



Electoral Pocketbook

Includes results from the 2013 federal election
and the 2014 WA Senate election



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Feedback

The AEC welcomes feedback on the 2013 Electoral Pocketbook. To provide suggestions or comments visit www.aec.gov.au.

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Foreword

The 2013 Electoral Pocketbook provides a comprehensive yet compact guide to the 2013 federal election, incorporating the results of the WA Senate election, which was re-run in 2014 following a decision by the Court of Disputed Returns.

During the 2013 federal election, more than 13.5 million people cast their ballots over a three week period. To achieve this over 70 000 polling officials were employed in more than 9 000 polling places. This Pocketbook outlines comprehensive information about the election, such as enrolment figures, types of votes cast, data on formal and informal votes and election funding and financial disclosure.

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

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

I commend this Pocketbook to you as a valuable resource on the 2013 federal election. To help us improve future editions of the Pocketbook, we welcome your feedback on this publication via the [AEC website](http://www.aec.gov.au).



Tom Rogers
Electoral Commissioner

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The Australian
Electoral
Commission

1. The Australian Electoral Commission

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

The AEC is an independent statutory authority, responsible for administering the Act and the *Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984*. The AEC conducts federal elections and referendums, and maintains the Commonwealth electoral roll.

The AEC has one key outcome:

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

It achieves this through three programs:

- **Program 1.1: Electoral Roll Management**
Program Objective – Voter entitlement for Australians and support for electoral events and redistributions through maintaining an accurate and up-to-date electoral roll.
- **Program 1.2: Election Management and Support Services**
Program Objective – Access to an impartial and independent electoral system through the provision of election services, assistance and advice.
- **Program 1.3: Education and Communication**
Program Objective – Informed Australians through the provision of information services on electoral matters.



Parliamentary
representation

2. Parliamentary representation

When Australia became a Federation in 1901, the Commonwealth Parliament was created. The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Head of State and two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

All Australian citizens aged 18 years and over vote for people to represent them in both houses of Parliament.

2.1 The Senate

The Senate is the upper house of the Commonwealth Parliament. It consists of 76 senators: twelve representing each of the six states and two each representing the NT and the ACT.

Voters in each state and territory elect the people to represent them in the Senate.

In 1901, there were six senators elected from each state, giving a total of 36. There have been three increases to the size of the Senate since Federation. Legislation passed in 1948 increased the number of senators from 36 to 60 (ten per state). In 1974 the number of senators was increased from 60 to 64 when the ACT and the NT each gained two senators. In 1983 the number of senators increased from 64 to 76 (12 per state and two per territory). Changes took effect at the elections that followed.

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

2.2 The House of Representatives

The House of Representatives is the lower house or 'people's house' of the Commonwealth Parliament.

Each member of the House of Representatives is elected to represent an area known as an electoral division or electorate. For the 2013 federal election, Australia was divided into 150 electoral divisions as follows:

| State/territory | Divisions |
|-----------------|------------|
| NSW | 48 |
| Vic. | 37 |
| Qld | 30 |
| WA | 15 |
| SA | 11 |
| Tas. | 5 |
| ACT | 2 |
| NT | 2 |
| Total | 150 |

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

Determining the number of members

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

Forming government

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

Terms of members

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

2.3 Representation in the territories

The NT and the ACT have not always been represented in the Commonwealth Parliament.

The NT gained one member of the House of Representatives with limited voting rights in 1922. Full voting rights were not acquired until 1968. The NT is currently represented by two members in the House of Representatives.

The ACT gained one member with limited voting rights in 1948. Full voting rights were acquired in 1966. The ACT is currently represented by two members in the House of Representatives.

In the Senate, the territories were not represented until the 1975 election. Legislation was passed in 1974 allowing the territories two senators each.

More detailed information on parliamentary representation can be found in sections 7 and 24 of the Constitution and in sections 40–54 of the Act.

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2.4 Prime Ministers of Australia since 1901

| Name/party | Period in office | | Length of term | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------|------|
| | Start | End | Years | Months | Days |
| BARTON, Edmund (Protectionist Party) | 01 Jan 1901 | 24 Sep 1903 | 2 | 8 | 24 |
| DEAKIN, Alfred (Protectionist Party) | 24 Sep 1903 | 27 Apr 1904 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| WATSON, John Christian (Labour) | 27 Apr 1904 | 17 Aug 1904 | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| REID, George Houstoun (Free Trade) | 18 Aug 1904 | 05 Jul 1905 | 0 | 10 | 18 |
| DEAKIN, Alfred (Protectionist Party) | 05 Jul 1905 | 13 Nov 1908 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| FISHER, Andrew (Labour) | 13 Nov 1908 | 02 Jun 1909 | 0 | 6 | 21 |
| DEAKIN, Alfred (Commonwealth Liberal Party) | 02 Jun 1909 | 29 Apr 1910 | 0 | 10 | 28 |
| FISHER, Andrew (Australian Labor Party) | 29 Apr 1910 | 24 Jun 1913 | 3 | 1 | 26 |
| COOK, Joseph (Commonwealth Liberal Party) | 24 Jun 1913 | 17 Sep 1914 | 1 | 2 | 25 |
| FISHER, Andrew (Australian Labor Party) | 17 Sep 1914 | 27 Oct 1915 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| HUGHES, William Morris (Australian Labor Party, National Labor ^[1] , Nationalist Party) | 27 Oct 1915 | 09 Feb 1923 | 7 | 3 | 14 |
| BRUCE, Stanley Melbourne (Nationalist Party) | 09 Feb 1923 | 22 Oct 1929 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| SCULLIN, James Henry (Australian Labor Party) | 22 Oct 1929 | 06 Jan 1932 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| LYONS, Joseph Aloysius (United Australia Party) | 06 Jan 1932 | 07 Apr 1939 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| PAGE, Earle Christmas Grafton (Australian Country Party) | 07 Apr 1939 | 26 Apr 1939 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| MENZIES, Robert Gordon (United Australia Party) | 26 Apr 1939 | 29 Aug 1941 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| FADDEN, Arthur William (Australian Country Party) | 29 Aug 1941 | 07 Oct 1941 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| CURTIN, John (Australian Labor Party) | 07 Oct 1941 | 05 Jul 1945 | 3 | 8 | 29 |
| FORDE, Francis Michael (Australian Labor Party) | 06 Jul 1945 | 13 Jul 1945 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| CHIFLEY, Joseph Benedict (Australian Labor Party) | 13 Jul 1945 | 19 Dec 1949 | 4 | 5 | 7 |

| Name/party | Period in office | | Length of term | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------|------|
| | Start | End | Years | Months | Days |
| MENZIES, Robert Gordon (Liberal Party of Australia) | 19 Dec 1949 | 26 Jan 1966 | 16 | 1 | 8 |
| HOLT, Harold Edward (Liberal Party of Australia) | 26 Jan 1966 | 19 Dec 1967 | 1 | 10 | 23 |
| MCEWEN, John (Australian Country Party) | 19 Dec 1967 | 10 Jan 1968 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| GORTON, John Grey (Liberal Party of Australia) | 10 Jan 1968 | 10 Mar 1971 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| MCMAHON, William (Liberal Party of Australia) | 10 Mar 1971 | 05 Dec 1972 | 1 | 8 | 25 |
| WHITLAM, Edward Gough (Australian Labor Party) | 05 Dec 1972 | 11 Nov 1975 | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| FRASER, John Malcolm (Liberal Party of Australia) | 11 Nov 1975 | 11 Mar 1983 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| HAWKE, Robert James Lee (Australian Labor Party) | 11 Mar 1983 | 20 Dec 1991 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| KEATING, Paul John (Australian Labor Party) | 20 Dec 1991 | 11 Mar 1996 | 4 | 2 | 20 |
| HOWARD, John Winston (Liberal Party of Australia) | 11 Mar 1996 | 03 Dec 2007 | 11 | 8 | 23 |
| RUDD, Kevin Michael (Australian Labor Party) | 03 Dec 2007 | 24 Jun 2010 | 2 | 6 | 22 |
| GILLARD, Julia Eileen (Australian Labor Party) | 24 Jun 2010 | 27 Jun 2013 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| RUDD, Kevin Michael (Australian Labor Party) | 27 Jun 2013 | 18 Sep 2013 | 0 | 2 | 22 |
| ABBOTT, Anthony John (Liberal Party of Australia) | 18 Sep 2013 | Present | | | |

[1] National Labor party from 14 November 1916. Nationalist Party from 17 February 1917.

2.5 Leaders of the Opposition since 1901

| Name/party | Period in office | | Length of term | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------|------|
| | Start | End | Years | Months | Days |
| REID, George Houstoun (Free Trade) | 09 May 1901 | 18 Aug 1904 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| WATSON, John Christian (Labour) | 18 Aug 1904 | 05 Jul 1905 | 0 | 10 | 18 |
| REID, George Houstoun (Free Trade) | 07 Jul 1905 | 16 Nov 1908 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| COOK, Joseph (Anti-Socialist Party) | 17 Nov 1908 | 26 May 1909 | 0 | 6 | 10 |
| DEAKIN, Alfred (Commonwealth Liberal Party) | 26 May 1909 | 02 Jun 1909 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| FISHER, Andrew (Labour) | 02 Jun 1909 | 29 Apr 1910 | 0 | 10 | 28 |
| DEAKIN, Alfred (Commonwealth Liberal Party) | 01 Jul 1910 | 20 Jan 1913 | 2 | 6 | 20 |
| COOK, Joseph (Commonwealth Liberal Party) | 20 Jan 1913 | 24 Jun 1913 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| FISHER, Andrew (Australian Labor Party) | 08 Jul 1913 | 17 Sep 1914 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| COOK, Joseph (Commonwealth Liberal Party) | 08 Oct 1914 | 17 Feb 1917 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| TUDOR, Frank Gwynne (Australian Labor Party) | 17 Feb 1917 | 10 Jan 1922 | 4 | 10 | 25 |
| CHARLTON, Matthew (Australian Labor Party) | 16 May 1922 | 29 Mar 1928 | 5 | 10 | 14 |
| SCULLIN, James Henry (Australian Labor Party) | 26 Apr 1928 | 22 Oct 1929 | 1 | 5 | 27 |
| LATHAM, John Greig (Nationalist Party) | 20 Nov 1929 | 07 May 1931 | 1 | 5 | 18 |
| LYONS, Joseph Aloysius (United Australia Party) | 07 May 1931 | 06 Jan 1932 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| SCULLIN, James Henry (Australian Labor Party) | 07 Jan 1932 | 01 Oct 1935 | 3 | 8 | 25 |
| CURTIN, John (Australian Labor Party) | 01 Oct 1935 | 07 Oct 1941 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| FADDEN, Arthur William (Australian Country Party) | 08 Oct 1941 | 23 Sep 1943 | 1 | 11 | 16 |
| MENZIES, Robert Gordon (United Australia Party, Liberal Party of Australia ⁽¹⁾) | 23 Sep 1943 | 19 Dec 1949 | 6 | 2 | 27 |
| CHIFLEY, Joseph Benedict (Australian Labor Party) | 21 Feb 1950 | 13 Jun 1951 | 1 | 3 | 24 |
| EVATT, Herbert Vere (Australian Labor Party) | 20 Jun 1951 | 09 Feb 1960 | 8 | 7 | 21 |
| CALWELL, Arthur Augustus (Australian Labor Party) | 07 Mar 1960 | 08 Feb 1967 | 6 | 11 | 2 |

| Name/party | Period in office | | Length of term | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------|------|
| | Start | End | Years | Months | Days |
| WHITLAM, Edward Gough (Australian Labor Party) | 08 Feb 1967 | 05 Dec 1972 | 5 | 9 | 28 |
| SNEDDEN, Billy Mackie (Liberal Party of Australia) | 20 Dec 1972 | 21 Mar 1975 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| FRASER, John Malcolm (Liberal Party of Australia) | 21 Mar 1975 | 11 Nov 1975 | 0 | 7 | 22 |
| WHITLAM, Edward Gough (Australian Labor Party) | 27 Jan 1976 | 22 Dec 1977 | 1 | 10 | 26 |
| HAYDEN, William George (Australian Labor Party) | 22 Dec 1977 | 03 Feb 1983 | 5 | 1 | 13 |
| HAWKE, Robert James Lee (Australian Labor Party) | 03 Feb 1983 | 11 Mar 1983 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| PEACOCK, Andrew Sharp (Liberal Party of Australia) | 11 Mar 1983 | 05 Sep 1985 | 2 | 5 | 26 |
| HOWARD, John Winston (Liberal Party of Australia) | 05 Sep 1985 | 09 May 1989 | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| PEACOCK, Andrew Sharp (Liberal Party of Australia) | 09 May 1989 | 03 Apr 1990 | 0 | 10 | 26 |
| HEWSON, John Robert (Liberal Party of Australia) | 03 Apr 1990 | 23 May 1994 | 4 | 1 | 21 |
| DOWNER, Alexander John Gosse (Liberal Party of Australia) | 23 May 1994 | 30 Jan 1995 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| HOWARD, John Winston (Liberal Party of Australia) | 30 Jan 1995 | 11 Mar 1996 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| BEAZLEY, Kim Christian (Australian Labor Party) | 19 Mar 1996 | 22 Nov 2001 | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| CREAN, Simon Findlay (Australian Labor Party) | 22 Nov 2001 | 02 Dec 2003 | 1 | 11 | 10 |
| LATHAM, Mark William (Australian Labor Party) | 02 Dec 2003 | 18 Jan 2005 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| BEAZLEY, Kim Christian (Australian Labor Party) | 28 Jan 2005 | 04 Dec 2006 | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| RUDD, Kevin Michael (Australian Labor Party) | 04 Dec 2006 | 03 Dec 2007 | 0 | 11 | 29 |
| NELSON, Brendan John (Liberal Party of Australia) | 03 Dec 2007 | 16 Sep 2008 | 0 | 9 | 13 |
| TURNBULL, Malcolm Bligh (Liberal Party of Australia) | 16 Sep 2008 | 01 Dec 2009 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| ABBOTT, Anthony John (Liberal Party of Australia) | 01 Dec 2009 | 18 Sep 2013 | 3 | 9 | 17 |
| SHORTEN, William Richard (Australian Labor Party) | 13 Oct 2013 | Present | | | |

[1] Liberal Party of Australia from 16 October 1944

2.6 Electoral divisions – drawing the boundaries

For the House of Representatives, each state and territory is divided into electoral divisions. Population determines the number of divisions (see page 12, population quota). To ensure continued equal representation, the boundaries of these divisions have to be redrawn (redistributed) periodically.

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

Timing of redistributions

A redistribution is required when:

- the number of parliamentary representatives to which a state or territory is entitled has changed due to population changes (see page 12, population quota),
- the number of electors in more than one third of the divisions in a state or one of the divisions in the ACT or the NT deviates from the average divisional enrolment by over 10 per cent for a period of more than two consecutive months^[1], or
- a period of seven years has elapsed since the previous redistribution.

The redistribution process

After the formal commencement of the redistribution, the enrolment quota must be struck (see page 13). The Electoral Commissioner determines the quota by dividing the number of electors enrolled in the state or territory by the number of members of the House of Representatives to be elected in that state or territory at the next federal election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Since the incorporation of the redistribution process into the Act in 1984, no redistribution has been necessary due to this particular trigger.

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

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

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

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

Population quota

The number of members of the House of Representatives to which a state or territory is entitled is determined by the population quota.

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

The population quota is calculated by dividing the population of the six states by the number of senators for the states multiplied by two.

The number of House of Representatives members a state or territory is entitled to is equal to the population of the state or territory divided by the quota rounded to the nearest whole number. If the remainder is less than or equal to 0.5, the figure is rounded down.

Formulas for determination of representation entitlements

POPULATION QUOTA

$$\frac{\text{Total population of the six states}}{\text{Number of senators for the states} \times 2} = \text{Population quota}$$

NUMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERS PER STATE OR TERRITORY

$$\frac{\text{Total population of individual state or territory}}{\text{Population quota}} = \text{Number of members}$$

Examples of determination of representation entitlements

The determination of representation entitlements at 29 September 2011 (as used for the 2013 federal election) was:

POPULATION QUOTA

$$\frac{21\,883\,246}{72 \times 2} = 151\,966.9861$$

NUMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

$$\frac{1\,650\,383}{151\,966.9861} = 10.8601 \text{ (rounded up to 11)}$$

REPRESENTATION ENTITLEMENT DATA FOR ALL STATES AND TERRITORIES

| State/territory | Population | Population quota | Population divided by population quota | Members |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| NSW | 7 272 230 | 151 966.9861 | 47.8540 | 48 |
| Vic. | 5 585 573 | 151 966.9861 | 36.7552 | 37 |
| Qld | 4 548 700 | 151 966.9861 | 29.9322 | 30 |
| WA | 2 317 068 | 151 966.9861 | 15.2472 | 15 |
| SA | 1 650 383 | 151 966.9861 | 10.8601 | 11 |
| Tas. | 509 292 | 151 966.9861 | 3.3513 | 5 ^[1] |
| ACT | 362 424 | 151 966.9861 | 2.3849 | 2 |
| NT | 231 953 | 151 966.9861 | 1.5263 | 2 |
| Total | | | | 150 |

[1] The Constitution (s.24) states that at least five members shall be chosen from each of the original six states. Therefore, Tasmania is guaranteed a minimum of five members.

Enrolment quotas

Two enrolment quotas are calculated during the redistribution process:

- the current quota or average divisional enrolment; and
- the projected quota or average divisional enrolment at the projection time, which is usually three and a half years after the expected completion of the redistribution.

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

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

Formulas for determination of enrolment quotas

CURRENT ENROLMENT QUOTA

$$\frac{\text{Number of electors enrolled in a state}}{\text{The number of members}} = \text{Current enrolment quota}$$

PROJECTED ENROLMENT QUOTA

$$\frac{\text{Projected enrolment for a state}}{\text{The number of members the state is entitled to}} = \text{Projected enrolment quota}$$

Example of determination of enrolment quotas

The enrolment quotas for South Australia at 12 January 2011 (the commencement date of the redistribution process) were:

CURRENT ENROLMENT QUOTA

$$\frac{1\ 107\ 001}{11} = 100\ 636$$

The number of electors in each division could vary by up to 10 per cent from 100 636. Therefore the permissible maximum would be 110 699 and the permissible minimum would be 90 573.

PROJECTED ENROLMENT QUOTA

$$\frac{1\ 152\ 271}{11} = 104\ 752$$

The projected average enrolment in each division at 21 January 2015 (three and a half years from the date the redistribution was expected to be completed) is 104 752.

Redistribution timetable

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

TIMEFRAME As soon as practicable

Appointment of Redistribution Committee

TIMEFRAME As soon as practicable

The Electoral Commissioner invites written suggestions from the public

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

Closing date for suggestions

TIMEFRAME 6pm on the 5th Friday after Gazette notice published

Suggestions available for public comments

TIMEFRAME From the 5th Monday after Gazette notice published

Closing date for written comments on suggestions

TIMEFRAME 6pm on the 7th Friday after Gazette notice published

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

TIMEFRAME No time specified

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

TIMEFRAME Published in the Gazette on a Friday

Closing date for written objections

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

Objections available for public comments on objections

TIMEFRAME From the 5th Monday after publication of proposed redistribution

Closing date for written comments on objections

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

Augmented Electoral Commission considers objections

TIMEFRAME 60 days from closing date for written comments on objections

Final determination

TIMEFRAME As soon as practicable

Dates of redistributions since 1900

| Year | NSW | Vic. | Qld | WA | SA | Tas. | ACT ^[1] | NT |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1900 | 11 Dec | 26 Sep | 04 Dec | 05 Dec | | | | |
| 1903 | | | | | 02 Oct | 02 Oct | | |
| 1906 | 13 Jul | 13 Jul | 13 Jul | 13 Jul | | | | |
| 1913 | 27 Feb | 01 Feb | 01 Feb | 01 Feb | | | | |
| 1922 | 13 Sep | 04 Oct | 13 Sep | 13 Sep | 13 Sep | 13 Sep | | |
| 1934 | 01 Aug | | 01 Aug | | 01 Aug | | | |
| 1937 | | 21 Jul | | 28 Jul | | | | |
| 1949 | 11 May | 11 May | 11 May | 11 May | 11 May | 11 May | | |
| 1955 | 30 Aug | 10 Aug | 10 Aug | 10 Aug | 19 Oct | 30 Aug | | |
| 1968 | 21 Nov | 21 Nov | | 21 Nov | 21 Nov | 21 Nov | | |
| 1969 | | | 27 Feb | | | | | |
| 1974 | | | | 19 Apr | | | 19 Apr | |
| 1977 | 31 Oct | 31 Oct | 31 Oct | 07 Nov | 31 Oct | 31 Oct | | |
| 1980 | | | | 28 Feb | | | | |
| 1984 | 11 Oct | 14 Sep | 13 Sep | 31 Aug | 03 Sep | 12 Sep | 23 Aug | |
| 1989 | | 05 Jun | | 31 Mar | | | | |
| 1992 | 31 Jan | | 28 Jan | | 17 Jan | 01 Apr | 28 Mar | |
| 1994 | | 20 Dec | 01 Dec | | | | 30 Sep | |
| 1997 | | | 10 Dec | 06 Mar | | | 10 Dec | |
| 1999 | | | | | 13 Aug | | | |
| 2000 | 11 Feb | | | 20 Nov | | 11 Feb | | 21 Dec |
| 2003 | | 29 Jan | 25 Nov | | 17 Dec | | | 19 Feb ^[2] |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | 28 Apr ^[3] |
| 2005 | | | | | | | 09 Dec | |
| 2006 | 22 Nov | | 22 Nov | | | | | |
| 2008 | | | | 18 Dec | | | | 19 Sep |
| 2009 | 22 Dec | | 15 Dec | | | 16 Feb | | |
| 2010 | | 24 Dec | | | | | | |
| 2011 | | | | | 16 Dec | | | |

- [1] A scheduled redistribution of the federal electoral boundaries for the ACT was due to start by 12 December 2013. It was deferred until after the next determination of membership entitlement for the House of Representatives. The redistribution commenced on 1 December 2014.
- [2] NT did not undergo a redistribution, but reverted to a single division as a result of the determination of entitlement made on the 19 February 2003.
- [3] NT did not undergo a redistribution but reverted to two divisions as a result of the passage of the *Commonwealth Electoral Amendment (Representation in the House of Representatives) Act 2004*.



The electoral
process

3. The electoral process

3.1 Events in Australian electoral history

Pre-Federation

Prior to European settlement Australia was occupied by groups of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples led by elders and subject to traditional laws.

1788

MAJOR EVENT European settlement occurred and Australia became a penal colony run by a governor (autocratic government). When colonising Australia, the British Government used the term Terra Nullius to justify the dispossession of Indigenous people.

1829

MAJOR EVENT British sovereignty was extended to cover the whole of Australia. Everyone born in Australia, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, became a British subject by birth.

1835

MAJOR EVENT Australia's first political party, the Australian Patriotic Association, was established under W. C. Wentworth. The party demanded democratic government for New South Wales.

1840

MAJOR EVENT Australia's first election was held on 31 October with the establishment of Adelaide City Council. Nearly 600 people cast votes.

1843

MAJOR EVENT Australia's first parliamentary election was held for the New South Wales Legislative Council.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men with £200 free-hold or £20 annual value householders were allowed to vote.

1850

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men with £100 free-hold, £10 annual value householders, 3 year lease of £10 annual value, or depasturing licence were allowed to vote.

1855

MAJOR EVENT New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania were granted limited self-government.

1856

MAJOR EVENT The Australian version of the secret ballot was introduced in Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. Its defining feature was the government-supplied ballot paper containing candidates' names. It was adopted around the world and became known as the Australian Ballot.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men over 21 years allowed to vote in South Australia.

1857

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men over 21 years allowed to vote in Victoria.

1858

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men over 21 years allowed to vote in New South Wales.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Secret ballot introduced in New South Wales.

1859

MAJOR EVENT Queensland was granted self-government.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Secret ballot introduced in Queensland.

1872

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men over 21 years allowed to vote in Queensland.

1890

MAJOR EVENT Western Australia was granted self-government.

1891

ELECTORAL CHANGE Draft Constitution Bill for proposed federation of colonies was presented.

1893

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men over 21 years allowed to vote in Western Australia.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Secret ballot introduced in Western Australia.

1895

ELECTORAL CHANGE Women and Indigenous people over 21 years allowed to vote in South Australia.

1896

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men over 21 years allowed to vote in Tasmania.

1899

ELECTORAL CHANGE Women over 21 years allowed to vote in Western Australia.

Post-Federation

1901

MAJOR EVENT Federation occurred. The six self-governing colonies of Australia formed the Commonwealth of Australia. The Constitution of Australia was proclaimed on 1 January.

MAJOR EVENT The first federal election for the Commonwealth Parliament was held under state legislation on 29 and 30 March. Edmund Barton became Australia's first Prime Minister.

MAJOR EVENT The Commonwealth Parliament met for the first time in Melbourne on 9 May with 75 members of the House of Representatives and 36 senators (6 for each state).

ELECTORAL CHANGE State franchises applied at the first federal election with disqualifications varying. Most men over 21 years could vote in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. In South Australia and Western Australia, men and women over 21 could vote.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Enrolment and voting was voluntary in all states.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Voting systems varied between states with the first past the post system used in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia; a block voting system was used in South Australia; and a single transferrable voting system used in Tasmania. Postal and absent voting was available in some states.

1902

MAJOR EVENT The first Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902* granting universal adult suffrage for most men and women over 21. However, it specifically excluded any Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from Commonwealth franchise unless they were already enrolled in a state. The franchise was further reduced in practice by admitting only those already enrolled in a state in 1902. The Act also excluded from voting all persons who were under sentence for an offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, those of 'unsound mind' and those 'attainted of treason'.

MAJOR EVENT The Electoral Branch of the Home Affairs Department was established to conduct federal elections.

ELECTORAL CHANGE The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1902* created a Chief Electoral Officer for the Commonwealth, a Commonwealth Electoral Officer for each state, Divisional Returning Officers in each division and Electoral Registrars to maintain the roll for specific polling places. It also included provisions for postal and absent voting.

1903

MAJOR EVENT The first federal election under federal law was held on 16 December with a 46.86 per cent voter turnout.

ELECTORAL CHANGE The *Electoral Divisions Act 1903* adopted the House of Representatives divisions provided under state legislation until a distribution made under Commonwealth legislation was approved.

ELECTORAL CHANGE The *Senate Elections Act 1903* distinguished between elections for periodical vacancies (those created at the end of a senator's term) and casual vacancies (those created before the end of a senator's term) in the Senate.

1905

ELECTORAL CHANGE Commonwealth electoral divisions were created under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1905*.

1906

MAJOR EVENT The first Constitutional referendum for the Commonwealth was held on 12 December in conjunction with the second federal election under federal law.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Published results for the 1906 federal election included counts of postal and absent votes. While postal and absent voting were available in all states for the 1903 federal election (and in some states for the 1901 federal election) counts by vote type were not published.

1907

ELECTORAL CHANGE The *Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) Act 1906* enabled the elections for both Houses of Parliament to be held concurrently, with six-year terms of senators to commence on 1 July and end on 30 June, instead of commencing on 1 January and ending on 31 December.

ELECTORAL CHANGE The *Disputed Elections and Qualifications Act 1907* established that the Court of Disputed Returns was the sole authority for settling disputes about casual vacancies to the Senate.

1908

MAJOR EVENT Continuous electoral rolls were established.

1909

ELECTORAL CHANGE The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1909* authorised the appointment of three commissioners for redistributions in each state. It also gave Divisional Returning Officers and other officers who were conducting recounts the same powers as if the recounts were the scrutiny (including the power to reverse decisions made during scrutiny regarding the formality of ballot papers).

1911

MAJOR EVENT Compulsory enrolment was introduced. Voting at federal elections remained voluntary.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Postal voting was abolished.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Elections to be held on Saturdays only.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Campaign expenditure by political organisations and returns of advertising by newspaper proprietors to be reported.

1914

ELECTORAL CHANGE Full time Divisional Returning Officers appointed.

1915

MAJOR EVENT Compulsory voting was introduced for state elections in Queensland.

MAJOR EVENT Compulsory voting was introduced for referendums.

1918

MAJOR EVENT *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* was passed (followed by *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1919*).

MAJOR EVENT Preferential voting was introduced for both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Preferential voting was used for the first time at the Corangamite by-election on 14 December.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Postal voting was reinstated.

1919

MAJOR EVENT First federal election with preferential voting was held on 13 December.

1920

MAJOR EVENT The *Nationality Act 1920* granted British subjects with 'all political and other rights' including the right to vote. South Sea Islanders were not eligible to vote despite being British subjects.

1921

MAJOR EVENT The first woman elected to any Australian Parliament, Edith Cowan, was elected to the Legislative Assembly as member for West Perth in the Western Australian state election.

1922

MAJOR EVENT Grouping of names on Senate ballot papers was introduced.

MAJOR EVENT The Northern Territory was granted a member of the House of Representatives with limited voting rights.

MAJOR EVENT The final election in which voting was voluntary was held with 59.38 per cent turnout.

1924

MAJOR EVENT Compulsory voting was introduced after a private member's bill to amend the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* was passed.

1925

MAJOR EVENT Voting was compulsory for the first time at a federal election with 91.31 per cent turnout.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Natives of British India living in Australia allowed to vote.

1927

MAJOR EVENT Parliament met in Canberra for the first time on 9 May.

1934

ELECTORAL CHANGE Senate voting system was altered to require all preferences to be shown.

1940

ELECTORAL CHANGE Horizontal ballot papers used in a Senate election for the first time.

1943

MAJOR EVENT Australia's first female member of the Commonwealth Parliament, Dame Enid Lyons, was elected to the House of Representatives. Australia's first female senator, Dorothy Tangney, was elected to the Senate.

1948

MAJOR EVENT The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* established that all Australian born people are citizens of Australia rather than British subjects.

MAJOR EVENT The number of senators was increased to 60 (10 for each state), and the number of members of the House of Representatives was increased to 121 (excluding the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory).

MAJOR EVENT The Australian Capital Territory was granted one member of the House of Representatives with limited voting rights.

1949

ELECTORAL CHANGE Aboriginal people were given the right to enrol and vote at federal elections provided they were entitled to enrol for state elections or had served in the Australian defence forces.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Proportional representation using the single transferable vote was introduced for Senate elections.

1962

MAJOR EVENT The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* was amended to allow Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples the right to voluntarily enrol and vote at federal elections and Northern Territory elections.

1965

MAJOR EVENT Queensland was the last state to allow Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples the right to vote in state elections.

1966

MAJOR EVENT The member for the Australian Capital Territory was granted full voting rights in the House of Representatives.

1967

MAJOR EVENT A Constitutional referendum was held with more than 90 per cent of Australian voters in all states voting in favour of amending the Constitution. Two references which discriminated against Indigenous people were removed allowing Commonwealth Parliament to make special laws for Indigenous people and include them in population counts.

1968

MAJOR EVENT The member for the Northern Territory was granted full voting rights in the House of Representatives.

1971

MAJOR EVENT Australia's first Indigenous member of the Commonwealth Parliament, Neville Bonner, was appointed to the Senate.

1973

MAJOR EVENT The Australian Electoral Office was established as a statutory authority.

MAJOR EVENT The first national election for Indigenous people was held to elect 41 members of the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee. More than 27 000 Indigenous people voted.

ELECTORAL CHANGE The age for enrolment, voting and candidature for all federal elections was lowered from 21 years to 18.

1974

MAJOR EVENT The *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* increased the number of senators for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory to two each.

1977

MAJOR EVENT A Constitutional referendum was held. The motion to allow for the filling of Senate casual vacancies was carried. The requirement for a majority of states and a majority of all electors to vote yes in future referendums for the Constitution to be changed was carried to include territory electors in the national total for the first time.

1978

MAJOR EVENT The Northern Territory was granted self-government.

1983

MAJOR EVENT The *Representation Act 1983* increased the number of senators for each state from 10 to 12. The number of senators totalled 76 including the two senators from each territory. The number of members of the House of Representatives was increased to 148.

1984

MAJOR EVENT The Australian Electoral Commission was established to administer the federal electoral system.

MAJOR EVENT Compulsory enrolment and voting for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders was introduced.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Australian citizenship became an eligibility requirement for enrolment. British subjects on the roll immediately before 26 January 1984 retained enrolment rights.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Registration of political parties introduced to permit the printing of party names on ballot papers.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Public funding of election campaigns and disclosure of political donations and electoral expenditure introduced.

ELECTORAL CHANGE The time polling places closed on election day was changed from 8pm to 6pm.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Group voting tickets introduced for the Senate.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Mobile polling first used in remote Northern Territory and Western Australia for a federal election.

ELECTORAL CHANGE The Australian Electoral Commission became solely responsible for redistributions.

1989

MAJOR EVENT The Australian Capital Territory was granted self-government.

MAJOR EVENT Australia's first female head of government, Rosemary Follett, was appointed Chief Minister for the Australian Capital Territory.

1990

MAJOR EVENT First election for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) was conducted.

1992

MAJOR EVENT The AEC's responsibilities were widened to include international electoral assistance.

1997

MAJOR EVENT The Constitutional Convention Election was conducted as a voluntary postal ballot.

1998

MAJOR EVENT Computerised scrutiny for Senate votes was introduced.

1999

MAJOR EVENT Constitutional referendums to determine whether Australia should become a republic with a President appointed by Parliament and whether a preamble should be included in the Constitution were defeated.

2004

MAJOR EVENT Electoral roll no longer sold commercially.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Prisoners serving a sentence of three years or more were no longer entitled to enrol or vote.

2006

ELECTORAL CHANGE Prisoners serving full time sentences of imprisonment were no longer entitled to vote.

2007

ELECTORAL CHANGE Prisoners serving a full time sentence of less than three years allowed to enrol and vote.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Electronic voting trials were conducted at the federal election for voters who are blind or have low vision and some Australian Defence Force personnel serving overseas.

2010

MAJOR EVENT Australia's first female Prime Minister, Julia Gillard, was appointed.

MAJOR EVENT Australia's first Indigenous member of the House of Representatives, Ken Wyatt, was elected to represent the division of Hasluck in Western Australia.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Telephone voting was trialled at the federal election for voters who are blind or have low vision.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Electronic electoral enrolment introduced.

2011

ELECTORAL CHANGE The *Electoral and Referendum Amendment (Enrolment and Prisoner Voting) Act 2011* restored the right of prisoners serving a sentence of less than three years to enrol and vote following the 2007 High Court decision.

2012

MAJOR EVENT The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* was changed to allow the Electoral Commissioner to directly enrol an unenrolled person or update a voter's address if information received by the AEC indicates the voter has moved.

3.2 The election timetable

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

| | Minimum number of days | Maximum number of days |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Expiry or dissolution of Parliament | | |
| The House of Representatives expires three years after its first meeting but can be dissolved earlier (s.28 Constitution). | | |
| Election announcement | | |
| No fixed time. | | |
| Issue of writs | 0 | 10 |
| Writs are issued within 10 days of the expiry of the House of Representatives or within 10 days of the proclamation of a dissolution of the House of Representatives or Senate (s.12, 32 Constitution, s.151 CEA). | | |
| Close of rolls | 7 | 17 |
| Rolls close at 8pm, seven days after the issue of writs (s.155 CEA). | | |
| Close of nominations | 10 | 37 |
| Nominations close at 12 noon, between 10 and 27 days after the issue of writs (s.156 CEA). | | |
| Declaration of nominations | 11 | 38 |
| Nominations are publicly declared 24 hours after nominations close (s.176 CEA). | | |
| Lodgement of Senate group voting tickets | 12 | 39 |
| Group voting tickets must be lodged 48 hours after nominations close (s.211 CEA). | | |
| Early voting | 15 | 42 |
| Early voting commences four days after the declaration of nominations (s.200D(4) CEA). | | |
| Polling day | 33 | 68 |
| Polling day is fixed between 23 and 31 days after the date of nominations (s.157 CEA). | | |
| Return of writs | | 110 |
| The maximum time for the return of writs is no more than 100 days after the issue of writs (s.159 CEA). | | |
| Meeting of Parliament | | 140 |
| The new Parliament meets within 30 days of the day appointed for the return of the writs (s.5 Constitution). | | |

Senators for the states serve terms of six years (s.7 Constitution) that are staggered so that half of the 72 senators' terms expire every three years. The terms of senators representing the ACT and the NT commence on the day of their election and expire at the close of the day immediately before the polling day for the next general election. The election of these senators is held at the same time as every general election for the House of Representatives.

Petitions to the Court of Disputed Returns must be filed with the Registry of the High Court within 40 days after the return of the writ. For elections held on the same day, the closing date for petitions to the Court is 40 days after the date on which the last writ for those elections is returned. Accordingly, when more than one election is held on the same day, the closing date for petitions to the Court is the same.

Timetable for the 2013 federal election

| Event | Time | Day | Date |
|--|------|-----|-------------|
| Election announced | | Sun | 04 Aug 2013 |
| Issue of writs | 6pm | Mon | 05 Aug 2013 |
| Close of rolls | 8pm | Mon | 12 Aug 2013 |
| Close of nominations | 12pm | Thu | 15 Aug 2013 |
| Declaration of nominations | 12pm | Fri | 16 Aug 2013 |
| Close of group voting ticket lodgement | 12pm | Sat | 17 Aug 2013 |
| Election day | | Sat | 07 Sep 2013 |
| Return of Senate writs | | | |
| Tasmania | | Thu | 26 Sep 2013 |
| New South Wales | | Wed | 02 Oct 2013 |
| Victoria | | Wed | 02 Oct 2013 |
| Queensland | | Wed | 02 Oct 2013 |
| South Australia | | Wed | 02 Oct 2013 |
| Australian Capital Territory | | Tue | 08 Oct 2013 |
| Northern Territory | | Tue | 08 Oct 2013 |
| Western Australia ^[1] | | Wed | 06 Nov 2013 |
| Return of House of Representative writs | | | |
| All states/territories (except Queensland) | | Tue | 08 Oct 2013 |
| Queensland | | Fri | 01 Nov 2013 |
| Closing date for the lodgement of petitions to the Court of Disputed Returns | | Mon | 16 Dec 2013 |

[1] The Court of Disputed Returns issued an order on 20 February 2014 to void the 2013 Western Australian Senate election result.

Timetable for the 2014 WA Senate election

| Event | Time | Day | Date |
|--|------|-----|-------------|
| Election announced | | Fri | 28 Feb 2014 |
| Issue of writ | 6pm | Fri | 28 Feb 2014 |
| Close of rolls | 8pm | Fri | 07 Mar 2014 |
| Close of nominations | 12pm | Thu | 13 Mar 2014 |
| Declaration of nominations | 12pm | Fri | 14 Mar 2014 |
| Close of group voting ticket lodgement | 12pm | Sat | 15 Mar 2014 |
| Election day | | Sat | 05 Apr 2014 |
| Return of writ | | Thu | 01 May 2014 |
| Closing date for the lodgement of petitions to the Court of Disputed Returns | | Tue | 10 Jun 2014 |

Possible dates for the next federal election

House of Representatives

Section 28 of The Constitution defines the maximum term of the House of Representatives. To calculate the latest possible date for the next federal election, the maximum number of days must be applied as follows:

| Event | Latest possible date |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Expiry or dissolution of Parliament | 11 Nov 2016 |
| Issue of writ | 21 Nov 2016 |
| Close of nominations | 18 Dec 2016 |
| Election day | 14 Jan 2017 |

Senate

The terms of senators elected for six years in 2010 expire on 30 June 2017. Therefore, the next half-Senate election must be held between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017. The earliest possible date for a half-Senate election is 6 August 2016 (the first Saturday after the 33 day minimum period from 1 July 2016).

Simultaneous elections

The elections for the House of Representatives and the Senate are usually held together. Given that a half-Senate election cannot be held before 1 July 2016, the earliest possible date for a combined House of Representatives and half-Senate election is 6 August 2016 (the first Saturday after the 33 day minimum period from 1 July 2016).

While the latest possible date for a half-Senate election is 13 May 2017, the latest possible date for a simultaneous election is the same date as is required for the House of Representatives. Therefore, 14 January 2017 is the latest possible date for the next simultaneous election.

The latest date for a half-Senate election is Saturday 13 May 2017. This date allows for a maximum 100 day period from the issue of the writs to their return. The writs must be returned by 30 June 2017 in order for elected senators to begin their terms on 1 July 2017.

Possible election dates

| Type | Earliest date | Latest date |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| House of Representatives election | | 14 Jan 2017 |
| Simultaneous House of Representatives and half-Senate election | 06 Aug 2016 | 14 Jan 2017 |
| Half-Senate election | 06 Aug 2016 | 13 May 2017 |

Key dates for House of Representatives elections 1901–83

| Election | Issue of writ | Close of nominations | Election day |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1901 | | | |
| NSW | 11 Mar 1901 | 21 Mar 1901 | 29 Mar 1901 |
| Vic. | 01 Mar 1901 | 15 Mar 1901 | 29 Mar 1901 |
| Qld | 18 Feb 1901 | 02 Mar 1901 | 30 Mar 1901 |
| SA | 22 Feb 1901 | 04 Mar 1901 | 30 Mar 1901 |
| WA | 18 Feb 1901 | 08 Mar 1901 | 29 Mar 1901 |
| Tas. | 13 Mar 1901 | 22 Mar 1901 | 29 Mar 1901 |
| 1903 | 23 Nov 1903 | 03 Dec 1903 | 16 Dec 1903 |
| 1906 | 08 Nov 1906 | 17 Nov 1906 | 12 Dec 1906 |
| 1910 | 28 Feb 1910 | 16 Mar 1910 | 13 Apr 1910 |
| 1913 | 24 Apr 1913 | 02 May 1913 | 31 May 1913 |
| 1914 ⁽¹⁾ | 30 Jul 1914 | 07 Aug 1914 | 05 Sep 1914 |
| 1917 | 26 Mar 1917 | 05 Apr 1917 | 05 May 1917 |
| 1919 | 03 Nov 1919 | 14 Nov 1919 | 13 Dec 1919 |
| 1922 | | | |
| NSW, Vic., Qld, SA, WA, Tas. | 06 Nov 1922 | 17 Nov 1922 | 16 Dec 1922 |
| NT ⁽²⁾ | 25 Oct 1922 | 11 Nov 1922 | 16 Dec 1922 |
| 1925 | | | |
| NSW, Vic., Qld, SA, WA, Tas. | 03 Oct 1925 | 15 Oct 1925 | 14 Nov 1925 |
| NT ⁽²⁾ | 03 Oct 1925 | 30 Oct 1925 | 15 Dec 1925 |
| 1928 | | | |
| NSW, Vic., Qld, SA, WA, Tas. | 09 Oct 1928 | 19 Oct 1928 | 17 Nov 1928 |
| NT ⁽²⁾ | 09 Oct 1928 | 24 Oct 1928 | 08 Dec 1928 |
| 1929 | | | |
| NSW, Vic., Qld, SA, WA, Tas. | 23 Sep 1929 | 01 Oct 1929 | 12 Oct 1929 |
| NT ⁽³⁾ | 23 Sep 1929 | 01 Oct 1929 | 07 Dec 1929 |
| 1931 | 28 Nov 1931 | 05 Dec 1931 | 19 Dec 1931 |
| 1934 | | | |
| NSW, Vic., Qld, SA, WA, Tas. | 16 Aug 1934 | 23 Aug 1934 | 15 Sep 1934 |
| NT ⁽³⁾ | 16 Aug 1934 | 23 Aug 1934 | 22 Sep 1934 |
| 1937 | | | |
| NSW, Vic., Qld, SA, WA, Tas. | 24 Sep 1937 | 02 Oct 1937 | 23 Oct 1937 |
| NT ⁽³⁾ | 24 Sep 1937 | 02 Oct 1937 | 30 Oct 1937 |
| 1940 | 30 Aug 1940 | 07 Sep 1940 | 21 Sep 1940 |
| 1943 | 16 Jul 1943 | 30 Jul 1943 | 21 Aug 1943 |

| Election | Issue of writ | Close of nominations | Election day |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1946 | 21 Aug 1946 | 03 Sep 1946 | 28 Sep 1946 |
| 1949 | 31 Oct 1949 | 14 Nov 1949 | 10 Dec 1949 |
| 1951 ^[1] | 28 Mar 1951 | 06 Apr 1951 | 28 Apr 1951 |
| 1954 | 23 Apr 1954 | 06 May 1954 | 29 May 1954 |
| 1955 | 07 Nov 1955 | 16 Nov 1955 | 10 Dec 1955 |
| 1958 | 22 Oct 1958 | 31 Oct 1958 | 22 Nov 1958 |
| 1961 | 03 Nov 1961 | 14 Nov 1961 | 09 Dec 1961 |
| 1963 | 01 Nov 1963 | 08 Nov 1963 | 30 Nov 1963 |
| 1966 | 31 Oct 1966 | 07 Nov 1966 | 26 Nov 1966 |
| 1969 | 29 Sep 1969 | 07 Oct 1969 | 25 Oct 1969 |
| 1972 | 02 Nov 1972 | 10 Nov 1972 | 02 Dec 1972 |
| 1974 ^[1] | 20 Apr 1974 | 29 Apr 1974 | 18 May 1974 |
| 1975 ^[1] | | | |
| NSW, Vic., Qld, Tas., ACT, NT | 17 Nov 1975 | 28 Nov 1975 | 13 Dec 1975 |
| SA, WA | 21 Nov 1975 | 28 Nov 1975 | 13 Dec 1975 |
| 1977 | 10 Nov 1977 | 18 Nov 1977 | 10 Dec 1977 |
| 1980 | 19 Sep 1980 | 27 Sep 1980 | 18 Oct 1980 |
| 1983 ^[1] | 04 Feb 1983 | 19 Feb 1983 | 05 Mar 1983 |

[1] Election followed double dissolution

[2] Different dates for the issue of the writ and close of rolls applied for the Northern Territory.

[3] Polling was delayed in the Northern Territory due to the time required to send out and receive postal votes.

Key dates for House of Representatives elections 1984–2013

Prior to the 1984 election the rolls closed on the day the writs were issued. From 1984 the rolls closed seven days after the issue of the writs.

| Election | Issue of writ | Close of rolls | Close of nominations | Election day |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1984 | 26 Oct 1984 | 02 Nov 1984 | 06 Nov 1984 | 01 Dec 1984 |
| 1987 ^[1] | 05 Jun 1987 | 12 Jun 1987 | 18 Jun 1987 | 11 Jul 1987 |
| 1990 | 19 Feb 1990 | 26 Feb 1990 | 02 Mar 1990 | 24 Mar 1990 |
| 1993 | 08 Feb 1993 | 15 Feb 1993 | 19 Feb 1993 | 13 Mar 1993 |
| 1996 | 29 Jan 1996 | 05 Feb 1996 | 09 Feb 1996 | 02 Mar 1996 |
| 1998 | 31 Aug 1998 | 07 Sep 1998 | 10 Sep 1998 | 03 Oct 1998 |
| 2001 | 08 Oct 2001 | 15 Oct 2001 | 18 Oct 2001 | 10 Nov 2001 |
| 2004 | 31 Aug 2004 | 07 Sep 2004 | 16 Sep 2004 | 09 Oct 2004 |
| 2007 ^[2] | 17 Oct 2007 | 23 Oct 2007 | 01 Nov 2007 | 24 Nov 2007 |
| 2010 ^[3] | 19 Jul 2010 | 26 Jul 2010 | 29 Jul 2010 | 21 Aug 2010 |
| 2013 | 05 Aug 2013 | 12 Aug 2013 | 15 Aug 2013 | 07 Sep 2013 |

[1] Election followed double dissolution

[2] For the 2007 election, the roll closed at 8pm on the day the writ was issued. This was extended to 23 October 2007 due to a public holiday in parts of Tasmania.

[3] The close of rolls was originally dated for 22 July 2010. Following a decision by the High Court on 6 August 2010, this was extended to 26 July 2010.

Key Dates for Senate elections 1901–83

| Election | Issue of writ | Close of nominations | Election day |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1901 | | | |
| NSW | 05 Mar 1901 | 15 Mar 1901 | 29 Mar 1901 |
| Vic. | 04 Mar 1901 | 15 Mar 1901 | 29 Mar 1901 |
| Qld | 18 Feb 1901 | 02 Mar 1901 | 30 Mar 1901 |
| SA | 20 Feb 1901 | 04 Mar 1901 | 30 Mar 1901 |
| WA | 18 Feb 1901 | 08 Mar 1901 | 29 Mar 1901 |
| Tas. | 13 Mar 1901 | 22 Mar 1901 | 29 Mar 1901 |
| 1903 | 23 Nov 1903 | 03 Dec 1903 | 16 Dec 1903 |
| 1906 | 08 Nov 1906 | 17 Nov 1906 | 12 Dec 1906 |
| 1910 | 28 Feb 1910 | 16 Mar 1910 | 13 Apr 1910 |
| 1913 | 24 Apr 1913 | 02 May 1913 | 31 May 1913 |
| 1914 ^[1] | 30 Jul 1914 | 07 Aug 1914 | 05 Sep 1914 |
| 1917 | 26 Mar 1917 | 05 Apr 1917 | 05 May 1917 |
| 1919 | 03 Nov 1919 | 14 Nov 1919 | 13 Dec 1919 |
| 1922 | 06 Nov 1922 | 17 Nov 1922 | 16 Dec 1922 |
| 1925 | 03 Oct 1925 | 15 Oct 1925 | 14 Nov 1925 |
| 1928 | 09 Oct 1928 | 19 Oct 1928 | 17 Nov 1928 |
| 1931 ^[2] | | | |
| NSW, Vic., Qld | 28 Nov 1931 | 05 Dec 1931 | 19 Dec 1931 |
| WA, Tas. | 03 Dec 1931 | 10 Dec 1931 | 19 Dec 1931 |
| SA | 05 Dec 1931 | 12 Dec 1931 | 19 Dec 1931 |
| 1934 | 16 Aug 1934 | 23 Aug 1934 | 15 Sep 1934 |
| 1937 | 24 Sep 1937 | 02 Oct 1937 | 23 Oct 1937 |
| 1940 | 30 Aug 1940 | 07 Sep 1940 | 21 Sep 1940 |
| 1943 | 16 Jul 1943 | 30 Jul 1943 | 21 Aug 1943 |
| 1946 | 21 Aug 1946 | 03 Sep 1946 | 28 Sep 1946 |
| 1949 | 31 Oct 1949 | 14 Nov 1949 | 10 Dec 1949 |
| 1951 ^[1] | 28 Mar 1951 | 06 Apr 1951 | 28 Apr 1951 |
| 1953 | 02 Apr 1953 | 17 Apr 1953 | 09 May 1953 |
| 1955 | 07 Nov 1955 | 16 Nov 1955 | 10 Dec 1955 |
| 1958 | 22 Oct 1958 | 31 Oct 1958 | 22 Nov 1958 |
| 1961 | 03 Nov 1961 | 14 Nov 1961 | 09 Dec 1961 |
| 1964 | 26 Oct 1964 | 09 Nov 1964 | 05 Dec 1964 |
| 1967 | 13 Oct 1967 | 27 Oct 1967 | 25 Nov 1967 |
| 1970 | 16 Oct 1970 | 29 Oct 1970 | 21 Nov 1970 |
| 1974 ^[1] | 20 Apr 1974 | 29 Apr 1974 | 18 May 1974 |
| 1975 ^[1] | | | |
| NSW, Vic., Qld, Tas., ACT, NT | 17 Nov 1975 | 28 Nov 1975 | 13 Dec 1975 |
| WA, SA | 21 Nov 1975 | 28 Nov 1975 | 13 Dec 1975 |
| 1977 | 10 Nov 1977 | 18 Nov 1977 | 10 Dec 1977 |
| 1980 | 19 Sep 1980 | 27 Sep 1980 | 18 Oct 1980 |
| 1983 ^[1] | 04 Feb 1983 | 19 Feb 1983 | 05 Mar 1983 |

[1] Election followed double dissolution

[2] Due to the varying electoral laws, the dates of the writs and nominations for the Senate varied from those of the House of Representatives and between states.

Key Dates for Senate elections 1984–2014

Prior to the 1984 election the rolls closed on the day the writs were issued. From 1984 the rolls closed seven days after the issue of the writs.

| Election | Issue of writ | Close of rolls | Close of nominations | Election day |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1984 | 26 Oct 1984 | 02 Nov 1984 | 06 Nov 1984 | 01 Dec 1984 |
| 1987 ^[1] | 05 Jun 1987 | 12 Jun 1987 | 18 Jun 1987 | 11 Jul 1987 |
| 1990 | 19 Feb 1990 | 26 Feb 1990 | 02 Mar 1990 | 24 Mar 1990 |
| 1993 | 08 Feb 1993 | 15 Feb 1993 | 19 Feb 1993 | 13 Mar 1993 |
| 1996 | 29 Jan 1996 | 05 Feb 1996 | 09 Feb 1996 | 02 Mar 1996 |
| 1998 | 31 Aug 1998 | 07 Sep 1998 | 10 Sep 1998 | 03 Oct 1998 |
| 2001 | 08 Oct 2001 | 15 Oct 2001 | 18 Oct 2001 | 10 Nov 2001 |
| 2004 | 31 Aug 2004 | 07 Sep 2004 | 16 Sep 2004 | 09 Oct 2004 |
| 2007 ^[2] | 17 Oct 2007 | 23 Oct 2007 | 01 Nov 2007 | 24 Nov 2007 |
| 2010 ^[3] | 19 Jul 2010 | 26 Jul 2010 | 29 Jul 2010 | 21 Aug 2010 |
| 2013 | 05 Aug 2013 | 12 Aug 2013 | 15 Aug 2013 | 07 Sep 2013 |
| 2014 ^[4] | 28 Feb 2014 | 07 Mar 2014 | 13 Mar 2014 | 05 Apr 2014 |

[1] Election followed double dissolution

[2] For the 2007 election, the roll closed at 8pm on the day the writ was issued.

[3] The close of rolls was originally dated for 22 July 2010. Following a decision by the High Court on 6 August 2010, this was extended to 26 July 2010.

[4] WA Senate election

Casual vacancies

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

Senators for the ACT and the NT are elected to serve a term that commences on the day of their election and expires on the day before the next federal election.

If the place of an ACT senator becomes vacant, the Legislative Assembly of the ACT chooses a person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term. If the Legislative Assembly is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Chief Minister may appoint a person to hold that place.

If the place of a NT senator becomes vacant, the Legislative Assembly of the NT chooses a person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term. If the Legislative Assembly is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Administrator may appoint a person to hold that place.

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

Between 1908 and 1972 there were a number of elections specifically held to fill casual vacancies within the Senate. However, following the 1977 referendum on Senate casual vacancies, section 15 of the Constitution was altered so that elections to fill Senate casual vacancies were no longer required.

Key dates for Senate elections to fill casual vacancies 1908–72

| Election | State/territory | Issue of writ | Close of nominations | Election day |
|----------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1908 | SA | 13 Jan 1908 | 21 Jan 1908 | 15 Feb 1908 |
| 1963 | Qld | 01 Nov 1963 | 08 Nov 1963 | 30 Nov 1963 |
| 1966 | NSW, Vic., Qld, WA | 31 Oct 1966 | 07 Nov 1966 | 26 Nov 1966 |
| 1969 | Vic., SA | 29 Sep 1969 | 07 Oct 1969 | 25 Oct 1969 |
| 1972 | Qld | 02 Nov 1972 | 10 Nov 1972 | 02 Dec 1972 |

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3.3 Electoral enrolment

The electoral roll

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

Eligibility for enrolment

Enrolment and voting are compulsory for all Australian citizens who are 18 years of age or over. To enrol for the first time, eligible electors complete an electoral enrolment form. This can be done online providing evidence of identity, such as a driver's licence, Australian passport number or an enrolled elector to confirm identity. It is also important that eligible electors update their enrolment details each time they move address or change their name. Electors only need to complete one form to enrol to vote in federal, state or territory elections and local government elections.

People who are 16 or 17 years old can enrol so they are ready to vote when they turn 18.

British subjects who were on the Commonwealth electoral roll immediately before 26 January 1984, and are still on the electoral roll, are eligible to vote in federal elections.

The following people are not entitled to enrol and vote:

- people who, by reason of being of unsound mind, are incapable of understanding the nature and significance of enrolment and voting
- prisoners serving a sentence of three years or more
- people who have been convicted of treason or treachery and have not been pardoned.

Keeping the electoral roll up to date

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

Following legislative change in 2012, the AEC is now able to directly enrol or update enrolment details of eligible electors based on data from sources outside the AEC. The AEC is required to notify the elector of the intention to take action. In the absence of advice from the elector indicating the action is not appropriate, the AEC will enrol or update them. For individuals identified for direct enrolment or update, they will receive a notification letter advising that the AEC intends to enrol them for a specified address. It will also provide the individual with an opportunity to respond with any legitimate reason why they should not be 'directly' enrolled or have their details updated within 28 days of the letter being sent.

Public access to the electoral roll

An electronic copy of the electoral roll is available for public inspection at any AEC office. The roll is available for electors to check their own details, or for those making an objection to the enrolment of another elector.

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

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

Close of rolls figures for federal elections 2004–13

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

| State/territory | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 | 2013 |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| NSW | 4 302 122 | 4 495 336 | 4 611 228 | 4 816 991 |
| Vic. | 3 292 409 | 3 442 096 | 3 562 802 | 3 715 925 |
| Qld | 2 463 402 | 2 612 300 | 2 719 746 | 2 840 091 |
| WA | 1 237 349 | 1 312 942 | 1 362 177 | 1 452 272 |
| SA | 1 049 814 | 1 075 968 | 1 105 076 | 1 130 388 |
| Tas. | 339 589 | 349 788 | 358 567 | 362 892 |
| ACT | 224 896 | 238 742 | 247 659 | 265 269 |
| NT | 111 649 | 117 901 | 121 005 | 128 971 |
| Total | 13 021 230 | 13 645 073 | 14 088 260 | 14 712 799 |

Close of rolls figure for the 2014 WA Senate election

For the 2014 WA Senate election, there were 1 480 626 Western Australian electors on the electoral roll at the close of rolls.

People entitled to vote at federal elections 2004–13

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

| State/territory | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 | 2013 |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| NSW | 4 329 115 | 4 496 208 | 4 610 795 | 4 817 504 |
| Vic. | 3 309 800 | 3 441 822 | 3 561 873 | 3 720 640 |
| Qld. | 2 475 611 | 2 612 504 | 2 719 360 | 2 843 100 |
| WA | 1 248 732 | 1 313 201 | 1 362 534 | 1 453 813 |
| SA | 1 051 923 | 1 076 220 | 1 104 698 | 1 130 572 |
| Tas. | 342 809 | 349 753 | 358 609 | 363 331 |
| ACT | 227 541 | 238 786 | 247 941 | 265 346 |
| NT | 112 930 | 118 045 | 121 059 | 129 079 |
| Total | 13 098 461 | 13 646 539 | 14 086 869 | 14 723 385 |

People entitled to vote at the 2014 WA Senate election

For the 2014 WA Senate election, 1 480 820 Western Australian electors were entitled to vote.

Special enrolment

Enrolment arrangements are available to assist electors who have special needs including:

- People who are unable to complete and sign their own enrolment form due to a physical disability may have someone help them complete their form and may also apply to become general postal voters.
- People with no fixed address may apply for itinerant enrolment.
- People working in Antarctica can register as Antarctic electors to maintain their name on the roll and to make use of special voting arrangements at election time.
- Australian citizens residing on Norfolk Island may apply for special enrolment. Enrolment by eligible Norfolk Island residents is voluntary but, once enrolled, voting at federal elections is compulsory.
- People who believe that the publication of their address on the roll would put their own, or their family's safety at risk may apply for silent enrolment so that their address is not shown on the roll.
- Prisoners serving a full-time sentence of less than three years can vote in federal elections. Prisoners serving a sentence of three years or longer can remain on the roll, but are not eligible to vote until released from prison.
- Members of the House of Representatives can choose to enrol in the electoral division that they represent and senators can enrol in any division in the state or territory they represent.

Voters with special enrolment

The following table shows voters with special enrolment at 12 August 2013

| State/territory | Provisional and turning 18 by polling day | Itinerant | Eligible overseas voter | Silent | Antarctic | Norfolk Islander |
|-----------------|--|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|
| NSW | 3 250 | 1 385 | 8 119 | 23 926 | 7 | 55 |
| Vic. | 2 981 | 1 290 | 5 289 | 22 037 | 4 | 9 |
| Qld | 2 121 | 2 490 | 3 441 | 17 787 | 6 | 29 |
| WA | 1 188 | 812 | 1 574 | 15 534 | 6 | 2 |
| SA | 841 | 414 | 1 042 | 9 822 | 1 | – |
| Tas. | 402 | 249 | 273 | 1 707 | 10 | 3 |
| ACT | 242 | 71 | 1 850 | 2 408 | 1 | 113 |
| NT | 63 | 95 | 201 | 539 | 1 | 21 |
| Total | 11 088 | 6 806 | 21 789 | 93 760 | 36 | 232 |

Overseas enrolment

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

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

General postal voters

People who meet one or more of the conditions set out below may apply to be registered as general postal voters so that at election time they will be automatically sent postal voting material. These eligibility requirements are set out in section 184A of the Act.

Generally, people who meet one or more of the following conditions may apply to become a general postal voter under section 184A of the Act:

- Live more than 20km from the nearest polling booth
- Are in hospital, seriously ill or infirm and unable to travel
- Are living at home, seriously ill or infirm and unable to travel
- Are caring for a person (other than in a hospital) who is seriously ill or infirm and unable to travel
- Are physically handicapped and incapable of signing their own name
- Are in custody
- Have silent enrolment
- Are unable to attend a polling place or attend polling for the greater part of the day on which polling is held due to religious beliefs
- Are a defence member, defence civilian or an Australian Federal Police officer serving outside Australia
- Are an eligible overseas elector.

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

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

3.4 Candidates and nominations

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

A candidate must be at least 18 years old, an Australian citizen and entitled to vote or qualified to enrol.

Section 44 of the Constitution disqualifies certain people from being elected to the Parliament. This is a complex area that has been the subject of various legal challenges. Further information is available in the *Electoral Background: Constitutional disqualifications and intending candidates* on the AEC website.

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

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

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

Senate candidates are required to pay a \$2 000 deposit on nomination and House of Representatives candidates are required to pay \$1 000.

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

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

Nationally 1 717 people nominated as candidates in the 2013 federal election.

The 2013 figure included 1 188 candidates for the House of Representatives and 529 candidates for the Senate. There were 1 247 male candidates and 470 female candidates.

House of Representatives nominations for the 2013 federal election

| State/territory | Seats | Candidates |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| NSW | 48 | 352 |
| Vic. | 37 | 344 |
| Qld | 30 | 233 |
| WA | 15 | 128 |
| SA | 11 | 66 |
| Tas. | 5 | 35 |
| ACT | 2 | 13 |
| NT | 2 | 17 |
| Total | 150 | 1 188 |

Senate nominations for the 2013 federal election

| State/territory | Vacancies | Candidates | Groups | Ungrouped candidates |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| NSW | 6 | 110 | 44 | 4 |
| Vic. | 6 | 97 | 39 | 2 |
| Qld | 6 | 82 | 36 | 0 |
| WA | 6 | 62 | 27 | 1 |
| SA | 6 | 73 | 33 | 2 |
| Tas. | 6 | 54 | 23 | 1 |
| ACT | 2 | 27 | 13 | 1 |
| NT | 2 | 24 | 12 | 0 |
| Total | 40 | 529 | 227 | 11 |

Nominations for the 2014 WA Senate election

| Vacancies | Candidates | Groups | Ungrouped candidates |
|-----------|------------|--------|----------------------|
| 6 | 77 | 33 | 2 |

3.5 Voter turnout

Voter turnout for the 2013 federal election was 93.23 per cent for the House of Representatives and 93.88 per cent for the Senate. Voter turnout for the 2014 WA Senate election was 88.50 per cent. Turnout is calculated by dividing the sum of formal and informal votes by the final enrolment figure. The final enrolment figure is the total number of people who are entitled to vote in an election. Rejected declaration votes are not included in the voter turnout calculation.

The AEC believes calculating turnout in this way may result in a slight downward bias due to the substantial increase in declaration votes over the past several elections. This is because rejected declaration votes are not currently included in this calculation of voter turnout. If declaration votes received but subsequently rejected, and not admitted to the count, were to be included, the final voter turnout figures for the 2013 federal election would be 96.60 per cent.

Voter turnout 1901–2014

The following table shows voter turnout as a percentage of enrolment.

| Year | Senate (%) | House of Representatives (%) | Referendum (%) |
|---------------------|------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1901 | 54.28 | 56.68 | – |
| 1903 | 46.86 | 50.27 | – |
| 1906 | 50.21 | 51.48 | 50.17 |
| 1910 | 62.16 | 62.80 | 62.16 |
| 1911 | – | – | 53.31 |
| 1913 | 73.66 | 73.49 | 73.66 |
| 1914 | 72.64 | 73.53 | – |
| 1916 | – | – | 82.75 ^[2] |
| 1917 ^[1] | 77.69 | 78.30 | 81.34 ^[2] |
| 1919 | 71.33 | 71.59 | 71.33 |
| 1922 | 57.95 | 59.38 | – |
| 1925 | 91.31 | 91.38 | – |
| 1926 | – | – | 91.07 |
| 1928 | 93.61 | 93.62 | 93.61 |
| 1929 | – | 94.74 | – |
| 1931 | 95.02 | 95.02 | – |
| 1934 | 95.03 | 95.16 | – |
| 1937 ^[1] | 96.11 | 96.12 | 94.06 |
| 1940 | 94.76 | 94.80 | – |
| 1943 | 96.31 | 96.29 | – |
| 1944 | – | – | 96.47 |
| 1946 | 93.97 | 93.95 | 93.97 |
| 1948 | – | – | 93.56 |
| 1949 | 95.97 | 95.94 | – |
| 1951 ^[1] | 95.99 | 95.97 | 95.58 |
| 1953 | 94.93 | – | – |
| 1954 | – | 96.05 | – |

| Year | Senate (%) | House of Representatives (%) | Referendum (%) |
|---------------------|------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1955 | 95.01 | 95.00 | – |
| 1958 | 95.48 | 95.44 | – |
| 1961 | 95.27 | 95.22 | – |
| 1963 | – | 95.71 | – |
| 1964 | 94.49 | – | – |
| 1966 | – | 95.13 | – |
| 1967 ^[1] | 95.11 | – | 93.84 |
| 1969 | – | 94.97 | – |
| 1970 | 93.98 | – | – |
| 1972 | – | 95.38 | – |
| 1973 | – | – | 93.39 |
| 1974 | 95.50 | 95.40 | 95.50 |
| 1975 | 95.39 | 95.39 | – |
| 1977 ^[1] | 95.08 | 95.08 | 92.28 |
| 1980 | 94.35 | 94.35 | – |
| 1983 | 94.64 | 94.64 | – |
| 1984 | 94.55 | 94.19 | 94.01 |
| 1987 | 94.34 | 93.84 | – |
| 1988 | – | – | 92.13 |
| 1990 | 95.81 | 95.31 | – |
| 1993 | 96.22 | 95.75 | – |
| 1996 | 96.20 | 95.77 | – |
| 1998 | 95.84 | 94.99 | – |
| 1999 | – | – | 95.10 |
| 2001 | 95.20 | 94.85 | – |
| 2004 | 94.82 | 94.32 | – |
| 2007 | 95.17 | 94.76 | – |
| 2010 | 93.83 | 93.22 | – |
| 2013 | 93.88 | 93.23 | – |
| 2014 ^[3] | 88.50 | – | – |

[1] Federal elections and referendums were not held on the same day

[2] The military service referendums of 1916 and 1917 were not constitutional referendums and the result was not binding on the government. For this reason they are usually referred to as advisory referendums or plebiscites.

[3] WA Senate election

3.6 Voting

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

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

Types of votes

Australians can vote by:

Ordinary vote – a vote cast on election day at a polling place within the electoral division for which a voter is enrolled. The majority of voters cast an ordinary vote.

Absent vote – a vote cast at a polling place outside of a voter's electoral division on election day, but still within their state or territory.

Pre-poll vote – a vote cast at an early voting centre or an AEC divisional office before election day. Pre-poll votes made within a voter's electoral division (pre-poll ordinary votes) are counted on election night. Votes made outside a voter's electoral division (pre-poll declaration votes) are counted during the declaration vote counts after election night.

Postal vote – a vote cast by post because the voter cannot attend a polling place in their state or territory on election day.

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

When a voter casts an absent, pre-poll declaration, postal or provisional vote, they complete a declaration giving their personal details. Divisional staff check the voter's entitlement before these votes are counted.

House of Representatives votes by type at the 2013 federal election

| State/territory | Ordinary votes | Absent votes | Pre-poll votes | Postal votes | Provisional votes | Total |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| NSW | 3 840 940 | 183 044 | 150 664 | 306 636 | 13 551 | 4 494 835 |
| Vic. | 2 791 227 | 161 992 | 148 734 | 359 679 | 13 294 | 3 474 926 |
| Qld | 2 175 207 | 130 102 | 93 155 | 252 648 | 8 543 | 2 659 655 |
| WA | 1 084 682 | 91 608 | 61 502 | 94 898 | 5 846 | 1 338 536 |
| SA | 884 942 | 61 616 | 27 250 | 78 086 | 4 790 | 1 056 684 |
| Tas. | 291 416 | 13 728 | 11 770 | 26 069 | 1 203 | 344 186 |
| ACT | 224 340 | 3 174 | 11 326 | 11 603 | 677 | 251 120 |
| NT | 95 010 | 2 007 | 4 705 | 4 011 | 395 | 106 128 |
| Total | 11 387 764 | 647 271 | 509 106 | 1 133 630 | 48 299 | 13 726 070 |

Senate votes by type at the 2013 federal election

| State/territory | Ordinary votes | Absent votes | Pre-poll votes | Postal votes | Provisional votes | Total |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| NSW | 3 841 042 | 193 891 | 155 709 | 305 784 | 29 956 | 4 526 382 |
| Vic. | 2 792 889 | 171 556 | 153 173 | 356 807 | 25 013 | 3 499 438 |
| Qld | 2 176 901 | 136 883 | 95 964 | 250 542 | 17 118 | 2 677 408 |
| WA | 1 084 555 | 96 337 | 63 216 | 94 167 | 10 522 | 1 348 797 |
| SA | 885 505 | 65 625 | 28 318 | 77 792 | 9 419 | 1 066 659 |
| Tas. | 291 469 | 14 060 | 11 933 | 25 916 | 2 061 | 345 439 |
| ACT | 224 523 | 3 221 | 11 445 | 11 546 | 987 | 251 722 |
| NT | 95 007 | 2 036 | 4 756 | 3 974 | 543 | 106 316 |
| Total | 11 391 891 | 683 609 | 524 514 | 1 126 528 | 95 619 | 13 822 161 |

Senate votes by type at the 2014 WA Senate election

| State/territory | Ordinary votes | Absent votes | Pre-poll votes | Postal votes | Provisional votes | Total |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| WA | 1 036 843 | 103 575 | 48 526 | 110 754 | 10 863 | 1 310 561 |

Voter services at the 2013 federal election

Blind and low vision voters

For the 2013 election, voters who are blind or have low vision were able to cast a pre-poll ordinary vote over the telephone from any location.

A national call centre operated from 26 August 2013 to 7 September 2013. Once registered, a voter could call to vote in secret without disclosing their name to the call centre operators.

A call centre operator manually recorded the voter's preferences on ballot papers, and an assistant call centre operator listened-in to verify that the vote was recorded correctly. There were 2 834 votes cast over the telephone.

Overseas voters

For the 2013 election, voters who were travelling, working or living overseas, could vote at one of 102 Australian overseas voting centres, or could apply for a postal vote. Pre-poll voting was available for up to two weeks prior to election day. There were 73 627 votes cast at Australian overseas voting centres including 15 044 in London, 7 781 in Hong Kong and 3 381 in Singapore.

Mobile polling

For the 2013 election, voters in many hospitals, some prisons, and remote areas were visited by a mobile polling team.

Thirty-eight AEC remote mobile polling teams visited over 400 communities and covered 3.4 million square kilometres by road, air and sea. They visited Indigenous communities, remote outstations, pastoral properties, small towns, tourist resorts and mining camps in the NT, Qld, SA, WA and NSW.

Postal voting

For the 2013 election, voters could apply for a postal vote at the AEC website or by using a paper form. Once candidates had been declared, voters were sent ballot papers and were required to complete them before the close of polling. For the 2013 election, 1 329 215 postal vote applications were processed.

How to vote

For the 2013 federal election, voters received two ballot papers: a green one for the House of Representatives and a white one for the Senate.

House of Representatives

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

For the House of Representatives ballot paper, voters put a '1' in the box beside the candidate who is their first choice, '2' in the box beside their second choice and so on, until they have numbered every box. If any candidate gains more than 50 per cent of the formal first preference votes (an absolute majority), they are elected. If no candidate has an absolute majority, the voter's other preferences are taken into consideration. The distribution of preferences takes place in every division, even where a candidate already has a majority of first preference votes. For information on how House of Representative votes are counted see page 55.

Members are elected for a maximum three-year term.

Senate

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forty Senate vacancies are contested at a half-Senate election when it is held simultaneously with a House of Representatives election. At a double dissolution all 76 Senate positions are contested.

The method of counting Senate votes is different to the House of Representatives. Information on how Senate votes are counted can be found on page 57.

3.7 Informal voting

A vote is regarded as informal if the ballot paper has not been completed properly. Informal ballot papers are not counted towards any candidate but are set aside.

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

- the ballot paper is not marked at all
- the ballot paper does not have the official mark and has not been initialled by the polling official, and the ballot paper is not authentic in the opinion of the Divisional Returning Officer
- the ballot paper has writing on it which identifies the voter
- in the case of an absent vote, the ballot paper is not contained in the declaration envelope
- the voter has not completed a full preferential vote. There are savings measures to keep formal some ballot papers marked incompletely or incorrectly.

House of Representatives informal voting 2001–13

| State/territory | 2001 (%) | 2004 (%) | 2007 (%) | 2010 (%) | 2013 (%) |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| NSW | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 7.6 |
| Vic. | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Qld | 4.8 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| WA | 4.9 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| SA | 5.5 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Tas. | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| ACT | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 3.8 |
| NT | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Total | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 |

Senate informal voting 2001–13

| State/territory | 2001 (%) | 2004 (%) | 2007 (%) | 2010 (%) | 2013 (%) |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| NSW | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Vic. | 5.6 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Qld | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| WA | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| SA | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Tas. | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| ACT | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| NT | 2.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 2.7 |
| Total | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 |

Informal voting at the 2014 WA Senate election

Informality at the 2014 WA Senate election was 2.5 per cent.

House of Representatives informality by division 2004–13

| Division | 2004 (%) | 2007 (%) | 2010 (%) | 2013 (%) |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| New South Wales | | | | |
| Banks | 7.4 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 10.0 |
| Barton | 7.0 | 5.6 | 9.8 | 12.0 |
| Bennelong | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| Berowra | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| Blaxland | 10.7 | 9.5 | 14.1 | 13.7 |
| Bradfield | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.7 |
| Calare | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 6.1 |
| Charlton | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Chifley | 10.1 | 8.0 | 11.2 | 13.4 |
| Cook | 5.5 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Cowper | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| Cunningham | 6.5 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 6.4 |
| Dobell | 7.4 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 7.5 |
| Eden-Monaro | 4.6 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Farrer | 6.7 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 7.1 |
| Fowler | 9.1 | 7.7 | 12.8 | 13.9 |
| Gilmore | 4.2 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Grayndler | 5.4 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Greenway | 11.8 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 10.0 |
| Gwydir | 3.6 | – | – | – |
| Hughes | 5.1 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 7.4 |
| Hume | 5.5 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 6.3 |
| Hunter | 5.3 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| Kingsford Smith | 8.4 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 8.6 |
| Lindsay | 7.5 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| Lowe | 6.6 | 5.0 | – | – |
| Lyne | 5.4 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 6.3 |
| Macarthur | 7.4 | 5.4 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| Mackellar | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Macquarie | 5.3 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| McMahon | – | – | 10.8 | 11.4 |
| Mitchell | 6.6 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 6.3 |
| New England | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 6.1 |
| Newcastle | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| North Sydney | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 5.4 |
| Page | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| Parkes | 4.0 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.7 |
| Parramatta | 8.5 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 10.5 |
| Paterson | 6.1 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Prospect | 9.2 | 7.7 | – | – |
| Reid | 11.7 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 9.5 |

| Division | 2004 (%) | 2007 (%) | 2010 (%) | 2013 (%) |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Richmond | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Riverina | 3.8 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| Robertson | 4.4 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| Shortland | 4.6 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Sydney | 5.3 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 6.2 |
| Throsby | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 8.8 |
| Warringah | 5.9 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 5.4 |
| Watson | 9.1 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 14.0 |
| Wentworth | 6.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| Werriwa | 8.0 | 6.5 | 10.4 | 12.9 |
| Victoria | | | | |
| Aston | 4.2 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Ballarat | 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| Batman | 5.8 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Bendigo | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 5.7 |
| Bruce | 4.4 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Calwell | 5.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 7.9 |
| Casey | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| Chisholm | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Corangamite | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.4 |
| Corio | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| Deakin | 3.1 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Dunkley | 3.9 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| Flinders | 4.3 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| Gellibrand | 6.6 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| Gippsland | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 6.0 |
| Goldstein | 3.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Gorton | 5.1 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 7.1 |
| Higgins | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| Holt | 4.4 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| Hotham | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| Indi | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 5.1 |
| Isaacs | 5.0 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Jagajaga | 4.0 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Kooyong | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| La Trobe | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| Lalor | 4.9 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| Mallee | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 6.9 |
| Maribyrnong | 4.9 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| McEwen | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| McMillan | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 6.1 |
| Melbourne | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 6.0 |
| Melbourne Ports | 3.4 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Menzies | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 |

| Division | 2004 (%) | 2007 (%) | 2010 (%) | 2013 (%) |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Murray | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Scullin | 4.8 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Wannon | 3.4 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| Wills | 5.5 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Queensland | | | | |
| Blair | 5.8 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Bonner | 5.6 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| Bowman | 5.0 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Brisbane | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Capricornia | 4.3 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Dawson | 5.4 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| Dickson | 4.6 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Fadden | 6.2 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Fairfax | 5.3 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Fisher | 5.4 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Flynn | – | 4.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Forde | 6.4 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Griffith | 4.3 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Groom | 4.0 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Herbert | 5.5 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| Hinkler | 4.5 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Kennedy | 4.4 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Leichhardt | 6.0 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Lilley | 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Longman | 5.6 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 5.1 |
| Maranoa | 4.8 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| McPherson | 5.3 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| Moncrieff | 5.9 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| Moreton | 4.9 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Oxley | 7.0 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| Petrie | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Rankin | 7.2 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 6.6 |
| Ryan | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Wide Bay | 4.8 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| Wright | – | – | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| Western Australia | | | | |
| Brand | 5.8 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 |
| Canning | 5.7 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| Cowan | 5.0 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Curtin | 3.5 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Durack | – | – | 4.9 | 6.4 |
| Forrest | 5.5 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| Fremantle | 6.9 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 6.4 |
| Hasluck | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 |

| Division | 2004 (%) | 2007 (%) | 2010 (%) | 2013 (%) |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Kalgoorlie | 5.3 | 4.1 | – | – |
| Moore | 4.3 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| O'Connor | 5.5 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| Pearce | 5.3 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| Perth | 6.0 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Stirling | 5.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.7 |
| Swan | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Tangney | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 4.2 |
| South Australia | | | | |
| Adelaide | 4.4 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Barker | 5.9 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Boothby | 4.4 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| Grey | 5.1 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Hindmarsh | 6.9 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Kingston | 5.8 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Makin | 5.4 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 4.9 |
| Mayo | 4.6 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.9 |
| Port Adelaide | 7.1 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| Sturt | 5.0 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Wakefield | 6.5 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| Tasmania | | | | |
| Bass | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| Braddon | 3.6 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| Denison | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Franklin | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Lyons | 4.0 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Australian Capital Territory | | | | |
| Canberra | 3.4 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| Fraser | 3.5 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 3.7 |
| Northern Territory | | | | |
| Lingiari | 4.9 | 4.9 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| Solomon | 4.0 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 |

Divisions marked with a hyphen (–) represent seats created or abolished following redistributions.

3.8 Counting the votes

Counting the votes on election night

The counting of votes is known as the scrutiny and it is usually observed by scrutineers nominated by the candidates. The scrutiny commences on election day in each polling place after 6pm (once polling has closed). All ordinary ballot papers are counted on election night.

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

Polling officials are required to complete four main counting tasks after polling has closed. They are required to:

- count the first preferences on the House of Representatives ballot papers
- conduct a two-candidate-preferred (TCP) count of the House of Representatives ballot papers
- count the first preferences on the Senate ballot papers
- count and sort any declaration vote envelopes received during the day.

The first preference results for House of Representatives ballot papers are phoned through to the relevant Divisional Returning Officer (DRO), along with the number of informal votes. The DRO enters the results for each polling place in that division into the AEC's election management system. These results are electronically fed to the media and the Virtual Tally Room on the AEC website.

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

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

Declaration envelopes contain absent votes, pre-poll votes, postal votes or provisional votes. These votes, still sealed in their envelope, are transferred from the polling place to the division in which the voter is enrolled. The voter's details on the declaration envelopes are then checked before the envelopes can be opened and the votes inside counted. These can be checked from the Monday prior to election day but they cannot be opened for counting purposes until after election day.

Counting the votes for the House of Representatives

A House of Representatives candidate is elected if they gain more than 50 per cent of the formal vote.

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

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

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

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

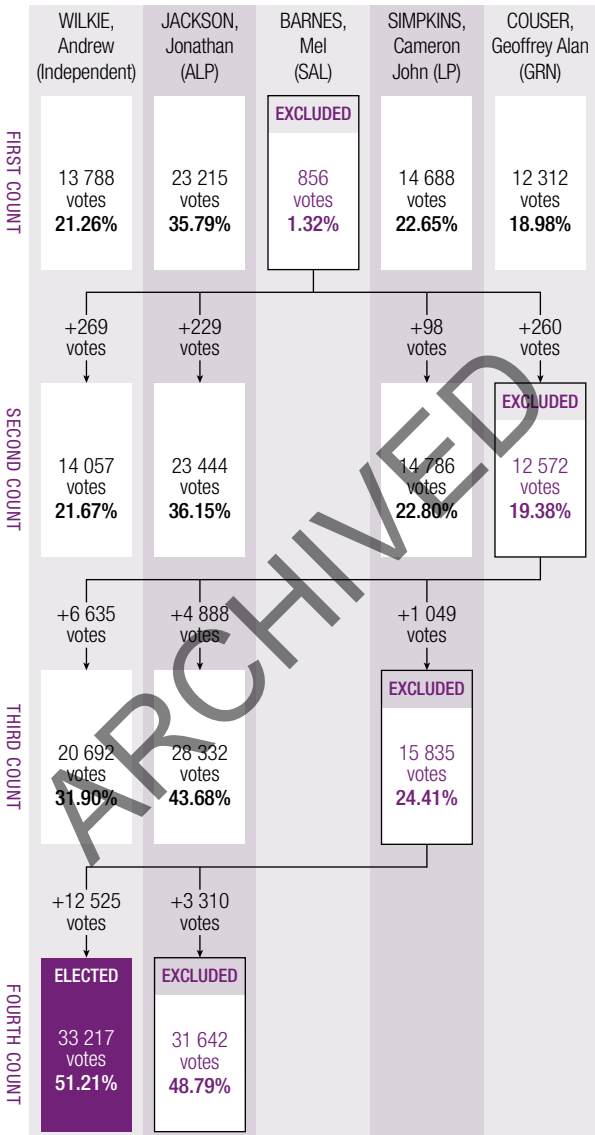
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Example of a distribution of preferences

DIVISION OF DENISON (2010 FEDERAL ELECTION)

Total formal vote: 64 859^[1]

Absolute Majority (50%+1): 32 430



[1] When the number of formal votes is odd, to calculate the absolute majority you first calculate 50 per cent of the total number of formal votes, add 1 to this calculation and then round up to the next whole number.

Counting the votes for the Senate

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

Working out the quota

To be elected to the Senate, a candidate needs to gain a quota of the formal votes. The quota is calculated by dividing the total number of formal ballot papers by the number of senators to be elected plus one, and then adding one to the result (ignoring any remainder).

Formula for determining a Senate quota

$$\frac{\text{Number of formal ballot papers}}{\text{Number of senators to be elected} + 1} + 1 = \text{Senate quota}$$

Example of determining a Senate quota

This is how the quota for NSW was calculated at the 2013 Senate election.

$$\frac{4\,376\,143}{6 + 1} + 1 = 625\,164$$

Therefore the quota, or number of votes required to be elected, in NSW at the 2013 federal election was 625 164.

Counting the first preference votes

Ballot papers are sorted according to which candidate or group has received the number '1' preference on each ballot paper. Candidates who receive the quota, or more, of first preference votes are elected immediately.

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

Transferring the surplus

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

Formula for calculating the transfer value

$$\frac{\text{Surplus}}{\text{Number of votes for candidate}} = \text{Transfer value}$$

Example of transferring the surplus

Candidate A gains 1 000 000 votes. If the required quota was 600 000 the surplus would be 400 000.

The transfer value for candidate A's votes would be:

$$\frac{400\,000}{1\,000\,000} = 0.4$$

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

If candidate A's ballot papers gave 900 000 second preferences to candidate B, then candidate B would receive 360 000 votes (900 000 multiplied by the transfer value). These votes would be added to the votes candidate B received in the first count.

If candidate B has reached the quota, they are elected. If candidate B has any surplus votes a transfer value would be calculated and votes would be transferred in the same way.

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

Exclusion of unsuccessful candidates

Starting with the candidate who has the lowest number of votes, unelected candidates are excluded from the count. Their ballot papers are distributed to the remaining candidates based on preferences. If any of the remaining candidates obtain a quota through this process of distribution, they are elected. Their surplus (if any) is transferred before any other candidates are excluded. The above process continues until all Senate positions are filled.

Group voting tickets

A group voting ticket (GVT) is a written statement that sets out the order in which a Senate group wants its preferences distributed.

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

The group voting tickets lodged with the AEC are available in polling places and on the AEC website.

Group voting ticket (above-the-line) voting at federal elections 2010–13

This table shows the number of above-the-line Senate votes at the 2010 and 2013 federal elections and the percentage of total formal votes that were above-the-line.

| State/ territory | 2010 | | 2013 | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | GVT votes | Percentage of formal votes (%) | GVT votes | Percentage of formal votes (%) |
| NSW | 4 059 558 | 97.76 | 4 284 102 | 97.90 |
| Vic. | 3 122 603 | 97.01 | 3 291 314 | 97.33 |
| Qld | 2 374 789 | 96.91 | 2 540 933 | 97.00 |
| WA | 1 196 446 | 96.94 | 1 260 147 | 96.17 |
| SA | 950 000 | 94.10 | 970 581 | 93.47 |
| Tas. | 263 944 | 79.82 | 302 119 | 89.66 |
| ACT | 174 086 | 75.93 | 197 708 | 80.13 |
| NT | 87 665 | 90.67 | 95 085 | 91.89 |
| Total | 12 229 091 | 96.12 | 12 941 989 | 96.49 |

Group voting ticket (above-the-line) voting at the 2014 WA senate election

This table shows the number of above-the-line votes at the 2014 WA Senate election and the percentage of total formal votes that were above-the-line.

| GVT votes | Percentage of formal votes (%) |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1 219 795 | 95.46 |

Recounts

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

For a House of Representatives election, when the margin of votes between the first and second-ranked candidates at the completion of the distribution of preferences is less than 100, a recount is automatically triggered. A full recount of all formal and informal ballot papers is then undertaken. This involves a full fresh scrutiny and a two-candidate preferred distribution, followed by a full distribution of preferences. Candidates will be advised that a recount is being undertaken and of the arrangements for the recount. For a Senate election, there is no automatic trigger for a recount. However, a Senate candidate can appeal for a recount if all of the following three conditions exist:

- The margin of votes between the two lowest ranked candidates is small relative to the number of votes involved in the exclusion
- The number of votes involved in the exclusion is large relative to the margin of votes between the two lowest ranked candidates
- The candidate requesting the recount is able to demonstrate that the exclusion of a different candidate at that exclusion point would have led to a different election outcome.

Legal challenges

A candidate, voter or the AEC may dispute the validity of an election or return by addressing a petition to the High Court sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns. The petition must be filed within 40 days of the date the writ is returned or – if there is more than one election held on the same day – within 40 days of the date the last of the writs for all of the elections held on the same day is returned.

The legislative requirements for such petitions are set out in Part XXII of the Act.

3.9 Election funding and financial disclosure

The funding and disclosure provisions of the Act commenced in 1984. The current provisions are comprised of two main components:

- public funding of election campaigns
- disclosure of certain financial details by candidates, registered political parties and other persons and groups. Returns are submitted to the AEC and published on the AEC website.

Election funding

A candidate or Senate group is eligible for election funding if they obtain at least four per cent of the first preference vote in the division or the state or territory they contested. The amount to be paid is calculated by multiplying the number of votes obtained by the current election funding rate. The funding rate for the 2013 federal election was 248.800 cents per House of Representatives and Senate vote. The funding rate for the 2014 WA Senate election was 252.781 cents per first preference vote. This rate is indexed every six months to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Payment procedures

Election funding is paid in two stages. First, the AEC calculates the amount of election funding due based on the number of votes counted at the 20th day after election day and pays at least 95 per cent of that amount. Second, once the vote counting is finalised the AEC pays the remainder of the amount of election funding due. The total election funding paid at the 2013 federal election was \$58 076 456. The total election funding paid at the 2014 WA Senate election was \$2 698 215.

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

Election funding payments for the 2013 federal election

| Name | Interim payment (\$) | Final payment (\$) | Total payment (\$) |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Parties | | | |
| Liberal Party of Australia ^[1] | 23 103 312.83 | 781 360.11 | 23 884 672.94 |
| Australian Labor Party | 20 195 147.98 | 579 542.57 | 20 774 690.55 |
| Australian Greens | 5 356 184.97 | 175 686.48 | 5 531 871.45 |
| National Party of Australia | 3 076 611.83 | 34 460.68 | 3 111 072.51 |
| Palmer United Party | 2 202 044.07 | 110 765.91 | 2 312 809.98 |
| Liberal Democratic Party | 1 033 845.36 | 12 649.74 | 1 046 495.10 |
| Nick Xenophon Group | 636 127.83 | 6 711.66 | 642 839.49 |
| Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 207 512.94 | 2 098.57 | 209 611.51 |
| Katter's Australian Party | 166 711.35 | 1 664.05 | 168 375.40 |
| Family First Party | 103 724.45 | 1 042.74 | 104 767.19 |
| Bullet Train for Australia | 24 283.90 | 235.34 | 24 519.24 |
| Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group) | 8 654.79 | 200.00 | 8 854.79 |
| Independent candidates | | | |
| Catherine McGowan (Indi, Vic.) | 68 381.14 | 693.20 | 69 074.34 |
| Andrew Wilkie (Denison, Tas.) | 60 802.12 | 621.62 | 61 423.74 |
| Robert Taber (New England, NSW) | 30 968.80 | 315.31 | 31 284.11 |
| Lawrie McKinna (Robertson, NSW) | 19 136.74 | 177.60 | 19 314.34 |
| Nathan Bracken (Dobell, NSW) | 17 439.92 | 200.00 | 17 639.92 |
| Richard Sage (Barker, SA) | 16 263.10 | 200.00 | 16 463.10 |
| Stephen Atkins (Lyne, NSW) | 16 123.77 | 200.00 | 16 323.77 |
| Jamie McIntyre (New England, NSW) | 14 884.74 | 190.05 | 15 074.79 |
| Mark Aldridge (Wakefield, SA) | 9 077.75 | 200.00 | 9 277.75 |
| Total | 56 367 240.38 | 1 709 215.63 | 58 076 456.01 |

[1] Liberal National Party of Queensland election funding payments are included with the Liberal Party of Australia figures.

Election funding payments for the 2014 WA Senate election

| Name | Interim payment (\$) | Final payment (\$) | Total payment (\$) |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Liberal Party of Australia | 1 089 141.93 | 11 011.54 | 1 100 153.47 |
| Australian Labor Party | 688 411.49 | 6 973.87 | 695 385.36 |
| Australian Greens | 498 882.24 | 5 056.91 | 503 939.15 |
| Palmer United Party | 394 741.88 | 3 994.87 | 398 736.75 |
| Total | 2 671 177.54 | 27 037.19 | 2 698 214.73 |

Election financial disclosures

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

Summary of election returns for the 2013 federal election

| Participant | Type of return | Timeframe | Due date |
|---------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Candidates | Donations received and electoral expenditure | Within 15 weeks after election day | By 23 December 2013 |
| Senate groups | Donations received and electoral expenditure | Within 15 weeks after election day | By 23 December 2013 |
| Donors | Donations received, and donations made to candidates | Within 15 weeks after election day | By 23 December 2013 |

Summary of election returns for the 2014 WA Senate election

| Participant | Type of return | Timeframe | Due date |
|---------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Candidates | Donations received and electoral expenditure | Within 15 weeks after election day | By 21 July 2014 |
| Senate groups | Donations received and electoral expenditure | Within 15 weeks after election day | By 21 July 2014 |
| Donors | Donations received, and donations made to candidates | Within 15 weeks after election day | By 21 July 2014 |

All returns are available for public inspection 24 weeks after election day. For the 2013 federal election, returns were available for public inspection from Monday 24 February 2014. For the 2014 WA Senate election, returns were available for public inspection from Monday 22 September 2014.

The AEC is required under the Act (ss.17(2) CEA) to prepare a separate report for the Special Minister of State on the operations of the funding and disclosure provisions in relation to each federal election. Once tabled in parliament, these reports are available on the AEC website.

Annual financial disclosures

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

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

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

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

Recent thresholds for financial disclosure are:

- 2013–14, \$12 400
- 2012–13, \$12 100
- 2011–12, \$11 900
- 2010–11, \$11 500

Registered political parties

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

Some parties do not separately register their state and territory branches, but such branches are nevertheless required to lodge annual financial disclosure returns and may receive election funding.

For federal elections, the register is closed from the day the writ is issued. For the 2013 federal election the register closed on 5 August 2013 with 54 separate political parties registered, plus an additional 23 branches from the four major parties.

Fifty-one of the registered political parties fielded candidates in the 2013 federal election (see page 41) compared with 25 parties at the 2010 federal election.

For the 2014 WA Senate election the register closed on 28 February 2014, the day the writ was issued, with 57 separate political parties registered, plus an additional 23 branches from the four major parties.

Of these, 32 fielded candidates in the 2014 WA Senate election.

3.10 Election costs

Cost of elections and referendums 1975–2014

| Year | Event | Cost (\$) |
|---------------------|--|------------|
| 1975 | Double dissolution | 6 167 000 |
| 1977 | House of Representatives and half-Senate elections | 9 050 000 |
| 1979 | ACT House of Assembly election | 115 000 |
| 1980 | House of Representatives and half-Senate elections | 12 448 000 |
| 1981 | By-election – McPherson | 127 000 |
| | By-election – Curtin | 49 000 |
| | By-election – Boothby | 67 000 |
| | By-election – Wentworth | 71 000 |
| 1982 | By-election – Lowe | 82 000 |
| | By-election – Flinders | 103 000 |
| | ACT House of Assembly election | 157 000 |
| 1983 | Double dissolution | 18 696 000 |
| | By-election – Wannon | 103 000 |
| | By-election – Bruce | 105 000 |
| | By-election – Moreton | 103 000 |
| 1984 ⁽¹⁾ | House of Representatives and half-Senate elections and Referendums | 38 430 000 |
| | By-election – Hughes | 137 000 |
| | By-election – Richmond | 146 000 |
| | By-election – Corangamite | 138 000 |
| 1986 | By-election – Scullin | 138 000 |
| 1987 | Double dissolution | 48 875 900 |
| 1988 | Referendum | 34 447 200 |
| | By-election – Adelaide | 231 100 |
| | By-election – Groom | 195 400 |
| | By-election – Oxley | 199 000 |
| | By-election – Port Adelaide | 197 600 |
| 1989 | By-election – Gwydir | 210 600 |
| | ACT Legislative Assembly election ⁽²⁾ | 693 100 |
| 1990 | House of Representatives and half-Senate elections | 55 478 000 |
| 1991 | By-election – Menzies | 301 600 |
| 1992 | By-election – Wills | 347 900 |
| 1993 | House of Representatives, half-Senate elections and supplementary election – Division of Dickson | 64 049 500 |
| 1994 | By-election – Werriwa | 389 440 |
| | By-election – Fremantle | 370 745 |
| | By-election – Bonython | 352 220 |
| | By-election – Mackellar | 331 783 |
| | By-election – Warringah | 341 091 |
| | By-election – Kooyong | 286 503 |
| 1995 | By-election – Canberra | 369 876 |
| | By-election – Wentworth | 330 148 |

| Year | Event | Cost (\$) |
|------|--|-------------|
| 1996 | House of Representatives and half-Senate elections | 91 407 000 |
| | By-election – Blaxland | 342 584 |
| | By-election – Lindsay | 323 545 |
| 1997 | By-election – Fraser | 295 720 |
| 1998 | House of Representatives, half-Senate elections and supplementary election – Division of Newcastle | 96 709 059 |
| 1999 | Referendum | 66 820 894 |
| | By-election – Holt | 190 646 |
| 2000 | By-election – Isaacs | 489 233 |
| 2001 | By-election – Ryan | 405 246 |
| | By-election – Aston | 509 263 |
| | House of Representatives and half-Senate elections | 105 830 037 |
| 2004 | House of Representatives and half-Senate elections | 117 264 871 |
| 2005 | By-election – Werriwa | 501 611 |
| 2007 | House of Representatives and half-Senate elections | 163 076 106 |
| 2008 | By-election – Gippsland | 996 846 |
| | By-election – Lyne | 657 092 |
| | By-election – Mayo | 624 466 |
| 2009 | By-election – Bradfield | 850 239 |
| | By-election – Higgins | 710 489 |
| 2010 | House of Representatives and half-Senate elections | 161 342 861 |
| 2013 | House of Representatives and half-Senate elections ^[3] | 197 646 219 |
| 2014 | By-election – Griffith ^[3] | 1 263 388 |
| | Senate election – WA ^[3] | 21 733 788 |

The amounts above are GST exclusive.

[1] All costs after 1984 (except the 1988 referendum) include public funding payments.

[2] Funds provided by ACT Administration.

[3] Figures are as at 30 November 2014 and are subject to change due to non-voter processes still occurring.

Cost of the 2013 federal election

Expenditure for the 2013 federal election as at 30 November 2014 was \$197 646 219 (GST exclusive). Major categories of expenditure are detailed below.

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

| Expenses | Cost (\$) |
|---|--------------------|
| Employee expenses | 66 249 080 |
| Property, office supplies and services | 11 651 485 |
| Election cardboard and supplies | 4 045 451 |
| Contractors | 5 307 651 |
| Consultancy | 533 320 |
| Travel | 3 322 249 |
| Advertising, promotion and media services | 13 660 905 |
| ITC services | 13 346 921 |
| Mailing and freight services | 11 197 865 |
| Printing and publications | 7 228 728 |
| Legal services | 2 645 411 |
| Other expenses | 380 696 |
| Subtotal | 139 569 763 |
| Public funding | 58 076 456 |
| Total | 197 646 219 |

The amounts above are GST exclusive

Comparative figures for previous elections

| | 2001 (\$) | 2004 (\$) | 2007 (\$) | 2010 (\$) | 2013 (\$) |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Average cost per elector (Actual cost) | 5.09 | 5.79 | 8.36 | 7.68 | 9.48 |
| Constant prices (September quarter 2013 base, GST exclusive) | 7.02 | 7.39 | 9.76 | 8.28 | 9.48 |

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

Constant price is calculated by dividing the average cost per elector by the ratio of the relative CPI over the CPI from the September 2013 quarter as a base.

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Election results

4. Election results

4.1 Registered political parties

Registered political parties – 2013 federal election

| Political party name | Political party code |
|--|----------------------|
| Animal Justice Party | AJP |
| Australia First Party (NSW) Incorporated | AFN |
| Australian Christians | AUC |
| Australian Democrats | DEM |
| Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party | AFLP |
| Australian Greens | GRN |
| The Greens NSW | GRN |
| Queensland Greens | GRN |
| The Greens (WA) Inc | GRN |
| Australian Independents | AIN |
| Australian Labor Party (ALP) | ALP |
| Australian Labor Party (N.S.W. Branch) | ALP |
| Australian Labor Party (Victorian Branch) | ALP |
| Australian Labor Party (State of Queensland) | ALP |
| Australian Labor Party (Western Australian Branch) | ALP |
| Australian Labor Party (South Australian Branch) | ALP |
| Australian Labor Party (Tasmanian Branch) | ALP |
| Australian Labor Party (ACT Branch) | ALP |
| Australian Labor Party (Northern Territory) Branch | ALP |
| Country Labor Party | CLR |
| Australian Motoring Enthusiast Party | AMEP |
| Australian Protectionist Party | APP |
| Australian Sex Party | ASXP |
| Australian Sovereignty Party | SOV |
| Australian Sports Party | SPRT |
| Australian Stable Population Party ^[1] | SPP |
| Australian Voice Party | VCE |
| Australia's First Nations Political Party | FNPP |
| Bank Reform Party ^[2] | BRP |
| Building Australia Party | BAP |
| Bullet Train For Australia | BTA |
| Carers Alliance | CA |
| Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group) | CDP |
| Citizens Electoral Council of Australia | CEC |
| Coke in the Bubbles Party | COK |
| Country Alliance | CYA |
| Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | CLP |
| Democratic Labour Party (DLP) | DLP |

| Political party name | Political party code |
|---|----------------------|
| Drug Law Reform Australia | DRF |
| Family First Party | FFP |
| Future Party | FUT |
| Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party | HMP |
| Katter's Australian Party | KAP |
| Liberal Democratic Party | LDP |
| Liberal Party of Australia | LP |
| Liberal Party of Australia, NSW Division | LP |
| Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division) | LP |
| Liberal National Party of Queensland | LNP |
| Liberal Party (W.A. Division) Inc. | LP |
| Liberal Party of Australia (S.A. Division) | LP |
| Liberal Party of Australia – Tasmanian Division | LP |
| Liberal Party of Australia – ACT Division | LP |
| National Party of Australia | NP |
| National Party of Australia – N.S.W. | NP |
| National Party of Australia – Victoria | NP |
| National Party of Australia (WA) Inc | NP |
| National Party of Australia (S.A.) Inc. | NP |
| Nick Xenophon Group | XEN |
| No Carbon Tax Climate Sceptics ^[3] | TCS |
| Non-Custodial Parents Party (Equal Parenting) | NCP |
| One Nation | ON |
| Outdoor Recreation Party (Stop The Greens) | ODR |
| Palmer United Party | PUP |
| Pirate Party Australia | PIR |
| Republican Party of Australia | RPA |
| Rise Up Australia Party | RUA |
| Secular Party of Australia | SPA |
| Senator Online (Internet Voting Bills/Issues) | SOL |
| Shooters and Fishers Party | ASP |
| Smokers Rights Party | SMK |
| Socialist Alliance | SAL |
| Socialist Equality Party | SEP |
| Stop CSG Party | SCSG |
| The 23 Million | MILL |
| The Wikileaks Party | WKP |
| Uniting Australia Party | UNP |
| Voluntary Euthanasia Party | VEP |

[1] The Australian Stable Population Party changed their name to #Sustainable Population Party prior to the 2014 WA Senate election.

[2] The Bank Reform Party changed their name to the Mutual Party prior to the 2014 WA Senate election.

[3] The No Carbon Tax Climate Sceptics party changed their name to the Freedom and Prosperity Party prior to the 2014 WA Senate election.

Registered political parties 2014 WA Senate election

All political parties registered for the 2013 federal election were also registered for the 2014 WA Senate election but not all political parties contested. The following political parties were registered for the 2014 WA Senate election in addition to those above.

| Political party name | Political party code |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 21st Century Australia | TFCA |
| Natural Medicine Party | NMP |
| Single Parents' Party | SING |

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4.2 Historical election results

House of Representatives election results 1901–2013

| Election | Party | Seats won | Uncontested Seats | Percentage of vote |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1901 | Protectionist Party | 31 | | 44.4 |
| | Free Trade | 28 | | 34.2 |
| | Labour | 14 | | 19.4 |
| | Independent Labour | 1 | | 0.6 |
| | Other | 1 | | 1.4 |
| | Total | | 75 | 6 |
| 1903 | Protectionist Party | 26 | | 29.7 |
| | Free Trade | 25 | | 34.4 |
| | Labour | 23 | | 31.0 |
| | Revenue Tariff | 1 | | 0.5 |
| | Other | – | | 4.4 |
| | Total | | 75 | 17 |
| 1906 | Anti-Socialist Party | 27 | | 38.2 |
| | Labour | 26 | | 36.6 |
| | Protectionist Party | 16 | | 16.4 |
| | Independent Protectionist | 4 | | 4.8 |
| | Western Australia Party | 2 | | 2.3 |
| | Independent Labour | – | | 0.4 |
| | Other | – | | 1.3 |
| | Total | | 75 | 7 |
| 1910 | Australian Labor Party | 43 | | 50.0 |
| | Commonwealth Liberal Party | 31 | | 45.1 |
| | Independent Liberal | – | | 0.4 |
| | Other | 1 | | 4.5 |
| | Total | | 75 | 4 |
| 1913 | Commonwealth Liberal Party | 38 | | 48.9 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 37 | | 48.5 |
| | Other | – | | 2.6 |
| | Total | | 75 | 3 |
| 1914 ⁽¹⁾ | Australian Labor Party | 42 | | 50.9 |
| | Commonwealth Liberal Party | 32 | | 47.2 |
| | Other | 1 | | 1.9 |
| | Total | | 75 | 13 |
| 1917 | Nationalist Party | 53 | | 54.2 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 22 | | 43.9 |
| | Other | – | | 1.9 |
| | Total | | 75 | 9 |

| Election | Party | Seats won | Uncontested Seats | Percentage of vote |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1919 | Nationalist Party | 37 | | 45.1 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 26 | | 42.5 |
| | Victorian Farmers' Union | 5 | | 4.2 |
| | Nationalist and Farmers | 3 | | 2.4 |
| | Australian Country Party | 2 | | 0.9 |
| | Independent Nationalist | 1 | | 1.7 |
| | Farmers and Settlers | 1 | | 1.0 |
| | Primary Producers' Union | – | | 0.6 |
| | Farmers' Candidate | – | | 0.1 |
| | Other | – | | 1.5 |
| | Total | 75 | 2 | |
| 1922 | Australian Labor Party | 30 | | 42.3 |
| | Nationalist Party | 26 | | 35.2 |
| | Australian Country Party | 14 | | 12.6 |
| | Commonwealth Liberal Party | 5 | | 4.7 |
| | Majority Labor | – | | 0.7 |
| | Other | 1 | | 4.5 |
| | | Total | 76 | 5 |
| 1925 | Nationalist Party | 37 | | 42.5 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 24 | | 45.0 |
| | Australian Country Party | 14 | | 10.7 |
| | Other | 1 | | 1.8 |
| | | Total | 76 | 1 |
| 1928 | Australian Labor Party | 32 | | 44.7 |
| | Nationalist Party | 29 | | 39.1 |
| | Australian Country Party | 13 | | 10.5 |
| | Country Progressive Party | 1 | | 1.6 |
| | Other | 1 | | 4.1 |
| | Total | 76 | 12 | |
| 1929 | Australian Labor Party | 47 | | 48.8 |
| | Nationalist Party | 14 | | 33.9 |
| | Australian Country Party | 10 | | 10.3 |
| | Independent Nationalist | 3 | | 3.9 |
| | Country Progressive Party | 1 | | 1.0 |
| | Other | 1 | | 2.1 |
| | | Total | 76 | 9 |
| 1931 | United Australia Party | 34 | | 36.4 |
| | Australian Country Party | 16 | | 12.2 |
| | Federal Labor | 15 | | 27.1 |
| | Emergency Committee | 6 | | 5.5 |
| | NSW (Lang) Labor | 4 | | 10.6 |
| | Communist Party | – | | 0.3 |
| | Other | 1 | | 7.9 |
| | | Total | 76 | 4 |

| Election | Party | Seats won | Uncontested Seats | Percentage of vote |
|----------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1934 | United Australia Party | 27 | | 31.9 |
| | Federal Labor | 18 | | 26.8 |
| | Australian Country Party | 12 | | 10.4 |
| | NSW (Lang) Labor | 9 | | 14.4 |
| | Liberal and Country League | 5 | | 4.0 |
| | United Country Party | 2 | | 2.2 |
| | Nationalist Party | 1 | | 1.0 |
| | Social Credit Party | – | | 4.7 |
| | Communist Party | – | | 1.3 |
| | WA Nationalist | – | | 0.2 |
| | Other | 1 | | 3.1 |
| | Total | 75 | 1 | |
| 1937 | Australian Labor Party | 29 | | 43.1 |
| | United Australia Party | 28 | | 34.4 |
| | Australian Country Party | 12 | | 11.5 |
| | State Country | 3 | | 3.4 |
| | Federal Country | 1 | | 0.7 |
| | Independent United Australia Party | 1 | | – |
| | Social Credit Party | – | | 2.2 |
| | Communist Party | – | | 0.5 |
| | Other | 1 | | 4.2 |
| | | Total | 75 | 4 |
| 1940 | Australian Labor Party | 32 | | 40.1 |
| | United Australia Party | 23 | | 30.2 |
| | Australian Country Party | 10 | | 11.1 |
| | Non-Communist Labor | 4 | | 5.2 |
| | Liberal Country | 2 | | 1.3 |
| | United Country | 1 | | 0.8 |
| | State Labor | – | | 2.6 |
| | Other | 3 | | 8.7 |
| | | Total | 75 | 1 |
| 1943 | Australian Labor Party | 49 | | 49.9 |
| | United Australia Party | 12 | | 16.0 |
| | Australian Country Party | 8 | | 6.3 |
| | Country-National Party | 1 | | 4.0 |
| | Liberal and Country League | 1 | | 3.5 |
| | Queensland Country Party | 1 | | 1.5 |
| | One Parliament for Australia | – | | 2.1 |
| | Communist Party | – | | 2.0 |
| | Liberal Democrats | – | | 1.0 |
| | State Labor | – | | 0.7 |
| | Other | 3 | | 13.0 |
| | | Total | 75 | 1 |

| Election | Party | Seats won | Uncontested Seats | Percentage of vote |
|---------------------|---|------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1946 | Australian Labor Party | 43 | | 49.7 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 15 | | 28.6 |
| | Australian Country Party | 12 | | 10.7 |
| | Liberal and Country League | 2 | | 4.4 |
| | Lang Labor Party | 1 | | 1.6 |
| | Communist Party | – | | 1.5 |
| | Services Party of Australia | – | | 1.2 |
| | Other | 2 | | 2.3 |
| | Total | 75 | 0 | |
| 1949 | Liberal Party of Australia | 55 | | 39.3 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 48 | | 46.0 |
| | Australian Country Party | 19 | | 10.8 |
| | Other | 1 | | 3.9 |
| | Total | 123 | 0 | |
| 1951 ⁽¹⁾ | Australian Labor Party | 54 | | 47.7 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 52 | | 40.5 |
| | Australian Country Party | 17 | | 9.7 |
| | Other | – | | 2.1 |
| | Total | 123 | 3 | |
| 1954 | Australian Labor Party | 59 | | 50.1 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 47 | | 38.5 |
| | Australian Country Party | 17 | | 8.5 |
| | Other | – | | 2.9 |
| | Total | 123 | 7 | |
| 1955 | Liberal Party of Australia | 57 | | 39.7 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 49 | | 44.7 |
| | Australian Country Party | 18 | | 7.9 |
| | Australian Labor Party (Anti-Communist) | – | | 5.1 |
| | Other | – | | 2.6 |
| | Total | 124 | 10 | |
| 1958 | Liberal Party of Australia | 58 | | 37.1 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 47 | | 42.9 |
| | Australian Country Party | 19 | | 9.3 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 9.4 |
| | Other | – | | 1.3 |
| | Total | 124 | 0 | |
| 1961 | Australian Labor Party | 62 | | 48.0 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 45 | | 33.5 |
| | Australian Country Party | 17 | | 8.5 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 8.7 |
| | Other | – | | 1.3 |
| | Total | 124 | 0 | |

| Election | Party | Seats won | Uncontested Seats | Percentage of vote |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1963 | Australian Labor Party | 52 | | 45.5 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 52 | | 37.1 |
| | Australian Country Party | 20 | | 8.9 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 7.4 |
| | Other | – | | 1.1 |
| | Total | | 124 | 0 |
| 1966 | Liberal Party of Australia | 61 | | 40.1 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 41 | | 40.0 |
| | Australian Country Party | 21 | | 9.8 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 7.3 |
| | Other | 1 | | 2.8 |
| | Total | | 124 | 0 |
| 1969 | Australian Labor Party | 59 | | 47.0 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 46 | | 34.8 |
| | Australian Country Party | 20 | | 8.6 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 6.0 |
| | Australia Party | – | | 0.9 |
| | Other | – | | 2.7 |
| | Total | | 125 | 0 |
| 1972 | Australian Labor Party | 67 | | 49.6 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 38 | | 32.0 |
| | Australian Country Party | 20 | | 9.4 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 5.2 |
| | Australia Party | – | | 2.4 |
| | Other | – | | 1.4 |
| | Total | | 125 | 0 |
| 1974 ⁽¹⁾ | Australian Labor Party | 66 | | 49.3 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 40 | | 34.9 |
| | Australian Country Party | 21 | | 10.8 |
| | Australia Party | – | | 2.3 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 1.4 |
| | Liberal Movement | – | | 0.8 |
| | Other | – | | 0.5 |
| | Total | | 127 | 0 |

| Election | Party | Seats won | Uncontested Seats | Percentage of vote |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1975 ⁽¹⁾ | Liberal Party of Australia | 68 | | 41.8 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 36 | | 42.8 |
| | National Country Party of Australia | 22 | | 11.0 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | | 0.2 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 1.3 |
| | Liberal Movement | – | | 0.6 |
| | Australia Party | – | | 0.4 |
| | Other | – | | 1.9 |
| | Total | | 127 | 0 |
| 1977 | Liberal Party of Australia | 67 | | 38.1 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 38 | | 39.6 |
| | National Country Party of Australia | 18 | | 9.8 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | | 0.2 |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 9.4 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 1.4 |
| | Other | – | | 1.5 |
| | Total | | 124 | 0 |
| 1980 | Liberal Party of Australia | 54 | | 37.4 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 51 | | 45.1 |
| | National Country Party of Australia | 20 | | 8.9 |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 6.6 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 0.3 |
| | Other | – | | 1.7 |
| | Total | | 125 | 0 |
| 1983 ⁽¹⁾ | Australian Labor Party | 75 | | 49.5 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 33 | | 34.4 |
| | National Party of Australia | 17 | | 9.0 |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 5.0 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | – | | 0.2 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 0.2 |
| | Other | – | | 1.7 |
| | Total | | 125 | 0 |

| Election | Party | Seats won | Uncontested Seats | Percentage of vote | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|
| 1984 | Australian Labor Party | 82 | | 47.5 | |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 44 | | 34.1 | |
| | National Party of Australia | 21 | | 10.6 | |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | | 0.3 | |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 5.4 | |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | – | | 0.6 | |
| | Other | – | | 1.5 | |
| | Total | | 148 | 0 | |
| 1987 ⁽¹⁾ | Australian Labor Party | 86 | | 45.8 | |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 43 | | 34.3 | |
| | National Party of Australia | 19 | | 11.5 | |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 6.0 | |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | – | | 0.2 | |
| | Other | – | | 2.2 | |
| | Total | | 148 | 0 | |
| | 1990 | Australian Labor Party | 78 | | 39.4 |
| Liberal Party of Australia | | 55 | | 34.8 | |
| National Party of Australia | | 14 | | 8.4 | |
| Australian Democrats | | – | | 11.3 | |
| Australian Greens | | – | | 1.4 | |
| Call to Australia | | – | | 1.0 | |
| Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | | – | | 0.3 | |
| Other | | 1 | | 3.4 | |
| Total | | | 148 | 0 | |
| 1993 | Australian Labor Party | 80 | | 44.9 | |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 49 | | 36.8 | |
| | National Party of Australia | 16 | | 7.2 | |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 3.8 | |
| | Australian Greens | – | | 1.9 | |
| | Call to Australia | – | | 0.5 | |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | – | | 0.3 | |
| | Other | 2 | | 4.6 | |
| | Total | | 147 | 0 | |

| Election | Party | Seats won | Uncontested Seats | Percentage of vote |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1996 | Liberal Party of Australia | 75 | | 38.7 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 49 | | 38.8 |
| | National Party of Australia | 18 | | 8.2 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | | 0.4 |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 6.8 |
| | Australian Greens | – | | 2.9 |
| | Other ⁽²⁾ | 5 | | 4.2 |
| | Total | | 148 | 0 |
| 1998 | Australian Labor Party | 67 | | 40.1 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 64 | | 33.9 |
| | National Party of Australia | 16 | | 5.3 |
| | Pauline Hanson's One Nation | – | | 8.4 |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 5.1 |
| | Australian Greens | – | | 2.6 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | – | | 0.3 |
| | Other | 1 | | 4.3 |
| Total | | 148 | 0 | |
| 2001 | Liberal Party of Australia | 68 | | 37.1 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 65 | | 37.8 |
| | National Party of Australia | 13 | | 5.6 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | | 0.3 |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 5.4 |
| | Australian Greens | – | | 5.0 |
| | Pauline Hanson's One Nation | – | | 4.3 |
| | Other | 3 | | 4.5 |
| Total | | 150 | 0 | |
| 2004 | Liberal Party of Australia | 74 | | 40.5 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 60 | | 37.6 |
| | National Party of Australia | 12 | | 5.9 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | | 0.3 |
| | Australian Greens | – | | 7.2 |
| | Family First Party | – | | 2.0 |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 1.2 |
| | Pauline Hanson's One Nation | – | | 1.2 |
| | Other | 3 | | 4.1 |
| | Total | | 150 | 0 |

| Election | Party | Seats won | Uncontested Seats | Percentage of vote |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2007 | Australian Labor Party | 83 | | 43.4 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 55 | | 36.3 |
| | National Party of Australia | 10 | | 5.5 |
| | Australian Greens | – | | 7.8 |
| | Family First Party | – | | 2.0 |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 0.7 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | – | | 0.3 |
| | One Nation | – | | 0.3 |
| | Other | 2 | | 3.7 |
| | Total | | 150 | 0 |
| 2010 | Australian Labor Party | 72 | | 38.0 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 44 | | 30.5 |
| | Liberal National Party of Queensland | 21 | | 9.1 |
| | National Party of Australia | 7 | | 3.7 |
| | Australian Greens | 1 | | 11.8 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | | 0.3 |
| | Family First Party | – | | 2.3 |
| | One Nation | – | | 0.2 |
| | Australian Democrats | – | | 0.2 |
| | Other | 4 | | 3.9 |
| | Total | | 150 | 0 |
| 2013 | Liberal Party of Australia | 58 | | 32.0 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 55 | | 33.4 |
| | Liberal National Party of Queensland | 22 | | 8.9 |
| | National Party of Australia | 9 | | 4.3 |
| | Australian Greens | 1 | | 8.6 |
| | Palmer United Party | 1 | | 5.5 |
| | Katter's Australian Party | 1 | | 1.0 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | | 0.3 |
| | Family First Party | – | | 1.4 |
| | Other | 2 | | 4.6 |
| | Total | | 150 | 0 |

Seats with limited voting rights are included.

[1] Double Dissolution

[2] The successful candidate in Oxley, Pauline Hanson, nominated as a Liberal but was disendorsed by the Liberal Party prior to election day. Hanson's votes are shown as part of the Liberal Party of Australia total, however she has been counted as an Independent under the 'Seats won' column (Other).

Composition of the House of Representatives 1998–2013

1998 federal election

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | WA | SA | Tas. | ACT | NT | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Australian Labor Party | 22 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 67 |
| Liberal Party of Australia | 18 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 9 | – | – | – | 64 |
| National Party of Australia | 9 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 16 |
| Independents | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Total | 50 | 37 | 27 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 148 |

2001 federal election

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | WA | SA | Tas. | ACT | NT | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Australian Labor Party | 20 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 65 |
| Liberal Party of Australia | 21 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 9 | – | – | – | 68 |
| National Party of Australia | 7 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| Country Liberals (NT) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Independents | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| Total | 50 | 37 | 27 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 150 |

2004 federal election

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | WA | SA | Tas. | ACT | NT | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Australian Labor Party | 21 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 60 |
| Liberal Party of Australia | 21 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 2 | – | – | 74 |
| National Party of Australia | 6 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 |
| Country Liberals (NT) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Independents | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| Total | 50 | 37 | 28 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 150 |

2007 federal election

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | WA | SA | Tas. | ACT | NT | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Australian Labor Party | 28 | 21 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 83 |
| Liberal Party of Australia | 15 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 5 | – | – | – | 55 |
| National Party of Australia | 5 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| Independents | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Total | 49 | 37 | 29 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 150 |

2010 federal election

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | WA | SA | Tas. | ACT | NT | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Australian Labor Party | 26 | 22 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 72 |
| Liberal Party of Australia | 16 | 12 | – | 11 | 5 | – | – | – | 44 |
| Liberal National Party of Queensland | – | – | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | 21 |
| National Party of Australia | 4 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 7 |
| Country Liberals (NT) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Australian Greens | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Independents | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 4 |
| Total | 48 | 37 | 30 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 150 |

2013 federal election

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | WA | SA | Tas. | ACT | NT | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Australian Labor Party | 18 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 55 |
| Liberal Party of Australia | 23 | 14 | – | 12 | 6 | 3 | – | – | 58 |
| Liberal National Party | – | – | 22 | – | – | – | – | – | 22 |
| National Party of Australia | 7 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 |
| Country Liberals (NT) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Australian Greens | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Katter's Australian Party | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Palmer United Party | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Independents | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 |
| Total | 48 | 37 | 30 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 150 |

Senate election results 1980–2014

| Election | Party | Half | Full |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|
| 1980 Half-Senate election | Australian Labor Party | 15 | 27 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 12 | 27 |
| | Australian Democrats | 3 | 5 |
| | National Country Party of Australia | 2 | 3 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | Independent | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 34 | 64 |
| 1983 Double Dissolution | Australian Labor Party | | 30 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | | 23 |
| | Australian Democrats | | 5 |
| | National Party of Australia | | 4 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | | 1 |
| | Independent | | 1 |
| Total | | 64 | |
| 1984 ⁽¹⁾ Half-Senate election | Australian Labor Party | 20 | 34 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 16 | 27 |
| | Australian Democrats | 5 | 7 |
| | National Party of Australia | 3 | 5 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | Nuclear Disarmament Party | 1 | 1 |
| | Tasmanian Independent Senator Brian Harradine Group | – | 1 |
| | Total | 46 | 76 |
| 1987 Double Dissolution | Australian Labor Party | | 32 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | | 27 |
| | Australian Democrats | | 7 |
| | National Party of Australia | | 6 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | | 1 |
| | Nuclear Disarmament Party | | 1 |
| | Vallentine Peace Group | | 1 |
| | Tasmanian Independent Senator Brian Harradine Group | | 1 |
| | Total | | 76 |
| 1990 Half-Senate election | Australian Labor Party | 15 | 32 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 16 | 29 |
| | Australian Democrats | 5 | 8 |
| | National Party of Australia | 2 | 4 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | The Greens (WA) Inc | 1 | 1 |
| | Tasmanian Independent Senator Brian Harradine Group | – | 1 |
| | Total | 40 | 76 |

| Election | Party | Half | Full |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| 1993 Half-Senate election | Australian Labor Party | 17 | 30 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 15 | 30 |
| | Australian Democrats | 2 | 7 |
| | National Party of Australia | 3 | 5 |
| | The Greens (WA) Inc | 1 | 2 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | Tasmanian Independent Senator Brian Harradine Group | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 40 | 76 |
| 1996 Half-Senate election | Liberal Party of Australia | 17 | 31 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 14 | 29 |
| | Australian Democrats | 5 | 7 |
| | National Party of Australia | 2 | 5 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | Tasmanian Greens | 1 | 1 |
| | The Greens (WA) Inc | – | 1 |
| | Tasmanian Independent Senator Brian Harradine Group | – | 1 |
| Total | 40 | 76 | |
| 1998 Half-Senate election | Liberal Party of Australia | 15 | 31 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 17 | 29 |
| | Australian Democrats | 4 | 9 |
| | National Party of Australia | 1 | 3 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | Pauline Hanson's One Nation | 1 | 1 |
| | Tasmanian Independent Senator Brian Harradine Group | 1 | 1 |
| | Tasmanian Greens | – | 1 |
| Total | 40 | 76 | |
| 2001 Half-Senate election | Liberal Party of Australia | 17 | 31 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 14 | 28 |
| | Australian Democrats | 4 | 8 |
| | National Party of Australia | 2 | 3 |
| | Australian Greens | 2 | 2 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | Pauline Hanson's One Nation | – | 1 |
| | Tasmanian Independent Senator Brian Harradine Group | – | 1 |
| | Independent | – | 1 |
| Total | 40 | 76 | |

| Election | Party | Half | Full |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2004 Half-Senate election | Liberal Party of Australia | 17 | 33 |
| | Australian Labor Party | 16 | 28 |
| | National Party of Australia | 3 | 5 |
| | Australian Greens | 2 | 4 |
| | Australian Democrats | – | 4 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | Family First Party | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 40 | 76 |
| 2007 Half-Senate election | Australian Labor Party | 18 | 32 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 15 | 32 |
| | Australian Greens | 3 | 5 |
| | National Party of Australia | 2 | 4 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | Independent | 1 | 1 |
| | Family First Party | – | 1 |
| Total | 40 | 76 | |
| 2010 Half-Senate election | Australian Labor Party | 15 | 31 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 12 | 24 |
| | Australian Greens | 6 | 9 |
| | Liberal National Party of Queensland | 3 | 6 |
| | National Party of Australia | 2 | 3 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | Democratic Labor Party (DLP) | 1 | 1 |
| | Independent | – | 1 |
| Total | 40 | 76 | |
| 2013 ^[2] Half-Senate election | Australian Labor Party | 12 | 25 |
| | Liberal Party of Australia | 12 | 23 |
| | Australian Greens | 4 | 10 |
| | Liberal National Party of Queensland | 3 | 6 |
| | Palmer United Party | 3 | 3 |
| | National Party of Australia | 1 | 3 |
| | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) | 1 | 1 |
| | Australian Motoring Enthusiast Party | 1 | 1 |
| | Family First Party | 1 | 1 |
| | Liberal Democratic Party | 1 | 1 |
| | Nick Xenophon Group | 1 | 1 |
| | Democratic Labour Party (DLP) | – | 1 |
| Total | 40 | 76 | |

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

[2] The 2013 Senate election results incorporate the results of the 2014 WA Senate election.

Sources: Parliamentary Library, Department of Parliamentary Services, *Federal election results 1901–2014*, Research Paper Series, 2014–2015; AEC Election Statistics; Australian Parliamentary Handbooks.

4.3 By-elections and supplementary elections

By-elections

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

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

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

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

The following cases have occurred:

- with a federal election pending, the Speaker has declined to issue a writ in order to avoid the need for two elections within a short period of time, and
- a writ has been issued and then withdrawn by the Speaker when a dissolution of the House of Representatives has intervened.

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

Source: House of Representatives Practice 5th Edition, p90

By-elections for the House of Representatives 1901–2014

| Division | State/territory | Election day | Incumbent party | Party elected |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Darling Downs | Qld | 14 Sep 1901 | Protectionist Party | Protectionist Party |
| Tasmania ⁽¹⁾ | Tas. | 26 Mar 1902 | Free Trade | Free Trade |
| East Sydney | NSW | 04 Sep 1903 | Free Trade | Free Trade |
| Willmot | Tas. | 26 Feb 1904 | Free Trade | Free Trade |
| Melbourne | Vic. | 30 Mar 1904 | Protectionist Party | Labour |
| Riverina | NSW | 18 May 1904 | Free Trade | Protectionist Party |
| Echuca | Vic. | 10 Jul 1907 | Protectionist Party | Protectionist Party |
| Adelaide | SA | 13 Jun 1908 | Protectionist Party | Labour |
| Wakefield | SA | 28 Aug 1909 | Anti-Socialist Party | Anti-Socialist Party |
| Kooyong | Vic. | 24 Aug 1910 | Commonwealth Liberal Party | Commonwealth Liberal Party |
| Batman | Vic. | 08 Feb 1911 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| North Sydney | NSW | 11 Mar 1911 | Commonwealth Liberal Party | Commonwealth Liberal Party |
| Boothby | SA | 11 Nov 1911 | Australian Labor Party | Commonwealth Liberal Party |
| Werrinwa | NSW | 01 Jun 1912 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Adelaide | SA | 10 Jan 1914 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Kalgoorlie ⁽²⁾ | WA | 17 Jan 1914 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Bendigo | Vic. | 06 Feb 1915 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |

| Division | State/territory | Election day | Incumbent party | Party elected |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Grampians | Vic. | 20 Feb 1915 | Australian Labor Party | Commonwealth Liberal Party |
| Dalley ⁽²⁾ | NSW | 15 May 1915 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Wide Bay | Qld | 11 Dec 1915 | Australian Labor Party | Commonwealth Liberal Party |
| Darwin | Tas. | 30 Jun 1917 | Nationalist Party | Nationalist Party |
| Grampians | Vic. | 27 Oct 1917 | Commonwealth Liberal Party | Nationalist Party |
| Flinders | Vic. | 11 May 1918 | Nationalist Party | Nationalist Party |
| Swan | WA | 26 Oct 1918 | Nationalist Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Corangamite | Vic. | 14 Dec 1918 | Nationalist Party | Victorian Farmer's Union |
| Echuca | Vic. | 20 Sep 1919 | Nationalist Party | Victorian Farmer's Union |
| Ballaarat ⁽³⁾ | Vic. | 10 Jul 1920 | Nationalist Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Kalgoorlie | WA | 18 Dec 1920 | Australian Labor Party | Nationalist Party |
| Maranoa | Qld | 30 Jul 1921 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Country Party |
| West Sydney | NSW | 03 Sep 1921 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Parramatta | NSW | 10 Dec 1921 | Nationalist Party | Nationalist Party |
| Yarra | Vic. | 18 Feb 1922 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Eden-Monaro | NSW | 06 Mar 1926 | Nationalist Party | Nationalist Party |
| Dalley | NSW | 26 Feb 1927 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Warringah | NSW | 21 May 1927 | Nationalist Party | Nationalist Party |

| Division | State/territory | Election day | Incumbent party | Party elected |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Martin | NSW | 16 Jun 1928 | Nationalist Party | Nationalist Party |
| Wide Bay ^[2] | Qld | 22 Sep 1928 | Nationalist Party | Australian Country Party |
| Balaclava | Vic. | 03 Aug 1929 | Nationalist Party | Nationalist Party |
| Franklin | Tas. | 14 Dec 1929 | Independent | Australian Labor Party |
| Parkes | NSW | 31 Jan 1931 | Australian Labor Party | Nationalist Party |
| East Sydney | NSW | 07 Mar 1931 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| East Sydney | NSW | 06 Feb 1932 | United Australia Party | Lang Labor Party |
| Flinders | Vic. | 11 Nov 1933 | United Australia Party | United Australia Party |
| Newcastle | NSW | 01 Jun 1935 | Federal Labor Party | Federal Labor Party |
| Fawkner | Vic. | 17 Aug 1935 | United Australia Party | United Australia Party |
| Kennedy | Qld | 12 Dec 1936 | Federal Labor Party | Federal Labor Party |
| Darling Downs | Qld | 19 Dec 1936 | United Australia Party | Australian Country Party |
| Gwydir | NSW | 08 May 1937 | Australian Country Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Wakefield | SA | 10 Dec 1938 | United Australia Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Griffith | Qld | 20 May 1939 | Federal Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Wilmot | Tas. | 27 May 1939 | United Australia Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Corio | Vic. | 02 Mar 1940 | United Australia Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Kalgoorlie | WA | 16 Nov 1940 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |

| Division | State/territory | Election day | Incumbent party | Party elected |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Swan | WA | 21 Dec 1940 | Australian Country Party | Australian Country Party |
| Boothby | SA | 24 May 1941 | United Australia Party | United Australia Party |
| Fremantle | WA | 18 Aug 1945 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Wimmera | Vic. | 09 Feb 1946 | Australian Country Party | Australian Country Party |
| Henty | Vic. | 30 Mar 1946 | Independent | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Balaclava | Vic. | 28 Jul 1951 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Macquarie | NSW | 28 Jul 1951 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Lyne | NSW | 22 Mar 1952 | Australian Country Party | Australian Country Party |
| Flinders | Vic. | 18 Oct 1952 | Liberal Party of Australia | Australian Labor Party |
| Werriva | NSW | 29 Nov 1952 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Bradfield | NSW | 20 Dec 1952 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Dalley | NSW | 09 May 1953 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Corangamite | Vic. | 29 Aug 1953 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Lang | NSW | 29 Aug 1953 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Gwydir | NSW | 19 Dec 1953 | Australian Country Party | Australian Country Party |
| Cook | NSW | 21 May 1955 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Cunningham ^[2] | NSW | 28 Apr 1956 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Barker | SA | 13 Oct 1956 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |

| Division | State/territory | Election day | Incumbent party | Party elected |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Wentworth | NSW | 08 Dec 1956 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Richmond | NSW | 14 Sep 1957 | Australian Country Party | Australian Country Party |
| Parramatta | NSW | 08 Mar 1958 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Hunter | NSW | 09 Apr 1960 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| La Trobe | Vic. | 09 Apr 1960 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Balaclava | Vic. | 16 Jul 1960 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Bendigo | Vic. | 16 Jul 1960 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Calare | NSW | 05 Nov 1960 | Liberal Party of Australia | Australian Country Party |
| Higinbotham | Vic. | 10 Dec 1960 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Batman | Vic. | 01 Sep 1962 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Grey | SA | 01 Jun 1963 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| East Sydney | NSW | 28 Sep 1963 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Denison | Tas. | 15 Feb 1964 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Angas | SA | 20 Jun 1964 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Parramatta | NSW | 20 Jun 1964 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Robertson | NSW | 05 Dec 1964 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Riverina | NSW | 27 Feb 1965 | Australian Country Party | Australian Country Party |
| Dawson | Qld | 26 Feb 1966 | Australian Country Party | Australian Labor Party |

| Division | State/territory | Election day | Incumbent party | Party elected |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Kooyong | Vic. | 02 Apr 1966 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Corio | Vic. | 22 Jul 1967 | Liberal Party of Australia | Australian Labor Party |
| Capricornia | Qld | 30 Sep 1967 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Higgins | Vic. | 24 Feb 1968 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Curtin | WA | 19 Apr 1969 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Bendigo | Vic. | 07 Jun 1969 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Gwydir | NSW | 07 Jun 1969 | Australian Country Party | Australian Country Party |
| Australian Capital Territory | ACT | 30 May 1970 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Chisholm | Vic. | 19 Sep 1970 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Murray | Vic. | 20 Mar 1971 | Australian Country Party | Australian Country Party |
| Parramatta | NSW | 22 Sep 1973 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Bass | Tas. | 28 Jun 1975 | Australian Labor Party | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Cunningham | NSW | 15 Oct 1977 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Werriva | NSW | 23 Sep 1978 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Grayndler | NSW | 23 Jun 1979 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Boothby | SA | 21 Feb 1981 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Curtin | WA | 21 Feb 1981 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| McPherson | Qld | 21 Feb 1981 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |

| Division | State/territory | Election day | Incumbent party | Party elected |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Wentworth | NSW | 11 Apr 1981 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Lowe | NSW | 13 Mar 1982 | Liberal Party of Australia | Australian Labor Party |
| Flinders | Vic. | 04 Dec 1982 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Wannon | Vic. | 07 May 1983 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Bruce | Vic. | 28 May 1983 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Moreton | Qld | 05 Nov 1983 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Corangamite | Vic. | 18 Feb 1984 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Hughes | NSW | 18 Feb 1984 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Richmond | NSW | 18 Feb 1984 | National Party of Australia | National Party of Australia |
| Scullin | Vic. | 08 Feb 1986 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Adelaide | SA | 06 Feb 1988 | Australian Labor Party | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Port Adelaide | SA | 26 Mar 1988 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Groom | Qld | 09 Apr 1988 | National Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Oxley | Qld | 08 Oct 1988 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Gwydir | NSW | 15 Apr 1989 | National Party of Australia | National Party of Australia |
| Menzies | Vic. | 11 May 1991 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Wills | Vic. | 11 Apr 1992 | Australian Labor Party | Independent |
| Werrinwa | NSW | 29 Jan 1994 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |

| Division | State/territory | Election day | Incumbent party | Party elected |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fremantle | WA | 12 Mar 1994 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Bonython | SA | 19 Mar 1994 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Mackellar | NSW | 26 Mar 1994 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Warringah | NSW | 26 Mar 1994 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Kooyong | Vic. | 19 Nov 1994 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Canberra | ACT | 25 Mar 1995 | Australian Labor Party | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Wentworth | NSW | 08 Apr 1995 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Blaxland | NSW | 15 Jun 1996 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Lindsay | NSW | 19 Oct 1996 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Fraser | ACT | 01 Feb 1997 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Holt | Vic. | 06 Nov 1999 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Isaacs | Vic. | 12 Aug 2000 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Ryan | Qld | 17 Mar 2001 | Liberal Party of Australia | Australian Labor Party |
| Aston | Vic. | 14 Jul 2001 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Cunningham | NSW | 19 Oct 2002 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Greens |
| Werrima | NSW | 19 Mar 2005 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |
| Gippsland | Vic. | 28 Jun 2008 | National Party of Australia | National Party of Australia |
| Lyne | NSW | 06 Sep 2008 | National Party of Australia | Independent |

| Division | State/territory | Election day | Incumbent party | Party elected |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mayo | SA | 06 Sep 2008 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Bradfield | NSW | 05 Dec 2009 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Higgins | Vic. | 05 Dec 2009 | Liberal Party of Australia | Liberal Party of Australia |
| Griffith | Qld | 08 Feb 2014 | Australian Labor Party | Australian Labor Party |

[1] Tasmania voted as one at the 1902 by-election.

[2] These by-elections were not contested.

[3] Spelt 'Ballaarat' in the writ as the division name was spelt this way until 1977.

Supplementary elections

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

This provision was introduced in its current form in 1925 following the automatic election of Nationalist Party candidate, Grosvenor Francis, in the division of Kennedy. Charles McDonald represented the division of Kennedy from 1901 to 1925. Mr Francis was elected after the death of the Labor candidate, Charles McDonald, who died the day before election day in 1925. As only two candidates nominated for the seat, one from the Labor Party and one from the Nationalist Party, the Nationalist member was automatically elected under the law of the day.

The first supplementary election occurred in the division of Hume in 1972. It was held on the same day as the 1972 federal election so was not classified as a separate election. This can no longer occur because of the minimum 33 day timetable between the issue of the writ and election day.

If a candidate for a Senate election dies in the period between close of nominations and election day, and the number of remaining candidates is not greater than the number of candidates to be elected, those candidates are declared elected. However, if the remaining candidates are greater in number than the number of candidates to be elected, the election proceeds. A vote recorded on a Senate ballot paper for the deceased candidate is counted to the candidate who received the voter's next preference.

List of supplementary elections held

| | Original election dates | Supplementary dates |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Hume 1972 election | | |
| Close of nominations | 10 Nov 1972 | 21 Nov 1972 |
| Election day | 02 Dec 1972 | 02 Dec 1972 |
| Return of writ | 31 Jan 1973 | 31 Jan 1973 |
| Dickson 1993 election | | |
| Close of nominations | 19 Feb 1993 | 26 Mar 1993 |
| Election day | 13 Mar 1993 | 17 Apr 1993 |
| Return of writ | 19 May 1993 | 16 Jun 1993 |
| Newcastle 1998 election | | |
| Close of nominations | 10 Sep 1998 | 29 Oct 1998 |
| Election day | 03 Oct 1998 | 21 Nov 1998 |
| Return of writ | 09 Dec 1998 | 27 Jan 1999 |

The return of writ date represents the date specified in the writ not the date it was actually returned.

4.4 Referendums

Constitutional referendums

The Australian Constitution can be amended only with the approval of Australian voters. Therefore, any proposed alteration must be put to a vote. This is called a referendum.

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

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

- a majority of all voters nationally, and
- a majority of voters in a majority of the states (at least four out of six states).

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

Voting in referendums is compulsory. Voters have to write either 'yes' or 'no' on the ballot paper opposite each question.

Voters in the ACT and the NT have only been allowed to vote at referendums since 1984 (following the successful 1977 referendum). Their votes only count towards the national majority.

Referendum dates and results 1906–1999

| Subject/proposal | Issue of writ | Referendum day | Votes in favour (%) | States that voted in favour | Result |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Senate elections | 08 Nov 1906 | 12 Dec 1906 | 82.65 | All | Carried |
| Finance | 28 Feb 1910 | 13 Apr 1910 | 49.04 | Qld, WA, Tas. | Not Carried |
| State debts | 28 Feb 1910 | 13 Apr 1910 | 54.95 | All except NSW | Carried |
| Legislative powers ⁽¹⁾ | 15 Mar 1911 | 26 Apr 1911 | 39.42 | WA | Not Carried |
| Monopolies ⁽¹⁾ | 15 Mar 1911 | 26 Apr 1911 | 39.89 | WA | Not Carried |
| Trade and commerce | 24 Apr 1913 | 31 May 1913 | 49.38 | Qld, WA, SA | Not Carried |
| Corporations | 24 Apr 1913 | 31 May 1913 | 49.33 | Qld, WA, SA | Not Carried |
| Industrial matters | 24 Apr 1913 | 31 May 1913 | 49.33 | Qld, WA, SA | Not Carried |
| Railway disputes | 24 Apr 1913 | 31 May 1913 | 49.13 | Qld, WA, SA | Not Carried |
| Trusts | 24 Apr 1913 | 31 May 1913 | 49.78 | Qld, WA, SA | Not Carried |
| Nationalisation of monopolies | 24 Apr 1913 | 31 May 1913 | 49.33 | Qld, WA, SA | Not Carried |
| Legislative powers | 03 Nov 1919 | 13 Dec 1919 | 49.65 | Vic., Qld, WA | Not Carried |
| Nationalisation of monopolies | 03 Nov 1919 | 13 Dec 1919 | 48.64 | Vic., Qld, WA | Not Carried |
| Industry and commerce ⁽¹⁾ | 26 Jul 1926 | 04 Sep 1926 | 43.50 | NSW, Qld | Not Carried |
| Essential services ⁽¹⁾ | 26 Jul 1926 | 04 Sep 1926 | 42.80 | NSW, Qld | Not Carried |
| State debts | 09 Oct 1928 | 17 Nov 1928 | 74.30 | All | Carried |
| Aviation ⁽¹⁾ | 04 Feb 1937 | 06 Mar 1937 | 53.56 | Vic., Qld | Not Carried |

| Subject/proposal | Issue of writ | Referendum day | Votes in favour (%) | States that voted in favour | Result |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Marketing ⁽¹⁾ | 04 Feb 1937 | 06 Mar 1937 | 36.26 | None | Not Carried |
| Post-war reconstruction and democratic rights ⁽¹⁾ | 04 Jul 1944 | 19 Aug 1944 | 45.99 | WA, SA | Not Carried |
| Social services | 21 Aug 1946 | 28 Sep 1946 | 54.39 | All | Carried |
| Organised marketing of primary products | 21 Aug 1946 | 28 Sep 1946 | 50.57 | NSW, Vic., WA | Not Carried |
| Industrial employment | 21 Aug 1946 | 28 Sep 1946 | 50.30 | NSW, Vic., WA | Not Carried |
| Rent and prices ⁽¹⁾ | 12 Apr 1948 | 29 May 1948 | 40.66 | None | Not Carried |
| Powers to deal with communists and communism ⁽¹⁾ | 10 Aug 1951 | 22 Sep 1951 | 49.44 | Qld, WA, Tas. | Not Carried |
| Parliament ⁽¹⁾ | 28 Apr 1967 | 27 May 1967 | 40.25 | NSW | Not Carried |
| Aboriginals ⁽¹⁾ | 28 Apr 1967 | 27 May 1967 | 90.77 | All | Carried |
| Prices ⁽¹⁾ | 12 Nov 1973 | 08 Dec 1973 | 43.81 | None | Not Carried |
| Incomes ⁽¹⁾ | 12 Nov 1973 | 08 Dec 1973 | 34.42 | None | Not Carried |
| Simultaneous elections | 20 Apr 1974 | 18 May 1974 | 48.30 | NSW | Not Carried |
| Mode of altering the Constitution | 20 Apr 1974 | 18 May 1974 | 47.99 | NSW | Not Carried |
| Democratic elections | 20 Apr 1974 | 18 May 1974 | 47.20 | NSW | Not Carried |
| Local government bodies | 20 Apr 1974 | 18 May 1974 | 46.85 | NSW | Not Carried |
| Simultaneous elections ⁽¹⁾ | 27 Apr 1977 | 21 May 1977 | 62.22 | NSW, Vic., SA | Not Carried |
| Senate casual vacancies ⁽¹⁾ | 27 Apr 1977 | 21 May 1977 | 73.32 | All | Carried |
| Territory voting in referendums ⁽¹⁾ | 27 Apr 1977 | 21 May 1977 | 77.72 | All | Carried |

| Subject/proposal | Issue of writ | Referendum day | Votes in favour (%) | States that voted in favour | Result |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Retirement of judges ^[1] | 27 Apr 1977 | 21 May 1977 | 80.10 | All | Carried |
| Terms of Senators | 26 Oct 1984 | 01 Dec 1984 | 50.64 | NSW, Vic. | Not Carried |
| Interchange of powers | 26 Oct 1984 | 01 Dec 1984 | 47.06 | None | Not Carried |
| Parliamentary terms ^[1] | 25 Jul 1988 | 03 Sep 1988 | 32.92 | None | Not Carried |
| Fair elections ^[1] | 25 Jul 1988 | 03 Sep 1988 | 37.60 | None | Not Carried |
| Local government ^[1] | 25 Jul 1988 | 03 Sep 1988 | 33.62 | None | Not Carried |
| Rights and freedoms ^[1] | 25 Jul 1988 | 03 Sep 1988 | 30.79 | None | Not Carried |
| Republic ^[1] | 01 Oct 1999 | 06 Nov 1999 | 45.13 | None | Not Carried |
| Preamble ^[1] | 01 Oct 1999 | 06 Nov 1999 | 39.34 | None | Not Carried |

[1] These referendums were not held in conjunction with an election.

Source: 2011 Parliamentary Handbook, Parliamentary Library.

Advisory referendums

An issue put to a vote which does not affect the Constitution is called an advisory referendum or a plebiscite.

Governments can hold advisory referendums to test whether people either support or oppose a proposed action on an issue. The government is not bound by the result of an advisory referendum as it is by the result of a Constitutional referendum. Federal, state and territory governments have held advisory referendums on various issues. Three national advisory referendums have been held; two on the conscription of troops during World War One and one on a national song in 1977.

Military service plebiscites

Military service plebiscites were held in 1916 and 1917 but, as they were not proposals to amend the Constitution, the provisions of section 128 of the Constitution did not apply. Voters in all federal territories were permitted to vote. Both military service plebiscites sought a mandate for conscription and were defeated.

National song poll

On 21 May 1977 a poll for Australia's national song was held. This was not a proposal to amend the Constitution. Voting in the national song poll was voluntary and preferential voting was used.

After the distribution of preferences *Advance Australia Fair* became the national song. The other songs that were listed on the ballot paper were *God Save the Queen*, *Song of Australia* and *Waltzing Matilda*.

4.5 2013 House of Representatives results

First preference votes by political party 2007–13

This table is sorted in descending order by the percentage of the vote each political party received in 2013. The votes attributed to 'Other' are for candidates not affiliated with a political party and for political parties that were not registered for the 2013 federal election.

A full list of political parties and their codes is available on page 232.

| Party | 2007 federal election | | 2010 federal election | | 2013 federal election | |
|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Votes | % | Votes | % |
| ALP | 5 388 184 | 43.38 | 4 711 363 | 37.99 | 4 311 365 | 33.38 |
| LP | 4 506 302 | 36.28 | 3 777 383 | 30.46 | 4 134 865 | 32.02 |
| LNP | – | – | 1 130 525 | 9.12 | 1 152 217 | 8.92 |
| GRN | 967 789 | 7.79 | 1 458 998 | 11.76 | 1 116 918 | 8.65 |
| PUP | – | – | – | – | 709 035 | 5.49 |
| NP | 682 424 | 5.49 | 462 387 | 3.73 | 554 268 | 4.29 |
| FFP | 246 798 | 1.99 | 279 330 | 2.25 | 181 820 | 1.41 |
| KAP | – | – | – | – | 134 226 | 1.04 |
| CDP | 104 705 | 0.84 | 83 009 | 0.67 | 88 576 | 0.69 |
| ASXP | – | – | 11 263 | 0.09 | 78 571 | 0.61 |
| RUA | – | – | – | – | 48 582 | 0.38 |
| AUC | – | – | – | – | 42 498 | 0.33 |
| CLP | 40 298 | 0.32 | 38 335 | 0.31 | 41 468 | 0.32 |
| DLP | 6 018 | 0.05 | 5 212 | 0.04 | 36 086 | 0.28 |
| ON | 32 650 | 0.26 | 27 184 | 0.22 | 22 046 | 0.17 |
| BTA | – | – | – | – | 19 801 | 0.15 |
| CEC | 27 880 | 0.22 | 8 017 | 0.06 | 10 400 | 0.08 |
| AFN | – | – | 3 670 | 0.03 | 7 412 | 0.06 |
| SAL | 9 973 | 0.08 | 9 348 | 0.08 | 5 032 | 0.04 |
| SPA | – | – | 12 752 | 0.10 | 4 834 | 0.04 |
| LDP | 17 048 | 0.14 | 24 262 | 0.20 | 4 716 | 0.04 |
| CYA | – | – | – | – | 4 708 | 0.04 |
| AIN | – | – | – | – | 4 163 | 0.03 |
| SPP | – | – | – | – | 3 954 | 0.03 |
| DEM | 89 813 | 0.72 | 22 376 | 0.18 | 3 614 | 0.03 |
| AJP | – | – | – | – | 1 878 | 0.01 |
| FNPP | – | – | – | – | 1 810 | 0.01 |
| VCE | – | – | – | – | 1 681 | 0.01 |
| NCP | 795 | 0.01 | 2 835 | 0.02 | 1 547 | 0.01 |
| SPRT | – | – | – | – | 1 324 | 0.01 |
| FUT | – | – | – | – | 1 174 | 0.01 |
| APP | – | – | – | – | 1 079 | 0.01 |
| VEP | – | – | – | – | 597 | 0.00 |

| Party | 2007 federal election | | 2010 federal election | | 2013 federal election | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Votes | % | Votes | % | Votes | % |
| UNP | – | – | – | – | 386 | 0.00 |
| SOL | – | – | – | – | 209 | 0.00 |
| Independents | 275 136 | 2.22 | 312 496 | 2.52 | 177 217 | 1.37 |
| Other | 24 179 | 0.21 | 21 618 | 0.17 | 4 850 | 0.04 |
| Total | 12 419 992 | 100.00 | 12 402 363 | 100.00 | 12 914 927 | 100.00 |

Two-party-preferred figures

The following table shows:

- the number of votes and the percentage of total votes received by the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal/National Coalition, and
- the swing for or against the previous Australian Labor Party Government.

By convention, the two-party-preferred statistics are calculated between the ALP and the Liberal/National Coalition.

| | Australian Labor Party | | Liberal/National Coalition | | Total votes | Swing (%) |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Votes | % | Votes | % | | |
| New South Wales | 1 896 175 | 45.65 | 2 257 654 | 54.35 | 4 153 829 | -3.19 |
| Banks | 40 885 | 48.17 | 43 990 | 51.83 | 84 875 | -3.28 |
| Barton | 39 756 | 49.69 | 40 245 | 50.31 | 80 001 | -7.17 |
| Bennelong | 37 383 | 42.23 | 51 139 | 57.77 | 88 522 | -4.65 |
| Berowra | 26 800 | 30.93 | 59 847 | 69.07 | 86 647 | -2.87 |
| Blaxland | 48 025 | 61.43 | 30 152 | 38.57 | 78 177 | -0.80 |
| Bradfield | 25 913 | 29.22 | 62 771 | 70.78 | 88 684 | -2.60 |
| Calare | 31 075 | 34.03 | 60 248 | 65.97 | 91 323 | -5.23 |
| Charlton | 51 173 | 59.23 | 35 227 | 40.77 | 86 400 | -3.44 |
| Chifley | 49 831 | 60.55 | 32 470 | 39.45 | 82 301 | -1.79 |
| Cook | 31 055 | 33.65 | 61 244 | 66.35 | 92 299 | -3.69 |
| Cowper | 33 075 | 38.29 | 53 303 | 61.71 | 86 378 | -2.44 |
| Cunningham | 54 595 | 59.88 | 36 582 | 40.12 | 91 177 | -3.29 |
| Dobell | 42 487 | 49.32 | 43 653 | 50.68 | 86 140 | -5.75 |
| Eden-Monaro | 44 114 | 49.39 | 45 199 | 50.61 | 89 313 | -4.85 |
| Farrer | 27 035 | 32.57 | 55 961 | 67.43 | 82 996 | -2.92 |
| Fowler | 52 526 | 66.80 | 26 102 | 33.20 | 78 628 | 8.04 |
| Gilmore | 42 951 | 47.35 | 47 758 | 52.65 | 90 709 | 2.67 |
| Grayndler | 62 613 | 70.34 | 26 396 | 29.66 | 89 009 | -0.29 |
| Greenway | 45 639 | 52.98 | 40 502 | 47.02 | 86 141 | 2.10 |
| Hughes | 34 840 | 39.33 | 53 735 | 60.67 | 88 575 | -5.50 |
| Hume | 35 056 | 38.53 | 55 938 | 61.47 | 90 994 | -2.75 |
| Hunter | 46 125 | 53.67 | 39 816 | 46.33 | 85 941 | -8.81 |
| Kingsford Smith | 45 411 | 52.74 | 40 692 | 47.26 | 86 103 | -2.42 |

| | Australian Labor Party | | Liberal/National Coalition | | Total votes | Swing (%) |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Votes | % | Votes | % | | |
| Lindsay | 41 212 | 47.01 | 46 446 | 52.99 | 87 658 | -4.11 |
| Lyne | 30 388 | 35.23 | 55 857 | 64.77 | 86 245 | -2.32 |
| Macarthur | 32 848 | 38.64 | 52 161 | 61.36 | 85 009 | -8.34 |
| Mackellar | 28 210 | 31.16 | 62 322 | 68.84 | 90 532 | -3.12 |
| Macquarie | 40 937 | 45.52 | 48 987 | 54.48 | 89 924 | -3.22 |
| McMahon | 45 561 | 55.32 | 36 798 | 44.68 | 82 359 | -2.49 |
| Mitchell | 24 183 | 27.92 | 62 425 | 72.08 | 86 608 | -4.92 |
| New England | 26 738 | 29.29 | 64 551 | 70.71 | 91 289 | -3.91 |
| Newcastle | 50 298 | 58.83 | 35 197 | 41.17 | 85 495 | -3.66 |
| North Sydney | 30 174 | 34.11 | 58 274 | 65.89 | 88 448 | -1.83 |
| Page | 40 801 | 47.48 | 45 134 | 52.52 | 85 935 | -6.71 |
| Parkes | 25 064 | 27.65 | 65 575 | 72.35 | 90 639 | -3.49 |
| Parramatta | 40 765 | 50.57 | 39 850 | 49.43 | 80 615 | -3.80 |
| Paterson | 35 037 | 40.22 | 52 080 | 59.78 | 87 117 | -4.45 |
| Reid | 42 182 | 49.15 | 43 642 | 50.85 | 85 824 | -3.53 |
| Richmond | 45 179 | 52.98 | 40 099 | 47.02 | 85 278 | -4.01 |
| Riverina | 25 361 | 28.83 | 62 612 | 71.17 | 87 973 | -3.00 |
| Robertson | 41 898 | 47.00 | 47 242 | 53.00 | 89 140 | -4.00 |
| Shortland | 49 230 | 57.21 | 36 814 | 42.79 | 86 044 | -5.64 |
| Sydney | 56 994 | 64.65 | 31 157 | 35.35 | 88 151 | -2.42 |
| Throsby | 48 753 | 57.77 | 35 640 | 42.23 | 84 393 | -4.34 |
| Warringah | 30 953 | 34.65 | 58 374 | 65.35 | 89 327 | -2.26 |
| Watson | 44 895 | 56.81 | 34 135 | 43.19 | 79 030 | -2.33 |
| Wentworth | 29 725 | 32.28 | 62 359 | 67.72 | 92 084 | -2.86 |
| Werrriwa | 40 426 | 52.24 | 36 953 | 47.76 | 77 379 | -4.51 |
| Victoria | 1 653 977 | 50.20 | 1 640 682 | 49.80 | 3 294 659 | -5.11 |
| Aston | 35 669 | 41.80 | 49 672 | 58.20 | 85 341 | -7.53 |
| Ballarat | 51 411 | 54.89 | 42 252 | 45.11 | 93 663 | -6.81 |
| Batman | 63 257 | 70.98 | 25 857 | 29.02 | 89 114 | -3.82 |
| Bendigo | 47 426 | 51.26 | 45 093 | 48.74 | 92 519 | -8.16 |
| Bruce | 42 812 | 51.80 | 39 833 | 48.20 | 82 645 | -5.91 |
| Calwell | 54 906 | 63.86 | 31 066 | 36.14 | 85 972 | -6.20 |
| Casey | 37 914 | 42.83 | 50 615 | 57.17 | 88 529 | -5.31 |
| Chisholm | 44 431 | 51.60 | 41 678 | 48.40 | 86 109 | -4.18 |
| Corangamite | 42 744 | 46.06 | 50 057 | 53.94 | 92 801 | -4.22 |
| Corio | 52 117 | 57.75 | 38 136 | 42.25 | 90 253 | -5.72 |
| Deakin | 41 314 | 46.82 | 46 926 | 53.18 | 88 240 | -3.78 |
| Dunkley | 39 073 | 44.43 | 48 861 | 55.57 | 87 934 | -4.53 |
| Flinders | 35 873 | 38.19 | 58 048 | 61.81 | 93 921 | -2.67 |
| Gellibrand | 58 139 | 66.53 | 29 249 | 33.47 | 87 388 | -7.60 |
| Gippsland | 30 201 | 34.16 | 58 214 | 65.84 | 88 415 | -4.39 |
| Goldstein | 35 303 | 38.97 | 55 288 | 61.03 | 90 591 | -5.02 |
| Gorton | 57 933 | 66.12 | 29 681 | 33.88 | 87 614 | -7.51 |
| Higgins | 34 984 | 40.07 | 52 323 | 59.93 | 87 307 | -4.53 |

| | Australian Labor Party | | Liberal/National Coalition | | Total votes | Swing (%) |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Votes | % | Votes | % | | |
| Holt | 52 836 | 59.09 | 36 587 | 40.91 | 89 423 | -4.88 |
| Hotham | 49 232 | 57.27 | 36 727 | 42.73 | 85 959 | -6.69 |
| Indi | 36 418 | 40.90 | 52 625 | 59.10 | 89 043 | -0.11 |
| Isaacs | 46 704 | 53.86 | 40 004 | 46.14 | 86 708 | -6.55 |
| Jagajaga | 48 669 | 53.13 | 42 936 | 46.87 | 91 605 | -8.02 |
| Kooyong | 34 122 | 38.94 | 53 504 | 61.06 | 87 626 | -3.61 |
| La Trobe | 40 868 | 45.99 | 47 998 | 54.01 | 88 866 | -5.67 |
| Lalor | 58 041 | 62.16 | 35 340 | 37.84 | 93 381 | -9.96 |
| Mallee | 22 610 | 26.34 | 63 224 | 73.66 | 85 834 | -0.40 |
| Maribyrnong | 55 320 | 61.39 | 34 797 | 38.61 | 90 117 | -6.10 |
| McEwen | 50 787 | 50.15 | 50 474 | 49.85 | 101 261 | -9.04 |
| McMillan | 35 857 | 38.17 | 58 095 | 61.83 | 93 952 | -7.62 |
| Melbourne | 58 555 | 69.25 | 25 996 | 30.75 | 84 551 | -3.52 |
| Melbourne Ports | 43 419 | 53.56 | 37 654 | 46.44 | 81 073 | -4.33 |
| Menzies | 31 571 | 35.55 | 57 235 | 64.45 | 88 806 | -5.80 |
| Murray | 25 850 | 29.13 | 62 882 | 70.87 | 88 732 | -1.29 |
| Scullin | 58 232 | 64.35 | 32 264 | 35.65 | 90 496 | -6.18 |
| Wannon | 35 218 | 39.93 | 52 984 | 60.07 | 88 202 | -4.41 |
| Wills | 64 161 | 70.76 | 26 507 | 29.24 | 90 668 | -2.77 |
| Queensland | 1 085 449 | 43.02 | 1 437 803 | 56.98 | 2 523 252 | -1.84 |
| Blair | 43 642 | 55.26 | 35 337 | 44.74 | 78 979 | 1.02 |
| Bonner | 39 766 | 46.31 | 46 110 | 53.69 | 85 876 | -0.87 |
| Bowman | 35 755 | 41.14 | 51 155 | 58.86 | 86 910 | 1.53 |
| Brisbane | 39 712 | 45.72 | 47 145 | 54.28 | 86 857 | -3.15 |
| Capricornia | 41 804 | 49.23 | 43 109 | 50.77 | 84 913 | -4.45 |
| Dawson | 37 172 | 42.42 | 50 451 | 57.58 | 87 623 | -5.15 |
| Dickson | 37 101 | 43.28 | 48 631 | 56.72 | 85 732 | -1.59 |
| Fadden | 28 563 | 35.64 | 51 572 | 64.36 | 80 135 | -0.17 |
| Fairfax | 32 423 | 38.32 | 52 184 | 61.68 | 84 607 | -4.73 |
| Fisher | 31 333 | 40.25 | 46 522 | 59.75 | 77 855 | -5.62 |
| Flynn | 37 178 | 43.47 | 48 352 | 56.53 | 85 530 | -2.95 |
| Forde | 34 604 | 45.62 | 41 256 | 54.38 | 75 860 | -2.75 |
| Griffith | 45 805 | 53.01 | 40 604 | 46.99 | 86 409 | -5.45 |
| Groom | 29 510 | 33.53 | 58 493 | 66.47 | 88 003 | 2.06 |
| Herbert | 37 364 | 43.83 | 47 889 | 56.17 | 85 253 | -4.00 |
| Hinkler | 34 786 | 40.96 | 50 142 | 59.04 | 84 928 | 1.35 |
| Kennedy | 27 625 | 32.85 | 56 476 | 67.15 | 84 101 | -5.21 |
| Leichhardt | 37 991 | 44.32 | 47 725 | 55.68 | 85 716 | -1.13 |
| Lilley | 46 237 | 51.32 | 43 864 | 48.68 | 90 101 | -1.86 |
| Longman | 36 099 | 43.08 | 47 691 | 56.92 | 83 790 | -5.00 |
| Maranoa | 24 921 | 27.72 | 64 987 | 72.28 | 89 908 | 0.61 |
| McPherson | 30 683 | 37.00 | 52 244 | 63.00 | 82 927 | -2.72 |
| Moncrieff | 25 489 | 32.05 | 54 051 | 67.95 | 79 540 | -0.46 |

| | Australian Labor Party | | Liberal/National Coalition | | Total votes | Swing (%) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Votes | % | Votes | % | | |
| Moreton | 42 503 | 51.55 | 39 946 | 48.45 | 82 449 | 0.42 |
| Oxley | 40 657 | 53.77 | 34 961 | 46.23 | 75 618 | -2.00 |
| Petrie | 40 851 | 49.47 | 41 722 | 50.53 | 82 573 | -3.04 |
| Rankin | 45 580 | 54.78 | 37 622 | 45.22 | 83 202 | -0.63 |
| Ryan | 38 001 | 41.46 | 53 657 | 58.54 | 91 658 | -1.38 |
| Wide Bay | 31 484 | 36.84 | 53 975 | 63.16 | 85 459 | 2.45 |
| Wright | 30 810 | 38.16 | 49 930 | 61.84 | 80 740 | -1.69 |
| Western Australia | 528 394 | 41.72 | 738 110 | 58.28 | 1 266 504 | -1.87 |
| Brand | 45 940 | 52.88 | 40 936 | 47.12 | 86 876 | -0.45 |
| Canning | 33 793 | 38.19 | 54 700 | 61.81 | 88 493 | -9.62 |
| Cowan | 35 901 | 42.54 | 48 487 | 57.46 | 84 388 | -1.17 |
| Curtin | 27 629 | 32.58 | 57 171 | 67.42 | 84 800 | -1.23 |
| Durack | 26 005 | 35.12 | 48 031 | 64.88 | 74 036 | -1.21 |
| Forrest | 32 225 | 37.72 | 53 198 | 62.28 | 85 423 | -3.54 |
| Fremantle | 47 705 | 54.77 | 39 403 | 45.23 | 87 108 | -0.93 |
| Hasluck | 38 706 | 45.13 | 47 057 | 54.87 | 85 763 | -4.30 |
| Moore | 32 734 | 38.14 | 53 100 | 61.86 | 85 834 | -0.67 |
| O'Connor | 27 024 | 32.75 | 55 486 | 67.25 | 82 510 | 5.75 |
| Pearce | 36 985 | 41.94 | 51 206 | 58.06 | 88 191 | 0.80 |
| Perth | 45 079 | 54.35 | 37 862 | 45.65 | 82 941 | -1.53 |
| Stirling | 32 977 | 39.70 | 50 083 | 60.30 | 83 060 | -4.75 |
| Swan | 35 561 | 43.47 | 46 246 | 56.53 | 81 807 | -4.00 |
| Tangney | 30 130 | 35.33 | 55 144 | 64.67 | 85 274 | -2.35 |
| South Australia | 478 952 | 47.64 | 526 493 | 52.36 | 1 005 445 | -5.54 |
| Adelaide | 49 338 | 53.95 | 42 118 | 46.05 | 91 456 | -3.57 |
| Barker | 30 953 | 33.45 | 61 571 | 66.55 | 92 524 | -3.54 |
| Boothby | 40 441 | 42.88 | 53 866 | 57.12 | 94 307 | -6.50 |
| Grey | 32 321 | 36.46 | 56 330 | 63.54 | 88 651 | -2.38 |
| Hindmarsh | 45 475 | 48.11 | 49 048 | 51.89 | 94 523 | -7.97 |
| Kingston | 52 504 | 59.70 | 35 446 | 40.30 | 87 950 | -4.85 |
| Makin | 50 604 | 55.06 | 41 304 | 44.94 | 91 908 | -6.94 |
| Mayo | 34 269 | 37.49 | 57 141 | 62.51 | 91 410 | -5.22 |
| Port Adelaide | 58 261 | 64.02 | 32 738 | 35.98 | 90 999 | -6.89 |
| Sturt | 36 276 | 39.92 | 54 591 | 60.08 | 90 867 | -6.48 |
| Wakefield | 48 510 | 53.40 | 42 340 | 46.60 | 90 850 | -7.13 |
| Tasmania | 169 208 | 51.23 | 161 086 | 48.77 | 330 294 | -9.39 |
| Bass | 30 034 | 45.96 | 35 310 | 54.04 | 65 344 | -10.78 |
| Braddon | 31 288 | 47.44 | 34 668 | 52.56 | 65 956 | -10.04 |
| Denison | 38 186 | 58.91 | 26 639 | 41.09 | 64 825 | -6.91 |
| Franklin | 37 103 | 55.09 | 30 241 | 44.91 | 67 344 | -5.73 |
| Lyons | 32 597 | 48.78 | 34 228 | 51.22 | 66 825 | -13.51 |

| | Australian Labor Party | | Liberal/National Coalition | | Total votes | Swing (%) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Votes | % | Votes | % | | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 144 688 | 59.91 | 96 815 | 40.09 | 241 503 | -1.76 |
| Canberra | 66 074 | 56.98 | 49 894 | 43.02 | 115 968 | -2.17 |
| Fraser | 78 614 | 62.62 | 46 921 | 37.38 | 125 535 | -1.58 |
| Northern Territory | 49 374 | 49.65 | 50 067 | 50.35 | 99 441 | -1.09 |
| Lingiari | 23 413 | 50.88 | 22 606 | 49.12 | 46 019 | -2.82 |
| Solomon | 25 961 | 48.60 | 27 461 | 51.40 | 53 422 | 0.35 |
| Australia | 6 006 217 | 46.51 | 6 908 710 | 53.49 | 12 914 927 | -3.61 |

Results by electoral division

This section gives an overview of the 2013 federal election results for each division. Candidates are listed in the order they appeared on the ballot paper for each division.

General information is also provided on each division, including origin of name, demographic classification, seat status, area in square kilometres and the number of people enrolled to vote at the 2013 federal election.

Demographic classification of divisions is based on the following criteria:

- **Inner Metropolitan** – Situated in capital cities and consisting of well-established built-up suburbs.
- **Outer Metropolitan** – Situated in capital cities and containing large areas of recent suburban expansion.
- **Provincial** – Outside capital cities, but with a majority of enrolment in major provincial cities.
- **Rural** – Outside capital cities and without majority of enrolment in major provincial cities.

Seat status is generally based on the two-party-preferred results of the 2013 federal election. However, in seats where the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal/National Coalition were not the final two candidates, the seat status is based on the two-candidate-preferred result (e.g. marginal independent).

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

Where an elected candidate receives less than 56 per cent of the vote, the seat is classified as marginal; 56–60 per cent is classified as fairly safe; and more than 60 per cent is considered safe.

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

New South Wales

BANKS

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

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 49 sq km

Enrolment: 101 490

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 94 249 | 92.87 |
| Informal | | 9 374 | 9.95 |
| Formal | | 84 875 | 90.05 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| MELHAM, Daryl – previous member | (ALP) | 34 835 | 41.04 |
| WELLHAM, Jake John | (PUP) | 2 125 | 2.50 |
| KHEDR, Sayed | (Independent) | 768 | 0.90 |
| RICHARDSON, Ross | (KAP) | 553 | 0.65 |
| SPIGHT, Paul | (GRN) | 4 242 | 5.00 |
| FALANGA, Mark | (CDP) | 1 983 | 2.34 |
| HADDAD, Robert Michael | (DLP) | 470 | 0.55 |
| COLEMAN, David – elected | (LP) | 39 899 | 47.01 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 40 885 | 48.17 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 43 990 | 51.83 |

BARTON

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

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 44 sq km

Enrolment: 98 663

| | | Votes | % |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 90 949 | 92.18 |
| Informal | | 10 948 | 12.04 |
| Formal | | 80 001 | 87.96 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CARUANA, Edward | (PUP) | 3 114 | 3.89 |
| VARVARIS, Nickolas – elected | (LP) | 33 881 | 42.35 |
| NAGI, Michael | (Independent) | 3 071 | 3.84 |
| THEO, Perry | (ON) | 686 | 0.86 |
| McMAHON, Steve | (ALP) | 32 345 | 40.43 |
| FRENCH, Kylie Mary | (CDP) | 1 549 | 1.94 |
| BROOKER, Jackie | (GRN) | 4 788 | 5.98 |
| WYSE, Rodney Tim | (KAP) | 567 | 0.71 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 39 756 | 49.69 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 40 245 | 50.31 |

McCLELLAND, Robert (ALP) – previous member

BENNELONG

Named after Bennelong 1764–1813, the Aboriginal man whom Governor Phillip befriended in 1789.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 58 sq km

Enrolment: 102 508

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 95 722 | 93.38 |
| Informal | | 7 200 | 7.52 |
| Formal | | 88 522 | 92.48 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| PETERS, Lindsay | (GRN) | 7 454 | 8.42 |
| LI, Jason Yat-Sen | (ALP) | 28 726 | 32.45 |
| WORSLEY, Julie | (CDP) | 2 135 | 2.41 |
| MARKS, Robert James | (PUP) | 1 589 | 1.80 |
| McCAFFREY, Lachlan Patrick | (DLP) | 617 | 0.70 |
| ALEXANDER, John – reelected | (LP) | 46 907 | 52.99 |
| AUGUST, John | (SPA) | 602 | 0.68 |
| WATERSON, Victor | (AFN) | 492 | 0.56 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 37 383 | 42.23 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 51 139 | 57.77 |

BEROWRA

Named after the area in which it is located.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 782 sq km

Enrolment: 97 000

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 91 743 | 94.58 |
| Informal | | 5 096 | 5.55 |
| Formal | | 86 647 | 94.45 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| GALLAGHER, Mick | (Independent) | 3 374 | 3.89 |
| THEW, Leighton | (CDP) | 2 135 | 2.46 |
| STOREY, John | (GRN) | 8 684 | 10.02 |
| SMYTHE, Deborah | (SPP) | 492 | 0.57 |
| RUDDOCK, Philip – reelected | (LP) | 53 236 | 61.44 |
| GRAVES, Paul Frederick | (PUP) | 2 324 | 2.68 |
| STOVE, Michael Joseph | (ALP) | 16 402 | 18.93 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 26 800 | 30.93 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 59 847 | 69.07 |

BLAXLAND

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 62 sq km

Enrolment: 100 261

| | | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 90 557 | 90.32 |
| Informal | | 12 380 | 13.67 |
| Formal | | 78 177 | 86.33 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| TALEB, Nafez | (KAP) | 1 921 | 2.46 |
| KHOURI, Anthony | (LP) | 25 579 | 32.72 |
| BURROWS, Zali | (PUP) | 2 119 | 2.71 |
| CLARE, Jason – reelected | (ALP) | 43 568 | 55.73 |
| NASR, Juliat | (CDP) | 1 757 | 2.25 |
| KY, John | (GRN) | 2 416 | 3.09 |
| ZALLOUA, Boutros | (DLP) | 817 | 1.05 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 48 025 | 61.43 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 30 152 | 38.57 |

BRADFIELD

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 99 sq km

Enrolment: 100 458

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 94 085 | 93.66 |
| Informal | | 5 401 | 5.74 |
| Formal | | 88 684 | 94.26 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| BUCHANAN, Blake | (PUP) | 2 366 | 2.67 |
| HARROLD, Paul | (DLP) | 992 | 1.12 |
| ARCHER, John | (CDP) | 1 671 | 1.88 |
| HAVILAND, Chris | (ALP) | 14 720 | 16.60 |
| FLETCHER, Paul – reelected | (LP) | 57 506 | 64.84 |
| McINNES, Pippa | (GRN) | 11 429 | 12.89 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 25 913 | 29.22 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 62 771 | 70.78 |

CALARE

Named after the Aboriginal name for the Lachlan River.

Rural: Safe; 30 526 sq km

Enrolment: 102 038

| | Votes | % | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 97 265 | 95.32 | |
| Informal | 5 942 | 6.11 | |
| Formal | 91 323 | 93.89 | |
| First preference votes | | | |
| COBB, John – reelected | (NP) | 52 650 | 57.65 |
| KIRKLAND, Billie | (KAP) | 1 293 | 1.42 |
| LYONS, Ian Scott | (CDP) | 1 628 | 1.78 |
| JENNINGS, Jess | (ALP) | 23 185 | 25.39 |
| ROSS, Macgregor | (Independent) | 2 388 | 2.61 |
| CAIN, Brian Eric | (PUP) | 4 356 | 4.77 |
| MALLARD, David | (GRN) | 4 054 | 4.44 |
| CRAIG, Anthony Gerard | (DLP) | 759 | 0.83 |
| SCHULTZE, Peter | (AFN) | 1 010 | 1.11 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 31 075 | 34.03 | |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 60 248 | 65.97 | |

CHARLTON

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

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 688 sq km

Enrolment: 98 551

| | Votes | % | |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 93 018 | 94.39 | |
| Informal | 6 618 | 7.11 | |
| Formal | 86 400 | 92.89 | |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CONROY, Pat – elected | (ALP) | 40 125 | 46.44 |
| BAKER, Kevin | (LP) | 24 646 | 28.53 |
| CAMILLERI, Steve | (CDP) | 2 671 | 3.09 |
| KOCHER, Dessie | (GRN) | 5 820 | 6.74 |
| BURSTON, Brian | (ON) | 2 266 | 2.62 |
| REID, Bronwyn Elizabeth | (PUP) | 9 412 | 10.89 |
| ANTHONEY, Trevor | (BTA) | 1 460 | 1.69 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 51 173 | 59.23 | |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 35 227 | 40.77 | |

COMBET, Greg (ALP) – previous member

CHIFLEY

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

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 135 sq km

Enrolment: 102 369

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 94 991 | 92.79 |
| Informal | | 12 690 | 13.36 |
| Formal | | 82 301 | 86.64 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| KHAN, Ammar | (Independent) | 1 749 | 2.13 |
| HUSIC, Ed – reelected | (ALP) | 43 044 | 52.30 |
| WHITE, Isabelle | (LP) | 26 479 | 32.17 |
| WRIGHT, Michael | (DLP) | 810 | 0.98 |
| VINCENT, Dave | (CDP) | 2 862 | 3.48 |
| NORWICK, Alex | (AFN) | 396 | 0.48 |
| HAMMOND, Ben | (GRN) | 2 198 | 2.67 |
| POWER, Elizabeth May | (ON) | 1 402 | 1.70 |
| BUTTEL, Christopher Ernest | (PUP) | 3 361 | 4.08 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 49 831 | 60.55 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 32 470 | 39.45 |

COOK

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 100 sq km

Enrolment: 104 183

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 98 112 | 94.17 |
| Informal | | 5 813 | 5.92 |
| Formal | | 92 299 | 94.08 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| SCAYSBROOK, Peter William | (ALP) | 22 850 | 24.76 |
| PALISE, Matthew Gary | (PUP) | 3 765 | 4.08 |
| SMITH, Beth | (CDP) | 1 981 | 2.15 |
| SALEAM, Jim | (AFN) | 617 | 0.67 |
| COX, Mithra | (GRN) | 6 058 | 6.56 |
| MORRISON, Scott – reelected | (LP) | 55 707 | 60.35 |
| STRANG, Graeme | (Independent) | 1 321 | 1.43 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 31 055 | 33.65 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 61 244 | 66.35 |

COWPER

Named after Sir Charles Cowper 1807–75, Premier of New South Wales on five different occasions from 1856–70.

Rural: Safe; 7 861 sq km

Enrolment: 97 180

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 91 191 | 93.84 |
| Informal | 4 813 | 5.28 |
| Formal | 86 378 | 94.72 |
| First preference votes | | |
| VERNON, Carol (GRN) | 10 685 | 12.37 |
| McALPINE, Bethany (CDP) | 2 224 | 2.57 |
| HARTSUYKER, Luke – reelected (NP) | 45 820 | 53.05 |
| JEANNERET, Rodney Norman (PUP) | 5 739 | 6.64 |
| NAVARRO, Alfredo (CLR) | 21 910 | 25.37 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 33 075 | 38.29 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 53 303 | 61.71 |

CUNNINGHAM

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

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 721 sq km

Enrolment: 104 092

| | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 97 385 | 93.56 |
| Informal | 6 208 | 6.37 |
| Formal | 91 177 | 93.63 |
| First preference votes | | |
| CLIFFORD, Phillip (LP) | 30 685 | 33.65 |
| ATLEE, Christopher James (PUP) | 4 253 | 4.66 |
| WILSON, Helen (GRN) | 10 730 | 11.77 |
| GEORGE, Rob (CDP) | 2 204 | 2.42 |
| BIRD, Sharon – reelected (ALP) | 41 522 | 45.54 |
| BURSILL, John Leslie (KAP) | 886 | 0.97 |
| FLANAGAN, John (NCP) | 897 | 0.98 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 54 595 | 59.88 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 36 582 | 40.12 |

DOBELL

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

Provincial: Marginal; 775 sq km

Enrolment: 99 239

| | | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 93 134 | 93.85 |
| Informal | | 6 994 | 7.51 |
| Formal | | 86 140 | 92.49 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| OWEN, Greg | (CEC) | 711 | 0.83 |
| THOMSON, Craig – previous member ^[1] | (Independent) | 3 444 | 4.00 |
| KUNDE, Christian | (BTA) | 622 | 0.72 |
| McBRIDE, Emma | (ALP) | 30 248 | 35.11 |
| BRACKEN, Nathan | (Independent) | 7 090 | 8.23 |
| McGILL, Kate Angelique | (PUP) | 2 920 | 3.39 |
| ERVIN, Hadden | (CDP) | 1 250 | 1.45 |
| McNAMARA, Karen – elected | (LP) | 35 617 | 41.35 |
| WYNN, Sue | (GRN) | 4 238 | 4.92 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 42 487 | 49.32 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 43 653 | 50.68 |

[1] Craig Thomson contested the 2010 federal election as an ALP candidate but became an Independent during his term.

EDEN-MONARO

Named after the area in which it is located.

Rural: Marginal; 29 499 sq km

Enrolment: 100 021

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 94 553 | 94.53 |
| Informal | | 5 240 | 5.54 |
| Formal | | 89 313 | 94.46 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| HENDY, Peter – elected | (LP) | 40 431 | 45.27 |
| TYE, Martin | (SPP) | 601 | 0.67 |
| KELLY, Mike – previous member | (ALP) | 34 638 | 38.78 |
| LYNCH, Dean | (PUP) | 4 655 | 5.21 |
| MOORE, Catherine | (GRN) | 6 725 | 7.53 |
| GOUMAS, Costas | (CEC) | 179 | 0.20 |
| THALER, Andrew | (Independent) | 1 223 | 1.37 |
| CATTON, Warren | (CDP) | 861 | 0.96 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 44 114 | 49.39 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 45 199 | 50.61 |

FARRER

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

Rural: Safe; 247 097 sq km

Enrolment: 94 524

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 89 353 | 94.53 |
| Informal | | 6 357 | 7.11 |
| Formal | | 82 996 | 92.89 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| DAVIS, Narelle | (RUA) | 1 646 | 1.98 |
| CATTELL, Brendan | (DLP) | 1 509 | 1.82 |
| TREWIN, Ken | (KAP) | 3 091 | 3.72 |
| LEY, Sussan – reelected | (LP) | 47 977 | 57.81 |
| EMMERTON, Ronald James | (PUP) | 3 392 | 4.09 |
| HICKEY, Gavin | (ALP) | 19 708 | 23.75 |
| POWELL, Tracey | (BTA) | 1 048 | 1.26 |
| HORWILL, Frank | (CDP) | 982 | 1.18 |
| SOBEY, Christina | (GRN) | 3 643 | 4.39 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 27 035 | 32.57 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 55 961 | 67.43 |

FOWLER

Named after Lilian Fowler 1886–1954, the first female alderman in New South Wales 1928–48, the first female mayor in Australia 1937–39, and a Member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly 1944–50.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 69 sq km

Enrolment: 99 122

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 91 356 | 92.17 |
| Informal | | 12 728 | 13.93 |
| Formal | | 78 628 | 86.07 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| ATTIA, Matt | (CDP) | 3 559 | 4.53 |
| SILAPHET, Benjamin | (GRN) | 2 684 | 3.41 |
| McLEAN, Darren C | (KAP) | 848 | 1.08 |
| NGUYEN, Andrew | (LP) | 21 043 | 26.76 |
| HAYES, Chris – reelected | (ALP) | 47 772 | 60.76 |
| PASTOORS, Bradley Charles | (PUP) | 2 722 | 3.46 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 52 526 | 66.80 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 26 102 | 33.20 |

GILMORE

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

Rural: Marginal; 4 878 sq km

Enrolment: 101 469

| | Votes | % |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 95 655 | 94.27 |
| Informal | 4 946 | 5.17 |
| Formal | 90 709 | 94.83 |
| First preference votes | | |
| RYAN, Steve (CDP) | 3 030 | 3.34 |
| REILLY, Neil Ernest (ALP) | 31 789 | 35.05 |
| BARRATT, Terry (GRN) | 8 438 | 9.30 |
| HARRIS, Lyndal Gai (PUP) | 5 726 | 6.31 |
| SUDMALIS, Ann – elected (LP) | 41 726 | 46.00 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 42 951 | 47.35 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 47 758 | 52.65 |

GASH, Joanna (LP) – previous member

GRAYNDLER

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 32 sq km

Enrolment: 104 808

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 95 708 | 91.32 |
| Informal | 6 699 | 7.00 |
| Formal | 89 009 | 93.00 |
| First preference votes | | |
| GREEN, Joshua (CDP) | 1 828 | 2.05 |
| SCULLY, Joel (BTA) | 1 171 | 1.32 |
| SPENCER, Cedric (LP) | 21 981 | 24.70 |
| GREENLAND, Hall (GRN) | 20 498 | 23.03 |
| BALASINGHAM, Mohanadas (PUP) | 1 522 | 1.71 |
| ALBANESE, Anthony – reelected (ALP) | 42 009 | 47.20 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 62 613 | 70.34 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 26 396 | 29.66 |

GREENWAY

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 84 sq km

Enrolment: 101 829

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 95 690 | 93.97 |
| Informal | | 9 549 | 9.98 |
| Formal | | 86 141 | 90.02 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| DIAZ, Jaymes | (LP) | 34 488 | 40.04 |
| CAVANOUGH, Jamie | (VCE) | 545 | 0.63 |
| WOOTTON, Jodie Camille | (PUP) | 3 483 | 4.04 |
| LILLICRAP, Tom | (ASXP) | 1 516 | 1.76 |
| ROWLAND, Michelle – reelected | (ALP) | 38 319 | 44.48 |
| BELCASTRO, Anthony Gino | (KAP) | 681 | 0.79 |
| GREEN, Allan | (CDP) | 3 253 | 3.78 |
| BRENTIN, Chris | (GRN) | 3 175 | 3.69 |
| NICHOLS, Maree | (RUA) | 681 | 0.79 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 45 639 | 52.98 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 40 502 | 47.02 |

HUGHES

Named after William Hughes 1862–1952, Prime Minister of Australia 1915–23.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 178 sq km

Enrolment: 101 488

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 95 646 | 94.24 |
| Informal | | 7 071 | 7.39 |
| Formal | | 88 575 | 92.61 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| PETERS, John | (PUP) | 5 224 | 5.90 |
| MEGARRITY, Alison Patricia | (ALP) | 28 406 | 32.07 |
| COLSELL, Peter M | (CDP) | 2 561 | 2.89 |
| WESTERBERG, Signe | (GRN) | 3 948 | 4.46 |
| KELLY, Craig – reelected | (LP) | 48 436 | 54.68 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 34 840 | 39.33 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 53 735 | 60.67 |

HUME

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

Rural: Safe; 33 637 sq km

Enrolment: 102 291

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 97 136 | 94.96 |
| Informal | | 6 142 | 6.32 |
| Formal | | 90 994 | 93.68 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| COSGROVE, Lindsay D | (CEC) | 1 273 | 1.40 |
| NICHOLSON, Bruce | (KAP) | 1 658 | 1.82 |
| HARKER-MORTLOCK, James Robert | (Independent) | 2 096 | 2.30 |
| PILBROW, Michael | (CLR) | 23 711 | 26.06 |
| TAYLOR, Angus – elected | (LP) | 49 105 | 53.97 |
| CORNELIUS, Jason Peter | (PUP) | 4 015 | 4.41 |
| VAN DER BYL, Adrian | (CDP) | 1 397 | 1.54 |
| CHEVALIER, Zaza | (GRN) | 5 218 | 5.73 |
| STYLES, Lynette | (ON) | 2 521 | 2.77 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 35 056 | 38.53 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 55 938 | 61.47 |

SCHULTZ, Alby (LP) – previous member

HUNTER

Named after John Hunter 1737–1821, second Governor of New South Wales 1795–99.

Rural: Marginal; 20 111 sq km

Enrolment: 97 291

| | | Votes | % |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 91 955 | 94.52 |
| Informal | | 6 014 | 6.54 |
| Formal | | 85 941 | 93.46 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| ATWELL, David | (GRN) | 5 066 | 5.89 |
| JOHNSEN, Michael | (NP) | 30 170 | 35.11 |
| LAWLER, Ann | (CEC) | 833 | 0.97 |
| FOX, Bill | (ON) | 3 245 | 3.78 |
| STEFANAC, Jennifer Susan | (PUP) | 6 552 | 7.62 |
| FITZGIBBON, Joel – reelected | (ALP) | 38 241 | 44.50 |
| STRETTON, Richard | (CDP) | 1 834 | 2.13 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 46 125 | 53.67 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 39 816 | 46.33 |

KINGSFORD SMITH

Named after Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith 1897–1935, a famous Australian aviator.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 127 sq km

Enrolment: 102 418

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 94 233 | 92.01 |
| Informal | 8 130 | 8.63 |
| Formal | 86 103 | 91.37 |
| First preference votes | | |
| SHIHA, Jacquie (CDP) | 1 379 | 1.60 |
| SOMERFIELD, Danielle (RUA) | 357 | 0.41 |
| THISTLETHWAITE, Matt – elected (ALP) | 36 177 | 42.02 |
| HAPP, Diane Olga (PUP) | 1 611 | 1.87 |
| FENELEY, Michael (LP) | 37 455 | 43.50 |
| LUCAS, Georgie (FUT) | 693 | 0.80 |
| MACDONALD, James (GRN) | 8 431 | 9.79 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 45 411 | 52.74 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 40 692 | 47.26 |

GARRETT, Peter (ALP) – previous member

LINDSAY

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 339 sq km

Enrolment: 101 229

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 95 495 | 94.34 |
| Informal | 7 837 | 8.21 |
| Formal | 87 658 | 91.79 |
| First preference votes | | |
| LAWSON, Jeffrey Wayne (ON) | 1 901 | 2.17 |
| LENTON, David (GRN) | 2 679 | 3.06 |
| SAUNDERS, Mick (AFN) | 610 | 0.70 |
| WILCOX, Andrew William (PUP) | 4 517 | 5.15 |
| BRADBURY, David – previous member (ALP) | 34 212 | 39.03 |
| BROWN, Geoff (SPP) | 408 | 0.47 |
| SCOTT, Fiona – elected (LP) | 40 882 | 46.64 |
| GREEN, Andrew (CDP) | 2 449 | 2.79 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 41 212 | 47.01 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 46 446 | 52.99 |

LYNE

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

Rural: Safe; 11 991 sq km

Enrolment: 97 138

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 92 054 | 94.77 |
| Informal | | 5 809 | 6.31 |
| Formal | | 86 245 | 93.69 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| KLOSE, John Walter | (CDP) | 2 054 | 2.38 |
| HUTH, Craig | (ON) | 2 208 | 2.56 |
| BUCKLEY CLARE, Brian | (KAP) | 814 | 0.94 |
| ALLEY, Peter | (ALP) | 18 352 | 21.28 |
| OXENFORD, Ian | (GRN) | 5 340 | 6.19 |
| GILLESPIE, David – elected | (NP) | 45 871 | 53.19 |
| WILKIE, Troy Alexander | (PUP) | 4 727 | 5.48 |
| GOUGH, Michael | (CEC) | 318 | 0.37 |
| ATKINS, Steve | (Independent) | 6 561 | 7.61 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 30 388 | 35.23 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 55 857 | 64.77 |

OAKESHOTT, Robert (Independent) – previous member

MACARTHUR

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

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 798 sq km

Enrolment: 97 941

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 92 234 | 94.17 |
| Informal | | 7 225 | 7.83 |
| Formal | | 85 009 | 92.17 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| WILLIAMS, Mick | (KAP) | 1 751 | 2.06 |
| MATHESON, Russell – reelected | (LP) | 46 185 | 54.33 |
| RAMSAY, Sarah | (CDP) | 2 189 | 2.58 |
| GROSCHE, Goetz Robert Uwe | (PUP) | 4 916 | 5.78 |
| FULTON, Ian | (ALP) | 26 039 | 30.63 |
| DARLEY-JONES, Patrick | (GRN) | 3 929 | 4.62 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 32 848 | 38.64 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 52 161 | 61.36 |

MACKELLAR

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

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 233 sq km

Enrolment: 102 861

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 96 057 | 93.39 |
| Informal | 5 525 | 5.75 |
| Formal | 90 532 | 94.25 |
| First preference votes | | |
| KING, Jonathan (GRN) | 12 843 | 14.19 |
| DRUMMOND, Debra Gayle (PUP) | 3 771 | 4.17 |
| NERO, Silvana (CDP) | 1 791 | 1.98 |
| HEDGE, Chris (ALP) | 15 606 | 17.24 |
| BISHOP, Bronwyn – reelected (LP) | 56 521 | 62.43 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 28 210 | 31.16 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 62 322 | 68.84 |

MACQUARIE

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

Provincial: Marginal; 4 374 sq km

Enrolment: 100 681

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 95 286 | 94.64 |
| Informal | 5 362 | 5.63 |
| Formal | 89 924 | 94.37 |
| First preference votes | | |
| PIPER, Tony (CDP) | 2 720 | 3.02 |
| MARKUS, Louise – reelected (LP) | 42 590 | 47.36 |
| TEMPLEMAN, Susan (ALP) | 27 872 | 31.00 |
| ELARO, Teresa (DLP) | 499 | 0.55 |
| MAXWELL, Philip Daniel (PUP) | 3 731 | 4.15 |
| HODGSON, Matt (AFN) | 750 | 0.83 |
| WHEELER, Danielle (GRN) | 9 986 | 11.10 |
| LITTLEJOHN, Mark (ASXP) | 1 776 | 1.98 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 40 937 | 45.52 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 48 987 | 54.48 |

MCMAHON

Named after Sir William McMahon 1908–88, 20th Prime Minister of Australia 1971–72.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 161 sq km

Enrolment: 99 279

| | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 92 901 | 93.58 |
| Informal | 10 542 | 11.35 |
| Formal | 82 359 | 88.65 |
| First preference votes | | |
| KING, Ray (LP) | 33 430 | 40.59 |
| DOBRINCIC, Matthew Markus (PUP) | 2 862 | 3.48 |
| BOWEN, Chris – reelected (ALP) | 41 334 | 50.19 |
| O'NEILL, Astrid (GRN) | 2 410 | 2.93 |
| POULARAS, Manny (CDP) | 2 323 | 2.82 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 45 561 | 55.32 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 36 798 | 44.68 |

MITCHELL

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

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 101 sq km

Enrolment: 97 682

| | Votes | % |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 92 441 | 94.63 |
| Informal | 5 833 | 6.31 |
| Formal | 86 608 | 93.69 |
| First preference votes | | |
| ALLEN, Darryl (CDP) | 2 794 | 3.23 |
| BELLSTEDT, Michael (GRN) | 5 554 | 6.41 |
| SCHULTZ, Murray (PUP) | 2 792 | 3.22 |
| DODD, Nathan (DLP) | 987 | 1.14 |
| HAWKE, Alex – reelected (LP) | 56 706 | 65.47 |
| PUNCH, Andrew Thomas (ALP) | 17 775 | 20.52 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 24 183 | 27.92 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 62 425 | 72.08 |

NEW ENGLAND

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

Rural: Safe; 59 344 sq km

Enrolment: 102 116

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 97 170 | 95.16 |
| Informal | | 5 881 | 6.05 |
| Formal | | 91 289 | 93.95 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| GIRLE, Phillip John | (PUP) | 4 746 | 5.20 |
| DETTMANN, Brian Charles | (ON) | 1 566 | 1.72 |
| SCHULTZ, Pat | (GRN) | 4 184 | 4.58 |
| TABER, Rob | (Independent) | 12 574 | 13.77 |
| McINTYRE, Jamie | (Independent) | 6 059 | 6.64 |
| JOYCE, Barnaby – elected | (NP) | 49 486 | 54.21 |
| WITTEN, Richard Innes | (CEC) | 353 | 0.39 |
| HEWITT, Stephen | (CLR) | 10 825 | 11.86 |
| EVANS, Aaron Michael | (CDP) | 1 496 | 1.64 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | | |
| Independent | | 32 443 | 35.54 |
| The Nationals | | 58 846 | 64.46 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 26 738 | 29.29 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 64 551 | 70.71 |

WINDSOR, Tony (Independent) – previous member

NEWCASTLE

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

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 354 sq km

Enrolment: 97 397

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 91 148 | 93.58 |
| Informal | | 5 653 | 6.20 |
| Formal | | 85 495 | 93.80 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CHEHOFF, Michael | (AFN) | 922 | 1.08 |
| ALCORN, Zane | (SAL) | 616 | 0.72 |
| McLELLAN, Yegon Dally | (PUP) | 3 518 | 4.11 |
| HOLDING, Rod | (Independent) | 674 | 0.79 |
| SCURRY, Susanna | (Independent) | 1 026 | 1.20 |
| CAINE, Milton | (CDP) | 1 091 | 1.28 |
| ABBOTT, Jaimie | (LP) | 29 632 | 34.66 |
| HIGGINS, Lawrence Joseph | (AIN) | 367 | 0.43 |
| CLAYDON, Sharon – elected | (ALP) | 37 391 | 43.73 |
| OSBORNE, Michael | (GRN) | 10 258 | 12.00 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 50 298 | 58.83 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 35 197 | 41.17 |

GRIERSON, Sharon (ALP) – previous member

NORTH SYDNEY

Named after the area in which it is located.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 48 sq km

Enrolment: 101 333

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 93 479 | 92.25 |
| Informal | | 5 031 | 5.38 |
| Formal | | 88 448 | 94.62 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| KHAN, Raheem | (PUP) | 1 493 | 1.69 |
| HOCKEY, Joe – reelected | (LP) | 53 991 | 61.04 |
| HAINES, Alison | (GRN) | 13 579 | 15.35 |
| McCAFFREY, Angus | (DLP) | 766 | 0.87 |
| HAYES, Peter | (ALP) | 17 727 | 20.04 |
| GUTHRIE, Maureen | (CDP) | 892 | 1.01 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 30 174 | 34.11 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 58 274 | 65.89 |

PAGE

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

Rural: Marginal; 16 143 sq km

Enrolment: 95 724

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 90 158 | 94.19 |
| Informal | | 4 223 | 4.68 |
| Formal | | 85 935 | 95.32 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| HOGAN, Kevin – elected | (NP) | 40 088 | 46.65 |
| SAFFIN, Janelle – previous member | (ALP) | 33 336 | 38.79 |
| ORDISH, Carol | (CDP) | 1 394 | 1.62 |
| JANES, Stephen Bruce | (PUP) | 4 135 | 4.81 |
| BANKS, Desley | (GRN) | 5 601 | 6.52 |
| SMITH, Rod | (ON) | 1 381 | 1.61 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 40 801 | 47.48 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 45 134 | 52.52 |

PARKES

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

Rural: Safe; 256 643 sq km

Enrolment: 101 936

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 96 158 | 94.33 |
| Informal | | 5 519 | 5.74 |
| Formal | | 90 639 | 94.26 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| COULTON, Mark – reelected | (NP) | 58 020 | 64.01 |
| PARMETER, Matt | (GRN) | 4 691 | 5.18 |
| GORMAN, Neil John | (PUP) | 6 724 | 7.42 |
| RYAN, Michelle | (CDP) | 2 354 | 2.60 |
| BYRON, Brendan | (CLR) | 18 850 | 20.80 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 25 064 | 27.65 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 65 575 | 72.35 |

PARRAMATTA

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

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 56 sq km

Enrolment: 98 602

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 90 089 | 91.37 |
| Informal | | 9 474 | 10.52 |
| Formal | | 80 615 | 89.48 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| WILLIAMS, Miechele | (DLP) | 1 626 | 2.02 |
| LOKE, Ganesh Sahadev | (PUP) | 1 760 | 2.18 |
| PATEL, Kalpesh | (Independent) | 1 204 | 1.49 |
| OWENS, Julie – reelected | (ALP) | 33 261 | 41.26 |
| BRADLEY, Phil | (GRN) | 4 261 | 5.29 |
| ZAITER, Martin | (LP) | 35 724 | 44.31 |
| ROLLINSON, Tania | (ON) | 822 | 1.02 |
| SHARAH, Alex | (CDP) | 1 957 | 2.43 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 40 765 | 50.57 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 39 850 | 49.43 |

PATERSON

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

Rural: Fairly Safe; 6 652 sq km

Enrolment: 97 107

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 91 863 | 94.60 |
| Informal | | 4 746 | 5.17 |
| Formal | | 87 117 | 94.83 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| BALFOUR, Anna | (CDP) | 1 854 | 2.13 |
| PACKETT, Jayson Geoffrey | (PUP) | 5 451 | 6.26 |
| DAVIS, Peter J | (CEC) | 390 | 0.45 |
| HOLZ, Bob | (RUA) | 877 | 1.01 |
| BROWN, John | (GRN) | 5 812 | 6.67 |
| MARSHALL, Bay | (ALP) | 25 811 | 29.63 |
| BALDWIN, Bob – reelected | (LP) | 46 922 | 53.86 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 35 037 | 40.22 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 52 080 | 59.78 |

REID

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

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 66 sq km

Enrolment: 103 761

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 94 827 | 91.39 |
| Informal | | 9 003 | 9.49 |
| Formal | | 85 824 | 90.51 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| MURPHY, John – previous member | (ALP) | 34 817 | 40.57 |
| PALMER, Raymond | (AIN) | 1 215 | 1.42 |
| TYRRELL, Pauline | (GRN) | 5 968 | 6.95 |
| IZADEEN, Bishrul Hafi Ameer | (KAP) | 297 | 0.35 |
| ASHRAF, Mohammed Nadeem | (PUP) | 1 298 | 1.51 |
| DUNN, Emily | (DLP) | 580 | 0.68 |
| LAUNDY, Craig – elected | (LP) | 40 430 | 47.11 |
| SHAILER, Bill | (CDP) | 1 219 | 1.42 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 42 182 | 49.15 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 43 642 | 50.85 |

RICHMOND

Named after the area in which it is located.

Rural: Marginal; 2 768 sq km

Enrolment: 97 421

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 89 681 | 92.06 |
| Informal | | 4 403 | 4.91 |
| Formal | | 85 278 | 95.09 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| ORDISH, John | (CDP) | 1 224 | 1.44 |
| SKINNER, Kev | (Independent) | 1 971 | 2.31 |
| FRASER, Matthew | (NP) | 32 066 | 37.60 |
| ELLIOT, Justine – reelected | (ALP) | 28 575 | 33.51 |
| WALKER, Dawn | (GRN) | 15 083 | 17.69 |
| ALLEN, Charles Phillip Fitzsimonds | (PUP) | 6 359 | 7.46 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 45 179 | 52.98 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 40 099 | 47.02 |

RIVERINA

Named after the area in which it is located.

Rural: Safe; 61 435 sq km

Enrolment: 100 115

| | | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 94 565 | 94.46 |
| Informal | | 6 592 | 6.97 |
| Formal | | 87 973 | 93.03 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| LAMONT, Andrew John | (BTA) | 2 405 | 2.73 |
| SHARP, Lorraine | (AFN) | 1 287 | 1.46 |
| FUNNELL, Paul | (DLP) | 3 137 | 3.57 |
| McCORMACK, Michael – reelected | (NP) | 52 062 | 59.18 |
| PECH, Keith | (CDP) | 1 314 | 1.49 |
| DUNN, Norm | (KAP) | 1 044 | 1.19 |
| KURYLOWICZ, Tim | (ALP) | 17 970 | 20.43 |
| PRANGNELL, Ros | (GRN) | 3 169 | 3.60 |
| STEWART, Lex | (PUP) | 4 545 | 5.17 |
| HEATH, Kim | (RUA) | 1 040 | 1.18 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 25 361 | 28.83 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 62 612 | 71.17 |

ROBERTSON

Named after Sir John Robertson 1816–91, Premier of New South Wales on five different occasions between 1860–86.

Provincial: Marginal; 978 sq km

Enrolment: 100 815

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 94 744 | 93.98 |
| Informal | | 5 604 | 5.91 |
| Formal | | 89 140 | 94.09 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CASSAR, Jake | (Independent) | 2 480 | 2.78 |
| SHEERAN, Paul Henry | (DLP) | 474 | 0.53 |
| WICKS, Lucy – elected | (LP) | 38 704 | 43.42 |
| WHITAKER, Steven Spencer | (PUP) | 2 082 | 2.34 |
| BEECHAM, Holly | (CDP) | 1 115 | 1.25 |
| McKINNA, Lawrie | (Independent) | 7 763 | 8.71 |
| DA COSTA, Kate | (GRN) | 4 966 | 5.57 |
| McFARLAND, Douglas | (AIN) | 510 | 0.57 |
| O'NEILL, Deborah – previous member | (ALP) | 31 046 | 34.83 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 41 898 | 47.00 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 47 242 | 53.00 |

SHORTLAND

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

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 205 sq km

Enrolment: 96 947

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 91 542 | 94.42 |
| Informal | 5 498 | 6.01 |
| Formal | 86 044 | 93.99 |
| First preference votes | | |
| HALL, Jill Griffiths – reelected (ALP) | 41 892 | 48.69 |
| WEATHERSTONE, Andrew (CDP) | 1 081 | 1.26 |
| CHURCH, John (LP) | 32 532 | 37.81 |
| OAKLEY, Jane (GRN) | 5 198 | 6.04 |
| BALDWIN, Philip Robert (PUP) | 5 341 | 6.21 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 49 230 | 57.21 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 36 814 | 42.79 |

SYDNEY

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 91 sq km

Enrolment: 106 401

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 93 981 | 88.33 |
| Informal | 5 830 | 6.20 |
| Formal | 88 151 | 93.80 |
| First preference votes | | |
| WARD, Jane (Independent) | 1 408 | 1.60 |
| O'CONNOR, Sean (LP) | 26 901 | 30.52 |
| BOYLE, Peter (SAL) | 613 | 0.70 |
| MASON, Lesley (CDP) | 723 | 0.82 |
| RZETELSKI, Joanna (Independent) | 602 | 0.68 |
| KELLY, Timothy Daniel (PUP) | 1 261 | 1.43 |
| GARTNER, Leah (BTA) | 791 | 0.90 |
| HILES, Dianne (GRN) | 15 273 | 17.33 |
| PLIBERSEK, Tanya – reelected (ALP) | 40 579 | 46.03 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 56 994 | 64.65 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 31 157 | 35.35 |

THROSBY

Named after Dr Charles Throsby 1777–1828, a local pioneer who explored the area.

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 1 422 sq km

Enrolment: 98 401

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 92 567 | 94.07 |
| Informal | | 8 174 | 8.83 |
| Formal | | 84 393 | 91.17 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| KING, May Lee | (PUP) | 3 885 | 4.60 |
| MORAN, Peter | (GRN) | 4 613 | 5.47 |
| MALLINSON, Larissa | (LP) | 23 498 | 27.84 |
| KADWELL, John | (CDP) | 1 938 | 2.30 |
| JONES, Stephen – reelected | (ALP) | 37 980 | 45.00 |
| BOULTON, Brian Edward | (DLP) | 407 | 0.48 |
| TURNER, Glenn | (KAP) | 473 | 0.56 |
| HARTMAN, Wayne | (NCP) | 435 | 0.52 |
| MATTERS, Paul Raymond | (Independent) | 1 948 | 2.31 |
| ANDERSON, Gary | (NP) | 8 539 | 10.12 |
| VENESS, Elrond | (BTA) | 677 | 0.80 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 48 753 | 57.77 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 35 640 | 42.23 |

WARRINGAH

Named after the area in which it is located. Warringah is an Aboriginal word meaning 'sign of rain', 'across the waves' and 'sea'.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 73 sq km

Enrolment: 102 672

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 94 405 | 91.95 |
| Informal | | 5 078 | 5.38 |
| Formal | | 89 327 | 94.62 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| ZANETTI, Jules Felix | (ALP) | 17 259 | 19.32 |
| STEWART, Brodie Martin O'Connor | (PUP) | 1 961 | 2.20 |
| BLOOMFIELD, Mike | (RUA) | 472 | 0.53 |
| KITCHING, Will | (GRN) | 13 873 | 15.53 |
| FALANGA, Ula | (CDP) | 630 | 0.71 |
| ABBOTT, Tony – reelected | (LP) | 54 388 | 60.89 |
| COTTEE, Mike | (SPP) | 744 | 0.83 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 30 953 | 34.65 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 58 374 | 65.35 |

WATSON

Named after John Christian Watson 1867–1941, Prime Minister of Australia 27 April–17 August 1904.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 42 sq km

Enrolment: 101 285

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 91 844 | 90.68 |
| Informal | | 12 814 | 13.95 |
| Formal | | 79 030 | 86.05 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| DELEZIO, Ron | (LP) | 30 617 | 38.74 |
| BLOCH, Barbara | (GRN) | 4 171 | 5.28 |
| RAWSON, Stephen | (DLP) | 897 | 1.14 |
| NASSER, Zaher | (PUP) | 1 970 | 2.49 |
| BURKE, Tony – reelected | (ALP) | 39 126 | 49.51 |
| KAMLADE, Paul | (RUA) | 376 | 0.48 |
| FRASER, David | (CDP) | 1 873 | 2.37 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 44 895 | 56.81 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 34 135 | 43.19 |

WENTWORTH

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 30 sq km

Enrolment: 109 347

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 97 648 | 89.30 |
| Informal | | 5 564 | 5.70 |
| Formal | | 92 084 | 94.30 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| SMITH, Di | (ALP) | 17 840 | 19.37 |
| FOXMAN, Marsha | (PUP) | 998 | 1.08 |
| TURNBULL, Malcolm – reelected | (LP) | 58 306 | 63.32 |
| THOMAS, Beresford | (CDP) | 431 | 0.47 |
| SHEIL, Pat | (Independent) | 1 054 | 1.14 |
| ROBERTSON, Matthew | (GRN) | 13 455 | 14.61 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 29 725 | 32.28 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 62 359 | 67.72 |

WERRIWA

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 159 sq km

Enrolment: 96 020

| | | Votes | % |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 88 812 | 92.49 |
| Informal | | 11 433 | 12.87 |
| Formal | | 77 379 | 87.13 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| RAMSAY, John | (CDP) | 2 936 | 3.79 |
| BYRNE, Michael | (DLP) | 1 562 | 2.02 |
| JOHNS, Kent | (LP) | 30 693 | 39.67 |
| HARRIS, Marella | (ON) | 1 519 | 1.96 |
| FERGUSON, Laurie – reelected | (ALP) | 34 117 | 44.09 |
| GRIFFITHS, Daniel | (GRN) | 2 532 | 3.27 |
| THIRUP, Katryna Marie | (PUP) | 3 363 | 4.35 |
| BALL, Kerry | (KAP) | 657 | 0.85 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 40 426 | 52.24 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 36 953 | 47.76 |

ARCHIVED

Victoria

ASTON

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

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 99 sq km

Enrolment: 94 357

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 89 388 | 94.73 |
| Informal | | 4 047 | 4.53 |
| Formal | | 85 341 | 95.47 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| EVANS, Rupert | (ALP) | 27 850 | 32.63 |
| SPEER, Jennifer | (RUA) | 581 | 0.68 |
| RAYMOND, Steve | (GRN) | 5 017 | 5.88 |
| TUDGE, Alan – reelected | (LP) | 44 030 | 51.59 |
| WATT, Bradley Walter | (PUP) | 3 206 | 3.76 |
| FOSTER, Tony | (FFP) | 2 362 | 2.77 |
| JENKINS, Charity | (ASXP) | 2 295 | 2.69 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 35 669 | 41.80 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 49 672 | 58.20 |

BALLARAT

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

Provincial: Marginal; 4 652 sq km

Enrolment: 103 500

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 98 241 | 94.92 |
| Informal | | 4 578 | 4.66 |
| Formal | | 93 663 | 95.34 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| FOSTER, Anne | (AUC) | 1 139 | 1.22 |
| ROJAS, Ana | (RUA) | 229 | 0.24 |
| DUNNE, Shane Edward | (KAP) | 849 | 0.91 |
| MATHIESON, Joshua | (ASXP) | 2 135 | 2.28 |
| HODGINS-MAY, Stephanie | (GRN) | 8 911 | 9.51 |
| FITZGIBBON, John | (LP) | 35 592 | 38.00 |
| VEREKER, Stephen | (DLP) | 1 022 | 1.09 |
| MURPHY, Gerard Anthony | (PUP) | 3 396 | 3.63 |
| CLARK, Shane | (FFP) | 1 139 | 1.22 |
| KING, Catherine – reelected | (ALP) | 39 251 | 41.91 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 51 411 | 54.89 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 42 252 | 45.11 |

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BATMAN

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 66 sq km

Enrolment: 103 239

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 94 564 | 91.60 |
| Informal | 5 450 | 5.76 |
| Formal | 89 114 | 94.24 |
| First preference votes | | |
| WINTERTON, Pat (RUA) | 1 121 | 1.26 |
| SMITHIES, Ken (FFP) | 1 126 | 1.26 |
| SUTTON, Philip | 726 | 0.81 |
| SOURIS, George (LP) | 20 017 | 22.46 |
| SLIWICZYNSKI, Lianna (ASXP) | 2 301 | 2.58 |
| BHATHAL, Alexandra Kaur (GRN) | 23 522 | 26.40 |
| GUARDIANI, Franco (PUP) | 2 253 | 2.53 |
| FEENEY, David – elected (ALP) | 36 798 | 41.29 |
| LAVIN, Rosemary (AJP) | 1 260 | 1.40 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | |
| The Greens | 35 105 | 39.39 |
| Australian Labor Party | 54 009 | 60.61 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 63 257 | 70.98 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 25 857 | 29.02 |

FERGUSON, Martin John (ALP) – previous member

BENDIGO

Named after the city which is its main centre.

Provincial: Marginal; 6 255 sq km

Enrolment: 102 928

| | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 98 119 | 95.33 |
| Informal | 5 600 | 5.71 |
| Formal | 92 519 | 94.29 |
| First preference votes | | |
| SHEEDY, Sarah (NP) | 4 644 | 5.02 |
| CHESTERS, Lisa – elected (ALP) | 33 829 | 36.56 |
| BICKLEY, Greg (LP) | 36 701 | 39.67 |
| SLADE, Lachlan (GRN) | 8 600 | 9.30 |
| CRUTCHFIELD, Charlie (ASXP) | 2 220 | 2.40 |
| HOWARD, Alan (FFP) | 1 036 | 1.12 |
| LEUNIG, Rod (CYA) | 538 | 0.58 |
| ABIKHAIR, Daniel Edward (Independent) | 545 | 0.59 |
| RAHMANI, Matine (Independent) | 259 | 0.28 |
| CADDY, Sandra (RUA) | 499 | 0.54 |
| DONLON, Anita Erika (PUP) | 2 336 | 2.52 |
| STINGEL, Stephen John (KAP) | 745 | 0.81 |
| MCDONALD, Ewan (AUC) | 567 | 0.61 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 47 426 | 51.26 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 45 093 | 48.74 |

GIBBONS, Steve (ALP) – previous member

BRUCE

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 73 sq km

Enrolment: 94 772

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 87 455 | 92.28 |
| Informal | 4 810 | 5.50 |
| Formal | 82 645 | 94.50 |
| First preference votes | | |
| FILLIPONI, Rebecca (FFP) | 2 186 | 2.65 |
| TUYAU, Paul Robert Jose (PUP) | 2 173 | 2.63 |
| GRIFFIN, Alan – reelected (ALP) | 34 626 | 41.90 |
| CICCHIELLO, Emanuele (LP) | 35 501 | 42.96 |
| GONSALVEZ, Geraldine Marie Antoinette (DLP) | 1 334 | 1.61 |
| WHITE, Robert George (RUA) | 652 | 0.79 |
| KELEHER, Lynette (GRN) | 5 491 | 6.64 |
| UTH, Kiry (Independent) | 682 | 0.83 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 42 812 | 51.80 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 39 833 | 48.20 |

CALWELL

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

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 175 sq km

Enrolment: 102 682

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 93 370 | 90.93 |
| Informal | 7 398 | 7.92 |
| Formal | 85 972 | 92.08 |
| First preference votes | | |
| WATSON, Brett (KAP) | 1 915 | 2.23 |
| GRAHAM, Paul (FFP) | 2 175 | 2.53 |
| LETCHER, Bryce Newton (PUP) | 3 728 | 4.34 |
| VAMVAKINO, Maria – reelected (ALP) | 42 819 | 49.81 |
| SPIROVSKA, Nevena (ASXP) | 2 367 | 2.75 |
| KHAN, Ali (LP) | 24 490 | 28.49 |
| BENGTSSON, Maria (AUC) | 2 121 | 2.47 |
| ROZARIO, Charles (RUA) | 415 | 0.48 |
| OMAR, Omar Jabir (DLP) | 1 310 | 1.52 |
| NEVILL, Joanna (GRN) | 4 632 | 5.39 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 54 906 | 63.86 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 31 066 | 36.14 |

CASEY

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

Rural: Fairly Safe; 2 337 sq km

Enrolment: 97 761

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 92 820 | 94.95 |
| Informal | | 4 291 | 4.62 |
| Formal | | 88 529 | 95.38 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| MEACHER, Steve | (GRN) | 9 641 | 10.89 |
| COOMBES, Gary | (FFP) | 2 370 | 2.68 |
| FARRELL, Cathy | (ALP) | 24 651 | 27.85 |
| LEAKE, Jeffrey Andrew | (CYA) | 986 | 1.11 |
| BROWN, Mike | (AUC) | 1 126 | 1.27 |
| McRAE, Jeanette | (Independent) | 1 358 | 1.53 |
| BARBIERI, Paul | (RUA) | 446 | 0.50 |
| WILDE, Milton | (PUP) | 4 413 | 4.98 |
| SMITH, Tony – reelected | (LP) | 43 538 | 49.18 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 37 914 | 42.83 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 50 615 | 57.17 |

CHISHOLM

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

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 65 sq km

Enrolment: 96 315

| | | Votes | % |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 89 911 | 93.35 |
| Informal | | 3 802 | 4.23 |
| Formal | | 86 109 | 95.77 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| FERGEUS, Josh | (GRN) | 8 133 | 9.45 |
| BURKE, Anna Elizabeth – reelected | (ALP) | 34 015 | 39.50 |
| GROSSI, Luzio | (ASXP) | 1 762 | 2.05 |
| VASSILIOU, Melanie | (RUA) | 650 | 0.75 |
| NGUYEN, John | (LP) | 37 990 | 44.12 |
| WOODS, Brian Clifford | (PUP) | 1 405 | 1.63 |
| MYSZKA, Martin | (FFP) | 949 | 1.10 |
| JAYARATNE, Vidura Nalin | (SPA) | 345 | 0.40 |
| SHEA, Pat | (DLP) | 860 | 1.00 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 44 431 | 51.60 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 41 678 | 48.40 |

CORANGAMITE

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

Provincial: Marginal; 7 624 sq km

Enrolment: 101 640

| | | Votes | % |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 97 105 | 95.54 |
| Informal | | 4 304 | 4.43 |
| Formal | | 92 801 | 95.57 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| DAVIES, Lloyd | (GRN) | 11 007 | 11.86 |
| RASHLEIGH, Helen | (RUA) | 273 | 0.29 |
| BARRON, Alan | (AUC) | 499 | 0.54 |
| WHITEHEAD, Adrian | (Independent) | 694 | 0.75 |
| CHEESEMAN, Darren – previous member | (ALP) | 29 728 | 32.03 |
| WRAY, Peter | (FFP) | 908 | 0.98 |
| MILLARD, Jayden | (ASXP) | 1 726 | 1.86 |
| JACKMAN, Warren | (CYA) | 408 | 0.44 |
| ROJEK, Buddy Igor | (PUP) | 2 026 | 2.18 |
| BLACK, Andrew | (NP) | 598 | 0.64 |
| HENDERSON, Sarah – elected | (LP) | 44 778 | 48.25 |
| STEEL, Nick | (APP) | 156 | 0.17 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 42 744 | 46.06 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 50 057 | 53.94 |

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CORIO

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

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 989 sq km

Enrolment: 101 210

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 95 302 | 94.16 |
| Informal | | 5 049 | 5.30 |
| Formal | | 90 253 | 94.70 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| HARRINGTON, Anthony John | (PUP) | 5 122 | 5.68 |
| LEGRAND, Yann | (RUA) | 364 | 0.40 |
| MARLES, Richard – reelected | (ALP) | 39 267 | 43.51 |
| FENN, Brendan | (FFP) | 1 461 | 1.62 |
| READ, Peter | (LP) | 31 768 | 35.20 |
| BULL, Sue | (SAL) | 679 | 0.75 |
| ATHERTON, Patrick | (AUC) | 549 | 0.61 |
| LACEY, Greg | (GRN) | 6 593 | 7.31 |
| ASHER, Stephanie | (Independent) | 1 958 | 2.17 |
| MARTIN, Justine Deborah | (ASXP) | 2 492 | 2.76 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 52 117 | 57.75 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 38 136 | 42.25 |

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DEAKIN

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 70 sq km

Enrolment: 97 381

| | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 92 229 | 94.71 |
| Informal | 3 989 | 4.33 |
| Formal | 88 240 | 95.67 |
| First preference votes | | |
| DOBBY, Ian (AUC) | 1 698 | 1.92 |
| DE ZILWA, Yasmin (RUA) | 327 | 0.37 |
| SMITH, Toni (CYA) | 261 | 0.30 |
| SUKKAR, Michael – elected (LP) | 40 482 | 45.88 |
| GUARDIANI, Mario (PUP) | 1 949 | 2.21 |
| RASKOVY, Steve (KAP) | 293 | 0.33 |
| CARBONARI, John (AFN) | 212 | 0.24 |
| BARCLAY, Mike (Independent) | 1 519 | 1.72 |
| BARBER, Stephen (ASXP) | 1 856 | 2.10 |
| WESTBROOK, Hannah (FFP) | 1 200 | 1.36 |
| POWELL, Brendan (GRN) | 9 560 | 10.83 |
| SYMON, Mike – previous member (ALP) | 28 883 | 32.73 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 41 314 | 46.82 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 46 926 | 53.18 |

DUNKLEY

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 140 sq km

Enrolment: 99 004

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 92 358 | 93.29 |
| Informal | | 4 424 | 4.79 |
| Formal | | 87 934 | 95.21 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| TILLER, Simon | (GRN) | 8 199 | 9.32 |
| KILKENNY, Sonya | (ALP) | 27 155 | 30.88 |
| RYDER, Kate Dolina | (PUP) | 3 707 | 4.22 |
| EASTMAN, Cameron | (FFP) | 1 682 | 1.91 |
| BURT, Rod | (Independent) | 740 | 0.84 |
| BILLSON, Bruce – reelected | (LP) | 42 869 | 48.75 |
| GENTLE, Yvonne | (RUA) | 477 | 0.54 |
| PALMI, Eloise | (ASXP) | 2 589 | 2.94 |
| BROFF, Roy | (Independent) | 516 | 0.59 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 39 073 | 44.43 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 48 861 | 55.57 |

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FLINDERS

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

Rural: Safe; 1 952 sq km

Enrolment: 105 435

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 98 837 | 93.74 |
| Informal | | 4 916 | 4.97 |
| Formal | | 93 921 | 95.03 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CLARK, Linda Ruth | (PUP) | 5 639 | 6.00 |
| MADIGAN, Paul | (Independent) | 708 | 0.75 |
| ZABANEH, John | (NCP) | 215 | 0.23 |
| DORIAN, Angela | (RUA) | 481 | 0.51 |
| BELSAR, Ashleigh | (AUC) | 523 | 0.56 |
| McCORMACK, Denis | (Independent) | 478 | 0.51 |
| SINCLAIR, Joshua | (ALP) | 23 666 | 25.20 |
| CLARK, David | (FFP) | 1 091 | 1.16 |
| HUNT, Greg – reelected | (LP) | 51 972 | 55.34 |
| RUSH, Martin | (GRN) | 9 148 | 9.74 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 35 873 | 38.19 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 58 048 | 61.81 |

GELLIBRAND

Named after Joseph Gellibrand 1786–1837, a lawyer and explorer.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 102 sq km

Enrolment: 102 190

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 92 590 | 90.61 |
| Informal | | 5 202 | 5.62 |
| Formal | | 87 388 | 94.38 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| ARCH, Kerry | (FFP) | 2 266 | 2.59 |
| McCONNELL, David | (LP) | 23 343 | 26.71 |
| O'NEILL, Anthony | (AUC) | 967 | 1.11 |
| WATTS, Tim – elected | (ALP) | 40 236 | 46.04 |
| SINGLETON, Dwayne Robert | (PUP) | 3 413 | 3.91 |
| SWIFT, Rod | (GRN) | 14 623 | 16.73 |
| CASHION, Allan | (ASXP) | 2 540 | 2.91 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 58 139 | 66.53 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 29 249 | 33.47 |

ROXON, Nicola (ALP) – previous member

GIPPSLAND

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

Rural: Safe; 33 054 sq km

Enrolment: 99 573

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 94 044 | 94.45 |
| Informal | | 5 629 | 5.99 |
| Formal | | 88 415 | 94.01 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| GARDNER, Peter | (Independent) | 1 992 | 2.25 |
| LEITCH, Douglas | (ASXP) | 2 101 | 2.38 |
| McNEILL, Jeff | (ALP) | 20 467 | 23.15 |
| CHESTER, Darren – reelected | (NP) | 47 533 | 53.76 |
| FOSTER, Angie | (FFP) | 1 591 | 1.80 |
| DORIAN, Peter | (RUA) | 367 | 0.42 |
| MANGION, Sav | (CYA) | 623 | 0.70 |
| GRAVENALL, Deborah Faye | (PUP) | 3 785 | 4.28 |
| GUERIN, Mark | (SPA) | 201 | 0.23 |
| CAMPBELL-SMITH, Scott | (GRN) | 5 039 | 5.70 |
| BUCKLEY, Ben | (LDP) | 4 716 | 5.33 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 30 201 | 34.16 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 58 214 | 65.84 |

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GOLDSTEIN

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 50 sq km

Enrolment: 100 583

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 93 712 | 93.17 |
| Informal | 3 121 | 3.33 |
| Formal | 90 591 | 96.67 |
| First preference votes | | |
| GUTTMANN, Daniel (ALP) | 21 591 | 23.83 |
| RYDER, Keith Rodney (PUP) | 2 044 | 2.26 |
| READ, Rose (GRN) | 14 408 | 15.90 |
| HANNIE, Lynette (RUA) | 604 | 0.67 |
| ROBB, Andrew – reelected (LP) | 51 193 | 56.51 |
| JOYNER, Ian (FFP) | 751 | 0.83 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 35 303 | 38.97 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 55 288 | 61.03 |

GORTON

Named after Sir John Gorton (1911–2002), who served as Prime Minister of Australia 1968–71.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 562 sq km

Enrolment: 102 293

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 94 320 | 92.21 |
| Informal | 6 706 | 7.11 |
| Formal | 87 614 | 92.89 |
| First preference votes | | |
| JAYASURIYA, Dinesh (GRN) | 5 597 | 6.39 |
| HUNTER, Rhiannon (ASXP) | 2 850 | 3.25 |
| CHADHUOL, Mabor (AUC) | 1 132 | 1.29 |
| DEVERALA, Michael (DLP) | 2 392 | 2.73 |
| MACARDY, Graham (KAP) | 1 090 | 1.24 |
| O'CONNOR, Brendan – reelected (ALP) | 44 449 | 50.73 |
| BARNES, Anthony Paul (PUP) | 5 238 | 5.98 |
| HUMPHREYS, Phil (LP) | 22 328 | 25.48 |
| AMBERLEY, Scott (FFP) | 2 538 | 2.90 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 57 933 | 66.12 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 29 681 | 33.88 |

HIGGINS

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

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 40 sq km

Enrolment: 98 404

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 90 546 | 92.01 |
| Informal | | 3 239 | 3.58 |
| Formal | | 87 307 | 96.42 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| O'DWYER, Kelly – reelected | (LP) | 47 467 | 54.37 |
| BALDWIN, Jamie | (FFP) | 742 | 0.85 |
| CHAU, Wesa | (ALP) | 21 027 | 24.08 |
| PRICE, Leanne | (RUA) | 354 | 0.41 |
| DALL, Phillip Leslie | (PUP) | 1 385 | 1.59 |
| HARRISON, James | (GRN) | 14 669 | 16.80 |
| WEBER, Graeme B | (Independent) | 1 663 | 1.90 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 34 984 | 40.07 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 52 323 | 59.93 |

HOLT

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

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 131 sq km

Enrolment: 102 585

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 95 212 | 92.81 |
| Informal | | 5 789 | 6.08 |
| Formal | | 89 423 | 93.92 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| SINGH, Jatinder | (PUP) | 4 931 | 5.51 |
| BALANCY, Ricardo | (LP) | 29 181 | 32.63 |
| McCULLOUGH, Jackie | (GRN) | 3 469 | 3.88 |
| KEENAN, Pam | (FFP) | 2 232 | 2.50 |
| BYRNE, Anthony – reelected | (ALP) | 43 096 | 48.19 |
| ELI, Jonathan | (RUA) | 933 | 1.04 |
| SMITH, Lachlan John | (ASXP) | 2 514 | 2.81 |
| PALMA, Michael Joseph | (DLP) | 1 835 | 2.05 |
| HILL, Vivian | (AUC) | 1 232 | 1.38 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 52 836 | 59.09 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 36 587 | 40.91 |

HOTHAM

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

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 75 sq km

Enrolment: 97 618

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 90 324 | 92.53 |
| Informal | 4 365 | 4.83 |
| Formal | 85 959 | 95.17 |
| First preference votes | | |
| O'NEIL, Clare – elected (ALP) | 40 512 | 47.13 |
| NOWLAND, Stephen (FFP) | 1 818 | 2.11 |
| CADER, Fazal (LP) | 31 929 | 37.14 |
| WYATT, Lorna (GRN) | 7 327 | 8.52 |
| PORTER, Samuel Warren (PUP) | 2 981 | 3.47 |
| VASSILIOU, Peter (RUA) | 1 392 | 1.62 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 49 232 | 57.27 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 36 727 | 42.73 |

CREAN, Simon (ALP) – previous member

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INDI

Named after an Aboriginal name for the Murray River.

Rural: Marginal; 28 567 sq km

Enrolment: 98 637

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 93 817 | 95.11 |
| Informal | 4 774 | 5.09 |
| Formal | 89 043 | 94.91 |
| First preference votes | | |
| DUDLEY, Robert (RUA) | 985 | 1.11 |
| McGOWAN, Cathy – elected (Independent) | 27 763 | 31.18 |
| LEEWORTHY, Rick (FFP) | 1 330 | 1.49 |
| MIRABELLA, Sophie – previous member (LP) | 39 785 | 44.68 |
| ASCHENBRENNER, Helma (ASXP) | 1 402 | 1.57 |
| HAYES, William (BTA) | 489 | 0.55 |
| WALSH, Robyn (ALP) | 10 375 | 11.65 |
| O'CONNOR, Jenny (GRN) | 3 041 | 3.42 |
| ROURKE, Phil (KAP) | 615 | 0.69 |
| MURPHY, Robert Denis (PUP) | 2 417 | 2.71 |
| PODESTA, Jennifer (Independent) | 841 | 0.94 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | |
| Independent | 44 741 | 50.25 |
| Liberal | 44 302 | 49.75 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 36 418 | 40.90 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 52 625 | 59.10 |

ISAACS

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 166 sq km

Enrolment: 97 897

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 91 083 | 93.04 |
| Informal | | 4 375 | 4.80 |
| Formal | | 86 708 | 95.20 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| ELLIOTT, John | (FFP) | 2 503 | 2.89 |
| LEACH, James | (DLP) | 1 144 | 1.32 |
| SEAMAN, Nadia | (RUA) | 558 | 0.64 |
| GILL, Avtar Singh | (PUP) | 2 846 | 3.28 |
| DOBBY, Karen | (AUC) | 743 | 0.86 |
| DREYFUS, Mark – reelected | (ALP) | 35 837 | 41.33 |
| MILES, Sandra | (GRN) | 6 120 | 7.06 |
| GRAHAM, Laith | (ASXP) | 2 093 | 2.41 |
| SPENCER, Garry | (LP) | 34 864 | 40.21 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 46 704 | 53.86 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 40 004 | 46.14 |

JAGAJAGA

Named after three principal Aboriginal elders who signed a treaty with John Batman in 1835.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 128 sq km

Enrolment: 101 205

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 95 154 | 94.02 |
| Informal | | 3 549 | 3.73 |
| Formal | | 91 605 | 96.27 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| WALLIS, Nicholas | (ASXP) | 2 565 | 2.80 |
| EADIE, Tahlia | (FFP) | 1 490 | 1.63 |
| MACKLIN, Jenny – reelected | (ALP) | 34 813 | 38.00 |
| SNAPE, Kitten Leigh | (PUP) | 2 452 | 2.68 |
| KEARNEY, Chris | (GRN) | 11 863 | 12.95 |
| McGOWAN, Nick | (LP) | 38 422 | 41.94 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 48 669 | 53.13 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 42 936 | 46.87 |

KOORYONG

Named after an Aboriginal word meaning 'resting place'.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 52 sq km

Enrolment: 97 044

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 90 699 | 93.46 |
| Informal | 3 073 | 3.39 |
| Formal | 87 626 | 96.61 |
| First preference votes | | |
| HARRISON, Tiffany (Independent) | 1 464 | 1.67 |
| FRYDENBERG, Josh – reelected (LP) | 48 802 | 55.69 |
| McNAMARA, Luke Gerard (PUP) | 1 406 | 1.60 |
| KRIEDEMANN, Tim (RUA) | 327 | 0.37 |
| McLEOD, Helen (GRN) | 14 526 | 16.58 |
| ZUBAC, Angelina (Independent) | 621 | 0.71 |
| KENNEDY, John (ALP) | 19 655 | 22.43 |
| CALDER, Jaxon (FFP) | 825 | 0.94 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 34 122 | 38.94 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 53 504 | 61.06 |

LA TROBE

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 562 sq km

Enrolment: 98 006

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 92 949 | 94.84 |
| Informal | 4 083 | 4.39 |
| Formal | 88 866 | 95.61 |
| First preference votes | | |
| SCHILLING, Michael (GRN) | 8 905 | 10.02 |
| WOOD, Jason – elected (LP) | 40 925 | 46.05 |
| LEAHY, Martin (ASXP) | 2 475 | 2.79 |
| SMYTH, Laura – previous member (ALP) | 28 488 | 32.06 |
| JENKINS, Rachel (DLP) | 1 168 | 1.31 |
| MARTIN, Daniel (FFP) | 1 680 | 1.89 |
| KENNEDY, Jason Grant (PUP) | 4 514 | 5.08 |
| SEAMAN, Kevin (RUA) | 711 | 0.80 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 40 868 | 45.99 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 47 998 | 54.01 |

LALOR

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

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 546 sq km

Enrolment: 107 392

| | Votes | % |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 100 011 | 93.13 |
| Informal | 6 630 | 6.63 |
| Formal | 93 381 | 93.37 |
| First preference votes | | |
| VALE, Marion (RUA) | 1 684 | 1.80 |
| ROGERS, Geoff (AUC) | 1 535 | 1.64 |
| PAGE, Jonathan (SPP) | 359 | 0.38 |
| FREEMAN, Michael (DLP) | 1 768 | 1.89 |
| MULLINS, Nathan (Independent) | 1 842 | 1.97 |
| SHEFFIELD-BROTHERTON, Beck (GRN) | 5 615 | 6.01 |
| ZAPPIA, Joe (PUP) | 5 416 | 5.80 |
| HARWOOD, Angel (ASXP) | 3 004 | 3.22 |
| RYAN, Joanne – elected (ALP) | 42 184 | 45.17 |
| SAMARA, Nihal (LP) | 27 321 | 29.26 |
| POLLARD, Daryl Andrew (FFP) | 2 653 | 2.84 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 58 041 | 62.16 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 35 340 | 37.84 |

GILLARD, Julia (ALP) – previous member

MALLEE

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

Rural: Fairly Safe; 73 879 sq km

Enrolment: 97 400

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 92 207 | 94.67 |
| Informal | | 6 373 | 6.91 |
| Formal | | 85 834 | 93.09 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CREWETHER, Chris | (LP) | 23 363 | 27.22 |
| CORY, Mark Robert | (PUP) | 2 883 | 3.36 |
| MULCAHY, Amy | (ASXP) | 2 118 | 2.47 |
| CIRILLO, Vince | (KAP) | 3 195 | 3.72 |
| LAHY, Chris | (CEC) | 241 | 0.28 |
| RIDGEWAY, Allen | (Independent) | 595 | 0.69 |
| MACALLISTER, Jane | (GRN) | 2 637 | 3.07 |
| MIDDLETON, Tim | (RUA) | 772 | 0.90 |
| BULLER, Neil | (FFP) | 1 356 | 1.58 |
| BROAD, Andrew – elected | (NP) | 33 270 | 38.76 |
| COLDHAM, Michael | (QYA) | 384 | 0.45 |
| SENIOR, Lydia | (ALP) | 15 020 | 17.50 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | | |
| Liberal | | 37 591 | 43.79 |
| The Nationals | | 48 243 | 56.21 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 22 610 | 26.34 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 63 224 | 73.66 |

FORREST, John (NP) – previous member

MARIBYRNONG

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 73 sq km

Enrolment: 104 938

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 96 057 | 91.54 |
| Informal | | 5 940 | 6.18 |
| Formal | | 90 117 | 93.82 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| KEECH, Richard | (GRN) | 8 920 | 9.90 |
| PATERNO, Joe | (AUC) | 888 | 0.99 |
| SHORTEN, Bill – reelected | (ALP) | 43 162 | 47.90 |
| CUTLER, Philip William | (PUP) | 2 470 | 2.74 |
| KAVANAGH, Marguerita | (DLP) | 1 258 | 1.40 |
| HATZAKORTZIAN, Ted | (LP) | 29 767 | 33.03 |
| MYERS, Amy | (ASXP) | 2 313 | 2.57 |
| CARLSON, Hayleigh | (FFP) | 944 | 1.05 |
| TRUSCOTT, Jeff | (RUA) | 305 | 0.44 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 55 320 | 61.39 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 34 797 | 38.61 |

MCEWEN

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

Rural: Marginal; 4 592 sq km

Enrolment: 112 012

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 106 171 | 94.79 |
| Informal | | 4 910 | 4.62 |
| Formal | | 101 261 | 95.38 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| NEWTON, Barry | (FFP) | 2 906 | 2.87 |
| DANCE, Trevor Owen | (PUP) | 6 822 | 6.74 |
| VERDAN, Ferdie | (RUA) | 463 | 0.46 |
| CRANSON, Ian | (CYA) | 686 | 0.68 |
| STEVENS, Bruce | (KAP) | 997 | 0.98 |
| NASH, Victoria | (ASXP) | 3 256 | 3.22 |
| PETROVICH, Donna | (LP) | 40 853 | 40.34 |
| MITCHELL, Rob – reelected | (ALP) | 38 091 | 37.62 |
| BARKER, Neil | (GRN) | 7 187 | 7.10 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 50 787 | 50.15 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 50 474 | 49.85 |

MCMILLAN

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

Rural: Safe; 8 358 sq km

Enrolment: 105 739

| | | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 100 070 | 94.64 |
| Informal | | 6 118 | 6.11 |
| Formal | | 93 952 | 93.89 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| AMOR, David John | (KAP) | 2 262 | 2.41 |
| PATTON, Gary | (SOL) | 209 | 0.22 |
| STAGGARD, Benjamin | (ASXP) | 2 168 | 2.31 |
| McKELVIE, Malcolm | (GRN) | 7 157 | 7.62 |
| PARKER, John | (Independent) | 1 245 | 1.33 |
| KIS-RIGO, Andrew | (DLP) | 1 641 | 1.75 |
| SHERRY, Matthew John | (PUP) | 4 380 | 4.66 |
| BAKER, Norman | (RUA) | 627 | 0.67 |
| BROADBENT, Russell – reelected | (LP) | 47 316 | 50.36 |
| NAUS, Anthony | (ALP) | 23 537 | 25.05 |
| GATT, Leigh | (Independent) | 695 | 0.74 |
| FISHER, Ross | (CYA) | 822 | 0.87 |
| CONLON, Luke | (FFP) | 1 893 | 2.01 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 35 857 | 38.17 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 58 095 | 61.83 |

MELBOURNE

Named after the city of Melbourne, which was named in 1837 by Governor Bourke after Lord Melbourne 1779–1848, who was then Prime Minister of Britain.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 46 sq km

Enrolment: 99 130

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 89 899 | 90.69 |
| Informal | 5 348 | 5.95 |
| Formal | 84 551 | 94.05 |
| First preference votes | | |
| MAIN, Anthony | 1 140 | 1.35 |
| ARMISTEAD, Sean (LP) | 19 301 | 22.83 |
| BORLAND, Kate (Independent) | 443 | 0.52 |
| WALKER, Noelle (FFP) | 453 | 0.54 |
| BANDT, Adam – reelected (GRN) | 36 035 | 42.62 |
| BOWTELL, Cath (ALP) | 22 490 | 26.60 |
| VRBNJAK, Martin (PUP) | 780 | 0.92 |
| BAYLISS, Michael (SPP) | 173 | 0.20 |
| MURPHY, Michael (DLP) | 442 | 0.52 |
| WALSHE, Nyree (AJP) | 628 | 0.74 |
| DAVIDSON, Josh (BTA) | 297 | 0.35 |
| KHOO, Joyce Mei Lin (RUA) | 165 | 0.20 |
| WILDING, Royston (SPA) | 230 | 0.27 |
| MANGISI, James (ASXP) | 1 621 | 1.92 |
| KIRKMAN, Frazer (Independent) | 183 | 0.22 |
| CUMMINS, Paul (AIN) | 170 | 0.20 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | |
| The Greens | 46 732 | 55.27 |
| Australian Labor Party | 37 819 | 44.73 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 58 555 | 69.25 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 25 996 | 30.75 |

MELBOURNE PORTS

Named after the area in which it is located.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 40 sq km

Enrolment: 93 616

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 84 296 | 90.04 |
| Informal | | 3 223 | 3.82 |
| Formal | | 81 073 | 96.18 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| STAR, Melissa | (ASXP) | 3 089 | 3.81 |
| DANBY, Michael – reelected | (ALP) | 25 676 | 31.67 |
| KEENAN, Robert | (FFP) | 490 | 0.60 |
| STODART, Toby Simon | (PUP) | 1 122 | 1.38 |
| STEFANO, Vince | (DLP) | 540 | 0.67 |
| BIRRELL, Ann | (GRN) | 16 353 | 20.17 |
| EKENDAHL, Kevin | (LP) | 33 278 | 41.05 |
| QUINN, Margaret | (RUA) | 201 | 0.25 |
| ARMSTRONG, Steven | (SPP) | 324 | 0.40 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 43 419 | 53.56 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 37 654 | 46.44 |

MENZIES

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

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 125 sq km

Enrolment: 98 647

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 92 793 | 94.07 |
| Informal | | 3 987 | 4.30 |
| Formal | | 88 806 | 95.70 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| ANDREWS, Kevin – reelected | (LP) | 52 290 | 58.88 |
| CRANSTON, Richard | (GRN) | 7 663 | 8.63 |
| KUMAR, Manoj | (ALP) | 22 788 | 25.66 |
| GUARDIANI, Agostino | (PUP) | 2 353 | 2.65 |
| ROBINSON, Ramon | (Independent) | 1 287 | 1.45 |
| BAKER, Phil | (RUA) | 508 | 0.57 |
| CONLON, Andrew | (FFP) | 1 917 | 2.16 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 31 571 | 35.55 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 57 235 | 64.45 |

MURRAY

Named after the Murray River, which was named by Charles Sturt in 1830 after Sir George Murray 1772–1846, Colonial Secretary.

Rural: Safe; 19 500 sq km

Enrolment: 100 185

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 94 724 | 94.55 |
| Informal | 5 992 | 6.33 |
| Formal | 88 732 | 93.67 |
| First preference votes | | |
| CHELLEW, Tristram (ASXP) | 2 337 | 2.63 |
| STONE, Sharman – reelected (LP) | 54 490 | 61.41 |
| BOURKE, Michael John (KAP) | 2 423 | 2.73 |
| BUCK, Wendy (Independent) | 1 176 | 1.33 |
| STEVENS, Damien (GRN) | 3 485 | 3.93 |
| THOOLEN, Catriona Cecilia (PUP) | 2 964 | 3.34 |
| SUMMER, Fern (BTA) | 986 | 1.11 |
| HUNGERFORD, Raymond (RUA) | 563 | 0.63 |
| WALKER, Alan (FFP) | 1 589 | 1.79 |
| HIGGINS, Rod (ALP) | 18 403 | 20.74 |
| DAVY, Jeff (CEC) | 316 | 0.36 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 25 850 | 29.13 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 62 882 | 70.87 |

SCULLIN

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

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 169 sq km

Enrolment: 103 691

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 96 710 | 93.27 |
| Informal | 6 214 | 6.43 |
| Formal | 90 496 | 93.57 |
| First preference votes | | |
| COOPER, Peter Rex (PUP) | 5 991 | 6.62 |
| GILES, Andrew – elected (ALP) | 45 484 | 50.26 |
| CONLON, Katie (FFP) | 2 394 | 2.65 |
| ROLPH, Nathan (ASXP) | 2 453 | 2.71 |
| CHUGHGA, Jag (LP) | 26 369 | 29.14 |
| GRECO, Domenic (KAP) | 1 025 | 1.13 |
| LJUBICIC, Rose (GRN) | 6 780 | 7.49 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 58 232 | 64.35 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 32 264 | 35.65 |

JENKINS, Harry (ALP) – previous member

WANNON

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

Rural: Safe; 32 047 sq km

Enrolment: 96 084

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 91 867 | 95.61 |
| Informal | | 3 665 | 3.99 |
| Formal | | 88 202 | 96.01 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CORBETT, Therese | (AUC) | 1 167 | 1.32 |
| BARLING, Michael | (ALP) | 26 044 | 29.53 |
| EMANUELLE, Tim | (GRN) | 5 668 | 6.43 |
| JOHNSON, Chris | (ASXP) | 2 455 | 2.78 |
| HABERFIELD, Craig | (FFP) | 1 957 | 2.22 |
| TEHAN, Dan – reelected | (LP) | 47 392 | 53.73 |
| FERGUSON, Bradley Ian | (PUP) | 3 519 | 3.99 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 35 218 | 39.93 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 52 984 | 60.07 |

WILLS

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 57 sq km

Enrolment: 105 547

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 95 972 | 90.93 |
| Informal | | 5 304 | 5.53 |
| Formal | | 90 668 | 94.47 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| O'CALLAGHAN, Dean | (Independent) | 2 040 | 2.25 |
| READ, Tim | (GRN) | 20 157 | 22.23 |
| TRAJSTMAN, Adrian | (ASXP) | 2 363 | 2.61 |
| WINDISCH, Margarita | (SAL) | 1 024 | 1.13 |
| GIGLIA, Concetta | (FFP) | 1 285 | 1.42 |
| MURRAY-DUFOULON, Anne Marie | (PUP) | 2 158 | 2.38 |
| HEGDE, Shilpa | (LP) | 20 710 | 22.84 |
| THOMSON, Kelvin – reelected | (ALP) | 40 931 | 45.14 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | | |
| The Greens | | 31 550 | 34.80 |
| Australian Labor Party | | 59 118 | 65.20 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 64 161 | 70.76 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 26 507 | 29.24 |

Queensland

BLAIR

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

Provincial: Marginal; 6 409 sq km

Enrolment: 88 656

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 83 728 | 94.44 |
| Informal | 4 749 | 5.67 |
| Formal | 78 979 | 94.33 |
| First preference votes | | |
| DENMAN, Elwyn (FFP) | 2 257 | 2.86 |
| NEUMANN, Shayne Kenneth – reelected (ALP) | 32 818 | 41.55 |
| CHORLEY, Dale (KAP) | 2 491 | 3.15 |
| MACKIN, Anthony (RUA) | 504 | 0.64 |
| HARDING, Teresa (LNP) | 26 734 | 33.85 |
| STANTON, Anthony John (PUP) | 9 805 | 12.41 |
| RUDKIN, Clare (GRN) | 3 359 | 4.25 |
| DEGUARA, Shannon (AIN) | 1 011 | 1.28 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 43 642 | 55.26 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 35 337 | 44.74 |

BONNER

Named after Neville Thomas Bonner AO 1922–99, in recognition of his services rendered as a Senator and leader of Indigenous Australia.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 360 sq km

Enrolment: 95 475

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 89 771 | 94.03 |
| Informal | 3 895 | 4.34 |
| Formal | 85 876 | 95.66 |
| First preference votes | | |
| VASTA, Ross – reelected (LNP) | 40 186 | 46.80 |
| PENNY, Jeff (FFP) | 1 789 | 2.08 |
| WIRTH, Jarrod (UNP) | 386 | 0.45 |
| NELSON, Dave (GRN) | 5 876 | 6.84 |
| MacANALLY, James Derek (PUP) | 6 712 | 7.82 |
| FRASER HARDY, Laura (ALP) | 30 927 | 36.01 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 39 766 | 46.31 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 46 110 | 53.69 |

BOWMAN

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

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 537 sq km

Enrolment: 95 879

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 91 012 | 94.92 |
| Informal | | 4 102 | 4.51 |
| Formal | | 86 910 | 95.49 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| O'SHEA, Andrew | (FFP) | 1 868 | 2.15 |
| LAMING, Andrew – reelected | (LNP) | 42 828 | 49.28 |
| BRISKEY, Darryl | (ALP) | 25 967 | 29.88 |
| ALLMAN-PAYNE, Penny | (GRN) | 5 198 | 5.98 |
| WAYNE, John Charles | (PUP) | 11 049 | 12.71 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 35 755 | 41.14 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 51 155 | 58.86 |

BRISBANE

Named after the city of Brisbane, which was named after Sir Thomas MakDougall Brisbane 1773–1860, Governor of New South Wales 1821–25.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 58 sq km

Enrolment: 97 446

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 90 361 | 92.73 |
| Informal | | 3 504 | 3.88 |
| Formal | | 86 857 | 96.12 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| ROLES, John | (SPP) | 564 | 0.65 |
| ROSE, Tony | (SPA) | 602 | 0.69 |
| GAMBARO, Teresa – reelected | (LNP) | 41 681 | 47.99 |
| CICCHINI, Connie | (KAP) | 951 | 1.09 |
| FORD, Veronica Mary Ann | (PUP) | 3 643 | 4.19 |
| JACOBS, Rachael | (GRN) | 12 452 | 14.34 |
| JOYNER, Sharyn | (FFP) | 801 | 0.92 |
| McNAMARA, Fiona | (ALP) | 26 163 | 30.12 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 39 712 | 45.72 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 47 145 | 54.28 |

CAPRICORNIA

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

Provincial: Marginal; 91 049 sq km

Enrolment: 94 409

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 89 527 | 94.83 |
| Informal | | 4 614 | 5.15 |
| Formal | | 84 913 | 94.85 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| FREELEAGUS, Peter | (ALP) | 31 450 | 37.04 |
| LEWIS, Paul | (RUA) | 439 | 0.52 |
| ISON, Derek James | (PUP) | 6 747 | 7.95 |
| BAMBRICK, Paul | (GRN) | 2 910 | 3.43 |
| DIAMOND, Bruce | | 1 777 | 2.09 |
| ALLEY, Hazel | (FFP) | 3 274 | 3.86 |
| LANDRY, Michelle – elected | (LNP) | 33 608 | 39.58 |
| WILLIAMS, Robbie | (KAP) | 4 708 | 5.54 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 41 804 | 49.23 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 43 109 | 50.77 |

LIVERMORE, Kirsten (ALP) – previous member

DAWSON

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

Rural: Fairly Safe; 14 945 sq km

Enrolment: 98 152

| | | Votes | % |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 92 086 | 93.82 |
| Informal | | 4 463 | 4.85 |
| Formal | | 87 623 | 95.15 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| DYKYJ, Jonathon | (GRN) | 4 396 | 5.02 |
| CHRISTENSEN, George – reelected | (LNP) | 40 507 | 46.23 |
| TEMPLE, Lindsay | (FFP) | 1 663 | 1.90 |
| FERGUSON, Ian Maurice | (PUP) | 8 777 | 10.02 |
| HARRIS, Andrew | (CEC) | 345 | 0.39 |
| TAHA, Bronwyn | (ALP) | 26 030 | 29.71 |
| ENGLERT, Justin | (KAP) | 5 905 | 6.74 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 37 172 | 42.42 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 50 451 | 57.58 |

DICKSON

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

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 722 sq km

Enrolment: 94 375

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 89 551 | 94.89 |
| Informal | | 3 819 | 4.26 |
| Formal | | 85 732 | 95.74 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| DUTTON, Peter – reelected | (LNP) | 41 163 | 48.01 |
| TAYLOR, Geoffrey | (RUA) | 585 | 0.68 |
| McDOWELL, Michael | (FFP) | 1 542 | 1.80 |
| D'LISLE, Tyrone | (GRN) | 5 507 | 6.42 |
| GILLIVER, Michael | (ALP) | 26 848 | 31.32 |
| TAVERNER, Mark Jonathon | (PUP) | 8 390 | 9.79 |
| CORNWELL, Jim | (KAP) | 1 697 | 1.98 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 37 101 | 43.28 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 48 631 | 56.72 |

FADDEN

Named after Sir Arthur Fadden 1894–1973, Prime Minister of Australia August-October 1941.

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 395 sq km

Enrolment: 91 759

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 85 060 | 92.70 |
| Informal | | 4 925 | 5.79 |
| Formal | | 80 135 | 94.21 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| MAIZEY, Petrina | (GRN) | 3 995 | 4.99 |
| FREDERICKS, Jeremy John | (FFP) | 1 305 | 1.63 |
| MacANALLY, James Patrick | (PUP) | 11 759 | 14.67 |
| LAWRENCE, Billy | (KAP) | 1 088 | 1.36 |
| CARROLL, Maurie | (Independent) | 712 | 0.89 |
| BOYD, Stewart | (ON) | 510 | 0.64 |
| LESSIO, Nicole | (ALP) | 17 804 | 22.22 |
| ROBERT, Stuart – reelected | (LNP) | 42 962 | 53.61 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 28 563 | 35.64 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 51 572 | 64.36 |

FAIRFAX

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

Rural: Marginal; 1 036 sq km

Enrolment: 95 488

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 89 176 | 93.39 |
| Informal | 4 569 | 5.12 |
| Formal | 84 607 | 94.88 |
| First preference votes | | |
| HOLT, Mike (ON) | 709 | 0.84 |
| BYRNES, Trudy (Independent) | 1 016 | 1.20 |
| PALMER, Clive Frederick – elected (PUP) | 22 409 | 26.49 |
| O'BRIEN, Ted (LNP) | 34 959 | 41.32 |
| MEYER, Angela (FFP) | 1 416 | 1.67 |
| HUGHES, Elaine Lexie (ALP) | 15 429 | 18.24 |
| KNOBEL, David (GRN) | 7 046 | 8.33 |
| SAWYER, Ray (KAP) | 1 623 | 1.92 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | |
| Palmer United Party | 42 330 | 50.03 |
| Liberal National Party of Queensland | 42 277 | 49.97 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 32 423 | 38.32 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 52 184 | 61.68 |

SOMLYAY, Alex (LNP) – previous member

FISHER

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

Rural: Fairly Safe; 1 170 sq km

Enrolment: 88 383

| | | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 82 658 | 93.52 |
| Informal | | 4 803 | 5.81 |
| Formal | | 77 855 | 94.19 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| MELDON, Mark | (KAP) | 2 520 | 3.24 |
| MAGUIRE, Mark | (AIN) | 890 | 1.14 |
| BROUGH, Mal – elected | (LNP) | 34 619 | 44.47 |
| MOORE, Tony | (FFP) | 1 593 | 2.05 |
| GISSANE, Bill | (ALP) | 16 297 | 20.93 |
| SCHOCH, William Matthew | (PUP) | 13 559 | 17.42 |
| CHRISTENSEN, Rod | (RUA) | 305 | 0.39 |
| TERRY, Jarreau | (Independent) | 957 | 1.23 |
| SLIPPER, Peter – previous member ^[1] | | 1 207 | 1.55 |
| CLARIDGE, Garry | (GRN) | 5 908 | 7.59 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 31 333 | 40.25 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 46 522 | 59.75 |

[1] Peter Slipper contested the 2010 federal election as a LNP candidate but became an Independent during his term.

FLYNN

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

Rural: Fairly Safe; 133 063 sq km

Enrolment: 95 357

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 90 255 | 94.65 |
| Informal | 4 725 | 5.24 |
| Formal | 85 530 | 94.76 |
| First preference votes | | |
| TOMSETT, Craig (Independent) | 1 573 | 1.84 |
| O'DOWD, Ken – reelected (LNP) | 39 362 | 46.02 |
| SCOTT, Duncan George (Independent) | 792 | 0.93 |
| DICKINS, Kingsley (RUA) | 584 | 0.68 |
| THOMPSON, Serena (GRN) | 1 890 | 2.21 |
| MOLDRE, Renae (FFP) | 1 287 | 1.50 |
| ENSBY, Steven Philip (PUP) | 7 908 | 9.25 |
| LOVE, Richard Laing (KAP) | 3 536 | 4.13 |
| TREVOR, Chris (ALP) | 28 508 | 33.44 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 37 178 | 43.47 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 48 352 | 56.53 |

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FORDE

Named after Francis Michael Forde 1890–1983, Member of the Queensland Legislative Assembly 1917–22, Member of the House of Representatives 1922–46, and Prime Minister of Australia 6–13 July 1945.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 419 sq km

Enrolment: 88 345

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 81 808 | 92.60 |
| Informal | | 5 948 | 7.27 |
| Formal | | 75 860 | 92.73 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| JENNINGS, Jonathan | (RUA) | 745 | 0.98 |
| van MANEN, Bert – reelected | (LNP) | 32 271 | 42.54 |
| BEATTIE, Peter Douglas | (ALP) | 25 794 | 34.00 |
| DOUGLAS, Keith | (VCE) | 262 | 0.35 |
| BREWSTER, Blair Matthew | (PUP) | 9 445 | 12.45 |
| SLOSS, Joshua | (Independent) | 698 | 0.92 |
| PUKALLUS, Jan | (CEC) | 130 | 0.17 |
| SPAIN, Sally | (GRN) | 3 162 | 4.17 |
| BEST, Amanda | (FFP) | 1 701 | 2.24 |
| HUNTER, Paul Roger | (KAP) | 1 652 | 2.18 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 34 604 | 45.62 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 41 256 | 54.38 |

GRIFFITH

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 60 sq km

Enrolment: 97 413

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 90 732 | 93.14 |
| Informal | 4 323 | 4.76 |
| Formal | 86 409 | 95.24 |
| First preference votes | | |
| CHURCH, Sherrilyn (RUA) | 418 | 0.48 |
| McNICOL, Jan (SPP) | 165 | 0.19 |
| SOWDEN, Greg (Independent) | 705 | 0.82 |
| MURRAY, Luke (KAP) | 595 | 0.69 |
| FLENADY, Liam (SAL) | 377 | 0.44 |
| RUDD, Kevin – reelected^[1] (ALP) | 34 878 | 40.36 |
| REID, Anne (SPA) | 445 | 0.51 |
| EBBS, Geoff (GRN) | 8 799 | 10.18 |
| GLASSON, Bill (LNP) | 36 481 | 42.22 |
| HUNTER, Karin Margaret (PUP) | 2 903 | 3.36 |
| KERTESZ, Adam (FFP) | 643 | 0.74 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 45 805 | 53.01 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 40 604 | 46.99 |

[1] Kevin Rudd resigned his seat in November 2013. Terri Butler (ALP) won the by-election held for the seat on 8 February 2014. Griffith by-election results are available on the AEC website.

GROOM

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

Provincial: Safe; 5 594 sq km

Enrolment: 96 926

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 91 659 | 94.57 |
| Informal | | 3 656 | 3.99 |
| Formal | | 88 003 | 96.01 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| THIES, Robert Henry | (CEC) | 743 | 0.84 |
| MURRAY, Troy | (ALP) | 19 451 | 22.10 |
| WHITTY, Chris | (KAP) | 3 243 | 3.69 |
| MACFARLANE, Ian – reelected | (LNP) | 48 966 | 55.64 |
| SMITH, Trevor | (GRN) | 3 823 | 4.34 |
| ARMITAGE, Rick | (RUA) | 1 210 | 1.37 |
| MATHIESON, Ewen James | (PUP) | 8 225 | 9.35 |
| TODD, Alex J | (FFP) | 2 342 | 2.66 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 29 510 | 33.53 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 58 493 | 66.47 |

HERBERT

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

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 946 sq km

Enrolment: 97 076

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 90 632 | 93.36 |
| Informal | | 5 379 | 5.93 |
| Formal | | 85 253 | 94.07 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| HAMILTON, Gail | (GRN) | 4 463 | 5.24 |
| MOIR, Steve | (ON) | 710 | 0.83 |
| MAROLLA, Nino | (RUA) | 549 | 0.64 |
| WALKER, Bronwyn | (KAP) | 6 890 | 8.08 |
| JONES, Ewen – reelected | (LNP) | 36 952 | 43.34 |
| O'TOOLE, Cathy | (ALP) | 25 051 | 29.38 |
| PUNSHON, Michael | (FFP) | 1 106 | 1.30 |
| GEORGE, Costa | (ASXP) | 1 576 | 1.85 |
| BELL, Margaret | (VCE) | 383 | 0.45 |
| BREWSTER, Martin David | (PUP) | 7 573 | 8.88 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 37 364 | 43.83 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 47 889 | 56.17 |

HINKLER

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

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 3 504 sq km

Enrolment: 94 495

| | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 89 327 | 94.53 |
| Informal | 4 399 | 4.92 |
| Formal | 84 928 | 95.08 |
| First preference votes | | |
| DONALDSON, Leanne (ALP) | 23 442 | 27.60 |
| DALGLEISH, David (KAP) | 3 887 | 4.58 |
| SCHIRMER, Reid (Independent) | 706 | 0.83 |
| SULLIVAN, Troy Bradly (FFP) | 1 590 | 1.87 |
| PITT, Keith – elected (LNP) | 38 005 | 44.75 |
| SIMPSON, Mark (GRN) | 2 308 | 2.72 |
| MESSINGER, Robert Desmond (PUP) | 14 990 | 17.65 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 34 786 | 40.96 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 50 142 | 59.04 |

NEVILLE, Paul (LNP) – previous member

KENNEDY

Named after the explorer Edmund Kennedy 1818–48.

Rural: Marginal; 568 993 sq km

Enrolment: 96 393

| | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 88 929 | 92.26 |
| Informal | 4 828 | 5.43 |
| Formal | 84 101 | 94.57 |
| First preference votes | | |
| BRAZIER, Ronald George (PUP) | 6 419 | 7.63 |
| TUXFORD, Chester Gordon (Independent) | 571 | 0.68 |
| STIRLING, Jenny (GRN) | 2 727 | 3.24 |
| KATTER, Bob – reelected (KAP) | 24 691 | 29.36 |
| HECHT, Pam (RUA) | 508 | 0.60 |
| VOGLER, Dan (FFP) | 1 064 | 1.27 |
| IKIN, Noeline (LNP) | 34 344 | 40.84 |
| TURNOUR, Andrew (ALP) | 13 777 | 16.38 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | |
| Katter's Australian Party | 43 896 | 52.19 |
| Liberal National Party of Queensland | 40 205 | 47.81 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 27 625 | 32.85 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 56 476 | 67.15 |

LEICHHARDT

Named after Friedrich Leichhardt 1813–48, explorer and scientist.

Rural: Marginal; 148 988 sq km

Enrolment: 99 312

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 90 655 | 91.28 |
| Informal | 4 939 | 5.45 |
| Formal | 85 716 | 94.55 |
| First preference votes | | |
| MILES, Frank (FFP) | 1 876 | 2.19 |
| EDWARDS, Dale (RUA) | 476 | 0.56 |
| RYAN, George (KAP) | 3 677 | 4.29 |
| GIBSON, Bruce (PUP) | 7 326 | 8.55 |
| KLOOT, Johanna (GRN) | 5 646 | 6.59 |
| ENTSCH, Warren – reelected (LNP) | 38 795 | 45.26 |
| GORDON, Billy (ALP) | 27 920 | 32.57 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 37 991 | 44.32 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 47 725 | 55.68 |

LILLEY

Named after Sir Charles Lilley 1827–97, former Premier and Chief Justice of Queensland.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 147 sq km

Enrolment: 100 171

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 94 415 | 94.25 |
| Informal | 4 314 | 4.57 |
| Formal | 90 101 | 95.43 |
| First preference votes | | |
| RYAN, James Michael (KAP) | 1 899 | 2.11 |
| FORSTER, Nic (GRN) | 6 908 | 7.67 |
| FIGUEROA, Benedict (PUP) | 6 193 | 6.87 |
| McGARVIE, Rod (LNP) | 37 232 | 41.32 |
| SWAN, Wayne – reelected (ALP) | 36 228 | 40.21 |
| VINCENT, Allan (FFP) | 1 297 | 1.44 |
| CONTARINO, Nick (CEC) | 344 | 0.38 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 46 237 | 51.32 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 43 864 | 48.68 |

LONGMAN

Named after Irene Longman 1877–1964, first female member of the Queensland Parliament 1929–32, and third woman elected to a parliament in Australia.

Provincial: Fairly Safe; 1 239 sq km

Enrolment: 94 049

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 88 263 | 93.85 |
| Informal | 4 473 | 5.07 |
| Formal | 83 790 | 94.93 |
| First preference votes | | |
| ROY, Wyatt – reelected (LNP) | 37 570 | 44.84 |
| KENNEDY, Brad (KAP) | 2 364 | 2.82 |
| VAN DER WEEGEN, Clemens Joseph (PUP) | 10 714 | 12.79 |
| WELLS, Caleb (Independent) | 895 | 1.07 |
| CAISLEY, Michael (ALP) | 25 683 | 30.65 |
| SMITH, Will (FFP) | 1 977 | 2.36 |
| GOEYTES, Ayla (ASXP) | 1 283 | 1.53 |
| FAIRWEATHER, Helen (GRN) | 3 304 | 3.94 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 36 099 | 43.08 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 47 691 | 56.92 |

MARANOA

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

Rural: Safe; 731 297 sq km

Enrolment: 99 608

| | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 94 032 | 94.40 |
| Informal | 4 124 | 4.39 |
| Formal | 89 908 | 95.61 |
| First preference votes | | |
| SPELLMAN, John (FFP) | 2 481 | 2.76 |
| CEDRIC-THOMPSON, Nick (ALP) | 14 649 | 16.29 |
| NEWSON, Grant (GRN) | 2 762 | 3.07 |
| SCOTT, Bruce – reelected (LNP) | 51 622 | 57.42 |
| CLOUSTON, George Mousley (RUA) | 861 | 0.96 |
| BJELKE-PETERSEN, John (PUP) | 12 506 | 13.91 |
| WALTON, Rowell (KAP) | 5 027 | 5.59 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 24 921 | 27.72 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 64 987 | 72.28 |

MCPHERSON

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

Provincial: Safe; 230 sq km

Enrolment: 94 463

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 87 486 | 92.61 |
| Informal | | 4 559 | 5.21 |
| Formal | | 82 927 | 94.79 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| GREEN, Simon | (FFP) | 3 084 | 3.72 |
| DOUGLAS, Susan Kim | (PUP) | 13 203 | 15.92 |
| BLAKE, Charles | (VCE) | 491 | 0.59 |
| HISLOP, Gail | (ALP) | 18 866 | 22.75 |
| ANDREWS, Karen – reelected | (LNP) | 41 594 | 50.16 |
| WYATT, David Michael | (GRN) | 5 689 | 6.86 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 30 683 | 37.00 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 52 244 | 63.00 |

MONCRIEFF

Named after Gladys Moncrieff 1892–1976, a famous Australian soprano and musical comedy singer.

Provincial: Safe; 92 sq km

Enrolment: 92 674

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 84 379 | 91.05 |
| Informal | | 4 839 | 5.73 |
| Formal | | 79 540 | 94.27 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| NICHOLSON, Barrie Sinclair | (FFP) | 1 744 | 2.19 |
| SPAJIC, Paul | (CEC) | 330 | 0.41 |
| CIOBO, Steven – reelected | (LNP) | 44 295 | 55.69 |
| PFORR, Grant James | (PUP) | 10 882 | 13.68 |
| BERIC, Veronica Bernadette | (ON) | 600 | 0.75 |
| McPHERSON, Toni | (GRN) | 5 127 | 6.45 |
| MUNRO, Jason David | (ALP) | 16 562 | 20.82 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 25 489 | 32.05 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 54 051 | 67.95 |

MORETON

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

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 111 sq km

Enrolment: 94 271

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 87 361 | 92.67 |
| Informal | 4 912 | 5.62 |
| Formal | 82 449 | 94.38 |
| First preference votes | | |
| PERRETT, Graham Douglas – reelected (ALP) | 31 932 | 38.73 |
| GRUNERT, Wayne J M (CEC) | 208 | 0.25 |
| MALLCOTT, Chris Allan (KAP) | 1 070 | 1.30 |
| MUSCAT, Hayden (FUT) | 481 | 0.58 |
| FERRANDO, Carolyn (FFP) | 1 250 | 1.52 |
| COLE, Malcolm (LNP) | 34 824 | 42.24 |
| DAVEY, Jeremy Peter (PUP) | 4 147 | 5.03 |
| FRY, Bruce Mayburn (RUA) | 303 | 0.37 |
| JENKINS, Elissa (GRN) | 8 234 | 9.99 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 42 503 | 51.55 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 39 946 | 48.45 |

OXLEY

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 155 sq km

Enrolment: 86 841

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 81 237 | 93.55 |
| Informal | 5 619 | 6.92 |
| Formal | 75 618 | 93.08 |
| First preference votes | | |
| NGUYEN, Andrew (LNP) | 29 064 | 38.44 |
| KARG, Frank (DLP) | 1 075 | 1.42 |
| STEPHENSON, Martin (GRN) | 4 072 | 5.38 |
| HEWLETT, Kathleen (KAP) | 1 499 | 1.98 |
| MOERLAND, Scott (RUA) | 400 | 0.53 |
| TANG, Ricky Yue Mun (PUP) | 5 368 | 7.10 |
| RIPOLL, Bernie – reelected (ALP) | 32 589 | 43.10 |
| McCORMACK, Carrie (FFP) | 1 551 | 2.05 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 40 657 | 53.77 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 34 961 | 46.23 |

PETRIE

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 152 sq km

Enrolment: 92 973

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 87 103 | 93.69 |
| Informal | | 4 530 | 5.20 |
| Formal | | 82 573 | 94.80 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| JENNINGS, Elise | (RUA) | 920 | 1.11 |
| PROHASKA, Thor Leopold | (PUP) | 8 422 | 10.20 |
| MARSHALL, John | (GRN) | 3 729 | 4.52 |
| THOMSON, Chris | (KAP) | 1 336 | 1.62 |
| SPENCE, Tasman | (FFP) | 1 774 | 2.15 |
| HOWARTH, Luke – elected | (LNP) | 33 570 | 40.65 |
| CORNELL, Geoff | (CEC) | 192 | 0.23 |
| D'ATH, Yvette – previous member | (ALP) | 32 630 | 39.52 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 40 851 | 49.47 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 41 722 | 50.53 |

RANKIN

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 131 sq km

Enrolment: 96 516

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 89 042 | 92.26 |
| Informal | | 5 840 | 6.56 |
| Formal | | 83 202 | 93.44 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| COTTER, Neil | (GRN) | 4 405 | 5.29 |
| CLAYDON, Chris | (KAP) | 1 697 | 2.04 |
| ROGAN, William Tracy | (PUP) | 9 228 | 11.09 |
| CHALMERS, Jim – elected | (ALP) | 35 098 | 42.18 |
| LIN, David | (LNP) | 30 260 | 36.37 |
| LAWRIE, Chris | (FFP) | 2 514 | 3.02 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 45 580 | 54.78 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 37 622 | 45.22 |

EMERSON, Craig (ALP) – previous member

RYAN

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

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 441 sq km

Enrolment: 100 652

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 94 736 | 94.12 |
| Informal | 3 078 | 3.25 |
| Formal | 91 658 | 96.75 |
| First preference votes | | |
| HAMWOOD, Damien Scott (ALP) | 23 385 | 25.51 |
| WORRINGHAM, Charles (GRN) | 13 235 | 14.44 |
| PRENTICE, Jane – reelected (LNP) | 47 366 | 51.68 |
| GUNNIS, Craig Geoffrey (PUP) | 4 558 | 4.97 |
| WALKER, Peter Andrew (KAP) | 1 140 | 1.24 |
| SWEEDMAN, Michael C (SPA) | 761 | 0.83 |
| DEMEDIO, Lisa (FFP) | 1 213 | 1.32 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 38 001 | 41.46 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 53 657 | 58.54 |

WIDE BAY

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

Rural: Safe; 14 573 sq km

Enrolment: 95 172

| | Votes | % |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 89 658 | 94.21 |
| Informal | 4 199 | 4.68 |
| Formal | 85 459 | 95.32 |
| First preference votes | | |
| TRUSS, Warren – reelected (LNP) | 41 767 | 48.87 |
| DALE, Gordon (KAP) | 5 022 | 5.88 |
| RINGROSE, Joy (GRN) | 5 596 | 6.55 |
| ANDERSON, Stephen Alfred (PUP) | 13 574 | 15.88 |
| CHAPMAN, John (FFP) | 1 286 | 1.50 |
| DICKINS, Grace (RUA) | 517 | 0.60 |
| STANTON, Lucy (ALP) | 17 697 | 20.71 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 31 484 | 36.84 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 53 975 | 63.16 |

WRIGHT

Named after Judith Wright 1915–2000, a poet who made a significant contribution to Australia as a social and environmental activist. She was a resident of Queensland for over 30 years, 20 of which were spent at Mt Tamborine, which is located within the boundaries of this division.

Rural: Safe; 7 589 sq km

Enrolment: 90 371

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 85 016 | 94.07 |
| Informal | | 4 276 | 5.03 |
| Formal | | 80 740 | 94.97 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| LYNCH, Stephen | (FFP) | 2 087 | 2.58 |
| MAUNDER, Tony | (RUA) | 565 | 0.70 |
| SUMMERS, Judith | (GRN) | 4 358 | 5.40 |
| NEUENDORF, David | (KAP) | 4 332 | 5.37 |
| ISON, Angie Elaine | (PUP) | 11 691 | 14.48 |
| WRIGHT, Matthew | (Independent) | 1 810 | 2.24 |
| MURAKAMI, Sharon | (ALP) | 17 267 | 21.39 |
| BUCHHOLZ, Scott – reelected | (LNP) | 38 630 | 47.84 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 30 810 | 38.16 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 49 930 | 61.84 |

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Western Australia

BRAND

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 411 sq km

Enrolment: 99 867

| | Votes | % |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 92 133 | 92.26 |
| Informal | 5 257 | 5.71 |
| Formal | 86 876 | 94.29 |
| First preference votes | | |
| NEWHOUSE, Andrew (FFP) | 2 079 | 2.39 |
| LAWRENCE, Craig Walker (PUP) | 6 518 | 7.50 |
| GRAY, Gary – reelected (ALP) | 35 093 | 40.39 |
| LE-COCQ, Mick (CEC) | 280 | 0.32 |
| YOUNG, Paul James (DEM) | 598 | 0.69 |
| IRIKS, Gabrielle Lisanne (RUA) | 646 | 0.74 |
| JECKS, Dawn (GRN) | 6 343 | 7.30 |
| BURDETT, Bob (AUC) | 1 685 | 1.94 |
| GORDIN, Donna (LP) | 33 634 | 38.71 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 45 940 | 52.88 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 40 936 | 47.12 |

ARCHIVED

CANNING

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

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 6 178 sq km

Enrolment: 101 804

| | | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 93 666 | 92.01 |
| Informal | | 5 173 | 5.52 |
| Formal | | 88 493 | 94.48 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| RANDALL, Don – reelected | (LP) | 45 189 | 51.07 |
| PAGES-OLIVER, Damon | (GRN) | 6 547 | 7.40 |
| BRUNING, Derek Owen | (AUC) | 2 742 | 3.10 |
| DEAN, Joanne Carol | (ALP) | 23 578 | 26.64 |
| FORSYTH, James | (NP) | 1 707 | 1.93 |
| LAMOTTE, Wendy Eileen | (PUP) | 6 088 | 6.88 |
| HARPER, Alice | (FFP) | 1 197 | 1.35 |
| RUMBLE, Lee | (RUA) | 669 | 0.76 |
| ELDRIDGE, Richard | (KAP) | 776 | 0.88 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 33 793 | 38.19 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 54 700 | 61.81 |

COWAN

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

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 180 sq km

Enrolment: 95 477

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 88 924 | 93.14 |
| Informal | | 4 536 | 5.10 |
| Formal | | 84 388 | 94.90 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| COCKMAN, Tristan | (ALP) | 27 248 | 32.29 |
| KINGSTON, David | (AUC) | 1 802 | 2.14 |
| MUNDY, Sheila | (RUA) | 869 | 1.03 |
| COLLINS, Adam | (GRN) | 6 677 | 7.91 |
| NGUYEN, Che Tam | (FFP) | 1 442 | 1.71 |
| SHARMA, Vimal Kumar | (PUP) | 4 501 | 5.33 |
| SIMPKINS, Luke – reelected | (LP) | 41 849 | 49.59 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 35 901 | 42.54 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 48 487 | 57.46 |

CURTIN

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 104 sq km

Enrolment: 94 323

| | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 87 650 | 92.93 |
| Informal | 2 850 | 3.25 |
| Formal | 84 800 | 96.75 |
| First preference votes | | |
| WHATELY, Jennifer (RUA) | 708 | 0.83 |
| CULLITY, Judith (GRN) | 12 985 | 15.31 |
| FORDER, Gail (AUC) | 1 058 | 1.25 |
| TAN, Daryl (ALP) | 15 189 | 17.91 |
| BAKER, Glenn Phillip (PUP) | 2 237 | 2.64 |
| BISHOP, Julie – reelected (LP) | 52 623 | 62.06 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 27 629 | 32.58 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 57 171 | 67.42 |

DURACK

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

Rural: Marginal; 1 587 758 sq km

Enrolment: 90 852

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 79 092 | 87.06 |
| Informal | | 5 056 | 6.39 |
| Formal | | 74 036 | 93.61 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| HEADLAND, Desmond John | (PUP) | 4 998 | 6.75 |
| JAMES, Ian | (GRN) | 5 227 | 7.06 |
| PRICE, Melissa – elected | (LP) | 28 143 | 38.01 |
| FOREMAN, Shane | (RUA) | 810 | 1.09 |
| VAN STYN, Shane | (NP) | 17 145 | 23.16 |
| SUDHOLZ, Judy F | (CEC) | 177 | 0.24 |
| GOULD, Grahame | (AUC) | 972 | 1.31 |
| ROSE, Ian | (FFP) | 763 | 1.03 |
| KEOGH, Daron | (ALP) | 15 018 | 20.28 |
| TODD, Aaron | (KAP) | 783 | 1.06 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | | |
| Liberal | | 39 965 | 53.98 |
| The Nationals | | 34 071 | 46.02 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 26 005 | 35.12 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 48 031 | 64.88 |

HAASE, Barry (LP) – previous member

FORREST

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

Rural: Safe; 12 781 sq km

Enrolment: 96 933

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 90 518 | 93.38 |
| Informal | 5 095 | 5.63 |
| Formal | 85 423 | 94.37 |
| First preference votes | | |
| BORLINI, John Joseph (ALP) | 21 579 | 25.26 |
| CUSTERS, Bev (FFP) | 1 270 | 1.49 |
| MARINO, Nola – reelected (LP) | 42 640 | 49.92 |
| MORIEN, Mark (RUA) | 581 | 0.68 |
| BARNETT, Wayne (AUC) | 1 374 | 1.61 |
| TAYLER, Gordon (GRN) | 8 136 | 9.52 |
| TUFFNELL, Ian (CEC) | 204 | 0.24 |
| ROSE, Michael (NP) | 5 338 | 6.25 |
| DABROWSKI, Edward Gregory (PUP) | 4 301 | 5.03 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 32 225 | 37.72 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 53 198 | 62.28 |

FREMANTLE

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

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 201 sq km

Enrolment: 100 902

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 93 024 | 92.19 |
| Informal | | 5 916 | 6.36 |
| Formal | | 87 108 | 93.64 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| McNAUGHT, Richard | (KAP) | 1 061 | 1.22 |
| STEELE-JOHN, Jordon Alexander | (GRN) | 10 354 | 11.89 |
| MULDER, Owen | (AUC) | 1 163 | 1.34 |
| VAN LIESHOUT, Teresa | (APP) | 205 | 0.24 |
| SHARMA, Vashil Vimal | (PUP) | 3 451 | 3.96 |
| HANSEN, Matthew | (LP) | 33 219 | 38.14 |
| McCOURT, Jim | (FFP) | 811 | 0.93 |
| ROWLANDS, Ron | (CEC) | 131 | 0.15 |
| SCOTT, Philip | (RUA) | 416 | 0.48 |
| WAINWRIGHT, Sam | (SAL) | 743 | 0.85 |
| PARKE, Melissa – reelected | (ALP) | 35 554 | 40.82 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 47 705 | 54.77 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 39 403 | 45.23 |

HASLUCK

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 245 sq km

Enrolment: 98 464

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 90 926 | 92.34 |
| Informal | | 5 163 | 5.68 |
| Formal | | 85 763 | 94.32 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| WYATT, Ken – reelected | (LP) | 38 951 | 45.42 |
| MUNRO, Chris | (ASXP) | 2 236 | 2.61 |
| STEVENS, Daniel | (KAP) | 569 | 0.66 |
| EVANS, Adrian | (ALP) | 28 081 | 32.74 |
| SCOTT, Robin David | (PUP) | 5 885 | 6.86 |
| LANGLANDS, Peter | (GRN) | 6 546 | 7.63 |
| WHITTAKER, Jason | (AUC) | 2 130 | 2.48 |
| SHARRIN, Kyran | (FFP) | 1 365 | 1.59 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 38 706 | 45.13 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 47 057 | 54.87 |

MOORE

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

Outer Metropolitan: Safe; 133 sq km

Enrolment: 97 238

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 89 889 | 92.44 |
| Informal | | 4 055 | 4.51 |
| Formal | | 85 834 | 95.49 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| LAWRANCE, Jason Daniel | (ALP) | 22 324 | 26.01 |
| MORRIS, Gary John | (PUP) | 5 745 | 6.69 |
| HOST, Rex | (AUC) | 1 602 | 1.87 |
| LLOYD, Louahna Janet Kiona | (GRN) | 8 539 | 9.95 |
| PRITCHETT, Mary Patricia | (RUA) | 738 | 0.86 |
| CATALANO, Josh | (SPRT) | 1 324 | 1.54 |
| GOODENOUGH, Ian – elected | (LP) | 45 562 | 53.08 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 32 734 | 38.14 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 53 100 | 61.86 |

WASHER, Mal (LP) – previous member

O'CONNOR

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

Rural: Marginal; 908 954 sq km

Enrolment: 95 069

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 87 716 | 92.27 |
| Informal | | 5 206 | 5.94 |
| Formal | | 82 510 | 94.06 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| SALT, Michael John | (ALP) | 14 234 | 17.25 |
| ROBINSON, Jean | (CEC) | 407 | 0.49 |
| BOUWMAN, Phillip | (KAP) | 660 | 0.80 |
| WITHAM, Chub | (NP) | 20 914 | 25.35 |
| KORBER, Vanessa | (RUA) | 595 | 0.72 |
| EVERS, Diane | (GRN) | 5 627 | 6.82 |
| WALSH, Mike | (AUC) | 2 079 | 2.52 |
| WILSON, Rick – elected | (LP) | 32 284 | 39.13 |
| FUHRMANN, Steven | (FFP) | 698 | 0.85 |
| MOURITZ, Jane | (Independent) | 1 431 | 1.73 |
| LUCAS, Michael Anthony | (PUP) | 3 581 | 4.34 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | | |
| The Nationals | | 40 470 | 49.05 |
| Liberal | | 42 040 | 50.95 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 27 024 | 32.75 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 55 486 | 67.25 |

CROOK, Tony (NP) – previous member

PEARCE

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

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 14 401 sq km

Enrolment: 101 317

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 93 719 | 92.50 |
| Informal | 5 528 | 5.90 |
| Formal | 88 191 | 94.10 |
| First preference votes | | |
| NIELSEN-HARVEY, Sarah (GRN) | 9 901 | 11.23 |
| McALLISTER, Craig (NP) | 4 326 | 4.91 |
| GAY, Norman (CEC) | 439 | 0.50 |
| RICHARDS, Eddie (KAP) | 727 | 0.82 |
| WEST, Madeleine Anne (ALP) | 22 827 | 25.88 |
| CORICA, Matthew (DEM) | 572 | 0.65 |
| CANAS, Danielle Maree (AUC) | 1 746 | 1.98 |
| DAVIES, Diane (RUA) | 791 | 0.90 |
| PORTER, Christian – elected (LP) | 40 275 | 45.67 |
| HOUGH, Francis Carson (PUP) | 6 587 | 7.47 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 36 985 | 41.94 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 51 206 | 58.06 |

MOYLAN, Judi (LP) – previous member

PERTH

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

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 78 sq km

Enrolment: 95 247

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 87 566 | 91.94 |
| Informal | | 4 625 | 5.28 |
| Formal | | 82 941 | 94.72 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CONNELLY, Paul Michael | (AUC) | 1 891 | 2.28 |
| CLARK, Ant | (Independent) | 1 025 | 1.24 |
| MacTIERNAN, Alannah – elected | (ALP) | 34 215 | 41.25 |
| HALLETT, Jonathan | (GRN) | 8 801 | 10.61 |
| EDNEY, Evelyn Patricia | (RUA) | 422 | 0.51 |
| CROLL, Lesley | (FFP) | 669 | 0.81 |
| HARFOUCHE, Gabriel Hasib | (PUP) | 2 897 | 3.49 |
| MOORE, Darryl | (LP) | 33 021 | 39.81 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 45 079 | 54.35 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 37 862 | 45.65 |

SMITH, Stephen Francis (ALP) – previous member

STIRLING

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

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 77 sq km

Enrolment: 96 277

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 88 046 | 91.45 |
| Informal | | 4 986 | 5.66 |
| Formal | | 83 060 | 94.34 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CLIFFORD, Tim | (GRN) | 9 359 | 11.27 |
| HOST, Kevin | (AUC) | 1 704 | 2.05 |
| LUKE, Matueny Marial | (FFP) | 686 | 0.83 |
| THOMPSON, Wayne Gordon | (PUP) | 3 342 | 4.02 |
| MUBARAK, Kim | (Independent) | 901 | 1.08 |
| KEENAN, Michael – reelected | (LP) | 43 039 | 51.82 |
| ROWE, Alison | (RUA) | 498 | 0.60 |
| CADDY, Dan | (ALP) | 23 531 | 28.33 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 32 977 | 39.70 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 50 083 | 60.30 |

SWAN

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

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 126 sq km

Enrolment: 95 234

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 86 686 | 91.02 |
| Informal | | 4 879 | 5.63 |
| Formal | | 81 807 | 94.37 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| ELLIS, Troy | (APP) | 718 | 0.88 |
| IRONS, Steve – reelected | (LP) | 39 972 | 48.86 |
| KLOMP, Steve | (AUC) | 1 465 | 1.79 |
| DAVIES, Paul | (RUA) | 488 | 0.60 |
| DUNCAN, Kenneth Michael | (PUP) | 3 463 | 4.23 |
| BISSETT, John | (ALP) | 25 037 | 30.60 |
| RAPP, Moyna | (FFP) | 797 | 0.97 |
| AVERY, Noel Alexander | (KAP) | 421 | 0.51 |
| SIERO, Gerard | (GRN) | 9 446 | 11.55 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 35 561 | 43.47 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 46 246 | 56.53 |

TANGNEY

Named after Dame Dorothy Tangney 1907–85, the first female member of the Australian Senate 1943–68.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 96 sq km

Enrolment: 94 809

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 88 981 | 93.85 |
| Informal | | 3 707 | 4.17 |
| Formal | | 85 274 | 95.83 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CARSON, Stephen Andrew | (RUA) | 922 | 1.08 |
| JENSEN, Dennis – reelected | (LP) | 48 752 | 57.17 |
| DRIVER, Wayne Robert | (PUP) | 3 738 | 4.38 |
| WILLIS, Luke Antony | (ALP) | 20 744 | 24.33 |
| WIESKE, John | (AUC) | 2 236 | 2.62 |
| BEST, Peter | (GRN) | 8 882 | 10.42 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 30 130 | 35.33 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 55 144 | 64.67 |

South Australia

ADELAIDE

Named after the city of Adelaide, which was named after Queen Adelaide 1792–1849, wife of William IV.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 76 sq km

Enrolment: 102 976

| | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 95 226 | 92.47 |
| Informal | 3 770 | 3.96 |
| Formal | 91 456 | 96.04 |
| First preference votes | | |
| LAZAROU, Liah (SAL) | 980 | 1.07 |
| ELLIS, Kate – reelected (ALP) | 38 650 | 42.26 |
| SCALI, Vincent (PUP) | 1 943 | 2.12 |
| GARCIA, Carmen (LP) | 38 463 | 42.06 |
| LEE, Peter (FFP) | 2 169 | 2.37 |
| BEACH, Ruth (GRN) | 9 251 | 10.12 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 49 338 | 53.95 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 42 118 | 46.05 |

BARKER

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

Rural: Safe; 63 886 sq km

Enrolment: 103 347

| | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 97 783 | 94.62 |
| Informal | 5 259 | 5.38 |
| Formal | 92 524 | 94.62 |
| First preference votes | | |
| KEOUGH, Mark (GRN) | 5 224 | 5.65 |
| LAMBERT, Kristin (FFP) | 7 368 | 7.96 |
| JHANDI, Balwinder Singh (PUP) | 3 623 | 3.92 |
| HANNEMANN, Miles (NP) | 4 021 | 4.35 |
| GOLDING, Phil (ALP) | 16 993 | 18.37 |
| SAGE, Richard (Independent) | 6 617 | 7.15 |
| PASIN, Tony – elected (LP) | 48 678 | 52.61 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 30 953 | 33.45 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 61 571 | 66.55 |

SECKER, Patrick (LP) – previous member

BOOTHBY

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

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 130 sq km

Enrolment: 104 032

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 97 707 | 93.92 |
| Informal | 3 400 | 3.48 |
| Formal | 94 307 | 96.52 |
| First preference votes | | |
| THOMAS, Stephen (GRN) | 11 287 | 11.97 |
| SOUTHCOTT, Andrew – reelected (LP) | 47 484 | 50.35 |
| COX, Sally Dawn (PUP) | 2 835 | 3.01 |
| DIGANCE, Annabel (ALP) | 29 018 | 30.77 |
| EDMONDS, Natasha (FFP) | 3 683 | 3.91 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 40 441 | 42.88 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 53 866 | 57.12 |

GREY

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

Rural: Safe; 904 881 sq km

Enrolment: 100 758

| | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 93 714 | 93.01 |
| Informal | 5 063 | 5.40 |
| Formal | 88 651 | 94.60 |
| First preference votes | | |
| BROWNE, Ben (ALP) | 24 205 | 27.30 |
| REES, Kristian (PUP) | 4 457 | 5.03 |
| KAMINSKI, Cheryl (FFP) | 4 878 | 5.50 |
| SENTANCE, Alison (GRN) | 3 289 | 3.71 |
| RAMSEY, Rowan – reelected (LP) | 49 334 | 55.65 |
| FIDGE, Greg (Independent) | 2 488 | 2.81 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 32 321 | 36.46 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 56 330 | 63.54 |

HINDMARSH

Named after Sir John Hindmarsh 1785–1860, first Governor of South Australia 1836–38.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 78 sq km

Enrolment: 106 792

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 99 370 | 93.05 |
| Informal | | 4 847 | 4.88 |
| Formal | | 94 523 | 95.12 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| PAYNE, Andrew | (GRN) | 8 360 | 8.84 |
| WILLIAMS, Matt – elected | (LP) | 43 639 | 46.17 |
| MELISSOURGOS, George Peter | (PUP) | 2 332 | 2.47 |
| McCABE, David | (DLP) | 834 | 0.88 |
| McKAY, Kym | (KAP) | 599 | 0.63 |
| GEORGANAS, Steve – previous member | (ALP) | 35 876 | 37.95 |
| RANDALL, Bob | (FFP) | 2 883 | 3.05 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 45 475 | 48.11 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 49 048 | 51.89 |

KINGSTON

Named after Charles Kingston 1850–1908, Premier of South Australia 1893–99 and Member of the House of Representatives 1901–03.

Outer Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 171 sq km

Enrolment: 98 775

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 92 647 | 93.80 |
| Informal | | 4 697 | 5.07 |
| Formal | | 87 950 | 94.93 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| SNOSWELL, Andy | (RUA) | 1 191 | 1.35 |
| MOORE, Palitja | (GRN) | 6 062 | 6.89 |
| FROST, Mitchell Thomas | (PUP) | 3 709 | 4.22 |
| MILLS, Damien | (LP) | 28 492 | 32.40 |
| DOECKE, Geoff | (FFP) | 5 168 | 5.88 |
| RISHWORTH, Amanda – reelected | (ALP) | 43 328 | 49.26 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 52 504 | 59.70 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 35 446 | 40.30 |

MAKIN

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

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 130 sq km

Enrolment: 102 817

| | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 96 625 | 93.98 |
| Informal | 4 717 | 4.88 |
| Formal | 91 908 | 95.12 |
| First preference votes | | |
| ZAPPIA, Tony – reelected (ALP) | 41 873 | 45.56 |
| GRAHAM, Andrew Morgan (PUP) | 3 818 | 4.15 |
| JAMESON, Robert (KAP) | 705 | 0.77 |
| LAWRIE, Sue (LP) | 34 192 | 37.20 |
| HARRISON, Ami (GRN) | 5 429 | 5.91 |
| POTTER, Mark (FFP) | 5 891 | 6.41 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 50 604 | 55.06 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 41 304 | 44.94 |

MAYO

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

Rural: Safe; 9 315 sq km

Enrolment: 100 519

| | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 95 094 | 94.60 |
| Informal | 3 684 | 3.87 |
| Formal | 91 410 | 96.13 |
| First preference votes | | |
| HICKS, Bruce (FFP) | 6 525 | 7.14 |
| BRAR, Bikkar Singh (PUP) | 3 434 | 3.76 |
| FAHY, Norah (ALP) | 19 325 | 21.14 |
| GROSSER, Ian (GRN) | 12 931 | 14.15 |
| BRIGGS, Jamie – reelected (LP) | 49 195 | 53.82 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 34 269 | 37.49 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 57 141 | 62.51 |

PORT ADELAIDE

Named after the area in which it is located.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 181 sq km

Enrolment: 105 256

| | | Votes | % |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 97 019 | 92.17 |
| Informal | | 6 020 | 6.20 |
| Formal | | 90 999 | 93.80 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| HAMBOUR, Bruce | (FFP) | 6 843 | 7.52 |
| HUYNH, Ngoc Chau | (PUP) | 5 227 | 5.74 |
| COOKSLEY, Terry | (AFN) | 1 116 | 1.23 |
| MCKENNA, Nigel | (LP) | 23 955 | 26.32 |
| POPOVIC, Dusan | (GRN) | 7 834 | 8.61 |
| BUTLER, Mark – reelected | (ALP) | 46 024 | 50.58 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 58 261 | 64.02 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 32 738 | 35.98 |

STURT

Named after Captain Charles Sturt 1795–1869, an explorer. His expeditions traced several of the westward-flowing rivers, establishing that they all merged into the Murray River.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 85 sq km

Enrolment: 101 845

| | | Votes | % |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 95 170 | 93.45 |
| Informal | | 4 303 | 4.52 |
| Formal | | 90 867 | 95.48 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| PYNE, Christopher – reelected | (LP) | 49 429 | 54.40 |
| BARNES, Kylie | (FFP) | 3 565 | 3.92 |
| SARRE, Rick | (ALP) | 26 258 | 28.90 |
| SCALI, Gabriella Alexandra | (PUP) | 2 713 | 2.99 |
| WALKER, Anne | (GRN) | 8 902 | 9.80 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 36 276 | 39.92 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 54 591 | 60.08 |

WAKEFIELD

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

Rural: Marginal; 6 407 sq km

Enrolment: 103 455

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 96 329 | 93.11 |
| Informal | 5 479 | 5.69 |
| Formal | 90 850 | 94.31 |
| First preference votes | | |
| ZORICH, Tom (LP) | 34 425 | 37.89 |
| CLAY, Sherree (GRN) | 4 683 | 5.15 |
| ALDRIDGE, Mark (Independent) | 3 729 | 4.10 |
| MUSOLINO, Tony (KAP) | 964 | 1.06 |
| MUSOLINO, Dino (PUP) | 3 890 | 4.28 |
| CHAMPION, Nick – reelected (ALP) | 37 723 | 41.52 |
| COOMBE, Paul (FFP) | 5 436 | 5.98 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 48 510 | 53.40 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 42 340 | 46.60 |

Tasmania

BASS

Named after Dr George Bass 1771–1803, a naval surgeon, early settler and explorer.

Provincial: Marginal; 7 379 sq km

Enrolment: 72 226

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 68 194 | 94.42 |
| Informal | | 2 850 | 4.18 |
| Formal | | 65 344 | 95.82 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| KROEZE, Ray | (AUC) | 963 | 1.47 |
| NIKOLIC, Andrew – elected | (LP) | 31 267 | 47.85 |
| DOBSON, Christopher Lee | (PUP) | 3 520 | 5.39 |
| BERGMAN, Christine | (FFP) | 1 407 | 2.15 |
| LYONS, Geoff – previous member | (ALP) | 22 643 | 34.65 |
| LANDON-LANE, Lucy | (GRN) | 5 160 | 7.90 |
| CHOI, Jin-oh | (SPA) | 384 | 0.59 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 30 034 | 45.96 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 35 310 | 54.04 |

BRADDON

Named after Sir Edward Braddon 1829–1904, Premier of Tasmania 1894–99, and a Member of the House of Representatives 1901–04.

Rural: Marginal; 20 826 sq km

Enrolment: 71 718

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 68 384 | 95.35 |
| Informal | | 2 428 | 3.55 |
| Formal | | 65 956 | 96.45 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| HOUGHTON, Melissa | (GRN) | 3 410 | 5.17 |
| SIDEBOTTOM, Sid – previous member | (ALP) | 24 791 | 37.59 |
| MORGAN, Kevin | (PUP) | 6 125 | 9.29 |
| SHAW, Bernard | (RUA) | 726 | 1.10 |
| WHITELEY, Brett – elected | (LP) | 30 904 | 46.86 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 31 288 | 47.44 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 34 668 | 52.56 |

DENISON

Named after Sir William Denison 1804–71, Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania 1847–55 and Governor of New South Wales 1855–61.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 289 sq km

Enrolment: 71 804

| | Votes | % |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 67 681 | 94.26 |
| Informal | 2 856 | 4.22 |
| Formal | 64 825 | 95.78 |
| First preference votes | | |
| DENISON, Tanya (LP) | 15 058 | 23.23 |
| WILKIE, Andrew – reelected (Independent) | 24 688 | 38.08 |
| REYNOLDS, Anna (GRN) | 5 133 | 7.92 |
| WILLIAMS, Wayne (DLP) | 554 | 0.85 |
| BUTLER, Bob (ASXP) | 877 | 1.35 |
| HOULT, Brandon (SPP) | 124 | 0.19 |
| McCALLUM, Trevlyn (FFP) | 593 | 0.91 |
| THURLEY, Debra Joyce (PUP) | 1 576 | 2.43 |
| AUSTIN, Jane (ALP) | 16 043 | 24.75 |
| DEVLIN, Graeme (RUA) | 179 | 0.28 |
| Two candidate-preferred votes | | |
| Independent | 42 470 | 65.51 |
| Australian Labor Party | 22 355 | 34.49 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | |
| Australian Labor Party | 38 186 | 58.91 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | 26 639 | 41.09 |

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FRANKLIN

Named after Sir John Franklin 1786–1847, Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania 1837–43.

Outer Metropolitan: Marginal; 6 514 sq km

Enrolment: 73 593

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 69 983 | 95.09 |
| Informal | | 2 639 | 3.77 |
| Formal | | 67 344 | 96.23 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| COLLINS, Julie – reelected | (ALP) | 26 893 | 39.93 |
| ZUCCO, Marti | (PUP) | 4 108 | 6.10 |
| BLACK, Bernadette | (LP) | 26 070 | 38.71 |
| DOWNES, Josh | (FFP) | 1 264 | 1.88 |
| UGALDE, Sarah | (KAP) | 478 | 0.71 |
| WOODRUFF, Rosalie | (GRN) | 8 201 | 12.18 |
| BOWDEN, Olwyn | (RUA) | 330 | 0.49 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 37 103 | 55.09 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 30 241 | 44.91 |

LYONS

Named after Joseph Lyons 1879–1939, Prime Minister of Australia 1932–39, and Dame Enid Lyons 1897–1981, the first female elected to the House of Representatives 1943–51 and the first female member of federal Cabinet.

Rural: Marginal; 32 911 sq km

Enrolment: 73 990

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 69 944 | 94.53 |
| Informal | | 3 119 | 4.46 |
| Formal | | 66 825 | 95.54 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| HUTCHINSON, Eric – elected | (LP) | 29 662 | 44.39 |
| JAMES, Gaye | (FFP) | 1 707 | 2.55 |
| VON STIEGLITZ, Quentin | (PUP) | 4 697 | 7.03 |
| BRINKLOW, Pip | (GRN) | 5 563 | 8.32 |
| ROGERS, Julian | (RUA) | 589 | 0.88 |
| ADAMS, Dick – previous member | (ALP) | 24 607 | 36.82 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 32 597 | 48.78 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 34 228 | 51.22 |

Australian Capital Territory

CANBERRA

Named after an Aboriginal word meaning 'meeting place'.

Inner Metropolitan: Fairly Safe; 1 921 sq km

Enrolment: 127 359

| | | Votes | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 120 726 | 94.79 |
| Informal | | 4 758 | 3.94 |
| Formal | | 115 968 | 96.06 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| SEFTON, Tom | (LP) | 43 919 | 37.87 |
| MELROSE, Julie | (GRN) | 14 691 | 12.67 |
| HANLEY, Tony | (PUP) | 3 725 | 3.21 |
| MAHER, Damien | (BTA) | 4 756 | 4.10 |
| BRODTMANN, Gai – reelected | (ALP) | 47 613 | 41.06 |
| BURT, Nicolle | (SPA) | 1 264 | 1.09 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 66 074 | 56.98 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 49 894 | 43.02 |

FRASER

Named after James Fraser 1908–70, Member of the House of Representatives for the Australian Capital Territory 1951–70.

Inner Metropolitan: Safe; 513 sq km

Enrolment: 137 987

| | | Votes | % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 130 394 | 94.50 |
| Informal | | 4 859 | 3.73 |
| Formal | | 125 535 | 96.27 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| CHURCHILL, Darren Mark | (DEM) | 2 444 | 1.95 |
| LEE, Elizabeth | (LP) | 39 693 | 31.62 |
| LEIGH, Andrew – reelected | (ALP) | 56 063 | 44.66 |
| ALCAZAR, Freddy Alejandro | (PUP) | 3 063 | 2.44 |
| ROSS, Jill Elizabeth | (RUA) | 1 508 | 1.20 |
| HUGGINS, Sam | (BTA) | 5 099 | 4.06 |
| VERWEY, Adam | (GRN) | 17 665 | 14.07 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 78 614 | 62.62 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 46 921 | 37.38 |

Northern Territory

LINGIARI

Named in honour of Vincent Lingiari OAM 1908–88, a Gurindji man from the Victoria River District.

Rural: Marginal; 1 352 034 sq km

Enrolment: 65 916

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 49 715 | 75.42 |
| Informal | | 3 696 | 7.43 |
| Formal | | 46 019 | 92.57 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| FLYNN, Peter | (CEC) | 1 639 | 3.56 |
| SHAW, Barbara | (GRN) | 3 572 | 7.76 |
| GOULD, Alf | (Independent) | 748 | 1.63 |
| MacFARLANE, Tina | (CLP) | 17 593 | 38.23 |
| McCARTHY, Regina | (RUA) | 917 | 1.99 |
| HEDLAND, Trevor | (PUP) | 1 918 | 4.17 |
| LECHLEITNER, Kenneth Immanuel | (FNPP) | 1 340 | 2.91 |
| SNOWDON, Warren – reelected | (ALP) | 18 292 | 39.75 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 23 413 | 50.88 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 22 606 | 49.12 |

SOLOMON

Named after Vaiben Louis Solomon 1853–1908, who has been described as the Northern Territory's founding father of federation.

Inner Metropolitan: Marginal; 337 sq km

Enrolment: 63 163

| | | Votes | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | | 56 413 | 89.31 |
| Informal | | 2 991 | 5.30 |
| Formal | | 53 422 | 94.70 |
| First preference votes | | | |
| METCALF, Krystal | (ASXP) | 1 847 | 3.46 |
| CAMPBELL, Trudy | (CEC) | 217 | 0.41 |
| WILLIAMS, Todd | (GRN) | 4 269 | 7.99 |
| BURGESS, Martin | (VEP) | 597 | 1.12 |
| GOSLING, Luke | (ALP) | 18 929 | 35.43 |
| SELLICK, Paul | (RUA) | 527 | 0.99 |
| SPAIN, Stephen Christopher | (PUP) | 2 691 | 5.04 |
| GRIGGS, Natasha – reelected | (CLP) | 23 875 | 44.69 |
| CUMMINGS, Eileen | (FNPP) | 470 | 0.88 |
| Two party-preferred votes | | | |
| Australian Labor Party | | 25 961 | 48.60 |
| Liberal/National Coalition | | 27 461 | 51.40 |

4.6 2013–14 Senate results

Senate seats won by political party 2013–14

This table incorporates the results of the 2013 federal election and the 2014 WA Senate election.

| | NSW | Vic. | Qld | WA | SA | Tas. | ACT | NT | Total | Full Senate |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| ALP | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 25 |
| LP | 2 | 2 | – | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 12 | 23 |
| GRN | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 4 | 10 |
| LNP | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 6 |
| PUP | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 ^[2] | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| NP | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 |
| AMEP | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| CLP | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| FFP | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| LDP | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| XEN | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| DLP ^[1] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 40 | 76 |

[1] On 4 September 2014 Senator John Madigan, formerly of the DLP, informed the Senate he would continue his term as an independent senator.

[2] On 24 November 2014 Senator Jacqui Lambie, formerly of the PUP, informed the Senate she would continue her term as an independent senator.

First preference votes by group

The tables in this section show the number of votes cast for political parties and other candidates nationally, and by state or territory.

The enrolment figures in these tables show the number of electors entitled to vote at the 2013 federal election and the 2014 WA Senate election.

The 'Votes' column shows the number of formal first preference votes for that political party. The percentage column shows each political party's votes as a percentage of the total number of formal first preference votes.

A full list of political parties and their codes is available on page 232.

National summary Senate results 2010–14

The 2013–14 column incorporates the results of the 2013 federal election (excluding the voided 2013 WA Senate results) and the 2014 WA Senate election.

The votes attributed to 'Other' in the national summary are for all other political parties, ungrouped candidates and candidates not affiliated with a political party.

| | 2010 | 2013–14 |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Enrolment | 14 086 869 | 14 750 392 |
| Turnout | 93.83% | 93.45% |

| Party | 2010 | | 2013–14 | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Votes | % | Votes | % |
| ALP | 4 469 734 | 35.13 | 3 965 284 | 29.63 |
| LP/NP ^[1] | 2 724 940 | 21.42 | 2 853 905 | 21.33 |
| GRN | 1 667 315 | 13.11 | 1 234 592 | 9.23 |
| LNP | 1 015 062 | 7.98 | 1 084 299 | 8.10 |
| LP | 1 092 601 | 8.59 | 928 291 | 6.94 |
| PUP | – | – | 751 121 | 5.61 |
| LDP | 230 191 | 1.81 | 502 180 | 3.75 |
| XEN | – | – | 258 376 | 1.93 |
| ASXP | 259 583 | 2.04 | 176 321 | 1.32 |
| FFP | 267 493 | 2.10 | 149 994 | 1.12 |
| Other | 995 314 | 7.82 | 1 476 182 | 11.04 |
| Total | 12 722 233 | 100.00 | 13 380 545 | 100.00 |

[1] The Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia ran joint Senate tickets in New South Wales and Victoria for the 2010 and 2013 federal elections.

State and territory summaries

The votes attributed to 'Other' in the state and territory summaries are for ungrouped candidates, candidates not affiliated with a political party and political parties that were not registered for the 2013 federal election or the 2014 WA Senate election.

New South Wales

New South Wales Senate results 2010–13

| | 2010 | 2013 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Enrolment | 4 610 795 | 4 817 504 |
| Quota | 593 218 | 625 164 |
| Turnout | 93.98% | 93.96% |

| | 2010 | | | 2013 | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| LP/NP ⁽¹⁾ | 1 617 418 | 38.95 | 2.73 | 1 496 752 | 34.20 | 2.39 |
| ALP | 1 517 382 | 36.54 | 2.56 | 1 381 047 | 31.56 | 2.21 |
| LDP | 95 752 | 2.31 | 0.16 | 415 901 | 9.50 | 0.67 |
| GRN | 443 913 | 10.69 | 0.75 | 340 941 | 7.79 | 0.55 |
| PUP | – | – | – | 148 281 | 3.39 | 0.24 |
| CDP | 80 376 | 1.94 | 0.14 | 72 544 | 1.66 | 0.12 |
| DLP | 30 939 | 0.75 | 0.05 | 67 549 | 1.54 | 0.11 |
| ASP | 96 638 | 2.33 | 0.16 | 54 658 | 1.25 | 0.09 |
| ON | 23 456 | 0.56 | 0.04 | 53 293 | 1.22 | 0.09 |
| ASXP | 73 553 | 1.77 | 0.12 | 44 830 | 1.02 | 0.07 |
| WKP | – | – | – | 36 399 | 0.83 | 0.06 |
| HMP | – | – | – | 30 003 | 0.69 | 0.05 |
| AJP | – | – | – | 21 215 | 0.48 | 0.03 |
| AFLP | – | – | – | 20 515 | 0.47 | 0.03 |
| KAP | – | – | – | 19 101 | 0.44 | 0.03 |
| AMEP | – | – | – | 17 126 | 0.39 | 0.03 |
| FFP | 39 123 | 0.94 | 0.07 | 16 786 | 0.38 | 0.03 |
| VEP | – | – | – | 14 693 | 0.34 | 0.02 |
| PIR | – | – | – | 14 584 | 0.33 | 0.02 |
| AIN | – | – | – | 9 771 | 0.22 | 0.02 |
| DEM | 28 398 | 0.68 | 0.05 | 9 482 | 0.22 | 0.02 |
| BTA | – | – | – | 9 299 | 0.21 | 0.01 |
| SMK | – | – | – | 8 389 | 0.19 | 0.01 |
| TCS | 8 737 | 0.21 | 0.01 | 7 913 | 0.18 | 0.01 |
| ODR | – | – | – | 7 771 | 0.18 | 0.01 |
| CA | 11 496 | 0.28 | 0.02 | 5 498 | 0.13 | 0.01 |
| RUA | – | – | – | 4 320 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| FUT | – | – | – | 4 243 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| SCSG | – | – | – | 4 225 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| DRF | – | – | – | 4 062 | 0.09 | 0.01 |
| AFN | – | – | – | 3 626 | 0.08 | 0.01 |

| | 2010 | | | 2013 | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| SPP | – | – | – | 3 281 | 0.07 | 0.01 |
| SPA | 3 970 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 2 905 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| SAL | 23 392 | 0.56 | 0.04 | 2 728 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| VCE | – | – | – | 2 587 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| SOL | 2 974 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 2 502 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| APP | – | – | – | 2 424 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| BAP | 10 815 | 0.26 | 0.02 | 2 309 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| UNP | – | – | – | 2 187 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| RPA | – | – | – | 1 932 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| SEP | 3 708 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 1 800 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| NCP | 3 616 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 1 357 | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| Other | 36 868 | 0.88 | 0.06 | 5 314 | 0.13 | 0.01 |
| Total | 4 152 524 | 100.00 | | 4 376 143 | 100.00 | |

[1] The Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia ran joint Senate tickets in New South Wales for the 2010 and 2013 federal elections.

New South Wales Senators elected 2013

| Order elected | Senator |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | PAYNE, Marise (LP) |
| 2 | CARR, Bob (ALP) ^[1] |
| 3 | WILLIAMS, John (NP) |
| 4 | CAMERON, Doug (ALP) |
| 5 | LEYONHJELM, David (LDP) |
| 6 | SINODINOS, Arthur (LP) |

[1] Deborah O'Neill (ALP) was appointed following the retirement of Bob Carr.

Victoria

Victoria Senate results 2010–13

| | 2010 | 2013 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Enrolment | 3 561 873 | 3 720 640 |
| Quota | 459 822 | 483 076 |
| Turnout | 94.07% | 94.05% |

| | 2010 | | | 2013 | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| LP/NP ⁽¹⁾ | 1 107 522 | 34.41 | 2.41 | 1 357 153 | 40.13 | 2.81 |
| ALP | 1 215 213 | 37.75 | 2.64 | 1 097 255 | 32.45 | 2.27 |
| GRN | 471 317 | 14.64 | 1.03 | 366 720 | 10.84 | 0.76 |
| PUP | – | – | – | 123 889 | 3.66 | 0.26 |
| ASXP | 72 899 | 2.26 | 0.16 | 63 883 | 1.89 | 0.13 |
| FFP | 85 058 | 2.64 | 0.19 | 51 658 | 1.53 | 0.11 |
| WKP | – | – | – | 41 926 | 1.24 | 0.09 |
| RUA | – | – | – | 31 000 | 0.92 | 0.06 |
| ASP | 44 639 | 1.39 | 0.10 | 28 220 | 0.83 | 0.06 |
| AJP | – | – | – | 25 470 | 0.75 | 0.05 |
| DLP | 75 145 | 2.33 | 0.16 | 23 883 | 0.71 | 0.05 |
| HMP | – | – | – | 20 084 | 0.59 | 0.04 |
| AMEP | – | – | – | 17 122 | 0.51 | 0.04 |
| AUC | – | – | – | 16 523 | 0.49 | 0.03 |
| AFLP | – | – | – | 16 186 | 0.48 | 0.03 |
| KAP | – | – | – | 15 535 | 0.46 | 0.03 |
| PIR | – | – | – | 12 591 | 0.37 | 0.03 |
| AIN | – | – | – | 11 462 | 0.34 | 0.02 |
| DEM | 15 858 | 0.49 | 0.03 | 10 877 | 0.32 | 0.02 |
| SOL | 2 394 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 5 966 | 0.18 | 0.01 |
| CYA | – | – | – | 5 164 | 0.15 | 0.01 |
| TCS | 4 908 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 5 104 | 0.15 | 0.01 |
| BTA | – | – | – | 5 012 | 0.15 | 0.01 |
| SPA | 3 480 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 4 379 | 0.13 | 0.01 |
| DRF | – | – | – | 4 095 | 0.12 | 0.01 |
| SPP | – | – | – | 3 952 | 0.12 | 0.01 |
| BAP | 4 898 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 2 937 | 0.09 | 0.01 |
| VCE | – | – | – | 2 503 | 0.07 | 0.01 |
| SEP | 10 237 | 0.32 | 0.02 | 2 332 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| BRP | – | – | – | 1 828 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| SCSG | – | – | – | 1 408 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| CEC | 2 332 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 1 401 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| ODR | – | – | – | 398 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| LDP | 59 116 | 1.84 | 0.13 | 363 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| ON | 12 094 | 0.38 | 0.03 | 242 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| SMK | – | – | – | 78 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| RPA | – | – | – | 38 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| | 2010 | | | 2013 | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| Other | 31 641 | 1.00 | 0.07 | 2 892 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| Total | 3 218 751 | 100.00 | | 3 381 529 | 100.00 | |

[1] The Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia ran joint Senate tickets in Victoria for the 2010 and 2013 federal elections.

Victoria Senators elected 2013

| Order elected | Senator |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1 | FIFIELD, Mitch (LP) |
| 2 | MARSHALL, Gavin (ALP) |
| 3 | RYAN, Scott (LP) |
| 4 | COLLINS, Jacinta (ALP) |
| 5 | RICE, Janet (GRN) |
| 6 | MUIR, Ricky (AMEP) |

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Queensland

Queensland Senate results 2010–13

| | 2010 | 2013 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Enrolment | 2 719 360 | 2 843 100 |
| Quota | 350 074 | 374 209 |
| Turnout | 93.38% | 94.17% |

| | 2010 | | | 2013 | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| LNP | 1 015 062 | 41.42 | 2.90 | 1 084 299 | 41.39 | 2.90 |
| ALP | 720 182 | 29.39 | 2.06 | 747 096 | 28.52 | 2.00 |
| PUP | – | – | – | 258 944 | 9.89 | 0.69 |
| GRN | 312 804 | 12.76 | 0.89 | 158 150 | 6.04 | 0.42 |
| KAP | – | – | – | 76 918 | 2.94 | 0.21 |
| ASXP | 63 586 | 2.59 | 0.18 | 29 380 | 1.12 | 0.08 |
| FFP | 83 786 | 3.42 | 0.24 | 28 644 | 1.09 | 0.08 |
| AJP | – | – | – | 27 984 | 1.07 | 0.07 |
| HMP | – | – | – | 23 624 | 0.90 | 0.06 |
| AMEP | – | – | – | 18 742 | 0.72 | 0.05 |
| ASP | 42 669 | 1.74 | 0.12 | 18 235 | 0.70 | 0.05 |
| LDP | 55 222 | 2.25 | 0.16 | 18 201 | 0.69 | 0.05 |
| ON | 22 353 | 0.91 | 0.06 | 14 348 | 0.55 | 0.04 |
| AFLP | 48 547 | 1.98 | 0.14 | 13 394 | 0.51 | 0.04 |
| PIR | – | – | – | 12 973 | 0.50 | 0.03 |
| AIN | – | – | – | 12 448 | 0.48 | 0.03 |
| AUC | – | – | – | 10 970 | 0.42 | 0.03 |
| DLP | 11 186 | 0.46 | 0.03 | 8 376 | 0.32 | 0.02 |
| ODR | – | – | – | 7 085 | 0.27 | 0.02 |
| DEM | 19 019 | 0.78 | 0.05 | 6 611 | 0.25 | 0.02 |
| AFN | 9 680 | 0.40 | 0.03 | 6 531 | 0.25 | 0.02 |
| RUA | – | – | – | 5 567 | 0.21 | 0.01 |
| SMK | – | – | – | 5 235 | 0.20 | 0.01 |
| VCE | – | – | – | 3 828 | 0.15 | 0.01 |
| SPA | 1 997 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 2 663 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| UNP | – | – | – | 2 580 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| SCSG | – | – | – | 2 357 | 0.09 | 0.01 |
| TCS | 4 665 | 0.19 | 0.01 | 2 134 | 0.08 | 0.01 |
| BAP | – | – | – | 1 782 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| SEP | – | – | – | 1 642 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| SPP | – | – | – | 1 563 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| SOL | 8 908 | 0.36 | 0.03 | 1 053 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| RPA | – | – | – | 993 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| APP | – | – | – | 955 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| Other | 30 845 | 1.27 | 0.08 | 4 156 | 0.14 | 0.02 |
| Total | 2 450 511 | 100.00 | | 2 619 461 | 100.00 | |

Queensland Senators elected 2013

| Order elected | Senator |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | MACDONALD, Ian (LNP) |
| 2 | KETTER, Chris (ALP) |
| 3 | McGRATH, James (LNP) |
| 4 | MOORE, Claire (ALP) |
| 5 | LAZARUS, Glenn Patrick (PUP) |
| 6 | CANAVAN, Matthew (LNP) |

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Western Australia

The High Court sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns voided the result of the 2013 WA Senate election on 20 February 2014. The election was re-run on 5 April 2014.

Western Australia Senate results 2010–14

The 2014 column shows the final result for the election held on 5 April 2014.

| | 2010 | 2014 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Enrolment | 1 362 534 | 1 480 820 |
| Quota | 176 318 | 182 544 |
| Turnout | 93.55% | 88.50% |

| | 2010 | | | 2014 | | |
|------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| LP | 530 583 | 42.99 | 3.01 | 435 220 | 34.06 | 2.38 |
| ALP | 366 580 | 29.70 | 2.08 | 275 094 | 21.53 | 1.51 |
| GRN | 172 327 | 13.96 | 0.98 | 199 358 | 15.60 | 1.09 |
| PUP | – | – | – | 157 740 | 12.34 | 0.86 |
| NP | 42 334 | 3.43 | 0.24 | 38 818 | 3.04 | 0.21 |
| LDP | 14 517 | 1.18 | 0.08 | 23 251 | 1.82 | 0.13 |
| AUC | – | – | – | 19 649 | 1.54 | 0.11 |
| HMP | – | – | – | 13 579 | 1.06 | 0.07 |
| ASP | 7 459 | 0.60 | 0.04 | 13 162 | 1.03 | 0.07 |
| ASXP | 27 795 | 2.25 | 0.16 | 12 109 | 0.95 | 0.07 |
| FFP | 14 254 | 1.15 | 0.08 | 9 471 | 0.74 | 0.05 |
| VEP | – | – | – | 8 598 | 0.67 | 0.05 |
| AJP | – | – | – | 8 288 | 0.65 | 0.05 |
| WKP | – | – | – | 8 062 | 0.63 | 0.04 |
| AMEP | – | – | – | 6 995 | 0.55 | 0.04 |
| PIR | – | – | – | 6 270 | 0.49 | 0.03 |
| AFLP | – | – | – | 4 628 | 0.36 | 0.03 |
| SPRT | – | – | – | 4 166 | 0.33 | 0.02 |
| SMK | – | – | – | 3 609 | 0.28 | 0.02 |
| DEM | 4 730 | 0.38 | 0.03 | 3 492 | 0.27 | 0.02 |
| SPP | – | – | – | 3 063 | 0.24 | 0.02 |
| ODR | – | – | – | 2 753 | 0.22 | 0.02 |
| DLP | 9 346 | 0.76 | 0.05 | 2 727 | 0.21 | 0.01 |
| RUA | – | – | – | 2 224 | 0.17 | 0.01 |
| KAP | – | – | – | 1 182 | 0.09 | 0.01 |
| BAP | – | – | – | 1 047 | 0.08 | 0.01 |
| VCE | – | – | – | 1 002 | 0.08 | 0.01 |
| SPA | 1 007 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 950 | 0.07 | 0.01 |
| MUT | – | – | – | 842 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| FAP | – | – | – | 837 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| SAL | 1 268 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 818 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| RPA | – | – | – | 743 | 0.06 | 0.00 |

| | 2010 | | | 2014 | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| Other | 42 019 | 3.42 | 0.24 | 8 057 | 0.64 | 0.05 |
| Total | 1 234 219 | 100.00 | | 1 277 804 | 100.00 | |

Western Australia Senators elected 2014

| Order elected | Senator |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 | JOHNSTON, David (LP) |
| 2 | BULLOCK, Joe (ALP) |
| 3 | LUDLAM, Scott (GRN) |
| 4 | CASH, Michaelia (LP) |
| 5 | WANG, Zhenya (PUP) |
| 6 | REYNOLDS, Linda (LP) |

Western Australia Senate results 2013 (Declared void)

This table shows the result for the election held on 7 September 2013 that was declared void by the Court of Disputed Returns.

| | 2013 |
|-----------|-----------|
| Enrolment | 1 453 813 |
| Quota | 187 183 |
| Turnout | 92.78% |

| | 2013 | | |
|------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota |
| LP | 513 639 | 39.20 | 2.74 |
| ALP | 348 401 | 26.59 | 1.86 |
| GRN | 124 354 | 9.49 | 0.66 |
| NP | 66 421 | 5.07 | 0.35 |
| PUP | 65 595 | 5.01 | 0.35 |
| LDP | 44 902 | 3.43 | 0.24 |
| AUC | 21 499 | 1.64 | 0.11 |
| ASXP | 19 519 | 1.49 | 0.10 |
| HMP | 13 973 | 1.07 | 0.07 |
| ASP | 13 622 | 1.04 | 0.07 |
| WKP | 9 767 | 0.75 | 0.05 |
| AJP | 9 720 | 0.74 | 0.05 |
| FFP | 8 783 | 0.67 | 0.05 |
| SMK | 8 719 | 0.67 | 0.05 |
| AMEP | 7 748 | 0.59 | 0.04 |
| AFLP | 5 729 | 0.44 | 0.03 |
| AIN | 4 041 | 0.31 | 0.02 |
| KAP | 3 909 | 0.30 | 0.02 |
| RUA | 3 861 | 0.29 | 0.02 |
| DEM | 3 841 | 0.29 | 0.02 |

| | 2013 | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota |
| SPRT | 2 997 | 0.23 | 0.02 |
| ODR | 2 215 | 0.17 | 0.01 |
| SPA | 1 486 | 0.11 | 0.01 |
| TCS | 1 481 | 0.11 | 0.01 |
| SPP | 1 352 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| SEP | 1 143 | 0.09 | 0.01 |
| VCE | 1 139 | 0.09 | 0.01 |
| Other | 422 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Total | 1 310 278 | 100.00 | |

Western Australia Senators elected 2013 (Declared void)

This table shows the Senators elected at the election held on 7 September 2013 that was declared void by the Court of Disputed Returns.

| Order elected | Senator |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | JOHNSTON, David (LP) |
| 2 | BULLOCK, Joe (ALP) |
| 3 | CASH, Michaelia (LP) |
| 4 | REYNOLDS, Linda (LP) |
| 5 | DROPULICH, Wayne (SPRT) |
| 6 | LUDLAM, Scott (GRN) |

South Australia

South Australia Senate results 2010–13

| | 2010 | 2013 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Enrolment | 1 104 698 | 1 130 572 |
| Quota | 144 226 | 148 348 |
| Turnout | 94.33% | 94.35% |

| | 2010 | | | 2013 | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| LP | 376 532 | 37.30 | 2.61 | 285 058 | 27.45 | 1.92 |
| XEN | – | – | – | 258 376 | 24.88 | 1.74 |
| ALP | 386 577 | 38.29 | 2.68 | 235 312 | 22.66 | 1.59 |
| GRN | 134 287 | 13.30 | 0.93 | 73 612 | 7.09 | 0.50 |
| FFP | 41 227 | 4.08 | 0.29 | 39 032 | 3.76 | 0.26 |
| LDP | 5 584 | 0.55 | 0.04 | 36 657 | 3.53 | 0.25 |
| PUP | – | – | – | 27 484 | 2.65 | 0.19 |
| ASXP | 16 820 | 1.67 | 0.12 | 10 427 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| DLP | 6 811 | 0.67 | 0.05 | 10 143 | 0.98 | 0.07 |
| AMEP | – | – | – | 6 822 | 0.66 | 0.05 |
| AJP | – | – | – | 6 439 | 0.62 | 0.04 |
| ASP | 11 425 | 1.13 | 0.08 | 6 151 | 0.59 | 0.04 |
| HMP | – | – | – | 6 032 | 0.58 | 0.04 |
| AUC | – | – | – | 3 540 | 0.34 | 0.02 |
| AFLP | – | – | – | 3 354 | 0.32 | 0.02 |
| VEP | – | – | – | 3 198 | 0.31 | 0.02 |
| NP | – | – | – | 3 102 | 0.30 | 0.02 |
| DEM | 6 975 | 0.69 | 0.05 | 3 096 | 0.30 | 0.02 |
| ON | 5 159 | 0.51 | 0.04 | 2 968 | 0.29 | 0.02 |
| SEP | – | – | – | 2 857 | 0.28 | 0.02 |
| AIN | – | – | – | 2 089 | 0.20 | 0.01 |
| SMK | – | – | – | 1 899 | 0.18 | 0.01 |
| KAP | – | – | – | 1 666 | 0.16 | 0.01 |
| SPA | 953 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 1 271 | 0.12 | 0.01 |
| RUA | – | – | – | 1 241 | 0.12 | 0.01 |
| DRF | – | – | – | 1 118 | 0.11 | 0.01 |
| TCS | 4 672 | 0.46 | 0.03 | 1 116 | 0.11 | 0.01 |
| BAP | 1 528 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 862 | 0.08 | 0.01 |
| SPP | – | – | – | 765 | 0.07 | 0.01 |
| CYA | – | – | – | 325 | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| ODR | – | – | – | 145 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Other | 11 028 | 1.11 | 0.06 | 2 277 | 0.22 | 0.01 |
| Total | 1 009 578 | 100.00 | | 1 038 434 | 100.00 | |

South Australia Senators elected 2013

| Order elected | Senator |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | BERNARDI, Cory (LP) |
| 2 | XENOPHON, Nick (XEN) |
| 3 | WONG, Penny (ALP) |
| 4 | HANSON-YOUNG, Sarah (GRN) |
| 5 | DAY, Bob (FFP) |
| 6 | BIRMINGHAM, Simon (LP) |

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Tasmania

Tasmania Senate results 2010–13

| | 2010 | 2013 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| Enrolment | 358 609 | 363 331 |
| Quota | 47 242 | 48 137 |
| Turnout | 95.30% | 95.08% |

| | 2010 | | | 2013 | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| LP | 109 023 | 32.97 | 2.31 | 126 400 | 37.51 | 2.63 |
| ALP | 136 908 | 41.40 | 2.90 | 110 617 | 32.83 | 2.30 |
| GRN | 67 016 | 20.27 | 1.42 | 39 284 | 11.66 | 0.82 |
| PUP | – | – | – | 22 184 | 6.58 | 0.46 |
| LDP | – | – | – | 7 807 | 2.32 | 0.16 |
| ASXP | – | – | – | 4 873 | 1.45 | 0.10 |
| FFP | 4 045 | 1.22 | 0.09 | 4 403 | 1.31 | 0.09 |
| ASP | 6 649 | 2.01 | 0.14 | 3 697 | 1.10 | 0.08 |
| DLP | 1 560 | 0.47 | 0.03 | 2 598 | 0.77 | 0.05 |
| AIN | – | – | – | 2 494 | 0.74 | 0.05 |
| PIR | – | – | – | 1 954 | 0.58 | 0.04 |
| HMP | – | – | – | 1 714 | 0.51 | 0.04 |
| AUC | – | – | – | 1 622 | 0.48 | 0.03 |
| ODR | – | – | – | 1 399 | 0.42 | 0.03 |
| KAP | – | – | – | 1 375 | 0.41 | 0.03 |
| RUA | – | – | – | 996 | 0.30 | 0.02 |
| CYA | – | – | – | 951 | 0.28 | 0.02 |
| SMK | – | – | – | 803 | 0.24 | 0.02 |
| AFLP | – | – | – | 729 | 0.22 | 0.02 |
| SPP | – | – | – | 372 | 0.11 | 0.01 |
| TCS | 766 | 0.23 | 0.02 | 211 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| SOL | 1 488 | 0.45 | 0.03 | 104 | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| RPA | – | – | – | 34 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Other | 3 236 | 0.98 | 0.06 | 332 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
| Total | 330 691 | 100.00 | | 336 953 | 100.00 | |

Tasmania Senators elected 2013

| Order elected | Senator |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | COLBECK, Richard (LP) |
| 2 | BROWN, Carol (ALP) |
| 3 | BUSHBY, David (LP) |
| 4 | BILYK, Catryna (ALP) |
| 5 | WHISH-WILSON, Peter (GRN) |
| 6 | LAMBIE, Jacqui (PUP) |

Australian Capital Territory

Australian Capital Territory Senate results 2010–13

| | 2010 | 2013 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| Enrolment | 247 941 | 265 346 |
| Quota | 76 425 | 82 248 |
| Turnout | 94.89% | 94.87% |

| | 2010 | | | 2013 | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| ALP | 93 639 | 40.84 | 1.23 | 84 974 | 34.44 | 1.03 |
| LP | 76 463 | 33.35 | 1.00 | 81 613 | 33.08 | 0.99 |
| GRN | 52 546 | 22.92 | 0.69 | 47 553 | 19.27 | 0.58 |
| ASXP | – | – | – | 8 616 | 3.49 | 0.10 |
| PUP | – | – | – | 5 213 | 2.11 | 0.06 |
| BTA | – | – | – | 5 066 | 2.05 | 0.06 |
| VEP | – | – | – | 3 963 | 1.61 | 0.05 |
| AJP | – | – | – | 2 992 | 1.21 | 0.04 |
| AIN | – | – | – | 1 592 | 0.65 | 0.02 |
| KAP | – | – | – | 1 416 | 0.57 | 0.02 |
| RUA | – | – | – | 1 381 | 0.56 | 0.02 |
| SPP | – | – | – | 931 | 0.38 | 0.01 |
| DRF | – | – | – | 914 | 0.37 | 0.01 |
| Other | 6 624 | 2.89 | 0.08 | 518 | 0.21 | 0.01 |
| Total | 229 272 | 100.00 | | 246 742 | 100.00 | |

Australian Capital Territory Senators elected 2013

| Order elected | Senator |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | LUNDY, Kate (ALP) |
| 2 | SESELJA, Zed (LP) |

Northern Territory

Northern Territory Senate results 2010–13

| | 2010 | 2013 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| Enrolment | 121 059 | 129 079 |
| Quota | 32 230 | 34 494 |
| Turnout | 82.93% | 82.37% |

| | 2010 | | | 2013 | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Votes | % | Quota | Votes | % | Quota |
| CLP | 39 268 | 40.61 | 1.22 | 42 781 | 41.34 | 1.24 |
| ALP | 33 253 | 34.39 | 1.03 | 33 889 | 32.75 | 0.98 |
| GRN | 13 105 | 13.55 | 0.41 | 8 974 | 8.67 | 0.26 |
| PUP | – | – | – | 7 386 | 7.14 | 0.21 |
| ASP | 4 640 | 4.80 | 0.14 | 2 814 | 2.72 | 0.08 |
| ASXP | 4 930 | 5.10 | 0.15 | 2 203 | 2.13 | 0.06 |
| AIN | – | – | – | 1 544 | 1.49 | 0.04 |
| FNPP | – | – | – | 1 495 | 1.44 | 0.04 |
| RUA | – | – | – | 975 | 0.94 | 0.03 |
| UNP | – | – | – | 656 | 0.63 | 0.02 |
| SPP | – | – | – | 455 | 0.44 | 0.01 |
| CEC | 888 | 0.92 | 0.03 | 307 | 0.30 | 0.01 |
| Other | 603 | 0.63 | 0.02 | – | – | – |
| Total | 96 687 | 100.00 | | 103 479 | 100.00 | |

Northern Territory Senators elected 2013

| Order elected | Senator |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | SCULLION, Nigel (CLP) |
| 2 | PERIS, Nova (ALP) |

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Glossary and
indexes

5. Glossary and indexes

5.1 Glossary

| Term | Definition |
|--|--|
| Absent vote | A declaration vote cast at a polling place outside of a voter's electoral division, but still within their state or territory. |
| Absolute majority | More than half of the formal votes in a House of Representatives election. |
| The Act | The <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> is the legislation governing the Commonwealth electoral process. |
| Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) | The Commonwealth agency responsible for providing Australians with an independent electoral service and enhancing their understanding of, and participation in, the electoral process. |
| Australian Electoral Officer (AEO) | The AEC's manager in each state and territory. The AEO is the returning officer for the Senate election in their state or territory. |
| Ballot paper | A paper that shows the names of the candidates who are standing for election and on which voters mark their vote. |
| By-election | An election held to fill a single vacancy in the House of Representatives. |
| Candidate | A person standing for election to the Senate or the House of Representatives. |
| Casual vacancy | A vacant seat in the Senate caused by a Senator resigning or dying. |
| Certified list of voters | The official electoral roll used to mark off the names of voters. The list contains the names and addresses of all eligible voters in a division. |
| Close seat | A seat where the results are tight. On election night, this is where the two-candidate-preferred (TCP) result is between 47 per cent and 53 per cent and more than five per cent of the vote has been counted. After election night and until counting is completed, this is where the TCP result is between 49.5 per cent and 50.5 per cent and more than five per cent of the vote has been counted. |
| Constitution | The <i>Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900</i> provides the basic rules for the government of Australia. |
| Constitutional referendum | A vote by all eligible Australian voters on any proposed changes to the Constitution. |
| Court of Disputed Returns | The jurisdiction established by the Act to determine disputes and the validity of elections. |
| Declaration vote | Any vote that requires the voter to sign a declaration instead of being marked off the certified list. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|--|
| Division | A geographical area of Australia (known as an electoral division or electorate) represented by a member of Parliament elected at a House of Representatives election. |
| Divisional Returning Officer (DRO) | The AEC officer responsible for maintaining the electoral roll and conducting the election in each division. The DRO is the returning officer for the House of Representatives election in their division. |
| Double dissolution | Occurs when both the Senate and the House of Representatives are dissolved by the Governor-General. This is the only situation where all House of Representatives and Senate seats are declared vacant at the same time. |
| Electoral roll | The list of people entitled to vote in an election or referendum. |
| Electorate | See 'Division'. |
| Electoral Commissioner | The officer who performs the functions of the chief executive officer of the AEC. |
| Exhausted vote | A ballot paper which shows no further valid preference for any candidate and must be set aside from the count. |
| Fairly safe seat | A seat where the elected candidate received between 56 per cent and 60 per cent of the vote. |
| Federal election | A vote by all eligible Australians to elect members of parliament to represent them in the House of Representatives and the Senate. |
| Formal vote | A vote cast in an election or referendum that has been marked according to the rules for that election or referendum and can be counted towards the result. A ballot paper that does not meet the rules for formality is called informal and cannot be counted towards the result. |
| Franchise | The right to vote. |
| Fresh scrutiny | The check and recount of ballot papers after election day by AEC staff. |
| Funding and Disclosure | The Commonwealth funding and disclosure scheme established under the Act to deal with public funding of federal election campaigns and the disclosure of detailed financial information. |
| General Postal Voter | A voter who is registered to have postal ballot papers sent to them automatically by post. |
| Group voting ticket (GVT) | A written statement that sets out the order in which a Senate group wants its preferences distributed. |
| House of Representatives | One of the two houses of the Commonwealth Parliament. It is the house in which the Australian Government is formed. |
| How-to-vote cards | Printed materials offered to voters by party workers at polling places displaying how a party or a candidate would like voters to cast their vote. |
| Independents | Candidates or members of Parliament who do not belong to a registered political party. |

| Term | Definition |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Informal vote | A vote cast in an election or referendum that has not been marked according to the rules for that election or referendum and cannot be counted towards the result. |
| Itinerant elector | A voter with no fixed address. |
| Marginal seat | A seat where the elected candidate received less than 56 per cent of the vote. |
| Mobile polling team | A team of polling officials that travels to some hospitals and nursing homes, prisons, remand centres and remote locations to collect votes. |
| Ordinary vote | A vote cast on election day at a polling place within the electoral division for which a voter is enrolled. |
| Plebiscite | A ballot of all eligible voters that does not affect the Constitution. |
| Political party | An organisation representing a group of people with similar ideas or aims. Parties registered with the AEC are eligible to have the party affiliation of their endorsed candidates printed on ballot papers. |
| Postal vote | A vote cast by post because the voter cannot attend a polling place in their state or territory. |
| Preferential voting | A system of voting that requires a voter to indicate their order of preference for each candidate on the ballot paper. |
| Pre-poll vote | A vote cast at an early voting centre or an AEC divisional office before election day. |
| Proportional representation | An electoral system used in multi-member electorates. Parties, groups and independent candidates are elected to the parliament in proportion to their support in the electorate. |
| Provisional vote | A vote cast when a voter's name cannot be found on the certified list, the voter's name is already marked off the certified list as having voted, or the voter is registered as a silent elector. |
| Quota – Enrolment | The current or projected average divisional enrolment figure for a state or territory. |
| Quota – Population | The figure used to determine the number of parliamentary representatives to which a state or territory is entitled. |
| Quota – Senate | The number of votes a Senate candidate needs to receive to be elected. |
| Redistribution | The redrawing of electoral boundaries to ensure that there is approximately the same number of electors in each division. |
| Safe seat | A seat where the elected candidate received more than 60 per cent of the vote. |
| Scrutineer | A person appointed by a candidate to observe the voting and counting of the votes. |
| Scrutiny | The counting of votes which leads to the election result. |

| Term | Definition |
|--|---|
| Seat | Another term for an electorate or division – used because the candidate elected then has a seat in parliament. |
| Senate | One of the two houses of the Commonwealth Parliament. |
| Silent elector | An elector who has applied to have their address not appear on the electoral roll because their safety or that of their family is at risk. |
| Surplus | Votes gained by a Senate candidate which are surplus to the quota required for election. |
| Swing | The difference between a candidate or party's vote at one election in comparison to another. |
| Turnout | The number of enrolled electors who voted in the election. |
| Two-candidate-preferred (TCP) count | An indicative distribution of preferences between the two likely leading candidates for a House of Representatives election. |
| Two-party-preferred (TPP) count | An indicative distribution of preferences between the two major sides of politics in Australia (the Australian Labor Party and the Coalition). |
| Virtual Tally Room | An AEC website that displays official election results. |
| Writ | A document commanding an electoral officer to hold an election. The writ contains dates for the close of rolls, the close of nominations, the election day and the latest day for the return of the writ. |

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5.2 The 44th Parliament – House of Representatives

ELECTED 7 SEPTEMBER 2013

| Name | Party | Division | State/territory |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ABBOTT, Tony | LP | Warringah | NSW |
| ALBANESE, Anthony | ALP | Grayndler | NSW |
| ALEXANDER, John | LP | Bennelong | NSW |
| ANDREWS, Karen | LNP | McPherson | Qld |
| ANDREWS, Kevin | LP | Menzies | Vic. |
| BALDWIN, Bob | LP | Paterson | NSW |
| BANDT, Adam | GRN | Melbourne | Vic. |
| BILLSON, Bruce | LP | Dunkley | Vic. |
| BIRD, Sharon | ALP | Cunningham | NSW |
| BISHOP, Bronwyn | LP | Mackellar | NSW |
| BISHOP, Julie | LP | Curtin | WA |
| BOWEN, Chris | ALP | McMahon | NSW |
| BRIGGS, Jamie | LP | Mayo | SA |
| BROAD, Andrew | NP | Mallee | Vic. |
| BROADBENT, Russell | LP | McMillan | Vic. |
| BRODTMANN, Gai | ALP | Canberra | ACT |
| BROUGH, Mal | LNP | Fisher | Qld |
| BUCHHOLZ, Scott | LNP | Wright | Qld |
| BURKE, Anna Elizabeth | ALP | Chisholm | Vic. |
| BURKE, Tony | ALP | Watson | NSW |
| BUTLER, Mark | ALP | Port Adelaide | SA |
| BYRNE, Anthony | ALP | Holt | Vic. |
| CHALMERS, Jim | ALP | Rankin | Qld |
| CHAMPION, Nick | ALP | Wakefield | SA |
| CHESTER, Darren | NP | Gippsland | Vic. |
| CHESTERS, Lisa | ALP | Bendigo | Vic. |
| CHRISTENSEN, George | LNP | Dawson | Qld |
| CIOBO, Steven | LNP | Moncrieff | Qld |
| CLARE, Jason | ALP | Blaxland | NSW |
| CLAYDON, Sharon | ALP | Newcastle | NSW |
| COBB, John | NP | Calare | NSW |
| COLEMAN, David | LP | Banks | NSW |
| COLLINS, Julie | ALP | Franklin | Tas. |
| CONROY, Pat | ALP | Charlton | NSW |
| COULTON, Mark | NP | Parkes | NSW |
| DANBY, Michael | ALP | Melbourne Ports | Vic. |
| DREYFUS, Mark | ALP | Isaacs | Vic. |
| DUTTON, Peter | LNP | Dickson | Qld |
| ELLIOT, Justine | ALP | Richmond | NSW |
| ELLIS, Kate | ALP | Adelaide | SA |

| Name | Party | Division | State/territory |
|----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| ENTSCH, Warren | LNP | Leichhardt | Qld |
| FEENEY, David | ALP | Batman | Vic. |
| FERGUSON, Laurie | ALP | Werriwa | NSW |
| FITZGIBBON, Joel | ALP | Hunter | NSW |
| FLETCHER, Paul | LP | Bradfield | NSW |
| FRYDENBERG, Josh | LP | Kooyong | Vic. |
| GAMBARO, Teresa | LNP | Brisbane | Qld |
| GILES, Andrew | ALP | Scullin | Vic. |
| GILLESPIE, David | NP | Lyne | NSW |
| GOODENOUGH, Ian | LP | Moore | WA |
| GRAY, Gary | ALP | Brand | WA |
| GRIFFIN, Alan | ALP | Bruce | Vic. |
| GRIGGS, Natasha | CLP | Solomon | NT |
| HALL, Jill Griffiths | ALP | Shortland | NSW |
| HARTSUYKER, Luke | NP | Cowper | NSW |
| HAWKE, Alex | LP | Mitchell | NSW |
| HAYES, Chris | ALP | Fowler | NSW |
| HENDERSON, Sarah | LP | Corangamite | Vic. |
| HENDY, Peter | LP | Eden-Monaro | NSW |
| HOCKEY, Joe | LP | North Sydney | NSW |
| HOGAN, Kevin | NP | Page | NSW |
| HOWARTH, Luke | LNP | Petrie | Qld |
| HUNT, Greg | LP | Flinders | Vic. |
| HUSIC, Ed | ALP | Chifley | NSW |
| HUTCHINSON, Eric | LP | Lyons | Tas. |
| IRONS, Steve | LP | Swan | WA |
| JENSEN, Dennis | LP | Tangney | WA |
| JONES, Ewen | LNP | Herbert | Qld |
| JONES, Stephen | ALP | Throsby | NSW |
| JOYCE, Barnaby | NP | New England | NSW |
| KATTER, Bob | KAP | Kennedy | Qld |
| KEENAN, Michael | LP | Stirling | WA |
| KELLY, Craig | LP | Hughes | NSW |
| KING, Catherine | ALP | Ballarat | Vic. |
| LAMING, Andrew | LNP | Bowman | Qld |
| LANDRY, Michelle | LNP | Capricornia | Qld |
| LAUNDY, Craig | LP | Reid | NSW |
| LEIGH, Andrew | ALP | Fraser | ACT |
| LEY, Sussan | LP | Farrer | NSW |
| MACFARLANE, Ian | LNP | Groom | Qld |
| MACKLIN, Jenny | ALP | Jagajaga | Vic. |
| MacTIERNAN, Alannah | ALP | Perth | WA |
| MARINO, Nola | LP | Forrest | WA |
| MARKUS, Louise | LP | Macquarie | NSW |

| Name | Party | Division | State/territory |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| MARLES, Richard | ALP | Corio | Vic. |
| MATHESON, Russell | LP | Macarthur | NSW |
| McCORMACK, Michael | NP | Riverina | NSW |
| McGOWAN, Cathy | Independent | Indi | Vic. |
| McNAMARA, Karen | LP | Dobell | NSW |
| MITCHELL, Rob | ALP | McEwen | Vic. |
| MORRISON, Scott | LP | Cook | NSW |
| NEUMANN, Shayne Kenneth | ALP | Blair | Qld |
| NIKOLIC, Andrew | LP | Bass | Tas. |
| O'CONNOR, Brendan | ALP | Gorton | Vic. |
| O'DOWD, Ken | LNP | Flynn | Qld |
| O'DWYER, Kelly | LP | Higgins | Vic. |
| O'NEIL, Clare | ALP | Hotham | Vic. |
| OWENS, Julie | ALP | Parramatta | NSW |
| PALMER, Clive Frederick | PUP | Fairfax | Qld |
| PARKE, Melissa | ALP | Fremantle | WA |
| PASIN, Tony | LP | Barker | SA |
| PERRETT, Graham Douglas | ALP | Moreton | Qld |
| PITT, Keith | LNP | Hinkler | Qld |
| PLIBERSEK, Tanya | ALP | Sydney | NSW |
| PORTER, Christian | LP | Pearce | WA |
| PRENTICE, Jane | LNP | Ryan | Qld |
| PRICE, Melissa | LP | Durack | WA |
| PYNE, Christopher | LP | Sturt | SA |
| RAMSEY, Rowan | LP | Grey | SA |
| RANDALL, Don | LP | Canning | WA |
| RI POLL, Bernie | ALP | Oxley | Qld |
| RISHWORTH, Amanda | ALP | Kingston | SA |
| ROBB, Andrew | LP | Goldstein | Vic. |
| ROBERT, Stuart | LNP | Fadden | Qld |
| ROWLAND, Michelle | ALP | Greenway | NSW |
| ROY, Wyatt | LNP | Longman | Qld |
| RUDD, Kevin ⁽¹⁾ | ALP | Griffith | Qld |
| RUDDOCK, Philip | LP | Berowra | NSW |
| RYAN, Joanne | ALP | Lalor | Vic. |
| SCOTT, Bruce | LNP | Maranoa | Qld |
| SCOTT, Fiona | LP | Lindsay | NSW |
| SHORTEN, Bill | ALP | Maribyrnong | Vic. |
| SIMPKINS, Luke | LP | Cowan | WA |
| SMITH, Tony | LP | Casey | Vic. |
| SNOWDON, Warren | ALP | Lingiari | NT |
| SOUTHCOTT, Andrew | LP | Boothby | SA |
| STONE, Sharman | LP | Murray | Vic. |
| SUDMALIS, Ann | LP | Gilmore | NSW |

| Name | Party | Division | State/territory |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| SUKKAR, Michael | LP | Deakin | Vic. |
| SWAN, Wayne | ALP | Lilley | Qld |
| TAYLOR, Angus | LP | Hume | NSW |
| TEHAN, Dan | LP | Wannon | Vic. |
| THISTLETHWAITE, Matt | ALP | Kingsford Smith | NSW |
| THOMSON, Kelvin | ALP | Wills | Vic. |
| TRUSS, Warren | LNP | Wide Bay | Qld |
| TUDGE, Alan | LP | Aston | Vic. |
| TURNBULL, Malcolm | LP | Wentworth | NSW |
| VAMVAKINOOU, Maria | ALP | Calwell | Vic. |
| van MANEN, Bert | LNP | Forde | Qld |
| VARVARIS, Nickolas | LP | Barton | NSW |
| VASTA, Ross | LNP | Bonner | Qld |
| WATTS, Tim | ALP | Gellibrand | Vic. |
| WHITELEY, Brett | LP | Braddon | Tas. |
| WICKS, Lucy | LP | Robertson | NSW |
| WILKIE, Andrew | Independent | Denison | Tas. |
| WILLIAMS, Matt | LP | Hindmarsh | SA |
| WILSON, Rick | LP | O'Connor | WA |
| WOOD, Jason | LP | La Trobe | Vic. |
| WYATT, Ken | LP | Hasluck | WA |
| ZAPPIA, Tony | ALP | Makin | SA |

Names listed as they appeared on ballot papers at the 2013 federal election.

- [1] Kevin Rudd resigned his seat in November 2013. Terri Butler (ALP) won the by-election held for the seat on 8 February 2014.

5.3 The 44th Parliament – Senate

State senators

| Elected: 21 Aug 2010 Term: 1 Jul 2011 – 30 Jun 2017 | Elected: 7 Sep 2013 (5 Apr 2014 for WA) Term: 1 Jul 2014 – 30 Jun 2020 |
|--|---|
| New South Wales | |
| 1 FIERRAVANTI-WELLS, Concetta (LP) | 1 PAYNE, Marise (LP) |
| 2 FAULKNER, John (ALP) | 2 O'NEILL, Deborah (ALP) ⁽¹⁾ |
| 3 HEFFERNAN, William (LP) | 3 WILLIAMS, John (NP) |
| 4 DASTYARI, Sam (ALP) ⁽¹⁾ | 4 CAMERON, Doug (ALP) |
| 5 NASH, Fiona (NP) | 5 LEYONHJELM, David (LDP) |
| 6 RHIANNON, Lee (GRN) | 6 SINODINOS, Arthur (LP) |
| Victoria | |
| 1 CARR, Kim John (ALP) | 1 FIFIELD, Mitch (LP) |
| 2 RONALDSON, Michael (LP) | 2 MARSHALL, Gavin (ALP) |
| 3 DI NATALE, Richard (GRN) | 3 RYAN, Scott (LP) |
| 4 CONROY, Stephen Michael (ALP) | 4 COLLINS, Jacinta (ALP) |
| 5 MCKENZIE, Bridget (NP) | 5 RICE, Janet (GRN) |
| 6 MADIGAN, John (DLP) | 6 MUIR, Ricky (AMEP) |
| Queensland | |
| 1 BRANDIS, George Henry (LNP) | 1 MACDONALD, Ian (LNP) |
| 2 LUDWIG, Joe (ALP) | 2 KETTER, Chris (ALP) |
| 3 O'SULLIVAN, Barry (LNP) ⁽¹⁾ | 3 McGRATH, James (LNP) |
| 4 McLUCAS, Jan (ALP) | 4 MOORE, Claire (ALP) |
| 5 WATERS, Larissa (GRN) | 5 LAZARUS, Glenn Patrick (PUP) |
| 6 MASON, Brett (LNP) | 6 CANAVAN, Matthew (LNP) |
| Western Australia | |
| 1 CORMANN, Mathias (LP) | 1 JOHNSTON, David (LP) |
| 2 LINES, Sue (ALP) ⁽¹⁾ | 2 BULLOCK, Joe (ALP) |
| 3 BACK, Chris (LP) | 3 LUDLAM, Scott (GRN) |
| 4 STERLE, Glenn (ALP) | 4 CASH, Michaelia (LP) |
| 5 SMITH, Dean (LP) ⁽¹⁾ | 5 WANG, Zhenya (PUP) |
| 6 SIEWERT, Rachel (GRN) | 6 REYNOLDS, Linda (LP) |
| South Australia | |
| 1 GALLACHER, Alex (ALP) | 1 BERNARDI, Cory (LP) |
| 2 RUSTON, Anne (LP) ⁽¹⁾ | 2 XENOPHON, Nick (XEN) |
| 3 McEWEN, Anne (ALP) | 3 WONG, Penny (ALP) |
| 4 EDWARDS, Sean (LP) | 4 HANSON-YOUNG, Sarah (GRN) |
| 5 WRIGHT, Penny (GRN) | 5 DAY, Bob (FFP) |
| 6 FAWCETT, David (LP) | 6 BIRMINGHAM, Simon (LP) |

| | |
|---|--|
| Elected: 21 Aug 2010 Term: 1 Jul 2011 – 30 Jun 2017 | Elected: 7 Sep 2013 (5 Apr 2014 for WA) Term: 1 Jul 2014 – 30 Jun 2020 |
| Tasmania | |
| 1 POLLEY, Helen (ALP) | 1 COLBECK, Richard (LP) |
| 2 ABETZ, Eric (LP) | 2 BROWN, Carol (ALP) |
| 3 MILNE, Christine (GRN) | 3 BUSHBY, David (LP) |
| 4 URQUHART, Anne (ALP) | 4 BILYK, Catryna (ALP) |
| 5 PARRY, Stephen Shane (LP) | 5 WHISH-WILSON, Peter (GRN) |
| 6 SINGH, Lisa (ALP) | 6 LAMBIE, Jacqui (PUP) ^[2] |

Names listed as they appeared on ballot papers.

- [1] These senators were appointed following the resignation, retirement or passing of their party colleagues.
- [2] On 24 November 2014 Senator Jacqui Lambie, formerly of the PUP, informed the Senate she would continue her term as an independent senator.

Territory senators

The terms of senators representing the ACT and the NT commence on the day of their election and expire the day before the next federal election.

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| Elected: 7 Sep 2013 |
| Australian Capital Territory |
| 1 LUNDY, Kate (ALP) |
| 2 SESELJA, Zed (LP) |
| Northern Territory |
| 1 SCULLION, Nigel (CLP) |
| 2 PERIS, Nova (ALP) |

Names listed as they appeared on ballot papers.

5.4 Alphabetical list of electoral divisions

| Division | State/territory | Member | Party |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Adelaide | SA | ELLIS, Kate | ALP |
| Aston | Vic. | TUDGE, Alan | LP |
| Ballarat | Vic. | KING, Catherine | ALP |
| Banks | NSW | COLEMAN, David | LP |
| Barker | SA | PASIN, Tony | LP |
| Barton | NSW | VARVARIS, Nickolas | LP |
| Bass | Tas. | NIKOLIC, Andrew | LP |
| Batman | Vic. | FEENEY, David | ALP |
| Bendigo | Vic. | CHESTERS, Lisa | ALP |
| Bennelong | NSW | ALEXANDER, John | LP |
| Berowra | NSW | RUDDOCK, Philip | LP |
| Blair | Qld | NEUMANN, Shayne Kenneth | ALP |
| Blaxland | NSW | CLARE, Jason | ALP |
| Bonner | Qld | VASTA, Ross | LNP |
| Boothby | SA | SOUTHCOTT, Andrew | LP |
| Bowman | Qld | LAMING, Andrew | LNP |
| Braddon | Tas. | WHITELEY, Brett | LP |
| Bradfield | NSW | FLETCHER, Paul | LP |
| Brand | WA | GRAY, Gary | ALP |
| Brisbane | Qld | GAMBARO, Teresa | LNP |
| Bruce | Vic. | GRIFFIN, Alan | ALP |
| Calare | NSW | COBB, John | NP |
| Calwell | Vic. | VAMVAKINO, Maria | ALP |
| Canberra | ACT | BRODTMANN, Gai | ALP |
| Canning | WA | RANDALL, Don | LP |
| Capricornia | Qld | LANDRY, Michelle | LNP |
| Casey | Vic. | SMITH, Tony | LP |
| Charlton | NSW | CONROY, Pat | ALP |
| Chifley | NSW | HUSIC, Ed | ALP |
| Chisholm | Vic. | BURKE, Anna Elizabeth | ALP |
| Cook | NSW | MORRISON, Scott | LP |
| Corangamite | Vic. | HENDERSON, Sarah | LP |
| Corio | Vic. | MARLES, Richard | ALP |
| Cowan | WA | SIMPKINS, Luke | LP |
| Cowper | NSW | HARTSUYKER, Luke | NP |
| Cunningham | NSW | BIRD, Sharon | ALP |
| Curtin | WA | BISHOP, Julie | LP |
| Dawson | Qld | CHRISTENSEN, George | LNP |
| Deakin | Vic. | SUKKAR, Michael | LP |
| Denison | Tas. | WILKIE, Andrew | Independent |
| Dickson | Qld | DUTTON, Peter | LNP |
| Dobell | NSW | McNAMARA, Karen | LP |

| Division | State/territory | Member | Party |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Dunkley | Vic. | BILLSON, Bruce | LP |
| Durack | WA | PRICE, Melissa | LP |
| Eden-Monaro | NSW | HENDY, Peter | LP |
| Fadden | Qld | ROBERT, Stuart | LNP |
| Fairfax | Qld | PALMER, Clive Frederick | PUP |
| Farrer | NSW | LEY, Sussan | LP |
| Fisher | Qld | BROUGH, Mal | LNP |
| Flinders | Vic. | HUNT, Greg | LP |
| Flynn | Qld | O'DOWD, Ken | LNP |
| Forde | Qld | van MANEN, Bert | LNP |
| Forrest | WA | MARINO, Nola | LP |
| Fowler | NSW | HAYES, Chris | ALP |
| Franklin | Tas. | COLLINS, Julie | ALP |
| Fraser | ACT | LEIGH, Andrew | ALP |
| Fremantle | WA | PARKE, Melissa | ALP |
| Gellibrand | Vic. | WATTS, Tim | ALP |
| Gilmore | NSW | SUDMALIS, Ann | LP |
| Gippsland | Vic. | CHESTER, Darren | NP |
| Goldstein | Vic. | ROBB, Andrew | LP |
| Gorton | Vic. | O'CONNOR, Brendan | ALP |
| Grayndler | NSW | ALBANESE, Anthony | ALP |
| Greenway | NSW | ROWLAND, Michelle | ALP |
| Grey | SA | RAMSEY, Rowan | LP |
| Griffith | Qld | RUDD, Kevin ⁽¹⁾ | ALP |
| Groom | Qld | MACFARLANE, Ian | LNP |
| Hasluck | WA | WYATT, Ken | LP |
| Herbert | Qld | JONES, Ewen | LNP |
| Higgins | Vic. | O'DWYER, Kelly | LP |
| Hindmarsh | SA | WILLIAMS, Matt | LP |
| Hinkler | Qld | PITT, Keith | LNP |
| Holt | Vic. | BYRNE, Anthony | ALP |
| Hotham | Vic. | O'NEIL, Clare | ALP |
| Hughes | NSW | KELLY, Craig | LP |
| Hume | NSW | TAYLOR, Angus | LP |
| Hunter | NSW | FITZGIBBON, Joel | ALP |
| Indi | Vic. | McGOWAN, Cathy | Independent |
| Isaacs | Vic. | DREYFUS, Mark | ALP |
| Jagajaga | Vic. | MACKLIN, Jenny | ALP |
| Kennedy | Qld | KATTER, Bob | KAP |
| Kingsford Smith | NSW | THISTLETHWAITE, Matt | ALP |
| Kingston | SA | RISHWORTH, Amanda | ALP |
| Kooyong | Vic. | FRYDENBERG, Josh | LP |
| La Trobe | Vic. | WOOD, Jason | LP |
| Lalor | Vic. | RYAN, Joanne | ALP |

| Division | State/territory | Member | Party |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Leichhardt | Qld | ENTSCH, Warren | LNP |
| Lilley | Qld | SWAN, Wayne | ALP |
| Lindsay | NSW | SCOTT, Fiona | LP |
| Lingiari | NT | SNOWDON, Warren | ALP |
| Longman | Qld | ROY, Wyatt | LNP |
| Lyne | NSW | GILLESPIE, David | NP |
| Lyons | Tas. | HUTCHINSON, Eric | LP |
| Macarthur | NSW | MATHESON, Russell | LP |
| Mackellar | NSW | BISHOP, Bronwyn | LP |
| Macquarie | NSW | MARKUS, Louise | LP |
| Makin | SA | ZAPPIA, Tony | ALP |
| Mallee | Vic. | BROAD, Andrew | NP |
| Maranoa | Qld | SCOTT, Bruce | LNP |
| Maribyrnong | Vic. | SHORTEN, Bill | ALP |
| Mayo | SA | BRIGGS, Jamie | LP |
| McEwen | Vic. | MITCHELL, Rob | ALP |
| McMahon | NSW | BOWEN, Chris | ALP |
| McMillan | Vic. | BROADBENT, Russell | LP |
| McPherson | Qld | ANDREWS, Karen | LNP |
| Melbourne | Vic. | BANDT, Adam | GRN |
| Melbourne Ports | Vic. | DANBY, Michael | ALP |
| Menzies | Vic. | ANDREWS, Kevin | LP |
| Mitchell | NSW | HAWKE, Alex | LP |
| Moncrieff | Qld | GIQBO, Steven | LNP |
| Moore | WA | GOODENOUGH, Ian | LP |
| Moreton | Qld | PERRETT, Graham Douglas | ALP |
| Murray | Vic. | STONE, Sharman | LP |
| New England | NSW | JOYCE, Barnaby | NP |
| Newcastle | NSW | CLAYDON, Sharon | ALP |
| North Sydney | NSW | HOCKEY, Joe | LP |
| O'Connor | WA | WILSON, Rick | LP |
| Oxley | Qld | RIPOLL, Bernie | ALP |
| Page | NSW | HOGAN, Kevin | NP |
| Parkes | NSW | COULTON, Mark | NP |
| Parramatta | NSW | OWENS, Julie | ALP |
| Paterson | NSW | BALDWIN, Bob | LP |
| Pearce | WA | PORTER, Christian | LP |
| Perth | WA | MacTIERNAN, Alannah | ALP |
| Petrie | Qld | HOWARTH, Luke | LNP |
| Port Adelaide | SA | BUTLER, Mark | ALP |
| Rankin | Qld | CHALMERS, Jim | ALP |
| Reid | NSW | LAUNDY, Craig | LP |
| Richmond | NSW | ELLIOT, Justine | ALP |
| Riverina | NSW | McCORMACK, Michael | NP |

| Division | State/territory | Member | Party |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|
| Robertson | NSW | WICKS, Lucy | LP |
| Ryan | Qld | PRENTICE, Jane | LNP |
| Scullin | Vic. | GILES, Andrew | ALP |
| Shortland | NSW | HALL, Jill Griffiths | ALP |
| Solomon | NT | GRIGGS, Natasha | CLP |
| Stirling | WA | KEENAN, Michael | LP |
| Sturt | SA | PYNE, Christopher | LP |
| Swan | WA | IRONS, Steve | LP |
| Sydney | NSW | PLIBERSEK, Tanya | ALP |
| Tangney | WA | JENSEN, Dennis | LP |
| Throsby | NSW | JONES, Stephen | ALP |
| Wakefield | SA | CHAMPION, Nick | ALP |
| Wannon | Vic. | TEHAN, Dan | LP |
| Warringah | NSW | ABBOTT, Tony | LP |
| Watson | NSW | BURKE, Tony | ALP |
| Wentworth | NSW | TURNBULL, Malcolm | LP |
| Werriwa | NSW | FERGUSON, Laurie | ALP |
| Wide Bay | Qld | TRUSS, Warren | LNP |
| Wills | Vic. | THOMSON, Kelvin | ALP |
| Wright | Qld | BUCHHOLZ, Scott | LNP |

[1] Kevin Rudd resigned his seat in November 2013. Terri Butler (ALP) won the by-election held for the seat on 8 February 2014.

5.5 Political party codes

| AEC Code | Party name |
|----------|---|
| AFLP | Australian Fishing and Lifestyle Party |
| AFN | Australia First Party (NSW) Incorporated |
| AIN | Australian Independents |
| AJP | Animal Justice Party |
| ALP | Australian Labor Party |
| AMEP | Australian Motoring Enthusiast Party |
| APP | Australian Protectionist Party |
| ARTS | The Arts Party |
| ASP | Shooters and Fishers Party |
| ASXP | Australian Sex Party |
| AUC | Australian Christians |
| BAP | Building Australia Party |
| BRP | Bank Reform Party ⁽¹⁾ |
| BTA | Bullet Train For Australia |
| CA | Carers Alliance |
| CDP | Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group) |
| CEC | Citizens Electoral Council of Australia |
| CLP | Country Liberals (Northern Territory) |
| CLR | Country Labor Party |
| COK | Coke in the Bubbles Party |
| CYA | Country Alliance |
| CYC | Australian Cyclists Party |
| DEM | Australian Democrats |
| DLP | Democratic Labour Party (DLP) |
| DRF | Drug Law Reform Australia |
| FFP | Family First Party |
| FNPP | Australia's First Nations Political Party |
| FUT | Future Party |
| GRN | Australian Greens |
| HMP | Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party |
| KAP | Katter's Australian Party |
| LDP | Liberal Democratic Party |
| LNP | Liberal National Party of Queensland |
| LP | Liberal Party of Australia |
| MILL | The 23 Million |
| NCP | Non-Custodial Parents Party (Equal Parenting) |
| NMP | Natural Medicine Party |
| NP | National Party of Australia |
| ODR | Outdoor Recreation Party (Stop The Greens) |
| ON | One Nation |
| PIR | Pirate Party Australia |
| PUP | Palmer United Party |
| RPA | Republican Party of Australia |

| AEC Code | Party name |
|----------|---|
| RUA | Rise Up Australia Party |
| SAL | Socialist Alliance |
| SCSG | Stop CSG Party |
| SEP | Socialist Equality Party |
| SING | Single Parents' Party |
| SMK | Smokers Rights Party |
| SOL | Senator Online (Internet Voting Bills/Issues) |
| SOV | Australian Sovereignty Party |
| SPA | Secular Party of Australia |
| SPP | Australian Stable Population Party ^[2] |
| SPRT | Australian Sports Party |
| TCS | No Carbon Tax Climate Sceptics ^[3] |
| TFCA | 21st Century Australia |
| UNP | Uniting Australia Party |
| VCE | Australian Voice Party |
| VEP | Voluntary Euthanasia Party |
| WKP | The Wikileaks Party |
| XEN | Nick Xenophon Group |

[1] The Bank Reform Party changed their name to the Mutual Party prior to the 2014 WA Senate election.

[2] The Australian Stable Population Party changed their name to #Sustainable Population Party prior to the 2014 WA Senate election.

[3] The No Carbon Tax Climate Sceptics party changed their name to Freedom and Prosperity Party prior to the 2014 WA Senate election.

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