	-1.3					
GRIERSON #	ALP	32780	40.9	-8.1					
SUTTON	GRN	6022	7.5	-1.0					
KILLION-DelCASTILLO		354	0.4	0.4					
BATTERSBY	CTA	1238	1.5	-1.1					
KAVANAGH	DEM	4601	5.7	-2.3					
LAWN	PHON	4753	5.9	-9.5					
<i>Final Count</i>									
GRIERSON #	ALP	45555	56.9						
WILLIAMS	LP	34497	43.1						
Formal		80052	95.2	-0.1					
Informal		4037	4.8	0.1					
Turnout		84089	94.3						

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New England (NSW)		Enrolled 84941		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
REINER	GRN	1807	2.3	0.3
McCARTHY	ALP	7947	9.9	-13.6
WINDSOR	IND	35992	45.0	45.0
BOUNDS	PHON	2202	2.8	-11.8
REARDON	DEM	876	1.1	-1.1
ST. CLAIR *	NP	31079	38.9	6.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
WINDSOR	IND	46580	58.3	
ST. CLAIR *	NP	33323	41.7	
Formal		79903	98.0	1.7
Informal		1608	2.0	-1.7
Turnout		81511	96.0	

North Sydney (NSW)		Enrolled 88755		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WARD	CTA	1227	1.6	0.8
HOCKEY *	LP	44995	57.0	1.8
McGUIRE	DEM	6528	8.3	1.1
STEEL	GRN	6053	7.7	3.8
LAM	UNI	861	1.1	-2.9
TEIRNEY	ALP	19325	24.5	-1.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
HOCKEY *	LP	49934	63.2	0.6
TEIRNEY	ALP	29055	36.8	-0.6
Formal		78989	96.0	-0.7
Informal		3309	4.0	0.7
Turnout		82298	92.7	

O'Connor (WA)		Enrolled 83118		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
TUCKEY *	LP	36867	49.5	2.6
McNABB	CTA	1611	2.2	0.0
PESTANA	DEM	1502	2.0	-0.3
GYORGY	IND	509	0.7	0.7
BROWN	NP	5480	7.4	0.0
DAVIS	GWA	3525	4.7	-0.3
ITURBIDE	CEC	338	0.5	0.2
McLEAN	PHON	8774	11.8	-3.2
SELBY	LFF	1167	1.6	1.6
PENDLEBURY	ALP	14742	19.8	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
TUCKEY *	LP	51484	69.1	2.5
PENDLEBURY	ALP	23031	30.9	-2.5
Formal		74515	94.1	-1.2
Informal		4693	5.9	1.2
Turnout		79208	95.3	

Oxley (Qld)		Enrolled 84787		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ARMSTRONG	PHON	8085	10.6	-7.1
KUNZELMANN	DEM	4282	5.6	1.7
McKEON	GRN	2433	3.2	1.5
PARER	LP	23818	31.2	6.7
RIPOLL *	ALP	37797	49.5	3.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
RIPOLL *	ALP	44427	58.1	-0.1
PARER	LP	31988	41.9	0.1
Formal		76415	94.7	-0.9
Informal		4278	5.3	0.9
Turnout		80693	95.2	

Page (NSW)		Enrolled 82272		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
POLLARD-O'HARA	IND	1240	1.7	1.7
COOPER	IND	5482	7.4	7.4
LAMPIS		231	0.3	0.3
BEHN	IND	636	0.9	-1.0
JEFFREYS	DEM	2012	2.7	-0.2
CANALES	HMP	1274	1.7	1.7
FELSCH	CTA	1344	1.8	0.5
FLANAGAN	ALP	21618	29.0	-6.4
CORKILL	GRN	5365	7.2	2.5
CAUSLEY *	NP	31204	41.9	-0.5
GRIFFITHS	CEC	110	0.1	0.1
MATHEW	PHON	4039	5.4	-5.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
CAUSLEY *	NP	39342	52.8	-0.6
FLANAGAN	ALP	35213	47.2	0.6
Formal		74555	94.7	-2.7
Informal		4189	5.3	2.7
Turnout		78744	95.7	

Parkes (NSW)		Enrolled 83036		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KNAGGE	ALP	25429	33.2	-0.6
COBB #	NP	39133	51.1	21.9
REDFERN	PHON	7969	10.4	-2.2
DUNLOP	GRN	1936	2.5	2.5
WARD	DEM	2111	2.8	1.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
COBB #	NP	44982	58.7	2.4
KNAGGE	ALP	31596	41.3	-2.4
Formal		76578	96.5	-0.4
Informal		2781	3.5	0.4
Turnout		79359	95.6	

Parramatta (NSW)					Enrolled 87286
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
BORGER	ALP	31867	41.4	-0.3	
TONGSUMRITH	UNI	1131	1.5	-2.7	
CAMERON *	LP	35356	45.9	5.6	
JONSSON	CTA	1177	1.5	-0.1	
CLARK	DEM	2622	3.4	0.5	
WATSON	NCP	148	0.2	0.2	
GEORGE	GRN	2380	3.1	1.3	
SATCHWELL	PHON	2279	3.0	-3.4	
<i>Final Count</i>					
CAMERON *	LP	39367	51.2	3.6	
BORGER	ALP	37593	48.8	-3.6	
Formal		76960	93.8	-1.0	
Informal		5098	6.2	1.0	
Turnout		82058	94.0		

Paterson (NSW)					Enrolled 82782
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
HORNE *	ALP	31430	40.8	0.2	
SHAW	NP	5544	7.2	-2.5	
DAVIES	DEM	1979	2.6	0.4	
RANKE	GRN	2095	2.7	0.9	
HENNELLY	FPY	720	0.9	0.9	
BALDWIN	LP	30781	39.9	7.2	
KING	CEC	339	0.4	-0.4	
CARY	PHON	4233	5.5	-3.8	
<i>Final Count</i>					
BALDWIN	LP	39658	51.4	0.2	
HORNE *	ALP	37463	48.6	-0.2	
Formal		77121	96.4	-0.2	
Informal		2890	3.6	0.2	
Turnout		80011	96.7		

Pearce (WA)					Enrolled 77880
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
NELSON	NP	1985	2.8	0.1	
FOX	DEM	3147	4.5	0.0	
HILL	CTA	858	1.2	1.1	
MOYLAN *	LP	31509	44.8	4.5	
COSTELLO	ALP	21306	30.3	1.1	
COLLINS	PHON	6105	8.7	-4.4	
SMITH	CEC	299	0.4	0.0	
MILLER	GWA	5072	7.2	1.9	
<i>Final Count</i>					
MOYLAN *	LP	39979	56.9	1.7	
COSTELLO	ALP	30302	43.1	-1.7	
Formal		70281	95.0	-1.2	
Informal		3682	5.0	1.2	
Turnout		73963	95.0		

Perth (WA)					Enrolled 82049
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
HEWETT	DEM	5381	7.3	2.6	
XAMON	GWA	5437	7.4	1.3	
SMITH *	ALP	35389	47.9	-1.9	
GILBERTHORPE	PHON	3244	4.4	-3.8	
WEBB	LP	23894	32.3	1.9	
CHILTON		568	0.8	0.8	
<i>Final Count</i>					
SMITH *	ALP	45239	61.2	-1.3	
WEBB	LP	28674	38.8	1.3	
Formal		73913	95.0	-1.2	
Informal		3907	5.0	1.2	
Turnout		77820	94.8		

Petrie (Qld)					Enrolled 89711
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
GRIFFITHS	DEM	4284	5.2	0.2	
PANTANO	GRN	2254	2.8	1.0	
BLACK	PHON	3463	4.2	-6.9	
HUME	ALP	31044	38.0	-1.7	
EATON	IND	1319	1.6	1.6	
GAMBARO *	LP	39411	48.2	5.8	
<i>Final Count</i>					
GAMBARO *	LP	43682	53.4	2.7	
HUME	ALP	38093	46.6	-2.7	
Formal		81775	95.7	-1.7	
Informal		3640	4.3	1.7	
Turnout		85415	95.2		

Port Adelaide (SA)					Enrolled 86297
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	
<i>First Count</i>					
PHILLIPS	PHON	3932	5.1	-3.8	
BAWDEN	DEM	7313	9.6	0.6	
NOONE	GRN	3210	4.2	4.1	
SAWFORD *	ALP	38783	50.8	-2.3	
PERTH		672	0.9	-0.2	
KRIEG	LP	22474	29.4	3.6	
<i>Final Count</i>					
SAWFORD *	ALP	49379	64.6	-1.1	
KRIEG	LP	27005	35.4	1.1	
Formal		76384	93.1	-1.2	
Informal		5627	6.9	1.2	
Turnout		82011	95.0		

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Prospect (NSW)		Enrolled 86641		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
FILIPCZYK	GRN	3439	4.6	3.1
HUTCHINSON	PHON	3380	4.5	-3.2
OATES	AFI	1274	1.7	1.7
HAROON	CTA	1927	2.6	2.3
PERKINS	LP	20776	27.6	2.0
PEACOCK	DEM	1723	2.3	-2.6
TAI	UNI	1027	1.4	-1.4
CROSIO *	ALP	41596	55.4	-1.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
CROSIO *	ALP	47197	62.8	-4.0
PERKINS	LP	27945	37.2	4.0
Formal		75142	91.0	-2.7
Informal		7419	9.0	2.7
Turnout		82561	95.3	

Rankin (Qld)		Enrolled 85204		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
EMERSON *	ALP	36875	49.5	2.0
WOOD	LP	27524	36.9	7.0
MACKENZIE	PHON	4724	6.3	-6.3
LLOYD	GRN	1875	2.5	0.3
DOBSON	DEM	3572	4.8	0.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
EMERSON *	ALP	42267	56.7	-2.0
WOOD	LP	32303	43.3	2.0
Formal		74570	93.4	-2.2
Informal		5269	6.6	2.2
Turnout		79839	93.7	

Reid (NSW)		Enrolled 77031		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
CHAMAS	UNI	3056	4.8	-0.8
ARCHER	DEM	2183	3.4	0.4
MAXWELL	GRN	1920	3.0	1.3
LEDERMANN	CTA	1502	2.4	-0.9
MACDONALD		916	1.4	1.4
YUSUF	LP	14364	22.5	1.2
O'CONNOR	PHON	3476	5.4	-1.2
FERGUSON *	ALP	36474	57.1	-1.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
FERGUSON *	ALP	42726	66.9	-5.3
YUSUF	LP	21165	33.1	5.3
Formal		63891	88.9	-4.0
Informal		7964	11.1	4.0
Turnout		71855	93.3	

Richmond (NSW)		Enrolled 81312		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
NATHAN	IND	942	1.3	1.3
ANTHONY *	NP	32516	44.8	5.5
PENHALIGON	IND	668	0.9	0.9
McALLISTER	ALP	24702	34.0	-4.6
FAULKNER	IND	161	0.2	0.2
BARHAM	GRN	7310	10.1	4.4
PENIAZEV	NCP	85	0.1	0.1
BALK	DEM	2085	2.9	0.0
JEFFERYS	HMP	919	1.3	1.3
ROLFE	PHON	3016	4.2	-6.1
SIMPSON	IND	249	0.3	0.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
ANTHONY *	NP	37545	51.7	0.8
McALLISTER	ALP	35108	48.3	-0.8
Formal		72653	94.7	-2.6
Informal		4106	5.3	2.6
Turnout		76759	94.4	

Riverina (NSW)		Enrolled 87399		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
RICHTER	IND	1839	2.3	2.3
TURNER	PHON	4496	5.6	-5.9
ALBISTON	ALP	19285	24.0	-3.4
HULL *	NP	49371	61.4	29.2
GRAHAM	DEM	2031	2.5	0.2
DANCEY	CTA	1371	1.7	1.7
MOORE	GRN	1954	2.4	2.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
HULL *	NP	56138	69.9	5.2
ALBISTON	ALP	24209	30.1	-5.2
Formal		80347	95.8	-1.0
Informal		3501	4.2	1.0
Turnout		83848	95.9	

Robertson (NSW) Enrolled 84366

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
KENISCIEHAD	IND	657	0.9	0.9
BOYLE	DEM	2736	3.6	-0.8
HENNIG	CTA	1092	1.4	1.4
MORAN	ALP	25789	34.1	-5.8
MUNN	IND	348	0.5	0.5
LLOYD *	LP	38448	50.8	6.9
LACEY	GRN	2512	3.3	1.2
WILLS	IND	744	1.0	1.0
LAING-PEACH	IND	525	0.7	0.7
BAKER	PHON	2333	3.1	-6.2
PHILLIPS	PLP	374	0.5	0.5
MARTIN	CEC	125	0.2	0.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
LLOYD *	LP	43121	57.0	5.0
MORAN	ALP	32562	43.0	-5.0
Formal		75683	93.9	-3.2
Informal		4928	6.1	3.2
Turnout		80611	95.5	

Ryan (Qld) Enrolled 88171

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GILLIES	NP	5049	6.2	6.2
JOHNSON	LP	38894	47.6	-2.8
LANGENAUER	DEM	4742	5.8	-2.2
STASSE	GRN	4035	4.9	1.1
DREW	PHON	1339	1.6	-3.6
SHORT *	ALP	25603	31.3	1.0
BRAZIER	HMP	1084	1.3	1.3
ALLEN-ANKINS	IND	1010	1.2	1.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
JOHNSON	LP	47928	58.6	-0.9
SHORT *	ALP	33828	41.4	0.9
Formal		81756	97.1	-0.5
Informal		2404	2.9	0.5
Turnout		84160	95.5	

Scullin (Vic) Enrolled 88866

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MAWHINNEY	DEM	5306	6.5	0.7
CAMPBELL	CEC	589	0.7	0.7
KOSTADINOSKI	LP	21706	26.7	2.3
GRAY	GRN	2421	3.0	3.0
JENKINS *	ALP	51294	63.1	-4.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
JENKINS *	ALP	56265	69.2	-2.6
KOSTADINOSKI	LP	25051	30.8	2.6
Formal		81316	95.1	-1.4
Informal		4186	4.9	1.4
Turnout		85502	96.2	

Shortland (NSW) Enrolled 86261

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PERREM	LP	27302	34.7	6.3
CANDLISH	PHON	3686	4.7	-5.6
HALL *	ALP	39139	49.7	-2.2
CRAIG	IND	2312	2.9	2.9
ADAMS	DEM	2484	3.2	-0.3
LAMBERT	GRN	3242	4.1	0.6
GARDNIR	IND	590	0.7	0.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
HALL *	ALP	46290	58.8	-3.4
PERREM	LP	32465	41.2	3.4
Formal		78755	95.4	-1.6
Informal		3765	4.6	1.6
Turnout		82520	95.7	

Solomon (NT) Enrolled 53945

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
POLLOCK	GRN	2439	5.1	1.7
HULL	ALP	18195	38.4	-0.2
TOLLNER #	CLP	19828	41.8	-0.9
DUNSTAN	DEM	2582	5.4	0.3
STEWART	PHON	1669	3.5	-4.8
RYAN-JAPARTA	IND	337	0.7	0.7
AUSTIN	IND	2378	5.0	5.0
<i>Final Count</i>				
TOLLNER #	CLP	23758	50.1	-2.1
HULL	ALP	23670	49.9	2.1
Formal		47428	95.6	-0.8
Informal		2196	4.4	0.8
Turnout		49624	92.0	

Stirling (WA) Enrolled 85975

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
OLVER	DEM	4572	5.9	1.6
AQUILINA	GWA	4608	6.0	1.0
JASPER	LFF	1071	1.4	1.4
CRONIN	LP	30963	40.2	-0.7
McENCROE	CTA	1022	1.3	1.3
McFARLANE *	ALP	31774	41.2	0.4
THOROGOOD	PHON	3041	3.9	-2.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
McFARLANE *	ALP	39740	51.6	-0.6
CRONIN	LP	37311	48.4	0.6
Formal		77051	94.6	-0.4
Informal		4395	5.4	0.4
Turnout		81446	94.7	

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Sturt (SA)		Enrolled 86359		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
RICHARDS	PHON	2451	3.1	-2.9
PYNE *	LP	39508	50.7	2.8
AITCHISON	IND	1081	1.4	1.4
SIMMONS	ALP	23143	29.7	-2.0
FARROW	DEM	8438	10.8	-1.2
CULLEN	GRN	3257	4.2	4.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
PYNE *	LP	45310	58.2	0.5
SIMMONS	ALP	32568	41.8	-0.5
Formal		77878	94.7	-0.9
Informal		4322	5.3	0.9
Turnout		82200	95.2	

Swan (WA)		Enrolled 78991		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
MAKIN	CLA	1096	1.5	1.5
McCUTCHEON	DEM	4043	5.7	0.9
BRENNAN	LP	27597	39.0	-0.6
TAPLEY	CTA	1130	1.6	0.3
VINCIULLO	PHON	3292	4.6	-3.3
WILKIE *	ALP	29220	41.3	1.1
JEFFREYS	GWA	4163	5.9	0.7
SMITH	CEC	262	0.4	-0.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
WILKIE *	ALP	36844	52.0	-0.7
BRENNAN	LP	33959	48.0	0.7
Formal		70803	95.1	-0.6
Informal		3628	4.9	0.6
Turnout		74431	94.2	

Sydney (NSW)		Enrolled 86143		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
PLIBERSEK *	ALP	32962	44.3	-8.6
HICKMAN	DEM	8093	10.9	4.0
PETTETT	LP	22380	30.1	4.3
PARKER	GRN	10924	14.7	8.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
PLIBERSEK *	ALP	48363	65.0	-4.7
PETTETT	LP	25996	35.0	4.7
Formal		74359	95.8	0.1
Informal		3292	4.2	-0.1
Turnout		77651	90.1	

Tangney (WA)		Enrolled 82972		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GOWEGATI	ALP	24181	31.8	-0.3
GRAHAM	IND	1231	1.6	1.6
STANWIX	GWA	3820	5.0	0.2
INGRAM	DEM	4033	5.3	-0.3
LUMSDAINE	PHON	2576	3.4	-3.6
WILLIAMS *	LP	37847	49.8	1.5
LUCAS	LFF	1122	1.5	1.5
WATSON	CTA	1171	1.5	-0.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
WILLIAMS *	LP	44047	58.0	0.9
GOWEGATI	ALP	31934	42.0	-0.9
Formal		75981	96.0	-0.9
Informal		3200	4.0	0.9
Turnout		79181	95.4	

Throsby (NSW)		Enrolled 84412		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ROBERTS	DEM	5743	7.5	3.7
PRSA	PHON	4969	6.5	-4.8
PERROTT		1043	1.4	1.4
AKHURST	LP	19280	25.2	7.8
STORY	GRN	3444	4.5	1.5
GEORGE #	ALP	41963	54.9	-6.3
<i>Final Count</i>				
GEORGE #	ALP	49767	65.1	-7.3
AKHURST	LP	26675	34.9	7.3
Formal		76442	94.8	-1.3
Informal		4183	5.2	1.3
Turnout		80625	95.5	

Wakefield (SA)		Enrolled 86378		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ROWBOTTOM	ALP	19480	24.8	2.8
ANDREW *	LP	44215	56.2	6.3
RESEIGH	DEM	5942	7.6	-0.1
DWYER	PHON	6172	7.8	-8.6
KELLY	GRN	2816	3.6	3.6
<i>Final Count</i>				
ANDREW *	LP	50764	64.6	-2.1
ROWBOTTOM	ALP	27861	35.4	2.1
Formal		78625	94.5	-0.6
Informal		4558	5.5	0.6
Turnout		83183	96.3	

Wannon (Vic)			Enrolled 82915	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
McDONALD	IND	1758	2.3	2.3
PACKER	DEM	2294	3.0	-3.5
O'BRIEN	IND	876	1.1	-1.2
BLAIR	GRN	2765	3.6	3.6
WITNEY	LEF	1196	1.6	1.6
SCHMIDT	PHON	2137	2.8	-4.9
HAWKER *	LP	40366	52.4	3.3
MORROW	ALP	25649	33.3	2.1
<i>Final Count</i>				
HAWKER *	LP	45921	59.6	2.2
MORROW	ALP	31120	40.4	-2.2
Formal		77041	96.2	-1.1
Informal		3062	3.8	1.1
Turnout		80103	96.6	

Warringah (NSW)			Enrolled 85405	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
LAM	GRN	2859	3.7	-0.4
MACDONALD	IND	21490	27.8	27.8
HERAGHTY	ALP	9352	12.1	-15.6
ABBOTT *	LP	39816	51.4	-3.4
BURRIDGE	DEM	2092	2.7	-3.3
FERGUSON	ACS	437	0.6	0.4
KELLY	PHON	1347	1.7	-3.8
<i>Final Count</i>				
ABBOTT *	LP	43085	55.7	
MACDONALD	IND	34308	44.3	
Formal		77393	96.7	-0.1
Informal		2627	3.3	0.1
Turnout		80020	93.7	

Watson (NSW)			Enrolled 81961	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
NAM	UNI	3349	4.8	-0.5
GRIFFITHS	DEM	2788	4.0	0.8
McLEAY *	ALP	39516	56.1	-1.1
POULSEN		322	0.5	0.5
FITZSIMMONS	GRN	2446	3.5	2.0
PLOOY	LP	19791	28.1	1.7
FARRELL	PHON	2165	3.1	-1.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
McLEAY *	ALP	47374	67.3	-0.3
PLOOY	LP	23003	32.7	0.3
Formal		70377	92.5	-2.4
Informal		5726	7.5	2.4
Turnout		76103	92.9	

Wentworth (NSW)			Enrolled 86457	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
GOLDEN	PHON	1233	1.6	-1.0
LYSSA	GRN	7371	9.8	4.9
COLLINGS	DEM	4639	6.1	0.1
KING #	LP	39298	52.1	2.0
JACOBS	UNI	642	0.9	-1.8
NEILSON	ALP	22277	29.5	-3.5
<i>Final Count</i>				
KING #	LP	43660	57.9	0.5
NEILSON	ALP	31800	42.1	-0.5
Formal		75460	95.2	-1.2
Informal		3845	4.8	1.2
Turnout		79305	91.7	

Werriwa (NSW)			Enrolled 83153	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
URI	UNI	1527	2.1	0.0
MASINA	LP	23816	33.3	4.2
WOODGER	AFI	1256	1.8	1.8
TAN	CTA	1759	2.5	2.5
BLANCH	DEM	1886	2.6	-0.8
BARSONY	GRN	1891	2.6	0.9
LATHAM *	ALP	35980	50.3	-1.1
KOTARSKI	PHON	3372	4.7	-6.2
<i>Final Count</i>				
LATHAM *	ALP	41810	58.5	-4.1
MASINA	LP	29677	41.5	4.1
Formal		71487	91.5	-3.3
Informal		6651	8.5	3.3
Turnout		78138	94.0	

Wide Bay (Qld)			Enrolled 81391	
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
WICKS	IND	3380	4.6	4.6
HETHERINGTON	CEC	489	0.7	0.7
TRUSS *	NP	33124	45.2	13.7
DWYER	PHON	8176	11.1	-15.2
JANSEN	GRN	1385	1.9	0.6
PITT	IND	2650	3.6	3.6
TREMLIN	ALP	19733	26.9	-1.5
SMITH	DEM	1230	1.7	-0.5
DALGLEISH	IND	3192	4.4	4.4
<i>Final Count</i>				
TRUSS *	NP	44548	60.7	7.9
TREMLIN	ALP	28811	39.3	-7.9
Formal		73359	94.4	-2.3
Informal		4329	5.6	2.3
Turnout		77688	95.5	

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Wills (Vic)		Enrolled 88553		
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First Count</i>				
ISHERWOOD	CEC	1367	1.7	1.2
GLANZ		1036	1.3	1.3
DI NATALE	GRN	6081	7.7	7.7
THOMSON *	ALP	44019	56.0	-7.9
VALASINAVICIUS	LP	21030	26.8	1.1
STONE	DEM	5036	6.4	0.7
<i>Final Count</i>				
THOMSON *	ALP	54542	69.4	-1.5
VALASINAVICIUS	LP	24027	30.6	1.5
Formal		78569	94.8	-0.9
Informal		4302	5.2	0.9
Turnout		82871	93.6	

Table 14 House of Representatives: Two-Party Preferred Vote, State Summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing Per cent
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	
New South Wales	1 831 469	1 956 991	48.3	51.7	2.9 to LP/NP
Victoria	1 540 613	1 414 402	52.1	47.9	1.4 to LP/NP
Queensland	950 849	1 155 403	45.1	54.9	1.8 to LP/NP
South Australia	430 558	507 149	45.9	54.1	1.0 to LP/NP
Western Australia	524 825	559 970	48.4	51.6	1.1 to LP/NP
Tasmania	177 833	130 185	57.7	42.3	0.4 to ALP
Northern Territory	47 852	43 309	52.5	47.5	1.9 to ALP
Australian Capital Territory	123 786	78 880	61.1	38.9	1.4 to LP/NP
Australia	5 627 785	5 846 289	49.0	51.0	1.8 to LP/NP

Table 15 House of Representatives: Two-Party Preferred Vote, Regional Summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing Per cent
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	
Inner Metropolitan	1 722 061	1 506 087	53.3	46.7	1.5 to LP/NP
Outer Metropolitan	1 764 260	1 698 166	51.0	49.0	2.3 to LP/NP
Total Metropolitan	3 486 321	3 204 253	52.1	47.9	1.9 to LP/NP
Provincial	709 369	676 159	51.2	48.8	2.1 to LP/NP
Rural	1 432 095	1 965 877	42.1	57.9	1.6 to LP/NP
Total Non-Metropolitan	2 141 464	2 642 036	44.8	55.2	1.6 to LP/NP
Total	5 627 785	5 846 289	49.0	51.0	1.8 to LP/NP

Table 16 House of Representatives: Two-Party Preferred Vote, Party Status Summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing Per cent
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	
Safe ALP	1 761 251	992 901	63.9	36.1	3.4 to LP/NP
Fairly Safe ALP	373 326	300 857	55.4	44.6	2.5 to LP/NP
Marginal ALP	936 393	851 389	52.4	47.6	0.5 to LP/NP
Total ALP	3 070 970	2 145 147	58.9	41.1	2.2 to LP/NP
Safe LP	428 113	824 087	34.2	65.8	0.9 to LP/NP
Fairly Safe LP	472 975	709 087	40.0	60.0	1.8 to LP/NP
Marginal LP	1 173 385	1 430 388	45.1	54.9	1.9 to LP/NP
Total LP	2 074 473	2 963 562	41.2	58.8	1.6 to LP/NP
Safe NP	216 104	403 800	34.9	65.1	1.4 to LP/NP
Fairly Safe NP	63 371	88 960	41.6	58.4	0.8 to LP/NP
Marginal NP	202 867	244 820	45.3	54.7	1.7 to LP/NP
Total NP	482 342	737 580	39.5	60.5	1.4 to LP/NP
Total	5 627 785	5 846 289	49.0	51.0	1.8 to LP/NP

Table 17 House of Representatives: Two-Party Preferred Vote, Electoral Division Summary

Electoral Division	Number		Per cent		Swing Per cent
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Banks	38 952	34 702	52.9	47.1	4.4 to LP/NP
Barton	41 873	32 873	56.0	44.0	3.8 to LP/NP
Bennelong	32 877	44 861	42.3	57.7	2.5 to LP/NP
Berowra	26 731	51 078	34.4	65.6	2.3 to LP/NP
Blaxland	45 725	24 395	65.2	34.8	6.5 to LP/NP
Bradfield	23 493	57 969	28.8	71.2	0.1 to ALP
Calare	38 302	41 055	48.3	51.7	2.7 to ALP
Charlton	43 151	33 011	56.7	43.3	5.5 to LP/NP
Chifley	46 628	24 785	65.3	34.7	6.0 to LP/NP
Cook	26 866	47 768	36.0	64.0	4.6 to LP/NP
Cowper	33 094	40 006	45.3	54.7	1.0 to ALP
Cunningham	44 904	29 140	60.6	39.4	7.1 to LP/NP
Dobell	37 005	37 565	49.6	50.4	1.9 to LP/NP
Eden-Monaro	37 918	40 579	48.3	51.7	1.1 to LP/NP
Farrer	25 399	50 133	33.6	66.4	2.2 to LP/NP
Fowler	48 174	19 215	71.5	28.5	4.5 to LP/NP
Gilmore	27 166	49 634	35.4	64.6	10.1 to LP/NP
Grayndler	52 770	21 249	71.3	28.7	1.0 to LP/NP
Greenway	40 310	35 583	53.1	46.9	6.4 to LP/NP
Gwydir	26 983	49 844	35.1	64.9	2.9 to LP/NP
Hughes	31 302	47 773	39.6	60.4	4.1 to LP/NP
Hume	31 796	47 278	40.2	59.8	2.5 to LP/NP
Hunter	47 838	30 759	60.9	39.1	3.2 to LP/NP
Kingsford Smith	44 995	31 395	58.9	41.1	4.0 to LP/NP
Lindsay	32 580	40 590	44.5	55.5	2.4 to LP/NP
Lowe	40 271	34 571	53.8	46.2	0.9 to LP/NP
Lyne	31 052	49 057	38.8	61.2	1.1 to LP/NP
Macarthur	30 798	40 767	43.0	57.0	8.7 to LP/NP
Mackellar	25 783	52 039	33.1	66.9	0.3 to ALP
Macquarie	32 598	46 273	41.3	58.7	2.9 to LP/NP
Mitchell	22 666	56 366	28.7	71.3	1.9 to LP/NP
Newcastle	45 555	34 497	56.9	43.1	n.a.
New England	28 886	51 017	36.2	63.8	0.2 to LP/NP
North Sydney	29 055	49 934	36.8	63.2	0.6 to LP/NP
Page	35 213	39 342	47.2	52.8	0.6 to ALP
Parkes	31 596	44 982	41.3	58.7	2.4 to LP/NP
Parramatta	37 593	39 367	48.8	51.2	3.6 to LP/NP
Paterson	37 463	39 658	48.6	51.4	0.2 to LP/NP
Prospect	47 197	27 945	62.8	37.2	4.0 to LP/NP
Reid	42 726	21 165	66.9	33.1	5.3 to LP/NP
Richmond	35 108	37 545	48.3	51.7	0.8 to LP/NP
Riverina	24 209	56 138	30.1	69.9	5.2 to LP/NP
Robertson	32 562	43 121	43.0	57.0	5.0 to LP/NP
Shortland	46 290	32 465	58.8	41.2	3.4 to LP/NP
Sydney	48 363	25 996	65.0	35.0	4.7 to LP/NP
Throsby	49 767	26 675	65.1	34.9	7.3 to LP/NP
Warringah	28 902	48 491	37.3	62.7	0.1 to ALP
Watson	47 374	23 003	67.3	32.7	0.3 to LP/NP
Wentworth	31 800	43 660	42.1	57.9	0.5 to LP/NP
Werriwa	41 810	29 677	58.5	41.5	4.1 to LP/NP

Table 17 House of Representatives: Two-Party Preferred Vote, Electoral Division Summary
continued

Electoral Division	Number		Per cent		Swing Per cent
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	
VICTORIA					
Aston	37 089	47 531	43.8	56.2	1.9 to LP/NP
Ballarat	42 471	38 078	52.7	47.3	5.5 to ALP
Batman	59 478	19 742	75.1	24.9	1.4 to LP/NP
Bendigo	43 892	38 048	53.6	46.4	0.1 to ALP
Bruce	43 592	34 884	55.5	44.5	1.2 to LP/NP
Burke	45 504	36 471	55.5	44.5	2.1 to LP/NP
Calwell	59 044	28 129	67.7	32.3	1.2 to LP/NP
Casey	33 723	45 004	42.8	57.2	2.3 to LP/NP
Chisholm	42 179	37 758	52.8	47.2	0.7 to ALP
Corangamite	35 463	44 529	44.3	55.7	1.2 to LP/NP
Corio	45 787	32 211	58.7	41.3	2.7 to LP/NP
Deakin	38 214	40 962	48.3	51.7	0.2 to ALP
Dunkley	35 023	43 537	44.6	55.4	3.4 to LP/NP
Flinders	35 733	48 585	42.4	57.6	3.9 to LP/NP
Gellibrand	54 814	21 551	71.8	28.2	4.1 to LP/NP
Gippsland	31 775	43 978	41.9	58.1	0.8 to ALP
Goldstein	33 459	49 122	40.5	59.5	1.3 to LP/NP
Higgins	33 196	46 583	41.6	58.4	1.2 to ALP
Holt	50 078	29 006	63.3	36.7	1.8 to LP/NP
Hotham	49 701	31 754	61.0	39.0	2.6 to LP/NP
Indi	30 201	47 535	38.9	61.1	1.0 to LP/NP
Isaacs	40 011	35 746	52.8	47.2	3.6 to LP/NP
Jagajaga	45 170	36 014	55.6	44.4	0.3 to LP/NP
Kooyong	31 377	48 944	39.1	60.9	0.5 to ALP
Lalor	53 644	28 098	65.6	34.4	4.2 to LP/NP
La Trobe	37 432	43 366	46.3	53.7	2.7 to LP/NP
Mallee	22 797	53 007	30.1	69.9	0.6 to LP/NP
Maribyrnong	50 410	24 405	67.4	32.6	4.7 to LP/NP
McEwen	40 269	42 249	48.8	51.2	0.2 to LP/NP
McMillan	41 559	37 660	52.5	47.5	1.9 to ALP
Melbourne	58 808	25 094	70.1	29.9	1.7 to LP/NP
Melbourne Ports	44 018	35 021	55.7	44.3	0.1 to LP/NP
Menzies	32 032	45 977	41.1	58.9	3.5 to LP/NP
Murray	20 743	58 824	26.1	73.9	1.9 to LP/NP
Scullin	56 265	25 051	69.2	30.8	2.6 to LP/NP
Wannon	31 120	45 921	40.4	59.6	2.2 to LP/NP
Wills	54 542	24 027	69.4	30.6	1.5 to LP/NP

Table 17 House of Representatives: Two-Party Preferred Vote, Electoral Division Summary
continued

Electoral Division	Number		Per cent		Swing Per cent
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	
QUEENSLAND					
Blair	28 894	40 727	41.5	58.5	0.5 to LP/NP
Bowman	40 742	38 491	51.4	48.6	1.9 to LP/NP
Brisbane	45 548	40 180	53.1	46.9	1.5 to LP/NP
Capricornia	42 492	32 233	56.9	43.1	1.6 to ALP
Dawson	33 313	45 987	42.0	58.0	3.6 to LP/NP
Dickson	35 155	44 688	44.0	56.0	6.1 to LP/NP
Fadden	28 962	47 838	37.7	62.3	4.7 to LP/NP
Fairfax	31 095	45 135	40.8	59.2	4.8 to LP/NP
Fisher	29 335	47 988	37.9	62.1	1.1 to LP/NP
Forde	32 835	44 207	42.6	57.4	2.1 to LP/NP
Griffith	46 654	37 160	55.7	44.3	3.2 to ALP
Groom	27 246	50 802	34.9	65.1	2.0 to LP/NP
Herbert	39 790	42 455	48.4	51.6	1.5 to LP/NP
Hinkler	37 328	37 392	50.0	50.0	0.3 to ALP
Kennedy	30 982	44 501	41.0	59.0	2.2 to ALP
Leichhardt	32 385	41 884	43.6	56.4	2.3 to LP/NP
Lilley	43 899	36 159	54.8	45.2	1.7 to ALP
Longman	35 668	39 774	47.3	52.7	1.8 to LP/NP
Maranoa	25 796	50 103	34.0	66.0	1.6 to LP/NP
McPherson	31 639	52 839	37.5	62.5	4.2 to LP/NP
Moncrieff	26 888	50 876	34.6	65.4	2.6 to LP/NP
Moreton	36 777	43 535	45.8	54.2	3.6 to LP/NP
Oxley	44 427	31 988	58.1	41.9	0.1 to LP/NP
Petrie	38 093	43 682	46.6	53.4	2.7 to LP/NP
Rankin	42 267	32 303	56.7	43.3	2.0 to LP/NP
Ryan	33 828	47 928	41.4	58.6	0.9 to ALP
Wide Bay	28 811	44 548	39.3	60.7	7.9 to LP/NP
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
Adelaide	38 585	38 928	49.8	50.2	0.4 to ALP
Barker	27 416	52 491	34.3	65.7	1.7 to LP/NP
Bonython	45 688	29 924	60.4	39.6	2.9 to LP/NP
Boothby	34 933	46 982	42.6	57.4	0.3 to ALP
Grey	30 532	46 876	39.4	60.6	1.5 to LP/NP
Hindmarsh	36 719	39 564	48.1	51.9	0.6 to LP/NP
Kingston	40 618	36 872	52.4	47.6	0.5 to ALP
Makin	37 219	43 271	46.2	53.8	3.0 to LP/NP
Mayo	29 040	49 162	37.1	62.9	3.3 to LP/NP
Port Adelaide	49 379	27 005	64.6	35.4	1.1 to LP/NP
Sturt	32 568	45 310	41.8	58.2	0.5 to LP/NP
Wakefield	27 861	50 764	35.4	64.6	2.1 to ALP

Table 17 House of Representatives: Two-Party Preferred Vote, Electoral Division Summary
continued

Electoral Division	Number		Per cent		Swing Per cent
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
Brand	42 869	28 521	60.0	40.0	3.3 to LP/NP
Canning	34 330	34 860	49.6	50.4	0.4 to LP/NP
Cowan	40 341	32 331	55.5	44.5	2.4 to ALP
Curtin	27 385	48 502	36.1	63.9	0.4 to LP/NP
Forrest	31 672	43 049	42.4	57.6	3.0 to LP/NP
Fremantle	43 952	28 491	60.7	39.3	1.6 to LP/NP
Hasluck	36 420	33 911	51.8	48.2	0.8 to LP/NP
Kalgoorlie	30 880	36 755	45.7	54.3	2.2 to LP/NP
Moore	29 886	38 096	44.0	56.0	0.4 to LP/NP
O'Connor	23 031	51 484	30.9	69.1	2.5 to LP/NP
Pearce	30 302	39 979	43.1	56.9	1.7 to LP/NP
Perth	45 239	28 674	61.2	38.8	1.3 to LP/NP
Stirling	39 740	37 311	51.6	48.4	0.6 to LP/NP
Swan	36 844	33 959	52.0	48.0	0.7 to LP/NP
Tangney	31 934	44 047	42.0	58.0	0.9 to LP/NP
TASMANIA					
Bass	31 598	29 093	52.1	47.9	1.9 to ALP
Braddon	35 345	27 819	56.0	44.0	1.7 to ALP
Denison	40 530	22 543	64.3	35.7	0.3 to LP/NP
Franklin	36 390	26 307	58.0	42.0	1.4 to ALP
Lyons	33 970	24 423	58.2	41.8	2.9 to LP/NP
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
Lingiari	24 182	19 551	55.3	44.7	1.8 to ALP
Solomon	23 670	23 758	49.9	50.1	2.1 to ALP
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
Canberra	59 632	40 696	59.4	40.6	0.6 to LP/NP
Fraser	64 154	38 184	62.7	37.3	2.2 to LP/NP

Table 18 House of Representatives: Electoral Pendulum (a)

LP/NP Seats	Swing to lose %	LP/NP Seats	Swing to lose %	ALP Seats	Swing to lose %	ALP Seats	Swing to lose %
Murray (Vic)	23.9	Casey (Vic)	7.2	Batman (Vic)	25.1	Lowe (NSW)	3.8
Mitchell (NSW)	21.3	Robertson (NSW)	7.0	Gellibrand (Vic)	21.8	Bendigo (Vic)	3.6
Bradfield (NSW)	21.2	Macarthur (NSW)	7.0	Fowler (NSW)	21.5	Brisbane (Qld)	3.1
Mallee (Vic)	19.9	Pearce (WA)	6.9	Grayndler (NSW)	21.3	Greenway (NSW)	3.1
Riverina (NSW)	19.9	Leichhardt (Qld)	6.4	Melbourne (Vic)	20.1	Banks (NSW)	2.9
O'Connor (WA)	19.1	Aston (Vic)	6.2	Wills (Vic)	19.4	Isaacs (Vic)	2.8
Mackellar (NSW)	16.9	Moore (WA)	6.0	Scullin (Vic)	19.2	Chisholm (Vic)	2.8
Farrer (NSW)	16.4	Dickson (Qld)	6.0	Calwell (Vic)	17.7	Ballarat (Vic)	2.7
Maranoa (Qld)	16.0	Corangamite (Vic)	5.7	Maribyrnong (Vic)	17.4	McMillan (Vic)	2.5
Barker (SA)	15.7	Lindsay (NSW)	5.5	Watson (NSW)	17.3	Kingston (SA)	2.4
Berowra (NSW)	15.6	Dunkley (Vic)	5.4	Reid (NSW)	16.9	Bass (Tas)	2.1
Moncrieff (Qld)	15.4	Cowper (NSW)	4.7	Lalor (Vic)	15.6	Swan (WA)	2.0
Groom (Qld)	15.1	Kalgoorlie (WA)	4.3	Chifley (NSW)	15.3	Hasluck (WA)	1.8
Gwydir (NSW)	14.9	Moreton (Qld)	4.2	Blaxland (NSW)	15.2	Stirling (WA)	1.6
Gilmore (NSW)	14.6	Makin (SA)	3.8	Throsby (NSW)	15.1	Bowman (Qld)	1.4
Wakefield (SA)	14.6	La Trobe (Vic)	3.7	Sydney (NSW)	15.0		
Cook (NSW)	14.0	Petrie (Qld)	3.4	Port Adelaide (SA)	14.6		
Curtin (WA)	13.9	Page (NSW)	2.8	Denison (Tas)	14.3		
North Sydney (NSW)	13.2	Longman (Qld)	2.7	Holt (Vic)	13.3		
Mayo (SA)	12.9	Hindmarsh (SA)	1.9	Prospect (NSW)	12.8		
Warringah (NSW)	12.7	Deakin (Vic)	1.7	Fraser (ACT)	12.7		
McPherson (Qld)	12.5	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	1.7	Perth (WA)	11.2		
Fadden (Qld)	12.3	Richmond (NSW)	1.7	Hotham (Vic)	11.0		
Fisher (Qld)	12.1	Herbert (Qld)	1.6	Hunter (NSW)	10.9		
Lyne (NSW)	11.2	Paterson (NSW)	1.4	Fremantle (WA)	10.7		
Indi (Vic)	11.1	McEwen (Vic)	1.2	Cunningham (NSW)	10.6		
Kooyong (Vic)	10.9	Parramatta (NSW)	1.2	Bonython (SA)	10.4		
Wide Bay (Qld)	10.7	Canning (WA)	0.4	Brand (WA)	10.0		
Grey (SA)	10.6	Dobell (NSW)	0.4	Canberra (ACT)	9.4		
Hughes (NSW)	10.4	Adelaide (SA)	0.2	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	8.9		
Hume (NSW)	9.8	Solomon (NT)	0.1	Shortland (NSW)	8.8		
Wannon (Vic)	9.6	Hinkler (Qld)	0.0	Corio (Vic)	8.7		
Goldstein (Vic)	9.5			Werriwa (NSW)	8.5		
Fairfax (Qld)	9.2			Lyons (Tas)	8.2		
Menzies (Vic)	8.9			Oxley (Qld)	8.1		
Parkes (NSW)	8.7			Franklin (Tas)	8.0		
Macquarie (NSW)	8.7			Newcastle (NSW)	6.9		
Ryan (Qld)	8.6			Capricornia (Qld)	6.9		
Blair (Qld)	8.5			Rankin (Qld)	6.7		
Higgins (Vic)	8.4			Charlton (NSW)	6.7		
Sturt (SA)	8.2			Barton (NSW)	6.0		
Gippsland (Vic)	8.1			Braddon (Tas)	6.0		
Dawson (Qld)	8.0			Melbourne Ports (Vic)	5.7		
Tangney (WA)	8.0			Griffith (Qld)	5.7		
Wentworth (NSW)	7.9			Jagajaga (Vic)	5.6		
Bennelong (NSW)	7.7			Bruce (Vic)	5.5		
Flinders (Vic)	7.6			Cowan (WA)	5.5		
Forrest (WA)	7.6			Burke (Vic)	5.5		
Forde (Qld)	7.4			Lingiari (NT)	5.3		
Boothby (SA)	7.4			Lilley (Qld)	4.8		

(a) Excludes Divisions won by Independents: Calare (NSW), two candidate preferred margin 25.0 per cent; New England (NSW), two candidate preferred margin 8.3 per cent; and Kennedy (Qld), two candidate preferred margin 19.7 per cent.

Table 19 House of Representatives Election: Electoral Divisions Ranked by Two-Party Preferred Swing to LP/NP

Division	Swing %	Division	Swing %	Division	Swing %
Gilmore (NSW)	10.1	Hotham (Vic)	2.6	Hindmarsh (SA)	0.6
Macarthur (NSW)	8.7	O'Connor (WA)	2.5	Canberra (ACT)	0.6
Wide Bay (Qld)	7.9	Bennelong (NSW)	2.5	Stirling (WA)	0.6
Throsby (NSW)	7.3	Hume (NSW)	2.5	Mallee (Vic)	0.6
Cunningham (NSW)	7.1	Lindsay (NSW)	2.4	North Sydney (NSW)	0.6
Blaxland (NSW)	6.5	Parkes (NSW)	2.4	Wentworth (NSW)	0.5
Greenway (NSW)	6.4	Berowra (NSW)	2.3	Blair (Qld)	0.5
Dickson (Qld)	6.1	Leichhardt (Qld)	2.3	Sturt (SA)	0.5
Chifley (NSW)	6.0	Casey (Vic)	2.3	Curtin (WA)	0.4
Charlton (NSW)	5.5	Kalgoorlie (WA)	2.2	Moore (WA)	0.4
Reid (NSW)	5.3	Farrer (NSW)	2.2	Canning (WA)	0.4
Riverina (NSW)	5.2	Fraser (ACT)	2.2	Watson (NSW)	0.3
Robertson (NSW)	5.0	Wannon (Vic)	2.2	Jagajaga (Vic)	0.3
Fairfax (Qld)	4.8	Forde (Qld)	2.1	Denison (TAS)	0.3
Sydney (NSW)	4.7	Burke (Vic)	2.1	New England (NSW)	0.2
Fadden (Qld)	4.7	Groom (Qld)	2.0	Paterson (NSW)	0.2
Maribyrnong (Vic)	4.7	Rankin (Qld)	2.0	McEwen (Vic)	0.2
Cook (NSW)	4.6	Aston (Vic)	1.9	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	0.1
Fowler (NSW)	4.5	Dobell (NSW)	1.9	Oxley (Qld)	0.1
Banks (NSW)	4.4	Bowman (Qld)	1.9	Bendigo (Vic)	-0.1
McPherson (Qld)	4.2	Murray (Vic)	1.9	Warringah (NSW)	-0.1
Lalor (Vic)	4.2	Mitchell (NSW)	1.9	Bradfield (NSW)	-0.1
Werriwa (NSW)	4.1	Longman (Qld)	1.8	Deakin (Vic)	-0.2
Gellibrand (Vic)	4.1	Holt (Vic)	1.8	Boothby (SA)	-0.3
Hughes (NSW)	4.1	Melbourne (Vic)	1.7	Mackellar (NSW)	-0.3
Kingsford Smith (NSW)	4.0	Pearce (WA)	1.7	Hinkler (Qld)	-0.3
Prospect (NSW)	4.0	Barker (SA)	1.7	Adelaide (SA)	-0.4
Flinders (Vic)	3.9	Fremantle (WA)	1.6	Kooyong (Vic)	-0.5
Barton (NSW)	3.8	Maranoa (Qld)	1.6	Kingston (SA)	-0.5
Parramatta (NSW)	3.6	Wills (Vic)	1.5	Page (NSW)	-0.6
Moreton (Qld)	3.6	Grey (SA)	1.5	Chisholm (Vic)	-0.7
Isaacs (Vic)	3.6	Herbert (Qld)	1.5	Gippsland (Vic)	-0.8
Dawson (Qld)	3.6	Brisbane (Qld)	1.5	Ryan (Qld)	-0.9
Menzies (Vic)	3.5	Batman (Vic)	1.4	Cowper (NSW)	-1.0
Shortland (NSW)	3.4	Perth (WA)	1.3	Higgins (Vic)	-1.2
Dunkley (Vic)	3.4	Goldstein (Vic)	1.3	Franklin (TAS)	-1.4
Brand (WA)	3.3	Calwell (Vic)	1.2	Capricornia (Qld)	-1.6
Mayo (SA)	3.3	Bruce (Vic)	1.2	Braddon (TAS)	-1.7
Hunter (NSW)	3.2	Corangamite (Vic)	1.2	Lilley (Qld)	-1.7
Forrest (WA)	3.0	Lyne (NSW)	1.1	Lingiari (NT)	-1.8
Makin (SA)	3.0	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	1.1	Bass (TAS)	-1.9
Lyons (TAS)	2.9	Port Adelaide (SA)	1.1	McMillan (Vic)	-1.9
Macquarie (NSW)	2.9	Fisher (Qld)	1.1	Wakefield (SA)	-2.1
Bonython (SA)	2.9	Indi (Vic)	1.0	Solomon (NT)	-2.1
Gwydir (NSW)	2.9	Grayndler (NSW)	1.0	Kennedy (Qld)	-2.2
La Trobe (Vic)	2.7	Tangney (WA)	0.9	Cowan (WA)	-2.4
Petrie (Qld)	2.7	Lowe (NSW)	0.9	Calare (NSW)	-2.7
Corio (Vic)	2.7	Richmond (NSW)	0.8	Griffith (Qld)	-3.2
Scullin (Vic)	2.6	Hasluck (WA)	0.8	Ballarat (Vic)	-5.5
Moncrieff (Qld)	2.6	Swan (WA)	0.7		

Note: Excludes Division of Newcastle (NSW), for which two-party preferred vote figures were not available in 1998 election.

Table 20 Senate: National Summary

Australia						Enrolled 12 708 837
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party/National Party						
Liberal/National Party	12	6	2 776 052	23.88	+2.00	
Liberal Party	20	12	1 824 639	15.69	+2.05	
National Party	5	1	222 860	1.92	+0.06	
Country Liberal Party	2	1	40 680	0.35	+0.03	
Total	39	20	4 864 231	41.83	+4.13	
Australian Labor Party	25	14	3 990 868	34.32	-2.98	
Australian Democrats	26	4	842 924	7.25	-1.21	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	21		644 339	5.54	-3.45	
The Greens	22	2	574 489	4.94	+2.22	
Christian Democratic Party	10		129 966	1.12	+0.03	
liberals for forests	6		87 672	0.75	+0.75	
Progressive Labor Party	4		76 150	0.65	+0.65	
Democratic Labor Party	5		66 547	0.57	+0.30	
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	4		63 648	0.55	+0.55	
No GST Party	4		50 053	0.43	+0.27	
Paul Cleary - Independent Australia	2		36 122	0.31	+0.31	
Unity	7		30 193	0.26	-0.58	
The Fishing Party	2		27 591	0.24	+0.24	
Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party	2		23 767	0.20	+0.20	
Australians Against Further Immigration	2		21 012	0.18	+0.18	
Republican Party of Australia	8		9 937	0.09	+0.08	
Citizens Electoral Council	12		8 896	0.08	0.00	
Reform The Legal System	2		8 199	0.07	+0.07	
Our Common Future	2		5 358	0.05	+0.05	
Nuclear Disarmament Party	2		4 596	0.04	-0.05	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		4 071	0.04	+0.04	
Tasmania First Party	3		3 895	0.03	-0.01	
Curtin Labor Alliance	2		3 494	0.03	+0.03	
Hope Party Australia	4		2 947	0.03	+0.03	
Advance Australia Party	3		1 936	0.02	+0.02	
Taxi Operators Political Service	2		670	0.01	+0.01	
Others	62		43 703	0.38	-1.87	
Formal			11 627 274	96.11	-0.65	
Informal			470 510	3.89	+0.65	
Total/Turnout	285	40	12 097 784	95.19	-0.13	

Table 21 Senate: State Summary

New South Wales						Enrolled 4 227 937
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal/National Party	6	3	1 620 235	41.76	+5.13	
Australian Labor Party	4	2	1 299 488	33.50	-5.18	
Australian Democrats	6		240 867	6.21	-1.14	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	3		216 522	5.58	-4.03	
The Greens	4	1	169 139	4.36	+2.19	
Christian Democratic Party	2		72 697	1.87	+0.32	
Progressive Labor Party	2		68 483	1.77	+1.77	
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	2		35 526	0.92	+0.92	
The Fishing Party	2		27 591	0.71	+0.71	
No GST Party	2		25 734	0.66	+0.51	
Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party	2		23 767	0.61	+0.61	
Australians Against Further Immigration	2		21 012	0.54	+0.54	
Unity	2		19 731	0.51	-1.13	
Reform The Legal System	2		8 199	0.21	+0.21	
Our Common Future	2		5 358	0.14	+0.14	
Republican Party of Australia	2		5 101	0.13	+0.13	
Nuclear Disarmament Party	2		4 596	0.12	-0.05	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		4 071	0.10	+0.10	
Citizens Electoral Council	2		2 370	0.06	-0.06	
Advance Australia Party	3		1 936	0.05	+0.05	
Others	11		7 020	0.18	-1.75	
Formal			3 879 443	96.46	-0.23	
Informal			142 281	3.54	+0.23	
Total/Turnout	65	6	4 021 724	95.12	-0.18	
Victoria						Enrolled 3 234 874
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal/National Party	6	3	1 155 817	39.61	+1.71	
Australian Labor Party	4	2	1 073 632	36.79	-3.73	
Australian Democrats	4	1	228 212	7.82	-2.03	
The Greens	4		174 756	5.99	+3.50	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	2		71 598	2.45	-1.67	
liberals for forests	2		70 134	2.40	+2.40	
Democratic Labor Party	5		66 547	2.28	+1.23	
Phil Cleary - Independent Australia	2		36 122	1.24	+1.24	
Christian Democratic Party	2		17 155	0.59	+0.10	
Unity	3		9 651	0.33	-0.39	
Citizens Electoral Council	2		2 660	0.09	+0.06	
Hope Party Australia	2		2 581	0.09	+0.09	
Others	14		9 147	0.31	-2.50	
Formal			2 918 012	94.40	-1.82	
Informal			173 141	5.60	+1.82	
Total/Turnout	52	6	3 091 153	95.56	-0.26	

Table 21 Senate: State Summary continued

Queensland						Enrolled 2 336 698
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party	4	2	750 416	34.90	+6.42	
Australian Labor Party	3	2	682 239	31.73	-0.94	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	4		215 400	10.02	-4.81	
National Party	3	1	196 845	9.16	-0.36	
Australian Democrats	3	1	143 942	6.69	-1.12	
The Greens	3		71 102	3.31	+1.20	
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	2		28 122	1.31	+1.31	
No GST Party	2		24 319	1.13	+0.89	
Christian Democratic Party	2		22 703	1.06	-0.38	
Republican Party of Australia	2		2 553	0.12	+0.12	
Citizens Electoral Council	2		2 226	0.10	+0.01	
Others	10		10 210	0.47	-2.34	
Formal			2 150 077	97.05	+0.09	
Informal			65 450	2.95	-0.09	
Total/Turnout	40	6	2 215 527	94.81	+0.37	

South Australia						Enrolled 1 039 025
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party	4	3	440 431	45.55	+5.03	
Australian Labor Party	3	2	321 422	33.24	+1.21	
Australian Democrats	4	1	121 989	12.62	+0.20	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	2		44 055	4.56	-5.15	
The Greens	2		33 385	3.45	+1.24	
Republican Party of Australia	2		1 915	0.20	+0.20	
Citizens Electoral Council	1		106	0.01	-0.09	
Others	8		3 712	0.38	-2.64	
Formal			967 015	96.94	-0.25	
Informal			30 556	3.06	+0.25	
Total/Turnout	26	6	997 571	96.01	-0.07	

Table 21 Senate: State Summary continued

Western Australia						Enrolled 1 206 422
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party	6	3	443 597	40.13	+1.71	
Australian Labor Party	4	2	377 547	34.15	-0.52	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	4		77 757	7.03	-3.33	
Australian Democrats	3	1	64 773	5.86	-0.54	
The Greens WA	4		64 736	5.86	+0.12	
National Party	2		26 015	2.35	+1.09	
liberals for forests	2		15 646	1.42	+1.42	
Christian Democratic Party	2		13 809	1.25	+0.29	
Progressive Labor Party	2		7 667	0.69	+0.69	
Curtin Labor Alliance	2		3 494	0.32	+0.32	
Citizens Electoral Council	2		1 243	0.11	-0.03	
Unity	2		811	0.07	-0.14	
Taxi Operators Political Service	2		670	0.06	+0.01	
Others	9		7 764	0.70	-1.08	
Formal			1 105 529	96.42	-0.89	
Informal			41 025	3.58	+0.89	
Total/Turnout	46	6	1 146 554	95.04	-0.05	

Tasmania						Enrolled 331 675
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party	4	3	119 720	38.79	-2.84	
Australian Labor Party	3	2	113 709	36.84	+3.03	
The Greens	1	1	42 568	13.79	+7.98	
Australian Democrats	2		14 273	4.62	+0.69	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	2		10 169	3.29	-0.49	
Tasmania First Party	3		3 895	1.26	-0.21	
liberals for forests	2		1 892	0.61	+0.61	
Republican Party of Australia	2		368	0.12	+0.04	
Hope Party Australia	2		366	0.12	+0.12	
Citizens Electoral Council	1		82	0.03	+0.03	
Others	7		1 620	0.52	-8.98	
Formal			308 662	96.71	-0.24	
Informal			10 493	3.29	+0.24	
Total/Turnout	29	6	319 155	96.23	-0.12	

Table 21 Senate: State Summary continued

Northern Territory						Enrolled 111 022
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Country Liberal Party	2	1	40 680	43.71	+4.93	
Australian Labor Party	2	1	36 500	39.22	-1.92	
Australian Democrats	2		6 796	7.30	+1.80	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	2		4 353	4.68	-4.63	
The Greens	2		3 978	4.27	-0.28	
Citizens Electoral Council	1		105	0.11	+0.11	
Others	2		650	0.70	-0.02	
Formal			93 062	97.24	-0.76	
Informal			2 640	2.76	+0.76	
Total/Turnout	13	2	95 702	86.20	-4.14	

Australian Capital Territory						Enrolled 221 184
Party	Candidates	Seats Won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	2	1	86 331	42.02	-0.54	
Liberal Party	2	1	70 475	34.30	+3.15	
Australian Democrats	2		22 072	10.74	-5.92	
The Greens	2		14 825	7.22	+3.98	
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	2		4 485	2.18	-2.70	
Christian Democratic Party	2		3 602	1.75	+1.75	
Citizens Electoral Council	1		104	0.05	+0.05	
Others	1		3 580	1.74	+0.25	
Formal			205 474	97.66	-0.37	
Informal			4 924	2.34	+0.37	
Total/Turnout	14	2	210 398	95.12	-0.80	

Table 22 Senate: Composition After 1 July 2002

	LP	NP	ALP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others	Total
Term Expires 30 June 2005								
NSW	2		3	1				6
Vic	2	1	3					6
Qld	2		2	1		1		6
SA	3		2	1				6
WA	3		2	1				6
Tas	2		2				2	6
Total	14	1	14	4		1	2	36
Term Expires 30 June 2008								
NSW	2	1	2		1			6
Vic	3		2	1				6
Qld	2	1	2	1				6
SA	3		2	1				6
WA	3		2	1				6
Tas	3		2		1			6
Total	16	2	12	4	2	0	0	36
Total Senate								
NSW	4	1	5	1	1			12
Vic	5	1	5	1				12
Qld	4	1	4	2		1		12
SA	6		4	2				12
WA	6		4	2				12
Tas	5		4		1		2	12
NT		1	1					2
ACT	1		1					2
Total	31	4	28	8	2	1	2	76

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details

New South Wales			Enrolled 4 227 937		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	PHON	201 928	5.21	0.3644
	McKINNON, D	PHON	13 766	0.35	0.0248
	PUTRA, R	PHON	299	0.01	0.0005
	DEENEY, C	PHON	529	0.01	0.0010
	Group Total	PHON	216 522	5.58	0.3907
B	TICKET VOTES	CTA	63 673	1.64	0.1149
	CAP SIS, G	CTA	8 624	0.22	0.0156
	HUME, K	CTA	400	0.01	0.0007
	Group Total	CTA	72 697	1.87	0.1312
C	TICKET VOTES	UNI	18 576	0.48	0.0335
	NGO, T	UNI	1 059	0.03	0.0019
	McLEOD, R	UNI	96	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	UNI	19 731	0.51	0.0356
D	TICKET VOTES	CEC	2 160	0.06	0.0039
	BUTLER, R	CEC	176	0.00	0.0003
	COLLINS, G	CEC	34	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	CEC	2 370	0.06	0.0043
E	TICKET VOTES	PLP	67 498	1.74	0.1218
	WOLDRING, K	PLP	847	0.02	0.0015
	LEE, S	PLP	138	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	PLP	68 483	1.77	0.1236
F	TICKET VOTES	OCF	4 060	0.10	0.0073
	CALDICOTT, H	OCF	1 273	0.03	0.0023
	POTTS, T	OCF	25	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total	OCF	5 358	0.14	0.0097
G	TICKET VOTES	DEM	221 435	5.71	0.3996
	BOURNE, V *	DEM	17 530	0.45	0.0316
	YATES, J	DEM	418	0.01	0.0008
	CHUNG, C	DEM	381	0.01	0.0007
	MAYFIELD, E	DEM	167	0.00	0.0003
	PRINCE, J	DEM	244	0.01	0.0004
	EVANS, J	DEM	692	0.02	0.0012
	Group Total	DEM	240 867	6.21	0.4346
H	TICKET VOTES	HMP	32 657	0.84	0.0589
	BALDERSTONE, M	HMP	2 694	0.07	0.0049
	FUGGLE, D	HMP	175	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total	HMP	35 526	0.92	0.0641
I	TICKET VOTES	RLS	7 830	0.20	0.0141
	GREENAWAY, D	RLS	331	0.01	0.0006
	ARMSTRONG, V	RLS	38	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	RLS	8 199	0.21	0.0148

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

New South Wales			Enrolled 4 227 937		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
J	TICKET VOTES	ALP	1 283 636	33.09	2.3162
	STEPHENS, U #	ALP (Elected 2)	10 244	0.26	0.0185
	CAMPBELL, G *	ALP (Elected 4)	2 113	0.05	0.0038
	MUNDINE, W	ALP	988	0.03	0.0018
	WOODS, J	ALP	2 507	0.06	0.0045
	Group Total	ALP	1 299 488	33.50	2.3448
K	TICKET VOTES	LEF	22 767	0.59	0.0411
	OLOUGHLIN, D	LEF	906	0.02	0.0016
	FREEMAN, P	LEF	94	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	LEF	23 767	0.61	0.0429
L	TICKET VOTES		2 325	0.06	0.0042
	STEWART, L		71	0.00	0.0001
	STEWART, J		6	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total		2 402	0.06	0.0043
M	TICKET VOTES	FPY	26 648	0.69	0.0481
	SMITH, R	FPY	867	0.02	0.0016
	WISEMAN, D	FPY	76	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	FPY	27 591	0.71	0.0498
N	TICKET VOTES		1 099	0.03	0.0020
	SMITH, W		83	0.00	0.0001
	LAWLER, G		30	0.00	0.0001
	ANTHONY, D		29	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		1 241	0.03	0.0022
O	TICKET VOTES	NCP	3 760	0.10	0.0068
	THOMPSON, A	NCP	294	0.01	0.0005
	McKEEGAN, A	NCP	17	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total	NCP	4 071	0.10	0.0073
P	TICKET VOTES	NDP	4 274	0.11	0.0077
	DENBOROUGH, M	NDP	275	0.01	0.0005
	FRANCIS, Y	NDP	47	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	NDP	4 596	0.12	0.0083
Q	TICKET VOTES	LNP (Elected 1)	1 601 339	41.28	2.8894
	COONAN, H *	LP (Elected 3)	14 459	0.37	0.0261
	MACDONALD, S *	NP (Elected 5)	1 357	0.03	0.0024
	PAYNE, M *	LP	823	0.02	0.0015
	NASH, F	NP	483	0.01	0.0009
	MacDONALD, S	LP	1 082	0.03	0.0020
	TANG, T	LP	692	0.02	0.0012
	Group Total	LNP	1 620 235	41.76	2.9235

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

New South Wales			Enrolled 4 227 937		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
R	TICKET VOTES	ACS	25 040	0.65	0.0452
	GALLAGHER, M	ACS	646	0.02	0.0012
	MARTIN, C	ACS	48	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	ACS	25 734	0.66	0.0464
S	TICKET VOTES	RPA	4 518	0.12	0.0082
	McNALLY, K	RPA	539	0.01	0.0010
	JORDAN, T	RPA	44	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	RPA	5 101	0.13	0.0092
T	TICKET VOTES	GRN	147 311	3.80	0.2658
	NETTLE, K	GRN (Elected 6)	20 256	0.52	0.0365
	KAYE, J	GRN	299	0.01	0.0005
	DAVIS, J	GRN	612	0.02	0.0011
	RYAN, J	GRN	661	0.02	0.0012
	Group Total	GRN	169 139	4.36	0.3052
U	TICKET VOTES		1 108	0.03	0.0020
	HINMAN, D		189	0.00	0.0003
	RINTOUL, I		67	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		1 364	0.04	0.0025
V	TICKET VOTES	AAP	1 779	0.05	0.0032
	CONNOR, AAP	AAP	133	0.00	0.0002
	ASTRIDGE, R	AAP	9	0.00	0.0000
	GUY, S	AAP	15	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total	AAP	1 936	0.05	0.0035
W	TICKET VOTES	AFI	19 897	0.51	0.0359
	KITSON, D	AFI	1 050	0.03	0.0019
	WOODGER, E	AFI	65	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	AFI	21 012	0.54	0.0379
UG	IVOR, F	IND	703	0.02	0.0013
	TINYOW, W	IND	102	0.00	0.0002
	BAKER, B	IND	971	0.03	0.0018
	LORD, J	IND	237	0.01	0.0004
	Ungrouped Total		2 013	0.05	0.0036
	FORMAL		3 879 443	96.46	
	INFORMAL		142 281	3.54	
	TURNOUT		4 021 724	95.12	
	QUOTA		554 207		

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Victoria		Enrolled 3 234 874			
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	LFF	66 524	2.28	0.1596
	PATHY, S	LFF	3 266	0.11	0.0078
	LUGG, J	LFF	344	0.01	0.0008
	Group Total	LFF	70 134	2.40	0.1682
B	TICKET VOTES	DLP	64 168	2.20	0.1539
	MULHOLLAND, J	DLP	1 937	0.07	0.0046
	CREA, P	DLP	112	0.00	0.0003
	KING, G	DLP	166	0.01	0.0004
	MAURUS, R	DLP	74	0.00	0.0002
	WELLS, K	DLP	90	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	DLP	66 547	2.28	0.1596
C	TICKET VOTES	PCA	30 429	1.04	0.0730
	CLEARY, P	PCA	5 603	0.19	0.0134
	ZOMBOLAS, E	PCA	90	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	PCA	36 122	1.24	0.0867
D	TICKET VOTES	CEC	2 460	0.08	0.0059
	ISHERWOOD, N	CEC	157	0.01	0.0004
	BARWICK, R	CEC	43	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	CEC	2 660	0.09	0.0064
E	TICKET VOTES		1 152	0.04	0.0028
	TOSCANO, J		211	0.01	0.0005
	REGHENZANI, S		27	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		1 390	0.05	0.0033
F	TICKET VOTES		1 324	0.05	0.0032
	RASKOVY, S		131	0.00	0.0003
	KENNEDY, E		41	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		1 496	0.05	0.0036
G	TICKET VOTES	PHON	66 180	2.27	0.1588
	SPENCER, R	PHON	5 134	0.18	0.0123
	McINTYRE, N	PHON	284	0.01	0.0007
	Group Total	PHON	71 598	2.45	0.1718
H	TICKET VOTES	LNP	1 138 036	39.00	2.7300
	ALSTON, R *	LP (Elected 1)	14 921	0.51	0.0358
	KEMP, R *	LP (Elected 3)	701	0.02	0.0017
	PATTERSON, K *	LP (Elected 5)	949	0.03	0.0023
	HAWKER, T	NP	638	0.02	0.0015
	DE MARCHI, D	LP	128	0.00	0.0003
	TRAN, D	LP	444	0.02	0.0011
	Group Total	LNP	1 155 817	39.61	2.7727

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Victoria			Enrolled 3 234 874		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES	UNI	9 115	0.31	0.0219
	LEE, W	UNI	431	0.01	0.0010
	WOLOWSKI, D	UNI	52	0.00	0.0001
	COPE, B	UNI	53	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	UNI	9 651	0.33	0.0232
J	TICKET VOTES		2 336	0.08	0.0056
	BAKER, A		210	0.01	0.0005
	BARBER, P		36	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		2 582	0.09	0.0062
K	TICKET VOTES	ALP	1 057 671	36.25	2.5372
	RAY, R *	ALP (Elected 2)	13 401	0.46	0.0321
	MARSHALL, G #	ALP (Elected 4)	718	0.02	0.0017
	MURPHY, T	ALP	900	0.03	0.0022
	CHONG, R	ALP	942	0.03	0.0023
	Group Total	ALP	1 073 632	36.79	2.5755
L	TICKET VOTES	CTA	14 205	0.49	0.0341
	GRAHAM, M	CTA	2 654	0.09	0.0064
	JAGO, A	CTA	296	0.01	0.0007
	Group Total	CTA	17 155	0.59	0.0412
M	TICKET VOTES	DEM	212 186	7.27	0.5090
	ALLISON, L *	DEM (Elected 6)	14 612	0.50	0.0351
	HARCOURT, P	DEM	453	0.02	0.0011
	WARK, D	DEM	190	0.01	0.0005
	ALESICH, S	DEM	771	0.03	0.0018
	Group Total	DEM	228 212	7.82	0.5475
N	TICKET VOTES		617	0.02	0.0015
	DAVIS, C		54	0.00	0.0001
	BROCAS, D		28	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		699	0.02	0.0017
O	TICKET VOTES	HPA	2 351	0.08	0.0056
	PETHERBRIDGE, T	HPA	212	0.01	0.0005
	POYNTON, L	HPA	18	0.00	0.0000
	Group Total	HPA	2 581	0.09	0.0062
P	TICKET VOTES	GRN	153 682	5.27	0.3687
	KINNEAR, S	GRN	19 117	0.66	0.0459
	MULLANE, E	GRN	663	0.02	0.0016
	MATHEW, D	GRN	242	0.01	0.0006
	CONOR, L	GRN	1 052	0.04	0.0025
	Group Total	GRN	174 756	5.99	0.4192

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Victoria			Enrolled 3 234 874		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
Q	TICKET VOTES		1 383	0.05	0.0033
	THORNE, A		259	0.01	0.0006
	PEART, S		42	0.00	0.0001
	DEWBERRY, T		44	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		1 728	0.06	0.0041
UG	FLOOD, D	IND	589	0.02	0.0014
	MASLOWSKI, R	IND	104	0.00	0.0002
	GNIESLAW, I	IND	559	0.02	0.0013
	Ungrouped Total		1 252	0.04	0.0030
	FORMAL		2 918 012	94.40	
	INFORMAL		173 141	5.60	
	TURNOUT		3 091 153	95.56	
	QUOTA		417 106		

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Queensland				Enrolled 2 336 698		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas	
A	TICKET VOTES		6 841	0.32	0.0223	
	WATSON, S		1 471	0.07	0.0048	
	FLETCHER, K		241	0.01	0.0008	
	Group Total		8 553	0.40	0.0278	
B	TICKET VOTES	ALP	665 458	30.95	2.1665	
	HOGG, J *	ALP (Elected 2)	13 262	0.62	0.0432	
	MOORE, C	ALP (Elected 4)	1 953	0.09	0.0064	
	GIBBS, B *	ALP	1 566	0.07	0.0051	
	Group Total	ALP	682 239	31.73	2.2212	
C	TICKET VOTES	CEC	1 956	0.09	0.0064	
	HOPE, D	CEC	230	0.01	0.0007	
	CONTARINO, N	CEC	40	0.00	0.0001	
	Group Total	CEC	2 226	0.10	0.0072	
D	TICKET VOTES	NP	186 207	8.66	0.6062	
	BOSWELL, R *	NP	9 807	0.46	0.0319	
	STALLMAN, P	NP	579	0.03	0.0019	
	JOYCE, B	NP	252	0.01	0.0008	
	Group Total	NP	196 845	9.16	0.6409	
E	TICKET VOTES	CTA	18 827	0.88	0.0613	
	BLACKMAN, K	CTA	3 182	0.15	0.0104	
	BULLOCK, G	CTA	694	0.03	0.0023	
	Group Total	CTA	22 703	1.06	0.0739	
F	TICKET VOTES	GRN	61 127	2.84	0.1990	
	MOLES, S	GRN	9 006	0.42	0.0293	
	MAHONEY, D	GRN	334	0.02	0.0011	
	TAYLOR, M	GRN	635	0.03	0.0021	
	Group Total	GRN	71 102	3.31	0.2315	
G	TICKET VOTES	HMP	25 142	1.17	0.0819	
	FREEMARIJUANA, N	HMP	2 758	0.13	0.0090	
	FREEMARIJUANA, G	HMP	222	0.01	0.0007	
	Group Total	HMP	28 122	1.31	0.0916	
H	TICKET VOTES	RPA	2 243	0.10	0.0073	
	PYKE, J	RPA	258	0.01	0.0008	
	SIMPSON, M	RPA	52	0.00	0.0002	
	Group Total	RPA	2 553	0.12	0.0083	
I	TICKET VOTES	PHON	196 686	9.15	0.6403	
	HANSON, P	PHON	18 449	0.86	0.0601	
	HANSEN, T	PHON	142	0.01	0.0005	
	MARSDEN, M	PHON	30	0.00	0.0001	
	SLACK-SMITH, J	PHON	93	0.00	0.0003	
	Group Total	PHON	215 400	10.02	0.7013	

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Queensland			Enrolled 2 336 698		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
J	TICKET VOTES	LP	735 485	34.21	2.3945
	MACDONALD, I *	LP (Elected 1)	11 493	0.53	0.0374
	HERRON, J *	LP (Elected 3)	2 223	0.10	0.0072
	TROOD, R	LP	240	0.01	0.0008
	KEMBER, D	LP	975	0.05	0.0032
	Group Total	LP	750 416	34.90	2.4431
	K	TICKET VOTES	ACS	23 570	1.10	0.0767
ETTRIDGE, D		ACS	677	0.03	0.0022
GOOCH, R		ACS	72	0.00	0.0002
Group Total		ACS	24 319	1.13	0.0792
L	TICKET VOTES	DEM	130 176	6.05	0.4238
	BARTLETT, A *	DEM	11 961	0.56	0.0389
	OSS-EMER, L	DEM	619	0.03	0.0020
	BATHURST, M	DEM	1 186	0.06	0.0039
	Group Total	DEM	143 942	6.69	0.4686
UG	ROSBOROUGH, D	IND	700	0.03	0.0023
	HOWSE, D	IND	78	0.00	0.0003
	JONES, J	IND	86	0.00	0.0003
	KIRWIN, O	IND	173	0.01	0.0006
	SZENTES, G	IND	180	0.01	0.0006
	MELROSE, A	IND	105	0.00	0.0003
	PHILIPPI, W	IND	72	0.00	0.0002
	RILEY, P	IND	263	0.01	0.0009
	Ungrouped Total		1 657	0.08	0.0054
	FORMAL		2 150 077	97.05	
INFORMAL		65 450	2.95		
TURNOUT		2 215 527	94.81		
QUOTA		307 154			

Table

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

South Australia				Enrolled 1 039 025		
Group	Candidate	Party		Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	ALP		304 035	31.44	2.2008
	WONG, P #	ALP	(Elected 2)	10 331	1.07	0.0748
	KIRK, L	ALP	(Elected 4)	1 555	0.16	0.0113
	SCHACHT, C *	ALP		5 501	0.57	0.0398
	Group Total	ALP		321 422	33.24	2.3267
B	TICKET VOTES	GRN		24 333	2.52	0.1761
	FAEHRMANN, C	GRN		8 413	0.87	0.0609
	DOUGLAS, J	GRN		639	0.07	0.0046
	Group Total	GRN		33 385	3.45	0.2417
C	TICKET VOTES	PHON		37 061	3.83	0.2683
	RUSSELL-TAYLOR, N	PHON		6 630	0.69	0.0480
	GIBSON, C	PHON		364	0.04	0.0026
	Group Total	PHON		44 055	4.56	0.3189
D	TICKET VOTES			830	0.09	0.0060
	NEWNAM, K			261	0.03	0.0019
	LINES, L			80	0.01	0.0006
	Group Total			1 171	0.12	0.0085
E	TICKET VOTES	LP		423 264	43.77	3.0639
	HILL, R *	LP	(Elected 1)	14 627	1.51	0.1059
	FERRIS, J *	LP	(Elected 3)	653	0.07	0.0047
	CHAPMAN, G *	LP	(Elected 5)	1 218	0.13	0.0088
	LENSINK, M	LP		669	0.07	0.0048
	Group Total	LP		440 431	45.55	3.1882
F	TICKET VOTES			487	0.05	0.0035
	ALDRIDGE, M			200	0.02	0.0014
	ALDRIDGE, H			63	0.01	0.0005
	Group Total			750	0.08	0.0054
G	TICKET VOTES			657	0.07	0.0048
	HARTE, K			160	0.02	0.0012
	PHILLIPS, C			69	0.01	0.0005
	Group Total			886	0.09	0.0064
H	TICKET VOTES	RPA		1 560	0.16	0.0113
	CROZIER, P	RPA		322	0.03	0.0023
	EASSON, R	RPA		33	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	RPA		1 915	0.20	0.0139
I	TICKET VOTES	DEM		99 169	10.26	0.7179
	STOTT DESPOJA, N *	DEM	(Elected 6)	21 995	2.27	0.1592
	HEATH, J	DEM		468	0.05	0.0034
	PILLING, M	DEM		156	0.02	0.0011
	HASSAN, H	DEM		201	0.02	0.0015
	Group Total	DEM		121 989	12.62	0.8830

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

South Australia			Enrolled 1 039 025		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
UG	FISHLOCK, K	IND	596	0.06	0.0043
	BEHN, E	CEC	106	0.01	0.0008
	McSHANE, N	IND	309	0.03	0.0022
	Ungrouped Total		1 011	0.10	0.0073
	FORMAL		967 015	96.94	
	INFORMAL		30 556	3.06	
	TURNOUT		997 571	96.01	
	QUOTA		138 146		

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Western Australia				Enrolled 1 206 422		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas	
A	TICKET VOTES		3 698	0.33	0.0234	
	DALTON, J		722	0.07	0.0046	
	DALTON, K		75	0.01	0.0005	
	Group Total		4 495	0.41	0.0285	
B	TICKET VOTES		1 102	0.10	0.0070	
	TAYLOR, G		473	0.04	0.0030	
	SHEIL, H		56	0.01	0.0004	
	Group Total		1 631	0.15	0.0103	
C	TICKET VOTES	TPS	611	0.06	0.0039	
	BATESON, A	TPS	55	0.00	0.0003	
	KENNEDY, R	TPS	4	0.00	0.0000	
	Group Total	TPS	670	0.06	0.0042	
D	TICKET VOTES	CTA	11 827	1.07	0.0749	
	MOSELEY, J	CTA	1 866	0.17	0.0118	
	WATTERSON, K	CTA	116	0.01	0.0007	
	Group Total	CTA	13 809	1.25	0.0874	
E	TICKET VOTES	CEC	1 068	0.10	0.0068	
	ROBINSON, J	CEC	148	0.01	0.0009	
	WATSON, J	CEC	27	0.00	0.0002	
	Group Total	CEC	1 243	0.11	0.0079	
F	TICKET VOTES	LP	432 189	39.09	2.7365	
	EGGLESTON, A *	LP (Elected 1)	5 678	0.51	0.0360	
	JOHNSTON, D	LP (Elected 3)	355	0.03	0.0022	
	LIGHTFOOT, R *	LP (Elected 5)	1 234	0.11	0.0078	
	CRANE, W *	LP	3 638	0.33	0.0230	
	KEOGH, K	LP	241	0.02	0.0015	
	HALLETT, N	LP	262	0.02	0.0017	
	Group Total	LP	443 597	40.13	2.8088	
G	TICKET VOTES	NP	21 268	1.92	0.1347	
	COWAN, H	NP	4 675	0.42	0.0296	
	DAY, M	NP	72	0.01	0.0005	
	Group Total	NP	26 015	2.35	0.1647	
H	TICKET VOTES	UNI	709	0.06	0.0045	
	HWANG, E	UNI	88	0.01	0.0006	
	CHIN, N	UNI	14	0.00	0.0001	
	Group Total	UNI	811	0.07	0.0051	

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Western Australia				Enrolled 1 206 422	
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES	PHON	69 752	6.31	0.4417
	CAMPBELL,	PHON	7 528	0.68	0.0477
	KENWORTHY, G	PHON	153	0.01	0.0010
	DANIELS, M	PHON	102	0.01	0.0006
	DAVID, P	PHON	222	0.02	0.0014
	Group Total	PHON	77 757	7.03	0.4923
J	TICKET VOTES	LFF	13 742	1.24	0.0870
	DAVENPORT, L	LFF	1 790	0.16	0.0113
	HARRIS, A	LFF	114	0.01	0.0007
	Group Total	LFF	15 646	1.42	0.0991
K	TICKET VOTES		443	0.04	0.0028
	NESCI, F		77	0.01	0.0005
	SCHNEIDER, R		12	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total		532	0.05	0.0034
L	TICKET VOTES	CLA	3 320	0.30	0.0210
	BENNETT, A	CLA	161	0.01	0.0010
	BENNETT, J	CLA	13	0.00	0.0001
	Group Total	CLA	3 494	0.32	0.0221
M	TICKET VOTES		0	0.00	0.0000
	ISAACS, C		260	0.02	0.0016
	WATSON, D		42	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total		302	0.03	0.0019
N	TICKET VOTES	PLP	7 429	0.67	0.0470
	LUPI, M	PLP	207	0.02	0.0013
	WHOOLEY, H	PLP	31	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	PLP	7 667	0.69	0.0485
O	TICKET VOTES	DEM	57 175	5.17	0.3620
	MURRAY, A *	DEM (Elected 6)	6 370	0.58	0.0403
	HODGSON, H	DEM	909	0.08	0.0058
	MEYER, D	DEM	319	0.03	0.0020
	Group Total	DEM	64 773	5.86	0.4101
P	TICKET VOTES	ALP	368 558	33.34	2.3336
	BISHOP, M *	ALP (Elected 2)	7 426	0.67	0.0470
	WEBBER, R #	ALP (Elected 4)	728	0.07	0.0046
	CUOMO, M	ALP	399	0.04	0.0025
	WAUGH, G	ALP	436	0.04	0.0028
	Group Total	ALP	377 547	34.15	2.3906

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Western Australia			Enrolled 1 206 422		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
Q	TICKET VOTES	GWA	54 444	4.92	0.3447
	SIEWERT, R	GWA	9 445	0.85	0.0598
	BELL, L	GWA	234	0.02	0.0015
	SMITH, P	GWA	168	0.02	0.0011
	ZED, J	GWA	445	0.04	0.0028
	Group Total	GWA	64 736	5.86	0.4099
UG	LEE, J	IND	804	0.07	0.0051
	Ungrouped Total		804	0.07	0.0051
	FORMAL		1 105 529	96.42	
	INFORMAL		41 025	3.58	
	TURNOUT		1 146 554	95.04	
	QUOTA		157 933		

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Tasmania				Enrolled 331 675	
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	TFP	2 680	0.87	0.0608
	CRACK, M	TFP	812	0.26	0.0184
	JACKSON, D	TFP	229	0.07	0.0052
	PRESSER, J	TFP	174	0.06	0.0039
	Group Total	TFP	3 895	1.26	0.0883
B	TICKET VOTES	HPA	300	0.10	0.0068
	BRISTOW, J	HPA	53	0.02	0.0012
	PETHERBRIDGE, S	HPA	13	0.00	0.0003
	Group Total	HPA	366	0.12	0.0083
C	TICKET VOTES	PHON	7 968	2.58	0.1807
	BOAG, B	PHON	1 700	0.55	0.0386
	STOKES, P	PHON	501	0.16	0.0114
	Group Total	PHON	10 169	3.29	0.2306
D	TICKET VOTES		239	0.08	0.0054
	BONNER, S		132	0.04	0.0030
	HOWARD, G		43	0.01	0.0010
	Group Total		414	0.13	0.0094
E	TICKET VOTES	GRN	24 296	7.87	0.5510
	BROWN, B *	GRN (Elected 5)	18 272	5.92	0.4144
	Group Total	GRN	42 568	13.79	0.9654
F	TICKET VOTES	LP	101 612	32.92	2.3044
	CALVERT, P *	LP (Elected 1)	8 669	2.81	0.1966
	WATSON, J *	LP (Elected 3)	4 278	1.39	0.0970
	COLBECK, R #	LP (Elected 6)	967	0.31	0.0219
	PARRY, S	LP	4 194	1.36	0.0951
	Group Total	LP	119 720	38.79	2.7150
G	TICKET VOTES		263	0.09	0.0060
	BAINBRIDGE, A		64	0.02	0.0015
	CLEARY, S		62	0.02	0.0014
	Group Total		389	0.13	0.0088
H	TICKET VOTES	DEM	10 961	3.55	0.2486
	BUTLER, D	DEM	3 026	0.98	0.0686
	TOOHEY, B	DEM	286	0.09	0.0065
	Group Total	DEM	14 273	4.62	0.3237
I	TICKET VOTES	ALP	98 212	31.82	2.2273
	MACKAY, S *	ALP (Elected 2)	7 515	2.43	0.1704
	SHERRY, N *	ALP (Elected 4)	6 974	2.26	0.1582
	BILYK, C	ALP	1 008	0.33	0.0229
	Group Total	ALP	113 709	36.84	2.5787

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Tasmania			Enrolled 331 675		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
J	TICKET VOTES	LFF	1 493	0.48	0.0339
	PULLINGER, P	LFF	349	0.11	0.0079
	THOMAS, M	LFF	50	0.02	0.0011
	Group Total	LFF	1 892	0.61	0.0429
K	TICKET VOTES	RPA	286	0.09	0.0065
	CONSANDINE, P	RPA	71	0.02	0.0016
	LAWATSCH, B	RPA	11	0.00	0.0002
	Group Total	RPA	368	0.12	0.0083
UG	LARNER, R	CEC	82	0.03	0.0019
	MARMARINOS, J	IND	85	0.03	0.0019
	LANE, H	IND	268	0.09	0.0061
	LOCKETT, E	IND	464	0.15	0.0105
	Ungrouped Total		899	0.29	0.0204
	FORMAL		308 662	96.71	
	INFORMAL		10 493	3.29	
	TURNOUT		319 155	96.23	
	QUOTA		44 095		

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Northern Territory			Enrolled 111 022		
Group	Candidate	Party	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	CLP	38 055	40.89	1.2267
	SCULLION, N #	CLP (Elected 1)	2 263	2.43	0.0730
	LOPES, J	CLP	362	0.39	0.0117
	Group Total	CLP	40 680	43.71	1.3114
B	TICKET VOTES	PHON	3 675	3.95	0.1185
	PHILLIPS, R	PHON	593	0.64	0.0191
	KING, J	PHON	85	0.09	0.0027
	Group Total	PHON	4 353	4.68	0.1403
C	TICKET VOTES	GRN	2 862	3.08	0.0923
	ROSS, M	GRN	1 003	1.08	0.0323
	McCABE, C	GRN	113	0.12	0.0036
	Group Total	GRN	3 978	4.27	0.1282
D	TICKET VOTES		400	0.43	0.0129
	MILLS, J		199	0.21	0.0064
	MEYERHOFF, G		51	0.05	0.0016
	Group Total		650	0.70	0.0210
E	TICKET VOTES	DEM	5 395	5.80	0.1739
	CURTIS, D	DEM	1 309	1.41	0.0422
	FAGGION, J	DEM	92	0.10	0.0030
	Group Total	DEM	6 796	7.30	0.2191
F	TICKET VOTES	ALP	33 643	36.15	1.0845
	CROSSIN, T *	ALP (Elected 2)	2 374	2.55	0.0765
	HAVNEN, O	ALP	483	0.52	0.0156
	Group Total	ALP	36 500	39.22	1.1766
UG	FLYNN,	CEC	105	0.11	0.0034
	Ungrouped TOTAL		105	0.11	0.0034
	FORMAL		93 062	97.24	
	INFORMAL		2 640	2.76	
	TURNOUT		95 702	86.20	
	QUOTA		31 002		

Table 23 Senate: Candidate Details continued

Australian Capital Territory			Enrolled 221 184		
A	TICKET VOTES	DEM	14 269	6.94	0.2083
	SIEVERS, W	DEM	5 557	2.70	0.0811
	DUNDAS, R	DEM	2 246	1.09	0.0328
	Group Total	DEM	22 072	10.74	0.3223
B	TICKET VOTES	CTA	2 059	1.00	0.0301
	McCLURE, I	CTA	1 320	0.64	0.0193
	JANES, T	CTA	223	0.11	0.0033
	Group Total	CTA	3 602	1.75	0.0526
C	TICKET VOTES	GRN	7 898	3.84	0.1153
	CORR, G	GRN	5 192	2.53	0.0758
	FAHEY, F	GRN	1 735	0.84	0.0253
	Group Total	GRN	14 825	7.22	0.2164
D	TICKET VOTES	ALP	70 694	34.41	1.0321
	LUNDY, K *	ALP (Elected 1)	14 816	7.21	0.2163
	POKE, R	ALP	821	0.40	0.0120
	Group Total	ALP	86 331	42.02	1.2605
E	TICKET VOTES	LP	61 783	30.07	0.9020
	REID, M *	LP (Elected 2)	7 851	3.82	0.1146
	HANLON, B	LP	841	0.41	0.0123
	Group Total	LP	70 475	34.30	1.0290
F	TICKET VOTES	PHON	3 383	1.65	0.0494
	TARLINTON, D	PHON	1 018	0.50	0.0149
	TARLINTON, T	PHON	84	0.04	0.0012
	Group Total	PHON	4 485	2.18	0.0655
UG	ARNOLD, J	CEC	104	0.05	0.0015
	HELM, K	IND	3 580	1.74	0.0523
	Ungrouped Total		3 684	1.79	0.0538
	FORMAL		205 474	97.66	
	INFORMAL		4 924	2.34	
	TURNOUT		210 398	95.12	
	QUOTA		68 492		

Table 24 Comparison of Senate and House of Representatives Votes
Per cent

Electoral Division	ALP		LP/NP		DEM		GRN		PHON		Other	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
NEW SOUTH WALES												
Banks	44.3	39.6	35.8	37.8	3.2	4.8	2.8	2.5	6.3	6.3	7.7	9.1
Barton	48.0	42.6	37.7	36.7	4.5	5.7	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.2	3.3	8.0
Bennelong	30.9	28.1	53.1	48.1	5.7	8.8	4.0	4.6	2.7	2.8	3.5	7.6
Berowra	22.8	20.8	58.6	54.5	6.5	8.7	5.2	5.2	2.0	2.8	5.0	8.0
Blaxland	54.1	50.6	25.9	27.2	4.9	3.6	2.6	2.0	6.1	5.9	6.3	10.6
Bradfield	19.0	16.1	64.6	60.8	6.7	9.3	6.7	5.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	6.3
Calare	20.6	32.8	20.5	40.9	1.5	5.2	1.5	2.9	4.1	7.4	51.8	10.8
Charlton	46.1	39.8	33.3	33.3	5.1	6.4	4.9	3.7	7.7	7.8	2.9	9.0
Chifley	56.3	49.8	25.5	27.6	1.9	3.1	1.7	1.6	6.2	6.8	8.3	10.9
Cook	26.5	24.0	56.2	54.2	3.8	5.7	3.6	3.7	6.0	5.5	4.0	7.0
Cowper	32.3	28.5	45.8	41.6	2.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	7.1	9.5	6.6	9.5
Cunningham	44.2	38.7	28.0	31.1	7.2	10.1	6.6	6.4	4.6	4.5	9.3	9.3
Dobell	42.7	33.3	43.9	44.4	4.2	6.2	3.0	2.6	4.3	5.1	1.9	8.3
Eden-Monaro	36.7	32.0	41.1	43.0	3.3	6.6	5.0	5.6	3.6	5.7	10.3	7.1
Farrer	21.0	22.4	61.0	53.2	2.6	4.7	3.4	2.4	6.3	8.2	5.7	9.1
Fowler	60.7	58.7	18.0	20.5	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.4	3.5	4.3	13.4	12.4
Gilmore	26.1	26.3	56.1	48.2	4.3	6.3	5.5	4.9	5.8	6.7	2.2	7.6
Grayndler	49.1	43.4	22.9	23.6	9.1	10.4	13.1	12.8	2.0	2.3	3.7	7.6
Greenway	42.7	38.6	36.9	38.7	3.7	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.5	5.5	8.6	10.2
Gwydir	22.7	25.9	52.6	47.2	1.6	3.1	1.7	1.7	10.0	12.5	11.3	9.6
Hughes	31.2	27.8	53.6	49.1	3.6	5.9	4.6	3.6	4.9	5.1	2.1	8.4
Hume	29.6	27.0	53.0	47.2	4.8	5.9	4.3	3.7	8.3	8.2	0.0	8.0
Hunter	52.3	43.8	27.5	30.4	3.9	4.7	4.5	3.1	10.3	8.8	1.4	9.1
Kingsford Smith	47.7	41.7	34.3	34.5	5.2	6.5	7.3	6.1	4.9	3.9	0.7	7.2
Lindsay	34.6	30.1	46.9	46.3	2.2	4.8	2.5	3.4	5.1	6.4	8.7	9.0
Lowe	44.8	36.7	42.0	41.9	4.5	7.1	4.2	4.3	2.0	2.8	2.6	7.2
Lyne	29.2	27.1	53.3	47.4	2.8	4.5	3.0	2.9	10.2	9.9	1.5	8.2
Macarthur	35.9	32.7	50.8	45.1	2.2	4.3	3.1	2.7	5.3	5.7	2.9	9.5
Mackellar	18.9	17.7	57.6	56.6	9.5	8.9	8.1	6.4	2.8	3.4	3.1	7.0
Macquarie	26.8	23.1	51.0	46.9	5.5	8.4	8.4	7.8	4.9	5.5	3.4	8.2
Mitchell	21.5	19.8	63.3	60.2	4.8	6.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	4.6	7.4
Newcastle	40.9	40.6	30.4	30.6	5.7	8.1	7.5	5.7	5.9	6.2	9.5	8.8
New England	9.9	23.7	38.9	48.1	1.1	5.4	2.3	2.9	2.8	8.9	45.0	11.0
North Sydney	24.5	20.0	57.0	53.4	8.3	11.8	7.7	7.6	0.0	1.7	2.6	5.4
Page	29.0	28.7	41.9	41.1	2.7	6.3	7.2	6.3	5.4	8.2	13.8	9.5
Parkes	33.2	30.1	51.1	45.3	2.8	3.3	2.5	1.5	10.4	10.3	0.0	9.5
Parramatta	41.4	36.4	45.9	42.9	3.4	5.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.2	8.4
Paterson	40.8	33.5	47.1	44.6	2.6	4.4	2.7	2.7	5.5	7.3	1.4	7.4
Prospect	55.4	48.1	27.6	32.3	2.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	4.5	4.5	5.6	10.1
Reid	57.1	50.1	22.5	28.1	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.1	5.4	5.0	8.6	11.3
Richmond	34.0	30.7	44.8	39.5	2.9	6.5	10.1	9.0	4.2	6.9	4.2	7.5
Riverina	24.0	27.2	61.4	49.6	2.5	4.3	2.4	2.1	5.6	6.6	4.0	10.1
Robertson	34.1	31.1	50.8	47.5	3.6	6.1	3.3	3.7	3.1	4.2	5.1	7.4
Shortland	49.7	42.9	34.7	34.0	3.2	4.9	4.1	3.6	4.7	6.1	3.7	8.6
Sydney	44.3	35.5	30.1	29.1	10.9	13.7	14.7	14.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.9
Throsby	54.9	49.0	25.2	24.9	7.5	6.1	4.5	3.0	6.5	6.1	1.4	11.0
Warringah	12.1	19.7	51.4	55.1	2.7	9.5	3.7	6.6	1.7	2.7	28.3	6.2
Watson	56.1	51.2	28.1	28.5	4.0	4.1	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	5.2	10.1
Wentworth	29.5	24.2	52.1	50.4	6.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	1.6	1.7	0.9	4.6
Werriwa	50.3	43.4	33.3	34.6	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.1	4.7	5.7	6.4	10.6

Table 24 Comparison of Senate and House of Representatives Votes continued
Per cent

Electoral Division	ALP		LP/NP		DEM		GRN		PHON		Other	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
VICTORIA												
Aston	37.0	33.1	50.8	47.1	7.0	8.7	3.6	3.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	6.1
Ballarat	44.1	36.6	42.8	41.4	4.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	2.5	2.9	0.0	6.7
Batman	58.7	52.2	21.7	20.1	6.3	7.8	11.6	10.3	0.0	1.3	1.8	8.3
Bendigo	43.5	37.6	39.4	39.3	3.2	5.3	5.2	5.9	2.5	4.0	6.2	7.8
Bruce	48.6	41.4	40.5	38.3	6.6	8.0	4.3	3.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.3
Burke	47.7	41.8	38.2	35.7	6.7	7.3	7.4	5.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	7.5
Calwell	51.9	54.9	25.3	25.9	3.8	5.9	2.4	2.6	0.0	1.8	16.6	8.9
Casey	33.3	28.9	51.3	46.9	8.6	8.9	6.9	6.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	7.0
Chisholm	42.4	35.4	43.6	39.8	6.7	9.8	6.1	7.3	0.0	1.3	1.1	6.4
Corangamite	33.2	29.8	47.4	46.6	6.4	8.0	6.4	6.9	2.5	2.4	4.1	6.4
Corio	48.7	43.3	36.2	35.0	6.9	7.3	4.3	4.4	1.8	2.5	2.0	7.4
Deakin	38.4	32.8	47.3	42.1	8.0	10.3	6.4	6.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	7.0
Dunkley	35.8	32.2	49.9	45.1	5.5	7.8	5.7	6.0	1.8	2.4	1.3	6.5
Flinders	32.8	29.6	51.7	47.6	5.6	7.3	5.8	5.9	2.3	2.9	1.8	6.6
Gellibrand	60.4	53.3	25.1	22.0	6.9	7.8	6.3	6.5	0.0	1.8	1.3	8.6
Gippsland	25.7	26.3	45.6	48.1	4.4	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.4	6.7	13.4	7.8
Goldstein	27.5	24.9	52.7	49.4	7.5	10.3	6.4	8.2	0.0	1.2	5.8	6.0
Higgins	28.9	23.9	53.2	49.0	9.1	11.1	8.8	9.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.3
Holt	56.5	51.6	31.1	29.3	6.6	6.0	2.7	2.3	0.0	2.0	3.0	8.7
Hotham	54.4	45.9	35.1	34.1	5.4	7.3	4.4	4.1	0.0	1.4	0.7	7.2
Indi	27.0	25.6	52.4	50.3	3.8	6.1	3.8	4.6	4.0	5.6	9.1	7.9
Isaacs	42.2	37.8	41.6	39.9	7.4	8.9	4.1	4.5	1.8	2.3	2.9	6.7
Jagajaga	45.6	36.6	40.2	39.2	6.7	9.2	6.4	7.6	0.0	1.4	1.2	6.0
Kooyong	26.3	21.8	55.1	49.3	7.9	11.3	10.7	11.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.7
Lalor	58.1	51.1	30.1	28.6	7.7	7.3	4.1	3.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.5
La Trobe	34.5	31.0	46.6	43.1	8.0	9.9	7.1	7.1	1.6	2.0	2.2	6.9
Mallee	20.4	21.3	59.1	50.6	4.7	3.9	2.4	2.2	8.6	8.1	4.9	13.9
Maribyrnong	59.9	53.6	27.7	26.3	6.1	6.6	3.8	3.1	0.0	1.7	2.5	8.6
McEwen	38.8	34.6	46.0	42.0	4.8	6.7	6.1	6.8	3.0	3.2	1.4	6.7
McMillan	44.5	37.5	42.5	41.1	4.1	6.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.3	1.6	6.9
Melbourne	47.6	38.7	24.9	23.9	9.6	12.5	15.7	17.3	0.0	0.8	2.2	6.7
Melbourne Ports	39.4	30.3	39.7	38.6	9.3	12.2	11.3	12.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	5.4
Menzies	33.2	29.9	53.3	49.5	6.6	8.2	5.5	4.7	0.0	1.2	1.5	6.6
Murray	20.2	21.4	67.2	59.1	3.2	4.3	2.3	2.4	4.0	4.9	3.1	7.8
Scullin	63.1	56.5	26.7	25.5	6.5	6.4	3.0	2.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	7.7
Wannon	33.3	29.9	52.4	49.9	3.0	4.5	3.6	4.2	2.8	4.1	5.0	7.4
Wills	56.0	48.4	26.8	25.9	6.4	7.5	7.7	7.0	0.0	1.3	3.1	9.9

Table 24 Comparison of Senate and House of Representatives Votes continued
Per cent

Electoral Division	ALP		LP/NP		DEM		GRN		PHON		Other	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
QUEENSLAND												
Blair	27.9	26.5	45.9	42.1	3.3	5.1	3.3	2.6	15.0	19.4	4.7	4.2
Bowman	44.4	37.3	43.1	41.1	4.9	7.9	2.7	2.7	4.9	7.4	0.0	3.7
Brisbane	38.2	31.8	41.5	40.3	9.3	13.4	7.8	7.5	2.2	3.2	1.0	3.8
Capricornia	49.0	41.4	38.9	36.8	1.8	4.6	1.4	2.0	7.2	11.2	1.8	4.1
Dawson	33.8	34.5	50.2	41.6	2.8	5.0	2.4	2.3	8.6	12.2	2.2	4.4
Dickson	33.3	32.4	45.6	44.1	5.4	9.3	3.5	3.6	3.2	6.2	9.0	4.4
Fadden	30.5	27.6	55.8	51.5	4.3	5.9	3.0	2.5	6.4	9.0	0.0	3.5
Fairfax	25.1	24.7	47.1	46.4	4.8	7.5	5.0	5.2	8.2	11.4	9.9	4.8
Fisher	25.1	24.5	52.0	50.8	3.7	6.7	3.9	4.0	7.6	9.9	7.8	4.0
Forde	33.0	30.1	49.7	44.9	4.7	6.0	3.1	2.8	9.6	11.9	0.0	4.3
Griffith	48.6	36.4	40.4	43.1	4.6	8.9	3.2	3.6	2.6	4.7	0.7	3.3
Groom	23.7	23.4	57.8	50.6	3.2	5.6	3.6	2.8	8.9	12.3	2.8	5.3
Herbert	36.4	33.7	43.0	43.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	3.0	7.1	9.4	7.9	4.3
Hinkler	38.1	36.7	39.1	38.1	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.2	8.8	13.5	9.6	5.6
Kennedy	23.3	28.7	14.2	38.7	3.1	4.2	2.1	2.2	9.9	20.8	47.4	5.6
Leichhardt	33.2	32.7	48.8	42.0	3.6	6.0	5.2	4.7	8.5	10.3	0.8	4.3
Lilley	47.1	38.2	39.8	40.3	5.7	8.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	5.8	0.0	3.6
Longman	36.6	33.4	45.4	41.1	4.0	6.5	3.4	3.4	8.2	11.4	2.4	4.2
Maranoa	23.3	23.9	54.9	51.2	3.9	3.3	2.0	1.7	15.1	15.6	0.8	4.3
McPherson	28.5	26.6	55.2	52.4	4.1	5.7	5.0	3.8	5.9	8.0	1.3	3.4
Moncrieff	24.6	24.3	57.2	55.1	4.4	5.8	3.9	3.4	5.7	7.8	4.1	3.6
Moreton	36.3	32.8	48.7	44.9	5.6	9.1	4.6	4.3	3.0	5.2	1.7	3.7
Oxley	49.5	43.6	31.2	31.1	5.6	6.5	3.2	2.4	10.6	11.8	0.0	4.6
Petrie	38.0	34.8	48.2	44.8	5.2	7.5	2.8	2.6	4.2	6.6	1.6	3.7
Rankin	49.5	43.2	36.9	36.2	4.8	6.2	2.5	2.1	6.3	7.6	0.0	4.8
Ryan	31.3	25.5	53.7	52.1	5.8	10.5	4.9	5.3	1.6	3.4	2.6	3.2
Wide Bay	26.9	28.1	45.2	42.9	1.7	3.5	1.9	2.1	11.1	18.6	13.2	4.9
SOUTH AUSTRALIA												
Adelaide	37.1	34.0	44.2	42.5	10.6	15.0	6.0	5.5	2.1	2.3	0.0	0.6
Barker	23.7	24.8	54.1	56.1	6.9	8.7	3.3	3.1	7.4	6.7	4.6	0.6
Bonython	47.4	46.7	28.9	32.7	10.6	11.6	2.8	2.2	6.4	6.1	4.1	0.6
Boothby	25.6	26.5	47.9	48.1	19.5	18.0	3.1	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.3	0.5
Grey	31.5	32.5	54.6	50.8	4.7	6.8	2.4	2.3	6.8	7.0	0.0	0.5
Hindmarsh	38.3	36.1	46.0	44.8	8.9	12.0	3.6	3.7	3.2	2.9	0.0	0.5
Kingston	40.2	37.5	38.8	39.8	11.7	14.6	3.1	3.0	4.7	4.7	1.5	0.5
Makin	36.7	35.4	45.9	44.8	10.4	12.8	2.3	2.2	4.7	4.3	0.0	0.5
Mayo	20.8	23.3	52.8	51.4	14.8	16.4	5.2	5.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	0.6
Port Adelaide	50.8	48.1	29.4	32.5	9.6	11.1	4.2	3.6	5.1	4.1	0.9	0.6
Sturt	29.7	29.3	50.7	48.3	10.8	14.4	4.2	4.1	3.1	2.7	1.4	1.1
Wakefield	24.8	25.6	56.2	54.0	7.6	9.6	3.6	2.9	7.8	7.4	0.0	0.5

Table 24 Comparison of Senate and House of Representatives Votes continued
Per cent

Electoral Division	ALP		LP/NP		DEM		GRN		PHON		Other	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
WESTERN AUSTRALIA												
Brand	51.7	46.3	24.0	31.9	2.4	4.1	3.5	4.2	6.1	8.1	12.3	5.5
Canning	38.3	34.9	41.8	42.4	3.8	4.8	5.4	4.6	7.2	8.2	3.5	5.2
Cowan	47.8	41.1	36.7	39.5	4.3	5.7	4.1	4.0	5.7	5.5	1.5	4.2
Curtin	23.4	21.7	55.2	53.5	6.4	8.0	9.2	8.9	2.4	2.7	3.3	5.2
Forrest	30.6	28.7	47.9	45.2	3.3	4.3	7.2	6.9	10.1	9.7	1.0	5.2
Fremantle	47.0	42.2	30.4	31.9	5.4	6.8	9.1	9.2	5.9	5.3	2.2	4.6
Hasluck	38.2	36.8	39.9	39.3	4.9	5.9	5.7	5.2	7.0	7.8	4.3	5.0
Kalgoorlie	35.1	34.6	44.6	42.2	3.5	4.2	3.8	4.1	8.6	11.3	4.4	3.6
Moore	33.7	31.6	49.0	47.3	5.0	6.7	5.4	5.3	4.5	5.2	2.4	3.8
O'Connor	19.8	19.6	56.8	54.0	2.0	3.0	4.7	4.8	11.8	13.6	4.9	4.9
Pearce	30.3	29.3	47.7	45.2	4.5	5.5	7.2	6.3	8.7	9.6	1.6	4.2
Perth	47.9	41.8	32.3	33.9	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.2	4.4	4.9	0.8	4.5
Stirling	41.2	38.3	40.2	40.6	5.9	6.6	6.0	5.8	3.9	4.4	2.7	4.3
Swan	41.3	37.2	39.0	39.4	5.7	7.5	5.9	5.9	4.6	5.5	3.5	4.5
Tangney	31.8	29.4	49.8	49.9	5.3	7.0	5.0	5.1	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.6
TASMANIA												
Bass	42.8	36.2	41.4	41.5	3.6	5.0	6.2	11.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6
Braddon	48.4	37.0	39.2	43.4	2.8	3.5	5.5	8.7	4.1	4.6	0.0	2.7
Denison	51.4	36.8	31.6	32.7	6.6	5.3	10.5	20.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.4
Franklin	45.8	36.0	37.6	38.0	4.9	5.0	9.7	16.2	2.0	2.4	0.0	2.4
Lyons	47.3	38.2	35.8	38.4	4.5	4.2	7.0	11.1	5.4	4.8	0.0	3.3
NORTHERN TERRITORY												
Lingiari	47.8	40.8	39.2	42.5	5.1	7.0	2.8	4.1	4.2	5.0	1.0	0.6
Solomon	38.4	37.8	41.8	44.9	5.4	7.5	5.1	4.4	3.5	4.4	5.7	1.0
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY												
Canberra	46.5	41.5	34.0	36.5	8.1	10.3	6.2	6.0	3.2	2.2	2.0	3.5
Fraser	47.5	42.5	30.8	32.1	8.0	11.2	7.9	8.4	2.3	2.1	3.5	3.6

Appendix 1: Electoral Division Classification

Electoral Division	Region	Party Status (a)	
		1998 Election	2001 Election
NEW SOUTH WALES			
Banks	Inner Metropolitan	Fairly Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Barton	Inner Metropolitan	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Bennelong	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Berowra	Outer Metropolitan	Safe LP	Safe LP
Blaxland	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Bradfield	Inner Metropolitan	Safe LP	Safe LP
Calare	Rural	Safe IND	Safe IND
Charlton	Provincial	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Chifley	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Cook	Inner Metropolitan	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Cowper	Rural	Marginal NP	Marginal NP
Cunningham	Provincial	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Dobell	Provincial	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Eden-Monaro	Rural	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Farrer	Rural	Safe NP	Safe LP
Fowler	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Gilmore	Rural	Marginal LP	Safe LP
Grayndler	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Greenway	Outer Metropolitan	Fairly Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Gwydir	Rural	Safe NP	Safe NP
Hughes	Outer Metropolitan	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Hume	Rural	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Hunter	Rural	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Kingsford Smith	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Lindsay	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Lowe	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Lyne	Rural	Safe NP	Safe NP
Macarthur	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Fairly Safe LP
Mackellar	Outer Metropolitan	Safe LP	Safe LP
Macquarie	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Mitchell	Outer Metropolitan	Safe LP	Safe LP
Newcastle	Provincial	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
New England	Rural	Safe NP	Fairly Safe IND
North Sydney	Inner Metropolitan	Safe LP	Safe LP
Page	Rural	Marginal NP	Marginal NP
Parkes	Rural	Fairly Safe NP	Fairly Safe NP
Parramatta	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Paterson	Rural	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Prospect	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Reid	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Richmond	Rural	Marginal NP	Marginal NP
Riverina	Rural	Safe NP	Safe NP
Robertson	Provincial	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Shortland	Provincial	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Sydney	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Throsby	Provincial	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Warringah	Inner Metropolitan	Safe LP	Safe LP
Watson	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Wentworth	Inner Metropolitan	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Werriwa	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP

Appendix 1: Electoral Division Classification continued

Electoral Division	Region	Party Status (a)	
		1998 Election	2001 Election
VICTORIA			
Aston	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Ballarat	Provincial	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Batman	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Bendigo	Provincial	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Bruce	Outer Metropolitan	Fairly Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Burke	Rural	Fairly Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Calwell	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Casey	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Chisholm	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Corangamite	Provincial	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Corio	Provincial	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Deakin	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Dunkley	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Flinders	Rural	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Gellibrand	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Gippsland	Rural	Fairly Safe NP	Fairly Safe NP
Goldstein	Inner Metropolitan	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Higgins	Inner Metropolitan	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Holt	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Hotham	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Indi	Rural	Safe LP	Safe LP
Isaacs	Outer Metropolitan	Fairly Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Jagajaga	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Kooyong	Inner Metropolitan	Safe LP	Safe LP
Lalor	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
La Trobe	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Mallee	Rural	Safe NP	Safe NP
Maribyrnong	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
McEwen	Rural	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
McMillan	Rural	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Melbourne	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Melbourne Ports	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Menzies	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Murray	Rural	Safe LP	Safe LP
Scullin	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Wannon	Rural	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Wills	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP

Appendix 1: Electoral Division Classification continued

Electoral Division	Region	Party Status (a)	
		1998 Election	2001 Election
QUEENSLAND			
Blair	Rural	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Bowman	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Brisbane	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Capricornia	Provincial	Marginal ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Dawson	Rural	Marginal NP	Fairly Safe NP
Dickson	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Fadden	Outer Metropolitan	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Fairfax	Rural	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Fisher	Rural	Safe LP	Safe LP
Forde	Rural	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Griffith	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Groom	Provincial	Safe LP	Safe LP
Herbert	Provincial	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Hinkler	Rural	Marginal NP	Marginal NP
Kennedy	Rural	Safe NP	Safe IND
Leichhardt	Rural	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Lilley	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Longman	Rural	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Maranoa	Rural	Safe NP	Safe NP
McPherson	Provincial	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Moncrieff	Provincial	Safe LP	Safe LP
Moreton	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Oxley	Outer Metropolitan	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Petrie	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Rankin	Outer Metropolitan	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Ryan	Outer Metropolitan	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Wide Bay	Rural	Marginal NP	Safe NP
SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
Adelaide	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Barker	Rural	Safe LP	Safe LP
Bonython	Outer Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Boothby	Outer Metropolitan	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Grey	Rural	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Hindmarsh	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Kingston	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Makin	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Mayo	Rural	Fairly Safe LP	Safe LP
Port Adelaide	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Sturt	Inner Metropolitan	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
Wakefield	Rural	Safe LP	Safe LP

Appendix 1: Electoral Division Classification continued

Electoral Division	Region	Party Status (a)	
		1998 Election	2001 Election
WESTERN AUSTRALIA			
Brand	Provincial	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Canning	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Cowan	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Curtin	Inner Metropolitan	Safe LP	Safe LP
Forrest	Rural	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Fremantle	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Hasluck	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Kalgoorlie	Rural	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Moore	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
O'Connor	Rural	Safe LP	Safe LP
Pearce	Outer Metropolitan	Marginal LP	Fairly Safe LP
Perth	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Stirling	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Swan	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Tangney	Inner Metropolitan	Fairly Safe LP	Fairly Safe LP
TASMANIA			
Bass	Provincial	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Braddon	Rural	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Denison	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Franklin	Outer Metropolitan	Fairly Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Lyons	Rural	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
NORTHERN TERRITORY			
Lingiari	Rural	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Solomon	Inner Metropolitan	Marginal CLP	Marginal CLP
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY			
Canberra	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Fairly Safe ALP
Fraser	Inner Metropolitan	Safe ALP	Safe ALP

(a) Notional Party Status after election shown, 1998 status adjusted for the effects of the 1999 and 2000 redistributions.

Appendix 2a: House of Representatives Elections 1949–2001

Election	ALP	LP	NP	DLP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others	Total
Percentage of Vote									
1949	46.0	39.3	10.8	..	..	..	..	3.9	100.0
1951	47.7	40.5	9.7	..	..	..	..	2.1	100.0
1954	50.1	38.5	8.5	..	..	..	..	2.9	100.0
1955	44.7	39.7	7.9	5.1	..	..	..	2.6	100.0
1958	42.9	37.1	9.3	9.4	..	..	..	1.3	100.0
1961	48.0	33.5	8.5	8.7	..	..	..	1.4	100.0
1963	45.5	37.1	8.9	7.4	..	..	..	1.0	100.0
1966	40.0	40.1	9.8	7.3	..	..	..	2.7	100.0
1969	47.0	34.8	8.6	6.0	..	..	..	3.7	100.0
1972	49.6	32.0	9.4	5.2	..	..	..	3.7	100.0
1974	49.3	34.9	10.8	1.4	..	..	..	3.5	100.0
1975	42.8	41.8	11.3	1.3	..	..	..	2.8	100.0
1977	39.6	38.1	10.0	1.4	9.4	..	..	1.4	100.0
1980	45.1	37.4	8.9	0.3	6.6	..	..	1.7	100.0
1983	49.5	34.4	9.2	0.2	5.0	..	..	1.7	100.0
1984	47.5	34.4	10.6	0.6	5.4	..	..	1.4	100.0
1987	45.8	34.6	11.5	..	6.0	..	..	2.0	100.0
1990	39.4	35.0	8.4	..	11.3	1.4	..	4.4	100.0
1993	44.9	37.1	7.2	..	3.8	1.9	..	5.2	100.0
1996	38.8	39.0	8.2	..	6.8	2.9	..	4.3	100.0
1998	40.1	34.2	5.3	..	5.1	2.6	8.4	4.2	100.0
2001	37.8	37.4	5.6	..	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.5	100.0
Seats Won									
1949	48	55	19	..	..	..	..	1	123
1951	54	52	17	..	..	..	..	..	123
1954	59	47	17	..	..	..	..	..	123
1955	49	57	18	..	..	..	..	..	124
1958	47	58	19	..	..	..	..	..	124
1961	62	45	17	..	..	..	..	..	124
1963	52	52	20	..	..	..	..	..	124
1966	41	61	21	..	..	..	..	1	124
1969	59	46	20	..	..	..	..	..	125
1972	67	38	20	..	..	..	..	..	125
1974	66	40	21	..	..	..	..	..	127
1975	36	68	23	..	..	..	..	..	127
1977	38	67	19	..	..	..	..	..	124
1980	51	54	20	..	..	..	..	..	125
1983	75	33	17	..	..	..	..	..	125
1984	82	45	21	..	..	..	..	..	148
1987	86	43	19	..	..	..	..	..	148
1990	78	55	14	..	..	..	..	1	148
1993	80	49	16	..	..	..	..	2	147
1996	49	76	18	..	..	..	..	5	148
1998	67	64	16	..	..	..	..	1	148
2001	65	69	13	..	..	..	..	3	150

Appendix 2b: Senate Elections 1949–2001

Election	ALP	LP	NP	DLP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others	Total
Percentage of Vote									
1949	44.9	50.4		..	..	..	..	4.7	100.0
1951	45.9	49.7		..	..	..	..	4.4	100.0
1953	50.6	44.4		..	..	..	..	5.0	100.0
1955	40.6	48.8		6.1	..	..	..	4.6	100.0
1958	42.8	45.2		8.4	..	..	..	3.6	100.0
1961	44.7	42.1		9.8	..	..	..	3.4	100.0
1964	44.7	45.7		8.4	..	..	..	1.3	100.0
1967	45.0	42.8		9.8	..	..	..	2.4	100.0
1970	42.2	38.2		11.1	..	..	..	8.5	100.0
1974	47.3	43.9		3.6	..	..	..	5.3	100.0
1975	40.9	51.7		2.7	..	..	..	4.7	100.0
1977	36.8	45.6		1.7	11.1	..	..	4.9	100.0
1980	42.3	43.5		0.4	9.3	..	..	4.6	100.0
1983	45.5	39.8		0.6	9.6	..	..	4.5	100.0
1984	42.2	39.5		0.4	7.6	..	..	10.3	100.0
1987	42.8	42.0		0.5	8.5	0.4	..	5.7	100.0
1990	38.4	41.9		0.1	12.6	2.8	..	4.1	100.0
1993	43.5	43.0		0.4	5.3	2.9	..	4.8	100.0
1996	36.2	44.0		0.3	10.8	3.2	..	5.6	100.0
1998	37.3	37.7		0.3	8.5	2.7	9.0	4.6	100.0
2001	34.3	41.8		0.6	7.2	4.9	5.5	5.7	100.0
Senators Elected									
1949	19	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	42
1951(a)	28	26	6	..	..	..	..	..	60
1953(b)	17	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	32
1955	12	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	30
1958(b)	15	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	32
1961(b)	14	12	4	..	..	..	..	1	31
1964	14	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	30
1967	13	10	4	2	..	..	..	1	30
1970(b)	14	11	2	3	..	..	..	2	32
1974(a)	29	23	6	..	..	..	..	2	60
1975(a)	27	27	8	..	..	..	..	2	64
1977	14	16	2	..	2	..	..	..	34
1980	15	13	2	..	3	..	..	1	34
1983(a)	30	24	4	..	5	..	..	1	64
1984	20	17	3	..	5	..	..	1	46
1987(a)	32	27	7	..	7	..	..	3	76
1990	15	16	3	..	5	1	..	..	40
1993	17	15	4	..	2	1	..	1	40
1996	14	17	3	..	5	1	..	..	40
1998	17	15	2	..	4	..	1	1	40
2001	14	17	3	..	4	2	..	..	40

(a) Election for full Senate following simultaneous dissolution.

(b) Casual vacancy to be filled.