



AEC

Australian Electoral Commission

Electoral Pocketbook

Includes 2016 federal election results





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Feedback

The AEC welcomes feedback on the 2016 Electoral Pocketbook.

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Foreword

The 2016 Electoral Pocketbook is a compact and comprehensive guide to the 2016 federal election, the largest election the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) has ever delivered, and in many ways, the most scrutinised and complex.

Following years of concerted effort, 95 per cent of eligible Australians were enrolled to vote at the 2016 federal election. Almost a million voters were added to the roll since the 2013 federal election, and fewer than a million people were missing, a significant improvement on previous elections.

It was a double dissolution election (a simultaneous election for all members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate) and the AEC saw upward trends in candidate nominations and political party registrations continue with records set for the number of political parties registered and the number of candidates nominating for the Senate.

As well as being large in scale, the 2016 federal election was extraordinarily complex. The AEC implemented comprehensive changes to election planning and operations in response to issues experienced in Western Australia (WA) at the 2013 federal election and some of the most far reaching electoral reforms in 30 years. On 18 March 2016, the Parliament passed legislative amendments to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act) which modified the Senate voting system, introduced party logos and unique registered officers for registered political parties, and changed how the AEC was required to handle declaration votes.

A sample of the comprehensive information published in this Pocketbook includes data on the types of votes cast, formal and informal votes, election funding and financial disclosure. It also reflects the outcomes of two special counts the AEC was directed to complete by the High Court sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns, to fill Senate vacancies created through the disqualification of elected candidates in Western Australia and South Australia.

The Pocketbook also serves as an educational resource. It contains historical information about Australia's electoral system and processes, brief notes about every electoral division, an explanation of counting votes and the nomination process, as well as information about redistributions and referendums.

I trust you will find this Pocketbook an informative resource on the 2016 federal election, contributing to the transparency and integrity of the electoral process and results.

To help us improve future editions, we welcome your feedback on this publication via the AEC website www.aec.gov.au.



Tom Rogers
Electoral Commissioner

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one

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 Electoral Act).

The AEC is an independent, statutory authority responsible for administering the Electoral 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 by:

1. conducting successful electoral events, including federal elections, by-elections and referendums
2. ensuring confidence in the electoral roll
3. administering political party registrations and financial disclosure
4. undertaking public awareness activities.

two

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 older 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: 12 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 (10 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).

However, where both houses of parliament are dissolved, as in a double dissolution, all senate seats are vacated and contested at the subsequent election. When the new Senate convenes after the election, it will determine which senators will have shorter terms to re-establish the half-Senate rotation

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 2016 federal election, Australia was divided into 150 electoral divisions.

State/territory	Divisions
NSW	47
VIC	37
QLD	30
WA	16
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 Electoral 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 in 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 s 7 and s 24 of the Constitution and in ss 40–54 of the Electoral Act.

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	14 Sep 2015	1	11	26
TURNBULL, Malcolm Bligh (Liberal Party of Australia)	14 Sep 2015	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

Name/party	Period in office		Length of term		
	Start	End	Years	Months	Days
CALWELL, Arthur Augustus (Australian Labor Party)	07 Mar 1960	08 Feb 1967	6	11	2
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 interests.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Since the incorporation of the redistribution process into the Electoral 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 objections.

Having considered any further objections (if required) 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 13 November 2014 (as used for the 2016 federal election) was:

Population quota

$$\frac{22,793,303}{72 \times 2} = 158,286.8264$$

Number of House of Representatives members for New South Wales

$$\frac{7,500,617}{158,286.8264} = 47.3862 \text{ (rounded down to 47)}$$

Representation entitlement data for all states and territories

State/territory	Population	Population quota	Population divided by population quota	Members
NSW	7,500,617	158,286.8264	47.3862	47
VIC	5,821,269	158,286.8264	36.7767	37
QLD	4,708,510	158,286.8264	29.7467	30
WA	2,565,588	158,286.8264	16.2085	16
SA	1,682,635	158,286.8264	10.6303	11
TAS	514,684	158,286.8264	3.2516	5 ^[1]
ACT	386,092	158,286.8264	2.4392	2
NT	246,478	158,286.8264	1.5572	2
Total	23,425,873			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 enrolment quota or average divisional enrolment, and
- the projected enrolment 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 current 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/territory on the day the redistribution commenced by the number of members to which the state/territory is entitled. The number of electors in each proposed division must not vary by 10 per cent more or less than the current enrolment quota.

The projected enrolment quota is calculated by dividing the projected number of people enrolled in the state/territory at the projection time by the number of members to which the state/territory 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 projected enrolment quota.

Formulas for calculating enrolment quotas

Current enrolment quota

$$\frac{\text{Number of electors enrolled in a state/territory as at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced}}{\text{Number of members of the House of Representatives to which the state/territory is entitled}} = \text{Current enrolment quota}$$

Projected enrolment quota

$$\frac{\text{Projected number of electors enrolled in a state/territory as at projection time}}{\text{Number of members of the House of Representatives to which the state/territory is entitled}} = \text{Projected enrolment quota}$$

Example of calculation of enrolment quotas

Current enrolment quota

The current enrolment quota for New South Wales at 1 December 2014 (the commencement date of the redistribution process) was:

$$\frac{4,863,593}{47} = 103,481$$

Projected enrolment quota

The number of electors in each division could vary by up to 10 per cent from 103,481. Therefore the permissible maximum would be 113,829 and the permissible minimum would be 93,132.

$$\frac{5,195,490}{47} = 110,542$$

The number of electors in each division could vary by up to 3.5 per cent from 110,542. Therefore the permissible maximum would be 114,411 and the permissible minimum would be 106,673.

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 notice must be published on a Wednesday in the Commonwealth Government Notices 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

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 ^[1]	ACT	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							
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	23 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			
2016	25 Feb			19 Jan			28 Jan	

[1] A scheduled redistribution of the federal electoral divisions for Tasmania was due to start within 30 days after 16 February 2016. It was deferred until after the next general election. The redistribution commenced on 1 September 2016.

[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*.

three

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 aged 21 years or older allowed to vote in South Australia.

1857

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men aged 21 years or older allowed to vote in Victoria.

1858

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men aged 21 years or older 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 aged 21 years or older 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 aged 21 years or older allowed to vote in Western Australia.

ELECTORAL CHANGE Secret ballot introduced in Western Australia.

1895

ELECTORAL CHANGE Women and Indigenous people aged 21 years or older allowed to vote in South Australia.

1896

ELECTORAL CHANGE Men aged 21 years or older allowed to vote in Tasmania.

1899

ELECTORAL CHANGE Women aged 21 years or older 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 the Commonwealth of Australia came into effect 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 (six for each state).

ELECTORAL CHANGE State franchises applied at the first federal election with disqualifications varying. Most men aged 21 years or older could vote in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. In South Australia and Western Australia, men and women aged 21 years or older 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 aged 21 years or older. 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 the 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 as the Member for Darwin in Tasmania. Australia's first female senator, Dorothy Tangney, was elected to the Senate representing Western Australia.

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 representing Queensland.

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 (AEC) 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.

2016

ELECTORAL CHANGE The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* was changed to abolish group and individual voting tickets in the Senate and allow for optional preferential voting above and below the line.

ELECTORAL CHANGE The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* was changed to introduce a restriction that there be a unique registered officer and deputy registered officer for a federally registered political party.

ELECTORAL CHANGE The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* was changed to allow registered political party logos to be printed on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives and the Senate.

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 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, s 32 Constitution, s 151 of the Electoral Act).	0	10
Close of rolls Rolls close at 8pm, seven days after the issue of writs (s 155 of the Electoral Act).	7	17
Close of nominations Nominations close at 12 noon, between 10 and 27 days after the issue of writs (s 156 of the Electoral Act).	10	37
Declaration of nominations Nominations are publicly declared 24 hours after nominations close (s 176 of the Electoral Act).	11	38
Early voting Early voting commences four days after the declaration of nominations (s 200D(4) of the Electoral Act).	15	42
Polling day Polling day is fixed between 23 and 31 days after the date of nominations (s 157 of the Electoral Act).	33	68
Return of writs The maximum time for the return of writs is no more than 100 days after the issue of writs (s 159 of the Electoral Act).		110
Meeting of Parliament The new Parliament meets within 30 days of the day appointed for the return of the writs (s 5 Constitution).		140

Senators for the states serve terms of six years (s 7 Constitution) that are staggered so half of the 72 senators' terms expire every three years. However, where both houses of parliament are dissolved, as in a double dissolution, all senate seats are vacated and contested at the subsequent election. When the new Senate convenes after the election, it will determine which senators will have shorter terms to re-establish the half-Senate rotation.

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 2016 federal election

Event	Time	Day	Date
Election announced		Sun	08 May 2016
Issue of writs	6pm	Mon	16 May 2016
Close of rolls	8pm	Mon	23 May 2016
Close of nominations	12pm	Thu	09 Jun 2016
Declaration of nominations	12pm	Fri	10 Jun 2016
Election day		Sat	02 Jul 2016
Return of Senate writs			
TAS		Thu	28 Jul 2016
WA		Tue	02 Aug 2016
SA		Thu	04 Aug 2016
VIC		Thu	04 Aug 2016
NSW		Fri	05 Aug 2016
QLD		Fri	05 Aug 2016
ACT		Mon	08 Aug 2016
NT		Mon	08 Aug 2016
Return of House of Representative writs		Mon	08 Aug 2016
Closing date for the lodgement of petitions to the Court of Disputed Returns		Sat	17 Sep 2016

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	29 Aug 2019
Issue of writs	09 Sep 2019
Close of nominations	02 Oct 2019
Election day	02 Nov 2019

Senate

The 2016 federal election was a double dissolution election meaning that all Senate positions were up for election. On 31 August 2016, the Senate allocated senate terms according to the order of their election. Short-term senators' terms expire on 30 June 2019 and long-term senators' terms expire on 30 June 2022.

Section 13 of the Constitution requires that the election of senators must take place within one year before the places become vacant. Therefore the earliest possible date for a half-Senate election is 4 August 2018 (the first Saturday after the 33 day minimum period from 1 July 2018). The latest possible date for a half-Senate election is Saturday 18 May 2019. 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 2019 in order for elected senators to begin their terms on 1 July 2019.

Simultaneous elections

The elections for the House of Representatives and the Senate are usually held together. As the earliest and latest possible dates for the next Senate election are narrower than those for the House of Representatives, any simultaneous election must match these dates and can only be held between 4 August 2018 and 18 May 2019.

Possible election dates

Type	Earliest date	Latest date
House of Representatives election		02 Nov 2019
Simultaneous House of Representatives and half-Senate election	04 Aug 2018	18 May 2019
Half-Senate election	04 Aug 2018	18 May 2019

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
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

Election	Issue of writ	Close of nominations	Election day
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 triggered by a 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 1984–2016

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
2016 ^[1]	16 May 2016	23 May 2016	09 Jun 2016	02 Jul 2016

[1] Election triggered by a 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 triggered by a 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 1984–2016

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
2016 ^[1]	16 May 2016	23 May 2016	09 Jun 2016	02 Jul 2016

[1] Election triggered by a 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

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 older. To enrol for the first time, eligible electors may 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 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 may enrol but not vote
- 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. For individuals identified for direct enrolment or update, the AEC will send 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, within 28 days of the notification letter being sent, with any legitimate reason why they should not be 'directly' enrolled or have their details updated.

Public access to the electoral roll

To help ensure an open and accountable electoral process, the electoral roll (containing names and addresses) is available for public inspection at any AEC office. Electors may inspect the electoral roll to check their own details, or for those making an objection to the enrolment of another elector.

There is no restriction to the purpose for accessing the publicly available electoral roll, however, a person may not copy or record by electronic means the roll or part of the roll.

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 Electoral 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 2007–16

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	2007	2010	2013	2016
NSW	4,495,336	4,611,228	4,816,991	5,087,171
VIC	3,442,096	3,562,802	3,715,925	3,963,538
QLD	2,612,300	2,719,746	2,840,091	3,075,709
WA	1,312,942	1,362,177	1,452,272	1,578,462
SA	1,075,968	1,105,076	1,130,388	1,183,049
TAS	349,788	358,567	362,892	373,584
ACT	238,742	247,659	265,269	282,126
NT	117,901	121,005	128,971	133,020
Total	13,645,073	14,088,260	14,712,799	15,676,659

People entitled to vote at federal elections 2007–16

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	2007	2010	2013	2016
NSW	4,496,208	4,610,795	4,817,504	5,084,274
VIC	3,441,822	3,561,873	3,720,640	3,963,992
QLD	2,612,504	2,719,360	2,843,100	3,074,422
WA	1,313,201	1,362,534	1,453,813	1,577,215
SA	1,076,220	1,104,698	1,130,572	1,183,004
TAS	349,753	358,609	363,331	373,470
ACT	238,786	247,941	265,346	282,045
NT	118,045	121,059	129,079	133,129
Total	13,646,539	14,086,869	14,723,385	15,671,551

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
- 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 23 May 2016

State/territory	Provisional and turning 18 by polling day	Itinerant	Eligible overseas voter	Silent	Antarctic
NSW	5,126	1,545	9,919	29,092	9
VIC	4,249	1,511	6,625	28,498	14
QLD	2,813	2,532	4,480	21,343	17
WA	1,643	817	2,235	17,531	3
SA	1,104	455	1,278	11,204	3
TAS	399	262	305	2,104	9
ACT	381	61	2,014	2,903	3
NT	56	110	165	636	1
Total	15,771	7,293	27,021	113,311	59

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 further 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 *Enrol to vote for federal elections 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 s 184A of the Electoral Act for people who:

- 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 both houses 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, 1,625 people nominated as candidates in the 2016 federal election.

The 2016 figure included 994 candidates for the House of Representatives and 631 candidates for the Senate. There were 1,084 male candidates, 540 female candidates and one other.

House of Representatives nominations for the 2016 federal election

State/territory	Seats	Candidates
NSW	47	314
VIC	37	259
QLD	30	204
WA	16	86
SA	11	72
TAS	5	30
ACT	2	9
NT	2	20
Total	150	994

Senate nominations for the 2016 federal election

State/territory	Vacancies	Candidates	Groups	Ungrouped candidates
NSW	12	151	41	20
VIC	12	116	38	16
QLD	12	122	38	19
WA	12	79	28	6
SA	12	64	23	6
TAS	12	58	21	5
ACT	2	22	10	2
NT	2	19	7	5
Total	76	631	206	79

3.5 Voter turnout

Voter turnout is the percentage of enrolled and eligible electors who voted in the election, excluding rejected declaration votes. For the 2016 federal election, turnout was 91.01 per cent for the House of Representatives and 91.93 per cent for the Senate.

The substantial increase of declaration votes over the past several elections and the exclusion of rejected declaration votes from the voter turnout calculation contribute to the downward trend of turnout rates.

Voter turnout 1901–2016

The following table shows the historical voter turnout.

Year	Senate (%)	House of Representatives (%)	Referendum (%)
1901	53.42	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	–
1955	95.01	95.00	–
1958	95.48	95.44	–
1961	95.27	95.22	–
1963	–	95.71	–

Year	Senate (%)	House of Representatives (%)	Referendum (%)
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	95.34	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	–	–
2016	91.93	91.01	–

[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. House of Representatives 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 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.

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 2016 federal election

State/territory	Ordinary votes	Absent votes	Declaration pre-poll votes	Postal votes	Provisional votes	Total
NSW	3,998,745	200,611	141,176	292,461	18,406	4,651,399
VIC	2,888,562	166,866	159,567	383,140	14,688	3,612,823
QLD	2,266,259	122,707	94,665	311,863	7,457	2,802,951
WA	1,128,162	91,667	58,940	108,669	6,568	1,394,006
SA	913,581	58,512	26,390	82,361	5,327	1,086,171
TAS	297,001	13,232	11,382	26,765	1,169	349,549
ACT	230,644	3,195	12,482	12,597	1,009	259,927
NT	92,954	1,721	4,874	5,163	478	105,190
Total	11,815,908	658,511	509,476	1,223,019	55,102	14,262,016

Senate votes by type at the 2016 federal election

State/territory	Ordinary votes	Absent votes	Declaration pre-poll votes	Postal votes	Provisional votes	Total
NSW	4,000,655	218,179	146,716	291,227	48,493	4,705,270
VIC	2,888,305	182,275	165,691	381,387	36,078	3,653,736
QLD	2,266,749	129,810	97,017	310,163	15,258	2,818,997
WA	1,129,121	100,849	61,226	108,256	14,101	1,413,553
SA	914,035	63,307	27,342	82,065	10,961	1,097,710
TAS	297,101	13,698	11,582	26,729	2,270	351,380
ACT	230,417	3,283	12,653	12,555	1,613	260,521
NT	92,993	1,764	4,946	5,146	690	105,539
Total	11,819,376	713,165	527,173	1,217,528	129,464	14,406,706

Voter services at the 2016 federal election

Blind and low vision voters

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

The telephone voting service involved a two-step process of registration and voting. This service allowed people to cast their vote in secret and with a degree of independence.

Registrations opened on 13 June and were available until 12pm on 2 July. Voting via this service commenced on 14 June and was available until 6pm on election day.

During this period 2,175 people registered and 1,998 people used the service to cast their vote. This compares to 3,066 registrations and 2,834 votes cast using this service at the 2013 federal election.

Overseas voters

Voters who were travelling, working or living overseas could vote at one of 95 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 71,406 votes cast at Australian overseas voting centres including 15,633 in London, 6,697 in Hong Kong and 3,283 in Singapore.

Mobile polling

Voters in many hospitals, some prisons, and remote areas were visited by a mobile polling team.

The AEC created 557 mobile polling teams which visited almost 3,000 locations 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

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 2016 federal election, 1,510,640 postal vote applications were processed.

How to vote

Voters received separate ballot papers for the House of Representatives (coloured green) and the Senate (white). Completed papers were lodged in separate ballot boxes.

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 Representatives votes are counted [see page 55](#).

Members are elected for a maximum, three-year term.

Senate

Following the passage of amendments to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* passed by the parliament in March 2016, changes have been made to the voting method for electing senators.

Candidates for the Senate are elected using a preferential voting system. Candidates stand for election in a state or territory. To be elected, a candidate must receive a certain proportion of the votes, known as a quota.

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

Voters choosing to vote above-the-line are instructed to complete at least six boxes with numbers from 1 to 6. By voting above the line, preferences will be distributed to the candidates in the party or group that was the first choice, then to candidates in the party or group that was the second choice and so on, until all the preferences have been distributed.

Below-the-line

Voters choosing to vote below-the-line are instructed to complete at least 12 boxes with numbers from 1 to 12. By voting below the line, preferences will be distributed to the individual candidates as numbered on the ballot paper in the order of the voter's choice.

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 s 268 of the Electoral 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.

The Electoral Act includes 'vote-saving' provisions which make sure a vote can still be counted where the voter has made their intention clear, despite not following ballot paper instructions exactly.

House of Representatives informal voting 2004–16

State/territory	2004 (%)	2007 (%)	2010 (%)	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
NSW	6.12	4.95	6.83	7.59	6.17
VIC	4.10	3.25	4.50	5.19	4.77
QLD	5.16	3.56	5.45	5.13	4.70
WA	5.32	3.85	4.82	5.38	3.99
SA	5.56	3.78	5.46	4.85	4.18
TAS	3.59	2.92	4.04	4.04	3.98
ACT	3.44	2.31	4.66	3.83	2.76
NT	4.45	3.85	6.19	6.30	7.35
Total	5.18	3.95	5.55	5.91	5.05

Senate informal voting 2004–16

State/territory	2004 (%)	2007 (%)	2010 (%)	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
NSW	3.47	2.24	4.17	3.32	4.53
VIC	5.13	3.28	3.94	3.37	4.20
QLD	2.79	2.34	3.50	2.16	3.40
WA	3.54	2.42	3.18	2.86	3.35
SA	3.53	2.38	3.12	2.65	3.33
TAS	3.37	2.63	3.23	2.46	3.48
ACT	2.46	1.70	2.55	1.98	2.21
NT	3.12	1.94	3.69	2.67	3.33
Total	3.75	2.55	3.75	2.96	3.94

House of Representatives informal voting by division 2007–16

Division	2007 (%)	2010 (%)	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
New South Wales				
Banks	6.36	8.37	9.95	6.90
Barton	5.56	9.82	12.04	8.35
Bennelong	6.22	7.37	7.52	5.09
Berowra	4.78	4.59	5.55	4.16
Blaxland	9.49	14.06	13.67	11.55
Bradfield	3.99	4.10	5.74	3.55
Calare	3.44	4.93	6.11	5.19
Charlton ⁽¹⁾	4.66	6.92	7.11	–
Chifley	7.99	11.16	13.36	8.34
Cook	3.87	5.81	5.92	5.17
Cowper	3.98	4.33	5.28	5.15
Cunningham	3.96	5.68	6.37	4.84
Dobell	4.32	6.06	7.51	5.80
Eden-Monaro	3.69	6.25	5.54	6.34
Farrer	3.82	6.34	7.11	6.40
Fowler	7.67	12.83	13.93	10.41
Gilmore	4.21	5.11	5.17	4.13
Grayndler	5.98	7.08	7.00	6.73
Greenway	4.63	10.27	9.98	7.56
Hughes	4.26	6.52	7.39	4.40
Hume	3.39	5.13	6.32	5.30
Hunter ⁽¹⁾ (pre-2016 election)	4.29	6.21	6.54	–
Hunter ⁽¹⁾ (2016 election)	–	–	–	7.88
Kingsford Smith	5.33	8.15	8.63	5.00
Lindsay	5.54	8.17	8.21	11.77
Lowe	4.95	–	–	–
Lyne	5.07	3.73	6.31	4.59
Macarthur	5.37	8.11	7.83	6.62
Mackellar	4.71	5.20	5.75	5.26
Macquarie	3.56	5.48	5.63	6.53
McMahon	–	10.84	11.35	9.89
Mitchell	3.88	5.58	6.31	4.51
New England	2.88	3.54	6.05	7.04
Newcastle	4.44	5.69	6.20	4.74
North Sydney	3.47	4.44	5.38	4.76
Page	4.30	4.39	4.68	3.84
Parkes	4.20	5.02	5.74	5.24
Parramatta	6.56	8.65	10.52	9.26
Paterson	3.57	5.64	5.17	4.89
Prospect	7.73	–	–	–
Reid	7.57	8.80	9.49	4.98
Richmond	4.28	5.55	4.91	3.67

Division	2007 (%)	2010 (%)	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
Riverina	3.83	5.76	6.97	4.61
Robertson	3.44	6.36	5.91	5.03
Shortland	4.16	6.34	6.01	4.71
Sydney	4.12	5.50	6.20	5.99
Throsby ^[2]	5.24	6.90	8.83	–
Warringah	3.58	4.64	5.38	6.08
Watson	9.05	12.80	13.95	10.65
Wentworth	4.90	4.50	5.70	5.13
Werriwa	6.53	10.35	12.87	8.76
Whitlam ^[2]	–	–	–	5.41
Victoria				
Aston	2.94	4.35	4.53	3.96
Ballarat	2.41	3.72	4.66	5.29
Batman	3.82	5.15	5.76	7.78
Bendigo	3.54	3.74	5.71	4.60
Bruce	3.71	5.21	5.50	4.67
Calwell	4.85	6.53	7.92	6.54
Casey	2.78	4.22	4.62	3.78
Chisholm	2.61	3.59	4.23	2.74
Corangamite	2.53	3.22	4.43	5.00
Corio	3.73	4.51	5.30	4.61
Deakin	2.09	3.58	4.33	2.66
Dunkley	2.62	3.92	4.79	6.44
Flinders	2.78	4.13	4.97	3.66
Gellibrand	4.22	5.00	5.62	4.02
Gippsland	2.98	3.79	5.99	6.87
Goldstein	2.42	3.13	3.33	2.46
Gorton	4.44	6.71	7.11	5.08
Higgins	2.57	2.80	3.58	3.78
Holt	3.56	5.69	6.08	5.00
Hotham	3.30	4.44	4.83	3.87
Indi	2.68	3.91	5.09	6.53
Isaacs	3.31	4.71	4.80	3.69
Jagajaga	2.45	3.97	3.73	2.71
Kooyong	2.10	2.78	3.39	1.99
La Trobe	3.28	4.07	4.39	5.56
Lalor	3.49	6.24	6.63	4.54
Mallee	3.59	4.23	6.91	4.65
Maribyrnong	3.98	5.68	6.18	4.64
McEwen	3.96	4.40	4.62	5.97
McMillan	3.43	3.97	6.11	5.71
Melbourne	2.80	3.62	5.95	2.48
Melbourne Ports	2.16	3.25	3.82	4.24
Menzies	2.76	4.09	4.30	5.02
Murray	5.24	5.83	6.33	8.84

Division	2007 (%)	2010 (%)	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
Scullin	4.06	5.99	6.43	5.12
Wannon	2.59	5.32	3.99	3.96
Wills	4.33	6.02	5.53	6.75
Queensland				
Blair	3.87	5.88	5.67	5.67
Bonner	2.97	5.11	4.34	3.06
Bowman	3.38	5.39	4.51	3.81
Brisbane	2.96	3.76	3.88	2.39
Capricornia	3.36	6.15	5.15	3.55
Dawson	3.80	5.76	4.85	4.55
Dickson	2.77	4.41	4.26	3.37
Fadden	4.31	6.04	5.79	4.53
Fairfax	3.35	5.03	5.12	6.23
Fisher	2.94	5.17	5.81	6.85
Flynn	4.05	5.33	5.24	6.19
Forde	4.61	7.13	7.27	5.07
Griffith	2.88	4.89	4.76	4.06
Groom	3.06	4.15	3.99	3.57
Herbert	4.19	6.26	5.93	6.88
Hinkler	3.91	5.57	4.92	4.58
Kennedy	3.84	5.38	5.43	3.82
Leichhardt	5.06	5.91	5.45	7.32
Lilley	2.96	4.56	4.57	2.92
Longman	3.47	7.29	5.07	8.53
Maranoa	3.56	4.94	4.39	5.53
McPherson	3.16	5.90	5.21	4.47
Moncrieff	3.77	6.18	5.73	4.46
Moreton	3.14	4.85	5.62	4.11
Oxley	4.21	6.68	6.92	4.01
Petrie	2.97	5.28	5.20	4.02
Rankin	4.49	7.49	6.56	5.76
Ryan	2.14	2.87	3.25	2.39
Wide Bay	3.98	5.25	4.68	5.00
Wright	–	5.63	5.03	4.31
Western Australia				
Brand	3.90	5.23	5.71	4.22
Burt	–	–	–	4.42
Canning	3.30	4.52	5.52	4.24
Cowan	4.16	5.12	5.10	5.47
Curtin	1.91	2.93	3.25	2.02
Durack	–	4.86	6.39	3.91
Forrest	3.33	4.55	5.63	5.86
Fremantle	4.25	5.43	6.36	4.00
Hasluck	4.42	5.64	5.68	4.04

Division	2007 (%)	2010 (%)	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
Kalgoorlie	4.07	–	–	–
Moore	2.97	4.35	4.51	3.20
O'Connor	4.64	5.37	5.94	3.81
Pearce	3.97	5.71	5.90	4.55
Perth	4.58	5.20	5.28	3.77
Stirling	4.91	5.02	5.66	4.15
Swan	4.59	4.90	5.63	3.63
Tangney	2.73	3.48	4.17	2.55
South Australia				
Adelaide	3.11	4.81	3.96	3.16
Barker	3.85	5.46	5.38	4.28
Boothby	2.87	4.63	3.48	4.39
Grey	4.25	5.35	5.40	3.87
Hindmarsh	3.84	5.17	4.88	4.14
Kingston	3.73	5.09	5.07	3.73
Makin	4.07	6.09	4.88	4.44
Mayo	2.76	4.58	3.87	2.89
Port Adelaide	4.96	7.18	6.20	5.81
Sturt	3.46	5.38	4.52	3.78
Wakefield	4.66	6.22	5.69	5.39
Tasmania				
Bass	3.25	3.98	4.18	3.96
Braddon	3.09	4.32	3.55	5.23
Denison	2.50	3.62	4.22	2.92
Franklin	2.72	3.48	3.77	3.40
Lyons	3.06	4.80	4.46	4.43
Australian Capital Territory				
Canberra	2.26	4.88	3.94	2.71
Fenner ^[3]	–	–	–	2.82
Fraser ^[3]	2.36	4.43	3.73	–
Northern Territory				
Lingiari	4.85	7.50	7.43	7.85
Solomon	2.93	5.06	5.30	6.95

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

- [1] Following the 2016 redistribution, the Division of Charlton became the Division of Hunter.
- [2] Throsby was renamed to Whitlam in the 2015 NSW redistribution.
- [3] Fraser was renamed to Fenner in the 2015 ACT redistribution.

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.

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 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, some pre-poll votes, postal votes or provisional votes. These votes, still sealed in their envelopes, 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.

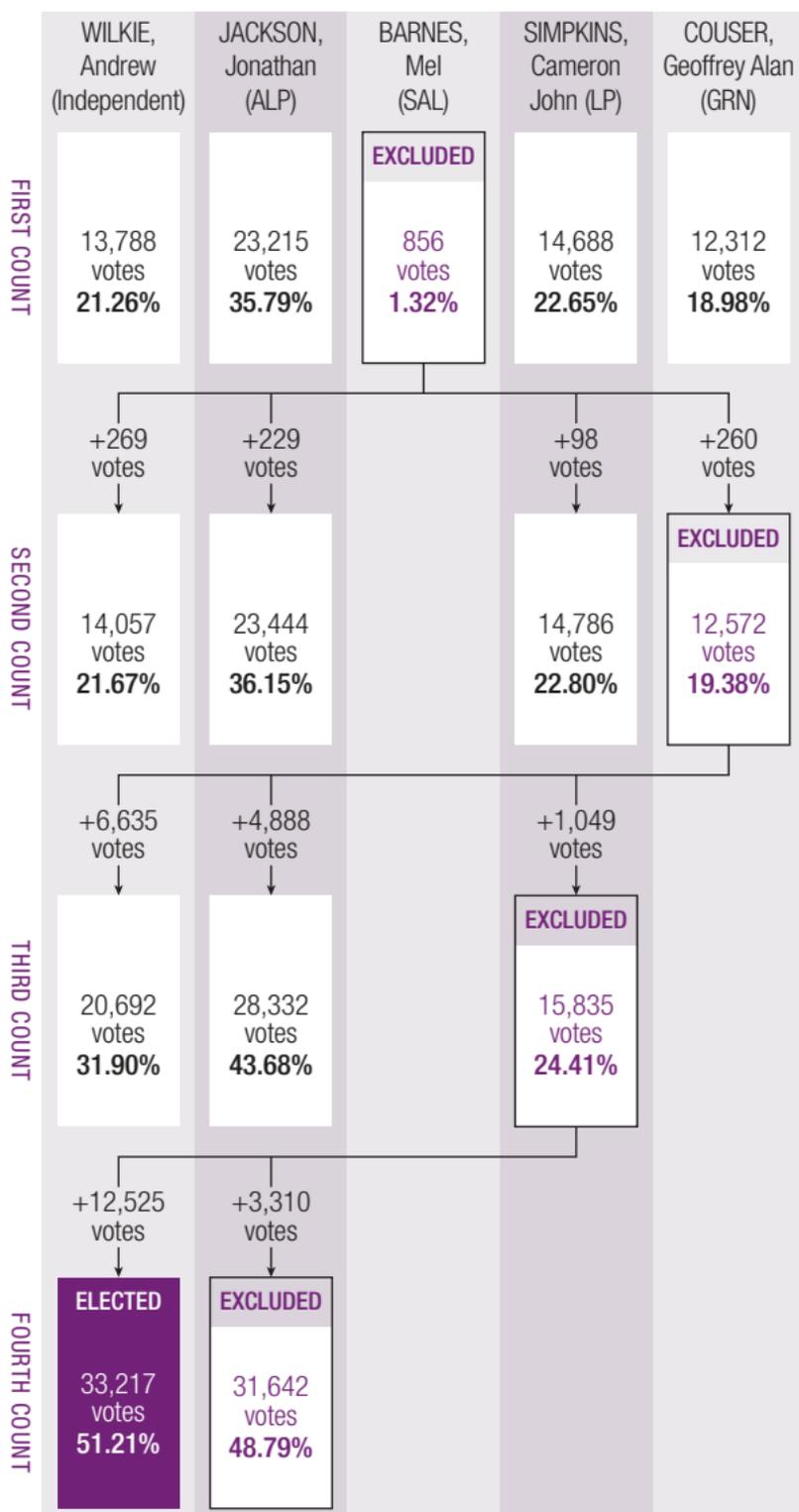
In divisions that do not have the Australian Labor Party and Coalition representatives as the final two candidates, a scrutiny for information is conducted to determine the TPP result. A scrutiny for information, in such cases, is a notional distribution of preferences to find the result of preference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

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.

It should be noted that while the method of marking and counting Senate ballot papers has changed, the processes for determining the quota, transferring surplus votes and the exclusion of candidates, as outlined below, have not changed.

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, unsuccessful 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.

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 Electoral Act.

3.9 Election funding and financial disclosure

The funding and disclosure provisions of the Electoral 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 2016 federal election was 262.784 cents per House of Representatives and Senate vote. This rate is indexed every six months to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Payment procedures

Election funding is paid in two stages. First, the AEC calculates the amount of election funding due based on the number of votes counted at the 20th day after election day and pays at least 95 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 2016 federal election was \$62,778,275.

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 2016 federal election

Name	Interim payment (\$)	Final payment (\$)	Total payment (\$)
Political Party			
Liberal Party of Australia	23,464,128.62	739,025.38	24,203,154.00
Australian Labor Party	22,355,109.55	836,577.02	23,191,686.57
Australian Greens	6,337,258.36	379,797.62	6,717,055.98
National Party of Australia	3,158,301.63	103,287.98	3,261,589.61
Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party	1,623,827.11	121,542.17	1,745,369.28
Nick Xenophon Team	1,179,992.89	65,243.26	1,245,236.15
Derryn Hinch's Justice Party	544,420.99	36,765.25	581,186.24
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	283,838.18	5,197.94	289,036.12
Family First	218,993.20	3,947.49	222,940.69
Country Liberals (Northern Territory)	180,977.63	1,828.06	182,805.69
Katter's Australian Party	157,743.09	1,603.87	159,346.96
Rise Up Australia Party	75,490.79	1,131.76	76,622.55
Jacqui Lambie Network	68,951.79	5,011.39	73,963.18
Liberal Democratic Party	48,494.75	680.02	49,174.77
Animal Justice Party	34,114.28	331.45	34,445.73
Australian Recreational Fishers Party	29,277.97	295.74	29,573.71
Glenn Lazarus Team	21,220.94	214.35	21,435.29
Australian Christians	20,422.25	182.64	20,604.89
Shooters Fishers and Farmers Party	17,456.17	400.00	17,856.17
Bullet Train for Australia	15,509.23	291.97	15,801.20
Australian Liberty Alliance	15,277.98	157.95	15,435.93
Australian Country Party	9,155.11	189.49	9,344.60
Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party	6,311.79	200.00	6,511.79
Australian Sex Party	6,311.79	200.00	6,511.79
Independent candidates			
Catherine McGowan (Indi, Victoria)	81,241.57	1,104.42	82,345.99
Andrew Wilkie (Denison, Tasmania)	76,413.07	771.85	77,184.92
Antony Windsor (New England, NSW)	72,333.82	622.90	72,956.72
Robert Oakeshott (Cowper, NSW)	70,762.48	714.77	71,477.25
Stephen Ruff (North Sydney, NSW)	30,745.25	339.47	31,084.72
Dennis Jensen (Tangney, Western Australia)	25,836.11	242.57	26,078.68
James Mathison (Warringah, NSW)	25,721.64	259.81	25,981.45

Name	Interim payment (\$)	Final payment (\$)	Total payment (\$)
Bradley Christensen (Lyne, NSW)	24,004.61	242.47	24,247.08
Jim Ball (McKellar, NSW)	17,645.66	215.77	17,861.43
Daniel McCarthy (Leichardt, Queensland)	15,821.94	197.37	16,019.31
Kevin Foley (Riverina, NSW)	15,722.08	197.37	15,919.45
Stephen Mayne (Menzies, Victoria)	15,214.91	192.12	15,407.03
David Wilks (Forde, Queensland)	13,575.14	200.00	13,775.14
John Harvey (Hunter, NSW)	12,261.22	194.74	12,455.96
David Tran (Gellibrand, Victoria)	11,922.23	205.25	12,127.48
Julie Hegarty (Mackellar, NSW)	11,706.74	228.91	11,935.65
Kenneth Murray (Capricornia, Queensland)	11,131.25	200.00	11,331.25
Christine Berman (Bradfield, NSW)	10,939.41	223.65	11,163.06
Stephen Large (Dawson, Queensland)	10,794.88	200.00	10,994.88
Arthur Mills (Farrer, New South Wales)	10,684.51	176.35	10,860.86
Michael McCluskey (Wannon, Victoria)	10,437.50	200.00	10,637.50
Robert Jones (McPherson, Queensland)	9,917.18	200.00	10,117.18
Yingyiya Mark Guyula (Lingiari, NT)	4,672.02	200.00	4,872.02
Braedon Earley (Lingiari, NT)	4,551.13	200.00	4,751.13
Total	60,466,642.44	2,311,632.59	62,778,275.03

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. The disclosure threshold for the 2016 federal election was \$13,200.

Summary of election returns for the 2016 federal election

Participant	Type of return	Timeframe	Due date
Candidates	Donations received and electoral expenditure	Within 15 weeks after election day	By 17 Oct 2016
Senate groups	Donations received and electoral expenditure	Within 15 weeks after election day	By 17 Oct 2016
Donors	Donations received and donations made to candidates	Within 15 weeks after election day	By 17 Oct 2016

All returns are available for public inspection 24 weeks after election day. For the 2016 federal election, returns were available for public inspection from Monday 19 December 2016.

The AEC is required under s 17(2) of the Electoral Act 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, 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, amounts over 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:

- 2015–16: \$13,000
- 2014–15: \$12,800
- 2013–14: \$12,400
- 2012–13: \$12,100

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 Electoral 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 of Political Parties (the register) is suspended from the day the writ is issued until the day the writ is returned. For the 2016 federal election, the register was suspended on 16 May 2016. There were 81 political parties registered for the 2016 federal election.

3.10 Election costs

Cost of elections and referendums 1975–2016

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

Year	Event	Cost (\$)
1995	By-election – Canberra	369,876
	By-election – Wentworth	330,148
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	193,774,374
2014	By-election – Griffith	1,269,680
	Senate election – WA	21,916,932
2015	By-election – Canning ^[3]	1,997,293
	By-election – North Sydney ^[3]	1,675,904
2016	Double dissolution ^[4]	286,605,622

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 April 2016 and are subject to change due to non-voter processes still occurring.

[4] Figures are as at 30 April 2017 and are subject to change due to non-voter processes still occurring.

Cost of the 2016 federal election

Expenditure for the 2016 federal election as at 30 April 2017 was \$286,605,622 (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	94,834,674
Property, Office Supplies and Services	26,169,350
Election Cardboard and Supplies	6,402,866
Contractors	32,124,704
Consultancy	1,177,737
Travel	2,958,241
Advertising, Promotion and Media Services	15,377,954
ITC Services	15,192,905
Mailing and Freight Services	18,909,065
Printing and Publications	7,528,044
Legal Services	456,732
Other Expenses	2,695,075
Subtotal	223,827,347
Public Funding	62,778,275
Total	286,605,622

The amounts above are GST exclusive

Comparative figures for previous elections

	2004 (\$)	2007 (\$)	2010 (\$)	2013 (\$)	2016 (\$)
Average cost per elector (Actual cost)	5.79	8.36	7.68	9.48	14.28
Constant prices (GST exclusive)	7.8	10.35	8.71	10.01	14.28

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 June quarter immediately before the respective election in each case as the base. Please note this method differs from the previous method used to calculate these figures so as to provide a more consistent comparison. In general the calculation provides a slightly higher figure than previously reported.

four

Election results

4. Election results

4.1 Registered political parties

Registered political parties – 2016 federal election

Political party name	Political party code
#Sustainable Australia ^[1]	SPP
21st Century Australia	TFCA
Animal Justice Party	AJP
Australia First Party (NSW) Incorporated	AFN
Australian Antipaedophile Party ^[2]	AAPP
Australian Christians	AUC
Australian Country Party ^[3]	CYA
Australian Cyclists Party	CYC
Australian Defence Veterans Party	ADVP
Australian Equality Party (Marriage) ^[4]	AEQ
Australian Greens	GRN
The Greens NSW	GRN
Queensland Greens	GRN
The Greens (WA) Inc	GRN
The Australian Greens - Victoria	GRN
Australian Labor Party (ALP)	ALP
Australian Labor Party (ACT Branch)	ALP
Australian Labor Party (N.S.W. Branch)	ALP
Australian Labor Party (Northern Territory) Branch	ALP
Australian Labor Party (State of Queensland)	ALP
Australian Labor Party (South Australian Branch)	ALP
Australian Labor Party (Tasmanian Branch)	ALP
Australian Labor Party (Victorian Branch)	ALP
Australian Labor Party (Western Australian Branch)	ALP
Australian Liberty Alliance	ALA
Australian Motoring Enthusiast Party	AMEP
Australian Progressives	AUP
Australian Recreational Fishers Party	ARF
Australian Sex Party	ASXP
Bullet Train For Australia	BTA
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	CDP
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	CEC
Consumer Rights & No-Tolls	CRNT
Country Labor Party	CLR
Country Liberals (Northern Territory)	CLP
CountryMinded	CM
Democratic Labour Party (DLP) ^[5]	DLP
Derryn Hinch's Justice Party	DHJP
Drug Law Reform Australia	DRF

Political party name	Political party code
Family First Party	FFP
Glenn Lazarus Team	GLT
Health Australia Party ^[6]	NMP
Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party ^[7]	HMP
Jacqui Lambie Network	JLN
John Madigan's Manufacturing and Farming Party	JMP
Katter's Australian Party	KAP
Liberal Democratic Party	LDP
Liberal Party of Australia	LP
Liberal Party of Australia – ACT Division	LP
Liberal Party of Australia, NSW Division	LP
Liberal National Party of Queensland	LNP
Liberal Party of Australia (S.A. Division)	LP
Liberal Party of Australia – Tasmanian Division	LP
Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division)	LP
Liberal Party (W.A. Division) Inc.	LP
Mature Australia Party	MAP
National Party of Australia	NP
National Party of Australia – N.S.W.	NP
National Party of Australia (S.A.) Inc.	NP
National Party of Australia – Victoria	NP
National Party of Australia (WA) Inc	NP
Nick Xenophon Team	XEN
Non-Custodial Parents Party (Equal Parenting)	NCP
Online Direct Democracy – (Empowering the People!) ^[8]	SOL
Outdoor Recreation Party (Stop The Greens)	ODR
Palmer United Party	PUP
Pauline Hanson's One Nation ^[9]	ON
Pirate Party Australia	PIR
Renewable Energy Party	REP
Rise Up Australia Party	RUA
Science Party ^[10]	FUT
Secular Party of Australia	SPA
Seniors United Party of Australia ^[11]	SUN
Shooters, Fishers and Farmers Party ^[12]	ASP
Smokers Rights Party	SMK
Socialist Alliance	SAL
Socialist Equality Party	SEP
The Arts Party	ARTS
The Australian Mental Health Party	AMHP
Voluntary Euthanasia Party	VEP
VOTEFLUX.ORG Upgrade Democracy!	FLUX

The following parties changed their name prior to the 2016 federal election:

- [1] The #Sustainable Population Party changed its name to the #Sustainable Australia Party.
- [2] The Australians Against Paedophiles Party changed its name to the Australian Antipaedophile Party.
- [3] Country Alliance changed its name to the Australian Country Party.
- [4] The Australian Equality Party changed its name to the Australian Equality Party (Marriage).
- [5] The Democratic labour Party (DLP) has since changed its name to the Democratic Labour Party.
- [6] The Natural Medicine Party changed its name to the Health Australia Party.
- [7] The Help End Marijuana Prohibition party changed its name to the Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party.
- [8] The Senator Online (Internet Voting Bills/Issues) party changed its name to Online Direct Democracy – (Empowering the People!).
- [9] The One Nation party changed its name to Pauline Hanson's One Nation.
- [10] The Future Party changed its name to the Science Party.
- [11] The Seniors United NSW party changed its name to the Seniors United Party of Australia.
- [12] The Shooters and Fishers Party changed its name to the Shooters, Fishers and Farmers Party.

4.2 Historical election results

House of Representatives election results 1901–2016

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	
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

Election	Party	Seats won	Uncontested seats	Percentage of vote
2016 ^[1]	Australian Labor Party	69		45.79
	Liberal Party of Australia	45		30.03
	Liberal National Party of Queensland	21		13.90
	National Party of Australia	10		7.09
	Australian Greens	1		0.70
	Katter's Australian Party	1		0.64
	Nick Xenophon Team	1		0.70
	Other	2		1.16
	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 2001–16

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

2016 federal election

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
Australian Labor Party	24	18	8	5	6	4	2	2	69
Liberal Party of Australia	16	14	–	11	4	–	–	–	45
Liberal National Party of Queensland	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	21
National Party of Australia	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Independents	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Australian Greens	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Katter's Australian Party	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Nick Xenophon Team	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Total	47	37	30	16	11	5	2	2	150

Composition of the Senate 2001–16

Election	Party	Half	Full
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
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	

Election	Party	Half	Full
2013 ^[1] 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
2016 Double dissolution	Australian Labor Party		21
	Australian Labor Party (Northern Territory) Branch		1
	Country Liberals (NT)		1
	Derryn Hinch's Justice Party		1
	Family First		1
	Jacqui Lambie Network		1
	Labor		4
	Liberal		21
	Liberal Democrats		1
	Liberal National Party of Queensland		5
	Nick Xenophon Team		3
	Pauline Hanson's One Nation		4
	The Greens		7
	The Greens (WA)		2
	The Nationals		3
Total		76	

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

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 of the House of Representatives 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 the Commonwealth of 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 within the Commonwealth of Australia may also issue a by-election writ. The Chairman of Committees as Deputy Speaker can also issue a writ but only in the role of Acting Speaker during the Speaker's absence within the Commonwealth of Australia.

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 1901–2016

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
Wilmot	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
Werriva	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 ²¹	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 ³¹	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
Balacava	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
Werriwa	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
Werriwa	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
Canning	WA	19 Sep 2015	Liberal Party of Australia	Liberal Party of Australia
North Sydney	NSW	05 Dec 2015	Liberal Party of Australia	Liberal Party of Australia

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

[2] These by-elections were not contested.

[3] Spelt 'Ballarat' 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 s 181 of the Electoral 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 1901–25. 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 total.

Referendum dates and results 1906–present

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 I 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 s 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 2016 House of Representatives results

First preference votes by political party 2010–16

This table is sorted in descending order by the percentage of the vote each political party received in 2016. The votes attributed to 'Other' are for candidates not affiliated with a political party and for political parties that were not registered for the 2016 federal election.

A full list of political parties and their codes is available on [page 222](#).

Party	2010 federal election		2013 federal election		2016 federal election	
	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%
ALP	4,711,363	37.99	4,311,365	33.38	4,702,296	34.73
LP	3,777,383	30.46	4,134,865	32.02	3,882,905	28.67
GRN	1,458,998	11.76	1,116,918	8.65	1,385,650	10.23
LNP	1,130,525	9.12	1,152,217	8.92	1,153,736	8.52
NP	462,387	3.73	554,268	4.29	624,555	4.61
XEN	–	–	–	–	250,333	1.85
FFP	279,330	2.25	181,820	1.41	201,222	1.49
CDP	83,009	0.67	88,576	0.69	178,026	1.31
ON	27,184	0.22	22,046	0.17	175,020	1.29
AJP	–	–	1,878	0.01	94,516	0.70
KAP	–	–	134,226	1.04	72,879	0.54
RUA	–	–	48,582	0.38	68,418	0.51
LDP	24,262	0.20	4,716	0.04	66,261	0.49
AUC	–	–	42,498	0.33	43,150	0.32
CLP	38,335	0.31	41,468	0.32	32,409	0.24
ALA	–	–	–	–	25,337	0.19
DRF	–	–	–	–	20,350	0.15
DHJP	–	–	–	–	16,885	0.12
ASP	–	–	–	–	15,477	0.11
FUT	–	–	1,174	0.01	14,988	0.11
BTA	–	–	19,801	0.15	14,078	0.10
ASXP	11,263	0.09	78,571	0.61	12,683	0.09
ARF	–	–	–	–	11,254	0.08
GLT	–	–	–	–	10,094	0.07
REP	–	–	–	–	8,642	0.06
SOL	–	–	209	–	8,511	0.06
CYA	–	–	4,708	0.04	7,033	0.05
AFN	3,670	0.03	7,412	0.06	6,895	0.05
TAP	–	–	–	–	6,821	0.05
MAP	–	–	–	–	5,888	0.04
CEC	8,017	0.06	10,400	0.08	5,175	0.04
ADVP	–	–	–	–	4,360	0.03
NCP	2,835	0.02	1,547	0.01	3,663	0.03
SAL	9,348	0.08	5,032	0.04	3,653	0.03

Party	2010 federal election		2013 federal election		2016 federal election	
	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%
CM	–	–	–	–	3,478	0.03
AEQ	–	–	–	–	3,296	0.02
DLP	5,212	0.04	36,086	0.28	3,166	0.02
ODR	–	–	–	–	2,375	0.02
CRNT	–	–	–	–	2,050	0.02
SEP	–	–	–	–	1,608	0.01
AAPP	–	–	–	–	1,527	0.01
SMK	–	–	–	–	1,343	0.01
PIR	–	–	–	–	1,260	0.01
HMP	–	–	–	–	1,143	0.01
VEP	–	–	597	–	973	0.01
CYC	–	–	–	–	846	0.01
SPP	–	–	3,954	0.03	606	–
PUP	–	–	709,035	5.49	315	–
AUP	–	–	–	–	282	–
Independents	312,496	2.52	177,217	1.37	380,712	2.81
Other	56,746	0.46	23,741	0.18	2,958	0.02
Total	12,402,363	100.00	12,914,927	100.00	13,541,101	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 Liberal/National Coalition Government.

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

	Liberal/National Coalition		Australian Labor Party		Total votes	Swing (%)
	Votes	%	Votes	%		
New South Wales	2,205,107	50.53	2,159,213	49.47	4,364,320	-3.82
Banks	46,210	51.44	43,622	48.56	89,832	-1.36
Barton	36,571	41.70	51,131	58.30	87,702	-3.91
Bennelong	55,077	59.72	37,154	40.28	92,231	1.95
Berowra	62,470	66.45	31,547	33.55	94,017	-2.60
Blaxland	24,378	30.52	55,507	69.48	79,885	-8.24
Bradfield	66,513	71.04	27,121	28.96	93,634	0.10
Calare	61,978	61.81	38,300	38.19	100,278	-3.16
Chifley	26,367	30.81	59,202	69.19	85,569	-8.26
Cook	59,760	65.39	31,625	34.61	91,385	-0.32
Cowper	64,743	62.58	38,717	37.42	103,460	-0.65
Cunningham	35,547	36.68	61,377	63.32	96,924	-2.03

	Liberal/National Coalition		Australian Labor Party		Total votes	Swing (%)
	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Dobell	43,683	45.19	52,991	54.81	96,674	-4.63
Eden-Monaro	44,466	47.07	50,003	52.93	94,469	-5.84
Farrer	68,114	70.53	28,465	29.47	96,579	-1.18
Fowler	27,561	32.51	57,209	67.49	84,770	-4.60
Gilmore	52,336	50.73	50,833	49.27	103,169	-3.05
Grayndler	24,306	27.64	63,616	72.36	87,922	-3.60
Greenway	38,920	43.69	50,163	56.31	89,083	-3.33
Hughes	55,633	59.33	38,143	40.67	93,776	-2.48
Hume	57,127	60.18	37,801	39.82	94,928	-3.40
Hunter	36,211	37.54	60,255	62.46	96,466	-6.78
Kingsford Smith	38,172	41.43	53,962	58.57	92,134	-5.83
Lindsay	43,643	48.89	45,633	51.11	89,276	-4.10
Lyne	61,416	61.63	38,238	38.37	99,654	-1.89
Macarthur	37,464	41.67	52,448	58.33	89,912	-11.72
Mackellar	61,800	65.74	32,212	34.26	94,012	-3.10
Macquarie	43,719	47.81	47,733	52.19	91,452	-6.67
McMahon	32,596	37.89	53,442	62.11	86,038	-7.48
Mitchell	61,847	67.82	29,351	32.18	91,198	-3.57
New England	63,100	66.42	31,904	33.58	95,004	-3.12
Newcastle	35,887	36.16	63,348	63.84	99,235	-4.44
North Sydney	58,825	63.61	33,652	36.39	92,477	-2.10
Page	54,717	52.30	49,895	47.70	104,612	-0.80
Parkes	60,901	65.10	32,646	34.90	93,547	-4.87
Parramatta	34,722	42.33	47,300	57.67	82,022	-6.35
Paterson	39,289	39.26	60,779	60.74	100,068	-10.47
Reid	49,543	54.69	41,054	45.31	90,597	1.36
Richmond	45,306	46.04	53,092	53.96	98,398	-2.38
Riverina	65,719	66.44	33,201	33.56	98,920	-2.55
Robertson	48,728	51.14	46,549	48.86	95,277	-1.95
Shortland	39,277	40.06	58,761	59.94	98,038	-2.54
Sydney	30,490	34.69	57,410	65.31	87,900	-2.44
Warringah	52,948	61.09	33,718	38.91	86,666	-4.23
Watson	26,989	32.42	56,247	67.58	83,236	-8.76
Wentworth	56,971	67.75	27,121	32.25	84,092	-1.17
Werriwa	37,356	41.80	52,005	58.20	89,361	-1.67
Whitlam	35,711	36.28	62,730	63.72	98,441	-6.81
Victoria	1,657,279	48.17	1,783,375	51.83	3,440,654	-1.63
Aston	50,142	58.59	35,444	41.41	85,586	0.39
Ballarat	41,705	42.68	56,002	57.32	97,707	-2.43
Batman	25,456	28.25	64,645	71.75	90,101	-0.77
Bendigo	45,105	46.26	52,398	53.74	97,503	-2.48
Bruce	38,118	45.92	44,894	54.08	83,012	-2.28
Calwell	28,870	32.13	60,978	67.87	89,848	-4.01

	Liberal/National Coalition		Australian Labor Party		Total votes	Swing (%)
	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Casey	51,703	56.06	40,528	43.94	92,231	-1.11
Chisholm	44,437	51.24	42,283	48.76	86,720	2.84
Corangamite	52,291	53.13	46,126	46.87	98,417	-0.81
Corio	37,779	40.01	56,656	59.99	94,435	-2.24
Deakin	50,264	55.68	40,004	44.32	90,268	2.50
Dunkley	45,925	51.43	43,368	48.57	89,293	-4.14
Flinders	58,683	57.77	42,891	42.23	101,574	-4.04
Gellibrand	29,357	31.77	63,060	68.23	92,417	-1.70
Gippsland	61,106	68.43	28,186	31.57	89,292	2.59
Goldstein	58,628	62.68	34,912	37.32	93,540	1.65
Gorton	29,970	30.55	68,135	69.45	98,105	-3.33
Higgins	54,798	60.69	35,493	39.31	90,291	0.76
Holt	35,701	35.83	63,929	64.17	99,630	-5.08
Hotham	37,060	42.52	50,104	57.48	87,164	-0.21
Indi	49,038	54.40	41,099	45.60	90,137	-4.70
Isaacs	40,932	44.27	51,538	55.73	92,470	-1.87
Jagajaga	41,894	45.33	50,536	54.67	92,430	-1.54
Kooyong	57,007	63.34	32,996	36.66	90,003	2.28
La Trobe	47,649	51.46	44,948	48.54	92,597	-2.55
Lalor	39,029	36.56	67,731	63.44	106,760	-1.28
Mallee	62,383	71.32	25,083	28.68	87,466	-2.34
Maribyrnong	35,369	37.69	58,465	62.31	93,834	-0.92
McEwen	47,718	42.15	65,482	57.85	113,200	-7.70
McMillan	56,543	56.03	44,378	43.97	100,921	-5.80
Melbourne	31,616	33.43	62,963	66.57	94,579	2.68
Melbourne Ports	41,236	48.62	43,573	51.38	84,809	2.18
Menzies	52,842	60.56	34,415	39.44	87,257	-3.89
Murray	65,920	74.90	22,096	25.10	88,016	4.03
Scullin	31,309	32.72	64,369	67.28	95,678	-2.93
Wannon	52,625	58.96	36,630	41.04	89,255	-1.11
Wills	27,071	28.77	67,037	71.23	94,108	-0.47
Queensland	1,445,030	54.10	1,226,199	45.90	2,671,229	-2.88
Blair	35,029	41.12	50,158	58.88	85,187	-3.62
Bonner	48,002	53.39	41,907	46.61	89,909	-0.30
Bowman	52,690	57.07	39,635	42.93	92,325	-1.79
Brisbane	52,693	55.92	41,532	44.08	94,225	1.64
Capricornia	44,633	50.63	43,522	49.37	88,155	-0.14
Dawson	48,167	53.34	42,133	46.66	90,300	-4.24
Dickson	46,922	51.60	44,011	48.40	90,933	-5.12
Fadden	54,578	61.05	34,826	38.95	89,404	-3.31
Fairfax	56,299	60.89	36,164	39.11	92,463	-0.79
Fisher	49,473	59.06	34,292	40.94	83,765	-0.69
Flynn	44,480	51.04	42,666	48.96	87,146	-5.49

	Liberal/National Coalition		Australian Labor Party		Total votes	Swing (%)
	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Forde	42,486	50.63	41,424	49.37	83,910	-3.75
Griffith	44,519	48.40	47,464	51.60	91,983	1.50
Groom	59,589	65.31	31,658	34.69	91,247	-1.16
Herbert	44,150	49.98	44,187	50.02	88,337	-6.19
Hinkler	51,804	58.42	36,865	41.58	88,669	-0.62
Kennedy	48,903	56.86	37,107	43.14	86,010	-10.29
Leichhardt	47,915	53.95	40,893	46.05	88,808	-1.73
Lilley	42,964	44.68	53,190	55.32	96,154	-4.00
Longman	43,339	49.21	44,729	50.79	88,068	-7.71
Maranoa	60,821	67.54	29,228	32.46	90,049	-4.74
McPherson	54,687	61.64	34,039	38.36	88,726	-1.36
Moncrieff	55,824	64.94	30,136	35.06	85,960	-3.01
Moreton	39,056	45.98	45,892	54.02	84,948	-2.47
Oxley	34,111	40.92	49,250	59.08	83,361	-5.31
Petrie	47,926	51.65	44,867	48.35	92,793	1.12
Rankin	33,061	38.70	52,362	61.30	85,423	-6.52
Ryan	55,994	59.09	38,770	40.91	94,764	0.55
Wide Bay	52,264	58.14	37,625	41.86	89,889	-5.02
Wright	52,651	59.62	35,667	40.38	88,318	-2.22
Western Australia	731,497	54.66	606,840	45.34	1,338,337	-3.62
Brand	31,516	38.57	50,202	61.43	81,718	-7.72
Burt	36,181	42.89	48,177	57.11	84,358	-13.20
Canning	47,987	56.79	36,507	43.21	84,494	-4.56
Cowan	40,195	49.32	41,301	50.68	81,496	-5.20
Curtin	60,631	70.70	25,133	29.30	85,764	2.48
Durack	46,823	61.06	29,866	38.94	76,689	-3.98
Forrest	52,981	62.56	31,710	37.44	84,691	-1.25
Fremantle	36,055	42.48	48,821	57.52	84,876	-2.12
Hasluck	42,294	52.05	38,957	47.95	81,251	-3.97
Moore	53,416	61.02	34,129	38.98	87,545	-1.42
O'Connor	56,543	65.04	30,391	34.96	86,934	-0.38
Pearce	46,672	53.63	40,360	46.37	87,032	-5.68
Perth	39,029	46.67	44,602	53.33	83,631	-1.15
Stirling	46,520	56.12	36,371	43.88	82,891	-2.85
Swan	43,625	53.59	37,777	46.41	81,402	-3.75
Tangney	51,029	61.07	32,536	38.93	83,565	-1.95
South Australia	496,719	47.73	544,017	52.27	1,040,736	-4.63
Adelaide	43,325	45.35	52,219	54.65	95,544	-0.70
Barker	61,566	65.19	32,879	34.81	94,445	-1.36
Boothby	50,980	53.50	44,308	46.50	95,288	-3.62
Grey	52,696	58.63	37,180	41.37	89,876	-4.91
Hindmarsh	48,446	49.42	49,586	50.58	98,032	-2.47
Kingston	30,775	32.95	62,616	67.05	93,391	-7.35

	Liberal/National Coalition		Australian Labor Party		Total votes	Swing (%)
	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Makin	37,954	40.35	56,116	59.65	94,070	-4.59
Mayo	52,650	55.35	42,466	44.65	95,116	-7.16
Port Adelaide	28,890	30.09	67,119	69.91	96,009	-5.89
Sturt	51,998	55.89	41,034	44.11	93,032	-4.19
Wakefield	37,439	39.03	58,494	60.97	95,933	-7.57
Tasmania	143,093	42.64	192,530	57.36	335,623	-6.13
Bass	29,056	43.91	37,119	56.09	66,175	-10.13
Braddon	30,913	47.80	33,759	52.20	64,672	-4.76
Denison	23,104	34.66	43,550	65.34	66,654	-6.43
Franklin	27,343	39.28	42,264	60.72	69,607	-5.63
Lyons	32,677	47.69	35,838	52.31	68,515	-3.53
Australian Capital Territory	98,253	38.87	154,489	61.13	252,742	-1.22
Canberra	53,473	41.54	75,247	58.46	128,720	-0.95
Fenner	44,780	36.11	79,242	63.89	124,022	-1.40
Northern Territory	41,846	42.94	55,614	57.06	97,460	-7.41
Lingiari	17,827	41.58	25,048	58.42	42,875	-7.54
Solomon	24,019	44.00	30,566	56.00	54,585	-7.40
Australia wide	6,818,824	50.36	6,722,277	49.64	13,541,101	-3.13

Results by electoral division

This section gives an overview of the 2016 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 eligible voters at the 2016 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 2016 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 eligible voters. In some instances the total percentage of formal first preference votes may not equal 100 per cent due to the rounding of individual percentages to two decimal places.

New South Wales

BANKS

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 53 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,891

	Votes	%
Total	96,488	91.99
Informal	6,656	6.90
Formal	89,832	93.10
First preference votes		
GAMBIAN, Chris (ALP)	35,890	39.95
WU, Sharon (FFP)	1,621	1.80
CLARK, Philippa (GRN)	5,225	5.82
COLEMAN, David (LP) – re-elected	39,423	43.89
BONDAR, Greg (CDP)	4,777	5.32
BARNES, Roy Owen (AJP)	1,555	1.73
SPANSWICK, Bob (IND)	1,341	1.49
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,622	48.56
Liberal/National Coalition	46,210	51.44

BARTON

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

A fairly safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 40 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,511

	Votes	%
Total	95,693	89.84
Informal	7,991	8.35
Formal	87,702	91.65
First preference votes		
TORKEL, Rasmus (IND)	2,236	2.55
VARVARIS, Nickolas (LP) – previous member	31,038	35.39
BURNEY, Linda (ALP) – elected	41,878	47.75
SUSILO, Sonny (CDP)	3,714	4.23
HEBER, Brent (GRN)	7,741	8.83
TSOUKALAS, Harry (SOL)	1,095	1.25
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	51,131	58.30
Liberal/National Coalition	36,571	41.70

BENNELONG

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

A fairly safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 60 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,962

	Votes	%
Total	97,173	91.71
Informal	4,942	5.09
Formal	92,231	94.91
First preference votes		
HOWISON, Lyndal (ALP)	26,270	28.48
AUGUST, John Peter (PIR)	1,260	1.37
ALICK, Justin (GRN)	8,424	9.13
WORSLEY, Julie (CDP)	5,903	6.40
GORDON, Christopher (ARTS)	992	1.08
ALEXANDER, John (LP) – re-elected	46,497	50.41
MULCARE, Martin (IND)	2,885	3.13
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,154	40.28
Liberal/National Coalition	55,077	59.72

BEROWRA

Named after the area in which it is located.

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 786 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,245

	Votes	%
Total	98,099	93.21
Informal	4,082	4.16
Formal	94,017	95.84
First preference votes		
LEESER, Julian (LP) – elected	53,678	57.09
ANDREWS, Josh (ALP)	18,693	19.88
GALLAGHER, Mick (IND)	2,859	3.04
HEYDE, Emma (GRN)	10,815	11.50
WOODWARD, Roger (IND)	826	0.88
CLARKE, Brendan Michael (FUT)	1,933	2.06
THEW, Leighton (CDP)	5,213	5.54
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,547	33.55
Liberal/National Coalition	62,470	66.45

RUDDOCK, Philip (LP) – previous member

BLAXLAND

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 61 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,506

	Votes	%
Total	90,314	87.25
Informal	10,429	11.55
Formal	79,885	88.45
First preference votes		
CLARE, Jason (ALP) – re-elected	50,572	63.31
VIRAGO, Suzan (GRN)	3,698	4.63
ZABALA, Gabriela (SEP)	980	1.23
FINDLAY, Felicity (LP)	19,825	24.82
NASR, Clint (CDP)	4,810	6.02
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	55,507	69.48
Liberal/National Coalition	24,378	30.52

BRADFIELD

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 101 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,662

	Votes	%
Total	97,080	91.88
Informal	3,446	3.55
Formal	93,634	96.45
First preference votes		
KELLY, Peter (ALA)	1,796	1.92
JONES, Adrian (GRN)	10,936	11.68
FLETCHER, Paul (LP) – re-elected	57,231	61.12
BERMAN, Christine (IND)	4,248	4.54
VALE, Chris (CDP)	3,497	3.73
GOMPERTZ, Katie (ALP)	15,926	17.01
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	27,121	28.96
Liberal/National Coalition	66,513	71.04

CALARE

Named after the Indigenous name for the Lachlan River.

A safe, rural electorate of 32,666 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 112,957

	Votes	%
Total	105,768	93.64
Informal	5,490	5.19
Formal	100,278	94.81
First preference votes		
SKY, Delanie (GRN)	7,238	7.22
GEE, Andrew (NP) – elected	47,717	47.58
DAVIS, Glen (LDP)	6,557	6.54
GESLING, Bernie (CDP)	2,386	2.38
CRAIG, Anthony Gerard (IND)	3,836	3.83
BLOOMFIELD, Rod (XEN)	5,412	5.40
JENNINGS, Jess (ALP)	27,132	27.06
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	38,300	38.19
Liberal/National Coalition	61,978	61.81

COBB, John (NAT) – previous member

CHIFLEY

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 126 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,864

	Votes	%
Total	93,354	89.88
Informal	7,785	8.34
Formal	85,569	91.66
First preference votes		
GREEN, Joshua (CDP)	7,820	9.14
KUMAR, Mohit (LP)	19,394	22.66
KHAN, Ammar (IND)	2,194	2.56
JAMES, Eliza (GRN)	3,883	4.54
HUSIC, Ed (ALP) – re-elected	52,278	61.09
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	59,202	69.19
Liberal/National Coalition	26,367	30.81

COOK

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 94 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,340

	Votes	%
Total	96,368	92.36
Informal	4,983	5.17
Formal	91,385	94.83
First preference votes		
BRETT, John (IND)	3,153	3.45
MORRISON, Scott (LP) – re-elected	53,321	58.35
CAPSIS, George (CDP)	4,430	4.85
HUNT, Nathan (GRN)	6,198	6.78
ATKINS, David (ALP)	24,283	26.57
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,625	34.61
Liberal/National Coalition	59,760	65.39

COWPER

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

A marginal, rural electorate of 7,296 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 118,260

	Votes	%
Total	109,073	92.23
Informal	5,613	5.15
Formal	103,460	94.85
First preference votes		
LAWRENCE, Wayne (CDP)	3,538	3.42
GOUGH, Michael (CEC)	726	0.70
VERNON, Carol (GRN)	6,901	6.67
WOOD, Damian (ALP)	14,079	13.61
OAKESHOTT, Robert James Murray (IND)	27,200	26.29
HARTSUYKER, Luke (NP) – re-elected	47,559	45.97
ARKAN, John (IND)	3,457	3.34
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Independent	47,017	45.44
The Nationals	56,443	54.56
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	38,717	37.42
Liberal/National Coalition	64,743	62.58

CUNNINGHAM

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

A safe, provincial electorate of 519 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,304

	Votes	%
Total	101,857	91.51
Informal	4,933	4.84
Formal	96,924	95.16
First preference votes		
BLAKEY, Cath (GRN)	14,200	14.65
WATERS, Nathan (FUT)	2,526	2.61
BLICAVS, Michelle (LP)	28,263	29.16
RYAN, Michelle (CDP)	3,939	4.06
BIRD, Sharon (ALP) – re-elected	46,414	47.89
FLANAGAN, John (NCP)	1,582	1.63
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	61,377	63.32
Liberal/National Coalition	35,547	36.68

DOBELL

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

A marginal, provincial electorate of 787 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,630

	Votes	%
Total	102,630	91.94
Informal	5,956	5.80
Formal	96,674	94.20
First preference votes		
ERVIN, Hadden Robert (CDP)	2,549	2.64
EDWARDS, Carter (ON)	8,326	8.61
McBRIDE, Emma (ALP) – elected	41,454	42.88
McNAMARA, Karen (LP) – previous member	36,586	37.84
BOYD, Abigail (GRN)	5,607	5.80
STEPHENSON, Gregory F (IND)	1,176	1.22
BAKER, Paul (IND)	976	1.01
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,991	54.81
Liberal/National Coalition	43,683	45.19

EDEN-MONARO

Named after the area in which it is located.

A marginal, rural electorate of 41,617 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,817

	Votes	%
Total	100,868	93.55
Informal	6,399	6.34
Formal	94,469	93.66
First preference votes		
GROSMIRE, Daniel (IND)	1,683	1.78
BENNETT, Ursula (CDP)	1,763	1.87
FRIEND, Don (ADVP)	1,448	1.53
BUCKLEY, Ray (IND)	817	0.86
HENDY, Peter (LP) – previous member	39,049	41.34
RYAN, Tamara (GRN)	7,177	7.60
SEYMOUR, Frankie (AJP)	1,986	2.10
THALER, Andrew Evan (IND)	981	1.04
KELLY, Mike (ALP) – elected	39,565	41.88
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	50,003	52.93
Liberal/National Coalition	44,466	47.07

FARRER

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

A safe, rural electorate of 126,590 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,388

	Votes	%
Total	103,181	92.63
Informal	6,602	6.40
Formal	96,579	93.60
First preference votes		
PIKE, Ron (ALA)	5,874	6.08
COHN, Amanda (GRN)	7,936	8.22
ROSSETTO, Paul (CDP)	3,474	3.60
MILLS, Brian (IND)	4,133	4.28
LEY, Sussan (LP) – re-elected	55,893	57.87
KUNDE, Christian (ALP)	17,486	18.11
O'BRIEN, Trevor (MAP)	1,783	1.85
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	28,465	29.47
Liberal/National Coalition	68,114	70.53

FOWLER

Named after Lilian Fowler (1886–1954), the first female alderman in New South Wales 1929–48, the first female mayor in Australia 1938–39, and a member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly 1944–50.

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 60 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,449

	Votes	%
Total	94,620	89.73
Informal	9,850	10.41
Formal	84,770	89.59
First preference votes		
CASHMAN, Bill (GRN)	5,264	6.21
FARHAN, Adam (LP)	21,812	25.73
HAYES, Chris (ALP) – re-elected	51,559	60.82
DE LIMA, Joaquim (SMK)	1,343	1.58
HALL, Craig (CDP)	4,792	5.65
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	57,209	67.49
Liberal/National Coalition	27,561	32.51

GILMORE

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

A marginal, rural electorate of 6,342 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 115,878

	Votes	%
Total	107,611	92.87
Informal	4,442	4.13
Formal	103,169	95.87
First preference votes		
RYAN, Steve (CDP)	5,160	5.00
SUDMALIS, Ann (LP) – re-elected	46,713	45.28
McCALLUM, Carmel Mary (GRN)	10,820	10.49
PHILLIPS, Fiona (ALP)	40,476	39.23
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	50,833	49.27
Liberal/National Coalition	52,336	50.73

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.

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 32 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,586

	Votes	%
Total	94,265	89.28
Informal	6,343	6.73
Formal	87,922	93.27
First preference votes		
HURST, Emma (AJP)	1,831	2.08
HINDI, Chris (DRF)	1,029	1.17
GRENFELL, Oscar (SEP)	333	0.38
CASEY, Jim (GRN)	19,555	22.24
MEOW–MEOW, Meow–Ludo Disco Gamma (FUT)	1,157	1.32
SHEIL, Pat (ASXP)	934	1.06
McFARLANE, Noel (CYC)	460	0.52
McLACHLAN, Chris (REP)	537	0.61
ALBANESE, Anthony (ALP) – re-elected	40,503	46.07
VAN GOGH, David (LP)	20,498	23.31
ELVY, Jamie (CDP)	1,085	1.23
Two candidate–preferred votes		
The Greens	30,050	34.18
Labor	57,872	65.82
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	63,616	72.36
Liberal/National Coalition	24,306	27.64

GREENWAY

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

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 81 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,377

	Votes	%
Total	96,365	92.32
Informal	7,282	7.56
Formal	89,083	92.44
First preference votes		
MAK, Timothy (LDP)	2,923	3.28
SINGHA, Vivek (FUT)	924	1.04
WINSLOW, Chris (GRN)	3,351	3.76
SALINS, Rohan (FFP)	1,273	1.43
WRIGHT, Aaron (CDP)	4,484	5.03
KEANE, Yvonne (LP)	30,657	34.41
BILLU, Avtar Singh (IND)	1,749	1.96
ROWLAND, Michelle (ALP) – re-elected	43,722	49.08
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	50,163	56.31
Liberal/National Coalition	38,920	43.69

HUGHES

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

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 369 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,413

	Votes	%
Total	98,090	93.94
Informal	4,314	4.40
Formal	93,776	95.60
First preference votes		
ROBERTSON, Ellie (AJP)	3,745	3.99
SMITH, Phil (GRN)	6,912	7.37
CAUDRE, Michael (CDP)	4,490	4.79
KELLY, Craig (LP) – re-elected	48,734	51.97
STEINWALL, Diedree (ALP)	29,895	31.88
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	38,143	40.67
Liberal/National Coalition	55,633	59.33

HUME

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

A safe, provincial electorate of 17,240 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,130

	Votes	%
Total	100,239	93.57
Informal	5,311	5.30
Formal	94,928	94.70
First preference votes		
CHAMPION–FASHOYIN, Aoife (ALP)	30,221	31.84
COSGROVE, Lindsay D (CEC)	1,530	1.61
TAYLOR, Angus (LP) – re-elected	51,103	53.83
ANTHONEY, Trevor (BTA)	2,267	2.39
VAN DER BYL, Adrian (CDP)	3,533	3.72
SHERWOOD, Michaela (GRN)	6,274	6.61
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,801	39.82
Liberal/National Coalition	57,127	60.18

HUNTER

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

A safe, rural electorate of 10,640 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 113,417

	Votes	%
Total	104,715	92.33
Informal	8,249	7.88
Formal	96,466	92.12
First preference votes		
ROGERS, Ruth (NP)	25,409	26.34
HARVEY, John (IND)	4,740	4.91
FITZGIBBON, Joel (ALP) – re-elected	49,962	51.79
MARTIN, Arjay Rase (IND)	1,103	1.14
MORRIS, Peter (GRN)	6,842	7.09
STRETTON, Richard (CDP)	3,260	3.38
WARHAM, John (IND)	1,934	2.00
TROY, Cordelia (IND)	3,216	3.33
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	60,255	62.46
Liberal/National Coalition	36,211	37.54

KINGSFORD SMITH

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

A fairly safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 91 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,671

	Votes	%
Total	96,983	89.24
Informal	4,849	5.00
Formal	92,134	95.00
First preference votes		
THISTLETHWAITE, Matt (ALP) – re-elected	43,642	47.37
MACDONALD, James (GRN)	9,698	10.53
WEATHERSTONE, Andrew (CDP)	2,144	2.33
FENELEY, Michael (LP)	34,591	37.54
LEONG, Andrea (FUT)	2,059	2.23
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,962	58.57
Liberal/National Coalition	38,172	41.43

LINDSAY

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 339 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,724

	Votes	%
Total	101,189	92.22
Informal	11,913	11.77
Formal	89,276	88.23
First preference votes		
CORNISH, Marcus	2,128	2.38
LIU, Kingsley (GRN)	3,199	3.58
SCOTT, Fiona (LP) – previous member	35,081	39.29
GRIMLEY, Scott (DHJP)	1,497	1.68
HUSAR, Emma (ALP) – elected	36,675	41.08
RODDICK, Stephen (ALA)	2,110	2.36
WORMALD, Warren Howard (CDP)	2,701	3.03
BLUNDELL, Deborah May (AJP)	1,454	1.63
SALEAM, Jim (AFN)	1,068	1.20
LA BROOY, Linda (FFP)	1,513	1.69
LYNCH, Stephen (XEN)	1,850	2.07
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	45,633	51.11
Liberal/National Coalition	43,643	48.89

LYNE

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

A safe, rural electorate of 16,099 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,790

	Votes	%
Total	104,451	93.44
Informal	4,797	4.59
Formal	99,654	95.41
First preference votes		
ALLEY, Peter (ALP)	26,470	26.56
LYFORD, Julie (GRN)	9,406	9.44
CARTER, Elaine (CDP)	3,026	3.04
CHRISTENSEN, Brad (IND)	9,227	9.26
GILLESPIE, David (NP) – re-elected	49,399	49.57
RIACH, Rodger John (IND)	2,126	2.13
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	38,238	38.37
Liberal/National Coalition	61,416	61.63

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.

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 363 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,857

	Votes	%
Total	96,291	91.83
Informal	6,379	6.62
Formal	89,912	93.38
First preference votes		
BAKOSS, Richard Heltay (XEN)	3,316	3.69
GENT, James (CDP)	3,875	4.31
MATHESON, Russell (LP) – previous member	32,235	35.85
FREELANDER, Mike (ALP) – elected	46,650	51.88
MORONEY, Ben (GRN)	3,836	4.27
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,448	58.33
Liberal/National Coalition	37,464	41.67

MACKELLAR

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 233 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,268

	Votes	%
Total	99,235	91.66
Informal	5,223	5.26
Formal	94,012	94.74
First preference votes		
GAVIN, Liam (IND)	2,669	2.84
BALL, Jim (IND)	6,797	7.23
HALL, Mike (GRN)	13,204	14.05
WRIGHT, Annie (CDP)	2,411	2.56
FALINSKI, Jason (LP) – elected	48,103	51.17
FUNNELL, Rhonda (ALP)	16,286	17.32
HEGARTY, Julie (IND)	4,542	4.83
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,212	34.26
Liberal/National Coalition	61,800	65.74

BISHOP, Bronwyn (LP) – previous member

MACQUARIE

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

A marginal, provincial electorate of 4,374 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,774

	Votes	%
Total	97,841	93.38
Informal	6,389	6.53
Formal	91,452	93.47
First preference votes		
GRIZELJ, Jake (ASP)	3,550	3.88
HALLEY, Carl (ALA)	1,693	1.85
TEMPLEMAN, Susan (ALP) – elected	32,480	35.52
MARKUS, Louise (LP) – previous member	34,946	38.21
COOPER, Liz (DHJP)	1,653	1.81
SHORNIKOV, Olya (LDP)	752	0.82
GINGES, Hal Jon (AJP)	2,554	2.79
LINCOLN, Catherine (CDP)	3,567	3.90
MORGAN, Terry (GRN)	10,257	11.22
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	47,733	52.19
Liberal/National Coalition	43,719	47.81

MCMAHON

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 168 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,159

	Votes	%
Total	95,479	89.94
Informal	9,441	9.89
Formal	86,038	90.11
First preference votes		
O'NEILL, Astrid (GRN)	4,665	5.42
WATERSON, Victor (AFN)	1,797	2.09
BOWEN, Chris (ALP) – re-elected	45,979	53.44
SHAMASHA, Fadhel (IND)	1,544	1.79
MAKSIMOVIC, Milan (CDP)	6,198	7.20
BILIC, George (LP)	25,855	30.05
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,442	62.11
Liberal/National Coalition	32,596	37.89

MITCHELL

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 101 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,410

	Votes	%
Total	95,506	93.26
Informal	4,308	4.51
Formal	91,198	95.49
First preference votes		
PUNCH, Andrew (ALP)	22,440	24.61
ALLEN, Darryl (CDP)	6,303	6.91
HAWKE, Alex (LP) – re-elected	55,168	60.49
BELLSTEDT, Michael (GRN)	7,287	7.99
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	29,351	32.18
Liberal/National Coalition	61,847	67.82

NEW ENGLAND

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

A fairly safe, rural electorate of 66,394 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,461

	Votes	%
Total	102,200	93.37
Informal	7,196	7.04
Formal	95,004	92.96
First preference votes		
WALKER, Robert Henry (SOL)	809	0.85
COLEFAX, Stan (CDP)	1,317	1.39
MAILLER, David (CM)	1,337	1.41
WHELAN, Peter (LDP)	1,151	1.21
EWINGS, David (ALP)	6,662	7.01
TABER, Rob (IND)	2,661	2.80
WINDSOR, Tony (IND)	27,763	29.22
JOYCE, Barnaby (NP) – re-elected	49,673	52.29
GOLDSTEIN, Mercurius (GRN)	2,775	2.92
COX, Philip Gordon (IND)	856	0.90
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Independent	39,409	41.48
The Nationals	55,595	58.52
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,904	33.58
Liberal/National Coalition	63,100	66.42

NEWCASTLE

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

A safe, provincial electorate of 171 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 113,334

	Votes	%
Total	104,174	91.92
Informal	4,939	4.74
Formal	99,235	95.26
First preference votes		
CLAYDON, Sharon (ALP) – re-elected	46,762	47.12
COMPTON, David (LP)	29,689	29.92
MACKENZIE, John (GRN)	13,558	13.66
SOUTHWELL, Stuart (DLP)	968	0.98
BURGE, Karen (DRF)	3,391	3.42
HOLDING, Rod (IND)	2,735	2.76
CAINE, Milton (CDP)	2,132	2.15
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	63,348	63.84
Liberal/National Coalition	35,887	36.16

NORTH SYDNEY

Named after the area in which it is located.

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 53 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,040

	Votes	%
Total	97,100	90.71
Informal	4,623	4.76
Formal	92,477	95.24
First preference votes		
RUFF, Stephen (IND)	11,829	12.79
MARTIN, Sharon (CDP)	1,894	2.05
CHESTERFIELD–EVANS, Arthur (GRN)	12,036	13.02
ZIMMERMAN, Trent (LP) – re-elected	47,614	51.49
KU, Eddy (FFP)	649	0.70
HAYES, Peter (ALP)	15,537	16.80
LEAHY, Daniel (LDP)	1,289	1.39
COFFEY, James (FUT)	1,629	1.76
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	33,652	36.39
Liberal/National Coalition	58,825	63.61

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.

A marginal, rural electorate of 19,342 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 117,263

	Votes	%
Total	108,793	92.78
Informal	4,181	3.84
Formal	104,612	96.16
First preference votes		
HOGAN, Kevin (NP) – re-elected	46,327	44.28
ELLIS, Mark (LDP)	4,199	4.01
LUDVIK, Anna Clare (AJP)	2,984	2.85
FALLA–RICKETTS, Kudra (GRN)	11,649	11.14
MCALPINE, Bethany Rachael (CDP)	2,982	2.85
SAFFIN, Janelle (ALP)	36,471	34.86
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	49,895	47.70
Liberal/National Coalition	54,717	52.30

PARKES

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

A safe, rural electorate of 393,413 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,363

	Votes	%
Total	98,717	91.95
Informal	5,170	5.24
Formal	93,547	94.76
First preference votes		
STEWART, Kate (ALP)	26,728	28.57
RYAN, Glen (CDP)	3,950	4.22
AYTON, Philip John (SOL)	2,149	2.30
PARMETER, Matt (GRN)	5,851	6.25
COULTON, Mark (NP) – re-elected	54,869	58.65
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,646	34.90
Liberal/National Coalition	60,901	65.10

PARRAMATTA

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

A fairly safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 57 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 101,538

	Votes	%
Total	90,389	89.02
Informal	8,367	9.26
Formal	82,022	90.74
First preference votes		
BRADLEY, Phil (GRN)	5,640	6.88
RAJ, Mahesh (IND)	2,048	2.50
OWENS, Julie (ALP) – re-elected	38,109	46.46
PIPER, Keith (CDP)	4,347	5.30
GUEST, Mark (LDP)	2,013	2.45
WU, Mikaela (FFP)	1,202	1.47
DRIESSEN, Andrew (SOL)	469	0.57
BECKWITH, Michael (LP)	28,194	34.37
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	47,300	57.67
Liberal/National Coalition	34,722	42.33

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.

A safe, provincial electorate of 1,123 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 112,541

	Votes	%
Total	105,211	93.49
Informal	5,143	4.89
Formal	100,068	95.11
First preference votes		
BURSTON, Graham (ON)	13,056	13.05
CLARE, Brian (RUA)	1,007	1.01
BROWN, John (GRN)	5,797	5.79
SWANSON, Meryl (ALP) – elected	46,090	46.06
DAVIS, Peter (CEC)	533	0.53
HOWARD, Karen (LP)	31,527	31.51
ARENA, Peter (CDP)	2,058	2.06
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	60,779	60.74
Liberal/National Coalition	39,289	39.26

BALDWIN, Bob (LP) – previous member

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.

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 55 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,459

	Votes	%
Total	95,345	90.41
Informal	4,748	4.98
Formal	90,597	95.02
First preference votes		
CARTER, Marylou (FFP)	2,081	2.30
LAUNDY, Craig (LP) – re-elected	44,212	48.80
TSIREKAS, Angelo (ALP)	32,918	36.33
KANG, Ju (CDP)	3,713	4.10
MANTEL, Alice (GRN)	7,673	8.47
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,054	45.31
Liberal/National Coalition	49,543	54.69

RICHMOND

Named after the area in which it is located.

A marginal, rural electorate of 2,148 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 112,715

	Votes	%
Total	102,146	90.62
Informal	3,748	3.67
Formal	98,398	96.33
First preference votes		
POLLARD, Angela (AJP)	3,089	3.14
SMITH, Neil Gordon (ON)	6,160	6.26
WALKER, Dawn (GRN)	20,108	20.44
ELLIOT, Justine (ALP) – re-elected	30,551	31.05
KILARNEY, Russell (CDP)	1,484	1.51
FRASER, Matthew (NP)	37,006	37.61
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,092	53.96
Liberal/National Coalition	45,306	46.04

RIVERINA

Named after the area in which it is located.

A safe, rural electorate of 48,988 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,026

	Votes	%
Total	103,704	93.41
Informal	4,784	4.61
Formal	98,920	95.39
First preference votes		
McCORMACK, Michael (NP) – re-elected	56,581	57.20
FOLEY, Richard (IND)	6,058	6.12
LANGFIELD, Philip (CDP)	3,207	3.24
KURYLOWICZ, Tim (ALP)	25,244	25.52
O'ROURKE, Glenn (FFP)	3,386	3.42
POYNTER, Kevin (GRN)	4,444	4.49
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	33,201	33.56
Liberal/National Coalition	65,719	66.44

ROBERTSON

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

A marginal, provincial electorate of 980 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,435

	Votes	%
Total	100,319	92.52
Informal	5,042	5.03
Formal	95,277	94.97
First preference votes		
HIGGINS, Lawrie (AAPP)	1,527	1.60
DAVY, Van (IND)	2,726	2.86
WICKS, Lucy (LP) – re-elected	42,573	44.68
MORRIS, Hillary (GRN)	7,954	8.35
CRAIG, Matthew (LDP)	1,347	1.41
STODDART, Robert (CDP)	2,539	2.66
CHARLTON, Anne (ALP)	36,611	38.43
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	46,549	48.86
Liberal/National Coalition	48,728	51.14

SHORTLAND

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

A fairly safe, provincial electorate of 265 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,100

	Votes	%
Total	102,883	93.45
Informal	4,845	4.71
Formal	98,038	95.29
First preference votes		
CONROY, Pat (ALP) – elected	50,164	51.17
BARRIE, Jenny (LP)	34,514	35.20
MACFADYEN, Ivan (GRN)	9,279	9.46
COX, Morgan (CDP)	4,081	4.16
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	58,761	59.94
Liberal/National Coalition	39,277	40.06

HALL, Jill (ALP) – previous member

SYDNEY

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 44 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,302

	Votes	%
Total	93,503	84.77
Informal	5,603	5.99
Formal	87,900	94.01
First preference votes		
FALANGA, Ula (CDP)	1,489	1.69
BERRIMAN, Mark (AJP)	1,497	1.70
SPIKE, Kris (SPP)	606	0.69
WINTERS, Geoffrey (LP)	25,622	29.15
GEISER, Tom (FUT)	1,361	1.55
ELLSMORE, Sylvie (GRN)	16,537	18.81
BOYLE, Peter (SAL)	500	0.57
PLIBERSEK, Tanya (ALP) – re-elected	38,449	43.74
LANNING, Rebecca (ASXP)	1,456	1.66
TZORAS, Tula (SOL)	383	0.44
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	57,410	65.31
Liberal/National Coalition	30,490	34.69

WARRINGAH

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 68 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,645

	Votes	%
Total	92,277	89.90
Informal	5,611	6.08
Formal	86,666	93.92
First preference votes		
WOODWARD, Andrew (ALP)	12,820	14.79
ROWLAND, Marie (XEN)	5,506	6.35
SCIFO, June (CDP)	1,039	1.20
GIORDANO, Marc (FUT)	800	0.92
ABBOTT, Tony (LP) – re-elected	44,759	51.65
CAPLICE, Shea (TAP)	669	0.77
MATHISON, James (IND)	9,887	11.41
WILLIAMS ROLDAN, Clara (GRN)	10,565	12.19
BARROW, David (IND)	253	0.29
BACKHOUSE, Tony (IND)	368	0.42
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Liberal	53,346	61.55
The Greens	33,320	38.45
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	33,718	38.91
Liberal/National Coalition	52,948	61.09

WATSON

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 47 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,422

	Votes	%
Total	93,160	88.37
Informal	9,924	10.65
Formal	83,236	89.35
First preference votes		
ABDULLA, Violet (CDP)	7,957	9.56
GORDON, Tom (FUT)	1,611	1.94
BURKE, Tony (ALP) – re-elected	46,105	55.39
GERAN, Paul (SOL)	875	1.05
BLOCH, Barbara (GRN)	5,555	6.67
ZAMAN, Mohammad Shahe (LP)	21,133	25.39
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	56,247	67.58
Liberal/National Coalition	26,989	32.42

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.

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 38 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,782

	Votes	%
Total	88,641	86.24
Informal	4,549	5.13
Formal	84,092	94.87
First Preference Votes		
TOBOREK, Dejay (GRN)	12,496	14.86
XING, Peter (FUT)	988	1.17
ACKROYD, Anthony Michael (ARTS)	1,478	1.76
THOMAS, Beresford (CDP)	901	1.07
ALLEN, David (IND)	573	0.68
TURNBULL, Malcolm (LP) – re-elected	52,353	62.26
HUGHES, Evan (ALP)	14,913	17.73
AUSSIE–STONE, Marc (IND)	390	0.46
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	27,121	32.25
Liberal/National Coalition	56,971	67.75

WERRIWA

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

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 172 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,557

	Votes	%
Total	97,942	90.22
Informal	8,581	8.76
Formal	89,361	91.24
First preference votes		
MANNOUN, Ned (LP)	32,670	36.56
EDWARDS, Daniel (CDP)	5,986	6.70
WESTERBERG, Signe Louise (GRN)	4,109	4.60
STANLEY, Anne (ALP) – elected	46,596	52.14
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,005	58.20
Liberal/National Coalition	37,356	41.80

FERGUSON, Laurie (ALP) – previous member

WHITLAM

Named after Edward Gough Whitlam (1916–2014), Prime Minister of Australia 1972–75.

A safe, provincial electorate of 1,331 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 112,051

	Votes	%
Total	104,069	92.88
Informal	5,628	5.41
Formal	98,441	94.59
First preference votes		
HUNT, Tom (GRN)	8,162	8.29
MANDELSON, Jan (NP)	6,341	6.44
HARTMAN, Wayne (NCP)	2,081	2.11
JONES, Stephen (ALP) – elected	51,939	52.76
PINSUTI, Susan (CDP)	4,048	4.11
HEWITT, Marcus (LP)	25,870	26.28
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	62,730	63.72
Liberal/National Coalition	35,711	36.28

Victoria

ASTON

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

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 99 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 96,043

	Votes	%
Total	89,111	92.78
Informal	3,525	3.96
Formal	85,586	96.04
First preference votes		
RAYMOND, Steve (GRN)	7,186	8.40
MARTIN, Daniel Edward (FFP)	2,762	3.23
HUPPERT, Daniel (IND)	2,104	2.46
MOORE, Joel (LDP)	1,198	1.40
LAVIN, Rosemary (AJP)	2,211	2.58
TUDGE, Alan (LP) – re-elected	43,532	50.86
KLISARIS, Paul (ALP)	26,593	31.07
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	35,444	41.41
Liberal/National Coalition	50,142	58.59

BALLARAT

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

A fairly safe, provincial electorate of 4,652 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,755

	Votes	%
Total	103,168	93.15
Informal	5,461	5.29
Formal	97,707	94.71
First preference votes		
COLBERT, Dianne (AUC)	2,023	2.07
TATCHELL, Paul (NP)	4,108	4.20
KING, Catherine (ALP) – re-elected	42,275	43.27
ECKEL, Bren (IND)	1,802	1.84
BARNES, Alice (GRN)	10,551	10.80
HOWARD, Graham (FFP)	1,896	1.94
TRAN, Tran (RUA)	1,121	1.15
WADE, Sarah (LP)	33,931	34.73
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	56,002	57.32
Liberal/National Coalition	41,705	42.68

BATMAN

Named after John Batman (1801–39), the early settler and explorer, known as the ‘Founder of Melbourne’.

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 66 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,935

	Votes	%
Total	97,702	89.69
Informal	7,601	7.78
Formal	90,101	92.22
First preference votes		
SUTTON, Philip (IND)	1,509	1.67
OLDIS, Maurice (REP)	593	0.66
MURRAY, Joel (ASXP)	2,317	2.57
BHATHAL, Alex (GRN)	32,645	36.23
HAYWARD, Russell (AUP)	282	0.31
CICUTO, Geoffrey (CYC)	386	0.43
SOURIS, George (LP)	17,924	19.89
FEENEY, David (ALP) – re-elected	31,780	35.27
EVANS, Caitlin (AJP)	1,503	1.67
GUARDIANI, Franco (IND)	480	0.53
SYBER, Elizabeth (AEQ)	682	0.76
Two candidate–preferred votes		
The Greens	44,124	48.97
Australian Labor Party	45,977	51.03
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	64,645	71.75
Liberal/National Coalition	25,456	28.25

BENDIGO

Named after the city which is its main centre.

A marginal, provincial electorate of 6,255 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,604

	Votes	%
Total	102,208	93.25
Informal	4,705	4.60
Formal	97,503	95.40
First preference votes		
MADDISON, Andy (NP)	3,544	3.63
GLAISHER, Rosemary (GRN)	10,749	11.02
CADDY, Sandy (RUA)	2,058	2.11
CHESTERS, Lisa (ALP) – re-elected	37,396	38.35
PURCELL, Megan (LP)	36,956	37.90
PARRAMORE, Ruth (AJP)	2,146	2.20
DONLON, Anita Erika (IND)	1,922	1.97
HOWARD, Alan (FFP)	2,732	2.80
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,398	53.74
Liberal/National Coalition	45,105	46.26

BRUCE

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 73 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 96,742

	Votes	%
Total	87,076	90.01
Informal	4,064	4.67
Formal	83,012	95.33
First preference votes		
LEITH, Douglas Ronald (AJP)	1,944	2.34
BAUER, Stefanie (GRN)	5,890	7.10
KROGER, Helen (LP)	33,248	40.05
FOGGIE, Nathan (FFP)	2,870	3.46
JARVIS–WILLS, Jill (REP)	816	0.98
HILL, Julian (ALP) – elected	36,804	44.34
RONCAN, Alan (DRF)	1,440	1.73
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,894	54.08
Liberal/National Coalition	38,118	45.92

GRIFFIN, Alan (ALP) – previous member

CALWELL

Named after Arthur Calwell (1896–1973), a member of the House of Representatives 1940–72 and Leader of the Australian Labor Party 1960–67.

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 175 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,405

	Votes	%
Total	96,134	87.87
Informal	6,286	6.54
Formal	89,848	93.46
First preference votes		
HSU, John (LP)	24,855	27.66
VAMVAKINO, Maria (ALP) – re-elected	51,040	56.81
ABBOUD, Natalie (GRN)	7,609	8.47
SEARLS, Megan Deanne (AJP)	3,229	3.59
LAKKIS, Michael Amon (IND)	3,115	3.47
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	60,978	67.87
Liberal/National Coalition	28,870	32.13

CASEY

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

A fairly safe, rural electorate of 2,337 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,908

	Votes	%
Total	95,851	93.14
Informal	3,620	3.78
Formal	92,231	96.22
First preference votes		
SUTHERLAND, Elissa (GRN)	10,781	11.69
BACON, Kristin (AJP)	4,176	4.53
MELKONIAN, Hovig (ALP)	26,165	28.37
CHARLETON, Peter (IND)	2,878	3.12
SMITH, Tony (LP) – re-elected	45,680	49.53
DORIAN, Angela (RUA)	2,551	2.77
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	40,528	43.94
Liberal/National Coalition	51,703	56.06

CHISHOLM

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 65 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 97,424

	Votes	%
Total	89,159	91.52
Informal	2,439	2.74
Formal	86,720	97.26
First preference votes		
VASSILIOU, Melanie (RUA)	1,712	1.97
WALSHE, Nyree (AJP)	1,799	2.07
McCRACKEN, Craig (FFP)	2,137	2.46
FERGEUS, Josh (GRN)	10,647	12.28
BANKS, Julia (LP) – elected	39,265	45.28
PERRI, Stefanie (ALP)	31,160	35.93
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,283	48.76
Liberal/National Coalition	44,437	51.24

BURKE, Anna (ALP) – previous member

CORANGAMITE

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

A marginal, provincial electorate of 7,624 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,277

	Votes	%
Total	103,598	93.94
Informal	5,181	5.00
Formal	98,417	95.00
First preference votes		
LAWRENCE, Michael (IND)	1,519	1.54
BARRON, Alan (FFP)	1,906	1.94
STEEL, Nick (RUA)	847	0.86
ROWE, Louis (LDP)	871	0.89
COKER, Libby (ALP)	30,267	30.75
NELSON, Patrice (DHJP)	3,039	3.09
MEDDICK, Andy (AJP)	1,739	1.77
DALTON, Courtney (DRF)	1,269	1.29
PATERSON, Patchouli (GRN)	11,273	11.45
HENDERSON, Sarah (LP) – re-elected	45,687	46.42
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	46,126	46.87
Liberal/National Coalition	52,291	53.13

CORIO

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

A fairly safe, provincial electorate of 989 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,808

	Votes	%
Total	98,996	91.83
Informal	4,561	4.61
Formal	94,435	95.39
First preference votes		
LANGE, Richard (LP)	33,180	35.14
BULL, Sue (SAL)	1,101	1.17
MARLES, Richard (ALP) – re-elected	43,087	45.63
PUVIMANASINGHE, Ash (RUA)	1,869	1.98
MORAN, Jeff (BTA)	1,138	1.21
OVEREND, Jamie (AJP)	2,948	3.12
MANSFIELD, Sarah (GRN)	11,112	11.77
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	56,656	59.99
Liberal/National Coalition	37,779	40.01

DEAKIN

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 70 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,698

	Votes	%
Total	92,739	93.02
Informal	2,471	2.66
Formal	90,268	97.34
First preference votes		
SUKKAR, Michael (LP) – re-elected	45,161	50.03
DOBBY, Karen (AUC)	2,096	2.32
BRIERS, Joshua (GRN)	10,587	11.73
CLARK, Tony (ALP)	28,021	31.04
BROWNE, Vanessa (AJP)	2,394	2.65
COOMBES, Gary John (FFP)	2,009	2.23
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	40,004	44.32
Liberal/National Coalition	50,264	55.68

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.

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 140 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,957

	Votes	%
Total	95,444	90.94
Informal	6,151	6.44
Formal	89,293	93.56
First preference votes		
STANFIELD, Ruth (DHJP)	5,510	6.17
SWAIN, Jeanette (GRN)	8,616	9.65
CREWTER, Chris (LP) – elected	38,158	42.73
RATHBONE, Michael (FFP)	1,393	1.56
MURPHY, Peta (ALP)	29,620	33.17
BAILLIEU, Sally (ARTS)	542	0.61
TREGENZA, Lin (RUA)	682	0.76
JACK, Tyson (AJP)	1,926	2.16
TOSCANO, Joseph (IND)	1,132	1.27
WILMS, Tim (LDP)	1,037	1.16
REANEY, Jeff (AUC)	677	0.76
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,368	48.57
Liberal/National Coalition	45,925	51.43

BILLSON, Bruce (LP) – previous member

FLINDERS

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

A fairly safe, rural electorate of 1,952 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 115,356

	Votes	%
Total	105,437	91.40
Informal	3,863	3.66
Formal	101,574	96.34
First preference votes		
GENTLE, Yvonne (RUA)	3,381	3.33
LEWIS, Shane W (IND)	3,107	3.06
HOGARTH, Willisa (GRN)	10,868	10.70
GLEIXNER, Carolyn (ALP)	27,459	27.03
HUNT, Greg (LP) – re-elected	52,412	51.60
WILD, Ben (AJP)	4,347	4.28
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,891	42.23
Liberal/National Coalition	58,683	57.77

GELLIBRAND

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 102 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,469

	Votes	%
Total	96,285	88.77
Informal	3,868	4.02
Formal	92,417	95.98
First preference votes		
MARSDEN, Jonathon (GRN)	19,855	21.48
WATTS, Tim (ALP) – re-elected	43,340	46.90
WILLIS, Ben (LP)	24,607	26.63
TRAN, David (IND)	4,615	4.99
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	63,060	68.23
Liberal/National Coalition	29,357	31.77

GIPPSLAND

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

A safe, rural electorate of 33,054 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,088

	Votes	%
Total	95,880	92.11
Informal	6,588	6.87
Formal	89,292	93.13
First preference votes		
ONLEY, Ian (GRN)	7,002	7.84
DORIAN, Peter (RUA)	1,513	1.69
BHATTI, Shashi (ALP)	17,870	20.01
SINDT, Christine (IND)	1,379	1.54
HEATH, Brian (FFP)	3,068	3.44
SMITH, Cherie (IND)	1,577	1.77
CHESTER, Darren (NP) – re-elected	50,309	56.34
BELSAR, Ashleigh (AUC)	746	0.84
GARDNER, Peter (REP)	1,384	1.55
BUCKLEY, Ben (LDP)	4,444	4.98
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	28,186	31.57
Liberal/National Coalition	61,106	68.43

GOLDSTEIN

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 50 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,895

	Votes	%
Total	95,903	91.43
Informal	2,363	2.46
Formal	93,540	97.54
First preference votes		
HERCUS, Cheryl (GRN)	14,871	15.90
BISHOP, Trevor (FFP)	1,549	1.66
CHELLAPPAH, Naren (AJP)	2,222	2.38
KAVANAGH, Lee (DRF)	1,738	1.86
WILSON, Tim (LP) – elected	52,694	56.33
COOTE, Matthew Ross (ALP)	20,466	21.88
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,912	37.32
Liberal/National Coalition	58,628	62.68

ROBB, Andrew (LP) – previous member

GORTON

Named after former Prime Minister Sir John Gorton (1911–2002), who served as Prime Minister of Australia between 1968 and 1971.

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 562 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 115,977

	Votes	%
Total	103,358	89.12
Informal	5,253	5.08
Formal	98,105	94.92
First preference votes		
O'CONNOR, Brendan (ALP) – re-elected	61,110	62.29
LANG, Daryl (LP)	27,305	27.83
SWIFT, Rod (GRN)	9,690	9.88
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	68,135	69.45
Liberal/National Coalition	29,970	30.55

HIGGINS

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

A fairly safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 40 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,678

	Votes	%
Total	93,841	89.65
Informal	3,550	3.78
Formal	90,291	96.22
First preference votes		
O'BRIEN, Rebecca (AEQ)	1,265	1.40
TREGEAR, Jessica (DHJP)	1,264	1.40
O'DWYER, Kelly (LP) – re-elected	46,953	52.00
BALL, Jason (GRN)	22,870	25.33
KENNEDY, Robert (LDP)	1,093	1.21
KATTER, Carl (ALP)	13,495	14.95
BASSETT, Nancy (XEN)	2,007	2.22
GULLONE, Eleonora (AJP)	1,344	1.49
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Liberal	52,359	57.99
The Greens	37,932	42.01
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	35,493	39.31
Liberal/National Coalition	54,798	60.69

HOLT

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 131 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 116,291

	Votes	%
Total	104,873	90.18
Informal	5,243	5.00
Formal	99,630	95.00
First preference votes		
ROBERTSON, Colin (RUA)	4,416	4.43
BYRNE, Anthony (ALP) – re-elected	53,506	53.70
BULL, Neil (FFP)	5,614	5.63
TILTON, Jake (GRN)	6,317	6.34
MATHIAS, James (LP)	29,777	29.89
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	63,929	64.17
Liberal/National Coalition	35,701	35.83

HOTHAM

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

A fairly safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 75 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,994

	Votes	%
Total	90,675	90.68
Informal	3,511	3.87
Formal	87,164	96.13
First preference votes		
HUA, George (LP)	32,512	37.30
JEGES, Helen Ann (AJP)	2,593	2.97
O'NEIL, Clare (ALP) – re-elected	39,881	45.75
BENNETT, James (GRN)	8,042	9.23
RATHBONE, Tatiana (FFP)	2,106	2.42
VASSILIOU, Peter (RUA)	2,030	2.33
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	50,104	57.48
Liberal/National Coalition	37,060	42.52

INDI

Named after an Indigenous name for the Murray River.

A marginal, rural electorate of 28,567 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,734

	Votes	%
Total	96,436	92.96
Informal	6,299	6.53
Formal	90,137	93.47
First preference votes		
LAPPIN, Alan James (IND)	1,757	1.95
MIRABELLA, Sophie (LP)	24,887	27.61
O'CONNOR, Jenny (GRN)	3,445	3.82
QUILTY, Tim (LDP)	886	0.98
McGOWAN, Cathy (IND) – re-elected	31,336	34.76
KERR, Eric (ALP)	8,826	9.79
DYER, Ray (IND)	462	0.51
CORBOY, Marty (NP)	15,525	17.22
FIDGE, Julian (CYA)	1,863	2.07
FERRANDO, Vincent (RUA)	1,150	1.28
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Liberal	40,716	45.17
Independent	49,421	54.83
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,099	45.60
Liberal/National Coalition	49,038	54.40

ISAACS

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 166 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,756

	Votes	%
Total	96,009	90.78
Informal	3,539	3.69
Formal	92,470	96.31
First preference votes		
BRESKIN, Alex (GRN)	9,429	10.20
DREYFUS, Mark (ALP) – re-elected	41,144	44.49
SPENCER, Garry (LP)	37,312	40.35
JOHNSTON, Elizabeth (AJP)	4,585	4.96
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	51,538	55.73
Liberal/National Coalition	40,932	44.27

JAGAJAGA

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 128 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,132

	Votes	%
Total	95,002	92.12
Informal	2,572	2.71
Formal	92,430	97.29
First preference votes		
MACKLIN, Jenny (ALP) – re-elected	36,238	39.21
WARD, Jessica (FFP)	2,341	2.53
MULHOLLAND, David (LP)	37,920	41.03
McKINNON, Hugh (GRN)	13,696	14.82
SCHRAM, Nathan Peter (AJP)	2,235	2.42
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	50,536	54.67
Liberal/National Coalition	41,894	45.33

KOONYONG

Named after the Indigenous word meaning 'resting place'.

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 52 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 100,140

	Votes	%
Total	91,826	91.70
Informal	1,823	1.99
Formal	90,003	98.01
First preference votes		
McLEOD, Helen (GRN)	17,027	18.92
FRYDENBERG, Josh (LP) – re-elected	52,401	58.22
D'ARCY, Marg (ALP)	17,825	19.80
ZUBAC, Angelina (IND)	2,750	3.06
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,996	36.66
Liberal/National Coalition	57,007	63.34

LA TROBE

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 562 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,731

	Votes	%
Total	98,051	92.74
Informal	5,454	5.56
Formal	92,597	94.44
First preference votes		
CUMMINGS, Tom (GRN)	9,773	10.55
FOLLONI, Leah (AJP)	2,677	2.89
DOIDGE, Julieanne Lynette (DHJP)	3,922	4.24
CURTIS, Simon (ALP)	29,052	31.37
HUGHES, Leslie (LDP)	1,188	1.28
QUINN, Margaret (RUA)	1,180	1.27
WOOD, Jason (LP) – re-elected	39,108	42.23
FENT, David (ASP)	1,321	1.43
LEAHY, Martin (ASXP)	2,103	2.27
BARTRAM, Jeffrey (FFP)	2,273	2.45
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,948	48.54
Liberal/National Coalition	47,649	51.46

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.

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 546 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 123,609

	Votes	%
Total	111,840	90.48
Informal	5,080	4.54
Formal	106,760	95.46
First preference votes		
VALE, Marion (RUA)	4,685	4.39
RYAN, Joanne (ALP) – re-elected	55,302	51.80
MURPHY, Gayle (LP)	33,070	30.98
JAKOBI, Susan (AFN)	3,232	3.03
SOVA, Daniel (GRN)	10,471	9.81
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	67,731	63.44
Liberal/National Coalition	39,029	36.56

MALLEE

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

A safe, rural electorate of 73,879 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,324

	Votes	%
Total	91,735	92.36
Informal	4,269	4.65
Formal	87,466	95.35
First preference votes		
BROAD, Andrew (NP) – re-elected	56,251	64.31
LAHY, Chris (CEC)	1,715	1.96
SENIOR, Lydia (ALP)	18,742	21.43
MIDDLETON, Tim (RUA)	4,536	5.19
HEALY, Helen (GRN)	6,222	7.11
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	25,083	28.68
Liberal/National Coalition	62,383	71.32

MARIBYRNONG

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 73 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,286

	Votes	%
Total	98,402	89.22
Informal	4,568	4.64
Formal	93,834	95.36
First preference votes		
HATAKORTZIAN, Ted (LP)	30,283	32.27
BALL, Olivia (GRN)	9,151	9.75
SHORTEN, Bill (ALP) – re-elected	47,402	50.52
O'NEILL, Anthony (AUC)	1,650	1.76
CUMMING, Catherine (IND)	3,172	3.38
McROSTIE, Fiona (AJP)	2,176	2.32
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	58,465	62.31
Liberal/National Coalition	35,369	37.69

MCEWEN

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

A fairly safe, rural electorate of 4,592 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 130,612

	Votes	%
Total	120,389	92.17
Informal	7,189	5.97
Formal	113,200	94.03
First preference votes		
MITCHELL, Rob (ALP) – re-elected	50,588	44.69
ANDERSON, James (NP)	2,672	2.36
BARKER, Neil (GRN)	8,583	7.58
JERMYN, Chris (LP)	38,151	33.70
LEE, Ross (IND)	3,013	2.66
ANDREW, Tracey (CYA)	1,614	1.43
TRUSCOTT, Jeff (RUA)	1,867	1.65
VAINA, Cathy (AJP)	3,005	2.65
LONG, Dorothy Lorraine (FFP)	3,707	3.27
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	65,482	57.85
Liberal/National Coalition	47,718	42.15

MCMILLAN

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

A fairly safe, rural electorate of 8,358 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 116,200

	Votes	%
Total	107,036	92.11
Informal	6,115	5.71
Formal	100,921	94.29
First preference votes		
LANCASTER, Donna (GRN)	9,810	9.72
IPSEN, Kathleen (AUC)	1,761	1.74
BAKER, Norman (RUA)	2,786	2.76
McADAM, Jennifer (AJP)	3,022	2.99
McDONALD, Jim (LDP)	2,289	2.27
HARDING, Nathan (FFP)	3,418	3.39
BUCKINGHAM, Chris (ALP)	29,531	29.26
BROADBENT, Russell (LP) – re-elected	48,304	47.86
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,378	43.97
Liberal/National Coalition	56,543	56.03

MELBOURNE

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 46 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,741

	Votes	%
Total	96,983	86.79
Informal	2,404	2.48
Formal	94,579	97.52
First preference votes		
FREEMAN–HARRISON, Lewis (ASXP)	3,265	3.45
ISMAIL, Sophie (ALP)	23,130	24.46
LIU, Le (LP)	23,878	25.25
SMITH, Miranda Joyce (AJP)	1,742	1.84
BANDT, Adam (GRN) – re-elected	41,377	43.75
RILEY, Matt (DRF)	1,187	1.26
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Liberal	29,808	31.52
The Greens	64,771	68.48
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	62,963	66.57
Liberal/National Coalition	31,616	33.43

MELBOURNE PORTS

Named after the area in which it is located.

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 40 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,283

	Votes	%
Total	88,565	86.59
Informal	3,756	4.24
Formal	84,809	95.76
First preference votes		
HOLLAND, Peter (IND)	1,393	1.64
GUEST, Owen (LP)	35,533	41.90
VON DOUSSA, Henry (AEQ)	1,349	1.59
DANBY, Michael (ALP) – re-elected	22,897	27.00
MYERS, John B (IND)	425	0.50
SMYTH, Robert Millen (AJP)	1,685	1.99
HODGINS–MAY, Steph (GRN)	20,179	23.79
McKENZIE–KIRKBRIGHT, Levi (DRF)	1,348	1.59
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,573	51.38
Liberal/National Coalition	41,236	48.62

MENZIES

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 125 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,205

	Votes	%
Total	91,872	92.61
Informal	4,615	5.02
Formal	87,257	94.98
First preference votes		
HULBERT, Antony John (AJP)	2,327	2.67
ROBINSON, Ramon (IND)	730	0.84
CLARK, David (FFP)	2,842	3.26
ANDREWS, Kevin (LP) – re-elected	45,133	51.72
CRANSTON, Richard (GRN)	7,921	9.08
RUNDELL, Adam (ALP)	21,468	24.60
FRANKLIN, Jay (VEP)	973	1.12
MAYNE, Stephen (IND)	5,863	6.72
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,415	39.44
Liberal/National Coalition	52,842	60.56

MURRAY

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

A marginal, rural electorate of 19,500 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,359

	Votes	%
Total	96,546	92.51
Informal	8,530	8.84
Formal	88,016	91.16
First preference votes		
DRUM, Damian (NP) – elected	31,105	35.34
BOCK, Andrew (IND)	1,467	1.67
CHRISTOE, Ian (GRN)	3,880	4.41
MCGAUCHIE, Duncan (LP)	28,194	32.03
HICKS, Nigel (IND)	844	0.96
SUMMER, Fern (IND)	3,323	3.78
DAVY, Jeff (CEC)	227	0.26
TEASDALE, Diane (IND)	1,037	1.18
DANIELI, Robert (CYA)	3,556	4.04
WILLIAMS, Alan John (ALP)	13,188	14.98
GUNASEKERA, Yasmin (RUA)	1,195	1.36
Two candidate–preferred votes		
The Nationals	48,527	55.13
Liberal	39,489	44.87
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	22,096	25.10
Liberal/National Coalition	65,920	74.90

STONE, Sharman (LP) – previous member

SCULLIN

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 169 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,570

	Votes	%
Total	100,842	91.20
Informal	5,164	5.12
Formal	95,678	94.88
First preference votes		
GILES, Andrew (ALP) – re-elected	54,541	57.00
MATLEN, John (AJP)	3,387	3.54
STOCKMAN, Melanie (LP)	27,261	28.49
LJUBICIC, Rose (GRN)	7,294	7.62
BUCCIANTI, Adriana (DRF)	3,195	3.34
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	64,369	67.28
Liberal/National Coalition	31,309	32.72

WANNON

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

A fairly safe, rural electorate of 32,047 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,155

	Votes	%
Total	92,936	93.73
Informal	3,681	3.96
Formal	89,255	96.04
First preference votes		
BARLING, Michael David (ALP)	27,411	30.71
CAMPBELL, Thomas (GRN)	7,264	8.14
TEHAN, Dan (LP) – re-elected	47,513	53.23
ATKINSON, Bernardine (IND)	3,019	3.38
McCLUSKEY, Michael John (IND)	4,048	4.54
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	36,630	41.04
Liberal/National Coalition	52,625	58.96

WILLS

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 57 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 113,851

	Votes	%
Total	100,915	88.64
Informal	6,807	6.75
Formal	94,108	93.25
First preference votes		
HONG, Kyung (LP)	20,634	21.93
BLACKWELL, Ash (DRF)	1,287	1.37
CHELLEW, Tristram (ASXP)	2,608	2.77
RATNAM, Samantha (GRN)	29,017	30.83
GILLMAN, Dougal (REP)	778	0.83
FULGENZI, Will (SEP)	295	0.31
ALCORN, Zane (SAL)	648	0.69
SYDOW, Camille (AJP)	1,578	1.68
TIMPANO, Francesco (IND)	1,832	1.95
KHALIL, Peter (ALP) – elected	35,431	37.65
Two candidate–preferred votes		
The Greens	42,462	45.12
Australian Labor Party	51,646	54.88
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	67,037	71.23
Liberal/National Coalition	27,071	28.77

THOMSON, Kelvin (ALP) – previous member

Queensland

BLAIR

Named after Harold Blair (1924–76), a noted Australian tenor and Indigenous activist.

A fairly safe, provincial electorate of 6,409 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 98,368

	Votes	%
Total	90,307	91.81
Informal	5,120	5.67
Formal	85,187	94.33
First preference votes		
TURNER, Sandy (IND)	1,913	2.25
EMMS, Jonathan (IND)	744	0.87
NEUMANN, Shayne (ALP) – re-elected	35,691	41.90
PETERSEN, Patricia (IND)	1,439	1.69
WALSH, Pat (GRN)	5,266	6.18
AGGETT, Troy (ON)	13,273	15.58
HARDING, Teresa (LNP)	24,455	28.71
DARR, Geoff (FFP)	2,406	2.82
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	50,158	58.88
Liberal/National Coalition	35,029	41.12

BONNER

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 360 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 100,799

	Votes	%
Total	92,747	92.01
Informal	2,838	3.06
Formal	89,909	96.94
First preference votes		
LINNEY, Matthew (LDP)	2,738	3.05
AUSTIN, Ken (GRN)	8,518	9.47
WIRTH, Jarrod John (IND)	2,396	2.66
FRASER HARDY, Laura (ALP)	31,344	34.86
VASTA, Ross (LNP) – re-elected	41,756	46.44
BROUGHTON, Andrew (FFP)	3,157	3.51
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,907	46.61
Liberal/National Coalition	48,002	53.39

BOWMAN

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

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 537 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,446

	Votes	%
Total	95,979	92.78
Informal	3,654	3.81
Formal	92,325	96.19
First preference votes		
SCOTT, Brad (GRN)	9,012	9.76
RICHARDS, Kim (ALP)	29,592	32.05
LAMING, Andrew (LNP) – re-elected	45,946	49.77
DUNCAN, Tony (ALA)	3,316	3.59
SAUNDERS, Brett (FFP)	4,459	4.83
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	39,635	42.93
Liberal/National Coalition	52,690	57.07

BRISBANE

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 58 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,003

	Votes	%
Total	96,529	90.21
Informal	2,304	2.39
Formal	94,225	97.61
First preference votes		
EVANS, Trevor (LNP) – elected	46,972	49.85
O'NEILL, Pat (ALP)	24,500	26.00
HUMPHREYS, John (LDP)	1,962	2.08
CLINCH, Bridget (ADVP)	915	0.97
LOVEJOY, Kirsten (GRN)	18,279	19.40
VEGAR, Mark (FFP)	1,597	1.69
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,532	44.08
Liberal/National Coalition	52,693	55.92

GAMBARO, Teresa (LNP) – previous member

CAPRICORNIA

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

A marginal, provincial electorate of 91,049 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 98,190

	Votes	%
Total	91,397	93.08
Informal	3,242	3.55
Formal	88,155	96.45
First preference votes		
GIAMARELOS, Kate (GRN)	4,166	4.73
CARTER, Laurel (KAP)	6,241	7.08
TEMPLE, Lindsay (FFP)	4,547	5.16
LANDRY, Michelle (LNP) – re-elected	35,310	40.05
MURRAY, Ken (IND)	4,312	4.89
NEATON, Leisa (ALP)	33,579	38.09
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,522	49.37
Liberal/National Coalition	44,633	50.63

DAWSON

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

A marginal, rural electorate of 14,945 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,665

	Votes	%
Total	94,609	91.26
Informal	4,309	4.55
Formal	90,300	95.45
First preference votes		
HALL, Michael (GLT)	4,075	4.51
CHRISTENSEN, George (LNP) – re-elected	38,474	42.61
LARGE, Steven (IND)	4,184	4.63
DODD, Ash (KAP)	5,904	6.54
NICKSON, Amanda (FFP)	3,403	3.77
GILBERT, Frank (ALP)	29,608	32.79
DYKYJ, Jonathon (GRN)	4,652	5.15
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,133	46.66
Liberal/National Coalition	48,167	53.34

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.

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 772 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 100,674

	Votes	%
Total	94,105	93.47
Informal	3,172	3.37
Formal	90,933	96.63
First preference votes		
NICHOLSON, Doug (LDP)	2,589	2.85
PROHASKA, Thor (IND)	3,217	3.54
LAVARCH, Linda (ALP)	31,769	34.94
BERKMAN, Michael (GRN)	8,971	9.87
HUTCHINSON, Ray (FFP)	3,868	4.25
DUTTON, Peter (LNP) – re-elected	40,519	44.56
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,011	48.40
Liberal/National Coalition	46,922	51.60

FADDEN

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 395 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,710

	Votes	%
Total	93,647	89.43
Informal	4,243	4.53
Formal	89,404	95.47
First preference votes		
KWON, Daniel (GRN)	6,871	7.69
REES, Lyn (FFP)	3,450	3.86
ROBERT, Stuart (LNP) – re-elected	43,938	49.15
MACNAMARA, Sean (ADVP)	1,083	1.21
BALL, Brenden (ON)	10,693	11.96
SCANLON, Meaghan (ALP)	23,369	26.14
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,826	38.95
Liberal/National Coalition	54,578	61.05

FAIRFAX

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

A safe, rural electorate of 1,036 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,247

	Votes	%
Total	98,609	91.10
Informal	6,146	6.23
Formal	92,463	93.77
First preference votes		
ETHERIDGE, Susan (GRN)	11,672	12.62
REES, David (FFP)	2,449	2.65
CAMPBELL, Keith Alexander (IND)	2,886	3.12
ANDERSON, Scott (ALP)	19,054	20.61
O'BRIEN, Ted (LNP) – elected	44,787	48.44
BULLEN, Kris (SOL)	624	0.67
DICKSON, Robert (IND)	1,985	2.15
PASQUALI, Robert (ON)	9,006	9.74
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	36,164	39.11
Liberal/National Coalition	56,299	60.89

PALMER, Clive (PUP) – previous member

FISHER

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

A fairly safe, rural electorate of 1,170 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 98,592

	Votes	%
Total	89,922	91.21
Informal	6,157	6.85
Formal	83,765	93.15
First preference votes		
GIBSON, Tony (GRN)	10,324	12.32
ASHLIN, Caroline (FFP)	2,927	3.49
GISSANE, Bill (ALP)	20,670	24.68
SPELLMAN, John (ALA)	2,952	3.52
BELL–HENSELIN, Tracey (RUA)	2,210	2.64
WALLACE, Andrew (LNP) – elected	40,424	48.26
BURGESS, Jason (ADVP)	914	1.09
JOUM, LB (SOL)	438	0.52
JESSOP, Mike (IND)	2,906	3.47
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,292	40.94
Liberal/National Coalition	49,473	59.06

BROUGH, Mal (LNP) – previous member

FLYNN

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

A marginal, rural electorate of 133,063 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 100,667

	Votes	%
Total	92,901	92.29
Informal	5,755	6.19
Formal	87,146	93.81
First preference votes		
LOVE, Richard (KAP)	2,948	3.38
TOMSETT, Craig (GRN)	2,416	2.77
FLETCHER, Nathan Joel David (IND)	1,927	2.21
BEERS, Zac (ALP)	29,094	33.39
BAKER, Phil (ON)	14,948	17.15
SCOTT, Duncan (IND)	864	0.99
PUKU, Jordan Ryan (IND)	483	0.55
O'DOWD, Ken (LNP) – re-elected	32,293	37.06
BARNETT, Heather (FFP)	2,173	2.49
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,666	48.96
Liberal/National Coalition	44,480	51.04

FORDE

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 419 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,010

	Votes	%
Total	88,396	89.28
Informal	4,486	5.07
Formal	83,910	94.93
First preference votes		
WILKS, David (IND)	5,242	6.25
van MANEN, Bert (LNP) – re-elected	34,096	40.63
HARDMAN, Des (ALP)	31,587	37.64
HELLBERG, Annelise (FFP)	4,687	5.59
SPAIN, Sally (GRN)	5,393	6.43
SPAIN, Shaun Charles (ALA)	2,905	3.46
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,424	49.37
Liberal/National Coalition	42,486	50.63

GRIFFITH

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 60 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,828

	Votes	%
Total	95,880	90.60
Informal	3,897	4.06
Formal	91,983	95.94
First preference votes		
DARRAGH, Matt (ALA)	1,477	1.61
ANDERSON, Karen (GRN)	15,710	17.08
ABLETT, Bronwyn (LDP)	1,880	2.04
BOELE, Karel (IND)	1,463	1.59
WARD, Fiona (LNP)	37,716	41.00
BUTLER, Terri (ALP) – re-elected	30,524	33.18
JIGGENS, John (DRF)	1,789	1.94
GRAHAM, Theresa (FFP)	1,424	1.55
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	47,464	51.60
Liberal/National Coalition	44,519	48.40

GROOM

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

A safe, provincial electorate of 5,594 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 101,512

	Votes	%
Total	94,627	93.22
Informal	3,380	3.57
Formal	91,247	96.43
First preference votes		
SANDS, John (FFP)	9,140	10.02
HERBERTSON, Bronwyn (ALP)	20,259	22.20
TOWNSEND, Josie (XEN)	6,960	7.63
McVEIGH, John (LNP) – elected	49,270	54.00
van GEUNS, Antonia (GRN)	5,618	6.16
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,658	34.69
Liberal/National Coalition	59,589	65.31

MACFARLANE, Ian (LNP) – previous member

HERBERT

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

A marginal, provincial electorate of 946 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,815

	Votes	%
Total	94,862	90.50
Informal	6,525	6.88
Formal	88,337	93.12
First preference votes		
PUNSHON, Michael (FFP)	3,175	3.59
DWYER, Colin (KAP)	6,070	6.87
BREWSTER, Martin (PUP)	315	0.36
VIRGO, Geoff (ON)	11,950	13.53
O'TOOLE, Cathy (ALP) – elected	26,900	30.45
TUBMAN, Wendy (GRN)	5,533	6.26
JONES, Ewen (LNP) – previous member	31,361	35.50
RAFFIN, Aaron (GLT)	1,937	2.19
HARRIS, David (LDP)	1,096	1.24
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,187	50.02
Liberal/National Coalition	44,150	49.98

HINKLER

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

A fairly safe, provincial electorate of 3,504 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 100,687

	Votes	%
Total	92,927	92.29
Informal	4,258	4.58
Formal	88,669	95.42
First preference votes		
PITT, Keith (LNP) – re-elected	38,887	43.86
LYNCH, Stephen (FFP)	2,250	2.54
HUXHAM, Damian (ON)	16,987	19.16
WINDRED, Robert Owen (ALA)	1,670	1.88
FOSTER, Bill (IND)	1,720	1.94
ROBERTS, Tim (GRN)	3,477	3.92
LAWSON, Tim (ALP)	23,678	26.70
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	36,865	41.58
Liberal/National Coalition	51,804	58.42

KENNEDY

Named after Edmund Kennedy (1818–48), explorer.

A safe, rural electorate of 568,993 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,883

	Votes	%
Total	89,428	89.53
Informal	3,418	3.82
Formal	86,010	96.18
First preference votes		
WEIER, Valerie (GRN)	4,213	4.90
GALLEHAWK, Donna Maree (FFP)	3,234	3.76
JACOBSEN, Norm (ALP)	16,480	19.16
KATTER, Bob (KAP) – re-elected	34,277	39.85
PAVETTO, Jonathan (LNP)	27,806	32.33
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Katter's Australian Party	52,570	61.12
Liberal National Party of Queensland	33,440	38.88
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,107	43.14
Liberal/National Coalition	48,903	56.86

LEICHHARDT

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

A marginal, rural electorate of 148,988 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,077

	Votes	%
Total	95,820	87.85
Informal	7,012	7.32
Formal	88,808	92.68
First preference votes		
KELLY, John (RUA)	1,439	1.62
PUDNIKS, Kurt (GRN)	7,702	8.67
ROGERS, Peter Leonard (ON)	6,775	7.63
ENTSCH, Warren (LNP) – re-elected	35,066	39.49
HOWES, Sharryn (ALP)	24,939	28.08
GEBADI, Ned Kelly (FFP)	2,257	2.54
McCARTHY, Daniel (IND)	6,096	6.86
NEWIE, Michael (IND)	694	0.78
TASELL, Brad (KAP)	3,840	4.32
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	40,893	46.05
Liberal/National Coalition	47,915	53.95

LILLEY

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 147 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,969

	Votes	%
Total	99,050	92.60
Informal	2,896	2.92
Formal	96,154	97.08
First preference votes		
KINGSTON, David (LNP)	37,545	39.05
HALL, Sharan (FFP)	3,451	3.59
HOLMICK, Simon James (LDP)	2,202	2.29
SWAN, Wayne (ALP) – re-elected	41,819	43.49
OGDEN, Claire (GRN)	11,137	11.58
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,190	55.32
Liberal/National Coalition	42,964	44.68

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.

A marginal, provincial electorate of 1,239 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,026

	Votes	%
Total	96,285	91.68
Informal	8,217	8.53
Formal	88,068	91.47
First preference votes		
McDONALD, Frances (DRF)	2,677	3.04
LAMB, Susan (ALP) – elected	31,161	35.38
PEDERSEN, Michelle (ON)	8,293	9.42
BELL, Ian (GRN)	3,865	4.39
ROY, Wyatt (LNP) – previous member	34,359	39.01
WELLS, Caleb	830	0.94
KENNEDY, Brad (KAP)	1,597	1.81
BECK, Stephen (TAP)	228	0.26
RIDDELL, Greg (IND)	1,111	1.26
LAW, Rob (IND)	945	1.07
SMITH, Will (FFP)	3,002	3.41
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,729	50.79
Liberal/National Coalition	43,339	49.21

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 Indigenous name.

A safe, rural electorate of 731,297 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,780

	Votes	%
Total	95,318	92.74
Informal	5,269	5.53
Formal	90,049	94.47
First preference votes		
KERRIGAN, Dave (ALP)	16,456	18.27
SCHENK, Myfanwy (FFP)	2,905	3.23
HOMPES, Katherine (GRN)	3,056	3.39
CHURCH, Sherrilyn (RUA)	841	0.93
ARBUCKLE, Luke (CM)	2,141	2.38
GURNETT, Rick (KAP)	4,306	4.78
LITTLEPROUD, David (LNP) – elected	44,297	49.19
KEEHN, Lynette (ON)	16,047	17.82
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Liberal National Party of Queensland	59,308	65.86
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	30,741	34.14
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	29,228	32.46
Liberal/National Coalition	60,821	67.54

SCOTT, Bruce (LNP) – previous member

MCPHERSON

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

A safe, provincial electorate of 230 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,761

	Votes	%
Total	92,877	89.51
Informal	4,151	4.47
Formal	88,726	95.53
First preference votes		
ANDREWS, Karen (LNP) – re-elected	47,284	53.29
BURGOYNE, Peter (GRN)	9,119	10.28
GREEN, Simon (FFP)	5,404	6.09
GADD, Sandy (ALP)	23,069	26.00
JONES, Rob (IND)	3,850	4.34
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,039	38.36
Liberal/National Coalition	54,687	61.64

MONCRIEFF

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

A safe, provincial electorate of 92 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,982

	Votes	%
Total	89,971	87.37
Informal	4,011	4.46
Formal	85,960	95.54
First preference votes		
CIOBO, Steven (LNP) – re-elected	50,688	58.97
SHEPPARD, Hayden (ALP)	20,956	24.38
ROSE, Julie (FFP)	5,619	6.54
BRISBANE, Roger (GRN)	8,697	10.12
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	30,136	35.06
Liberal/National Coalition	55,824	64.94

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.

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 111 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 97,782

	Votes	%
Total	88,589	90.60
Informal	3,641	4.11
Formal	84,948	95.89
First preference votes		
SOARES, Des (XEN)	4,072	4.79
COOPER, Andrew (LDP)	2,783	3.28
PERRETT, Graham (ALP) – re-elected	31,342	36.90
LYONS, Kristen (GRN)	10,812	12.73
LIN, Shan–Ju (KAP)	1,329	1.56
MONSOUR, Nic (LNP)	32,103	37.79
HEISE, Florian (FFP)	2,507	2.95
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	45,892	54.02
Liberal/National Coalition	39,056	45.98

OXLEY

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

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 155 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 94,997

	Votes	%
Total	86,845	91.42
Informal	3,484	4.01
Formal	83,361	95.99
First preference votes		
TRUSSELL, Brad (ON)	7,023	8.42
McCORMACK, Carrie (FFP)	2,734	3.28
LACAZE, Stephen (KAP)	1,136	1.36
ROADLEY, Bibe (LNP)	26,744	32.08
DICK, Milton (ALP) – elected	38,419	46.09
PURCELL, Steven (GRN)	7,305	8.76
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	49,250	59.08
Liberal/National Coalition	34,111	40.92

RIPOLL, Bernie (ALP) – previous member

PETRIE

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 152 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,390

	Votes	%
Total	96,679	91.73
Informal	3,886	4.02
Formal	92,793	95.98
First preference votes		
BUCKLEY, Catherine (LDP)	2,877	3.10
HOWARTH, Luke (LNP) – re-elected	41,475	44.70
PEDERSEN, Jacqui (ALP)	35,616	38.38
WHITE, Mark A (FFP)	4,746	5.11
WEBER, Sue (GRN)	6,840	7.37
TYRRELL, Andrew Charles (TAP)	1,239	1.34
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,867	48.35
Liberal/National Coalition	47,926	51.65

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.

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 131 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 101,700

	Votes	%
Total	90,648	89.13
Informal	5,225	5.76
Formal	85,423	94.24
First preference votes		
CHALMERS, Jim (ALP) – re-elected	42,147	49.34
DAVIES, Ric (LDP)	3,513	4.11
COTTER, Neil (GRN)	5,373	6.29
HOLLEY, Shane (KAP)	2,874	3.36
HODGES, Jeffrey Dale (CRNT)	2,050	2.40
OSTAPOVITCH, Freya (LNP)	24,455	28.63
LAWRIE, Christopher (FFP)	5,011	5.87
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,362	61.30
Liberal/National Coalition	33,061	38.70

RYAN

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

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 441 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,037

	Votes	%
Total	97,082	92.43
Informal	2,318	2.39
Formal	94,764	97.61
First preference votes		
QUINN, John Lawrence (DLP)	1,566	1.65
TODD, David (FFP)	2,389	2.52
HEGEDUS, Stephen (ALP)	21,594	22.79
PRENTICE, Jane (LNP) – re-elected	49,402	52.13
BAYLEY, Sandra (GRN)	17,767	18.75
GRYPHON, S (LDP)	2,046	2.16
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	38,770	40.91
Liberal/National Coalition	55,994	59.09

WIDE BAY

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

A fairly safe, rural electorate of 14,573 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,856

	Votes	%
Total	94,617	91.99
Informal	4,728	5.00
Formal	89,889	95.00
First preference votes		
DEAN, Jannean (GLT)	4,082	4.54
COTTAM, Elise Anne (ON)	14,022	15.60
STANTON, Lucy (ALP)	20,301	22.58
O'BRIEN, Llew (LNP) – elected	39,373	43.80
MARSH, Bron (GRN)	7,355	8.18
MAYER, Bruce (FFP)	2,399	2.67
COOK, Barry (KAP)	2,357	2.62
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,625	41.86
Liberal/National Coalition	52,264	58.14

TRUSS, Warren (LNP) – previous member

WRIGHT

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

A fairly safe, rural electorate of 7,589 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,969

	Votes	%
Total	92,298	92.33
Informal	3,980	4.31
Formal	88,318	95.69
First preference votes		
AGNOLETTA, Pietro (GRN)	6,768	7.66
SMITH, Rod (ON)	18,461	20.90
BUCHHOLZ, Scott (LNP) – re-elected	36,935	41.82
SMITH, Alistair (ALP)	20,110	22.77
COX, John (MAP)	902	1.02
AUSTIN, Barry (FFP)	3,163	3.58
STONE, Mark M (LDP)	1,979	2.24
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	35,667	40.38
Liberal/National Coalition	52,651	59.62

Western Australia

BRAND

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 377 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 98,025

	Votes	%
Total	85,320	87.04
Informal	3,602	4.22
Formal	81,718	95.78
First preference votes		
SCOTT, Philip (RUA)	4,704	5.76
KING, Madeleine (ALP) – elected	38,803	47.48
BURDETT, Robert (AUC)	2,826	3.46
JECKS, Dawn (GRN)	9,542	11.68
BUCHANAN, Craig (LP)	25,843	31.62
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	50,202	61.43
Liberal/National Coalition	31,516	38.57

GRAY, Gary (ALP) – previous member

BURT

Named after the Burt family in recognition of their significant contribution to the justice system and for their wider contributions to public service.

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 172 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,474

	Votes	%
Total	88,261	88.73
Informal	3,903	4.42
Formal	84,358	95.58
First preference votes		
KEOGH, Matt (ALP) – elected	39,673	47.03
SALMAN, Muhammad (GRN)	6,770	8.03
O'SULLIVAN, Matt (LP)	29,836	35.37
SPYKER, Warnar (AUC)	4,345	5.15
BLEVIN, Ian (ASP)	3,734	4.43
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	48,177	57.11
Liberal/National Coalition	36,181	42.89

CANNING

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

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 6,304 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 98,894

	Votes	%
Total	88,237	89.22
Informal	3,743	4.24
Formal	84,494	95.76
First preference votes		
TURNER, Jason (NP)	3,581	4.24
BLUNDELL–CAMDEN, Aeron (GRN)	7,388	8.74
VANDER VEN, Janine Joy (AUC)	3,110	3.68
WINMAR, Barry (ALP)	27,918	33.04
HASTIE, Andrew (LP) – re-elected	42,497	50.30
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	36,507	43.21
Liberal/National Coalition	47,987	56.79

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.

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 180 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 96,213

	Votes	%
Total	86,208	89.60
Informal	4,712	5.47
Formal	81,496	94.53
First preference votes		
SIMPKINS, Luke (LP) – previous member	34,405	42.22
CHESTER, Jamie (ASP)	2,288	2.81
HAMILTON, Neil (LDP)	1,096	1.34
YOUNG, Sheridan (GRN)	6,193	7.60
HOST, Rex (AUC)	2,680	3.29
VENESS, Steve (MAP)	868	1.07
ALY, Anne (ALP) – elected	33,966	41.68
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,301	50.68
Liberal/National Coalition	40,195	49.32

CURTIN

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 98 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 97,534

	Votes	%
Total	87,536	89.75
Informal	1,772	2.02
Formal	85,764	97.98
First preference votes		
ARCHIBALD, David (ALA)	1,544	1.80
GLANCE, Viv (GRN)	12,180	14.20
CALLANAN, Melissa (ALP)	13,476	15.71
BOULTER, Sandra (IND)	2,389	2.79
BISHOP, Julie (LP) – re-elected	56,175	65.50
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	25,133	29.30
Liberal/National Coalition	60,631	70.70

DURACK

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

A safe, rural electorate of 1,629,858 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 97,294

	Votes	%
Total	79,811	82.03
Informal	3,122	3.91
Formal	76,689	96.09
First preference votes		
JAMES, Ian (GRN)	7,710	10.05
MARTIN, Carol (ALP)	19,860	25.90
GOULD, Grahame (AUC)	1,966	2.56
SAMBELL, Mitchell (RUA)	2,885	3.76
PRICE, Melissa (LP) – re-elected	32,011	41.74
COLE, Lisa (NP)	12,257	15.98
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	29,866	38.94
Liberal/National Coalition	46,823	61.06

FORREST

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

A safe, rural electorate of 11,072 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 100,262

	Votes	%
Total	89,960	89.72
Informal	5,269	5.86
Formal	84,691	94.14
First preference votes		
SLATER, Ross Maitland (IND)	2,896	3.42
DABROWSKI, Edward (AUC)	1,858	2.19
FISHLOCK, David (ODR)	2,375	2.80
WHATELY, Jennifer (RUA)	1,654	1.95
MARINO, Nola (LP) – re-elected	41,869	49.44
PILKINGTON, Luke (NP)	4,306	5.08
LOUD, Lorrae (ALP)	19,596	23.14
READING, Jill (GRN)	10,137	11.97
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,710	37.44
Liberal/National Coalition	52,981	62.56

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.

A fairly safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 196 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,550

	Votes	%
Total	88,411	88.81
Informal	3,535	4.00
Formal	84,876	96.00
First preference votes		
CONNOLLY, Mick (MAP)	2,335	2.75
JENKINS, Chris (SAL)	1,404	1.65
DAVIS, Kate (GRN)	15,053	17.74
KELLY, Pierrette (LP)	31,292	36.87
WILSON, Josh (ALP) – elected	34,792	40.99
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	48,821	57.52
Liberal/National Coalition	36,055	42.48

PARKE, Melissa (ALP) – previous member

HASLUCK

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 1,192 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 95,334

	Votes	%
Total	84,676	88.82
Informal	3,425	4.04
Formal	81,251	95.96
First preference votes		
WYATT, Ken (LP) – re-elected	36,519	44.95
HYSLOP, Patrick (GRN)	10,283	12.66
LEADBETTER, Bill (ALP)	28,652	35.26
TWISS, Phil (AUC)	2,798	3.44
BARNARD, Henry John (RUA)	2,999	3.69
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	38,957	47.95
Liberal/National Coalition	42,294	52.05

MOORE

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 90 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 99,887

	Votes	%
Total	90,436	90.54
Informal	2,891	3.20
Formal	87,545	96.80
First preference votes		
GOODENOUGH, Ian (LP) – re-elected	48,133	54.98
LINDLEY, Daniel (GRN)	11,100	12.68
GROENEWALD, Maryka (AUC)	3,194	3.65
WALKER, Tony (ALP)	25,118	28.69
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,129	38.98
Liberal/National Coalition	53,416	61.02

O'CONNOR

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

A safe, rural electorate of 868,576 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 101,778

	Votes	%
Total	90,373	88.79
Informal	3,439	3.81
Formal	86,934	96.19
First preference votes		
WILSON, Rick (LP) – re-elected	37,092	42.67
HASELL, John (NP)	15,936	18.33
YOUNG, Trevor (AUC)	3,496	4.02
FORD, Jon (ALP)	18,190	20.92
CARSON, Stephen (RUA)	3,207	3.69
WATSON, Giz (GRN)	9,013	10.37
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	30,391	34.96
Liberal/National Coalition	56,543	65.04

PEARCE

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 13,250 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,392

	Votes	%
Total	91,182	87.35
Informal	4,150	4.55
Formal	87,032	95.45
First preference votes		
PORTER, Christian (LP) – re-elected	39,551	45.44
FRENCH, Thomas (ALP)	29,809	34.25
MILES, Lee–Anne (GRN)	9,543	10.96
SIMMONDS, Maddison (NP)	4,080	4.69
SAMURIWO–VUNTARDE, Taffy (RUA)	4,049	4.65
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	40,360	46.37
Liberal/National Coalition	46,672	53.63

PERTH

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 80 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 98,714

	Votes	%
Total	86,905	88.04
Informal	3,274	3.77
Formal	83,631	96.23
First preference votes		
QUINN, Jeremy (LP)	35,381	42.31
CLIFFORD, Tim (GRN)	14,272	17.07
HAMMOND, Tim (ALP) – elected	31,248	37.36
CHAMBERS, Andrew David (SOL)	1,300	1.55
WALMSLEY, Mark Robert (LDP)	1,430	1.71
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,602	53.33
Liberal/National Coalition	39,029	46.67

MacTIERNAN, Alannah (ALP) – previous member

STIRLING

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

A fairly safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 74 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 98,571

	Votes	%
Total	86,478	87.73
Informal	3,587	4.15
Formal	82,891	95.85
First preference votes		
MUBARAK, Kim (IND)	2,172	2.62
ROWE, Alison L (RUA)	1,361	1.64
KEENAN, Michael (LP) – re-elected	40,991	49.45
HOST, Kevin (AUC)	2,019	2.44
WEBSTER, Tom (GRN)	9,679	11.68
PEARSON, Robert (ALP)	26,669	32.17
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	36,371	43.88
Liberal/National Coalition	46,520	56.12

SWAN

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 134 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 97,268

	Votes	%
Total	84,464	86.84
Informal	3,062	3.63
Formal	81,402	96.37
First preference votes		
NIELSEN–HARVEY, Sarah (GRN)	12,227	15.02
KLOMP, Steve (AUC)	3,086	3.79
SOLONEC, Tammy (ALP)	26,869	33.01
IRONS, Steve (LP) – re-elected	39,220	48.18
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,777	46.41
Liberal/National Coalition	43,625	53.59

TANGNEY

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 83 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 94,025

	Votes	%
Total	85,748	91.20
Informal	2,183	2.55
Formal	83,565	97.45
First preference votes		
JENSEN, Dennis Geoffrey (IND) – previous member	9,924	11.88
WIESKE, John (AUC)	2,819	3.37
KERR, Thor (GRN)	10,353	12.39
BOSWELL, Marion (ALP)	19,679	23.55
MORTON, Ben (LP) – elected	40,790	48.81
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,536	38.93
Liberal/National Coalition	51,029	61.07

South Australia

ADELAIDE

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 76 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,217

	Votes	%
Total	98,662	90.34
Informal	3,118	3.16
Formal	95,544	96.84
First preference votes		
GUY, Sophie (GRN)	9,973	10.44
RIVISH, Adrian (FFP)	1,832	1.92
TIDSWELL, Matt (AJP)	1,292	1.35
LOCK, Tyrone (LDP)	1,030	1.08
COLOVIC, David (LP)	34,809	36.43
ELLIS, Kate (ALP) – re-elected	34,325	35.93
HILL, Joe (XEN)	12,283	12.86
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,219	54.65
Liberal/National Coalition	43,325	45.35

BARKER

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

A marginal, rural electorate of 63,886 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,600

	Votes	%
Total	98,673	93.44
Informal	4,228	4.28
Formal	94,445	95.72
First preference votes		
STACEY, James (XEN)	27,452	29.07
PASIN, Tony (LP) – re-elected	44,001	46.59
ZEPPEL, Yvonne (FFP)	5,458	5.78
KEOUGH, Mark (GRN)	3,171	3.36
O'BRIEN, Mat (ALP)	14,363	15.21
Two candidate-preferred votes		
Nick Xenophon Team	42,747	45.26
Liberal	51,698	54.74
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,879	34.81
Liberal/National Coalition	61,566	65.19

BOOTHBY

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

A marginal, outer metropolitan electorate of 130 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,325

	Votes	%
Total	99,662	92.86
Informal	4,374	4.39
Formal	95,288	95.61
First preference votes		
HOCKLEY, Karen (XEN)	19,688	20.66
WARD, Mark (ALP)	23,366	24.52
ARMPFIELD, Jamie (IND)	664	0.70
WHEATCROFT, Gary (FFP)	2,477	2.60
CARROLL, Evelyn (AJP)	1,356	1.42
BANGE, Jane (GRN)	8,001	8.40
FLINT, Nicolle (LP) – elected	39,298	41.24
DE JONGE, Robert (IND)	438	0.46
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,308	46.50
Liberal/National Coalition	50,980	53.50

SOUTHCOTT, Andrew (LP) – previous member

GREY

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

A marginal, rural electorate of 904,881 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,059

	Votes	%
Total	93,495	91.61
Informal	3,619	3.87
Formal	89,876	96.13
First preference votes		
MARTIN, Scott (ALP)	19,373	21.56
RAMSEY, Rowan (LP) – re-elected	38,409	42.74
GOURLAY, Phillip (IND)	1,144	1.27
KAMINSKI, Cheryl (FFP)	3,710	4.13
MARSH, Jillian Kay (GRN)	2,304	2.56
BROADFOOT, Andrea (XEN)	24,936	27.74
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Liberal	46,692	51.95
Nick Xenophon Team	43,184	48.05
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,180	41.37
Liberal/National Coalition	52,696	58.63

HINDMARSH

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 78 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,715

	Votes	%
Total	102,264	91.54
Informal	4,232	4.14
Formal	98,032	95.86
First preference votes		
GEORGANAS, Steve (ALP) – elected	33,355	34.02
O'SULLIVAN, Patrick (GRN)	6,401	6.53
POTTER, Mark (FFP)	1,977	2.02
KIRK, Daniel (XEN)	14,774	15.07
WILLIAMS, Matt (LP) – previous member	39,570	40.36
WILLIAM, Marina (CDP)	499	0.51
LIU, Bin (AJP)	1,456	1.49
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	49,586	50.58
Liberal/National Coalition	48,446	49.42

KINGSTON

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 171 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,682

	Votes	%
Total	97,008	91.79
Informal	3,617	3.73
Formal	93,391	96.27
First preference votes		
RISHWORTH, Amanda (ALP) – re-elected	46,151	49.42
HOLTHAM, Robyn (GRN)	5,361	5.74
DOECKE, Geoff (FFP)	4,048	4.33
CAREY, Damian (XEN)	16,059	17.20
BINNS, Kelvin (LP)	21,772	23.31
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	62,616	67.05
Liberal/National Coalition	30,775	32.95

MAKIN

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

A fairly safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 130 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,086

	Votes	%
Total	98,436	91.92
Informal	4,366	4.44
Formal	94,070	95.56
First preference votes		
ZAPPIA, Tony (ALP) – re-elected	39,358	41.84
SNAPE, Keiran (GRN)	4,373	4.65
COOMBE, Paul (FFP)	4,273	4.54
ALDRIDGE, Mark (IND)	2,126	2.26
GREENBERG, Zarina (AJP)	1,479	1.57
REYNOLDS, Graham (LP)	26,847	28.54
BOSSIE, Craig (XEN)	15,614	16.60
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	56,116	59.65
Liberal/National Coalition	37,954	40.35

MAYO

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

A marginal, rural electorate of 9,315 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,981

	Votes	%
Total	97,944	94.19
Informal	2,828	2.89
Formal	95,116	97.11
First preference votes		
DALLIMORE, Glen (ALP)	12,859	13.52
SHARKIE, Rebekha (XEN) – elected	33,158	34.86
DZIVINSKI, Luke (LDP)	1,148	1.21
DANIELL, Nathan (GRN)	7,661	8.05
BRIGGS, Jamie (LP) – previous member	35,915	37.76
HICKS, Bruce (FFP)	4,375	4.60
Two candidate-preferred votes		
Nick Xenophon Team	52,283	54.97
Liberal	42,833	45.03
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,466	44.65
Liberal/National Coalition	52,650	55.35

PORT ADELAIDE

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 181 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 113,346

	Votes	%
Total	101,936	89.93
Informal	5,927	5.81
Formal	96,009	94.19
First preference votes		
CAREY, Matthew (GRN)	6,683	6.96
HAMBOUR, Bruce (FFP)	4,483	4.67
CLIPSTONE, Janine (AJP)	2,078	2.16
SALT, Jenalie (CDP)	597	0.62
BUTLER, Mark (ALP) – re-elected	46,314	48.24
FLOWERDEW, Emma (LP)	17,884	18.63
SLATTERY, Michael (XEN)	17,970	18.72
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	62,274	64.86
Nick Xenophon Team	33,735	35.14
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	67,119	69.91
Liberal/National Coalition	28,890	30.09

STURT

Named after Captain Charles Sturt (1795–1869), explorer.

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 85 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,742

	Votes	%
Total	96,688	92.31
Informal	3,656	3.78
Formal	93,032	96.22
First preference votes		
WRIGHT, Matthew (XEN)	19,684	21.16
GALDIES, Rebecca (GRN)	6,575	7.07
RUSSELL, Geoff (AJP)	1,220	1.31
BOWYER, Craig (FFP)	2,912	3.13
LOADER, Matt (ALP)	20,653	22.20
PYNE, Christopher (LP) – re-elected	41,351	44.45
AITCHISON, Neil (IND)	637	0.68
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,034	44.11
Liberal/National Coalition	51,998	55.89

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.

A safe, rural electorate of 6,407 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 112,251

	Votes	%
Total	101,403	90.34
Informal	5,470	5.39
Formal	95,933	94.61
First preference votes		
INWOOD, Richard (XEN)	19,592	20.42
PHILLIPS, Marilyn (FFP)	5,396	5.62
CHAMPION, Nick (ALP) – re-elected	38,197	39.82
BOURNE, Kathleen (LP)	25,299	26.37
VANSTONE, Craig (GRN)	4,102	4.28
ANDERSON, Ralph (CDP)	619	0.65
BOLTON, John (IND)	2,728	2.84
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	58,494	60.97
Liberal/National Coalition	37,439	39.03

Tasmania

BASS

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

A fairly safe, provincial electorate of 7,378 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 73,555

	Votes	%
Total	68,904	93.68
Informal	2,729	3.96
Formal	66,175	96.04
First preference votes		
RILEY–GIBSON, Terrill (GRN)	7,154	10.81
RAMAGE, Roy (REP)	1,613	2.44
HART, Ross (ALP) – elected	26,803	40.50
BEATTIE, Malcolm Peter (CDP)	1,765	2.67
NIKOLIC, Andrew (LP) – previous member	25,609	38.70
TAPSELL, Mark (ARF)	3,231	4.88
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,119	56.09
Liberal/National Coalition	29,056	43.91

BRADDON

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

A marginal, rural electorate of 20,826 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 72,529

	Votes	%
Total	68,240	94.09
Informal	3,568	5.23
Formal	64,672	94.77
First preference votes		
JORDAN, Scott (GRN)	4,358	6.74
SALTMARSH, Glen (ARF)	3,701	5.72
KEAY, Justine (ALP) – elected	25,898	40.05
WHITELEY, Brett (LP) – previous member	26,841	41.50
HODGE, Graham (CDP)	1,151	1.78
RICE, Clinton (REP)	1,343	2.08
BOAG, Joshua (LDP)	1,380	2.13
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	33,759	52.20
Liberal/National Coalition	30,913	47.80

DENISON

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

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 289 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 73,963

	Votes	%
Total	68,656	92.82
Informal	2,002	2.92
Formal	66,654	97.08
First preference votes		
EXCELL, Amanda (CDP)	980	1.47
ALLAN, Marcus (LP)	13,267	19.90
AUSTIN, Jane (ALP)	15,335	23.01
WILLIAMS, Wayne (DLP)	632	0.95
WILKIE, Andrew (IND) – re-elected	29,372	44.07
BROWN, Jen (GRN)	7,068	10.60
Two candidate–preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	21,478	32.22
Independent	45,176	67.78
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,550	65.34
Liberal/National Coalition	23,104	34.66

FRANKLIN

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

A safe, outer metropolitan electorate of 6,514 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 76,784

	Votes	%
Total	72,060	93.85
Informal	2,453	3.40
Formal	69,607	96.60
First preference votes		
SANDERSON, Tim (TAP)	1,673	2.40
DELANEY, Martine (GRN)	9,293	13.35
MARKHAM, Amanda–Sue (LP)	24,542	35.26
COLLINS, Julie (ALP) – re-elected	32,724	47.01
MUSKETT, George James (CDP)	1,375	1.98
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,264	60.72
Liberal/National Coalition	27,343	39.28

LYONS

Named after Joseph Lyons (1879–1939), and Dame Enid Lyons (1897–1981).

A marginal, rural electorate of 32,910 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 76,639

	Votes	%
Total	71,689	93.54
Informal	3,174	4.43
Formal	68,515	95.57
First preference votes		
HUTCHINSON, Eric (LP) – previous member	28,697	41.88
SHAY, Shelley (ARF)	4,322	6.31
LIVINGSTON, Duncan (REP)	1,578	2.30
RUBENACH–QUINN, Hannah (GRN)	6,418	9.37
MAWER, Gene (CDP)	1,074	1.57
MITCHELL, Brian (ALP) – elected	26,426	38.57
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	35,838	52.31
Liberal/National Coalition	32,677	47.69

Australian Capital Territory

CANBERRA

A locality name derived from an Indigenous word which is held to mean 'meeting place'.

A fairly safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 2,002 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 143,231

	Votes	%
Total	132,310	92.38
Informal	3,590	2.71
Formal	128,720	97.29
First preference votes		
BRODTMANN, Gai (ALP) – re-elected	55,091	42.80
CAHILL, Patricia (GRN)	19,200	14.92
BUCKNELL, Christopher D'Arcy (BTA)	6,013	4.67
ADELAN–LANGFORD, Jessica (LP)	48,416	37.61
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	75,247	58.46
Liberal/National Coalition	53,473	41.54

FENNER

Named after Professor Frank Fenner (1914–2010), an eminent scientist of national and international renown who made significant contributions to improving the wellbeing of humanity.

A safe, inner metropolitan electorate of 459 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 138,814

	Votes	%
Total	127,617	91.93
Informal	3,595	2.82
Formal	124,022	97.18
First preference votes		
LEIGH, Andrew Keith (ALP) – elected	56,796	45.80
WOODMAN, Andrew (IND)	4,707	3.80
GUNNING, Robert (LP)	38,930	31.39
SAEEDI, Carly (GRN)	18,929	15.26
BOHM, Tim (BTA)	4,660	3.76
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	79,242	63.89
Liberal/National Coalition	44,780	36.11

Northern Territory

LINGIARI

Named in honour of Vincent Lingiari (19??–88), who was a member of the Gurindji people from the Victoria River District. Mr Lingiari was a stockman and land rights leader who worked for many years to improve conditions for Indigenous people.

A fairly safe, rural electorate of 1,352,034 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 63,131

	Votes	%
Total	46,525	73.70
Informal	3,650	7.85
Formal	42,875	92.15
First preference votes		
RIGHTON, Chris (ASP)	3,061	7.14
SNOWDON, Warren (ALP) – re-elected	17,056	39.78
GOULD, Alfred (IND)	427	1.00
GUYULA, Yingiya Mark (IND)	1,854	4.32
EARLEY, Braedon (IND)	1,808	4.22
McCARTHY, Regina (RUA)	1,498	3.49
FLYNN, Peter (CEC)	261	0.61
HOAD, Rob (GRN)	3,305	7.71
MacFARLANE, Tina (CLP)	13,605	31.73
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	25,048	58.42
Liberal/National Coalition	17,827	41.58

SOLOMON

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

A marginal, inner metropolitan electorate of 337 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 69,998

	Votes	%
Total	58,665	83.81
Informal	4,080	6.95
Formal	54,585	93.05
First preference votes		
WILLIAMS, Todd (GRN)	5,553	10.17
KEARNEY, John (AFN)	798	1.46
GRIGGS, Natasha (CLP) – previous member	18,804	34.45
DAWES, Robert (LDP)	1,275	2.34
LAWRENCE, Lance (HMP)	1,143	2.09
GARNER, Mark (IND)	1,644	3.01
MAJETIC, Silvija (RUA)	985	1.80
REINHOLD, Marty (ASP)	1,523	2.79
GOSLING, Luke (ALP) – elected	22,308	40.87
McCULLOUGH, Brigid (CEC)	183	0.34
CARTWRIGHT, Nevin (SOL)	369	0.68
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	30,566	56.00
Liberal/National Coalition	24,019	44.00

4.6 2016 Senate results

Senate seats won by political party 2016

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total	Full Senate
ALP	4	4	4	4	3	5	1	1	26	26
LP	3	4	–	5	4	4	1	–	21	21
GRN	1	2	1	2	1	2	–	–	9	9
LNP	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
ON	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	4	4
NP	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
XEN	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3
CLP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
DHJP	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
FFP	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
JLN	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
LDP	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total	12	12	12	12	12	12	2	2	76	76

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 2016 federal 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 222](#).

National summary Senate results 2016

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.

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.

	2013–14	2016
Enrolment	14,750,392	15,671,551
Turnout	93.45%	91.93%

Party	2013–14		2016	
	Votes	%	Votes	%
ALP	3,965,284	29.63	4,123,153	29.79
LP/NP ^[1]	2,853,905	21.33	2,769,426	20.01
GRN	1,234,592	9.23	1,197,690	8.65
LP	928,291	6.94	1,067,286	7.71
LNP	1,084,299	8.10	960,467	6.94
ON	–	–	592,539	4.28
XEN	258,376	1.93	456,556	3.30
LDP	502,180	3.75	298,930	2.16
DHJP	–	–	266,660	1.93
ASP	–	–	192,965	1.39
FFP	149,994	1.12	189,852	1.37
CDP	–	–	162,370	1.17
AJP	–	–	159,407	1.15
ALA	–	–	103,035	0.74
DLP	–	–	94,525	0.68
ASXP	176,321	1.32	94,262	0.68
NMP	–	–	85,256	0.62
SXHM ^[2]	–	–	76,816	0.56
JLN	–	–	69,074	0.50
PUP	751,121	5.61	26,230	0.19
Other	1,476,182	11.04	852,401	5.92
Total	13,380,545	100.00	13,838,900	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 2013 and 2016 federal elections.

[2] The Australian Sex Party and the Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party ran joint Senate tickets in Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory for the 2016 federal election.

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 2016 federal election.

In some instances the total percentage may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding of individual percentages to two decimal places.

New South Wales

New South Wales Senate results 2013–16

	2013	2016
Enrolment	4,817,504	5,084,274
Quota	625,164	345,554
Turnout	93.96%	92.55%

	2013			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
LP/NP ⁽¹⁾	1,496,752	34.20	2.39	1,610,626	35.85	4.66
ALP	1,381,047	31.56	2.21	1,405,088	31.28	4.07
GRN	340,941	7.79	0.55	332,860	7.41	0.96
ON	53,293	1.22	0.09	184,012	4.10	0.53
LDP	415,901	9.50	0.67	139,007	3.09	0.40
CDP	72,544	1.66	0.12	121,379	2.70	0.35
ASP	54,658	1.25	0.09	88,837	1.98	0.26
XEN	–	–	–	80,111	1.78	0.23
NMP	–	–	–	53,154	1.18	0.15
FFP	16,786	0.38	0.03	53,027	1.18	0.15
DLP	67,549	1.54	0.11	51,510	1.15	0.15
AJP	21,215	0.48	0.03	37,991	0.85	0.11
ASXP	44,830	1.02	0.07	30,038	0.67	0.09
ALA	–	–	–	29,795	0.66	0.09
HMP	30,003	0.69	0.05	29,510	0.66	0.09
DHJP	–	–	–	26,720	0.59	0.08
SUN	–	–	–	22,213	0.49	0.06
DRF	4,062	0.09	0.01	20,883	0.46	0.06
FTCY ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	18,367	0.41	0.05
JLN	–	–	–	16,502	0.37	0.05
AMEP	17,126	0.39	0.03	16,356	0.36	0.05
VEP	14,693	0.34	0.02	15,198	0.34	0.04
FLUX	–	–	–	12,578	0.28	0.04
ARTS	–	–	–	11,805	0.26	0.03
PIR	14,584	0.33	0.02	11,418	0.25	0.03
REP	–	–	–	8,936	0.20	0.03
SPP	3,281	0.07	0.01	7,723	0.17	0.02
RUA	4,320	0.10	0.01	7,538	0.17	0.02
SOL	2,502	0.06	–	6,353	0.14	0.02

	2013			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
ADVP	–	–	–	5,857	0.13	0.02
SAL	2,728	0.06	–	5,382	0.12	0.02
KAP	19,101	0.44	0.03	4,316	0.10	0.01
CM	–	–	–	3,153	0.07	0.01
SEP	1,800	0.04	–	2,933	0.07	0.01
MAP	–	–	–	2,805	0.06	0.01
PUP	148,281	3.39	0.24	2,805	0.06	0.01
SPA	2,905	0.07	–	2,773	0.06	0.01
NCP	1,357	0.03	–	2,102	0.05	0.01
CEC	–	–	–	1,895	0.04	0.01
AUP	–	–	–	1,817	0.04	0.01
Other	143,884	3.30	–	6,824	0.15	0.02
Total	4,376,143	100.00		4,492,197	100.00	

[1] The Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia ran joint Senate tickets in New South Wales for the 2016 federal election.

[2] The Science Party and the Australian Cyclists Party ran joint Senate tickets in New South Wales for the 2016 federal election.

New South Wales senators elected 2016

Order elected	Senator
1	PAYNE, Marise (LP)
2	DASTYARI, Sam (ALP)
3	SINODINOS, Arthur (LP)
4	McALLISTER, Jenny (ALP)
5	NASH, Fiona (NP)
6	O'NEILL, Deborah (ALP)
7	FIERRAVANTI-WELLS, Concetta (LP)
8	CAMERON, Doug (ALP)
9	RHIANNON, Lee (GRN)
10	WILLIAMS, John (NP)
11	BURSTON, Brian (ON)
12	LEYONHJELM, David (LDP)

Victoria

Victoria Senate results 2013–16

	2013	2016
Enrolment	3,720,640	3,963,992
Quota	483,076	269,250
Turnout	94.05%	92.17%

	2013			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
LP/NP ^[1]	1,357,153	40.13	2.81	1,158,800	33.11	4.30
ALP	1,097,255	32.45	2.27	1,075,658	30.73	4.00
GRN	366,720	10.84	0.76	380,499	10.87	1.41
DHJP	–	–	–	211,733	6.05	0.79
ON	242	0.01	–	63,528	1.81	0.24
AJP	25,470	0.75	0.05	60,780	1.74	0.23
LDP	363	0.01	–	55,501	1.59	0.21
XEN	–	–	–	55,118	1.57	0.20
ASXP	63,883	1.89	0.13	54,128	1.55	0.20
FFP	51,658	1.53	0.11	39,747	1.14	0.15
ASP	28,220	0.83	0.06	36,669	1.05	0.14
AUC	16,523	0.49	0.03	34,763	0.99	0.13
AMEP	17,122	0.51	0.04	31,785	0.91	0.12
DRF	4,095	0.12	0.01	23,384	0.67	0.09
ALA	–	–	–	23,080	0.66	0.09
DLP	23,883	0.71	0.05	18,152	0.52	0.07
NMP	–	–	–	17,169	0.49	0.06
AEQ	–	–	–	17,139	0.49	0.06
JLN	–	–	–	15,288	0.44	0.06
PIR	12,591	0.37	0.03	13,424	0.38	0.05
FTCY ^[2]	–	–	–	11,567	0.33	0.04
SPP	3,952	0.12	0.01	10,574	0.30	0.04
PUP	123,889	3.66	0.26	10,456	0.30	0.04
RUA	31,000	0.92	0.06	10,166	0.29	0.04
CYA	5,164	0.15	0.01	9,316	0.27	0.03
CDP	–	–	–	9,287	0.27	0.03
REP	–	–	–	8,845	0.25	0.03
ARTS	–	–	–	7,737	0.22	0.03
VEP	–	–	–	5,768	0.16	0.02
JMP	–	–	–	5,268	0.15	0.02
MAP	–	–	–	3,469	0.10	0.01
SEP	2,332	0.07	–	3,293	0.09	0.01
FLUX	–	–	–	2,838	0.08	0.01
SAL	–	–	–	2,597	0.07	0.01
SPA	4,379	0.13	0.01	2,303	0.07	0.01
CEC	1,401	0.04	–	2,098	0.06	0.01
AUP	–	–	–	2,064	0.06	0.01

	2013			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
Other	144,234	4.27	–	6,246	0.18	0.02
Total	3,381,529	100		3,500,237	100.00	

[1] The Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia ran joint Senate tickets in Victoria for the 2013 and 2016 federal elections.

[2] The Science Party and the Australian Cyclists Party ran joint Senate tickets in Victoria for the 2016 federal election.

Victoria senators elected 2016

Order elected	Senator
1	FIFIELD, Mitch (LP)
2	CARR, Kim (ALP)
3	DI NATALE, Richard (GRN)
4	McKENZIE, Bridget (NP)
5	CONROY, Stephen Michael (ALP)
6	RYAN, Scott (LP)
7	COLLINS, Jacinta (ALP)
8	PATERSON, James (LP)
9	MARSHALL, Gavin (ALP)
10	HINCH, Derryn (DHJP)
11	RICE, Janet (GRN)
12	HUME, Jane (LP)

Queensland

Queensland Senate results 2013–16

	2013	2016
Enrolment	2,843,100	3,074,422
Quota	374 209	209,475
Turnout	94.17%	91.69%

	2013			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
LNP	1,084,299	41.39	2.9	960,467	35.27	4.59
ALP	747,096	28.52	2	717,524	26.35	3.43
ON	14,348	0.55	0.04	250,126	9.19	1.19
GRN	158,150	6.04	0.42	188,323	6.92	0.90
LDP	18,201	0.69	0.05	77,601	2.85	0.37
XEN	–	–	–	55,653	2.04	0.27
FFP	28,644	1.09	0.08	52,453	1.93	0.25
KAP	76,918	2.94	0.21	48,807	1.79	0.23
GLT	–	–	–	45,149	1.66	0.22
AJP	27,984	1.07	0.07	32,306	1.19	0.15
SXHM ⁽¹⁾	–	–	–	30,157	1.11	0.14
ASP	18,235	0.70	0.05	29,571	1.09	0.14
ALA	–	–	–	29,392	1.08	0.14
AEQ	–	–	–	23,811	0.87	0.11
CYC	–	–	–	19,933	0.73	0.10
DRF	–	–	–	17,060	0.63	0.08
DLP	8,376	0.32	0.02	15,443	0.57	0.07
DHJP	–	–	–	14,256	0.52	0.07
ARTS	–	–	–	11,030	0.41	0.05
PIR	12,973	0.50	0.03	10,342	0.38	0.05
NMP	–	–	–	10,147	0.37	0.05
AUC	10,970	0.42	0.03	9,686	0.36	0.05
JLN	–	–	–	9,138	0.34	0.04
CDP	–	–	–	7,314	0.27	0.03
REP	–	–	–	6,245	0.23	0.03
RUA	5,567	0.21	0.01	5,734	0.21	0.03
MAP	–	–	–	5,519	0.20	0.03
SOL	1,053	0.04	–	5,504	0.20	0.03
SPP	1,563	0.06	–	5,366	0.20	0.03
PUP	258,944	9.89	0.69	4,816	0.18	0.02
SPA	2,663	0.10	0.01	4,623	0.17	0.02
ADVP	–	–	–	4,534	0.17	0.02
CM	–	–	–	2,836	0.10	0.01
FLUX	–	–	–	1,881	0.07	0.01
CEC	–	–	–	1,877	0.07	0.01
SEP	1,642	0.06	–	1,639	0.06	0.01
AUP	–	–	–	1,213	0.04	0.01

	2013			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
Other	141,835	5.41	0.39	5,690	0.21	0.03
Total	2,619,461	100.00		2,723,166	100.00	

[1] The Australian Sex Party and the Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party ran joint Senate tickets in Queensland for the 2016 federal election.

Queensland senators elected 2016

Order elected	Senator
1	BRANDIS, George (LNP)
2	WATT, Murray (ALP)
3	HANSON, Pauline (ON)
4	CANAVAN, Matthew (LNP)
5	CHISHOLM, Anthony (ALP)
6	McGRATH, James (LNP)
7	MOORE, Claire (ALP)
8	MACDONALD, Ian (LNP)
9	WATERS, Larissa (GRN)
10	O'SULLIVAN, Barry (LNP)
11	KETTER, Chris (ALP)
12	ROBERTS, Malcolm (ON)

Western Australia

Western Australia Senate results 2014–16

	2014	2016
Enrolment	1,480,820	1,577,215
Quota	182,544	105,091
Turnout	88.50%	89.62%

	2014			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
LP	435,220	34.06	2.38	525,930	38.50	5.00
ALP	275,094	21.53	1.51	386,142	28.26	3.67
GRN	199,358	15.6	1.09	143,814	10.53	1.37
ON	–	–	–	54,492	3.99	0.52
NP	38,818	3.04	0.21	34,633	2.54	0.33
XEN	–	–	–	29,680	2.17	0.28
ASP	13,162	1.03	0.07	25,375	1.86	0.24
SXHM ^[1]	–	–	–	25,108	1.84	0.24
AUC	19,649	1.54	0.11	22,089	1.62	0.21
ALA	–	–	–	15,208	1.11	0.14
CDP	–	–	–	13,771	1.01	0.13
AJP	8,288	0.65	0.05	12,702	0.93	0.12
LDP	23,251	1.82	0.13	10,775	0.79	0.10
DHJP	–	–	–	10,116	0.74	0.10
DLP	2,727	0.21	0.01	9,420	0.69	0.09
FFP	9,471	0.74	0.05	8,746	0.64	0.08
PUP	157,740	12.34	0.86	5,008	0.37	0.05
NMP	–	–	–	4,786	0.35	0.05
REP	–	–	–	4,632	0.34	0.04
RUA	2,224	0.17	0.01	3,743	0.27	0.04
AFN	–	–	–	3,037	0.22	0.03
ARTS	–	–	–	3,027	0.22	0.03
CYC	–	–	–	2,697	0.20	0.03
MAP	–	–	–	2,682	0.20	0.03
CEC	–	–	–	2,049	0.15	0.02
SAL	818	0.06	–	1,990	0.15	0.02
FLUX	–	–	–	1,392	0.10	0.01
Other	91,984	7.21	0.52	3,138	0.23	0.03
Total	1,277,804	100.00		1,366,182	100.00	

[1] The Australian Sex Party and the Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party ran joint Senate tickets in Western Australia for the 2016 federal election.

Western Australia senators elected 2016

Order elected	Senator
1	CORMANN, Mathias (LP)
2	LINES, Sue (ALP)
3	LUDLAM, Scott (GRN)
4	CASH, Michaelia (LP)
5	STERLE, Glenn (ALP)
6	SMITH, Dean (LP)
7	DODSON, Patrick (ALP)
8	REYNOLDS, Linda (LP)
9	BACK, Chris (LP)
10	PRATT, Louise (ALP)
11	GEORGIU, Peter (ON) ^[1]
12	SIEWERT, Rachel (GRN)

- [1] The High Court has determined that Mr Peter Georgiou from Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party has been elected to the Senate filling the vacancy created by the disqualification of Mr Rodney Culleton. As directed by the court, the AEC conducted a special count at the AEC State Office in Perth on Tuesday 7 March 2017.

South Australia

South Australia Senate results 2013–16

	2013	2016
Enrolment	1,130,572	1,183,004
Quota	148,348	81,629
Turnout	94.35%	92.79%

	2013			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
LP	285,058	27.45	1.92	346,423	32.65	4.24
ALP	235,312	22.66	1.59	289,942	27.32	3.55
XEN	258,376	24.88	1.74	230,866	21.76	2.83
GRN	73,612	7.09	0.50	62,345	5.88	0.76
ON	2,968	0.29	0.02	31,681	2.99	0.39
FFP	39,032	3.76	0.26	29,187	2.75	0.36
SXHM	–	–	–	12,102	1.14	0.15
AJP	6,439	0.62	0.04	9,000	0.85	0.11
ASP	6,151	0.59	0.04	7,825	0.74	0.10
LDP	36,657	3.53	0.25	6,924	0.65	0.08
AMEP	6,822	0.66	0.05	5,101	0.48	0.06
MAP	–	–	–	4,448	0.42	0.05
ALA	–	–	–	4,441	0.42	0.05
AEQ	–	–	–	4,056	0.38	0.05
ARTS	–	–	–	3,371	0.32	0.04
CDP	–	–	–	3,011	0.28	0.04
DHJP	–	–	–	2,362	0.22	0.03
VEP	3,198	0.31	0.02	2,289	0.22	0.03
CYC	–	–	–	1,668	0.16	0.02
AUP	–	–	–	1,161	0.11	0.01
FLUX	–	–	–	826	0.08	0.01
PUP	27,484	2.65	0.19	782	0.07	0.01
CEC	–	–	–	500	0.05	0.01
Other	57,325	5.51	0.38	854	0.08	0.01
Total	1,038,434	100.00		1,061,165	100.00	

South Australia senators elected 2016

Order elected	Senator
1	BIRMINGHAM, Simon (LP)
2	WONG, Penny (ALP)
3	XENOPHON, Nick (XEN)
4	BERNARDI, Cory (LP) ^[1]
5	FARRELL, Don (ALP)
6	GRIFF, Stirling (XEN)
7	RUSTON, Anne (LP)
8	GALLACHER, Alex (ALP)
9	FAWCETT, David (LP)
10	KAKOSCHKE-MOORE, Skye (XEN)
11	HANSON-YOUNG, Sarah (GRN)
12	GICHUHI, Lucy (FFP) ^{[2][3]}

[1] On 7 February 2017, Senator Bernardi announced his resignation from the Liberal Party.

[2] On 5 April 2017, the High Court of Australia sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns (the Court) determined that Mr Robert (Bob) Day was disqualified from nominating for the 2016 South Australian Senate election due to the operation of s 44 of the Constitution. The Court directed the AEC to undertake a special count of SA Senate ballot papers. As directed, the AEC conducted the special count in Adelaide on Thursday 13 April 2017. The Court declared Ms Lucy Gichuhi elected on 19 April 2017.

[3] Ms Gichuhi contested the 2016 federal election as a member of the Family First Party but has since announced she will sit as an independent.

Tasmania

Tasmania Senate results 2013–16

	2013	2016
Enrolment	363,331	373,470
Quota	48,137	26,090
Turnout	95.08%	94.09%

	2013			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
ALP	110,617	32.83	2.30	113,935	33.59	4.37
LP	126,400	37.51	2.63	110,318	32.53	4.23
GRN	39,284	11.66	0.82	37,840	11.16	1.45
JLN	–	–	–	28,146	8.30	1.08
ON	–	–	–	8,700	2.57	0.33
FFP	4,403	1.31	0.09	6,692	1.97	0.26
XEN	–	–	–	5,128	1.51	0.20
ASP	3,697	1.10	0.08	4,688	1.38	0.18
SXHM ^[1]	–	–	–	4,493	1.32	0.17
CDP	–	–	–	2,861	0.84	0.11
AJP	–	–	–	2,377	0.70	0.09
ARF	–	–	–	2,376	0.70	0.09
PUP	22,184	6.58	0.46	2,363	0.70	0.09
LDP	7,807	2.32	0.16	1,662	0.49	0.06
DHJP	–	–	–	1,473	0.43	0.06
REP	–	–	–	1,340	0.40	0.05
FUT	–	–	–	1,306	0.39	0.05
ALA	–	–	–	1,112	0.33	0.04
FLUX	–	–	–	946	0.28	0.04
ARTS	–	–	–	728	0.21	0.03
CEC	–	–	–	177	0.05	0.01
Other	22,561	6.69	0.46	498	0.15	0.02
Total	336,953	100.00		339,159	100.00	

[1] The Australian Sex Party and the Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party ran joint Senate tickets in Tasmania for the 2016 federal election.

Tasmania senators elected 2016

Order elected	Senator
1	ABETZ, Eric (LP)
2	URQUHART, Anne (ALP)
3	WHISH-WILSON, Peter (GRN)
4	LAMBIE, Jacqui (JLN)
5	PARRY, Stephen (LP)
6	POLLEY, Helen (ALP)
7	DUNIAM, Jonathon (LP)
8	BROWN, Carol (ALP)
9	BUSHBY, David (LP)
10	SINGH, Lisa (ALP)
11	BILYK, Catryna (ALP)
12	MCKIM, Nick (GRN)

Australian Capital Territory

Australian Capital Territory Senate results 2013–16

	2013	2016
Enrolment	265,346	282,045
Quota	82,248	84,923
Turnout	94.87%	92.37%

	2013			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
ALP	84,974	34.44	1.03	96,667	37.94	1.14
LP	81,613	33.08	0.99	84,615	33.21	1.00
GRN	47,553	19.27	0.58	41,006	16.10	0.48
ASXP	8,616	3.49	0.10	10,096	3.96	0.12
LDP	–	–	–	7,460	2.93	0.09
AJP	2,992	1.21	0.04	4,251	1.67	0.05
CDP	–	–	–	3,087	1.21	0.04
SPP	931	0.38	0.01	2,678	1.05	0.03
RUA	1,381	0.56	0.02	2,523	0.99	0.03
SPA	–	–	–	1,378	0.54	0.02
Other	18,682	7.57	0.23	1,006	0.39	0.01
Total	246,742	100.00		254,767	100.00	

Australian Capital Territory senators elected 2016

Order elected	Senator
1	GALLAGHER, Katy (ALP)
2	SESELJA, Zed (LP)

Northern Territory

Northern Territory Senate results 2013–16

	2013	2016
Enrolment	129,079	133,129
Quota	34,494	34,010
Turnout	82.37%	79.28%

	2013			2016		
	Votes	%	Quota	Votes	%	Quota
ALP	33,889	32.75	0.98	38,197	37.44	1.12
CLP	42,781	41.34	1.24	37,156	36.42	1.09
GRN	8,974	8.67	0.26	11,003	10.78	0.32
RUA	975	0.94	0.03	6,768	6.63	0.20
SXHM ^[1]	–	–	–	4,956	4.86	0.15
CDP	–	–	–	1,660	1.63	0.05
CEC	307	0.30	0.01	1,255	1.23	0.04
Other	16,553	16.00	0.48	1,032	1.01	0.03
Total	103,479	100.00		102,027	100.00	

[1] The Australian Sex Party and the Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party ran joint Senate tickets in the Northern Territory for the 2016 federal election.

Northern Territory senators elected 2016

Order elected	Senator
1	McCARTHY, Malarndirri (ALP)
2	SCULLION, Nigel (CLP)

five

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.
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 Electoral 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.
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.

Term	Definition
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 Act	The <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> is the legislation governing the Commonwealth electoral process.
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.
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 Electoral 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.
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.
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.

Term	Definition
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. Registered parties can also have logos, approved by the AEC, appear adjacent to their candidate's names on the 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.
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 may be 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.
Tally Room	An AEC website that displays official election results.
Turnout	The number of enrolled electors who voted in the election.

Term	Definition
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).
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.

5.2 The 45th Parliament – House of Representatives

Elected 2 July 2016

Member	Party	Division	State/territory
ABBOTT, Tony	LP	Warringah	NSW
ALBANESE, Anthony	ALP	Grayndler	NSW
ALEXANDER, John	LP	Bennelong	NSW
ALY, Anne	ALP	Cowan	WA
ANDREWS, Karen	LNP	McPherson	QLD
ANDREWS, Kevin	LP	Menzies	VIC
BANDT, Adam	GRN	Melbourne	VIC
BANKS, Julia	LP	Chisholm	VIC
BIRD, Sharon	ALP	Cunningham	NSW
BISHOP, Julie	LP	Curtin	WA
BOWEN, Chris	ALP	McMahon	NSW
BROAD, Andrew	NP	Mallee	VIC
BROADBENT, Russell	LP	McMillan	VIC
BRODTMANN, Gai	ALP	Canberra	ACT
BUCHHOLZ, Scott	LNP	Wright	QLD
BURKE, Tony	ALP	Watson	NSW
BURNEY, Linda	ALP	Barton	NSW
BUTLER, Mark	ALP	Port Adelaide	SA
BUTLER, Terri	ALP	Griffith	QLD
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
COLEMAN, David	LP	Banks	NSW
COLLINS, Julie	ALP	Franklin	TAS
CONROY, Pat	ALP	Shortland	NSW
COULTON, Mark	NP	Parkes	NSW
CREWETHER, Chris	LP	Dunkley	VIC
DANBY, Michael	ALP	Melbourne Ports	VIC
DICK, Milton	ALP	Oxley	QLD
DREYFUS, Mark	ALP	Isaacs	VIC
DRUM, Damian	NP	Murray	VIC
DUTTON, Peter	LNP	Dickson	QLD
ELLIOT, Justine	ALP	Richmond	NSW
ELLIS, Kate	ALP	Adelaide	SA
ENTSCH, Warren	LNP	Leichhardt	QLD

Member	Party	Division	State/territory
EVANS, Trevor	LNP	Brisbane	QLD
FALINSKI, Jason	LP	Mackellar	NSW
FEENEY, David	ALP	Batman	VIC
FITZGIBBON, Joel	ALP	Hunter	NSW
FLETCHER, Paul	LP	Bradfield	NSW
FLINT, Nicolle	LP	Boothby	SA
FREELANDER, Mike	ALP	Macarthur	NSW
FRYDENBERG, Josh	LP	Kooyong	VIC
GEE, Andrew	NP	Calare	NSW
GEORGANAS, Steve	ALP	Hindmarsh	SA
GILES, Andrew	ALP	Scullin	VIC
GILLESPIE, David	NP	Lyne	NSW
GOODENOUGH, Ian	LP	Moore	WA
GOSLING, Luke	ALP	Solomon	NT
HAMMOND, Tim	ALP	Perth	WA
HART, Ross	ALP	Bass	TAS
HARTSUYKER, Luke	NP	Cowper	NSW
HASTIE, Andrew	LP	Canning	WA
HAWKE, Alex	LP	Mitchell	NSW
HAYES, Chris	ALP	Fowler	NSW
HENDERSON, Sarah	LP	Corangamite	VIC
HILL, Julian	ALP	Bruce	VIC
HOGAN, Kevin	NP	Page	NSW
HOWARTH, Luke	LNP	Petrie	QLD
HUNT, Greg	LP	Flinders	VIC
HUSAR, Emma	ALP	Lindsay	NSW
HUSIC, Ed	ALP	Chifley	NSW
IRONS, Steve	LP	Swan	WA
JONES, Stephen	ALP	Whitlam	NSW
JOYCE, Barnaby	NP	New England	NSW
KATTER, Bob	KAP	Kennedy	QLD
KEAY, Justine	ALP	Braddon	TAS
KEENAN, Michael	LP	Stirling	WA
KELLY, Craig	LP	Hughes	NSW
KELLY, Mike	ALP	Eden-Monaro	NSW
KEOGH, Matt	ALP	Burt	WA
KHALIL, Peter	ALP	Wills	VIC
KING, Catherine	ALP	Ballarat	VIC
KING, Madeleine	ALP	Brand	WA
LAMB, Susan	ALP	Longman	QLD
LAMING, Andrew	LNP	Bowman	QLD
LANDRY, Michelle	LNP	Capricornia	QLD
LAUNDY, Craig	LP	Reid	NSW
LEESER, Julian	LP	Berowra	NSW
LEIGH, Andrew Keith	ALP	Fenner	ACT

Member	Party	Division	State/territory
LEY, Sussan	LP	Farrer	NSW
LITTLEPROUD, David	LNP	Maranoa	QLD
MACKLIN, Jenny	ALP	Jagajaga	VIC
MARINO, Nola	LP	Forrest	WA
MARLES, Richard	ALP	Corio	VIC
McBRIDE, Emma	ALP	Dobell	NSW
McCORMACK, Michael	NP	Riverina	NSW
McGOWAN, Cathy	Independent	Indi	VIC
McVEIGH, John	LNP	Groom	QLD
MITCHELL, Brian	ALP	Lyons	TAS
MITCHELL, Rob	ALP	McEwen	VIC
MORRISON, Scott	LP	Cook	NSW
MORTON, Ben	LP	Tangney	WA
NEUMANN, Shayne	ALP	Blair	QLD
O'BRIEN, Llew	LNP	Wide Bay	QLD
O'BRIEN, Ted	LNP	Fairfax	QLD
O'CONNOR, Brendan	ALP	Gorton	VIC
O'DOWD, Ken	LNP	Flynn	QLD
O'DWYER, Kelly	LP	Higgins	VIC
O'NEIL, Clare	ALP	Hotham	VIC
O'TOOLE, Cathy	ALP	Herbert	QLD
OWENS, Julie	ALP	Parramatta	NSW
PASIN, Tony	LP	Barker	SA
PERRETT, Graham	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
RISHWORTH, Amanda	ALP	Kingston	SA
ROBERT, Stuart	LNP	Fadden	QLD
ROWLAND, Michelle	ALP	Greenway	NSW
RYAN, Joanne	ALP	Lalor	VIC
SHARKIE, Rebekha	XEN	Mayo	SA
SHORTEN, Bill	ALP	Maribyrnong	VIC
SMITH, Tony	LP	Casey	VIC
SNOWDON, Warren	ALP	Lingiari	NT
STANLEY, Anne	ALP	Werriwa	NSW
SUDMALIS, Ann	LP	Gilmore	NSW
SUKKAR, Michael	LP	Deakin	VIC
SWAN, Wayne	ALP	Lilley	QLD
SWANSON, Meryl	ALP	Paterson	NSW
TAYLOR, Angus	LP	Hume	NSW

Member	Party	Division	State/territory
TEHAN, Dan	LP	Wannon	VIC
TEMPLEMAN, Susan	ALP	Macquarie	NSW
THISTLETHWAITE, Matt	ALP	Kingsford Smith	NSW
TUDGE, Alan	LP	Aston	VIC
TURNBULL, Malcolm	LP	Wentworth	NSW
VAMVAKINO, Maria	ALP	Calwell	VIC
van MANEN, Bert	LNP	Forde	QLD
VASTA, Ross	LNP	Bonner	QLD
WALLACE, Andrew	LNP	Fisher	QLD
WATTS, Tim	ALP	Gellibrand	VIC
WICKS, Lucy	LP	Robertson	NSW
WILKIE, Andrew	Independent	Denison	TAS
WILSON, Josh	ALP	Fremantle	WA
WILSON, Rick	LP	O'Connor	WA
WILSON, Tim	LP	Goldstein	VIC
WOOD, Jason	LP	La Trobe	VIC
WYATT, Ken	LP	Hasluck	WA
ZAPPIA, Tony	ALP	Makin	SA
ZIMMERMAN, Trent	LP	North Sydney	NSW

5.3 The 45th Parliament – Senate

State senators

Elected: 2 July 2016 Term: 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2022		Term: 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2019	
New South Wales			
1 PAYNE, Marise (LP)		7 FIERRAVANTI-WELLS, Concetta (LP)	
2 DASTYARI, Sam (ALP)		8 CAMERON, Doug (ALP)	
3 SINODINOS, Arthur (LP)		9 RHIANNON, Lee (GRN)	
4 McALLISTER, Jenny (ALP)		10 WILLIAMS, John (NP)	
5 NASH, Fiona (NP)		11 BURSTON, Brian (ON)	
6 O'NEILL, Deborah (ALP)		12 LEYONHJELM, David (LD)	
Victoria			
1 FIFIELD, Mitch (LP)		7 COLLINS, Jacinta (ALP)	
2 CARR, Kim (ALP)		8 PATERSON, James (LP)	
3 DI NATALE, Richard (GRN)		9 MARSHALL, Gavin (ALP)	
4 McKENZIE, Bridget (NP)		10 HINCH, Derryn (DHJP)	
5 CONROY, Stephen Michael (ALP)		11 RICE, Janet (GRN)	
6 RYAN, Scott (LP)		12 HUME, Jane (LP)	
Queensland			
1 BRANDIS, George (LNP)		7 MOORE, Claire (ALP)	
2 WATT, Murray (ALP)		8 MACDONALD, Ian (LNP)	
3 HANSON, Pauline (ON)		9 WATERS, Larissa (GRN)	
4 CANAVAN, Matthew (LNP)		10 O'SULLIVAN, Barry (LNP)	
5 CHISHOLM, Anthony (ALP)		11 KETTER, Chris (ALP)	
6 McGRATH, James (LNP)		12 ROBERTS, Malcolm (ON)	
Western Australia			
1 CORMANN, Mathias (LP)		7 DODSON, Patrick (ALP)	
2 LINES, Sue (ALP)		8 REYNOLDS, Linda (LP)	
3 LUDLAM, Scott (GRN)		9 BACK, Chris (LP)	
4 CASH, Michaelia (LP)		10 PRATT, Louise (ALP)	
5 STERLE, Glenn (ALP)		11 GEORGIU, Peter (ON) ^[1]	
6 SMITH, Dean (LP)		12 SIEWERT, Rachel (GRN)	
South Australia			
1 BIRMINGHAM, Simon (LP)		7 RUSTON, Anne (LP)	
2 WONG, Penny (ALP)		8 GALLACHER, Alex (ALP)	
3 XENOPHON, Nick (XEN)		9 FAWCETT, David (LP)	
4 BERNARDI, Cory (LP) ^[2]		10 KAKOSCHKE-MOORE, Skye (XEN)	
5 FARRELL, Don (ALP)		11 HANSON-YOUNG, Sarah (GRN)	
6 GRIFF, Stirling (XEN)		12 GICHUHI, Lucy (FFP) ^{[3][4]}	

Elected: 2 July 2016	
Term: 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2022	Term: 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2019
Tasmania	
1 ABETZ, Eric (LP)	7 DUNIAM, Jonathon (LP)
2 URQUHART, Anne (ALP)	8 BROWN, Carol (ALP)
3 WHISH-WILSON, Peter (GRN)	9 BUSHBY, David (LP)
4 LAMBIE, Jacqui (JLN)	10 SINGH, Lisa (ALP)
5 PARRY, Stephen (LP)	11 BILYK, Catryna (ALP)
6 POLLEY, Helen (ALP)	12 MCKIM, Nick (GRN)

Names listed as they appeared on ballot papers.

- [1] The High Court has determined that Mr Peter Georgiou from Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party has been elected to the Senate filling the vacancy created by the disqualification of Mr Rodney Culleton. As directed by the court, the AEC conducted a special count at the AEC State Office in Perth on Tuesday 7 March 2017.
- [2] On 7 February 2017, Senator Bernardi announced his resignation from the Liberal Party.
- [3] On 5 April 2017, the High Court of Australia sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns (the Court) determined that Mr Robert (Bob) Day was disqualified from nominating for the 2016 South Australian Senate election due to the operation of s 44 of the Constitution. The Court directed the AEC to undertake a special count of SA Senate ballot papers. As directed, the AEC conducted the special count in Adelaide on Thursday 13 April 2017. The Court declared Ms Lucy Gichuhi elected on 19 April 2017.
- [4] Ms Gichuhi contested the 2016 federal election as a member of the Family First Party but has since announced she will sit as an independent.

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: 2 July 2016	
Australian Capital Territory	
1 GALLAGHER, Katy (ALP)	
2 SESELJA, Zed (LP)	
Northern Territory	
1 McCARTHY, Malarndirri (ALP)	
2 SCULLION, Nigel (CLP)	

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	BURNEY, Linda	ALP
Bass	TAS	HART, Ross	ALP
Batman	VIC	FEENEY, David	ALP
Bendigo	VIC	CHESTERS, Lisa	ALP
Bennelong	NSW	ALEXANDER, John	LP
Berowra	NSW	LEESER, Julian	LP
Blair	QLD	NEUMANN, Shayne	ALP
Blaxland	NSW	CLARE, Jason	ALP
Bonner	QLD	VASTA, Ross	LNP
Boothby	SA	FLINT, Nicolle	LP
Bowman	QLD	LAMING, Andrew	LNP
Braddon	TAS	KEAY, Justine	ALP
Bradfield	NSW	FLETCHER, Paul	LP
Brand	WA	KING, Madeleine	ALP
Brisbane	QLD	EVANS, Trevor	LNP
Bruce	VIC	HILL, Julian	ALP
Burt	WA	KEOGH, Matt	ALP
Calare	NSW	GEE, Andrew	NP
Calwell	VIC	VAMVAKINO, Maria	ALP
Canberra	ACT	BRODTMANN, Gai	ALP
Canning	WA	HASTIE, Andrew	LP
Capricornia	QLD	LANDRY, Michelle	LNP
Casey	VIC	SMITH, Tony	LP
Chifley	NSW	HUSIC, Ed	ALP
Chisholm	VIC	BANKS, Julia	LP
Cook	NSW	MORRISON, Scott	LP
Corangamite	VIC	HENDERSON, Sarah	LP
Corio	VIC	MARLES, Richard	ALP
Cowan	WA	ALY, Anne	ALP
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	McBRIDE, Emma	ALP
Dunkley	VIC	CREWETHER, Chris	LP

Division	State/territory	Member	Party
Durack	WA	PRICE, Melissa	LP
Eden-Monaro	NSW	KELLY, Mike	ALP
Fadden	QLD	ROBERT, Stuart	LNP
Fairfax	QLD	O'BRIEN, Ted	LNP
Farrer	NSW	LEY, Sussan	LP
Fenner	ACT	LEIGH, Andrew Keith	ALP
Fisher	QLD	WALLACE, Andrew	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
Fremantle	WA	WILSON, Josh	ALP
Gellibrand	VIC	WATTS, Tim	ALP
Gilmore	NSW	SUDMALIS, Ann	LP
Gippsland	VIC	CHESTER, Darren	NP
Goldstein	VIC	WILSON, Tim	LP
Gorton	VIC	O'CONNOR, Brendan	ALP
Grayndler	NSW	ALBANESE, Anthony	ALP
Greenway	NSW	ROWLAND, Michelle	ALP
Grey	SA	RAMSEY, Rowan	LP
Griffith	QLD	BUTLER, Terri	ALP
Groom	QLD	McVEIGH, John	LNP
Hasluck	WA	WYATT, Ken	LP
Herbert	QLD	O'TOOLE, Cathy	ALP
Higgins	VIC	O'DWYER, Kelly	LP
Hindmarsh	SA	GEORGANAS, Steve	ALP
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
Leichhardt	QLD	ENTSCH, Warren	LNP
Lilley	QLD	SWAN, Wayne	ALP

Division	State/territory	Member	Party
Lindsay	NSW	HUSAR, Emma	ALP
Lingiari	NT	SNOWDON, Warren	ALP
Longman	QLD	LAMB, Susan	ALP
Lyne	NSW	GILLESPIE, David	NP
Lyons	TAS	MITCHELL, Brian	ALP
Macarthur	NSW	FREELANDER, Mike	ALP
Mackellar	NSW	FALINSKI, Jason	LP
Macquarie	NSW	TEMPLEMAN, Susan	ALP
Makin	SA	ZAPPIA, Tony	ALP
Mallee	VIC	BROAD, Andrew	NP
Maranoa	QLD	LITTLEPROUD, David	LNP
Maribyrnong	VIC	SHORTEN, Bill	ALP
Mayo	SA	SHARKIE, Rebekha	XEN
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	CIOBO, Steven	LNP
Moore	WA	GOODENOUGH, Ian	LP
Moreton	QLD	PERRETT, Graham	ALP
Murray	VIC	DRUM, Damian	NP
New England	NSW	JOYCE, Barnaby	NP
Newcastle	NSW	CLAYDON, Sharon	ALP
North Sydney	NSW	ZIMMERMAN, Trent	LP
O'Connor	WA	WILSON, Rick	LP
Oxley	QLD	DICK, Milton	ALP
Page	NSW	HOGAN, Kevin	NP
Parkes	NSW	COULTON, Mark	NP
Parramatta	NSW	OWENS, Julie	ALP
Paterson	NSW	SWANSON, Meryl	ALP
Pearce	WA	PORTER, Christian	LP
Perth	WA	HAMMOND, Tim	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
Robertson	NSW	WICKS, Lucy	LP
Ryan	QLD	PRENTICE, Jane	LNP
Scullin	VIC	GILES, Andrew	ALP

Division	State/territory	Member	Party
Shortland	NSW	CONROY, Pat	ALP
Solomon	NT	GOSLING, Luke	ALP
Stirling	WA	KEENAN, Michael	LP
Sturt	SA	PYNE, Christopher	LP
Swan	WA	IRONS, Steve	LP
Sydney	NSW	PLIBERSEK, Tanya	ALP
Tangney	WA	MORTON, Ben	LP
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	STANLEY, Anne	ALP
Whitlam	NSW	JONES, Stephen	ALP
Wide Bay	QLD	O'BRIEN, Llew	LNP
Wills	VIC	KHALIL, Peter	ALP
Wright	QLD	BUCHHOLZ, Scott	LNP

5.5 Political party codes

Political party code	Political party name
AAPP	Australian Antipaedophile Party ^[1]
ADVP	Australian Defence Veterans Party
AEQ	Australian Equality Party (Marriage) ^[2]
AFN	Australia First Party (NSW) Incorporated
AIN	Australian Independents
AJP	Animal Justice Party
ALA	Australian Liberty Alliance
ALP	Australian Labor Party (ACT Branch)
ALP	Australian Labor Party (N.S.W. Branch)
ALP	Australian Labor Party (Northern Territory) Branch
ALP	Australian Labor Party (South Australian Branch)
ALP	Australian Labor Party (State of Queensland)
ALP	Australian Labor Party (Tasmanian Branch)
ALP	Australian Labor Party (Victorian Branch)
ALP	Australian Labor Party (Western Australian Branch)
AMEP	Australian Motoring Enthusiast Party
APP	Australian Protectionist Party
ARF	Australian Recreational Fishers Party
ARTS	The Arts Party
ASP	Shooters, Fishers and Farmers Party ^[3]
ASXP	Australian Sex Party
ASXP	Australian Sex Party
AUC	Australian Christians
AUP	Australian Progressives
BTA	Bullet Train For Australia
CDP	Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)
CEC	Citizens Electoral Council of Australia
CLP	Country Liberals (Northern Territory)
CM	CountryMinded
CRNT	Consumer Rights & No-Tolls
CYA	Australian Country Party ^[4]
CYC	Australian Cyclists Party
DEM	Australian Democrats
DHJP	Derryn Hinch's Justice Party
DLP	Democratic Labour Party (DLP) ^[5]
DRF	Drug Law Reform Australia
FFP	Family First Party
FLUX	VOTEFLUX.ORG Upgrade Democracy!
FNPP	Australia's First Nations Political Party
FTCY	Science Party / Cyclists Party
FTCY	Science Party/Cyclists Party

Political party code	Political party name
FTCY	Science Party/Cyclists Party
FUT	Science Party ^[6]
GLT	Glenn Lazarus Team
GRN	Australian Greens
GRN	Queensland Greens
GRN	The Greens (WA) Inc
HMP	Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party ^[7]
JLN	Jacqui Lambie Network
JMP	John Madigan's Manufacturing and Farming Party
KAP	Katter's Australian Party
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party
LNP	Liberal National Party of Queensland
LP	Liberal Party (W.A. Division) Inc
LP	Liberal Party of Australia
LP	Liberal Party of Australia (S.A. Division)
LP	Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division)
LP	Liberal Party of Australia - ACT Division
LP	Liberal Party of Australia - Tasmanian Division
LP	Liberal Party of Australia, NSW Division
LPNP	Liberal & Nationals
LPNP	Liberal/Nationals
LPNP	Liberal/The Nationals
MAP	Mature Australia Party
NCP	Non-Custodial Parents Party (Equal Parenting)
NMP	Health Australia Party ^[8]
NP	National Party of Australia
NP	National Party of Australia (S.A.) Inc.
NP	National Party of Australia (WA) Inc
NP	National Party of Australia - N.S.W.
NP	National Party of Australia - Victoria
ODR	Outdoor Recreation Party (Stop The Greens)
ON	Pauline Hanson's One Nation ^[9]
PIR	Pirate Party Australia
PUP	Palmer United Party
REP	Renewable Energy Party
RUA	Rise Up Australia Party
SAL	Socialist Alliance
SEP	Socialist Equality Party
SMK	Smokers Rights Party
SOL	Online Direct Democracy - (Empowering the People!) ^[10]
SPA	Secular Party of Australia
SPP	#Sustainable Australia ^[11]
SPRT	Australian Sports Party

Political party code	Political party name
SUN	Seniors United Party of Australia ^[12]
SXHM	Australian Sex Party/Marijuana (HEMP) Party
SXHM	Australian Sex Party/Marijuana (HEMP) Party
SXHM	Marijuana (HEMP) Party/Australian Sex Party
SXHM	Marijuana (HEMP) Party/Australian Sex Party
SXHM	Marijuana (HEMP) Party/Australian Sex Party
SXHM	Sex Party/HEMP
UNP	Uniting Australia Party
VCE	Australian Voice Party
VEP	Voluntary Euthanasia Party
XEN	Nick Xenophon Team

The following parties changed their name prior to the 2016 federal election:

- [1] The Australians Against Paedophiles Party changed its name to the Australian Antipaedophile Party.
- [2] The Australian Equality Party changed its name to the Australian Equality Party (Marriage).
- [3] The Shooters and Fishers Party changed its name to the Shooters, Fishers and Farmers Party.
- [4] Country Alliance changed its name to the Australian Country Party.
- [5] The Democratic Labour Party (DLP) has since changed its name to the Democratic Labour Party.
- [6] The Future Party changed its name to the Science Party.
- [7] The Help End Marijuana Prohibition party changed its name to the Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party.
- [8] The Natural Medicine Party changed its name to the Health Australia Party.
- [9] The One Nation party changed its name to Pauline Hanson's One Nation.
- [10] The Senator Online (Internet Voting Bills/Issues) party changed its name to Online Direct Democracy – (Empowering the People!).
- [11] The #Sustainable Population Party changed its name to the #Sustainable Australia Party.
- [12] The Seniors United NSW party changed its name to the Seniors United Party of Australia.