



Commonwealth Election 2007—Reissue

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Politics and Public Administration and Statistics and Mapping Sections

Executive summary

This paper updates the Commonwealth Election 2007 paper's commentary and statistical tables affected by the Court of Disputed Returns' 2008 judgement regarding the division of McEwen (Vic).

The paper is divided into two parts.

Part One is written by Scott Bennett of the Politics and Public Administration Section.

It is written as:

- a journal of record
- a discussion of the election campaign and
- a discussion of the election outcome.

Appendices give:

- the election timetable
- names of the departing Members of the House of Representatives and Senators
- details of the new members of each house and
- details of the number of women in the two chambers, including comparisons with the previous three parliaments.

Part Two comprises a comprehensive set of statistics compiled by Stephen Barber of the Statistics and Mapping Section.

Tables contain:

- national, state and regional vote summaries
- details concerning electoral divisions
- two-party preferred figures and
- the party strengths in the two houses of the Commonwealth Parliament.

Two appendices complete this section of the research paper.

- the first summarises the different classifications used in the paper for each electoral division and
- the second gives figures for Senate and House of Representatives elections held from 1946 to 2007.

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Introduction

This paper follows a similar format to the Parliamentary Library studies of the 1998, 2001 and 2004 Commonwealth elections.¹

The paper is divided into two parts.

Part One is:

- a journal of record,
- a discussion of the election campaign and
- a discussion of the election outcome.

Part Two comprises a comprehensive set of statistics. These include

- vote summaries
- electoral division details
- two-party preferred figures and
- the party strengths in the new Parliament.

The paper also includes comparative figures for all Senate and House of Representatives elections held from 1946 to 2007.

An appendix lists the departing Members of the House of Representatives and Senators, together with their replacements.

1. Scott Bennett, Andrew Kopras and Gerard Newman, 'Federal Elections 1998', *Research Paper*, no. 9, Parliamentary Library, Canberra, 1998–99; Scott Bennett, Gerard Newman and Andrew Kopras, 'Commonwealth Election 2001', *Research Paper*, no. 11, Parliamentary Library, Canberra, 2001–02; Scott Bennett, Gerard Newman and Andrew Kopras, 'Commonwealth Election 2004', *Research Brief*, no. 13, Parliamentary Library, Canberra, 2004–05.

Part One: The Election

The background to the election

Redistributions

There had been redistributions in the Australian Capital Territory, NSW and Queensland since the 2004 election.

As seven years had passed since the previous ACT redistribution, there was a legislative requirement that one be held in the two electorates that are located in the national capital. At its completion, it was clear that there had been minimal change to party prospects, with the Australian Labor Party holding a comfortable two-party preferred margin in each electorate.²

By contrast, there were apparent winners and losers in the redistribution for NSW brought about by the reduction of the number of the state's electorates to 49 (from 50). The 'Federation' electorate of Gwydir,³ held for the Nationals by former Deputy Prime Minister, John Anderson, was the electorate to be abolished, causing much alteration to nearby electorates. Calare, for example, held between 1996 and 2007 by independent MP, Peter Andren⁴, became nominally a Nationals' electorate (10.0 per cent margin). In a ripple-on effect, the neighbouring Liberal electorate of Macquarie shifted to the nominal Labor list (0.5 per cent), while Greenway became much safer for the Liberal sitting member whose margin increased to 11.4 per cent.⁵ Elsewhere, other electorates, such as Bennelong, held by Prime Minister, John Howard (4.1 per cent), and Wentworth, held by the Environment Minister, Malcolm Turnbull (2.5 per cent), became more marginal, while the Labor electorate of Parramatta became a nominal Liberal electorate (0.9 per cent).

The continuing rapid population growth of Queensland increased that state's representation by one to 29, requiring the state's fifth redistribution since 1990.⁶ The new electorate of Flynn extended—'like a mutant sausage'⁷—from Gladstone on the coast to Winton in the west, and included Longreach, Emerald and Gayndah in the south-east section. Nominally, it was a Nationals gain, with a two-party preferred margin of 7.7 per cent. In the south, the near-

2. This, and other estimates, is based on two-party preferred votes in the 2004 Commonwealth election.

3. 'Federation' seats are those whose names have been in use since the first Commonwealth elections. With the disappearance of Gwydir, there are now just 38 of the original 63 names still in use.

4. Andren resigned Calare on 17 October 2007. He died on 3 November.

5. Scott Bennett, "'Save Country Seats': the NSW redistribution 2005–06", *Research Brief*, no. 8, Parliamentary Library, Canberra, 2006–07; Stephen Barber, 'Electoral pendulum 2007', *Research Paper*, no. 8, Parliamentary Library, Canberra, 2007–08.

6. Queensland's tally of House of Representatives seats rose from 24 to 29 in the period 1990–2007. A 30th seat is likely to be added during the 42nd Parliament.

7. Paul Williams, 'Moving the party goalposts', *Courier Mail*, 30 September 2006.

Brisbane Liberal electorates of Moreton (2.8 per cent margin), Blair (5.7 per cent) and Longman (6.7 per cent) were all made more marginal.

In national terms, the three redistributions made the Coalition Government's chances of holding on to office a little less certain, with the Opposition's national two-party preferred swing target reduced from five per cent to 4.8 per cent. As always, the key question was from where any votes that might be gained by the challenging party would come. It seemed that a swing spread across the nation might be necessary, for the 16 most vulnerable 'Coalition'⁸ electorates (not including Macquarie) were to be found in NSW (five), South Australia (three), Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania (two each) and Victoria and the Northern Territory (one each). To be sure of victory, Labor probably needed to improve its standing in Queensland, where it had won just six of 28 electorates in 2004, for another poor showing in the state would severely limit the party's chances.

Changes to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*

Several changes had been made to electoral legislation since the previous election. The alteration which caused most consternation to the Opposition involved changes relating to enrolment. Previously, once a writ had been issued for an election, people seeking to enrol had seven days in which to do so. Changes legislated in 2006 included a reduction of this period to 8 pm on the third working day after the writ's issuance. Controversially, however, the only people who could make use of this were those whose 18th birthdays fell in the period between the issuing of the writ and polling day, or those who became Australian citizens in that period. For the vast majority of new enrolments, the deadline was to be 8 pm on the day the writ was issued. With younger voters said to be strongly supportive of the Labor Opposition, this was interpreted by many critics as an attempt to deny enrolment to these voters.⁹ The Government justified the change by claiming that it would reduce the chance of enrolment fraud. Liberal Senator Eric Abetz also argued that it would remove the 'incredible pressure' that was placed on the Australian Electoral Commission as it sought to check and assess the veracity of enrolment claims in such a short time.¹⁰

Aid for blind and visually-impaired voters

For the first time, blind and visually-impaired voters were able to vote confidentially in a Commonwealth election. This was due to the introduction of electronically-assisted voting machines in 29 of the 150 electorates. Machines told the voter the candidates' names, with voters registering their vote by means of a telephone-style key pad. Voters could practise with the machine before they recorded their vote and electoral officials were on hand to assist where needed.

8. This includes Parramatta, held by the ALP.

9. Brian Costar, 'Integrity of electoral system not in doubt', *Canberra Times*, 8 December 2005.

10. Abetz quoted by Senator Mason (Lib), Senate, *Debates*, 16 June 2006, p. 16.

Remote Australian Defence Force voting

The election also saw the trialling of remote electronic voting for Australian Defence Force personnel in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. The trial used secure satellite and ground-based communication and information technology to transmit encrypted electronic voting data to the Australian Electoral Commission.

When would it be?

Every House of Representatives may continue for no more than three years *from the date of the first meeting of the House after an election*.¹¹ However, some Prime Ministers have delayed the date sufficiently for there to be more than three years *between elections*. Prior to 2007, there had been 12 such occasions, one of which was Prime Minister John Howard's choice of 10 November 2001, which was three years, one month and seven days after the 1998 date. In 2007, there was much speculation as to the date to be chosen. With October or November seeming to be the most likely month, it was probable that the 2007 date would be the seventh occasion when there was a period greater than three years between election dates.

The last date the Prime Minister could choose was 19 January 2008. From mid-September, the election date became an issue in the media as Howard refused to nominate a date—though he was quite adamant that it would not be in January. All the while he continued to travel the country announcing many policies and funding arrangements for projects, a large proportion of which were in marginal electorates. As he explained, from his perspective there was a practical need to make many announcements before the election announcement:

If I announce something now and ... the election is held X number of weeks after I've made the announcement, the bureaucracy can implement that decision because it's not been made during the caretaker period.¹²

There was some risk for the Government in this strategy. On the one hand, it meant that government largesse could continue to be spread, with the hope that the opinion polls would begin to show increased support. On the other hand, there was some danger in antagonising voters. Certainly there were some vocal critics, ranging from former Queensland Premier, Peter Beattie, who spoke of the impression of a government that was unwilling to face the voters, to the head of Woolworths, who was concerned about December sales who called on Mr Howard to give his sector an election-free December.¹³ Some were upset by the late spreading of largesse, with an *Australian* headline referring to 'the Prime Minister's obscene waste', while a writer in the *Advertiser* criticised 'this multibillion-dollar swindle'.¹⁴ On the

11. Constitution, s. 28.

12. Michelle Grattan, Misha Schubert and Katherine Murphy, 'Poll delay means work continues', *Age*, 11 October 2007.

13. Peter Beattie, 'If only you had done it my way', *Courier Mail*, 24 November 2007; Jessica Irvine, 'Woolies wants election-free December', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 5 October 2007.

14. Mike Steketee, 'Vote now to end the PM's obscene waste', *Australian*, 11 October 2007; Steve Lewis, 'PM's \$2bn ad blitz', *Advertiser*, 5 October 2007.

third anniversary of the 2004 election, Labor's Anthony Albanese chose to ignore the constitutional position that allows a gap of more than three years between elections. He noted that the three years were up since the people last voted and implied that the Prime Minister was afraid to face the people.¹⁵

The election date issue spawned a series of press articles on the need to change the constitutional arrangements to fixed terms, as is now the case in NSW, Victoria, South Australia and the ACT. The Labor and Australian Democrat leaders both stated that this change should be made. Coincidentally, Sir Menzies Campbell of the British Liberal Democrats made a similar call in the United Kingdom after the debacle of the British 'election that never was' in September-October 2007, when Prime Minister Gordon Brown had led the British public to expect an early election.¹⁶ Eventually, the ALP Opposition leader promised that a Labor Government would hold a referendum giving voters the chance to vote for four-year, fixed parliamentary terms simultaneously with the election scheduled for 2010.¹⁷

The election begins

The Prime Minister visited Government House on Sunday 14 October to advise the Governor-General that the election date would be Saturday 24 November 2007. This meant that there would be an official campaign period of 41 days, mirroring the length of the 2004 campaign. The 2007 election would thus be three years, one month and 15 days after the 2004 election date. Mr Howard's announcement stated that the rolls would close on 22 October, but Australian Electoral Commission checks established that there was a full-day official public holiday for the Flinders Island Show on that day. This necessitated the close of rolls deadline be moved to the following day, 23 October (for the election timetable, see Appendix 1).¹⁸

Despite speculation about the election date, the 2007 election campaign effectively had begun at the moment of Kevin Rudd's elevation to the Labor leadership on 4 December 2006 and ended 11 months and 20 days later on polling day. As Rudd and his team began to produce policies, the Government moved to respond to these and to announce its own policies, many months before there was any likelihood of the Prime Minister announcing the election date. As the months passed, many observers complained about a contest seemingly without end, with the hope that it would soon reach its climax. On 16 October 2007, *Canberra Times* cartoonist, Geoff Pryor, gave his view of what became known as the 'never-ending campaign'; what one journalist called 'the strangest, longest-running play in the land.'¹⁹

15. 'Breakfast with Fran Kelly', ABC Radio National, 9 October 2007.

16. Menzies Campbell, 'It needs to be fixed', *Guardian*, 8 October 2007.

17. Phillip Coorey, 'Vote on fixed term pledged', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 11 October 2007.

18. Adam Gartrell, Peter Veness and Max Blenkin, 'Error in roll closing date', *Mercury*, 15 October 2007.

19. Tony Wright, 'A man among the men', *Age*, 18 October 2007.



Geoff Pryor, *Canberra Times*, 16 October 2007

The House of Representatives—the battle for government

As always, in the House of Representatives contest the major party opponents had different electoral aims in their battle to retain or win office. With 76 of the 150 electorates needed to take control of the House, the Coalition could only afford to lose 11 seats. By contrast, the ALP was required to win 16 electorates to lift its total to the minimum target number. There was speculation that in a close contest, either side might need to reach an arrangement with the two independents, both of whom were likely to retain their seats. However, the likelihood of Bob Katter (Kennedy, Qld) or Tony Windsor (New England, NSW) coming into calculations seemed to be quite low, for it was likely that the winning party would be able to govern without having to rely on the independents.

An interesting feature of the speculation about the election outcome was the emphasis that many observers put on the probable importance of local campaigns. Writing soon after Kevin Rudd's election as party leader, academics Peter van Onselen and Peter Senior stated that as elections were won 'in individual seats not on national results', analysis of marginal electorates led them to believe that it was 'difficult to see Rudd getting over the line'.²⁰ In the months following, the same view was expressed by a number of journalists. Paul Kelly referred, for example, to a seat-by-seat campaign being conducted by the Coalition, the consequence of which was that 'the election is not a foregone conclusion'. Andrew Fraser and John Lyons spoke of 'discontent' with the Howard Government. But they did not find 'sufficient anger for the landslide swing of 16 electorates [that] Labor needs'. Sue Neales

20. Peter van Onselen and Philip Senior, 'Poll popularity is not enough to win elections', *Age*, 13 February 2007.

claimed that 'in an era of personality politics, name recognition is everything'. Most strikingly, and counter-intuitively, Jennifer Hewett wrote of there being different levels of support nationally and locally and that 'the fight on the ground has been much more evenly matched' than the national campaign.²¹ Many in fact predicted that it would be the efforts by local candidates that would ensure the Coalition's return to office. For instance, the MP for Longman, Mal Brough, Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, was often spoken of as being certain of re-election, a claim that seemed to be influenced by general media support of his role in the intervention in indigenous communities in the Northern Territory. In regard to the view that for every marginal electorate held by the Government, so Labor's task became harder, Peter Brent of mumble.com.au believed that it was all caused by 'federal election-watchers determined to construct that nail-biting finish'.²² It certainly ignores the research by David Charnock of Curtin University:

The overall extent to which voting variations are attributable to the divisional level shows none of the consistent patterns of change that would point to increasing local candidate effects or personal vote effects. Party 'brand' continues to be dominant ...²³

The Challengers

Beazley is dropped

Kim Beazley had replaced Mark Latham as the Labor leader in late January 2005. Despite the general media view that this 'doomed' Labor to at least one more term of opposition after the forthcoming 2007 election, opinion polls suggested there was a gradual improvement in the party's electoral position in the months that followed. In the 47 Newspolls that were conducted during Beazley's second leadership term (January 2005–December 2006), Labor's two-party preferred vote exceeded the Coalition's on 23 occasions, with the parties tied at 50 per cent on four occasions. In the six months before Beazley was challenged by Kevin Rudd, Labor's two-party preferred vote exceeded the Coalition's on ten of 14 occasions, with the parties tied on two occasions.²⁴

On the other hand, Labor's first preference figures during this period were invariably poor, with the party struggling to lift its vote over 40 per cent, and the party usually sitting about five percentage points behind the Government. For the entire period of the second Beazley term the Coalition's average first preference vote was 42.8 per cent, with the Labor Party well

21. Paul Kelly, 'The pitch', *Weekend Australian*, 17–18 November 2007; Andrew Fraser and John Lyons, 'One happy Howard voter and counting', *Weekend Australian*, 10–11 November 2007; Sue Neales, 'Parties take a back seat as names to fore', *Mercury*, 10 November 2007; Jennifer Hewett, 'Tireless Rudd drags ALP into striking distance', *Weekend Australian*, 17–18 November 2007.

22. Peter Brent, 'Marginals factor is marginal', *Australian Financial Review*, 26 September 2007.

23. David Charnock, 'Plus ça change...? Institutional, Political and Social Influences on Local Spatial Variations in Australian Federal Voting', *Australian Journal of Political Science*, vol. 42, no. 4, December 2007, p. 602.

24. Newspoll, <http://www.newspoll.com.au/>, accessed on 11 February 2008.

behind on 38.9 per cent. This was a reminder that the party had averaged only 38.6 per cent in the previous four Commonwealth elections and was seemingly mired at a sub-40 per cent level. Despite some press encouragement that a vote of 40 per cent could win government for Labor, previous elections suggested that it would need at least 43 per cent to be considered a reasonably strong contender.²⁵ For much of the period this modest target was not reached. However, during the last six months of 2006 the gap narrowed, with Labor's vote rising to 40.1 per cent, just 1.6 per cent behind the Coalition. It was some comfort for Beazley that he seemed to be improving his party's standing, though it did little to change journalists' expectations concerning Labor's likely defeat at the next election.

This slight improvement in Labor's public support was not matched by voters' views when they were asked to nominate their 'preferred Prime Minister'. Invariably John Howard's approval rating topped 50 per cent and sat at about double the rating for his opponent. In addition, on what was generally regarded as the key policy indicator—economic management—the Coalition invariably was comfortably ahead. Labor thus had recovered quite well from its disappointing 2004 election performance, but it was by no means certain that the party could mount a strong enough challenge in the election that was due some time in the second half of 2007.²⁶

Although Beazley expressed confidence about Labor's chances at the next election, press speculation in the last half of 2006 began to focus on the question of whether he would be replaced as leader. For some time there was a stand-off in the party between the Beazley supporters, who proclaimed that their man would not be moving, and dissidents, who doubted that the leader who had taken them to defeat in 1998 and 2001 was ever likely to lead Labor to government. There were even signs that unhappy party members were prepared to undermine Beazley by suggesting that the state of his health was a relevant leadership issue.²⁷ Labor's shadow minister for foreign affairs, international security and trade, Kevin Rudd, seemed the most likely replacement, with some pushing a replacement leadership team of him and Julia Gillard, the party's health spokesperson.

On 17 November, Beazley took a door-stop interview opportunity, intending to express his sympathy for the death of the wife of entertainer, Rove McManus, but referred to US White House staffer, Karl Rove, by mistake. A not-unsympathetic journalist observed that barely had the stumble occurred, than it was 'quickly being employed to good use' by Beazley's opponents in the Labor Caucus.²⁸ Other journalists were more critical, with a *Sydney Morning Herald* writer reminding readers that in the previous few months Beazley had confused the governor of the Reserve Bank with the Minister for Industry who shared the same name, and

25. Michael Costello, 'An art to reading the polls', *Australian*, 26 May 2006; Bennett, Newman and Kopras, 'Commonwealth Election 2004', op. cit., pp. 11–12.

26. Paul D. Williams, 'The 2007 Australian Federal Election: The Story of Labor's Return from the Electoral Wilderness', *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, vol. 54, no. 1, March 2008, p. 107.

27. Cynthia Banham and Andrew Clennell, 'Knives are not out for Beazley, say Labor MPs after Rove gaffe', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 November 2006.

28. Matt Price, 'Cynical ploy rebounds on Bomber', *Weekend Australian*, 18–19 November 2006.

had referred to Michelle Leslie, just-released from jail in Bali, as Michelle Lee.²⁹ For the next two weeks, the press carried much debate and speculation about Beazley's future.

On 30 November, Tony Abbott claimed that the Labor leader was being 'beset by ambitious careerists who will neither mount a challenge nor rule one out'.³⁰ On the following day, Rudd challenged. Three days later he replaced Beazley as leader, with Gillard as his deputy. The *West Australian* regretted the dropping of a man it believed to be 'well known and well liked', and while conceding politics to be 'notoriously unpredictable', stated that it was 'hard to escape the conclusion that, in effect, Labor yesterday conceded the next election.'³¹

A new type of Labor campaign

Throwing over the past

Kevin Rudd expressed his intention to pursue a quite different approach to government from the traditional ways of Labor Party leaders. Most noteworthy was his announcement that he would be selecting his own front bench and, therefore, his Cabinet colleagues, in the event of Labor coming to power.³² Despite some unhappiness expressed in the wider labour movement, he had thus effectively ignored the pretensions of the Labor Party factions—labelled the 'totalitarian monster' by one observer.³³ Rudd (Right) and Gillard (Left) also announced that they would not attend meetings of their respective factions and that selection or non-selection for the party's frontbench would not be either a matter of reward or punishment. In doing so, Rudd, effectively gave himself leadership powers equal to those enjoyed by a Liberal Party leader. At a stroke, an old criticism of the party made by its conservative opponents was pushed aside.

If that were not remarkable enough, Rudd worked to make irrelevant the long-standing claim that Labor was a socialist party. In the first decade after Federation Prime Minister George Reid warned Australians about the dangers of the 'Socialist Tiger'. Since then, Labor members had to battle their opponents' claims that 'socialism' posed some type of threat to Australian society. The early intra-party struggle over the 'Socialisation Objective' had provided ready-made ammunition for the party's opponents. By contrast, when stating that Australians needed to know the values for which Labor stood, Rudd emphasised that 'socialism isn't one of them':

We believe radically in equality of opportunity, that is that every kid from every working family has a decent start in life. We believe in solidarity, which means that, if you run into one of life's brick walls, that there should be a decent and humane helping hand extended to

29. Stephanie Peatling, 'Wrong Rove: Beazley's tribute mix-up', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 November 2006.

30. Misha Schubert, 'Leadership in twilight zone', *Age*, 1 December 2006.

31. 'Labor has all but conceded the next election', editorial, *West Australian*, 5 December 2006.

32. Mungo MacCallum, *Poll Dancing. The Story of the 2007 Election*, Black, Melbourne, 2007, p. 234.

33. *ibid*, p. 14.

you to pick you up and bring you back rather than just be cast on the dung heap of the market ... I think it's far better therefore we construct our future vision for the party around those principles, rather than some 19th-century arcane view of doctrinaire socialism.

To make it quite clear where he stood, personally, Rudd also asserted:

I am not a socialist. I have never been a socialist and I never will be a socialist.³⁴

As if to emphasise Rudd's 'difference', a regular photo opportunity, that was unusual in the Australian political landscape, came to be that of Rudd and his wife leaving their local church after Sunday morning worship. This was a Queensland-appropriate image according to the *Australian's* George Megalogenis. According to another journalist, people on the right of politics were interested in Rudd's 'unapologetic Christianity' and his critique of Howard from a conservative standpoint. Such matters have not been a normal feature of the Australian political landscape.³⁵

Thus did the new Labor leader work to throw over much of his party's heritage, giving it a new image and at the same time make himself more powerful than any previous leader. Remarkably, there was no obvious opposition to him from other party members. The silence in his party seemed to suggest that victory in 2007 was rather more important to Rudd's colleagues than any defence of the old party ways.

Labor's 'me-tooism' and avoidance of the 'wedge'

When asked, Australian electors will often express frustration at the 'negativism' of election battles and especially the apparent inability of the two major parties to agree on any issue. Everything offered by one party is likely to be scorned by the other. The 2007 election was notable for a significant reduction of such campaigning—at least on the Labor side.

A recurring problem for Labor over the years has been the way in which it has been portrayed as 'dangerous' by its conservative party opponents. Whether it was its 'support' for communism in the 1940s and 1950s, its close links with 'dangerous' trade unions, or its policies that threatened established parts of society such as private schools, the ALP has had difficulty in persuading voters that it posed no threat to Australian society. At the same time, Labor has been accused of being 'its own worst enemy', in being prepared to push policies that were clearly out of step with the views of many Australians. Perhaps the most famous of these was its determined opposition in the 1966 Commonwealth election to Australia's participation in the Vietnam War, which was cited as an example of the party being 'soft' on communism and which helped produce its lowest vote for over thirty years.³⁶

34. Michael Gordon and Michelle Grattan, 'Rudd rejects socialism', *Age*, 14 December 2006.

35. George Megalogenis, 'Rudd prepares for the battle of Queensland', *Australian*, 14 April 2007; Peter Hartcher, 'Bipolar nation. How to win the 2007 election', *Quarterly Essay*, 25, 2007, pp. 3–4.

36. Tom Frame, *The Life and Death of Harold Holt*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 2005, p. 167.

Coalition politicians have been adept at using such issues to put doubts into the minds of many voters. In recent times, such a tactic has become known as ‘wedging’.³⁷ The siphoning-off of so-called ‘Howard’s battlers’ in the Howard era has been said to have been largely due to successful wedging of the party by the Coalition on many social issues. A 2004 election example was the way in which Labor’s support for environmental issues was used against it in the Tasmanian electorate of Bass in relation to the issue of logging.

What was particularly noteworthy in the 2007 election was the large number of occasions on which the Opposition leader expressed himself as essentially supportive of the Government’s position on an issue. The term ‘me-tooism’ was not new in Australian political parlance, but it received a great deal of use during the campaign, as bemused journalists marvelled at how often Rudd would agree with—and occasionally praise—a Howard Government policy. This tactic began soon after Rudd’s election as leader, with an early example being the decision to respond to the carbon emissions environmental problem in a fashion similar to the Government. This received praise in an editorial, though the editorial writer noted that Labor was criticised by some as participating in ‘an exercise in me-tooism’, foreshadowing what became a common aspect of the campaign.³⁸ From then on there was a steady increase in the number of occasions where Labor accepted the Government’s main stance on an issue. The range of examples was wide, involving policy proposals/decisions such as the Commonwealth takeover of water resources, the retention of the ‘positive’ aspects of WorkChoices, support for Howard’s move to override Queensland laws on the forced amalgamation of local government councils, declaration of his party’s support for the three controversial Tasmanian issues of the Tamar pulp mill, the takeover of the Mersey Hospital and the Regional Forests Agreement, retention of the private school funding model and protection of the private health insurance rebate. In effect, Rudd was signalling that his party was moderate and of the mainstream and, hence, not a threat to the continued stability of the nation and its economy. Gradually there emerged a general, if occasionally grudging, acceptance of the ‘me-too’ tactic’s usefulness in helping Labor avoid the dangers of being wedged on any major issues. Paul Kelly summed up the tactic:

Me-tooism is about tactical decisions and strategic redesign that goes to party identity. For 11 years Howard has beaten Labor on values and now Rudd, with his grasp of conservative Australia, is denying this attack. Howard thrives when Labor fights him on cultural, economic and class issues, and these are the battles that Rudd refuses to fight.

It highlights the significance of the Rudd phenomenon. Rudd seeks to consign to history most of the old Labor radicalism based on class, along with much of the recent Labor progressivism that fought Howard over values. Rudd wants to change the atmospherics of politics and escape the old tribalisms.

37. That is where an issue is raised that Labor feels obliged to support, even though it drives a ‘wedge’ between the party and a significant part of its electoral support.

38. ‘Carbon reality check’, editorial, *Australian*, 27 February 2007.

The title of Kelly's article summed up what was turning out to be an increasingly frustrating campaign for the Government: 'No room for a wedge'.³⁹

Labor's cautious, conservative, 'me-too' style of campaigning therefore was probably the single most remarkable feature of the Labor campaign, not least because it ran the risk of opening up the leader and his party to claims of having no ideas of their own. It also could have upset Labor's long-term supporters who might have resented an apparent throwing-over of the party's traditions. It also seemed to be letting off the Government lightly in regard to such headline-catching issues as the Australian Wheat Board corruption claims, the treatment of long-time Guantanamo Bay detainee David Hicks, and the incarceration and cancelling of the visa of Dr Mohamed Haneef, who had been accused of having links with British bomb plots.⁴⁰ Despite this, the party's effort was tightly controlled, generally avoiding the temptation to 'lash out' at opponents. An intriguing 2007 election question will remain: what might have been the outcome had Labor's campaigning taken a more normal, largely negative, stance vis-a-vis government policies and performance?

The incumbents

The Government's claim to be re-elected

Essentially, the Howard Government based its campaign on four factors:

- It made much of its safe hands in regard to the *economy and national security*, asking voters whether it was worth risking a booming economy and the high international regard that were the consequence of 11 years of outstanding leadership. A key assumption behind this aspect of the Coalition's campaign was that voters do not turn away from a government when the economy is doing well. Party strategists put a great reliance on the fact that polls continually put the Coalition ahead of Labor as the best economic managers. Liberal backbencher Don Randall warned that if people returned a Labor government, they 'will lose their houses. People are betting their houses at this election'.⁴¹
- Associated with this were the continuing benefits to be gained from *the experience and strong leadership of the Prime Minister*. Although there were some Liberals who wondered if Howard should have resigned in favour of Treasurer Costello in 2006 (see below), many more in his party considered him central to the Liberals' chances, citing his outstanding record in office since the Coalition came to power in March 1996. Randall summed up such views:

39. Paul Kelly, 'No room for a wedge', *Australian*, 3 November 2007.

40. Caroline Overington, *Kickback: inside the Australian Wheat Board scandal*, Allen & Unwin, 2007; Leigh Sales, *Detainee 002: the case of David Hicks*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 2007.

41. Patricia Karvelas, 'Tuckey warned not to mention the L-word', *Australian*, 10 September 2007.

Howard is by far and away the best prime minister Australia has had in history. There is no one like him. You've got to stay with what has been tested and works.⁴²

- Working with Howard was the very *experienced leadership team*, featuring Treasurer Peter Costello, Deputy Prime Minister Mark Vaile, Foreign Affairs Minister Alexander Downer and Health Minister Tony Abbott. Many Liberals pointed to the absence, as they saw it, of any sound reason for the voters to throw over this experience. Abbott, for instance, described the Howard Government as possessing, 'the best leadership team that Australia has ever had'.⁴³
- Finally, there was a faith that voters were appreciative of the handout of government funds, referred to above, that were distributed in the form of *payments to local communities*. The 2007 election seemed to produce a marked increase in this type of campaigning that had been a fundamental part of the Coalition's 2004 campaign.⁴⁴ The examples were various, with many promises dealing with matters beyond the direct powers of the Commonwealth Government, such as when the Liberal candidate in Parramatta promised 'to crack down on hoons'.⁴⁵ Coalition pledges made in the so-called 'bellwether' electorate of Eden-Monaro (NSW),⁴⁶ illustrated the extent of such local community promises. The Eden-Monaro list included a traffic strategy for Queanbeyan, funds for a Cooma skate park and refurbishment of its swimming pool, overhaul of Braidwood's sewerage system, help for autistic children, funding for a charity working with the socially isolated, assistance to a local timber mill, improvement of camping facilities for Bungendore Showground, upgrading of roads in the Tumut area and the restoration of environmental flows in the Snowy River. There was confidence among many Liberals that such gifts to local communities would aid the party, as they were believed to have done in previous elections. The possible undermining of the federal system of government was a matter for some future time.

Coalition negativism

It is a commonplace that a party's tactics in an election campaign need to be a blend of positive and negative messages. A party's strategy will often attempt to plant doubts about its opponents in voters' minds early in the campaign, after which there will be a focus on a more positive, uplifting vision of the future to match the proclaimed benefits of the party's own policies. A matter of wonder for some observers in 2007, however, was that although the Coalition campaign did give such a blend, the dominant impression was a message of fear rather than one of hope. Peter Beattie noted that, although there was much of a positive nature

42. *ibid.*

43. 'Liberal MPs want Howard to stay on: Abbott', 6 August 2007, <http://www.theage.com.Simi./news/national/hes-in-his-prime-ministers/2007/08/06/1186252612964.html>, accessed 16 January 2008.

44. Scott Bennett, 'The politics of the Australian federal system', *Research Brief*, no. 4, Parliamentary Library, Canberra, 2006–07, p. 15.

45. David McLennan, 'Reshuffle has seat in the balance', *Canberra Times*, 21 November 2007.

46. Eden-Monaro had been won by the election-winning party in all elections since 1972.

that came from the Coalition, the overall impression was largely one of negativism.⁴⁷ Retiring Liberal MP, Bruce Baird, who had contested many state and Commonwealth elections, called for a more positive pitch in his party's advertising campaign. He advised his party to talk more of the benefits of promised tax cuts rather than spending so much time on the 'dangers' of a Labor government. The Prime Minister's former chief of staff, Arthur Sinodinos, stated that it was important that the Coalition 'put out a positive agenda'.⁴⁸ Despite this, the Coalition parties clearly put much focus on the damage that would be done to Australia were Labor to win office—for, as the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations, Joe Hockey, put it, the Liberals' 'fear campaign was based on fact'.⁴⁹

Coalition negativism was linked to a number of factors:

'Wall-to-wall Labor'

A constant theme of the Government's message was that if Labor won Commonwealth office, the country would have the 'disaster' of 'wall-to-wall Labor governments'.⁵⁰ The problem with this argument in 2007 was that all of the state and territory Labor governments had been in place for at least two terms and none seemed to have lost much popular support. Four (Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania) had been comfortably re-elected in 2006. The NSW Government had been re-elected as recently as March 2007. With such a level of support for the ALP, voters might not accept that 'wall-to-wall' Labor governments would be the disaster that was implied by Liberal advertisements.

The union 'threat'

The second 'threat' that received much publicity was that of the rampant unionism that was likely to hit the country if the restraining hand of the Coalition Government were removed. Publicity was given to controversies involving various union leaders, notably Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy (CFMEU) Assistant Secretary Joe McDonald in Western Australia.⁵¹ Television advertisements constantly asserted that as 70 per cent of a Rudd Cabinet would be former union officials, it would be in thrall to the union movement. This, according to a Liberal candidate, would put Australia in a position where 'the union bosses dictate similar to the way Hitler did during the world war about how we should live our life'.⁵² Queensland Nationals MP, Bruce Scott, warned his constituents in Maranoa that the actions of the Queensland state government,

47. Beattie, *op. cit.*

48. Michelle Grattan, 'Lib ads must focus on positives: Baird', *Age*, 30 October 2007.

49. Michelle Grattan, 'Hockey's job vow is hard to take seriously', *Age*, 6 November 2007.

50. See, for example, Liberal advertisement, *Herald Sun*, 22 November 2007.

51. Christopher Bantick, 'Weak Rudd bluffed by union bully boys', *Daily Telegraph*, 24 October 2007.

52. Angelo Kakouros, candidate for Corio, quoted Rick Wallace, 'Offending the voters: both sides show how', *Australian*, 17 October 2007.

... sends a clear message to all Queenslanders about how the unions will ... dominate and dictate to any future Federal Labor Government.⁵³

Some of this anti-union rhetoric produced echoes of past Australian elections. In an intriguing flashback to an earlier political time when the 'red menace' featured strongly in Australian elections, the word 'communist' was heard at least twice in the campaign. Deputy Prime Minister Mark Vaile likened Labor's proclaimed 'education revolution' to 'something you'd hear in a communist country',⁵⁴ while the Treasurer pointed out that when deputy Labor leader Julia Gillard had been a student, she had been 'affiliated with communists'.⁵⁵ Education Minister, Julie Bishop, apparently believed that 'themes emerging in school curriculum ...[were] straight from Chairman Mao'.⁵⁶ A variation came in a pamphlet from former minister, Bronwyn Bishop, which was delivered to voters in her electorate of Mackellar. The pamphlet warned:

Our youth have never experienced a socialist government with its continuous barrage of laws, rules and regulations, the never-ending interference of government and unions in our lives and the soul-destroying unemployment as our living standard drops ... It would be sad to have the old failed socialist, union-driven government influencing our youth.⁵⁷

All of which were reminders of Coalition 'anti-socialist' warnings of the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. It is difficult to know how this approach affected voters' perceptions of the Labor Party, but one journalist lampooned the Coalition's effort, noting that 'Howard's men' were warning,

... that socialists and unionists are coming, pikes raised, torches aflame. They are everywhere. I look under my bed, just in case.⁵⁸

Would the anti-union attack affect votes? One writer has suggested that while it is possible that some voters were scared enough to stay with the Coalition, polls suggest that this did not apply to most. This may have been due to the prominence of some unionists in activities that were positive for their image. This included the work of Greg Combet, candidate for Charlton, in support of asbestos campaigner Bernie Banton, or Bill Shorten, candidate for Maribyrnong, working in the aftermath of the Beaconsfield mine collapse. In addition, polling

53. Bruce Scott MP, *Stanthorpe Border Post*, 25 September 2007.

54. Tony Wright, 'All that's left now is the smell of mothballs', *Age*, 13 November 2007.

55. Andrew Fraser, 'PM lines up rookie Rudd in prize fight', *Canberra Times*, 18 October 2007.

56. Elizabeth Bellamy, 'Minister retreats on Mao remark', *Canberra Times*, 7 October 2006.

57. Phillip Coorey, 'A party losing its youthful appeal resorts to hysteria', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 November 2007.

58. Warwick McFadyen, 'Notes from the armchair', in *The Age* in association with the University of Melbourne, *The Rudd revolution*, supplement in *Age*, 27 November 2007, p. 35.

suggested that many Australians, particularly younger voters, ‘simply do not understand the point’ of attacking unions.⁵⁹

Ironically, it has been claimed that the anti-union legislative activity by the Howard Government weakened its own case against unions, in that it had effectively ‘outlawed self-harm by unions’. It is also likely that their ‘ability to frighten people also diminished’ as a consequence of such legislation.⁶⁰ If there was any political outcome from the Government’s efforts in 2007, it is possible that it ensured that the Opposition would work to distance itself from unionism during the campaign, as when Kevin Rudd insisted that McDonald be expelled from the party. Keen to keep the issue alive, the Prime Minister thereupon challenged Labor to return donations given the party by the CFMEU.⁶¹

The Green-Labor ‘menace’

A theme expressed by conservative parties in recent Australian elections has been the threat to society posed by the Australian Greens.⁶² The 2007 election produced similar warnings from the Government, notably from the Minister for Finance and Administration, Senator Nick Minchin. Apart from the claim that if the Greens controlled the balance of power in the Senate the upper house would be ‘mired in chaos’, he warned that a preference deal between the Greens and Labor would impose a ‘frightening reality’ on a Labor Government. Inevitably, Labor would be held to ransom so as to implement what Minchin described as the Greens’ ‘dangerous policy agenda’:

This is the first time in Australian history that a radical left-wing party like the Greens have been poised to gain such an unprecedented level of power in the Senate.⁶³

Coalition warnings were echoed by Family First Senator, Steve Fielding, who labelled the Greens ‘anti-family and anti-small business’, and warned that they sought to open ‘drug shooting galleries’, give free heroin to addicts and remove all criminal sanctions for drug users.⁶⁴

59. Michael Bachelard, ‘The Liberals did themselves in with the union scare campaign’, *Age*, 28 November 2007.

60. *ibid.*

61. Paul Murray, Nick Butterly and Daniel Emerson, ‘PM challenges Rudd to return union donations’, *West Australian*, 30 October 2007.

62. See for example, Bennett, Newman and Koprass, ‘Commonwealth Election 2004’, *op. cit.*, pp. 27–8.

63. Michelle Grattan, ‘The small fry start swim upstream’, *Age*, 29 October 2007; Ross Peake, ‘Brown flags Labor preference deal’, *Canberra Times*, 29 October 2007.

64. Steve Fielding, ‘Pro-drugs, anti-business party poses a danger’, *Weekend Australian*, 19–20 May 2007.

A misreading of Rudd?

Only two Prime Ministers had less parliamentary experience than Kevin Rudd before assuming office.⁶⁵ Although this suggested an immaturity, the fifty-year-old Queensland politician had a varied working experience before entering the House of Representatives. As well as work in the diplomatic service, he had been chief of staff to a Premier, director-general of a Cabinet office and a consultant with KPMG. Despite this, the Coalition chose to attack the Labor leader as ‘inexperienced’. To the Treasurer, Rudd was a ‘lightweight’, the Foreign Affairs Minister described him as ‘a phoney’, the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations called him ‘mad’, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister saw him as ‘union-controlled’ and the Minister for Health called him ‘vicious and Machiavellian’. The Prime Minister suggested that his opponent was ‘a man whose core beliefs are obscure and unknown to the Australian public and perhaps to ... himself’.⁶⁶

How does one explain this unusually high level of criticism directed at an Australian party leader? Coalition research, leaked to a journalist, indicates that this was planned by those responsible for Coalition campaign tactics. Crosby Textor research noted that with Rudd leading Howard as preferred Prime Minister in the opinion polls there was a need for the Coalition to do two things. First, it should draw attention to the relative strengths of the opposing team, and, secondly, it should concentrate ‘on highlighting Rudd’s inexperience and influences—unions, Left factions and state premiers’.⁶⁷

Although this campaign tactic was said to be based on survey research, the *Australian* editorialised that the Government had made at least two major, though interrelated, miscalculations in its campaign. Firstly, it had presumed that the 2007 campaign was simply ‘a rematch of the 2004 campaign’, when the Labor Party under the leadership of Mark Latham was far more divided. Secondly, the Government had ‘misread’ Rudd since his accession to the leadership, a misreading that was based on its failure to recognise that Rudd was ‘a very different opponent from Mr Latham’.⁶⁸ Four days later, the same newspaper suggested that a serious flaw in the Coalition’s effort was that it chose to overlook the fact

65. Bob Hawke had been an MP for 874 days, Stanley Bruce for 1735 days and Rudd 3348 days at the time of swearing in as Prime Minister. Edmund Barton, John Watson, Andrew Fisher and Joe Lyons had served as state MPs for some time before being elected to the Commonwealth Parliament.

66. Peter Costello quoted in Matthew Franklin and Patricia Karvelas, ‘PM unveils his exit strategy’, *Australian*, 13 September 2007; Alexander Downer quoted in Phillip Coorey, ‘Howard’s rally call: we can win’, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 19 September 2007; Joe Hockey quoted in Malcolm Farr, ‘Rudd’s red-tape trap’, *Daily Telegraph*, 19 April 2007; Tony Smith, ‘From the blue corner: Conservative claim a “con”’, *Sunday Age*, 28 October 2007; Tony Abbott quoted in ‘They said it’, *Canberra Times*, 17 November 2007; John Howard quoted in Michelle Grattan and Katharine Murphy, ‘Howard splurges another \$9bn’, *Age*, 13 November 2007.

67. Crosby Textor material by quoted George Megalogenis, ‘Pendulum of a kind’, *Weekend Australian*, 15–16 December 2007.

68. ‘Howard almost out of time’, editorial, *Weekend Australian*, 17–18 November 2007; ‘Determined Rudd is on message’, editorial, *Australian*, 21 November 2007.

that Rudd actually had more ‘real-world’ experience than the Prime Minister himself.⁶⁹ Such a comment perhaps indicated that the Coalition attack on the Labor leader had not succeeded.

An obsession with Gillard?

The Coalition parties were not only distracted by Labor’s leader; its deputy leader, Julia Gillard, caused them some angst as well. In May 2006 Liberal Senator Bill Heffernan spoke of Gillard, then shadow minister for health, as ignorant of ‘what life’s about’, due to the fact that she had chosen to remain ‘deliberately barren’. It was a comment that produced much criticism of Heffernan and his party. The Senator later explained his view by noting that a leader has to understand a community and that one of ‘the great understandings’ in any community is ‘family, and the relationship between mum, dads [sic] and a bucket of nappies’. Lacking this, Gillard was unqualified for leadership.⁷⁰ The criticism of Heffernan did not see an end to the campaign against Gillard, however. Tony Abbott pointed to her ‘obsession’ with politics ‘for the whole of her adult life’. He claimed that ‘average’ people ‘would look askance at such a political animal’. Abbott, in fact, echoed the ‘communist’ claims about Labor referred to above, when he produced a word from Soviet Union times in describing Gillard as ‘a political apparatchik’.⁷¹ It is probable that in attacking a female politician in this fashion, the Liberal MPs were more likely to draw criticism of their own words than of the object of their criticism. It seemed to be an unnecessary diversion from the task of retaining office.

Had the campaign been called earlier

In a political system which grants the Prime Minister the power to nominate election day, the incumbent is expected to use this power to his or her party’s advantage. Should Prime Minister Howard have called the election earlier? It was reported that some Liberals were dismayed by his ‘appalling misjudgement’ in the choice of election date. Why, it was asked, did he not call an election before the date when the Reserve Bank board would be considering the September quarter’s consumer price index figure, with its possible sixth increase in interest rates since the 2004 election? Apparently there were Labor strategists who were equally puzzled.⁷² The probable answer to the question is that Howard presumably saw his government as being hurt if he called an early election—and hurt if he did not. If he went early, he would avoid a possible interest rate rise, but would be confronted by opinion polls still indicating strong preference for his opponents. By contrast, going late might see a favourable shift in the opinion polls, only to have the negative impact of an interest rate jump. Whichever he chose, the Government’s chances were likely to be lessened.

69. ‘Determined Rudd ...’, *Australian*, op. cit.

70. Greg Bearup, ‘Hard man of the Hill’, *Age* 27 May 2006; John Lyons, ‘Excellent Adventure’, *Bulletin*, 8 May 2007, p. 28.

71. Steve Lewis, ‘Family feud’, *Daily Telegraph*, 6 October 2007; ‘apparatchik’ was a colloquial term in the USSR for an agent of the governmental or party apparatus (‘apparat’) during the rule of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

72. Shaun Carney, ‘The Long March’, in *The Rudd Revolution*, op. cit, p. 9; Laurie Oakes, ‘Coalition’s interesting times’, *Bulletin*, 20 November 2007.

Another view of the choice of election date was that of a journalist, who wondered whether Howard had 'let Rudd get too far ahead to be able to run him down in the straight'.⁷³ Such a view suggests that the Prime Minister had a greater control over public opinion than the polls were showing. They had put Labor well ahead from the accession of Rudd (see below), and there had been nothing that the Prime Minister could do to lessen this lead.

The diminution of the significance of policy

The 2007 Commonwealth election was therefore one in which policy matters, and the differences between the parties, seemed to play a lesser role than is often the case. This is not to suggest that there were no obvious differences between the opponents, but it is difficult to describe the announcement of any particular policy or policies as important in explaining the result of the election. While this is sometimes a factor in a campaign run by the government of the day when the decision is made to stand on its record—as with the Coalition in 1980—it is unusual for a government's opponents. Such a party usually feels the need to sell itself to the electorate, often earning criticism for negativism in its determination to appear different from its opponent, as suggested earlier in this paper. The traditional approach leaves little room for a party leader to praise an opponent, even when there are aspects of policy with which there is general agreement. As University of Sydney academic, Rod Tiffen, notes, 'The logic of inter-party conflict often leads to an exaggeration of policy differences', where 'the appearance of polarisation is constant.'⁷⁴

Another question for Australian election-watchers is whether Labor's campaign style, with its dampening of the importance of policy, will be a model for future Australian elections.

The media and the election

A perplexed media—'narrowing the gap'

Tiffen predicted accurately that many in the media would base their coverage of the 2007 contest on the assumption that the early gap between the parties would narrow, was narrowing, and finally, had closed, even if Labor were to remain in a position to win a comfortable victory. Tiffen claimed that this was

... partly because the media have an interest in building the sense of an exciting contest, partly because the current polls are so deviant from recent patterns that many believe they must narrow—perhaps partly reflecting wishful thinking by some in the media.⁷⁵

73. Malcolm Colless, 'PM still has a chance, but this race looks all but run', *Australian*, 6 November 2007.

74. Rodney Tiffen, *News and Power*, Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1989, p. 128.

75. Rodney Tiffen, 'Polls and elections: a primer for the perplexed', Australian Policy Online, 2007 Election Backgrounder, www.apo.org.au, accessed 5 May 2008; see also Andrew Clark, 'The clouds roll in', *Australian Financial Review*, 21 October 2006.

Many journalists seemed to regard such a development in 2007 as certain, due to the aforementioned belief that if the economy was healthy, so the government was very likely to retain office.⁷⁶

As it unfolded, therefore, the progress of the 2007 election campaign proved to be difficult for some media observers to grasp, certain as they were that the Government would eventually 'close the gap' on its opponents and probably snatch victory. The *Australian's* Dennis Shanahan was a case in point, claiming at different times through the campaign that:

the Coalition has fought back (18 September 2007)

the Government is closing the gap (19 September 2007)

[the Prime Minister] is building momentum (13–14 October 2007)

[the Coalition had stretched its lead] on the key vote-changing issues of the economy and national security (17 October 2007)

[the Coalition] appears to have negated [the union movement's] anti-Work Choices campaign (17 October 2007)

seats [are] slipping away from Labor (19 October 2007)

[the Coalition had launched a] successful \$34bn tax cut package (5 November 2007)

[Rudd] has lost crucial ground on economic management (7 November 2007)

voters in NSW [are] coming back to [Howard] (8 November 2007)

Rudd's credibility and Labor's support has been hurt by the issue of economic management (15 November 2007)

[there has been] a late voter surge to John Howard and the Coalition (24-25 November 2007).

It was only two days before polling day that Shanahan was prepared to concede what had been obvious to many others for some time, when he noted of the Labor team that:

months of strict discipline and superb political tactics ... have diverted and frustrated the Coalition (22 November 2007).

Two days after polling day he acknowledged what had occurred:

Rudd's thumping victory was emphatic, historic and changed all the 'rules' of modern electioneering. (27 November 2007)

On that, at least, he may well have been correct.⁷⁷

76. See for example, James McConvill, 'Why John Howard will win next year's federal election', *Age*, 5 October 2006.

Shanahan had not been alone in making such predictions through most of the campaign. It seemed that other observers also had some difficulty in dealing with this.⁷⁸ Brad Norington, of the *Australian*, observed:

What appears to be upsetting the commentators is that the polls have not followed their past course over the last nine months before the election by shifting in the Coalition's favour. Uncertain, they have become more polarised about how the Coalition should mount a rescue operation.⁷⁹

For Robert Macklin in the *Canberra Times*, it all signalled the disturbing transformation of media figures into 'participants in the game'.⁸⁰

Playing the media game differently

One interesting feature of the Rudd campaign was the strategy of using popular, well-frequented media in preference to the established media news outlets—Nine's 'Sunday', interviews with Laurie Oakes, or the Ten Network's Rove programme for example. Figures prepared by Media Monitors indicated that Rudd strongly favoured 'top 40'-style FM stations, such as Nova FM, and Fox FM. This put some journalists off-side, notably Barrie Cassidy, who was clearly frustrated by the Labor leader's failure to appear on the ABC Sunday programme, 'Insiders'. A week before polling day he complained that:

The strategy is to avoid as many as possible of the longer, considered interviews that he can ... Compare that to [John] Howard's approach; he will always do those interviews. Perhaps it is a sign of his maturity and Kevin Rudd's lack of experience.⁸¹

To another journalist, however, the Opposition leader's tactics were sound. Rudd was able in this way to reach many Australians who might not normally be within reach of politicians through the mainstream news media.⁸²

77. For a comment on Shanahan, see Terry Frew, 'Not yet the Internet election: Online media, political commentary and the 2007 Australian Federal Election', *Media International Australia*, February 2008, pp. 8–9.

78. See for example, 'Politics by numbers', editorial, *Australian*, 26 September 2007; Michelle Grattan, ABC Radio, 8 October 2007; Graham Young, 'Howard's howlers might collar the underdog vote', *Australian*, 2 November 2007.

79. Brad Norington, 'Print warriors turning on themselves', *Australian*, 24 October 2007.

80. Robert Macklin, 'Our new media: the journalist as political player', *Canberra Times*, 10 November 2007; see also Laura Tingle, quoted on ABC '4 Corners', 12 November 2007.

81. Samantha Maiden, 'Spurned TV host urges Rudd war', news.com.au, 17 November 2007, <http://www.news.com.au/story/0,23599,22771423-5012863,00.html>, accessed 7 April 2008.

82. Matthew Franklin, 'Rudd grabs air supremacy', *Australian*, 25 October 2007.

The use of new media

Early in the campaign there was much interest in the Prime Minister's use of YouTube for the announcement of policy, with speculation that the use of such new media might be an important feature of the election. However, in the aftermath of the election some Liberal Party members were of the view that Howard's use of YouTube may have actually hurt the party, due to the stilted way it was used.⁸³ In fact, relatively little was heard of this as the campaign progressed and it is impossible to estimate if it had any effect at all. Certainly, there was far less apparent use than in the US presidential election primary contests being fought at the same time as the Australian campaign.

There was some speculation that the difficulty for the parties was their tendency to use the Internet as if it was an extension of television, with the same static, apparently inflexible, performance by the politician that is so familiar to television viewers.⁸⁴ There was also a tendency for politicians to post material online, but not to allow or tolerate feedback from readers of the material. Professor Jim Macnamara of University of Technology Sydney (UTS) reported that Malcolm Turnbull was the only Commonwealth MP to provide a modern level of interactivity, being prepared to tolerate negative responses and to engage in dialogue with critics.⁸⁵ In addition, there was little or no effort to copy the overseas experience that tends to make humour a major feature of political advertising. This does not mean that humour was absent, but it was the material put online by lobby groups, rather than the parties, that attempted a humorous take on the election contest. An example was GetUp ridiculing the Government's efforts in regard to climate change: 'We're making a commitment not to make any commitment [on climate change]', or 'Creating an ad campaign to make the government look cleaner? I can do that!'⁸⁶

The Australian Centre for Public Communication at UTS reported that most candidates either did not use the Internet at all, or else used it in a very limited way. Within four days of polling day, one-third of Commonwealth MPs had not created a personal website, 90 per cent did not have a MySpace page and only a handful (6.6 per cent) had a blog. Fewer than six per cent had a Facebook site, a podcast or had posted a least one video on YouTube.⁸⁷ It was also noted that the most successful and innovative postings were those of bloggers and election commentators, such as Antony Green of the ABC.⁸⁸ All of which suggests that use of the Net

83. Josh Gordon, 'Libs look to net to get party restarted', *Sunday Age*, 6 April 2008.

84. See for example, Liberal Party of Australia, <http://youtube.com/watch?v=-W90bfVeNhY>, posted on 14 October 2008, accessed on 1 February 2008.

85. 'Internet not yet a force for pollies', AAP News, 1 February 2008.

86. GetUpAustralia, <http://youtube.com/watch?v=-W90bfVeNhY>, posted on 24 September 2008, accessed on 1 February 2008.

87. 'Internet not yet a force for pollies', op.cit. For an overview of the Internet and the election, see Edgar Crook, 'The 2007 Australian Federal Election on the Internet', National Library of Australia, <http://www.nla.gov.au/nla/staffpaper/2007/documents/Election2007.pdf>, accessed on 4 February 2008.

88. Jason Wilson, Barry Saunders and Axel Bruns, 'Club Bloggery pt 8: scoring the e-election', <http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2007/11/23/2098738.htm>, accessed on 4 February 2008.

by politicians has some distance to go before it is a major influence on electoral outcomes in Australia.

One interesting report that showed the potential difficulties for politicians who were used to certain types of media, concerned the Liberal member for Corangamite, Stewart McArthur. The MP complained about an incorrect profile about himself which had been posted on the MySpace site by people he labelled 'anonymous keyboard cowards'. McArthur wrote to the Australian Electoral Commission to complain that there was no official authorisation for what was written, as required by electoral law:

The Internet can provide positive opportunities for direct political communication between the public and their representatives but site operators must exercise a duty of care.⁸⁹

McArthur's Labor opponent wondered if the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* actually covered issues involving new media.⁹⁰

The House of Representatives result

Significant aspects of the result included:

- The Labor Party won office with a total of 83 of the 150 House of Representatives seats, an increase of 23 on its 2004 total. It lost two seats, both in Western Australia. Despite a first preference gain of 5.7 per cent, the party's national vote of 43.4 per cent was 1.5 per cent lower than its vote in the 1993 election under the leadership of Paul Keating, and was ahead of only its 1990 victory as the party's second-lowest winning vote since Federation. It was Labor's first vote above 40 per cent in four elections.
- In winning, Labor had achieved the 'wall-to-wall Labor governments' referred to earlier, for the first time. In the days before the two territories had gained self-government, between May 1969 and June 1970 the Liberal and Country Parties shared in different governments in all six states and at the Commonwealth level.
- The Liberal Party's total of 55 seats was 19 less than it won in 2004, with its first preference vote of 36.3 per cent being a drop of 4.2 per cent. Overall, though, the vote was just below its average vote of 37.3 per cent during 1996–2004. In only two elections since 1975 have the Liberals topped 40 per cent (1975, 2004).
- With a vote of 5.5 per cent and only ten seats won, a nett fall of two seats, the Nationals' House of Representatives position is now the party's weakest since 1943. The last four elections have seen their vote positioned in the narrow range of 5.3–5.9 per cent. Although their vote rose marginally in their flagship state of Queensland (+0.3 per cent), their vote of 10.1 per cent in that state was well behind their best-ever vote of 31.7 per cent achieved in 1984.

89. Rachel Rodger, 'McArthur continues fight with MySpace', *Colac Herald*, 20 August 2007.

90. Jeff Whalley, 'Internet stand-off', *Geelong Advertiser*, 21 August 2007.

- Several ministers lost their seats, including Prime Minister John Howard (Bennelong, NSW), Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, Mal Brough (Longman, Qld), Minister for Local Government, Territories and Roads, Jim Lloyd (Robertson, NSW), and Special Minister of State, Gary Nairn (Eden-Monaro, NSW).
- The Prime Minister's loss of his seat was the second occasion when such an event has occurred. In 1929, Prime Minister Bruce (Nationalist) lost his seat of Flinders to the prominent trade unionist, Ted Holloway.
- Other office-holders to lose their seats included Assistant Minister for Immigration and Citizenship, Teresa Gambaro (Petrie, Qld), and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, De-Anne Kelly (Dawson, Qld).
- On 3 December 2007, Kevin Rudd (Griffith, Qld) became the 10th Australian Labor Party leader to become Prime Minister. He was the third Queenslander to assume the office after Andrew Fisher (ALP, 1908–09, 1910–13, 1914–15) and Frank Forde (ALP, 1945).
- On the same day, Labor's Deputy Leader, Julia Gillard (Lalor, Vic), became Australia's first female Deputy Prime Minister.

States and Territories

Seats changed hands in all jurisdictions except the ACT. Only in Tasmania did Labor's first preference vote fall (-1.8 per cent).

In **NSW** seven seats were lost to Labor by the Liberal Party and one was lost by the Nationals. Labor's 28 of the state's 49 seats is a return to the type of share it enjoyed in the Hawke-Keating years. The Labor first preference vote (44.1 per cent) was its best return since 1993, though 4.2 per cent lower than in that year. The Liberal vote of 32.6 per cent was close to its average of all elections since 1990 (32.5 per cent), while the Nationals' vote fell by 1.3 per cent. The Liberal Party's 15 seats was its lowest return since 1993, while the Nationals' five seats was that party's poorest-ever return. The Green vote fell slightly (-0.2 per cent).

Labor's vote of 44.7 per cent in **Victoria** was its highest since 1993. Two seats were won from the Liberal Party and its 21 seats were its highest tally since 1987. The Liberal vote (38.1 per cent) fell by 5.2 per cent—only in South Australia was its fall greater—and its 14 seats were, not surprisingly, its lowest return since 1987. For the last four elections the Nationals' vote has been below four per cent. As in New South Wales, the Greens would have been disappointed with a minimal rise in their vote (+0.7 per cent).

The Liberal **Queensland** strength that emerged with the first Howard victory, and had been sustained since, largely dissipated, with seven seats lost to Labor. With the loss of the seat of Dawson, the Nationals' return of three seats is the rural party's lowest since the 1946 election. Labor's modest vote was only 42.9 per cent, yet this gave the party its largest vote increase in any jurisdiction (8.1 per cent), was its highest vote in the state since 1987, and its first vote above 40 per cent in five elections. In winning 15 seats it equalled its 1990 tally, though there were five more Queensland House of Representatives seats being contested than in that year. To retain office at the next election, Labor probably has most to gain in this state, where three

of the five most marginal Coalition seats are to be found. The Green vote of 5.6 per cent (+0.6 per cent) was the party's poorest effort anywhere in Australia.

As indicated in the polls before and during the campaign, **Western Australia** proved to be much tougher for Labor than all other states. Labor's 36.8 per cent (+2.1 per cent) was its poorest performance, being six per cent behind its next highest vote, in Tasmania. Labor regained Hasluck, which it held between 2001 and 2004, with the help of Green preferences, but lost Cowan and Swan, both held since 1998. Despite the Greens winning a healthy 8.9 per cent, the Liberal Party's hold on most of its seats was sufficiently strong for the Green vote to be less of a factor in this state than in most.

Labor's vote in **South Australia** rose to 43.2 per cent (+6.4 per cent), exceeding 40 per cent for the first time since the 1987 election. It now holds a majority of the state's 11 seats and leads the Liberal vote for the first time since the same election. The Liberal vote fell by 5.6 per cent, though is only 1.4 per cent below that for the ALP. It is, however, the lowest vote by the party since the 1974 election and it holds its smallest proportion of South Australian seats since 1987. The Green vote rose by 1.5 per cent.

Both major parties' votes fell in **Tasmania**, with Labor's 42.8 per cent being its poorest effort since 1990. The Liberal's 38.2 per cent was a fall of 3.8 per cent. One might speculate that the Tamar pulp mill issue hurt both, for the Green vote climbed 3.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent, the party's highest state vote on record, eclipsing the 9.9 per cent gained in the state in the previous election. In Bass, the electorate wherein the mill was to be located, the Green vote reached 15.3 per cent, a climb of 7.2 per cent.

In each of the two **ACT** seats Labor received 51.1 per cent, 17.9 per cent ahead of the Liberals' average figure. The most notable result was the Green vote of 13.2 per cent (+2.4 per cent) which, with the high vote in 2004, was presumably a consequence of the strong Senate campaigns run by the Greens in both years (see below).

The Greens played an important role in the **Northern Territory**, where a strong showing in Solomon (9.1 per cent) helped the Labor Party win the seat by fewer than 200 votes. Labor's territory-wide vote was its highest since 1998. The Country Liberal Party vote fell by 2.8 per cent.

Local contests

Bennelong (NSW)

In 2007, the electorate of Bennelong was very different from when it was won by John Howard in 1974. On the one hand, redistributions over the years had gradually made it less safe for the Liberal Party. In the 1970s, such well-to-do suburbs as Hunters Hill, Wollstonecraft and Crows Nest, were an integral part of the electorate, but over the years Bennelong's boundaries had been moved north and west to include voters far less supportive of the Prime Minister. The 2005–06 redistribution continued the shift, with psephologist Malcolm Mackerras suggesting as early as July 2006 that Howard might not be able to retain

the electorate.⁹¹ A second significant change was that Bennelong had become one of 25 electorates in which at least one-quarter of the population spoke a non-English language at home. Labor held 24 of these electorates. Today, of all Bennelong residents, 42 per cent have English as a second language.⁹² None of this seemed likely to help the Prime Minister's chances, something the ALP appreciated with its nomination of prominent journalist, Maxine McKew as its candidate. McKew campaigned hard for many months, and an indication of the pressure Howard was under was the regularity of his campaign appearances in the electorate. He even held a community forum to invite voters' questions.

In the event, the result was close, but decisive. The Liberal vote fell by 4.1 per cent, while Labor's vote rose by 16.2 per cent.⁹³ Although Howard was ahead of McKew on first preferences, and still led after the penultimate count, 75.4 per cent of Green preferences pushed McKew ahead by 2434 votes (two-party preferred margin 2.8 per cent).

Bonner, Bowman and Moreton (all Qld)

In March 2007, the offices of the Liberal members for Bonner (Ross Vasta), Bowman (Andrew Laming) and Moreton (Gary Hardgrave) were entered by Australian Federal Police in relation to alleged misuse of their electorate allowances. The offices of a printing firm and a graphic artist were also entered. The MPs denied any wrongdoing but, unfortunately for the three men, the issue took quite a time to be settled. After a six-month investigation by the Australian Federal Police, it was announced in September that Hardgrave and Vasta were cleared of any suspicion in the matter. Several weeks later Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions announced that there was insufficient evidence for a reasonable chance of securing a conviction against Laming. Irrespective of this, journalists speculated that these three seats might well be lost, with these events playing a significant part in such an outcome.

Vasta (-2.2 per cent, first preferences) and Hardgrave (-5.4 per cent) were defeated in the election; Laming (-4.3 per cent) was returned by 64 votes, after the distribution of preferences. The average first preference figure for the three was 43.5 per cent, or an average fall of -3.9 per cent. By contrast, the Liberal statewide first preference vote was 34.4 per cent, which represented a fall of 5.0 per cent, with some candidates experiencing a double digit fall. With their party doing so poorly across Queensland, it is difficult to claim that the 'electorate allowances' issue was a key factor in the defeat of these two MPs, particularly as Hardgrave had the extra burden of an unhelpful redistribution that had given him a narrow margin of less than three per cent.

91. Margot Saville, *The Battle for Bennelong. The Adventures of Maxine McKew, aged 50something*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 2007, pp. 34–5; Malcolm Mackerras, 'New federal boundaries will weaken Howard's grip', *Canberra Times*, 25 July 2006.

92. Dean Jaensch, 'Post-election analysis uncovers new truths', *Advertiser*, 23 January 2008.

93. In 2004 the Labor vote was unusually low due to the nomination for the Greens of prominent Iraq war opponent, Andrew Wilkie.

Boothby (SA)

The Labor Party's 2007 campaign featured an unusual number of what the press called 'celebrity' candidates: Bill Shorten in Maribyrnong, Major Mike Kelly in Eden-Monaro and Greg Combet in Charlton, for example. In the southern Adelaide seat of Boothby, Labor nominated Nicole Cornes, *Sunday Mail* columnist, described in the press as 'glamorous', and wife of a South Australian 'football legend'. Cornes was quoted as saying that she had 'voted for John Howard in the past', but that it was 'time for a change.' She also stated that 'when you read in the newspapers about what is going on in the world you start to form opinions'. To Kevin Rudd, Cornes was 'South Australian through and through', as well as being 'bright' and 'articulate'.⁹⁴

Unfortunately for Cornes and her party, she began to have campaign problems, many of her own making. The 'detail-challenged' candidate confused Labor's industrial relations policy with WorkChoices, she refused an ABC interview because she was 'not prepared for anything heavy', and when questioned on her party's industrial relations policy responded: 'What is it that people don't get? Is it specific policy details? We can all go to a website and do that.' She received front-page coverage when she turned heads with her revealing dress worn to the farewell Government House dinner for the Governor and polls suggested that many female voters did not respond well to her. In addition, some Labor Party members were said to be unhappy with her preselection, due to her having attacked Labor values in her newspaper column. As Cornes' joint campaign manager noted, 'she was an easy target'.⁹⁵

Cornes did not win the seat, and Labor's first preference vote fell by 1.7 per cent, trailing 12 per cent behind the sitting member's effort. Boothby was the only South Australian seat where there was a drop in Labor's first preference vote.

Corangamite (Vic)

Many electorates can change over time, so that they become safer or more marginal for a particular party—as in the case of Bennelong. This can be brought about by redistribution of boundaries; it can also be affected by population changes within the existing boundaries. In the case of Corangamite, originally a wholly-rural seat held by conservative parties for all but five years since Federation, change came about largely as a consequence of the physical growth of Geelong, combined with the arrival of 'sea-changers' on the Bellarine Peninsula.

The Liberal sitting member, Stewart McArthur, won Corangamite in 1984, and in the five elections 1984–96 averaged a first preference vote of 51.5 per cent. In the elections of 1998–2004 this fell to 48.5 per cent, though the 2004 contest saw him winning on first preferences once again. By the time of the 2007 election Corangamite was being described as a 'mortgage belt' seat, ripe for plucking by the Labor Party, which signified its hopes by the

94. Brad Crouch, 'Labor finds its secret weapon', *Sunday Mail*, 29 April 2007.

95. John Wiseman, 'Candidate confused on party policy, but "no one's perfect"', *Australian*, 28 September 2007; 'Nic dressed to kill female vote', *Advertiser*, 17 July 2007; 'Mark Kenny, 'Women voters shun Cornes', *Advertiser*, 26 September 2007; Jamie Walker and Andrew Faulkner, "'No fair go" for Boothby loser', *Australian*, 25 February 2008.

announcement of a marked increase in proposed campaign spending in the electorate. Despite McArthur criticising his challenger, Darren Cheeseman, as a Ballarat-residing union official rather than a local, Labor gained enough first preferences (41.9 per cent) to be within three per cent of the sitting member, and be able to win narrowly on the back of Green preferences. Cheeseman is the first ALP member for Corangamite since 1931. McArthur blamed the media for the result, claiming that it did not give Kevin Rudd the same harsh treatment it handed out to the Prime Minister.⁹⁶

Corio (Vic)

In Victoria various Labor candidates lost pre-selection to prominent party newcomers. Gavan O'Connor, sitting member for Corio since 1993, lost pre-selection to ACTU assistant secretary, Richard Marles, Australian Workers Union secretary, Bill Shorten, defeated Bob Sercombe, member for Maribyrnong since 1996 and Ann Corcoran, sitting member for Isaacs since 2000, was defeated by prominent Melbourne lawyer, Mark Dreyfus.

Unlike Sercombe and Corcoran, who publicly accepted their loss of pre-selection, O'Connor attacked what he described as Labor's 'rampant branch-stacking, rorting of democratic process, illicit fund-raising, money laundering and grubby backyard deals' and nominated as an independent candidate. Labor's margin was 5.7 per cent and was therefore close enough to concern the party, though publicly it expressed confidence that the seat would be retained. More concerning was the Liberal Party's use of these events to illustrate the danger of unions exerting undue influence over Labor.⁹⁷ In the event, Labor fears of the possible harm done to the party's chances of retaining a seat it had held since 1967, were off the mark. In fact, O'Connor's main impact seems to have been to strip votes from the Liberals rather than the ALP. He received 12.7 per cent of the vote, with Labor's vote falling by only 1.2 per cent to 45.5 per cent, and the Liberal vote tumbling by 10.7 per cent to just 29.6 per cent. Labor retained Corio with ease, aided by 52 per cent of O'Connor's preferences.

Forde (Qld)

In 1996, the Liberals' Kay Elson won Forde, in a semi-rural area south of Brisbane, with a first preference vote of 40.8 per cent. After having her vote increase in each following election to reach 54.8 per cent in 2004, the undefeated 60 year-old chose not to re-contest in 2007. With the help of a redistribution, Elson had left her seat in good shape, for the ALP would need to achieve an 11.5 per cent two-party preferred swing to win seat.

The Liberal candidate, Wendy Creighton, not only faced the Labor Party's Brett Raguse, but also a Nationals candidate, Hajnal Ban—none of Elson's victories had involved a three-cornered contest. All was apparently not well with Creighton's campaign efforts, for there were soon reports of local Liberals being so dismayed by their candidate that they were said to have 'abandoned' her and to be focussing their efforts on assisting her Nationals opponent. There were suggestions that this followed instructions from the Liberal Party's national

96. 'Tough losing to an out-of-towner', *Herald Sun*, 26 November 2007.

97. Paul Austin, 'In Victoria, a safe seat just ain't what it used to be', *Age*, 22 October 2007.

headquarters.⁹⁸ Creighton's eventual vote of 34 per cent was a drop of 19.1 per cent in Liberal first preferences, but the combined Coalition first preference vote still topped that for the ALP by 1.8 per cent. However, Creighton was unable to lever a Liberal win, with Labor scoring a large two-party preferred swing of 14.4 per cent—which included a 'leakage' of Nationals' preferences of 28.4 per cent.

Greenway and Macquarie (both NSW)

In the 2005–06 redistribution of NSW electorates there was some local unhappiness at various changes. One was the Redistribution Committee's proposal to push Macquarie past its traditional Blue Mountains border so as to place west of the Great Dividing Range towns like Lithgow, Oberon and Bathurst into what had been a Blue Mountains seat. There also was dismay that the five historic 'Macquarie towns' of Richmond, Windsor, Pitt Town, Wilberforce and Castlereagh were all being moved east into the seat of Greenway. Objections to the proposed changes to Macquarie were not accepted by the Redistribution Committee. The outcome was that Macquarie seemed far less safe for its Liberal sitting member and Greenway much safer for its Liberal MP.

The outcome in the two seats was as generally predicted. Despite a 5.1 per cent loss of Liberal votes, Louise Markus was re-elected for Greenway on first preferences; in 2004 her first preference vote had been less than 44 per cent. In the previous election, Kerry Bartlett had won Macquarie with over 53 per cent of first preferences. In 2007, the Liberal first preference vote in Bartlett's redistributed electorate rose by 4.9 per cent, but was still only 37.8 per cent. Bartlett lost to former NSW Attorney-General, Bob Debus, by more than 12 000 votes after the distribution of preferences. Clearly, the redistribution had altered the political makeup of these two electorates.

Lindsay (NSW)

A few days before the election it was revealed that the husband of the retiring Liberal MP for Lindsay (NSW), Jackie Kelly, together with the husband of the new Liberal candidate, had distributed a document purporting to come from a fictitious body, the 'Islamic Australia Foundation'. The document asked recipients to vote ALP and thanked Labor for its support 'to forgive our Muslim brothers who have been unjustly sentenced to death for the Bali bombing'. It also thanked the party for its support over the building of a controversial mosque in the area. The press was critical of these events that later became subject to court proceedings.⁹⁹

Lindsay duly was lost to Labor which enjoyed a first preference swing of 11.7 per cent, one of the largest in the state. This may have been partly due to the retirement of the popular sitting member, Jackie Kelly, combined with the fact that the electorate was vulnerable due to

98. Michael McKenna, 'Libs lose faith and turn to Nats', *Australian*, 21 November 2007.

99. Nicholas Stuart, *What Goes Up. Behind the 2007 election*, Scribe Publications, Melbourne, 2007, Prologue.

the high level of exposure of many of its residents to financial stress.¹⁰⁰ However, it seems likely that these last-minute events sealed the loss of the seat by the Liberal Party and played a part in giving the Labor Party its first vote in excess of 50 per cent in Lindsay since 1993. It was a remarkable instance of a party losing momentary control over a local campaign in a way that may have sealed the defeat of its candidate.

Longman (Qld)

The electorate of Longman, centring on the Caboolture and Bribie Island region of Queensland, had been held for the Liberals by Mal Brough since 1996. He had retained the seat in 2004 with a 51.9 first preference vote, but the seat had been made less secure in the 2006 redistribution, giving it a two-party preferred margin of 6.7 per cent. In 2007 despite Brough being opposed by Jon Sullivan, a Queensland MLA between 1989 and 1998, the media consensus was that the sitting member's chances of re-election were good. Brough clearly was not so certain, for there was speculation that he might seek to push Peter Slipper out of the nearby electorate of Fairfax.¹⁰¹

In the event, Brough's public standing seemed to be irrelevant to the result, for he lost Longman after a first preference drop of 7.3 per cent and a two-party preferred shift of -10.3 per cent. However, Longman was just one of a number of Liberal seats in the immediate north and west of Brisbane which were held by seemingly-competent sitting members and in which the party vote fell quite substantially.¹⁰² The figures in Table 1 suggest that Brough was swept out by circumstances in which his personal standing was largely irrelevant.

Table 1: Liberal votes in near-Brisbane electorates

Electorate	First preferences (%)	+/-	2PP (%)	+/-
Longman	43.8	-7.3	46.4	-10.3
Petrie	44.9	-7.4	48.0	-9.5
Blair	42.2	-5.2	45.5	-10.2
Dickson	46.2	-6.7	50.1	-8.8
Fisher	44.1	-10.1	53.1	-7.9
Fairfax	46.8	-6.9	53.0	-9.4

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

McEwen (Vic)

The result in McEwen fluctuated during the counting. After leading on first preferences by 5.3 per cent, the Liberal sitting member, Minister for Small Business and Tourism Fran Bailey, lost by seven then six votes after the distribution of preferences. Bailey's party

100. Mark Davis, 'Hip pocket could swing western voters', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 2 October 2007.

101. Paul Williams, 'Moving the party goalposts', *Courier Mail*, 30 September 2006.

102. The seats of Longman, Petrie and Blair were lost; Dickson, Fisher and Fairfax were narrowly retained. To the south of the capital, Forde was also lost, but in this case, referred to above, there were different circumstances, including the retirement of the sitting member.

challenged the result and after a recount she was confirmed as the winner by 12 votes. However, Labor's national secretary claimed that the Australian Electoral Commission had wrongly excluded votes that the Labor Party had believed to be valid.

On 29 January 2008 it was announced that the defeated Labor candidate, Rob Mitchell, had filed a petition with the High Court, sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns, challenging the final result. The plaintiff was concerned with the way in which 643 ballot papers had been treated during the count. On 21 February 2008, Crennan J of the High Court referred the matter to the Federal Court of Australia under section 354 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918. The Federal Court reviewed the 643 votes reversing the treatment of 154 of them and, on 2 July 2008, ruled that Fran Bailey had been successfully returned with a margin of 27 votes.

The final margin, however, for Fran Bailey is 31 votes.¹⁰³ Although the Court was unable to determine which candidate had been allocated the preference in three ballot-papers declared informal by the Court, the Australian Electoral Commission was aware that all three preferences from those ballot-papers had been allocated to Rob Mitchell. Further, one other ballot-paper the Court treated as having been wrongly rejected in the re-count had in fact been admitted. These reduced Rob Mitchell's count by four votes.¹⁰⁴

Wentworth (NSW)

In 2004, Malcolm Turnbull won Liberal pre-selection for Wentworth from the sitting member, Peter King, who then contested the election as an independent. Turnbull took the seat with a first preference vote of 41.8 per cent and a majority of King's preferences. The 2005–06 NSW redistribution seemed to have made the seat much more marginal than it had been, giving Turnbull a margin prior to the 2007 election of barely 2.5 per cent.

In 2007, the sitting member had ten opponents, including an apparently stronger Labor opponent in George Newhouse, Mayor of Waverley, a prominent member of the local Jewish community. The contest was confused by a number of potentially-important factors. Wentworth was said to have a strong environmental community and the vocal Australian Green campaign was supported by prominent businessman turned environmentalist, Geoff Cousins. The major party candidates were both aware of the relatively large gay community in the electorate, many of whom had been residents in the adjacent seat of Sydney prior to the

103. The closest result in any House of Representatives contest has been Nationalist MP Edwin Kerby's one vote margin in Ballarat (Vic) in 1919. In 1903, Robert Blackwood (Free Trade) led in Riverina (NSW) by five votes. Both results were voided, causing by-elections to be held, with Kerby and Blackwood both being defeated. The closest margin allowed to stand was that of seven votes, when John Lynch (ALP) was victorious in Werriwa (NSW) in 1914. A 1939 by-election in Griffith (Qld) saw William Conelan (ALP) win by eight votes. In more recent times, Ian Viner (Lib) won Stirling (WA) by 12 votes in 1974, and Chris Gallus (Lib) won Hawker (SA) by 14 votes in 1990.

104. Australian Electoral Commission (AEC), 'Vic Division - McEwen', Virtual Tally Room Election 2007, AEC website, viewed 4 September 2009, <http://results.aec.gov.au/13745/Website/HouseDivisionFirstPrefs-13745-226.htm>

redistribution. Newhouse was opposed by his former partner, who nominated as an independent, but more significantly, there were suggestions that he had not resigned from several government appointments at the time of his nomination as a candidate. His nomination was therefore possibly invalid. Newhouse handled questions on the issue very awkwardly and without much conviction. In the end, despite a fall in the Liberal vote across the nation, Turnbull won on first preferences with 50.4 per cent, only 1.7 per cent fewer than King's vote in the 2001 election.

The Senate—in whose hands?

The setting

After the 2004 election, the Coalition's 39 Senate seats gave it control over the upper house, the first time this had been achieved since 1981. However, the nett loss of a single seat in 2007 would see this relinquished. As the election drew closer, polls suggested that a fall in support for the Coalition, combined with the strong likelihood that in Tasmania, at least, Labor and the Greens would win four of that state's seats, would strip control from the Coalition.

By contrast, Labor had no realistic chance of gaining control of the Senate. If it were to win government, the best Senate result that it could achieve was three seats from each state and one from each territory. The party would not achieve the statewide vote of 57.1 per cent needed to win four of a state's six seats, let alone the two-thirds vote to win both of a territory's two seats. Consequently, the best that an incoming Labor Government could hope for was to hold 34 seats in the post July-2008 Senate—five short of an absolute majority. Even this seemed unlikely, however, for polls suggested that the party might have difficulty in winning three seats in Western Australia.

There is a certain predictability to Senate contests, but in 2007 several developments made the contest and outcome more interesting than usual.

In **South Australia**, the unexpected nomination of poker machine opponent, Nick Xenophon, produced speculation about a likely increase in the minor party vote in that state. Xenophon had won a Legislative Council seat in 1997 and had easily been re-elected in 2006 on a 20.5 per cent group vote. With the Australian Greens optimistic of winning a seat, the Australian Democrats clinging on to their Senate membership in the state that had been kindest to them and Family First hopeful of performing well, it seemed that the battle for each of the major parties would be to manage to win a third seat.

In **Victoria**, Australian Democrats leader, Senator Lyn Allison, seemed likely to be defeated. By contrast, the Australian Greens were confident that their ticket, headed by Richard di Natale, twice narrowly beaten for a Legislative Assembly seat, would be successful. It was felt that the Greens' statewide vote of ten per cent in the 2006 state election would be the base upon which the state's first Green senator would be elected. However, it seemed unlikely that both the Australian Democrats and the Greens would win a seat.

In 2004 Family First had surprised by winning its only Senate seat in Victoria and the party was keen to repeat the feat. Although this seemed improbable, Family First preferences might be very important in the final result.

In **Queensland**, the Coalition had unexpectedly won four seats in 2004, thanks to the strong effort of the separate Liberal ticket.¹⁰⁵ With a joint Coalition ticket being run in 2007 it was very unlikely that this could be repeated, even if a healthy parcel of preferences was to be gained from the other parties. At the same time, the Greens' optimism about winning the party's first Queensland Senate seat was strong. A possible wild card was the nomination of former One Nation leader, Pauline Hanson as leader of 'Pauline's United Australia Party', the official abbreviation of which 'Pauline'.

The position in the **ACT** was also of great interest. Territory senators take up their seats immediately the Parliament resumes after an election, unlike state senators whose terms begin on 1 July following the election. Advertisements calling on voters to 'Save Our Senate' began to appear in Canberra. Greens leader Bob Brown, Democrats leader Lyn Allison and ACT Labor senator Kate Lundy called on voters to support one of their candidates in order to remove control of the upper house from the Coalition from the beginning of the new parliament: 'it's time to restore the balance in our house of review'. This unusual joint call was aided by the grassroots political movement GetUp, which apparently paid for the advertisements.¹⁰⁶ If the Liberals lost the seat, it was likely to be won by former Greens MLA, Kerrie Tucker. She had led a Green Senate ticket in 2004, which gained 16.4 per cent of the vote, or virtually half a quota.

Senate results

The major parties won 18 Senate seats each which meant that the Coalition will lose control of the upper house after 1 July 2008. Despite the large number of minor party candidates, and the success of four of these in winning seats, the major party share of the vote (80.3 per cent) remained remarkably stable, showing a fall of just 0.2 per cent.

Labor's 40.3 per cent was its highest national Senate vote since 1993, and the only time the party has topped 40 per cent in the past five elections. Its performance was only moderate, however, for in each of Western Australia and South Australia it failed to win three seats.

The Coalition vote of 39.9 per cent was its fifth-lowest since 1949, and only its second sub-40 per cent return since the election of 1984. It failed to win three seats in South Australia and Tasmania.

The Australian Greens won their first seat in South Australia and that, together with a seat won in each of Western Australia and Tasmania, gave the party five seats in the new Senate, its highest-ever figure. Victoria and Queensland are the states yet to send a Green to the national upper house. Nick Xenophon won a South Australian seat. He and Bob Brown, both won their seats on the first count, a relatively unusual outcome for minor party candidates.

105. Bennett, Newman and Kopras, 'Commonwealth Election 2004', op. cit., p. 29.

106. Jason Koutsoukis, 'Three parties unite to "save our Senate"', *Age*, 28 October 2007.

The failure of the Labor and Liberal Parties each to win a third seat in South Australia was only the second time that both major teams have failed to win a third seat in a particular state; the first occasion had been in Queensland in 1998.

Since the ACT and the Northern Territory gained two senators in 1974, the Labor and major non-Labor party have always shared each territory's two seats. This continued in the 2007 election, for the 'Save Our Senate' campaign, referred to above, failed to strip Liberal Senator Gary Humphries of his ACT seat. The ACT Greens gained a respectable 21.5 per cent of first preferences (+5.1 per cent), but both major party candidates achieved the quota of 33.3 per cent on the first count.

The Australian Democrat national vote was 1.3 per cent, with its highest state return being 1.9 per cent in Queensland. No candidate was elected. Andrew Murray (WA) and Natasha Stott Despoja (SA) had announced they would not recontest; Lyn Allison (Vic) and Andrew Bartlett (Qld) were both defeated. As no party member had been elected in 2004, this means that the party will have no presence in the parliament for the first time since gaining two Senate places in the 1977 election.

After the new Senate members have taken their seats on 1 July 2008, the Coalition parties will have 37 seats, Labor will have 32, the Australian Greens tally will be five, Family First will have one and there will be one independent. The Government will therefore need the support of all non-Coalition senators to be certain of the passage of legislation.

Some factors in the election outcome

Leadership

John Howard (and Peter Costello)

Speculation about the Liberal leadership was an awkward burden that the Coalition Government carried through most of the final Howard term. Journalists asked the Prime Minister many times about his future, to which he would respond along the lines of: 'I will remain leader of the Liberal Party as long as my party wants me to and it's in the party's best interests that I do so'.¹⁰⁷ In July 2006, it was reported that in 1994 a former Howard Government Minister had 'witnessed a leadership deal' between Peter Costello and Howard. Costello was said to have agreed that he would not contest the leadership at that time were Howard to nominate once more, but was said to have been guaranteed a chance to lead the Liberals when the older man retired halfway through his second term.¹⁰⁸ Although the Prime Minister later denied that any such deal had been struck, there was enough press speculation throughout his final term for the issue to become an unfortunate distraction from the battle to retain office.

107. For example, see Malcolm Farr, 'PM not ready to give up job', *Mercury*, 17 May 2006, Kerry-Anne Walsh, 'In full truth, it's yadda yadda yadda to the nth degree', *Sun-Herald*, 16 July 2006.

108. Wayne Errington and Peter Van Onselen, *John Winston Howard*, Melbourne University Press, 2007, pp. 384–7.

With opinion polls in mid-July 2007 indicating a marked drop in the Government's standing, the press reported that Howard had confronted his Cabinet colleagues with the question, 'Is it me?'—with the implied question of whether or not he should remain in office. Two months later the public learned of soundings having been taken by the Foreign Affairs Minister Alexander Downer, in September 2007, on the question of whether or not Howard should remain in office. When Downer reported that a majority of Cabinet preferred that he step aside for Costello, the Prime Minister chose to remain, reportedly after discussions with his family. On 12 September, Howard told radio 2GB that at a Liberal party meeting there had been 'absolutely no evidence ... of any desire on the part of the party for any change in the current leadership team'.¹⁰⁹ Despite this, the Prime Minister unexpectedly announced on the ABC's '7.30 Report' on the same day, that he would be retiring during the next term if his government was re-elected:

... what I'm saying to the Australian people is I want to be re-elected, there are a lot of things I want to do for them. But well into my term, I would come to the conclusion that it would be in the best interests of everybody if I retired, and in those circumstances, I would expect Peter to take over, but that would be a matter for the Party. Now, that is the honest truth, and I think most of your viewers believe it would be the case.

With Howard thus remaining in his position for the election, there was now much more of an effort made by the Liberal Party to present a picture of a united leadership team. When the Party's website altered its front page by replacing a photograph of Howard with one of Howard and Costello, it caused one journalist to speak of there being 'a genuine two-faced Liberal leader, the Howard-Costello model'.¹¹⁰ In addition, journalists noted the awkward relationship of the two men when participating in a joint television interview, reminiscent of that given by Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Paul Keating at a time of similar leadership tensions. *Daily Telegraph* cartoonist, Warren Brown, pictured two dolls for sale: 'Prime Minister. Elect one get one free'.¹¹¹ It was all an unnecessary distraction, which cannot have helped the Government's re-election chances, particularly as it produced headlines suggesting that the leadership 'team' was anything but united. Many in the Coalition were dismayed when the eye-catching headline, 'Pass baton to Costello', headed an *Australian* piece by Janet Albrechtsen, one of the most significant of Howard-supporting journalists.¹¹²

The failure of the Prime Minister to leave office before the election has been described by his successor as a powerful factor in the Coalition's defeat: 'Eleven-and-a-half years in the

109. 'Australian PM plans to retire after elections', USA Today, 12 September 2007, http://www.usatoday.com/news/world/2007-09-12-australian-pm_N.htm, accessed on 14 February 2008.

110. Alan Ramsey, 'PM bowled over by the bright side of life', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 September 2007.

111. 'Prime Minister. Elect one get one free', cartoon, *Daily Telegraph*, 14 September 2007.

112. Janet Albrechtsen, 'Pass baton to Costello', *Australian*, 7 September 2007.

modern era is an eternity to the everyday Australian'.¹¹³ Liberal Senator Helen Coonan believed 'the boss stayed too long'.¹¹⁴

What might have been the electoral situation had Costello become Liberal Party leader and hence, Prime Minister?¹¹⁵ Although the replacement of Sir Charles Court by Ray O'Connor as Western Australian Premier in 1982, and Mike Ahern as Queensland Premier by Russell Cooper in 1989 did not result in the retention of government at the next election in each state, it was argued at the time that such moves gave their parties a greater chance than if no change had been made. The Costello case may have been the same. However, many of his colleagues were opposed to such a leadership change, primarily it seems, because they feared for their seats. In a Newspoll conducted in April 2006, Costello had barely headed Kim Beazley when respondents were asked who would make the better Prime Minister. In 2007, about one-third of respondents claimed they would be less likely to vote for the Coalition were Costello to replace Howard as Prime Minister. It was findings such as these that Liberal MPs who supported the Prime Minister were said to have used when opposing leadership change within the party. According to such partisans, it seemed clear that the Government's best chance of re-election rested with Howard.¹¹⁶

There were at least two factors that could suggest that a change of leadership might have lessened the leadership problem for the Government. Costello was recognised favourably for his work as Treasurer and were he to have become Prime Minister, his standing in the polls would probably have improved at least in the short term. This is because a person in the job is likely to produce more favourable responses than if he is not. Kevin Rudd's perceived suitability to serve as Leader of the Opposition jumped immediately he replaced Beazley, as had Mark Latham's. The same might well have occurred for Costello. Alexander Downer appeared to concede this point when he was quoted as saying that appointment of the Treasurer to the Prime Ministership, 'must at least give us chance [of retaining office]'.¹¹⁷ The second change of leadership factor related to the failure of Howard to make any impact once Rudd had become leader. It was argued by Costello supporters that their man could have broken the impasse and helped reduce Labor's lead.

The Howard/Costello issue will remain one of the intriguing 'what if' questions of Australian politics of the early 21st century. It certainly allowed Labor 'to grab ownership of the future', as noted by Labor's National Secretary, Tim Gartrell.¹¹⁸ The retirement of the Prime Minister would have lessened, if not removed, this advantage.

113. Andrew Fraser, 'Howard's end was overdue: Nelson', *Canberra Times*, 29 January 2008.

114. Coonan quoted in Samantha Maiden, 'Leader ignored advice of insiders', *Australian*, 26 November 2007.

115. See, for example, Dennis Shanahan, 'Pleas for PM to quit fell on deaf ears', *Australian*, 1 December 2007; Glenn Milne, 'High farce as "tired" PM neutered cabinet', *Australian*, 10 December 2007.

116. Paul Kelly, 'The defeat', *op. cit.*

117. *ibid.*

118. John Lyons, 'ALP's 'Operation Target Costello'', *Australian*, 23 November 2007.

Kevin Rudd

The replacement of Kim Beazley with a relatively unknown leader, seemed to be the event that pushed Labor into the winning position that it held until polling day. This suggests that many voters had been looking for a non-Beazley alternative to the Prime Minister. Newspoll figures indicate how marked and sudden public acceptance of the change proved to be. The final poll of the Beazley term (24–26/11/2006) had the Coalition leading in first preferences, 41–39 per cent; the first poll of the Rudd term (8–12/1/2007) had the Coalition trailing 39–46 per cent. Table 2 provides these figures in more depth, comparing the average of the final ten Newspolls of the Beazley period with the first ten polls of the Rudd leadership:

Table 2: Party standings before and after the election of Kevin Rudd as leader (Newspoll)

	First preference vote		Two-party preferred vote	
	Coalition	Labor	Coalition	Labor
28–30 July to 24–26 November 2006	41.8	40.1	48.8	51.2
8–12 December 2006 to 11–13 May 2007	37.4	47.9	43.0	57.0

Source: Newspoll

In addition, Rudd was ahead of Howard on the ‘preferred Prime Minister’ measure by mid-March. The accession of Rudd therefore made it seem much more likely that the Government could be defeated. But could the Opposition remain united and error-free for the 10–11 months that remained before the election was likely to be held? Sol Lebovic of Newspoll spoke of many voters, who had actually ‘parked’ their vote with Labor for the time being while they decided to watch its performance on the way to the election. Lebovic believed that the campaign would indicate whether or not such voters were satisfied by what they saw and heard.¹¹⁹

In fact, the final result was a confirmation of what had been clear from the advent of Rudd’s term as Labor leader, namely that enough swinging voters seemed to have been satisfied by the change, and remained so.¹²⁰ Table 3 suggests that enough of Lebovic’s ‘parked voters’ remained with the challenger throughout the campaign to see Labor home, though the gap apparently had narrowed marginally by polling day. In fact, Newspoll findings suggested that perhaps as many as 53 per cent of voters had decided over half a year in advance how they would vote—and followed through on 24 November.¹²¹ This suggests that many voters had been looking to shift their support from the Howard Government well before Kevin Rudd was chosen Labor leader. It also suggests that Labor’s campaign, which so often saw Rudd avoiding the typical ‘we’re right and they’re wrong’ stance of the past, was an important part of his party’s victory.

119. Sol Lebovic, ‘History shows folly of writing off Howard’, *Australian*, 19 September 2007.

120. Williams, *op. cit.*, p. 104.

121. Matthew Franklin, ‘ALP plan defeated Howard backlash’, *Australian*, 4 December 2007.

Table 3: Party standings December 2006 – November 2007 (Newspoll)

	First preference vote		Two-party preferred vote	
	Coalition	Labor	Coalition	Labor
Entire period	38.8	47.9	43.9	56.1
Last poll prior to election announcement	39.0	48.0	44.0	56.0
First poll after election announcement	38.0	51.0	42.0	58.0
Election 2007	42.1	43.4	47.3	52.7

Source: Newspoll

The 2007 election was therefore significant for its lack of volatility in the polls and its general air of predictability—despite the views of those observers who seemed to believe that the gap between the parties would eventually disappear.

The economy

Interest rates

There are two ‘economies’ that can be relevant to election outcomes. As noted earlier in this paper, when asked about the ‘big picture’—the national economy and the macroeconomic issues—the Coalition invariably was preferred in polling returns. When looking below the national level, however, the picture seemed to be different at the local/personal level for, as has been since noted, the Opposition picked up a number of seats from the Government where ‘mortgages mattered’. Here, it has been suggested, people in outer metropolitan areas, who had supported the Prime Minister in his 2004 promise to keep interest rates low, responded strongly against the rise in rates since that election, with the mid-campaign rise on 7 November biting hard.¹²² It was always likely to be difficult for the Government to cope with the rise, but the issue lingered longer than it would have preferred. With headlines talking of Howard and Costello having apologised to those Australians who had been hit with the mortgage rise, the Prime Minister kept the issue alive by stating that his use of the word ‘sorry’ was a expression of regret, but did not mean that he was apologising for the rise. Media comment was not kind to the Coalition.¹²³ The *Age*’s veteran reporter, Michelle Grattan, believed the interest rate affair would hurt the Government, for:

... the extra mortgage payment burden will add to the disillusionment of voters already sick of Howard. Rudd’s line about the PM deceiving people in 2004 will resonate with many people, regardless of Howard’s protestations about precisely what he promised.

122. Tim Colebatch, ‘Landslide marks election where regional vote-buying never mattered less’, *Age*, 1 December 2007.

123. For example, Gerard McManus and John Ferguson, ‘PM “sorry”’, *Herald Sun*, 8 November 2007; Clinton Porteous, ‘When “sorry” is not an apology’, *Courier Mail*, 9 November 2007.

Grattan went on to wonder whether:

... this may be one election too many for the Government line that Coalition policies would always keep rates lower than Labor policies.¹²⁴

WorkChoices

At the Australasian Political Science Association conference in late September 2007, one of the authors of this research paper was struck by the apparent unanimity of the assembled political science academics that WorkChoices and the introduction of Australian Workplace Agreements (AWA) had been a crucial mistake for the Howard Government. Opinion polls no doubt underpinned the academics' views. In an October 2005 Newspoll, 40 per cent of respondents said WorkChoices was 'somewhat bad' or 'very bad'; by April 2006, this had climbed to 48 per cent. Even 22 per cent of Coalition voters labelled the legislation as 'bad'. Perhaps most significantly, of people earning in excess of \$70 000, 43 per cent registered their dislike. This was presumably because this workplace legislation impacted in particular on younger workers—it brought wage issues into the homes of relatively well-to-do Australians. All of which was presumably reinforced by difficulties with the legislation faced both by managers and workers. The later introduction of a new 'fairness test', itself an acknowledgement that the original legislation was hurting wage earners, did not restore Coalition support. In fact, 16 per cent of those earning in excess of \$70 000 claimed it made them less likely to vote for the Coalition at the next election.¹²⁵ Many other critics agreed with the political scientists. The legislation had been the result of a prime ministerial 'rush of blood' according to one critical journalist:

... when Howard attacked overtime, penalty rates and shift allowances, he turned IR from an economic issue into a cultural issue.

It was a move that threatened to strip people of conditions and benefits that were part of their way of life: penalty rates for working the midnight shift; overtime to pay for a holiday or family pizza on a Friday night; weekend allowances to compensate for not getting to the kids' sport ... WorkChoices was a flawed policy and Howard, normally sensitive to the aspirations of the Howard battlers, was blinded by his own ideological conviction.¹²⁶

This suggests that the union campaign which ran its first advertisements as early as 15 June 2005 and which spent \$21m in financial year 2006–07 alone, probably hurt the Government.

WorkChoices, of itself, may not have caused the destruction of the Government, but it was probably a major factor in its fall. This legislation would not have been passed in the form that it had, if the Government had failed to gain control of the Senate in the 2004 election. Professor Judith Brett of La Trobe University has claimed that in pushing for the passage of the legislation, Howard 'handed the middle ground to Labor'.¹²⁷ In post-election comments

124. Michelle Grattan, 'The rise — then come in spinner', *Age*, 8 November 2007.

125. Newspoll, <http://www.newspoll.com.au/>, accessed on 5 May 2008.

126. Gerard McManus, 'The PM who fell to pride', *Herald Sun*, 29 November 2007.

127. Judith Brett, 'Exit Right. The Unravelling of John Howard', *Quarterly Essay*, 28, 2007, p. 76.

about the election, the Senate, and WorkChoices, Liberal MP, Andrew Robb, called the Howard Government's control of the Senate as a 'poisoned chalice'.¹²⁸ Liberal Federal Director, Brian Loughnane, acknowledged 'significant public concern over the legislation,¹²⁹ while columnist, Andrew Bolt, described WorkChoices as 'Howard's suicide note'.¹³⁰ For a writer in *Local Government FOCUS*: 'ideology overtook common sense'.¹³¹

Government baggage

The reasons why some voters reject a government at election time are various, and it is probably more likely to be a collection of factors rather than a single issue that turns people away—or discourages voters from shifting their vote to a particular government. The longer a government remains in office, the more that it is likely to antagonise or frustrate members of the public. The Howard Government's experience was no different, and although on some controversial issues its opponent was inclined to present a 'me-too' face to the voters, it is likely that some issues, in addition to those that have already been referred to above, played a part in its election defeat. Among the most publicised were:

- the presence of troops supporting the anti-terrorist battle in Iraq and Afghanistan and the loss of two soldiers in action in the latter
- the case of the Guantanamo Bay detainee, David Hicks, brought home prior to the election in an effort to defuse the issue of his treatment by US officials
- claims of corruption in the Australian Wheat Board, of which the Government apparently had no knowledge
- the military-style 'intervention' into certain Northern Territory indigenous communities by the Commonwealth Government
- the apparent reluctance of the Government—and in particular Prime Minister Howard—to accept the need to confront the issue of climate change, and
- the treatment of Indian doctor, Mohamed Haneef, accused of having links with British bomb plots.

According to opinion poll findings, all of these were issues that concerned many Australians and were likely to cause their votes to shift.

128. Sandra O'Malley and Susanna Dunkerley, 'We went too far, Libs reformer says of WorkChoices', *Canberra Times*, 14 December 2007.

129. Loughnane quoted in Leo Shanahan, 'Selling of WorkChoices tops blame list', *Age*, 26 November 2007.

130. Andrew Bolt, 'Libs on a long, hard road', *Herald Sun*, 26 November 2007.

131. Rod Brown, 'The Coalition implodes', *Local Government FOCUS*, December 2007, p. 4.

The Green vote

As referred to above, the Labor Party's first preference vote (43.4 per cent) was not high, being the party's second-lowest winning vote since Federation. As a consequence, preferences played an important role, for only half the seats were decided on first preferences.

Although the Australian Green vote for the lower house was lower than the party hoped for, it played a significant role due to the relatively low vote achieved by the Labor Party. Across the nation, 79.7 per cent of Green preferences went to Labor (the highest being 82.9 per cent in Victoria), and these votes were important in pushing the ALP two-party preferred vote to 52.7 per cent, Labor's highest figure since 1993. In seats such as Richmond (NSW), Leichhardt (Qld) and Franklin (Tas), it was the final parcel of preferences from the Greens that confirmed the Labor candidate's first preference lead enjoyed from the first count. In some seats, however, the Labor candidate was trailing the Coalition candidate after the penultimate count, and it was Green preferences that clinched the seat finally for the Rudd team. Such seats included Bennelong, Page and Robertson (all NSW), Corangamite and Deakin (Vic), Hasluck (WA) and Bass and Braddon (both Tas). In Bass, Labor's Jodie Campbell saw her party's first preference share fall by two per cent to 37.2 per cent and she was still six per cent behind the sitting member with only the Green preferences to be distributed. Ultimately, 74.1 per cent of those preferences pushed her to 51 per cent of the two-party preferred vote. Although Labor would have won the national election without such a generous allocation of Green preferences, the fact that they received them made their final seat tally healthier than it probably would otherwise have been.

Regional sentiment

A final note on regional attitudes may be relevant to this result. There are elections when a state seems to have produced a result that might have been affected by local matters—Labor's dismal performance in Tasmania in the 1983 election is a well-known example. We can still wonder if the impressive 57.6 per cent gained by the United Australia Party in Tasmania in 1931, that was 12.2 per cent higher than the Nationalist vote in 1929, might have been influenced by Tasmanians' pleasure in having a Tasmanian as the party's leader. Labor's largest vote in 1943 was in Western Australia, home of party leader, John Curtin. In 2007, Labor's greatest jump in votes occurred in Queensland (+8.1 per cent). Although it can be argued that the party had performed so poorly in the state in 2001 that this was simply a catch-up effort, might it also have been helped by some voters' reaction to having a Queenslander as a party leader and hence, a possible Prime Minister? Such a possibility is unlikely to be a factor in the two largest states, but in the four others, who knows what local pride might do to some voters' preferences?¹³²

132. George Megalogenis, 'Rudd prepares for the battle of Queensland', *Weekend Australian*, 14–15 April 2007; Chris Hammer, 'State of disarray', *Bulletin*, 5 June 2007.

The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*

Provisional votes

Provisional votes generally are believed to favour Labor candidates over their opponents. In 2007 rejected provisional votes outnumbered the final margin of votes in the seats of Bowman, Dickson, Herbert and McEwen. A case can be made that the marked increase in the proportion of provisional votes that were removed from the count helped save the seats of the Coalition members who held these seats.¹³³ The increase in provisional vote rejection in 2007 was striking:

Table 4: Rejected provisional votes 2001–2007

Election	Provisional votes issued	Provisional votes admitted to count	Rejected (%)
2001	165,238	81,266	50.8
2004	180,878	90,512	50.0
2007	167,682	24,212	85.6

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

Possible amendments

Two possible alterations to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* may well be soon on the Parliament's schedule:

- The marked reduction in the time available for new voters to enrol after the calling of an election may well be reversed, and
- Pauline Hanson's receipt of \$213 095 of electoral funding based on receiving 4.2 per cent of the Queensland Senate vote was likely to be an issue for early discussion by the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters.

The next election

As soon as one election result is known, analysts—political, media, academic—begin wondering about the election that is to follow. Although the Rudd Labor Government has a healthy majority in the House of Representatives, its vote margin over the Coalition parties is not large. Its opponents might see more of an opportunity to turn around the result at the first opportunity than observers currently believe is likely.¹³⁴ One factor they may well consider is that since 1949 four of the incoming governments have suffered a fall in their first preference vote at the next election. All five have seen a fall in their two-party preferred vote:

133. Andrew Fraser, 'Howard's electoral rules could save Lib MPs', *Canberra Times*, 12 December 2007.

134. Williams, op. cit., p. 120.

Table 5: The first election after coming to power

Winning Election	Next election	First preference swing (govt)	Two-party swing (govt)
1949	1951	+0.1	-0.3
1972	1974	-0.3	-1.0
1975	1977	-4.9	-1.1
1983	1984	-2.2	-1.5
1996	1998	-7.7	-4.6

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

Further reading

The Age, 'The Rudd Revolution. The story of Election 07, charting Labor's long march and the end of the Howard era', 27 November 2007.

Brett, Judith, 'Exit Right. The Unravelling of John Howard', *Quarterly Essay*, 28, 2007.

Keenan, Elizabeth, 'Australia's New Order', *Time*, 3 December 2007.

MacCallum, Mungo, *Poll Dancing. The Story of the 2007 Election*, Black, Melbourne, 2007.

Megalogenis, George, 'Why we cast out Libs', *Weekend Australian*, 3–4 May 2008.

Saville, Margot, *The Battle for Bennelong. The adventures of Maxine McKew, aged 50something*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 2007.

Stuart, Nicholas, *What Goes Up. Behind the 2007 election*, Scribe, Melbourne, 2007.

Williams, Paul D., 'The 2007 Australian Federal Election: The Story of Labor's Return from the Electoral Wilderness', *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, vol. 54, no. 1, March 2008, pp. 104–25.

Appendix 1: 2007 election timetable

The election timetable was as follows:

14 October 2007	Announcement by the Prime Minister of an election for the House of Representatives and half the Senate, for the 42 nd Parliament
17 October 2007	Electoral writs issued
23 October 2007	Close of rolls
1 November 2007	Close of nominations
2 November 2007	Declaration of nominations
24 November 2007	Polling day
21 December 2007	Return of electoral writs
12 February 2008	Meeting of Parliament

Source: Australian Electoral Commission

Appendix 2: The passing parade

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

House of Representatives

Table 1: Deceased Member

Deceased Member	Electoral Division	Party	Term
Andren, Peter*	Calare, NSW	Ind	1996–2007

*The former Member of the House of Representatives retired on 17 October 2007 and died 3 November 2007.

Table 2: Retired Members

Retired Member	Electoral Division	Party	Term
Anderson, John	Gwydir, NSW	Nat	1989–2007
Baird, Bruce	Cook, NSW	Lib	1998–2007
Beazley, Kim	Swan, WA		1980–1996
	Brand, WA	ALP	1996–2007
Cadman, Alan	Mitchell, NSW	Lib	1974–2007
Causley, Ian	Page, NSW	Nat	1996–2007
Corcoran, Ann	Isaacs, Vic	ALP	2000–2007
Draper, Trish	Makin, SA	Lib	1996–2007
Edwards, Graham	Cowan, WA	ALP	1998–2007
Elson, Kay	Forde, Qld	Lib	1996–2007
Entsch, Warren	Leichhardt, Qld	Lib	1996–2007
Hatton, Michael	Blaxland, NSW	ALP	1996–2007
Hoare, Kelly	Charlton, NSW	ALP	1998–2007
Jull, David	Bowman, Qld, Fadden, Qld	Lib	1975–1983 1984–2007
Kelly, Jackie	Lindsay, NSW	Lib	1996–2007
Lawrence, Carmen	Fremantle, WA	ALP	1994–2007
Prosser, Geoff	Forrest, WA	Lib	1987–2007
Quick, Harry	Franklin, Tas	ALP	1993–2007
Sawford, Rod	Port Adelaide, SA	ALP	1988–2007
Sercombe, Bob	Maribrynong, Vic	ALP	1996–2007
Wakelin, Barry	Grey, SA	Lib	1993–2007

Table 3: Defeated Members

Defeated Member	Electoral Division	Party	Term
Baker, Mark	Braddon, Tas	Lib	2004–2007
Barresi, Phil	Deakin, Vic	Lib	1996–2007
Bartlett, Kerry	Macquarie, NSW	Lib	1996–2007
Brough, Mal	Longman, Qld	Lib	1996–2007
Fawcett, David	Wakefield, SA	Lib	2004–2007
Ferguson, Michael	Bass, Tas	Lib	2004–2007
Gambaro, Teresa	Petrie, Qld	Lib	1996–2007
Hardgrave, Gary	Moreton, Qld	Lib	1996–2007
Henry, Stuart	Hasluck, WA	Lib	2004–2007
Howard, John	Bennelong, NSW	Lib	1974–2007
Kelly, De-Anne	Dawson, Qld	Nat	1996–2007
Lloyd, Jim	Robertson, NSW	Lib	1996–2007
McArthur, Stuart	Corangamite, Vic	Lib	1984–2007
Nairn, Gary	Eden-Monaro, NSW	Lib	1996–2007
O'Connor, Gavan	Corio, Vic	Ind (ALP)	1993–2007
Richardson, Kym	Kingston, SA	Lib	2004–2007
Thompson, Cameron	Blair, Qld	Lib	1998–2007
Ticehurst, Ken	Dobell, NSW	Lib	2001–2007
Tollner, David	Solomon, NT	CLP	2001–2007
Vasta, Ross	Bonner, Qld	Lib	2004–2007
Wilkie, Kim	Swan, WA	ALP	1998–2007

Table 4: New Members

New Member	Electoral Division	Party
Bidgood, James	Dawson (Qld)	ALP
Bradbury, David	Lindsay (NSW)	ALP
Butler, Mark	Port Adelaide (SA)	ALP
Campbell, Jodie	Bass (Tas)	ALP
Champion, Nick	Wakefield (SA)	ALP
Cheeseman, Darren	Corangamite (Vic)	ALP
Clare, Jason	Blaxland (NSW)	ALP
Collins, Julie	Franklin (Tas)	ALP
Combet, Greg	Charlton (NSW)	ALP
Coulton, Mark	Parkes (NSW)	Nat
D'Ath, Yvette	Petrie (Qld)	ALP
Debus, Bob***	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP
Dreyfus, Mark	Isaacs (Vic)	ALP
Gray, Gary	Brand (WA)	ALP
Hale, Damian	Solomon (NT)	ALP
Hawke, Alex	Mitchell (NSW)	ALP
Irons, Steve	Swan (WA)	Lib
Jackson, Sharryn*	Hasluck (WA)	ALP
Kelly, Mike	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	ALP
Marino, Nola	Forrest (WA)	Lib
Marles, Richard	Corio (Vic)	ALP
McKew, Maxine	Bennelong (NSW)	ALP
Morrison, Rob	Cook (NSW)	Lib
Neal, Belinda**	Robertson (NSW)	ALP

New Member	Electoral Division	Party
Neumann, Shayne	Blair (Qld)	ALP
Parke, Melissa	Fremantle (WA)	ALP
Perrett, Graham	Moreton (Qld)	ALP
Raguse, Brett	Forde (Qld)	ALP
Ramsey, Rowan	Grey (SA)	Lib
Rea, Kerry	Bonner (Qld)	ALP
Rishworth, Amanda	Kingston (SA)	ALP
Robert, Stuart	Fadden (Qld)	Lib
Saffin, Janelle***	Page (NSW)	ALP
Shorten, Bill	Maribyrnong (Vic)	ALP
Sidebottom, Sid*	Braddon (Tas)	ALP
Simpkins, Luke	Cowan (WA)	Lib
Sullivan, Jon***	Longman (Qld)	ALP
Symon, Mike	Deakin (Vic)	ALP
Thomson, Craig	Dobell (NSW)	ALP
Trevor, Chris	Flynn (Qld)	ALP
Turnour, Jim	Leichhardt (Qld)	ALP
Zappia, Tony	Makin (SA)	ALP

* former Member of House of Representatives

** former Senator

*** former member state parliament

Senate

Table 5: Retired Senators

Retired Senator	State or Territory	Party	Term
Campbell, George	NSW	ALP	1997–2008
Kemp, Rod	Vic	Lib	1990–2008
Kirk, Linda	SA	ALP	2002–2008
Lightfoot, Ross	WA	Lib	1997–2008
			1993–1999
Macdonald, Sandy	NSW	Nat	2000–2008
Murray, Andrew	WA	AD	1996–2008
Patterson, Kay	Vic	Lib	1987–2008
Ray, Robert	Vic	ALP	1981–2008
Stott Despoja, Natasha	SA	AD	1995–2008
Watson, John	Tas	Lib	1978–2008

Table 6: Defeated Senators

Defeated Senator	State or Territory	Party	Term
Allison, Lyn	Vic	AD	1996–2008
Bartlett, Andrew	Qld	AD	1997–2008
Chapman, Grant*	SA	Lib	1987–2008
Nettle, Kerry	NSW	AG	2002–2008
Webber, Ruth	WA	ALP	2002–2008

* also former member of the House of Representatives

Table 7: New Senators

Senator	State or Territory	Party
Arbib, Mark	NSW	ALP
Bilyk, Catryna	Tas	ALP
Cameron, Doug	NSW	ALP
Cash, Michaelia	WA	Lib
Collins, Jacinta**	Vic	ALP
Farrell, Don	SA	ALP
Feeney, David	Vic	ALP
Furner, Mark	Qld	ALP
Hanson-Young, Sarah	SA	AG
Kroger, Helen	Vic	Lib
Ludlam, Scott	WA	AG
Pratt, Louise***	WA	ALP
Ryan, Scott	Vic	Lib
Williams, John	NSW	Nat
Xenophon, Nick***	SA	Ind

** former Senator

*** former member state parliament

Women

Women represent 26.1 per cent of new members of the House of Representatives and 40 per cent of new Senators.

The number of women elected to the Parliament is now higher than in any previous parliament. More than one-third of the Senate members are female.

Table 8: Women elected

Election	House of Representatives			Senate			Parliament
	Men	Women	Women%	Men	Women	Women%	Women %
1998	115	33	22.3	54	22	28.9	25.0
2001	112	38	25.3	53	23	30.3	27.0
2004	113	37	24.7	54	22	28.9	26.1
2007	110	40	26.7	49	27	35.5	29.6

Part Two: Statistical tables

Symbols and abbreviations

AFLP	Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party
ALP	Australian Labor Party
ASP	The Australian Shooters Party
CA	Carers Alliance
CCC	Climate Change Coalition
CCE	Conservatives for Climate and Environment Incorporated
CDP	Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)
CEC	Citizens Electoral Council of Australia
CLP	Northern Territory Country Liberal Party
DEM	Australian Democrats
DLP	Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia
FFP	Family First Party
FPY	The Fishing Party
GRN	Australian Greens
HOV	Hear Our Voice
IND	Independent
LDP	Liberty and Democracy Party
LNP	Liberal/The Nationals
LP	Liberal Party of Australia
LP/NP	Liberal Party/The Nationals (National Party)/Northern Territory Country Liberal Party Coalition
NCP	Non-Custodial Parents Party
NDP	Nuclear Disarmament Party of Australia
NP	The Nationals (National Party)
ON	One Nation
PUA	Pauline's United Australia Party
SAL	Socialist Alliance
SEP	Socialist Equality Party
SFP	The Australian Shooters Party/Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party
SOL	Senator On-Line
WWW	What Women Want (Australia)
..	nil or rounded to zero
*	sitting member for division
^	sitting member standing in another division
#	party holding or notionally holding division

Table 1: House of Representatives: National summary

Australia					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	150	83	5 388 184	43.38	+5.74
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition					
Liberal Party of Australia	132	55	4 506 302	36.28	-4.19
The Nationals (National Party)	24	10	682 424	5.49	-0.40
Northern Territory Country Liberal Party	2		40 298	0.32	-0.02
Total Coalition	158	65	5 229 024	42.10	-4.61
Australian Greens	150		967 789	7.79	+0.60
Family First Party	129		246 798	1.99	-0.02
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	63		104 705	0.84	+0.22
Australian Democrats	86		89 813	0.72	-0.52
One Nation	35		32 650	0.26	-0.93
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	81		27 880	0.22	-0.14
Liberty and Democracy Party	47		17 048	0.14	+0.14
Socialist Alliance	17		9 973	0.08	-0.04
Climate Change Coalition	7		9 470	0.08	+0.08
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia	4		6 018	0.05	+0.04
Socialist Equality Party	9		4 283	0.03	+0.03
What Women Want (Australia)	4		3 870	0.03	+0.03
Conservatives for Climate and Environment Incorporated	4		3 239	0.03	+0.03
The Fishing Party	2		2 083	0.02	+0.00
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		795	0.01	+0.00
Others	106	2	276 370	2.23	-0.66
Formal			12 419 992	96.05	+1.23
Informal			510 822	3.95	-1.23
Total/turnout	1054	150	12 930 814	94.76	+0.44
Enrolled			13 646 539		

Table 2: House of Representatives: State summary

New South Wales						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	49	28	1 791 171	44.12	+7.42	
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition						
Liberal Party of Australia	40	15	1 324 311	32.62	-3.54	
The Nationals (National Party)	9	5	321 182	7.91	-1.28	
Total Coalition	49	20	1 645 493	40.53	-4.81	
Australian Greens	49		320 031	7.88	-0.21	
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	44		77 903	1.92	+0.70	
Family First Party	32		35 469	0.87	+0.10	
Australian Democrats	12		11 106	0.27	-0.80	
Climate Change Coalition	7		9 470	0.23	+0.23	
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	24		9 045	0.22	-0.08	
One Nation	8		8 426	0.21	-1.19	
Liberty and Democracy Party	12		4 906	0.12	+0.12	
Socialist Alliance	5		3 970	0.10	-0.01	
Socialist Equality Party	6		3 435	0.08	+0.08	
Conservatives for Climate and Environment Incorporated	3		2 074	0.05	+0.05	
The Fishing Party	1		1 073	0.03	-0.04	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		795	0.02	-0.01	
Others	41	1	135 119	3.33	-1.56	
Formal			4 059 486	95.05	+1.17	
Informal			211 519	4.95	-1.17	
Total/turnout	344	49	4 271 005	94.99	+0.29	
Enrolled			4 496 208			

Table 2: House of Representatives: State summary *continued*

Victoria					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	37	21	1 416 252	44.69	+4.24
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition					
Liberal Party of Australia	35	14	1 206 992	38.09	-5.15
The Nationals (National Party)	2	2	95 859	3.02	-0.49
Total Coalition	37	16	1 302 851	41.11	-5.64
Australian Greens	37		258 854	8.17	+0.72
Family First Party	37		95 669	3.02	+0.64
Australian Democrats	33		38 814	1.22	+0.15
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	22		8 656	0.27	-0.20
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia	4		6 018	0.19	+0.14
Liberty and Democracy Party	8		3 280	0.10	+0.10
Socialist Alliance	3		2 290	0.07	-0.05
What Women Want (Australia)	1		1 825	0.06	+0.06
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	2		1 211	0.04	+0.02
Socialist Equality Party	2		691	0.02	+0.02
One Nation	1		433	0.01	-0.13
Others	18		32 184	1.02	-0.10
Formal			3 169 028	96.75	+0.85
Informal			106 592	3.25	-0.85
Total/turnout	242	37	3 275 620	95.17	+0.30
Enrolled			3 441 822		

Table 2: House of Representatives: State summary *continued*

Queensland					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition					
Liberal Party of Australia	24	10	818 438	34.40	-5.01
The Nationals (National Party)	10	3	239 504	10.07	+0.32
Total Coalition	34	13	1 057 942	44.47	-4.68
Australian Labor Party	29	15	1 020 665	42.91	+8.13
Australian Greens	29		133 938	5.63	+0.57
Family First Party	29		54 058	2.27	-1.40
Australian Democrats	29		22 427	0.94	-0.43
One Nation	8		8 619	0.36	-1.62
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	14		3 668	0.15	-0.21
Liberty and Democracy Party	12		3 531	0.15	+0.15
Socialist Alliance	3		1 174	0.05	-0.01
The Fishing Party	1		1 010	0.04	+0.04
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	2		753	0.03	+0.03
Others	26	1	71 068	2.99	-0.57
Formal			2 378 853	96.44	+1.60
Informal			87 708	3.56	-1.60
Total/turnout	216	29	2 466 561	94.41	+0.67
Enrolled			2 612 504		

Table 2: House of Representatives: State summary *continued*

Western Australia					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition					
Liberal Party of Australia	15	11	545 365	46.31	-1.82
The Nationals (National Party)	1		13 459	1.14	+0.51
Total Coalition	16	11	558 824	47.46	-1.30
Australian Labor Party	15	4	433 342	36.80	+2.05
Australian Greens	15		105 106	8.93	+1.26
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	15		24 838	2.11	-0.14
Family First Party	15		14 215	1.21	+0.97
One Nation	15		13 529	1.15	-1.37
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	13		3 115	0.26	-0.34
Liberty and Democracy Party	6		2 730	0.23	+0.23
Socialist Alliance	3		1 141	0.10	-0.05
What Women Want (Australia)	1		590	0.05	+0.05
Socialist Equality Party	1		157	0.01	+0.01
Others	10		19 950	1.69	-1.39
Formal			1 177 537	96.15	+1.47
Informal			47 152	3.85	-1.47
Total/turnout	125	15	1 224 689	93.26	+0.47
Enrolled			1 313 201		
South Australia					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	11	6	426 639	43.18	+6.43
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition					
Liberal Party of Australia	11	5	412 621	41.76	-5.64
The Nationals (National Party)	2		12 420	1.26	+0.24
Total Coalition	13	5	425 041	43.01	-5.41
Australian Greens	11		68 640	6.95	+1.51
Family First Party	11		40 031	4.05	-0.25
Australian Democrats	11		14 957	1.51	-0.37
One Nation	3		1 643	0.17	-0.96
Liberty and Democracy Party	6		1 637	0.17	+0.17
What Women Want (Australia)	2		1 455	0.15	+0.15
Conservatives for Climate and Environment Incorporated	1		1 165	0.12	+0.12
Others	5		6 944	0.70	-1.37
Formal			988 152	96.22	+1.78
Informal			38 830	3.78	-1.78
Total/turnout	74	11	1 026 982	95.42	+0.63
Enrolled			1 076 220		

Table 2: House of Representatives: State summary *continued*

Tasmania					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	5	5	139 077	42.77	-1.81
Liberal Party of Australia	5		124 280	38.22	-3.76
Australian Greens	5		43 893	13.50	+3.62
Family First Party	5		7 356	2.26	-0.58
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	5		1 856	0.57	+0.20
Socialist Alliance	2		859	0.26	-0.09
Liberty and Democracy Party	2		606	0.19	+0.19
Others	2		7 215	2.22	+2.22
Formal			325 142	97.08	+0.67
Informal			9 796	2.92	-0.67
Total/turnout	31	5	334 938	95.76	+0.11
Enrolled			349 753		
Australian Capital Territory					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	2	2	114 244	51.10	+0.85
Liberal Party of Australia	2		74 295	33.23	-2.00
Australian Greens	2		29 424	13.16	+2.40
Australian Democrats	1		2 509	1.12	-1.28
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	2		1 295	0.58	+0.21
Socialist Alliance	1		539	0.24	-0.75
Others	1		1 275	0.57	+0.57
Formal			223 581	97.69	+1.13
Informal			5 289	2.31	-1.13
Total/turnout	11	2	228 870	95.85	+0.90
Enrolled			238 786		
Northern Territory					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	2	2	46 794	47.65	+3.38
Northern Territory Country Liberal Party	2		40 298	41.03	-2.81
Australian Greens	2		7 903	8.05	+1.84
Liberty and Democracy Party	1		358	0.36	+0.36
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	1		245	0.25	-0.01
Others	3		2 615	2.66	-2.77
Formal			98 213	96.15	+0.60
Informal			3 936	3.85	-0.60
Total/turnout	11	2	102 149	86.53	+2.28
Enrolled			118 045		

Table 3: House of Representatives: Regional summary

Inner metropolitan					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	42	29	1 603 416	45.85	+4.15
Liberal Party of Australia (a)	42	13	1 359 088	38.87	-3.22
Australian Greens	42		376 071	10.75	+0.82
Family First Party	33		40 918	1.17	+0.08
Australian Democrats	23		29 707	0.85	-0.73
Others	114		87 592	2.50	-1.12
Formal			3 496 792	95.81	+1.36
Informal			152 841	4.19	-1.36
Total/turnout	296	42	3 649 633	94.09	
Enrolled			3 878 769		
Outer metropolitan					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	45	25	1 732 311	46.28	+6.15
Liberal Party of Australia	45	20	1 545 061	41.28	-5.32
The Nationals (National Party)	1		6 177	0.17	+0.05
Australian Greens	45		241 821	6.46	+0.32
Family First Party	43		91 104	2.43	+0.04
Australian Democrats	30		30 087	0.80	-0.50
Others	98		96 234	2.57	-0.72
Formal			3 742 795	96.02	+1.44
Informal			155 106	3.98	-1.44
Total/turnout	307	45	3 897 901	95.08	
Enrolled			4 099 683		
Total metropolitan					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	87	54	3 335 727	46.08	+5.19
Liberal Party of Australia (a)	87	33	2 904 149	40.11	-4.29
The Nationals (National Party)	1		6 177	0.09	-0.01
Australian Greens	87		617 892	8.53	+0.54
Family First Party	76		132 022	1.82	+0.07
Australian Democrats	53		59 794	0.83	-0.60
Others	212		183 826	2.54	-0.93
Formal			7 239 587	95.92	+1.40
Informal			307 947	4.08	-1.40
Total/turnout	603	87	7 547 534	94.60	
Enrolled			7 978 452		

Table 3: House of Representatives: Regional summary *continued*

Provincial						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	21	16	812 400	46.36	+6.95	
Liberal Party of Australia	20	4	643 031	36.69	-4.56	
The Nationals (National Party)	2	1	53 858	3.07	-0.81	
Australian Greens	21		131 811	7.52	+0.42	
Family First Party	19		36 243	2.07	-0.39	
Australian Democrats	11		8 421	0.48	-0.50	
Others	60		66 721	3.81	-1.09	
Formal			1 752 485	96.29	+1.11	
Informal			67 596	3.71	-1.11	
Total/turnout	154	21	1 820 081	95.16		
Enrolled			1 912 714			
Rural						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	42	13	1 240 057	36.18	+6.22	
Liberal Party of Australia (a)	27	18	999 420	29.15	-3.97	
The Nationals (National Party)	21	9	622 389	18.16	-0.81	
Australian Greens	42		218 086	6.36	+0.80	
Family First Party	34		78 533	2.29	-0.01	
Australian Democrats	22		21 598	0.63	-0.33	
Others	109	2	247 837	7.22	-1.90	
Formal			3 427 920	96.20	+0.93	
Informal			135 279	3.80	-0.93	
Total/turnout	297	42	3 563 199	94.88		
Enrolled			3 755 373			
Total non-metropolitan						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	63	29	2 052 457	39.62	+6.48	
Liberal Party of Australia (a)	47	22	1 642 451	31.70	-4.16	
The Nationals (National Party)	23	10	676 247	13.05	-0.84	
Australian Greens	63		349 897	6.75	+0.67	
Family First Party	53		114 776	2.22	-0.14	
Australian Democrats	33		30 019	0.58	-0.38	
Others	169	2	314 558	6.07	-1.65	
Formal			5 180 405	96.23	+0.99	
Informal			202 875	3.77	-0.99	
Total/turnout	451	63	5 383 280	94.98		
Enrolled			5 668 087			

(a) Includes the Northern Territory Country Liberal Party.

Table 4: House of Representatives: Party status summary

Safe ALP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	19	19	915 643	57.93	+5.00
Liberal Party of Australia	18		376 680	23.83	-4.79
The Nationals (National Party)	1		22 328	1.41	-0.17
Australian Greens	19		176 603	11.17	+0.55
Family First Party	13		26 810	1.70	+0.48
Australian Democrats	10		14 570	0.92	-0.28
Others	43		48 075	3.04	-0.77
Formal			1 580 709	94.81	+1.29
Informal			86 495	5.19	-1.29
Total/turnout	123	19	1 667 204	94.22	
Enrolled			1 769 543		
Fairly safe ALP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	18	18	795 093	53.95	+5.08
Liberal Party of Australia (a)	18		477 620	32.41	-4.78
Australian Greens	18		121 719	8.26	+0.67
Family First Party	13		25 610	1.74	+0.33
Australian Democrats	7		6 381	0.43	-1.15
Others	43		47 438	3.22	-0.13
Formal			1 473 861	95.60	+1.27
Informal			67 776	4.40	-1.27
Total/turnout	117	18	1 541 637	94.24	
Enrolled			1 635 868		
Marginal ALP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	23	21	931 047	48.46	+4.70
Liberal Party of Australia	22	2	680 938	35.44	-4.08
The Nationals (National Party)	2		45 798	2.38	-1.02
Australian Greens	23		151 627	7.89	+0.95
Family First Party	20		39 564	2.06	-0.05
Australian Democrats	15		16 315	0.85	-0.24
Others	56		55 970	2.92	-0.25
Formal			1 921 259	96.26	+1.26
Informal			74 707	3.74	-1.26
Total/turnout	161	23	1 995 966	94.74	
Enrolled			2 106 778		

Table 4: House of Representatives: Party status summary *continued*

Total ALP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	60	58	2 641 783	53.09	+4.92
Liberal Party of Australia (a)	58	2	1 535 238	30.86	-4.52
The Nationals (National Party)	3		68 126	1.37	-0.45
Australian Greens	60		449 949	9.04	+0.74
Family First Party	46		91 984	1.85	+0.23
Australian Democrats	32		37 266	0.75	-0.52
Others	142		151 483	3.04	-0.40
Formal			4 975 829	95.60	+1.27
Informal			228 978	4.40	-1.27
Total/turnout	401	60	5 204 807	94.42	
Enrolled			5 512 189		
Safe LP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	37	2	1 027 951	33.37	+6.37
Liberal Party of Australia	37	35	1 582 102	51.35	-5.60
The Nationals (National Party)	6		44 908	1.46	+0.64
Australian Greens	37		229 276	7.44	+0.57
Family First Party	36		68 060	2.21	-0.10
Australian Democrats	23		21 926	0.71	-0.62
Others	92		106 599	3.46	-1.22
Formal			3 080 822	96.42	+1.43
Informal			114 458	3.58	-1.43
Total/turnout	268	37	3 195 280	94.89	
Enrolled			3 367 326		
Fairly safe LP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	16	3	542 900	40.63	+6.61
Liberal Party of Australia	16	13	641 326	47.99	-3.93
Australian Greens	16		92 189	6.90	+0.26
Family First Party	16		23 115	1.73	-0.40
Australian Democrats	10		9 372	0.70	-0.52
Others	39		27 413	2.05	-2.02
Formal			1 336 315	96.60	+1.29
Informal			46 967	3.40	-1.29
Total/turnout	113	16	1 383 282	94.65	
Enrolled			1 461 396		

Table 4: House of Representatives: Party status summary *continued*

Marginal LP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	22	17	777 102	43.47	+6.09
Liberal Party of Australia (a)	22	5	776 084	43.42	-2.97
Australian Greens	22		133 860	7.49	+0.59
Family First Party	21		38 413	2.15	-0.24
Australian Democrats	13		13 306	0.74	-0.49
Others	71		48 864	2.75	-2.98
Formal			1 787 629	96.17	+1.29
Informal			71 163	3.83	-1.29
Total/turnout	171	22	1 858 792	95.16	
Enrolled			1 953 338		
Total LP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	75	22	2 347 953	37.84	+6.32
Liberal Party of Australia (a)	75	53	2 999 512	48.34	-4.47
The Nationals (National Party)	6		44 908	0.72	+0.02
Australian Greens	75		455 325	7.34	+0.51
Family First Party	73		129 588	2.09	-0.21
Australian Democrats	46		44 604	0.72	-0.56
Others	202		182 876	2.93	-1.63
Formal			6 204 766	96.39	+1.36
Informal			232 588	3.61	-1.36
Total/turnout	552	75	6 437 354	94.92	
Enrolled			6 782 060		
Safe NP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	6		136 984	28.02	+4.17
The Nationals (National Party)	6	6	271 369	55.52	+0.10
Australian Greens	6		25 004	5.12	+0.74
Family First Party	3		11 261	2.30	+0.08
Australian Democrats	3		4 046	0.83	-0.15
Others	16		40 137	8.21	-4.96
Formal			488 801	95.96	+0.29
Informal			20 562	4.04	-0.29
Total/turnout	40	6	509 363	95.47	
Enrolled			533 555		

Table 4: House of Representatives: Party status summary *continued*

Fairly safe NP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	5	2	174 072	41.92	+8.52
Liberal Party of Australia	1		11 850	2.85	+1.84
The Nationals (National Party)	5	3	181 125	43.62	-4.47
Australian Greens	5		22 689	5.46	+0.80
Family First Party	5		11 507	2.77	-0.14
Australian Democrats	3		2 383	0.57	-0.73
Others	9		11 614	2.79	-5.85
Formal			415 240	96.27	+0.88
Informal			16 106	3.73	-0.88
Total/turnout	33	5	431 346	95.18	
Enrolled			453 166		
Marginal NP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	1	1	35 636	41.67	+8.60
The Nationals (National Party)	1		36 813	43.05	-6.68
Australian Greens	1		6 930	8.10	-1.46
Family First Party	1		784	0.92	+0.76
Australian Democrats	1		910	1.06	+0.79
Others	5		4 437	5.19	-2.03
Formal			85 510	95.70	-0.22
Informal			3 842	4.30	+0.22
Total/turnout	10	1	89 352	95.67	
Enrolled			93 398		
Total NP held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	12	3	346 692	35.04	+6.46
Liberal Party of Australia	1		11 850	1.20	-1.91
The Nationals (National Party)	12	9	489 307	49.45	-2.46
Australian Greens	12		54 623	5.52	+0.57
Family First Party	9		23 552	2.38	+0.06
Australian Democrats	7		7 339	0.74	-0.31
Others	30		56 188	5.67	-2.41
Formal			989 551	96.07	+0.49
Informal			40 510	3.93	-0.49
Total/turnout	83	12	1 030 061	95.37	
Enrolled			1 080 119		

Table 4: House of Representatives: Party status summary *continued*

Independent held seats					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	3		51 756	20.72	+3.18
The Nationals (National Party)	3	1	80 083	32.05	+4.51
Australian Greens	3		7 892	3.16	-0.02
Family First Party	1		1 674	0.67	-0.57
Australian Democrats	1		604	0.24	+0.01
Others	7	2	107 837	43.17	-7.09
Formal			249 846	96.62	+0.24
Informal			8 746	3.38	-0.24
Total/turnout	18	3	258 592	95.01	
Enrolled			272 171		

(a) Includes the Northern Territory Country Liberal Party.

Table 5: House of Representatives: Socio-economic status summary (a)

Low					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	37	17	1 196 119	39.90	+5.25
Liberal Party of Australia (b)	23	8	740 921	24.71	-4.43
The Nationals (National Party)	17	10	556 742	18.57	-0.44
Australian Greens	37		179 565	5.99	+0.77
Family First Party	28		74 652	2.49	+0.15
Australian Democrats	17		17 682	0.59	-0.33
Other	96	2	232 334	7.75	-0.98
Formal			2 998 015	95.71	+0.84
Informal			134 407	4.29	-0.84
Total/turnout	255	37	3 132 422	95.10	
Enrolled			3 293 683		
Lower middle					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	38	31	1 549 729	49.56	+6.94
Liberal Party of Australia	36	7	1 047 305	33.49	-5.07
The Nationals (National Party)	6		119 505	3.82	-0.72
Australian Greens	38		219 931	7.03	+0.72
Family First Party	36		76 990	2.46	+0.12
Australian Democrats	21		20 011	0.64	-0.44
Other	91		93 409	2.97	-1.59
Formal			3 126 880	95.75	+1.29
Informal			138 688	4.25	-1.29
Total/turnout	266	38	3 265 568	94.62	
Enrolled			3 451 329		
Upper middle					
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing
Australian Labor Party	38	18	1 372 667	43.33	+5.96
Liberal Party of Australia (b)	38	20	1 358 223	42.87	-4.46
The Nationals (National Party)	1		6 177	0.19	-0.05
Australian Greens	38		247 241	7.80	+0.62
Family First Party	36		62 125	1.96	-0.21
Australian Democrats	24		25 501	0.80	-0.51
Other	104		96 026	3.03	-1.37
Formal			3 167 960	96.19	+1.50
Informal			125 479	3.81	-1.50
Total/turnout	279	38	3 293 439	94.72	
Enrolled			3 476 891		

Table 5: House of Representatives: Socio-economic status summary (a) *continued*

High						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	37	17	1 269 669	40.60	+4.73	
Liberal Party of Australia	37	20	1 400 151	44.77	-3.16	
Australian Greens	37		321 052	10.27	+0.31	
Family First Party	29		33 031	1.06	-0.14	
Australian Democrats	24		26 619	0.85	-0.78	
Other	90		76 615	2.45	-0.95	
Formal			3 127 137	96.53	+1.27	
Informal			112 248	3.47	-1.27	
Total/turnout	254	37	3 239 385	94.59		
Enrolled			3 424 636			

(a) For an explanation of the socio-economic status classification see: G Newman and A Kopras, 'Socio-economic indexes for electoral divisions: 2001 Census (2003 boundaries)', *Current Issues Brief*, no. 1, Department of Parliamentary Services, Canberra, 2004–05.

(b) Includes the Northern Territory Country Liberal Party.

Table 6a: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary

Division	First preference votes							Formal votes	Informal votes	Total votes	Electors enrolled
	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	FFP	DEM	Others				
New South Wales											
Banks	45 059	27 728	...	4 612	...	...	5 102	82 501	5 608	88 109	92 720
Barton	45 292	27 425	...	6 784	...	...	2 465	81 966	4 829	86 795	91 451
Bennelong	39 408	39 551	...	4 811	289	610	2 267	86 936	5 764	92 700	97 584
Berowra	25 563	44 525	...	7 653	1 049	974	3 581	83 345	4 188	87 533	91 690
Blaxland	47 495	18 665	...	5 004	1 183	...	5 109	77 456	8 126	85 582	91 858
Bradfield	22 509	49 817	...	9 495	759	...	1 751	84 331	3 501	87 832	93 405
Calare	20 266	...	39 941	2 351	...	...	19 829	82 387	2 933	85 320	89 088
Charlton	44 156	26 353	...	6 708	...	...	5 966	83 183	4 066	87 249	91 109
Chifley	51 568	19 092	...	2 897	1 016	...	5 775	80 348	6 976	87 324	92 569
Cook	30 921	45 116	...	5 342	596	...	4 132	86 107	3 465	89 572	93 393
Cowper	32 276	...	39 444	9 359	759	...	2 919	84 757	3 510	88 267	92 762
Cunningham	44 835	22 438	...	12 326	1 203	...	3 427	84 229	3 471	87 700	91 665
Dobell	38 168	34 865	...	4 429	1 407	...	3 527	82 396	3 719	86 115	90 369
Eden-Monaro	37 724	36 863	...	6 303	657	...	3 107	84 654	3 239	87 893	91 584
Farrer	28 238	49 794	...	4 169	2 657	...	1 401	86 259	3 427	89 686	93 915
Fowler	50 180	21 706	...	4 289	...	...	1 932	78 107	6 490	84 597	89 217
Gilmore	30 386	40 513	...	6 070	407	...	3 021	80 397	3 536	83 933	87 489
Grayndler	46 509	17 485	...	15 675	...	1 407	2 764	83 840	5 333	89 173	95 070
Greenway	30 973	40 338	...	4 617	1 312	...	3 282	80 522	3 908	84 430	88 265
Hughes	35 087	40 334	...	4 646	1 033	...	2 419	83 519	3 712	87 231	91 154
Hume	31 882	41 344	...	6 414	1 958	...	2 465	84 063	2 946	87 009	90 404
Hunter	49 561	...	22 328	5 265	...	...	5 523	82 677	3 710	86 387	90 199
Kingsford Smith	45 831	29 402	...	8 995	...	...	2 498	86 726	4 884	91 610	97 340
Lindsay	41 991	31 176	...	2 759	915	...	4 868	81 709	4 791	86 500	90 366
Lowe	38 766	31 518	...	6 774	...	...	1 616	78 674	4 098	82 772	87 146
Lyne	25 358	...	41 319	5 649	...	...	6 736	79 062	4 220	83 282	86 814
Macarthur	33 688	35 996	...	3 334	1 323	618	1 663	76 622	4 347	80 969	84 652
Mackellar	20 439	47 343	...	9 840	...	933	5 378	83 933	4 150	88 083	92 415
Macquarie	38 672	33 197	...	9 092	465	...	6 301	87 727	3 240	90 967	94 672
Mitchell	25 211	46 115	...	4 302	1 022	...	4 629	81 279	3 278	84 557	88 400
New England	8 368	...	19 850	2 892	...	...	54 030	85 140	2 522	87 662	91 370
Newcastle	42 936	21 611	...	8 463	1 926	891	8 718	84 545	3 930	88 475	93 422
North Sydney	30 372	44 177	...	7 851	352	...	2 511	85 263	3 061	88 324	94 213
Page	35 636	...	36 813	6 930	784	910	4 437	85 510	3 842	89 352	93 398
Parkes	20 922	...	38 574	2 496	...	...	20 477	82 469	3 617	86 086	89 771
Parramatta	43 083	32 155	...	4 288	888	...	4 766	85 180	5 981	91 161	96 305
Paterson	35 291	40 466	...	4 344	559	...	3 256	83 916	3 106	87 022	90 483
Prospect	46 135	24 705	...	3 618	2 655	...	2 187	79 300	6 648	85 948	90 635
Reid	47 739	21 516	...	4 160	1 301	1 123	3 599	79 438	6 508	85 946	92 784
Richmond	35 699	...	30 134	12 168	...	950	2 535	81 486	3 647	85 133	90 103
Riverina	24 471	...	52 779	4 130	...	...	2 978	84 358	3 361	87 719	91 324
Robertson	37 437	39 792	...	6 279	708	...	2 994	87 210	3 109	90 319	94 295
Shortland	48 525	26 620	...	7 097	1 644	...	1 655	85 541	3 714	89 255	93 176
Sydney	37 506	20 440	...	15 854	...	874	1 890	76 564	3 286	79 850	87 904
Throsby	52 275	18 266	...	7 308	...	...	2 598	80 447	4 446	84 893	88 502
Warringah	23 317	46 398	...	10 660	456	1 095	3 165	85 091	3 162	88 253	94 301
Watson	49 652	20 957	...	5 302	2 011	...	2 412	80 334	7 997	88 331	94 785
Wentworth	26 903	44 463	...	13 205	255	721	2 725	88 272	4 548	92 820	100 315
Werriwa	46 892	24 046	...	3 022	1 920	...	3 830	79 710	5 569	85 279	90 357

Table 6a: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary *continued*

Number	First preference votes							Formal votes	Informal votes	Total votes	Electors enrolled
	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	FFP	DEM	Others				
Victoria											
Aston	33 332	43 519	...	4 492	2 978	1 246	245	85 812	2 601	88 413	91 728
Ballarat	44 191	33 402	...	7 008	3 207	...	...	87 808	2 170	89 978	93 644
Batman	45 551	16 439	...	13 674	2 090	1 619	288	79 661	3 167	82 828	87 930
Bendigo	42 410	34 562	...	6 521	3 190	577	2 710	89 970	3 305	93 275	97 129
Bruce	41 754	30 257	...	4 102	2 295	1 012	1 111	80 531	3 106	83 637	88 434
Calwell	51 952	22 906	...	3 761	3 747	799	3 105	86 270	4 399	90 669	95 608
Casey	29 949	41 897	...	6 112	3 501	1 546	533	83 538	2 389	85 927	89 302
Chisholm	38 439	31 514	...	6 765	1 953	1 053	150	79 874	2 139	82 013	86 084
Corangamite	37 886	40 408	...	7 202	3 217	1 512	169	90 394	2 347	92 741	96 133
Corio	37 778	24 591	...	4 910	3 291	628	11 843	83 041	3 213	86 254	90 390
Deakin	34 451	36 501	...	6 978	2 589	1 205	586	82 310	1 756	84 066	87 670
Dunkley	33 055	43 024	...	6 695	2 235	1 395	...	86 404	2 328	88 732	93 176
Flinders	30 073	48 343	...	7 529	1 988	822	...	88 755	2 538	91 293	95 653
Gellibrand	50 681	19 220	...	7 898	1 700	1 088	3 569	84 156	3 712	87 868	93 322
Gippsland	32 214	...	42 632	4 881	3 802	...	4 612	88 141	2 710	90 851	94 967
Goldstein	28 734	45 141	...	8 846	970	1 422	186	85 299	2 112	87 411	92 049
Gorton	58 732	23 063	...	5 775	3 746	...	3 516	94 832	4 405	99 237	104 549
Higgins	25 367	43 761	...	8 777	627	990	2 107	81 629	2 150	83 779	89 345
Holt	51 689	31 785	...	3 823	4 076	1 155	347	92 875	3 430	96 305	100 916
Hotham	44 853	27 451	...	5 572	1 657	800	998	81 331	2 772	84 103	88 723
Indi	27 203	46 052	...	6 416	3 232	1 434	354	84 691	2 332	87 023	90 841
Isaacs	44 056	34 762	...	5 636	2 308	1 970	1 629	90 361	3 092	93 453	98 189
Jagajaga	42 154	32 870	...	8 971	2 065	979	496	87 535	2 196	89 731	93 740
Kooyong	24 599	45 172	...	9 686	1 261	1 056	154	81 928	1 756	83 684	88 273
La Trobe	34 448	39 636	...	7 539	2 423	1 012	225	85 283	2 896	88 179	92 005
Lalor	57 208	28 435	...	3 836	4 199	879	969	95 526	3 457	98 983	103 729
Mallee	18 187	...	53 227	3 468	5 435	2 323	600	83 240	3 101	86 341	90 038
Maribyrnong	45 528	23 741	...	5 396	2 039	1 242	1 141	79 087	3 277	82 364	87 484
McEwen	38 856	44 231	...	8 387	2 404	951	1 809	96 647	3 987	100 634	104 570
McMillan	30 743	40 254	...	4 839	2 370	1 206	1 203	80 615	2 859	83 474	87 064
Melbourne	43 363	20 577	...	19 967	878	1 255	1 543	87 583	2 521	90 104	98 477
Melbourne Ports	36 556	34 154	...	12 941	731	1 527	172	86 081	1 903	87 984	95 930
Menzies	29 249	43 393	...	5 291	2 036	822	3 297	84 088	2 385	86 473	89 937
Murray	19 429	50 021	...	2 377	2 674	416	5 675	80 592	4 461	85 053	88 852
Scullin	51 680	19 910	...	4 918	3 859	868	386	81 621	3 452	85 073	88 899
Wannon	30 852	44 834	...	5 953	3 663	...	...	85 302	2 266	87 568	90 838
Wills	49 050	21 166	...	11 912	1 233	2 005	851	86 217	3 902	90 119	96 204

Table 6a: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary *continued*

Division	First preference votes							Formal votes	Informal votes	Total votes	Electors enrolled
	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	FFP	DEM	Others				
Queensland											
Blair	40 663	35 133	...	3 262	1 718	735	1 768	83 279	3 352	86 631	90 979
Bonner	40 784	35 031	...	4 094	1 612	837	1 222	83 580	2 558	86 138	90 358
Bowman	36 207	37 886	...	4 475	2 405	676	433	82 082	2 873	84 955	88 989
Brisbane	37 715	32 989	...	9 882	1 183	1 266	703	83 738	2 554	86 292	91 638
Capricornia	47 508	15 416	15 664	2 481	1 508	422	2 081	85 080	2 960	88 040	92 750
Dawson	38 423	...	33 948	3 489	2 398	1 216	432	79 906	3 156	83 062	87 453
Dickson	36 438	38 507	...	5 006	2 118	797	581	83 447	2 380	85 827	89 358
Fadden	28 106	40 813	6 177	3 748	1 743	504	2 342	83 433	3 754	87 187	92 901
Fairfax	29 960	38 470	...	7 011	3 287	764	2 675	82 167	2 852	85 019	90 202
Fisher	27 074	35 182	...	4 474	1 728	655	10 596	79 709	2 418	82 127	86 736
Flynn	35 892	11 850	26 907	1 577	1 662	535	1 764	80 187	3 385	83 572	87 958
Forde	34 721	26 576	9 550	3 756	1 756	419	1 510	78 288	3 782	82 070	87 283
Griffith	43 957	28 133	...	6 496	654	819	2 739	82 798	2 457	85 255	91 065
Groom	28 994	43 880	...	4 028	3 649	608	2 091	83 250	2 627	85 877	89 963
Herbert	35 838	37 397	...	4 201	1 283	476	2 640	81 835	3 575	85 410	90 776
Hinkler	35 267	...	38 194	3 383	2 886	632	1 887	82 249	3 345	85 594	90 026
Kennedy	23 122	...	20 292	2 649	1 674	604	33 978	82 319	3 291	85 610	91 713
Leichhardt	35 762	32 187	3 302	6 219	1 087	472	3 914	82 943	4 417	87 360	94 312
Lilley	43 058	31 944	...	5 654	1 376	1 015	455	83 502	2 548	86 050	90 749
Longman	39 434	36 009	...	3 486	1 525	1 153	576	82 183	2 950	85 133	89 774
Maranoa	23 288	...	46 293	2 646	3 034	1 004	2 774	79 039	2 920	81 959	86 727
McPherson	29 798	45 979	...	4 986	1 282	791	793	83 629	2 727	86 356	92 372
Moncrieff	24 397	48 594	...	5 048	1 440	731	1 091	81 301	3 186	84 487	91 665
Moreton	37 908	33 921	...	5 548	1 113	1 015	961	80 466	2 611	83 077	88 268
Oxley	47 128	26 297	...	4 128	1 682	951	289	80 475	3 535	84 010	89 233
Petrie	38 988	37 299	...	3 890	1 516	814	647	83 154	2 546	85 700	90 048
Rankin	44 858	27 299	...	3 773	2 827	590	736	80 083	3 764	83 847	89 764
Ryan	30 619	41 646	...	7 933	1 120	1 207	1 573	84 098	1 842	85 940	90 563
Wide Bay	24 758	...	39 177	6 615	2 792	719	6 572	80 633	3 343	83 976	88 881
Western Australia											
Brand	38 131	31 882	...	7 110	1 482	...	4 027	82 632	3 354	85 986	91 945
Canning	31 699	42 639	...	6 396	1 112	...	3 952	85 798	2 925	88 723	94 661
Cowan	35 633	38 872	...	4 778	1 452	...	4 123	84 858	3 679	88 537	93 421
Curtin	19 419	46 912	...	10 649	394	...	1 778	79 152	1 542	80 694	86 138
Forrest	25 883	38 928	...	7 150	1 150	...	12 639	85 750	2 954	88 704	93 680
Fremantle	36 102	28 042	...	11 645	1 145	...	2 967	79 901	3 548	83 449	88 984
Hasluck	30 471	31 541	...	6 258	863	...	4 329	73 462	3 397	76 859	82 333
Kalgoorlie	26 653	31 565	...	4 045	820	...	2 488	65 571	2 785	68 356	80 821
Moore	22 902	38 262	...	5 906	811	...	2 390	70 271	2 151	72 422	76 871
O'Connor	15 541	34 876	13 459	5 188	991	...	6 012	76 067	3 702	79 769	84 466
Pearce	27 111	43 874	...	7 277	1 239	...	5 182	84 683	3 505	88 188	94 557
Perth	36 684	28 163	...	8 320	838	...	4 261	78 266	3 757	82 023	88 156
Stirling	32 737	38 220	...	6 123	524	...	3 347	80 951	4 178	85 129	91 098
Swan	29 544	32 183	...	7 365	579	...	3 005	72 676	3 497	76 173	81 758
Tangney	24 832	39 406	...	6 896	815	...	5 550	77 499	2 178	79 677	84 312

Table 6a: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary *continued*

Division	First preference votes							Formal votes	Informal votes	Total votes	Electors enrolled
	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	FFP	DEM	Others				
South Australia											
Adelaide	42 774	34 056	...	8 641	1 801	1 353	...	88 625	2 840	91 465	96 700
Barker	28 475	44 329	9 695	4 796	5 418	1 984	...	94 697	3 793	98 490	102 624
Boothby	30 501	41 343	...	9 137	2 183	1 380	4 853	89 397	2 639	92 036	96 190
Grey	34 466	42 132	2 725	3 669	4 009	1 094	1 050	89 145	3 961	93 106	98 058
Hindmarsh	42 818	36 356	...	6 335	1 925	1 818	1 452	90 704	3 618	94 322	98 899
Kingston	42 212	35 961	...	5 132	5 169	859	1 158	90 491	3 505	93 996	97 939
Makin	44 890	33 390	...	3 751	3 096	1 198	930	87 255	3 705	90 960	95 078
Mayo	27 957	45 893	...	9 849	3 615	1 369	1 165	89 848	2 550	92 398	96 370
Port Adelaide	52 732	22 830	...	7 935	5 230	1 822	...	90 549	4 724	95 273	100 422
Sturt	37 565	42 731	...	5 806	3 102	1 064	327	90 595	3 249	93 844	98 184
Wakefield	42 249	33 600	...	3 589	4 483	1 016	1 909	86 846	4 246	91 092	95 756
Tasmania											
Bass	23 764	27 769	...	9 745	930	...	1 627	63 835	2 142	65 977	68 937
Braddon	28 948	29 152	...	5 392	2 135	...	634	66 261	2 116	68 377	70 999
Denison	31 001	18 974	...	11 898	1 360	...	737	63 970	1 640	65 610	68 848
Franklin	27 990	27 742	...	9 769	1 504	...	627	67 632	1 893	69 525	72 545
Lyons	27 374	20 643	...	7 089	1 427	...	6 911	63 444	2 005	65 449	68 424
Australian Capital Territory											
Canberra	58 711	40 359	...	14 878	...	...	953	114 901	2 660	117 561	122 447
Fraser	55 533	33 936	...	14 546	...	2 509	2 156	108 680	2 629	111 309	116 339
Northern Territory (a)											
Lingiari	25 213	16 189	...	3 231	...	...	2 070	46 703	2 381	49 084	60 404
Solomon	21 581	24 109	...	4 672	...	...	1 148	51 510	1 555	53 065	57 641

(a) The Northern Territory Country Liberal Party is shown under LP.

Table 6b: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary

Per cent										
Division	First preference votes							Formal votes	Informal votes	Total/turnout
	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	FFP	DEM	Others			
New South Wales										
Banks	54.62	33.61	...	5.59	...	...	6.18	93.64	6.36	95.03
Barton	55.26	33.46	...	8.28	...	...	3.01	94.44	5.56	94.91
Bennelong	45.33	45.49	...	5.53	0.33	0.70	2.61	93.78	6.22	95.00
Berowra	30.67	53.42	...	9.18	1.26	1.17	4.30	95.22	4.78	95.47
Blaxland	61.32	24.10	...	6.46	1.53	...	6.60	90.51	9.49	93.17
Bradfield	26.69	59.07	...	11.26	0.90	...	2.08	96.01	3.99	94.03
Calare	24.60	...	48.48	2.85	...	...	24.07	96.56	3.44	95.77
Charlton	53.08	31.68	...	8.06	...	...	7.17	95.34	4.66	95.76
Chifley	64.18	23.76	...	3.61	1.26	...	7.19	92.01	7.99	94.33
Cook	35.91	52.40	...	6.20	0.69	...	4.80	96.13	3.87	95.91
Cowper	38.08	...	46.54	11.04	0.90	...	3.44	96.02	3.98	95.15
Cunningham	53.23	26.64	...	14.63	1.43	...	4.07	96.04	3.96	95.67
Dobell	46.32	42.31	...	5.38	1.71	...	4.28	95.68	4.32	95.29
Eden-Monaro	44.56	43.55	...	7.45	0.78	...	3.67	96.31	3.69	95.97
Farrer	32.74	57.73	...	4.83	3.08	...	1.62	96.18	3.82	95.50
Fowler	64.25	27.79	...	5.49	...	...	2.47	92.33	7.67	94.82
Gilmore	37.79	50.39	...	7.55	0.51	...	3.76	95.79	4.21	95.94
Grayndler	55.47	20.86	...	18.70	...	1.68	3.30	94.02	5.98	93.80
Greenway	38.47	50.10	...	5.73	1.63	...	4.08	95.37	4.63	95.66
Hughes	42.01	48.29	...	5.56	1.24	...	2.90	95.74	4.26	95.70
Hume	37.93	49.18	...	7.63	2.33	...	2.93	96.61	3.39	96.24
Hunter	59.95	...	27.01	6.37	...	...	6.68	95.71	4.29	95.77
Kingsford Smith	52.85	33.90	...	10.37	...	...	2.88	94.67	5.33	94.11
Lindsay	51.39	38.15	...	3.38	1.12	...	5.96	94.46	5.54	95.72
Lowe	49.27	40.06	...	8.61	...	...	2.05	95.05	4.95	94.98
Lyne	32.07	...	52.26	7.15	...	...	8.52	94.93	5.07	95.93
Macarthur	43.97	46.98	...	4.35	1.73	0.81	2.17	94.63	5.37	95.65
Mackellar	24.35	56.41	...	11.72	...	1.11	6.41	95.29	4.71	95.31
Macquarie	44.08	37.84	...	10.36	0.53	...	7.18	96.44	3.56	96.09
Mitchell	31.02	56.74	...	5.29	1.26	...	5.70	96.12	3.88	95.65
New England	9.83	...	23.31	3.40	...	...	63.46	97.12	2.88	95.94
Newcastle	50.78	25.56	...	10.01	2.28	1.05	10.31	95.56	4.44	94.70
North Sydney	35.62	51.81	...	9.21	0.41	...	2.95	96.53	3.47	93.75
Page	41.67	...	43.05	8.10	0.92	1.06	5.19	95.70	4.30	95.67
Parkes	25.37	...	46.77	3.03	...	...	24.83	95.80	4.20	95.90
Parramatta	50.58	37.75	...	5.03	1.04	...	5.60	93.44	6.56	94.66
Paterson	42.06	48.22	...	5.18	0.67	...	3.88	96.43	3.57	96.17
Prospect	58.18	31.15	...	4.56	3.35	...	2.76	92.27	7.73	94.83
Reid	60.10	27.09	...	5.24	1.64	1.41	4.53	92.43	7.57	92.63
Richmond	43.81	...	36.98	14.93	...	1.17	3.11	95.72	4.28	94.48
Riverina	29.01	...	62.57	4.90	...	...	3.53	96.17	3.83	96.05
Robertson	42.93	45.63	...	7.20	0.81	...	3.43	96.56	3.44	95.78
Shortland	56.73	31.12	...	8.30	1.92	...	1.93	95.84	4.16	95.79
Sydney	48.99	26.70	...	20.71	...	1.14	2.47	95.88	4.12	90.84
Throsby	64.98	22.71	...	9.08	...	...	3.23	94.76	5.24	95.92
Warringah	27.40	54.53	...	12.53	0.54	1.29	3.72	96.42	3.58	93.59
Watson	61.81	26.09	...	6.60	2.50	...	3.00	90.95	9.05	93.19
Wentworth	30.48	50.37	...	14.96	0.29	0.82	3.09	95.10	4.90	92.53
Werriwa	58.83	30.17	...	3.79	2.41	...	4.80	93.47	6.53	94.38

Table 6b: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary *continued*

Number	First preference votes							Formal votes	Informal votes	Total/ turnout
	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	FFP	DEM	Others			
Victoria										
Aston	38.84	50.71	...	5.23	3.47	1.45	0.29	97.06	2.94	96.39
Ballarat	50.33	38.04	...	7.98	3.65	...	...	97.59	2.41	96.09
Batman	57.18	20.64	...	17.17	2.62	2.03	0.36	96.18	3.82	94.20
Bendigo	47.14	38.42	...	7.25	3.55	0.64	3.01	96.46	3.54	96.03
Bruce	51.85	37.57	...	5.09	2.85	1.26	1.38	96.29	3.71	94.58
Calwell	60.22	26.55	...	4.36	4.34	0.93	3.60	95.15	4.85	94.83
Casey	35.85	50.15	...	7.32	4.19	1.85	0.64	97.22	2.78	96.22
Chisholm	48.12	39.45	...	8.47	2.45	1.32	0.19	97.39	2.61	95.27
Corangamite	41.91	44.70	...	7.97	3.56	1.67	0.19	97.47	2.53	96.47
Corio	45.49	29.61	...	5.91	3.96	0.76	14.26	96.27	3.73	95.42
Deakin	41.86	44.35	...	8.48	3.15	1.46	0.71	97.91	2.09	95.89
Dunkley	38.26	49.79	...	7.75	2.59	1.61	...	97.38	2.62	95.23
Flinders	33.88	54.47	...	8.48	2.24	0.93	...	97.22	2.78	95.44
Gellibrand	60.22	22.84	...	9.38	2.02	1.29	4.24	95.78	4.22	94.16
Gippsland	36.55	...	48.37	5.54	4.31	...	5.23	97.02	2.98	95.67
Goldstein	33.69	52.92	...	10.37	1.14	1.67	0.22	97.58	2.42	94.96
Gorton	61.93	24.32	...	6.09	3.95	...	3.71	95.56	4.44	94.92
Higgins	31.08	53.61	...	10.75	0.77	1.21	2.58	97.43	2.57	93.77
Holt	55.65	34.22	...	4.12	4.39	1.24	0.37	96.44	3.56	95.43
Hotham	55.15	33.75	...	6.85	2.04	0.98	1.23	96.70	3.30	94.79
Indi	32.12	54.38	...	7.58	3.82	1.69	0.42	97.32	2.68	95.80
Isaacs	48.76	38.47	...	6.24	2.55	2.18	1.80	96.69	3.31	95.18
Jagajaga	48.16	37.55	...	10.25	2.36	1.12	0.57	97.55	2.45	95.72
Kooyong	30.03	55.14	...	11.82	1.54	1.29	0.19	97.90	2.10	94.80
La Trobe	40.39	46.48	...	8.84	2.84	1.19	0.26	96.72	3.28	95.84
Lalor	59.89	29.77	...	4.02	4.40	0.92	1.01	96.51	3.49	95.42
Mallee	21.85	...	63.94	4.17	6.53	2.79	0.72	96.41	3.59	95.89
Maribyrnong	57.57	30.02	...	6.82	2.58	1.57	1.44	96.02	3.98	94.15
McEwen	40.20	45.77	...	8.68	2.49	0.98	1.88	96.04	3.96	96.24
McMillan	38.14	49.93	...	6.00	2.94	1.50	1.49	96.57	3.43	95.88
Melbourne	49.51	23.49	...	22.80	1.00	1.43	1.76	97.20	2.80	91.50
Melbourne Ports	42.47	39.68	...	15.03	0.85	1.77	0.20	97.84	2.16	91.72
Menzies	34.78	51.60	...	6.29	2.42	0.98	3.92	97.24	2.76	96.15
Murray	24.11	62.07	...	2.95	3.32	0.52	7.04	94.76	5.24	95.72
Scullin	63.32	24.39	...	6.03	4.73	1.06	0.47	95.94	4.06	95.70
Wannon	36.17	52.56	...	6.98	4.29	...	...	97.41	2.59	96.40
Wills	56.89	24.55	...	13.82	1.43	2.33	0.99	95.67	4.33	93.67

Table 6b: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary *continued*

Number	First preference votes							Formal votes	Informal votes	Total/turnout
	Division	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	FFP	DEM				Others
Queensland										
Blair	48.83	42.19	...	3.92	2.06	0.88	2.12	96.13	3.87	95.22
Bonner	48.80	41.91	...	4.90	1.93	1.00	1.46	97.03	2.97	95.33
Bowman	44.11	46.16	...	5.45	2.93	0.82	0.53	96.62	3.38	95.47
Brisbane	45.04	39.40	...	11.80	1.41	1.51	0.84	97.04	2.96	94.17
Capricornia	55.84	18.12	18.41	2.92	1.77	0.50	2.45	96.64	3.36	94.92
Dawson	48.09	...	42.48	4.37	3.00	1.52	0.54	96.20	3.80	94.98
Dickson	43.67	46.15	...	6.00	2.54	0.96	0.70	97.23	2.77	96.05
Fadden	33.69	48.92	7.40	4.49	2.09	0.60	2.81	95.69	4.31	93.85
Fairfax	36.46	46.82	...	8.53	4.00	0.93	3.26	96.65	3.35	94.25
Fisher	33.97	44.14	...	5.61	2.17	0.82	13.29	97.06	2.94	94.69
Flynn	44.76	14.78	33.56	1.97	2.07	0.67	2.20	95.95	4.05	95.01
Forde	44.35	33.95	12.20	4.80	2.24	0.54	1.93	95.39	4.61	94.03
Griffith	53.09	33.98	...	7.85	0.79	0.99	3.31	97.12	2.88	93.62
Groom	34.83	52.71	...	4.84	4.38	0.73	2.51	96.94	3.06	95.46
Herbert	43.79	45.70	...	5.13	1.57	0.58	3.23	95.81	4.19	94.09
Hinkler	42.88	...	46.44	4.11	3.51	0.77	2.29	96.09	3.91	95.08
Kennedy	28.09	...	24.65	3.22	2.03	0.73	41.28	96.16	3.84	93.35
Leichhardt	43.12	38.81	3.98	7.50	1.31	0.57	4.72	94.94	5.06	92.63
Lilley	51.57	38.26	...	6.77	1.65	1.22	0.54	97.04	2.96	94.82
Longman	47.98	43.82	...	4.24	1.86	1.40	0.70	96.53	3.47	94.83
Maranoa	29.46	...	58.57	3.35	3.84	1.27	3.51	96.44	3.56	94.50
McPherson	35.63	54.98	...	5.96	1.53	0.95	0.95	96.84	3.16	93.49
Moncrieff	30.01	59.77	...	6.21	1.77	0.90	1.34	96.23	3.77	92.17
Moreton	47.11	42.16	...	6.89	1.38	1.26	1.19	96.86	3.14	94.12
Oxley	58.56	32.68	...	5.13	2.09	1.18	0.36	95.79	4.21	94.15
Petrie	46.89	44.86	...	4.68	1.82	0.98	0.78	97.03	2.97	95.17
Rankin	56.01	34.09	...	4.71	3.53	0.74	0.92	95.51	4.49	93.41
Ryan	36.41	49.52	...	9.43	1.33	1.44	1.87	97.86	2.14	94.90
Wide Bay	30.70	...	48.59	8.20	3.46	0.89	8.15	96.02	3.98	94.48
Western Australia										
Brand	46.15	38.58	...	8.60	1.79	...	4.87	96.10	3.90	93.52
Canning	36.95	49.70	...	7.45	1.30	...	4.61	96.70	3.30	93.73
Cowan	41.99	45.81	...	5.63	1.71	...	4.86	95.84	4.16	94.77
Curtin	24.53	59.27	...	13.45	0.50	...	2.25	98.09	1.91	93.68
Forrest	30.18	45.40	...	8.34	1.34	...	14.74	96.67	3.33	94.69
Fremantle	45.18	35.10	...	14.57	1.43	...	3.71	95.75	4.25	93.78
Hasluck	41.48	42.94	...	8.52	1.17	...	5.89	95.58	4.42	93.35
Kalgoorlie	40.65	48.14	...	6.17	1.25	...	3.79	95.93	4.07	84.58
Moore	32.59	54.45	...	8.40	1.15	...	3.40	97.03	2.97	94.21
O'Connor	20.43	45.85	17.69	6.82	1.30	...	7.90	95.36	4.64	94.44
Pearce	32.01	51.81	...	8.59	1.46	...	6.12	96.03	3.97	93.26
Perth	46.87	35.98	...	10.63	1.07	...	5.44	95.42	4.58	93.04
Stirling	40.44	47.21	...	7.56	0.65	...	4.13	95.09	4.91	93.45
Swan	40.65	44.28	...	10.13	0.80	...	4.13	95.41	4.59	93.17
Tangney	32.04	50.85	...	8.90	1.05	...	7.16	97.27	2.73	94.50

Table 6b: House of Representatives: Electoral division summary *continued*

Number	First preference votes							Formal votes	Informal votes	Total/ turnout
	ALP	LP	NP	GRN	FFP	DEM	Others			
South Australia										
Adelaide	48.26	38.43	...	9.75	2.03	1.53	...	96.89	3.11	94.59
Barker	30.07	46.81	10.24	5.06	5.72	2.10	...	96.15	3.85	95.97
Boothby	34.12	46.25	...	10.22	2.44	1.54	5.43	97.13	2.87	95.68
Grey	38.66	47.26	3.06	4.12	4.50	1.23	1.18	95.75	4.25	94.95
Hindmarsh	47.21	40.08	...	6.98	2.12	2.00	1.60	96.16	3.84	95.37
Kingston	46.65	39.74	...	5.67	5.71	0.95	1.28	96.27	3.73	95.97
Makin	51.45	38.27	...	4.30	3.55	1.37	1.07	95.93	4.07	95.67
Mayo	31.12	51.08	...	10.96	4.02	1.52	1.30	97.24	2.76	95.88
Port Adelaide	58.24	25.21	...	8.76	5.78	2.01	...	95.04	4.96	94.87
Sturt	41.46	47.17	...	6.41	3.42	1.17	0.36	96.54	3.46	95.58
Wakefield	48.65	38.69	...	4.13	5.16	1.17	2.20	95.34	4.66	95.13
Tasmania										
Bass	37.23	43.50	...	15.27	1.46	...	2.55	96.75	3.25	95.71
Braddon	43.69	44.00	...	8.14	3.22	...	0.96	96.91	3.09	96.31
Denison	48.46	29.66	...	18.60	2.13	...	1.15	97.50	2.50	95.30
Franklin	41.39	41.02	...	14.44	2.22	...	0.93	97.28	2.72	95.84
Lyons	43.15	32.54	...	11.17	2.25	...	10.89	96.94	3.06	95.65
Australian Capital Territory										
Canberra	51.10	35.13	...	12.95	...	...	0.83	97.74	2.26	96.01
Fraser	51.10	31.23	...	13.38	...	2.31	1.98	97.64	2.36	95.68
Northern Territory (a)										
Lingiari	53.99	34.66	...	6.92	...	...	4.43	95.15	4.85	81.26
Solomon	41.90	46.80	...	9.07	...	...	2.23	97.07	2.93	92.06

(a) The Northern Territory Country Liberal Party is shown under LP.

Table 7: House of Representatives: Electoral division detail

Adelaide (SA)					Banks (NSW)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>					<i>First count</i>				
SOLLY, P	GRN	8 641	9.75	1.76	NGUYEN, H	CEC	1 430	1.73	1.68
ELLIS, K *	ALP	42 774	48.26	6.34	NGUYEN, D	LDP	492	0.60	0.60
BIAR, S	DEM	1 353	1.53	-0.06	MORROW, B	LP	27 728	33.61	-6.60
SLAPE, D	FFP	1 801	2.03	-0.03	MELHAM, D *	ALP	45 059	54.62	8.37
MARSH, T	LP	34 056	38.43	-6.86	ROBERTS, S	GRN	4 612	5.59	0.91
<i>Final count</i>					<i>Final count</i>				
ELLIS, K *	ALP	51 868	58.53	7.20	MORROW, B	LP	32 109	38.92	-7.86
MARSH, T	LP	36 757	41.47	-7.20	MELHAM, D *	ALP	50 392	61.08	7.86
Formal		88 625	96.89	1.29	Formal		82 501	93.64	1.57
Informal		2 840	3.11	-1.29	Informal		5 608	6.36	-1.57
Total/turnout		91 465	94.59		Total/turnout		88 109	95.03	
Enrolled		96 700			Enrolled		92 720		
Aston (Vic)					Barker (SA)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>					<i>First count</i>				
AZA, R	DEM	1 246	1.45	0.22	SNEATH, J	DEM	1 984	2.10	0.62
MITCHELL, D	CEC	245	0.29	-0.39	JENNINGS, A	GRN	4 796	5.06	0.98
PEARCE, C *	LP	43 519	50.71	-7.84	LOCK, K	ALP	28 475	30.07	8.60
RALEIGH, G	ALP	33 332	38.84	7.67	SECKER, P *	LP	44 329	46.81	-6.36
LAKE, P	FFP	2 978	3.47	0.66	THIELE, D	NP	9 695	10.24	-0.35
PEPPER, A	GRN	4 492	5.23	0.37	CORNISH, P	FFP	5 418	5.72	-0.10
<i>Final count</i>					<i>Final count</i>				
PEARCE, C *	LP	47 243	55.05	-8.10	LOCK, K	ALP	38 396	40.55	10.43
RALEIGH, G	ALP	38 569	44.95	8.10	SECKER, P *	LP	56 301	59.45	-10.43
Formal		85 812	97.06	1.26	Formal		94 697	96.15	2.02
Informal		2 601	2.94	-1.26	Informal		3 793	3.85	-2.02
Total/turnout		88 413	96.39		Total/turnout		98 490	95.97	
Enrolled		91 728			Enrolled		102 624		
Ballarat (Vic)					Barton (NSW)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing	Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>					<i>First count</i>				
COATES, B	GRN	7 008	7.98	1.25	McKENZIE, M	GRN	6 784	8.28	1.34
MCINTOSH, S	LP	33 402	38.04	-6.53	SVOLOS, C	CDP	2 465	3.01	3.01
KING, C *	ALP	44 191	50.33	5.33	La MELA, J	LP	27 425	33.46	-5.94
BUTTERFIELD, D	FFP	3 207	3.65	1.50	McCLELLAND, R *	ALP	45 292	55.26	5.61
<i>Final count</i>					<i>Final count</i>				
MCINTOSH, S	LP	36 752	41.85	-5.92	La MELA, J	LP	31 064	37.90	-4.53
KING, C *	ALP	51 056	58.15	5.92	McCLELLAND, R *	ALP	50 902	62.10	4.53
Formal		87 808	97.59	0.93	Formal		81 966	94.44	1.43
Informal		2 170	2.41	-0.93	Informal		4 829	5.56	-1.43
Total/turnout		89 978	96.09		Total/turnout		86 795	94.91	
Enrolled		93 644			Enrolled		91 451		

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Bass (Tas)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WIENER, S	IND	1 123	1.76	1.76
WATTS, A	CEC	219	0.34	-1.02
CAMPBELL, J	ALP	23 764	37.23	-1.99
MILLEN, T	GRN	9 745	15.27	7.17
de HAAN, I	FFP	930	1.46	-0.37
BENNETT, S	LDP	285	0.45	0.45
FERGUSON, M *	LP	27 769	43.50	-5.63
<i>Final count</i>				
CAMPBELL, J	ALP	32 553	51.00	3.63
FERGUSON, M *	LP	31 282	49.00	-3.63
Formal		63 835	96.75	0.65
Informal		2 142	3.25	-0.65
Total/turnout		65 977	95.71	
Enrolled		68 937		

Batman (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HASSAN, D	DEM	1 619	2.03	0.57
KERIN, P	FFP	2 090	2.62	1.49
CAREY, P	GRN	13 674	17.17	3.24
FERGUSON, M *	ALP	45 551	57.18	1.65
PEART, J	LP	16 439	20.64	-5.31
BARWICK, R	CEC	288	0.36	0.13
<i>Final count</i>				
FERGUSON, M *	ALP	60 503	75.95	4.63
PEART, J	LP	19 158	24.05	-4.63
Formal		79 661	96.18	2.02
Informal		3 167	3.82	-2.02
Total/turnout		82 828	94.20	
Enrolled		87 930		

Bendigo (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
GIBBONS, S *	ALP	42 410	47.14	3.61
JARVIS, T	FFP	3 190	3.55	-0.12
GALE, C	LDP	210	0.23	0.23
BYRNE, T	GRN	6 521	7.25	0.32
CONSANDINE, P	IND	304	0.34	0.34
GUYMER, E	DEM	577	0.64	0.64
VEITCH, A	IND	331	0.37	0.37
KENNEDY, P	LP	34 562	38.42	-7.02
RATHJEN, E	IND	1 865	2.07	2.07
<i>Final count</i>				
GIBBONS, S *	ALP	50 504	56.13	5.17
KENNEDY, P	LP	39 466	43.87	-5.17
Formal		89 970	96.46	-0.67
Informal		3 305	3.54	0.67
Total/turnout		93 275	96.03	
Enrolled		97 129		

Bennelong (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
PETERS, L	GRN	4 811	5.53	-10.08
GOLDFINCH, P	DEM	610	0.70	-0.56
LEYONHJELM, D	LDP	89	0.10	0.10
SPENCER, G	CEC	70	0.08	0.08
WATERSON, V	ON	261	0.30	0.23
MARKWELL, L	FFP	289	0.33	0.24
CORDINER, G	IND	239	0.27	0.27
ALLEN, D	IND	123	0.14	0.14
TAHIR, Y		97	0.11	0.11
HOWARD, J *	LP	39 551	45.49	-4.14
TRACANELLI, M	CCC	269	0.31	0.31
PEEBLES, R	CDP	1 119	1.29	-1.06
McKEW, M	ALP	39 408	45.33	16.18
<i>Final count</i>				
HOWARD, J *	LP	42 251	48.60	-5.53
McKEW, M	ALP	44 685	51.40	5.53
Formal		86 936	93.78	-0.24
Informal		5 764	6.22	0.24
Total/turnout		92 700	95.00	
Enrolled		97 584		

Berowra (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ELLIS, S	FFP	1 049	1.26	0.15
RUDDOCK, P *	LP	44 525	53.42	-4.38
GALLAGHER, M	IND	1 456	1.75	1.75
McMURDO, W	GRN	7 653	9.18	0.00
McFARLANE, R	DEM	974	1.17	-0.65
COLNAN, M	ALP	25 563	30.67	5.71
LEVICK, R	CDP	2 125	2.55	-0.52
<i>Final count</i>				
RUDDOCK, P *	LP	49 122	58.94	-4.88
COLNAN, M	ALP	34 223	41.06	4.88
Formal		83 345	95.22	0.89
Informal		4 188	4.78	-0.89
Total/turnout		87 533	95.47	
Enrolled		91 690		

Blair (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
THOMPSON, C *	LP	35 133	42.19	-5.17
NEUMANN, S	ALP	40 663	48.83	11.99
LUXTON, P	GRN	3 262	3.92	0.68
SMITH, B	FFP	1 718	2.06	-1.56
WHITE, D	DEM	735	0.88	-0.44
THIES, R	CEC	143	0.17	-0.41
SWANBOROUGH, D	LDP	196	0.24	0.24
CHORLEY, D	IND	1 429	1.72	1.72
<i>Final count</i>				
THOMPSON, C *	LP	37 910	45.52	-10.17
NEUMANN, S	ALP	45 369	54.48	10.17
Formal		83 279	96.13	2.28
Informal		3 352	3.87	-2.28
Total/turnout		86 631	95.22	
Enrolled		90 979		

Blaxland (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
KY, J	GRN	5 004	6.46	1.14
MAJEWSKI, M	LP	18 665	24.10	-5.34
VINNCOMBE, B	ON	1 202	1.55	-1.86
KENT, G	FFP	1 183	1.53	1.53
McLACHLAN, C	CDP	1 850	2.39	-0.14
STAVRINOS, H	IND	1 535	1.98	1.98
CLARE, J #	ALP	47 495	61.32	5.09
BASSI, R	SAL	522	0.67	0.17
<i>Final count</i>				
MAJEWSKI, M	LP	24 503	31.63	-3.14
CLARE, J #	ALP	52 953	68.37	3.14
Formal		77 456	90.51	0.78
Informal		8 126	9.49	-0.78
Total/turnout		85 582	93.17	
Enrolled		91 858		

Bonner (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
REA, K	ALP	40 784	48.80	6.05
CHARLES, L	LDP	212	0.25	0.25
VASTA, R *	LP	35 031	41.91	-2.22
GELLATLY, S	FFP	1 612	1.93	-2.43
STOCKS, V	DEM	837	1.00	-0.40
BOESE, S	FPY	1 010	1.21	1.21
WYATT, D	GRN	4 094	4.90	-0.03
<i>Final count</i>				
REA, K	ALP	45 576	54.53	5.04
VASTA, R *	LP	38 004	45.47	-5.04
Formal		83 580	97.03	2.67
Informal		2 558	2.97	-2.67
Total/turnout		86 138	95.33	
Enrolled		90 358		

Boothby (SA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
McGHEE, R	IND	4 390	4.91	4.91
BOSSIE, C	DEM	1 380	1.54	-0.49
PANNACH, B	ON	309	0.35	-0.32
CORNES, N	ALP	30 501	34.12	-1.72
HUMPHREYS, D	LDP	154	0.17	0.17
KIRKBY, J	GRN	9 137	10.22	3.11
SOUTHCOTT, A *	LP	41 343	46.25	-4.37
COLE, A	FFP	2 183	2.44	-0.54
<i>Final count</i>				
CORNES, N	ALP	42 075	47.07	2.44
SOUTHCOTT, A *	LP	47 322	52.93	-2.44
Formal		89 397	97.13	1.54
Informal		2 639	2.87	-1.54
Total/turnout		92 036	95.68	
Enrolled		96 190		

Bowman (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
LAMING, A *	LP	37 886	46.16	-4.27
LUCAS, A	FFP	2 405	2.93	-1.03
SCOTT, B	GRN	4 475	5.45	0.67
YOUNG, J	ALP	36 207	44.11	8.37
CHIDGEY, D	ON	433	0.53	0.53
HOLLAND, P	DEM	676	0.82	-0.25
<i>Final count</i>				
LAMING, A *	LP	41 073	50.04	-8.86
YOUNG, J	ALP	41 009	49.96	8.86
Formal		82 082	96.62	1.56
Informal		2 873	3.38	-1.56
Total/turnout		84 955	95.47	
Enrolled		88 989		

Braddon (Tas)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
de BOMFORD, W	FFP	2 135	3.22	-0.76
BAKER, M *	LP	29 152	44.00	-3.36
O'HALLORAN, P	GRN	5 392	8.14	2.53
SIDEBOTTOM, S	ALP	28 948	43.69	0.64
DICK, S	CEC	313	0.47	0.47
CUNNINGHAM, P	LDP	321	0.48	0.48
<i>Final count</i>				
BAKER, M *	LP	32 176	48.56	-2.57
SIDEBOTTOM, S	ALP	34 085	51.44	2.57
Formal		66 261	96.91	0.52
Informal		2 116	3.09	-0.52
Total/turnout		68 377	96.31	
Enrolled		70 999		

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Bradfield (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BROOKMAN, V	ALP	22 509	26.69	5.11
NELSON, B *	LP	49 817	59.07	-3.41
GEMMELL, S	GRN	9 495	11.26	0.01
TURNBULL, J	FFP	759	0.90	-0.88
WISZNIEWSKI, W	CDP	1 466	1.74	1.45
BUTLER, R	CEC	285	0.34	0.34
<i>Final count</i>				
BROOKMAN, V	ALP	30 819	36.55	4.10
NELSON, B *	LP	53 512	63.45	-4.10
Formal		84 331	96.01	0.53
Informal		3 501	3.99	-0.53
Total/turnout		87 832	94.03	
Enrolled		93 405		

Brand (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
TREMAIN, B	CDP	2 061	2.49	0.36
NEWHOUSE, A	FFP	1 482	1.79	1.79
TOTTEN, R	CEC	295	0.36	-0.64
GROSSMITH, H	LDP	350	0.42	0.42
SCOTT, R	ON	1 321	1.60	-1.16
GRAY, G #	ALP	38 131	46.15	-0.94
EDMAN, P	LP	31 882	38.58	-1.31
JECKS, D	GRN	7 110	8.60	3.77
<i>Final count</i>				
GRAY, G #	ALP	45 959	55.62	0.97
EDMAN, P	LP	36 673	44.38	-0.97
Formal		82 632	96.10	1.90
Informal		3 354	3.90	-1.90
Total/turnout		85 986	93.52	
Enrolled		91 945		

Brisbane (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
SAUNDERS, E	SAL	566	0.68	0.28
O'BRIEN, T	LP	32 989	39.40	-0.58
BEVIS, A *	ALP	37 715	45.04	2.58
CONTARINO, N	CEC	137	0.16	0.06
GUTHRIE, E	GRN	9 882	11.80	2.47
WHITE, M	FFP	1 183	1.41	-0.94
SINNAMON, D	DEM	1 266	1.51	-0.10
<i>Final count</i>				
O'BRIEN, T	LP	36 212	43.24	-2.82
BEVIS, A *	ALP	47 526	56.76	2.82
Formal		83 738	97.04	1.27
Informal		2 554	2.96	-1.27
Total/turnout		86 292	94.17	
Enrolled		91 638		

Bruce (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
RANDALL, A	LP	30 257	37.57	-5.52
RAWLINS, B	FFP	2 295	2.85	0.22
GROSSI, R	DEM	1 012	1.26	-0.12
HERRMANN, S	CDP	678	0.84	0.84
GRIFFIN, A *	ALP	41 754	51.85	4.55
SMITH, N	ON	433	0.54	0.54
CASSIDY, R	GRN	4 102	5.09	-0.15
<i>Final count</i>				
RANDALL, A	LP	33 565	41.68	-4.84
GRIFFIN, A *	ALP	46 966	58.32	4.84
Formal		80 531	96.29	0.72
Informal		3 106	3.71	-0.72
Total/turnout		83 637	94.58	
Enrolled		88 434		

Calare (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
SIMPSON, D	CEC	794	0.96	0.13
ALLEN, M	ALP	20 266	24.60	4.76
BUCKINGHAM, J	GRN	2 351	2.85	0.17
COBB, J ^	NP	39 941	48.48	10.06
PRIESTLEY, G	IND	19 035	23.10	23.10
<i>Final count</i>				
ALLEN, M	ALP	31 263	37.95	-0.64
COBB, J ^	NP	51 124	62.05	0.64
Formal		82 387	96.56	0.19
Informal		2 933	3.44	-0.19
Total/turnout		85 320	95.77	
Enrolled		89 088		

Calwell (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BULLER, A	FFP	3 747	4.34	1.98
CUTLER, P	IND	624	0.72	0.72
YOHANNA, S	CEC	1 817	2.11	-0.09
VAMVAKINO, M *	ALP	51 952	60.22	10.21
MUSOLINO, V	DEM	799	0.93	-0.56
SHAUNE, B	GRN	3 761	4.36	-0.90
HAMPSHIRE, D	IND	391	0.45	0.45
GAGLIOTI, F	SEP	273	0.32	0.32
LIVETT, D	LP	22 906	26.55	-10.62
<i>Final count</i>				
VAMVAKINO, M *	ALP	59 807	69.33	11.14
LIVETT, D	LP	26 463	30.67	-11.14
Formal		86 270	95.15	0.39
Informal		4 399	4.85	-0.39
Total/turnout		90 669	94.83	
Enrolled		95 608		

Canberra (ACT)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BRESNAN, A	GRN	14 878	12.95	2.65
COLBERT, N	LP	40 359	35.13	-1.56
ELLIS, A *	ALP	58 711	51.10	1.17
HOLDER, J	CEC	953	0.83	0.13
<i>Final count</i>				
COLBERT, N	LP	43 871	38.18	-1.91
ELLIS, A *	ALP	71 030	61.82	1.91
Formal		114 901	97.74	1.11
Informal		2 660	2.26	-1.11
Total/turnout		117 561	96.01	
Enrolled		122 447		

Canning (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HUGHES, J	ALP	31 699	36.95	4.07
McCARTHY, B	CEC	261	0.30	-0.56
HARDIE, D	GRN	6 396	7.45	2.40
SWARTS, K	CDP	2 427	2.83	0.42
GRASSO, R	FFP	1 112	1.30	0.29
RANDALL, D *	LP	42 639	49.70	-3.04
DEANE, B	ON	1 264	1.47	-1.26
<i>Final count</i>				
HUGHES, J	ALP	38 109	44.42	3.96
RANDALL, D *	LP	47 689	55.58	-3.96
Formal		85 798	96.70	2.41
Informal		2 925	3.30	-2.41
Total/turnout		88 723	93.73	
Enrolled		94 661		

Capricornia (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
KILPATRICK, S	LP	15 416	18.12	6.96
OAKES, B	IND	1 859	2.19	2.19
INGREY, B	CEC	222	0.26	-0.52
LIVERMORE, K *	ALP	47 508	55.84	9.89
BAMBRICK, P	GRN	2 481	2.92	0.67
PRANGE, A	DEM	422	0.50	-0.87
EATON, J	FFP	1 508	1.77	-2.13
MILLS, R	NP	15 664	18.41	-10.99
<i>Final count</i>				
LIVERMORE, K *	ALP	53 355	62.71	8.70
MILLS, R	NP	31 725	37.29	-8.70
Formal		85 080	96.64	1.16
Informal		2 960	3.36	-1.16
Total/turnout		88 040	94.92	
Enrolled		92 750		

Casey (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
INGLESE, T	DEM	1 546	1.85	0.60
MORAN, G	CDP	533	0.64	0.64
SMITH, T *	LP	41 897	50.15	-6.12
BEARD, D	ALP	29 949	35.85	6.17
CRAIG, S	GRN	6 112	7.32	-0.55
HARRISON, D	FFP	3 501	4.19	0.14
<i>Final count</i>				
SMITH, T *	LP	46 726	55.93	-5.42
BEARD, D	ALP	36 812	44.07	5.42
Formal		83 538	97.22	1.07
Informal		2 389	2.78	-1.07
Total/turnout		85 927	96.22	
Enrolled		89 302		

Charlton (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ULRICH, S	IND	2 008	2.41	2.41
PRITCHARD, S	GRN	6 708	8.06	-0.71
STOW, D	CEC	294	0.35	-0.23
COOK, T	SEP	404	0.49	0.49
COMBET, G #	ALP	44 156	53.08	6.47
PATERSON, L	LP	26 353	31.68	-3.49
BARRY, P	IND	1 253	1.51	1.51
KENDALL, J	CDP	2 007	2.41	2.41
<i>Final count</i>				
COMBET, G #	ALP	52 298	62.87	4.47
PATERSON, L	LP	30 885	37.13	-4.47
Formal		83 183	95.34	0.46
Informal		4 066	4.66	-0.46
Total/turnout		87 249	95.76	
Enrolled		91 109		

Chifley (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
COGAN, J	SEP	1 069	1.33	1.33
JEWELL, E	FFP	1 016	1.26	-0.24
HYLAND, W	IND	484	0.60	-0.24
VINCENT, D	CDP	2 751	3.42	-0.29
DIAZ, J	LP	19 092	23.76	-6.62
KEDWELL, L	ON	1 183	1.47	-0.53
TANDA, A	IND	288	0.36	0.36
PRICE, R *	ALP	51 568	64.18	10.12
FORRESTER, J	GRN	2 897	3.61	-1.66
<i>Final count</i>				
DIAZ, J	LP	23 572	29.34	-8.69
PRICE, R *	ALP	56 776	70.66	8.69
Formal		80 348	92.01	2.90
Informal		6 976	7.99	-2.90
Total/turnout		87 324	94.33	
Enrolled		92 569		

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Chisholm (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ONG, G	FFP	1 953	2.45	0.56
BURKE, A *	ALP	38 439	48.12	4.13
KING, M	LP	31 514	39.45	-4.16
BERK, D	DEM	1 053	1.32	-0.69
THYSTRUP, L	CEC	150	0.19	0.01
McCASKILL, A	GRN	6 765	8.47	1.13
<i>Final count</i>				
BURKE, A *	ALP	45 833	57.38	4.73
KING, M	LP	34 041	42.62	-4.73
Formal		79 874	97.39	0.74
Informal		2 139	2.61	-0.74
Total/turnout		82 013	95.27	
Enrolled		86 084		

Cook (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
STRANG, G	IND	693	0.80	0.23
KATSOULAS, A	FFP	596	0.69	0.69
POULOS, P	IND	394	0.46	0.46
WAIZER, N	GRN	5 342	6.20	-0.82
SMITH, B	CDP	1 929	2.24	-0.17
BUTTIGIEG, M	ALP	30 921	35.91	7.69
MORRISON, S #	LP	45 116	52.40	-5.11
PUTRAL, R	ON	1 116	1.30	-0.63
<i>Final count</i>				
BUTTIGIEG, M	ALP	37 396	43.43	6.71
MORRISON, S #	LP	48 711	56.57	-6.71
Formal		86 107	96.13	1.59
Informal		3 465	3.87	-1.59
Total/turnout		89 572	95.91	
Enrolled		93 393		

Corangamite (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
KILLEEN, G	DEM	1 512	1.67	1.67
CHEESEMAN, D	ALP	37 886	41.91	5.16
EDWARDS, J	FFP	3 217	3.56	0.82
McARTHUR, S *	LP	40 408	44.70	-7.35
NELSON, F	GRN	7 202	7.97	0.46
SABHLOK, S	LDP	169	0.19	0.19
<i>Final count</i>				
CHEESEMAN, D	ALP	45 968	50.85	6.17
McARTHUR, S *	LP	44 426	49.15	-6.17
Formal		90 394	97.47	0.51
Informal		2 347	2.53	-0.51
Total/turnout		92 741	96.47	
Enrolled		96 133		

Corio (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WELDEN, D	LDP	791	0.95	0.95
RUSSELL, R	CEC	190	0.23	-0.08
JOHNSON, C	SAL	332	0.40	-0.23
ALDERSON, G	FFP	3 291	3.96	1.37
KAKOUROS, A	LP	24 591	29.61	-10.68
O'CONNOR, G *	IND	10 530	12.68	12.68
MENHEERE-THOMPSON, E	DEM	628	0.76	0.76
MARLES, R	ALP	37 778	45.49	-1.19
LEACH, R	GRN	4 910	5.91	0.00
<i>Final count</i>				
KAKOUROS, A	LP	34 102	41.07	-3.29
MARLES, R	ALP	48 939	58.93	3.29
Formal		83 041	96.27	0.65
Informal		3 213	3.73	-0.65
Total/turnout		86 254	95.42	
Enrolled		90 390		

Cowan (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
LEE, K	LDP	1 003	1.18	1.18
BLAKEWAY, R	CEC	195	0.23	-0.14
HERRMANN, J	GRN	4 778	5.63	0.04
SIMPKINS, L	LP	38 872	45.81	1.42
FIRTH, M	CDP	1 584	1.87	-0.58
RAMSAY, N	IND	558	0.66	0.66
TIERNEY, D	ON	783	0.92	-1.09
HAMERSLEY, R	FFP	1 452	1.71	1.71
PRIME, L #	ALP	35 633	41.99	-1.88
<i>Final count</i>				
SIMPKINS, L	LP	43 883	51.71	2.49
PRIME, L #	ALP	40 975	48.29	-2.49
Formal		84 858	95.84	0.85
Informal		3 679	4.16	-0.85
Total/turnout		88 537	94.77	
Enrolled		93 421		

Cowper (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HARTSUYKER, L *	NP	39 444	46.54	-3.92
SEKFY, P	ALP	32 276	38.08	6.43
CARTY, J	GRN	9 359	11.04	2.15
ARAPI-NUNEZ, F	FFP	759	0.90	0.70
BELGRAVE, L	LDP	491	0.58	0.58
LIONS, D	CDP	2 428	2.86	2.86
<i>Final count</i>				
HARTSUYKER, L *	NP	43 423	51.23	-5.52
SEKFY, P	ALP	41 334	48.77	5.51
Formal		84 757	96.02	0.36
Informal		3 510	3.98	-0.36
Total/turnout		88 267	95.15	
Enrolled		92 762		

Cunningham (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ORGAN, M	GRN	12 326	14.63	-4.80
MOORE, J	SAL	706	0.84	0.45
TRIBE, J	FFP	1 203	1.43	1.43
NORSWORTHY, N	CDP	2 232	2.65	-0.54
FLANAGAN, J	NCP	489	0.58	0.14
BIRD, S *	ALP	44 835	53.23	12.46
FOWLER, C	LP	22 438	26.64	-2.45
<i>Final count</i>				
BIRD, S *	ALP	57 382	68.13	6.51
FOWLER, C	LP	26 847	31.87	-6.51
Formal		84 229	96.04	2.40
Informal		3 471	3.96	-2.40
Total/turnout		87 700	95.67	
Enrolled		91 665		

Curtin (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HEMSLEY, L	GRN	10 649	13.45	1.97
GRANT, P	ALP	19 419	24.53	0.78
FORDER, G	CDP	1 004	1.27	-0.41
CUSTERS, B	FFP	394	0.50	0.50
CAINE, A	ON	329	0.42	-0.56
BISHOP, J *	LP	46 912	59.27	-0.32
HELEL, S	IND	445	0.56	0.56
<i>Final count</i>				
GRANT, P	ALP	28 832	36.43	1.05
BISHOP, J *	LP	50 320	63.57	-1.05
Formal		79 152	98.09	1.61
Informal		1 542	1.91	-1.61
Total/turnout		80 694	93.68	
Enrolled		86 138		

Dawson (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BELL, P	GRN	3 489	4.37	0.93
KELLY, D *	NP	33 948	42.48	-3.04
HARRIS, A	CEC	432	0.54	-1.87
LEE, R	FFP	2 398	3.00	-0.09
BIDGOOD, J	ALP	38 423	48.09	16.44
DOYLE, C	DEM	1 216	1.52	0.64
<i>Final count</i>				
KELLY, D *	NP	37 386	46.79	-13.20
BIDGOOD, J	ALP	42 520	53.21	13.20
Formal		79 906	96.20	1.65
Informal		3 156	3.80	-1.65
Total/turnout		83 062	94.98	
Enrolled		87 453		

Deakin (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
STEVENSON, N	LDP	586	0.71	0.71
BRONTE, F	FFP	2 589	3.15	0.81
SYMON, M	ALP	34 451	41.86	5.71
BARRESI, P *	LP	36 501	44.35	-6.24
NICHOLSON, P	DEM	1 205	1.46	-0.51
PEMBERTON, B	GRN	6 978	8.48	0.62
<i>Final count</i>				
SYMON, M	ALP	42 319	51.41	6.38
BARRESI, P *	LP	39 991	48.59	-6.38
Formal		82 310	97.91	0.97
Informal		1 756	2.09	-0.97
Total/turnout		84 066	95.89	
Enrolled		87 670		

Denison (Tas)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
GRAY, L	LP	18 974	29.66	-2.90
MUNRO, R	FFP	1 360	2.13	-0.34
LARNER, R	CEC	243	0.38	0.38
AUSTIN, S	SAL	494	0.77	-0.08
HUTCHINSON, H	GRN	11 898	18.60	4.00
KERR, D *	ALP	31 001	48.46	-1.05
<i>Final count</i>				
GRAY, L	LP	21 988	34.37	-2.34
KERR, D *	ALP	41 982	65.63	2.34
Formal		63 970	97.50	0.61
Informal		1 640	2.50	-0.61
Total/turnout		65 610	95.30	
Enrolled		68 848		

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Dickson (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
SHUTTLEWORTH, D	FFP	2 118	2.54	-1.75
DUTTON, P *	LP	38 507	46.15	-6.65
CORNWELL, B	LDP	258	0.31	0.31
WOOD, C	CDP	323	0.39	0.39
NIELSEN, H	GRN	5 006	6.00	0.38
McNAMARA, F	ALP	36 438	43.67	9.54
KERIN, P	DEM	797	0.96	-0.64
<i>Final count</i>				
DUTTON, P *	LP	41 832	50.13	-8.76
McNAMARA, F	ALP	41 615	49.87	8.76
Formal		83 447	97.23	1.64
Informal		2 380	2.77	-1.64
Total/turnout		85 827	96.05	
Enrolled		89 358		

Dobell (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ERVIN, H	FFP	1 407	1.71	-0.49
DARBY, M	CDP	1 549	1.88	1.88
BIRD, G	LDP	182	0.22	0.22
RICKARD, S	GRN	4 429	5.38	0.28
HUGHES, S	CEC	157	0.19	0.03
EATON, D	IND	1 639	1.99	1.99
THOMSON, C	ALP	38 168	46.32	8.85
TICEHURST, K *	LP	34 865	42.31	-6.32
<i>Final count</i>				
THOMSON, C	ALP	44 413	53.90	8.74
TICEHURST, K *	LP	37 983	46.10	-8.74
Formal		82 396	95.68	2.97
Informal		3 719	4.32	-2.97
Total/turnout		86 115	95.29	
Enrolled		90 369		

Dunkley (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ADAMS, N	GRN	6 695	7.75	1.51
ASHDOWN, S	FFP	2 235	2.59	0.24
BILLSON, B *	LP	43 024	49.79	-5.75
McBRIDE, G	ALP	33 055	38.26	4.69
BAILEY, K	DEM	1 395	1.61	0.39
<i>Final count</i>				
BILLSON, B *	LP	46 693	54.04	-5.34
McBRIDE, G	ALP	39 711	45.96	5.34
Formal		86 404	97.38	1.29
Informal		2 328	2.62	-1.29
Total/turnout		88 732	95.23	
Enrolled		93 176		

Eden-Monaro (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ROSE, A	IND	1 924	2.27	2.27
KELLY, M	ALP	37 724	44.56	6.64
CHIVERS, M	CDP	911	1.08	-0.30
HARRIS, P	FFP	657	0.78	0.58
NAIRN, G *	LP	36 863	43.55	-5.85
QUILTY, T	LDP	272	0.32	0.32
HUGHES, K	GRN	6 303	7.45	0.53
<i>Final count</i>				
KELLY, M	ALP	45 207	53.40	6.67
NAIRN, G *	LP	39 447	46.60	-6.67
Formal		84 654	96.31	1.10
Informal		3 239	3.69	-1.10
Total/turnout		87 893	95.97	
Enrolled		91 584		

Fadden (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
MARTIN, K	CEC	582	0.70	-0.09
WALTER, J	ON	695	0.83	-1.23
DOUGLAS, A	NP	6 177	7.40	7.40
FAINT, C	DEM	504	0.60	-0.94
MONTGOMERY, D	IND	1 065	1.28	1.28
ROBERT, S #	LP	40 813	48.92	-11.17
WILSON, R	FFP	1 743	2.09	-1.73
WATSON, R	ALP	28 106	33.69	6.14
BEALE, M	GRN	3 748	4.49	0.36
<i>Final count</i>				
ROBERT, S #	LP	50 228	60.20	-5.70
WATSON, R	ALP	33 205	39.80	5.70
Formal		83 433	95.69	1.80
Informal		3 754	4.31	-1.80
Total/turnout		87 187	93.85	
Enrolled		92 901		

Fairfax (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WATT, K	CEC	514	0.63	0.42
HASHEMI, J	DEM	764	0.93	-1.25
NORRIS, D	GRN	7 011	8.53	0.36
WOODS, L	FFP	3 287	4.00	-1.01
SAVAGE, K	ON	861	1.05	-2.07
BLUMEL, D	ALP	29 960	36.46	9.22
PHILLIPS, M	IND	1 300	1.58	1.58
SOMLYAY, A *	LP	38 470	46.82	-6.90
<i>Final count</i>				
BLUMEL, D	ALP	38 609	46.99	9.40
SOMLYAY, A *	LP	43 558	53.01	-9.40
Formal		82 167	96.65	1.72
Informal		2 852	3.35	-1.72
Total/turnout		85 019	94.25	
Enrolled		90 202		

Farrer (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
LEY, S *	LP	49 794	57.73	5.90
LEVER, R	FFP	2 657	3.08	1.59
HENDERSON, D	CCE	1 088	1.26	1.26
RYAN, C	ALP	28 238	32.74	6.30
MATHERS, P	CEC	313	0.36	-0.15
STONEHOUSE, D	GRN	4 169	4.83	1.28
<i>Final count</i>				
LEY, S *	LP	52 766	61.17	-5.46
RYAN, C	ALP	33 493	38.83	5.46
Formal		86 259	96.18	2.38
Informal		3 427	3.82	-2.38
Total/turnout		89 686	95.50	
Enrolled		93 915		

Fisher (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
MAIN, D	ALP	27 074	33.97	3.05
GRAY, M	GRN	4 474	5.61	-0.09
CUMMING, G	FFP	1 728	2.17	-1.33
KERR, C	DEM	655	0.82	-0.78
SLIPPER, P *	LP	35 182	44.14	-10.11
HUTCHINSON, C	IND	10 596	13.29	13.29
<i>Final count</i>				
MAIN, D	ALP	37 384	46.90	7.88
SLIPPER, P *	LP	42 325	53.10	-7.88
Formal		79 709	97.06	2.72
Informal		2 418	2.94	-2.72
Total/turnout		82 127	94.69	
Enrolled		86 736		

Flinders (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HUNT, G *	LP	48 343	54.47	-3.70
BATTEN, D	DEM	822	0.93	0.07
BROWN, B	GRN	7 529	8.48	2.21
EASTMAN, C	FFP	1 988	2.24	0.51
MARCH, G	ALP	30 073	33.88	2.99
<i>Final count</i>				
HUNT, G *	LP	51 697	58.25	-2.86
MARCH, G	ALP	37 058	41.75	2.86
Formal		88 755	97.22	1.56
Informal		2 538	2.78	-1.56
Total/turnout		91 293	95.44	
Enrolled		95 653		

Flynn (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
TREVOR, C	ALP	35 892	44.76	9.18
ROSE, J	LP	11 850	14.78	12.32
JOB, J	LDP	196	0.24	0.24
DRYSDALE, M	FFP	1 662	2.07	-2.39
NOBLE, J	DEM	535	0.67	-0.47
CHURCHILL, G #	NP	26 907	33.56	-13.34
COSTELLO, P	IND	761	0.95	0.95
SCOTT, D	IND	807	1.01	1.01
PETTINATO, M	GRN	1 577	1.97	-0.65
<i>Final count</i>				
TREVOR, C	ALP	40 220	50.16	7.88
CHURCHILL, G #	NP	39 967	49.84	-7.88
Formal		80 187	95.95	0.26
Informal		3 385	4.05	-0.26
Total/turnout		83 572	95.01	
Enrolled		87 958		

Forde (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BAN, H	NP	9 550	12.20	12.12
RAGUSE, B	ALP	34 721	44.35	12.15
HOPE, D	CEC	216	0.28	0.05
CREIGHTON, W #	LP	26 576	33.95	-19.14
SYED, M	DEM	419	0.54	-0.79
GRODECKI, A	GRN	3 756	4.80	0.73
EVANS, R	ON	671	0.86	-2.87
COYLE, C	IND	623	0.80	0.80
ABRAHAMSON, I	FFP	1 756	2.24	-1.84
<i>Final count</i>				
RAGUSE, B	ALP	41 419	52.91	14.43
CREIGHTON, W #	LP	36 869	47.09	-14.43
Formal		78 288	95.39	1.95
Informal		3 782	4.61	-1.95
Total/turnout		82 070	94.03	
Enrolled		87 283		

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Forrest (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
MACFARLANE, P	ALP	25 883	30.18	2.25
KNOLL, L	FFP	1 150	1.34	-0.31
MARINO, N #	LP	38 928	45.40	-8.02
LEWIS, J	CDP	1 643	1.92	0.32
YARDLEY, J	ON	928	1.08	-2.36
BRUNNING, N	IND	9 924	11.57	11.57
TUFFNELL, I	CEC	144	0.17	-0.26
GIBSON, K	GRN	7 150	8.34	-0.11
<i>Final count</i>				
MACFARLANE, P	ALP	37 879	44.17	4.62
MARINO, N #	LP	47 871	55.83	-4.62
Formal		85 750	96.67	2.17
Informal		2 954	3.33	-2.17
Total/turnout		88 704	94.69	
Enrolled		93 680		

Fowler (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
VEGA, V	GRN	4 289	5.49	-0.10
TOROSSIAN, R	LP	21 706	27.79	-5.07
TERMEULEN, P	CDP	1 932	2.47	1.78
IRWIN, J *	ALP	50 180	64.25	8.54
<i>Final count</i>				
TOROSSIAN, R	LP	24 801	31.75	-4.93
IRWIN, J *	ALP	53 306	68.25	4.93
Formal		78 107	92.33	1.20
Informal		6 490	7.67	-1.20
Total/turnout		84 597	94.82	
Enrolled		89 217		

Franklin (Tas)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
GOODWIN, V	LP	27 742	41.02	2.35
COLLINS, J #	ALP	27 990	41.39	-5.03
HONEY, R	CEC	262	0.39	0.39
VELNAAR, G	GRN	9 769	14.44	3.26
HOLLOWAY, M	SAL	365	0.54	0.01
PAPICCIO, G	FFP	1 504	2.22	-0.98
<i>Final count</i>				
GOODWIN, V	LP	30 787	45.52	3.11
COLLINS, J #	ALP	36 845	54.48	-3.11
Formal		67 632	97.28	0.68
Informal		1 893	2.72	-0.68
Total/turnout		69 525	95.84	
Enrolled		72 545		

Fraser (ACT)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
CHURCHILL, D	DEM	2 509	2.31	-0.27
WILLIAMS, T	LP	33 936	31.23	-2.41
McMULLAN, B *	ALP	55 533	51.10	0.50
ARNOLD, J	CEC	342	0.31	0.31
IQBAL, F	SAL	539	0.50	-1.42
TARANTO, K	IND	1 275	1.17	1.17
HUNTER, M	GRN	14 546	13.38	2.12
<i>Final count</i>				
WILLIAMS, T	LP	37 965	34.93	-1.75
McMULLAN, B *	ALP	70 715	65.07	1.75
Formal		108 680	97.64	1.15
Informal		2 629	2.36	-1.15
Total/turnout		111 309	95.68	
Enrolled		116 339		

Fremantle (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WALKER, S	GRN	11 645	14.57	2.79
PARKE, M #	ALP	36 102	45.18	0.60
ELLISON, P	CEC	242	0.30	-0.80
DU PLESSIS, A	FFP	1 145	1.43	1.43
WAINWRIGHT, S	SAL	361	0.45	-0.03
JAMIESON, J	LP	28 042	35.10	-0.84
HEGGERS, B	CDP	1 376	1.72	-0.38
BATEMAN, S	ON	988	1.24	-1.08
<i>Final count</i>				
PARKE, M #	ALP	47 253	59.14	1.38
JAMIESON, J	LP	32 648	40.86	-1.38
Formal		79 901	95.75	2.60
Informal		3 548	4.25	-2.60
Total/turnout		83 449	93.78	
Enrolled		88 984		

Gellibrand (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
COURTICE, B	SAL	1 334	1.59	0.95
RICHARDS, R	DEM	1 088	1.29	-0.01
GIBSON, R	GRN	7 898	9.38	0.30
O'NEIL, D	IND	1 950	2.32	2.32
TSENG, W	LP	19 220	22.84	-8.73
GARG, M	FFP	1 700	2.02	0.18
ROXON, N *	ALP	50 681	60.22	5.60
DOEL, R	CEC	285	0.34	0.15
<i>Final count</i>				
TSENG, W	LP	24 022	28.54	-6.50
ROXON, N *	ALP	60 134	71.46	6.50
Formal		84 156	95.78	2.35
Informal		3 712	4.22	-2.35
Total/turnout		87 868	94.16	
Enrolled		93 322		

Gilmore (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
GASH, J *	LP	40 513	50.39	-3.83
BLAKE, S	CCE	370	0.46	0.46
REILLY, N	ALP	30 386	37.79	5.71
van der WIJNGAART, B	GRN	6 070	7.55	0.32
NONE, O	IND	686	0.85	0.85
GREENHALGH, B	FFP	407	0.51	0.51
HUNT, W	CEC	59	0.07	-0.09
BRUMERSKYJ, B	CDP	1 755	2.18	-1.71
RAMSEY, K	LDP	151	0.19	0.19
<i>Final count</i>				
GASH, J *	LP	43 467	54.07	-5.34
REILLY, N	ALP	36 930	45.93	5.34
Formal		80 397	95.79	0.24
Informal		3 536	4.21	-0.24
Total/turnout		83 933	95.94	
Enrolled		87 489		

Gippsland (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
MCADAM, H	WWW	1 825	2.07	2.07
WRATHALL, J	GRN	4 881	5.54	1.16
ROWELL, M	FFP	3 802	4.31	1.49
McGAURAN, P *	NP	42 632	48.37	-0.36
BUCKLEY, B	IND	2 787	3.16	3.16
ROWE, J	ALP	32 214	36.55	2.46
<i>Final count</i>				
McGAURAN, P *	NP	49 280	55.91	-1.79
ROWE, J	ALP	38 861	44.09	1.79
Formal		88 141	97.02	1.25
Informal		2 710	2.98	-1.25
Total/turnout		90 851	95.67	
Enrolled		94 967		

Goldstein (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BAILEY, M	DEM	1 422	1.67	0.44
MASON, J	ALP	28 734	33.69	3.23
PILLING, N	GRN	8 846	10.37	1.51
KHOO, J	FFP	970	1.14	-0.19
ROBB, A *	LP	45 141	52.92	-3.06
HORNE, C	CEC	186	0.22	0.01
<i>Final count</i>				
MASON, J	ALP	37 488	43.95	3.98
ROBB, A *	LP	47 811	56.05	-3.98
Formal		85 299	97.58	0.98
Informal		2 112	2.42	-0.98
Total/turnout		87 411	94.96	
Enrolled		92 049		

Gorton (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HUGHES, V	DLP	3 516	3.71	3.71
O'CONNOR, B *	ALP	58 732	61.93	2.56
JENNISON, S	LP	23 063	24.32	-8.10
AMBERLEY, S	FFP	3 746	3.95	1.46
TRUONG, H	GRN	5 775	6.09	0.99
<i>Final count</i>				
O'CONNOR, B *	ALP	67 535	71.22	6.32
JENNISON, S	LP	27 297	28.78	-6.32
Formal		94 832	95.56	0.62
Informal		4 405	4.44	-0.62
Total/turnout		99 237	94.92	
Enrolled		104 549		

Grayndler (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HINMAN, P	SAL	1 394	1.66	0.45
CAFFERY, D	LP	17 485	20.86	-4.77
HENNIEN, E	CDP	1 042	1.24	1.06
ALBANESE, A *	ALP	46 509	55.47	4.77
O'CONNOR, P	SEP	328	0.39	0.39
KHAN, S	GRN	15 675	18.70	-1.34
GABRIEL, J	DEM	1 407	1.68	-0.35
<i>Final count</i>				
CAFFERY, D	LP	21 019	25.07	-3.74
ALBANESE, A *	ALP	62 821	74.93	3.74
Formal		83 840	94.02	-0.22
Informal		5 333	5.98	0.22
Total/turnout		89 173	93.80	
Enrolled		95 070		

Greenway (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
IVOR, F	IND	1 343	1.67	1.44
VASSILI, M	ALP	30 973	38.47	9.11
MARKUS, L *	LP	40 338	50.10	-5.07
REVES, G	CEC	228	0.28	0.16
PHILLIPS, J	CDP	1 711	2.12	-0.07
WILLIAMS, L	GRN	4 617	5.73	0.20
MULLER, J	FFP	1 312	1.63	0.09
<i>Final count</i>				
VASSILI, M	ALP	36 641	45.50	6.85
MARKUS, L *	LP	43 881	54.50	-6.85
Formal		80 522	95.37	4.29
Informal		3 908	4.63	-4.29
Total/turnout		84 430	95.66	
Enrolled		88 265		

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Grey (SA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
RAMSEY, R #	LP	42 132	47.26	-9.24
GARLAND, R	GRN	3 669	4.12	0.82
KLEIN, W	NP	2 725	3.06	3.06
HOLLAND, M	FFP	4 009	4.50	-0.55
WRIGHT, D	IND	1 050	1.18	1.18
BOLTON, K	ALP	34 466	38.66	8.35
ROBERTSON, G	DEM	1 094	1.23	-1.11
<i>Final count</i>				
RAMSEY, R #	LP	48 522	54.43	-9.39
BOLTON, K	ALP	40 623	45.57	9.39
Formal		89 145	95.75	0.80
Informal		3 961	4.25	-0.80
Total/turnout		93 106	94.95	
Enrolled		98 058		

Griffith (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
THOMAS, C	LP	28 133	33.98	-3.49
MYERS, S	LDP	182	0.22	0.22
MCILROY, J	SAL	293	0.35	-0.35
RUDD, K *	ALP	43 957	53.09	4.31
BACH, W	GRN	6 496	7.85	-0.97
HOWARD, P	IND	2 264	2.73	2.73
HASSALL, A	FFP	654	0.79	-1.17
COTTERILL, R	DEM	819	0.99	-0.33
<i>Final count</i>				
THOMAS, C	LP	31 198	37.68	-3.84
RUDD, K *	ALP	51 600	62.32	3.83
Formal		82 798	97.12	1.38
Informal		2 457	2.88	-1.38
Total/turnout		85 255	93.62	
Enrolled		91 065		

Groom (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
COLLINS, P	GRN	4 028	4.84	0.82
VOLKER, G	IND	616	0.74	0.74
JONES, I	CEC	263	0.32	-0.06
FINDLAY, P	FFP	3 649	4.38	-1.99
BERRY, R	IND	715	0.86	0.86
NAJEEB, S	DEM	608	0.73	-0.33
MEIBUSCH, C	ALP	28 994	34.83	10.73
JEANNERET, R	IND	497	0.60	-1.75
MACFARLANE, I *	LP	43 880	52.71	-7.52
<i>Final count</i>				
MEIBUSCH, C	ALP	34 782	41.78	10.59
MACFARLANE, I *	LP	48 468	58.22	-10.59
Formal		83 250	96.94	0.94
Informal		2 627	3.06	-0.94
Total/turnout		85 877	95.46	
Enrolled		89 963		

Hasluck (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
VINCENT, N	CEC	687	0.94	-0.34
BREMMER, J	GRN	6 258	8.52	1.66
CHIA, S	LDP	292	0.40	0.40
JACKSON, S	ALP	30 471	41.48	3.19
BOLT, S	FFP	863	1.17	1.17
HENRY, S *	LP	31 541	42.94	-2.43
GAUGG, B	ON	1 121	1.53	-1.84
MERRELLS, R	CDP	2 229	3.03	-0.07
<i>Final count</i>				
JACKSON, S	ALP	37 657	51.26	3.08
HENRY, S *	LP	35 805	48.74	-3.08
Formal		73 462	95.58	0.56
Informal		3 397	4.42	-0.56
Total/turnout		76 859	93.35	
Enrolled		82 333		

Herbert (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
THOMPSON, B	LDP	505	0.62	0.62
STIRLING, J	GRN	4 201	5.13	0.17
SHERIDAN, S	DEM	476	0.58	-0.73
LYNCH, G	IND	487	0.60	0.60
PAULER, F	ON	748	0.91	-2.43
LINDSAY, P *	LP	37 397	45.70	-2.68
PUNSHON, M	FFP	1 283	1.57	-2.33
BRENNAN, B	IND	900	1.10	1.10
COLBRAN, G	ALP	35 838	43.79	7.81
<i>Final count</i>				
LINDSAY, P *	LP	41 089	50.21	-6.03
COLBRAN, G	ALP	40 746	49.79	6.03
Formal		81 835	95.81	1.31
Informal		3 575	4.19	-1.31
Total/turnout		85 410	94.09	
Enrolled		90 776		

Higgins (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
COSTELLO, P *	LP	43 761	53.61	-1.59
WILBUR-HAM, M	GRN	8 777	10.75	-0.60
BADWAL, P	FFP	627	0.77	-0.06
MEDDINGS, G	IND	227	0.28	0.28
MAYNE, S	IND	1 615	1.98	1.98
NORMAN, B	ALP	25 367	31.08	0.58
DETTMAN, M	DEM	990	1.21	-0.61
FORDE, G	IND	265	0.32	0.32
<i>Final count</i>				
COSTELLO, P *	LP	46 559	57.04	-1.72
NORMAN, B	ALP	35 070	42.96	1.72
Formal		81 629	97.43	0.19
Informal		2 150	2.57	-0.19
Total/turnout		83 779	93.77	
Enrolled		89 345		

Hindmarsh (SA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WHITE, T	GRN	6 335	6.98	1.87
ROBINS, H	WWW	662	0.73	0.73
BUNTING, R	FFP	1 925	2.12	-0.13
BOURAS, R	LP	36 356	40.08	-5.80
GEORGANAS, S *	ALP	42 818	47.21	4.88
WARRY, J	LDP	171	0.19	0.19
DUNCAN, C	IND	619	0.68	0.68
WILLIAMS, J	DEM	1 818	2.00	0.43
<i>Final count</i>				
BOURAS, R	LP	40 767	44.95	-4.99
GEORGANAS, S *	ALP	49 937	55.05	4.99
Formal		90 704	96.16	3.09
Informal		3 618	3.84	-3.09
Total/turnout		94 322	95.37	
Enrolled		98 899		

Hinkler (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
PARR, G	ALP	35 267	42.88	8.91
RUB, C	FFP	2 886	3.51	-0.63
DICKES, C	GRN	3 383	4.11	0.38
NEVILLE, P *	NP	38 194	46.44	-2.12
BROMWICH, R	DEM	632	0.77	-0.24
WELLS, R	IND	1 887	2.29	0.67
<i>Final count</i>				
PARR, G	ALP	39 734	48.31	6.65
NEVILLE, P *	NP	42 515	51.69	-6.65
Formal		82 249	96.09	0.92
Informal		3 345	3.91	-0.92
Total/turnout		85 594	95.08	
Enrolled		90 026		

Holt (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
CICCHIELLO, E	LP	31 785	34.22	-8.63
DE ZILWA, Y	FFP	4 076	4.39	0.22
BYRNE, A *	ALP	51 689	55.65	9.98
SEYMOUR, K	DEM	1 155	1.24	-0.18
KELEHER, L	GRN	3 823	4.12	-0.34
MORGAN, C	CEC	347	0.37	-1.06
<i>Final count</i>				
CICCHIELLO, E	LP	35 638	38.37	-10.12
BYRNE, A *	ALP	57 237	61.63	10.12
Formal		92 875	96.44	0.79
Informal		3 430	3.56	-0.79
Total/turnout		96 305	95.43	
Enrolled		100 916		

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Hotham (Vic)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BILLMAN, M	GRN	5 572	6.85	1.46
CREAN, S *	ALP	44 853	55.15	3.93
WOODWARD, M	CEC	240	0.30	0.02
FARRELL, T	DLP	758	0.93	0.93
CADBY, C	DEM	800	0.98	-0.25
ARBOREA, V	LP	27 451	33.75	-5.22
DORIAN, P	FFP	1 657	2.04	-0.53
<i>Final count</i>				
CREAN, S *	ALP	51 240	63.00	5.60
ARBOREA, V	LP	30 091	37.00	-5.60
Formal		81 331	96.70	0.94
Informal		2 772	3.30	-0.94
Total/turnout		84 103	94.79	
Enrolled		88 723		

Hughes (NSW)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
VALE, D *	LP	40 334	48.29	-4.73
MEZYED, J	FFP	1 033	1.24	1.24
PATERSON, J	GRN	4 646	5.56	-1.20
HOLLAND, G	ALP	35 087	42.01	8.26
VANDERJAGT, J	CDP	2 419	2.90	-0.07
<i>Final count</i>				
VALE, D *	LP	43 562	52.16	-6.39
HOLLAND, G	ALP	39 957	47.84	6.39
Formal		83 519	95.74	1.26
Informal		3 712	4.26	-1.26
Total/turnout		87 231	95.70	
Enrolled		91 154		

Hume (NSW)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
TRENT, C	FFP	1 958	2.33	2.33
PEET, G	CDP	2 010	2.39	-1.09
CLARK, J	GRN	6 414	7.63	0.68
SCHULTZ, A *	LP	41 344	49.18	-7.45
GRANT, D	ALP	31 882	37.93	8.88
COSGROVE, L	CEC	455	0.54	-0.08
<i>Final count</i>				
SCHULTZ, A *	LP	45 526	54.16	-8.69
GRANT, D	ALP	38 537	45.84	8.69
Formal		84 063	96.61	1.68
Informal		2 946	3.39	-1.68
Total/turnout		87 009	96.24	
Enrolled		90 404		

Hunter (NSW)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ALBURY, D	CEC	1 287	1.56	-1.33
DAVIS, J	GRN	5 265	6.37	0.11
BLACK, B	NP	22 328	27.01	-2.89
HARVEY, J	CCC	2 500	3.02	3.02
FITZGIBBON, J *	ALP	49 561	59.95	8.63
NEVILLE, B	CDP	1 736	2.10	0.36
<i>Final count</i>				
BLACK, B	NP	28 173	34.08	-4.83
FITZGIBBON, J *	ALP	54 504	65.92	4.83
Formal		82 677	95.71	0.95
Informal		3 710	4.29	-0.95
Total/turnout		86 387	95.77	
Enrolled		90 199		

Indi (Vic)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
LESCHEN, Z	ALP	27 203	32.12	5.89
ROBINSON, H	GRN	6 416	7.58	1.15
BENSON, S	DEM	1 434	1.69	1.69
MIRABELLA, S *	LP	46 052	54.38	-8.25
BECK, J	CEC	354	0.42	-0.25
RAINEY, J	FFP	3 232	3.82	-0.22
<i>Final count</i>				
LESCHEN, Z	ALP	34 559	40.81	7.10
MIRABELLA, S *	LP	50 132	59.19	-7.10
Formal		84 691	97.32	0.20
Informal		2 332	2.68	-0.20
Total/turnout		87 023	95.80	
Enrolled		90 841		

Isaacs (Vic)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
FORD, G	IND	1 137	1.26	0.49
NORRIE, R	LDP	492	0.54	0.54
LONG, C	GRN	5 636	6.24	-1.07
PLEITER, J	FFP	2 308	2.55	0.15
DREYFUS, M #	ALP	44 056	48.76	4.45
FOX, R	LP	34 762	38.47	-4.82
CHIPP, L	DEM	1 970	2.18	1.15
<i>Final count</i>				
DREYFUS, M #	ALP	52 131	57.69	6.21
FOX, R	LP	38 230	42.31	-6.21
Formal		90 361	96.69	1.73
Informal		3 092	3.31	-1.73
Total/turnout		93 453	95.18	
Enrolled		98 189		

Jagajaga (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
LELE, S	CEC	496	0.57	0.38
MACCLIN, J *	ALP	42 154	48.16	3.38
HODGSON, L	GRN	8 971	10.25	1.94
CONLON, A	FFP	2 065	2.36	0.07
D'SOUZA, C	LP	32 870	37.55	-4.78
GRAHAM, J	DEM	979	1.12	-0.03
<i>Final count</i>				
MACCLIN, J *	ALP	51 630	58.98	4.58
D'SOUZA, C	LP	35 905	41.02	-4.58
Formal		87 535	97.55	1.53
Informal		2 196	2.45	-1.53
Total/turnout		89 731	95.72	
Enrolled		93 740		

Kalgoorlie (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
THIEL, S	ALP	26 653	40.65	8.73
BURT, I	CEC	275	0.42	-0.07
PATTERSON, R	CDP	962	1.47	0.19
HAASE, B *	LP	31 565	48.14	2.68
CHAPPLE, R	GRN	4 045	6.17	-0.16
ROSE, I	FFP	820	1.25	1.25
DALTON, C	LDP	176	0.27	0.27
MAJOR, D	ON	1 075	1.64	-0.69
<i>Final count</i>				
THIEL, S	ALP	31 097	47.42	3.72
HAASE, B *	LP	34 474	52.58	-3.72
Formal		65 571	95.93	1.27
Informal		2 785	4.07	-1.27
Total/turnout		68 356	84.58	
Enrolled		80 821		

Kennedy (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
MORRISON, E	NP	20 292	24.65	1.17
KATTER, B *	IND	32 537	39.53	-0.23
HANKIN, B	ON	1 441	1.75	-2.71
DOUGLAS, K	FFP	1 674	2.03	-1.12
REILLY, F	GRN	2 649	3.22	-0.31
NEILAN, A	ALP	23 122	28.09	4.13
ASPLIN, N	DEM	604	0.73	0.03
<i>Final count</i>				
KATTER, B *	IND	54 571	66.29	-2.53
NEILAN, A	ALP	27 748	33.71	2.53
Formal		82 319	96.16	0.62
Informal		3 291	3.84	-0.62
Total/turnout		85 610	93.35	
Enrolled		91 713		

Kingsford Smith (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
SAFARI, A	SEP	1 096	1.26	1.26
MAHONY, S	GRN	8 995	10.37	2.53
GARRETT, P *	ALP	45 831	52.85	4.24
CAMPBELL, M	CDP	1 402	1.62	1.62
BEINKE, C	LP	29 402	33.90	-2.13
<i>Final count</i>				
GARRETT, P *	ALP	54 889	63.29	4.56
BEINKE, C	LP	31 837	36.71	-4.56
Formal		86 726	94.67	2.97
Informal		4 884	5.33	-2.97
Total/turnout		91 610	94.11	
Enrolled		97 340		

Kingston (SA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
RICHARDSON, K *	LP	35 961	39.74	-3.85
BECKER, B	IND	505	0.56	0.56
WELLER, B	GRN	5 132	5.67	0.37
FOWLER, M	DEM	859	0.95	-1.21
RISHWORTH, A	ALP	42 212	46.65	4.36
BROKENSHIRE, R	FFP	5 169	5.71	0.07
KUSZNIR, A	IND	380	0.42	0.42
SMITH, L	LDP	273	0.30	0.30
<i>Final count</i>				
RICHARDSON, K *	LP	41 244	45.58	-4.49
RISHWORTH, A	ALP	49 247	54.42	4.49
Formal		90 491	96.27	2.04
Informal		3 505	3.73	-2.04
Total/turnout		93 996	95.97	
Enrolled		97 939		

Kooyong (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HARVEY, K	ALP	24 599	30.03	1.02
LAIDLER, J	FFP	1 261	1.54	0.16
GEORGIU, P *	LP	45 172	55.14	0.48
COLLYER, D	DEM	1 056	1.29	-0.56
CURTIS, P	CEC	154	0.19	-0.37
CAMPBELL, P	GRN	9 686	11.82	-0.72
<i>Final count</i>				
HARVEY, K	ALP	33 153	40.47	0.05
GEORGIU, P *	LP	48 775	59.53	-0.05
Formal		81 928	97.90	0.80
Informal		1 756	2.10	-0.80
Total/turnout		83 684	94.80	
Enrolled		88 273		

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La Trobe (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WOOD, J *	LP	39 636	46.48	-4.74
COCKS, R	ALP	34 448	40.39	6.62
TAYLOR, B	GRN	7 539	8.84	-0.57
ZUBIC, J	FFP	2 423	2.84	0.49
BEILHARZ, K	CEC	140	0.16	0.01
SINGH, S	LDP	85	0.10	0.10
BEALE, C	DEM	1 012	1.19	-0.30
<i>Final count</i>				
WOOD, J *	LP	43 077	50.51	-5.32
COCKS, R	ALP	42 206	49.49	5.32
Formal		85 283	96.72	0.74
Informal		2 896	3.28	-0.74
Total/turnout		88 179	95.84	
Enrolled		92 005		

Lalor (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
CURTIS, P	LP	28 435	29.77	-7.68
GLEESON, S	FFP	4 199	4.40	1.22
KREPP, L	DLP	969	1.01	1.01
TILLEY, J	GRN	3 836	4.02	-0.10
HOWE, R	DEM	879	0.92	-0.52
GILLARD, J *	ALP	57 208	59.89	6.64
<i>Final count</i>				
CURTIS, P	LP	32 926	34.47	-6.74
GILLARD, J *	ALP	62 600	65.53	6.74
Formal		95 526	96.51	1.36
Informal		3 457	3.49	-1.36
Total/turnout		98 983	95.42	
Enrolled		103 729		

Leichhardt (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
JOHNSTON, S	IND	1 448	1.75	1.75
LENNOX, B	DEM	472	0.57	-0.69
HUDSON, T	IND	320	0.39	0.39
MILLER, N	IND	1 090	1.31	1.31
CROSSLAND, I	NP	3 302	3.98	3.98
TURNOUR, J	ALP	35 762	43.12	12.08
CORY, S	GRN	6 219	7.50	0.99
JACOBSEN, B	FFP	1 087	1.31	-1.38
MCKILLOP, C #	LP	32 187	38.81	-14.80
PUGH, R	IND	139	0.17	0.17
BYRNES, D	IND	917	1.11	1.11
<i>Final count</i>				
TURNOUR, J	ALP	44 816	54.03	14.29
MCKILLOP, C #	LP	38 127	45.97	-14.29
Formal		82 943	94.94	0.94
Informal		4 417	5.06	-0.94
Total/turnout		87 360	92.63	
Enrolled		94 312		

Lilley (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
CLARK, A	LDP	455	0.54	0.54
SWAN, W *	ALP	43 058	51.57	2.58
McCONNEL, S	LP	31 944	38.26	-2.80
KEAN HAMMERSON, S	GRN	5 654	6.77	1.12
CLUSE, J	DEM	1 015	1.22	-0.28
GRAY, K	FFP	1 376	1.65	-1.15
<i>Final count</i>				
SWAN, W *	ALP	48 921	58.59	3.19
McCONNEL, S	LP	34 581	41.41	-3.19
Formal		83 502	97.04	1.69
Informal		2 548	2.96	-1.69
Total/turnout		86 050	94.82	
Enrolled		90 749		

Lindsay (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BAYLEY, G	LDP	689	0.84	0.84
EDWARDS, L	GRN	2 759	3.38	-0.38
CHIJOFF, K #	LP	31 176	38.15	-7.49
HARROLD, L	IND	953	1.17	1.17
MULLER, I	FFP	915	1.12	-0.32
GREEN, A	CDP	2 498	3.06	0.31
BRADBURY, D	ALP	41 991	51.39	11.68
McNALLY, K	IND	728	0.89	0.89
<i>Final count</i>				
CHIJOFF, K #	LP	35 315	43.22	-9.70
BRADBURY, D	ALP	46 394	56.78	9.70
Formal		81 709	94.46	2.32
Informal		4 791	5.54	-2.32
Total/turnout		86 500	95.72	
Enrolled		90 366		

Lingiari (NT)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
SNOWDON, W *	ALP	25 213	53.99	3.33
WRIGHT, W	IND	864	1.85	1.85
RYAN, M	IND	1 206	2.58	2.58
GILES, A	CLP	16 189	34.66	-3.70
YOUNG, E	GRN	3 231	6.92	1.34
<i>Final count</i>				
SNOWDON, W *	ALP	28 565	61.16	3.50
GILES, A	CLP	18 138	38.84	-3.50
Formal		46 703	95.15	0.09
Informal		2 381	4.85	-0.09
Total/turnout		49 084	81.26	
Enrolled		60 404		

Longman (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
OSS-EMER, L	DEM	1 153	1.40	-0.29
MacDONALD, T	LDP	410	0.50	0.50
URQUHART, P	FFP	1 525	1.86	-1.35
COSTIN, P	GRN	3 486	4.24	0.36
SULLIVAN, J	ALP	39 434	47.98	10.92
WINNIAK, D	CEC	166	0.20	0.20
BROUGH, M *	LP	36 009	43.82	-7.32
<i>Final count</i>				
SULLIVAN, J	ALP	44 026	53.57	10.32
BROUGH, M *	LP	38 157	46.43	-10.32
Formal		82 183	96.53	2.18
Informal		2 950	3.47	-2.18
Total/turnout		85 133	94.83	
Enrolled		89 774		

Lowe (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
RERCERETNAM, M	GRN	6 774	8.61	-0.07
MURPHY, J *	ALP	38 766	49.27	6.23
SHAILER, B	CDP	1 616	2.05	0.04
TSOLAKIS, J	LP	31 518	40.06	-2.90
<i>Final count</i>				
MURPHY, J *	ALP	45 136	57.37	4.34
TSOLAKIS, J	LP	33 538	42.63	-4.34
Formal		78 674	95.05	1.65
Informal		4 098	4.95	-1.65
Total/turnout		82 772	94.98	
Enrolled		87 146		

Lyne (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WRIGHT, B	IND	979	1.24	1.24
RUSSELL, S	GRN	5 649	7.15	2.37
VAILE, M *	NP	41 319	52.26	-4.44
LANGLEY, J	ALP	25 358	32.07	5.52
SCOTT-IRVING, S	IND	330	0.42	0.42
HARRISON, J	IND	3 326	4.21	4.21
RIACH, R	IND	238	0.30	0.30
MULDOON, G	CEC	184	0.23	-0.02
WALDRON, R	CDP	1 679	2.12	2.12
<i>Final count</i>				
VAILE, M *	NP	46 311	58.58	-4.83
LANGLEY, J	ALP	32 751	41.42	4.83
Formal		79 062	94.93	0.23
Informal		4 220	5.07	-0.23
Total/turnout		83 282	95.93	
Enrolled		86 814		

Lyons (Tas)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WILLIAMS, R	CEC	819	1.29	0.78
CASSIDY, K	GRN	7 089	11.17	1.22
QUIN, B	IND	6 092	9.60	9.60
PARSONS, A	FFP	1 427	2.25	-0.40
ADAMS, D *	ALP	27 374	43.15	-1.41
PAGE, G	LP	20 643	32.54	-9.79
<i>Final count</i>				
ADAMS, D *	ALP	37 292	58.78	5.10
PAGE, G	LP	26 152	41.22	-5.10
Formal		63 444	96.94	0.89
Informal		2 005	3.06	-0.89
Total/turnout		65 449	95.65	
Enrolled		68 424		

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Macarthur (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BLEASDALE, N	ALP	33 688	43.97	12.55
RAUE, B	GRN	3 334	4.35	-0.52
FARMER, P *	LP	35 996	46.98	-8.79
ELLIOTT-HALLS, S	DEM	618	0.81	-0.12
GOH, G	CDP	1 357	1.77	-0.77
THOMPSON, A	NCP	306	0.40	0.40
RAUCH, D	FFP	1 323	1.73	-0.19
<i>Final count</i>				
BLEASDALE, N	ALP	37 757	49.28	10.43
FARMER, P *	LP	38 865	50.72	-10.43
Formal		76 622	94.63	1.50
Informal		4 347	5.37	-1.50
Total/turnout		80 969	95.65	
Enrolled		84 652		

Mackellar (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BISHOP, B *	LP	47 343	56.41	-0.62
McLELLAN, M	IND	1 651	1.97	1.97
SHARPE, C	ALP	20 439	24.35	4.24
HUBBARD, M	CDP	1 955	2.33	2.33
ADAMS, J	CCC	1 772	2.11	2.11
McWHIRTER, C	GRN	9 840	11.72	1.19
BARNES, C	DEM	933	1.11	-0.29
<i>Final count</i>				
BISHOP, B *	LP	52 395	62.42	-3.04
SHARPE, C	ALP	31 538	37.58	3.04
Formal		83 933	95.29	0.11
Informal		4 150	4.71	-0.11
Total/turnout		88 083	95.31	
Enrolled		92 415		

Macquarie (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
FLETCHER, K	LDP	355	0.40	0.40
GIFFORD, R	CDP	1 702	1.94	0.35
BARTLETT, K *	LP	33 197	37.84	4.93
LIPTAK, C	FFP	465	0.53	-0.60
DEBUS, B	ALP	38 672	44.08	17.13
SEGEDIN, M	CEC	99	0.11	-0.30
McCALLUM, C	GRN	9 092	10.36	1.94
WILLIAMS, T	IND	4 145	4.72	3.49
<i>Final count</i>				
BARTLETT, K *	LP	37 690	42.96	-6.57
DEBUS, B	ALP	50 037	57.04	6.57
Formal		87 727	96.44	0.38
Informal		3 240	3.56	-0.38
Total/turnout		90 967	96.09	
Enrolled		94 672		

Makin (SA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
VANDERSLUIS, G	LDP	428	0.49	0.49
BROWN, A	DEM	1 198	1.37	-0.38
GRAHAM, A	FFP	3 096	3.55	-1.37
ZAPPIA, T	ALP	44 890	51.45	8.43
DAY, B #	LP	33 390	38.27	-6.44
FECHNER, R	ON	502	0.58	-0.26
SMITH, G	GRN	3 751	4.30	0.51
<i>Final count</i>				
ZAPPIA, T	ALP	50 346	57.70	8.63
DAY, B #	LP	36 909	42.30	-8.63
Formal		87 255	95.93	1.34
Informal		3 705	4.07	-1.34
Total/turnout		90 960	95.67	
Enrolled		95 078		

Mallee (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
COULTHARD, G	FFP	5 435	6.53	2.01
ZIGOURAS, J	ALP	18 187	21.85	1.54
LAHY, C	CEC	600	0.72	-0.71
FARRELLY, L	GRN	3 468	4.17	0.39
McLEOD, V	DEM	2 323	2.79	1.24
FORREST, J *	NP	53 227	63.94	-4.48
<i>Final count</i>				
ZIGOURAS, J	ALP	23 912	28.73	3.48
FORREST, J *	NP	59 328	71.27	-3.48
Formal		83 240	96.41	-0.10
Informal		3 101	3.59	0.10
Total/turnout		86 341	95.89	
Enrolled		90 038		

Maranoa (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WATSON, R	ON	2 774	3.51	-1.61
TOTENHOFER, D	FFP	3 034	3.84	-0.15
DICKSON, A	DEM	1 004	1.27	0.14
BATHERSBY, M	ALP	23 288	29.46	7.65
SCOTT, B *	NP	46 293	58.57	10.75
EAST, B	GRN	2 646	3.35	1.10
<i>Final count</i>				
BATHERSBY, M	ALP	28 103	35.56	6.61
SCOTT, B *	NP	50 936	64.44	-6.61
Formal		79 039	96.44	1.38
Informal		2 920	3.56	-1.38
Total/turnout		81 959	94.50	
Enrolled		86 727		

Maribyrnong (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
KOZLOWSKI, A	CEC	1 141	1.44	0.60
LIVESAY, R	DEM	1 242	1.57	-0.05
SOYLEMEZ, I	LP	23 741	30.02	-7.48
KEELING, I	FFP	2 039	2.58	0.73
SHORTEN, B #	ALP	45 528	57.57	6.24
MUNTZ, B	GRN	5 396	6.82	-0.04
<i>Final count</i>				
SOYLEMEZ, I	LP	27 430	34.68	-5.85
SHORTEN, B #	ALP	51 657	65.32	5.85
Formal		79 087	96.02	0.88
Informal		3 277	3.98	-0.88
Total/turnout		82 364	94.15	
Enrolled		87 484		

Mayo (SA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
VONOW, L	GRN	9 849	10.96	3.36
DOWNER, A *	LP	45 893	51.08	-2.56
NOLAN, T	FFP	3 615	4.02	0.37
CASTRIQUE, A	DEM	1 369	1.52	-0.29
BARONS, R	CCE	1 165	1.30	1.30
BREWERTON, M	ALP	27 957	31.12	14.63
<i>Final count</i>				
DOWNER, A *	LP	51 264	57.06	-6.53
BREWERTON, M	ALP	38 584	42.94	6.53
Formal		89 848	97.24	1.88
Informal		2 550	2.76	-1.88
Total/turnout		92 398	95.88	
Enrolled		96 370		

McEwen (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
NEWNHAM, R	LDP	806	0.83	0.83
BAILEY, F *	LP	44 231	45.77	-5.97
MITCHELL, R	ALP	38 856	40.20	5.65
KANE, D	DEM	951	0.98	0.16
MEACHER, S	GRN	8 387	8.68	1.03
CRANSON, I	FFP	2 404	2.49	0.77
McLENNAN, R	CEC	162	0.17	-0.05
TRUEMAN, D	IND	850	0.88	0.88
<i>Final count</i>				
BAILEY, F *	LP	48 339	50.02	-6.40
MITCHELL, R	ALP	48 308	49.98	6.40
Formal		96 647	96.04	0.70
Informal		3 987	3.96	-0.70
Total/turnout		100 634	96.24	
Enrolled		104 570		

McMillan (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WALTERS, D	DEM	1 206	1.50	0.65
ALBLAS, T	CEC	287	0.36	0.19
BROADBENT, R *	LP	40 254	49.93	7.00
AESCHLIMANN, T	FFP	2 370	2.94	1.23
MAXFIELD, C	ALP	30 743	38.14	0.28
BETTS, S	GRN	4 839	6.00	1.52
FIECHTNER, B	LDP	141	0.17	0.17
CHANDRASEGARAN, S	DLP	775	0.96	0.61
<i>Final count</i>				
BROADBENT, R *	LP	44 172	54.79	-0.20
MAXFIELD, C	ALP	36 443	45.21	0.20
Formal		80 615	96.57	1.06
Informal		2 859	3.43	-1.06
Total/turnout		83 474	95.88	
Enrolled		87 064		

McPherson (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
CARNWELL, L	DEM	791	0.95	-0.13
JACKSON, T	IND	666	0.80	0.80
O'CALLAGHAN, B	GRN	4 986	5.96	0.79
MAY, M *	LP	45 979	54.98	-3.96
DAVIS, K	FFP	1 282	1.53	-1.30
SARROFF, E	ALP	29 798	35.63	5.55
CORNELL, G	CEC	127	0.15	0.10
<i>Final count</i>				
MAY, M *	LP	49 195	58.83	-5.11
SARROFF, E	ALP	34 434	41.17	5.11
Formal		83 629	96.84	2.09
Informal		2 727	3.16	-2.09
Total/turnout		86 356	93.49	
Enrolled		92 372		

Melbourne (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
REED, A	CEC	586	0.67	0.49
BANDT, A	GRN	19 967	22.80	3.82
PEARSON, G	FFP	878	1.00	0.12
MARSHALL, W	SEP	418	0.48	0.48
DEL CIOTTO, A	LP	20 577	23.49	-1.60
WRIGHT, T	DEM	1 255	1.43	-0.20
MCGREGOR, K		539	0.62	0.62
TANNER, L *	ALP	43 363	49.51	-2.27
<i>Final count</i>				
BANDT, A	GRN	39 667	45.29	45.29
TANNER, L *	ALP	47 916	54.71	54.71
Formal		87 583	97.20	0.47
Informal		2 521	2.80	-0.47
Total/turnout		90 104	91.50	
Enrolled		98 477		

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Melbourne Ports (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
DANBY, M *	ALP	36 556	42.47	3.22
MATHIESON, J	DEM	1 527	1.77	0.42
WALKER, P	GRN	12 941	15.03	0.93
GEBBING, R	FFP	731	0.85	0.31
HELD, A	LP	34 154	39.68	-3.26
ISHERWOOD, A	CEC	172	0.20	0.02
<i>Final count</i>				
DANBY, M *	ALP	49 191	57.15	3.41
HELD, A	LP	36 890	42.85	-3.41
Formal		86 081	97.84	1.24
Informal		1 903	2.16	-1.24
Total/turnout		87 984	91.72	
Enrolled		95 930		

Menzies (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ANDREWS, K *	LP	43 393	51.60	-5.19
SMITHIES, K	FFP	2 036	2.42	0.28
ELLIS, D	GRN	5 291	6.29	-0.17
NITSCHKE, P	IND	3 297	3.92	3.92
CAMPBELL, A	ALP	29 249	34.78	1.99
WISE, D	DEM	822	0.98	-0.53
<i>Final count</i>				
ANDREWS, K *	LP	47 104	56.02	-4.65
CAMPBELL, A	ALP	36 984	43.98	4.65
Formal		84 088	97.24	0.85
Informal		2 385	2.76	-0.85
Total/turnout		86 473	96.15	
Enrolled		89 937		

Mitchell (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
FIANDER, J	CCC	1 715	2.11	2.11
WRIGHT-TURNER, T	GRN	4 302	5.29	-0.64
GOULD, N	ALP	25 211	31.02	10.02
ALLEN, D	CDP	2 099	2.58	0.07
BODLAY, J	IND	815	1.00	0.45
HAWKE, A #	LP	46 115	56.74	-7.64
GRAETZ, J	FFP	1 022	1.26	-0.11
<i>Final count</i>				
GOULD, N	ALP	31 221	38.41	9.09
HAWKE, A #	LP	50 058	61.59	-9.09
Formal		81 279	96.12	2.73
Informal		3 278	3.88	-2.73
Total/turnout		84 557	95.65	
Enrolled		88 400		

Moncrieff (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BRANDON, C	GRN	5 048	6.21	1.17
KIRCHLER, T	SAL	315	0.39	0.39
CIOBO, S *	LP	48 594	59.77	-4.03
THOMPSON, E	CEC	214	0.26	-0.62
TAYLER, J	FFP	1 440	1.77	-1.26
SHEARS, P	IND	562	0.69	0.69
MISZKOWSKI, S	ALP	24 397	30.01	5.66
STEVENSON, P	DEM	731	0.90	-0.29
<i>Final count</i>				
CIOBO, S *	LP	52 042	64.01	-5.52
MISZKOWSKI, S	ALP	29 259	35.99	5.52
Formal		81 301	96.23	2.26
Informal		3 186	3.77	-2.26
Total/turnout		84 487	92.17	
Enrolled		91 665		

Moore (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BURGESS, G	ALP	22 902	32.59	1.14
DUNJEY, L	CDP	1 556	2.21	0.09
GAULT, G	ON	719	1.02	-1.02
PERICIC-HERRMANN, A	GRN	5 906	8.40	1.32
WASHER, M *	LP	38 262	54.45	-0.89
HARVEY, A	CEC	115	0.16	-0.12
CROKER, D	FFP	811	1.15	1.15
<i>Final count</i>				
BURGESS, G	ALP	28 695	40.83	1.66
WASHER, M *	LP	41 576	59.17	-1.66
Formal		70 271	97.03	1.37
Informal		2 151	2.97	-1.37
Total/turnout		72 422	94.21	
Enrolled		76 871		

Moreton (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HARDGRAVE, G *	LP	33 921	42.16	-5.41
HINE, E	GRN	5 548	6.89	1.12
BROWN, S	LDP	282	0.35	0.35
CHRISTIAN, S	FFP	1 113	1.38	-1.40
LAMB, A	IND	679	0.84	-0.10
PERRETT, G	ALP	37 908	47.11	7.27
SOLIMAN, E	DEM	1 015	1.26	-0.41
<i>Final count</i>				
HARDGRAVE, G *	LP	36 411	45.25	-7.58
PERRETT, G	ALP	44 055	54.75	7.57
Formal		80 466	96.86	1.74
Informal		2 611	3.14	-1.74
Total/turnout		83 077	94.12	
Enrolled		88 268		

Murray (Vic)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
SCATES, B	ALP	19 429	24.11	4.34
BRYANT, R	IND	4 373	5.43	-2.32
TEASDALE, D	IND	615	0.76	-0.59
MOORE, S	FFP	2 674	3.32	0.94
STONE, S *	LP	50 021	62.07	-3.46
CHRISTOE, I	GRN	2 377	2.95	-0.10
ISGRO, S	DEM	416	0.52	0.52
DAVY, J	CEC	203	0.25	0.08
MERRIGAN, M	IND	484	0.60	0.60
<i>Final count</i>				
SCATES, B	ALP	25 577	31.74	5.82
STONE, S *	LP	55 015	68.26	-5.82
Formal		80 592	94.76	-1.06
Informal		4 461	5.24	1.06
Total/turnout		85 053	95.72	
Enrolled		88 852		

New England (NSW)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
DETTMANN, B	ON	1 071	1.26	-0.28
WINDSOR, T *	IND	52 734	61.94	7.24
WITTEN, R	CEC	225	0.26	-0.32
BETTS, P	NP	19 850	23.31	2.54
BRAND, L	ALP	8 368	9.83	0.65
TAYLOR, B	GRN	2 892	3.40	0.05
<i>Final count</i>				
WINDSOR, T *	IND	63 286	74.33	2.95
BETTS, P	NP	21 854	25.67	-2.95
Formal		85 140	97.12	-0.09
Informal		2 522	2.88	0.09
Total/turnout		87 662	95.94	
Enrolled		91 370		

Newcastle (NSW)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
EAST, M	FFP	1 926	2.28	2.12
JOHNSON, A	DEM	891	1.05	-1.25
PAYNE, G	SAL	333	0.39	-0.14
BUMAN, A	IND	6 343	7.50	7.50
GRIERSON, S *	ALP	42 936	50.78	5.21
HOLT, N	SEP	277	0.33	0.33
ECKERSLEY, C	GRN	8 463	10.01	-1.30
CURRY, J	IND	701	0.83	0.83
CAINE, M	CDP	1 064	1.26	1.26
WALKER, K	LP	21 611	25.56	-10.71
<i>Final count</i>				
GRIERSON, S *	ALP	55 725	65.91	6.82
WALKER, K	LP	28 820	34.09	-6.82
Formal		84 545	95.56	0.75
Informal		3 930	4.44	-0.75
Total/turnout		88 475	94.70	
Enrolled		93 422		

North Sydney (NSW)				
Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
MISRA, K	CEC	245	0.29	0.29
BAALBERGEN, A	CDP	621	0.73	0.73
AUSSIE-STONE, M	IND	526	0.62	0.62
HOCKEY, J *	LP	44 177	51.81	-4.42
NIXON, T	GRN	7 851	9.21	-3.12
THOMPSON, B	CCC	1 119	1.31	1.31
CAFFERATTA, J	FFP	352	0.41	0.39
BAILEY, M	ALP	30 372	35.62	8.35
<i>Final count</i>				
HOCKEY, J *	LP	47 222	55.38	-4.66
BAILEY, M	ALP	38 041	44.62	4.66
Formal		85 263	96.53	0.19
Informal		3 061	3.47	-0.19
Total/turnout		88 324	93.75	
Enrolled		94 213		

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O'Connor (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WALTON, M	IND	1 128	1.48	1.48
CARSON, S	FFP	991	1.30	1.30
PARAVICINI, R	ON	1 214	1.60	-2.75
GARDINER, P	NP	13 459	17.69	8.25
ROSE, D	ALP	15 541	20.43	1.86
FORSYTH, M	CDP	2 235	2.94	0.12
GIUDICE, G	IND	986	1.30	-1.46
SUDHOLZ, J	CEC	212	0.28	-0.22
PRICE, A	GRN	5 188	6.82	0.09
CROWE, D	IND	237	0.31	0.31
TUCKEY, W *	LP	34 876	45.85	-7.40
<i>Final count</i>				
ROSE, D	ALP	25 442	33.45	3.84
TUCKEY, W *	LP	50 625	66.55	-3.84
Formal		76 067	95.36	0.85
Informal		3 702	4.64	-0.85
Total/turnout		79 769	94.44	
Enrolled		84 466		

Oxley (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
RIPOLL, B *	ALP	47 128	58.56	10.01
WHITE, S	LP	26 297	32.68	-4.05
HAAG, B	CEC	289	0.36	-0.60
LUND, A	GRN	4 128	5.13	0.81
ROY, G	FFP	1 682	2.09	-1.35
HENMAN, M	DEM	951	1.18	0.01
<i>Final count</i>				
RIPOLL, B *	ALP	51 607	64.13	7.01
WHITE, S	LP	28 868	35.87	-7.01
Formal		80 475	95.79	2.56
Informal		3 535	4.21	-2.56
Total/turnout		84 010	94.15	
Enrolled		89 233		

Page (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BEHN, D	IND	1 525	1.78	0.40
VEGA, M	FFP	784	0.92	0.76
CULVERWELL, J	CEC	143	0.17	-0.78
MELLAND, J	DEM	910	1.06	0.79
JONGEN, T	GRN	6 930	8.10	-1.46
SAFFIN, J	ALP	35 636	41.67	8.60
KANE, T	IND	877	1.03	1.03
AVASALU, R	CDP	1 430	1.67	1.67
BEATTY, B	LDP	462	0.54	0.54
GULAPTIS, C #	NP	36 813	43.05	-6.68
<i>Final count</i>				
SAFFIN, J	ALP	44 770	52.36	7.83
GULAPTIS, C #	NP	40 740	47.64	-7.83
Formal		85 510	95.70	-0.22
Informal		3 842	4.30	0.22
Total/turnout		89 352	95.67	
Enrolled		93 398		

Parkes (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HORAN, T	IND	17 098	20.73	20.73
KIELY, M	CCC	939	1.14	1.14
HAIGH, B	IND	2 153	2.61	-1.21
COULTON, M #	NP	38 574	46.77	-15.02
STRINGER, R	CEC	287	0.35	-0.75
PATRIARCA, M	ALP	20 922	25.37	0.72
PARMETER, M	GRN	2 496	3.03	-1.24
<i>Final count</i>				
COULTON, M #	NP	51 985	63.04	-4.52
PATRIARCA, M	ALP	30 484	36.96	4.52
Formal		82 469	95.80	-0.55
Informal		3 617	4.20	0.55
Total/turnout		86 086	95.90	
Enrolled		89 771		

Parramatta (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
EVANS, R	SAL	1 015	1.19	1.19
GORDON, C	SEP	261	0.31	0.31
NICKOLS, G	LDP	274	0.32	0.32
O'NEILL, A	GRN	4 288	5.03	0.16
ROBINSON, C	LP	32 155	37.75	-7.39
MACDONALD, A		174	0.20	0.20
HERNANDEZ, R	FFP	888	1.04	0.09
OWENS, J *	ALP	43 083	50.58	10.68
BUCKLEY, B	IND	639	0.75	0.75
BAISSARI, S	CDP	2 403	2.82	0.00
<i>Final count</i>				
ROBINSON, C	LP	36 727	43.12	-7.71
OWENS, J *	ALP	48 453	56.88	7.71
Formal		85 180	93.44	2.69
Informal		5 981	6.56	-2.69
Total/turnout		91 161	94.66	
Enrolled		96 305		

Paterson (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ARNEMAN, J	ALP	35 291	42.06	5.76
HENNELLY, P	FPY	1 073	1.28	0.48
DONNELLY, J	GRN	4 344	5.18	0.70
STOKES, C	FFP	559	0.67	-0.25
KING, T	CEC	341	0.41	-0.89
HAYNES, H	CDP	1 010	1.20	0.81
HAMBERGER, J	ON	832	0.99	-0.97
BALDWIN, B *	LP	40 466	48.22	1.72
<i>Final count</i>				
ARNEMAN, J	ALP	40 688	48.49	4.81
BALDWIN, B *	LP	43 228	51.51	-4.81
Formal		83 916	96.43	2.24
Informal		3 106	3.57	-2.24
Total/turnout		87 022	96.17	
Enrolled		90 483		

Pearce (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BRANWHITE, S	IND	1 533	1.81	1.81
MEWHOR, P	CDP	1 683	1.99	-0.99
GUNNYON, D	ON	1 375	1.62	-2.12
MOYLAN, J *	LP	43 874	51.81	-1.91
BOLT, D	FFP	1 239	1.46	1.46
McLEAN, R	CEC	275	0.32	-0.21
DOLS, Y	GRN	7 277	8.59	0.74
MYSON, C	ALP	27 111	32.01	3.96
TRUMAN, A	SAL	316	0.37	-0.01
<i>Final count</i>				
MOYLAN, J *	LP	50 022	59.07	-3.87
MYSON, C	ALP	34 661	40.93	3.87
Formal		84 683	96.03	1.33
Informal		3 505	3.97	-1.33
Total/turnout		88 188	93.26	
Enrolled		94 557		

Perth (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BROOKS, S	IND	1 413	1.81	1.81
SMITH, S *	ALP	36 684	46.87	1.28
LATHAM, C	SAL	464	0.59	-0.75
CONNELLY, P	CDP	1 594	2.04	-0.42
GIRVAN, O	CEC	162	0.21	-0.13
FAIRFULL, S	FFP	838	1.07	1.07
EDMONDS, M	ON	628	0.80	-1.19
NIKOLIC, D	LP	28 163	35.98	-0.90
DOUGLAS-MEYER, D	GRN	8 320	10.63	1.05
<i>Final count</i>				
SMITH, S *	ALP	46 061	58.85	2.12
NIKOLIC, D	LP	32 205	41.15	-2.12
Formal		78 266	95.42	1.40
Informal		3 757	4.58	-1.40
Total/turnout		82 023	93.04	
Enrolled		88 156		

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Petrie (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
D'ATH, Y	ALP	38 988	46.89	9.39
JONES, T	GRN	3 890	4.68	-0.02
POPE, M	LDP	217	0.26	0.26
VINCENT, S	FFP	1 516	1.82	-1.88
GAMBARO, T *	LP	37 299	44.86	-7.41
CARNWELL, B	DEM	814	0.98	-0.76
BRITT, P	CDP	430	0.52	0.52
<i>Final count</i>				
D'ATH, Y	ALP	43 283	52.05	9.50
GAMBARO, T *	LP	39 871	47.95	-9.50
Formal		83 154	97.03	1.04
Informal		2 546	2.97	-1.04
Total/turnout		85 700	95.17	
Enrolled		90 048		

Port Adelaide (SA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
THOMAS, C	GRN	7 935	8.76	3.34
HAMBOUR, B	FFP	5 230	5.78	1.01
BUTLER, M #	ALP	52 732	58.24	3.73
CHOMEL, B	LP	22 830	25.21	-6.71
MOORE, P	DEM	1 822	2.01	0.01
<i>Final count</i>				
BUTLER, M #	ALP	63 158	69.75	6.84
CHOMEL, B	LP	27 391	30.25	-6.84
Formal		90 549	95.04	2.12
Informal		4 724	4.96	-2.12
Total/turnout		95 273	94.87	
Enrolled		100 422		

Prospect (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
LEVER, C	FFP	2 655	3.35	3.27
GEBILAGIN, L	GRN	3 618	4.56	-0.61
ARTHUR, L	LP	24 705	31.15	-7.16
CALLANDER, J	CDP	2 187	2.76	-0.55
BOWEN, C *	ALP	46 135	58.18	9.11
<i>Final count</i>				
ARTHUR, L	LP	28 973	36.54	-7.06
BOWEN, C *	ALP	50 327	63.46	7.06
Formal		79 300	92.27	1.68
Informal		6 648	7.73	-1.68
Total/turnout		85 948	94.83	
Enrolled		90 635		

Rankin (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
COULSON, P	LP	27 299	34.09	-3.01
TJIA, L	LDP	463	0.58	0.58
EMERSON, C *	ALP	44 858	56.01	12.22
COTTER, N	GRN	3 773	4.71	1.50
VAN MANEN, B	FFP	2 827	3.53	-1.59
EL-MEREBI, S	DEM	590	0.74	-0.11
MEYERS, R	CEC	273	0.34	0.13
<i>Final count</i>				
COULSON, P	LP	30 643	38.26	-8.76
EMERSON, C *	ALP	49 440	61.74	8.76
Formal		80 083	95.51	2.68
Informal		3 764	4.49	-2.68
Total/turnout		83 847	93.41	
Enrolled		89 764		

Reid (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
SHARAH, A	CDP	3 170	3.99	0.88
IHRAM, S	DEM	1 123	1.41	0.16
LIPSCOMBE, M	GRN	4 160	5.24	-0.33
LAMBERT, V	FFP	1 301	1.64	1.42
OUEIK, R	LP	21 516	27.09	-4.98
JOHNSON, H	CEC	429	0.54	0.54
FERGUSON, L *	ALP	47 739	60.10	9.26
<i>Final count</i>				
OUEIK, R	LP	26 373	33.20	-4.72
FERGUSON, L *	ALP	53 065	66.80	4.72
Formal		79 438	92.43	3.77
Informal		6 508	7.57	-3.77
Total/turnout		85 946	92.63	
Enrolled		92 784		

Richmond (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
FARMILO, D	LDP	1 320	1.62	1.62
ELLIOT, J *	ALP	35 699	43.81	8.15
EBONO, G	GRN	12 168	14.93	1.32
PAGE, S	NP	30 134	36.98	-7.53
McCALLUM, G	CEC	176	0.22	0.16
SLEDGE, S	DEM	950	1.17	0.12
RAYMOND, B	CDP	1 039	1.28	1.28
<i>Final count</i>				
ELLIOT, J *	ALP	47 973	58.87	7.43
PAGE, S	NP	33 513	41.13	-7.43
Formal		81 486	95.72	-0.62
Informal		3 647	4.28	0.62
Total/turnout		85 133	94.48	
Enrolled		90 103		

Riverina (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
JOHNSON, G	CEC	1 141	1.35	1.31
HULL, K *	NP	52 779	62.57	-4.47
KNOX, P	ALP	24 471	29.01	4.48
GOODLASS, R	GRN	4 130	4.90	0.58
HESKETH, C	ON	1 837	2.18	-1.77
<i>Final count</i>				
HULL, K *	NP	55 868	66.23	-4.62
KNOX, P	ALP	28 490	33.77	4.62
Formal		84 358	96.17	-0.01
Informal		3 361	3.83	0.01
Total/turnout		87 719	96.05	
Enrolled		91 324		

Robertson (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
GRANT, G	CDP	1 929	2.21	2.21
LE, D	FFP	708	0.81	-0.91
TOMLIN, N	CEC	141	0.16	-0.11
RYAN, H	ON	924	1.06	-0.66
WROBLEWSKI, M	GRN	6 279	7.20	-0.65
LLOYD, J *	LP	39 792	45.63	-7.83
NEAL, B	ALP	37 437	42.93	8.29
<i>Final count</i>				
LLOYD, J *	LP	43 513	49.89	-6.98
NEAL, B	ALP	43 697	50.11	6.98
Formal		87 210	96.56	1.09
Informal		3 109	3.44	-1.09
Total/turnout		90 319	95.78	
Enrolled		94 295		

Ryan (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
PAGE, J	DEM	1 207	1.44	-0.98
SOLOMON, N	CEC	90	0.11	-0.17
JOHNSON, M *	LP	41 646	49.52	-5.24
SCHMID, L	FFP	1 120	1.33	-2.03
DANIELS, R	ALP	30 619	36.41	7.00
WORRINGHAM, C	IND	1 328	1.58	1.58
JONES, E	GRN	7 933	9.43	-0.33
MACKENZIE, J	LDP	155	0.18	0.18
<i>Final count</i>				
JOHNSON, M *	LP	45 258	53.82	-6.60
DANIELS, R	ALP	38 840	46.18	6.60
Formal		84 098	97.86	1.66
Informal		1 842	2.14	-1.66
Total/turnout		85 940	94.90	
Enrolled		90 563		

Scullin (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
BYERS, T	FFP	3 859	4.73	1.34
STEER, S	CEC	386	0.47	-1.17
WILLIAMS, C	LP	19 910	24.39	-6.52
HUDE, P	DEM	868	1.06	1.06
JENKINS, H *	ALP	51 680	63.32	4.30
LAOS, L	GRN	4 918	6.03	1.00
<i>Final count</i>				
WILLIAMS, C	LP	23 791	29.15	-6.06
JENKINS, H *	ALP	57 830	70.85	6.06
Formal		81 621	95.94	0.69
Informal		3 452	4.06	-0.69
Total/turnout		85 073	95.70	
Enrolled		88 899		

Shortland (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
PARSONS, K	GRN	7 097	8.30	0.15
HALL, J *	ALP	48 525	56.73	7.40
KEALY, J	LP	26 620	31.12	-4.69
REEVES, M	FFP	1 644	1.92	-0.49
WALLACE, L	CDP	1 655	1.93	1.93
<i>Final count</i>				
HALL, J *	ALP	55 379	64.74	5.50
KEALY, J	LP	30 162	35.26	-5.50
Formal		85 541	95.84	0.41
Informal		3 714	4.16	-0.41
Total/turnout		89 255	95.79	
Enrolled		93 176		

Solomon (NT)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
HALE, D	ALP	21 581	41.90	3.37
CAMPBELL, T	CEC	245	0.48	-0.01
CHESTER, J	LDP	358	0.70	0.70
TOLLNER, D *	CLP	24 109	46.80	-1.95
FOLEY, M	IND	545	1.06	-0.44
HUDSON, D	GRN	4 672	9.07	2.30
<i>Final count</i>				
HALE, D	ALP	25 853	50.19	3.00
TOLLNER, D *	CLP	25 657	49.81	-3.00
Formal		51 510	97.07	1.07
Informal		1 555	2.93	-1.07
Total/turnout		53 065	92.06	
Enrolled		57 641		

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Stirling (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
WARD, S	LDP	666	0.82	0.82
HYND, D	WWW	590	0.73	0.73
HALLAM, K	CEC	160	0.20	-0.71
TINLEY, P	ALP	32 737	40.44	1.50
HOPKINSON, S	FFP	524	0.65	0.65
KEENAN, M *	LP	38 220	47.21	-0.05
DESIATOV, T	GRN	6 123	7.56	0.41
PATRICK, A	ON	524	0.65	-0.82
MORAN, R	CDP	1 407	1.74	-0.20
<i>Final count</i>				
TINLEY, P	ALP	39 431	48.71	0.75
KEENAN, M *	LP	41 520	51.29	-0.75
Formal		80 951	95.09	1.01
Informal		4 178	4.91	-1.01
Total/turnout		85 129	93.45	
Enrolled		91 098		

Sturt (SA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
JANSEN, C	FFP	3 102	3.42	-1.36
ROWSE, P	DEM	1 064	1.17	-1.09
REID, S	GRN	5 806	6.41	0.35
HANDSHIN, M	ALP	37 565	41.46	6.91
PYNE, C *	LP	42 731	47.17	-4.49
TILBROOK, F	LDP	327	0.36	0.36
<i>Final count</i>				
HANDSHIN, M	ALP	44 442	49.06	5.86
PYNE, C *	LP	46 153	50.94	-5.86
Formal		90 595	96.54	1.58
Informal		3 249	3.46	-1.58
Total/turnout		93 844	95.58	
Enrolled		98 184		

Swan (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
LISSON, K	GRN	7 365	10.13	1.84
FOWLER, D	FFP	579	0.80	-0.04
GILBERT, T	CDP	1 210	1.66	-0.09
ROSS, L	IND	656	0.90	0.90
IRONS, S	LP	32 183	44.28	0.14
DIXON, M	LDP	243	0.33	0.33
WILKIE, K *	ALP	29 544	40.65	0.73
GAY, N	CEC	92	0.13	-0.16
LOPEZ, J	SEP	157	0.22	0.22
HARRIS, J	ON	647	0.89	-0.89
<i>Final count</i>				
IRONS, S	LP	36 420	50.11	0.19
WILKIE, K *	ALP	36 256	49.89	-0.19
Formal		72 676	95.41	0.87
Informal		3 497	4.59	-0.87
Total/turnout		76 173	93.17	
Enrolled		81 758		

Sydney (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ANDERSON, G	LP	20 440	26.70	-0.81
FORD, A	CEC	184	0.24	0.06
LEONG, J	GRN	15 854	20.71	-1.38
LEE, J	CDP	727	0.95	0.95
WARD, J	IND	979	1.28	-0.29
PLIBERSEK, T *	ALP	37 506	48.99	3.92
MATERAZZO, M	DEM	874	1.14	-1.00
<i>Final count</i>				
ANDERSON, G	LP	23 350	30.50	-2.12
PLIBERSEK, T *	ALP	53 214	69.50	2.12
Formal		76 564	95.88	1.09
Informal		3 286	4.12	-1.09
Total/turnout		79 850	90.84	
Enrolled		87 904		

Tangney (WA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
IVAN, C	GRN	6 896	8.90	1.10
JENSEN, D *	LP	39 406	50.85	-2.87
BOON, L	ON	613	0.79	-1.66
SALADINE, L	FFP	815	1.05	1.05
REYNOLDS, M	ALP	24 832	32.04	3.50
JACKSON, K	IND	3 070	3.96	3.96
CHEW, K	CDP	1 867	2.41	-0.37
<i>Final count</i>				
JENSEN, D *	LP	45 480	58.68	-3.07
REYNOLDS, M	ALP	32 019	41.32	3.07
Formal		77 499	97.27	1.71
Informal		2 178	2.73	-1.71
Total/turnout		79 677	94.50	
Enrolled		84 312		

Throsby (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
MORAN, P	GRN	7 308	9.08	-0.97
GEORGE, J *	ALP	52 275	64.98	9.97
DEAKES, S	CDP	2 598	3.23	2.97
WRIGHT, S	LP	18 266	22.71	-9.40
<i>Final count</i>				
GEORGE, J *	ALP	59 099	73.46	9.64
WRIGHT, S	LP	21 348	26.54	-9.65
Formal		80 447	94.76	0.20
Informal		4 446	5.24	-0.20
Total/turnout		84 893	95.92	
Enrolled		88 502		

Wakefield (SA)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
NAIRN, B	FFP	4 483	5.16	-0.27
EDMUNDS, P	WWW	793	0.91	0.91
CHAMPION, N	ALP	42 249	48.65	6.28
FITZPATRICK, P	ON	832	0.96	-1.60
ALLEN, T	GRN	3 589	4.13	-0.02
FAWCETT, D *	LP	33 600	38.69	-5.12
WALSH, M	LDP	284	0.33	0.33
MARTIN, F	DEM	1 016	1.17	-0.50
<i>Final count</i>				
CHAMPION, N	ALP	49 142	56.59	7.26
FAWCETT, D *	LP	37 704	43.41	-7.26
Formal		86 846	95.34	1.82
Informal		4 246	4.66	-1.82
Total/turnout		91 092	95.13	
Enrolled		95 756		

Wannon (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
OWEN, L	GRN	5 953	6.98	2.63
PECH, D	FFP	3 663	4.29	1.31
HAWKER, D *	LP	44 834	52.56	-5.27
MOORE, A	ALP	30 852	36.17	4.32
<i>Final count</i>				
HAWKER, D *	LP	49 020	57.47	-4.90
MOORE, A	ALP	36 282	42.53	4.90
Formal		85 302	97.41	0.79
Informal		2 266	2.59	-0.79
Total/turnout		87 568	96.40	
Enrolled		90 838		

Warringah (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ABBOTT, T *	LP	46 398	54.53	-0.97
HARRIS, C	GRN	10 660	12.53	0.71
JOHANSON, G	DEM	1 095	1.29	1.04
PETERSEN, P	IND	1 529	1.80	-0.50
MIDDLETON, B	FFP	456	0.54	-0.83
PRICE, G	CCE	616	0.72	0.72
ZOCHLING, H	ALP	23 317	27.40	2.29
McCUDDEN, B	CDP	1 020	1.20	1.20
<i>Final count</i>				
ABBOTT, T *	LP	50 627	59.50	-1.79
ZOCHLING, H	ALP	34 464	40.50	1.79
Formal		85 091	96.42	2.18
Informal		3 162	3.58	-2.18
Total/turnout		88 253	93.59	
Enrolled		94 301		

Watson (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
FOY, M	FFP	2 011	2.50	1.04
POULSEN, R		424	0.53	0.14
BURKE, T *	ALP	49 652	61.81	5.43
MANSOUR, P	LP	20 957	26.09	-5.54
SAMMUT, J	CDP	1 988	2.47	1.89
DONAYRE, C	GRN	5 302	6.60	0.22
<i>Final count</i>				
BURKE, T *	ALP	56 499	70.33	5.77
MANSOUR, P	LP	23 835	29.67	-5.77
Formal		80 334	90.95	0.11
Informal		7 997	9.05	-0.11
Total/turnout		88 331	93.19	
Enrolled		94 785		

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Wentworth (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ECUYER, D	IND	774	0.88	0.88
JARNASON, S	GRN	13 205	14.96	2.10
COULTON, D	CCC	1 156	1.31	1.31
ADAMS, J	FFP	255	0.29	-0.04
JAMIESON, J	CEC	78	0.09	-0.01
KELU, J	LDP	129	0.15	0.15
SHELL, P	IND	265	0.30	0.06
MOLONY, B	CDP	323	0.37	0.37
NEWHOUSE, G	ALP	26 903	30.48	1.55
TURNBULL, M *	LP	44 463	50.37	10.10
FIELD, P	DEM	721	0.82	-0.28
<i>Final count</i>				
NEWHOUSE, G	ALP	40 734	46.15	-1.34
TURNBULL, M *	LP	47 538	53.85	1.34
Formal		88 272	95.10	1.05
Informal		4 548	4.90	-1.05
Total/turnout		92 820	92.53	
Enrolled		100 315		

Werriwa (NSW)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
ELLIOTT, R	LP	24 046	30.17	-7.44
HAYES, C *	ALP	46 892	58.83	8.92
MILLS, A	FFP	1 920	2.41	2.00
BRYANT, J	IND	2 016	2.53	2.53
GAYED, H	CDP	1 814	2.28	1.90
BHATT, N	GRN	3 022	3.79	0.07
<i>Final count</i>				
ELLIOTT, R	LP	27 711	34.76	-8.30
HAYES, C *	ALP	51 999	65.24	8.30
Formal		79 710	93.47	1.45
Informal		5 569	6.53	-1.45
Total/turnout		85 279	94.38	
Enrolled		90 357		

Wide Bay (Qld)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
TRUSS, W *	NP	39 177	48.59	20.76
MOLLOY, C	IND	5 576	6.92	6.92
ESSENBERG, M	ON	996	1.24	-2.90
CHAPMAN, J	FFP	2 792	3.46	-0.13
LAWRENCE, T	ALP	24 758	30.70	5.19
WEBB, K	GRN	6 615	8.20	1.19
SHAW, T	DEM	719	0.89	-0.85
<i>Final count</i>				
TRUSS, W *	NP	47 149	58.47	-3.74
LAWRENCE, T	ALP	33 484	41.53	3.74
Formal		80 633	96.02	0.95
Informal		3 343	3.98	-0.95
Total/turnout		83 976	94.48	
Enrolled		88 881		

Wills (Vic)

Candidate	Party	Votes	%	Swing
<i>First count</i>				
CLARKE, E	DEM	2 005	2.33	0.91
COLLIS, D	GRN	11 912	13.82	0.82
THOMSON, K *	ALP	49 050	56.89	3.07
TOMISICH, C	LP	21 166	24.55	-4.15
KELADA, I	FFP	1 233	1.43	-0.12
ISHERWOOD, C	CEC	227	0.26	-0.19
ALCORN, Z	SAL	624	0.72	-0.34
<i>Final count</i>				
THOMSON, K *	ALP	62 432	72.41	5.51
TOMISICH, C	LP	23 785	27.59	-5.51
Formal		86 217	95.67	1.17
Informal		3 902	4.33	-1.17
Total/turnout		90 119	93.67	
Enrolled		96 204		

Table 8: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote: State summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
New South Wales	2 179 029	1 880 457	53.68	46.32	5.61	to ALP
Victoria	1 719 804	1 449 224	54.27	45.73	5.27	to ALP
Queensland	1 199 917	1 178 936	50.44	49.56	7.53	to ALP
Western Australia	550 326	627 211	46.74	53.26	2.14	to ALP
South Australia	517 818	470 334	52.40	47.60	6.76	to ALP
Tasmania	182 757	142 385	56.21	43.79	2.02	to ALP
Australian Capital Territory	141 745	81 836	63.40	36.60	1.86	to ALP
Northern Territory	54 418	43 795	55.41	44.59	3.26	to ALP
Australia	6 545 814	5 874 178	52.70	47.30	5.44	to ALP

Table 9: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote: Regional summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
Inner metropolitan	1 990 905	1 505 887	56.94	43.06	3.84	to ALP
Outer metropolitan	2 020 158	1 722 637	53.97	46.03	5.99	to ALP
Total metropolitan	4 011 063	3 228 524	55.40	44.60	4.92	to ALP
Provincial	969 345	783 140	55.31	44.69	6.24	to ALP
Rural	1 565 406	1 862 514	45.67	54.33	6.03	to ALP
Total non-metropolitan	2 534 696	2 645 580	48.93	51.07	6.12	to ALP
Total	6 545 814	5 874 178	52.70	47.30	5.44	to ALP

Table 10: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote: Party status summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
Safe ALP	1 107 207	473 502	70.04	29.96	4.99	to ALP
Fairly safe ALP	929 784	544 077	63.08	36.92	4.91	to ALP
Marginal ALP	1 106 970	814 289	57.62	42.38	5.04	to ALP
Total ALP	3 143 961	1 831 868	63.18	36.82	5.00	to ALP
Safe LP	1 305 338	1 775 484	42.37	57.63	6.32	to ALP
Fairly safe LP	641 841	694 474	48.03	51.97	5.91	to ALP
Marginal LP	933 795	853 834	52.24	47.76	5.19	to ALP
Total LP	2 880 919	3 323 718	46.43	53.57	5.89	to ALP
Safe NP	177 224	311 577	36.26	63.74	4.71	to ALP
Fairly safe NP	202 669	212 571	48.81	51.19	6.87	to ALP
Marginal NP	44 770	40 740	52.36	47.64	7.82	to ALP
Total NP	424 663	564 888	42.91	57.09	5.96	to ALP
Total (a)	6 545 814	5 874 178	52.70	47.30	5.44	to ALP

(a) Includes Independent held seats.

Table 11: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote: Socio-economic status summary

	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
Low	1 470 843	1 527 172	49.06	50.94	5.29	to ALP
Lower middle	1 821 813	1 305 067	58.26	41.74	6.85	to ALP
Upper middle	1 652 438	1 515 522	52.16	47.84	5.39	to ALP
High	1 600 720	1 526 417	51.19	48.81	4.17	to ALP
Total	6 545 814	5 874 178	52.70	47.30	5.44	to ALP

Table 12: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote: Electoral division summary

Division	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
New South Wales						
Banks	50 392	32 109	61.08	38.92	7.86	to ALP
Barton	50 902	31 064	62.10	37.90	4.53	to ALP
Bennelong	44 685	42 251	51.40	48.60	5.53	to ALP
Berowra	34 223	49 122	41.06	58.94	4.88	to ALP
Blaxland	52 953	24 503	68.37	31.63	3.14	to ALP
Bradfield	30 819	53 512	36.55	63.45	4.10	to ALP
Calare	31 263	51 124	37.95	62.05	0.64	to LP/NP
Charlton	52 298	30 885	62.87	37.13	4.47	to ALP
Chifley	56 776	23 572	70.66	29.34	8.69	to ALP
Cook	37 396	48 711	43.43	56.57	6.71	to ALP
Cowper	41 334	43 423	48.77	51.23	5.52	to ALP
Cunningham	57 382	26 847	68.13	31.87	6.51	to ALP
Dobell	44 413	37 983	53.90	46.10	8.74	to ALP
Eden-Monaro	45 207	39 447	53.40	46.60	6.67	to ALP
Farrer	33 493	52 766	38.83	61.17	5.46	to ALP
Fowler	53 306	24 801	68.25	31.75	4.93	to ALP
Gilmore	36 930	43 467	45.93	54.07	5.34	to ALP
Grayndler	62 821	21 019	74.93	25.07	3.74	to ALP
Greenway	36 641	43 881	45.50	54.50	6.85	to ALP
Hughes	39 957	43 562	47.84	52.16	6.39	to ALP
Hume	38 537	45 526	45.84	54.16	8.68	to ALP
Hunter	54 504	28 173	65.92	34.08	4.83	to ALP
Kingsford Smith	54 889	31 837	63.29	36.71	4.56	to ALP
Lindsay	46 394	35 315	56.78	43.22	9.70	to ALP
Lowe	45 136	33 538	57.37	42.63	4.34	to ALP
Lyne	32 751	46 311	41.42	58.58	4.83	to ALP
Macarthur	37 757	38 865	49.28	50.72	10.43	to ALP
Mackellar	31 538	52 395	37.58	62.42	3.04	to ALP
Macquarie	50 037	37 690	57.04	42.96	6.57	to ALP
Mitchell	31 221	50 058	38.41	61.59	9.09	to ALP
New England	29 973	55 167	35.20	64.80	1.21	to LP/NP
Newcastle	55 725	28 820	65.91	34.09	6.82	to ALP
North Sydney	38 041	47 222	44.62	55.38	4.66	to ALP
Page	44 770	40 740	52.36	47.64	7.83	to ALP
Parkes	30 484	51 985	36.96	63.04	4.52	to ALP
Parramatta	48 453	36 727	56.88	43.12	7.71	to ALP
Paterson	40 688	43 228	48.49	51.51	4.81	to ALP
Prospect	50 327	28 973	63.46	36.54	7.06	to ALP
Reid	53 065	26 373	66.80	33.20	4.72	to ALP
Richmond	47 973	33 513	58.87	41.13	7.43	to ALP
Riverina	28 490	55 868	33.77	66.23	4.62	to ALP
Robertson	43 697	43 513	50.11	49.89	6.98	to ALP
Shortland	55 379	30 162	64.74	35.26	5.50	to ALP
Sydney	53 214	23 350	69.50	30.50	2.12	to ALP
Throsby	59 099	21 348	73.46	26.54	9.64	to ALP
Warringah	34 464	50 627	40.50	59.50	1.79	to ALP
Watson	56 499	23 835	70.33	29.67	5.77	to ALP
Wentworth	40 734	47 538	46.15	53.85	1.34	to LP/NP
Werriwa	51 999	27 711	65.24	34.76	8.30	to ALP

Table 12: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote: Electoral division summary
continued

Division	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
Victoria						
Aston	38 569	47 243	44.95	55.05	8.10	to ALP
Ballarat	51 056	36 752	58.15	41.85	5.92	to ALP
Batman	60 503	19 158	75.95	24.05	4.63	to ALP
Bendigo	50 504	39 466	56.13	43.87	5.17	to ALP
Bruce	46 966	33 565	58.32	41.68	4.84	to ALP
Calwell	59 807	26 463	69.33	30.67	11.14	to ALP
Casey	36 812	46 726	44.07	55.93	5.42	to ALP
Chisholm	45 833	34 041	57.38	42.62	4.73	to ALP
Corangamite	45 968	44 426	50.85	49.15	6.17	to ALP
Corio	48 939	34 102	58.93	41.07	3.29	to ALP
Deakin	42 319	39 991	51.41	48.59	6.38	to ALP
Dunkley	39 711	46 693	45.96	54.04	5.34	to ALP
Flinders	37 058	51 697	41.75	58.25	2.86	to ALP
Gellibrand	60 134	24 022	71.46	28.54	6.51	to ALP
Gippsland	38 861	49 280	44.09	55.91	1.79	to ALP
Goldstein	37 488	47 811	43.95	56.05	3.98	to ALP
Gorton	67 535	27 297	71.22	28.78	6.32	to ALP
Higgins	35 070	46 559	42.96	57.04	1.72	to ALP
Holt	57 237	35 638	61.63	38.37	10.12	to ALP
Hotham	51 240	30 091	63.00	37.00	5.60	to ALP
Indi	34 559	50 132	40.81	59.19	7.10	to ALP
Isaacs	52 131	38 230	57.69	42.31	6.21	to ALP
Jagajaga	51 630	35 905	58.98	41.02	4.58	to ALP
Kooyong	33 153	48 775	40.47	59.53	0.05	to ALP
La Trobe	42 206	43 077	49.49	50.51	5.32	to ALP
Lalor	62 600	32 926	65.53	34.47	6.74	to ALP
Mallee	23 912	59 328	28.73	71.27	3.48	to ALP
Maribyrnong	51 657	27 430	65.32	34.68	5.85	to ALP
McEwen	48 308	48 339	49.98	50.02	6.40	to ALP
McMillan	36 443	44 172	45.21	54.79	0.20	to ALP
Melbourne	63 299	24 284	72.27	27.73	1.13	to ALP
Melbourne Ports	49 191	36 890	57.15	42.85	3.41	to ALP
Menzies	36 984	47 104	43.98	56.02	4.65	to ALP
Murray	25 577	55 015	31.74	68.26	5.82	to ALP
Scullin	57 830	23 791	70.85	29.15	6.06	to ALP
Wannon	36 282	49 020	42.53	57.47	4.90	to ALP
Wills	62 432	23 785	72.41	27.59	5.51	to ALP

Table 12: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote: Electoral division summary
continued

Division	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
Queensland						
Blair	45 369	37 910	54.48	45.52	10.17	to ALP
Bonner	45 576	38 004	54.53	45.47	5.04	to ALP
Bowman	41 009	41 073	49.96	50.04	8.86	to ALP
Brisbane	47 526	36 212	56.76	43.24	2.82	to ALP
Capricornia	53 355	31 725	62.71	37.29	8.70	to ALP
Dawson	42 520	37 386	53.21	46.79	13.20	to ALP
Dickson	41 615	41 832	49.87	50.13	8.76	to ALP
Fadden	33 205	50 228	39.80	60.20	5.70	to ALP
Fairfax	38 609	43 558	46.99	53.01	9.40	to ALP
Fisher	37 384	42 325	46.90	53.10	7.88	to ALP
Flynn	40 220	39 967	50.16	49.84	7.88	to ALP
Forde	41 419	36 869	52.91	47.09	14.43	to ALP
Griffith	51 600	31 198	62.32	37.68	3.84	to ALP
Groom	34 782	48 468	41.78	58.22	10.59	to ALP
Herbert	40 746	41 089	49.79	50.21	6.03	to ALP
Hinkler	39 734	42 515	48.31	51.69	6.65	to ALP
Kennedy	34 980	47 339	42.49	57.51	1.35	to ALP
Leichhardt	44 816	38 127	54.03	45.97	14.29	to ALP
Lilley	48 921	34 581	58.59	41.41	3.19	to ALP
Longman	44 026	38 157	53.57	46.43	10.32	to ALP
Maranoa	28 103	50 936	35.56	64.44	6.61	to ALP
McPherson	34 434	49 195	41.17	58.83	5.11	to ALP
Moncrieff	29 259	52 042	35.99	64.01	5.52	to ALP
Moreton	44 055	36 411	54.75	45.25	7.58	to ALP
Oxley	51 607	28 868	64.13	35.87	7.01	to ALP
Petrie	43 283	39 871	52.05	47.95	9.50	to ALP
Rankin	49 440	30 643	61.74	38.26	8.76	to ALP
Ryan	38 840	45 258	46.18	53.82	6.60	to ALP
Wide Bay	33 484	47 149	41.53	58.47	3.74	to ALP
Western Australia						
Brand	45 959	36 673	55.62	44.38	0.97	to ALP
Canning	38 109	47 689	44.42	55.58	3.96	to ALP
Cowan	40 975	43 883	48.29	51.71	2.49	to LP/NP
Curtin	28 832	50 320	36.43	63.57	1.05	to ALP
Forrest	37 879	47 871	44.17	55.83	4.62	to ALP
Fremantle	47 253	32 648	59.14	40.86	1.38	to ALP
Hasluck	37 657	35 805	51.26	48.74	3.08	to ALP
Kalgoorlie	31 097	34 474	47.42	52.58	3.72	to ALP
Moore	28 695	41 576	40.83	59.17	1.66	to ALP
O'Connor	25 442	50 625	33.45	66.55	3.84	to ALP
Pearce	34 661	50 022	40.93	59.07	3.87	to ALP
Perth	46 061	32 205	58.85	41.15	2.12	to ALP
Stirling	39 431	41 520	48.71	51.29	0.75	to ALP
Swan	36 256	36 420	49.89	50.11	0.19	to LP/NP
Tangney	32 019	45 480	41.32	58.68	3.07	to ALP

Table 12: House of Representatives: Two-party preferred vote: Electoral division summary
continued

Division	Number		Per cent		Swing	
	ALP	LP/NP	ALP	LP/NP	Per cent	
South Australia						
Adelaide	51 868	36 757	58.53	41.47	7.20	to ALP
Barker	38 396	56 301	40.55	59.45	10.43	to ALP
Boothby	42 075	47 322	47.07	52.93	2.44	to ALP
Grey	40 623	48 522	45.57	54.43	9.39	to ALP
Hindmarsh	49 937	40 767	55.05	44.95	4.99	to ALP
Kingston	49 247	41 244	54.42	45.58	4.49	to ALP
Makin	50 346	36 909	57.70	42.30	8.63	to ALP
Mayo	38 584	51 264	42.94	57.06	6.53	to ALP
Port Adelaide	63 158	27 391	69.75	30.25	6.84	to ALP
Sturt	44 442	46 153	49.06	50.94	5.86	to ALP
Wakefield	49 142	37 704	56.59	43.41	7.26	to ALP
Tasmania						
Bass	32 553	31 282	51.00	49.00	3.63	to ALP
Braddon	34 085	32 176	51.44	48.56	2.57	to ALP
Denison	41 982	21 988	65.63	34.37	2.34	to ALP
Franklin	36 845	30 787	54.48	45.52	3.11	to LP/NP
Lyons	37 292	26 152	58.78	41.22	5.10	to ALP
Australian Capital Territory						
Canberra	71 030	43 871	61.82	38.18	1.91	to ALP
Fraser	70 715	37 965	65.07	34.93	1.75	to ALP
Northern Territory						
Lingiari	28 565	18 138	61.16	38.84	3.50	to ALP
Solomon	25 853	25 657	50.19	49.81	3.00	to ALP

Table 13: House of Representatives: Electoral pendulum

Per cent							
Division	Margin	Division	Margin	Division	Margin	Division	Margin
ALP Seats		ALP Seats		LP/NP Seats		LP/NP Seats	
Batman (Vic)	25.95	Chisholm (Vic)	7.38	Mallee (Vic)	21.27	Kalgoorlie (WA)	2.58
Grayndler (NSW)	24.93	Lowe (NSW)	7.37	Murray (Vic)	18.26	Hughes (NSW)	2.16
Throsby (NSW)	23.46	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	7.15	O'Connor (WA)	16.55	Cowan (WA)	1.71
Wills (Vic)	22.41	Macquarie (NSW)	7.04	Riverina (NSW)	16.23	Hinkler (Qld)	1.69
Melbourne (Vic)	22.27	Parramatta (NSW)	6.88	Maranoa (Qld)	14.44	Paterson (NSW)	1.51
Gellibrand (Vic)	21.46	Lindsay (NSW)	6.78	Moncrieff (Qld)	14.01	Stirling (WA)	1.29
Gorton (Vic)	21.22	Brisbane (Qld)	6.76	Curtin (WA)	13.57	Cowper (NSW)	1.23
Scullin (Vic)	20.85	Wakefield (SA)	6.59	Bradfield (NSW)	13.45	Sturt (SA)	0.94
Chifley (NSW)	20.66	Bendigo (Vic)	6.13	Parkes (NSW)	13.04	Macarthur (NSW)	0.72
Watson (NSW)	20.33	Brand (WA)	5.62	Mackellar (NSW)	12.42	La Trobe (Vic)	0.51
Port Adelaide (SA)	19.75	Hindmarsh (SA)	5.05	Calare (NSW)	12.05	Herbert (Qld)	0.21
Sydney (NSW)	19.50	Moreton (Qld)	4.75	Mitchell (NSW)	11.59	Dickson (Qld)	0.13
Calwell (Vic)	19.33	Bonner (Qld)	4.53	Farrer (NSW)	11.17	Swan (WA)	0.11
Blaxland (NSW)	18.37	Blair (Qld)	4.48	Fadden (Qld)	10.20	Bowman (Qld)	0.04
Fowler (NSW)	18.25	Franklin (Tas)	4.48	Kooyong (Vic)	9.53	McEwen (Vic)	0.02
Cunningham (NSW)	18.13	Kingston (SA)	4.42	Warringah (NSW)	9.50		
Reid (NSW)	16.80	Leichhardt (Qld)	4.03	Barker (SA)	9.45		
Hunter (NSW)	15.92	Dobell (NSW)	3.90	Indi (Vic)	9.19	IND Seats	
Newcastle (NSW)	15.91	Longman (Qld)	3.57	Moore (WA)	9.17	New England (NSW)	24.33
Denison (Tas)	15.63	Eden-Monaro (NSW)	3.40	Pearce (WA)	9.07	Kennedy (Qld)	16.29
Lalor (Vic)	15.53	Dawson (Qld)	3.21	Berowra (NSW)	8.94		
Maribyrnong (Vic)	15.32	Forde (Qld)	2.91	McPherson (Qld)	8.83		
Werriwa (NSW)	15.24	Page (NSW)	2.36	Tangney (WA)	8.68		
Fraser (ACT)	15.07	Petrie (Qld)	2.05	Lyne (NSW)	8.58		
Shortland (NSW)	14.74	Braddon (Tas)	1.44	Wide Bay (Qld)	8.47		
Oxley (Qld)	14.13	Deakin (Vic)	1.41	Flinders (Vic)	8.25		
Prospect (NSW)	13.46	Bennelong (NSW)	1.40	Groom (Qld)	8.22		
Kingsford Smith (NSW)	13.29	Hasluck (WA)	1.26	Wannon (Vic)	7.47		
Hotham (Vic)	13.00	Bass (Tas)	1.00	Mayo (SA)	7.06		
Charlton (NSW)	12.87	Corangamite (Vic)	0.85	Higgins (Vic)	7.04		
Capricornia (Qld)	12.71	Solomon (NT)	0.19	Cook (NSW)	6.57		
Griffith (Qld)	12.32	Flynn (Qld)	0.16	Goldstein (Vic)	6.05		
Barton (NSW)	12.10	Robertson (NSW)	0.11	Menzies (Vic)	6.02		
Canberra (ACT)	11.82			Casey (Vic)	5.93		
Rankin (Qld)	11.74			Gippsland (Vic)	5.91		
Holt (Vic)	11.63			Forrest (WA)	5.83		
Lingiari (NT)	11.16			Canning (WA)	5.58		
Banks (NSW)	11.08			North Sydney (NSW)	5.38		
Fremantle (WA)	9.14			Aston (Vic)	5.05		
Jagajaga (Vic)	8.98			McMillan (Vic)	4.79		
Corio (Vic)	8.93			Greenway (NSW)	4.50		
Richmond (NSW)	8.87			Grey (SA)	4.43		
Perth (WA)	8.85			Hume (NSW)	4.16		
Lyons (Tas)	8.78			Gilmore (NSW)	4.07		
Lilley (Qld)	8.59			Dunkley (Vic)	4.04		
Adelaide (SA)	8.53			Wentworth (NSW)	3.85		
Bruce (Vic)	8.32			Ryan (Qld)	3.82		
Ballarat (Vic)	8.15			Fisher (Qld)	3.10		
Makin (SA)	7.70			Fairfax (Qld)	3.01		
Isaacs (Vic)	7.69			Boothby (SA)	2.93		

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

Table 14: House of Representatives: Electoral divisions ranked by two-party preferred swing to ALP

Per cent					
Division	Swing	Division	Swing	Division	Swing
Forde (Qld)	14.43	Cunningham (NSW)	6.51	Kingston (SA)	4.49
Leichhardt (Qld)	14.29	Gellibrand (Vic)	6.51	Charlton (NSW)	4.47
Dawson (Qld)	13.20	McEwen (Vic)	6.40	Lowe (NSW)	4.34
Calwell (Vic)	11.14	Hughes (NSW)	6.39	Bradfield (NSW)	4.10
Groom (Qld)	10.59	Deakin (Vic)	6.38	Goldstein (Vic)	3.98
Barker (SA)	10.43	Gorton (Vic)	6.32	Canning (WA)	3.96
Macarthur (NSW)	10.43	Isaacs (Vic)	6.21	Pearce (WA)	3.87
Longman (Qld)	10.32	Corangamite (Vic)	6.17	Griffith (Qld)	3.84
Blair (Qld)	10.17	Scullin (Vic)	6.06	O'Connor (WA)	3.84
Holt (Vic)	10.12	Herbert (Qld)	6.03	Grayndler (NSW)	3.74
Lindsay (NSW)	9.70	Ballarat (Vic)	5.92	Wide Bay (Qld)	3.74
Throsby (NSW)	9.64	Sturt (SA)	5.86	Kalgoorlie (WA)	3.72
Petrie (Qld)	9.50	Maribyrnong (Vic)	5.85	Bass (Tas)	3.63
Fairfax (Qld)	9.40	Murray (Vic)	5.82	Lingiari (NT)	3.50
Grey (SA)	9.39	Watson (NSW)	5.77	Mallee (Vic)	3.48
Mitchell (NSW)	9.09	Fadden (Qld)	5.70	Melbourne Ports (Vic)	3.41
Bowman (Qld)	8.86	Hotham (Vic)	5.60	Corio (Vic)	3.29
Dickson (Qld)	8.76	Bennelong (NSW)	5.53	Lilley (Qld)	3.19
Rankin (Qld)	8.76	Cowper (NSW)	5.52	Blaxland (NSW)	3.14
Dobell (NSW)	8.74	Moncrieff (Qld)	5.52	Hasluck (WA)	3.08
Capricornia (Qld)	8.70	Wills (Vic)	5.51	Tangney (WA)	3.07
Chifley (NSW)	8.69	Shortland (NSW)	5.50	Mackellar (NSW)	3.04
Hume (NSW)	8.68	Farrer (NSW)	5.46	Solomon (NT)	3.00
Makin (SA)	8.63	Casey (Vic)	5.42	Flinders (Vic)	2.86
Werriwa (NSW)	8.30	Dunkley (Vic)	5.34	Brisbane (Qld)	2.82
Aston (Vic)	8.10	Gilmore (NSW)	5.34	Braddon (Tas)	2.57
Fisher (Qld)	7.88	La Trobe (Vic)	5.32	Boothby (SA)	2.44
Flynn (Qld)	7.88	Bendigo (Vic)	5.17	Denison (Tas)	2.34
Banks (NSW)	7.86	McPherson (Qld)	5.11	Perth (WA)	2.12
Page (NSW)	7.83	Lyons (Tas)	5.10	Sydney (NSW)	2.12
Parramatta (NSW)	7.71	Bonner (Qld)	5.04	Canberra (ACT)	1.91
Moreton (Qld)	7.58	Hindmarsh (SA)	4.99	Gippsland (Vic)	1.79
Richmond (NSW)	7.43	Fowler (NSW)	4.93	Warringah (NSW)	1.79
Wakefield (SA)	7.26	Wannon (Vic)	4.90	Fraser (ACT)	1.75
Adelaide (SA)	7.20	Berowra (NSW)	4.88	Higgins (Vic)	1.72
Indi (Vic)	7.10	Bruce (Vic)	4.84	Moore (WA)	1.66
Prospect (NSW)	7.06	Hunter (NSW)	4.83	Fremantle (WA)	1.38
Oxley (Qld)	7.01	Lyne (NSW)	4.83	Kennedy (Qld)	1.35
Robertson (NSW)	6.98	Paterson (NSW)	4.81	Melbourne (Vic)	1.13
Greenway (NSW)	6.85	Chisholm (Vic)	4.73	Curtin (WA)	1.05
Port Adelaide (SA)	6.84	Reid (NSW)	4.72	Brand (WA)	0.97
Newcastle (NSW)	6.82	North Sydney (NSW)	4.66	Stirling (WA)	0.75
Lalor (Vic)	6.74	Menzies (Vic)	4.65	McMillan (Vic)	0.20
Cook (NSW)	6.71	Batman (Vic)	4.63	Kooyong (Vic)	0.05
Eden-Monaro (NSW)	6.67	Forrest (WA)	4.62	Swan (WA)	-0.19
Hinkler (Qld)	6.65	Riverina (NSW)	4.62	Calare (NSW)	-0.64
Maranoa (Qld)	6.61	Jagajaga (Vic)	4.58	New England (NSW)	-1.21
Ryan (Qld)	6.60	Kingsford Smith (NSW)	4.56	Wentworth (NSW)	-1.34
Macquarie (NSW)	6.57	Barton (NSW)	4.53	Cowan (WA)	-2.49
Mayo (SA)	6.53	Parkes (NSW)	4.52	Franklin (Tas)	-3.11

Table 15: Senate: National summary

Australia						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	27	18	5 101 200	40.30	+5.28	
Liberal Party/National Party Coalition						
Liberal/Nationals	16	9	3 883 479	30.68	-3.55	
Liberal Party of Australia	15	8	1 110 366	8.77	-1.63	
The Nationals (National Party)	4		20 997	0.17	+0.06	
Northern Territory Country Liberal Party	2	1	40 253	0.32	-0.03	
Total Coalition	37	18	5 055 095	39.94	-5.15	
Australian Greens	29	3	1 144 751	9.04	+1.37	
Family First Party	23		204 788	1.62	-0.14	
Australian Democrats	18		162 975	1.29	-0.80	
Pauline's United Australia Party	4		141 268	1.12	+1.12	
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	13		118 614	0.94	-0.24	
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia	16		115 966	0.92	+0.43	
Climate Change Coalition	12		78 763	0.62	+0.62	
What Women Want (Australia)	14		58 803	0.46	+0.46	
One Nation	12		52 708	0.42	-1.31	
The Fishing Party	4		47 379	0.37	-0.05	
The Australian Shooters Party/Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party	5		45 932	0.36	+0.36	
The Australian Shooters Party	6		38 216	0.30	+0.30	
Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party	4		24 902	0.20	+0.20	
Carers Alliance	11		24 393	0.19	+0.19	
Liberty and Democracy Party	14		16 942	0.13	+0.13	
Conservatives for Climate and Environment Incorporated	6		9 988	0.08	+0.08	
Socialist Alliance	12		9 525	0.08	-0.03	
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	14		8 677	0.07	-0.14	
Senator On-Line	10		8 048	0.06	+0.06	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	8		6 385	0.05	-0.05	
Socialist Equality Party	4		4 542	0.04	+0.04	
Hear Our Voice	2		2 041	0.02	+0.02	
Nuclear Disarmament Party of Australia	2		446	0.00	-0.02	
Others	60	1	174 458	1.38	-2.74	
Formal			12 656 805	97.45	+1.20	
Informal			331 009	2.55	-1.20	
Total/turnout	367	40	12 987 814	95.17	+0.35	
Enrolled			13 646 539			

Table 16: Senate: State summary

New South Wales						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	6	3	1 764 040	42.07	+5.70	
Liberal/Nationals	6	3	1 649 014	39.33	-4.79	
Australian Greens	6		353 286	8.43	+1.09	
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	5		82 560	1.97	-0.64	
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia	2		52 977	1.26	+1.26	
The Australian Shooters Party/Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party	5		45 932	1.10	+1.10	
Pauline's United Australia Party	2		39 807	0.95	+0.95	
Climate Change Coalition	2		37 271	0.89	+0.89	
Australian Democrats	3		37 193	0.89	-1.31	
The Fishing Party	2		27 089	0.65	+0.11	
Family First Party	2		25 321	0.60	+0.04	
One Nation	4		17 379	0.41	-1.48	
What Women Want (Australia)	2		15 812	0.38	+0.38	
Carers Alliance	4		14 099	0.34	+0.34	
Liberty and Democracy Party	2		7 772	0.19	+0.19	
Conservatives for Climate and Environment Incorporated	2		4 203	0.10	+0.10	
Socialist Alliance	4		3 351	0.08	-0.03	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		2 538	0.06	-0.01	
Senator On-Line	2		2 257	0.05	+0.05	
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	2		2 224	0.05	-0.01	
Socialist Equality Party	2		2 139	0.05	+0.05	
Hear Our Voice	2		2 041	0.05	+0.05	
Others	10		4 929	0.12	-4.01	
Formal			4 193 234	97.76	+1.23	
Informal			96 210	2.24	-1.23	
Total/turnout	79	6	4 289 444	95.40	+0.29	
Enrolled			4 496 208			

Table 16: Senate: State summary *continued*

Victoria						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	4	3	1 327 076	41.70	+5.58	
Liberal/Nationals	4	3	1 257 149	39.50	-4.60	
Australian Greens	6		320 759	10.08	+1.28	
Family First Party	6		80 100	2.52	+0.64	
Australian Democrats	3		52 596	1.65	-0.21	
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia	6		32 930	1.03	-0.91	
Climate Change Coalition	2		24 759	0.78	+0.78	
The Australian Shooters Party	2		21 398	0.67	+0.67	
What Women Want (Australia)	2		14 028	0.44	+0.44	
One Nation	2		13 354	0.42	-0.30	
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	2		7 100	0.22	-0.12	
Conservatives for Climate and Environment Incorporated	2		4 216	0.13	+0.13	
Carers Alliance	3		3 901	0.12	+0.12	
Senator On-Line	2		3 106	0.10	+0.10	
Liberty and Democracy Party	2		3 044	0.10	+0.10	
Socialist Alliance	2		2 535	0.08	-0.08	
Socialist Equality Party	2		2 403	0.08	+0.08	
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	2		1 697	0.05	-0.49	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		1 511	0.05	-0.06	
Others	12		8 707	0.28	-3.15	
Formal			3 182 369	96.72	+1.85	
Informal			107 850	3.28	-1.85	
Total/turnout	68	6	3 290 219	95.60	+0.17	
Enrolled			3 441 822			

Table 16: Senate: State summary *continued*

Queensland						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal/Nationals	6	3	977 316	40.40	-4.50	
Australian Labor Party	4	3	948 145	39.20	+7.55	
Australian Greens	3		177 063	7.32	+1.92	
Pauline's United Australia Party	2		101 461	4.19	+4.19	
Family First Party	6		53 249	2.20	-1.17	
Australian Democrats	2		45 584	1.88	-0.32	
The Fishing Party	2		20 290	0.84	-0.44	
Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party	2		19 131	0.79	+0.79	
What Women Want (Australia)	2		17 370	0.72	+0.72	
The Australian Shooters Party	2		12 845	0.53	+0.53	
Climate Change Coalition	2		8 818	0.36	+0.36	
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia	2		7 265	0.30	+0.30	
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	2		6 289	0.26	+0.26	
Carers Alliance	2		4 822	0.20	+0.20	
One Nation	2		4 174	0.17	-2.97	
Liberty and Democracy Party	2		3 890	0.16	+0.16	
Socialist Alliance	2		1 941	0.08	-0.02	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		1 390	0.06	-0.13	
Senator On-Line	2		1 251	0.05	+0.05	
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	2		1 155	0.05	-0.10	
Others	14		5 458	0.23	-7.39	
Formal			2 418 907	97.66	+0.45	
Informal			57 912	2.34	-0.45	
Total/turnout	65	6	2 476 819	94.81	+0.68	
Enrolled			2 612 504			

Table 16: Senate: State summary *continued*

Western Australia						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Liberal Party of Australia	6	3	555 868	46.22	-3.12	
Australian Labor Party	3	2	433 046	36.00	+3.48	
Australian Greens	3	1	111 813	9.30	+1.24	
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	2		21 179	1.76	-0.12	
The Nationals (National Party)	2		17 365	1.44	+0.58	
Australian Democrats	3		12 604	1.05	-0.95	
One Nation	2		11 623	0.97	-1.48	
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia	2		11 390	0.95	+0.95	
Family First Party	3		10 341	0.86	+0.01	
What Women Want (Australia)	2		3 533	0.29	+0.29	
Climate Change Coalition	2		3 461	0.29	+0.29	
Carers Alliance	2		1 571	0.13	+0.13	
Conservatives for Climate and Environment Incorporated	2		1 569	0.13	+0.13	
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	2		1 002	0.08	-0.11	
Non-Custodial Parents Party	2		946	0.08	-0.07	
Socialist Alliance	2		928	0.08	+0.08	
Senator On-Line	2		824	0.07	+0.07	
Liberty and Democracy Party	2		591	0.05	+0.05	
Others	10		3 096	0.26	-1.45	
Formal			1 202 750	97.58	+1.12	
Informal			29 797	2.42	-1.12	
Total/turnout	54	6	1 232 547	93.86	+0.20	
Enrolled			1 313 201			

Table 16: Senate: State summary *continued*

South Australia						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	3	2	358 615	35.62	+0.13	
Liberal Party of Australia	4	2	355 237	35.28	-12.21	
Australian Greens	3	1	65 322	6.49	-0.11	
Family First Party	3		29 114	2.89	-1.09	
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia	2		9 343	0.93	+0.93	
Australian Democrats	3		8 908	0.88	-1.51	
One Nation	2		6 178	0.61	-0.53	
Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party	2		5 771	0.57	+0.57	
What Women Want (Australia)	2		4 114	0.41	+0.41	
The Australian Shooters Party	2		3 973	0.39	+0.39	
The Nationals (National Party)	2		3 632	0.36	-0.04	
Climate Change Coalition	2		3 131	0.31	+0.31	
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	2		1 486	0.15	+0.15	
Liberty and Democracy Party	2		798	0.08	+0.08	
Socialist Alliance	2		770	0.08	-0.05	
Senator On-Line	2		610	0.06	+0.06	
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	2		267	0.03	+0.03	
Others	6	1	149 540	14.85	+12.47	
Formal			1 006 809	97.62	+1.15	
Informal			24 511	2.38	-1.15	
Total/turnout	46	6	1 031 320	95.83	+0.47	
Enrolled			1 076 220			
Tasmania						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	3	3	131 055	40.10	+6.56	
Liberal Party of Australia	3	2	122 203	37.39	-8.74	
Australian Greens	4	1	59 254	18.13	+4.84	
Family First Party	3		6 663	2.04	-0.34	
What Women Want (Australia)	2		2 540	0.78	+0.78	
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia	2		2 061	0.63	+0.63	
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	2		313	0.10	-0.06	
Liberty and Democracy Party	2		302	0.09	+0.09	
Others	7		2 455	0.75	-3.75	
Formal			326 846	97.37	+0.74	
Informal			8 830	2.63	-0.74	
Total/turnout	28	6	335 676	95.98	+0.08	
Enrolled			349 753			

Table 16: Senate: State summary *continued*

Australian Capital Territory						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	2	1	92 018	40.84	-0.26	
Liberal Party of Australia	2	1	77 058	34.20	-3.67	
Australian Greens	2		48 384	21.47	+5.11	
Australian Democrats	2		4 141	1.84	-0.30	
What Women Want (Australia)	2		1 406	0.62	+0.62	
Climate Change Coalition	2		1 323	0.59	+0.59	
Liberty and Democracy Party	2		545	0.24	+0.24	
Nuclear Disarmament Party of Australia	2		446	0.20	+0.20	
Formal			225 321	98.30	+0.76	
Informal			3 905	1.70	-0.76	
Total/turnout	16	2	229 226	96.00	+0.79	
Enrolled			238 786			
Northern Territory						
Party	Candidates	Seats won	Votes	Per cent	Swing	
Australian Labor Party	2	1	47 205	46.94	+5.57	
Northern Territory Country Liberal Party	2	1	40 253	40.03	-5.37	
Australian Greens	2		8 870	8.82	+1.22	
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	2		2 019	2.01	+2.01	
Australian Democrats	2		1 949	1.94	-2.79	
Others	1		273	0.27	-0.64	
Formal			100 569	98.06	+1.18	
Informal			1 994	1.94	-1.18	
Total/turnout	11	2	102 563	86.88	+2.47	
Enrolled			118 045			

Table 17: Senate: Composition from 1 July 2008

	LP	NP	CLP	ALP	GRN	FFP	IND	Total
Term expires 30 June 2011								
New South Wales	2	1		3				6
Victoria	3			2		1		6
Queensland	3	1		2				6
Western Australia	3			2	1			6
South Australia	3			3				6
Tasmania	3			2	1			6
Total	17	2		14	2	1		36
Term expires 30 June 2014								
New South Wales	2	1		3				6
Victoria	3			3				6
Queensland	2	1		3				6
Western Australia	3			2	1			6
South Australia	2			2	1		1	6
Tasmania	2			3	1			6
Total	14	2		16	3		1	36
Total Senate								
New South Wales	4	2		6				12
Victoria	6			5		1		12
Queensland	5	2		5				12
Western Australia	6			4	2			12
South Australia	5			5	1		1	12
Tasmania	5			5	2			12
Australian Capital Territory	1			1				2
Northern Territory			1	1				2
Total	32	4	1	32	5	1	1	76

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details

New South Wales						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	LNP		1 637 675	39.06	2.7339
A	COONAN, H *	LP	2	8 873	0.21	0.0148
A	WILLIAMS, J #	NP	4	887	0.02	0.0015
A	PAYNE, M *	LP	5	658	0.02	0.0011
A	LEES, P	NP		238	0.01	0.0004
A	McGAHEY, V	LP		171	0.00	0.0003
A	CURRIE, C	LP		512	0.01	0.0009
A	Group Total	LP		1 649 014	39.33	2.7528
B	TICKET VOTES	CEC		2 025	0.05	0.0034
B	LAWLER, A	CEC		178	0.00	0.0003
B	McCAFFREY, I	CEC		21	0.00	0.0000
B	Group Total	CEC		2 224	0.05	0.0037
C	TICKET VOTES	FFP		23 802	0.57	0.0397
C	MARKWELL, A	FFP		1 415	0.03	0.0024
C	GRAY, K	FFP		104	0.00	0.0002
C	Group Total	FFP		25 321	0.60	0.0423
D	TICKET VOTES	PUA		38 166	0.91	0.0637
D	BURSTON, B	PUA		1 526	0.04	0.0025
D	CARTER, J	PUA		115	0.00	0.0002
D	Group Total	PUA		39 807	0.95	0.0665
E	TICKET VOTES	CCC		28 960	0.69	0.0483
E	NEWELL, P	CCC		2 627	0.06	0.0044
E	KRUSZELNICKI, K	CCC		5 684	0.14	0.0095
E	Group Total	CCC		37 271	0.89	0.0622
F	TICKET VOTES	SAL		2 951	0.07	0.0049
F	BAINBRIDGE, A	SAL		332	0.01	0.0006
F	PRICE, S	SAL		27	0.00	0.0000
F	EMANUEL, K	SAL		14	0.00	0.0000
F	DOBSON, T	SAL		27	0.00	0.0000
F	Group Total	SAL		3 351	0.08	0.0056
G	TICKET VOTES	GRN		330 020	7.87	0.5509
G	NETTLE, K *	GRN		21 062	0.50	0.0352
G	SHOEBRIDGE, D	GRN		353	0.01	0.0006
G	ELLA-DUNCAN, M	GRN		370	0.01	0.0006
G	MUNDEY, J	GRN		688	0.02	0.0011
G	HO, C	GRN		309	0.01	0.0005
G	HEILPERN, S	GRN		484	0.01	0.0008
G	Group Total	GRN		353 286	8.43	0.5898

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

New South Wales						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
H	TICKET VOTES	WWW		15 265	0.36	0.0255
H	CAINES, J	WWW		508	0.01	0.0008
H	ROBINSON, J	WWW		39	0.00	0.0001
H	Group Total	WWW		15 812	0.38	0.0264
I	TICKET VOTES	LDP		7 632	0.18	0.0127
I	PETERSEN, T	LDP		133	0.00	0.0002
I	BEREGSZASZI, J	LDP		7	0.00	0.0000
I	Group Total	LDP		7 772	0.19	0.0130
J	TICKET VOTES			1 796	0.04	0.0030
J	BRYCE, I			196	0.00	0.0003
J	AUGUST, J			25	0.00	0.0000
J	Group Total			2 017	0.05	0.0034
K	TICKET VOTES	HOV		1 959	0.05	0.0033
K	McLENNAN, T	HOV		74	0.00	0.0001
K	CARROLL, L	HOV		8	0.00	0.0000
K	Group Total	HOV		2 041	0.05	0.0034
L	TICKET VOTES	SOL		1 978	0.05	0.0033
L	REILLY, P	SOL		242	0.01	0.0004
L	DER SARKISSIAN, B	SOL		37	0.00	0.0001
L	Group Total	SOL		2 257	0.05	0.0038
M	TICKET VOTES	DEM		33 414	0.80	0.0558
M	SHUMACK, L	DEM		3 515	0.08	0.0059
M	KING, D	DEM		106	0.00	0.0002
M	PATERSON, B	DEM		158	0.00	0.0003
M	Group Total	DEM		37 193	0.89	0.0621
N	TICKET VOTES	CCE		3 976	0.09	0.0066
N	McNEALL, R	CCE		196	0.00	0.0003
N	MAXFIELD, J	CCE		31	0.00	0.0001
N	Group Total	CCE		4 203	0.10	0.0070
O	TICKET VOTES	DLP		52 631	1.26	0.0879
O	O'DONOHUE, M	DLP		334	0.01	0.0006
O	O'DONOHUE, T	DLP		12	0.00	0.0000
O	Group Total	DLP		52 977	1.26	0.0884
P	TICKET VOTES			870	0.02	0.0015
P	WOLDRING, K			67	0.00	0.0001
P	BRADLEY, M			11	0.00	0.0000
P	Group Total			948	0.02	0.0016

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

New South Wales						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
Q	TICKET VOTES	FPY		26 530	0.63	0.0443
Q	BRIDGE, G	FPY		527	0.01	0.0009
Q	PATERSON, J	FPY		32	0.00	0.0001
Q	Group Total	FPY		27 089	0.65	0.0452
R	TICKET VOTES	CDP		77 094	1.84	0.1287
R	GREEN, P	CDP		4 729	0.11	0.0079
R	NILE, E	CDP		599	0.01	0.0010
R	LOTFIZADEH, A	CDP		17	0.00	0.0000
R	PILT, P	CDP		27	0.00	0.0000
R	YORK, R	CDP		94	0.00	0.0002
R	Group Total	CDP		82 560	1.97	0.1378
S	TICKET VOTES	ON		16 637	0.40	0.0278
S	NEWSON, J	ON		656	0.02	0.0011
S	WEBBER, A	ON		40	0.00	0.0001
S	BUSSA, A	ON		16	0.00	0.0000
S	FREW, A	ON		30	0.00	0.0001
S	Group Total	ON		17 379	0.41	0.0290
T	TICKET VOTES	NCP		2 303	0.05	0.0038
T	GEREMIN, J	NCP		213	0.01	0.0004
T	FOSTER, R	NCP		22	0.00	0.0000
T	Group Total	NCP		2 538	0.06	0.0042
U	TICKET VOTES	SFP		44 259	1.06	0.0739
U	BORSAK, R	ASP		1 437	0.03	0.0024
U	SHAW, R	ASP		83	0.00	0.0001
U	MUIRHEAD, J	ASP		39	0.00	0.0001
U	HESTELow, A	AFLP		66	0.00	0.0001
U	MORGAN, T	AFLP		48	0.00	0.0001
U	Group Total	AFLP		45 932	1.10	0.0767
V	TICKET VOTES			1 215	0.03	0.0020
V	TINYOW, W			26	0.00	0.0000
V	CHAN, M			18	0.00	0.0000
V	Group Total			1 259	0.03	0.0021

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

New South Wales						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
W	TICKET VOTES	ALP		1 751 248	41.76	2.9235
W	ARBIB, M #	ALP	1	8 974	0.21	0.0150
W	CAMERON, D	ALP	3	1 157	0.03	0.0019
W	STEPHENS, U *	ALP	6	917	0.02	0.0015
W	ESBER, P	ALP		180	0.00	0.0003
W	SEATON, F	ALP		752	0.02	0.0013
W	JAMES, P	ALP		812	0.02	0.0014
W	Group Total	ALP		1 764 040	42.07	2.9448
X	TICKET VOTES	SEP		2 003	0.05	0.0033
X	BEAMS, N	SEP		122	0.00	0.0002
X	DIVJAK, C	SEP		14	0.00	0.0000
X	Group Total	SEP		2 139	0.05	0.0036
Y	TICKET VOTES	CA		12 586	0.30	0.0210
Y	CARTER, M	CA		1 368	0.03	0.0023
Y	BROWN, N	CA		12	0.00	0.0000
Y	CLARK, K	CA		70	0.00	0.0001
Y	MOCKLER, M	CA		63	0.00	0.0001
Y	Group Total	CA		14 099	0.34	0.0235
UG	NADAS, P	IND		394	0.01	0.0007
UG	LEVY, C	IND		79	0.00	0.0001
UG	NERO, S	IND		46	0.00	0.0001
UG	STEFANAC, J	IND		186	0.00	0.0003
UG	Group Total	IND		705	0.02	0.0012
	Formal			4 193 234	97.76	
	Informal			96 210	2.24	
	Total			4 289 444	95.40	
	Enrolled			4 496 208		
	Quota			599 034		

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Victoria						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	CCC		22 945	0.72	0.0505
A	HOWARD, A	CCC		1 675	0.05	0.0037
A	ROZAIRO, S	CCC		139	0.00	0.0003
A	Group Total	CCC		24 759	0.78	0.0545
B	TICKET VOTES	ON		12 557	0.39	0.0276
B	STEEL, N	ON		742	0.02	0.0016
B	SHORE, D	ON		55	0.00	0.0001
B	Group Total	ON		13 354	0.42	0.0294
C	TICKET VOTES	DEM		45 588	1.43	0.1003
C	ALLISON, L *	DEM		6 385	0.20	0.0140
C	CHIPP, G	DEM		371	0.01	0.0008
C	McCUBBIN, J	DEM		252	0.01	0.0006
C	Group Total	DEM		52 596	1.65	0.1157
D	TICKET VOTES	WWW		13 400	0.42	0.0295
D	LOVE, M	WWW		555	0.02	0.0012
D	THOMPSON, R	WWW		73	0.00	0.0002
D	Group Total	WWW		14 028	0.44	0.0309
E	TICKET VOTES	SOL		2 837	0.09	0.0062
E	ROSE, R	SOL		238	0.01	0.0005
E	BARRETT, J	SOL		31	0.00	0.0001
E	Group Total	SOL		3 106	0.10	0.0068
F	TICKET VOTES	ALP		1 312 942	41.26	2.8880
F	COLLINS, J #	ALP	1	11 787	0.37	0.0259
F	MARSHALL, G *	ALP	3	780	0.02	0.0017
F	FEENEY, D	ALP	6	651	0.02	0.0014
F	LEWIS, M	ALP		916	0.03	0.0020
F	Group Total	ALP		1 327 076	41.70	2.9191
G	TICKET VOTES	ASP		20 314	0.64	0.0447
G	PARKER, B	ASP		1 021	0.03	0.0022
G	GRAHAM, M	ASP		63	0.00	0.0001
G	Group Total	ASP		21 398	0.67	0.0471
H	TICKET VOTES	LNP		1 249 731	39.27	2.7489
H	FIFIELD, M *	LP	2	4 875	0.15	0.0107
H	KROGER, H #	LP	4	1 025	0.03	0.0023
H	RYAN, S #	LP	5	678	0.02	0.0015
H	SWAYN, S	NP		840	0.03	0.0018
H	Group Total	NP		1 257 149	39.50	2.7652

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Victoria						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES			5 351	0.17	0.0118
I	TOSCANO, J			312	0.01	0.0007
I	PIERCE, J			32	0.00	0.0001
I	Group Total			5 695	0.18	0.0125
J	TICKET VOTES	SEP		2 262	0.07	0.0050
J	BYRNE, P	SEP		120	0.00	0.0003
J	BAPTIST, T	SEP		21	0.00	0.0000
J	Group Total	SEP		2 403	0.08	0.0053
K	TICKET VOTES	FFP		77 147	2.42	0.1697
K	PLUMRIDGE, G	FFP		2 644	0.08	0.0058
K	RAWSON, M	FFP		76	0.00	0.0002
K	PODBURY, M	FFP		44	0.00	0.0001
K	WILLIS, C	FFP		49	0.00	0.0001
K	HEATH, C	FFP		40	0.00	0.0001
K	BOWN SEELEY, A	FFP		100	0.00	0.0002
K	Group Total	FFP		80 100	2.52	0.1762
L	TICKET VOTES	LDP		2 959	0.09	0.0065
L	CLANCY, S	LDP		75	0.00	0.0002
L	SAW, G	LDP		10	0.00	0.0000
L	Group Total	LDP		3 044	0.10	0.0067
M	TICKET VOTES	CCE		4 003	0.13	0.0088
M	RASKOVY, S	CCE		189	0.01	0.0004
M	LEWAND, V	CCE		24	0.00	0.0001
M	Group Total	CCE		4 216	0.13	0.0093
N	TICKET VOTES	DLP		32 026	1.01	0.0704
N	MULHOLLAND, J	DLP		789	0.02	0.0017
N	FLOOD, G	DLP		22	0.00	0.0000
N	LA MANNA, P	DLP		35	0.00	0.0001
N	EVELYN-LIARDET, T	DLP		20	0.00	0.0000
N	WELLS, K	DLP		12	0.00	0.0000
N	CREA, P	DLP		26	0.00	0.0001
N	Group Total	DLP		32 930	1.03	0.0724
O	TICKET VOTES	CDP		6 358	0.20	0.0140
O	McDONALD, E	CDP		674	0.02	0.0015
O	CLARNETTE, D	CDP		68	0.00	0.0001
O	Group Total	CDP		7 100	0.22	0.0156

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Victoria						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
P	TICKET VOTES			1 055	0.03	0.0023
P	PERKINS, J			147	0.00	0.0003
P	CONWAY, A			36	0.00	0.0001
P	Group Total			1 238	0.04	0.0027
Q	TICKET VOTES	CEC		1 584	0.05	0.0035
Q	AFFLECK, R	CEC		96	0.00	0.0002
Q	ISHERWOOD, K	CEC		17	0.00	0.0000
Q	Group Total	CEC		1 697	0.05	0.0037
R	TICKET VOTES	NCP		1 344	0.04	0.0030
R	HALL, B	NCP		154	0.00	0.0003
R	ZABANEH, J	NCP		13	0.00	0.0000
R	Group Total	NCP		1 511	0.05	0.0033
S	TICKET VOTES	SAL		2 149	0.07	0.0047
S	WINDISCH, M	SAL		339	0.01	0.0007
S	SMITH, J	SAL		47	0.00	0.0001
S	Group Total	SAL		2 535	0.08	0.0056
T	TICKET VOTES			496	0.02	0.0011
T	KALINIY, J			15	0.00	0.0000
T	MESARITIS, K			11	0.00	0.0000
T	Group Total			522	0.02	0.0011
U	TICKET VOTES	GRN		296 328	9.31	0.6518
U	DI NATALE, R	GRN		21 703	0.68	0.0477
U	O'CONNOR, J	GRN		987	0.03	0.0022
U	BHATHAL, A	GRN		296	0.01	0.0007
U	REIHER, J	GRN		194	0.01	0.0004
U	PHAM, H	GRN		189	0.01	0.0004
U	HENLEY, E	GRN		1 062	0.03	0.0023
U	Group Total	GRN		320 759	10.08	0.7055
V	TICKET VOTES			452	0.01	0.0010
V	KLEIN, A			19	0.00	0.0000
V	KLEIN, A			32	0.00	0.0001
V	Group Total			503	0.02	0.0011
W	TICKET VOTES	CA		3 384	0.11	0.0074
W	RHODES, J	CA		460	0.01	0.0010
W	GIBILISCO, P	CA		32	0.00	0.0001
W	KARADIMOS, P	CA		25	0.00	0.0001
W	Group Total	CA		3 901	0.12	0.0086

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Victoria						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
UG	WALKER, N	IND		383	0.01	0.0008
UG	O'BRYAN, D	IND		133	0.00	0.0003
UG	GROVES, L	ON		48	0.00	0.0001
UG	SENER, T	IND		185	0.01	0.0004
UG	Group Total	IND		749	0.02	0.0016
	Formal			3 182 369	96.72	
	Informal			107 850	3.28	
	Total			3 290 219	95.60	
	Enrolled			3 441 822		
	Quota			454 625		

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Queensland						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	WWW		16 172	0.67	0.0468
A	BOUSFIELD, A	WWW		1 087	0.04	0.0031
A	BEUTEL, S	WWW		111	0.00	0.0003
A	Group Total	WWW		17 370	0.72	0.0503
B	TICKET VOTES	LDP		3 751	0.16	0.0109
B	HUMPHREYS, J	LDP		126	0.01	0.0004
B	CLARK, J	LDP		13	0.00	0.0000
B	Group Total	LDP		3 890	0.16	0.0113
C	TICKET VOTES	CCC		8 081	0.33	0.0234
C	JOHNSON, P	CCC		610	0.03	0.0018
C	POSSELT, S	CCC		127	0.01	0.0004
C	Group Total	CCC		8 818	0.36	0.0255
D	TICKET VOTES	CA		4 457	0.18	0.0129
D	MADDISON, F	CA		339	0.01	0.0010
D	GOW, R	CA		26	0.00	0.0001
D	Group Total	CA		4 822	0.20	0.0140
E	TICKET VOTES	SOL		1 091	0.05	0.0032
E	PEAKE, B	SOL		144	0.01	0.0004
E	BATESON, S	SOL		16	0.00	0.0000
E	Group Total	SOL		1 251	0.05	0.0036
F	TICKET VOTES	SAL		1 595	0.07	0.0046
F	WATSON, S	SAL		311	0.01	0.0009
F	TAYLOR, A	SAL		35	0.00	0.0001
F	Group Total	SAL		1 941	0.08	0.0056
G	TICKET VOTES	FPY		19 555	0.81	0.0566
G	SMITH, R	FPY		707	0.03	0.0020
G	STOCKER, E	FPY		28	0.00	0.0001
G	Group Total	FPY		20 290	0.84	0.0587
H	TICKET VOTES	FFP		50 222	2.08	0.1453
H	BUCHANAN, J	FFP		2 559	0.11	0.0074
H	SPENCER, B	FFP		60	0.00	0.0002
H	MANNERS, M	FFP		33	0.00	0.0001
H	EATON, C	FFP		62	0.00	0.0002
H	HART, S	FFP		222	0.01	0.0006
H	BENSON-STOTT, E	FFP		91	0.00	0.0003
H	Group Total	FFP		53 249	2.20	0.1541

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Queensland						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES	DEM		39 512	1.63	0.1143
I	BARTLETT, A *	DEM		5 777	0.24	0.0167
I	NEILL, S	DEM		295	0.01	0.0009
I	Group Total	DEM		45 584	1.88	0.1319
J	TICKET VOTES	LNP		965 224	39.90	2.7932
J	MACDONALD, I *	LP	1	7 025	0.29	0.0203
J	BOYCE, S *	LP	3	701	0.03	0.0020
J	BOSWELL, R *	NP	5	3 451	0.14	0.0100
J	POWELL, M	LP		338	0.01	0.0010
J	GOODWIN, D	NP		287	0.01	0.0008
J	BUCHHOLZ, S	NP		290	0.01	0.0008
J	Group Total	NP		977 316	40.40	2.8282
K	TICKET VOTES			1 527	0.06	0.0044
K	HACKETT-JONES, R			181	0.01	0.0005
K	RIVETT, J			30	0.00	0.0001
K	Group Total			1 738	0.07	0.0050
L	TICKET VOTES	ASP		11 813	0.49	0.0342
L	FEENEY, P	ASP		1 016	0.04	0.0029
L	HRSTICH, A	ASP		16	0.00	0.0000
L	Group Total	ASP		12 845	0.53	0.0372
M	TICKET VOTES	GRN		162 356	6.71	0.4698
M	WATERS, L	GRN		13 924	0.58	0.0403
M	LIGHT, A	GRN		383	0.02	0.0011
M	ROSIN, D	GRN		400	0.02	0.0012
M	Group Total	GRN		177 063	7.32	0.5124
N	TICKET VOTES			737	0.03	0.0021
N	COUPER, D			47	0.00	0.0001
N	BROWN, M			42	0.00	0.0001
N	Group Total			826	0.03	0.0024
O	TICKET VOTES	ALP		935 619	38.68	2.7076
O	HOGG, J *	ALP	2	9 282	0.38	0.0269
O	MOORE, C *	ALP	4	1 570	0.06	0.0045
O	FURNER, M	ALP	6	555	0.02	0.0016
O	O'BRIEN, D	ALP		1 119	0.05	0.0032
O	Group Total	ALP		948 145	39.20	2.7438

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Queensland						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
P	TICKET VOTES	AFLP		18 310	0.76	0.0530
P	COLLINS, K	AFLP		749	0.03	0.0022
P	DONALD, D	AFLP		72	0.00	0.0002
P	Group Total	AFLP		19 131	0.79	0.0554
Q	TICKET VOTES	ON		4 026	0.17	0.0117
Q	NELSON, I	ON		137	0.01	0.0004
Q	ARROITA, L	ON		11	0.00	0.0000
Q	Group Total	ON		4 174	0.17	0.0121
R	TICKET VOTES	PUA		91 990	3.80	0.2662
R	HANSON, P	PUA		9 455	0.39	0.0274
R	SAVILLE, D	PUA		16	0.00	0.0000
R	Group Total	PUA		101 461	4.19	0.2936
S	TICKET VOTES	CEC		1 015	0.04	0.0029
S	PUKALLUS, J	CEC		100	0.00	0.0003
S	HETHERINGTON, M	CEC		40	0.00	0.0001
S	Group Total	CEC		1 155	0.05	0.0033
T	TICKET VOTES	CDP		5 584	0.23	0.0162
T	BRICE, L	CDP		648	0.03	0.0019
T	BRICE, M	CDP		57	0.00	0.0002
T	Group Total	CDP		6 289	0.26	0.0182
U	TICKET VOTES	NCP		1 232	0.05	0.0036
U	HEALEY, W	NCP		138	0.01	0.0004
U	THOMPSON, D	NCP		20	0.00	0.0001
U	Group Total	NCP		1 390	0.06	0.0040
V	TICKET VOTES	DLP		7 077	0.29	0.0205
V	JACKSON, N	DLP		170	0.01	0.0005
V	DOWLING, B	DLP		18	0.00	0.0001
V	Group Total	DLP		7 265	0.30	0.0210
W	TICKET VOTES			406	0.02	0.0012
W	ALBERTS, K			76	0.00	0.0002
W	RADY, M			11	0.00	0.0000
W	Group Total			493	0.02	0.0014
X	TICKET VOTES			1 166	0.05	0.0034
X	BAKER, J			322	0.01	0.0009
X	FITZGERALD-BAKER, L			18	0.00	0.0001
X	Group Total			1 506	0.06	0.0044

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Queensland						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
UG	DUGGAN, J	IND		406	0.02	0.0012
UG	LOW, P	IND		25	0.00	0.0001
UG	REID, J	IND		70	0.00	0.0002
UG	TRAVERSARI, M	IND		52	0.00	0.0002
UG	DeMARCHI, L	IND		144	0.01	0.0004
UG	PETERSEN, R	IND		198	0.01	0.0006
UG	Group Total	IND		895	0.04	0.0026
	Formal			2 418 907	97.66	
	Informal			57 912	2.34	
	Total			2 476 819	94.81	
	Enrolled			2 612 504		
	Quota			345 559		

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Western Australia						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	NP		15 977	1.33	0.0930
A	CROOK, A	NP		1 234	0.10	0.0072
A	DUNCAN, W	NP		154	0.01	0.0009
A	Group Total	NP		17 365	1.44	0.1011
B	TICKET VOTES	CEC		848	0.07	0.0049
B	ROBINSON, J	CEC		133	0.01	0.0008
B	SMITH, S	CEC		21	0.00	0.0001
B	Group Total	CEC		1 002	0.08	0.0058
C	TICKET VOTES	CDP		19 441	1.62	0.1131
C	GOIRAN, G	CDP		1 627	0.14	0.0095
C	WATT, P	CDP		111	0.01	0.0006
C	Group Total	CDP		21 179	1.76	0.1233
D	TICKET VOTES	NCP		815	0.07	0.0047
D	DIXON, G	NCP		113	0.01	0.0007
D	WARD, M	NCP		18	0.00	0.0001
D	Group Total	NCP		946	0.08	0.0055
E	TICKET VOTES	DLP		11 174	0.93	0.0650
E	BOULGER, D	DLP		193	0.02	0.0011
E	MILLER, E	DLP		23	0.00	0.0001
E	Group Total	DLP		11 390	0.95	0.0663
F	TICKET VOTES	LP		550 592	45.78	3.2044
F	JOHNSTON, D *	LP	1	3 939	0.33	0.0229
F	EGGLESTON, A *	LP	3	337	0.03	0.0020
F	CASH, M #	LP	5	261	0.02	0.0015
F	MISCHIN, M	LP		164	0.01	0.0010
F	MOURITZ, D	LP		242	0.02	0.0014
F	BROWN, M	LP		333	0.03	0.0019
F	Group Total	LP		555 868	46.22	3.2351
G	TICKET VOTES	DEM		10 617	0.88	0.0618
G	LEWIN, E #	DEM		1 817	0.15	0.0106
G	OLVER, R	DEM		82	0.01	0.0005
G	HODDY, D	DEM		88	0.01	0.0005
G	Group Total	DEM		12 604	1.05	0.0734
H	TICKET VOTES	ON		10 710	0.89	0.0623
H	HOPKINSON, J	ON		816	0.07	0.0047
H	McLEAN, R	ON		97	0.01	0.0006
H	Group Total	ON		11 623	0.97	0.0676

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Western Australia						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES	FFP		9 638	0.80	0.0561
I	ROSE, L	FFP		621	0.05	0.0036
I	FABIAN, C	FFP		21	0.00	0.0001
I	FUHRMANN, S	FFP		61	0.01	0.0004
I	Group Total	FFP		10 341	0.86	0.0602
J	TICKET VOTES	SOL		680	0.06	0.0040
J	MAYER, D	SOL		133	0.01	0.0008
J	LAMONT, Z	SOL		11	0.00	0.0001
J	Group Total	SOL		824	0.07	0.0048
K	TICKET VOTES	CA		1 378	0.11	0.0080
K	HOYER, T	CA		168	0.01	0.0010
K	PRIMEAU, S	CA		25	0.00	0.0001
K	Group Total	CA		1 571	0.13	0.0091
L	TICKET VOTES	ALP		426 275	35.44	2.4809
L	PRATT, L	ALP	2	5 246	0.44	0.0305
L	BISHOP, T *	ALP	4	884	0.07	0.0051
L	WEBBER, R *	ALP		641	0.05	0.0037
L	Group Total	ALP		433 046	36.00	2.5203
M	TICKET VOTES			670	0.06	0.0039
M	WYNNE, E			116	0.01	0.0007
M	FITZGERALD, K			33	0.00	0.0002
M	Group Total			819	0.07	0.0048
N	TICKET VOTES	CCC		2 944	0.24	0.0171
N	WARDEN, G	CCC		414	0.03	0.0024
N	BISHOP, S	CCC		103	0.01	0.0006
N	Group Total	CCC		3 461	0.29	0.0201
O	TICKET VOTES	SAL		751	0.06	0.0044
O	HAWKINS, T	SAL		154	0.01	0.0009
O	GRAY, J	SAL		23	0.00	0.0001
O	Group Total	SAL		928	0.08	0.0054
P	TICKET VOTES			1 050	0.09	0.0061
P	CAMPBELL, G			539	0.04	0.0031
P	FISCHER, J			12	0.00	0.0001
P	GRAHAM, R			4	0.00	0.0000
P	GIBSON, G			16	0.00	0.0001
P	Group Total			1 621	0.13	0.0094

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Western Australia						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
Q	TICKET VOTES			162	0.01	0.0009
Q	ARMSTRONG, J			75	0.01	0.0004
Q	TAN, M			34	0.00	0.0002
Q	Group Total			271	0.02	0.0016
R	TICKET VOTES	WWW		3 264	0.27	0.0190
R	BASDEN, M	WWW		237	0.02	0.0014
R	LANE, S	WWW		32	0.00	0.0002
R	Group Total	WWW		3 533	0.29	0.0206
S	TICKET VOTES	CCE		1 391	0.12	0.0081
S	KETTLE, G	CCE		151	0.01	0.0009
S	ANTON, S	CCE		27	0.00	0.0002
S	Group Total	CCE		1 569	0.13	0.0091
T	TICKET VOTES	LDP		525	0.04	0.0031
T	WHELAN, P	LDP		59	0.00	0.0003
T	PARKER, D	LDP		7	0.00	0.0000
T	Group Total	LDP		591	0.05	0.0034
U	TICKET VOTES	GRN		101 478	8.44	0.5906
U	LUDLAM, S	GRN	6	9 132	0.76	0.0531
U	XAMON, A	GRN		704	0.06	0.0041
U	ROY, B	GRN		499	0.04	0.0029
U	Group Total	GRN		111 813	9.30	0.6507
UG	McNAUGHT, R	IND		291	0.02	0.0017
UG	DABROWSKI, E	IND		94	0.01	0.0005
UG	Group Total	IND		385	0.03	0.0022
	Formal			1 202 750	97.58	
	Informal			29 797	2.42	
	Total			1 232 547	93.86	
	Enrolled			1 313 201		
	Quota			171 822		

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

South Australia						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	ON		5 535	0.55	0.0385
A	ALDRIDGE, M	ON		610	0.06	0.0042
A	DWYER, D	ON		33	0.00	0.0002
A	Group Total	ON		6 178	0.61	0.0430
B	TICKET VOTES			474	0.05	0.0033
B	PATERSON, B			75	0.01	0.0005
B	BROOK, A			28	0.00	0.0002
B	Group Total			577	0.06	0.0040
C	TICKET VOTES	CDP		1 196	0.12	0.0083
C	COLANGELO, B	CDP		245	0.02	0.0017
C	HUNT, N	CDP		45	0.00	0.0003
C	Group Total	CDP		1 486	0.15	0.0103
D	TICKET VOTES	AFLP		5 413	0.54	0.0376
D	ARMSTRONG, N	AFLP		336	0.03	0.0023
D	TIPPINS, P	AFLP		22	0.00	0.0002
D	Group Total	AFLP		5 771	0.57	0.0401
E	TICKET VOTES	ASP		3 480	0.35	0.0242
E	HAHN, J	ASP		474	0.05	0.0033
E	BORUN, B	ASP		19	0.00	0.0001
E	Group Total	ASP		3 973	0.39	0.0276
F	TICKET VOTES	GRN		53 536	5.32	0.3722
F	HANSON-YOUNG, S	GRN	6	11 103	1.10	0.0772
F	MORTIER, N	GRN		302	0.03	0.0021
F	RIGNEY, M	GRN		381	0.04	0.0026
F	Group Total	GRN		65 322	6.49	0.4542
G	TICKET VOTES	NP		3 306	0.33	0.0230
G	HOWARD, R	NP		289	0.03	0.0020
G	CUTHBERTSON, I	NP		37	0.00	0.0003
G	Group Total	NP		3 632	0.36	0.0253
H	TICKET VOTES	DLP		9 157	0.91	0.0637
H	HARDY, G	DLP		146	0.01	0.0010
H	McCABE, D	DLP		40	0.00	0.0003
H	Group Total	DLP		9 343	0.93	0.0650

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

South Australia						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
I	TICKET VOTES	LP		347 502	34.52	2.4161
I	BERNARDI, C *	LP	2	5 649	0.56	0.0393
I	BIRMINGHAM, S *	LP	5	653	0.06	0.0045
I	CHAPMAN, H *	LP		1 039	0.10	0.0072
I	KOURTESIS, M	LP		394	0.04	0.0027
I	Group Total	LP		355 237	35.28	2.4698
J	TICKET VOTES	WWW		3 845	0.38	0.0267
J	NEUMANN, E	WWW		248	0.02	0.0017
J	McINTOSH, M	WWW		21	0.00	0.0001
J	Group Total	WWW		4 114	0.41	0.0286
K	TICKET VOTES	ALP		347 256	34.49	2.4144
K	FARRELL, D #	ALP	1	7 617	0.76	0.0530
K	WONG, P *	ALP	4	2 796	0.28	0.0194
K	PERRY, C	ALP		946	0.09	0.0066
K	Group Total	ALP		358 615	35.62	2.4933
L	TICKET VOTES	CCC		2 694	0.27	0.0187
L	ENDEAN, C	CCC		385	0.04	0.0027
L	KUBILIUS, V	CCC		52	0.01	0.0004
L	Group Total	CCC		3 131	0.31	0.0218
M	TICKET VOTES	CEC		234	0.02	0.0016
M	VINCENT, M	CEC		32	0.00	0.0002
M	SIEBERT, P	CEC		1	0.00	0.0000
M	Group Total	CEC		267	0.03	0.0019
N	TICKET VOTES	SOL		521	0.05	0.0036
N	CLARK, J	SOL		79	0.01	0.0005
N	CLARKE, C	SOL		10	0.00	0.0001
N	Group Total	SOL		610	0.06	0.0042
O	TICKET VOTES	SAL		583	0.06	0.0041
O	CLARKE, R	SAL		165	0.02	0.0011
O	LAZAROU, E	SAL		22	0.00	0.0002
O	Group Total	SAL		770	0.08	0.0054
P	TICKET VOTES	DEM		7 207	0.72	0.0501
P	RUSSELL, R #	DEM		1 551	0.15	0.0108
P	BAUMANN, M	DEM		57	0.01	0.0004
P	WAY, R	DEM		93	0.01	0.0006
P	Group Total	DEM		8 908	0.88	0.0619

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

South Australia						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
Q	TICKET VOTES	FFP		26 587	2.64	0.1849
Q	BATES, A	FFP		2 305	0.23	0.0160
Q	TURNBULL, A	FFP		161	0.02	0.0011
Q	GIBSON, C	FFP		61	0.01	0.0004
Q	Group Total	FFP		29 114	2.89	0.2024
R	TICKET VOTES	LDP		753	0.07	0.0052
R	McALARY, D	LDP		44	0.00	0.0003
R	HILL, M	LDP		1	0.00	0.0000
R	Group Total	LDP		798	0.08	0.0055
S	TICKET VOTES			118 626	11.78	0.8248
S	XENOPHON, N		3	30 054	2.99	0.2090
S	BRYSON, R			109	0.01	0.0008
S	Group Total			148 789	14.78	1.0345
UG	GLASS, S	IND		73	0.01	0.0005
UG	DRUMMOND, M	IND		101	0.01	0.0007
UG	Group Total	IND		174	0.02	0.0012
	Formal			1 006 809	97.62	
	Informal			24 511	2.38	
	Total			1 031 320	95.83	
	Enrolled			1 076 220		
	Quota			143 830		

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Tasmania						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	WWW		1 811	0.55	0.0388
A	CASHION, D	WWW		616	0.19	0.0132
A	GLEESON, B	WWW		113	0.03	0.0024
A	Group Total	WWW		2 540	0.78	0.0544
B	TICKET VOTES	GRN		39 266	12.01	0.8409
B	BROWN, R *	GRN	3	17 293	5.29	0.3704
B	WILKIE, A	GRN		2 433	0.74	0.0521
B	HOUGHTON, S	GRN		178	0.05	0.0038
B	JORDAN, S	GRN		84	0.03	0.0018
B	Group Total	GRN		59 254	18.13	1.2690
C	TICKET VOTES			387	0.12	0.0083
C	MARTIN, S			377	0.12	0.0081
C	NELSON, K			25	0.01	0.0005
C	Group Total			789	0.24	0.0169
D	TICKET VOTES	ALP		116 255	35.57	2.4898
D	SHERRY, N *	ALP	1	11 422	3.49	0.2446
D	BROWN, C *	ALP	4	2 310	0.71	0.0495
D	BILYK, C	ALP	6	1 068	0.33	0.0229
D	Group Total	ALP		131 055	40.10	2.8067
E	TICKET VOTES	DLP		1 767	0.54	0.0378
E	CREA, P	DLP		207	0.06	0.0044
E	SHACKCLOTH, J	DLP		87	0.03	0.0019
E	Group Total	DLP		2 061	0.63	0.0441
F	TICKET VOTES	LP		109 954	33.64	2.3548
F	COLBECK, R *	LP	2	9 229	2.82	0.1977
F	BUSHBY, D *	LP	5	2 159	0.66	0.0462
F	MORRIS, D #	LP		861	0.26	0.0184
F	Group Total	LP		122 203	37.39	2.6172
G	TICKET VOTES			583	0.18	0.0125
G	OTTAVI, D			683	0.21	0.0146
G	COOK, M			48	0.01	0.0010
G	SMALLBANE, C			84	0.03	0.0018
G	Group Total			1 398	0.43	0.0299

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Tasmania						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
H	TICKET VOTES			83	0.03	0.0018
H	DOYLE, R			143	0.04	0.0031
H	HAMMOND, D			42	0.01	0.0009
H	Group Total			268	0.08	0.0057
I	TICKET VOTES	LDP		249	0.08	0.0053
I	IRELAND, B	LDP		38	0.01	0.0008
I	HAMILTON, L	LDP		15	0.00	0.0003
I	Group Total	LDP		302	0.09	0.0065
J	TICKET VOTES	CEC		212	0.06	0.0045
J	LARNER, C	CEC		84	0.03	0.0018
J	PHIBBS, M	CEC		17	0.01	0.0004
J	Group Total	CEC		313	0.10	0.0067
K	TICKET VOTES	FFP		4 545	1.39	0.0973
K	PETRUSMA, J	FFP		1 810	0.55	0.0388
K	BENNETT, A	FFP		156	0.05	0.0033
K	ROBERTS, B	FFP		152	0.05	0.0033
K	Group Total	FFP		6 663	2.04	0.1427
	Formal			326 846	97.37	
	Informal			8 830	2.63	
	Total			335 676	95.98	
	Enrolled			349 753		
	Quota			46 693		

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Australian Capital Territory						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	ALP		79 377	35.23	1.0568
A	LUNDY, K *	ALP	1	11 838	5.25	0.1576
A	CONWAY, P	ALP		803	0.36	0.0107
A	Group Total	ALP		92 018	40.84	1.2251
B	TICKET VOTES	DEM		2 697	1.20	0.0359
B	VOGT, N	DEM		1 202	0.53	0.0160
B	DAVID, A	DEM		242	0.11	0.0032
B	Group Total	DEM		4 141	1.84	0.0551
C	TICKET VOTES	GRN		30 823	13.68	0.4104
C	TUCKER, K	GRN		17 190	7.63	0.2289
C	KIRSCHBAUM, E	GRN		371	0.16	0.0049
C	Group Total	GRN		48 384	21.47	0.6442
D	TICKET VOTES	NDP		260	0.12	0.0035
D	DENBOROUGH, M	NDP		166	0.07	0.0022
D	DENBOROUGH, E	NDP		20	0.01	0.0003
D	Group Total	NDP		446	0.20	0.0059
E	TICKET VOTES	LDP		370	0.16	0.0049
E	MILAT, L	LDP		127	0.06	0.0017
E	TEXTOR, C	LDP		48	0.02	0.0006
E	Group Total	LDP		545	0.24	0.0073
F	TICKET VOTES	LP		71 201	31.60	0.9480
F	HUMPHRIES, G *	LP	2	5 354	2.38	0.0713
F	MYERS, J	LP		503	0.22	0.0067
F	Group Total	LP		77 058	34.20	1.0260
G	TICKET VOTES	WWW		999	0.44	0.0133
G	DAVIDSON, E	WWW		351	0.16	0.0047
G	MORRIS, S	WWW		56	0.02	0.0007
G	Group Total	WWW		1 406	0.62	0.0187

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Australian Capital Territory						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
H	TICKET VOTES	CCC		843	0.37	0.0112
H	FULLAM-STONE, M	CCC		373	0.17	0.0050
H	GEE, A	CCC		107	0.05	0.0014
H	Group Total	CCC		1 323	0.59	0.0176
	Formal			225 321	98.30	
	Informal			3 905	1.70	
	Total			229 226	96.00	
	Enrolled			238 786		
	Quota			75 108		

Table 18: Senate: Candidate details *continued*

Northern Territory						
Group	Candidate	Party	Order elected	Votes	Per cent	Quotas
A	TICKET VOTES	CEC		1 757	1.75	0.0524
A	FLYNN, P	CEC		228	0.23	0.0068
A	WORK, V	CEC		34	0.03	0.0010
A	Group Total	CEC		2 019	2.01	0.0602
B	TICKET VOTES	ALP		44 007	43.76	1.3127
B	CROSSIN, P *	ALP	1	2 525	2.51	0.0753
B	HILL, K	ALP		673	0.67	0.0201
B	Group Total	ALP		47 205	46.94	1.4081
C	TICKET VOTES	DEM		1 546	1.54	0.0461
C	DEAN, D	DEM		364	0.36	0.0109
C	FAGGION, J	DEM		39	0.04	0.0012
C	Group Total	DEM		1 949	1.94	0.0581
D	TICKET VOTES	CLP		38 301	38.08	1.1425
D	SCULLION, N *	CLP	2	1 744	1.73	0.0520
D	WALLACE, B	CLP		208	0.21	0.0062
D	Group Total	CLP		40 253	40.03	1.2007
E	TICKET VOTES	GRN		7 041	7.00	0.2100
E	TYLEY, A	GRN		1 530	1.52	0.0456
E	GOODLUCK, G	GRN		299	0.30	0.0089
E	Group Total	GRN		8 870	8.82	0.2646
UG	ATKINSON, B	IND		273	0.27	0.0081
UG	Group Total	IND		273	0.27	0.0081
	Formal			100 569	98.06	
	Informal			1 994	1.94	
	Total			102 563	86.88	
	Enrolled			118 045		
	Quota			33 524		

Table 19: Comparison of House of Representatives and Senate votes by division

Division	Per cent											
	ALP		LP/NP		GRN		FFP		DEM		Others	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
New South Wales												
Banks	54.62	50.60	33.61	34.45	5.59	5.12	...	0.43	...	0.59	6.18	8.82
Barton	55.26	51.23	33.46	34.27	8.28	6.50	...	0.41	...	0.63	3.01	6.96
Bennelong	45.33	38.85	45.49	43.60	5.53	9.39	0.33	0.46	0.70	1.28	2.61	6.43
Berowra	30.67	29.07	53.42	50.51	9.18	10.11	1.26	0.59	1.17	1.25	4.30	8.47
Blaxland	61.32	62.19	24.10	25.67	6.46	3.20	1.53	0.47	...	0.44	6.60	8.03
Bradfield	26.69	24.20	59.07	54.83	11.26	12.33	0.90	0.46	...	1.13	2.08	7.04
Calare	24.60	32.84	48.48	48.11	2.85	4.43	...	0.85	...	0.96	24.07	12.82
Charlton	53.08	50.51	31.68	31.07	8.06	6.50	...	0.87	...	1.00	7.17	10.06
Chifley	64.18	61.92	23.76	25.11	3.61	2.90	1.26	0.59	...	0.43	7.19	9.05
Cook	35.91	33.39	52.40	50.82	6.20	6.95	0.69	0.33	...	0.67	4.80	7.85
Cowper	38.08	37.56	46.54	40.71	11.04	10.39	0.90	0.62	...	0.80	3.44	9.93
Cunningham	53.23	49.64	26.64	28.16	14.63	11.45	1.43	0.68	...	1.00	4.07	9.07
Dobell	46.32	43.55	42.31	40.74	5.38	6.10	1.71	0.64	...	0.72	4.28	8.26
Eden-Monaro	44.56	37.91	43.55	40.64	7.45	11.31	0.78	0.64	...	1.17	3.67	8.33
Farrer	32.74	33.75	57.73	49.48	4.83	4.59	3.08	1.47	...	0.86	1.62	9.85
Fowler	64.25	61.44	27.79	27.80	5.49	2.64	...	0.48	...	0.42	2.47	7.22
Gilmore	37.79	37.80	50.39	42.35	7.55	9.57	0.51	0.43	...	0.63	3.76	9.22
Grayndler	55.47	48.35	20.86	22.18	18.70	21.64	...	0.30	1.68	1.35	3.30	6.19
Greenway	38.47	37.16	50.10	47.10	5.73	5.21	1.63	0.73	...	0.70	4.08	9.10
Hughes	42.01	40.95	48.29	43.24	5.56	5.61	1.24	0.52	...	0.76	2.90	8.91
Hume	37.93	35.45	49.18	44.03	7.63	8.82	2.33	0.85	...	0.94	2.93	9.90
Hunter	59.95	52.07	27.01	30.51	6.37	4.69	...	0.57	...	0.69	6.68	11.47
Kingsford Smith	52.85	46.16	33.90	34.30	10.37	11.60	...	0.43	...	0.85	2.88	6.67
Lindsay	51.39	46.64	38.15	38.71	3.38	3.74	1.12	0.70	...	0.64	5.96	9.57
Lowe	49.27	42.28	40.06	40.83	8.61	9.51	...	0.40	...	0.84	2.05	6.15
Lyne	32.07	33.35	52.26	46.97	7.15	7.53	...	0.72	...	0.89	8.52	10.55
Macarthur	43.97	42.68	46.98	41.59	4.35	4.72	1.73	1.04	0.81	0.78	2.17	9.20
Mackellar	24.35	24.37	56.41	53.80	11.72	11.98	...	0.40	1.11	1.09	6.41	8.35
Macquarie	44.08	39.01	37.84	34.25	10.36	14.46	0.53	0.64	...	1.14	7.18	10.50
Mitchell	31.02	29.38	56.74	55.58	5.29	5.59	1.26	0.63	...	0.73	5.70	8.09
New England	9.83	30.48	23.31	45.29	3.40	6.21	...	0.93	...	1.20	63.46	15.89
Newcastle	50.78	49.52	25.56	28.70	10.01	10.84	2.28	0.77	1.05	1.33	10.31	8.84
North Sydney	35.62	28.59	51.81	48.84	9.21	15.02	0.41	0.31	...	1.31	2.95	5.92
Page	41.67	38.73	43.05	40.05	8.10	9.36	0.92	0.67	1.06	1.29	5.19	9.89
Parkes	25.37	32.60	46.77	47.91	3.03	3.54	...	0.86	...	0.90	24.83	14.19
Parramatta	50.58	47.20	37.75	37.89	5.03	5.61	1.04	0.57	...	0.84	5.60	7.90
Paterson	42.06	39.40	48.22	44.12	5.18	6.26	0.67	0.58	...	0.77	3.88	8.88
Prospect	58.18	54.78	31.15	32.93	4.56	2.95	3.35	0.66	...	0.49	2.76	8.19
Reid	60.10	57.93	27.09	29.12	5.24	4.64	1.64	0.53	1.41	0.69	4.53	7.09
Richmond	43.81	38.93	36.98	36.19	14.93	16.37	...	0.41	1.17	1.15	3.11	6.94
Riverina	29.01	33.70	62.57	48.51	4.90	4.25	...	0.84	...	0.77	3.53	11.92
Robertson	42.93	39.56	45.63	42.83	7.20	8.24	0.81	0.50	...	0.77	3.43	8.11
Shortland	56.73	51.16	31.12	31.69	8.30	6.71	1.92	0.90	...	0.83	1.93	8.71
Sydney	48.99	40.85	26.70	27.05	20.71	24.86	...	0.25	1.14	1.45	2.47	5.53
Throsby	64.98	59.67	22.71	23.57	9.08	5.91	...	0.60	...	0.67	3.23	9.59
Warringah	27.40	25.66	54.53	52.08	12.53	14.31	0.54	0.33	1.29	1.20	3.72	6.42
Watson	61.81	59.33	26.09	27.56	6.60	5.38	2.50	0.41	...	0.60	3.00	6.73
Wentworth	30.48	27.97	50.37	47.63	14.96	18.33	0.29	0.18	0.82	1.11	3.09	4.77
Werriwa	58.83	56.42	30.17	30.03	3.79	3.45	2.41	0.99	...	0.55	4.80	8.55

Table 19: Comparison of House of Representatives and Senate votes by division
continued

Division	Per cent											
	ALP		LP/NP		GRN		FFP		DEM		Others	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
Victoria												
Aston	38.84	38.23	50.71	46.79	5.23	6.31	3.47	3.43	1.45	1.49	0.29	3.76
Ballarat	50.33	43.08	38.04	38.10	7.98	9.85	3.65	3.05	...	1.38	...	4.55
Batman	57.18	52.68	20.64	21.32	17.17	18.45	2.62	1.63	2.03	1.55	0.36	4.37
Bendigo	47.14	42.37	38.42	38.33	7.25	9.70	3.55	3.12	0.64	1.55	3.01	4.94
Bruce	51.85	48.25	37.57	36.66	5.09	6.25	2.85	2.54	1.26	1.45	1.38	4.84
Calwell	60.22	58.76	26.55	27.46	4.36	5.02	4.34	2.55	0.93	1.06	3.60	5.14
Casey	35.85	33.92	50.15	47.02	7.32	8.89	4.19	4.06	1.85	1.82	0.64	4.29
Chisholm	48.12	40.23	39.45	39.59	8.47	12.25	2.45	2.03	1.32	2.20	0.19	3.71
Corangamite	41.91	37.54	44.70	43.13	7.97	10.39	3.56	3.24	1.67	1.60	0.19	4.11
Corio	45.49	49.23	29.61	32.94	5.91	7.57	3.96	4.02	0.76	1.35	14.26	4.90
Deakin	41.86	38.20	44.35	41.29	8.48	11.47	3.15	3.04	1.46	2.22	0.71	3.78
Dunkley	38.26	37.08	49.79	45.80	7.75	9.08	2.59	2.36	1.61	1.78	...	3.89
Flinders	33.88	34.00	54.47	47.84	8.48	10.06	2.24	2.23	0.93	1.39	...	4.48
Gellibrand	60.22	54.34	22.84	24.75	9.38	12.24	2.02	1.85	1.29	1.60	4.24	5.22
Gippsland	36.55	37.73	48.37	45.13	5.54	6.27	4.31	3.33	...	1.60	5.23	5.94
Goldstein	33.69	28.55	52.92	50.96	10.37	14.48	1.14	0.98	1.67	1.94	0.22	3.09
Gorton	61.93	61.83	24.32	24.32	6.09	4.91	3.95	2.94	...	0.83	3.71	5.17
Higgins	31.08	28.22	53.61	49.43	10.75	16.07	0.77	0.73	1.21	2.32	2.58	3.23
Holt	55.65	53.03	34.22	33.20	4.12	4.06	4.39	3.59	1.24	1.24	0.37	4.88
Hotham	55.15	48.73	33.75	35.10	6.85	8.19	2.04	2.02	0.98	1.57	1.23	4.39
Indi	32.12	31.80	54.38	49.32	7.58	8.00	3.82	2.87	1.69	1.75	0.42	6.26
Isaacs	48.76	46.63	38.47	37.26	6.24	7.61	2.55	2.30	2.18	1.96	1.80	4.23
Jagajaga	48.16	39.92	37.55	38.48	10.25	14.16	2.36	2.03	1.12	1.81	0.57	3.60
Kooyong	30.03	27.62	55.14	48.83	11.82	16.81	1.54	1.19	1.29	2.31	0.19	3.24
La Trobe	40.39	37.19	46.48	43.08	8.84	11.08	2.84	2.88	1.19	1.73	0.26	4.04
Lalor	59.89	55.91	29.77	29.48	4.02	4.78	4.40	3.88	0.92	1.23	1.01	4.72
Mallee	21.85	26.12	63.94	57.94	4.17	3.72	6.53	3.64	2.79	1.60	0.72	6.97
Maribyrnong	57.57	52.98	30.02	30.74	6.82	7.85	2.58	1.96	1.57	1.58	1.44	4.89
McEwen	40.20	37.59	45.77	42.27	8.68	11.33	2.49	2.41	0.98	1.54	1.88	4.85
McMillan	38.14	35.97	49.93	46.61	6.00	7.86	2.94	2.82	1.50	1.48	1.49	5.27
Melbourne	49.51	40.35	23.49	24.02	22.80	28.74	1.00	0.75	1.43	2.54	1.76	3.60
Melbourne Ports	42.47	32.98	39.68	40.94	15.03	19.69	0.85	0.57	1.77	2.74	0.20	3.09
Menzies	34.78	34.04	51.60	50.22	6.29	8.07	2.42	2.19	0.98	1.70	3.92	3.78
Murray	24.11	28.99	62.07	56.02	2.95	4.25	3.32	3.20	0.52	1.30	7.04	6.24
Scullin	63.32	59.91	24.39	25.55	6.03	5.93	4.73	2.81	1.06	1.11	0.47	4.69
Wannon	36.17	35.26	52.56	48.44	6.98	6.63	4.29	3.25	...	1.26	...	5.16
Wills	56.89	50.73	24.55	25.51	13.82	16.00	1.43	1.21	2.33	1.76	0.99	4.80

Table 19: Comparison of House of Representatives and Senate votes by division
continued

Division	Per cent											
	ALP		LP/NP		GRN		FFP		DEM		Others	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
Queensland												
Blair	48.83	43.58	42.19	34.64	3.92	5.26	2.06	2.03	0.88	1.68	2.12	12.81
Bonner	48.80	42.89	41.91	38.12	4.90	7.79	1.93	2.24	1.00	2.50	1.46	6.47
Bowman	44.11	39.31	46.16	40.44	5.45	7.53	2.93	2.65	0.82	1.93	0.53	8.14
Brisbane	45.04	37.25	39.40	37.22	11.80	16.09	1.41	1.32	1.51	3.65	0.84	4.46
Capricornia	55.84	48.18	36.53	32.02	2.92	3.76	1.77	1.96	0.50	1.40	2.45	12.67
Dawson	48.09	43.93	42.48	36.27	4.37	3.82	3.00	2.13	1.52	1.54	0.54	12.30
Dickson	43.67	39.72	46.15	40.16	6.00	8.25	2.54	2.49	0.96	2.23	0.70	7.15
Fadden	33.69	33.18	56.32	52.58	4.49	4.77	2.09	1.70	0.60	1.05	2.81	6.71
Fairfax	36.46	33.83	46.82	43.93	8.53	10.37	4.00	3.17	0.93	1.87	3.26	6.83
Fisher	33.97	35.45	44.14	43.86	5.61	8.26	2.17	2.27	0.82	1.67	13.29	8.49
Flynn	44.76	39.46	48.33	41.27	1.97	2.72	2.07	2.42	0.67	1.15	2.20	12.99
Forde	44.35	41.93	46.15	39.43	4.80	6.32	2.24	2.53	0.54	1.44	1.93	8.34
Griffith	53.09	40.90	33.98	34.97	7.85	14.49	0.79	1.09	0.99	3.24	3.31	5.32
Groom	34.83	32.67	52.71	45.63	4.84	5.11	4.38	3.77	0.73	1.65	2.51	11.17
Herbert	43.79	40.65	45.70	39.72	5.13	5.94	1.57	2.13	0.58	1.41	3.23	10.15
Hinkler	42.88	39.02	46.44	39.09	4.11	4.60	3.51	2.62	0.77	1.30	2.29	13.36
Kennedy	28.09	35.77	24.65	39.18	3.22	4.39	2.03	2.55	0.73	1.25	41.28	16.85
Leichhardt	43.12	39.09	42.79	36.09	7.50	9.13	1.31	1.81	0.57	1.26	4.72	12.64
Lilley	51.57	43.10	38.26	36.69	6.77	10.05	1.65	1.40	1.22	2.85	0.54	5.90
Longman	47.98	45.94	43.82	36.16	4.24	5.33	1.86	1.93	1.40	1.74	0.70	8.90
Maranoa	29.46	29.34	58.57	49.12	3.35	3.39	3.84	2.80	1.27	1.38	3.51	13.97
McPherson	35.63	33.82	54.98	50.47	5.96	6.90	1.53	1.44	0.95	1.04	0.95	6.32
Moncrieff	30.01	29.87	59.77	55.13	6.21	6.03	1.77	1.56	0.90	1.27	1.34	6.15
Moreton	47.11	42.40	42.16	37.83	6.89	9.71	1.38	1.61	1.26	2.97	1.19	5.49
Oxley	58.56	50.94	32.68	30.86	5.13	6.34	2.09	2.17	1.18	2.11	0.36	7.59
Petrie	46.89	42.16	44.86	40.43	4.68	6.57	1.82	2.03	0.98	2.45	0.78	6.35
Rankin	56.01	49.79	34.09	31.56	4.71	5.32	3.53	3.61	0.74	1.51	0.92	8.21
Ryan	36.41	30.14	49.52	46.74	9.43	13.97	1.33	1.31	1.44	3.46	1.87	4.38
Wide Bay	30.70	32.35	48.59	42.25	8.20	9.62	3.46	3.22	0.89	1.58	8.15	10.97
Western Australia												
Brand	46.15	45.94	38.58	39.23	8.60	7.78	1.79	1.06	...	0.77	4.87	5.22
Canning	36.95	36.87	49.70	48.06	7.45	7.28	1.30	1.04	...	0.77	4.61	5.98
Cowan	41.99	39.98	45.81	46.90	5.63	6.32	1.71	1.22	...	0.87	4.86	4.71
Curtin	24.53	22.62	59.27	57.08	13.45	14.75	0.50	0.42	...	1.70	2.25	3.43
Forrest	30.18	33.43	45.40	49.76	8.34	9.26	1.34	1.19	...	0.93	14.74	5.43
Fremantle	45.18	42.44	35.10	37.52	14.57	13.31	1.43	0.80	...	1.14	3.71	4.79
Hasluck	41.48	40.50	42.94	43.10	8.52	8.24	1.17	0.85	...	0.99	5.89	6.33
Kalgoorlie	40.65	39.33	48.14	46.97	6.17	6.13	1.25	1.08	...	0.80	3.79	5.69
Moore	32.59	31.42	54.45	53.37	8.40	8.97	1.15	0.69	...	1.15	3.40	4.41
O'Connor	20.43	24.96	63.54	59.67	6.82	7.03	1.30	0.88	...	0.71	7.90	6.76
Pearce	32.01	33.29	51.81	50.55	8.59	8.96	1.46	0.92	...	0.93	6.12	5.35
Perth	46.87	41.41	35.98	39.17	10.63	12.30	1.07	0.68	...	1.29	5.44	5.16
Stirling	40.44	37.72	47.21	46.89	7.56	9.41	0.65	0.55	...	1.12	4.13	4.30
Swan	40.65	37.60	44.28	44.98	10.13	10.57	0.80	0.69	...	1.39	4.13	4.76
Tangney	32.04	31.90	50.85	52.34	8.90	9.08	1.05	0.75	...	1.24	7.16	4.68

Table 19: Comparison of House of Representatives and Senate votes by division
continued

Per cent												
Division	ALP		LP/NP		GRN		FFP		DEM		Others	
	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen	Reps	Sen
South Australia												
Adelaide	48.26	33.63	38.43	33.72	9.75	11.05	2.03	1.54	1.53	1.17	...	18.89
Barker	30.07	28.35	57.05	46.92	5.06	4.24	5.72	3.88	2.10	0.76	...	15.85
Boothby	34.12	29.69	46.25	36.27	10.22	9.13	2.44	2.06	1.54	1.13	5.43	21.72
Grey	38.66	35.31	50.32	43.17	4.12	3.68	4.50	3.32	1.23	0.73	1.18	13.79
Hindmarsh	47.21	35.80	40.08	35.33	6.98	6.64	2.12	1.65	2.00	0.94	1.60	19.63
Kingston	46.65	40.72	39.74	30.60	5.67	6.31	5.71	3.67	0.95	0.80	1.28	17.89
Makin	51.45	39.39	38.27	32.43	4.30	4.42	3.55	3.55	1.37	0.89	1.07	19.33
Mayo	31.12	25.18	51.08	40.00	10.96	9.73	4.02	3.10	1.52	1.03	1.30	20.96
Port Adelaide	58.24	49.55	25.21	23.52	8.76	5.52	5.78	2.96	2.01	0.74	...	17.71
Sturt	41.46	31.75	47.17	37.79	6.41	6.60	3.42	2.45	1.17	0.88	0.36	20.54
Wakefield	48.65	42.73	38.69	31.81	4.13	4.18	5.16	3.58	1.17	0.66	2.20	17.04
Tasmania												
Bass	37.23	37.47	43.50	40.07	15.27	18.33	1.46	2.00	...	...	2.55	2.13
Braddon	43.69	42.19	44.00	42.51	8.14	10.31	3.22	2.37	...	...	0.96	2.62
Denison	48.46	40.04	29.66	30.56	18.60	25.32	2.13	1.53	...	...	1.15	2.54
Franklin	41.39	39.00	41.02	36.20	14.44	20.48	2.22	2.24	...	...	0.93	2.09
Lyons	43.15	41.80	32.54	37.50	11.17	16.31	2.25	2.03	...	...	10.89	2.36
Australian Capital Territory												
Canberra	51.10	40.94	35.13	35.85	12.95	19.73	...	...	...	1.77	0.83	1.71
Fraser	51.10	40.73	31.23	32.46	13.38	23.31	...	...	2.31	1.91	1.98	1.58
Northern Territory												
Lingiari	53.99	51.83	34.66	35.01	6.92	7.74	...	...	...	1.90	4.43	3.52
Solomon	41.90	42.43	46.80	44.65	9.07	9.82	...	...	...	1.97	2.23	1.13

Appendix 1: Electoral division classification

Division	Region	Socio-economic status (b)	Party status (a)	
			2004 election	2007 election
New South Wales				
Banks	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal ALP	Safe ALP
Barton	Inner metropolitan	High	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Bennelong	Inner metropolitan	High	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Berowra	Outer metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Blaxland	Inner metropolitan	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Bradfield	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Calare	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Safe NP
Charlton	Provincial	Lower middle	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Chifley	Outer metropolitan	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Cook	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Cowper	Rural	Low	Fairly safe NP	Marginal NP
Cunningham	Provincial	Upper middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Dobell	Provincial	Lower middle	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Eden-Monaro	Rural	Lower middle	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Farrer	Rural	Low	Safe LP	Safe LP
Fowler	Outer metropolitan	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Gilmore	Rural	Low	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
Grayndler	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Greenway	Outer metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Hughes	Outer metropolitan	High	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
Hume	Rural	Lower middle	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Hunter	Rural	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Kingsford Smith	Inner metropolitan	High	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Lindsay	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal LP	Fairly safe ALP
Lowe	Inner metropolitan	High	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Lyne	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Fairly safe NP
Macarthur	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Mackellar	Outer metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Macquarie	Provincial	Upper middle	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Mitchell	Outer metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
New England	Rural	Low	Safe IND	Safe IND
Newcastle	Provincial	Lower middle	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
North Sydney	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Page	Rural	Low	Marginal NP	Marginal ALP
Parkes	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Safe NP
Parramatta	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Paterson	Rural	Lower middle	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
Prospect	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Reid	Inner metropolitan	Lower middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Richmond	Rural	Lower middle	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Riverina	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Safe NP
Robertson	Provincial	Upper middle	Fairly safe LP	Marginal ALP
Shortland	Provincial	Lower middle	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Sydney	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Throsby	Provincial	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Warringah	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Watson	Inner metropolitan	Lower middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Wentworth	Inner metropolitan	High	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Werriwa	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP

Appendix 1: Electoral division classification *continued*

Division	Region	Socio-economic status (b)	Party status (a)	
			2004 election	2007 election
Victoria				
Aston	Outer metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Ballarat	Provincial	Lower middle	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Batman	Inner metropolitan	Lower middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Bendigo	Provincial	Low	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Bruce	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Calwell	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Casey	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Chisholm	Inner metropolitan	High	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Corangamite	Provincial	Upper middle	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Corio	Provincial	Low	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Deakin	Outer metropolitan	High	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Dunkley	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
Flinders	Rural	Lower middle	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Gellibrand	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Gippsland	Rural	Low	Fairly safe NP	Marginal NP
Goldstein	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Gorton	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Higgins	Inner metropolitan	High	Fairly safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Holt	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Marginal ALP	Safe ALP
Hotham	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Indi	Rural	Lower middle	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Isaacs	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Jagajaga	Outer metropolitan	High	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Kooyong	Inner metropolitan	High	Fairly safe LP	Fairly safe LP
La Trobe	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Lalor	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Mallee	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Safe NP
Maribyrnong	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
McEwen	Rural	Upper middle	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
McMillan	Rural	Low	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Melbourne	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Melbourne Ports	Inner metropolitan	High	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Menzies	Outer metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Murray	Rural	Low	Safe LP	Safe LP
Scullin	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Wannon	Rural	Low	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Wills	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP

Appendix 1: Electoral division classification *continued*

Division	Region	Socio-economic status (b)	Party status (a)	
			2004 election	2007 election
Queensland				
Blair	Rural	Low	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Bonner	Outer metropolitan	High	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Bowman	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
Brisbane	Inner metropolitan	High	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Capricornia	Provincial	Lower middle	Marginal ALP	Safe ALP
Dawson	Rural	Lower middle	Fairly safe NP	Marginal ALP
Dickson	Outer metropolitan	High	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
Fadden	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Fairfax	Rural	Upper middle	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Fisher	Rural	Upper middle	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Flynn	Rural	Lower middle	Fairly safe NP	Marginal ALP
Forde	Rural	Lower middle	Safe LP	Marginal ALP
Griffith	Outer metropolitan	High	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Groom	Provincial	Lower middle	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Herbert	Provincial	Upper middle	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
Hinkler	Provincial	Low	Fairly safe NP	Marginal NP
Kennedy	Rural	Low	Safe IND	Safe IND
Leichhardt	Rural	Lower middle	Safe LP	Marginal ALP
Lilley	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Longman	Provincial	Low	Fairly safe LP	Marginal ALP
Maranoa	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Safe NP
McPherson	Provincial	Upper middle	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Moncrieff	Provincial	Upper middle	Safe LP	Safe LP
Moreton	Inner metropolitan	High	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Oxley	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Petrie	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Fairly safe LP	Marginal ALP
Rankin	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Marginal ALP	Safe ALP
Ryan	Outer metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Wide Bay	Rural	Low	Safe NP	Fairly safe NP
Western Australia				
Brand	Provincial	Lower middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Canning	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
Cowan	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Curtin	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Safe LP
Forrest	Rural	Lower middle	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Fremantle	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Fairly safe ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Hasluck	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Kalgoorlie	Rural	Lower middle	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
Moore	Outer metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
O'Connor	Rural	Low	Safe LP	Safe LP
Pearce	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Perth	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Fairly safe ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Stirling	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Swan	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal LP
Tangney	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP

Appendix 1: Electoral division classification *continued*

Division	Region	Socio-economic status (b)	Party status (a)	
			2004 election	2007 election
South Australia				
Adelaide	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Barker	Rural	Low	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Boothby	Outer metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal LP	Marginal LP
Grey	Rural	Low	Safe LP	Marginal LP
Hindmarsh	Inner metropolitan	Lower middle	Marginal ALP	Marginal ALP
Kingston	Outer metropolitan	Low	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Makin	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Marginal LP	Fairly safe ALP
Mayo	Rural	Upper middle	Safe LP	Fairly safe LP
Port Adelaide	Inner metropolitan	Low	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Sturt	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Fairly safe LP	Marginal LP
Wakefield	Rural	Low	Marginal LP	Fairly safe ALP
Tasmania				
Bass	Provincial	Low	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Braddon	Rural	Low	Marginal LP	Marginal ALP
Denison	Inner metropolitan	Lower middle	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Franklin	Outer metropolitan	Lower middle	Fairly safe ALP	Marginal ALP
Lyons	Rural	Low	Marginal ALP	Fairly safe ALP
Australian Capital Territory				
Canberra	Inner metropolitan	High	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Fraser	Inner metropolitan	High	Safe ALP	Safe ALP
Northern Territory				
Lingiari	Rural	Low	Fairly safe ALP	Safe ALP
Solomon	Inner metropolitan	Upper middle	Marginal CLP	Marginal ALP

(a) Party status after election shown; 2004 party status for New South Wales, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory is after adjusting for the effects of the 2005 and 2006 redistributions.

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

Appendix 2a: House of Representatives: Elections 1946–2007

Election	ALP	LP	NP	CLP	DLP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others	Total
Percentage of vote										
1946	49.7	33.0	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	100.0
1949	46.0	39.3	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	100.0
1951	47.7	40.5	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	100.0
1954	50.1	38.5	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	100.0
1955	44.7	39.7	7.9	..	5.1	..	..	..	2.6	100.0
1958	42.9	37.1	9.3	..	9.4	..	..	..	1.3	100.0
1961	48.0	33.5	8.5	..	8.7	..	..	..	1.4	100.0
1963	45.5	37.1	8.9	..	7.4	..	..	..	1.0	100.0
1966	40.0	40.1	9.8	..	7.3	..	..	..	2.7	100.0
1969	47.0	34.8	8.6	..	6.0	..	..	..	3.7	100.0
1972	49.6	32.0	9.4	..	5.2	..	..	..	3.7	100.0
1974	49.3	34.9	10.8	..	1.4	..	..	..	3.5	100.0
1975	42.8	41.8	11.0	0.2	1.3	..	..	..	2.8	100.0
1977	39.6	38.1	9.8	0.2	1.4	9.4	..	..	1.4	100.0
1980	45.1	37.4	8.6	0.2	0.3	6.6	..	..	1.7	100.0
1983	49.5	34.4	9.0	0.2	0.2	5.0	..	..	1.7	100.0
1984	47.5	34.1	10.6	0.3	0.6	5.4	..	..	1.4	100.0
1987	45.8	34.3	11.5	0.2	..	6.0	..	..	2.0	100.0
1990	39.4	34.8	8.4	0.3	..	11.3	1.4	..	4.4	100.0
1993	44.9	36.8	7.2	0.3	..	3.8	1.9	..	5.2	100.0
1996	38.8	38.7	8.2	0.4	..	6.8	2.9	..	4.3	100.0
1998	40.1	33.9	5.3	0.3	..	5.1	2.6	8.4	4.2	100.0
2001	37.8	37.1	5.6	0.3	..	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.4	100.0
2004	37.6	40.5	5.9	0.3	..	1.2	7.2	1.2	6.0	100.0
2007	43.4	36.3	5.5	0.3	..	0.7	7.8	0.3	5.8	100.0
Seats won										
1946	43	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	75
1949	48	55	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	123
1951	54	52	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
1954	59	47	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
1955	49	57	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
1958	47	58	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
1961	62	45	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
1963	52	52	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
1966	41	61	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	124
1969	59	46	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
1972	67	38	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
1974	66	40	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
1975	36	68	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	127
1977	38	67	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	124
1980	51	54	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	125
1983	75	33	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
1984	82	44	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	148
1987	86	43	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
1990	78	55	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	148
1993	80	49	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	147
1996	49	75	18	1	..	..	..	..	5	148
1998	67	64	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	148
2001	65	68	13	1	..	..	..	..	3	150
2004	60	74	12	1	..	..	..	..	3	150
2007	83	55	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	150

Appendix 2b: Senate: Elections 1946–2007

Election	ALP	LNP	NP	CLP	DLP	DEM	GRN	PHON	Others	Total
Percentage of vote										
1946	52.1	43.3		..	..	..	..	..	4.6	100.0
1949	44.9	50.4		..	..	..	..	..	4.7	100.0
1951	45.9	49.7		..	..	..	..	..	4.4	100.0
1953	50.6	44.4		..	..	..	..	..	5.0	100.0
1955	40.6	48.8		..	6.1	..	..	..	4.6	100.0
1958	42.8	45.2		..	8.4	..	..	..	3.6	100.0
1961	44.7	42.1		..	9.8	..	..	..	3.4	100.0
1964	44.7	45.7		..	8.4	..	..	..	1.3	100.0
1967	45.0	42.8		..	9.8	..	..	..	2.4	100.0
1970	42.2	38.2		..	11.1	..	..	..	8.5	100.0
1974	47.3	43.9		..	3.6	..	..	..	5.3	100.0
1975	40.9	51.7		..	2.7	..	..	..	4.7	100.0
1977	36.8	45.6		..	1.7	11.1	..	..	4.9	100.0
1980	42.3	43.5		..	0.4	9.3	..	..	4.6	100.0
1983	45.5	39.8		..	0.6	9.6	..	..	4.5	100.0
1984	42.2	39.5		..	0.4	7.6	..	..	10.3	100.0
1987	42.8	42.0		..	0.5	8.5	0.4	..	5.7	100.0
1990	38.4	41.9		..	0.1	12.6	2.8	..	4.1	100.0
1993	43.5	43.0		..	0.4	5.3	2.9	..	4.8	100.0
1996	36.2	44.0		..	0.3	10.8	3.2	..	5.6	100.0
1998	37.3	37.7		..	0.3	8.5	2.7	9.0	4.6	100.0
2001	34.3	41.8		..	0.6	7.2	4.9	5.5	5.5	100.0
2004	35.0	45.1		..	0.5	2.1	7.7	1.7	7.9	100.0
2007	40.3	39.9		..	0.9	1.3	9.0	0.4	8.1	100.0
Senators elected										
1946	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
1949	19	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
1951(a)	28	26	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
1953(b)	17	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
1955	12	13	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	30
1958(b)	15	13	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	32
1961(b)	14	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	31
1964	14	11	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	30
1967	13	10	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	30
1970(b)	14	11	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	32
1974(a)	29	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	60
1975(a)	27	27	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	64
1977	14	16	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	34
1980	15	12	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	34
1983(a)	30	23	4	1	..	5	..	..	1	64
1984	20	16	3	1	..	5	..	..	1	46
1987(a)	32	27	6	1	..	7	..	..	3	76
1990	15	16	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	40
1993	17	15	3	1	..	2	1	..	1	40
1996	14	17	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	40
1998	17	15	1	1	..	4	..	1	1	40
2001	14	17	2	1	..	4	2	..	..	40
2004	16	17	3	1	..	..	2	..	1	40
2007	18	15	2	1	..	..	3	..	1	40

(a) Election for full Senate following double dissolution.

(b) Casual vacancy to be filled.

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