Electoral Pocketbook

Includes 2019 federal election results

AEC
Australian Electoral Commission

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Feedback

The AEC welcomes feedback on the 2019 Electoral Pocketbook.

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Foreword

The 2019 Electoral Pocketbook is a comprehensive guide to the 2019 federal election. A federal election is perhaps the biggest peacetime logistical event in Australia and the scale and complexity of the task is growing. The 2019 federal election was the largest and one of the most complex elections the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) has ever delivered.

The electoral roll was the most complete in our history with an enrolment rate of **97 per cent**, which was the result of hard work by the AEC and a clear indicator of strong democratic health. The voting period also went very well with a growth in turnout at **91.89 per cent**. In absolute terms, more than **800,000 additional Australians** voted in 2019 compared with the 2016 federal election.

As well as being large in scale, the 2019 federal election was extraordinarily complex. Global trends are contributing to a difficult and evolving electoral environment for democracies, including mounting security concerns, changing citizen expectations, and 24 hour social media commentary.

The AEC had robust measures in place to ensure the integrity and security of the 2019 federal election, including our cyber security program to help reduce the risk of cyber-attacks on election systems. The Electoral Integrity Assurance Taskforce (a multi-agency body) was also in operation for the first time at a federal election to support the integrity of the election. The AEC also implemented a groundbreaking social media campaign for the first time, called Stop and Consider, encouraging voters to critically analyse what they see, hear and read to avoid being misled by disinformation.

The AEC also implemented a number of key changes in the lead up to the election. Following a series of high-profile eligibility issues involving members and senators, an eligibility qualification checklist was introduced and administered by the AEC. The checklist was initially voluntary, but became mandatory for the 2019 federal election. The AEC also implemented two further sets of legislative amendments including: new electoral advertising and authorisation measures; and reforms to funding and disclosure laws. Also, and for the first time in our history, the AEC established a nationally coordinated system to support the supply, distribution and return of election materials and equipment, which proved successful.

This Pocketbook includes data on the types of votes cast, formal and informal votes, election funding and financial disclosure at the 2019 federal election. The Pocketbook also serves as an educational resource, with 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 2019 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**.

Tom Rogers
Electoral Commissioner

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1

Electoral Pocketbook

The Australian Electoral Commission

1.0 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:

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

2

Electoral Pocketbook

Parliamentary Representation

2.1 The Senate

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.

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 2019 federal election, Australia was divided into 151 electoral divisions.

State/territory	Divisions
NSW	47
VIC	38
QLD	30
WA	16
SA	10
TAS	5
ACT	3
NT	2
Total	**151**

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 three 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 *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

2.4 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. To ensure continued equal representation, the boundaries of these divisions have to be redrawn (redistributed) periodically. The location of electors in a state or territory determines where the boundaries of electoral divisions are.

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 members of the House of Representatives to which a state or territory is entitled has changed due to population changes
- 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 in the state or territory by over 10 per cent for a period of more than two consecutive months[1]
- 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. 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 4.5 weeks.

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

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 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 four weeks within which objections to the proposed redistribution may be lodged.

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

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 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 responsible Minister, 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 (electoral 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

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

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 on 31 August 2017 (as used for the 2019 federal election) was:

POPULATION QUOTA

$$\frac{23{,}729{,}561}{72 \text{ x } 2} = 164{,}788.61806$$

NUMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

$$\frac{1{,}716{,}966}{164{,}788.61806} = 10.41920 \text{ (rounded down to 10)}$$

Representation entitlement data for all states and territories

State/ territory	Total population	Population quota	Total population divided by population quota	Members
NSW	7,797,791	164,788.61806	47.31996	47
VIC	6,244,227	164,788.61806	37.89234	38
QLD	4,883,739	164,788.61806	29.63639	30
WA	2,567,788	164,788.61806	15.58231	16
SA	1,716,966	164,788.61806	10.41920	10
TAS[1]	519,050	164,788.61806	3.14979	5
ACT[2]	419,256	164,788.61806	2.54420	3
NT[3]	247,512	164,788.61806	1.50200	2
Total number of members of the House of Representatives				**151**

1 *Tasmania is guaranteed a minimum of five members under section 24 of the Constitution.*

2 *Under sub-section 4(1) of the Electoral Act the Jervis Bay Territory is taken to be part of the ACT. Under sub-section 42(2BA) of the Electoral Act, Norfolk Island is taken for the purposes of this determination to be part of the ACT because it lacks sufficient population to qualify for representation in its own right.*

3 *Under sub-section 48(2C) of the Electoral Act, the territories of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island are taken for the purposes of this determination to be part of the Northern Territory because they lack sufficient population to qualify for representation in their own right.*

Enrolment quotas

Two enrolment quotas are calculated during the redistribution process:

- the current enrolment quota or average divisional enrolment
- 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 South Australia at 4 September 2017 (the commencement date of the redistribution process) was:

$$\frac{1{,}195{,}031}{10} = 119{,}503$$

The number of electors in each division could vary by up to 10 per cent from 119,503. Therefore the permissable maximum would be 131,453 and the permissable minimum would be 107,553.

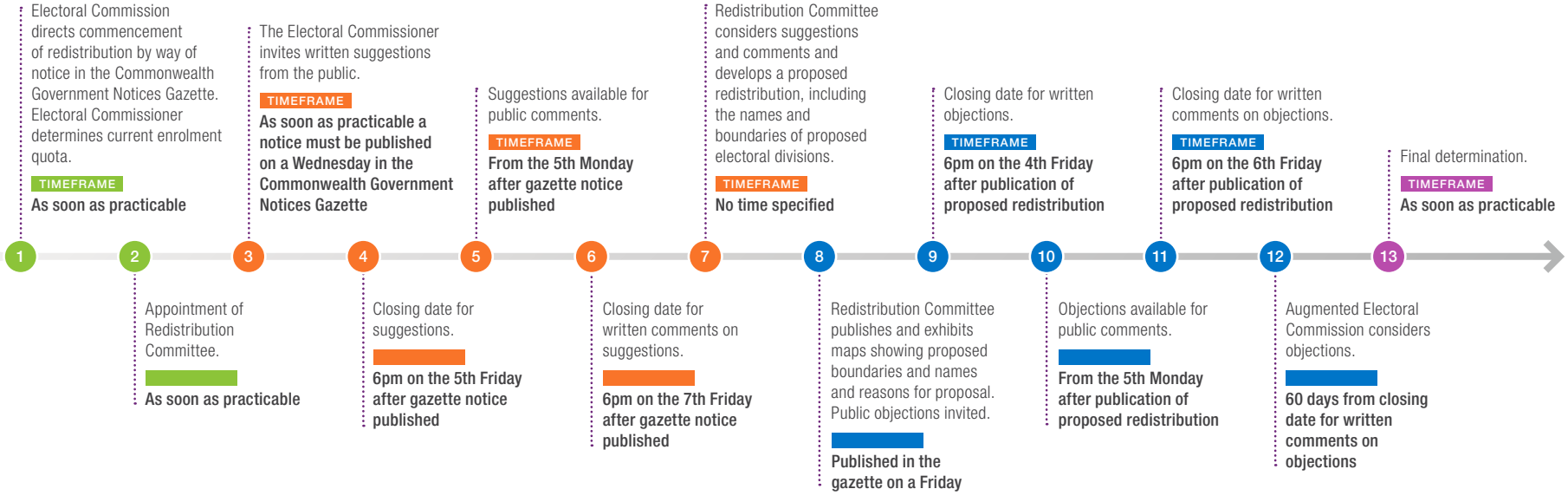
PROJECTED ENROLMENT QUOTA

The projected enrolment quota for South Australia at 20 January 2022 (the projection time) was:

$$\frac{1{,}227{,}310}{10} = 122{,}731$$

The number of electors in each division could vary by up to 3.5 per cent from 122,731. Therefore the permissable maximum would be 127,026 and the permissable minimum would be 118,436.

Redistribution timeline



Redistributions completed since the 2016 election

Redistributions of federal electoral divisions in six states and territories were finished in the period between the 2016 and 2019 elections.

The Northern Territory, Tasmanian and Queensland redistributions were required due to the elapse of seven years since the previous redistribution had been completed.

- the boundaries of the two electoral divisions in the Northern Territory were altered
- the boundaries of all five electoral divisions in Tasmania were altered. The Division of Denison was renamed 'Clark'
- the boundaries of 18 of Queensland's 30 electoral divisions were changed.

On 31 August 2017 the Electoral Commissioner determined the number of members of the House of Representatives increased in Victoria from 37 to 38 and in ACT from two to three. South Australia, however, decreased from 11 to 10.

In addition, the boundaries of all electoral divisions in these three states and territories changed.

- the new Division of Fraser was created in Victoria and four electoral divisions were re-named:
  - the Division of Batman was renamed 'Cooper'
  - the Division of Melbourne Ports was renamed 'Macnamara'
  - the Division of McMillan was renamed 'Monash'
  - the Division of Murray was renamed 'Nicholls'
- the Division of Bean was created in the ACT
- the Division of Port Adelaide was retired in South Australia and the Division of Wakefield was re-named 'Spence'.

3

Electoral Pocketbook

The electoral process

3.1 The election timetable

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

	Min. number of days	Max. 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).	0	0
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

	Min. number of days	Max. number of days
Early voting Early voting commences five days after the declaration of nominations (s 200D(4) of the Electoral Act).	16	43
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).	0	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 (Chapter I 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 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 2019 federal election

Event	Time	Day	Date
Election announced		Thu	11 Apr 2019
Issue of writs	6pm	Thu	11 Apr 2019
Close of rolls	8pm	Thu	18 Apr 2019
Close of nominations	12pm	Tue	23 Apr 2019
Declaration of nominations	12pm	Wed	24 Apr 2019
Election day		Sat	18 May 2019
Return of Senate writs			
TAS		Fri	14 Jun 2019
NSW		Tue	18 Jun 2019
SA		Wed	19 Jun 2019
WA		Thu	20 Jun 2019
VIC		Thu	20 Jun 2019
QLD		Thu	20 Jun 2019
ACT		Fri	21 Jun 2019
NT		Fri	21 Jun 2019
Return of House of Representative writs		Fri	21 Jun 2019

3.2 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 must be enrolled to be eligible to vote.

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. Please see the **AEC website** for all the ways that you can enrol to vote.

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.

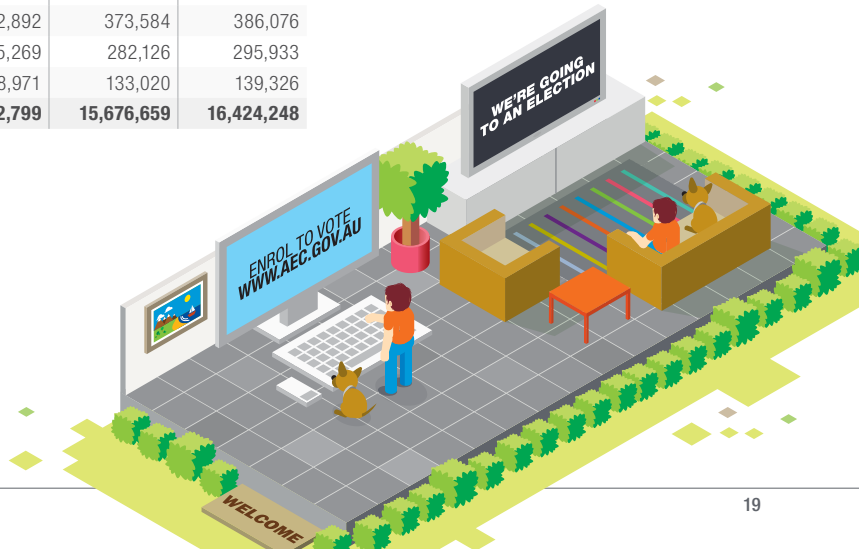
The following people are not entitled to enrol and vote:

- 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 longer may enrol but cannot vote
- people who have been convicted of treason or treachery and have not been pardoned.

Close of rolls figures for federal elections 2010–19

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	2010	2013	2016	2019
NSW	4,611,228	4,816,991	5,087,171	5,298,606
VIC	3,562,802	3,715,925	3,963,538	4,184,955
QLD	2,719,746	2,840,091	3,075,709	3,262,848
WA	1,362,177	1,452,272	1,578,462	1,645,637
SA	1,105,076	1,130,388	1,183,049	1,210,867
TAS	358,567	362,892	373,584	386,076
ACT	247,659	265,269	282,126	295,933
NT	121,005	128,971	133,020	139,326
Total	**14,088,260**	**14,712,799**	**15,676,659**	**16,424,248**



People entitled to vote at federal elections 2010–19

The enrolment figures in the following table show the number of electors entitled to vote in the elections. These figures are comprised of enrolment at the close of rolls. Subsequent adjustments include the names of electors who died after the close of rolls, and the reinstatement of eligible electors previously removed from the roll.

State/territory	2010	2013	2016	2019
NSW	4,610,795	4,817,504	5,084,274	5,294,468
VIC	3,561,873	3,720,640	3,963,992	4,184,076
QLD	2,719,360	2,843,100	3,074,422	3,262,898
WA	1,362,534	1,453,813	1,577,215	1,646,262
SA	1,104,698	1,130,572	1,183,004	1,210,817
TAS	358,609	363,331	373,470	385,816
ACT	247,941	265,346	282,045	295,847
NT	121,059	129,079	133,129	139,359
Total	**14,086,869**	**14,723,385**	**15,671,551**	**16,419,543**

Special enrolment arrangements

Some people, because of their circumstances or needs have different arrangements for enrolment. These arrangements include:

- 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 or who are homeless, 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 are not eligible to vote until released from prison. All prisoners may enrol or remain enrolled
- 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
- people who are currently enrolled and are going overseas or are already overseas, and intend to return to Australia within six years, may apply to register as an eligible overseas elector
- Australian citizens who are not currently enrolled and are living and working overseas, and would have been eligible to enrol if they were in Australia, are able to enrol using the enrolment from outside Australia form on the **AEC website**.

General postal voters

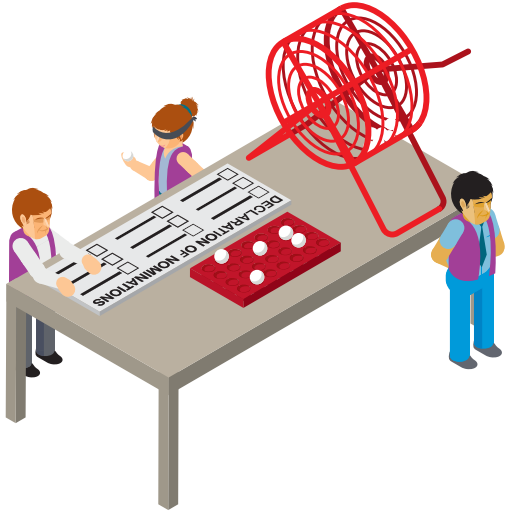
People who cannot attend a polling place due to ongoing personal circumstances, may apply to be registered as a general postal voter. If approved postal voting material will be automatically sent to the elector for each federal election. These eligibility requirements are set out in s 184A of the Electoral Act.

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

Further information is available on the **AEC website**.

3.3 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 be 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 Backgrounder: Constitutional disqualifications and intending candidates on the **AEC website**.

A qualification checklist relating to section 44 of the Australian Constitution (the checklist) forms part of the candidate nomination. Intending candidates must complete the checklist and provide documents as required, to help demonstrate their eligibility to be elected to Parliament.

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.

It is not possible to nominate until the writ for the election has been issued. Nominations must be made in 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.

Senate and House of Representatives candidates are required to pay a $2,000 deposit with their nomination.

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, 1,514 people nominated as candidates in the 2019 federal election.

The 2019 figure included 1,056 candidates for the House of Representatives and 458 candidates for the Senate. There were 994 male candidates, 519 female candidates and one candidate that identified their gender as 'other'.

House of Representatives nominations for the 2019 federal election

State/territory	Seats	Candidates
NSW	47	315
VIC	38	258
QLD	30	223
WA	16	132
SA	10	65
TAS	5	32
ACT	3	19
NT	2	12
Total	**151**	**1,056**

Senate nominations for the 2019 federal election

State/territory	Vacancies	Candidates	Groups	Ungrouped candidates
NSW	6	105	35	14
VIC	6	82	31	4
QLD	6	83	26	10
WA	6	67	23	5
SA	6	42	16	3
TAS	6	44	16	4
ACT	2	17	7	3
NT	2	18	9	0
Total	**40**	**458**	**163**	**43**

3.4 Voter turnout

Voter turnout is the percentage of enrolled and eligible electors who voted in the election, excluding rejected declaration votes. For the 2019 federal election, turnout was 91.89 per cent for the House of Representatives and 92.48 per cent for the Senate.

3.5 Voting

Voting is compulsory at federal elections and referendums.

In order to facilitate voting, there are multiple channels available.

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.

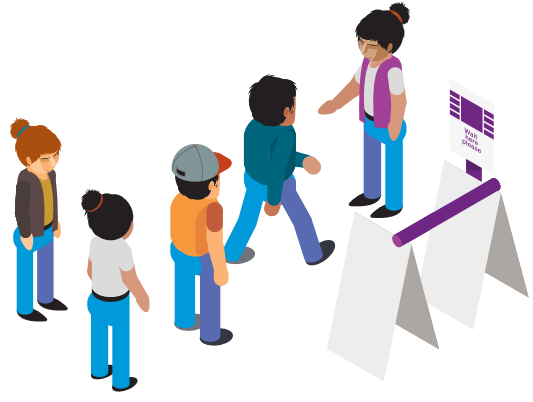
Absent vote – a vote cast at a polling place outside a voter's electoral division on election day, but still within their state or territory.

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 including overseas voting (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 voter or someone with no fixed address. 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 2019 federal election

State/territory	Ordinary votes	Absent votes	Declaration pre-poll votes	Postal votes	Provisional votes	Total
NSW	4,206,944	194,182	185,304	278,467	14,490	4,879,387
VIC	3,135,885	161,828	184,014	382,582	11,149	3,875,458
QLD	2,432,981	108,349	117,343	308,657	8,978	2,976,308
WA	1,195,932	81,012	72,931	125,233	7,341	1,482,449
SA	929,136	51,490	34,012	106,776	5,436	1,126,850
TAS	313,322	12,191	9,138	28,113	1,198	363,962
ACT	243,915	5,412	11,615	13,683	966	275,591
NT	96,251	2,218	6,023	3,659	460	108,611
Total	**12,554,366**	**616,682**	**620,380**	**1,247,170**	**50,018**	**15,088,616**

Senate votes by type at the 2019 federal election

State/territory	Ordinary votes	Absent votes	Declaration pre-poll votes	Postal votes	Provisional votes	Total
NSW	4,209,014	204,332	186,496	277,913	27,717	4,905,472
VIC	3,136,433	171,484	185,219	381,339	21,761	3,896,236
QLD	2,433,629	119,700	118,114	306,898	21,031	2,999,372
WA	1,196,330	88,960	73,316	124,543	14,383	1,497,532
SA	929,361	54,802	34,187	106,635	9,571	1,134,556
TAS	313,365	12,581	9,165	28,039	2,122	365,272
ACT	244,040	5,602	11,682	13,635	1,692	276,651
NT	96,318	2,265	6,038	3,633	740	108,994
Total	**12,558,490**	**659,726**	**624,217**	**1,242,635**	**99,017**	**15,184,085**

Voter services at the 2019 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 26 April and were available until 12pm on 18 May. Voting via this service commenced on 29 April and was available until 6pm on 18 May.

During this period 2,214 people registered and 2,044 people used the service to cast their vote. This compares to 2,175 registrations and 1,998 votes cast using this service at the 2016 federal election.

Overseas voters

Voters who were travelling, working or living overseas could vote at one of 85 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 60,710 votes cast at Australian overseas voting centres including 12,952 in London, 5,428 in Hong Kong and 3,325 in New York City.

Mobile polling

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

The AEC created 557 mobile polling teams which visited over 3,000 locations by road, air and sea. They visited Indigenous communities, remote outstations, pastoral properties, small towns, tourist resorts, hospitals, nursing homes and mining camps across Australia.

Postal voting

Voters could apply for a postal vote on the **AEC website** or by using a paper form. Once candidates have been declared, voters were sent ballot papers and were required to complete them before the close of polling. For the 2019 federal election, 1,538,139 postal vote applications were processed, and of these, 1,291,564 postal votes were returned.

How to vote

Voters received separate ballot papers for the House of Representatives (coloured green) and the Senate (coloured 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.

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.
See Section 3.7

3.6 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 provisions that in some cases allow ballot papers to be counted as formal, while not technically meeting the above criteria.

House of Representatives informal voting by division 2019

NSW Division	2019 (%)
Banks	7.20
Barton	9.53
Bennelong	5.16
Berowra	6.40
Blaxland	13.30
Bradfield	4.05
Calare	5.66
Chifley	9.66
Cook	6.13
Cowper	7.78
Cunningham	5.70
Dobell	5.97
Eden Monaro	6.80
Farrer	9.13
Fowler	13.11
Gilmore	5.25
Grayndler	4.25
Greenway	6.76
Hughes	5.17
Hume	6.46
Hunter	8.97
Kingsford Smith	5.79
Lindsay	11.08
Lyne	9.07

NSW Division	2019 (%)
Macarthur	8.85
Mackellar	4.71
Macquarie	4.28
McMahon	12.08
Mitchell	5.04
New England	6.82
Newcastle	5.51
North Sydney	4.04
Page	4.75
Parkes	5.86
Parramatta	8.37
Paterson	5.85
Reid	6.13
Richmond	7.44
Riverina	5.16
Robertson	7.24
Shortland	6.41
Sydney	3.81
Warringah	5.05
Watson	12.61
Wentworth	2.99
Werriwa	11.57
Whitlam	7.25

VIC Division	2019 (%)
Aston	3.68
Ballarat	4.37
Bendigo	4.07
Bruce	5.60
Calwell	9.22
Casey	6.46
Chisholm	4.49
Cooper	4.87
Corangamite	3.97
Corio	3.56
Deakin	4.10
Dunkley	5.14
Flinders	5.94
Fraser	6.13
Gellibrand	3.51
Gippsland	5.22
Goldstein	2.21
Gorton	5.92
Higgins	2.01
Holt	4.12
Hotham	3.79
Indi	4.36
Isaacs	4.14

House of Representatives informal voting by division 2019 (continued)

VIC Division	2019 (%)
Jagajaga	3.14
Kooyong	2.97
La Trobe	4.47
Lalor	4.43
Macnamara	4.23
Mallee	11.16
Maribyrnong	2.90
McEwen	5.26
Melbourne	3.02
Menzies	3.32
Monash	4.41
Nicholls	7.46
Scullin	5.22
Wannon	3.85
Wills	4.23

QLD Division	2019 (%)
Blair	7.49
Bonner	2.93
Bowman	3.40
Brisbane	2.52
Capricornia	6.33
Dawson	7.01
Dickson	4.36
Fadden	4.91
Fairfax	6.43
Fisher	4.80

QLD Division	2019 (%)
Flynn	5.81
Forde	4.64
Griffith	2.26
Groom	3.20
Herbert	5.90
Hinkler	7.82
Kennedy	4.16
Leichhardt	6.42
Lilley	3.48
Longman	5.84
Maranoa	3.95
McPherson	6.33
Moncrieff	6.44
Moreton	3.00
Oxley	4.75
Petrie	3.62
Rankin	7.73
Ryan	2.40
Wide Bay	4.74
Wright	6.08

WA Division	2019 (%)
Brand	6.26
Burt	6.42
Canning	6.09
Cowan	5.41
Curtin	3.18
Durack	4.77
Forrest	5.65
Fremantle	5.40
Hasluck	5.50
Moore	5.08
O'Connor	6.31
Pearce	6.97
Perth	4.59
Stirling	4.68
Swan	5.82
Tangney	4.39

SA Division	2019 (%)
Adelaide	3.70
Barker	5.57
Boothby	4.70
Grey	6.91
Hindmarsh	4.32
Kingston	4.11
Makin	4.49
Mayo	3.05
Spence	5.98
Sturt	5.37

TAS Division	2019 (%)
Bass	4.50
Braddon	7.08
Clark	2.44
Franklin	3.15
Lyons	4.57

ACT Division	2019 (%)
Bean	5.15
Canberra	2.16
Fenner	2.99

NT Division	2019 (%)
Lingiari	5.05
Solomon	4.37
National	**5.54**

Senate informal voting by state 2019

State	2019 (%)
New South Wales	4.28
Victoria	4.02
Queensland	3.26
Western Australia	3.40
South Australia	3.50
Tasmania	3.64
Australian Capital Territory	2.32
Northern Territory	3.64
National	**3.81**

3.7 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). 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:

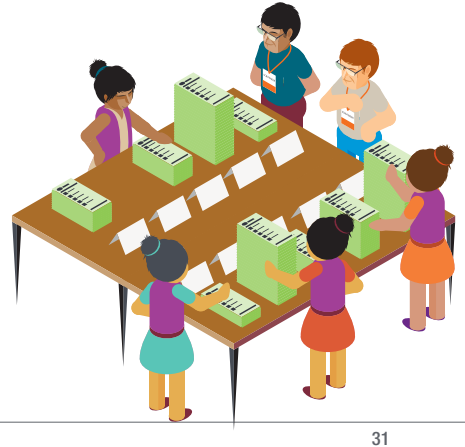
- count the first preferences on the House of Representatives ballot papers
- conduct a two-candidate preferred (TCP) count of the House of Representatives ballot papers
- count the first preferences on the Senate ballot papers.

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. Postal vote envelopes are checked. They can be checked from receipt date. Other envelopes need to go through the Declaration Exchange before being checked and opened. 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.

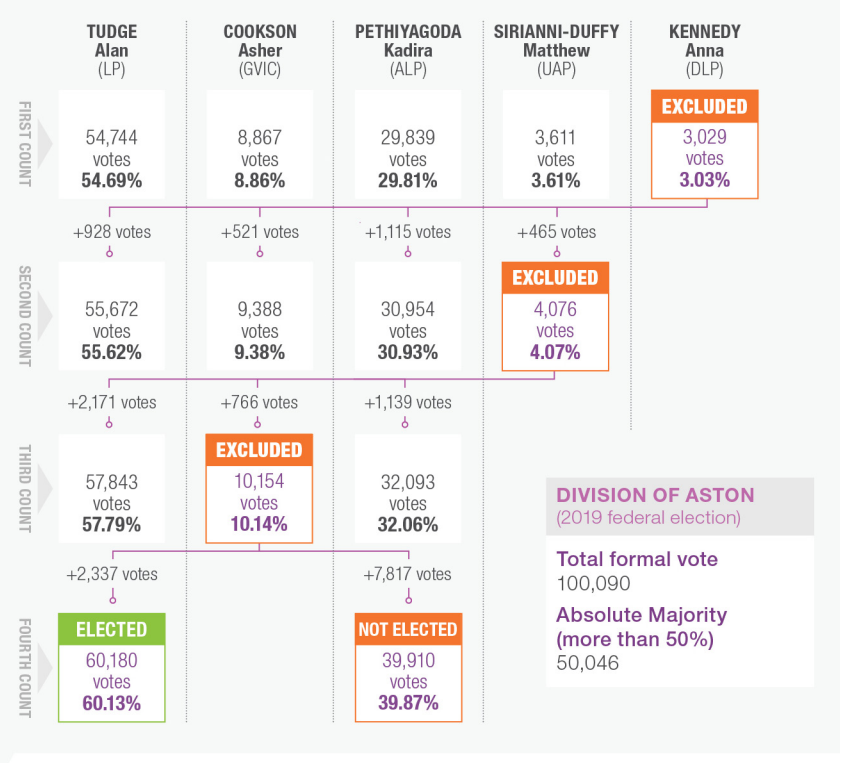
A distribution of preferences takes place in every division, even where a candidate already has an absolute majority of first preference votes.

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.

*Note: To calculate the absolute majority, you first calculate 50 per cent of the total number of formal votes, round down to the nearest whole number, **if required**, and add 1.*

Example of a distribution of preferences



Counting the votes for the Senate

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

Working out the quota

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

FORMULA FOR DETERMINING A SENATE QUOTA

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

In this half senate election example, the formal votes total 69,993.

There are 6 senate vacancies.

EXAMPLE OF DETERMINING A SENATE QUOTA

This is how the quota is calculated

$$\frac{69{,}993}{6 + 1} + 1 = 10{,}000$$

Therefore the quota, or number of votes required to be elected, in this half senate election example is 10,000.

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.

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.

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.

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 and further scrutinies) 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.

There were three petitions lodged in the High Court sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns in relation to the 2019 federal election. Two of the petitions that were brought alleged a breach of sub-s 329(1) of the Electoral Act as a result of electoral advertising in the divisions of Chisholm and Kooyong, where posters written in the Mandarin language were placed in close proximity to AEC signage in a similar purple colour to that used by the AEC. These two petitions were heard together in the Federal Court sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns and were dismissed.

The third petition related to the eligibility of the elected candidate in the division of Kooyong alleged that, under the Constitution, the elected candidate was not eligible to sit as a member of the House of Representatives because he was the citizen of another country. This petition was also dismissed by the Federal Court sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns.

The Electoral Act, still remains the authoritative and guiding policy for candidates to challenge in the Court of Disputed Returns for alleged breaches of the Electoral Act.

3.8 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 receive 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 received by the current election funding rate. The funding rate for the 2019 federal election was 275.642 cents per House of Representatives and Senate vote. This rate is indexed every six months to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Payment procedures

Candidates who receive at least four percent of the first preference vote in an election will receive an automatic payment without having to submit an election funding claim or demonstrate electoral expenditure. The automatic payment amount for the 2019 federal election was $10,080.

In order to receive election funding of greater than the automatic payment a claim setting out electoral expenditure incurred must be lodged with the AEC by the agent of the eligible political party, candidate, or Senate group.

Payment of election funding is limited to the lesser of:

- the calculated election funding entitlement; or
- the amount of demonstrated electoral expenditure.

Election funding payments for the 2019 federal election

Political Parties	
Political Party	Total Election Funding Paid
Liberal Party of Australia	$27,569,610.09
Australian Labor Party (ALP)	$24,684,039.58
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	$2,840,766.45
National Party of Australia – N.S.W.	$2,570,290.39
The Australian Greens – Victoria	$2,295,761.78
The Greens NSW	$2,128,452.89
Queensland Greens	$1,573,775.22
National Party of Australia – Victoria	$1,321,417.93
Australian Greens	$1,146,203.86
The Greens (WA) Inc	$919,806.74
United Australia Party	$650,382.92
Country Liberals (Northern Territory)	$213,176.60

Political Parties	
Political Party	Total Election Funding Paid
Katter's Australian Party (KAP)	$175,981.62
Centre Alliance	$120,847.84
Shooters, Fishers and Farmers Party	$84,093.82
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	$77,862.51
Liberal Democratic Party	$62,280.00
Jacqui Lambie Network	$54,875.42
National Party of Australia (WA) Inc	$51,462.79
Victorian Socialists	$34,320.47
Derryn Hinch's Justice Party	$24,542.18
Reason Australia	$13,107.54
Animal Justice Party	$12,107.11
Australia First Party (NSW) Incorporated	$10,080.00
Total	**$68,635,245.75**

Election funding payments for the 2019 federal election (continued)

Independent Candidates (including the Senate group)	
Independent Candidate / Senate Group	Total Election Funding Paid
Zali Steggall	$110,333.70
Andrew Wilkie	$93,045.32
Helen Haines	$90,021.98
Kerryn Phelps	$80,224.40
Robert Oakeshott	$71,234.33
Kevin Mack	$54,916.06
Adam Blakester	$38,043.82
Julia Banks	$36,839.45
Senate Group – Anthony Pesec and Gary Kent	$34,736.62
Alice Thompson	$33,003.10
Oliver Yates	$24,500.84
Jason Modica	$24,239.02
Ray Kingston	$23,759.48
Jamie Christie	$21,174.35
Craig Brakey	$20,997.96
Grant Schultz	$20,904.26
Louise Stewart	$19,021.91

Independent Candidates (including the Senate group)	
Independent Candidate / Senate Group	Total Election Funding Paid
Jarrod Bingham	$17,844.47
Huw Kingston	$16,723.41
Nathan Herbert	$15,083.59
Van Tran	$14,623.34
Fiona Leviny	$14,441.44
Innes Larkin	$14,234.74
Damien Cole	$14,141.00
Andrew Bock	$12,625.24
Arthur Chesterfield-Evans	$11,837.02
Tim Jerome	$11,630.32
Tim Bohm	$11,194.87
Alex Dyson	$10,080.00
Hamish MacFarlane	$10,080.00
Jeremy Miller	$10,080.00
Simone Karandrews	$10,080.00
Sue Fraser-Adams	$10,080.00
Will Landers	$10,080.00
Total	**$1,011,856.04**

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 2019 federal election was $13,800.

Summary of election returns for the 2019 federal election

Candidates

Type of return	Timeframe	Due date
Donations received, electoral expenditure and discretionary benefits	Within 15 weeks after election day	By 2 Sept 2019

Senate groups

Type of return	Timeframe	Due date
Donations received, electoral expenditure and discretionary benefits	Within 15 weeks after election day	By 2 Sept 2019

Donors

Type of return	Timeframe	Due date
Donations received and donations made to candidates or a member of a Senate group	Within 15 weeks after election day	By 2 Sept 2019

All returns are available for public inspection 24 weeks after election day. For the 2019 federal election, returns were available for public inspection from Monday 4 November 2019.

The AEC is required under s 17(2) of the Electoral Act to prepare a separate report for the Minister 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 disclose total receipts, gifts-in-kind, details of receipts greater than the disclosure threshold, total payments, total debts, details of debts greater than the disclosure threshold and details of discretionary benefits.

All registered political campaigners must submit an annual return to the AEC within 16 weeks of the close of the financial year. The return must disclose total receipts, gifts-in-kind, details of receipts greater than the disclosure threshold, total payments, total debts, details of debts greater than the disclosure threshold, total electoral expenditure and details of discretionary benefits.

All registered associated entities must submit an annual return to the AEC within 16 weeks of the close of the financial year. The return must disclose total receipts, gifts-in-kind, details of receipts greater than the disclosure threshold, total payments, total debts, details of debts greater than the disclosure threshold, details of discretionary benefits and may additionally be required to disclose sources of capital deposits.

Persons or organisations that donated more than the threshold to a political party or political campaigner 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 electoral expenditure are required to lodge an annual return within 20 weeks of the end of the financial year. These returns disclose totals of electoral expenditure incurred, as well as donations received.

Recent thresholds for financial disclosure are:

- 2017–18: $13,500
- 2016–17: $13,200
- 2015–16: $13,000
- 2014–15: $12,800.

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.

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 2019 federal election, the register was suspended on 11 April 2019. There were 82 political parties registered for the 2019 federal election.

3.9 Election costs

Cost of the 2019 federal election

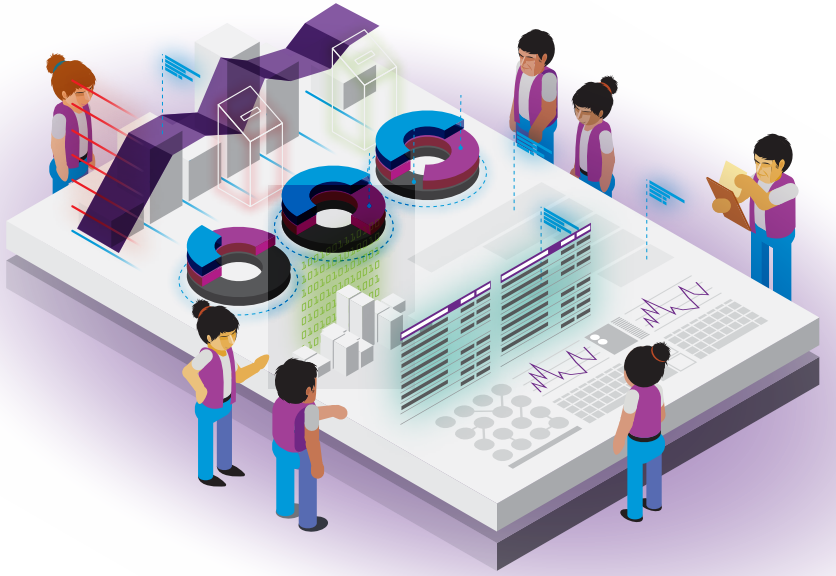
Expenditure for the 2019 federal election as at 31 December 2019 was $372,473,022 (GST exclusive). Major categories of expenditure are detailed below.

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

2019 Federal Election Expenditure	Cost ($)
Employee expenses	103,330,537
Labour Hire	38,334,000
Property, office supplies and services (inc. venue/equip hire, security, stationery)	38,104,760
Election cardboard and supplies (inc. electoral forms, envelopes, ballot paper, screens)	21,672,260
Contracted services (excluding Labour Hire)	36,102,469
Travel	2,491,455
Advertising, printing and media services	22,509,500
ICT costs	1,167,533
Mailing and freight services	31,970,699
Other expenses	7,142,707
Sub Total	302,825,920
Public Funding Payments	69,647,102
Total	**$372,473,022**

The amounts above are GST exclusive

Note: For totalling purposes, use of associated rounding has been incorporated into the formulas behind the calculations.



4

Electoral Pocketbook

Election results

4.1 Registered political parties

Registered political parties – 2019 federal election

Political party name	Political party code
#Sustainable Australia	SPP
Animal Justice Party	AJP
Australia First Party (NSW) Incorporated	AFN
Australian Affordable Housing Party	AAHP
Australian Better Families	ABFA
Australian Christians	AUC
Australian Conservatives	ACP
Australian Country Party	CYA
Australian Democrats	AUD
Australian Greens	GRN
Australian Labor Party (ACT Branch)	ALP
Australian Labor Party (ALP)	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

Political party name	Political party code
Australian Labor Party (Western Australian Branch)	ALP
Australian People's Party	APEP
Australian Progressives	AUP
Australian Workers Party	AWP
Centre Alliance	CA*
Child Protection Party	CPP
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	CDP
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	CEC
Climate Action! Immigration Action! Accountable Politicians!	SOL
Country Labor Party	CLR
Country Liberals (Northern Territory)	CLP
Democratic Labour Party	DLP
Derryn Hinch's Justice Party	DHJP
FRASER ANNING'S CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL PARTY	FACN
Health Australia Party	NMP
Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party	HMP

Political party name	Political party code
Independents For Climate Action Now	ICAN
Involuntary Medication Objectors (Vaccination/Fluoride) Party	IMO
Jacqui Lambie Network	JLN
Katter's Australian Party (KAP)	KAP
Liberal Democratic Party	LDP
Liberal National Party of Queensland	LNP
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	LP
Love Australia or Leave	LAOL
National Party of Australia	NP
National Party of Australia (S.A.) Inc.	NP
National Party of Australia (WA) Inc	NP

* *previously XEN*

Registered political parties – 2019 federal election (continued)

Political party name	Political party code
National Party of Australia – N.S.W.	NP
National Party of Australia – Victoria	NP
Non-Custodial Parents Party (Equal Parenting)	NCP
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	PHON*
Pirate Party Australia	PIR
Queensland Greens	GRN
Reason Australia	REAS
Republican Party of Australia	RPA
Rise Up Australia Party	RUA
Science Party	FUT
Secular Party of Australia	SPA
Seniors United Party of Australia	SUN
Shooters, Fishers and Farmers Party	ASP
Socialist Alliance	SAL
Socialist Equality Party	SEP
The Arts Party	ARTS

Political party name	Political party code
The Australian Greens – Victoria	GVIC
The Australian Mental Health Party	AMHP
The Great Australian Party	GAP
The Greens (WA) Inc	GRN
The Greens NSW	GRN
The Small Business Party	TSBP
The Together Party	TTP
The Women's Party	TWP
Tim Storer Independent SA	TSSA
United Australia Party	UAP**
Victorian Socialists	VNS
Voluntary Euthanasia Party	VEP
VOTEFLUX.ORG I Upgrade Democracy!	FLUX
WESTERN AUSTRALIA PARTY	WAP
Yellow Vest Australia	ALA

** previously ON*
*** previously PUP*

4.2 Historical election results

House of Representatives election results 1901–2019

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**	

Seats with limited voting rights are included.
1. Double dissolution.

House of Representatives election results 1901–2019 (continued)

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**	

Election	Party	Seats won	Uncontested seats	Percentage of vote
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**	

House of Representatives election results 1901–2019 (continued)

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**	

House of Representatives election results 1901–2019 (continued)

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**	
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**	

Seats with limited voting rights are included.
1. Double dissolution.

House of Representatives election results 1901–2019 (continued)

Election	Party	Seats won	Uncontested seats	Percentage of vote
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**	
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**	

Seats with limited voting rights are included.
1. Double dissolution.

House of Representatives election results 1901–2019 (continued)

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

Seats with limited voting rights are included.
1. Double dissolution.

House of Representatives election results 1901–2019 (continued)

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	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**	
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**	

House of Representatives election results 1901–2019 (continued)

Election	Party	Seats won	Uncontested seats	Percentage of vote
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**	
2016[1]	Australian Labor Party	69		34.7
	Liberal Party of Australia	45		28.7
	Liberal National Party of Queensland	21		8.5
	National Party of Australia	10		4.6
	Australian Greens	1		10.2
	Katter's Australian Party	1		0.5
	Nick Xenophon Team	1		1.8
	Other	2		10.8
	Total	**150**	**0**	
2019	Australian Labor Party	68		33.3
	Liberal	44		28.0
	Liberal National Party	23		8.7
	The Nationals	10		4.5
	The Greens	1		10.4
	Katter's Australian Party	1		0.5
	Centre Alliance	1		0.3
	Other	3		14.3
	Total	**151**	**0**	

Seats with limited voting rights are included.
1. Double dissolution.

Composition of the Senate 2001–19

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**

Election	Party	Half	Full
2010 Half-Senate election	Australian Labor Party	15	31
	Liberal Party of Australia	12	24
	Australian Greens	6	9
	Liberal National Party of Queensland	3	6
	National Party of Australia	2	3
	Country Liberals (Northern Territory)	1	1
	Democratic Labor Party (DLP)	1	1
	Independent	–	1
	Total	**40**	**76**
2013 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**

Composition of the Senate 2001–19 (continued)

Election	Party	Half	Full
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**

Election	Party	Half	Full
2019 Half-Senate election	Australian Labor Party	10	20
	Australian Labor Party (Northern Territory) Branch	1	1
	Country Liberals (NT)	1	1
	Jacqui Lambie Network	1	1
	Labor	2	5
	Liberal	14	26
	Liberal National Party of Queensland	3	6
	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	1	2
	The Greens	4	5
	The Greens (VIC)	1	2
	The Greens (WA)	1	2
	The Nationals	1	2
	Centre Alliance	–	2
	Australian Conservatives	–	1
	Total	**40**	**76**

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
- 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 1901–2019

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
Werriwa	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
Grampians	VIC	20 Feb 1915	Australian Labor Party	Commonwealth Liberal Party

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

1 Tasmania voted as one at the 1902 by-election.
2 These by-elections were not contested.
3 Spelt 'Ballaarat' in the writ as the division name was spelt this way until 1977.

By-elections for the House of Representatives 1901–2019 (continued)

Division	State/ territory	Election day	Incumbent party	Party elected
Dalley	NSW	26 Feb 1927	Australian Labor Party	Australian Labor Party
Warringah	NSW	21 May 1927	Nationalist Party	Nationalist Party
Martin	NSW	16 Jun 1928	Nationalist Party	Nationalist Party
Wide Bay[2]	QLD	22 Sep 1928	Nationalist Party	Australian Country Party
Balaclava	VIC	03 Aug 1929	Nationalist Party	Nationalist Party
Franklin	TAS	14 Dec 1929	Independent	Australian Labor Party
Parkes	NSW	31 Jan 1931	Australian Labor Party	Nationalist Party
East Sydney	NSW	07 Mar 1931	Australian Labor Party	Australian Labor Party
East Sydney	NSW	06 Feb 1932	United Australia Party	Lang Labor Party
Flinders	VIC	11 Nov 1933	United Australia Party	United Australia Party
Newcastle	NSW	01 Jun 1935	Federal Labor Party	Federal Labor Party
Fawkner	VIC	17 Aug 1935	United Australia Party	United Australia Party
Kennedy	QLD	12 Dec 1936	Federal Labor Party	Federal Labor Party
Darling Downs	QLD	19 Dec 1936	United Australia Party	Australian Country Party
Gwydir	NSW	08 May 1937	Australian Country Party	Australian Labor Party
Wakefield	SA	10 Dec 1938	United Australia Party	Australian Labor Party

Division	State/ territory	Election day	Incumbent party	Party elected
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
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
Werriwa	NSW	29 Nov 1952	Australian Labor Party	Australian Labor Party

1 Tasmania voted as one at the 1902 by-election.
2 These by-elections were not contested.
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By-elections for the House of Representatives 1901–2019 (continued)

Division	State/ territory	Election day	Incumbent party	Party elected
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
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

Division	State/ territory	Election day	Incumbent party	Party elected
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
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

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By-elections for the House of Representatives 1901–2019 (continued)

Division	State/ territory	Election day	Incumbent party	Party elected
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
Werriwa	NSW	23 Sep 1978	Australian Labor Party	Australian Labor Party
Grayndler	NSW	23 Jun 1979	Australian Labor Party	Australian Labor Party

Division	State/ territory	Election day	Incumbent party	Party elected
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
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

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By-elections for the House of Representatives 1901–2019 (continued)

Division	State/ territory	Election day	Incumbent party	Party elected
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
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

Division	State/ territory	Election day	Incumbent party	Party elected
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
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

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

By-elections for the House of Representatives 1901–2019 (continued)

Division	State/ territory	Election day	Incumbent party	Party elected
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
New England	NSW	02 Dec 2017	National Party of Australia	National Party of Australia
Bennelong	NSW	16 Dec 2017	Liberal Party of Australia	Liberal Party of Australia
Batman	VIC	17 March 2018	Australian Labor Party	Australian Labor Party
Braddon	TAS	28 July 2018	Australian Labor Party	Australian Labor Party
Fremantle	WA	28 July 2018	Australian Labor Party	Australian Labor Party
Longman	QLD	28 July 2018	Australian Labor Party	Australian Labor Party
Mayo	SA	28 July 2018	Centre Alliance	Centre Alliance
Perth	WA	28 July 2018	Australian Labor Party	Australian Labor Party
Wentworth	NSW	20 Oct 2018	Liberal Party of Australia	Independent

1 Tasmania voted as one at the 1902 by-election.
2 These by-elections were not contested.
3 Spelt 'Ballaarat' in the writ as the division name was spelt this way until 1977.

Supplementary elections

A supplementary election must be held if a candidate for a House of Representatives election dies in the period between the declaration 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 declaration 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.

4.4 Referendums

Referendums

The Australian Constitution can only be amended through a formal vote of the Australian people. 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.

Plebiscites

In the Australian context an issue put to a formal vote which does not affect the Constitution is called a plebiscite.

Governments hold plebiscites in order to determine whether the Australian people support or oppose a proposed action on an issue. Unlike a referendum, the government is not bound by the result of a plebiscite, which functions in the same way as an advisory referendum does in some countries.

Three plebiscites have been held: two on the conscription of troops during World War I in 1916 and 1917, and one on the national song in 1977.

The Australian Marriage Law Postal Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 2017 was not a plebiscite under this definition. Rather than being a vote, the Survey was a statistical exercise measuring the level of support for changing the *Marriage Act 1961* to allow same-sex marriage.

4.5 2019 House of Representatives results

Results by electoral division

This section gives an overview of the 2019 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 2019 federal election.

Demographic classification of divisions is based on the following criteria:

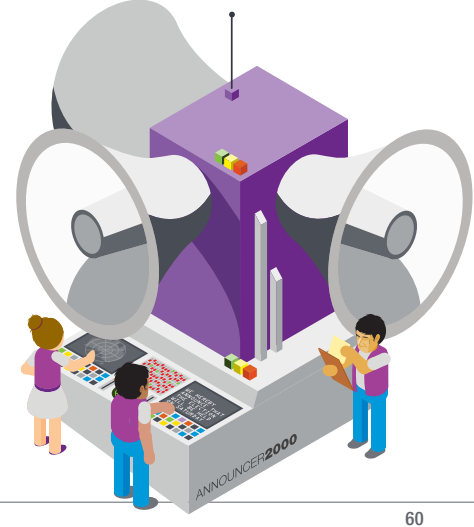
- **Inner metropolitan –** situated in capital cities and consisting of well-established, built-up suburbs
- **Outer metropolitan –** situated in capital cities and containing large areas of recent suburban expansion
- **Provincial –** outside capital cities but with a majority of enrolment in major 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 2019 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 the two leading 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 in honour of Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820). Banks was a botanist who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage to Australia in 1770 and recorded his general impressions of the Australian east coast, noting plants, insects, molluscs, reptiles, birds, fish, quadrupeds, as well as Aboriginal customs.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 53 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,253

	Votes	%
Total	98,845	93.03
Informal	7,115	7.20
Formal	91,730	92.80
First Preference Votes		
COLEMAN, David (LP) – re-elected	**46,709**	**50.92**
DRAGONE, Gianluca (GRN)	5,339	5.82
GAMBIAN, Chris (ALP)	33,341	36.35
WRIGHT, Reginald Keith (UAP)	2,029	2.21
THAKUR, Anjali (AJP)	1,688	1.84
HO, Ki Man (CDP)	2,624	2.86
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	40,121	43.74
Liberal/National Coalition	51,609	56.26

BARTON

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. Sir Edmund Barton GCMG KC (1849–1920). Barton was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions that led to the Commonwealth of Australia, the first Prime Minister of Australia (1901–1903), and a Justice of the High Court (1903–1920).

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 40 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,992

	Votes	%
Total	99,380	91.18
Informal	9,473	9.53
Formal	89,907	90.47
First Preference Votes		
BURNEY, Linda (ALP) – re-elected	**44,227**	**49.19**
SHRESTHA, Pramej (LP)	30,109	33.49
LIU, Ben Tung (UAP)	2,057	2.29
SUSILO, Sonny (CDP)	2,103	2.34
PARISSIS, Connor (GRN)	8,123	9.03
POLLARD, Phillip (PHON)	3,288	3.66
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,418	59.41
Liberal/National Coalition	36,489	40.59

BENNELONG

Named in honour of Bennelong (1764–1813). Bennelong was a young Aboriginal man who was captured by Governor Arthur Phillip in 1789. He was later taken to England where he met the King.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 60 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,815

	Votes	%
Total	101,542	93.32
Informal	5,237	5.16
Formal	96,305	94.84
First Preference Votes		
OWLER, Brian (ALP)	32,769	34.03
MARKS, Andrew (UAP)	1,890	1.96
ALEXANDER, John (LP) – re-elected	**48,942**	**50.82**
ZHANG, Qiu Yue (GRN)	9,116	9.47
WORSLEY, Julie (CDP)	3,588	3.73
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,496	43.09
Liberal/National Coalition	54,809	56.91

BEROWRA

Named after the area in which the electoral division is located. The name 'Berowra' is believed to be an Aboriginal word for 'place of many winds'.

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 786 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,331

	Votes	%
Total	100,370	94.39
Informal	6,423	6.40
Formal	93,947	93.60
First Preference Votes		
TAN, Monica (GRN)	11,157	11.88
LEESER, Julian (LP) – re-elected	**53,741**	**57.20**
McLACHLAN, Craig Steven (UAP)	1,576	1.68
CLARKE, Brendan Michael (FUT)	1,465	1.56
TAYLOR, Simon Alan (CDP)	2,163	2.30
WOODWARD, Roger (IND)	495	0.53
GALLAGHER, Mick (IND)	2,104	2.24
GOMPERTZ, Katie (ALP)	19,821	21.10
THOMAS, Justin (SPP)	1,425	1.52
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,272	34.35
Liberal/National Coalition	61,675	65.65

BLAXLAND

Named in honour of Gregory Blaxland (1778–1853). Blaxland was an early Australian explorer who was a member of the first European party to successfully cross the Blue Mountains in New South Wales.

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 61 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,383

	Votes	%
Total	93,209	88.45
Informal	12,401	13.30
Formal	80,808	86.70
First Preference Votes		
ROWE, Veronica (CDP)	4,173	5.16
GUNEY, Oz (LP)	23,289	28.82
CLARE, Jason (ALP) – re-elected	**46,689**	**57.78**
ASHRAF, Nadeem (UAP)	2,328	2.88
ROONEY, James (GRN)	4,329	5.36
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,299	64.72
Liberal/National Coalition	28,509	35.28

BRADFIELD

Named in honour of Dr John Job Crew Bradfield CMG (1867–1943). Bradfield was a civil engineer who was associated with the Cataract and Burrinjuck Dams, and was instrumental in the design of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 101 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,304

	Votes	%
Total	100,199	93.38
Informal	4,056	4.05
Formal	96,143	95.95
First Preference Votes		
ADAMS, Tony (GRN)	13,177	13.71
FLETCHER, Paul (LP) – re-elected	**58,007**	**60.33**
VERSACE, Marcus (UAP)	1,772	1.84
MOLLOY, Stephen (SPP)	2,826	2.94
HAVILAND, Chris (ALP)	20,361	21.18
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,146	33.44
Liberal/National Coalition	63,997	66.56

CALARE

Named after the Aboriginal name for the Lachlan River.

A safe rural electorate of 32,666 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 118,099

	Votes	%
Total	110,539	93.60
Informal	6,251	5.66
Formal	104,288	94.34
First Preference Votes		
ROMANO, Sam (ASP)	18,129	17.38
CHEN, Shuyi (CDP)	1,992	1.91
JENNINGS, Jess (ALP)	23,074	22.13
CAMERON, Beverley T. (UAP)	3,371	3.23
GEE, Andrew (NP) – re-elected	**46,632**	**44.71**
BISGROVE, Stephen (LDP)	4,775	4.58
LUKE, Stephanie (GRN)	6,315	6.06
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	38,282	36.71
Liberal/National Coalition	66,006	63.29

CHIFLEY

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. Joseph Benedict Chifley (1885–1951). Chifley was Prime Minister of Australia (1945–1949) and a Member of the House of Representatives (1928–1931 and 1940–1951).

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 126 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,980

	Votes	%
Total	100,734	89.96
Informal	9,728	9.66
Formal	91,006	90.34
First Preference Votes		
GREEN, Josh (CDP)	5,859	6.44
KHAN, Ammar Aziz (IND)	1,581	1.74
O'CONNOR, Joseph Oscar (UAP)	4,133	4.54
ROBERTSON, Brent John (GRN)	4,604	5.06
CHETTIPALLY, Livingston (LP)	25,411	27.92
HUSIC, Ed (ALP) – re-elected	**49,418**	**54.30**
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	56,761	62.37
Liberal/National Coalition	34,245	37.63

COOK

Named in honour of Captain James Cook FRS (1728–1779). Cook was a navigator in the Royal Navy who is credited as 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: 106,957

	Votes	%
Total	100,164	93.65
Informal	6,141	6.13
Formal	94,023	93.87
First Preference Votes		
MORRISON, Scott (LP) – re-elected	**59,895**	**63.70**
KELLY, Peter (FACN)	551	0.59
O'BRIEN, Simon (ALP)	21,718	23.10
CAMERON, Gaye (PHON)	3,277	3.49
DOIG, Jon (GRN)	6,406	6.81
BOLLING, Roger (CDP)	1,041	1.11
McSWEYN, John Neil (UAP)	1,135	1.21
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	29,129	30.98
Liberal/National Coalition	64,894	69.02

COWPER

Named in honour of Sir Charles Cowper CMG KCMG (1807–1875). Cowper was a statesman who served as Premier of New South Wales on five occasions.

A fairly safe provincial electorate of 7,296 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 124,340

	Votes	%
Total	114,426	92.03
Informal	8,898	7.78
Formal	105,528	92.22
First Preference Votes		
MEADS, Ruth (CDP)	2,383	2.26
CONAGHAN, Pat (NP) – elected	**49,668**	**47.07**
STEWART, Alexander (UAP)	3,188	3.02
WOODWARD, Andrew (ALP)	14,551	13.79
OAKESHOTT, Robert (IND)	25,847	24.49
EDWARDS, Lauren (GRN)	6,264	5.94
PEARCE, Kellie (AJP)	2,176	2.06
GREEN, Allan (IND)	1,451	1.37
Two-candidate preferred votes		
The Nationals	59,932	56.79
Independent	45,596	43.21
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	40,226	38.12
Liberal/National Coalition	65,302	61.88

HARTSUYKER, Luke (NP) – previous member

CUNNINGHAM

Named in honour of Allan Cunningham (1791–1839). Cunningham was a botanist who accompanied many explorations along Australia's east coast and is credited with discovering Pandora's Pass, the Darling Downs and Cunningham's Gap.

A safe provincial electorate of 519 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 115,231

	Votes	%
Total	106,757	92.65
Informal	6,080	5.70
Formal	100,677	94.30
First Preference Votes		
ATLEE, Chris (LP)	31,177	30.97
HUXTABLE, Rowan (GRN)	15,196	15.09
BIRD, Sharon (ALP) – re-elected	**46,923**	**46.61**
FLANAGAN, John (NCP)	1,213	1.20
GILL, John (SPP)	2,340	2.32
YOUNGER, Grace Louise (UAP)	3,828	3.80
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	63,836	63.41
Liberal/National Coalition	36,841	36.59

DOBELL

Named in honour of Sir William Dobell OBE (1899–1970). Dobell was a prominent Australian painter and portrait artist who won the Archibald Prize in 1943.

A marginal provincial electorate of 787 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 117,206

	Votes	%
Total	107,892	92.05
Informal	6,439	5.97
Formal	101,453	94.03
First Preference Votes		
HARPLEY-CARR, Aaron Gregory (UAP)	5,411	5.33
GRUNDY, Paula (CDP)	1,868	1.84
PILON, Jilly (LP)	41,326	40.73
RICKARD, Scott (GRN)	7,579	7.47
McBRIDE, Emma (ALP) – re-elected	**42,093**	**41.49**
STEPHENSON, Gregory Francis (IND)	3,176	3.13
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,244	51.50
Liberal/National Coalition	49,209	48.50

EDEN-MONARO

Named after the area in which the electoral division is located. The name 'Monaro' is variously believed to be derived from the Aboriginal word 'Maneroo', meaning plain, or an Aboriginal word meaning 'the navel' or 'a woman's breasts'.

A marginal rural electorate of 41,617 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 114,147

	Votes	%
Total	106,505	93.31
Informal	7,246	6.80
Formal	99,259	93.20
First Preference Votes		
KELLY, Mike (ALP) – re-elected	**38,878**	**39.17**
KOTVOJS, Fiona (LP)	36,732	37.01
McGINLAY, Pat (GRN)	8,715	8.78
SHELDON, David William (IND)	2,247	2.26
WADE, Sophie (NP)	6,899	6.95
HARRIS, Thomas (CDP)	1,157	1.17
SINGH, Chandra (UAP)	2,748	2.77
HOLGATE, James (IND)	1,883	1.90
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	50,472	50.85
Liberal/National Coalition	48,787	49.15

FARRER

Named in honour of William James Farrer (1845–1906). Farrer was a noted wheat breeder and experimentalist.

A safe rural electorate of 126,590 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 115,525

	Votes	%
Total	107,017	92.64
Informal	9,768	9.13
Formal	97,249	90.87
First Preference Votes		
LEY, Sussan (LP) – re-elected	**49,316**	**50.71**
HAMILTON, Ross (SPP)	1,429	1.47
DRABSCH, Kieran (ALP)	14,236	14.64
MACK, Kevin Francis (IND)	19,926	20.49
LANGFIELD, Philip (CDP)	1,327	1.36
ELLIS, Mark (LDP)	1,084	1.11
MILLS, Brian (IND)	1,255	1.29
ROSE, Michael Hunter (UAP)	4,147	4.26
MOSS, Dean (GRN)	4,529	4.66
Two-candidate preferred votes		
Liberal	59,260	60.94
Independent	37,989	39.06
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	29,341	30.17
Liberal/National Coalition	67,908	69.83

FOWLER

Named in honour of Elizabeth Lilian Maud Fowler MBE (1887–1954). Fowler was the first woman mayor in Australia (1938–1939). The division was so named to also honour the contribution of women to local government.

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 60 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,941

	Votes	%
Total	96,288	90.04
Informal	12,624	13.11
Formal	83,664	86.89
First Preference Votes		
MOCANU, Francesca (CDP)	4,643	5.55
HAYES, Chris (ALP) – re-elected	**45,627**	**54.54**
JABBOUR, Joshua (UAP)	3,624	4.33
LEE, Seamus (GRN)	4,633	5.54
BLEWITT, Wayne (LP)	25,137	30.05
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,540	63.99
Liberal/National Coalition	30,124	36.01

GILMORE

Named in honour of Dame Mary Jean Gilmore DBE (1865–1962). Gilmore was a noted poet and prose writer.

A marginal rural electorate of 6,342 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 122,364

	Votes	%
Total	113,647	92.88
Informal	5,970	5.25
Formal	107,677	94.75
First Preference Votes		
McCALLUM, Carmel Mary (GRN)	10,740	9.97
SCHULTZ, Grant (IND)	7,585	7.04
LESLIGHT, Milton (UAP)	3,638	3.38
PHILLIPS, Fiona (ALP) – elected	**38,972**	**36.19**
KOLUKULAPALLY, Serah (CDP)	1,853	1.72
HODGKINSON, Katrina (NP)	13,462	12.50
MUNDINE, Warren (LP)	31,427	29.19
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	56,652	52.61
Liberal/National Coalition	51,025	47.39

SUDMALIS, Ann (LP) – previous member

GRAYNDLER

Named in honour of Edward Grayndler OBE (1867–1943). Grayndler was a foundation member of the Amalgamated Shearers' Union of Australasia in 1886, and in 1895 was appointed shearer's union organiser for the Australian Workers' Union.

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 32 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,567

	Votes	%
Total	100,072	91.33
Informal	4,258	4.25
Formal	95,814	95.75
First Preference Votes		
MORELLO, Majella (FUT)	2,613	2.73
HENDERSON, Derek (LP)	20,846	21.76
KING-ORSBORN, Paris (UAP)	1,155	1.21
CASEY, Jim (GRN)	21,607	22.55
ALBANESE, Anthony (ALP) – re-elected	**48,728**	**50.86**
CAO, Gui Dong (CDP)	865	0.90
Two-candidate preferred votes		
The Greens	32,285	33.70
Labor	63,529	66.30
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	70,739	73.83
Liberal/National Coalition	25,075	26.17

GREENWAY

Named in honour of Francis Greenway (1777–1837). Greenway, a former convict, was a noted colonial architect.

A marginal outer metropolitan electorate of 81 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,299

	Votes	%
Total	102,432	92.87
Informal	6,925	6.76
Formal	95,507	93.24
First Preference Votes		
McFARLAND, Graham (ABFA)	2,072	2.17
ATKINS, Damien (GRN)	5,256	5.50
GREEN, Allan (LP)	38,759	40.58
ROWLAND, Michelle (ALP) – re-elected	**43,901**	**45.97**
FEENEY, Scott Daniel (UAP)	2,853	2.99
RAJADURAI, Osbourn Inparajah (CDP)	2,666	2.79
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	50,425	52.80
Liberal/National Coalition	45,082	47.20

HUGHES

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. William Morris Hughes CH KC (1862–1952). Hughes was Prime Minister of Australia (1915–1923), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1901–1952).

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 369 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,204

	Votes	%
Total	100,699	94.82
Informal	5,208	5.17
Formal	95,491	94.83
First Preference Votes		
KELLY, Craig (LP) – re-elected	**50,763**	**53.16**
SHAKESPEARE, Mitchell (GRN)	6,631	6.94
CONSTABLE, Gae (AJP)	2,439	2.55
KEEP, Terrance (UAP)	2,366	2.48
STEINWALL, Diedree (ALP)	29,088	30.46
BRYAN, Matt (IND)	1,988	2.08
LIU, Leo-Ning (CDP)	2,216	2.32
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	38,342	40.15
Liberal/National Coalition	57,149	59.85

HUME

Named in honour of Hamilton Hume (1797–1873). Hume was an explorer of south-eastern Australia. He was part of the first expedition to travel overland from Sydney to Port Phillip and part of the first European expedition to discover the Darling River.

A safe provincial electorate of 17,240 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 116,405

	Votes	%
Total	109,522	94.09
Informal	7,080	6.46
Formal	102,442	93.54
First Preference Votes		
CHAMPION, Aoife (ALP)	27,223	26.57
ABDO, Lynda (UAP)	4,939	4.82
HARGRAVES, Tanya (FACN)	2,493	2.43
TAYLOR, Angus (LP) – re-elected	**54,589**	**53.29**
POWELL, David (GRN)	5,224	5.10
KINGSTON, Huw Mostyn (IND)	6,068	5.92
NEBAUER, Ian Stanley (CDP)	1,906	1.86
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,915	37.01
Liberal/National Coalition	64,527	62.99

HUNTER

Named for the Hunter River, which was part of the electoral division when it was first created. The river was discovered by John Shortland in 1797 and named after Captain John Hunter RN, the second Governor of the Colony of New South Wales (1795–1800).

A marginal rural electorate of 10,640 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 121,436

	Votes	%
Total	112,075	92.29
Informal	10,049	8.97
Formal	102,026	91.03
First Preference Votes		
BONDS, Stuart (PHON)	22,029	21.59
ANGUS, Josh (NP)	23,942	23.47
MURPHY, James (AJP)	3,267	3.20
DAVIES, Paul (UAP)	4,407	4.32
MURRAY, Janet (GRN)	7,007	6.87
STRETTON, Richard (CDP)	2,356	2.31
FITZGIBBON, Joel (ALP) – re-elected	**38,331**	**37.57**
BODDY, Max (SEP)	687	0.67
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	54,050	52.98
Liberal/National Coalition	47,976	47.02

KINGSFORD SMITH

Named in honour of Sir Charles Edward Kingsford-Smith MC AFC (1897–1935). Kingsford-Smith was Australia's most famous aviator.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 91 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,098

	Votes	%
Total	100,181	90.17
Informal	5,805	5.79
Formal	94,376	94.21
First Preference Votes		
CRUZ, James (GRN)	11,418	12.10
MANSON, Adrian (CDP)	1,359	1.44
THISTLETHWAITE, Matt (ALP) – re-elected	**42,629**	**45.17**
CAMPBELL, Petra (SPP)	1,346	1.43
JANSSON, James (FUT)	1,595	1.69
WATSON, Adam Bruce (UAP)	1,649	1.75
WILMOT, Amanda (LP)	34,380	36.43
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	55,501	58.81
Liberal/National Coalition	38,875	41.19

LINDSAY

Named in honour of Norman Alfred Lindsay (1879–1969). Lindsay was a prominent Australian painter, novelist and artist who is known for creating 'The Magic Pudding'.

A marginal outer metropolitan electorate of 339 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 118,734

	Votes	%
Total	109,538	92.25
Informal	12,135	11.08
Formal	97,403	88.92
First Preference Votes		
LEES, Brandon (FACN)	2,374	2.44
BEAMER, Diane (ALP)	34,690	35.61
McINTOSH, Melissa (LP) – elected	**45,247**	**46.45**
BEST, Nick (GRN)	4,781	4.91
BUTTEL, Christopher (UAP)	2,831	2.91
TYNDALL, Mark (IND)	2,785	2.86
BROWN, Geoff (SPP)	1,326	1.36
MOODY-BASEDOW, Mark K.C. (CDP)	1,997	2.05
SALEAM, Jim (AFN)	1,372	1.41
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,789	44.96
Liberal/National Coalition	53,614	55.04

HUSAR, Emma (ALP) – previous member

LYNE

Named in honour of Sir William John Lyne (1844–1913). Lyne was a participant in the Constitutional Conventions that led to the Commonwealth of Australia, and was the first member of the Australian Parliament to be offered a commission to form a government.

A safe rural electorate of 16,099 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 118,726

	Votes	%
Total	111,276	93.73
Informal	10,096	9.07
Formal	101,180	90.93
First Preference Votes		
COSTA, Phil (ALP)	24,371	24.09
GILLESPIE, David (NP) – re-elected	**49,934**	**49.35**
BOURKE, Garry (UAP)	4,098	4.05
GOLDSPRING, Ryan Frederick (FACN)	1,986	1.96
McCRAE, Dean (LDP)	5,864	5.80
CARUANA, Ed (AWP)	1,676	1.66
MILLER, Jeremy John (IND)	5,169	5.11
ZHAO, Catherine (CDP)	1,493	1.48
WATSON, Stuart (GRN)	6,589	6.51
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	35,238	34.83
Liberal/National Coalition	65,942	65.17

MACARTHUR

Jointly named in honour of Elizabeth Macarthur (1766–1850) and Captain John Macarthur (1767–1834). The Macarthurs were 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: 119,094

	Votes	%
Total	109,167	91.66
Informal	9,663	8.85
Formal	99,504	91.15
First Preference Votes		
GENT, James (CDP)	3,705	3.72
FREELANDER, Mike (ALP) – re-elected	**47,539**	**47.78**
STELLINO, Matt (AJP)	2,106	2.12
NORMAN, Shane (PHON)	8,555	8.60
MUNRO, Riley (LP)	30,696	30.85
MURPHY, Nathan John (UAP)	2,506	2.52
RIVERA, Jayden (GRN)	4,397	4.42
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	58,110	58.40
Liberal/National Coalition	41,394	41.60

MACKELLAR

Named in honour of Isobel Marion Dorothea Mackellar OBE (1885–1968). Mackellar was a poet and author who was best known for writing 'My Country'.

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 233 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,817

	Votes	%
Total	103,119	93.05
Informal	4,857	4.71
Formal	98,262	95.29
First Preference Votes		
LYON, David (UAP)	2,317	2.36
DALY, Suzanne (SPP)	2,550	2.60
THOMPSON, Alice (IND)	11,975	12.19
WAWN, Pru (GRN)	11,283	11.48
STEELE, Declan (ALP)	16,648	16.94
FALINSKI, Jason (LP) – re-elected	**52,088**	**53.01**
LEVETT, Greg (CDP)	1,401	1.43
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	36,138	36.78
Liberal/National Coalition	62,124	63.22

MACQUARIE

Named in honour of Major-General Lachlan Macquarie (1761–1824). Macquarie was Governor of the Colony of New South Wales (1810–1821). The area covered by the electoral division when it was first established in 1901 was also known as the Macquarie district.

A marginal provincial electorate of 4,374 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,962

	Votes	%
Total	101,289	93.82
Informal	4,338	4.28
Formal	96,951	95.72
First Preference Votes		
RICHARDS, Sarah (LP)	43,487	44.85
LIU, Kingsley (GRN)	8,870	9.15
TEMPLEMAN, Susan (ALP) – re-elected	**37,106**	**38.27**
KEIGHTLEY, Greg (AJP)	3,611	3.72
PETTITT, Tony Bryan (UAP)	3,877	4.00
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	48,661	50.19
Liberal/National Coalition	48,290	49.81

McMAHON

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. Sir William McMahon GCMG CH (1908–1988). McMahon was Prime Minister of Australia (1971–1972) and a Member of the House of Representatives (1949–1982).

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 168 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,754

	Votes	%
Total	97,124	90.98
Informal	11,731	12.08
Formal	85,393	87.92
First Preference Votes		
WRIGHTSON, Meg Libby (UAP)	3,329	3.90
COMMANE, Damian (PHON)	7,046	8.25
FRANCIS, Zeeshan Philip (CDP)	3,008	3.52
BOWEN, Chris (ALP) – re-elected	**39,351**	**46.08**
O'NEILL, Astrid (GRN)	4,218	4.94
SINGHA, Vivek (LP)	28,441	33.31
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	48,364	56.64
Liberal/National Coalition	37,029	43.36

MITCHELL

Named in honour of Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1792–1855). Mitchell was a noted surveyor, who built and improved many roads in New South Wales, and an explorer who conducted several expeditions throughout south-eastern Australia.

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 101 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,345

	Votes	%
Total	103,870	94.13
Informal	5,234	5.04
Formal	98,636	94.96
First Preference Votes		
SELVARAJ, Immanuel (ALP)	23,618	23.94
HAWKE, Alex (LP) – re-elected	**61,202**	**62.05**
HOPPENBROUWER, Roy Peter (UAP)	2,705	2.74
HALL, Craig L (CDP)	3,156	3.20
MURPHY, Lawrence (GRN)	7,955	8.07
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	30,938	31.37
Liberal/National Coalition	67,698	68.63

NEW ENGLAND

Named after the area covered by the electoral division. It is believed the area has been known by this name due to the similarity of its climate, fruits and cultivation to England.

A safe rural electorate of 66,394 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,893

	Votes	%
Total	104,440	93.34
Informal	7,120	6.82
Formal	97,320	93.18
First Preference Votes		
LEDGER, Natasha (IND)	3,071	3.16
COLLINS, Julie (CDP)	2,215	2.28
LANGENBERG, Yvonne (ALP)	12,410	12.75
JOYCE, Barnaby (NP) – re-elected	**53,348**	**54.82**
LONERGAN, Tony (GRN)	4,311	4.43
BLAKESTER, Adam (IND)	13,804	14.18
TABER, Rob (IND)	3,702	3.80
DUNCAN, Cindy Anne (UAP)	4,459	4.58
Two-candidate preferred votes		
The Nationals	62,637	64.36
Independent	34,683	35.64
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,502	32.37
Liberal/National Coalition	65,818	67.63

NEWCASTLE

Named after the city covered by the electoral division. Newcastle was named by Governor King in 1804.

A safe provincial electorate of 171 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 117,650

	Votes	%
Total	109,081	92.72
Informal	6,014	5.51
Formal	103,067	94.49
First Preference Votes		
CLAYDON, Sharon (ALP) – re-elected	**47,137**	**45.73**
MACKENZIE, John (GRN)	16,038	15.56
WISE, Pam (CDP)	1,928	1.87
SCULLY, Geoffrey (UAP)	3,471	3.37
FUTTER, B.J. (GAP)	1,086	1.05
BROLLO, Darren (AJP)	3,300	3.20
WARK, Katrina (LP)	30,107	29.21
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	65,784	63.83
Liberal/National Coalition	37,283	36.17

NORTH SYDNEY

Named after the area covered by the electoral division.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 53 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,218

	Votes	%
Total	100,913	92.40
Informal	4,077	4.04
Formal	96,836	95.96
First Preference Votes		
VERNON, David (CDP)	1,660	1.71
STONE, Brett (ALP)	24,289	25.08
VAGG, Peter John (UAP)	1,249	1.29
KEOGH, Daniel (GRN)	13,193	13.62
CHESTERFIELD-EVANS, Arthur (IND)	4,295	4.44
GRAHAM, Greg (SPP)	1,831	1.89
ZIMMERMAN, Trent (LP) – re-elected	**50,319**	**51.96**
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	39,438	40.73
Liberal/National Coalition	57,398	59.27

PAGE

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. Sir Earle Christmas Grafton Page GCMG CH (1880–1961). Page was caretaker Prime Minister of Australia (7 April–16 April 1939) and a Member of the House of Representatives (1919–1961).

A fairly safe rural electorate of 19,342 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 122,709

	Votes	%
Total	113,548	92.53
Informal	5,397	4.75
Formal	108,151	95.25
First Preference Votes		
LEVINY, Fiona (IND)	5,240	4.85
WATERS, Alison (AJP)	2,646	2.45
WALKER, Peter (CDP)	1,992	1.84
MUDGE, John Damian (UAP)	3,460	3.20
REID, Dan (GRN)	12,634	11.68
HOGAN, Kevin (NP) – re-elected	**53,672**	**49.63**
DEEGAN, Patrick (ALP)	28,507	26.36
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,856	40.55
Liberal/National Coalition	64,295	59.45

PARKES

Named in honour of Sir Henry Parkes KCMG GCMG (1815–1896). Parkes was a statesman who advocated for electoral and constitutional reform in the colony and land reform. As a result of his early promotion of federation of the colonies, Parkes is known as the 'Father of Federation'.

A safe rural electorate of 393,413 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,513

	Votes	%
Total	99,799	91.13
Informal	5,847	5.86
Formal	93,952	94.14
First Preference Votes		
JONES, Daniel J (LDP)	7,568	8.06
COULTON, Mark (NP) – re-elected	**47,692**	**50.76**
PAULL, David (GRN)	3,921	4.17
AYOUB, Jack (ALP)	22,135	23.56
LANDERS, Will (IND)	6,730	7.16
VAN DER STEEN, Petrus Joannes Gijsbertus (UAP)	5,906	6.29
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,093	33.09
Liberal/National Coalition	62,859	66.91

PARRAMATTA

Named after the city covered by the electoral division. The name 'Parramatta' is variously believed to be the Dharuk word for 'head of the river', or derived from an Aboriginal word meaning 'place where the eels lie down', or derived from the name of the tribe 'Burramattagal'.

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 57 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,122

	Votes	%
Total	92,409	89.61
Informal	7,739	8.37
Formal	84,670	91.63
First Preference Votes		
CAMENZULI, Charles (LP)	34,954	41.28
OWENS, Julie (ALP) – re-elected	**38,171**	**45.08**
LOKE, Ganesh Sahadev (UAP)	2,186	2.58
BRADLEY, Phil (GRN)	6,131	7.24
PAYARA, Asma (CDP)	2,526	2.98
GRENFELL, Oscar (SEP)	702	0.83
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	45,302	53.50
Liberal/National Coalition	39,368	46.50

PATERSON

The electoral division is jointly named in honour of Colonel William Paterson (1755–1810), who was both a soldier and botanist, and Andrew 'Banjo' Paterson CBE (1864–1941), who was a journalist, war correspondent and poet.

A marginal provincial electorate of 1,123 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 122,820

	Votes	%
Total	114,513	93.24
Informal	6,694	5.85
Formal	107,819	94.15
First Preference Votes		
JOSHI, Sachin (LP)	35,059	32.52
TURNER, Neil (PHON)	15,269	14.16
SWANSON, Meryl (ALP) – re-elected	**44,288**	**41.08**
BURSTON, Graham (UAP)	3,888	3.61
DAVIS, Jan (GRN)	7,439	6.90
VALE, Christopher Arthur (CDP)	1,876	1.74
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	59,348	55.04
Liberal/National Coalition	48,471	44.96

REID

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. Sir George Houstoun Reid KC GCB GCMG (1845–1918). Reid was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions that led to the Commonwealth of Australia, Prime Minister of Australia (1904–1905), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1901–1909).

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 55 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,876

	Votes	%
Total	99,847	91.71
Informal	6,119	6.13
Formal	93,728	93.87
First Preference Votes		
PIPER, Keith (CDP)	2,335	2.49
JAGO, Charles (GRN)	7,575	8.08
CROSBY, Sam (ALP)	34,872	37.21
MARTIN, Fiona (LP) – elected	**45,288**	**48.32**
LEE, Young (UAP)	1,797	1.92
LAXMANALAL, Rohan (AJP)	1,861	1.99
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,884	46.82
Liberal/National Coalition	49,844	53.18

LAUNDY, Craig (LP) – previous member

RICHMOND

Named after the area covered by the electoral division.

A marginal rural electorate of 2,148 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 119,332

	Votes	%
Total	108,381	90.82
Informal	8,061	7.44
Formal	100,320	92.56
First Preference Votes		
McDONALD, Ronald (SPP)	3,154	3.14
MITCHELL, Hamish Jenkin (UAP)	3,913	3.90
COX, Morgan (CDP)	1,338	1.33
ELLIOT, Justine (ALP) – re-elected	**31,807**	**31.71**
KARAM, Ray (IND)	1,566	1.56
BARNETT, Tom (IMO)	1,179	1.18
FRASER, Matthew (NP)	36,979	36.86
LYON, Michael (GRN)	20,384	20.32
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	54,251	54.08
Liberal/National Coalition	46,069	45.92

RIVERINA

Named after the area covered by the electoral division.

A safe rural electorate of 48,988 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 113,960

	Votes	%
Total	106,430	93.39
Informal	5,489	5.16
Formal	100,941	94.84
First Preference Votes		
McCORMACK, Michael (NP) – re-elected	**60,493**	**59.93**
BAYLES, Michael (GRN)	6,254	6.20
JEFFRESON, Mark (ALP)	23,380	23.16
FOLEY, Richard (UAP)	10,814	10.71
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	30,805	30.52
Liberal/National Coalition	70,136	69.48

ROBERTSON

Named in honour of Sir John Robertson KCMG (1816–1891). Robertson was a statesman who advocated for electoral and constitutional reform in the colony and land reform.

A marginal provincial electorate of 980 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,142

	Votes	%
Total	103,554	93.17
Informal	7,493	7.24
Formal	96,061	92.76
First Preference Votes		
SINGER, Judy (SPP)	1,719	1.79
MARKS, Robert James (UAP)	2,702	2.81
STUCKEN, Fiona Phoebe (CDP)	1,352	1.41
ABRAHAMS, David Fraser (IND)	2,915	3.03
WICKS, Lucy (LP) – re-elected	**45,011**	**46.86**
CONNOR, Cath (GRN)	7,601	7.91
BREMNER YOUNG, Sean (AJP)	2,000	2.08
CHARLTON, Anne (ALP)	32,761	34.10
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,961	45.76
Liberal/National Coalition	52,100	54.24

SHORTLAND

Named in honour of Naval Lieutenant John Shortland (1769–1810). Shortland named the Hunt River, made the first chart of the harbour, and collected samples of coal near what would become Shortland.

A marginal provincial electorate of 265 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 114,054

	Votes	%
Total	106,827	93.66
Informal	6,847	6.41
Formal	99,980	93.59
First Preference Votes		
NEWBURY, Susan (SPP)	3,097	3.10
YU, Xing (CDP)	2,010	2.01
CONROY, Pat (ALP) – re-elected	**41,126**	**41.13**
RIFAI, Dani (UAP)	4,532	4.53
CAMPBELL, Wylie (GRN)	8,256	8.26
McGRATH, Bryan (AJP)	3,596	3.60
McGILL, Nell (LP)	37,363	37.37
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	54,437	54.45
Liberal/National Coalition	45,543	45.55

SYDNEY

Named after the city covered by the electoral division. The name 'Sydney' was used by Captain Arthur Phillip in honour of Thomas Townshend, First Viscount Sydney, who as British Home Secretary, submitted the plan for a convict settlement at Botany Bay.

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 44 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 114,215

	Votes	%
Total	98,569	86.30
Informal	3,754	3.81
Formal	94,815	96.19
First Preference Votes		
MUNRO, Jacqui (LP)	25,230	26.61
HAMMOND, Aaron (FUT)	3,240	3.42
PLIBERSEK, Tanya (ALP) – re-elected	**46,850**	**49.41**
HOLT, Adam (UAP)	1,366	1.44
THOMPSON, Matthew (GRN)	17,134	18.07
REDDIN, Rebecca (CDP)	995	1.05
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	65,110	68.67
Liberal/National Coalition	29,705	31.33

WARRINGAH

Named after the area in which the electoral division is located. 'Warringah' is believed to be an Aboriginal word, meaning 'sign of rain', 'across the waves', or 'sea'.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 68 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,995

	Votes	%
Total	97,020	92.40
Informal	4,897	5.05
Formal	92,123	94.95
First Preference Votes		
BARNES, Heather (AJP)	1,291	1.40
MOYLAN, Susan (IND)	1,111	1.21
HARRIS, Dean (ALP)	6,091	6.61
PALETTO, Emanuele (SPP)	678	0.74
WRIGHTSON, Suellen Marree (UAP)	625	0.68
ABBOTT, Tony (LP)	35,935	39.01
CLARE, Brian (FACN)	250	0.27
STEGGALL, Zali (IND) – elected	**40,034**	**43.46**
BLAIKLOCK, Jason (CDP)	461	0.50
GLANVILLE, Kristyn (GRN)	5,647	6.13
Two-candidate preferred votes		
Liberal	39,395	42.76
Independent	52,728	57.24
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,112	47.88
Liberal/National Coalition	48,011	52.12

WATSON

Named in honour of the Hon. John Christian Watson (1867–1941). Watson was Prime Minister of Australia (27 April–12 August 1904), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1901–1910).

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 47 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,774

	Votes	%
Total	96,409	89.45
Informal	12,159	12.61
Formal	84,250	87.39
First Preference Votes		
WRIGHTSON, Dean (UAP)	3,549	4.21
SCHUBERT, Karl (CDP)	4,522	5.37
ZENG, Raymond (FUT)	1,878	2.23
de BHALDRAITHE, Emmet (GRN)	5,982	7.10
BURKE, Tony (ALP) – re-elected	**43,550**	**51.69**
ZAMAN, Mohammad (LP)	24,769	29.40
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,518	63.52
Liberal/National Coalition	30,732	36.48

WENTWORTH

Named in honour of William Charles Wentworth (1790–1872). Wentworth accompanied Blaxland and Lawson on their 1813 crossing of the Blue Mountains and advocated the establishment of free and representative government.

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 38 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,498

	Votes	%
Total	92,525	89.40
Informal	2,771	2.99
Formal	89,754	97.01
First Preference Votes		
DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Matthew (IND)	516	0.57
MURRAY, Tim (ALP)	9,824	10.95
BLOOMFIELD, Michael John (UAP)	625	0.70
TREACY, Paul (CDP)	346	0.39
SHARMA, Dave (LP) – elected	**42,575**	**47.44**
KANAK, Dominic Wy (GRN)	6,759	7.53
PHELPS, Kerryn (IND) – previous member	29,109	32.43
Two-candidate preferred votes		
Liberal	46,050	51.31
Independent	43,704	48.69
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	36,038	40.15
Liberal/National Coalition	53,716	59.85

WERRIWA

'Werriwa' was the Aboriginal name for Lake George, which was located in the electoral division when it was first established in 1901. The name 'Werriwa' is believed to be an Aboriginal word meaning 'deep water' or 'sick crawfish'.

A marginal outer metropolitan electorate of 172 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 117,693

	Votes	%
Total	106,553	90.53
Informal	12,324	11.57
Formal	94,229	88.43
First Preference Votes		
STOREY, Narelle (CDP)	4,841	5.14
MILLER, Shayne (LP)	33,234	35.27
WESTERBERG, Signe (GRN)	5,060	5.37
WHITE, Michael (IND)	2,135	2.27
TSIRIPLIS, Ignatios (UAP)	3,957	4.20
STANLEY, Anne Maree (ALP) – re-elected	**45,002**	**47.76**
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,270	55.47
Liberal/National Coalition	41,959	44.53

WHITLAM

Named in honour of the Hon. Edward Gough Whitlam AC QC (1916–2014). Whitlam was Prime Minister of Australia (1972–1975), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1952–1978).

A safe provincial electorate of 1,331 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 118,695

	Votes	%
Total	110,691	93.26
Informal	8,020	7.25
Formal	102,671	92.75
First Preference Votes		
CUDA, Angelo (UAP)	9,071	8.84
NERO, Frank Rodolfo (CDP)	4,214	4.10
WENTWORTH, Stephen (NP)	26,145	25.46
JONES, Stephen (ALP) – re-elected	**50,102**	**48.80**
DIXON, Jamie (GRN)	9,461	9.21
DAVIS, Ken (SPP)	3,678	3.58
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	62,541	60.91
Liberal/National Coalition	40,130	39.09

Victoria

ASTON

Named in honour of Matilda 'Tilly' Ann Aston (1873–1947). Aston was a blind writer and teacher who founded the Victorian Association of Braille Writers in 1894 and the Association for the Advancement of the Blind. Aston was also the head of the School for the Blind.

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 113 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,342

	Votes	%
Total	103,919	94.18
Informal	3,829	3.68
Formal	100,090	96.32
First Preference Votes		
TUDGE, Alan (LP) – re-elected	**54,744**	**54.69**
COOKSON, Asher (GRN)	8,867	8.86
PETHIYAGODA, Kadira (ALP)	29,839	29.81
SIRIANNI-DUFFY, Matthew (UAP)	3,611	3.61
KENNEDY, Anna (DLP)	3,029	3.03
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	39,910	39.87
Liberal/National Coalition	60,180	60.13

BALLARAT

Named after the city covered by the electoral division. The name is believed to be derived from the Aboriginal word 'balaarat,' meaning 'resting place' or 'reclining on elbow'.

A safe provincial electorate of 4,322 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 114,954

	Votes	%
Total	107,372	93.40
Informal	4,689	4.37
Formal	102,683	95.63
First Preference Votes		
HILLS, Bryn (AJP)	4,393	4.28
COZYN, Peter (UAP)	4,741	4.62
GRAHAM, Alex (IND)	1,645	1.60
SHADY, Nick (IND)	2,288	2.23
McALOON, Karen (GRN)	9,077	8.84
VO, Tim (LP)	31,462	30.64
KING, Catherine (ALP) – re-elected	**49,077**	**47.79**
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	62,615	60.98
Liberal/National Coalition	40,068	39.02

BENDIGO

Named after the city covered by the electoral division. The city is named after a Ravenswood shepherd who was nicknamed 'Bendigo' after an English pugilist, Abednego William Thompson.

A fairly safe provincial electorate of 5,496 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 112,755

	Votes	%
Total	105,979	93.99
Informal	4,318	4.07
Formal	101,661	95.93
First Preference Votes		
BUDDE, Sharon (RUA)	1,464	1.44
HOLIAN, Robert (GRN)	11,381	11.20
CHESTERS, Lisa (ALP) – re-elected	**44,340**	**43.62**
VEITCH, Adam (UAP)	4,321	4.25
GAYED, Sam (LP)	32,210	31.68
WILLIAMS, Vaughan (PHON)	6,278	6.18
HOSKIN, Julie (FACN)	1,667	1.64
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	60,016	59.04
Liberal/National Coalition	41,645	40.96

BRUCE

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. Lord Stanley Melbourne Bruce CH MC (1883–1967). Bruce was Prime Minister of Australia (1923–1929), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1918–1929 and 1931–1933).

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 95 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,195

	Votes	%
Total	98,561	90.26
Informal	5,521	5.60
Formal	93,040	94.40
First Preference Votes		
BOYANTON, Tim (FACN)	3,377	3.63
AHMED, Mubahil (UAP)	3,979	4.28
MacISAAC, John (LP)	27,170	29.20
HILL, Julian (ALP) – re-elected	**51,713**	**55.58**
GARAD, Rhonda (GRN)	6,801	7.31
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	59,689	64.15
Liberal/National Coalition	33,351	35.85

CALWELL

Named in honour of Arthur Augustus Calwell (1896–1973). Calwell was a Member of the House of Representatives (1940–1972).

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 265 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,507

	Votes	%
Total	96,336	89.61
Informal	8,884	9.22
Formal	87,452	90.78
First Preference Votes		
KERR, Keith (CEC)	2,851	3.26
MORGAN, Polly (GRN)	5,893	6.74
VAMVAKINOU, Maria (ALP) – re-elected	**47,115**	**53.88**
VAIL, Adam (FACN)	1,771	2.03
SMALL, Jerome (VNS)	3,984	4.56
CHHABRA, Prakul (UAP)	3,037	3.47
BYRNE, Peter (SEP)	823	0.94
HAMILTON, Genevieve (LP)	21,978	25.13
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	60,164	68.80
Liberal/National Coalition	27,288	31.20

CASEY

Named in honour of Lord Richard Gavin Gardiner Casey KG GCMG CH DSO MC PC (1890–1976). Casey was a Member of the House of Representatives (1931–1940 and 1949–1960) and was Governor-General of Australia (1965–1969).

A marginal rural electorate of 2,466 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 113,307

	Votes	%
Total	106,720	94.19
Informal	6,892	6.46
Formal	99,828	93.54
First Preference Votes		
CHARLETON, Peter (IND)	2,302	2.31
CALABRO, Antony (RUA)	820	0.82
McPHEE, Ross (DLP)	2,246	2.25
BARKER, Travis (AJP)	3,105	3.11
STARKEY, Wendy (UAP)	2,607	2.61
CLARK, Ryan Leslie (DHJP)	3,309	3.31
SMITH, Tony (LP) – re-elected	**45,168**	**45.25**
BRINDLE, Bill (ALP)	28,551	28.60
GAME-LOPATA, Jenny (GRN)	10,919	10.94
O'CONNOR, Jayden (GAP)	801	0.80
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	45,277	45.36
Liberal/National Coalition	54,551	54.64

CHISHOLM

Named in honour of Caroline Chisholm (1808–1877). Chisholm was known for her work in encouraging emigration to Australia, her social work in New South Wales and Victoria, and the building of shelter sheds along routes to the diggings in the Victorian goldfields.

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 65 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,323

	Votes	%
Total	99,383	93.47
Informal	4,463	4.49
Formal	94,920	95.51
First Preference Votes		
DOBBY, Ian (IND)	2,319	2.44
DORIAN, Angela Mary (RUA)	571	0.60
ARTHUR, Luke (GRN)	11,235	11.84
LIU, Gladys (LP) – elected	**41,172**	**43.38**
LAVIN, Rosemary (AJP)	1,780	1.88
WICKS, Anne (DHJP)	2,063	2.17
ZORAYA, George (UAP)	1,517	1.60
YANG, Jennifer (ALP)	32,561	34.30
JENKINS, Philip (DLP)	1,702	1.79
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	46,915	49.43
Liberal/National Coalition	48,005	50.57

BANKS, Julia (LP) – previous member

COOPER

Named in honour of William Cooper (1861–1941). Cooper was a Yorta Yorta man, who, as a spokesman for Aboriginal people, called for direct representation in parliament enfranchisement, land rights and federal control of Aboriginal affairs.

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 60 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,836

	Votes	%
Total	102,467	92.45
Informal	4,986	4.87
Formal	97,481	95.13
First Preference Votes		
VAN LIESHOUT, Teresa (IND)	1,660	1.70
RUSSELL, Sarah (REAS)	2,110	2.16
NANGLE, Brett (UAP)	1,892	1.94
RICHINGS, Nadine (AJP)	2,476	2.54
RISSTROM, David (GRN)	20,605	21.14
LARKIN, Kath (VNS)	4,125	4.23
KEARNEY, Ged (ALP) – elected	**45,601**	**46.78**
BELL, Andrew (LP)	19,012	19.50
Two-candidate preferred votes		
The Greens (VIC)	34,464	35.35
Australian Labor Party	63,017	64.65
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	74,402	76.32
Liberal/National Coalition	23,079	23.68

CORANGAMITE

Named after the geographic area covered at one time by the electoral division. 'Corangamite' is believed to be derived from the Gulidjan word for 'bitter water'.

A marginal provincial electorate of 5,441 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,601

	Votes	%
Total	105,816	94.82
Informal	4,196	3.97
Formal	101,620	96.03
First Preference Votes		
ERSKINE, Ian (RUA)	1,117	1.10
COKER, Libby (ALP) – elected	**36,047**	**35.47**
NORTHEAST, Simon (GRN)	9,184	9.04
ADAMS, Naomi (AJP)	2,143	2.11
COLE, Damien (IND)	5,131	5.05
HENDERSON, Sarah (LP)	43,017	42.33
HARVEY, Neil (UAP)	2,257	2.22
GRIMLEY, Mandy (DHJP)	2,724	2.68
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	51,895	51.07
Liberal/National Coalition	49,725	48.93

HENDERSON, Sarah (LP) – previous member

CORIO

Named after the geographic area covered by the electoral division. 'Corio' is believed to have originated from an Aboriginal word 'coraiyo' meaning 'small marsupial' or 'sandy cliffs' or from the Aboriginal word 'Korayn' meaning 'salt'.

A safe provincial electorate of 773 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,304

	Votes	%
Total	102,400	92.83
Informal	3,648	3.56
Formal	98,752	96.44
First Preference Votes		
MARLES, Richard (ALP) – re-elected	**47,010**	**47.60**
THOMSON, Alastair (LP)	33,426	33.85
FORBES, Amber (GRN)	12,902	13.07
SANBORN, Desmond (UAP)	5,414	5.48
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	59,572	60.32
Liberal/National Coalition	39,180	39.68

DEAKIN

Named in honour of the Hon. Alfred Deakin (1856–1919). Deakin was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions that led to the Commonwealth of Australia, was Prime Minister of Australia (1903–1904, 1905–1908 and 1909–1910), and was a Member of the House of Representatives (1901–1913).

A marginal outer metropolitan electorate of 79 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,493

	Votes	%
Total	101,424	94.35
Informal	4,155	4.10
Formal	97,269	95.90
First Preference Votes		
SULLIVAN, Ellie Jean (DHJP)	3,386	3.48
JANSON, Vickie (IND)	1,614	1.66
SUN, Sophia (GRN)	8,730	8.98
SUKKAR, Michael (LP) – re-elected	**46,536**	**47.84**
WILDE, Milton (UAP)	1,997	2.05
COSTANTINO, Vinita (AJP)	1,964	2.02
MORRIS, Shireen (ALP)	31,648	32.54
van der HORST, Joel (DLP)	1,394	1.43
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,981	45.22
Liberal/National Coalition	53,288	54.78

DUNKLEY

Named in honour of Louisa Margaret Dunkley (1866–1927). Dunkley was a union leader and feminist who founded the Victorian Women's Post and Telegraph Association in 1900, and campaigned for equal pay for women.

A marginal outer metropolitan electorate of 152 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,636

	Votes	%
Total	102,078	92.26
Informal	5,250	5.14
Formal	96,828	94.86
First Preference Votes		
O'CONNELL, Lachlan Andrew (DHJP)	5,027	5.19
JOHNSTON, Elizabeth (AJP)	2,961	3.06
JEAN, Ron (UAP)	2,513	2.60
MURPHY, Peta (ALP) – elected	**37,301**	**38.52**
GREEN, Emily (GRN)	8,125	8.39
CREWTHER, Chris (LP)	38,616	39.88
JAMES, Christopher Ronald (FACN)	1,337	1.38
GENTLE, Yvonne (RUA)	948	0.98
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	51,066	52.74
Liberal/National Coalition	45,762	47.26

CREWTHER, Chris (LP) – previous member

FLINDERS

Named in honour of Matthew Flinders (1774–1814). Flinders was a well-known navigator and explorer, who charted parts of the Australian coast. The adoption of the name Australia is due to him.

A marginal rural electorate of 871 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,703

	Votes	%
Total	103,076	93.11
Informal	6,124	5.94
Formal	96,952	94.06
First Preference Votes		
DREGER, Harry (IND)	940	0.97
PERSSON, James (AJP)	2,304	2.38
HUNT, Greg (LP) – re-elected	**45,293**	**46.72**
SMITH, Reade (SPP)	1,072	1.11
SINCLAIR, Josh (ALP)	23,982	24.74
LESSLIE, Nathan (GRN)	6,599	6.81
McSHANE, Christine (UAP)	2,447	2.52
BANKS, Julia (IND)	13,367	13.79
BEVERIDGE, Susie (IND)	948	0.98
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,009	44.36
Liberal/National Coalition	53,943	55.64

FRASER

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. John Malcolm Fraser AC CH (1930–2015). Fraser was Prime Minister of Australia (1975–1983) and a Member of the House of Representatives (1955–1983).

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 106 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,408

	Votes	%
Total	98,605	90.13
Informal	6,046	6.13
Formal	92,559	93.87
First Preference Votes		
CHAU, Vinh Van (UAP)	7,314	7.90
BAIN, Peter (LP)	23,929	25.85
MULINO, Daniel (ALP) – elected	**46,709**	**50.46**
DOBRAN, Tony (GAP)	1,656	1.79
SCORGIE, Rebecca (GRN)	7,645	8.26
TRAN, Van (IND)	5,306	5.73
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	59,403	64.18
Liberal/National Coalition	33,156	35.82

GELLIBRAND

Named in honour of Joseph Gellibrand (1786–1836). Gellibrand was a lawyer and explorer.

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 124 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,194

	Votes	%
Total	102,113	91.83
Informal	3,582	3.51
Formal	98,531	96.49
First Preference Votes		
WATTS, Tim (ALP) – re-elected	**47,942**	**48.66**
THOMAS, Bernadette (GRN)	16,303	16.55
MITCHELL, Anthony (LP)	28,895	29.33
BENTLEY, Lisa Maree (UAP)	5,391	5.47
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	63,878	64.83
Liberal/National Coalition	34,653	35.17

GIPPSLAND

Named after the geographic area covered by the electoral division. The south-east region of Victoria was named in March 1840 to honour Sir George Gipps, who was Governor of New South Wales at the time.

A safe rural electorate of 33,182 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,538

	Votes	%
Total	101,998	92.27
Informal	5,320	5.22
Formal	96,678	94.78
First Preference Votes		
SNELLING, David (ASP)	6,872	7.11
TICKNER, Neville Phillip (FACN)	2,043	2.11
BREWER, Kerri Jane (UAP)	4,257	4.40
HOLM, Antoinette (ALP)	22,426	23.20
BUCKLEY, Sonia (IND)	3,043	3.15
CHESTER, Darren (NP) – re-elected	**52,202**	**54.00**
FOSKEY, Deb (GRN)	5,835	6.04
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,222	33.33
Liberal/National Coalition	64,456	66.67

GOLDSTEIN

Named in honour of Vida Jane Goldstein (1869–1949). Goldstein was a suffragist, feminist, and was involved in social welfare. As a Senate candidate in 1903, Goldstein was one of the first women in the British Empire to be nominated for, and to stand for election to a national parliament.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 50 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,514

	Votes	%
Total	101,580	93.61
Informal	2,244	2.21
Formal	99,336	97.79
First Preference Votes		
CONNOLLY, Wayne (UAP)	1,945	1.96
HOULT, Brandon James (SPP)	1,653	1.66
POLLOCK, Daniel (ALP)	28,118	28.31
PENNICUIK, Sue (GRN)	13,951	14.04
WILSON, Tim (LP) – re-elected	**52,320**	**52.67**
CASLEY, John Tiger (IND)	1,349	1.36
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,928	42.21
Liberal/National Coalition	57,408	57.79

GORTON

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. Sir John Grey Gorton GCMG AC CH (1911–2002). Gorton was Prime Minister of Australia (1968–1971), a Senator for Victoria (1949–1968), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1968–1975).

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 540 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,416

	Votes	%
Total	100,598	91.11
Informal	5,957	5.92
Formal	94,641	94.08
First Preference Votes		
TURTON, Richard (UAP)	7,473	7.90
BINGHAM, Jarrod (IND)	8,363	8.84
SINGH, Harkirat (GRN)	6,730	7.11
O'CONNOR, Brendan (ALP) – re-elected	**47,398**	**50.08**
DI NOIA, Nathan (LP)	24,677	26.07
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	61,861	65.36
Liberal/National Coalition	32,780	34.64

HIGGINS

Named in honour of Henry Bournes Higgins KC (1851–1929). Higgins was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions that led to the Commonwealth of Australia, Member of the House of Representatives (1901–1906), and a Justice of the High Court (1906–1929).

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 41 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,013

	Votes	%
Total	102,541	92.37
Informal	2,063	2.01
Formal	100,478	97.99
First Preference Votes		
BALL, Jason (GRN)	22,573	22.47
MORAN, Michaela (SPP)	1,338	1.33
WALKER, Alicia (AJP)	1,729	1.72
ALLEN, Katie (LP) – elected	**48,091**	**47.86**
McLEOD, Fiona (ALP)	25,498	25.38
RYAN, Tim (UAP)	1,249	1.24
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	46,339	46.12
Liberal/National Coalition	54,139	53.88

O'DWYER, Kelly (LP) – previous member

HOLT

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. Harold Edward Holt CH (1908–1967). Holt was Prime Minister of Australia (1966–1967), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1935–1967).

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 266 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,812

	Votes	%
Total	98,756	92.46
Informal	4,069	4.12
Formal	94,687	95.88
First Preference Votes		
BYRNE, Anthony (ALP) – re-elected	**48,031**	**50.73**
WHEELOCK, Jess (GRN)	6,735	7.11
SINGH, Jatinder (UAP)	5,958	6.29
VAN DEN BROEK, Jennifer (LP)	33,963	35.87
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	55,577	58.70
Liberal/National Coalition	39,110	41.30

HOTHAM

Named in honour of Sir Charles Hotham RN KCB (1806–1855). Hotham was Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria (1854–1855), and the first Governor of Victoria (1855).

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 83 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,833

	Votes	%
Total	99,648	92.41
Informal	3,780	3.79
Formal	95,868	96.21
First Preference Votes		
LUAN, Jin (UAP)	3,483	3.63
O'NEIL, Clare (ALP) – re-elected	**43,310**	**45.18**
HUA, George (LP)	37,447	39.06
GONSALVEZ, Jess (GRN)	8,722	9.10
DORIAN, Peter (RUA)	1,134	1.18
BILIC, Dennis (SPP)	1,772	1.85
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,597	55.91
Liberal/National Coalition	42,271	44.09

INDI

Named after an Aboriginal name for the Murray River.

A marginal rural electorate of 29,187 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 112,775

	Votes	%
Total	105,557	93.60
Informal	4,601	4.36
Formal	100,956	95.64
First Preference Votes		
ROBINSON, Helen (GRN)	4,255	4.21
WHALLEY, Jason Peter (DHJP)	2,891	2.86
HAINES, Helen (IND) – elected	**32,664**	**32.35**
MARTIN, Steve (LP)	35,426	35.09
BYATT, Mark (NP)	9,538	9.45
WHEATLAND, Shane (UAP)	3,980	3.94
KERR, Eric (ALP)	12,202	12.09
Two-candidate preferred votes		
Independent	51,886	51.39
Liberal	49,070	48.61
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,624	37.27
Liberal/National Coalition	63,332	62.73

McGOWAN, Cathy (IND) – previous member

ISAACS

Named in honour of Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs GCB GCMG KCMG PC QC (1855–1948). Isaacs was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions that led to the Commonwealth of Australia, Member of the House of Representatives (1901–1906), a Justice of the High Court (1906–1930), and Chief Justice (1930–1931).

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 155 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,297

	Votes	%
Total	101,017	93.28
Informal	4,180	4.14
Formal	96,837	95.86
First Preference Votes		
SAMIOTIS, Kim (GRN)	10,822	11.18
HEARN, Jeremy (LP)	34,089	35.20
PUVIMANASINGHE, Ash (RUA)	1,142	1.18
CURRIE, Bronwyn (AJP)	3,607	3.72
DREYFUS, Mark (ALP) – re-elected	**43,364**	**44.78**
SEALS, Tony (UAP)	3,813	3.94
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	54,645	56.43
Liberal/National Coalition	42,192	43.57

JAGAJAGA

Named in honour of the three principal Aboriginal 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 fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 104 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,553

	Votes	%
Total	100,936	93.85
Informal	3,169	3.14
Formal	97,767	96.86
First Preference Votes		
RIGONI, Maria Marcia (UAP)	3,652	3.74
THWAITES, Kate (ALP) – elected	**41,086**	**42.02**
TRUSCOTT, Jeff (RUA)	1,345	1.38
WELCH, Richard (LP)	37,755	38.62
KENNEDY, Paul (GRN)	13,929	14.25
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	55,304	56.57
Liberal/National Coalition	42,463	43.43

MACKLIN, Jenny (ALP) – previous member

KOOYONG

Named after the geographic location covered at one time by the electoral division. 'Kooyong' is believed to be an Aboriginal word for 'camp' or 'resting place' or possibly derived from the word 'guyun' meaning 'fighting spear'.

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 55 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,413

	Votes	%
Total	102,062	94.14
Informal	3,033	2.97
Formal	99,029	97.03
First Preference Votes		
D'ELIA, Steven (UAP)	1,185	1.20
YATES, Oliver (IND)	8,890	8.98
ZUBAC, Angelina (IND)	539	0.54
FRYDENBERG, Josh (LP) – re-elected	**48,928**	**49.41**
STEWART, Jana (ALP)	16,666	16.83
HINKLEY, Davina (AJP)	1,117	1.13
BURNSIDE, Julian (GRN)	21,035	21.24
CHANDLER, Bill (IND)	669	0.68
Two-candidate preferred votes		
Liberal	55,159	55.70
The Greens (VIC)	43,870	44.30
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,902	43.32
Liberal/National Coalition	56,127	56.68

LA TROBE

Named in honour of Charles Joseph La Trobe (1801–1875). La Trobe was the first Lieutenant–Governor of the Colony of Victoria (1851–1854).

A marginal outer metropolitan electorate of 748 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,721

	Votes	%
Total	103,305	93.30
Informal	4,616	4.47
Formal	98,689	95.53
First Preference Votes		
GREGOROVICH, Amy (GRN)	7,752	7.85
BAKER, Norman (RUA)	947	0.96
WOOD, Jason (LP) – re-elected	**45,123**	**45.72**
BAKER, Esther (PHON)	4,796	4.86
DEAN, Duncan (UAP)	2,506	2.54
CURTIS, Simon (ALP)	34,040	34.49
CALWELL-BROWNE, Asher Joseph (DHJP)	3,525	3.57
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,913	45.51
Liberal/National Coalition	53,776	54.49

LALOR

Named in honour of Peter Lalor (1827–1889). Lalor was a leader of the Eureka Stockade rebellion in Ballarat 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 493 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,783

	Votes	%
Total	97,815	91.60
Informal	4,337	4.43
Formal	93,478	95.57
First Preference Votes		
JAKOBI, Susan (AFN)	4,094	4.38
MURPHY, Gayle (LP)	28,209	30.18
RYAN, Joanne (ALP) – re-elected	**48,332**	**51.70**
ROBINSON, Jeffrey Edward (UAP)	4,451	4.76
DESSI, Jay (GRN)	7,273	7.78
MOINUDDIN, Aijaz (IND)	1,119	1.20
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	58,341	62.41
Liberal/National Coalition	35,137	37.59

MACNAMARA

Named in honour of Dame Annie Jean Macnamara DBE (1899–1968). Macnamara was a medical researcher and doctor who discovered there was more than one type of polio virus, and worked extensively with children suffering from poliomyelitis, training doctors and physiotherapists in the management of the disease.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 41 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 113,802

	Votes	%
Total	101,380	89.08
Informal	4,288	4.23
Formal	97,092	95.77
First Preference Votes		
O'ROURKE, Ruby (IND)	1,108	1.14
HODGINS-MAY, Steph (GRN)	23,534	24.24
ARMSTRONG, Steven (SPP)	974	1.00
ASHMOR, Kate (LP)	36,283	37.37
WALLIS, Chris (IND)	918	0.95
McPHERSON, Craig (AJP)	1,919	1.98
KAY, Christine (RUA)	365	0.38
PATON, Helen Lucy (UAP)	1,136	1.17
BURNS, Josh (ALP) – elected	**30,855**	**31.78**
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	54,613	56.25
Liberal/National Coalition	42,479	43.75

DANBY, Michael (ALP) – previous member

MALLEE

Named after the geographic location covered by the electoral division. 'Mallee' is believed to be an Aboriginal word for 'dwarf eucalypts' which grow in the area.

A safe rural electorate of 81,962 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 113,767

	Votes	%
Total	105,619	92.84
Informal	11,792	11.16
Formal	93,827	88.84
First Preference Votes		
PETROVICH, Serge (LP)	17,665	18.83
MOAR, Cecilia (IND)	2,761	2.94
MODICA, Jason Mark (IND)	8,795	9.37
GROSVENOR, Rick (FACN)	1,309	1.40
WEBSTER, Anne (NP) – elected	**26,142**	**27.86**
LAHY, Chris (CEC)	416	0.44
MOLLISON, Philip (RUA)	919	0.98
HART, Carole (ALP)	14,722	15.69
FIRMAN, Leigh (FUT)	497	0.53
KINGSTON, Ray (IND)	8,621	9.19
STRAUB, Dan (ASP)	5,512	5.87
MILLAR, Rick (UAP)	3,171	3.38
ROWAN, Nicole (GRN)	3,297	3.51
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,684	33.77
Liberal/National Coalition	62,143	66.23

BROAD, Andrew (NP) – previous member

MARIBYRNONG

Named after the Maribyrnong River. The name 'Maribyrnong' is variously believed to be an Aboriginal word for 'yam' or 'edible root', or derived from the Woiwaurrung word, 'Mirrangbamurn', with 'mirrang' meaning 'eye' and 'barmurn' meaning 'ringtail possum', or from the traditional name 'Mareingalk', country belonging to the Mareinbulluc.

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 64 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 112,866

	Votes	%
Total	103,938	92.09
Informal	3,014	2.90
Formal	100,924	97.10
First Preference Votes		
HASAN, MD Sarwar (UAP)	3,617	3.58
WILLIAMS, James (GRN)	14,943	14.81
SHORTEN, Bill (ALP) – re-elected	**47,487**	**47.05**
STOW, Christine (LP)	34,877	34.56
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	61,767	61.20
Liberal/National Coalition	39,157	38.80

McEWEN

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. Sir John McEwen GCMG CH (1900–1980). McEwen was Prime Minister of Australia (1967–1968), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1934–1971).

A marginal rural electorate of 2,670 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,041

	Votes	%
Total	101,462	93.91
Informal	5,334	5.26
Formal	96,128	94.74
First Preference Votes		
BARKER, Neil (GRN)	8,026	8.35
PARRAMORE, Ruth (AJP)	2,890	3.01
MITCHELL, Rob (ALP) – re-elected	**37,911**	**39.44**
FUSCO, Phillip (LP)	33,162	34.50
BUTLER, Deb (DHJP)	3,878	4.03
HYNDMAN, Robert James (IND)	1,552	1.61
GRAHAM, Ronnie (PHON)	5,693	5.92
HAYMAN, Chris (UAP)	3,016	3.14
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,892	55.02
Liberal/National Coalition	43,236	44.98

MELBOURNE

Named after the city of Melbourne. The settlement of Port Phillip was named 'Melbourne' on 5 March 1837 in honour of Lord Melbourne who was the Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time.

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 40 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,572

	Votes	%
Total	95,960	89.21
Informal	2,896	3.02
Formal	93,064	96.98
First Preference Votes		
RYAN, Judy (REAS)	4,756	5.11
BANDT, Adam (GRN) – re-elected	**45,876**	**49.30**
BLAKE, Dave (IND)	1,154	1.24
POPE, Lawrence (AJP)	1,849	1.99
SHERSON, Lauren (LP)	19,979	21.47
CREASEY, Luke (ALP)	18,371	19.74
PECORA, Tony (UAP)	1,079	1.16
Two-candidate preferred votes		
The Greens (VIC)	66,852	71.83
Liberal	26,212	28.17
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	62,410	67.06
Liberal/National Coalition	30,654	32.94

MENZIES

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. Sir Robert Menzies KT CH QC (1894–1978). Menzies was Prime Minister of Australia (1939–1941 and 1949–1966) and a Member of the House of Representatives (1934–1966).

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 184 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,801

	Votes	%
Total	101,702	94.34
Informal	3,376	3.32
Formal	98,326	96.68
First Preference Votes		
KELLEHER, Teresa Mary (DLP)	3,026	3.08
ANDREWS, Kevin (LP) – re-elected	**50,863**	**51.73**
YEE, Stella (ALP)	29,539	30.04
PAYNE, Rachel (REAS)	2,029	2.06
FULLER, Brett Stephen (UAP)	2,605	2.65
HUMPHREYS, Robert (GRN)	10,264	10.44
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,758	42.47
Liberal/National Coalition	56,568	57.53

MONASH

Named in honour of Sir John Monash CB(M) KCB(M) GCMG (1865–1931). Monash was one of the foremost Allied military commanders of the First World War and was recognised for his outstanding contributions to the community.

A fairly safe rural electorate of 8,879 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 112,483

	Votes	%
Total	105,117	93.45
Informal	4,636	4.41
Formal	100,481	95.59
First Preference Votes		
VERHOEVEN, John (IND)	2,723	2.71
FOZARD, Michael Stewart (IND)	2,870	2.86
WADDELL, Jeff (PHON)	7,656	7.62
O'DONNELL, Jessica (ALP)	29,656	29.51
HORNSTRA, William (GRN)	7,047	7.01
BROADBENT, Russell (LP) – elected	**46,501**	**46.28**
SHERRY, Matthew (UAP)	4,028	4.01
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,850	42.64
Liberal/National Coalition	57,631	57.36

NICHOLLS

Jointly named in honour of Sir Douglas Ralph Nicholls MBE(C) OBE(C) KCVO (1906–1988), a Yorta Yorta, Baraparapa, Dja Dja Wurrung, Jupagalk and Wergaia man, and Lady Gladys Nicholls (1906–1981), a Baraparapa and Dja Dja Wurrung woman, for their roles in advocating for Aboriginal rights and welfare.

A safe rural electorate of 14,768 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,134

	Votes	%
Total	102,971	92.65
Informal	7,679	7.46
Formal	95,292	92.54
First Preference Votes		
DRUM, Damian (NP) – elected	**48,855**	**51.27**
PARKER, Jeremy (IND)	1,772	1.86
BOCK, Andrew (IND)	4,581	4.81
HINE, Stewart John (UAP)	5,077	5.33
LODWICK, Bill (ALP)	18,493	19.41
FREEMAN, Nickee (GRN)	4,011	4.21
TYRRELL, Rikkie-Lee (PHON)	10,754	11.29
HICKS, Nigel (IND)	1,749	1.84
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	28,560	29.97
Liberal/National Coalition	66,732	70.03

SCULLIN

Named in honour of the Rt Hon. James Henry Scullin (1876–1953). Scullin was Prime Minister of Australia (1929–1932) and a Member of the House of Representatives (1910–1913 and 1922–1949).

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 116 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,154

	Votes	%
Total	96,864	92.12
Informal	5,055	5.22
Formal	91,809	94.78
First Preference Votes		
GILES, Andrew (ALP) – re-elected	**55,467**	**60.42**
HASAN, Firas (UAP)	4,625	5.04
SMITH, Cynthia (GRN)	6,128	6.67
WHITFIELD, Rod (AJP)	3,500	3.81
SINGH, Gurpal (LP)	20,484	22.31
ALBARRI, Yassin Akram (IND)	1,605	1.75
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	65,787	71.66
Liberal/National Coalition	26,022	28.34

WANNON

Named after the Wannon River. The name 'Wannon' is believed to have been obtained by Major Mitchell from the local Jarwadjali people.

A safe rural electorate of 33,419 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 114,572

	Votes	%
Total	108,050	94.31
Informal	4,161	3.85
Formal	103,889	96.15
First Preference Votes		
TAYLOR, Zephlyn (GRN)	6,590	6.34
WALLACE, Joshua (UAP)	6,258	6.02
BILLI, Maurice (ALP)	27,150	26.13
DYSON, Alex (IND)	10,797	10.39
TEHAN, Dan (LP) – re-elected	**53,094**	**51.11**
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,156	39.62
Liberal/National Coalition	62,733	60.38

WILLS

Named in honour of William John Wills (1834–1861). Wills was the surveyor and astronomer of an ultimately unsuccessful 1860 government expedition to cross Australia from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 46 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 110,658

	Votes	%
Total	100,333	90.67
Informal	4,243	4.23
Formal	96,090	95.77
First Preference Votes		
MILES, Chris (AJP)	3,596	3.74
BOLTON, Sue (VNS)	4,344	4.52
KILLIN, Peter (LP)	17,241	17.94
PULFORD, Adam (GRN)	25,575	26.62
VENKAT, Manju (UAP)	2,979	3.10
KHALIL, Peter (ALP) – re-elected	**42,355**	**44.08**
Two-candidate preferred votes		
The Greens (VIC)	40,192	41.83
Australian Labor Party	55,898	58.17
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	72,888	75.85
Liberal/National Coalition	23,202	24.15

Queensland

BLAIR

Named in honour of Harold Blair AM (1924–1976), the noted tenor, in recognition of his work for Aboriginal advancement and service to the Arts.

A marginal provincial electorate of 6,472 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 113,520

	Votes	%
Total	103,690	91.34
Informal	7,765	7.49
Formal	95,925	92.51
First Preference Votes		
KARANDREWS, Simone (IND)	3,849	4.01
FITZPATRICK, Peter John (FACN)	2,009	2.09
NEUMANN, Shayne Kenneth (ALP) – re-elected	**29,987**	**31.26**
BELL, Sharon (PHON)	16,114	16.80
SHEARMAN, Robert (LNP)	27,844	29.03
ZIMPEL, Majella (UAP)	3,261	3.40
QUINN, John (DLP)	2,418	2.52
DUNCAN, Michelle (GRN)	8,325	8.68
TURNER, John (IND)	2,118	2.21
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	49,123	51.21
Liberal National Party of Queensland	46,802	48.79

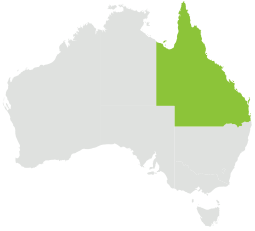
BONNER

Named in honour of Neville Thomas Bonner AO (1922–1999), an elder of the Jagera people, in recognition of his service as a Senator for Queensland (1971–1983), and leader of indigenous Australia.

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 374 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,599

	Votes	%
Total	97,027	92.76
Informal	2,840	2.93
Formal	94,187	97.07
First Preference Votes		
FLITCROFT, Simon E F (UAP)	2,394	2.54
BELL, Barbara (GRN)	11,010	11.69
SYMES, Ian (PHON)	3,771	4.00
VASTA, Ross (LNP) – re-elected	**46,616**	**49.49**
MAYNARD, Alex (FACN)	1,105	1.17
BRISKEY, Jo (ALP)	29,291	31.10
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	40,115	42.59
Liberal National Party of Queensland	54,072	57.41



BOWMAN

Named in honour of David Bowman (1860–1916), one of the first members of the Labor Party in the Queensland Parliament (1899–1902 and 1904–1916), who rendered valuable service in the interests of the community.

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 536 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,425

	Votes	%
Total	101,804	93.04
Informal	3,465	3.40
Formal	98,339	96.60
First Preference Votes		
MOON, Emerald (GRN)	11,795	11.99
LAMING, Andrew (LNP) – re-elected	**47,866**	**48.67**
CLARKE, Shane (UAP)	3,540	3.60
ANDERSON, David (FACN)	1,816	1.85
WADSWORTH, Glen (PHON)	7,175	7.30
BASTER, Tom (ALP)	26,147	26.59
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	39,102	39.76
Liberal National Party of Queensland	59,237	60.24

BRISBANE

Named in recognition of the City of Brisbane.

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 57 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 115,557

	Votes	%
Total	104,588	90.51
Informal	2,631	2.52
Formal	101,957	97.48
First Preference Votes		
PERRY, Anne (PHON)	2,537	2.49
EVANS, Trevor (LNP) – re-elected	**48,777**	**47.84**
WHITTAKER, Aaron (UAP)	1,420	1.39
BARTLETT, Andrew (GRN)	22,807	22.37
JEANNERET, Rod (FACN)	732	0.72
NEWBURY, Paul (ALP)	24,970	24.49
EMANUEL, Kamala (SAL)	714	0.70
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	45,962	45.08
Liberal National Party of Queensland	55,995	54.92

CAPRICORNIA

Named in recognition of the Tropic of Capricorn.

A safe provincial electorate of 90,903 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,585

	Votes	%
Total	94,975	92.58
Informal	6,008	6.33
Formal	88,967	93.67
First Preference Votes		
BAMBRICK, Paul (GRN)	4,307	4.84
BIRKBECK, George (KAP)	3,269	3.67
TEMPLE, Richard (DLP)	1,637	1.84
MURRAY, Ken (IND)	2,211	2.49
LANDRY, Michelle (LNP) – re-elected	**36,163**	**40.65**
ROBERTSON, Russell (ALP)	21,120	23.74
ROTHERY, Wade (PHON)	15,105	16.98
STURGEON, Lindsay (UAP)	3,250	3.65
PRATT, Grant (FACN)	1,905	2.14
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	33,492	37.65
Liberal National Party of Queensland	55,475	62.35

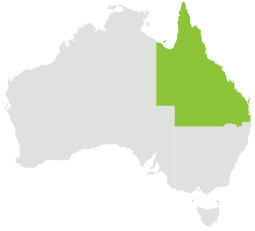
DAWSON

Named in honour of Andrew Dawson (1863–1910), Premier of Queensland (1899–1903).

A safe rural electorate of 14,630 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,248

	Votes	%
Total	95,550	90.79
Informal	6,699	7.01
Formal	88,851	92.99
First Preference Votes		
WARE, Ann-Maree (DLP)	2,835	3.19
TURNER, Michael Wayne (FACN)	1,741	1.96
LAWSON, Debra (PHON)	11,628	13.09
CHRISTENSEN, George (LNP) – re-elected	**38,164**	**42.95**
HASSAN, Belinda (ALP)	18,022	20.28
BUNYAN, Brendan (KAP)	5,619	6.32
LINDENBERG, Imogen (GRN)	4,009	4.51
QUEENAN, Lachlan (IND)	2,478	2.79
THOMPSON, Colin Richard (UAP)	4,355	4.90
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,446	35.39
Liberal National Party of Queensland	57,405	64.61



DICKSON

Named in honour of Sir James Robert Dickson (1832–1901), a leading advocate for Federation, Premier of Queensland (1898–1899), and Minister for Defence in the first Federal Ministry.

A marginal outer metropolitan electorate of 724 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,211

	Votes	%
Total	101,364	93.67
Informal	4,416	4.36
Formal	96,948	95.64
First Preference Votes		
COYNE, Benedict (GRN)	9,675	9.98
DUTTON, Peter (LNP) – re-elected	**44,528**	**45.93**
FRANCE, Ali (ALP)	30,370	31.33
PROHASKA, Thor (IND)	2,302	2.37
AUSTIN, Steve (UAP)	2,176	2.24
HALLIWELL, Carrol (PHON)	5,022	5.18
SIMPSON, Richelle (FACN)	1,044	1.08
BROHMAN, Maureen (AJP)	1,831	1.89
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,980	45.36
Liberal National Party of Queensland	52,968	54.64

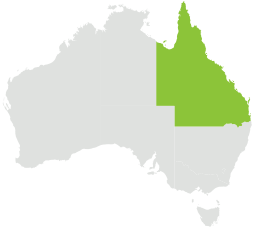
FADDEN

Named in honour of Sir Arthur William Fadden (1895–1973), Prime Minister of Australia (August–October 1941), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1936–1958).

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 387 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 114,061

	Votes	%
Total	102,231	89.63
Informal	5,019	4.91
Formal	97,212	95.09
First Preference Votes		
WELCH, Jake (LDP)	4,391	4.52
STANTON, Luz (ALP)	21,882	22.51
EATHER, Darren (PHON)	8,334	8.57
BARBER, Allan (FACN)	1,531	1.57
TURNER, Scott (GRN)	8,747	9.00
ROBERT, Stuart (LNP) – re-elected	**47,359**	**48.72**
KRISCHKER, Mara (UAP)	4,968	5.11
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,825	35.82
Liberal National Party of Queensland	62,387	64.18



FAIRFAX

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

A safe rural electorate of 1,004 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 114,123

	Votes	%
Total	104,355	91.44
Informal	6,715	6.43
Formal	97,640	93.57
First Preference Votes		
COWLING, Kylie Natasha (UAP)	2,987	3.06
RYAN, Jake Luke (FACN)	1,502	1.54
ETHERIDGE, Sue (GRN)	12,291	12.59
O'BRIEN, Ted (LNP) – re-elected	**48,451**	**49.62**
BELCHER, Richard (SPP)	1,410	1.44
HENSELIN, Paul (PHON)	7,661	7.85
AUSTRALIE, Sinim (IND)	1,318	1.35
CADART, Bertrand (LDP)	1,044	1.07
McGLONE, Julie (ALP)	20,976	21.48
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	35,696	36.56
Liberal National Party of Queensland	61,944	63.44

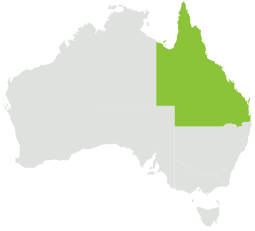
FISHER

Named in honour of Andrew Fisher (1862–1928), Prime Minister of Australia (1908–1909, 1910–1913 and 1914–1915), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1901–1915).

A safe rural electorate of 1,198 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 113,134

	Votes	%
Total	104,040	91.96
Informal	4,992	4.80
Formal	99,048	95.20
First Preference Votes		
GRAY, Trevor David (UAP)	3,429	3.46
PARSELL, Daniel (ALP)	22,011	22.22
BURTON, Tracy (GRN)	12,289	12.41
PATERSON, Christopher (PHON)	8,596	8.68
WALLACE, Andrew (LNP) – re-elected	**49,567**	**50.04**
JESSOP, Mike (FACN)	1,592	1.61
MONAGHAN, Paul (LAOL)	1,564	1.58
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	36,948	37.30
Liberal National Party of Queensland	62,100	62.70



FLYNN

Named in honour of the Reverend John Flynn OBE (1880–1951), founder of the Royal Flying Doctor Service, who provided relief to and saved the lives of residents of remote regions in Australia.

A fairly safe rural electorate of 132,824 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,061

	Votes	%
Total	94,974	92.15
Informal	5,517	5.81
Formal	89,457	94.19
First Preference Votes		
BEERS, Zac (ALP)	25,628	28.65
HARRIS, Nathan David (UAP)	3,798	4.25
BAKER, Jaiben (GRN)	2,744	3.07
PETERSON, Murray (IND)	1,994	2.23
LOHSE, Sharon (PHON)	17,531	19.60
SCOTT, Duncan George (IND)	1,384	1.55
HIESLER, Marcus John (FACN)	2,484	2.78
O'DOWD, Ken (LNP) – re-elected	**33,894**	**37.89**
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	36,985	41.34
Liberal National Party of Queensland	52,472	58.66

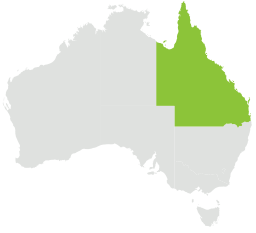
FORDE

Named in honour of Francis Michael Forde (1890–1983), Prime Minister of Australia (July 1945), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1922–1946).

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 418 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,261

	Votes	%
Total	95,983	89.49
Informal	4,449	4.64
Formal	91,534	95.36
First Preference Votes		
BOWRON, Ian (PHON)	10,807	11.81
PETERSEN, Kirsty (GRN)	7,987	8.73
CREIGHTON, Paul (UAP)	3,696	4.04
VAN MANEN, Bert (LNP) – re-elected	**39,819**	**43.50**
HARDMAN, Des (ALP)	27,008	29.51
INNES, Les (FACN)	2,217	2.42
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,899	41.40
Liberal National Party of Queensland	53,635	58.60



GRIFFITH

Named in honour of Sir Samuel Walker Griffith QC (1845–1920), for his involvement with Federation and the development of the Australian Constitution, and who was the first Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia (1903–1919).

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 57 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,937

	Votes	%
Total	101,919	91.05
Informal	2,302	2.26
Formal	99,617	97.74
First Preference Votes		
ROBERTS, Olivia (LNP)	40,816	40.97
BUTLER, Terri (ALP) – re-elected	**30,836**	**30.95**
CHANDLER-MATHER, Max (GRN)	23,562	23.65
JULIUS, Christian John (UAP)	1,444	1.45
DARLINGTON, Julie (PHON)	2,109	2.12
MURRAY, Tony (FACN)	850	0.85
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,659	52.86
Liberal National Party of Queensland	46,958	47.14

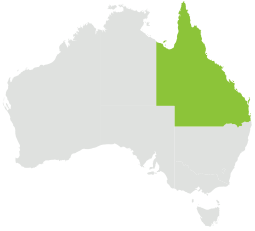
GROOM

Named in honour of Sir Littleton Ernest Groom (1867–1936), Speaker of the House of Representatives (1926–1929), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1901–1929 and 1931–1936).

A safe provincial electorate of 5,586 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,978

	Votes	%
Total	98,608	93.05
Informal	3,160	3.20
Formal	95,448	96.80
First Preference Votes		
NELLIGAN, Alyce (GRN)	7,598	7.96
KING, David (PHON)	12,493	13.09
ADRELIUS, Perry (FACN)	2,854	2.99
McVEIGH, John (LNP) – re-elected	**50,908**	**53.34**
LAW, Kenneth Ian (UAP)	3,784	3.96
KAY, Troy (ALP)	17,811	18.66
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	28,174	29.52
Liberal National Party of Queensland	67,274	70.48



HERBERT

Named in honour of Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert (1831–1905), the first Premier of Queensland (1859–1866).

A fairly safe provincial electorate of 941 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,453

	Votes	%
Total	97,676	90.06
Informal	5,759	5.90
Formal	91,917	94.10
First Preference Votes		
LOHSE, Amy (PHON)	10,189	11.09
DOWLING, Greg (UAP)	5,239	5.70
RADECK, Nanette (KAP)	9,007	9.80
BLACKADDER, Sam (GRN)	6,721	7.31
THOMPSON, Phillip (LNP) – elected	**34,112**	**37.11**
DURANT, Tamara (FACN)	1,671	1.82
SEVERNS, Mackenzie (AJP)	1,585	1.72
O'TOOLE, Cathy (ALP) – previous member	23,393	25.45
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	38,276	41.64
Liberal National Party of Queensland	53,641	58.36

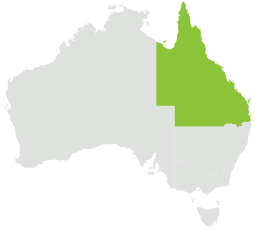
HINKLER

Named in honour of Herbert 'Bert' John Hinkler AFC DSM (1892–1933), an aviator, who was the first person to fly solo from England to Australia in 1928.

A safe provincial electorate of 3,818 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,742

	Votes	%
Total	99,877	92.70
Informal	7,810	7.82
Formal	92,067	92.18
First Preference Votes		
HUXHAM, Damian (PHON)	13,625	14.80
PITT, Keith (LNP) – re-elected	**42,374**	**46.03**
JACKSON, Anne (GRN)	3,422	3.72
NORMAN, David (IND)	1,327	1.44
TURAGA, Moe (IND)	2,583	2.81
ERSKINE, Aaron (FACN)	1,471	1.60
ELLUL, Joseph Kevin (UAP)	4,029	4.38
BYRNES, Amy (AJP)	1,391	1.51
PASCOE, Richard (ALP)	21,110	22.93
WONE, Adrian Jacob (IND)	735	0.80
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,683	35.50
Liberal National Party of Queensland	59,384	64.50



KENNEDY

Named in honour of Edmund Besley Court Kennedy (1818–1848), surveyor and explorer who sought to find an overland route to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

A safe rural electorate of 567,377 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,679

	Votes	%
Total	95,944	89.10
Informal	3,996	4.16
Formal	91,948	95.84
First Preference Votes		
BERTUCH, Sue (UAP)	6,124	6.66
KATTER, Bob (KAP) – re-elected	**37,665**	**40.96**
BURNESS, Lyle (GRN)	4,751	5.17
HACKWELL, Ian Douglas (FACN)	2,532	2.75
BEVERIDGE, Frank (LNP)	25,264	27.48
McGUIRE, Brett (ALP)	15,612	16.98
Two-candidate preferred votes		
Katter's Australian Party (KAP)	58,231	63.33
Liberal National Party of Queensland	33,717	36.67
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,629	35.49
Liberal National Party of Queensland	59,319	64.51

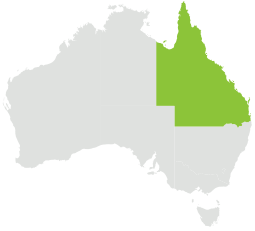
LEICHHARDT

Named in honour of Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Leichhardt (1813–1848), naturalist and explorer of the area from Moreton Bay to Port Essington.

A marginal rural electorate of 148,559 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,458

	Votes	%
Total	95,945	87.65
Informal	6,160	6.42
Formal	89,785	93.58
First Preference Votes		
ASHBY, Jo (FACN)	1,976	2.20
ANDERSON, Chad (IND)	2,562	2.85
FAITH, Elida (ALP)	25,846	28.79
MACDONALD, Ross (PHON)	5,428	6.05
McCARTHY, Daniel (KAP)	7,318	8.15
SACKLEY, Jen (UAP)	3,562	3.97
ENTSCH, Warren (LNP) – re-elected	**33,753**	**37.59**
OLIVER, Gary (GRN)	9,340	10.40
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	41,147	45.83
Liberal National Party of Queensland	48,638	54.17



LILLEY

Named in honour of Sir Charles Lilley (1827–1897), Premier of Queensland (1868–1870), Member of the Queensland Parliament (1860–1874), and responsible for introducing free education into Queensland.

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 144 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 108,608

	Votes	%
Total	100,085	92.15
Informal	3,480	3.48
Formal	96,605	96.52
First Preference Votes		
BELL-HENSELIN, Tracey (PHON)	5,165	5.35
COLES, Don (FACN)	1,155	1.20
CROOK, Mike (SAL)	743	0.77
CARSWELL, Brad (LNP)	39,392	40.78
WELLS, Anika (ALP) – elected	**34,434**	**35.64**
MEYER, John (GRN)	13,539	14.01
McCLAER, David Bruce (UAP)	2,177	2.25
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	48,917	50.64
Liberal National Party of Queensland	47,688	49.36

SWAN, Wayne (ALP) – previous member

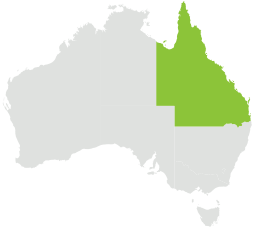
LONGMAN

Named in honour of Irene Maud Longman (1877–1964), the first woman elected to the Queensland Parliament (1929–1932), and at the time, she was only the third woman to be elected to Parliament in Australia. Mrs Longman was actively involved in issues relating to the family, women and mental health.

A marginal provincial electorate of 1,237 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 114,718

	Votes	%
Total	105,722	92.16
Informal	6,173	5.84
Formal	99,549	94.16
First Preference Votes		
YOUNG, Terry (LNP) – elected	38,411	38.59
MAHER, Bailey James (UAP)	3,344	3.36
YOUNG, Jono (AUP)	965	0.97
LAMB, Susan (ALP) – previous member	**33,949**	**34.10**
SCHUBACK, Peter Keith (AFN)	1,069	1.07
THOMSON, Matthew (PHON)	13,160	13.22
PAULKE, Dave (FACN)	1,967	1.98
DEJUN, Simone (GRN)	6,684	6.71
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	46,512	46.72
Liberal National Party of Queensland	53,037	53.28



MARANOA

Named for the district which is watered by the Maranoa River. The name 'Maranoa' is possibly a corruption of the Mandandanji words, 'mara' for 'duck' and 'ngoa' for 'egg'.

A safe rural electorate of 729,897 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,051

	Votes	%
Total	96,573	91.93
Informal	3,813	3.95
Formal	92,760	96.05
First Preference Votes		
LITTLE, Linda (ALP)	14,427	15.55
LITTLEPROUD, David (LNP) – re-elected	**51,950**	**56.00**
WALLIS, Anthony (KAP)	4,245	4.58
SAUNDERS, Julie Marie (UAP)	3,367	3.63
CHRISTIANSEN, Darren Lee (FACN)	2,030	2.19
MOULDEN, Rosemary (PHON)	13,564	14.62
CHIDLEY, Emmeline (GRN)	3,177	3.42
Two-candidate preferred votes		
Liberal National Party of Queensland	67,239	72.49
Pauline Hanson's One Nation	25,521	27.51
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	22,799	24.58
Liberal National Party of Queensland	69,961	75.42

McPHERSON

Named after the McPherson Range which runs north-west from Mount Glennie.

A safe provincial electorate of 229 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 109,261

	Votes	%
Total	98,771	90.40
Informal	6,250	6.33
Formal	92,521	93.67
First Preference Votes		
SANTELISES, Aaron (ALP)	21,138	22.85
CROWE, Scott (LDP)	3,222	3.48
KAFF, Michael (IND)	1,648	1.78
QUINN, Alan (GRN)	10,167	10.99
ANDREWS, Karen (LNP) – re-elected	**44,634**	**48.24**
GAFFY, Sean Gordon (FACN)	846	0.91
STEWART, Renée (AJP)	2,367	2.56
MacKENZIE, Fiona Kay (UAP)	3,078	3.33
SPELLMAN, John (PHON)	5,421	5.86
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,976	37.80
Liberal National Party of Queensland	57,545	62.20

MONCRIEFF

Named in honour of Gladys Lillian Moncrieff (1892–1976), light opera and musical comedy singer.

A safe provincial electorate of 100 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 111,386

	Votes	%
Total	98,246	88.20
Informal	6,327	6.44
Formal	91,919	93.56
First Preference Votes		
FREEMAN, Karla (AJP)	3,551	3.86
BELL, Angie (LNP) – elected	**47,356**	**51.52**
SIBSON, Vanessa (PHON)	5,920	6.44
SPAIN, Sally (GRN)	8,900	9.68
EILOLA, Garry Paul (UAP)	3,419	3.72
LONG, Darren Alan (FACN)	1,152	1.25
BELL, Tracey (ALP)	19,822	21.56
GRYPHON, S (LDP)	1,799	1.96
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,840	34.64
Liberal National Party of Queensland	60,079	65.36

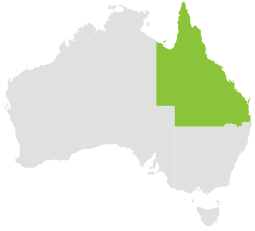
MORETON

Named after Moreton Bay, the bay bounded by Cape Moreton and Point Lookout. Lieutenant James Cook RN, navigator on HM Bark Endeavour marked the bay on his chart in 1770.

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 109 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 102,769

	Votes	%
Total	93,441	90.92
Informal	2,799	3.00
Formal	90,642	97.00
First Preference Votes		
NIEASS, Aaron (FACN)	1,561	1.72
PERRETT, Graham (ALP) – re-elected	**31,864**	**35.15**
O'BRIEN, Patsy (GRN)	15,189	16.76
LAWRENCE, William (PHON)	3,002	3.31
OWEN, Angela (LNP)	37,011	40.83
BROWN, Jenny-Rebecca (UAP)	2,015	2.22
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	47,045	51.90
Liberal National Party of Queensland	43,597	48.10



OXLEY

Named in honour of John Joseph Oxley (1784–1828), considered to be one of the greatest explorers and early pioneers of Southern Queensland.

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 159 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,214

	Votes	%
Total	95,039	91.20
Informal	4,516	4.75
Formal	90,523	95.25
First Preference Votes		
BAUER, Russell (LNP)	31,290	34.57
PURCELL, Steven (GRN)	10,535	11.64
DICK, Milton (ALP) – re-elected	**38,501**	**42.53**
FERGUSON, Ian Maurice (UAP)	2,368	2.62
LINDBOM, Janet (PHON)	5,701	6.30
HEAD, Mike (SEP)	654	0.72
MOERLAND, Scott (FACN)	1,474	1.63
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	51,050	56.39
Liberal National Party of Queensland	39,473	43.61

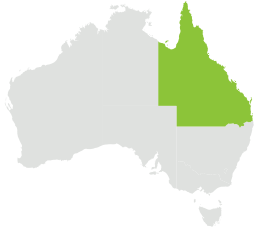
PETRIE

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

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 152 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 115,449

	Votes	%
Total	105,410	91.30
Informal	3,813	3.62
Formal	101,597	96.38
First Preference Votes		
HOPKINS, Troy (UAP)	3,361	3.31
HOWARTH, Luke (LNP) – re-elected	**48,879**	**48.11**
AAI REDDY, Nikhil (PHON)	7,638	7.52
MULHOLLAND, Corinne (ALP)	31,348	30.86
FOWLER, Neville John (FACN)	1,494	1.47
KENNEDY, Jason (GRN)	8,877	8.74
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,266	41.60
Liberal National Party of Queensland	59,331	58.40



RANKIN

Named in honour of Dame Annabelle Jane Mary Rankin DBE (1908–1986), first Queensland woman elected to the Senate (1946–1971) and the first Australian woman to hold a top-level, diplomatic post as High Commissioner to New Zealand (1971–1974).

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 131 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 103,551

	Votes	%
Total	91,975	88.82
Informal	7,111	7.73
Formal	84,864	92.27
First Preference Votes		
CHALMERS, Jim (ALP) – re-elected	**35,156**	**41.43**
REDDY, Shyamal (UAP)	3,134	3.69
COTTER, Neil (GRN)	7,709	9.08
SCHNEIDER, Jesse (PHON)	7,261	8.56
ANDREWS, Peter James (FACN)	1,593	1.88
DAVIES, Ric (LDP)	2,379	2.80
PATTISON, Clinton (LNP)	26,608	31.35
MOHAMMAD, Yusuf (IND)	1,024	1.21
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	47,893	56.44
Liberal National Party of Queensland	36,971	43.56

RYAN

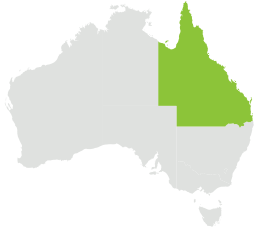
Named in honour of Thomas Joseph Ryan (1876–1921), Premier of Queensland (1915–1919) and a Member of the House of Representatives (1919–1921).

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 370 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,249

	Votes	%
Total	98,795	92.98
Informal	2,369	2.40
Formal	96,426	97.60
First Preference Votes		
COSSAR, Peter (ALP)	23,560	24.43
CROUCH, Larry Edward (UAP)	1,478	1.53
WEBB, Joanne (AJP)	1,854	1.92
MILES, Rodney (PHON)	2,080	2.16
SIMMONDS, Julian (LNP) – elected	**46,869**	**48.61**
SCHOERMER, Jake (GRN)	19,621	20.35
BANKS, Andrew (FACN)	964	1.00
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,403	43.97
Liberal National Party of Queensland	54,023	56.03

PRENTICE, Jane (LNP) – previous member



WIDE BAY

Named after the bay sighted by Lieutenant James Cook RN, navigator on HM Bark Endeavour on 18 May 1770.

A safe rural electorate of 14,227 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 107,495

	Votes	%
Total	98,539	91.67
Informal	4,667	4.74
Formal	93,872	95.26
First Preference Votes		
BRYAR, Daniel (GRN)	9,330	9.94
SCANES, Jason (ALP)	20,418	21.75
SCHEBELLA, Andrew (UAP)	3,385	3.61
O'BRIEN, Llew (LNP) – re-elected	**44,204**	**47.09**
JEROME, Tim (IND)	4,220	4.50
SMITH, Jasmine (FACN)	2,149	2.29
VICO, Aaron (PHON)	10,166	10.83
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,593	36.85
Liberal National Party of Queensland	59,279	63.15

WRIGHT

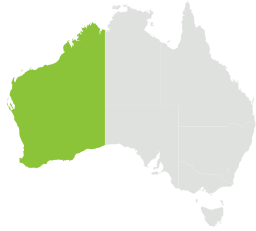
Named in honour of Judith Wright (1915–2000) in recognition of her service and contributions to Australia as a poet, author and social and environmental activist. Ms Wright was founding president of the Wildlife Preservation Society and a founding member of the Aboriginal Treaty Committee.

A safe rural electorate of 7,577 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 112,115

	Votes	%
Total	103,162	92.01
Informal	6,269	6.08
Formal	96,893	93.92
First Preference Votes		
WRIGHT, David William (UAP)	4,747	4.90
GIRARD, Shannon (GRN)	6,951	7.17
LARKIN, Innes (IND)	5,165	5.33
McCREADIE, Pam (ALP)	18,155	18.74
SMITH, Rod (FACN)	2,164	2.23
TOMLINSON, Matthew (KAP)	2,613	2.70
O'CALLAGHAN, Chris (PHON)	13,576	14.01
BUCHHOLZ, Scott (LNP) – re-elected	**43,522**	**44.92**
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,322	35.42
Liberal National Party of Queensland	62,571	64.58

Western Australia



BRAND

Named in honour of Sir David Brand KCMG (1912–1979), Premier of Western Australia (1959–1971).

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 377 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 106,998

	Votes	%
Total	94,769	88.57
Informal	5,928	6.26
Formal	88,841	93.74
First Preference Votes		
VANDER VEN, Janine Joy (AUC)	2,726	3.07
KING, Madeleine (ALP) – re-elected	**35,875**	**40.38**
PLEITER, Jack (LP)	26,510	29.84
MILLS, Karen-Lee (FACN)	1,376	1.55
FREEMAN, Jody (GRN)	9,863	11.10
JONES, Trevor (UAP)	2,570	2.89
PHELAN, Blake (WAP)	2,397	2.70
CARTER, Travis (PHON)	7,524	8.47
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	50,333	56.66
Liberal/National Coalition	38,508	43.34

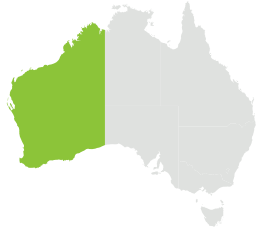
BURT

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

A marginal outer metropolitan electorate of 172 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,236

	Votes	%
Total	94,082	89.40
Informal	6,042	6.42
Formal	88,040	93.58
First Preference Votes		
COLLINS, Simone (GRN)	8,285	9.41
KEOGH, Matt (ALP) – re-elected	**36,058**	**40.96**
DEVINCENTIS, Nicole (PHON)	5,116	5.81
SAGISAKA, Sarcha (WAP)	901	1.02
NATION, Naomi (IND)	1,149	1.31
GOODE, David (LP)	29,420	33.42
CHAWLA, Sahil (UAP)	1,871	2.13
SPYKER, Warnar (AUC)	3,298	3.75
RAFFAELLI, Peter Joseph (ASP)	1,942	2.21
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	48,414	54.99
Liberal/National Coalition	39,626	45.01



CANNING

Named in honour of Alfred Wernam Canning (1860–1936), a surveyor who pioneered stock routes and rabbit-proof fences in Western Australia.

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

Enrolment on election day: 107,207

	Votes	%
Total	96,782	90.28
Informal	5,890	6.09
Formal	90,892	93.91
First Preference Votes		
HEFFERNAN, Malcolm Phillip (FACN)	1,600	1.76
WREFORD, Jackson (PHON)	6,503	7.15
van BURGEL, Jamie (AUC)	1,764	1.94
MOFFAT, Jodie (GRN)	6,840	7.53
VEEVERS, Steve (UAP)	2,055	2.26
HASTIE, Andrew (LP) – re-elected	**44,580**	**49.05**
TEEDE, Mellisa (ALP)	24,996	27.50
CLARKE, Brett (WAP)	2,554	2.81
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,945	38.45
Liberal/National Coalition	55,947	61.55

COWAN

Named in honour of Edith Dircksey Cowan (1861–1932), the first female member of an Australian parliament, elected to the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia as the Member for West Perth (1921–1924).

A marginal outer metropolitan electorate of 180 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 98,665

	Votes	%
Total	89,703	90.92
Informal	4,850	5.41
Formal	84,853	94.59
First Preference Votes		
COOPER, Mark (GRN)	8,551	10.08
ALY, Anne (ALP) – re-elected	**32,353**	**38.13**
WESTCOTT, Peter (UAP)	2,171	2.56
LEBRASSE, Andre (AUC)	1,981	2.33
MUNDY, Sheila (PHON)	4,777	5.63
BEDFORD, Paul James (ASP)	1,582	1.86
STEWART, Isaac (LP)	33,438	39.41
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,135	50.83
Liberal/National Coalition	41,718	49.17

CURTIN

Named in honour of John Joseph Ambrose Curtin (1885–1945). Curtin was Prime Minister of Australia (1941–1945) and a Member of the House of Representatives (1928–1931 and 1934–1945).

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 98 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 100,422

	Votes	%
Total	91,989	91.60
Informal	2,927	3.18
Formal	89,062	96.82
First Preference Votes		
LEVER, Joan Anne (UAP)	1,114	1.25
PIDGEON, Cameron (GRN)	13,847	15.55
HAMMOND, Celia (LP) – elected	**48,256**	**54.18**
STEWART, Louise (IND)	6,902	7.75
EDGAR, Bill (PHON)	1,054	1.18
KINGSFORD, Deonne (AUC)	854	0.96
MEECHAM, Rob (ALP)	15,692	17.62
MANGANO, Andrew (WAP)	1,343	1.51
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	31,766	35.67
Liberal/National Coalition	57,296	64.33

BISHOP, Julie (LP) – previous member

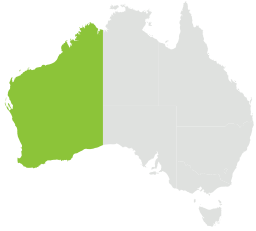
DURACK

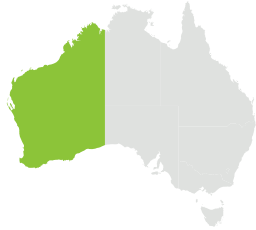
Named in honour of the Durack family of Western Australia who were pioneers and developers of the Kimberley region.

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

Enrolment on election day: 97,104

	Votes	%
Total	81,613	84.05
Informal	3,892	4.77
Formal	77,721	95.23
First Preference Votes		
PRICE, Melissa (LP) – re-elected	**34,429**	**44.30**
MOUNSEY, Gary (WAP)	2,895	3.72
GOULD, Grahame (PHON)	7,407	9.53
MAMID, Johani (GRN)	6,287	8.09
MORROW, Sharyn (ALP)	16,742	21.54
HATTON, Brenden (UAP)	2,083	2.68
BOURNE, Scott (NP)	7,878	10.14
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	27,389	35.24
Liberal/National Coalition	50,332	64.76





FORREST

Named in honour of Sir John Forrest (1847–1918). Forrest was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions that led to the Commonwealth of Australia and a member of the House of Representatives (1901–1918).

A safe rural electorate of 11,072 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 105,452

	Votes	%
Total	95,880	90.92
Informal	5,418	5.65
Formal	90,462	94.35
First Preference Votes		
BOSHAMMER, Nerilee (GRN)	11,645	12.87
McCALL, Mark (ASP)	2,881	3.18
MARINO, Nola (LP) – re-elected	**47,470**	**52.48**
JAMIESON, Kalven Wayne (PHON)	5,371	5.94
MARSDEN, Alexander (IND)	1,238	1.37
MOLYNEUX, Ian Bruce (WAP)	1,167	1.29
SANFORD, Wayne (ALP)	19,126	21.14
BROMLEY, Dale Geoffrey (UAP)	1,564	1.73
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,057	35.44
Liberal/National Coalition	58,405	64.56

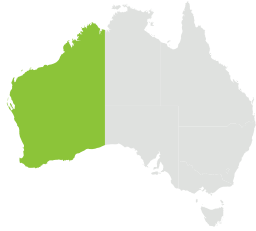
FREMANTLE

Named after the City of Fremantle which was named after Captain Charles Howe Fremantle, 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: 105,465

	Votes	%
Total	96,302	91.31
Informal	5,199	5.40
Formal	91,103	94.60
First Preference Votes		
KNAPP, Janetia (WAP)	2,333	2.56
WILSON, Josh (ALP) – re-elected	**34,636**	**38.02**
WEARY, Brett (PHON)	3,485	3.83
LEVER, Fatima (UAP)	1,767	1.94
WAINWRIGHT, Sam (SAL)	990	1.09
ROBINS, Nicole (LP)	31,862	34.97
HUTCHINSON, Jesse (GRN)	14,574	16.00
MULDER, Laetisia (AUC)	1,456	1.60
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	51,852	56.92
Liberal/National Coalition	39,251	43.08



HASLUCK

Jointly named in honour of Rt Hon. Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck KG GCMG GCVO (1905–93), a diplomat, Member of the House of Representatives (1949–1969) and a Governor-General of Australia (1969–1974), and Dame Alexandra Margaret Martin Hasluck AD (1908–1993), a noted author.

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

Enrolment on election day: 98,624

	Votes	%
Total	89,099	90.34
Informal	4,899	5.50
Formal	84,200	94.50
First Preference Votes		
WHITE-HARTIG, Fiona (ASP)	2,436	2.89
PHELAN, Stephen (WAP)	1,542	1.83
WYATT, Ken (LP) – re-elected	**36,735**	**43.63**
MARTIN, James (ALP)	25,792	30.63
WILLIAMS, Brady John (AUC)	1,679	1.99
ORR, Tim (PHON)	4,445	5.28
DALE, Mike (UAP)	1,920	2.28
MILES, Lee-Anne (GRN)	9,651	11.46
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,563	44.61
Liberal/National Coalition	46,637	55.39

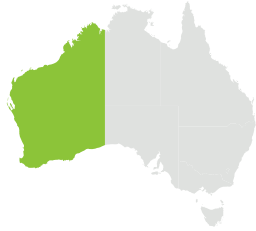
MOORE

Named in honour of George Fletcher Moore (1798–1886) who became the first Advocate-General in Western Australia in 1834.

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 90 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 101,523

	Votes	%
Total	93,527	92.12
Informal	4,748	5.08
Formal	88,779	94.92
First Preference Votes		
WALSH, Tyler (PHON)	4,113	4.63
GOODENOUGH, Ian (LP) – re-elected	**45,503**	**51.25**
VUJCICH, Daniel (GRN)	10,735	12.09
HOST, Rex (AUC)	1,259	1.42
JACOBS, Jen (WAP)	1,428	1.61
O'GORMAN, Tony (ALP)	21,760	24.51
MURPHY, Ziggi (IND)	2,390	2.69
CHILCOTT, Rod (UAP)	1,591	1.79
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,044	38.35
Liberal/National Coalition	54,735	61.65



O'CONNOR

Named in honour of Charles Yelverton O'Connor (1843–1902), Engineer in Chief of Western Australia (appointed 1891), who 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: 101,983

	Votes	%
Total	91,742	89.96
Informal	5,785	6.31
Formal	85,957	93.69
First Preference Votes		
HASSELL, John (NP)	10,795	12.56
GILMOUR, Nelson Blake (GRN)	7,245	8.43
PAYNE, Shelley (ALP)	18,243	21.22
FELS, Anthony James (UAP)	1,598	1.86
WILSON, Rick (LP) – re-elected	**36,135**	**42.04**
't HART, Ian (AUC)	2,527	2.94
SWIFT, Peter (WAP)	1,279	1.49
SMITH, Dean (PHON)	7,252	8.44
ROBINSON, Nicholas Andrew (GAP)	883	1.03
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	30,536	35.52
Liberal/National Coalition	55,421	64.48

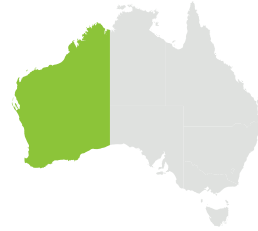
PEARCE

Named in honour of Sir George Foster Pearce (1870–1952), who was a Western Australian Senator (1901–1938), and served as Acting Prime Minister for seven months in 1916.

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 13,250 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 119,583

	Votes	%
Total	107,414	89.82
Informal	7,491	6.97
Formal	99,923	93.03
First Preference Votes		
OLD, Sandy (PHON)	8,199	8.21
TRAVERS, Kim (ALP)	29,027	29.05
PORTER, Christian (LP) – re-elected	**43,689**	**43.72**
CALAUTTI, Michael (WAP)	1,305	1.31
STRAUSS, Magdeleen (AUC)	1,609	1.61
MARSHALL, Eugene (GRN)	8,676	8.68
BLYTH, Steve (NP)	1,342	1.34
FORSTER, Rob (UAP)	2,495	2.50
WILLIAMSON, Ross (ASP)	2,125	2.13
BUTLAND, Colin (IND)	1,456	1.46
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	42,445	42.48
Liberal/National Coalition	57,478	57.52



PERTH

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

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 80 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 101,535

	Votes	%
Total	91,926	90.54
Informal	4,220	4.59
Formal	87,706	95.41
First Preference Votes		
BOXALL, Jane (WAP)	2,222	2.53
GORMAN, Patrick (ALP) – re-elected	**30,207**	**34.44**
GRAYDEN, Jim (LP)	32,800	37.40
DAVIES, Gary (FUT)	1,329	1.52
HOPKINS, Chas (UAP)	1,661	1.89
PERKS, Caroline (GRN)	16,552	18.87
LOWNDS, Mel (PHON)	2,333	2.66
GREENING, Curtis (FLUX)	602	0.69
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	48,176	54.93
Liberal/National Coalition	39,530	45.07

STIRLING

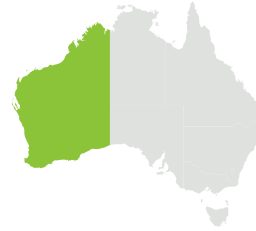
Named in honour of Sir James Stirling RN (1791–1865), the first Governor of Western Australia (1828–1839).

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 74 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 101,243

	Votes	%
Total	91,038	89.92
Informal	4,259	4.68
Formal	86,779	95.32
First Preference Votes		
YOUNG, Angus (PHON)	3,129	3.61
CULLITY, Judith (GRN)	10,439	12.03
HUTTON, Dorothy (UAP)	1,577	1.82
CONNELLY, Vince (LP) – elected	**40,757**	**46.97**
RE, Elizabeth (WAP)	1,750	2.02
HOST, Kevin (AUC)	1,504	1.73
MARKEY, Melita (ALP)	27,623	31.83
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	38,490	44.35
Liberal/National Coalition	48,289	55.65

KEENAN, Michael (LP) – previous member



SWAN

Named after the Swan River which was named by the Dutch explorer, Willem Hesselsz 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: 100,857

	Votes	%
Total	89,333	88.57
Informal	5,196	5.82
Formal	84,137	94.18
First Preference Votes		
IRONS, Steve (LP) – re-elected	**37,591**	**44.68**
KLOMP, Steve (AUC)	1,450	1.72
THOMAS-WURTH, Virginia Anne (AJP)	1,304	1.55
ADDINK, Carmel (FACN)	599	0.71
HAWKINS ZEEB, Sharron (WAP)	1,102	1.31
CRAMER, Liberty (GRN)	10,367	12.32
CHEHOFF, Michael (AFN)	251	0.30
McLERNON, Peter (UAP)	1,482	1.76
CHANG, Tshung-Hui (PHON)	2,038	2.42
BEAZLEY, Hannah (ALP)	27,953	33.22
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	39,804	47.31
Liberal/National Coalition	44,333	52.69

TANGNEY

Named in honour of Dame Dorothy Margaret Tangney DBE (1907–1985), the first female member of the Senate (1943–1968).

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 83 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 94,365

	Votes	%
Total	87,250	92.46
Informal	3,831	4.39
Formal	83,419	95.61
First Preference Votes		
BOSWELL, Marion (ALP)	21,644	25.95
RAFFERTY, Scott Rodney (PHON)	1,732	2.08
HORTON, Jillian (IND)	1,933	2.32
STAER, Mark (AUC)	1,695	2.03
WADDY, Paul Stephen (IND)	307	0.37
SPENCER, Martin (GRN)	9,319	11.17
MORTON, Ben (LP) – re-elected	**44,740**	**53.63**
FERNANDEZ, Chris (UAP)	969	1.16
WAUGH, Gavin (WAP)	1,080	1.29
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,144	38.53
Liberal/National Coalition	51,275	61.47

South Australia

ADELAIDE

Named after the city covered by the electoral division. The city was named by King William IV after his Consort, Queen Adelaide.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 86 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 121,606

	Votes	%
Total	111,299	91.52
Informal	4,118	3.70
Formal	107,181	96.30
First Preference Votes		
JAMES, Chris (AUD)	2,039	1.90
POCOCK, Barbara (GRN)	16,853	15.72
GEORGANAS, Steve (ALP) – elected	**43,163**	**40.27**
KANGAS, Deanna (AJP)	2,894	2.70
OSBORN, Shaun (LP)	38,753	36.16
REA, Antonio (UAP)	3,479	3.25
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	62,362	58.18
Liberal/National Coalition	44,819	41.82

ELLIS, Kate (ALP) – previous member

BARKER

Named in honour of Captain Collet Barker (1784–1831). Barker explored the eastern shore of the Gulf of St Vincent, Mount Lofty and the mouth of the Murray River.

A safe rural electorate of 65,206 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 118,371

	Votes	%
Total	111,893	94.53
Informal	6,227	5.57
Formal	105,666	94.43
First Preference Votes		
HILLAM, Rosa (GRN)	7,229	6.84
BACHER, Bert (UAP)	6,259	5.92
PASIN, Tony (LP) – re-elected	**61,155**	**57.88**
ECKERMANN, Karen (AJP)	2,940	2.78
GLADIGAU, Kelly (CA)	3,082	2.92
HANNEMANN, Miles (NP)	2,796	2.65
O'BRIEN, Mat (ALP)	22,205	21.01
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,815	31.06
Liberal/National Coalition	72,851	68.94

BOOTHBY

Named in honour of William Robinson Boothby CMG (1829–1903). Boothby introduced many electoral innovations in South Australia and from 1856 to 1903, superintended every state parliamentary election and drafted every Electoral Act in South Australia.

A marginal outer metropolitan electorate of 115 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 123,949

	Votes	%
Total	116,030	93.61
Informal	5,453	4.70
Formal	110,577	95.30
First Preference Votes		
RUSSELL, Geoff (AJP)	2,675	2.42
ROZITIS, Stef (GRN)	13,224	11.96
CHEOK, Adrian David (FACN)	868	0.78
WONG, Carol (RUA)	603	0.55
FLINT, Nicolle (LP) – re-elected	**49,973**	**45.19**
CLANCY, Nadia (ALP)	38,297	34.63
SALERNO, Peter (UAP)	2,094	1.89
JONES, Trevor (IND)	2,843	2.57
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,765	48.62
Liberal/National Coalition	56,812	51.38

GREY

Named in honour of Sir George Grey (1812–1898). Grey explored parts of north-western Australia and at the 1891 National Australasian Convention, one of the conferences that led to the Commonwealth of Australia, championed the principle of 'one man one vote'.

A safe rural electorate of 908,595 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 119,949

	Votes	%
Total	111,131	92.65
Informal	7,684	6.91
Formal	103,447	93.09
First Preference Votes		
EDGECOMBE, Jacqui (AJP)	2,681	2.59
BOLTON, Karin (ALP)	23,612	22.83
STONE, David (PHON)	8,990	8.69
CARMODY, Richard (IND)	1,797	1.74
WARREN, Alexander David (UAP)	3,891	3.76
RAMSEY, Rowan (LP) – re-elected	**52,392**	**50.65**
BROADFOOT, Andrea (CA)	5,324	5.15
CHAMPION, Candace (GRN)	4,760	4.60
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	37,943	36.68
Liberal/National Coalition	65,504	63.32

HINDMARSH

Named in honour of Sir John Hindmarsh KH RN (1785–1860). Hindmarsh was the first Governor of the Colony of South Australia (1836–1838).

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 122 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 122,645

	Votes	%
Total	113,879	92.85
Informal	4,924	4.32
Formal	108,955	95.68
First Preference Votes		
VAID, Rajan (FACN)	2,052	1.88
MORRIS, Rose (UAP)	4,729	4.34
BUTLER, Mark (ALP) – elected	**46,950**	**43.09**
KELTY, Alison (AJP)	3,219	2.95
HALL-EVANS, Jake (LP)	40,039	36.75
FARRELL, Matt (GRN)	11,966	10.98
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	61,606	56.54
Liberal/National Coalition	47,349	43.46

KINGSTON

Named in honour of Charles Cameron Kingston (1850–1908). Kingston was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions that led to the Commonwealth of Australia and a Member of the House of Representatives (1901–1908).

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 165 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 118,735

	Votes	%
Total	110,628	93.17
Informal	4,547	4.11
Formal	106,081	95.89
First Preference Votes		
RISHWORTH, Amanda (ALP) – re-elected	**53,655**	**50.58**
CURRAN, Laura (LP)	33,650	31.72
MORTIER, Nikki (GRN)	9,764	9.20
SOMERS, Kellie (AJP)	3,742	3.53
HOSKIN, Jodie Anne (UAP)	5,270	4.97
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	65,708	61.94
Liberal/National Coalition	40,373	38.06

MAKIN

Named in honour of the Hon. Norman John Oswald Makin AO (1889–1982). Makin was a Member of the House of Representatives (1919–1946 and 1954–1963) and was Speaker of the House of Representatives (1929–1931).

A fairly safe outer metropolitan electorate of 162 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 119,982

	Votes	%
Total	111,725	93.12
Informal	5,021	4.49
Formal	106,704	95.51
First Preference Votes		
ZAPPIA, Tony (ALP) – re-elected	**51,666**	**48.42**
DAVE, Hemant (LP)	35,087	32.88
GASTON, Lyn (AJP)	3,866	3.62
STEWART, Stephanie (GRN)	9,211	8.63
COLLIS, Rachel (UAP)	6,874	6.44
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	63,726	59.72
Liberal/National Coalition	42,978	40.28

MAYO

Named in honour of Dr Helen Mary Mayo OBE (1878–1967). Mayo worked in the areas of maternal and child health and welfare in South Australia, was the first woman elected to an Australian University Council in 1914, and co-founded the Mothers' and Babies' Health Association in 1927.

A marginal rural electorate of 9,135 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 122,377

	Votes	%
Total	116,216	94.97
Informal	3,540	3.05
Formal	112,676	96.95
First Preference Votes		
DOWNER, Georgina (LP)	42,426	37.65
BOURNE, Anne (GRN)	10,436	9.26
DOWLAND, Helen (AJP)	2,302	2.04
CANE, Michael (UAP)	3,597	3.19
GERHARDY, Saskia (ALP)	15,390	13.66
SHARKIE, Rebekha (CA) – re-elected	**38,525**	**34.19**
Two-candidate preferred votes		
Liberal	50,552	44.86
Centre Alliance	62,124	55.14
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,471	47.46
Liberal/National Coalition	59,205	52.54

SPENCE

Named in honour of Catherine Helen Spence (1825–1910). Spence was an advocate for female suffrage and electoral reform, and was the first female political candidate in Australia when she stood (unsuccessfully) for a seat at the Federal Convention election of 1897.

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 532 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 119,385

	Votes	%
Total	108,096	90.54
Informal	6,467	5.98
Formal	101,629	94.02
First Preference Votes		
CHAMPION, Nick (ALP) – elected	**51,791**	**50.96**
BOURNE, Kathleen (LP)	26,252	25.83
FIEDLER, Ron (UAP)	7,157	7.04
JURY, Daniel (GRN)	7,330	7.21
KUHLMANN, Rita (AJP)	3,626	3.57
HERBERT, Nathan (IND)	5,473	5.39
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	65,174	64.13
Liberal/National Coalition	36,455	35.87

STURT

Named in honour of Captain Charles Sturt (1795–1869). Sturt conducted several journeys of exploration into Australia's interior, served for a period as commandant of the garrison on Norfolk Island, and served in the South Australian Public Service.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 97 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 123,818

	Votes	%
Total	115,953	93.65
Informal	6,221	5.37
Formal	109,732	94.63
First Preference Votes		
BOUNDY, Paul (GRN)	12,263	11.18
STEVENS, James (LP) – elected	**55,490**	**50.57**
O'HANLON, Cressida (ALP)	32,766	29.86
ROBERTS, Harbinda (AJP)	1,866	1.70
HARDING, Hedley (UAP)	2,657	2.42
THOMAS, Colin (CPP)	1,219	1.11
FULCO, Angela (AUP)	565	0.51
LARCOMBE, Nick (IND)	2,906	2.65
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	47,328	43.13
Liberal/National Coalition	62,404	56.87

PYNE, Christopher (LP) – previous member

Tasmania

BASS

Named in honour of George Bass (1771–1803). Bass was a surgeon, scientist and explorer who was one of those responsible for the early geographical investigation of the Australian coast. Bass' explorations included the islands in Bass Strait, the Tamar Estuary, the Derwent Estuary, and Mount Wellington.

A marginal provincial electorate of 7,975 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 76,532

	Votes	%
Total	71,973	94.04
Informal	3,240	4.50
Formal	68,733	95.50
First Preference Votes		
HALL, Tom (GRN)	7,202	10.48
HART, Ross (ALP)	23,878	34.74
WOODBURY, Susan (AJP)	1,667	2.43
ARCHER, Bridget (LP) – elected	**29,094**	**42.33**
LAMBERT, Todd (IND)	2,607	3.79
ROARK, Allan John (UAP)	3,342	4.86
COOPER, Carl (NP)	943	1.37
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	34,085	49.59
Liberal/National Coalition	34,648	50.41

BRADDON

Named in honour of Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon KCMG (1829–1904), who was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions that led to the Commonwealth of Australia and a Member of the House of Representatives (1901–1904).

A marginal rural electorate of 21,369 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 79,194

	Votes	%
Total	75,303	95.09
Informal	5,330	7.08
Formal	69,973	92.92
First Preference Votes		
SPAULDING, Karen Wendy (UAP)	2,575	3.68
BRAKEY, Craig (IND)	7,619	10.89
ALLAN, Shane (FACN)	712	1.02
PEARCE, Gavin (LP) – elected	**26,513**	**37.89**
MILBOURNE, Sally (NP)	1,654	2.36
PARSONS, Phill (GRN)	3,384	4.84
SMITH, Brett Michael (IND)	1,203	1.72
KEAY, Justine (ALP)	22,434	32.06
GALLAHER, Graham (PHON)	3,879	5.54
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	32,822	46.91
Liberal/National Coalition	37,151	53.09

CLARK

Named in honour of Andrew Inglis Clark (1848–1907), in recognition of his contributions to the political and legal systems which have had a lasting and perpetual impact on Australia through his involvement with Federation and the development of the Australian Constitution.

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 292 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 73,846

	Votes	%
Total	69,150	93.64
Informal	1,689	2.44
Formal	67,461	97.56
First Preference Votes		
WILKIE, Andrew (IND) – elected	**33,761**	**50.05**
McGREGOR, Ben (ALP)	13,641	20.22
MARKHAM, Amanda-Sue (LP)	11,719	17.37
SHAW, Juniper (GRN)	6,458	9.57
STARKEY, Jim (UAP)	1,882	2.79
Two-candidate preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	18,808	27.88
Independent	48,653	72.12
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	44,642	66.17
Liberal/National Coalition	22,819	33.83

FRANKLIN

Named in honour of Sir John Franklin KCH RN (1786–1847), Lieutenant–Governor of Van Dieman's Land (1837–1843) in recognition of his service to the colony.

A safe outer metropolitan electorate of 10,009 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 76,619

	Votes	%
Total	72,545	94.68
Informal	2,284	3.15
Formal	70,261	96.85
First Preference Votes		
DARKO, Kit (GRN)	11,420	16.25
YOUNG, Dean (LP)	21,969	31.27
HAWES, Darren John (FACN)	1,257	1.79
COLLINS, Julie (ALP) – re-elected	**30,911**	**43.99**
WINTER, Darren (UAP)	4,704	6.70
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	43,706	62.21
Liberal/National Coalition	26,555	37.79

LYONS

Jointly named in honour of Joseph Aloysius Lyons CH (1879–1939), Prime Minister of Australia (1932–1939), and a Member of the House of Representatives (1929–1939), and Dame Enid Muriel Lyons DGBE(C) AD (1897–1981), who was the first female Member of the House of Representatives (1943–1951) and first woman to hold Cabinet rank as Vice-President of the Executive Council (1949–51).

A marginal rural electorate of 35,721 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 79,625

	Votes	%
Total	74,991	94.18
Informal	3,427	4.57
Formal	71,564	95.43
First Preference Votes		
HUTCHINSON, Deanna (NP)	11,222	15.68
MITCHELL, Brian (ALP) – re-elected	**26,091**	**36.46**
WHISSON, Gary (GRN)	6,765	9.45
MURTAGH, Tennille (PHON)	5,820	8.13
WHELAN, Jessica (LP)	17,301	24.18
WARNE, Michael (UAP)	4,365	6.10
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	39,491	55.18
Liberal/National Coalition	32,073	44.82

Australian Capital Territory

BEAN

Named in honour of Charles Edwin Woodrow Bean (1879–1968), Australia's official correspondent to the Australian Imperial Force in World War I, editor of the 'Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918', and primary advocate to establish the Australian War Memorial.

A fairly safe inner metropolitan electorate of 1,913 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 104,482

	Votes	%
Total	97,982	93.78
Informal	5,043	5.15
Formal	92,939	94.85
First Preference Votes		
FAULKNER, Therese (AUP)	2,722	2.93
CHRISTIE, Jamie (IND)	7,683	8.27
RUSHTON, Ben (GAP)	929	1.00
DONNELLY, Matt (LDP)	2,540	2.73
HANLEY, Tony (UAP)	2,227	2.40
COCKS, Ed (LP)	29,223	31.44
SMITH, David (ALP) – elected	**35,447**	**38.14**
DAVIS, Johnathan (GRN)	12,168	13.09
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	53,455	57.52
Liberal/National Coalition	39,484	42.48

CANBERRA

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

A safe inner metropolitan electorate of 312 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 95,348

	Votes	%
Total	88,307	92.62
Informal	1,904	2.16
Formal	86,403	97.84
First Preference Votes		
BOHM, Tim (IND)	4,062	4.70
PAYNE, Alicia (ALP) – elected	**34,989**	**40.50**
HOLLO, Tim (GRN)	20,144	23.31
ZAKI, Mina (LP)	24,063	27.85
KNIGHT, Robert John (AUP)	1,784	2.06
DE MAINE, Greg (UAP)	1,361	1.58
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	57,961	67.08
Liberal/National Coalition	28,442	32.92

BRODTMANN, Gai (ALP) – previous member

FENNER

Named in honour of Professor Frank Fenner AC CMG MBE FAA FRA FRACP FRCP (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 238 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 96,017

	Votes	%
Total	89,302	93.01
Informal	2,669	2.99
Formal	86,633	97.01
First Preference Votes		
HODGSON, Glen J (UAP)	3,529	4.07
RATLHAGANE, Kagiso (AUP)	1,723	1.99
BRADDOCK, Andrew (GRN)	12,492	14.42
LEIGH, Andrew (ALP) – re-elected	**38,864**	**44.86**
CASTLEY, Leanne (LP)	30,025	34.66
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	52,462	60.56
Liberal/National Coalition	34,171	39.44

Northern Territory

LINGIARI

Named in honour of Vincent Lingiari AM (1908–1988). Lingiari was a member of the Gurindji people from the Victoria River District. In 1966, he led the walk-off of his people from Wave Hill Station, which eventually resulted in the establishment of Wattie Creek and a land grant to the Gurindji people.

A marginal rural electorate of 1,348,158 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 70,023

	Votes	%
Total	51,009	72.85
Informal	2,575	5.05
Formal	48,434	94.95
First Preference Votes		
SNOWDON, Warren (ALP) – re-elected	**21,698**	**44.80**
HANNA, George (GRN)	3,991	8.24
HODGSON, Daniel Isaac (UAP)	1,367	2.82
McCARTHY, Regina (RUA)	1,380	2.85
MacFARLANE, Hamish (IND)	2,123	4.38
PRICE, Jacinta (CLP)	17,875	36.91
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	26,863	55.46
Liberal/National Coalition	21,571	44.54

SOLOMON

Named in honour of Vaiben Louis Solomon (1853–1908), who was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions that led to the Commonwealth of Australia.

A marginal inner metropolitan electorate of 191 sq km.

Enrolment on election day: 69,336

	Votes	%
Total	57,602	83.08
Informal	2,518	4.37
Formal	55,084	95.63
First Preference Votes		
GOSLING, Luke John (ALP) – re-elected	**22,057**	**40.04**
GIMINI, Lorraine (RUA)	1,277	2.32
GANLEY, Kathy (CLP)	20,962	38.05
PARISH, Timothy (GRN)	6,521	11.84
RAJWIN, Raj Samson (UAP)	1,583	2.87
FRASER-ADAMS, Sue (IND)	2,684	4.87
Two-party preferred votes		
Australian Labor Party	29,240	53.08
Liberal/National Coalition	25,844	46.92

4.6 2019 Senate results

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 2019 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.

National summary Senate results 2019

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.

	2019
Enrolment	16,419,543
Turnout	92.48%

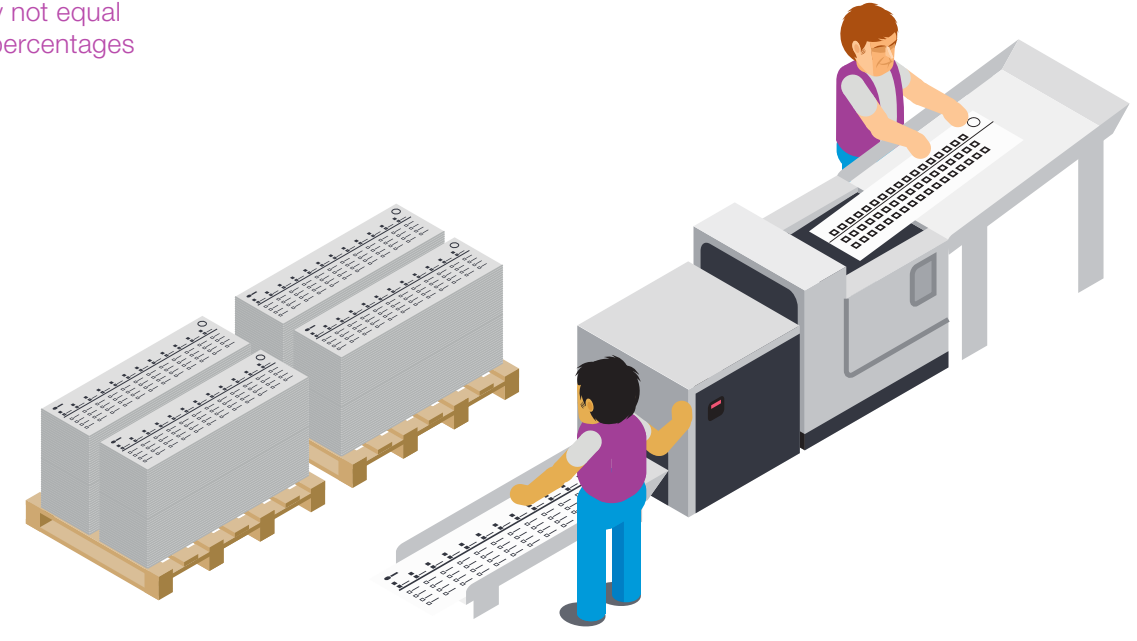
2019		
Party	Votes	%
LPNP	3,152,483	21.59%
ALP	2,804,018	19.20%
GRN	1,488,427	10.19%
ALCP	1,400,295	9.59%
LP	1,204,039	8.24%
LNP	1,128,730	7.73%
PHON*	788,203	5.40%
UAP**	345,199	2.36%
HMP	262,426	1.80%
ASP	253,267	1.73%
AJP	183,996	1.26%
LDP	169,735	1.16%
DLP	149,970	1.03%
DHJP	105,459	0.72%
ACP	102,769	0.70%
CDP	94,301	0.65%
FACN	94,130	0.64%
RUA	64,344	0.44%
UNAM	60,019	0.41%
SPP	59,349	0.41%
Other	693,766	4.75%
Total	**14,604,925**	**100.00%**

** Previously ON*
*** Previously PUP*

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 2019 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 Senate results 2016–19

	2019 % Votes
Enrolment	5,294,468
Quota	670,761
Turnout	92.65%

	2016			2019		
Party	Votes	% Votes	Quota	Votes	% Votes	Quota
LP/NP[1]	1,610,626	35.85	4.66	1,810,121	38.55	2.70
ALPC[2]	1,405,088	31.28	4.07	1,400,295	29.82	2.09
GRN	332,860	7.41	0.96	409,790	8.73	0.61
PHON*	184,012	4.10	0.53	232,865	4.96	0.35
ASP	88,837	1.98	0.26	119,408	2.54	0.18
HMP	29,510	0.66	0.09	99,644	2.12	0.15
LDP	139,007	3.09	0.40	89,833	1.91	0.13
CDP	121,379	2.70	0.35	75,510	1.61	0.11
UAP**	–	–	–	69,911	1.49	0.10
AJP	37,991	0.85	0.11	48,989	1.04	0.07
RUA	7,538	0.17	0.02	33,269	0.71	0.05
ICAN	–	–	–	26,734	0.57	0.04
DLP	51,510	1.15	0.15	26,439	0.56	0.04
NMP	53,154	1.18	0.15	23,181	0.49	0.03
ACP	–	–	–	23,152	0.49	0.03
SPP	7,723	0.17	0.02	20,235	0.43	0.03
FUT	–	–	–	18,972	0.40	0.03
FACN	–	–	–	17,911	0.38	0.03
AAHP	–	–	–	17,330	0.37	0.03
PIR	11,418	0.25	0.03	16,887	0.36	0.03
TWP	–	–	–	16,461	0.35	0.02
TSBP	–	–	–	14,217	0.30	0.02
APEP	–	–	–	11,931	0.25	0.02
AUD	–	–	–	8,735	0.19	0.01
GAP	–	–	–	7,880	0.17	0.01
AWP	–	–	–	7,684	0.16	0.01
ABFA	–	–	–	7,550	0.16	0.01
SUN	22,213	0.49	0.06	6,999	0.15	0.01
SOL	6,353	0.14	0.02	6,417	0.14	0.01
TTP	–	–	–	6,127	0.13	0.01
SAL	5,382	0.12	0.02	6,058	0.13	0.01
IMO	–	–	–	5,024	0.11	0.01
FLUX	12,578	0.28	0.04	3,562	0.08	0.01
SEP	2,933	0.07	0.01	2,100	0.04	0.00
CEC	1,895	0.04	0.01	1,478	0.03	0.00
Other	360,190	8.00	1.06	2,627	0.06	0.00
Total	**4,492,197**	**100.00[3]**		**4,695,326**	**100.00[3]**	

* *Previously ON*
** *Previously PUP*

New South Wales senators elected 2019

Order elected	Senator
1	HUGHES, Hollie (LP)
2	SHELDON, Tony (ALP)
3	BRAGG, Andrew (LP)
4	AYRES, Tim (ALP)
5	DAVEY, Perin (NP)
6	FARUQI, Mehreen (GRN)

1 The Liberal party of Australia and the National Party of Australia ran joint Senate tickets in New South Wales for the 2016 and 2019 federal election.

2 The Australian Labor Party (N.S.W. Branch) and the Country Labor Party ran joint Senate tickets in New South Wales for the 2019 federal election.

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

Victoria Senate results 2016–19

	2019 % Votes
Enrolment	4,184,076
Quota	534,207
Turnout	93.12%

	2016			2019		
Party	Votes	% Votes	Quota	Votes	% Votes	Quota
LP/NP[1]	1,158,800	33.11	4.30	1,342,362	35.90	2.51
ALP	1,075,658	30.73	4.00	1,163,853	31.12	2.18
GRN	380,499	10.87	1.41	397,133	10.62	0.74
PHON*	63,528	1.81	0.24	106,742	2.85	0.20
DHJP	211,733	6.05	0.79	105,459	2.82	0.20
DLP	18,152	0.52	0.07	94,720	2.53	0.18
UAP**	–	–	–	92,691	2.48	0.17
ASP	36,669	1.05	0.14	69,322	1.85	0.13
AJP	60,780	1.74	0.23	57,287	1.53	0.11
HMP	–	–	–	56,117	1.50	0.11
LDP	55,501	1.59	0.21	35,719	0.96	0.07
ACP	–	–	–	24,443	0.65	0.05
CDP	9,287	0.27	0.03	18,719	0.50	0.04
TSBP	–	–	–	18,534	0.50	0.03
FACN	–	–	–	16,585	0.44	0.03
ICAN	–	–	–	15,183	0.41	0.03

	2016			2019		
Party	Votes	% Votes	Quota	Votes	% Votes	Quota
PIR	13,424	0.38	0.05	15,043	0.40	0.03
SPP	10,574	0.30	0.04	14,133	0.38	0.03
NMP	17,169	0.49	0.06	12,899	0.34	0.02
SEP	3,293	0.09	0.01	12,415	0.33	0.02
SOL	–	–	–	12,363	0.33	0.02
AWP	–	–	–	10,710	0.29	0.02
AUD	–	–	–	9,760	0.26	0.02
RPA	–	–	–	7,762	0.21	0.01
RUA	10,166	0.29	0.04	6,591	0.18	0.01
GAP	–	–	–	5,194	0.14	0.01
SPA	2,303	0.07	0.01	4,001	0.11	0.01
CEC	2,098	0.06	0.01	3,251	0.09	0.01
FLUX	2,838	0.08	0.01	2,418	0.06	0.00
ALA	23,080	0.66	0.09	2,229	0.06	0.00
Other	405,465	11.59	1.50	5,733	0.15	0.01
Total	**3,500,237**	**100.00[2]**	**13**	**3,739,443**	**100.00[2]**	

* *Previously ON*
** *Previously PUP*

Victoria senators elected 2019

Order elected	Senator
1	PATERSON, James (LP)
2	CICCONE, Raffaele (ALP)
3	HUME, Jane (LP)
4	WALSH, Jess (ALP)
5	RICE, Janet (GVIC)
6	VAN, David (LP)

1 *The Liberal party of Australia and the National Party of Australia ran joint Senate tickets in Victoria for the 2016 and 2019 federal election.*

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

Queensland Senate results 2016–19

	2019 % Votes
Enrolment	3,262,898
Quota	414,495
Turnout	91.92%

	2016			2019		
Party	Votes	% Votes	Quota	Votes	% Votes	Quota
LNP	960,467	35.27	4.59	1,128,730	38.90	2.72
ALP	717,524	26.35	3.43	654,774	22.57	1.58
PHON*	250,126	9.19	1.19	297,994	10.27	0.72
GRN	188,323	6.92	0.90	288,320	9.94	0.70
UAP**	–	–	–	102,230	3.52	0.25
KAP	48,807	1.79	0.23	51,407	1.77	0.12
HMP	–	–	–	50,848	1.75	0.12
AJP	32,306	1.19	0.15	38,624	1.33	0.09
FACN	–	–	–	37,184	1.28	0.09
ASP	29,571	1.09	0.14	29,329	1.01	0.07
ACP	–	–	–	29,096	1.00	0.07
DLP	15,443	0.57	0.07	28,811	0.99	0.07
LDP	77,601	2.85	0.37	24,000	0.83	0.06

	2016			2019		
Party	Votes	% Votes	Quota	Votes	% Votes	Quota
RUA	5,734	0.21	0.03	22,529	0.78	0.05
PIR	10,342	0.38	0.05	13,432	0.46	0.03
SOL	5,504	0.2	0.03	12,333	0.43	0.03
ABFA	–	–	–	11,735	0.40	0.03
ICAN	–	–	–	11,536	0.40	0.03
LAOL	–	–	–	10,099	0.35	0.02
AWP	–	–	–	9,987	0.34	0.02
SPP	5,366	0.2	0.03	8,446	0.29	0.02
IMO	–	–	–	8,240	0.28	0.02
GAP	–	–	–	5,231	0.18	0.01
CEC	1,877	0.07	0.01	2,003	0.07	0.00
Other	374,175	13.72	1.78	24,566	0.85	0.06
Total	**2,723,166**	**100.00**[1]		**2,901,464**	**100.00**[1]	

* *Previously ON*
** *Previously PUP*

Queensland senators elected 2019

Order elected	Senator
1	SCARR, Paul (LNP)
2	GREEN, Nita (ALP)
3	MCDONALD, Susan (LNP)
4	ROBERTS, Malcolm (ON)
5	RENNICK, Gerard (LNP)
6	WATERS, Larissa (GRN)

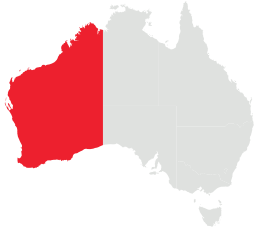
1 *The percentage column shows each political party's votes as a percentage of the total number of formal first preference votes.*

Western Australia Senate results 2016–19

	2019 % Votes
Enrolment	1,646,262
Quota	206,661
Turnout	90.97%

	2016			2019		
Party	Votes	% Votes	Quota	Votes	% Votes	Quota
LP	525,930	38.50	5.00	591,860	40.91	2.86
ALP	386,142	28.26	3.67	399,639	27.63	1.93
GRN	143,814	10.53	1.37	170,871	11.81	0.83
PHON*	54,492	3.99	0.52	85,129	5.88	0.41
UAP**	–	–	–	25,296	1.75	0.12
HMP	–	–	–	24,404	1.69	0.12
AUC	22,089	1.62	0.21	23,983	1.66	0.12
NP	34,633	2.54	0.33	20,336	1.41	0.10
WAP	–	–	–	17,213	1.19	0.08
ASP	25,375	1.86	0.24	17,072	1.18	0.08
AJP	12,702	0.93	0.12	14,130	0.98	0.07
LDP	10,775	0.79	0.10	10,438	0.72	0.05
PIR	–	–	–	8,526	0.59	0.04
FACN	–	–	–	8,425	0.58	0.04
ACP	–	–	–	6,111	0.42	0.03
SPP	–	–	–	4,994	0.35	0.02
IMO	–	–	–	3,791	0.26	0.02
NMP	4,786	0.35	0.05	3,563	0.25	0.02
GAP	–	–	–	3,196	0.22	0.02
FLUX	1,392	0.10	0.01	2,139	0.15	0.01
SAL	1,990	0.15	0.02	1,847	0.13	0.01
CEC	2,049	0.15	0.02	1,097	0.08	0.01
ALA	15,208	1.11	0.14	1,034	0.07	0.01
Other	124,805	9.14	1.20	1,529	0.11	0.01
Total	**1,366,182**	**100.00**[1]		**1,446,623**	**100.00**[1]	

* *Previously ON*
** *Previously PUP*



Western Australia senators elected 2019

Order elected	Senator
1	REYNOLDS, Linda (LP)
2	DODSON, Patrick (ALP)
3	BROCKMAN, Slade (LP)
4	O'SULLIVAN, Matt (LP)
5	PRATT, Louise (ALP)
6	STEELE-JOHN, Jordon (GRN)

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

South Australia Senate results 2016–19

	2019 % Votes
Enrolment	1,210,817
Quota	156,404
Turnout	93.70%

	2016			2019		
Party	Votes	% Votes	Quota	Votes	% Votes	Quota
LP	346,423	32.65	4.24	413,957	37.81	2.65
ALP	289,942	27.32	3.55	332,399	30.36	2.13
GRN	62,345	5.88	0.76	119,470	10.91	0.76
PHON*	31,681	2.99	0.39	53,314	4.87	0.34
UAP**	–	–	–	33,191	3.03	0.21
CA***	230,866	21.76	2.83	28,416	2.60	0.18
HMP	–	–	–	23,265	2.13	0.15
AJP	9,000	0.85	0.11	20,445	1.87	0.13
ACP	–	–	–	16,145	1.47	0.10
GAP	–	–	–	12,698	1.16	0.08
ASP	7,825	0.74	0.10	12,003	1.10	0.08
FACN	–	–	–	7,829	0.72	0.05
LDP	6,924	0.65	0.08	7,345	0.67	0.05
AUD	–	–	–	6,497	0.59	0.04
SPP	–	–	–	5,295	0.48	0.03
CEC	500	0.05	0.01	1,611	0.15	0.01
Other	75,659	7.12	0.93	943	0.09	0.01
Total	**1,061,165**	**100.00**[1]		**1,094,823**	**100.00**[1]	

* *Previously ON*
** *Previously PUP*
*** *Previously XEN*

South Australia senators elected 2019

Order elected	Senator
1	RUSTON, Anne (LP)
2	GALLACHER, Alex (ALP)
3	FAWCETT, David (LP)
4	SMITH, Marielle (ALP)
5	HANSON-YOUNG, Sarah (GRN)
6	ANTIC, Alex (LP)

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

Tasmania Senate results 2016–19

	2019 % Votes
Enrolment	385,816
Quota	50,285
Turnout	94.68%

	2016			2019		
Party	Votes	% Votes	Quota	Votes	% Votes	Quota
LP	110,318	32.53	4.23	110,730	31.46	2.20
ALP	113,935	33.59	4.37	107,670	30.59	2.14
GRN	37,840	11.16	1.45	44,236	12.57	0.88
JLN	28,146	8.30	1.08	31,383	8.92	0.62
PHON*	8,700	2.57	0.33	12,159	3.45	0.24
UAP**	–	–	–	9,281	2.64	0.18
ASP	4,688	1.38	0.18	6,133	1.74	0.12
AJP	2,377	0.70	0.09	4,521	1.28	0.09
HMP	–	–	–	4,141	1.18	0.08
NP	–	–	–	4,041	1.15	0.08
ACP	–	–	–	3,822	1.09	0.08
LDP	1,662	0.49	0.06	2,400	0.68	0.05
SPP	–	–	–	1,783	0.51	0.04
FACN	–	–	–	1,528	0.43	0.03
CEC	177	0.05	0.01	329	0.09	0.01
Other	31,316	9.23	1.21	7,831	2.22	0.16
Total	**339,159**	**100.00**[1]		**351,988**	**100.00**[1]	

* *Previously ON*
** *Previously PUP*

Tasmania senators elected 2019

Order elected	Senator
1	COLBECK, Richard (LP)
2	BROWN, Carol (ALP)
3	CHANDLER, Claire (LP)
4	McKIM, Nick (GRN)
5	BILYK, Catryna (ALP)
6	LAMBIE, Jacqui (JLN)

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

Australian Capital Territory Senate results 2016–19

	2019 % Votes
Enrolment	295,847
Quota	90,078
Turnout	93.51%

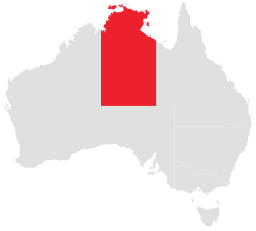
	2016			2019		
Party	Votes	% Votes	Quota	Votes	% Votes	Quota
ALP	96,667	37.94	1.14	106,330	39.95	1.18
LP	84,615	33.21	1.00	87,492	32.38	0.97
GRN	41,006	16.1	0.48	47,885	17.71	0.53
UAP**	–	–	–	6,130	2.27	0.07
SPP	2,678	1.05	0.03	4,463	1.65	0.05
FACN	–	–	–	2,461	0.91	0.03
Other	29,801	11.69	0.36	15,500	5.74	0.17
Total	**254,767**	**100.00**[1]		**270,231**	**100.00**[1]	

*** Previously PUP*

Australian Capital Territory senators elected 2019

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

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



Northern Territory Senate results 2016–19

	2019 % Votes
Enrolment	139,359
Quota	35,010
Turnout	78.21%

	2016			2019		
Party	Votes	% Votes	Quota	Votes	% Votes	Quota
ALP	38,197	37.44	1.12	39,353	37.47	1.12
CLP	37,156	36.42	1.09	38,513	36.67	1.10
GRN	11,003	10.78	0.32	10,752	10.24	0.31
UAP**	–	–	–	6,469	6.16	0.18
HMP	–	–	–	4,027	3.83	0.12
FACN	–	–	–	2,207	2.10	0.06
RUA	6,768	6.63	0.20	1,955	1.86	0.06
CEC	1,255	1.23	0.04	461	0.44	0.01
Other	7,648	7.50	0.23	1,290	1.23	0.04
Total	**102,027**	**100.00**[1]		**105,027**	**100.00**[1]	

*** Previously PUP*

Northern Territory senators elected 2019

Order elected	Senator
1	McCARTHY, Malarndirri (ALP)
2	McMAHON, Sam (CLP)

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

5

Electoral Pocketbook

Glossary and indices

5.1 Glossary

Term	Definition
Absent vote	A declaration vote cast at a polling place outside a voter's electoral division, but still within their state or territory.
Absolute majority	More than half of the formal votes in an 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.
Bulk Nominations	Where a political party may make a bulk nomination of all endorsed House of Representative candidates within a particular State or Territory.
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.

Term	Definition
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 Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 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 conducting the election in each division. The DRO is the returning officer for the House of Representatives election in their division.
Double dissolution	Occurs when both the Senate and the House of Representatives are dissolved by the Governor-General. This is the only situation where all House of Representatives and Senate seats are declared vacant at the same time.

Term	Definition
Electoral Act	The Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 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.

Term	Definition
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 usually cast on election day at a polling place within the electoral division for which a voter is enrolled.
Plebiscite	A ballot of all eligible voters that does not affect the Constitution.
Political party	An organisation representing a group of people with similar ideas or aims. Parties registered with the AEC are eligible to have the party affiliation of their endorsed candidates printed on ballot papers. Registered parties can also have logos, approved by the AEC, appear adjacent to their candidate's names on the ballot papers.

Term	Definition
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.

Term	Definition
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 whose votes were counted in the election.
Two-candidate preferred (TCP) count	An indicative distribution of preferences between the two likely leading candidates for a House of Representatives election.
Two-party preferred (TPP) count	An indicative distribution of preferences between the two major sides of politics in Australia (the Australian Labor Party and the Coalition).
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 46th Parliament – The House of Representatives

Elected 18 May 2019

Member	Party	Division	State/territory
ALBANESE, Anthony	ALP	Grayndler	NSW
ALEXANDER, John	LP	Bennelong	NSW
ALLEN, Katie	LP	Higgins	VIC
ALY, Anne	ALP	Cowan	WA
ANDREWS, Karen	LNP	McPherson	QLD
ANDREWS, Kevin	LP	Menzies	VIC
ARCHER, Bridget	LP	Bass	TAS
BANDT, Adam	GRN	Melbourne	VIC
BELL, Angie	LNP	Moncrieff	QLD
BIRD, Sharon	ALP	Cunningham	NSW
BOWEN, Chris	ALP	McMahon	NSW
BROADBENT, Russell	LP	Monash	VIC
BUCHHOLZ, Scott	LNP	Wright	QLD
BURKE, Tony	ALP	Watson	NSW
BURNEY, Linda	ALP	Barton	NSW
BURNS, Josh	ALP	Macnamara	VIC
BUTLER, Mark	ALP	Hindmarsh	SA
BUTLER, Terri	ALP	Griffith	QLD
BYRNE, Anthony	ALP	Holt	VIC
CHALMERS, Jim	ALP	Rankin	QLD
CHAMPION, Nick	ALP	Spence	SA
CHESTER, Darren	NP	Gippsland	VIC
CHESTERS, Lisa	ALP	Bendigo	VIC
CHRISTENSEN, George	LNP	Dawson	QLD
CLARE, Jason	ALP	Blaxland	NSW

Member	Party	Division	State/territory
CLAYDON, Sharon	ALP	Newcastle	NSW
COKER, Libby	ALP	Corangamite	VIC
COLEMAN, David	LP	Banks	NSW
COLLINS, Julie	ALP	Franklin	TAS
CONAGHAN, Pat	NP	Cowper	NSW
CONNELLY, Vince	LP	Stirling	WA
CONROY, Pat	ALP	Shortland	NSW
COULTON, Mark	NP	Parkes	NSW
DICK, Milton	ALP	Oxley	QLD
DREYFUS, Mark	ALP	Isaacs	VIC
DRUM, Damian	NP	Nicholls	VIC
DUTTON, Peter	LNP	Dickson	QLD
ELLIOT, Justine	ALP	Richmond	NSW
ENTSCH, Warren	LNP	Leichhardt	QLD
EVANS, Trevor	LNP	Brisbane	QLD
FALINSKI, Jason	LP	Mackellar	NSW
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	Adelaide	SA
GILES, Andrew	ALP	Scullin	VIC
GILLESPIE, David	NP	Lyne	NSW

Member	Party	Division	State/territory
GOODENOUGH, Ian	LP	Moore	WA
GORMAN, Patrick	ALP	Perth	WA
GOSLING, Luke John	ALP	Solomon	NT
HAINES, Helen	IND	Indi	VIC
HAMMOND, Celia	LP	Curtin	WA
HASTIE, Andrew	LP	Canning	WA
HAWKE, Alex	LP	Mitchell	NSW
HAYES, Chris	ALP	Fowler	NSW
HILL, Julian	ALP	Bruce	VIC
HOGAN, Kevin	NP	Page	NSW
HOWARTH, Luke	LNP	Petrie	QLD
HUNT, Greg	LP	Flinders	VIC
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
KEARNEY, Ged	ALP	Cooper	VIC
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
LAMING, Andrew	LNP	Bowman	QLD
LANDRY, Michelle	LNP	Capricornia	QLD
LEESER, Julian	LP	Berowra	NSW

Member	Party	Division	State/territory
LEIGH, Andrew	ALP	Fenner	ACT
LEY, Sussan	LP	Farrer	NSW
LITTLEPROUD, David	LNP	Maranoa	QLD
LIU, Gladys	LP	Chisholm	VIC
MARINO, Nola	LP	Forrest	WA
MARLES, Richard	ALP	Corio	VIC
MARTIN, Fiona	LP	Reid	NSW
McBRIDE, Emma	ALP	Dobell	NSW
McCORMACK, Michael	NP	Riverina	NSW
McINTOSH, Melissa	LP	Lindsay	NSW
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
MULINO, Daniel	ALP	Fraser	VIC
MURPHY, Peta	ALP	Dunkley	VIC
NEUMANN, Shayne Kenneth	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'NEIL, Clare	ALP	Hotham	VIC
OWENS, Julie	ALP	Parramatta	NSW
PASIN, Tony	LP	Barker	SA
PAYNE, Alicia	ALP	Canberra	ACT
PEARCE, Gavin	LP	Braddon	TAS

Member	Party	Division	State/territory
PERRETT, Graham	ALP	Moreton	QLD
PHILLIPS, Fiona	ALP	Gilmore	NSW
PITT, Keith	LNP	Hinkler	QLD
PLIBERSEK, Tanya	ALP	Sydney	NSW
PORTER, Christian	LP	Pearce	WA
PRICE, Melissa	LP	Durack	WA
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	CA	Mayo	SA
SHARMA, Dave	LP	Wentworth	NSW
SHORTEN, Bill	ALP	Maribyrnong	VIC
SIMMONDS, Julian	LNP	Ryan	QLD
SMITH, David	ALP	Bean	ACT
SMITH, Tony	LP	Casey	VIC
SNOWDON, Warren	ALP	Lingiari	NT
STANLEY, Anne Maree	ALP	Werriwa	NSW
STEGGALL, Zali	IND	Warringah	NSW
STEVENS, James	LP	Sturt	SA
SUKKAR, Michael	LP	Deakin	VIC
SWANSON, Meryl	ALP	Paterson	NSW
TAYLOR, Angus	LP	Hume	NSW
TEHAN, Dan	LP	Wannon	VIC

Member	Party	Division	State/territory
TEMPLEMAN, Susan	ALP	Macquarie	NSW
THISTLETHWAITE, Matt	ALP	Kingsford Smith	NSW
THOMPSON, Phillip	LNP	Herbert	QLD
THWAITES, Kate	ALP	Jagajaga	VIC
TUDGE, Alan	LP	Aston	VIC
VAMVAKINOU, 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
WEBSTER, Anne	NP	Mallee	VIC
WELLS, Anika	ALP	Lilley	QLD
WICKS, Lucy	LP	Robertson	NSW
WILKIE, Andrew	IND	Clark	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
YOUNG, Terry	LNP	Longman	QLD
ZAPPIA, Tony	ALP	Makin	SA
ZIMMERMAN, Trent	LP	North Sydney	NSW

5.3 The 46th Parliament – The Senate

State senators

Elected: 2 July 2016 Term: 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2022	Elected: 18 May 2019 Term: 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2025
New South Wales	
1. PAYNE, Marise (LP)	7. HUGHES, Hollie (LP)
2. KENEALLY, Kristina (ALP)	8. SHELDON, Tony (ALP)
3. MOLAN, Jim (LP)[1]	9. BRAGG, Andrew (LP)
4. McALLISTER, Jenny R (ALP)	10. AYRES, Tim (ALP)
5. FIERRAVANTI-WELLS, Concetta (LP)	11. DAVEY, Perin (NP)
6. O'NEILL, Deborah (ALP)	12. FARUQI, Mehreen (GRN)
Victoria	
1. HENDERSON, Sarah (LP)[2]	7. PATERSON, James (LP)
2. CARR, Kim (ALP)	8. CICCONE, Raffaele (ALP)
3. DI NATALE, Richard (GRN)	9. HUME, Jane (LP)
4. McKENZIE, Bridget (NP)	10. WALSH, Jess (ALP)
5. KITCHING, Kimberly (ALP)	11. RICE, Janet (GRN)
6. RYAN, Scott (LP)	12. VAN, David (LP)
Queensland	
1. STOKER, Amanda (LP)	7. SCARR, Paul (LNP)
2. WATT, Murray (ALP)	8. GREEN, Nita (ALP)
3. HANSON, Pauline (ON)	9. MCDONALD, Susan (LNP)
4. CANAVAN, Matthew (LNP)	10. ROBERTS, Malcolm (ON)
5. CHISHOLM, Anthony (ALP)	11. RENNICK, Gerard (LNP)
6. McGRATH, James (LNP)	12. WATERS, Larissa (GRN)

Elected: 2 July 2016 Term: 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2022	Elected: 18 May 2019 Term: 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2025
Western Australia	
1. CORMANN, Mathias (LP)	7. REYNOLDS, Linda (LP)
2. LINES, Sue (ALP)	8. DODSON, Patrick (ALP)
3. SIEWERT, Rachel (GRN)	9. BROCKMAN, Slade (LP)
4. CASH, Michaelia (LP)	10. O'SULLIVAN, Matt (LP)
5. STERLE, Glenn (ALP)	11. PRATT, Louise (ALP)
6. SMITH, Dean (LP)	12. STEELE-JOHN, Jordon (GRN)
South Australia	
1. McLACHLAN, Andrew (LP)[3]	7. RUSTON, Anne (LP)
2. BIRMINGHAM, Simon (LP)	8. GALLACHER, Alex (ALP)
3. FARRELL, Don (ALP)	9. FAWCETT, David (LP)
4. PATRICK, Rex (CA)	10. SMITH, Marielle (ALP)
5. WONG, Penny (ALP)	11. HANSON-YOUNG, Sarah (GRN)
6. GRIFF, Stirling (CA)	12. ANTIC, Alex (LP)
Tasmania	
1. ABETZ, Eric (LP)	7. COLBECK, Richard (LP)
2. URQUHART, Anne (ALP)	8. BROWN, Carol (ALP)
3. WHISH-WILSON, Peter (GRN)	9. CHANDLER, Claire (LP)
4. ASKEW, Wendy (LP)	10. McKIM, Nick (GRN)
5. DUNIAM, Jonathon (LP)	11. BILYK, Catryna (ALP)
6. POLLEY, Helen (ALP)	12. LAMBIE, Jacqui (JLN)

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: 18 May 2019
Australian Capital Territory
1. GALLAGHER, Katy (ALP)
2. SESELJA, Zed (LP)
Northern Territory
1. McCARTHY, Malarndirri (ALP)
2. McMAHON, Sam (CLP)

1 Chosen by the Parliament of New South Wales to fill a casual vacancy (vice A. Sinodinos, resigned 11.11.19), pursuant to section 15 of the Constitution.

2 Chosen by the Parliament of Victoria to fill a casual vacancy (vice M. Fifield, resigned 16.08.19), pursuant to section 15 of the Constitution.

3 Chosen by the Parliament of South Australia to fill a casual vacancy (vice C.Bernardi, resigned 20.01.20), pursuant to section 15 of the Constitution.

Names listed as they appeared on ballot papers.

5.4 Alphabetical list of electoral divisions

Division	State/territory	Member	Party
Adelaide	SA	GEORGANAS, Steve	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	ARCHER, Bridget	LP
Bean	ACT	SMITH, David	ALP
Bendigo	VIC	CHESTERS, Lisa	ALP
Bennelong	NSW	ALEXANDER, John	LP
Berowra	NSW	LEESER, Julian	LP
Blair	QLD	NEUMANN, Shayne Kenneth	ALP
Blaxland	NSW	CLARE, Jason	ALP
Bonner	QLD	VASTA, Ross	LNP
Boothby	SA	FLINT, Nicolle	LP
Bowman	QLD	LAMING, Andrew	LNP
Braddon	TAS	PEARCE, Gavin	LP
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	VAMVAKINOU, Maria	ALP

Division	State/territory	Member	Party
Canberra	ACT	PAYNE, Alicia	ALP
Canning	WA	HASTIE, Andrew	LP
Capricornia	QLD	LANDRY, Michelle	LNP
Casey	VIC	SMITH, Tony	LP
Chifley	NSW	HUSIC, Ed	ALP
Chisholm	VIC	LIU, Gladys	LP
Clark	TAS	WILKIE, Andrew	IND
Cook	NSW	MORRISON, Scott	LP
Cooper	VIC	KEARNEY, Ged	ALP
Corangamite	VIC	COKER, Libby	ALP
Corio	VIC	MARLES, Richard	ALP
Cowan	WA	ALY, Anne	ALP
Cowper	NSW	CONAGHAN, Pat	NP
Cunningham	NSW	BIRD, Sharon	ALP
Curtin	WA	HAMMOND, Celia	LP
Dawson	QLD	CHRISTENSEN, George	LNP
Deakin	VIC	SUKKAR, Michael	LP
Dickson	QLD	DUTTON, Peter	LNP
Dobell	NSW	McBRIDE, Emma	ALP
Dunkley	VIC	MURPHY, Peta	ALP
Durack	WA	PRICE, Melissa	LP
Eden-Monaro	NSW	KELLY, Mike	ALP
Fadden	QLD	ROBERT, Stuart	LNP
Fairfax	QLD	O'BRIEN, Ted	LNP

Division	State/territory	Member	Party
Farrer	NSW	LEY, Sussan	LP
Fenner	ACT	LEIGH, Andrew	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
Fraser	VIC	MULINO, Daniel	ALP
Fremantle	WA	WILSON, Josh	ALP
Gellibrand	VIC	WATTS, Tim	ALP
Gilmore	NSW	PHILLIPS, Fiona	ALP
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	THOMPSON, Phillip	LNP
Higgins	VIC	ALLEN, Katie	LP
Hindmarsh	SA	BUTLER, Mark	ALP
Hinkler	QLD	PITT, Keith	LNP

Division	State/territory	Member	Party
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	HAINES, Helen	IND
Isaacs	VIC	DREYFUS, Mark	ALP
Jagajaga	VIC	THWAITES, Kate	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	WELLS, Anika	ALP
Lindsay	NSW	McINTOSH, Melissa	LP
Lingiari	NT	SNOWDON, Warren	ALP
Longman	QLD	YOUNG, Terry	LNP
Lyne	NSW	GILLESPIE, David	NP
Lyons	TAS	MITCHELL, Brian	ALP
Macarthur	NSW	FREELANDER, Mike	ALP
Mackellar	NSW	FALINSKI, Jason	LP
Macnamara	VIC	BURNS, Josh	ALP
Macquarie	NSW	TEMPLEMAN, Susan	ALP
Makin	SA	ZAPPIA, Tony	ALP

Division	State/territory	Member	Party
Mallee	VIC	WEBSTER, Anne	NP
Maranoa	QLD	LITTLEPROUD, David	LNP
Maribyrnong	VIC	SHORTEN, Bill	ALP
Mayo	SA	SHARKIE, Rebekha	CA
McEwen	VIC	MITCHELL, Rob	ALP
McMahon	NSW	BOWEN, Chris	ALP
McPherson	QLD	ANDREWS, Karen	LNP
Melbourne	VIC	BANDT, Adam	GRN
Menzies	VIC	ANDREWS, Kevin	LP
Mitchell	NSW	HAWKE, Alex	LP
Monash	VIC	BROADBENT, Russell	LP
Moncrieff	QLD	BELL, Angie	LNP
Moore	WA	GOODENOUGH, Ian	LP
Moreton	QLD	PERRETT, Graham	ALP
New England	NSW	JOYCE, Barnaby	NP
Newcastle	NSW	CLAYDON, Sharon	ALP
Nicholls	VIC	DRUM, Damian	NP
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	GORMAN, Patrick	ALP

Division	State/territory	Member	Party
Petrie	QLD	HOWARTH, Luke	LNP
Rankin	QLD	CHALMERS, Jim	ALP
Reid	NSW	MARTIN, Fiona	LP
Richmond	NSW	ELLIOT, Justine	ALP
Riverina	NSW	McCORMACK, Michael	NP
Robertson	NSW	WICKS, Lucy	LP
Ryan	QLD	SIMMONDS, Julian	LNP
Scullin	VIC	GILES, Andrew	ALP
Shortland	NSW	CONROY, Pat	ALP
Solomon	NT	GOSLING, Luke John	ALP
Spence	SA	CHAMPION, Nick	ALP
Stirling	WA	CONNELLY, Vince	LP
Sturt	SA	STEVENS, James	LP
Swan	WA	IRONS, Steve	LP
Sydney	NSW	PLIBERSEK, Tanya	ALP
Tangney	WA	MORTON, Ben	LP
Wannon	VIC	TEHAN, Dan	LP
Warringah	NSW	STEGGALL, Zali	IND
Watson	NSW	BURKE, Tony	ALP
Wentworth	NSW	SHARMA, Dave	LP
Werriwa	NSW	STANLEY, Anne Maree	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
AAHP	Australian Affordable Housing Party
ABFA	Australian Better Families
ACP	Australian Conservatives
AFN	Australia First Party (NSW) Incorporated
AJP	Animal Justice Party
ALA	Yellow Vest Australia
ALP	Australian Labor Party (ACT Branch)
ALP	Australian Labor Party (ALP)
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)
AMHP	The Australian Mental Health Party
APEP	Australian People's Party
ARTS	The Arts Party
ASP	Shooters, Fishers and Farmers Party
AUC	Australian Christians
AUD	Australian Democrats
AUP	Australian Progressives

Political party code	Political party name
AWP	Australian Workers Party
CA*	Centre Alliance
CDP	Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)
CEC	Citizens Electoral Council of Australia
CLP	Country Liberals (Northern Territory)
CLR	Country Labor Party
CPP	Child Protection Party
CYA	Australian Country Party
DHJP	Derryn Hinch's Justice Party
DLP	Democratic Labour Party
FACN	FRASER ANNING'S CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL PARTY
FLUX	VOTEFLUX.ORG	Upgrade Democracy!
FUT	Science Party
GAP	The Great Australian Party
GRN	Australian Greens
GRN	Queensland Greens
GRN	The Greens (WA) Inc
GRN	The Greens NSW
GVIC	The Australian Greens – Victoria
HMP	Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) Party
ICAN	Independents For Climate Action Now
IMO	Involuntary Medication Objectors (Vaccination/Fluoride) Party

* *Previously XEN*

Political party code	Political party name
JLN	Jacqui Lambie Network
KAP	Katter's Australian Party (KAP)
LAOL	Love Australia or Leave
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
NCP	Non-Custodial Parents Party (Equal Parenting)
NMP	Health Australia Party
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

Political party code	Political party name
PHON**	Pauline Hanson's One Nation
PIR	Pirate Party Australia
REAS	Reason Australia
RPA	Republican Party of Australia
RUA	Rise Up Australia Party
SAL	Socialist Alliance
SEP	Socialist Equality Party
SOL	Climate Action! Immigration Action! Accountable Politicians!
SPA	Secular Party of Australia
SPP	#Sustainable Australia
SUN	Seniors United Party of Australia
TSBP	The Small Business Party
TSSA	Tim Storer Independent SA
TTP	The Together Party
TWP	The Women's Party
UAP***	United Australia Party
VEP	Voluntary Euthanasia Party
VNS	Victorian Socialists
WAP	WESTERN AUSTRALIA PARTY

*** Previously ON*
**** Previously PUP*