



Electoral Commissioner

Mr Daryl Melham MP
Chair
Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Mr Melham

Inquiry by the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters (JSCEM) into the 2007 Federal Election.

Please find attached the Australian Electoral Commission's (AEC) Second Submission to the Inquiry. The Submission includes discussion of targeted enrolment strategies, the continuous roll update (CRU) program, direct address update, differences between state and federal election laws, and a number of state and territory-specific matters that have been raised in the public hearings conducted to date by the Committee.

You have also asked the AEC to provide advice on a number of additional matters including the ATSIEIS program, electronic voting, and possible "consensual arbitration" models for dealing with reserved ballot papers at recounts. These will be provided to you separately as soon as possible.

The Committee has also previously requested that the AEC provide information on an additional two matters: the implications of amending Schedule 2 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* to include fears for personal safety as a ground for applying for a postal or pre-poll vote; and the implication of removing silent electors' names from the publicly available roll.

With regard to the "fears for personal safety" matter, electors who consider that showing their addresses on the roll would place their or their families' personal safety at risk can apply for their addresses to not be shown. These electors are known as "silent electors". Electors so enrolled are eligible to be general postal voters, and this provides the best protection for genuinely fearful electors.

If an elector feared for his or her safety by attending a particular polling place, he or she would still be able to attend any other polling place in their Division, which could allay his or her fears.

For "personal safety fears" to be grounds for a pre-poll or postal vote, electors would, under the law as it currently stands, have to sign a declaration stating their entitlement, and include their names and addresses on the declaration. Such a process is unlikely to provide the comfort such electors may be seeking. They may find more protection in attending a busy polling place, and asking to provide their name and address privately to the relevant polling official.

The second matter concerning removal of "silent electors" names from the roll, is a complex issue. The names of silent electors appear – in the correct alphabetical position – on a certified list, on copies of certified lists supplied to candidates and political parties, and on the roll information provided to Members and Senators.

Having the name appear was retained when "silent" status was introduced to stay in line with the long held principle that the roll was open to public inspection as an important integrity measure. This, coupled with the right for electors to lodge objections, remains a cornerstone of the electoral enrolment system. The retention of the name allows for a clear correlation between lists and roll products and the number of eligible electors at any one time. It is considered that divisions are large enough to provide suitable protection – this has been enhanced by the abolition of subdivisions.

In summary, the AEC considers that to remove silent electors' names as well as their addresses would decrease the transparency of the roll.

Yours sincerely



Ian Campbell
Electoral Commissioner

15 September 2008

AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL COMMISSION

**SECOND SUBMISSION TO THE INQUIRY BY THE
JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON ELECTORAL
MATTERS INTO THE 2007 FEDERAL ELECTION**

15 September 2008

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1. Introduction

1.1 This is the second submission from the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) to the inquiry into the conduct of the 2007 Election and Matters Related Thereto being undertaken by the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters (JSCEM).

1.2 This submission provides responses to requests for information either taken on notice at the public hearings attended by the AEC in Canberra on 27 June 2008, Brisbane on 6 August 2008, Melbourne on 11 and 12 August 2008, and Adelaide on 20 August 2008, or made to the AEC by the JSCEM, its Chair or its Secretary.

2. Enrolment

17 and 18 year old enrolments

2.1 The Chair requested that the AEC provide data showing (separately) the total number of 17 and 18 year olds enrolled at the end of each week by state/territory in the year leading up to each of the 2004 and 2007 elections.

AEC Response

2.2 Please refer to **Annex 1**, which provides monthly data for the earlier parts of 2004 and 2007, and weekly data for the periods closer to the elections.

Source of enrolment forms

2.3 The Chair requested that the AEC provide further data related to Table 2.3 in the AEC's First Submission, showing the number of enrolment forms received by month for the period 1 January 2007 to 30 September 2007 and enrolment forms received by week for the period 30 September 2007 to 30 December 2007.

AEC Response

2.4 Please refer to **Annex 2(a)** for enrolment forms by month for the period 1 January to 30 September 2007, and **Annex 2(b)** for enrolment forms by week for the period 30 September to 30 December 2007.

Enrolment by state

2.5 The Chair requested that the AEC provide a table containing the same data as the "Enrolment by State" table in the 2007 Virtual Tally Room (VTR)¹, but covering the elections from 1998 to 2007.

¹ Available at <http://results.aec.gov.au/13745/Website/GeneralEnrolmentByState-13745.htm>.

AEC Response

Table 2.1 - Enrolment by State for the 1998, 2001, 2004 and 2007 elections

2007 Federal Election	Close Rolls	Notebook Notebook		Reinstatements Postal	Reinstatements Pre Poll	Reinstatements Absent	Reinstatements Provisional	Enrolment
		Roll Additions	Roll Deletions					
New South Wales	4,495,336	571	2,072	51	538	876	908	4,496,208
Victoria	3,442,096	356	2,251	82	305	622	612	3,441,822
Queensland	2,612,300	197	1,878	57	422	644	762	2,612,504
Western Australia	1,312,942	264	637	19	126	205	282	1,313,201
South Australia	1,075,968	135	504	22	107	221	271	1,076,220
Tasmania	349,788	12	235	8	40	43	97	349,753
Australian Capital Territory	238,742	18	89	15	38	15	47	238,786
Northern Territory	117,901	9	44	2	73	31	73	118,045
TOTAL	13,645,073	1,562	7,710	256	1,649	2,657	3,052	13,646,539

2004 Federal Election	Close Rolls	Notebook Notebook		Reinstatements Postal	Reinstatements Pre Poll	Reinstatements Absent	Reinstatements Provisional	Enrolment
		Roll Additions	Roll Deletions					
New South Wales	4,302,122	373	3,998	640	3,483	6,453	20,042	4,329,115
Victoria	3,292,409	289	2,719	464	1,987	3,450	13,920	3,309,800
Queensland	2,463,402	73	1,880	310	1,108	2,181	10,417	2,475,611
Western Australia	1,237,349	76	1,177	183	874	2,319	9,108	1,248,732
South Australia	1,049,814	105	962	53	207	510	2,196	1,051,923
Tasmania	339,589	40	318	76	277	308	2,837	342,809
Australian Capital Territory	224,896	24	201	58	589	137	2,038	227,541
Northern Territory	111,649	24	36	30	300	70	893	112,930
TOTAL	13,021,230	1,004	11,291	1,814	8,825	15,428	61,451	13,098,461

2001 Federal Election	Close Rolls	Notebook Notebook		Reinstatements Postal	Reinstatements Pre Poll	Reinstatements Absent	Reinstatements Provisional	Enrolment
		Roll Additions	Roll Deletions					
New South Wales	4,204,383	242	3,827	390	2,060	4,947	19,742	4,227,937
Victoria	3,218,746	113	3,054	366	1,471	3,271	13,961	3,234,874
Queensland	2,319,481	382	1,712	324	1,620	3,170	13,433	2,336,698
Western Australia	1,200,438	49	578	122	606	1,329	4,456	1,206,422
South Australia	1,034,377	62	1,262	113	377	935	4,423	1,039,025
Tasmania	328,829	14	245	64	277	325	2,411	331,675
Australian Capital Territory	219,876	7	130	34	342	56	999	221,184
Northern Territory	110,501	11	36	11	121	37	377	111,022
TOTAL	12,636,631	880	10,844	1,424	6,874	14,070	59,802	12,708,837

1998 Federal Election	Close Rolls	Notebook Notebook		Reinstatements Postal	Reinstatements Pre Poll	Reinstatements Absent	Reinstatements Provisional	Enrolment
		Roll Additions	Roll Deletions					
New South Wales	4,031,749	145	2,884	1,037	4,453	9,169	32,412	4,076,081
Victoria	3,056,887	111	2,827	821	2,494	4,569	19,577	3,081,632
Queensland	2,177,556	39	1,775	214	1,227	2,688	8,075	2,188,024
Western Australia	1,140,845	17	648	131	708	1,969	6,597	1,149,619
South Australia	1,006,398	33	1,052	236	754	1,467	6,153	1,013,989
Tasmania	329,751	0	297	20	131	103	413	330,121
Australian Capital Territory	208,684	0	99	19	311	43	578	209,536
Northern Territory	104,755	0	85	10	70	0	298	105,048
TOTAL	12,056,625	345	9,667	2,488	10,148	20,008	74,103	12,154,050

Targeted enrolment strategies

2.6 On page EM34 of the transcript of the public hearing of 27 June 2008, the Chair requested information about the outcome of the targeted enrolment strategies.

Chair – There is targeted enrolment and there is advertising. To be honest, I would not mind a better breakdown in terms of what targeted enrolment did for you because of the ongoing nature of that.

AEC Response

2.7 It is important to emphasise that the targeted enrolment stimulation (TES) program implemented by the AEC did not take place in isolation. It was also supported by a national advertising program, and complemented standard components of the continuous roll update (CRU) program. In addition to the 2007 TES program fieldwork, the AEC conducted two forms of standard CRU fieldwork in some states. These forms of fieldwork targeted:

- electors who have not replied to AEC correspondence seeking their enrolment or updated enrolment; and
- areas of high turnover in residents and/or housing growth.

Some 20,749 enrolment forms were obtained through this fieldwork. In addition, as a by-product of the Sample Audit Fieldwork (SAF) undertaken, 7,262 enrolment forms were received. (SAF is not an enrolment stimulation strategy in itself, but is the method by which the AEC obtains some data to analyse the CRU program.)

2.8 In addition, standard components of the CRU program undertaken in 2007 included the following.

- Divisional office activities, including followup of incorrectly completed enrolment forms and local collection of forms in divisional offices - yielding 188,398 enrolment forms.
- Attendance at citizenship ceremonies to collect enrolment forms from new citizens - yielding 99,583 enrolment forms.
- SMS trial enabling people to request an enrolment form via SMS. The enrolment form was then posted to the nominated address - yielding 1,494 enrolment forms.
- Selected states ran a school bounty scheme. In this scheme schools were paid a fee for collecting enrolment forms from eligible students - yielding 6,693 enrolment forms.²

² Other school enrolment activities not included in the CRU program include the Enrol to Vote Week initiative, discussed at paragraph 2.3.13 in the AEC's First Submission – which yielded 27,518 enrolment forms from 1 January – 23 October 2007.

- AEC local initiatives, discussed at paragraph 2.3.11 in the AEC's First Submission - yielding 52,835 enrolment forms.
- State electoral authority activities, including forms collected at polling places at state elections - yielding 137,038 enrolment forms.
- Queensland transport, which provides enrolment forms to people changing address - yielding 40,774 enrolment forms.³

2.9 It was against that background that the AEC implemented a TES program to identify electors who were not enrolled or were incorrectly enrolled, and to encourage them to update their enrolments in anticipation of the 2007 federal election. TES field officers visited the addresses of electors who were not properly enrolled, and followed up the visits with mail and telephone contacts.

2.10 The TES program operated for approximately seven months from March 2007 in all states and territories, with the exception of New South Wales which commenced on the 28 April due to the state election. The AEC employed 3,308 field workers and posted some 250,000 targeted mail review letters. Between March 2007 and the announcement of the 2007 election, statistics compiled by the AEC indicate that TES fieldwork was associated with:

- 76,525 first-time electors being enrolled;
- 99,610 previously enrolled electors being returned to the roll; and
- 225,132 currently enrolled electors updating their name and/or address details.

Follow-up mailings in August and September 2007 were associated with a further:

- 5,556 first-time electors being enrolled;
- 33,367 previously enrolled electors being returned to the roll; and
- 45,061 currently enrolled electors updating their name and/or address details.

It is important, however, to emphasise that electors' motivations are complex, and while TES contact may have provided the most proximate stimulation for completion of enrolment forms, it is quite possible that the AEC's national advertising, or the broader media attention on the looming election, may for some of them have been the critical thing that led them to focus on the need to enrol.

2.11 Supported by the national advertising campaign, TES activities were associated with 62 per cent of the roll growth between March 2007 and the close of rolls for the election. During this period, net growth in the number of people on the roll was over 342,000: an increase of 2.6 per cent in seven months.

³ Engaging motor authorities in other states and territories in this way is a priority for 2008-09.

2.12 In addition to the national enrolment stimulation program, the AEC undertook other activities including an extensive national advertising campaign and other promotions. Enrolment promotion activities were implemented in selected divisions between June and September 2007 to address under-enrolment or changes of address. Activities included promotions at shopping centres, schools and colleges and major events (e.g. show days) as well as door-knocking or mailing high turnover areas and generic mailing to post office box holders. These local initiatives generated 52,835 enrolment forms.

2.13 The TES program contributed to both an increase in the electoral participation rate and a significant reduction in enrolment transactions processed during and after the close of rolls for the federal election. The number of transactions processed in the close of roll period was significantly reduced in 2007 - by 34 per cent compared with the 2004 close of rolls period, and by 25 per cent compared with 2001. There were 40 per cent fewer transactions between the close of rolls and polling day in 2007 than in the corresponding period in 2004.

Continuous roll update

2.14 On page EM35 of the transcript of the public hearing of 27 June 2008, the Chair requested information about the effectiveness of continuous roll update (CRU).

CHAIR – No, but there is continuous enrolment surely.

Mr Campbell – Yes, and the way continuous enrolment was run was not that effective at getting people on the roll. That was the problem we raised.

CHAIR – That is what I want to know. I would like to see some figures or what ever.

Mr Campbell – We went to targeted enrolment last year, using a CRU but doing it in a far more targeted way. That was run the same, so we will come back to you on that.

AEC Response

2.15 As noted above, the AEC's CRU program involves a range of enrolment stimulation activities, mailing and fieldwork being two major components. In 2007, these were complemented by the TES program the results of which are discussed at **paragraphs 2.9 to 2.13** above, and by enrolment strategies aimed at youth, discussed at **paragraphs 7.5 and 7.6** below.

2.16 In the lead up to the 2007 election, the AEC carried out standard CRU mailings as well as mailings undertaken as part of the 2007 TES program. Standard CRU mailings involve the use of the following types of information.

- External data from government agencies to identify:
 - people who are not currently enrolled; and

- people who need to update their enrolment to their current residential address.
- Internal AEC data to identify:
 - vacant addresses (where previously people were enrolled but no one is currently enrolled);
 - addresses where the number of people enrolled is greater than the AEC expects for the type of dwelling (termed an “enrolment limit”); and
 - addresses where there are multiple people of multiple surnames - which might indicate that a new family has moved in but the previous family has not updated their enrolment to their new address (termed “multiple surname”).

2.17 There were 1,672,813 letters posted between January and August 2007 as part of the standard CRU mailings program. 476,775 enrolment forms were received by 23 October 2007 in response to these standard CRU mailings.

2.18 Analysis of 2007 results indicates that Australia Post change of address data provided the highest percentage (75 per cent) of returned information of all external data sources. Some 27 per cent of the letters returned provided enrolment forms and 19 per cent of these responses required “no further action”. Of all external change of address data sources, government housing and Centrelink provided the lowest letter response rate. Data from schools in the Australian Capital Territory delivered the highest number of new enrolments. Enrolment limit and multiple surname provided the highest percentage of returned information, with the majority giving rise to objection action. The Australian Capital Territory is the jurisdiction with the highest response rate to standard CRU mailings.

2.19 The key to maintaining the accuracy of the electoral roll is to ensure electors who no longer reside at their enrolled address are identified and proactively encouraged to update their enrolment. The success of this concept does not in itself provide growth to the roll but provides a trigger to pursuing accuracy and maintaining elector franchise. Analysis of 2007 CRU mailings indicates that most of the external data sources used by the AEC provided change of address information. Very few external data sources provided information concerning electors who are not currently enrolled. Roll growth comes directly from the enrolment of newly eligible electors and those who have not maintained enrolment currency. It is clear that the majority of data currently used for CRU mailings will not provide this outcome. Delivery of roll growth through mail review will require the inclusion of data targeted at newly eligible and re-enrolling electors. The AEC is investigating the potential for obtaining additional information, where available, from current data sources, and the possibility of obtaining data from agencies not currently used (such as Medicare).

Enrolment by earliest possible close of rolls

2.20 On page EM39 of the transcript of the public hearing of 27 June 2008, Mr Sullivan requested information on how many of the 279,469 enrolment transactions would not have made the earliest possible close of rolls deadline.

Mr Sullivan - My interest is in how many of the 279,469 transactions would not have been made had the earliest issuing of the writs been taken.

Mr Campbell - In other words, the Prime Minister announced the election on a Sunday, and you are asking, 'How many would have happened if the writ had been issued on the Monday?'

Mr Sullivan – Yes

Mr Campbell – We will take that on notice, but it would not have been very many.

AEC Response

2.21 The election was announced on Sunday 14 October 2007. The earliest practicable date for the simultaneous issue of House and Senate writs was Monday 15 October 2007. The following table provides statistics in relation to that date.

Table 2.2 – Enrolment transactions for 15 October 2007

Enrolment Date	15.10.07	Enrolment Date	15.10.07
Banks	63	Aston	77
Barton	75	Ballarat	115
Bennelong	117	Batman	162
Berowra	58	Bendigo	148
Blaxland	47	Bruce	66
Bradfield	67	Calwell	72
Calare	88	Casey	78
Charlton	64	Chisholm	70
Chifley	63	Corangamite	85
Cook	174	Corio	86
Cowper	87	Deakin	88
Cunningham	84	Dunkley	125
Dobell	93	Flinders	133
Eden-Monaro	66	Gellibrand	42
Farrer	67	Gippsland	108
Fowler	27	Goldstein	68
Gilmore	75	Gorton	79
Grayndler	120	Higgins	87
Greenway	72	Holt	109
Hughes	108	Hotham	101
Hume	79	Indi	79
Hunter	65	Isaacs	98

Enrolment Date	15.10.07
Kingsford Smith	146
Lindsay	114
Lowe	103
Lyne	76
Macarthur	76
Mackellar	66
Macquarie	109
Mitchell	74
New England	68
Newcastle	90
North Sydney	110
Page	107
Parkes	103
Parramatta	105
Paterson	77
Prospect	43
Reid	78
Richmond	90
Riverina	64
Robertson	81
Shortland	249
Sydney	146
Throsby	92
Warringah	97
Watson	56
Wentworth	160
Werriwa	39
NSW	4,378

Enrolment Date	15.10.07
Jagajaga	54
Kooyong	76
La Trobe	79
Lalor	121
Mallee	110
Maribyrnong	119
McEwen	118
McMillan	121
Melbourne	168
Melbourne Ports	122
Menzies	63
Murray	63
Scullin	82
Wannon	130
Wills	103
VIC	3,605

Enrolment Date	15-Oct-07
Blair	134
Bonner	147
Bowman	112
Brisbane	202
Capricornia	157
Dawson	143
Dickson	131
Fadden	183
Fairfax	144
Fisher	169
Flynn	100
Forde	145
Griffith	115
Groom	118
Herbert	190
Hinkler	75
Kennedy	241
Leichhardt	199
Lilley	170
Longman	138
Maranoa	119
McPherson	179
Moncrieff	175
Moreton	183
Oxley	160
Petrie	147
Rankin	283
Ryan	149
Wide Bay	166
QLD	4,574

Enrolment Date	15-Oct-07
Brand	117
Canning	163
Cowan	206
Curtin	158
Forrest	117
Fremantle	103
Hasluck	185
Kalgoorlie	179
Moore	91
O'Connor	106
Pearce	231
Perth	156
Stirling	170
Swan	167
Tangney	118
WA	2,267
Adelaide	165
Barker	139
Boothby	94
Grey	114
Hindmarsh	102
Kingston	99
Makin	82
Mayo	100
Port Adelaide	108
Sturt	104
Wakefield	117
SA	1,224
Bass	114
Braddon	19
Denison	118
Franklin	102
Lyons	81
TAS	434
Canberra	207
Fraser	250
ACT	457
Lingiari	127
Solomon	142
NT	269
Total	17,208

Eligible electors not on the roll

2.22 On page EM14 of the transcript of the public hearing of 11 August 2008, Senator Carol Brown requested information about the number of Victorians not on the roll and a breakdown of their age and gender.

Senator CAROL BROWN—What percentage of eligible Victorians are not on the roll?

Mr Wight—The AEC's national figures would suggest potentially five per cent of eligible people are not enrolled.

Senator CAROL BROWN—Do you have a breakdown by age at all?

Mr Wight—It will be notional. We will be able to do a notional breakdown. On the basis of Census results we use that data to extrapolate what we think the eligible voting population should be. I will see whether I can get that for you.

AEC Response

2.23 The AEC is able to provide an estimate of the national “participation rate” (the estimated percentage of eligible electors on the roll) as at 31 March 2008. In doing so, it wishes to highlight key issues so that the nature of this estimate is clearly understood.

2.24 The AEC uses Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) population projections, adjusted to give a figure for the number of people eligible to be enrolled, to determine a participation rate. First, ABS population data from the 2006 census (and previously 2001 census data) is appropriately aged for people turning 18 and then adjusted to take account of deaths, net interstate migration, Australians citizens departing permanently or for the long term overseas and Australian citizens returning from overseas permanently or for the long term. Further adjustments are then made to take account of people becoming Australian citizens, enrolled overseas electors, eligible British subjects, and ineligible Australian citizens over the age of 18.

2.25 For all the above components, the AEC uses the best data available but it cannot be precise. For example, data concerning all the people who may be captured by the various disqualifications for enrolment (in section 93 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (CEA)) is not readily available and estimates must be made.

2.26 Although there is no definitive source for the number of eligible voters at any one point in time, the value of any methodology for estimating this number lies in trend data. Given the underlying reliability of ABS population calculations, the AEC considers that they provide the most sound foundation on which to base an estimate. (ABS estimates are used for other electoral purposes and enjoy wide stakeholder acceptance.)

2.27 In consultation with the ABS, the AEC is continuing to refine its use of the ABS population estimates in order to be satisfied that the estimates are the most accurate possible. However, the figures remain estimates only, and must therefore be used with some caution.

2.28 Using this methodology, 2006 census data (the most current available) and the number of electors on the roll nationally as at 31 March 2008, the AEC estimates the participation rate of eligible electors to be as follows:

Table 2.3 – Estimated participation rate as at 31 March 2008

Age	Estimated percentage of eligible persons enrolled	Estimated percentage of eligible persons not enrolled
18-25 yrs	83.37	16.63
26-39 yrs	89.71	10.29
40-54 yrs	93.36	6.64
55-69 yrs	93.40	6.60
over 70	97.60	2.40
All	92.36	7.64

3. Postal votes

General postal voters by state

3.1 The Chair requested that the AEC provide a table showing the number of general postal voters (GPVs) by state and division at the 2001, 2004 and 2007 elections and at the 31 May 2008.

AEC Response

3.2 Please refer to **Annex 3**.

Privacy concerns regarding postal votes

3.3 The JSCEM requested that the AEC provide information about strategies to address privacy concerns for postal votes, with particular attention on action the AEC took to deal with this issue following the 2004 election.

AEC Response:

3.4 The privacy of voter information on postal vote certificate envelopes is an ongoing issue. In essence the challenge involves balancing elector's privacy with maintaining the franchise and the secrecy of the ballot. In recent years, the AEC has investigated and trialed a number of means of achieving this balance, which are briefly outlined below.

3.5 The CEA requires that, when completing a postal vote, an elector must complete a postal vote certificate. The postal vote certificate must contain sufficient

information to allow the AEC to determine if the elector's vote should be included in the count.

3.6 At the 2004 election, the information required on the postal vote certificate included the following.

- Name.
- Enrolled address.
- Date of birth.
- Any former name, if the elector's name had changed.
- If his or her current address was not the same as his or her enrolled address, the former address and the date on which the elector moved.
- A dated signature of the elector.
- A dated signature of a witness.

3.7 Until the 1993 election, electors returned their postal votes to the AEC using a single envelope with the postal vote certificate, containing the elector details, clearly visible on the outside of the envelope. In the lead up to the 1993 election, and in response to privacy complaints, the AEC developed a postal vote certificate envelope with a "privacy flap". The privacy flap covered the postal vote certificate printed on the envelope. The privacy flap was considered the best solution under the then current legislation, which did not permit double enveloping (a mechanism involving the use of an inner envelope containing the ballot papers on which the postal vote certificate is printed, and an outer envelope, which bears only the AEC's return address).

3.8 The privacy flap was not entirely successful. Some postal vote certificate envelopes were returned with the ballot papers inserted between the privacy flap and the envelope itself. This resulted in the elector's vote being excluded from the count. In addition, at the 1996 election, Australia Post reported instances where postal vote certificate envelopes split while being processed through Australia Post mail sorting machines. The split envelopes disgorged the ballot papers and invalidated 184 postal votes.⁴ The AEC believes that the privacy flap may have caused the envelopes to split.

3.9 In its *Report of the Inquiry into the 1996 Federal Election and Matters Related Thereto*, the JSCEM recommended that the CEA and the *Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984* (the Referendum Act) be amended to allow double enveloping of postal votes.⁵ The Government response supported this recommendation and the

⁴ AEC, *Submission 100 to the JSCEM inquiry into the 1996 federal election*, October 1996, paragraphs 5.14 – 5.15.

⁵ JSCEM, *Report of the Inquiry into the 1996 Federal Election and Matters Related Thereto*, June 1997, paragraphs 5.16 - 5.21.

CEA and the Referendum Act were amended by the *Electoral and Referendum Amendment Act 1998* to incorporate these changes.

3.10 At the 1998 election it became apparent that the double envelope also directly caused a significant number of ballot papers to be excluded from the count. In submission 88 to the JSCEM's inquiry into the 1998 election, the AEC reported that over five per cent of Senate postal ballot papers (28,618 ballot papers) and two per cent of House of Representatives postal ballot papers (10,968 ballot papers) were returned outside the postal vote certificate envelope, but within the outer envelope addressed to the relevant Divisional Returning Officer. As required by the CEA, these ballot papers were excluded from the count.⁶

3.11 An alternative approach using a double envelope technique, previously raised by the AEC during the inquiry into the 1998 election, but not adopted by JSCEM, is to amend the CEA and the Referendum Act to allow ballot papers returned outside the postal vote certificate envelope but inside the outer envelope to be included in the count. This would effectively "save" the postal votes that were excluded at the 1998 election, while allowing for the privacy protection of double enveloping. The obvious and significant disadvantage of this option is that it does not necessarily protect the secrecy of the ballot.

3.12 At the 2001 election a double envelope model was used similar to the 1998 election. In the 2001 election, the number of excluded postal votes as a result of ballot papers being returned outside the postal vote certificate envelope, increased to approximately 10 per cent (approximately 45,000 ballot papers). Following this increase, the AEC recommended that the CEA be amended to permit some discretion in the packaging of postal voting material to allow the AEC to be more flexible in responding to issues with postal voting. This amendment was made by the *Electoral and Referendum Amendment (Access to Electoral Roll and Other Measures) Act 2004*.

3.13 For the 2004 election the AEC made a decision to use a single envelope for postal votes, but to include instructions for the use of a second outer envelope if electors were concerned about their privacy. The AEC's intent in this approach was to reduce as far as possible the number of discarded postal votes associated with double enveloping, and to protect the secrecy of the ballot, while providing electors with a mechanism to protect their privacy if they wished. Despite the option provided to electors to return their postal vote certificate envelopes in an outer envelope, the AEC received a number of complaints about the privacy of the personal information recorded on the postal vote certificate envelope.

3.14 As such, the packaging of postal votes has resulted in two feasible alternatives:

- a single envelope, which eliminates the problem of discarded postal votes associated with double enveloping; or

⁶ AEC, *Submission 88 to the JSCEM inquiry into the 1998 federal election*, March 1999, paragraphs 8.4.4 – 8.4.9.

- a double envelope, which protects the privacy of the elector but results in significant numbers of votes being excluded from the count.

3.15 Following the 2004 election, the JSCEM report on its inquiry into the conduct of the 2004 election required the AEC to consult with privacy bodies on postal voting privacy issues. Early in 2007 the Electoral Commissioner contacted the Commonwealth, state and territory privacy bodies and the Australian Privacy Foundation seeking their views on the issue of postal voting privacy.

3.16 In summary, the responses received from privacy bodies acknowledged the legislative issues and suggested the removal of information from the postal vote packaging that was not required. For example, some privacy bodies suggested that if the date of birth field is not essential, then the AEC should consider removing it. (While date of birth was used as a validity check, the legislation does not require its inclusion on the postal vote certificate envelope.) There was also strong support for giving greater prominence to an elector's ability to return the completed postal vote certificate envelope in an outer envelope supplied by the elector. That having been said, however, the responses did not express a clear policy consensus from all the respondents, or identify a common or practical solution given the current legislative requirements. A brief summary of the responses from the privacy bodies is provided in the table below.

3.17 Accordingly, the AEC has had to balance privacy concerns against the desire to maintain the franchise and the secrecy of the ballot. In the light of this consideration and the feedback from the privacy bodies, for the 2007 election the AEC removed the date of birth field from the postal vote certificate and highlighted, in the "How to Postal Vote" pamphlet (provided to all postal voters with the postal voting material) the option for the elector to return the postal vote certificate in an outer envelope (with no stamp required).

3.18 In the aftermath of the 2004 election the AEC received 32 written complaints relating to the issue. No written complaints were received in the aftermath of the 2007 election relating to privacy concerns in postal voting. Some callers, particularly silent electors, raised queries about details appearing on the declaration certificate. Callers were informed they could "double envelope", and silent electors were advised to write "ADDRESS SUPPRESSED" under their name on the envelope. The AEC did not receive any follow up complaints from callers.

Table 3.1 - Responses regarding postal voting privacy

Privacy Expert	Response
Federal Privacy Commission	Suggested AEC consider limiting birth information to year of birth only. Also supported giving prominence to the use of own outer envelope by elector in information provided.
Privacy New South Wales	Agreed removing year of birth from date of birth field would minimise privacy exposure. Exposure of signature remained a concern. Suggested AEC return to using double enveloping.
Privacy Victoria	Preferred double enveloping but if not, at least limiting elector information that is exposed. Suggested AEC consider only what information is required as a validity check.
Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General	Noted that double enveloping would appear to provide optimal privacy protection.
Ombudsman Tasmania	Supported proposal that the pamphlet provided with the postal vote prominently inform voters that an outer envelope can be used and no stamp is required.
Northern Territory Information Commissioner	Suggested alternative design (AEC comment: design not practical), and if that not practical then legislative change to allow a vote to be counted if the ballot papers are included within an outer envelope. Another option suggested excluding date of birth information. In absence of design changes proposed the supply of an outer envelope and amending the legislation as suggested above.
Australian Privacy Foundation	Legislative change option to allow ballot papers returned outside the certificate envelope to be counted was preferred, but in the short term, suggested limiting elector information by removing date of birth and giving prominence to the option of using own outer envelope.

Return of postal vote applications directly to the AEC

3.19 On page EM13 of the transcript of the public hearing of 27 June 2008, Mr Morrison said, in relation to the AEC's recommendation 6 in its First Submission ("that the CEA be amended to require 'party' PVAs to be returned directly from the elector to the AEC"):

Mr MORRISON— ... Firstly, the question I have is: have the commission taken any legal advice on their recommendation on this and, if they have, I would not mind seeing it?

AEC Response

3.20 The AEC has not obtained specific external legal advice on the recommendation. In the AEC's view, an appropriate model on which such a provision could be based would be subsection 143(2) of the *Electoral Act 1992* (Australian Capital Territory), which provides as follows.

- “(2) A person commits an offence if the person does anything to induce someone else -
- (a) to complete an application form for declaration voting papers for postal voting; and
 - (b) to return the completed form to an address that is not an address authorised by the commissioner.”

4. Ticket voting

4.1 The JSCEM requested information regarding the impact of ticket voting on the increasing number of groups, contrasted with the approach used in New South Wales state elections of preferential above-the-line voting.

AEC Response

4.2 It has been argued that the introduction of group ticket voting for New South Wales Legislative Council elections led to an increase in the number of groups contesting elections, and a consequential increase in the size of the Legislative Council ballot paper. The following comment from Professor Marian Sawer is a very good summary of what happened.

“When NSW introduced above-the-line voting in 1988, it still did not allow the inclusion of party names on ballot papers, even though parties were already registered under public funding provisions. The provisions for above-the-line voting, including party names and registration of more than one ticket, were brought into line with the federal model in 1990, removing the bias against minor parties.

Indeed as in South Australia, above-the-line voting in NSW began to encourage a proliferation of micro-parties. This led to the infamous ‘table-cloth’ election of 1999 and subsequently to the reforms discussed later in this paper. The NSW Legislative Council elects 21 members every four years, with a quota of 4.5 per cent of the vote. In 1999 the ballot paper had to accommodate 264 candidates and 81 parties. Many of these were newly created parties with attractive names such as the Three Day Weekend Party, the Marijuana Freedom Party and the Four Wheel Drive Party.

The sole purpose of such micro parties was ‘preference harvesting’, attracting above-the-line votes which could then be channelled via registered group tickets to

particular individuals, in this case Glen Druery of People First and Malcolm Jones of the Outdoor Recreation Party. In the end Malcolm Jones received preferences from 19 party tickets and won a seat, despite having attracted only 0.2 per cent of the primary vote. Voters for these micro parties were often deceived as to the nature of the party, as can be seen from the difference between the preferences indicated by below-the-line voters and those of the ticket registered by the party for above-the-line voters.

Antony Green has analysed this difference and shown a particular discrepancy in the case of the 'green' sounding micro parties associated with Druery and Jones. For example, those voting below-the-line for parties such as the Marijuana Smokers Rights Party, the Gay and Lesbian Party, the Marine Environment Conservation Party, the Wilderness Party or the Women's Party/Save the Forests gave their preferences to the Greens and Australian Democrats. Those who voted for these parties above the line had their preferences directed to Glen Druery and Malcolm Jones. Needless to say, voters cannot be said to have been exercising an effective choice when being misled in this way.

The controversy over the table-cloth election led to a series of reforms in NSW to set more rigorous requirements for the registration of political parties but also to change the nature of above-the-line votes. No longer would preferences flow in accordance with a registered group ticket. Voters still had the option of just placing a '1' in a party box, but this vote would only flow to the candidates for this party. It would then exhaust rather than flowing on to other parties in accordance with a registered group ticket. Voters were also given another option, which was to rank order the party boxes appearing above the line, in which case their preferences would flow accordingly, rather than in accordance with deals done by parties.⁷

4.3 Against this background, the question arises of whether the introduction of group ticket voting for Senate elections in 1984 has led to a similar increase in the number of groups contesting Senate elections.

4.4 The following table sets out statistics on groups and candidacies for each Senate election from and including that of 1970 (but excluding the state-wide Senate election held in Queensland in 1972 to fill a single casual vacancy).

⁷ Marian Sawer, 'Above-the-line voting - How democratic?', *Democratic Audit of Australia*, June 2004. Available at http://arts.anu.edu.au/democraticaudit/papers/200406_sawer_above_line.pdf.

Table 4.1 – Senate elections, 1970 - 2007⁸

Election	Vacancies	State quota (%)	Candidates	Candidates per Vacancy	Groups	Ungrouped
1970	32	16.7 14.3 (NSW, QLD)	101	3.2	33	14
1974	60	16.7	245	4.1	55	49
1975	64	16.7	271	4.2	58	53
1977	34	16.7	151	4.4	49	16
1980	34	16.7	182	5.4	61	25
1983	64	9.1	248	3.9	67	28
1984	46	12.5	202	4.4	55	14
1987	76	8.3	255	3.4	65	31
1990	40	14.3	223	5.6	64	37
1993	40	14.3	266	6.7	82	35
1996	40	14.3	255	6.4	85	29
1998	40	14.3	329	8.2	117	29
2001	40	14.3	285	7.1	101	26
2004	40	14.3	330	8.3	120	26
2007	40	14.3	367	9.2	136	19

4.5 While there has been a clear increase since 1970 in the number of groups contesting Senate elections, there was no immediate increase at the 1984 election, when ticket voting was used for the first time: in fact, two clear jumps are evident, one at the 1993 election, and another at the 1998 election.

4.6 Identifying explanations for these patterns is by no means straightforward, and a number of factors can be noted which could have had some influence on the number of groups contesting Senate elections.

- It is widely accepted that in the period since 1970, there has been a marked change in Australian electoral behaviour: in particular, there are greater opportunities for votes to be gained by niche parties focussing on particular issues, or appealing to specific societal groups.
- The introduction of group ticket voting for the Senate in 1984 was accompanied by the introduction of the printing of party affiliations on ballot papers. This reform has enabled political groups to gain increased salience: any group of 500 individuals who share common interests may, on satisfying the requirements set out in the CEA, register a party and, for the cost of the candidates' deposits, have that party's name printed on (in some cases) millions of ballot papers. This on the face of it provides much more of an incentive for groups to take part in a Senate election than was provided in the days when party affiliations were not shown.

⁸ As noted in paragraph 4.4, this table excludes the State-wide Senate election held in Queensland in 1972 to fill a single casual vacancy.

- The introduction of public funding has provided the opportunity to groups which poll over 4 per cent of the vote to recoup some or all of their election expenses. That having been said, groups are also now subject to disclosure requirements, which could discourage some from contesting an election.
- In 1984, the size of the Senate increased from 64 to 76 senators, and this had the effect of reducing the quota for election at a half Senate election in a state from 16.7 per cent of the vote to 14.3 per cent, and at a double dissolution election in a state from 9.1 per cent to 8.3 per cent. Reductions in quotas by themselves make it easier for candidates to be elected, and therefore provide an incentive to run.
- The introduction of ticket voting could have been seen by some candidates as opening the way for “preference harvesting” strategies of the type described by Professor Sawyer above. There have, however, been no indisputable cases of successful “preference harvesting” at Senate elections since 1984, and in particular, none preceding the increases in the numbers of groups in 1993 and 1998. In this context, it should be noted that preference harvesting to achieve a quota of 14.3 per cent or 8.3 per cent (at a Senate election) would be vastly more difficult than preference harvesting to achieve a quota of 4.5 per cent at a New South Wales Legislative Council election.
- The introduction of ticket voting has also given smaller political parties the opportunity to negotiate preference exchange agreements which are not intended to secure election, as in classic preference harvesting, but which are rather intended to secure, from the preference receiving parties, policy positions which accord with the predilections of the preference directing party. Prior to 1984, only parties which had the capacity to distribute “how-to-vote” cards at polling booths had the capacity to negotiate plausibly in that way. Under ticket voting, any party entitled to lodge a ticket can engage in such negotiations.
- The introduction of group ticket voting has also eliminated one possible incentive for groups to contest an election. It has been alleged that at least some of the 18 groups that contested the 1974 Senate election in New South Wales were motivated by a desire to increase the size of the ballot paper, and with it the scale of the informal vote. The introduction of ticket voting has rendered such a strategy unworkable.

4.7 All of these factors could have come into play in influencing the number of groups contesting Senate elections.

4.8 In any consideration of the future of ticket voting, it is important to bear in mind its demonstrable success in reducing the level of informal voting at Senate elections, which had been a major problem prior to 1984. The following table shows the nationwide informal vote percentage at all nationwide Senate elections since federation. The introduction of ticket voting at the 1984 poll led immediately and directly to a substantial and sustained drop in the informal vote; and the Senate informal vote percentage in 2007 was the lowest ever recorded.

Table 4.2 – Informal voting in Senate elections

Election	Informal %	Election	Informal %
1901	11.0	1958	10.3
1903	3.6	1961	10.6
1906	6.4	1964	7.0
1910	4.6	1967	6.1
1913	5.7	1970	9.4
1914	4.2	1974	10.8
1917	3.9	1975	9.1
1919	8.6	1977	9.0
1922	9.4	1980	9.7
1925	7.0	1983	9.9
1928	9.9	1984	4.7
1931	9.6	1987	4.0
1934	11.3	1990	3.4
1937	10.6	1993	2.6
1940	9.6	1996	3.5
1943	9.7	1998	3.2
1946	8.0	2001	3.9
1949	10.8	2004	3.8
1951	7.1	2007	2.6
1953	4.6		
1955	9.6		

4.9 It was clear from the distributions of preferences at Senate elections prior to 1984 that the vast majority of Senate voters were adopting the preferences orderings recommended in how-to-vote cards distributed by the parties; and the anticipated effect of ticket voting was therefore to enable voters who were content with such recommendations, and who saw their voting decision as primarily a choice between parties rather than candidates, to mark their votes without having to transcribe dozens of numbers and run the risk of making errors along the way. This appears to have been acceptable to the voters: the use of ticket voting has steadily increased, and the AEC receives very few complaints about the system.

4.10 That having been said, there is, at the moment, a clear disparity between the ease with which a vote can be marked “above the line”, and the difficulty of marking a vote “below the line”, since the instructions on the ballot paper require a below-the-line voter to number every square. In the AEC’s view, if there is any element of the Senate voting system which requires attention, it is this disparity, rather than the

operation of the above-the-line system, which for the great bulk of voters is meaningful, straightforward and quick.

Percentage of electors who voted “above-the-line” in the Senate

4.11 On page EM51 of the transcript of the public hearing of 6 August 2008, Senator Carol Brown requested data about the percentage of electors who voted above the line for the Senate in the 2007 election.

Senator CAROL BROWN—There is a difference between the informal vote in your Senate papers and the informal vote in your House of Representatives papers. Are you able to tell the committee how many voters voted above the line in the Senate? I am interested in that. You have a 3.56 per cent informal vote for the seat in the House of Representatives and a 2.34 per cent informal vote for the Senate. Do you have figures for the number of people in Queensland who voted above the line for the Senate?

Ms Bright—I can provide you with those figures, Senator.

AEC Response

4.12 The table below shows the number of electors who used the “ticket vote” or “above-the-line” voting option for each state, territory and nationally at the 2007 election.

Table 4.3 – Senate Group Voting Ticket Use at 2007 election

State	Ticket		Non-Ticket		Total First Preferences
	Votes	%	Votes	%	
New South Wales	4,116,995	98.18	76,239	1.82	4,193,234
Victoria	3,117,212	97.95	65,157	2.05	3,182,369
Queensland	2,352,518	97.26	66,389	2.74	2,418,907
Western Australia	1,170,380	97.31	32,370	2.69	1,202,750
South Australia	937,905	93.16	68,904	6.84	1,006,809
Tasmania	275,112	84.17	51,734	15.83	326,846
Australian Capital Territory	186,570	82.80	38,751	17.20	225,321
Northern Territory	92,652	92.13	7,917	7.87	100,569
TOTAL	12,249,344	96.78	407,461	3.22	12,656,805

*<http://results.aec.gov.au/13745/Website/SenateUseOfGvtByState-13745.htm>

5. Multiple voting

5.1 The JSCEM requested that the AEC provide data and information regarding multiple voting.

Declaration vote and ordinary vote

5.2 On page EM23 of the transcript of the public hearing of 27 June 2008, the Chair requested information regarding the numbers of electors who had both a declaration vote and an ordinary vote.

CHAIR –do you have any figures on cases where someone who has had a declaration vote is purported to have had an ordinary vote under the current system? You know how you have come to us in private meeting and said that there is –

Mr Campbell – I would have to take that on notice.

Patterns of multiple voting

5.3 On page EM42 of the transcript to the public hearing of 27 June 2008, Senator Birmingham requested information about patterns of multiple voting.

Senator BIRMINGHAM - is there a pattern of multi-voters at multiple elections?

Mr Campbell – We could take that on notice, but I suspect that we might have had one or two repeat offenders.

AEC Response

5.4 The AEC will provide its report on multiple voting and nonvoting once the followup action, including referral for prosecution where appropriate, has been completed. This report includes apparent multiple voting through declaration and ordinary votes. Given that, the report should be available in early 2009.

6. Proof of Identity

6.1 On page EM24 of the transcript of the public hearing of 27 June 2008, Senator Carol Brown requested information about the age and gender of electors who did not provide proof of identity (POI) when casting provisional votes at the time of voting for the 2007 election.

Senator CAROL BROWN – Have the AEC done any research on the age and gender of people that did not have proof of identity at the time? Are you going to look at that?

Mr Campbell - ... Perhaps it might be best if I take that on notice. We will look at what we can we will come back to you with subsequent information.

AEC Response

6.2 Please refer to **Annex 4**.

7. Advertising Campaign

7.1 On page EM35 of the transcript to the public hearing of 27 June 2008, the Chair requested information regarding the effectiveness of pre-election advertising campaigns.

CHAIR - ... I wonder how effective some of these campaigns were. I know you are under budget constraints and you are not doing it the way you used to, and I know advertising on TV and radio is sexy; I wonder if the Commission could come back to us with how effective some of those campaigns are.

Mr Campbell – We can take that on notice.

AEC Response

7.2 As a component of the overall communications strategy, the AEC in 2006 commenced preparations for a national advertising campaign.

7.3 In determining the broadcast advertising (including television advertising) required as part of the communication strategy, the AEC worked with the Commonwealth's advertising placement agency, Universal McCann. The communication strategy required the following.

- Advertising with a motivational element to promote substantial enrolment activity in advance of the federal election. Television is still regarded as the lead advertising medium for this purpose.
- Advertising that captured a wide audience. Broadcast advertising and media relations are considered effective tools to reach the widest possible audience.

7.4 The AEC, in developing its communication strategy, conducted independent qualitative research with key target groups. The research covered young people, people moving address, and representatives of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) and Indigenous communities.

7.5 In addition to the national advertising campaign, tailored communication activities were developed and implemented to reach target groups. For example, in 2007 three national promotions targeted young people, namely:

- a RockEnrol promotion conducted at the Big Day Out concerts; followed by
- RockEnrol stalls and promotions at 25 universities during orientation weeks; and
- the inaugural Enrol to Vote Week (28 May – 1 June 2007) held in 1764 secondary schools and colleges to generate enrolments amongst 17 and 18 year olds.

The data in Table 2.3 in the AEC's First Submission demonstrate that these activities contributed to enrolment forms received by the AEC in 2007.

7.6 The AEC has also implemented a birthday card program targeting young people. This program uses data from secondary schools, colleges, TAFEs and some apprenticeship boards to identify those people turning 17 or 18; they are then sent an enrolment form and a birthday card or letter encouraging them to enrol.

7.7 To assist in the measurement of advertising campaign effectiveness, Eureka Strategic Research (now part of the IPSOS group), were commissioned to benchmark and track AEC advertising over 2007 through a series of telephone surveys with at least 1200 respondents per survey. Eureka made the following findings.

- The advertising campaign achieved high levels of recall amongst survey respondents.
- The strongest message of the campaign was that electors who move house need to update their enrolment details. The vast majority of research respondents were aware of their obligations in terms of enrolment and updating their details after moving house, and awareness of these obligations increased throughout the campaign.
- Although the special television advertisements promoting the value of voting were only broadcast at the beginning of the research period, awareness and recall of the advertising tagline "Your vote is a valuable thing" remained high throughout all phases of the research, providing good feedback that this message was an effective unifying theme for the campaign.
- Nine in ten survey respondents felt well informed regarding the correct way to complete a ballot paper before voting.
- CALD respondents had a lower awareness of the need to re-enrol when moving interstate (8 per cent) in the benchmark phase of the research compared to other respondents (2 per cent). This lower awareness reduced as the pre-election enrolment campaign progressed. CALD respondents also had less awareness of the re-enrolment process, with a higher proportion expecting re-enrolment could be done over the phone or internet, or that the AEC would telephone the elector if re-enrolment was necessary.

7.8 AEC advertising deliberately referred electors to the National Call Centre and the AEC website for further assistance and information. This referral was a very important element of the advertising campaign. Eureka research found:

- satisfaction with the call centre was high, with 92 per cent of respondents saying they were either very satisfied or satisfied with the service provided; and
- satisfaction with the AEC website was lower, with 76 per cent of respondents saying they were either very satisfied or satisfied with the service provided.

7.9 The enrolment advertising campaigns conducted by the AEC in 2007 are described in the AEC's First Submission, with Table 2.4 comparing enrolment statistics against the timing of the AEC's pre-enrolment advertising campaigns. These campaigns coincided with the Targeted Enrolment Strategy (TES) fieldwork and mailings as well as with some of the standard CRU mailings. It is the AEC's view that the effective combination of the advertising campaign, promotion and field activities together generated stronger awareness and enrolment activity in the lead-up to the 2007 election. It is noted that in 2004, when substantial advertising occurred only at election time, net additions to the rolls were much lower than in 2007, when significant advertising was conducted over the period from May to October 2007, as described in the table below.

Table 7.1 – Net additions to the electoral roll, 2004

	At 31-Dec-03	At roll close 2004 election	2004 calendar year net additions by close of rolls
Total	12,783,072	13,021,230	+238,158
	At 31-Dec-06	At roll close 2007 election	2007 calendar year net additions by close of rolls
Total	13,174,866	13,645,073	+470,207

8. Informal voting

State and federal inconsistencies and the impact on informality

8.1 On page EM38 of the transcript to the public hearing of 27 June 2008, Mr Morrison requested information about federal and state inconsistencies that may lead to informal voting.

Mr MORRISON – The other point I would make is in relation to federal and state inconsistencies. The rate of informality, particularly in New South Wales versus other states, while down a little this time, is still significantly higher than the other states.

Mr Campbell - We will be providing you with a report on informal voting, and we will cover those issues in that.....

AEC Response:

8.2 Research previously published by the AEC has flagged the likelihood that differing state and federal voting systems may influence the informality rate at federal elections.

8.3 The tables below show the level of informality across the states and territories for the 2004 and 2007 elections, and informality by category at the 2001, 2004 and 2007 elections.

Table 8.1 - Informal votes by state*

	2001 Federal Election			2004 Federal Election			2007 Federal Election		
	Formal	Informal	Informal %	Formal	Informal	Informal %	Formal	Informal	Informal %
ACT	202,666	7,386	3.52	208,626	7,431	3.44	223,581	5,289	2.31
NSW	3,788,460	217,169	5.42	3,848,694	250,620	6.11	4,059,486	211,519	4.95
NT	91,161	4,436	4.64	90,915	4,925	5.14	98,213	3,936	3.85
QLD	2,106,252	106,995	4.83	2,200,888	120,393	5.19	2,378,853	87,708	3.56
SA	937,707	55,040	5.54	941,644	54,724	5.49	988,152	38,830	3.78
TAS	308,018	10,856	3.4	316,123	12,876	3.91	325,142	9,796	2.92
VIC	2,955,015	122,575	3.98	3,011,169	128,358	4.09	3,168,899	106,721	3.26
WA	1,084,795	56,133	4.92	1,097,073	60,524	5.23	1,177,537	47,152	3.85
National	11,474,074	580,590	4.82	11,715,132	639,851	5.18	12,419,863	510,951	3.95

*Data taken from www.vtr.aec.gov.au, Division of McEwen not included.

Table 8.2 - Percentage of total informal vote by category and year*

Year	Reason for informality	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA
2001	Blank	31.59%	20.70%	20.73%	15.88%	24.66%	28.62%	25.60%	23.62%
	1 only	28.69%	32.76%	28.35%	47.17%	37.36%	23.45%	26.74%	30.79%
	Incomplete numbering								
	Ticks and crosses	8.58%	11.74%	10.20%	10.99%	14.29%	15.38%	12.68%	9.62%
	Non sequential	7.74%	22.30%	15.41%	10.27%	14.03%	13.21%	13.70%	21.56%
	Marks and scribbles	4.69%	6.06%	3.16%	5.30%	6.74%	12.21%	8.97%	8.16%
2001	Voter identified	0.03%	0.03%		0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.07%	0.06%
	Other (includes symbols)	18.68%	6.41%	22.16%	10.37%	2.89%	7.10%	12.23%	6.19%

Year	Reason for informality	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA
2004	Blank	23.58%	21.31%	18.77%	15.24%	23.16%	28.21%	24.21%	23.03%
	1 only	35.57%	35.76%	27.65%	44.57%	30.91%	22.37%	21.77%	25.33%
	Incomplete numbering	3.05%	5.31%	3.71%	4.63%	3.05%	2.75%	3.06%	5.09%
	Ticks and crosses	8.80%	10.61%	9.00%	7.37%	11.72%	11.42%	7.41%	8.92%
	Non sequential	4.88%	15.09%	19.85%	9.79%	14.12%	8.19%	20.11%	19.33%
	Marks and scribbles	20.79%	10.33%	16.73%	16.62%	15.09%	25.28%	21.16%	16.51%
2004	Voter identified		0.03%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.07%	0.06%	0.02%
	Other (includes symbols)	3.32%	1.55%	4.23%	1.73%	1.91%	1.71%	2.22%	1.77%

Year	Reason for informality	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA
2007	Blank	25.81%	18.21%	14.99%	15.37%	26.87%	29.34%	22.46%	23.55%
	1 only	25.88%	36.23%	24.70%	36.40%	24.30%	17.33%	21.80%	18.01%
	Incomplete numbering	3.10%	5.29%	3.63%	5.27%	3.29%	4.47%	2.92%	4.57%
	Ticks and crosses	10.19%	11.00%	15.22%	9.35%	12.79%	7.17%	8.26%	8.29%
	Non sequential	9.91%	15.78%	24.39%	15.15%	15.92%	15.04%	21.42%	26.33%
	Marks and scribbles	22.44%	11.51%	13.29%	16.22%	14.87%	25.07%	20.28%	16.87%
	Voter identified	0.11%	0.07%	0.20%	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%	0.11%	0.07%
Other (includes symbols)	2.55%	1.91%	3.58%	2.19%	1.94%	1.56%	2.75%	2.30%	

* Data taken from survey of informal ballot papers, Division of McEwen not included.

8.4 A more detailed research report setting out and analysing the results of the 2007 election informal vote survey is currently being finalised and will be forwarded to the JSCEM shortly.

8.5 At the 2007 election, in an attempt to reduce informality which might be influenced by state or territory optional preferential voting systems, all states and territories affected (New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory) had posters in polling places reminding electors how to vote formally at a federal election.

Non-sequential numbering

8.6 The JSCEM requested that the AEC provide information regarding the number of votes that were rejected due to non-sequential numbering, for example numbering the ballot "1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7".

AEC Response:

8.7 The Table below gives a breakdown of selected reasons that ballot papers were ruled to be informal at the 2004 and 2007 elections.

8.8 The category of "non-sequential numbering" covers ballot papers on which the number sequence has been broken by repeated numbers (including more than one number "1") or missing numbers. It includes all cases whether all or only some of the squares are completed but the sequence is broken, for example:

- 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, blank, blank
- 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (sequence broken, because no number "1").

If a voter has apparently deliberately numbered all or most squares with just one number, for example “1” or “9”, then this is regarded as a deliberate protest informal vote and is not included in this data.

Table 8.3 - Number of informal votes by category and year*

Year	Reason for informality	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA
2004	Blank	1,752	47,911	794	18,256	12,842	3,320	30,247	13,274
	1 only	2,643	80,395	1,170	53,402	17,143	2,633	27,204	14,599
	Incomplete numbering	227	11,936	157	5,553	1,691	324	3,829	2,937
	Ticks and crosses	654	23,858	381	8,828	6,497	1,344	9,260	5,141
	Non sequential	363	33,914	840	11,729	7,829	964	25,122	11,143
	Marks and scribbles	1,545	23,220	708	19,916	8,369	2,975	26,435	9,520
	Voter identified	0	76	2	77	25	8	70	12
	Other (includes symbols)	247	3,477	179	2,068	1,062	201	2,780	1,020
	Total	7,431	224,787	4,231	119,829	55,458	11,769	124,947	57,646

Year	Reason for informality	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA
2007	Blank	1,365	38,515	590	13,483	10,434	2,874	22,992	11,104
	1 only	1,369	76,633	972	31,930	9,436	1,698	22,321	8,494
	Incomplete numbering	164	11,195	143	4,619	1,277	438	2,985	2,156
	Ticks and crosses	539	23,264	599	8,204	4,966	702	8,457	3,910
	Non sequential	524	33,375	960	13,290	6,180	1,473	21,931	12,416
	Marks and scribbles	1,187	24,354	523	14,222	5,773	2,456	20,768	7,954
	Voter identified	6	144	8	37	12	2	114	34
	Other (includes symbols)	135	4,039	141	1,923	752	153	2,818	1,084
	Total	5,289	211,519	3,936	87,708	38,830	9,796	102,386	47,152

* Data taken from survey of informal ballot papers, Division of McEwen not included.

Counting of votes under old “savings” provisions

8.9 On page EM57 of the transcript of the public hearing of 27 June 2008, the Chair requested information regarding how many votes would have been counted at the election under the formality rules enacted in 1984.

CHAIR -On the provisional voting stuff, I am interested in how many would have got a vote under the old rules. We have talked about Langer provisions in the past. I am interested as to how many might have been counted under the old rule that applied a couple of years ago. I know you have ranked them into categories. Is that okay, or you can't get that? You look at informal votes.

Mr Campbell – Some of that we will be able to get out of informal votes, some we will not.

CHAIR – That is okay. On the summary: the previous summary that you have done – nothing different.

AEC Response

8.10 The 1984 rules provided that a ballot paper could be formal provided that it bore a unique first preference, and numbers - any numbers - in all of the remaining squares, or in all but one (with that last square left blank). An exact count of the number of such ballots cast in 2004 and 2007 was not captured in the relevant informal vote surveys: they would have fallen into the category of non-sequential votes, but that category also included ballot papers which would have been informal even under the 1984 rules, such as ballots with no first preference, or with more than one first preference. The surveys do, however, place an upper limit on the number of ballots which would have been rendered formal had the 1984 rules continued to apply: 91,904 ballot papers, representing 15.16 per cent of total informal votes, in 2004; and 90,149 ballot papers, representing 17.79 per cent of total informal votes, in 2007.

Instruction to ordinary vote issuing officers

8.11 On page EM52 of the transcript of the public hearing of 6 August 2008, Senator Ronaldson requested the form of words that ordinary vote issuing officers were instructed to use when issuing ballot papers to electors.

Senator RONALDSON—I want to take you back to the directions given to those poll workers. I must admit that I have some concerns about the oral engagement of voting between workers and voters. I have some real issues with that. Do you have any information on the exact form of wording? Were they given a bit of paper that indicated the specific words that should be used? I am not heavily into conspiracy theories but there is always some element for inappropriate interference when you cross the room.

CHAIR—If formal words were used perhaps you could submit them to us?

Ms Bright—I will provide that.

AEC Response:

8.12 In the AEC's *Polling Place Procedures Manual*⁹ ordinary vote issuing officers were instructed to tell the voter the following:

“For the House of Representatives, complete the ballot paper by placing a number one in the box next to the candidate you most prefer and then number all other boxes in order of your choice of candidate.

For the Senate, complete the ballot paper by either putting a number one in one of the boxes above the line for a group of your choice (and preferences will follow as indicated in the group voting booklets) **or** fill in the boxes below the line, in which

⁹ AEC, 'Polling Procedures Manual: Ordinary Vote Issuing Officers, Ballot Box Guards, Queue Controllers', 2007, p. 31.

case you will have to consecutively number **all** the boxes starting with the candidate you most prefer.

If you make a mistake and need another ballot paper bring these ones back and I will give you another one.”.

Dual polling booths

8.13 The JSCEM requested that the AEC provide information about the informality level at dual polling booths

AEC Response

8.14 At the 2007 election, the average rate of informality was 4 per cent at static polling booths which were not appointed as duals, and 4.78 per cent at booths which were so appointed.

8.15 As noted above, however, informality is a complex phenomenon, subject to a range of influences. In the AEC’s divisional level analysis of informal voting at the 2001 election, variables used in the analysis included “state”, “number of candidates”, “not fluent in English”, “age 80+” and “low education”, a number of which were found to be statistically significant.

8.16 Simply comparing raw informality rates at dual and non-dual booths has the potential to be misleading, as any difference may reflect not an intrinsic difference between dual and non-dual booths, but a differential impact of other influences in places where dual and non-dual booths happen to be located. It is therefore necessary to undertake an analysis which seeks to control for such other influences.

8.17 One way of doing this is to calculate an equation which provides an estimate of the various effects. It is elementary to estimate such an equation based on the number of candidates, and whether or not the booth is a dual: it shows that booths will have a base informality level of 2.5 per cent, which increases by 0.21 per cent for each candidate on the ballot paper, and increases by a further 0.76 per cent if the booth is a dual. This equation, however, only explains 4 per cent of the overall variation in informality, and clearly needs to include more of the variables identified at **paragraph 8.15** above in order to provide a useful analysis. The inclusion of such variables, however, is by no means straightforward: it is easy, for example, to discover from census data the percentage of people in a division who are not fluent in English, but much more complicated to determine the percentage of people voting at a particular polling booth who are not fluent in English, since a person can cast an ordinary vote at any polling booth in his or her division. It follows that the difference between informality levels at dual and non-dual booths, noted above, needs to be treated with caution.

9. State and federal electoral law

9.1 On page EM39 of the transcript to the public hearing of 27 June 2008, Mr Morrison requested a list of inconsistencies between state and federal electoral laws.

Mr MORRISON—From the work that, obviously, you are privately contributing to the green paper, could the AEC provide to this committee, in terms of our own terms of reference, a shopping list, if you like, of the inconsistencies between state and federal electoral laws so we have a good template to work from, and could that be part of this review.

Mr Campbell—Yes. I am quite happy to do that.

AEC Response

9.2 Please refer to **Annex 5** for differences between Commonwealth, state and territory systems.

10. Declaration votes

Declaration votes by division

10.1 The Chair requested that the AEC provide data of declaration votes by division for the 2001, 2004 and 2007 elections. This data was requested to take a similar format to the tables 10 and 11 provided in the AEC second submission to the JSCEM 2004 Election Inquiry.

AEC Response

10.2 Please refer to **Annex 6**.

11. Polling places

Polling places by division

11.1 The Chair requested that the AEC provide a list of polling places by division for the 2001, 2004, and 2007 elections.

AEC Response

11.2 Please refer to **Annex 7**.

Queues at polling places

11.3 The Chair requested that the AEC provide a list of polling places by division where AEC records show electors having to queue for ten minutes or longer.

AEC Response

11.4 This data was not captured and consolidated on a nation-wide basis for the 2007 election. From 1993 onwards, the AEC's position on queuing has been that a wait of up to ten minutes during peak periods for electors to cast their vote would not be unreasonable. Queuing at certain times throughout polling day, particularly early in the morning is an inevitable part of polling, particularly if the weather is fine. Queuing can be affected by many factors including the suitability of the polling venue, the size of the ballot paper, prevailing weather conditions, and unusual events such as its proximity to a sporting venue etc.

11.5 However, the AEC endeavours to keep queuing to a minimum, and reviews polling place locations between elections, taking into account issues from the previous election, such as reported queuing, in determining the best available polling place venue, the appropriate staffing configuration (which could include part day staff), and the optimal polling place layout. It should be noted that increasing the number of issuing points at certain times of the day may not lessen or eliminate queues if there is insufficient room to provide the additional voting screens that would then be required.

11.6 Following the 2007 election the AEC undertook a detailed analysis of voter flows in Western Australia utilising queuing information from many of its polling places. This found that 70 per cent of electors queued for less than 5 minutes, and 82 per cent for 10 minutes or less. 7.7 per cent of electors queued for 11 to 15 minutes, and 4.6 per cent for between 16 and 20 minutes. Average queuing time across the 15 divisions ranged between 3 to 7 minutes. On polling day in Western Australia very high temperatures were forecast, and eventuated. As experience would suggest, voters turned out early to vote, with the longest queues occurring early in the morning. Whilst average waiting times in some divisions never rose above 10 minutes, the highest was 19 minutes between 8am and 9am. All divisions' waiting times were under 10 minutes from midday.

11.7 On this basis the AEC proposes to continue managing this issue locally as required, recognising that certain factors such as weather conditions, that are outside the AEC's control, can influence the time of day that voters choose to vote.

12. Close seats

12.1 The JSCEM requested that the AEC provide a list of close seats.

AEC Response

12.1 Seats decided by 10 or fewer votes are extremely rare. The following information is set out at footnote 104 of the Parliamentary Library's Research Paper no. 30 2007–08, entitled *Commonwealth Election 2007*:

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

12.2 The following table identifies the 20 closest seats at the 2007 election. Only two seats had a margin of less than 100 votes, and only four had a margin of less than 200 votes.

Table 12.1 - 20 closest seats for the 2007 election

Division	State	Party	Liberal National	Liberal National %	ALP	ALP %	Total	Swing	% Margin	Absolute Difference
McEwen ¹⁰	VIC	LP	48,339	50.02	48,308	49.98	96,647	-6.40	0.04	31
Bowman	QLD	LP	41,073	50.04	41,009	49.96	82,082	-8.86	0.08	64
Robertson	NSW	ALP	43,513	49.89	43,697	50.11	87,210	-6.98	0.22	184
Swan	WA	LP	36,420	50.11	36,256	49.89	72,676	0.19	0.22	164
Dickson	QLD	LP	41,832	50.13	41,615	49.87	83,447	-8.76	0.26	217
Flynn	QLD	ALP	39,967	49.84	40,220	50.16	80,187	-7.88	0.32	253
Solomon	NT	ALP	25,657	49.81	25,853	50.19	51,510	-3.00	0.38	196
Herbert	QLD	LP	41,089	50.21	40,746	49.79	81,835	-6.03	0.52	343
La Trobe	VIC	LP	43,077	50.51	42,206	49.49	85,283	-5.32	1.02	871
Macarthur	NSW	LP	38,865	50.72	37,757	49.28	76,622	-10.43	1.44	1108
Corangamite	VIC	ALP	44,426	49.15	45,968	50.85	90,394	-6.17	1.70	1542
Sturt	SA	LP	46,153	50.94	44,442	49.06	90,595	-5.86	1.88	1711
Bass	TAS	ALP	31,282	49.00	32,553	51.00	63,835	-3.63	2.00	1271
Cowper	NSW	NP	43,423	51.23	41,334	48.77	84,757	-5.52	2.46	2089
Hasluck	WA	ALP	35,805	48.74	37,657	51.26	73,462	-3.08	2.52	1852
Stirling	WA	LP	41,520	51.29	39,431	48.71	80,951	-0.75	2.58	2089
Bennelong	NSW	ALP	42,251	48.60	44,685	51.40	86,936	-5.53	2.80	2434
Deakin	VIC	ALP	39,991	48.59	42,319	51.41	82,310	-6.38	2.82	2328
Braddon	TAS	ALP	32,176	48.56	34,085	51.44	66,261	-2.57	2.88	1909
Paterson	NSW	LP	43,228	51.51	40,688	48.49	83,916	-4.81	3.02	2540

¹⁰ The above tally does not correspond with the tally set out in paragraph 84 of the reasons for judgment of the Court of Disputed Returns in *Mitchell v Bailey (No.2)* [2008] FCA 692, because the Court was unable to determine which candidate had been allocated the preference in three of the ballot papers which were found to be informal by the Court, although the AEC was aware that all three preferences from those ballot papers had been allocated to Mr Mitchell. Also, in relation to one other ballot paper, the Court treated it as having been wrongly rejected in the recount when it had in fact been admitted. The result on the tally as calculated by the Court is a net reduction in Mr Mitchell’s count by four votes, leading to a final two-party-preferred majority of 31 votes for Ms Bailey.

13. Advertising of early voting centres

13.1 On page EM45 of the transcript of the public hearing of 27 June 2008, Senator Birmingham requested information regarding the advertising schedule for early voting centres.

Senator BIRMINGHAM – how strong was that advertising schedule – was that a once-off?

Mr Dacey – I would have to take that on notice.

AEC Response

13.2 The AEC's advertising at the 2007 election included extensive promotion of its National Call Centre 13 23 26 and the AEC website as sources of specific information on early voting options, including precise details of the location of early voting (pre-poll) centres. The *Official Guide to the 2007 Election*, delivered to all households, provided advice about voting including early voting, again referring readers to the National Call Centre and the AEC website for further information and location information. The AEC undertook considerable newspaper advertising of pre-poll locations in all states and territories over the voting period. The advertising schedule for early voting locations is contained in the table below.

Table 13.1 – NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OF EARLY VOTING (PRE-POLL) LOCATIONS

State	Title	Published	
NSW			
State-wide list	Sunday Telegraph	Sunday	11-Nov
State-wide list	Sydney Sun Herald	Sunday	11-Nov
State-wide list	Sunday Telegraph	Sunday	18-Nov
State-wide list	Sydney Sun Herald	Sunday	18-Nov
Vic			
State-wide list	Melbourne Age	Saturday	10-Nov
State-wide list	Melbourne Herald Sun	Sunday	11-Nov
State-wide list	Melbourne Age	Saturday	17-Nov
State-wide list	Melbourne Herald Sun	Sunday	18-Nov
Qld			
City-wide list	Brisbane Courier Mail	Saturday	10-Nov
Local list in each title	Regional titles: Bundaberg News Mail, Fraser Coast Chronicle, Gladstone Observer, Longreach Leader, Mackay Daily Mercury, Mount Isa Northwest Star, Queensland Times (Ipswich), Rockhampton Bulletin, Sunshine Coast Daily, Cairns Post, Gold Coast Bulletin, Toowoomba Chronicle, Townsville Bulletin	Week commencing 07-Nov	
City-wide list	Brisbane Courier Mail	Saturday	17-Nov
Local list in each title	Regional titles Bundaberg News Mail, Fraser Coast Chronicle, Gladstone Observer, Longreach Leader, Mackay Daily Mercury, Mount Isa Northwest Star, Queensland Times (Ipswich), Rockhampton Bulletin, Sunshine Coast Daily, Cairns Post, Gold Coast Bulletin, Toowoomba Chronicle, Townsville Bulletin	Week commencing 14- Nov	
SA			
State-wide list	Adelaide Advertiser	Saturday	10-Nov
State-wide list	Adelaide Advertiser	Saturday	17-Nov
WA			
State-wide list	West Australian	Saturday	10-Nov
State-wide list	West Australian	Saturday	17-Nov
State-wide list	West Australian	Wednesday	06-Nov
State-wide list	The Sunday Times	Sunday	11-Nov
Tas			
State-wide list	Hobart Mercury	Saturday	10-Nov
State-wide list	Hobart Mercury	Saturday	17-Nov
State-wide list	Hobart Mercury	Wednesday	07-Nov
State-wide list	Launceston Examiner	Wednesday	07-Nov
State-wide list	Burnie Advocate	Wednesday	07-Nov
State-wide list	Launceston Examiner	Saturday	10-Nov
State-wide list	Burnie Advocate	Saturday	10-Nov
State-wide list	Hobart Mercury	Wednesday	14-Nov
State-wide list	Launceston Examiner	Wednesday	14-Nov
State-wide list	Burnie Advocate	Wednesday	14-Nov
State-wide list	Launceston Examiner	Saturday	17-Nov
State-wide list	Burnie Advocate	Saturday	17-Nov
State-wide list	Hobart Mercury	Wednesday	21-Nov
State-wide list	Launceston Examiner	Wednesday	21-Nov
NT			
Territory-wide list	Darwin News	Saturday	10-Nov
Territory-wide list	Darwin News	Saturday	17-Nov
ACT			
Territory-wide list	Canberra Times	Saturday	10-Nov
Territory-wide list	Canberra Times	Saturday	17-Nov

14. Area of the Division of Calare

14.1 A letter from the JSCEM committee secretary dated 8 July 2008 invited the AEC to respond to the concerns raised on behalf of the Cobar Shire Council in its Submission No. 183 to the 2007 Election Inquiry, which were expressed as follows:

“The Council of the Shire of Cobar is located in far western NSW and covers an area of approximately 45,000 square kilometres. Council is also a member of the Western Division Group of Councils of the Shires Association of NSW which includes 13 rural and remote councils covering a total area of approximately 295,000 square kilometres representing, in geographical terms, almost 37 per cent of the state of NSW.

Council is concerned that both the state and federal electorates covering far western NSW are far too large to be adequately represented by one member of parliament.”.

AEC Response

14.2 Redistribution of federal electoral boundaries is governed by the CEA. Individual state and territory redistributions are outside the jurisdiction of the CEA, and are not addressed here.

14.3. In broad terms, the CEA provides for the redrawing of electoral boundaries to ensure that, as nearly as practicable, each state and territory gains representation in the House of Representatives in proportion to the state or territory’s population, and that there are approximately the same numbers of electors in each division in a given state or territory. This latter objective is often expressed as reflecting the principle of “one vote, one value”.

14.4 A redistribution is required when:

- the number of federal parliamentary representatives to which a state or territory is entitled changes (based on population change);
- the number of electors in more than one-third of the divisions in the state or territory deviates from the average divisional enrolment by over ten per cent for more than two consecutive months; or
- a period of seven years has elapsed since the last redistribution.

14.5 A Redistribution Committee is appointed for each state or territory that is being redistributed into electoral divisions. The Redistribution Committee is responsible for making the proposed redistribution for the state or territory. Members of the public are invited to submit suggestions, and comments on those suggestions, at the beginning of the redistribution process.

14.6 Section 66(3) of the CEA defines the criteria which a Redistribution Committee is to take into account when making its proposal. The numerical criteria,

which seek to achieve relatively equal numbers of electors in each electoral division, are the primary considerations. The Redistribution Committee is required to:

- endeavour to ensure that the numbers of electors in proposed divisions are within a range of 3.5 per cent below or above the average divisional enrolment at the projection time¹¹; and
- ensure that enrolments are within 10 per cent below or above the enrolment quota.¹²

The secondary criteria, to which the Redistribution Committee is required to give due consideration, are:

- community of interests within the proposed electoral division, including economic, social and regional interests;
- means of communication and travel within the proposed electoral division; and
- the physical features and area of the proposed electoral division.

The last criterion, which is subordinate to those listed above, is the boundaries of existing divisions. The size of divisions will be affected by the primary requirement for compliance with the numerical parameters specified in the CEA.

14.7 When the Redistribution Committee publishes its proposed redistribution, members of the public are invited to lodge objections to the proposal, and comments on those objections.

14.8 An augmented Electoral Commission for the state or territory convenes to consider the proposed redistribution and the public objections and comments. In accordance with section 73(4) of the CEA, the augmented Electoral Commission must apply the same numerical and other criteria that governed the work of the Redistribution Committee. Again, complying with the numerical criteria is the primary factor to be addressed. The augmented Electoral Commission determines the final redistributed electoral boundaries.

14.9 The current redistribution provisions of the CEA were first enacted in 1984. They were reviewed by the JSCEM after 10 years of operation; and its 1995 *Report on the Effectiveness and Appropriateness of the Redistribution Provisions of Parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* discussed the issue of large area electorates. The JSCEM recommended relaxing the then two percentage variation from average projected enrolment to 3.5 per cent to allow an increased degree of flexibility in framing electoral boundaries, but also stated that:

¹¹ Section 63A of the CEA defines “projection time” as 3 years and 6 months after the making of the redistribution determination, unless the Electoral Commission determines an earlier time under subsection 63A(3).

¹² The enrolment quota is determined by the Electoral Commissioner. It is calculated by dividing the number of electors enrolled in the state when the redistribution commences by the number of House of Representatives members to be chosen at a general election. (CEA, section 65)

“4.18 ...while the Committee has a sympathy for the problems faced by rural MPs and their constituents, it does not see a return to malapportionment as the right way to respond.

4.19 Short of gross disregard for the principle of ‘one vote, one value’, the disparity in the geographic size of electorates will remain a fact of life in Australia.”

The JSCEM went on to recommend ways, other than introducing a weighting in favour of rural electorates, of improving the capacity of MPs to represent their constituents.

14.10 Furthermore, in response to a submission arguing that the requirement to take into account existing boundaries can work against community interest, particularly in large area electorates, the JSCEM also recommended that “existing boundaries” be subordinate to the other three qualitative criteria.

14.11 The JSCEM in 1995 included representatives from the ALP, Liberal Party, National Party, Australian Democrats and the Greens; its 1995 Report was a unanimous one; and the Government response to the 1995 Report, tabled on 26 November 1997, supported all of the relevant recommendations of the JSCEM.

14.12 The 2006 redistribution of New South Wales occurred because, as a result of a determination of entitlement to representation in the House of Representatives under section 48(1) of the CEA, New South Wales was entitled to one less seat (49) than its previous entitlement (50). The determination was made on 17 November 2005.

14.13 The Redistribution Committee, in the report on its proposed redistribution, noted that removing one division would have a significant impact on many divisions and electors in the state. The Committee sought to maintain relative equality of voters between divisions as required by the CEA, while recognising the need to consider the state as a geographic whole. Many public suggestions focused on local concerns, such as the geographic size of individual divisions, rather than considering the broader state-wide implications of the redistribution.

14.14 In its report entitled *2006 Proposed Redistribution of New South Wales into Electoral Divisions*, the Committee stated that it was guided by the following principles in making its proposal:

- reflecting the movement of western electors towards major centres;
- upholding and restoring divisional communities of interest;
- ensuring means of communication and travel were considered;
- diminishing historical constraints imposed by geographic regions and features in the light of improving communications and transport; and
- minimising the extent to which electors are moved between divisions as a result of the proposed redistribution.

The report stated, at paragraph 77:

“In particular, the committee noted the decline in relative enrolment share in the divisions west of the Great Dividing Range, with the neighbouring divisions of Parkes and Gwydir having the lowest projected enrolment and the greatest variations from the State average. The committee considered there were insufficient elector numbers in the rural northwest to retain these two divisions. As a significant change to this region was inevitable, the committee decided to reconfigure these divisions. The divisions of Gwydir and Parkes were amalgamated as a result.”.

14.15 Many public objections to the abolition to the Division of Gwydir and the enlargement of Parkes argued that the larger division would be unmanageable due to its size and nature, although it was acknowledged that larger divisions exist in some other states.

14.16 The augmented Electoral Commission considered that the objections provided no convincing challenge to the logic applied by the Committee. As part of its considerations, the augmented Electoral Commission noted that the north-west region had suffered a decline in enrolment share compared to many other parts of the state. The augmented Electoral Commission did accept that there were reasons relating to the physical features and area, community of interest, and means of communication and travel, to reduce the total area of the new Division of Parkes from the proposed 376,206 square kilometres to 107,108 square kilometres. Consequently, the Division of Calare (237,325) and the Division of Farrer (199,925) were enlarged.

14.17 The Local Government Area of Cobar is contained within the Division of Calare. Prior to the 2006 redistribution, it was located within the Division of Parkes.

14.18 In conclusion on this issue, it should be emphasised that there is now a widely held consensus that the principle of “one-vote one-value” is a cornerstone of a system of proper and equitable electoral arrangements, not only in Australia, but throughout the world. Improvements in transport and communications, together with two substantial increases in the size of the Parliament since federation, would appear to have made arguments for special arrangements for particular divisions less compelling than in bygone days.

15. Funding of National Tally Room

15.1 On page EM41 of the transcript to the public hearing of 27 June 2008, the Chair requested information about options and a formula for funding the National Tally Room (NTR).

CHAIR—Can I suggest to you that what you then might want to do for us is come up with how this thing might work on election night in terms of who you think should contribute and a whole range of other things? Come up with a formula. What you are saying is that, in effect, you are struggling to meet those costs without contributions from others.

Mr Campbell—Yes.

CHAIR—Could you come up with a formula or some principles where there is some sharing that we might be able to work through? As I say, my problem is that, without election night and the national tally room, how is it going to operate?

Mr Campbell—I presume what would happen is that each television studio would have their own feed from wherever they are. What you would lose would be the background noise and vibe and the big tally board. What you would also lose is having commentators move from one TV network to another.

CHAIR—I think it is a small price to pay to let the electorate know what they have done.

Mr SULLIVAN—At the end of the day, there is going to be somewhere where the television stations will want to be together so that one leader can concede and another can accept graciously.

CHAIR—As I said, let us look at it in a way that tries to retain it. What you are saying is that, if we want to retain it, then there has got to be some funding. Let us look at getting that, be it from government or private sources.

Mr Campbell—Yes.

CHAIR—We will come up with some options.

AEC Response

15.2 The National Tally Room is not central to determining the election outcome. The counting of votes occurs in polling places and divisional offices, and results are tallied by the AEC's computer systems. Results of the count are available in near real time through the AEC's Virtual Tally Room (VTR) on the internet and media data feeds. The paper printouts on the tally board at the NTR are always behind the VTR and the media data feeds. Effectively the NTR has become largely a media centre on polling night. The AEC provides the infrastructure necessary to run the NTR (venue hire, cabling, IT equipment etc) and media organisations use it as a "studio" from which to broadcast.

15.3 If the costs of running the NTR are to be recovered from media organisations, the AEC believes it would be most appropriate to charge a flat fee for access in advance. The quantum of fees could not be set until the costs of running the NTR in the election year are finalised. However, it is likely that television networks would pay the majority of access fees given their significant usage of floor space and infrastructure. Conditions for access to the NTR would remain the same as for the 2007 election unless otherwise determined by the AEC (rotation of floor positions, floor space etc).

16. Direct Address Update

16.1 The JSCEM requested the AEC provide a response to the issue of direct update of addresses.

AEC Response

16.2 Please refer to **Annex 8**.

17. Nominations

House of Representatives

17.1 On page EM7 of the transcript of the public hearing of 11 August 2008, Senator Bob Brown requested information regarding the reason four nominations for the House of Representatives were rejected in Victoria.

Senator BOB BROWN—I was just wondering about the House of Representatives and the nominations and four rejections.

Mr Wight—I will get the specifics for you, but again from memory most of them related to people not having sufficient nominators.

AEC Response

17.2 Nominations were rejected for four candidates in the House of Representatives in Victoria. One was the candidate for Corio from the bulk nomination for The Australian Greens. It was rejected because it did not state whether the person was an Australian citizen by reason of birth in Australia or other means.

17.3 The other three rejected nominations were for candidates in the Divisions of Bendigo, Flinders and Melbourne. In all three cases the nomination form was signed by fewer than 50 persons entitled to vote at the election (section 166 of CEA.)

17.4 In Victoria nominations also were rejected from three persons attempting to nominate for the Senate. One was rejected because the name given was not the name under which the person was entitled to be enrolled (section 166(2) of the CEA). The second was rejected because the nomination form was signed by fewer than 50 persons entitled to vote at the election (section 166 of CEA). The third was rejected because the nomination was received via mail and was accompanied by the nomination deposit in the form of a Money Order (not Building Society or personal cheque as specified on pages EM5 and EM6 of Melbourne hearing transcript). Section 170 of CEA specifies that the nomination deposit must be legal tender or in the form of a cheque drawn by a bank or other financial institution on itself (section 170 of CEA).

18. AEC cooperation in Tasmania

18.1 On page EM30 of the transcript of the public hearing of the 12 August 2008, Senator Carol Brown requested information about the cooperation between the AEC, the Tasmanian Electoral Commission and Tasmanian state government agencies regarding enrolment related activities.

Senator CAROL BROWN—I understand that, Mr Pickering. But it does seem, as Ms Neilson has already said, that there was a concerted effort in 2007 to make sure that those who were eligible to vote were on the roll, and in 2005 and 2006 that level of activity was drastically less.

There is another question that I want to ask, and perhaps you could provide the answer later. I want to know the activities that the AEC in Tassie undertake with the state Electoral Commission in terms of enrolments and continual roll updates. I do not know if you have some relationship with the state AEC and the state government in terms of licences and car registrations and the like.

Ms Neilson—We do nationally get the motor vehicle registry data as part of our ongoing continuous roll update program. We get a lot of cooperation from the state Electoral Commission in getting schools data, and we are looking at getting TAFE data as well. We are nearly at the stage of an agreement to get that. We do get a lot of cooperation from the state Electoral Commission on sourcing data from state government departments.

Senator CAROL BROWN—All right. I would appreciate it if you could provide me with information as to those activities.

AEC Response

18.2 The AEC and the Tasmanian Electoral Commission (TEC) have entered into an arrangement, known as the Joint Roll Arrangement (JRA), for the preparation, maintenance and revision of electoral rolls to be used for Commonwealth and Tasmanian House of Assembly, Legislative Council and local government elections. The JRA was gazetted in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. GN 7 of 22 February 1995.

18.3 Supplementing the JRA is an annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on a program of roll management activities, which is agreed by the AEC State Manager and the Tasmanian Electoral Commissioner.

18.4 The MoU provides that the principal method for maintaining electoral rolls is the Continuous Roll Update (CRU) program. In this regard, the TEC facilitated access to Tasmanian motor registry data which is a component of the national CRU dataset.

18.5 Information about newly sentenced and released prisoners is now regularly provided by the Tasmanian prisons authority, as are details of deaths recorded by the Tasmanian Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages. Access to each of those datasets was originally facilitated by the TEC.

18.6 The TEC has also facilitated access to Tasmanian schools data and change of address data obtained from Service Tasmania shopfronts. This data is actioned by divisional staff to contact electors who may need to update their enrolment

details. More recently the TEC has obtained TAFE student data which will again be actioned by divisional staff as part of their ongoing roll management responsibilities.

18.7 Ongoing dialogue occurs with the TEC to investigate new sources of roll update information.

19. Pre-poll voting

Casting an “ordinary” vote

19.1 Further to section 4.5 of the AEC’s First Submission, the JSCEM has requested additional information on how a scheme for enabling pre-poll voters to cast an “ordinary” vote in their home divisions might work.

AEC Response

19.2 Currently, electors can cast a pre-poll vote at any Early Voting Centre in the voting period leading up to polling day but not on polling day. Votes can be issued for any division in Australian at these centres. This vote is cast as a declaration vote and placed in an envelope to be processed after polling day.

19.3 Electors are required to complete a form printed on the envelope, and the staff must check that it is completed and determine which division the elector’s claimed address is in. The elector is then issued the relevant ballot papers, which must be inserted into the envelope which in turn is placed in a sealed ballot box. The issuing process takes around 10 minutes in total.

19.4 Under the AEC proposal pre-poll votes would be issued as ordinary votes for an elector voting at a divisional office or Early Voting Centre located within the division for which he or she is enrolled – these are referred to here as “home pre-polls”. The AEC is not proposing that pre-polls cast for another division be cast as ordinary votes.

19.5 The following table shows the number of pre-poll votes cast for home or other divisions at the last three federal elections:

Table 19.1 – Pre-poll votes issued for home division or other division

	Home division	Other division
2007	667,625	442,709
2004	408,863	345,239
2001	312,041	298,008

19.6 Home pre-poll votes are currently subject to what is known as “preliminary scrutiny” in the divisional office before the ballot papers are extracted and able to be counted. The first stage is to check if the elector appears on the certified list, and to mark them off if they do so appear. If the elector can not be found on the certified list

an enquiry process is undertaken using an automated system based on the AEC's roll management system.

19.7 A scheme for pre-poll voting incorporating an "ordinary vote" option for own division pre-polls could operate as follows:

- An elector would attend an Early Voting Centre in their home division with the intent of voting before polling day, as he or she qualifies for a pre-poll vote. The Early Voting Centre could be either an AEC divisional office or an external Early Voting Centre established within the division.
- The elector would sign a short declaration confirming that they are entitled to a pre-poll vote.
- The elector's enrolment would be established by referring to the certified list, and the elector marked off the certified list as is currently the case in a standard polling place.
- The elector would be issued with relevant ballot papers for their enrolled state and division.
- The elector would mark his or her ballot papers and place them directly into a ballot box marked as home pre-poll votes for that division. They would not be placed in a declaration envelope.
- For electors whose names could not be found on the roll, pre-poll votes would be issued as declaration votes as per the current process in a standard polling place.
- The ballot boxes containing the home pre-poll votes would remain sealed until 6pm on polling day.
- The ballot boxes would be opened at the AEC divisional office or a designated counting centre after 6pm and the ballot papers would be counted by AEC staff in the presence of candidate appointed scrutineers who would be advised in advance of the location of the count. These results would be included in polling night figures released by the AEC; in 2007, this would have resulted in a further 5 per cent of all votes cast being counted on polling night.

19.8 The main advantage of this changed process would be the time saved for electors in casting a home pre-poll and the time saved in admitting these votes to the counting process, as they would not have to go through the preliminary scrutiny process, the entitlement of the elector having been established at the time of issuing the ballot papers.

19.9 The administrative time saved would allow for a more efficient post-election workflow in divisional offices, possibly allowing other processes to be concluded earlier in the post-election period.

19.10 This practice of issuing home pre-polls as ordinary votes has been successfully implemented at the state and territory level for several elections. It is now followed in Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

19.11 The AEC does not believe that this process would provide additional opportunities for multiple voting or other electoral malpractice. Limiting ordinary pre-polls to home division only gives elector a limited number of venues to attend – there are far fewer early voting centres than there are polling places on polling day. The declaration of entitlement to a pre-poll provides an audit trail for any post-election investigation.

Adelaide Airport

19.12 On page EM8 of the transcript of the public hearing of the 20 August 2008, Senator Bob Brown requested information regarding the number of people who voted at the Adelaide Airport.

Senator BOB BROWN—How many people voted at the airport?

Dr Drury—I will give you the exact number: 1,898.

Senator BOB BROWN—That was a new facility? Was that there in 2004?

Dr Drury—No, we had not done that before at Adelaide Airport.

Senator BOB BROWN—Have you got any indication, beyond convenience, as to why those people voted at the airport?

Dr Drury—I have the breakdown of where they came from. They were interstate travellers, basically, because the votes were for a number of different states.

Senator BOB BROWN—How many were South Australians?

Dr Drury—I do have the stats here. I will find them.

Senator BOB BROWN—That is all right, take your time. You could give it to us afterwards.

Dr Drury—Certainly.

AEC Response

19.13 The number of electors who voted at the Adelaide Airport pre-poll voting centre and their state or territory of enrolment is outlined below.

Table 19.2 – Adelaide Airport pre-poll voting, number and state or territory of enrolment

State/Territory	Number of electors
New South Wales	196
Victoria	276
Queensland	157
Western Australia	76
South Australia	1126
Tasmania	13
Australian Capital Territory	29
Northern Territory	25
TOTAL	1898

20. Complaints

20.1. On page EM11 of the transcript of the public hearing of the 20 August 2008, Senator Bob Brown requested information regarding the number of complaints received regarding the 2007 election.

Senator BOB BROWN—Yes. How is the level of complaints coming about the election as a whole? Do you know if that is going up, or satisfaction down or up?

Dr Drury—That is one of the statistics I did not collect. Could I take that on notice: the number of complaints we got in South Australia particularly.

Senator BOB BROWN—Yes.

Dr Drury—They were mostly queries and they were from participants in the political process: political parties and candidates contacting me to find out about different—

CHAIR—If you could provide those statistics as a supplementary submission, that would be good.

Dr Drury—I will do.

Senator BOB BROWN—Thank you.

AEC Response

20.2 A national escalated complaints register was a new initiative the AEC adopted for the 2007 election and therefore the information outlined below is not available for the 2004 election.

20.3 In the period extending from the issue of the writs to the return of the writs 28 complaints were registered as originating from South Australia (it is not possible to identify the originating state for all complaints). Of these, 16 complaints were registered concerning possible breaches of the CEA in the content of electoral advertising and 12 complaints were registered about other issues. These issues included truth in political advertising, enrolment, location of polling places,

intimidation by party members and general complaints about the electoral system (e.g. compulsory voting).

21. Householder leaflet

21.1 On page EM15 of the transcript of the public hearing of the 20 August 2008, Senator Bob Brown requested information regarding the reason reference to the group voting ticket (GVT) was removed from the householder leaflet.

Senator BOB BROWN—The Electoral Reform Society is critical of the guide to voters, the official guide for the 2007 federal election. Amongst other things, it says that the 2004 guide had a helpful hint to voters that the 2007 booklet did not have, which is:

... information will be available at all polling places showing you how each party or group has decided to allocate preferences.

That is in the Senate. Do you know why that was dropped from the AEC booklet?

Dr Drury—No, I am not aware of that. We certainly made sure that the GVT information was up on the walls of polling places so that people could be made aware of that. I could take that on notice.

AEC Response

21.2 The AEC reviewed the content of the householder guide after the 2004 election, taking into account information from research about what parts of the publication were the most helpful for readers. The AEC was also keen to increase the size of the print in the publication so it was easier for people to read and to increase information about what happens at the polling place for first-time voters. There was a decision taken to decrease overall content to try to simplify the publication but also because three states/territories had had a redistribution since the 2004 election and it was necessary to include information about new boundaries.

21.3 The 2007 householder guide still contained information about above-the-line voting and group voting tickets. Readers were directed to the AEC website for further information, and the website made it clear that GVTs were available at all polling places and that electors could ask to see them. Information about GVTs being available in polling places was available to call centre operators if someone rang with a query about GVTs. Finally, a specific poster about GVTs was produced to display in polling places. This poster directed people to ask to see the GVTs if they wanted to know how their preferences would be distributed.

22. Electors experiencing homelessness

22.1 On page EM15 of the transcript of the public hearing of 11 August 2008, Senator Carol Brown requested information about the number of Victorians electors on the roll with no fixed address.

Mr Wight—Yes. Each of our 37 divisional offices has arrangements locally. I am not sure what our figures are for people without a fixed address that we have on the roll in Victoria, but I might be able to get them for you.

Senator CAROL BROWN—If you could that would be good.

AEC Response

22.2 The table below shows the number of Victorian electors enrolled under the itinerant elector provisions of the CEA as at 31 August 2008.

Table 22.1 - Victorian electors enrolled under the itinerant elector provisions as at 31 August 2008

	Female	Male	Total
17-19	3	4	7
20-24	8	7	15
25-29	6	12	18
30-34	18	18	36
35-39	13	25	38
40-44	21	27	48
45-49	20	38	58
50-54	50	52	102
55-59	81	80	161
60-64	96	97	193
65-69	48	97	145
70-74	18	47	65
75-79	6	20	26
80-84	2	9	11
85-89	3	1	4
Total	393	534	927

23. Absent voting

23.1 The JSCEM requested that the AEC provide information regarding the origin of absent votes cast on polling day.

AEC Response

23.2 Providing a matrix to the JSCEM demonstrating the flow of all absent votes exchanged between divisions at a national level is impractical given that an absent vote cast within a particular division can be for any other division within that state or territory. For example a division in NSW could receive absent votes from all of the other 48 divisions within that state, meaning that in NSW at the 2007 election there could have been 2358 exchanges of absent votes between the state's divisions. The table below outlines the top 50 divisional exchanges of absent votes at the 2007 election.

Table 23.1 – Absent votes exchanged between divisions – the top 50

State / Territory	Division receiving	Received from	Number of absents received
South Australia	Sturt	Adelaide	2364
Tasmania	Franklin	Denison	2283
Victoria	McEwen	Scullin	2197
Queensland	Flynn	Capricornia	2166
Victoria	Corangamite	Corio	2153
Australian Capital Territory	Canberra	Fraser	1841
Queensland	Fadden	Moncrieff	1834
Victoria	Corio	Corangamite	1820
Victoria	Melbourne Ports	Higgins	1779
New South Wales	Sydney	Grayndler	1749
Queensland	Kennedy	Herbert	1725
Queensland	Fairfax	Fisher	1706
Victoria	Gorton	Maribyrnong	1672
Victoria	Holt	La Trobe	1666
Queensland	Kennedy	Leichhardt	1666
Queensland	Bonner	Griffith	1663
Tasmania	Bass	Lyons	1656
New South Wales	Richmond	Page	1652
Western Australia	Canning	Brand	1633
Australian Capital Territory	Fraser	Canberra	1617
Tasmania	Denison	Lyons	1588
Queensland	Leichhardt	Kennedy	1585
New South Wales	Grayndler	Sydney	1569
Western Australia	Pearce	Hasluck	1568
Queensland	Maranoa	Groom	1563
South Australia	Boothby	Adelaide	1560
Tasmania	Denison	Franklin	1546
South Australia	Adelaide	Sturt	1545
Victoria	Isaacs	Hotham	1542
New South Wales	Mackellar	Warringah	1531
New South Wales	Werriwa	Macarthur	1529
Victoria	Higgins	Melbourne Ports	1528
Tasmania	Lyons	Bass	1513
Queensland	McPherson	Moncrieff	1500
Western Australia	O'Connor	Kalgoorlie	1498
South Australia	Hindmarsh	Port Adelaide	1496
Victoria	Hotham	Goldstein	1481
Western Australia	Stirling	Curtin	1477
Queensland	Fisher	Fairfax	1464
South Australia	Hindmarsh	Adelaide	1445
South Australia	Boothby	Hindmarsh	1440
New South Wales	Charlton	Newcastle	1438
Queensland	Capricornia	Dawson	1421
Tasmania	Franklin	Lyons	1421

South Australia	Port Adelaide	Adelaide	1421
New South Wales	Robertson	Dobell	1418
New South Wales	Newcastle	Paterson	1368
Northern Territory	Lingiari	Solomon	1361
Western Australia	Kalgoorlie	O'Connor	1343
South Australia	Kingston	Boothby	1343

23.3 An analysis of the above table and the larger body of data it is drawn from reveals that on polling day the majority of absent votes cast for a division were issued by a contiguous division. It would appear that the bulk of absent ballots are cast by electors who have drifted over their division's boundary in the course of their movements on polling day, rather than being cast by electors who are planned tourists visiting other parts of the state for whom pre-poll voting may be desirable.

24. Savings provisions

24.1 The JSCEM requested that the AEC provide information and advice on the issues surrounding the restoration of savings provisions.

AEC Response

24.2 Please refer to **Annex 9**.

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Annex 1 – 17 and 18 year old enrolments

2004 – The number of 17 and 18 year olds enrolled at the end of weeks and months

31-Jan-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	6,516	38,732	45,248
VIC	9,607	35,356	44,963
QLD	9,777	32,647	42,424
WA	5,860	11,405	17,265
SA	2,803	8,716	11,519
TAS	1,161	3,457	4,618
ACT	419	1,830	2,249
NT	108	628	736
Total	36,251	132,771	169,022

27-Feb-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	11,054	40,685	51,739
VIC	11,770	35,284	47,054
QLD	8,996	34,310	43,306
WA	6,050	12,040	18,090
SA	2,835	9,154	11,989
TAS	1,199	3,587	4,786
ACT	417	1,953	2,370
NT	125	680	805
Total	42,446	137,693	180,139

31-Mar-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	11,218	42,774	53,992
VIC	13,008	34,740	47,748
QLD	7,780	34,366	42,146
WA	5,577	12,392	17,969
SA	2,768	9,343	12,111
TAS	1,364	3,943	5,307
ACT	489	2,227	2,716
NT	147	700	847
Total	42,351	140,485	182,836

30-Apr-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	10,430	43,856	54,286
VIC	14,417	34,046	48,463
QLD	6,855	33,707	40,562
WA	5,157	12,550	17,707
SA	2,495	9,415	11,910
TAS	1,191	3,966	5,157
ACT	761	2,327	3,088
NT	142	787	929
Total	41,448	140,654	182,102

31-May-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	11,447	43,913	55,360
VIC	15,959	33,613	49,572
QLD	6,487	32,586	39,073
WA	4,797	12,793	17,590
SA	2,587	9,694	12,281
TAS	1,303	4,008	5,311
ACT	795	2,372	3,167
NT	124	812	936
Total	43,499	139,791	183,290

30-Jun-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	13,562	47,082	60,644
VIC	23,506	40,774	64,280
QLD	7,538	32,271	39,809
WA	5,014	13,888	18,902
SA	3,817	10,734	14,551
TAS	1,557	4,296	5,853
ACT	1,100	2,748	3,848
NT	126	894	1,020
Total	56,220	152,687	208,907

04-Jul-04			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	13,743	47,605	61,348
VIC	23,878	41,341	65,219
QLD	7,569	32,367	39,936
WA	5,023	14,097	19,120
SA	3,924	10,873	14,797
TAS	1,684	4,367	6,051
ACT	1,095	2,768	3,863
NT	138	886	1,024
Total	57,054	154,304	211,358

11-Jul-04			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	13,633	48,109	61,742
VIC	24,182	41,828	66,010
QLD	7,480	32,304	39,784
WA	4,918	14,265	19,183
SA	3,905	11,091	14,996
TAS	1,936	4,456	6,392
ACT	1,086	2,835	3,921
NT	140	884	1,024
Total	57,280	155,772	213,052

18-Jul-04			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	13,803	48,380	62,183
VIC	24,474	42,341	66,815
QLD	7,425	32,247	39,672
WA	4,787	14,425	19,212
SA	3,925	11,221	15,146
TAS	1,946	4,476	6,422
ACT	1094	2,891	3,985
NT	151	896	1047
Total	57,605	156,877	214,482

25-Jul-04			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	13,552	48,616	62,168
VIC	24,600	42,531	67,131
QLD	7,386	32,245	39,631
WA	4,658	14,467	19,125
SA	3,959	11,354	15,313
TAS	1,918	4,474	6,392
ACT	1094	2,929	4,023
NT	194	933	1127
Total	57,361	157,549	214,910

31-Jul-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	13,443	48,881	62,324
VIC	24,892	42,817	67,709
QLD	7,425	32,216	39,641
WA	4,549	14,569	19,118
SA	4,115	11,461	15,576
TAS	1,937	4,502	6,439
ACT	1,090	2,961	4,051
NT	215	963	1,178
Total	57,666	158,370	216,036

01-Aug-04			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	13,346	48,813	62,159
VIC	24,789	42,768	67,557
QLD	7,374	32,144	39,518
WA	4,506	14,557	19,063
SA	4,084	11,451	15,535
TAS	1,925	4,503	6,428
ACT	1086	2,956	4,042
NT	215	958	1173
Total	57,325	158,150	215,475

08-Aug-04			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	13,008	48,978	61,986
VIC	24,905	43,192	68,097
QLD	7,215	32,149	39,364
WA	4,358	14,670	19,028
SA	4,077	11,529	15,606
TAS	1,888	4,520	6,408
ACT	1,107	2,994	4,101
NT	231	977	1,208
Total	56,789	159,009	215,798

15-Aug-04			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	12,759	48,847	61,606
VIC	24,847	43,156	68,003
QLD	7,091	31,897	38,988
WA	4,283	14,733	19,016
SA	4,075	11,577	15,652
TAS	1,877	4,514	6,391
ACT	1,090	3,012	4,102
NT	231	990	1,221
Total	56,253	158,726	214,979

22-Aug-04			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	12,806	49,134	61,940
VIC	24,806	43,159	67,965
QLD	6,989	31,671	38,660
WA	4,611	14,892	19,503
SA	4,300	11,685	15,985
TAS	1,855	4,519	6,374
ACT	1,164	3,082	4,246
NT	237	992	1,229
Total	56,768	159,134	215,902

29-Aug-04			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	12,718	49,294	62,012
VIC	24,856	43,229	68,085
QLD	6,882	31,606	38,488
WA	5,972	15,072	21,044
SA	4,611	11,759	16,370
TAS	1,804	4,517	6,321
ACT	1,170	3,074	4,244
NT	256	1,020	1,276
Total	58,269	159,571	217,840

31-Aug-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	12,791	49,576	62,367
VIC	24,938	43,283	68,221
QLD	6,948	31,792	38,740
WA	6,383	15,240	21,623
SA	4,860	11,965	16,825
TAS	1,814	4,536	6,350
ACT	1,179	3,125	4,304
NT	262	1,036	1,298
Total	59,175	160,553	219,728

05-Sep-04			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	13,234	52,841	66,075
VIC	25,415	45,490	70,905
QLD	7,105	32,937	40,042
WA	6,807	16,476	23,283
SA	5,054	12,968	18,022
TAS	1,946	4,884	6,830
ACT	1,259	3,372	4,631
NT	278	1,079	1,357
Total	61,098	170,047	231,145

COR 07-Sep-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	14,531	60,325	74,856
VIC	26,088	49,826	75,914
QLD	7,621	35,969	43,590
WA	7,793	19,940	27,733
SA	5,396	14,908	20,304
TAS	2,010	5,480	7,490
ACT	1,380	3,822	5,202
NT	320	1,263	1,583
Total	65,139	191,533	256,672

POST COR 30-Sep-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	12,127	62,879	75,006
VIC	23,962	51,559	75,521
QLD	6,739	36,817	43,556
WA	7,966	20,991	28,957
SA	4,743	15,458	20,201
TAS	1,753	5,626	7,379
ACT	1,363	4,084	5,447
NT	289	1,288	1,577
Total	58,942	198,702	257,644

POST COR 31-Oct-04			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	9,679	60,871	70,550
VIC	22,094	50,936	73,030
QLD	5,690	35,653	41,343
WA	7,266	20,657	27,923
SA	3,992	15,015	19,007
TAS	1,516	5,566	7,082
ACT	1,130	3,974	5,104
NT	236	1,278	1,514
Total	51,603	193,950	245,553

2007 – The number of 17 and 18 year olds enrolled at the end of weeks and months

31-Jan-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	20,539	51,100	71,639
VIC	16,876	47,636	64,512
QLD	8,766	26,064	34,830
WA	6,339	12,632	18,971
SA	3,797	10,967	14,764
TAS	1,050	3,325	4,375
ACT	1,103	2,621	3,724
NT	121	658	779
Total	58,591	155,003	213,594

28-Feb-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	21,646	59,661	81,307
VIC	17,603	46,142	63,745
QLD	8,840	26,134	34,974
WA	6,704	13,566	20,270
SA	3,706	11,118	14,824
TAS	1,141	3,368	4,509
ACT	1,315	2,965	4,280
NT	156	719	875
Total	61,111	163,673	224,784

31-Mar-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	19,486	66,672	86,158
VIC	19,018	44,742	63,760
QLD	8,486	26,283	34,769
WA	7,194	14,143	21,337
SA	3,458	11,085	14,543
TAS	2,162	4,059	6,221
ACT	1,453	3,201	4,654
NT	169	724	893
Total	61,426	170,909	232,335

30-Apr-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	16,913	64,877	81,790
VIC	18,316	43,949	62,265
QLD	8,061	26,797	34,858
WA	6,943	14,834	21,777
SA	3,348	11,460	14,808
TAS	2,351	4,319	6,670
ACT	1,740	3,405	5,145
NT	193	765	958
Total	57,865	170,406	228,271

31-May-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	20,014	64,231	84,245
VIC	17,420	43,216	60,636
QLD	8,156	28,796	36,952
WA	6,595	15,622	22,217
SA	3,789	11,981	15,770
TAS	2,204	4,570	6,774
ACT	1,789	3,514	5,303
NT	272	842	1,114
Total	60,239	172,772	233,011

Enrol to Vote w/e 3 June 2007			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	20,212	64,086	84,298
VIC	17,336	43,016	60,352
QLD	8,114	28,727	36,841
WA	6,523	15,592	22,115
SA	3,856	11,977	15,833
TAS	2,177	4,574	6,751
ACT	1,770	3,522	5,292
NT	283	849	1,132
Total	60,271	172,343	232,614

30-Jun-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	28,548	66,079	94,627
VIC	20,059	43,845	63,904
QLD	9,475	30,086	39,561
WA	6,700	16,569	23,269
SA	5,783	12,719	18,502
TAS	2,167	4,837	7,004
ACT	1,822	3,584	5,406
NT	375	905	1,280
Total	74,929	178,624	253,553

31-Jul-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	28,744	66,973	95,717
VIC	20,032	45,108	65,140
QLD	9,901	31,650	41,551
WA	6,720	17,343	24,063
SA	6,233	13,864	20,097
TAS	2,097	5,088	7,185
ACT	1,714	3,700	5,414
NT	420	1,028	1,448
Total	75,861	184,754	260,615

05-Aug-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	28,291	66,804	95,095
VIC	19,923	45,195	65,118
QLD	9,931	31,848	41,779
WA	6,687	17,387	24,074
SA	6,192	13,836	20,028
TAS	2,064	5,107	7,171
ACT	1,691	3,718	5,409
NT	421	1,055	1,476
Total	75,200	184,950	260,150

12-Aug-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	27,561	66,755	94,316
VIC	19,770	45,241	65,011
QLD	10,021	32,047	42,068
WA	6,612	17,443	24,055
SA	6,111	13,862	19,973
TAS	2,013	5,122	7,135
ACT	1,651	3,735	5,386
NT	408	1,065	1,473
Total	74,147	185,270	259,417

19-Aug-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	26,658	66,532	93,190
VIC	19,276	45,132	64,408
QLD	9,824	32,112	41,936
WA	6,421	17,470	23,891
SA	6,051	13,907	19,958
TAS	1,979	5,119	7,098
ACT	1,605	3,728	5,333
NT	420	1,083	1,503
Total	72,234	185,083	257,317

26-Aug-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	26,044	66,587	92,631
VIC	19,059	45,382	64,441
QLD	9,947	32,500	42,447
WA	6,322	17,629	23,951
SA	6,052	14,006	20,058
TAS	1,997	5,134	7,131
ACT	1,569	3,771	5,340
NT	417	1,096	1,513
Total	71,407	186,105	257,512

31-Aug-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	26,615	66,892	93,507
VIC	18,946	45,605	64,551
QLD	10,091	32,812	42,903
WA	6,355	17,858	24,213
SA	6,039	14,098	20,137
TAS	1,982	5,163	7,145
ACT	1,549	3,794	5,343
NT	413	1,111	1,524
Total	71,990	187,333	259,323

02-Sep-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	26,321	66,735	93,056
VIC	18,743	45,479	64,222
QLD	9,973	32,688	42,661
WA	6,282	17,824	24,106
SA	6,044	14,097	20,141
TAS	1,950	5,167	7,117
ACT	1,534	3,784	5,318
NT	411	1,103	1,514
Total	71,258	186,877	258,135

09-Sep-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	27,196	66,969	94,165
VIC	18,502	45,708	64,210
QLD	10,018	32,946	42,964
WA	6,098	17,956	24,054
SA	6,058	14,286	20,344
TAS	1,899	5,204	7,103
ACT	1,496	3,772	5,268
NT	411	1,138	1,549
Total	71,678	187,979	259,657

16-Sep-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	28,267	68,063	96,330
VIC	18,285	46,326	64,611
QLD	10,140	33,616	43,756
WA	6,035	18,190	24,225
SA	6,078	14,591	20,669
TAS	1,966	5,253	7,219
ACT	1,471	3,808	5,279
NT	428	1,173	1,601
Total	72,670	191,020	263,690

23-Sep-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	28,830	69,189	98,019
VIC	18,167	47,180	65,347
QLD	10,305	34,449	44,754
WA	5,899	18,489	24,388
SA	6,029	14,880	20,909
TAS	2,016	5,343	7,359
ACT	1,510	3,902	5,412
NT	431	1,253	1,684
Total	73,187	194,685	267,872

30-Sep-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	28,514	69,900	98,414
VIC	17,881	47,997	65,878
QLD	10,348	35,097	45,445
WA	5,862	18,764	24,626
SA	5,934	15,068	21,002
TAS	1,993	5,364	7,357
ACT	1,473	3,944	5,417
NT	438	1,331	1,769
Total	72,443	197,465	269,908

07-Oct-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	27,784	70,063	97,847
VIC	17,577	48,363	65,940
QLD	10,107	35,481	45,588
WA	5,713	18,864	24,577
SA	5,769	15,116	20,885
TAS	1,954	5,390	7,344
ACT	1,448	3,958	5,406
NT	432	1,358	1,790
Total	70,784	198,593	269,377

14-Oct-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	26,968	70,349	97,317
VIC	17,338	48,585	65,923
QLD	9,845	35,681	45,526
WA	5,517	19,019	24,536
SA	5,619	15,222	20,841
TAS	1,896	5,436	7,332
ACT	1,417	3,970	5,387
NT	416	1,383	1,799
Total	69,016	199,645	268,661

21-Oct-07			
	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	26,556	71,969	98,525
VIC	17,651	51,480	69,131
QLD	10,257	37,943	48,200
WA	5,635	20,275	25,910
SA	5,637	15,851	21,488
TAS	1,893	5,625	7,518
ACT	1,394	4,155	5,549
NT	410	1,538	1,948
Total	69,433	208,836	278,269

COR 23-Oct-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	26,346	71,990	98,336
VIC	17,553	51,461	69,014
QLD	10,200	37,940	48,140
WA	5,600	20,255	25,855
SA	5,593	15,873	21,466
TAS	1,867	5,623	7,490
ACT	1,383	4,150	5,533
NT	405	1,542	1,947
Total	68,947	208,834	277,781

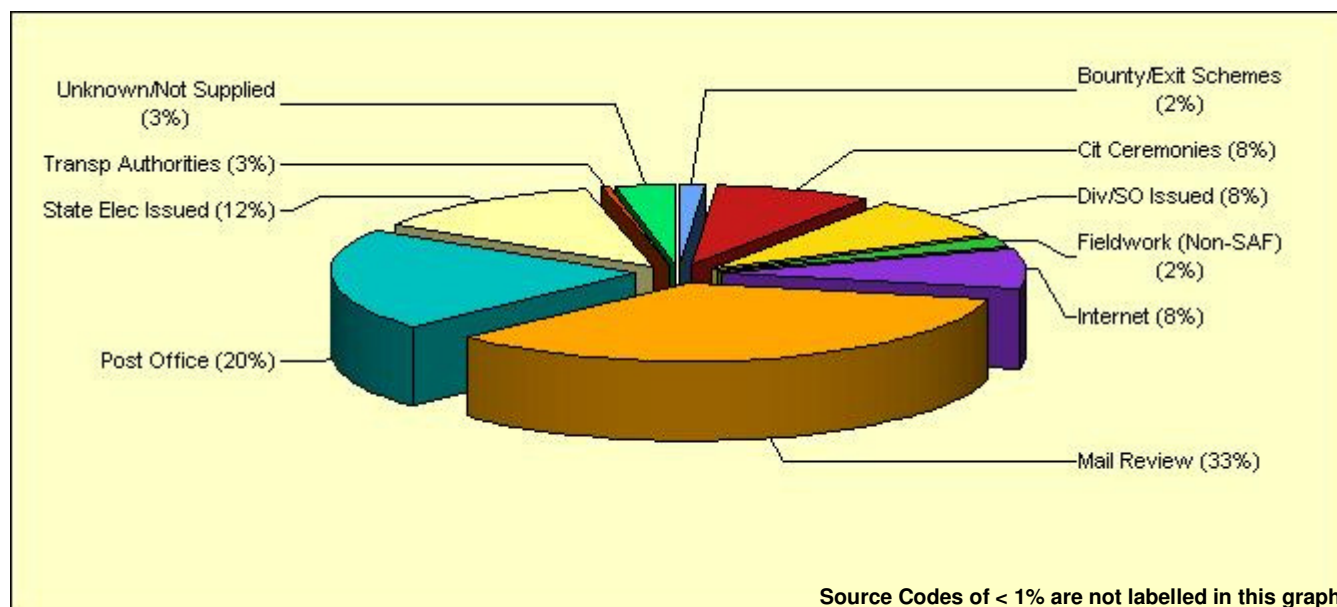
POST COR 31-Oct-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	25,133	73,195	98,328
VIC	16,887	52,364	69,251
QLD	9,742	39,029	48,771
WA	5,308	20,639	25,947
SA	5,314	16,045	21,359
TAS	1,788	5,695	7,483
ACT	1,318	4,220	5,538
NT	390	1,566	1,956
Total	65,880	212,753	278,633

POST COR 30-Nov-07			
Age at Snapshot	17 yrs	18 yrs	Total
NSW	20,106	73,117	93,223
VIC	14,594	51,507	66,101
QLD	7,801	38,325	46,126
WA	4,219	20,306	24,525
SA	4,290	15,840	20,130
TAS	1,396	5,660	7,056
ACT	1,053	4,089	5,142
NT	331	1,556	1,887
Total	53,790	210,400	264,190

Annex 2(a) – Enrolment form source by month, January to September 2007

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

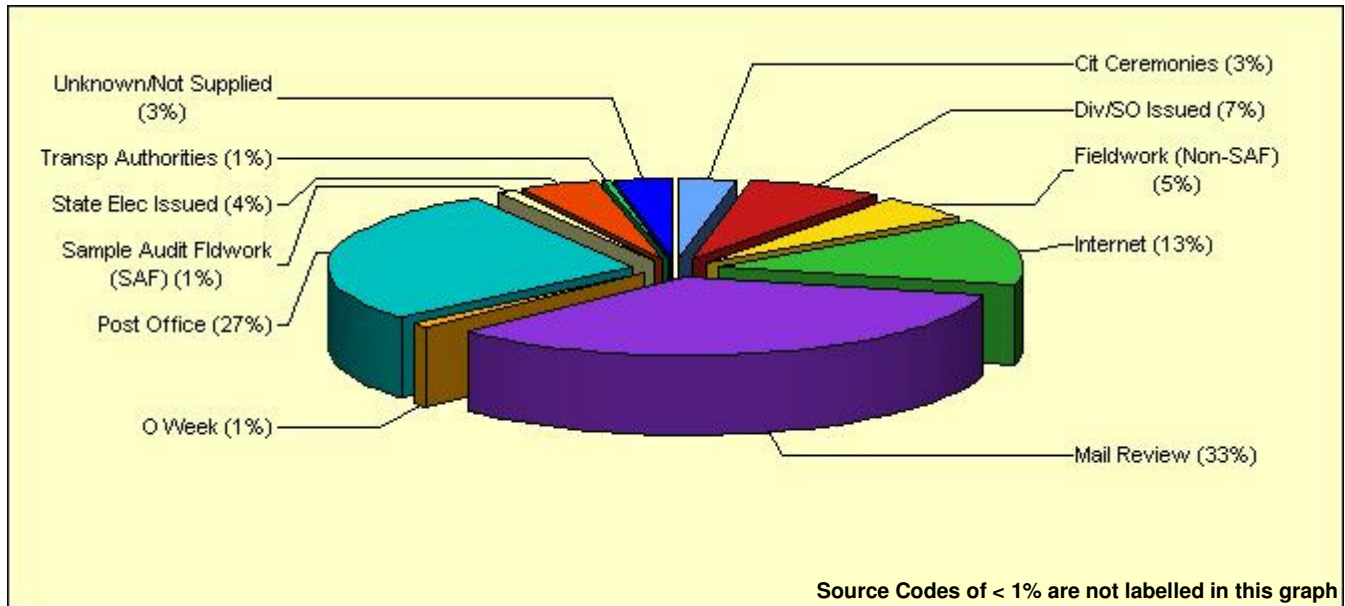
1 January 2007 - 31 January 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	1,036	472	856	122	133	21	115	4	2,759
A	Sample Audit Fieldwork	15	4	7	1	3	0	4	0	34
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	0	1,980	1	9	4	3	0	1,997
C	Mail Review	8,933	2,571	13,635	5,435	3,238	1,417	531	165	35,925
*C	Attributed to M/Review	57	56	247	20	32	4	10	0	426
D	Div/SO Issued	4,177	1,126	1,612	1,064	463	332	56	134	8,964
E	State Elec Issued	19	8,357	813	1,228	1,905	338	35	52	12,747
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	1,500	9	46	62	369	1	155	98	2,240
*F	Attributed to F/Work	30	4	0	0	1	0	13	0	48
H	Elec Educ Centre	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	6
I	Internet	3,739	1,295	1,869	845	375	119	369	85	8,696
K	AP Movers Kit	0	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	55
N	Cit Ceremonies	2,832	2,156	1,821	988	799	179	58	88	8,921
O	O Week	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
P	Post Office	9,019	3,149	5,026	1,985	1,457	374	467	431	21,908
Q	MPs and Parties	143	2	70	36	11	1	3	46	312
R	SO Special	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
S	School/Commun Visit	97	19	43	13	15	1	1	45	234
T	Transp Authorities	0	0	3,595	0	0	0	0	0	3,595
W	Enrol to Vote Week	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
X	Call Centre Trial	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Y	Rock Enrol	200	24	40	39	33	11	21	0	368
Total		31,803	19,271	31,718	11,841	8,843	2,802	1,843	1,148	109,269

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

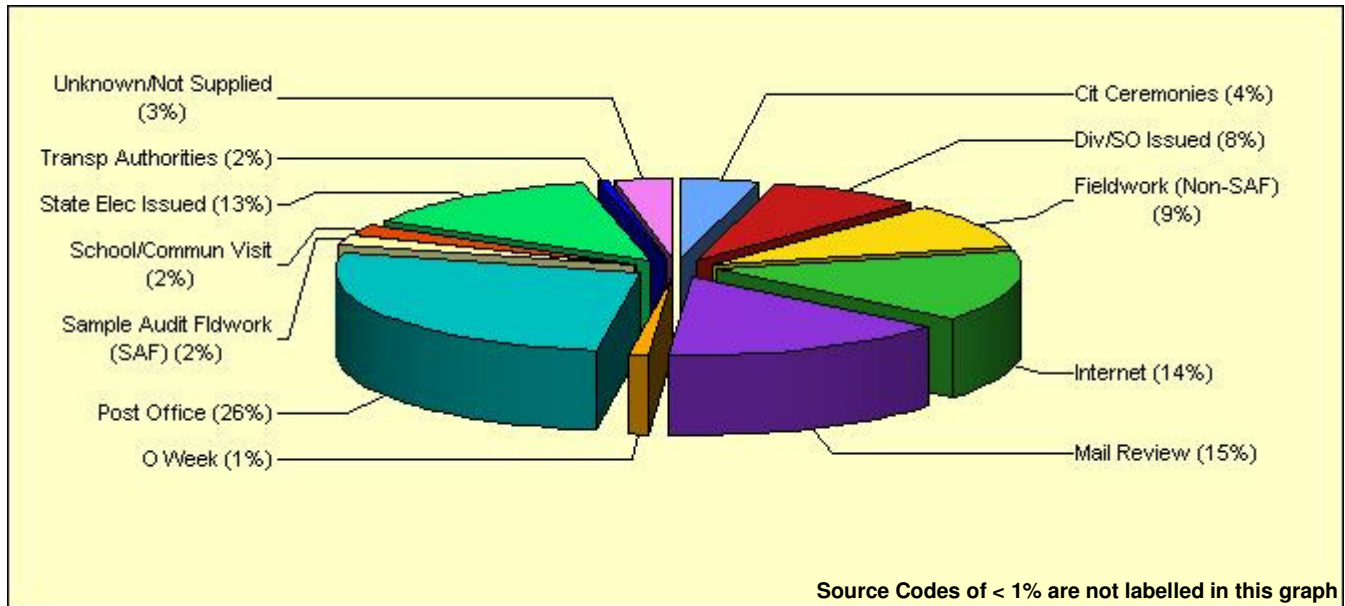
1 February 2007 - 28 February 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	4,356	347	1,158	205	159	26	123	3	6,377
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	636	121	395	384	114	416	66	93	2,225
*A	Attributed to SAF	3	1	3	2	9	0	9	0	27
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	22	1	827	0	31	53	1	0	935
C	Mail Review	20,581	21,873	11,184	13,326	6,653	2,651	2,356	554	79,178
*C	Attributed to M/Review	115	175	195	78	35	8	22	0	628
D	Div/SO Issued	10,563	1,368	1,888	1,798	585	373	1,038	66	17,679
E	State Elec Issued	1,643	2,800	715	2,323	1,473	291	79	109	9,433
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	1,961	5,773	76	1,575	75	1,706	77	1,091	12,334
*F	Attributed to F/Work	0	21	0	6	1	9	0	0	37
H	Elec Educ Centre	0	5	4	0	1	0	3	0	13
I	Internet	24,420	1,110	2,350	1,117	392	143	715	144	30,391
K	AP Movers Kit	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	41
N	Cit Ceremonies	3,100	1,330	850	1,184	452	56	117	20	7,109
O	O Week	763	105	645	866	185	1	360	59	2,984
P	Post Office	46,924	2,971	6,412	3,204	1,464	423	966	955	63,319
Q	MPs and Parties	542	17	80	146	23	13	11	12	844
R	SO Special	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
S	School/Commun Visit	816	121	113	18	7	0	82	3	1,160
T	Transp Authorities	1	5	3,376	0	0	0	0	0	3,382
W	Enrol to Vote Week	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
X	Call Centre Trial	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
Y	Rock Enrol	153	15	38	10	8	3	7	0	234
Total		116,602	38,182	30,350	26,247	11,667	6,172	6,032	3,109	238,361

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

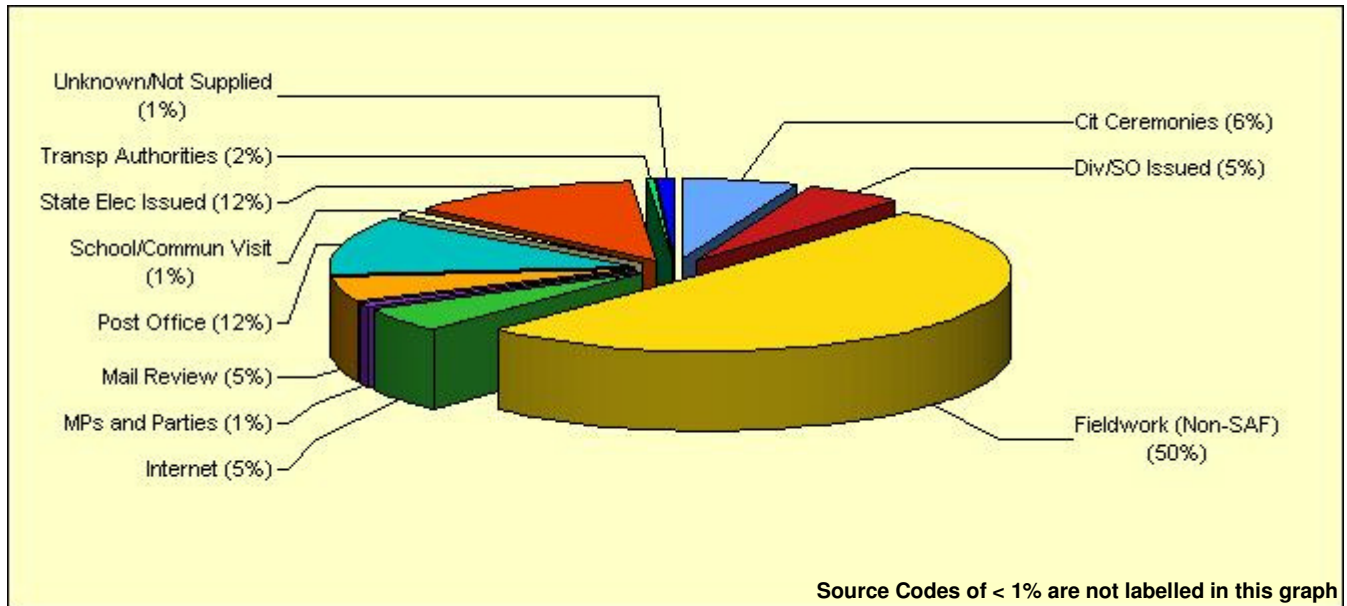
1 March 2007 - 31 March 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	4,350	302	1,353	228	219	58	101	3	6,614
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	149	150	555	548	616	468	1,017	504	4,007
*A	Attributed to SAF	4	24	28	3	4	4	10	0	77
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	8	1	353	0	207	110	39	0	718
C	Mail Review	14,116	7,542	4,511	4,498	2,847	1,007	1,785	324	36,630
*C	Attributed to M/Review	73	98	138	41	21	15	15	0	401
D	Div/SO Issued	10,299	1,839	2,759	1,713	507	422	968	38	18,545
E	State Elec Issued	22,941	3,507	1,024	2,292	904	361	109	347	31,485
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	1,424	2,673	6,472	4,257	1,636	4,151	309	136	21,058
*F	Attributed to F/Work	0	35	103	24	24	4	6	0	196
H	Elec Educ Centre	3	8	11	0	1	0	2	0	25
I	Internet	27,182	1,738	3,172	1,015	433	182	874	121	34,717
K	AP Movers Kit	0	1	41	0	0	0	0	0	42
N	Cit Ceremonies	4,073	2,687	2,043	694	417	59	150	99	10,222
O	O Week	1,090	728	586	307	235	239	67	38	3,290
P	Post Office	45,675	3,925	7,600	2,533	1,617	545	1,288	602	63,785
Q	MPs and Parties	459	14	119	68	20	44	11	21	756
R	SO Special	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	19
S	School/Commun Visit	302	2,094	46	486	19	1,449	1	2	4,399
T	Transp Authorities	1	0	4,131	0	0	0	0	0	4,132
W	Enrol to Vote Week	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
X	Call Centre Trial	4	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	9
Y	Rock Enrol	71	15	14	13	8	0	12	0	133
Total		132,225	27,404	35,061	18,723	9,735	9,119	6,764	2,235	241,266

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

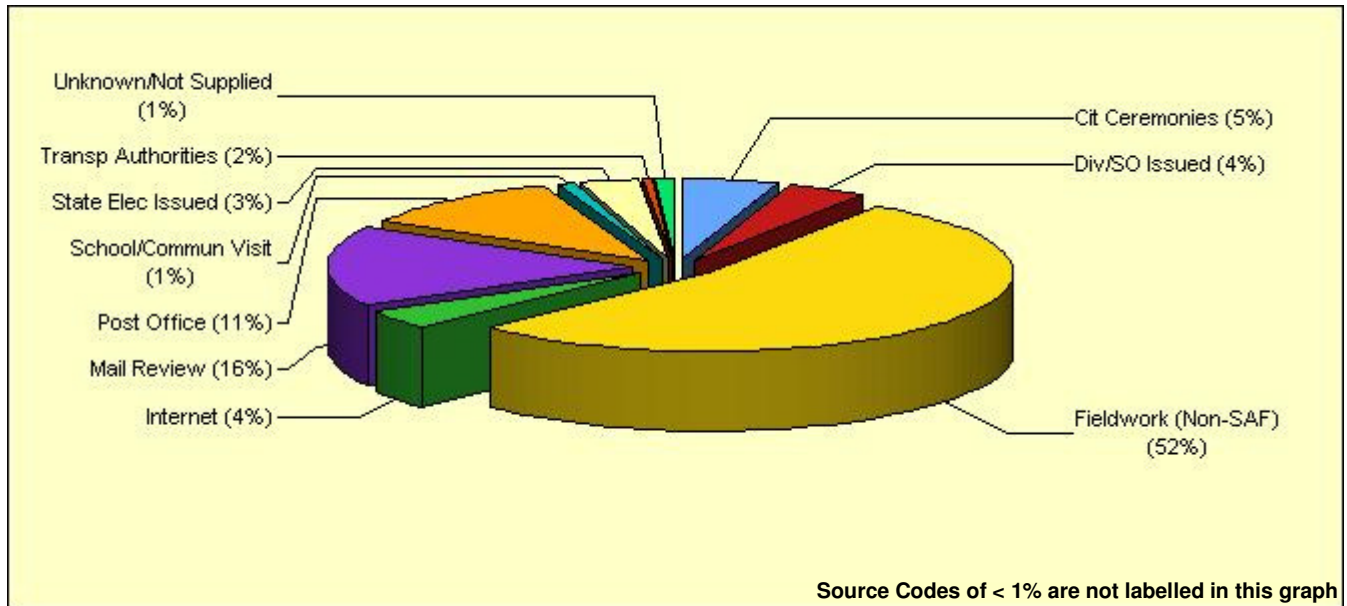
1 April 2007 - 30 April 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	646	199	616	141	203	35	34	0	1,874
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	27	23	38	29	33	12	41	35	238
*A	Attributed to SAF	3	1	4	1	3	3	3	0	18
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	4	0	129	1	138	89	96	0	457
C	Mail Review	955	2,042	1,659	1,417	1,387	275	252	115	8,102
*C	Attributed to M/Review	21	36	23	17	17	3	3	0	120
D	Div/SO Issued	1,971	1,337	1,461	1,204	423	365	188	49	6,998
E	State Elec Issued	14,095	1,518	587	1,028	836	197	40	127	18,428
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	105	17,991	27,416	13,969	8,899	3,334	4,696	291	76,701
*F	Attributed to F/Work	0	75	174	35	105	9	28	0	426
H	Elec Educ Centre	1	12	1	2	4	0	0	0	20
I	Internet	2,790	1,629	1,984	749	507	279	382	187	8,507
J	Medicare	0	1	9	2	0	0	0	0	12
K	AP Movers Kit	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
L	Birthday Cards	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N	Cit Ceremonies	3,283	3,997	653	896	498	60	91	20	9,498
O	O Week	4	18	10	12	14	6	7	3	74
P	Post Office	4,506	2,936	5,902	1,910	1,973	596	434	368	18,625
Q	MPs and Parties	56	279	49	110	110	61	9	227	901
R	SO Special	2	15	5	4	0	0	2	0	28
S	School/Commun Visit	89	342	157	70	15	414	3	2	1,092
T	Transp Authorities	0	7	2,740	0	0	0	0	0	2,747
W	Enrol to Vote Week	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	9
X	Call Centre Trial	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
Y	Rock Enrol	7	2	4	1	4	1	1	0	20
Total		28,568	32,463	43,632	21,601	15,172	5,740	6,310	1,424	154,910

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

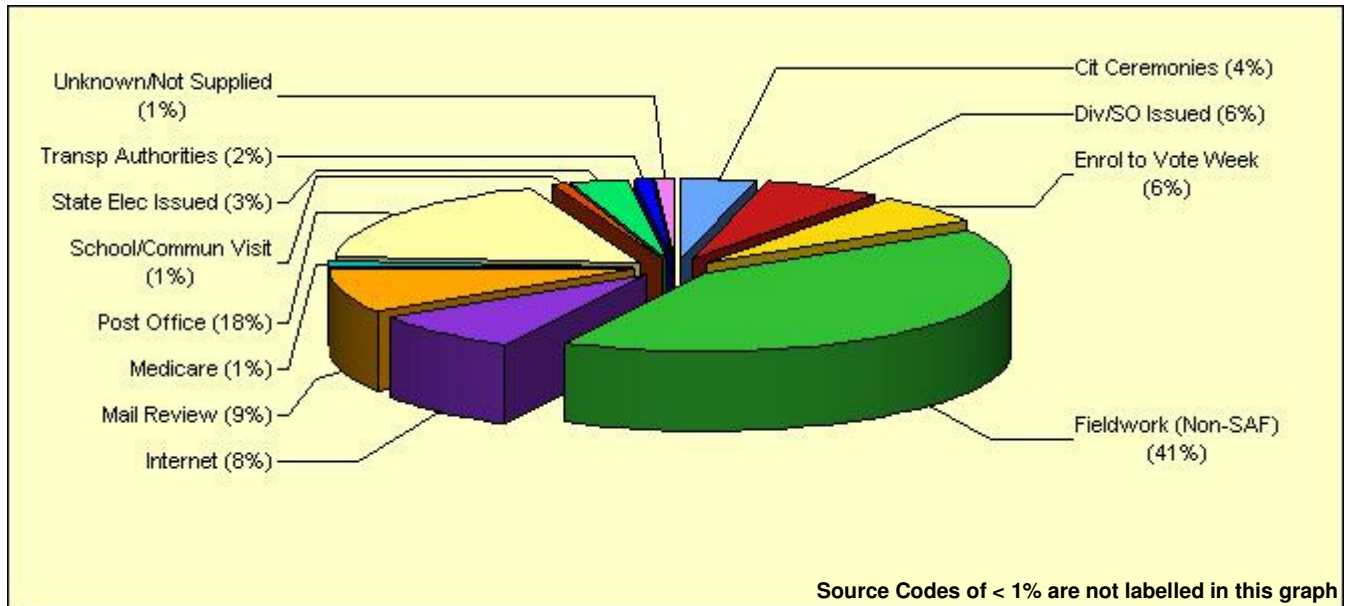
1 May 2007 - 31 May 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed							Total	
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT		NT
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	319	387	202	89	283	76	78	9	1,443
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	18	26	24	15	25	10	31	10	159
*A	Attributed to SAF	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	6
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	1	0	98	0	584	86	2	0	771
C	Mail Review	515	10,545	16,487	6,125	5,196	377	953	287	40,485
*C	Attributed to M/Review	0	47	54	18	43	0	17	2	181
D	Div/SO Issued	2,359	2,634	2,566	1,935	722	520	142	50	10,928
E	State Elec Issued	1,678	1,425	896	1,245	1,066	1,118	39	231	7,698
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	41,156	18,397	45,460	15,086	8,603	317	1,965	1,545	132,529
*F	Attributed to F/Work	250	180	240	48	120	23	101	0	962
H	Elec Educ Centre	2	15	2	0	5	0	2	0	26
I	Internet	2,650	2,259	2,750	1,090	644	279	472	114	10,258
J	Medicare	10	4	97	16	3	3	3	3	139
K	AP Movers Kit	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
L	Birthday Cards	0	0	1	0	0	60	0	0	61
N	Cit Ceremonies	5,263	3,373	1,331	898	408	101	138	80	11,592
O	O Week	6	8	8	13	2	0	2	2	41
P	Post Office	6,439	5,358	9,058	3,011	2,760	909	540	450	28,525
Q	MPs and Parties	125	71	147	104	53	24	16	73	613
R	SO Special	7	1	8	6	0	0	1	0	23
S	School/Commun Visit	433	236	32	342	31	203	7	0	1,284
T	Transp Authorities	0	1	5,146	0	0	0	0	0	5,147
W	Enrol to Vote Week	117	166	62	52	41	17	1	30	486
X	Call Centre Trial	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Y	Rock Enrol	5	7	13	4	7	2	1	0	39
Total		61,353	45,140	84,701	30,097	20,598	4,125	4,514	2,888	253,416

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

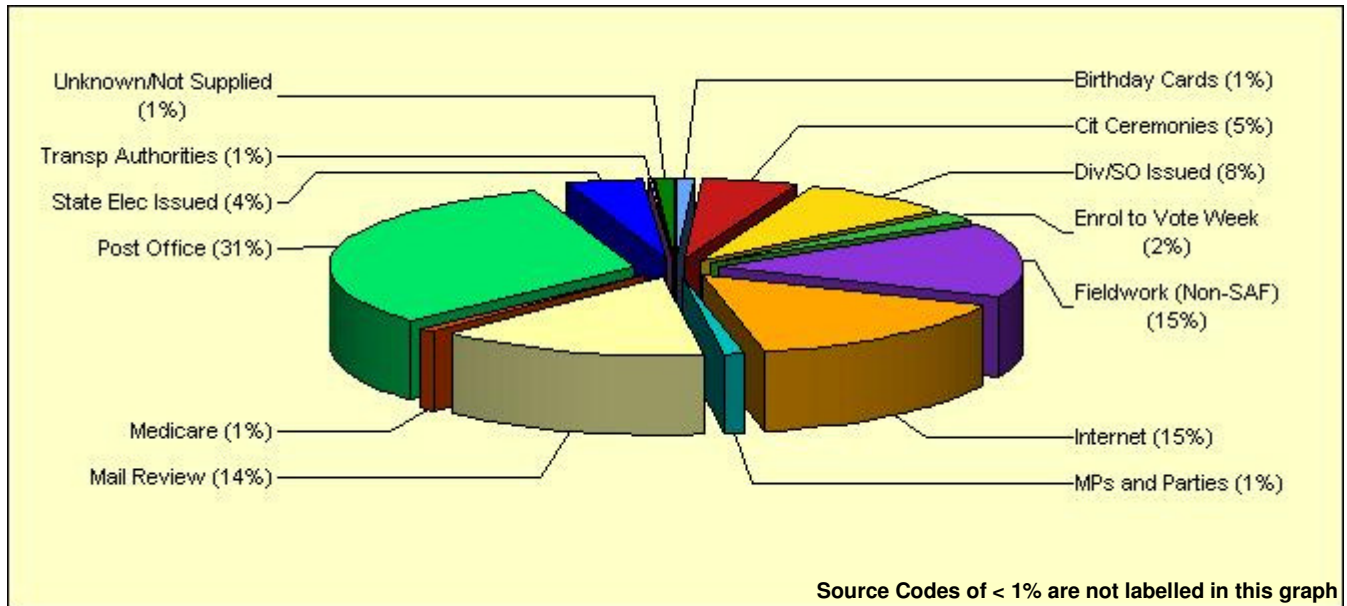
1 June 2007 - 30 June 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed							Total	
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT		NT
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	324	503	157	123	271	81	82	2	1,543
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	38	12	57	9	16	5	24	8	169
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	1	0	97	1	662	13	1	0	775
C	Mail Review	1,669	5,347	9,504	3,970	2,247	314	448	155	23,654
*C	Attributed to M/Review	8	39	15	29	30	4	11	0	136
D	Div/SO Issued	2,641	3,905	3,046	2,715	1,653	509	99	81	14,649
E	State Elec Issued	1,098	2,537	814	1,326	1,217	550	77	403	8,022
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	63,897	2,372	26,744	7,594	4,528	154	419	964	106,672
*F	Attributed to F/Work	256	115	166	37	54	11	22	1	662
H	Elec Educ Centre	5	21	5	0	3	0	1	0	35
I	Internet	4,901	5,518	4,546	2,471	1,682	474	1,109	290	20,991
J	Medicare	302	317	407	177	96	69	33	24	1,425
K	AP Movers Kit	0	1	18	2	0	1	0	0	22
L	Birthday Cards	1	1	0	0	181	313	0	0	496
N	Cit Ceremonies	3,336	3,728	1,649	1,127	521	58	104	35	10,558
O	O Week	5	8	10	9	2	3	2	1	40
P	Post Office	12,343	10,010	12,645	5,250	4,716	1,316	1,035	680	47,995
Q	MPs and Parties	289	107	197	146	64	23	29	31	886
R	SO Special	5	905	5	2	0	2	0	0	919
S	School/Commun Visit	122	70	43	1,638	17	148	0	0	2,038
T	Transp Authorities	1	1	4,183	1	0	0	0	0	4,186
W	Enrol to Vote Week	5,136	4,617	1,824	862	1,961	26	244	95	14,765
X	Call Centre Trial	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Y	Rock Enrol	5	6	7	2	3	0	2	0	25
Z	SMS Requests	7	44	21	26	16	7	12	3	136
Total		96,390	40,184	66,162	27,518	19,941	4,081	3,754	2,773	260,803

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

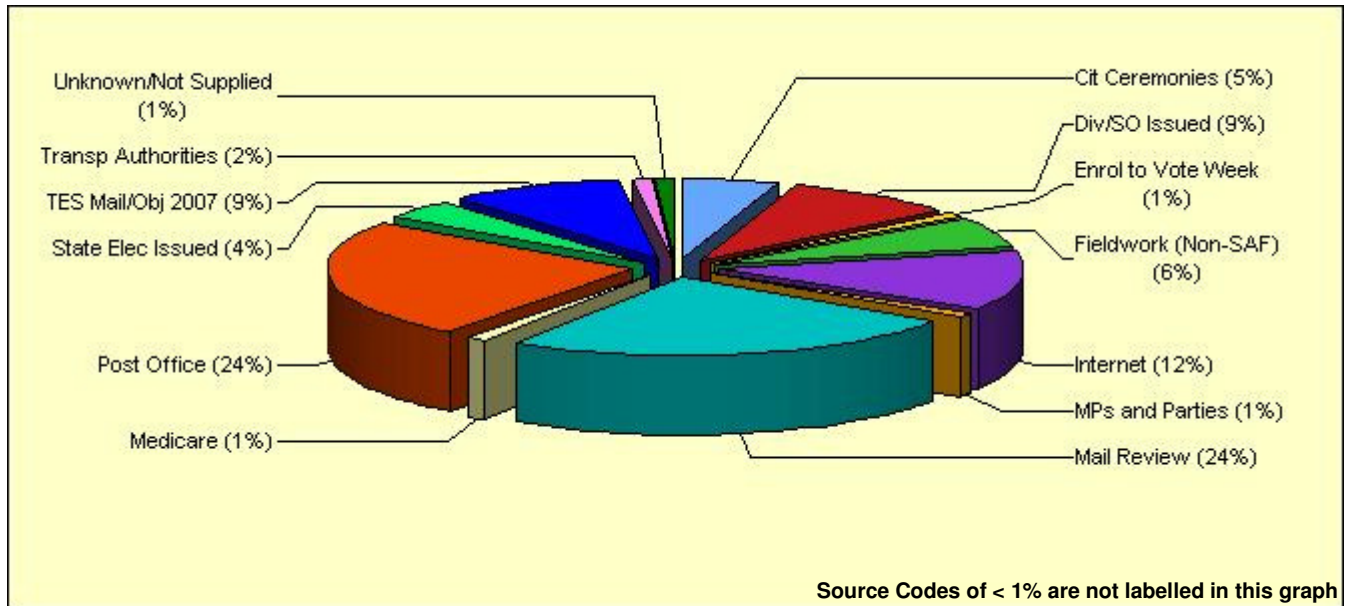
1 July 2007 - 31 July 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	555	704	276	168	196	59	82	20	2,060
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	23	27	39	10	9	10	27	12	157
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	2	0	138	2	107	16	0	0	265
C	Mail Review	1,459	9,460	10,797	6,529	4,905	2,794	1,000	336	37,280
*C	Attributed to M/Review	14	151	81	47	36	12	18	0	359
D	Div/SO Issued	3,553	5,646	4,516	3,350	2,296	713	144	90	20,308
E	State Elec Issued	1,203	3,567	1,172	1,503	1,616	638	65	423	10,187
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	20,725	1,309	10,408	2,360	1,954	98	201	760	37,815
*F	Attributed to F/Work	212	42	155	24	14	0	0	4	451
H	Elec Educ Centre	4	27	2	5	1	0	1	0	40
I	Internet	12,297	9,348	8,666	3,526	2,306	557	1,575	445	38,720
J	Medicare	837	598	689	222	162	115	103	47	2,773
K	AP Movers Kit	1	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	29
L	Birthday Cards	0	2	1	128	1,139	154	1	4	1,429
N	Cit Ceremonies	6,688	3,224	1,388	1,431	618	83	122	68	13,622
O	O Week	19	10	22	10	3	0	2	1	67
P	Post Office	21,525	17,423	21,137	7,766	7,044	1,730	1,532	1,100	79,257
Q	MPs and Parties	550	136	407	237	74	36	37	72	1,549
R	SO Special	1	564	3	5	0	0	0	1	574
S	School/Commun Visit	285	62	453	202	24	90	0	1	1,117
T	Transp Authorities	1	0	2,740	0	0	0	0	0	2,741
W	Enrol to Vote Week	2,347	1,539	904	690	317	35	45	42	5,919
X	Call Centre Trial	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Y	Rock Enrol	1	2	3	2	0	0	3	128	139
Z	SMS Requests	270	206	162	84	40	14	12	20	808
Total		72,572	54,049	64,189	28,301	22,861	7,154	4,970	3,574	257,670

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

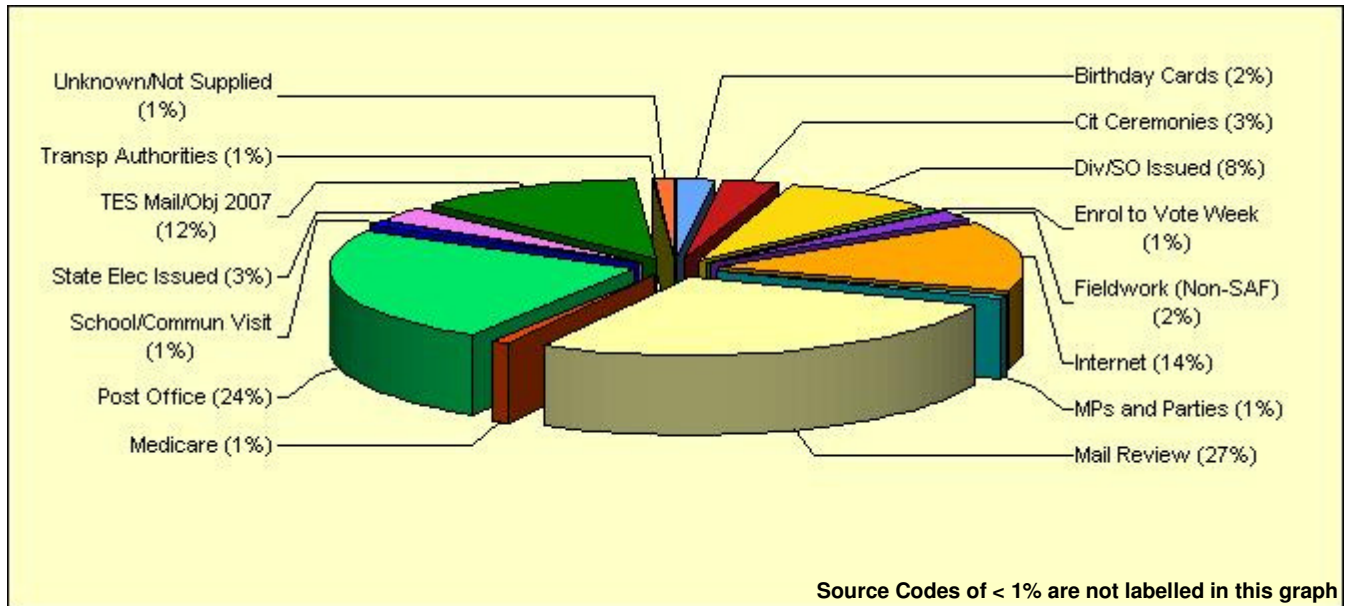
1 August 2007 - 31 August 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	820	549	268	220	166	72	71	17	2,183
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	0	363
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	4,121	3,581	6,203	4,288	1,117	654	570	174	20,708
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	16	15	25	10	7	9	23	5	110
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	1	122	0	221	47	0	0	391
C	Mail Review	11,161	10,815	16,398	7,603	3,638	1,550	788	292	52,245
*C	Attributed to M/Review	257	129	114	80	84	16	22	0	702
D	Div/SO Issued	3,356	4,917	3,944	3,609	2,105	561	117	92	18,701
E	State Elec Issued	751	3,877	978	1,728	1,361	438	121	279	9,533
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	5,544	679	3,644	1,359	379	49	119	1,090	12,863
*F	Attributed to F/Work	90	0	40	5	2	0	0	0	137
H	Elec Educ Centre	8	28	2	1	1	0	1	0	41
I	Internet	7,512	6,026	6,507	2,742	1,221	324	1,143	303	25,778
J	Medicare	687	492	621	252	185	87	65	24	2,413
K	AP Movers Kit	0	1	17	1	0	0	0	0	19
L	Birthday Cards	412	2	0	212	190	97	0	2	915
N	Cit Ceremonies	4,016	2,437	1,499	1,313	448	24	156	62	9,955
O	O Week	7	14	16	13	0	0	1	1	52
P	Post Office	13,902	11,386	14,218	5,808	3,709	919	1,109	653	51,704
Q	MPs and Parties	445	113	423	180	173	25	24	24	1,407
R	SO Special	3	269	7	0	0	0	0	0	279
S	School/Commun Visit	123	79	296	274	69	67	3	1	912
T	Transp Authorities	3	0	5,201	0	0	1	1	0	5,206
W	Enrol to Vote Week	628	649	750	320	141	32	18	24	2,562
X	Call Centre Trial	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
Y	Rock Enrol	31	21	45	84	11	2	4	9	207
Z	SMS Requests	73	87	51	21	6	3	2	2	245
Total		53,967	46,168	61,391	30,124	15,234	5,340	4,358	3,054	219,636

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

1 September 2007 - 30 September 2007

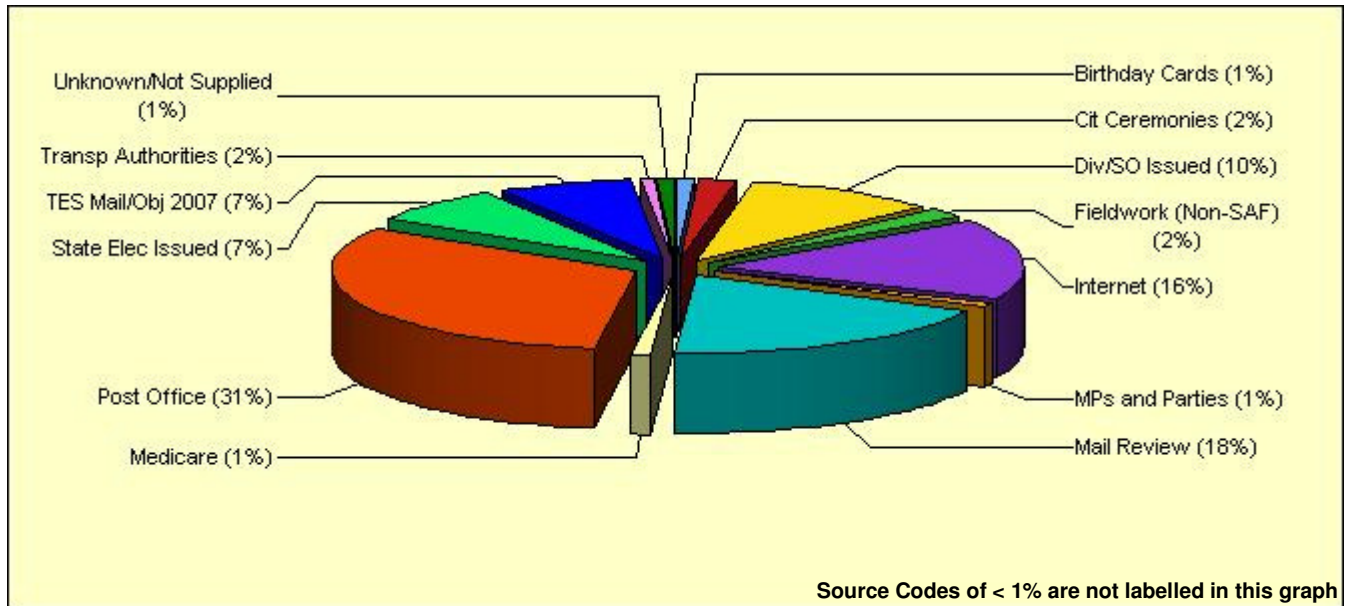


Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	1,225	746	421	180	195	33	66	14	2,880
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	0	1	1,831	0	0	1,832
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	14,037	9,558	14,534	4,694	3,644	895	1,048	488	48,898
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	23	12	29	9	7	5	17	1	103
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	1	1	88	1	146	18	0	0	255
C	Mail Review	44,587	18,543	24,778	11,608	6,819	2,927	2,421	1,499	113,182
*C	Attributed to M/Review	858	170	243	56	77	14	26	3	1,447
D	Div/SO Issued	5,885	8,353	6,639	7,153	3,040	746	180	143	32,139
E	State Elec Issued	636	6,722	1,214	1,385	2,055	573	115	557	13,257
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	4,012	503	1,955	686	372	39	74	2,438	10,079
*F	Attributed to F/Work	40	0	8	1	0	0	0	3	52
G	Polling Place (Fed)	0	1	13	0	0	5	0	1	20
H	Elec Educ Centre	4	31	4	2	1	1	1	0	44
I	Internet	18,987	13,975	13,106	5,669	3,762	727	2,356	873	59,455
J	Medicare	1,113	737	751	377	177	106	86	49	3,396
K	AP Movers Kit	26	16	54	3	6	0	1	0	106
L	Birthday Cards	6,038	2	4	93	719	126	2	24	7,008
N	Cit Ceremonies	5,187	2,383	2,204	1,269	520	108	109	62	11,842
O	O Week	17	14	22	7	1	0	5	0	66
P	Post Office	29,181	23,111	26,473	10,574	8,877	1,713	1,903	1,234	103,066
Q	MPs and Parties	886	165	743	360	136	89	47	66	2,492
R	SO Special	2	176	5	1	0	8	0	1	193
S	School/Commun Visit	521	87	132	405	1,458	30	1	1	2,635
T	Transp Authorities	0	0	5,290	0	0	0	0	0	5,290
W	Enrol to Vote Week	614	648	638	222	139	15	28	13	2,317
X	Call Centre Trial	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	9
Y	Rock Enrol	66	47	81	42	28	3	13	6	286
Z	SMS Requests	59	53	27	12	8	5	7	2	173
Total		134,007	86,057	99,457	44,810	32,190	10,017	8,506	7,478	422,522

Annex 2(b) - Enrolment form source by week, October to December 2007

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

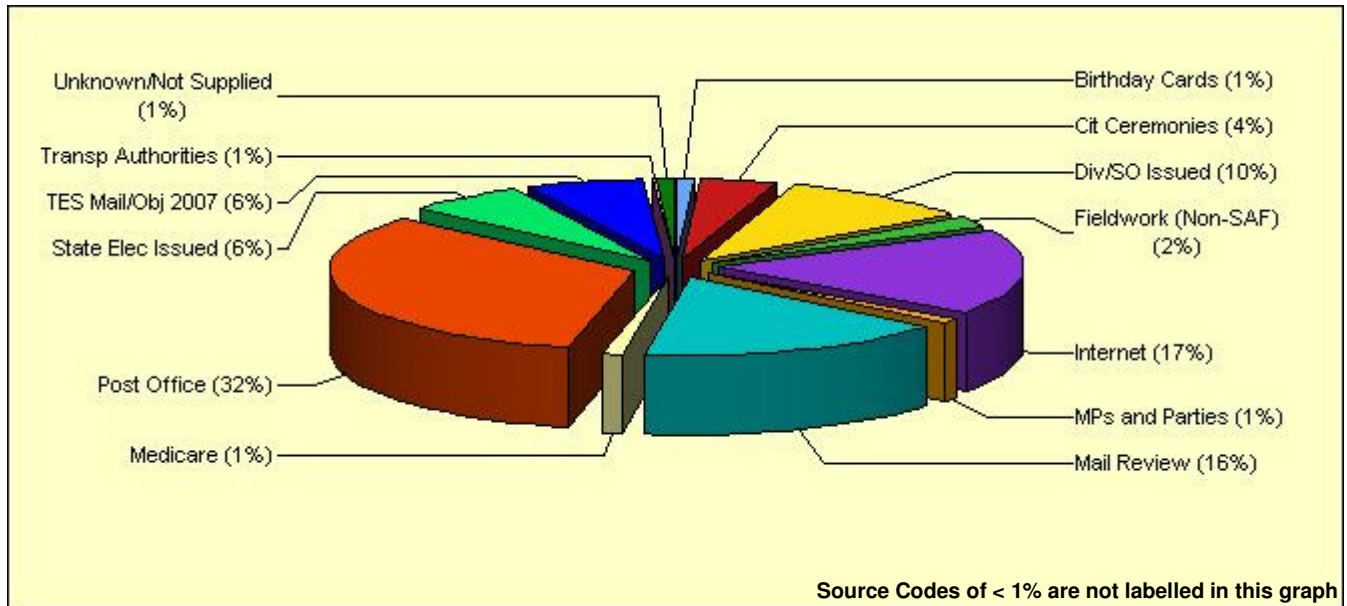
1 October 2007 - 7 October 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	174	138	71	41	26	1	27	0	478
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	111
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	944	929	1,077	1,043	185	57	97	33	4,365
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	0	28	0	2	0	0	2	32
C	Mail Review	3,437	2,307	2,636	1,297	606	286	276	167	11,012
*C	Attributed to M/Review	83	8	40	4	1	1	24	0	161
D	Div/SO Issued	996	1,772	1,339	1,548	499	147	30	33	6,364
E	State Elec Issued	121	3,026	209	253	365	89	30	100	4,193
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	388	77	242	102	59	2	12	242	1,124
*F	Attributed to F/Work	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
H	Elec Educ Centre	0	5	2	0	8	0	0	0	15
I	Internet	2,708	2,806	2,344	1,076	559	80	480	125	10,178
J	Medicare	185	174	183	93	23	7	69	7	741
K	AP Movers Kit	7	0	11	1	2	0	0	0	21
L	Birthday Cards	384	1	6	13	42	29	0	9	484
N	Cit Ceremonies	392	459	59	220	121	9	98	3	1,361
O	O Week	0	2	10	0	0	0	1	0	13
P	Post Office	4,648	5,097	5,065	2,051	1,293	302	353	184	18,993
Q	MPs and Parties	242	33	232	36	28	12	9	8	600
R	SO Special	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
S	School/Commun Visit	46	13	14	48	30	10	0	0	161
T	Transp Authorities	1	4	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	1,095
W	Enrol to Vote Week	57	89	58	31	11	1	9	3	259
Y	Rock Enrol	16	16	30	22	8	2	5	0	99
Z	SMS Requests	14	11	4	10	0	1	1	0	41
Total		14,848	17,004	14,750	7,889	3,868	1,147	1,521	916	61,943

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

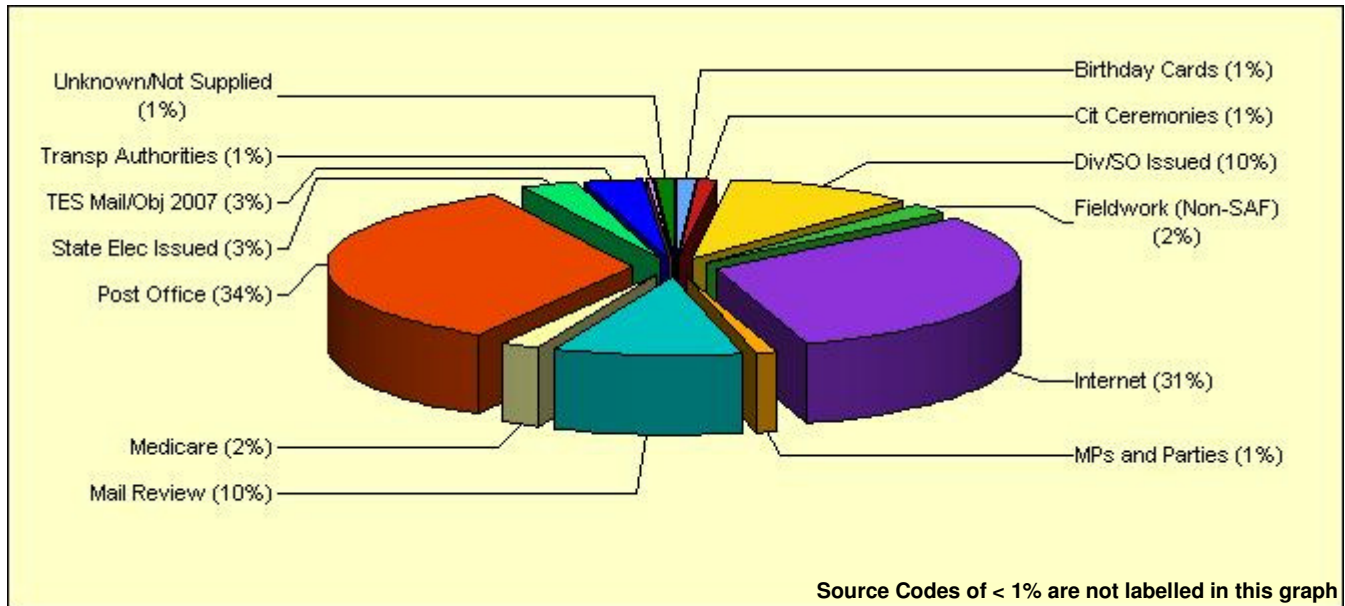
8 October 2007 - 14 October 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	150	171	57	36	30	2	19	0	465
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	108
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	820	730	710	703	163	42	54	26	3,248
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	0	15	0	1	1	0	2	19
C	Mail Review	3,115	2,051	1,919	1,211	539	244	190	139	9,408
*C	Attributed to M/Review	100	17	18	3	1	0	6	0	145
D	Div/SO Issued	1,217	1,706	1,109	1,298	521	143	26	68	6,088
E	State Elec Issued	132	2,103	219	300	404	107	14	105	3,384
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	407	72	204	83	47	14	11	251	1,089
*F	Attributed to F/Work	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
G	Polling Place (Fed)	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
H	Elec Educ Centre	0	2	1	0	17	0	0	0	20
I	Internet	3,310	2,484	1,939	1,108	707	143	415	90	10,196
J	Medicare	265	196	159	75	45	32	40	6	818
K	AP Movers Kit	7	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	21
L	Birthday Cards	344	1	1	15	50	18	0	2	431
N	Cit Ceremonies	1,074	700	202	238	102	48	45	2	2,411
O	O Week	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
P	Post Office	5,304	4,438	4,287	2,054	1,650	370	333	215	18,651
Q	MPs and Parties	207	27	174	55	52	22	3	5	545
R	SO Special	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
S	School/Commun Visit	20	20	12	38	39	7	0	0	136
T	Transp Authorities	0	0	875	1	0	0	0	0	876
W	Enrol to Vote Week	71	86	24	16	16	4	2	2	221
Y	Rock Enrol	20	27	24	17	8	7	3	1	107
Z	SMS Requests	9	6	0	4	3	0	0	1	23
Total		16,586	14,869	11,964	7,256	4,395	1,313	1,161	915	58,459

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

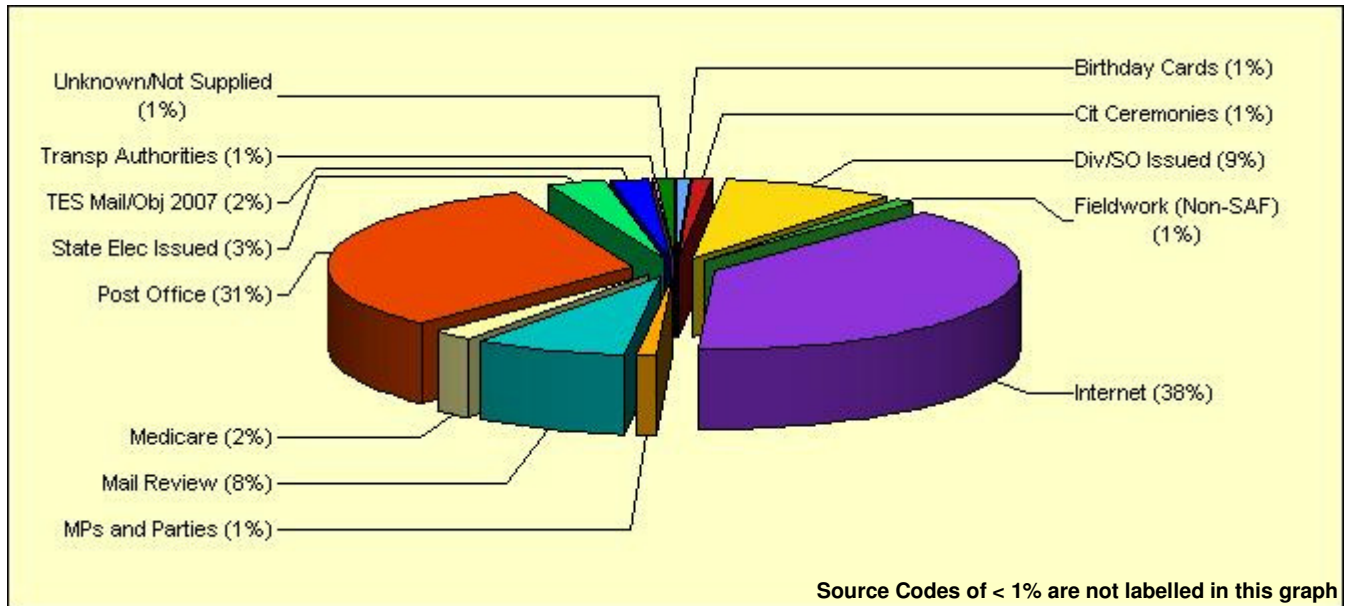
15 October 2007 - 21 October 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	547	565	235	135	182	31	130	2	1,827
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	1	0	0	176	0	0	177
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	1,378	1,140	1,334	692	361	76	121	29	5,131
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	9	6	13	2	2	2	6	0	40
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	0	41	0	7	11	0	4	63
C	Mail Review	5,800	3,540	4,277	2,582	1,420	479	381	207	18,686
*C	Attributed to M/Review	208	13	45	10	10	4	31	0	321
D	Div/SO Issued	4,173	5,722	3,971	3,870	1,565	555	186	146	20,188
E	State Elec Issued	224	3,151	784	621	919	316	36	223	6,274
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	1,152	246	796	330	192	16	42	823	3,597
*F	Attributed to F/Work	11	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	17
G	Polling Place (Fed)	2	3	60	1	0	1	0	11	78
H	Elec Educ Centre	0	11	0	0	18	0	1	1	31
I	Internet	18,789	12,884	13,013	7,150	3,687	862	2,248	522	59,155
J	Medicare	941	638	624	364	147	112	138	35	2,999
K	AP Movers Kit	19	10	27	4	1	1	0	0	62
L	Birthday Cards	1,075	2	458	22	251	75	1	5	1,889
N	Cit Ceremonies	705	532	234	440	137	21	41	4	2,114
O	O Week	5	5	12	2	0	0	4	0	28
P	Post Office	17,550	14,181	16,670	8,201	5,484	1,274	1,190	578	65,128
Q	MPs and Parties	546	135	748	250	82	38	28	30	1,857
R	SO Special	3	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
S	School/Commun Visit	44	34	21	112	72	4	1	0	288
T	Transp Authorities	1	1	1,754	0	0	0	0	0	1,756
W	Enrol to Vote Week	129	438	136	68	36	8	11	5	831
X	Call Centre Trial	12	3	6	9	0	3	0	0	33
Y	Rock Enrol	117	79	119	74	64	55	15	2	525
Z	SMS Requests	11	21	12	10	1	1	0	2	58
Total		53,451	43,450	45,395	24,951	14,638	4,121	4,611	2,629	193,246

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

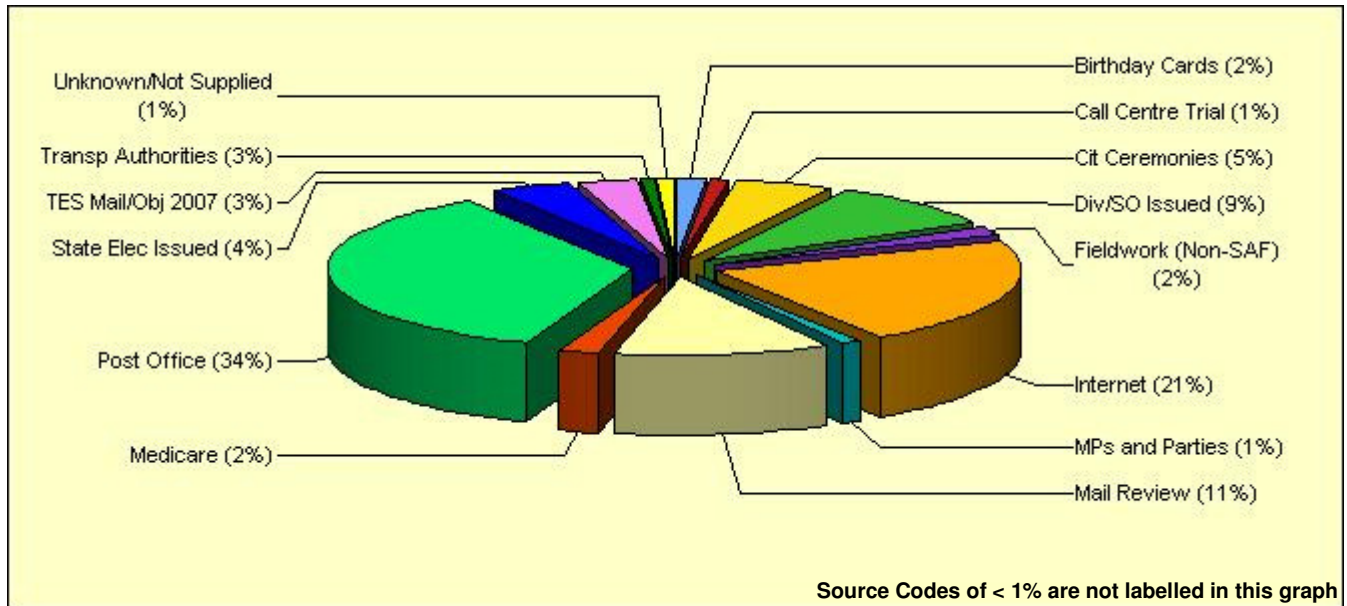
22 October 2007 - 28 October 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	218	299	106	83	73	11	54	0	844
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	65
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	391	484	418	203	100	9	19	10	1,634
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	7
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	15
C	Mail Review	1,580	1,381	1,241	832	459	126	99	111	5,829
*C	Attributed to M/Review	92	19	5	2	4	1	17	0	140
D	Div/SO Issued	1,226	2,237	1,306	1,235	556	197	26	64	6,847
E	State Elec Issued	64	1,424	193	223	263	138	7	85	2,397
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	282	93	159	78	40	3	9	168	832
*F	Attributed to F/Work	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G	Polling Place (Fed)	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	3	58
H	Elec Educ Centre	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	6
I	Internet	7,733	7,535	5,702	3,253	1,792	382	868	459	27,724
J	Medicare	319	347	269	167	91	37	47	16	1,293
K	AP Movers Kit	7	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	24
L	Birthday Cards	560	0	62	5	38	8	0	6	679
N	Cit Ceremonies	95	198	10	54	15	4	1	1	378
O	O Week	5	4	5	3	0	1	1	0	19
P	Post Office	5,472	6,193	5,173	3,020	1,905	437	326	407	22,933
Q	MP's and Parties	158	77	240	64	40	9	9	14	611
R	SO Special	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
S	School/Commun Visit	14	8	2	21	13	0	0	0	58
T	Transp Authorities	1	0	620	0	0	0	0	0	621
W	Enrol to Vote Week	28	60	18	21	4	0	1	0	132
X	Call Centre Trial	97	94	61	38	29	3	16	1	339
Y	Rock Enrol	12	12	8	6	3	1	1	1	44
Z	SMS Requests	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	10
Total		18,362	20,497	15,677	9,310	5,429	1,433	1,503	1,349	73,560

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

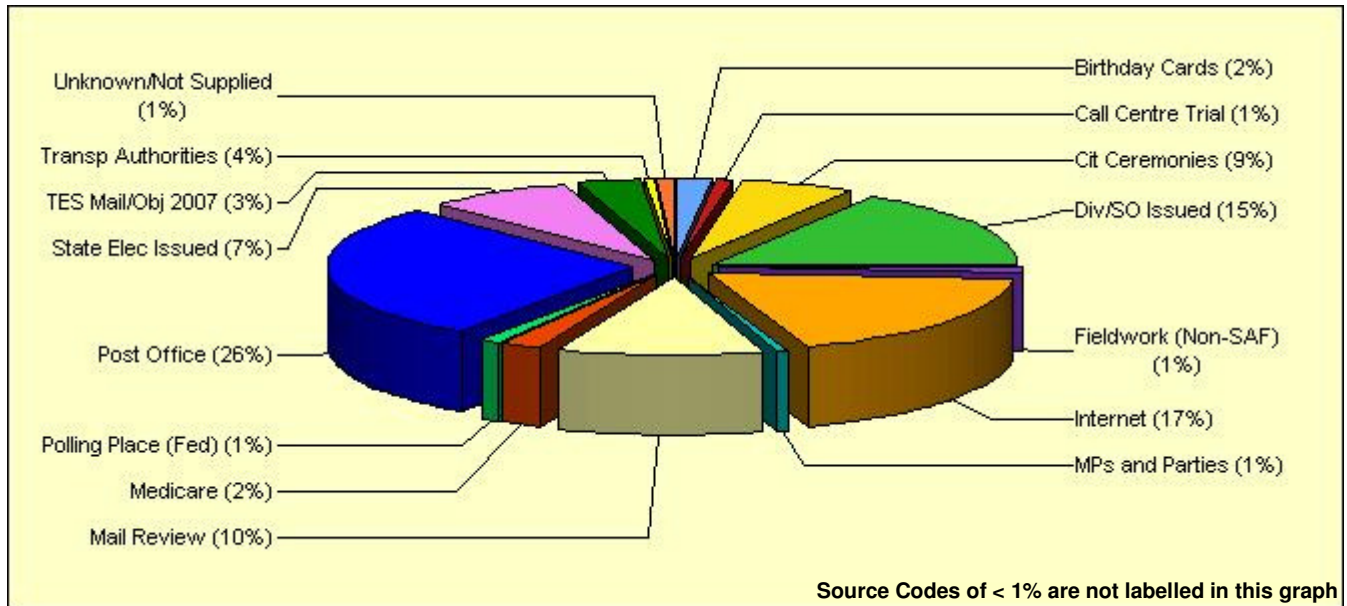
29 October 2007 - 4 November 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	85	89	48	34	25	4	24	0	309
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	41
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	240	188	244	141	75	12	21	7	928
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	2	0	3	2	2	6	0	0	15
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	0	15	0	2	1	0	1	19
C	Mail Review	1,018	541	803	389	222	84	56	31	3,144
*C	Attributed to M/Review	30	4	9	5	1	0	6	0	55
D	Div/SO Issued	495	645	416	669	212	62	5	17	2,521
E	State Elec Issued	62	524	97	88	203	93	2	12	1,081
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	151	32	104	53	29	1	4	44	418
G	Polling Place (Fed)	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
H	Elec Educ Centre	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
I	Internet	1,699	1,323	1,434	633	395	101	142	52	5,779
J	Medicare	145	123	105	50	40	13	13	7	496
K	AP Movers Kit	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	15
L	Birthday Cards	438	0	48	3	16	14	0	2	521
N	Cit Ceremonies	424	380	153	244	71	14	80	22	1,388
O	O Week	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
P	Post Office	2,765	2,018	2,266	1,185	731	218	93	99	9,375
Q	MPs and Parties	70	30	127	23	21	5	1	2	279
R	SO Special	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
S	School/Commun Visit	6	10	4	7	7	2	0	0	36
T	Transp Authorities	0	0	707	0	1	0	0	0	708
W	Enrol to Vote Week	11	21	12	8	5	1	0	0	58
X	Call Centre Trial	51	45	38	19	13	3	4	0	173
Y	Rock Enrol	1	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	12
Z	SMS Requests	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	5
Total		7,702	5,990	6,675	3,556	2,075	675	451	297	27,421

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

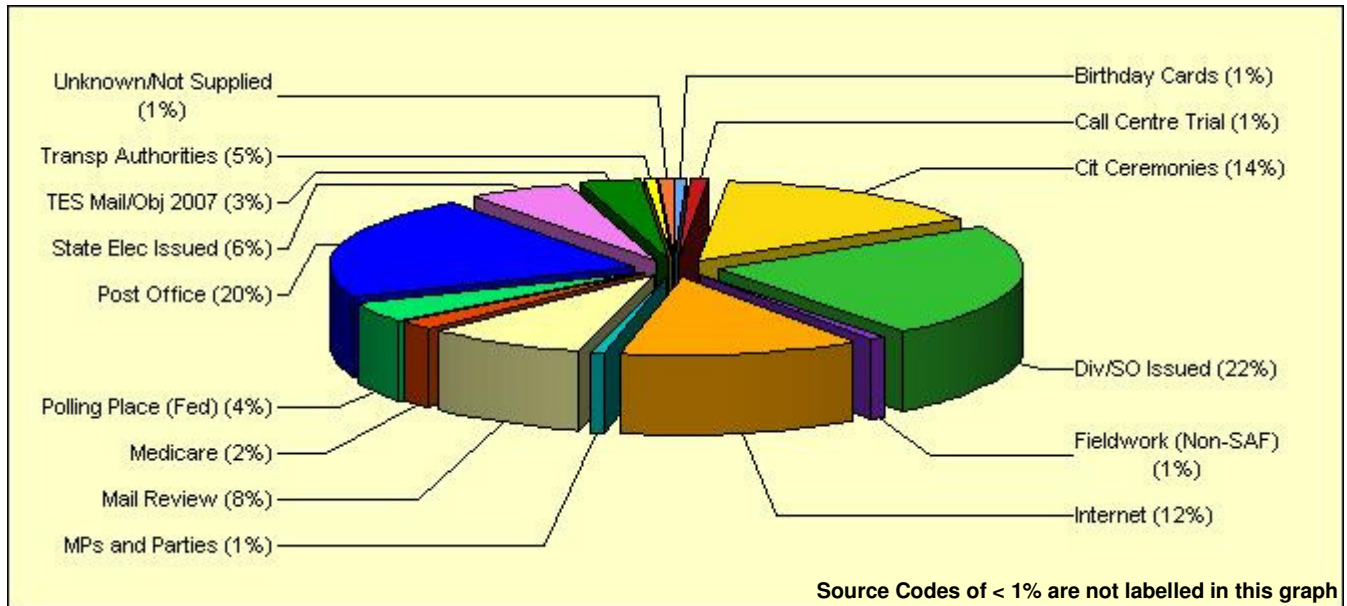
5 November 2007 - 11 November 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed							Total	
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT		NT
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	59	55	37	9	12	4	7	0	183
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	116	126	117	63	28	4	6	3	463
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
C	Mail Review	499	251	431	153	62	34	11	9	1,450
*C	Attributed to M/Review	20	2	9	1	1	3	0	0	36
D	Div/SO Issued	324	740	357	509	137	64	2	2	2,135
E	State Elec Issued	57	584	80	65	114	38	1	9	948
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	54	20	59	22	3	5	2	13	178
G	Polling Place (Fed)	4	15	38	4	18	12	0	2	93
H	Elec Educ Centre	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I	Internet	721	696	601	261	126	27	13	10	2,455
J	Medicare	78	65	47	26	31	5	5	1	258
K	AP Movers Kit	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	7
L	Birthday Cards	248	1	23	8	8	5	0	1	294
N	Cit Ceremonies	366	653	114	184	30	0	0	0	1,347
O	O Week	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
P	Post Office	909	954	1,167	367	253	74	15	21	3,760
Q	MPs and Parties	45	9	47	6	4	0	0	0	111
R	SO Special	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
S	School/Commun Visit	2	4	2	2	3	1	0	0	14
T	Transp Authorities	0	0	511	0	0	0	0	0	511
W	Enrol to Vote Week	5	20	19	9	1	0	0	0	54
X	Call Centre Trial	51	38	26	14	17	2	0	0	148
Y	Rock Enrol	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Z	SMS Requests	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total		3,561	4,241	3,700	1,708	848	286	63	71	14,478

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

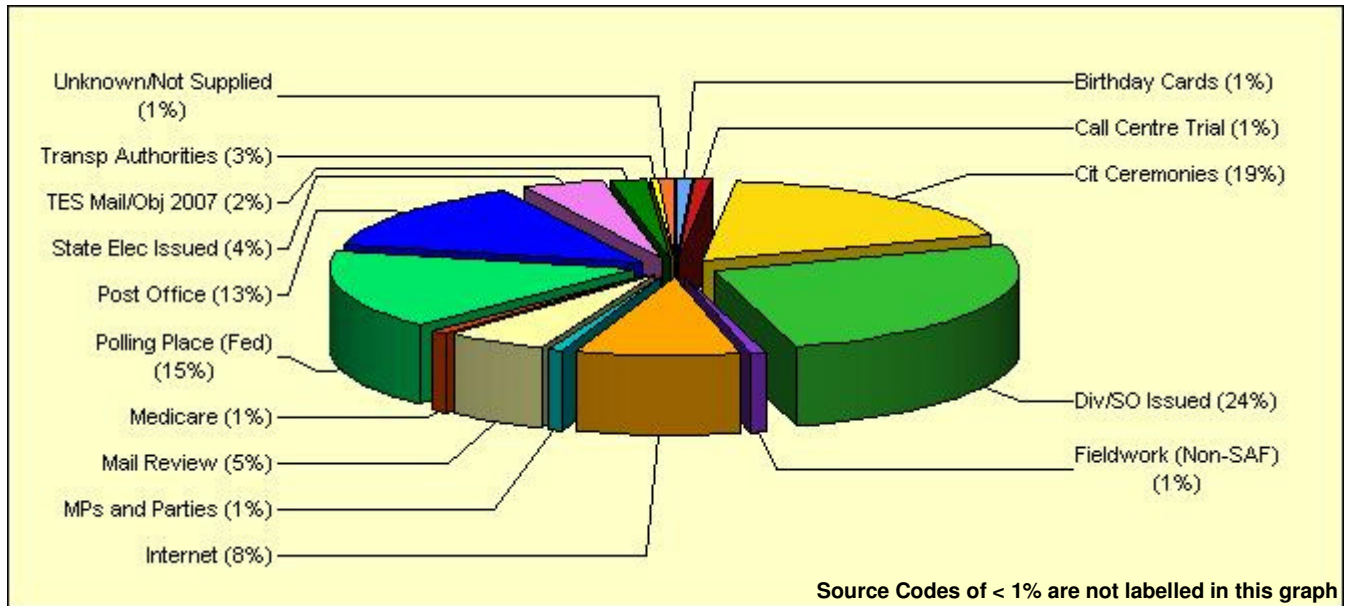
12 November 2007 - 18 November 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	50	49	30	7	15	0	3	0	154
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	80	91	71	37	27	2	4	3	315
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
C	Mail Review	361	165	234	92	52	31	11	9	955
*C	Attributed to M/Review	8	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	17
D	Div/SO Issued	387	794	284	715	154	138	4	9	2,485
E	State Elec Issued	35	392	55	49	84	35	0	4	654
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	57	3	34	10	6	0	0	18	128
G	Polling Place (Fed)	119	106	128	13	27	35	6	27	461
I	Internet	448	286	358	97	57	36	31	16	1,329
J	Medicare	62	36	44	21	13	4	6	0	186
K	AP Movers Kit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
L	Birthday Cards	133	0	15	1	10	5	0	0	164
N	Cit Ceremonies	274	949	126	167	76	1	1	3	1,597
O	O Week	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
P	Post Office	715	369	687	205	154	61	24	38	2,253
Q	MPs and Parties	21	18	40	3	1	0	1	0	84
R	SO Special	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
S	School/Commun Visit	2	0	1	2	5	1	0	0	11
T	Transp Authorities	0	0	523	0	0	0	0	0	523
W	Enrol to Vote Week	7	2	12	6	0	0	1	1	29
X	Call Centre Trial	36	32	18	10	11	2	4	0	113
Y	Rock Enrol	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Z	SMS Requests	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total		2,797	3,306	2,666	1,437	693	359	96	129	11,483

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

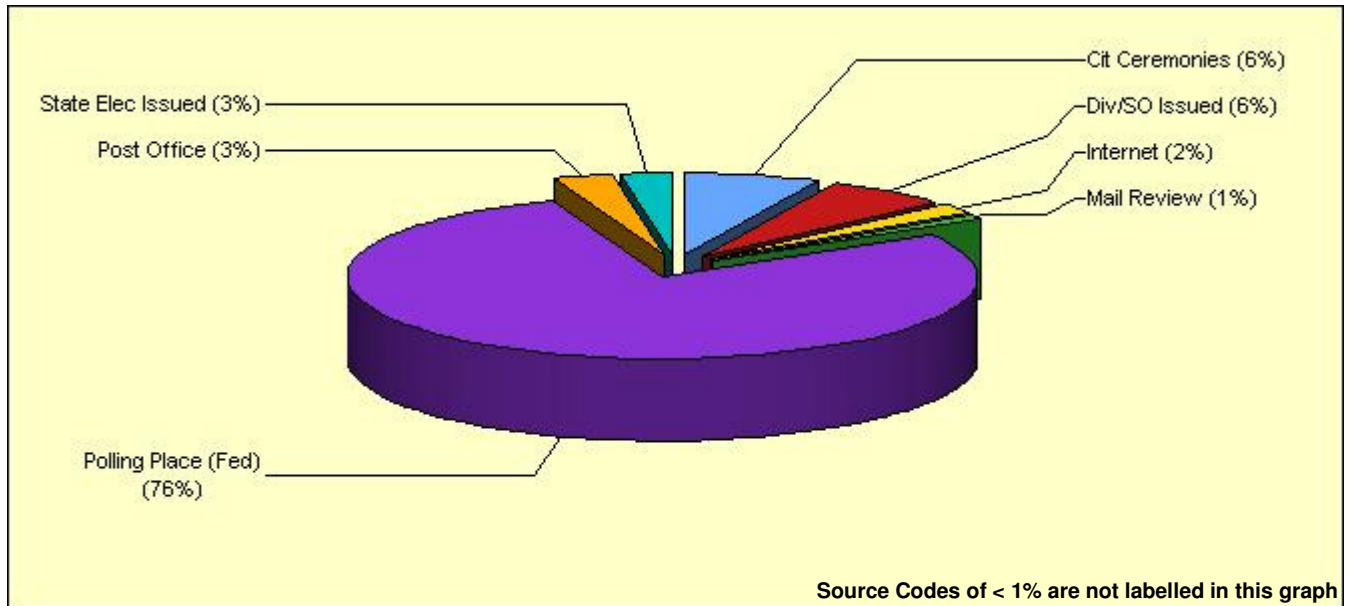
19 November 2007 - 25 November 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	46	17	17	1	14	2	0	0	97
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	67	57	33	22	18	4	0	6	207
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	6
C	Mail Review	225	109	141	69	36	13	5	5	603
*C	Attributed to M/Review	4	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	10
D	Div/SO Issued	328	1,011	296	804	128	156	1	5	2,729
E	State Elec Issued	30	258	29	25	112	26	1	1	482
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	47	10	19	8	8	2	0	13	107
G	Polling Place (Fed)	413	398	406	69	70	147	1	225	1,729
H	Elec Educ Centre	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I	Internet	326	213	200	113	65	13	12	4	946
J	Medicare	31	16	25	15	5	0	2	1	95
K	AP Movers Kit	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
L	Birthday Cards	63	0	3	2	11	2	0	1	82
N	Cit Ceremonies	708	529	422	217	160	15	0	40	2,091
P	Post Office	406	300	409	179	112	52	5	15	1,478
Q	MPs and Parties	25	4	24	3	3	2	0	0	61
R	SO Special	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
S	School/Commun Visit	2	3	1	1	3	2	0	0	12
T	Transp Authorities	0	0	381	0	0	0	0	0	381
W	Enrol to Vote Week	5	21	1	7	0	1	0	0	35
X	Call Centre Trial	23	28	21	9	14	0	2	1	98
Y	Rock Enrol	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Z	SMS Requests	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Total		2,754	2,982	2,438	1,546	761	452	30	319	11,282

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

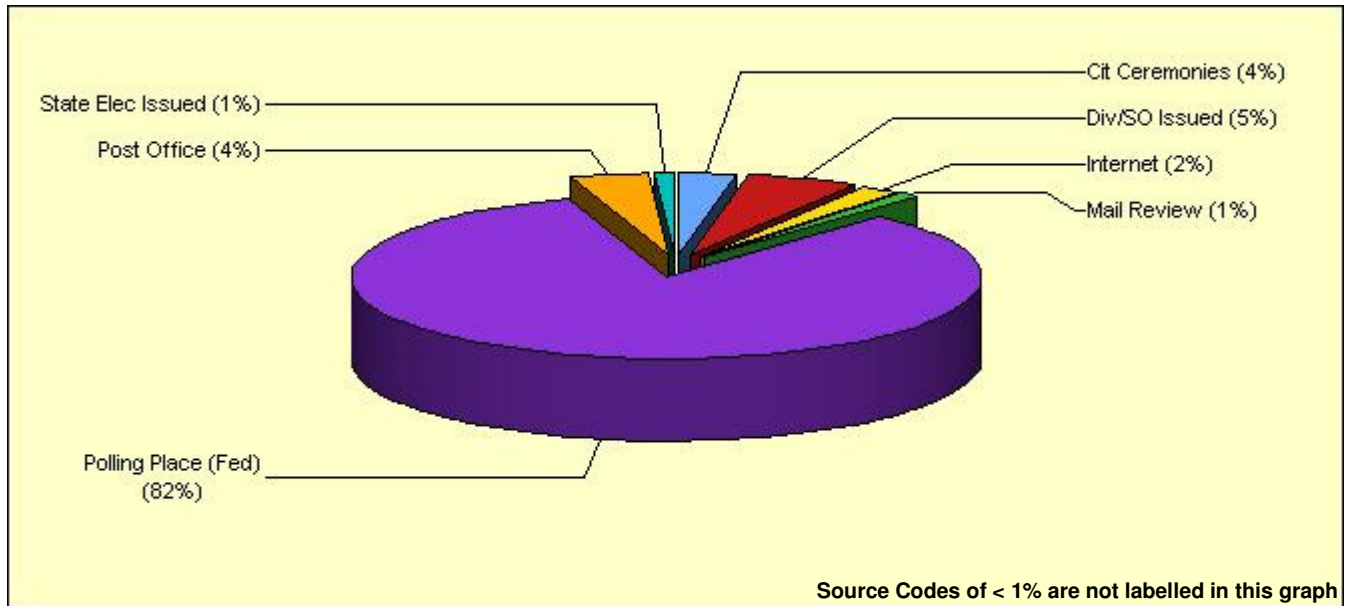
26 November 2007 - 2 December 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	26	9	4	2	1	4	0	0	46
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	10	25	7	2	5	0	0	0	49
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	Mail Review	28	32	21	24	16	0	0	4	125
D	Div/SO Issued	95	330	21	174	106	3	0	3	732
E	State Elec Issued	3	299	1	4	36	0	0	5	348
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	16	7	0	1	2	0	0	2	28
G	Polling Place (Fed)	1,848	3,227	1,208	847	1,490	16	0	288	8,924
H	Elec Educ Centre	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I	Internet	74	91	20	31	28	3	0	4	251
J	Medicare	10	10	2	0	5	0	0	1	28
K	AP Movers Kit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L	Birthday Cards	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	9
N	Cit Ceremonies	180	305	77	145	5	1	3	4	720
O	O Week	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P	Post Office	130	124	45	15	35	2	0	10	361
Q	MPs and Parties	6	2	7	1	1	0	0	0	17
R	SO Special	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
S	School/Commun Visit	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
T	Transp Authorities	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
W	Enrol to Vote Week	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
X	Call Centre Trial	13	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	24
Total		2,447	4,476	1,425	1,247	1,740	29	3	322	11,689

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

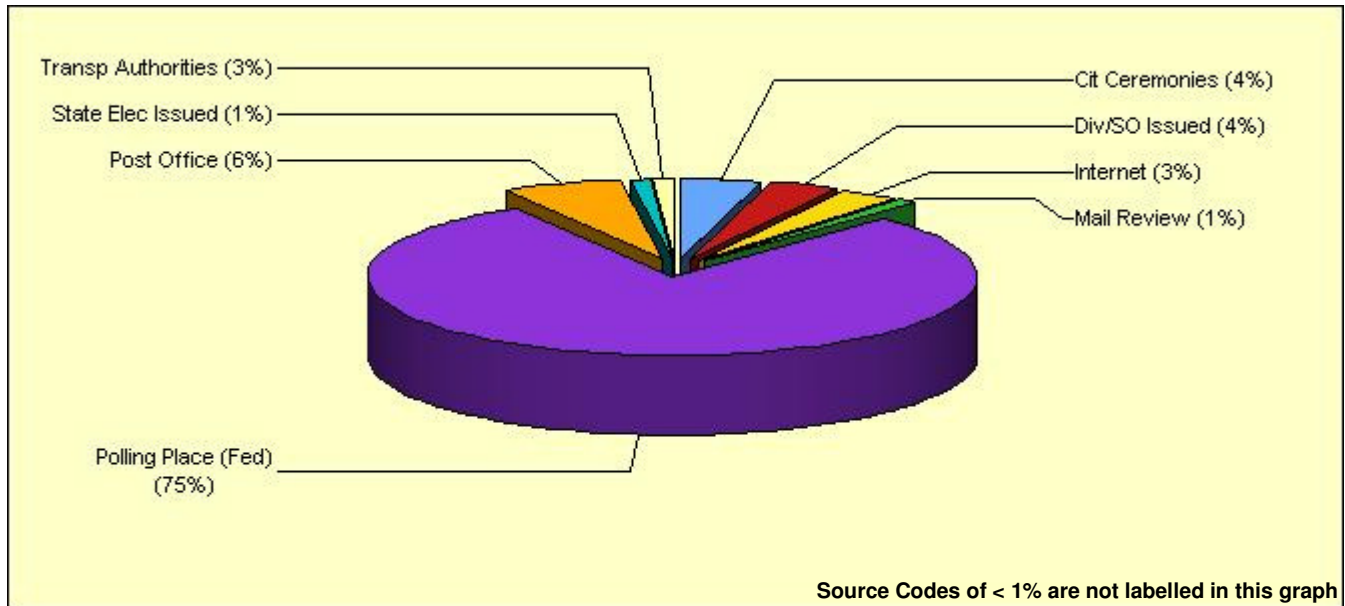
3 December 2007 - 9 December 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	31	27	7	6	1	9	1	0	82
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	9	2	5	14	0	2	0	0	32
C	Mail Review	41	4	12	45	1	16	0	4	123
D	Div/SO Issued	123	109	12	522	29	36	2	2	835
E	State Elec Issued	6	53	11	19	8	20	0	3	120
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	21	1	3	6	1	0	0	2	34
G	Polling Place (Fed)	5,297	1,990	1,684	1,574	727	2,680	0	463	14,415
I	Internet	152	46	29	122	18	22	0	5	394
J	Medicare	13	3	4	7	0	1	0	0	28
L	Birthday Cards	8	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	11
N	Cit Ceremonies	318	114	95	135	0	3	0	0	665
P	Post Office	217	46	304	95	24	21	0	19	726
Q	MPs and Parties	10	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	21
R	SO Special	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
S	School/Commun Visit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
T	Transp Authorities	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
W	Enrol to Vote Week	2	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	12
X	Call Centre Trial	17	0	0	9	3	11	0	0	40
Total		6,266	2,401	2,190	2,559	814	2,826	3	498	17,557

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

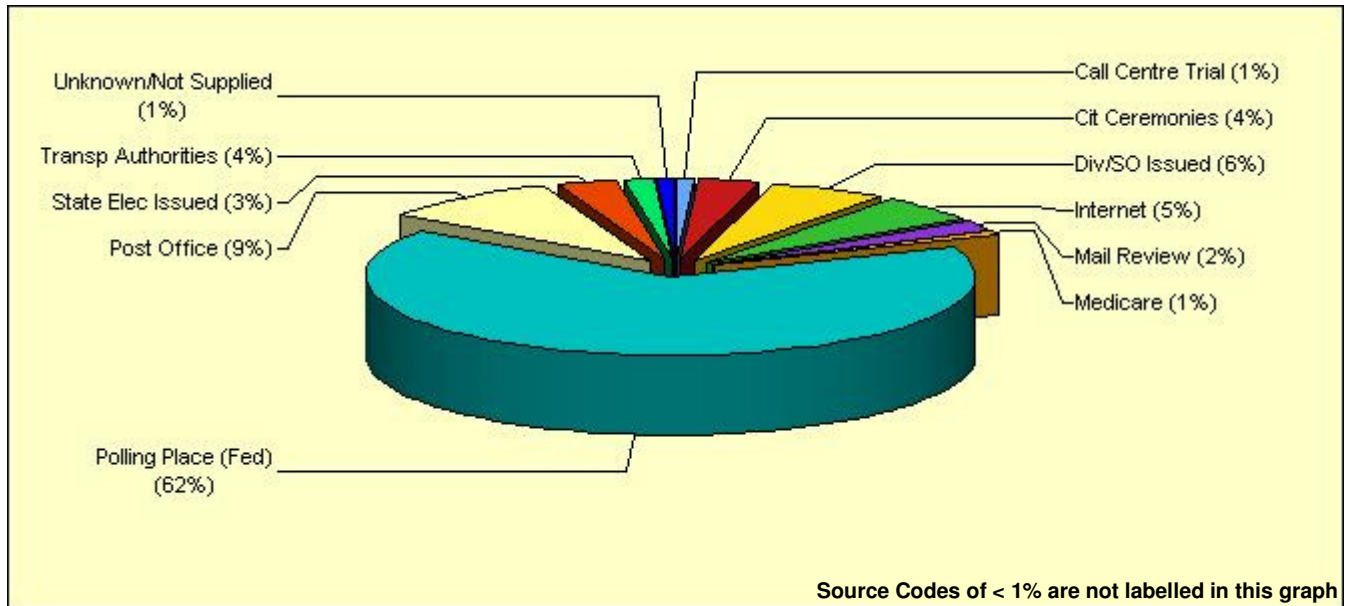
10 December 2007 - 16 December 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	195	53	60	40	35	1	22	0	406
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	45	27	74	25	7	2	3	0	183
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	3	0	6	0	1	0	2	0	12
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
C	Mail Review	269	92	649	125	31	17	24	3	1,210
*C	Attributed to M/Review	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D	Div/SO Issued	653	940	784	871	164	88	28	0	3,528
E	State Elec Issued	39	469	161	68	186	80	3	2	1,008
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	85	17	65	11	4	2	0	1	185
G	Polling Place (Fed)	17,948	12,228	15,407	8,036	6,102	1,381	1,158	348	62,608
H	Elec Educ Centre	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
I	Internet	833	346	892	237	120	40	109	3	2,580
J	Medicare	97	29	104	63	19	7	42	0	361
K	AP Movers Kit	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	8
L	Birthday Cards	119	0	16	5	5	3	1	0	149
N	Cit Ceremonies	1,517	514	462	623	128	16	92	14	3,366
O	O Week	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
P	Post Office	1,475	586	1,821	485	325	70	63	19	4,844
Q	MPs and Parties	48	7	60	24	15	3	1	0	158
R	SO Special	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
S	School/Commun Visit	1	5	2	0	2	2	0	0	12
T	Transp Authorities	1	0	2,089	1	0	0	0	0	2,091
W	Enrol to Vote Week	12	10	82	20	2	0	2	0	128
X	Call Centre Trial	109	46	93	39	26	5	7	4	329
Z	SMS Requests	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		23,456	15,376	22,845	10,675	7,172	1,730	1,557	394	83,205

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

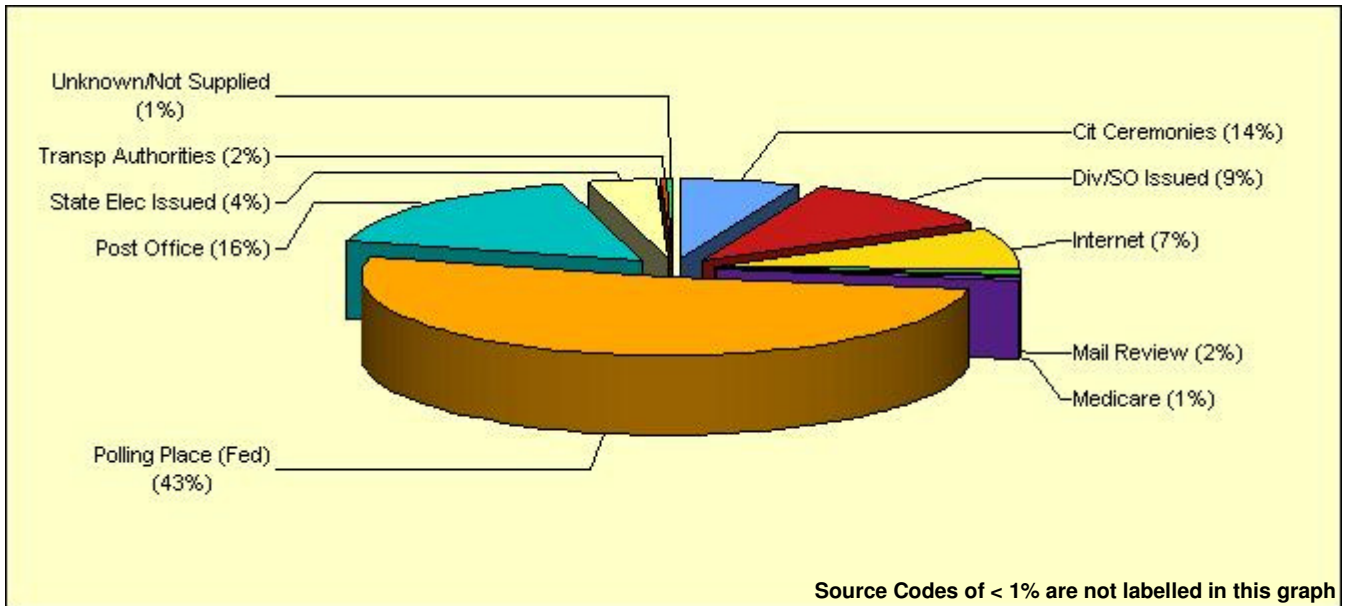
17 December 2007 - 23 December 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	
N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	66	63	40	23	25	1	2	0	220
4	SO Adhoc Mailouts	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	6
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	16	15	20	10	6	0	3	1	71
A	Sample Audit Fldwork	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
B	Bounty/Exit Schemes	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	6
C	Mail Review	90	67	211	49	61	11	7	2	498
D	Div/SO Issued	299	520	284	366	185	28	17	4	1,703
E	State Elec Issued	24	395	87	44	228	62	1	6	847
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	29	12	12	14	7	1	0	20	95
G	Polling Place (Fed)	3,742	6,633	2,126	1,294	2,030	325	54	820	17,024
H	Elec Educ Centre	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
I	Internet	336	328	413	160	166	31	22	18	1,474
J	Medicare	43	30	54	34	82	12	6	13	274
K	AP Movers Kit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
L	Birthday Cards	26	0	8	3	6	1	0	0	44
N	Cit Ceremonies	377	393	136	79	112	0	4	0	1,101
O	O Week	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
P	Post Office	647	429	705	235	402	57	20	42	2,537
Q	MPs and Parties	27	14	44	9	8	1	3	1	107
R	SO Special	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
S	School/Commun Visit	2	1	41	6	4	1	0	0	55
T	Transp Authorities	1	2	1,054	0	0	0	0	0	1,057
W	Enrol to Vote Week	3	6	14	11	1	0	0	0	35
X	Call Centre Trial	39	38	49	12	26	8	1	0	173
Total		5,770	8,955	5,305	2,350	3,350	544	140	927	27,341

National - Enrolment Forms Processed - All Source Codes

24 December 2007 - 30 December 2007



Document Source Code	Description	Number of Forms Processed								Total
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N/C	Unknown/Not Supplied	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
9	TES Mail/Obj 2007	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
C	Mail Review	1	3	13	0	1	0	0	0	18
D	Div/SO Issued	19	14	45	1	4	6	1	1	91
E	State Elec Issued	0	16	1	3	18	3	1	0	42
F	Fieldwork (Non-SAF)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G	Polling Place (Fed)	136	111	117	6	28	18	3	4	423
I	Internet	21	11	14	2	7	2	9	1	67
J	Medicare	1	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	9
N	Cit Ceremonies	73	44	0	0	22	0	0	0	139
P	Post Office	30	16	64	0	30	13	2	3	158
Q	MPs and Parties	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
S	School/Commun Visit	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
T	Transp Authorities	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
W	Enrol to Vote Week	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
X	Call Centre Trial	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Y	Rock Enrol	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		283	222	290	13	111	43	16	9	987

Annex 3 – Number of General Postal Voters (GPVs) by state and division

GPVs at 2001 federal election		
NSW TOTAL		44,120
Banks	1,481	
Barton	1,085	
Bennelong	1,063	
Berowra	713	
Blaxland	1,421	
Bradfield	792	
Calare	1,036	
Charlton	698	
Chifley	728	
Cook	1,138	
Cowper	730	
Cunningham	1,176	
Dobell	703	
Eden-Monaro	472	
Farrer	1,013	
Fowler	614	
Gilmore	475	
Grayndler	884	
Greenway	687	
Gwydir	745	
Hughes	637	
Hume	564	
Hunter	762	
Kingsford Smith	1,260	
Lindsay	715	
Lowe	999	
Lyne	888	
Macarthur	665	
Mackellar	888	
Macquarie	879	
Mitchell	588	
New England	783	
Newcastle	1,527	
North Sydney	841	
Page	767	
Parkes	837	
Parramatta	1,274	
Paterson	718	
Prospect	585	
Reid	973	
Richmond	618	
Riverina	655	
Robertson	1,202	
Shortland	1,587	
Sydney	499	
Throsby	984	

Warringah	968	
Watson	889	
Wentworth	1,338	
Werriwa	576	
VIC TOTAL		26,091
Aston	480	
Ballarat	475	
Batman	958	
Bendigo	820	
Bruce	558	
Burke	65	
Calwell	396	
Casey	472	
Chisholm	635	
Corangamite	1,265	
Corio	1,475	
Deakin	620	
Dunkley	609	
Flinders	713	
Gellibrand	1,001	
Gippsland	524	
Goldstein	623	
Gorton	436	
Higgins	693	
Holt	353	
Hotham	649	
Indi	754	
Isaacs	544	
Jagajaga	820	
Kooyong	552	
La Trobe	380	
Lalor	443	
Mallee	646	
Maribyrnong	885	
McEwen	311	
McMillan	411	
Melbourne	527	
Melbourne Ports	1,656	
Menzies	477	
Murray	376	
Scullin	255	
Wannon	1,873	
Wills	1,361	
QLD TOTAL		23,543
Blair	591	
Bonner	294	
Bowman	355	
Brisbane	697	
Capricornia	1,100	
Dawson	285	
Dickson	355	

Fadden	522	
Fairfax	429	
Fisher	364	
Flynn	974	
Forde	468	
Griffith	599	
Groom	602	
Herbert	352	
Hinkler	858	
Kennedy	2,320	
Leichhardt	539	
Lilley	577	
Longman	544	
Maranoa	5,823	
McPherson	459	
Moncrieff	468	
Moreton	454	
Oxley	563	
Petrie	718	
Rankin	583	
Ryan	531	
Wide Bay	1,119	
WA TOTAL		10,081
Brand	496	
Canning	557	
Cowan	524	
Curtin	640	
Forrest	306	
Fremantle	688	
Hasluck	710	
Kalgoorlie	1,494	
Moore	629	
O'Connor	504	
Pearce	719	
Perth	684	
Stirling	813	
Swan	760	
Tangney	557	
SA TOTAL		6,659
Adelaide	622	
Barker	980	
Bonython	126	
Boothby	495	
Grey	926	
Hindmarsh	456	
Kingston	452	
Makin	503	
Mayo	437	
Port Adelaide	562	
Sturt	571	
Wakefield	529	

TAS TOTAL		1,191
Bass	452	
Braddon	119	
Denison	226	
Franklin	175	
Lyons	219	
ACT TOTAL		1,357
Canberra	643	
Fraser	714	
NT TOTAL		1,034
Lingiari	793	
Solomon	241	
NATIONAL TOTAL	114,076	114,076

GPVs at 2004 federal election		
NSW TOTAL		50,694
Banks	1,565	
Barton	983	
Bennelong	1,370	
Berowra	694	
Blaxland	1,612	
Bradfield	1,035	
Calare	837	
Charlton	1,015	
Chifley	799	
Cook	1,341	
Cowper	650	
Cunningham	1,668	
Dobell	758	
Eden-Monaro	557	
Farrer	868	
Fowler	793	
Gilmore	645	
Grayndler	874	
Greenway	882	
Gwydir	1,196	
Hughes	757	
Hume	904	
Hunter	779	
Kingsford Smith	1,357	
Lindsay	784	
Lowe	913	
Lyne	933	
Macarthur	928	
Mackellar	900	
Macquarie	1,198	
Mitchell	1,005	
New England	1,010	
Newcastle	1,530	
North Sydney	1,011	
Page	939	
Parkes	978	
Parramatta	1,613	
Paterson	691	
Prospect	639	
Reid	871	
Richmond	665	
Riverina	640	
Robertson	1,187	
Shortland	1,684	
Sydney	1,177	
Throsby	1,220	
Warringah	864	

Watson	978	
Wentworth	1,648	
Werriwa	749	
VIC TOTAL		29,894
Aston	543	
Ballarat	531	
Batman	1,026	
Bendigo	865	
Bruce	746	
Burke	443	
Calwell	593	
Chisholm	650	
Corangamite	1,485	
Corio	1,468	
Deakin	689	
Dunkley	794	
Flinders	798	
Gellibrand	982	
Gippsland	583	
Goldstein	766	
Gorton	718	
Higgins	792	
Holt	508	
Hotham	677	
Indi	738	
Isaacs	629	
Jagajaga	926	
Kooyong	592	
La Trobe	486	
Lalor	652	
Mallee	861	
Maribyrnong	1,217	
McEwen	476	
McMillan	434	
Melbourne	620	
Melbourne Ports	2,148	
Menzies	509	
Murray	391	
Scullin	336	
Wannon	1,695	
Wills	1,527	
QLD TOTAL		28,161
Blair	683	
Bonner	529	
Bowman	492	
Brisbane	769	
Capricornia	1,076	
Dawson	744	
Dickson	519	
Fadden	629	
Fairfax	475	

Fisher	520	
Forde	1,135	
Griffith	693	
Groom	718	
Herbert	475	
Hinkler	1,120	
Kennedy	3,024	
Leichhardt	743	
Lilley	1,673	
Longman	649	
Maranoa	6,030	
McPherson	516	
Moncrieff	553	
Moreton	564	
Oxley	699	
Petrie	812	
Rankin	682	
Ryan	598	
Wide Bay	1,041	
WA TOTAL		11,691
Brand	628	
Canning	701	
Cowan	757	
Curtin	634	
Forrest	394	
Fremantle	794	
Hasluck	822	
Kalgoorlie	1,446	
Moore	740	
O'Connor	671	
Pearce	933	
Perth	845	
Stirling	860	
Swan	803	
Tangney	663	
SA TOTAL		8,244
Adelaide	787	
Barker	989	
Boothby	682	
Grey	1,135	
Hindmarsh	576	
Kingston	597	
Makin	711	
Mayo	620	
Port Adelaide	685	
Sturt	679	
Wakefield	783	
TAS TOTAL		1,770
Bass	665	
Braddon	196	
Denison	281	

Franklin	280	
Lyons	348	
ACT TOTAL		1,610
Canberra	780	
Fraser	830	
NT TOTAL		1,186
Lingiari	835	
Solomon	351	
NATIONAL TOTAL	133,250	133,250

GPVs at 2007 federal election		
NSW TOTAL		60,876
Banks	1,709	
Barton	2,781	
Bennelong	1,746	
Berowra	1,035	
Blaxland	1,906	
Bradfield	1,266	
Calare	1,349	
Charlton	1,120	
Chifley	1,089	
Cook	1,852	
Cowper	738	
Cunningham	1,866	
Dobell	1,745	
Eden-Monaro	617	
Farrer	1,421	
Fowler	764	
Gilmore	775	
Grayndler	898	
Greenway	883	
Hughes	849	
Hume	980	
Hunter	683	
Kingsford Smith	1,339	
Lindsay	963	
Lowe	1,322	
Lyne	1,069	
Macarthur	1,072	
Mackellar	1,197	
Macquarie	1,396	
Mitchell	1,245	
New England	1,003	
Newcastle	1,349	
North Sydney	1,184	
Page	1,084	
Parkes	1,163	
Parramatta	1,834	
Paterson	812	
Prospect	731	
Reid	1,301	
Richmond	684	
Riverina	660	
Robertson	1,208	
Shortland	3,053	
Sydney	946	
Throsby	1,250	
Warringah	874	
Watson	1,212	

Wentworth	1,608	
Werriwa	1,245	
VIC TOTAL		39,569
Aston	733	
Ballarat	713	
Batman	1,351	
Bendigo	1,011	
Bruce	987	
Calwell	680	
Casey	876	
Chisholm	880	
Corangamite	1,696	
Corio	1,359	
Deakin	994	
Dunkley	1,195	
Flinders	1,993	
Gellibrand	1,227	
Gippsland	698	
Goldstein	1,094	
Gorton	1,260	
Higgins	990	
Holt	794	
Hotham	976	
Indi	861	
Isaacs	917	
Jagajaga	1,189	
Kooyong	772	
La Trobe	820	
Lalor	988	
Mallee	1,000	
Maribyrnong	1,841	
McEwen	712	
McMillan	616	
Melbourne	861	
Melbourne Ports	2,529	
Menzies	660	
Murray	509	
Scullin	554	
Wannon	1,486	
Wills	1,747	
QLD TOTAL		35,778
Blair	860	
Bonner	776	
Bowman	636	
Brisbane	928	
Capricornia	899	
Dawson	1,103	
Dickson	740	
Fadden	830	
Fairfax	835	
Fisher	703	

Flynn	2,780	
Forde	1,648	
Griffith	797	
Groom	1,960	
Herbert	566	
Hinkler	922	
Kennedy	2,966	
Leichhardt	856	
Lilley	2,070	
Longman	929	
Maranoa	4,177	
McPherson	690	
Moncrieff	778	
Moreton	1,276	
Oxley	725	
Petrie	1,063	
Rankin	1,248	
Ryan	1,044	
Wide Bay	973	
WA TOTAL		16,100
Brand	1,131	
Canning	1,086	
Cowan	1,060	
Curtin	904	
Forrest	563	
Fremantle	1,213	
Hasluck	1,131	
Kalgoorlie	1,486	
Moore	978	
O'Connor	817	
Pearce	1,369	
Perth	1,136	
Stirling	1,142	
Swan	1,184	
Tangney	900	
SA TOTAL		10,548
Adelaide	972	
Barker	1,155	
Boothby	963	
Grey	1,197	
Hindmarsh	855	
Kingston	754	
Makin	1,006	
Mayo	740	
Port Adelaide	914	
Sturt	997	
Wakefield	995	
TAS TOTAL		2,267
Bass	731	
Braddon	265	
Denison	462	

Franklin	397	
Lyons	412	
ACT TOTAL		2,465
Canberra	1,310	
Fraser	1,155	
NT TOTAL		1,345
Lingiari	917	
Solomon	428	
NATIONAL TOTAL	168,948	168,948

GPVs at 31 May 2008		
NSW		75,577
Banks	2,386	
Barton	2,998	
Bennelong	1,970	
Berowra	1,187	
Blaxland	2,141	
Bradfield	1,420	
Calare	1,728	
Charlton	1,699	
Chifley	1,171	
Cook	2,199	
Cowper	1,220	
Cunningham	2,331	
Dobell	2,400	
Eden-Monaro	650	
Farrer	1,501	
Fowler	1,290	
Gilmore	809	
Grayndler	949	
Greenway	971	
Hughes	1,115	
Hume	1,153	
Hunter	1,200	
Kingsford Smith	1,704	
Lindsay	1,239	
Lowe	1,513	
Lyne	1,604	
Macarthur	1,103	
Mackellar	1,451	
Macquarie	1,668	
Mitchell	1,569	
New England	1,084	
Newcastle	2,465	
North Sydney	1,264	
Page	1,109	
Parkes	1,481	
Parramatta	1,869	
Paterson	1,427	
Prospect	1,181	
Reid	1,673	
Richmond	738	
Riverina	737	
Robertson	2,079	
Shortland	3,545	
Sydney	947	
Throsby	1,309	
Warringah	1,531	
Watson	1,686	

Wentworth	1,606	
Werriwa	1,507	
VIC		43,548
Aston	768	
Ballarat	733	
Batman	1,424	
Bendigo	1,024	
Bruce	1,045	
Calwell	733	
Casey	915	
Chisholm	927	
Corangamite	2,274	
Corio	2,220	
Deakin	1,037	
Dunkley	1,417	
Flinders	1,938	
Gellibrand	1,269	
Gippsland	785	
Goldstein	1,153	
Gorton	1,378	
Higgins	1,077	
Holt	894	
Hotham	1,046	
Indi	925	
Isaacs	996	
Jagajaga	1,499	
Kooyong	811	
La Trobe	875	
Lalor	1,106	
Mallee	1,115	
Maribyrnong	2,000	
McEwen	784	
McMillan	662	
Melbourne	898	
Melbourne Ports	2,661	
Menzies	721	
Murray	516	
Scullin	648	
Wannon	1,449	
Wills	1,825	
QLD		38,127
Blair	905	
Bonner	900	
Bowman	747	
Brisbane	1,073	
Capricornia	1,013	
Dawson	1,269	
Dickson	805	
Fadden	933	
Fairfax	916	
Fisher	856	

Flynn	2,785	
Forde	1,687	
Griffith	935	
Groom	1,998	
Herbert	649	
Hinkler	1,018	
Kennedy	3,009	
Leichhardt	918	
Lilley	2,079	
Longman	1,045	
Maranoa	4,278	
McPherson	754	
Moncrieff	846	
Moreton	1,288	
Oxley	857	
Petrie	1,114	
Rankin	1,319	
Ryan	1,082	
Wide Bay	1,049	
WA		17,279
Brand	1,254	
Canning	1,140	
Cowan	1,156	
Curtin	977	
Forrest	603	
Fremantle	1,311	
Hasluck	1,207	
Kalgoorlie	1,498	
Moore	998	
O'Connor	857	
Pearce	1,412	
Perth	1,212	
Stirling	1,278	
Swan	1,271	
Tangney	1,105	
SA		11,290
Adelaide	1,052	
Barker	1,203	
Boothby	1,022	
Grey	1,226	
Hindmarsh	940	
Kingston	811	
Makin	1,101	
Mayo	804	
Port Adelaide	1,023	
Sturt	1,067	
Wakefield	1,041	
TAS		2,605
Bass	845	
Braddon	300	
Denison	544	

Franklin	456	
Lyons	460	
ACT		3,013
Canberra	1,579	
Fraser	1,434	
NT		1,400
Lingiari	925	
Solomon	475	
NATIONAL TOTAL	192,839	192,839

Annex 4 – Provisional votes

Provisional votes rejected by age and gender - no proof of identity provided

Age	Female	Male
18	148	138
19	205	143
20	237	196
21	341	296
22	388	388
23	371	394
24	398	454
25	429	451
26	450	457
27	391	481
28	411	434
29	414	468
30	380	494
31	365	485
32	346	477
33	406	464
34	339	451
35	383	474
36	348	450
37	362	424
38	312	394
39	265	333
40	270	351
41	245	335
42	257	292
43	236	304
44	218	285
45	261	291
46	214	233
47	228	225
48	186	214
49	191	171
50	182	216
51	156	184
52	168	157
53	130	132
54	133	133
55	124	141
56	115	100
57	119	124
58	196	104
59	94	106
60	89	102
61	67	80
62	61	65
63	58	53
64	57	45

Age	Female	Male
65	50	37
66	46	49
67	43	51
68	40	31
69	38	37
70	40	37
71	31	32
72	30	28
73	32	31
74	35	29
75	29	15
76	34	23
77	28	29
78	30	17
79	34	26
80	32	25
81	39	13
82	22	7
83	37	13
84	33	10
85	26	11
86	27	6
87	26	16
88	16	11
89	14	3
90	15	7
91	11	5
92	8	5
93	10	2
94	7	1
95	6	3
96	3	2
97	3	-
98	1	-
99	2	1
100	-	-
101	1	-
102	-	-
103	-	1
104	1	-

Annex 5 - Differences between state, territory and federal electoral laws

Enrolment Processes	
Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>Who is eligible to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is 18 years of age or over, is an Australian citizen and has lived for at least one month at their current address. • A person who is 18 years of age or over, was a British subject on a Commonwealth electoral roll as at 25 January 1984, and has lived for at least one month at their current address. • If a person is 17 years old and an Australian citizen, they may enrol but are not entitled to vote until they turn 18. • A person who expects to become an Australian citizen between the date of the writ and polling day and is not already enrolled will have until close of rolls to apply for provisional enrolment. Their enrolment will be confirmed once they have provided evidence that they have been granted citizenship. <p>Who is not eligible to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who has been convicted of treason or treachery and has not been pardoned. • A person who is not an Australian citizen. • A permanent resident but not an Australian citizen. • A person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment of three years or longer is not entitled to enrol or vote in federal elections.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person of unsound mind (incapable of understanding the nature and significance of voting). <p>How to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application for enrolment must be in an approved form. • The application must be signed by the applicant. • The applicant must provide proof of identity (POI) by providing his or her Australian driver's licence number. A person who does not have a driver's licence can show a prescribed identification document to an authorised person who is on the electoral roll, who will then sign a declaration on the enrolment form. A complete list of authorised persons and identification documents is on the new enrolment form. If a person does not have a driver's licence or an acceptable identity document he or she can ask two people who are already on the electoral roll, and who have known the person for at least a month, to confirm his or her identity by signing the enrolment form. • It is the elector's responsibility to keep their enrolment up to date. • An elector cannot change his or her enrolled address online, as an electronic signature cannot be accepted.
New South Wales	<p>Who is eligible to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is 17 years of age or older, an Australian citizen and has lived at their current address for one month. • A British citizen who was enrolled to vote in Australia on 25 January 1984 and has lived at their current address for one month. <p>Who is not eligible to enrol?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is under 17 years of age. • A person who is not an Australian citizen. • A person of unsound mind (incapable of understanding the nature and significance of voting). • A person who has been convicted of treason or treachery and has not been pardoned. <p>How to enrol? Same as Commonwealth.</p>
Victoria	<p>Who is eligible to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Australian citizen aged 18 years of age or older and has lived at their current address in Victoria for at least one month. • A British subject who was on an Australian electoral roll on 26 January 1984 and has lived at their current address in Victoria for at least one month. • For Victorian elections only a British subject enrolled between 26 October 1983 and 25 January 1984 inclusive and has lived at their current address in Victoria for at least one month. • If you are 17 years old, you can enrol provisionally. <p>How to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application for enrolment must be in the prescribed form. • An applicant must provide proof of identity to meet the Commonwealth enrolment requirements. • An application for state and local government enrolment must also be witnessed by an elector.
Queensland	Who is eligible to enrol?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is eligible to enrol if they are entitled to be enrolled under the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> or if they were eligible to be enrolled for the Queensland State electoral roll on 31 December 1991 then they are eligible to enrol for Queensland and local government elections. <p>How to enrol? Same as Commonwealth.</p>
Western Australia	<p>Who is eligible to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is eligible to enrol if they are 17 years of age or older, an Australian citizen and has lived at their current address for at least one month. • A British subject, who is not an Australian citizen, is eligible to enrol for state elections if they were on the State or Commonwealth roll at some time between 26 October 1983 and 25 January 1984 and has lived at their current address for at least one month. <p>Who is not entitled to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person of unsound mind. • A person who is serving or is yet to serve a sentence of detention or imprisonment. • A person who has been attainted of treason. • A person who is mentally impaired accused of a crime. • A person who is a temporary migrant. <p>How to enrol?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An applicant must provide proof of identity to meet the Commonwealth enrolment requirements. • An application for state and local government enrolment must be witnessed by an elector.
South Australia	<p>Who is eligible to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is an Australian citizen is 18 years of age or older and has lived at their current address for at least one month. • A person who is a British subject is eligible to enrol for state elections if they were on the roll for Commonwealth or a Territory at some time between the 26 October 1983 and 25 January 1984. • Eligible 17 year olds can provisionally enrol. • Initial enrolment for state election is not compulsory. Once enrolled, electors are required to maintain their enrolment and vote. <p>Who is not eligible to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person of unsound mind. <p>How to enrol? Same as Commonwealth.</p>
Tasmania	<p>Who is eligible to enrol?</p> <p>A person is entitled to be enrolled on the State roll if they are entitled to be enrolled on the Commonwealth roll.</p> <p>How to enrol? If a joint roll arrangement has been made with the Commonwealth, then the enrolment process is the</p>

	<p>same as the Commonwealth.</p> <p>If no joint roll arrangement is in place the State Electoral Commission is to approve enrolment forms and procedures.</p>
Australian Capital Territory	<p>Who is eligible to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is eligible to enrol for ACT Legislative Assembly elections if he or she is eligible to be on the Commonwealth electoral roll and the person's address is in the ACT. • Eligible 17 year olds may provisionally enrol. <p>How to enrol?</p> <p>Same as Commonwealth.</p>
Northern Territory	<p>Who is eligible to enrol?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you live in the Northern Territory and are eligible to be on the Commonwealth roll then you are eligible to be on the Northern Territory roll. • Eligible 17 year olds may provisionally enrol. <p>How to enrol?</p> <p>Same as Commonwealth.</p>

As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

Voting eligibility

Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>Compulsory voting for Australian citizens, 18 years of age or older and who have lived at their current address for at least one month.</p> <p>Compulsory voting for British subjects who were on a Commonwealth electoral roll as at 25 January 1984 and who have lived at their current address for at least one month.</p>
New South Wales	Same as Commonwealth.
Victoria	Same as Commonwealth.
Queensland	<p>Compulsory voting for Australian citizens, 18 years of age or older and who lives in the electoral district.</p> <p>Compulsory voting for British subjects who were on a Commonwealth electoral roll as at 25 January 1984.</p> <p>Any other person who was eligible for the Queensland State electoral roll on 31 December 1991 is only eligible to vote for Queensland State and local government elections.</p>
Western Australia	<p>Compulsory voting for Australian citizens, 18 years of age or older and who have lived at their current address for at least one month.</p> <p>British subjects who are not Australian citizens are eligible to vote for Western Australian State elections if they were on the State or Commonwealth roll within the period 26 October 1983 to 25 January 1984 inclusive and who have lived at their current address for at least one month.</p>
South Australia	<p>Initial enrolment is not compulsory, but once enrolled electors are required to maintain their enrolment and vote.</p> <p>Eligible to enrol and vote if Australian citizen, 18 years of age or older and has been resident in the</p>

	<p>division continuously for at least one month and is not of unsound mind.</p> <p>Eligible to enrol and vote if they are a British subject whose name was on the South Australian State roll, Commonwealth roll or a Territory roll some time between the 26 October 1983 and the 25 January 1984, is 18 years of age or older and has been resident in the division continuously for at least one month and is not of unsound mind.</p>
Tasmania	<p>An elector whose name appears on the electoral roll for an election is entitled to vote at that election.</p> <p>Electors who have had their name deleted from the roll are entitled to vote if they were removed from the roll within the last four years and have been continuously resident within the division since removal from the roll.</p> <p>Other electors are entitled to vote if they are not on the roll due to administrative error.</p>
Australian Capital Territory	Same as Commonwealth.
Northern Territory	Same as Commonwealth.

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Prisoners Voting

Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	A person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment of three years or more, cannot enrol or vote for federal elections.
New South Wales	A person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment of 12 months or more, cannot enrol or vote at New South Wales state elections.
Victoria	A person serving a prison sentence of less than five years is eligible to vote at Victorian state elections. A person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment is enrolled for the address where the person lived at the time of the conviction.
Queensland	A person serving a sentence of imprisonment (full-time detention) is not eligible to vote at Queensland state elections.
Western Australia	A person serving a sentence of imprisonment cannot enrol and vote at West Australian state elections.
South Australia	A person serving a sentence of imprisonment is eligible to enrol and vote at South Australian state elections.
Tasmania	A person serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than three years is eligible to enrol and vote at Tasmanian state elections.
Australian Capital Territory	For a person serving a sentence of imprisonment outside the ACT voting in the ACT election is not compulsory. If the person wishes to vote they will need to apply for a postal vote. For a person serving a sentence of imprisonment in a detention centre in the ACT voting in the ACT elections is compulsory.
Northern Territory	A person serving a sentence of imprisonment of three years or more, cannot enrol or vote.

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Exceptions to compulsory voting

Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>A person who is of unsound mind and is incapable of understanding the nature and significance of voting is not entitled to vote.</p> <p>A person who has been convicted of treason or treachery and has not been pardoned is not entitled to vote.</p> <p>A person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment of three years or longer is not entitled to vote.</p> <p>Voting is not compulsory for eligible overseas electors.</p> <p>Voting is not compulsory for Antarctic electors.</p> <p>Voting is not compulsory for itinerant electors.</p> <p>If an elector does not vote they must show that they have a valid and sufficient reason not to vote. The fact an elector believes it is part of his or her religious duty to abstain from voting is one valid and sufficient reason not to vote.</p>
New South Wales	<p>An elector can show they had a sufficient reason not to vote. The fact an elector was absent from New South Wales on polling day, was ineligible to vote at the election or believes it is part of his or her religious duty to abstain from voting are sufficient reasons not to vote.</p> <p>Voting is not compulsory for eligible overseas electors, Antarctic electors or itinerant electors.</p> <p>A person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment of twelve months or longer is not entitled to vote.</p>
Victoria	<p>Voting is not compulsory for electors absent from Victoria on election day.</p> <p>Voting is not compulsory for itinerant electors.</p>

	<p>Voting is not compulsory for eligible overseas electors.</p> <p>Voting is not compulsory for Antarctic electors.</p> <p>An elector who does not vote must show they had a valid and sufficient excuse for not voting.</p>
Queensland	<p>An elector who does not vote must show a valid and sufficient reason not to vote. A religious duty to abstain from voting is one valid and sufficient reason not to vote.</p>
Western Australia	<p>Voting is not compulsory for electors absent from Western Australia on election day (however an elector must take reasonable steps to cast a vote if they are not within the state on polling day).</p> <p>Voting is not compulsory for electors affected by illness or infirmity on election day.</p> <p>Voting is not compulsory for electors suffering a physical incapacity on election day.</p> <p>An elector can show they have a valid and sufficient reason not to vote.</p>
South Australia	<p>Initial enrolment is not compulsory, but once enrolled electors are required to maintain their enrolment and vote.</p> <p>An elector who does not vote must show they have a valid and sufficient reason not to vote. The fact an elector was absent from South Australia on polling day, was ineligible to vote at the election or had a conscientious objection, based on religious grounds, to voting at the election are sufficient reasons not to vote.</p>
Tasmania	<p>It is an offence to fail, without valid and sufficient reason, to vote at an election.</p> <p>It is a valid and sufficient reason for failing to vote if an elector was incapable of voting at the election, was ineligible to vote at the election or believes it to be part of his or her religious duty to abstain from voting.</p>
Australian Capital Territory	<p>Voting is not compulsory for eligible overseas electors.</p> <p>Voting is not compulsory for Antarctic electors.</p> <p>Voting is not compulsory for electors serving a prison sentence outside the ACT.</p>

	Voting is not compulsory for itinerant electors.
Northern Territory	An elector who does not vote must show they have a valid and sufficient reason not to vote. The fact an elector was precluded from voting because of the elector's religious beliefs is one valid and sufficient reason not to vote.

As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

Nominations

Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>To nominate for either the Senate or the House of Representatives, you must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 18 years old. • An Australian citizen. • An elector entitled to vote, or a person qualified to become such an elector. <p>A candidate may nominate in two ways; nomination by registered political party or nomination by 50 electors.</p> <p>Nomination by Registered Political Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you are endorsed by a registered political party, the nomination form should include verification of your endorsement by the registered officer of the party. <p>Nomination by 50 electors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you are not endorsed by a party, you must be nominated by 50 electors, that is, 50 people entitled to vote at the election for which you are standing. • The names of the 50 electors are recorded on the nomination form. • For Senate nominations, the 50 electors who nominate a Senate candidate must be enrolled for the state or territory for which the candidate is standing. • For House of Representatives, the 50 electors who nominate a House of Representatives candidate must be enrolled for the division for which the candidate is standing.

	<p>The nomination must be in the prescribed form.</p> <p>Candidates are required to fill in a declaration stating that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are an Australian citizen. • Are at least 18 years of age. • Are an elector or qualified to be an elector. • Are qualified under the Constitution and other laws of the Commonwealth. • Are not and do not intend to be a candidate in any other election on the same day. • Consent to act if elected. <p>After declaration of nominations, candidates' nomination forms will be publicly disclosed.</p> <p>Deposit for Senate – \$1,000.</p> <p>Deposit for House of Representatives - \$500.</p>
New South Wales	<p>A candidate may nominate in two ways; nomination by registered political party or nomination by 15 electors.</p> <p>Nomination by Registered Political Party.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The registered officer of a registered party has endorsed the person as a candidate for the election. • The party must have been registered 12 months prior to nomination day <p>Nomination by 15 electors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not fewer than 15 persons each of whose names is on the roll for the district to be contested has endorsed the person as a candidate for the election. • It is the candidate's responsibility to check that their nominators are enrolled for the district.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No elector shall nominate more than one candidate for an electoral district. • Candidates cannot nominate themselves. <p>As soon as practicable after a candidate nominates details of the nomination must be posted on the Electoral Commission’s website.</p> <p>Candidates are required to fill in a child-related conduct declaration stating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the candidate has ever been convicted of the murder of a child or of a child sexual offence. • Whether any criminal proceedings have ever been commenced against the candidate for the murder of a child, or for a child sexual offence. • Whether any apprehended violence order has ever been made against the candidate. <p>Deposit for Legislative Assembly - \$250. Deposit for Legislative Council - \$500.</p>
Victoria	<p>A candidate may nominate in two ways; nomination by registered political party or nomination by electors.</p> <p>Nomination by Registered Political Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate must be endorsed by a registered political party. • The nomination form must be signed by the registered officer of the party. <p>Nomination by Electors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate for the Legislative Assembly must be endorsed by 6 persons entitled to vote at the

	<p>election for which the candidate is nominated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate for the Legislative council must be endorsed by 50 persons entitled to vote at the election for which the candidate is nominated. <p>Candidates must sign a declaration that they are qualified to be a candidate. Candidate must be enrolled by the close of rolls for the election. Deposit for all candidates - \$350.</p>
Queensland	<p>A candidate may nominate in two ways; nomination by registered political party or nomination by six electors.</p> <p>Nomination by Registered Political Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate must be endorsed by the registered officer of a registered political party. <p>Nomination by Six Electors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate must be endorsed by 6 or more persons who are enrolled on the electoral roll for the electoral district concerned. • An elector can only nominate one candidate for an election. <p>After nominations received the Returning Officer must display the names of the candidates for the electoral district in a prominent place at the Returning Officer's office and published in such ways as the Returning Officer considers appropriate.</p> <p>Deposit for all candidates - \$250.</p>
Western Australia	<p>To be qualified to nominate as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council a person must:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have resided in Western Australia for one year. • Have reached the age of 18. • Not be subject to any legal incapacity. • Be an elector entitled to vote at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly. • Be an Australian citizen. • Be an elector who is entitled to vote in a District. <p>A candidate may nominate in two ways; by nominating himself or by party nomination. By nominating himself in writing and paying the deposit.</p> <p>Party Nomination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate must be endorsed by the secretary of a registered political party making a declaration that the candidate is publicly recognised by the party as being an endorsed candidate. <p>Deposit for all candidates - \$250.</p>
South Australia	<p>A candidate may nominate in two ways; nomination by registered political party or nomination by two electors.</p> <p>Nomination by registered political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The registered officer of a registered political party may nominate candidates endorsed by the party for election as members of the House of Assembly or the Legislative Council. <p>Nomination by two electors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate must be endorsed by two electors enrolled for the relevant district.

	<p>Each candidate must make a declaration that they are qualified and consent to stand as a candidate.</p> <p>Deposit for all candidates - \$450</p>
Tasmania	<p>A candidate may nominate in three ways; nomination by registered political party, nomination for a group or nomination by ten electors.</p> <p>Nomination by registered political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The registered officer of a registered political party may nominate candidates endorsed by the party for election as members of the House of Assembly or the Legislative Council. <p>Nomination by ten electors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate must be endorsed by ten electors entitled to vote at the election to which the nomination relates. <p>Nomination for a group for the House of Assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate being nominated to appear on a House of Assembly ballot paper in a group must be endorsed by 100 electors entitled to vote at the election to which the nomination relates. <p>Nomination must be in the approved form.</p> <p>Candidates cannot endorse their own nomination.</p> <p>Nominations must be accompanied by a declaration by the candidate that they consent to being nominated.</p> <p>After the announcement of candidates the Returning Officer must display at his or her office the names of the candidates for the election and the group they are included in, if any.</p> <p>Deposit for all candidates - \$400.</p>

<p>Australian Capital Territory</p>	<p>To be qualified to nominate as a candidate a person must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be an Australian citizen. • Be at least 18 years old. • Be an elector or entitled to be an elector. <p>A candidate may nominate in two ways; nomination by party candidates or nomination by twenty electors.</p> <p>Nomination by party candidates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The registered officer of a registered political party may nominate a person as a party candidate for an election. <p>Nomination by twenty electors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate must be endorsed by 20 electors entitled to vote at the election. <p>Nominations must be accompanied by a declaration by the candidate that they consent to being nominated.</p> <p>Nominations must be accompanied by a declaration by the candidate that they are qualified to be a candidate.</p> <p>After nomination a notice, containing the details of the candidates for the election, is to be displayed at the office of the Commission and at any other place the Commissioner determines.</p> <p>Deposit for all candidates - \$250.</p>
<p>Northern Territory</p>	<p>A candidate may nominate in two ways; nomination by registered political party or nomination by six electors.</p>

	<p>Nomination by registered political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The registered officer of a registered political party may nominate a person as a party candidate for an election. <p>Nomination by six electors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate must be endorsed by six electors entitled to vote at the election in the division for which the person is being nominated. <p>Nomination must be in approved form.</p> <p>Nomination must be accompanied by a declaration by the nominee that they consent to be a candidate.</p> <p>Nomination must be accompanied by a declaration by the nominee that they are eligible to be a candidate.</p> <p>A photograph of the nominee in the prescribed form must accompany nomination.</p> <p>Nomination must be signed by the nominee and each nominator.</p> <p>After declaration of nominations the Commission must display a notice at the Commission's office stating the name and address (as stated in the nomination form) of each candidate. The Commission may also display notices at any other places the Commission considers appropriate.</p> <p>Deposit for all candidates - \$200.</p>
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As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

Eligibility to Postal Vote	
Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>The circumstances in which an elector is entitled to a postal vote are specified in Schedule 2 to the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>. In general terms an elector is only entitled to a postal or a pre-poll vote if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elector will be outside their State or Territory on polling day. • The elector will be 8 kilometres or more from the nearest polling booth on polling day. • On polling day the elector is travelling and will be unable to attend a polling booth. • The elector is seriously ill, infirm or approaching childbirth. • The elector is caring for someone who is seriously ill, infirm or approaching childbirth. • On polling day the elector will be a patient at a hospital and unable to vote. • Due to religious beliefs the elector will be unable to attend a polling booth on polling day. • On polling day the elector will be serving a sentence of imprisonment or detention. • The elector is a silent elector. • On polling day the elector will be working and will be unable to leave to vote. <p>Electors who are registered as a general postal voter (GPV) will be sent ballot papers as soon as practicable following the declaration of nominations for a federal election, or the issue of the writ for a federal referendum. An elector can apply to be registered as a general postal voter if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live more than 20 kilometres from a polling place, including a place where mobile polling will be conducted.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a patient at a hospital or nursing home where polling will not take place. • Are not in hospital but, due to serious illness or infirmity, are unable to travel from their home to a polling place. • Cannot travel to a polling place because they are caring for a person who is seriously ill or infirm. • Are registered as a silent elector. • Are an elector whose religious beliefs, or membership of a religious order, preclude them from attending a polling place for all or most of the hours of polling. • Are registered as an overseas elector. • Are a member of the defence force, or a defence civilian who is serving outside Australia. • Are an Australian Federal Police officer or staff member who is serving outside Australia. • Are unable to sign their name due to physical incapacity. • Are serving a prison sentence of less than 3 years, on remand or in periodic detention.
New South Wales	<p>An elector may make an application for a postal vote if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be outside New South Wales on polling day. • Will be 8 kilometres from a polling place. • Will be travelling during polling hours and cannot attend a polling place. • Will be working during the hours of polling and cannot attend a polling place. • Are seriously ill, infirm or approaching maternity and cannot attend a polling place. • Are prevented from attending a polling place due to religious beliefs. • Are confined in a correctional facility.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a silent elector. • Are caring for a person requiring care for a medical reason and cannot attend a polling place. <p>General postal voters are automatically sent ballot papers at the time of a State or Local Government election. Certain electors can apply before the issue of the Writ to be a registered general postal voter, which means that they will automatically receive their ballot papers.</p> <p>An elector can apply to be registered as a general postal voter if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live more than 20 kilometres from the nearest polling place. • Will be absent from New South Wales for a period. • Are seriously ill, infirm or a patient in a hospital and unable to travel. • Are caring for a person who is seriously ill or infirm and unable to travel. • Are a person who is confined in a correctional facility. • Are a silent elector. • Are prevented from attending a polling place due to religious beliefs. • Cannot sign their name due to physical incapacity.
Victoria	<p>A person may make an application for a postal vote if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be unable to attend a polling place on polling day and make a declaration they will be unable to attend a polling place on polling day. <p>A person may apply to the Commission to be a general postal voter if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live more than 20 kilometres from the nearest polling place.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are aged 70 years or older. • Are permanently disabled. • Are caring for someone who is permanently disabled. • Are serving a prison sentence of less than five years. • Are prevented from attending a polling place for religious reasons. • Are a silent elector. • Are a patient in a nursing home.
Queensland	<p>A person may make an application for a postal vote if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be more than 8 km from a polling place on polling day. • Will be unable to attend a polling place due to work. • Are unable to attend a polling place due to illness, disability or pregnancy. • Are caring for an elector who is ill, has a disability or is pregnant. • Are unable to attend a polling place due to religious belief. • Have medical certification of a physical incapacity which means they are unable to sign their name. <p>The following electors are special postal voters if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live more than 20 km from the nearest polling booth. • Are a silent elector. <p>An elector may be eligible to have an electoral visit vote. An electoral visit vote involves an electoral</p>

	<p>official visiting the voter in their home to take their vote. A person may make an application to be an electoral visit voter if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are unable to attend a polling place due to illness, disability or pregnancy. • Are unable to attend a polling place because they are caring for someone who is ill, has a disability or is pregnant.
Western Australia	<p>A person may apply for a postal vote if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be more than 8 km from a polling place on polling day. • Will be unable to attend a polling place due to emergency service or employment. • Will be unable to attend a polling place due to membership of a religious group. • Will be unable to attend a polling place due to illness, infirmity or approaching maternity. • Will be unable to attend a polling place because they are caring for someone who is ill, infirm or approaching maternity. • Will be unable to attend a polling place due to travel. • Are detained in a correctional facility. • Are a silent elector. <p>A person can apply to be registered as a general early voter if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live more than 20km from the nearest polling place. • Are a patient in a hospital or similar institution. • Are unable to attend a polling place due to personal illness or infirmity. • Are unable to attend a polling place because they are caring for a person who is seriously ill or infirm.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a silent elector. • Are unable to attend a polling place due to religious belief.
South Australia	<p>A person can apply for a postal vote if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be more than 8 km from a polling place on polling day. • Will be travelling on polling day and will not be able to attend a polling place. • Are unable to attend a polling place due to illness, infirmity or disability. • Are unable to attend a polling place because they are caring for someone who is ill, infirm or has a disability. • Are unable to attend a polling place because they are in an advanced stage of pregnancy. • Are silent electors. • Are unable to attend a polling place due to employment. • Are detained in a correctional facility. • Are unable to attend a polling place due to religious belief. <p>A register of permanent declaration voters, who will have ballot-papers automatically sent to them, will be maintained for electors who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are silent electors. • Are members of a religious group who are unable to attend a polling place. • Are living in a remote region and are unable to attend a polling place. • Due to physical disability are unable to attend a polling place.
Tasmania	<p>A person can apply for a postal vote if they:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect they will be unable to attend a polling place on polling day. • Are a silent elector. <p>The Commission may approve arrangements to obtain details of electors registered as general postal voters for federal elections. In practice the Commission has approved such arrangement and all register general postal voters are sent postal voting papers as soon as possible after ballot papers become available.</p>
Australian Capital Territory	<p>A person can apply for a postal vote if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect they will be unable to attend a polling place on polling day. <p>An elector can apply to be registered as a general postal voter if they are eligible to be a general postal voter for federal elections.</p>
Northern Territory	<p>A person can apply for a postal vote if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will not be in the Northern Territory on polling day. • Will be more than 20 km from a polling place. • Will be travelling on polling day and will not be able to attend a polling place. • Are unable to attend a polling place due to illness, infirmity or approaching maternity. • Are unable to attend a polling place because they are caring for someone who is ill, infirm or is expected shortly to give birth. • Are a silent elector. • Will be unable to attend a polling place due to religious belief. • Are a prisoner. • Are engaged in employment and not entitled to a leave of absence to attend a polling place or attending a polling place may result in financial loss.

	A register of postal voters (GPVs under the federal legislation) is kept for each division.
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As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

Postal voting generally

Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application must be received by 6p.m. on the Thursday 2 days before polling day. • Application must be written on an approved form and witnessed. • A candidate in the Senate or House of Representatives and a registered political party can receive an electronic list of postal vote applicants from the AEC upon request. • The completed ballot paper and declaration form must be posted to the Divisional Returning Officer before the close of the poll and must be received within 13 days after polling day.
New South Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application sent from within Australia, must be received before 6p.m. on the third day before polling day. • An application sent from outside Australia, must be received before 6p.m. on the fifth day before polling day. • Application must be written on an approved form and witnessed by an authorised person. • Completed ballot paper and declaration form must be posted to the Returning Officer before the close of the poll and must be received within 4 days after polling day.
Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application must be received by 6p.m. on the Thursday immediately before polling day. • Application must be written on an approved form and witnessed. • Completed ballot paper and declaration form must be posted to the Commission before 6p.m. on polling day and must be received within 9 days after polling day.
Queensland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application must be received by 6p.m. on the Thursday immediately before polling day. • Application not required to be witnessed if the application is signed by the elector. • Completed ballot paper and declaration form must be sent to the Returning Officer and received

	no later than 6p.m. on the 10th day after polling day.
Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postal vote application may be made by written request on an approved form or by oral request. • A written application must be received by 6p.m. on the Thursday immediately before polling day. Application does not need to be witnessed. • An oral application must be received by the 6p.m on the day immediately before polling day. • Completed ballot paper and declaration form must be post marked before the close of the poll and be received by the Electoral Commission before 9a.m. on the Thursday after polling day.
South Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application must be made in writing and received by 5p.m. on the Thursday immediately before polling day. • Application does not need to be witnessed. • Completed ballot paper and declaration form must be sent to the Returning officer and received within seven days after polling.
Tasmania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application must be in writing in accordance with the approved form. • An application must be signed or authenticated by another approved method (for example, applications from electors overseas can be made by email). • If the postal vote is to be sent within Australia, it must be received by 6.00 p.m. on the second day before polling day. • If the postal vote is to be sent outside Australia, it must be received by 6.00 p.m. on the fourth day before polling day. • An application for a postal vote is made available for public inspection at the office of the returning officer before polling day (excluding silent voters). • The ballot paper and declaration must be completed before the close of the poll.
Australian Capital Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application may be made orally or in writing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application must be received before 5p.m. on the Friday eight days before polling day. • Completed ballot paper and declaration form must be posted before polling day and received within seven day after polling.
Northern Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application must be in writing on the approved form and witnessed by an authorised person. • An application for ballot papers to be sent to an address within Australia must be received by 6p.m. two days before polling day. • An application for ballot papers to be sent to an address outside Australia must be received by 6p.m. four days before polling day. • An application can be made up to 3 months before the election is held. • Completed ballot paper and declaration form must be received by the Commission by 6p.m. on the Friday immediately following polling day.

As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

Early/Pre-Poll Voting

Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>Can be cast at an early voting centre from the second day after nominations are declared up to election day.</p> <p>Elector must make a written declaration that he or she is eligible to have an early vote.</p> <p>The vote is cast as a declaration vote.</p>
New South Wales	<p>Pre-poll voting is available from the close of nominations, until 6 pm on the Friday before election day.</p> <p>The voter must make a declaration that they are eligible for a pre-poll vote.</p> <p>The vote is cast as a declaration vote.</p>
Victoria	<p>Pre-poll voting is available from 4p.m. on the final nomination day, until 6p.m. on the day immediately before polling day.</p> <p>The voter must make a declaration that they are unable to attend a polling place on polling day.</p> <p>The vote is generally cast as an ordinary vote.</p>
Queensland	<p>Pre-poll voting is available in the period starting three days after the close of nominations, until 6pm on the day before polling day.</p>
Western Australia	<p>Pre-poll voting is available twenty-four hours after the close of nominations until 6pm on the Friday immediately before polling day.</p> <p>The voter must make an oral or written statement outlining the ground upon which the voter applies for an early ballot paper.</p> <p>The vote is cast as a declaration vote.</p>

South Australia	<p>Pre-poll voting is available the day after the close of nominations, until 5 pm on the day before polling day.</p> <p>The voter must make a written declaration of their entitlement to make a declaration vote.</p> <p>The vote is cast as a declaration vote.</p>
Tasmania	<p>The voter must make a written declaration that they are unable to attend a polling place on polling day.</p> <p>The vote is cast as an ordinary vote.</p>
Australian Capital Territory	<p>Early voting starts 19 days before the election and ends at 8pm on the day before polling day.</p> <p>The voter makes an oral declaration that they are eligible to vote early.</p> <p>The vote is generally cast as an ordinary vote.</p>
Northern Territory	<p>Early voting can take place in the period 13 days after the issue of the writ for the election and ending at 6p.m. on the day before polling day.</p> <p>The voter must make a declaration that they expect to be unable to attend a polling place on polling day.</p> <p>The elector is marked off the certified list before being issued with a ballot paper. If the elector is voting in his or her own division the completed ballot paper is placed straight into a ballot box. If the elector is voting outside his or her own division the completed ballot paper is place in an envelope. The envelope has the name of the electors division written on the outside and the envelope is then placed in the ballot box.</p>

As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

Mobile polling	
Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>Hospital mobile polling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral visitors attend gazetted hospitals and institutions (such as nursing homes) to provide mobile polling services. • Only patients and residents are able to cast their votes at hospital mobile polling. • At other hospitals and similar institutions at which there are appointed polling places, the officer-in-charge and a polling official take voting material and equipment to all rooms or wards where there are patients who are eligible voters and who wish to vote at the hospital, and take their votes in person. • Mobile polling in hospitals can take place 5 days before and on polling day. <p>Mobile polling at prisons and remand centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AEC may make arrangements with prison and remand centre authorities for electoral visitors to take voting material and equipment to prisons and remand centres for the purpose of taking the votes of those people in detention who are eligible to vote. <p>Remote mobile polling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electors living in remote areas of a division declared to be a remote division may be visited by mobile polling teams. • The AEC determines and publicises the places, days and times of visits.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote division voting may commence up to 12 days before election day and conclude on election day.
New South Wales	<p>Mobile polling at declared institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Electoral Commissioner may declare an institution, being a convalescent home, hospital or similar institution a declared institution at which mobile polling can take place. This declaration must be published in the Gazette. Polling can take place on the fifth, fourth and third days before polling day.
Victoria	<p>Mobile voting centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile voting centres are appointed by the Commission. Operating times and locations are appointed by the Commission. The Commission must notify registered political parties and candidates for that district with details of the location and time of operation of the mobile voting centre. The Commission may specify the class of elector that is entitled to vote at a particular mobile voting centre.
Queensland	<p>Declared institution voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the Commission considers that patients, residents or inmates of an institution should be able to vote at the institution it may declare the institution a mobile polling booth. The declaration must be published in the Gazette. The times of voting are determined by the Commission. Mobile polling can take place during the period beginning 11 days before polling day and ending at 6p.m. on polling day. <p>Remote mobile polling:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Commission considers that an area is too remote to have enough electors to justify an ordinary polling booth, the Commission may arrange mobile polling. • The times of polling are determined by the Commission. <p>Electoral visit voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain categories of electors (those with an illness, disability or advanced pregnancy, or those caring for someone in this category) may be eligible to apply for an electoral visit vote. • The application must be received before 6p.m. on the Thursday before polling day. • An electoral visitor will attend to the voter in their home.
Western Australia	<p>Declared institution/hospital voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission can declare a hospital or other institution a polling centre. The Commission can declare a hospital a special hospital. • The declaration must be published in the Gazette. • A special hospital can conduct polling at any time during the period 14 days before and including polling day. <p>Remote mobile polling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission can declare an area a remote area. • The declaration must be published in the Gazette. • The Electoral Commission can conduct mobile polling in a remote area at any time the Commissioner thinks fit in the period, 14 days up to and including polling day.
South Australia	<p>Declared institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission may declare an institution a declared institution.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The declaration must be published in the Gazette. • A declared institution may be visited any time between the expiration of 3 days after the close of nominations and the close of poll on polling day. <p>Remote mobile polling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission may determine the places where mobile polling will take place in a remote division. • The Commission may determine the time the mobile polling will take place. • Mobile polling can be conducted in the 12 days prior to and including polling day. • Mobile polling times and locations must be published in the newspaper of the region.
Tasmania	<p>Mobile Polling generally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mobile polling unit is appointed by the Commission. • Voting at mobile polling units can take place on any days and at a time determined by the Commissioner. <p>Appointed mobile polling place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission may appoint a hospital, convalescent home, nursing home or other place as a place at which a mobile polling place may be operated. • A person resident at a place appointed as a mobile polling place or an approved person may vote at an appointed mobile polling place. • If the person in charge of an institution which is appointed as a place at which a mobile polling place may be operated informs an election official that a visit to a resident is forbidden on medical grounds, election officials are not to visit that resident.

Australian Capital Territory	<p>Mobile polling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hospital that is declared a polling place for polling day will send an officer to visit patients at the hospital between 8am and 6pm on polling day. • The Commission may arrange for an officer to visit patients in a special hospital between 8am and 6pm on a day in the period 5 days before polling day and polling day. • The Commission may arrange for an officer to visit a correctional centre at a time arranged between the Commissioner and the person in charge of the correctional facility.
Northern Territory	<p>Mobile polling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission may, in writing, authorise an officer to visit a place in a division for the purpose of mobile polling. • The authorisation may be limited to the voting needs of a stated class of voters. For example in-patients of a hospital or inmates of an institution. • The authorisation must state the day and hours during which the mobile polling place will be used for voting. • Mobile polling must take place in the period starting 9 days after the issue of the writ for the election and 6p.m. on polling day. • The Commission must give public notice to the community to be served by the mobile polling place in a way that is reasonable in the circumstances.

As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

Electronic Voting

Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	One off trial of electronic voting for sight impaired people held for the 2007 federal election. One off trial of electronic voting for defence personnel serving outside Australia held for the 2007 federal election. Without legislative reform electronic voting will not be available at other federal elections.
New South Wales	Not available.
Victoria	An elector who because of a visual impairment cannot otherwise vote without assistance can access electronic voting at an electronic voting centre.
Queensland	Not available.
Western Australia	Not available.
South Australia	Not available.
Tasmania	Computer assisted voting for blind and vision impaired electors (Vi-vote) has been in operation for the 2007 and 2008 Legislative Council elections.
Australian Capital Territory	Electronic voting is available at voting centres containing computers for voting. Not all voting centres contain computers for electronic voting. Electronic voting is available to all electors in computer voting centres.
Northern Territory	Not available.

As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

How-to-vote cards	
Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>It is an offence to mislead or deceive an elector in relation to the way to cast a formal vote.</p> <p>How-to-vote cards must be authorised.</p> <p>How-to-vote cards must not be exhibited or left in a polling place.</p>
New South Wales	<p>It is an offence to print publish or distribute how-to-vote material that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is intended or likely to mislead or improperly interfere with the elector and the casting of his or her vote. • Contains any untrue or incorrect statement. • Contains logos or names of registered parties that is likely to mislead or deceive electors. • Contains the word “Independent” or contains a registered party name or logo in a way that misleads or deceives electors by suggesting an affiliation with the party. <p>How-to-vote cards must be authorised.</p> <p>How-to-vote cards distributed on polling day must be registered (up to 8 days prior to polling day) with the Electoral Commissioner.</p>
Victoria	<p>How-to-vote cards must be registered (no later than noon, six days prior to polling day) with the Commission using the prescribed form.</p> <p>After printing of registered how-to-vote cards parties must immediately supply the Commission with two copies. Registered how-to-vote cards are available for inspection at the office of the Commission.</p> <p>It is an offence to distribute how-to-vote cards that have not been registered.</p>

	An election manager can request the handing over of all un-registered how-to-vote cards.
Queensland	<p>How-to-vote cards must be authorised.</p> <p>The person who authorised a how-to-vote card for a registered political party or for a candidate endorsed by a registered political party must lodge the how-to-vote cards with the Commission.</p> <p>Lodgement must be at least seven days before polling day. How-to-vote cards are rejected if they do not meet legislative requirements. How-to-vote cards that are not rejected are available for inspection prior to polling day.</p> <p>It is an offence to distribute, on polling day, how-to-vote cards that have not been lodged with the Commission.</p>
Western Australia	<p>How-to-vote cards must be authorised.</p> <p>Electoral material must not mislead or deceive an elector in relation to the way to cast a formal vote.</p>
South Australia	<p>How-to-vote cards must be authorised.</p> <p>How-to-vote cards must not be exhibited or left in a polling place.</p> <p>A person must not distribute how-to-vote cards that advocate a form of voting inconsistent with the <i>Electoral Act 1985</i>.</p> <p>Certain material <u>must</u> be displayed in polling booths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posters formed from the how-to-vote cards submitted by the candidates in the election are to be displayed in each voting compartment. • For a Legislative Council election posters containing the voting tickets registered for the purposes of the election are to be displayed in a prominent position in the polling booth.
Tasmania	<p>How-to-vote cards must be authorised.</p> <p>It is an offence to mislead or deceive an elector in, or in relation to, the recording of his or her vote.</p> <p>It is an offence to use another candidates name, including on how-to-vote cards, without authority.</p>

	It is an offence to publish or distribute electoral material, including how-to-vote materials, on polling day.
Australian Capital Territory	How-to-vote cards must be authorised. It is an offence to mislead or deceive an elector in relation to the way to cast a formal vote. A person must not distribute how-to-vote cards that advocate a form of voting inconsistent with the instructions on the ballot paper. How-to-vote cards must not be exhibited or left in a polling place.
Northern Territory	How-to-vote cards must be authorised. It is an offence to mislead or deceive an elector in relation to the way to cast a formal vote. How-to-vote cards must not contain an untrue or incorrect statement. How-to-vote cards must not be exhibited in a polling place.

As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

Canvassing near polling booths

Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>There is a general prohibition on canvassing within six metres of an entrance to a polling place, which means that how-to-vote cards or other non-AEC notices cannot be distributed or displayed within that distance.</p> <p>How-to-vote cards must not be exhibited or left in a polling place.</p> <p>Canvassing using a device for broadcasting, for example a loudspeaker, must not be able to be heard in the polling place or within six metres of an entrance to a polling place.</p> <p>If a polling place is located within grounds that contain an enclosure (for example a fence or wall) the grounds are taken to be part of the polling place if the Divisional Returning Officer (DRO) displays a sign at each entrance to the enclosure stating that the grounds are part of the polling place. In these circumstances the six metre prohibitions are measured from the entrance to the enclosure.</p>
New South Wales	<p>General prohibition on canvassing within six metres of an entrance to a polling place.</p> <p>Canvassing using a device for broadcasting, for example a loudspeaker, must not be able to be heard in the polling place or within six metres of an entrance to a polling booth.</p> <p>If a polling place is located in grounds within an enclosure, the grounds are taken to be part of the polling if the returning officer (with the agreement of the Electoral Commissioner) displays a sign at each entrance to the enclosure stating that the grounds are part of the polling place. In these circumstances the six metre prohibitions are measured from the entrance to the enclosure.</p>
Victoria	<p>General prohibition on canvassing within three metres of an entrance to a polling place.</p> <p>If a polling place is situated in grounds with an enclosure and an official notice is displayed stating that those grounds are part of the voting centre, then those grounds are part of the voting centre.</p>

	<p>Canvassing using a device for broadcasting is banned within 400 metres of the entrance of or within a polling place.</p> <p>A person must not make any public demonstration (having reference to the election) within 400 metres of the entrance or within the polling place.</p>
Queensland	<p>General prohibition on canvassing, inducement, loitering and obstructing the free passage of voters within six metres of the entrance to a polling place.</p> <p>Display of political statements is not allowed within six metres of the entrance of a polling place.</p>
Western Australia	<p>General prohibition on canvassing within six metres of the entrance to a polling place.</p> <p>The use of a broadcasting device is prohibited during the hours of polling at a polling place.</p> <p>The canvassing of signatures for a petition or inviting comment on a opinion poll or survey is prohibited during the hours of polling at a polling place.</p>
South Australia	<p>General prohibition on canvassing within six metres of the entrance to a polling place.</p> <p>If a polling place is located in grounds within an enclosure, the grounds are taken to be part of the polling if the returning officer (with the agreement of the Electoral Commissioner) displays a sign at each entrance to the enclosure stating that the grounds are part of the polling place. In these circumstances the six metre prohibitions are measured from the entrance to the enclosure.</p>
Tasmania	<p>General prohibition on canvassing within 100 metres of the entrance to a polling place.</p>
Australian Capital Territory	<p>General prohibition on canvassing within 100 metres of the entrance to a polling place.</p> <p>If a polling place is located on grounds within an enclosure, the Commissioner may, by written notice, specify the boundary of that enclosure is part of the polling place.</p> <p>How-to-vote material, badges and emblems must not be exhibited or left in polling places.</p>
Northern Territory	<p>General prohibition on canvassing within ten metres of the entrance to a polling place.</p> <p>Canvassing using a device for broadcasting, for example a loudspeaker, must not be able to be</p>

	heard in the polling place or within ten metres of an entrance to a polling booth.
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Selected Electoral Offences

Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>Enrolment on the Commonwealth electoral roll is compulsory. Anyone who fails to enrol may be punished on conviction by a fine of up to 1 penalty unit (section 101(6) <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> (CEA)).</p> <p>Voting at federal elections has been compulsory since 1924 for all citizens on the Commonwealth electoral roll. Anyone who is unable to provide a valid and sufficient reason to the Divisional Returning Officer for failure to vote at a federal election and who does not wish to have the matter dealt with by a Magistrates Court may pay a penalty of \$20 (section 245 CEA).</p> <p>Bribery is prohibited, and this includes asking for or receiving any property or benefit in order to influence or affect the vote of another person, penalty \$5,000 or imprisonment for 2 years, or both (section 326 CEA).</p> <p>Fraudulent enrolment offences under the Act include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forging an enrolment claim card. Maximum penalty: 10 years imprisonment (Division 144 of the Criminal Code); • Unlawfully signing an enrolment claim card. Maximum penalty: \$1,000 (section 336 CEA). • Unlawfully witnessing an enrolment claim card. Maximum penalty: \$1,000 (section 337 CEA). • Making any false or misleading statement in an enrolment claim card. Maximum penalty: 12 months imprisonment (Division 136 & 137 of the Criminal Code). <p>Fraudulent voting offences under the Act include the following:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impersonating anyone for the purposes of obtaining a ballot paper and voting. Maximum penalty: imprisonment for 6 months (section 339(1)(a) and (b) CEA). • Voting more than once at the same election. Penalty: 10 penalty units (section 339(1A), (1B) and (1C) CEA). • Intentionally voting more than once in the same election (60 penalty units section 339(1) CEA). <p>Nomination offences include making a false or misleading statement on the nomination form. Maximum penalty: 12 months imprisonment (Division 137 of the Criminal Code).</p> <p>Electoral advertising offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing, publishing or distributing electoral advertising, such as how-to-vote cards, car stickers, pamphlets, handbills and posters, that do not show the name and address (not a post office box) of the person authorising the advertisement, and the name and place of business of the printer. Penalty: up to \$1,000 for a person, or \$5,000 for a body corporate (section 328 CEA). This offence applies at all times and is directed at preventing irresponsible and possibly defamatory election comment by anonymous sources. • Printing, publishing or distributing electoral advertising that is likely to mislead or deceive an elector in relation to the casting of a vote. Penalty: For an individual - up to \$1,000 or 6 months imprisonment or both. For a body corporate - \$5,000 (section 329 CEA). This offence applies only during the election period and does not refer to the truth or otherwise of the content of the advertisement, but to the manner of marking ballot papers. <p>Polling offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrutineers and electoral officials are not permitted to wear or display in a polling booth on polling day any badge or emblem of a candidate or political party. Penalty: \$1,000 (section 341 CEA).
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canvassing on polling day is prohibited within 6 metres of the entrance to a polling booth. Maximum penalty: \$500 (section 340 CEA). • Misconduct in a polling booth is prohibited, and this may include disobeying a lawful direction given by the officer in charge, or entering or remaining in the polling booth without permission. Maximum penalty: \$500 (section 348 CEA). <p>Note: One penalty unit is currently equal to a fine of \$110 (section 4AA of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i>).</p>
New South Wales	<p>Enrolment and voting at New South Wales state elections is compulsory (sections 34 and 120F <i>Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act 1912</i> (PEEA)). Maximum penalty: 0.5 penalty units.</p> <p>Enrolment offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness to application must be satisfied of the truth of statements (section 51 PEEA). Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units. • Making a false claim for enrolment is an offence (section 66L PEEA). Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units. <p>Polling offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person shall not remove a ballot paper from any polling booth. A person shall not enter into a compartment of a polling booth while any person is in the compartment. A person shall not obstruct or unnecessarily delay the proceedings at a polling booth (section 111 PEEA). Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. • Double voting is an offence. Making a false statement to a prescribed question is an offence (section 112 PEEA). Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 years, or both. • Penalty for obstructing elector from access to polling place (section 113 PEEA). Maximum penalty: 0.5 penalty unit. • A person shall not persuade or induce or associate with any person in persuading or inducing

	<p>any person to make application for a postal vote certificate and postal ballot paper (section 114A(2B) PEEA). Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalty for unlawfully marking etc ballot paper (section 114J PEEA). Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units. <p>Offences relating to electoral advertising include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral advertisements must be authorised (section 151E PEEA). Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months. • It is unlawful to print material that is likely to mislead or deceive people on the way to cast a vote (section 151A PEEA). Maximum penalty: if the person is a corporation, 50 penalty units, or in any other case 10 penalty units or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months, or both. <p>Other general offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bribery, treating and intimidation is unlawful (section 147, 150 and 151 PEEA). Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or 3 years imprisonment or both. • Wagers on the result of an election are illegal (section 154 PEEA). Maximum penalty: 3 penalty units. • Penalty on police officers influencing voters (section 178). Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units. • Forging or uttering electoral papers (section 176F PEEA). Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months, or both. • Any person who knowingly makes any untrue statement in any electoral paper (section 176D PEEA). Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months, or both. • A person shall not make the signature of any other person on an electoral paper (section 176C
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	PEEA). Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
Victoria	<p>Electoral advertising offences operating at all times include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral Advertisements must be authorised. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units for an individual and 50 penalty units for a body corporate (section 83(1) EA). • Authorisation is not required for a car sticker, an item of clothing, lapel button, lapel badge, fridge magnet, pen, pencil or balloon (section 83(3) EA). • Newspapers must ensure all paid paragraphs or articles containing electoral matter are headed by the word "Advertisement". Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units for an individual, and 25 penalty units for a body corporate (section 85 EA). <p>Electoral advertising offences operating during the election period (issue of writ and end of polling day) include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During an election period, all articles or letters containing electoral matter which are printed, published or distributed in a newspaper, circular or pamphlet must include the name and address of the author at the end. Penalty: 5 penalty units for an individual, and 25 penalty units for a body corporate (section 86 EA). • During an election period a person must not mislead or deceive a voter in the way to cast a formal vote. Penalty: up to 60 penalty units, or imprisonment for up to 6 months for an individual, and up to 300 penalty units for a body corporate (subsection 84 (1) EA). <p>Polling offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voting is compulsory. Penalty: half a penalty unit (sections 166, 170 EA). • No candidate may witness the signature of an elector applying for a postal vote (section 3 EA). Penalty: 5 penalty units (section 102 EA). • An authorised witness must not witness the signature of any elector to an application for a

	<p>postal vote unless he or she; is satisfied as to the identity of the applicant, has seen the applicant sign the application and is satisfied that the statements in the application are true. Penalty: 5 penalty units (section 102 EA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition on canvassing within 3 metres of the entrance of or within a voting centre. Penalty: 5 penalty units (section 158 EA). • Protection of the secrecy of an individuals vote. Penalty: 120 penalty units or 1 year imprisonment (section 154 EA). • During the hours of voting no person shall use any loud speaker within 400 metres of a voting centre (section 159 EA). Penalty: 1 penalty unit (section 159 EA). • On election day, a person may not distribute printed electoral material other than registered how-to-vote cards within 400 metres of a voting centre. Penalty: 60 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment (subsection 156(1) EA). • Printing, publication or distribution of a how-to-vote card which has not been registered and which contains a representation of the prescribed endorsement is an offence. Penalty: 60 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment (subsection 156(2) EA). • On election day, a person must comply with a request by an election official to produce how-to-vote cards for inspection or to hand over unregistered cards. Penalty: 10 penalty units (section 157 EA). • It is an offence to advocate a vote contrary to the directions on the ballot paper. Penalty: 60 penalty units or six months imprisonment for an individual, and 300 penalty units for a body corporate (subsection 84(2) EA). • A person must not vote in the name of another person, vote more than once, or apply for a ballot paper in the name of another person. Penalty: Indictable Offence, 600 penalty units or 5 years imprisonment (section 150 EA).
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	<p>General offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No one shall hinder or interfere with the free exercise or performance of any other person's political right or duty. Penalty: Indictable Offence, 600 penalty units or imprisonment for 5 years (section 152 EA). • A person must not publicly disseminate the results of any exit poll carried out at a voting centre. Penalty: 60 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months (section 155 EA). • It is an offence to provide any false or misleading information under the Electoral Act. Penalty: Indictable Offence, 60 penalty units or 5 years imprisonment (section 148 EA).
Queensland	<p>General offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to enrol (section 150 <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> (EA)). Maximum penalty: 1 penalty unit. • A person must not wilfully insert on any electoral roll a false or fictitious name or address (section 151 EA). Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment. • A person must not hinder or interfere with the free exercise or performance of any electoral right or duty (section 158 EA). Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment. <p>Offences relating to electoral advertising include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral advertising must be authorised (section 161 EA). Maximum penalty: in the case of an individual 20 penalty units or in the case of a corporation 85 penalty units. • Paid newspaper electoral material must contain the headline "advertisement" (section 162 EA). Maximum penalty: in the case of an individual 10 penalty units or in the case of a corporation 40 penalty units. • Electoral material must not contain material that misleads voters about the way to cast a formal vote (section 163 EA). Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

	<p>Offences relating to voting include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to vote (section 164 EA). Maximum penalty: 1 penalty unit. • It is an offence to interrupt voting (section 167 EA). Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units). • Interfering with ballot papers and ballot boxes is an offence (section 171 EA). Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment. • A person must not interfere with the secrecy of voting (section 173 EA). Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.
Western Australia	<p>Compulsory enrolment (section 45 <i>Electoral Act 1907</i> (EA)) Penalty: \$50.</p> <p>Failing to vote without a valid and sufficient excuse is an offence (section 156 EA). Penalty: \$20 for the first offence and then \$50 for the second and subsequent offences.</p> <p>Electoral offences (section 190 EA) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falsely impersonating a person for the purpose of voting. Maximum penalty: 2 years imprisonment. • Fraudulently destroying or defacing a nomination or ballot paper. Maximum penalty: 2 years imprisonment. • Fraudulently putting a ballot or other paper into the ballot box. Maximum penalty: \$6,000. • Fraudulently taking any ballot paper out of any polling place. Maximum penalty: \$6,000. • Forging or uttering a nomination or ballot paper. Maximum penalty: 2 years imprisonment. • Supplying ballot papers without authority. Maximum penalty: \$6,000. • Unlawfully destroying, taking, opening, or otherwise interfering with ballot boxes or ballot papers. Maximum penalty: 9 months imprisonment. • Voting more than once at the same election. Maximum penalty: 12 months imprisonment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wagering on the result of any election. Maximum penalty: \$1,000.
South Australia	<p>Electoral advertising offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral advertising must be authorised (subsection 112(1) <i>Electoral Act 1985</i> (EA)). No authorisation is required on car stickers, T-shirts, lapel buttons or badges, pens, pencils or balloons. • It is an offence to advertise misleading material (subsection 113(2) EA). • Paid newspaper advertising or articles must contain the header “Advertisement” (subsection 114(1) EA). • An electoral advertisement of more than 1 square metre cannot be exhibited on a vehicle, building or fence (subsection 115(1) EA). <p>General offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person must not offer or solicit an electoral bribe. Maximum Penalty: Imprisonment for seven years (Section 109 EA). • Any person who is convicted of bribery or undue influence or an attempt to commit bribery or undue influence is disqualified from sitting or being elected as a Member of either House of the Parliament for 2 years (section 133 EA).
Tasmania	<p>General offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offence to induce elector not to vote (section 168 <i>Electoral Act 2004</i> (EA)). Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units. • Unlawfully marking ballot paper (section 169 EA). Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or both. • Possession of forged ballot paper (section 170 EA). Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or both.

- Offence to fail to enrol (section 180 EA). Maximum penalty: 1 penalty unit.
- Offence to fail to vote without a valid and sufficient reason (section 181 EA). Maximum penalty: 1 penalty unit.
- Signing electoral papers other than with his or her personal signature (section 184 EA). Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months, or both.
- Candidate names not to be used without authority (section 196 EA). Maximum penalty: 300 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both
- Electoral bribery is an offence (section 187 EA). Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both.
- Electoral intimidation - A person must not, by violence or intimidation, influence or attempt to influence a person's conduct at an election (section 189 EA). Maximum penalty: 1,000 penalty units or imprisonment for a term of 5 years, or both.

Offences relating to voting (section 186 EA):

A person must not;

- Destroy a nomination form or ballot paper.
- Forge a ballot paper.
- Forge a declaration required by the Electoral Act.
- Without authority, remove a ballot paper from a polling place.
- Fraudulently deposit a ballot paper, or a paper purporting to be a ballot paper, in a ballot box used at the election.
- Without authority, supply a ballot paper to a person to enable a person to vote at the election.
- Without authority, take, open, destroy or interfere with a ballot box, declaration vote envelope,

	<p>postal vote declaration envelope or ballot paper used or to be used at the election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a statement, or give an answer to a question, which the person knows is false or misleading. • Impersonate an elector for the purpose of voting at the election. • Vote more than once at the election. • Having voted at the election, apply for another ballot paper in respect of the election. • Apply to vote under this Act in the name of a fictitious person or in the name of any other person, whether living or dead. • Deposit more than one ballot paper in a ballot box that is being used for the purposes of the election. • Vote at the election after having voted at an election in respect of another division held at the same time as the first-mentioned election. <p>Maximum penalty for a breach of section 186: 300 penalty units or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or both.</p> <p>Offences relating to electoral advertising include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign material to be authorised (section 191 EA). Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months, or both. • Paid newspaper advertisements and commentary must contain the headline “advertisement” (section 195 EA). Maximum penalty: Fine not exceeding 50 penalty units • A person must not disseminate material that contains misleading and deceptive electoral material on how to cast a vote (section 197 EA). Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both.
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<p>Australian Capital Territory</p>	<p>General offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person shall not unlawfully witness electoral papers (section 315 <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> (EA)) Penalty: 10 penalty units. • A person shall not apply for a postal vote for someone else unless the other person consents (section 143 EA). Penalty: 30 penalty units. • An application for a postal vote must be sent to the address authorised by the Electoral Commissioner. Penalty: 30 penalty units. • A person shall not make a false and defamatory statement about a candidate (section 300 EA). Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. • In answer to an official question, a person shall not make a statement that is false or misleading (section 319 EA). Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. • A person shall not do anything improper for the purpose of influencing a member of the Electoral Commission (section 316 EA). Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. <p>Polling offences include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are various section that prevent a person from interfering with postal declaration voting (sections 145, 146, 147 and 148 EA). Penalty: 5 to 30 penalty units. • A person shall not offer, solicit, or accept an electoral bribe (section 285 EA). Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. • Offence of influencing votes of hospital and nursing home patients (section 287 EA). Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. • A person shall not, by violence or intimidation, hinder or interfere with the free exercise of a right under the Electoral Act or the free performance of a duty under the Electoral Act (section 288 EA). Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person shall not discriminate on the grounds of making political gifts (section 289 EA). Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. • Control of behaviour at voting centres (section 320). Penalty: 10 penalty units. <p>Electoral Advertising offences include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral advertising must be authorised (sections 292-295 EA). Penalty: 10 penalty units. • Paid advertisements or commentary in a newspaper must have the headline “advertisement” on each page (section 296 EA). Penalty: 10 penalty units. • A person shall not disseminate material that is likely to mislead or deceive electors about the way to cast a formal vote (section 297, 298 EA). Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. • Electoral graffiti is unlawful (section 299 EA). Penalty: 10 penalty units. • A person shall not, without the written authority of the candidate, publish, or authorise to be published, on behalf of a body (whether incorporated or unincorporated) a statement; (a) expressly or impliedly claiming that a candidate in an election is associated with, or supports the policy or activities of, that body; or (b) expressly or impliedly advocating that a candidate should be given the first preference vote in an election (section 301 EA). Penalty: 30 penalty units. • A person shall not canvass within 100 metres of a polling place (section 303 CEA). Penalty: 5 penalty units. <p>Voting fraud offences include (section 307 EA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person shall not supply a ballot paper unless authorised to do so. Penalty: 50 penalty units. • A person shall not obtain a ballot paper by fraudulent means. Penalty: 50 penalty units or
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	<p>imprisonment for 6 months, or both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person other than an elector shall not mark a ballot paper, unless expressly authorised under the Electoral Act. Penalty: 50 penalty units. • A person shall not fraudulently put a ballot paper, or any other paper, in a ballot box. Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. • A person shall not fraudulently take a ballot paper out of a scrutiny centre or a place where voting is taking place. Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. • A person shall not, without reasonable excuse, interfere with a ballot box, or a ballot paper, unless authorised to do so. Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. <p>Electronic voting offences include (sections 306A and 306B EA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person must not destroy or interfere with any device or computer program that is used for electronic voting. Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. • A person must not destroy or interfere with any device that is used for counting votes electronically. Penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both. <p>Note: A penalty unit is \$100 if the person charged is an individual or \$500 if the person charged is a corporation.</p>
Northern Territory	<p>Offences relating to election rights and duties include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person must not interfere with the free exercise of a right or duty under this Act relating to an election (section 64 <i>Electoral Act</i> (EA)). Maximum penalty: If the offender is a natural person – 400 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years. If the offender is a body corporate – 2 000 penalty units. • A person must not make a false statement about a person’s entitlement to vote (section 265 EA). Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months. • A person must not, by violence or intimidation, influence the vote of another person (section

	<p>266 EA). Maximum penalty: If the offender is a natural person – 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months. If the offender is a body corporate – 1 000 penalty units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secrecy of a person’s vote (section 267 EA). Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months. <p>Offences related to campaigning include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral advertising must be authorised (section 270 EA). Maximum penalty: If the offender is a natural person – 100 penalty units. If the offender is a body corporate – 500 penalty units. • Electoral advertising must not mislead an elector about the way in which to cast a formal vote (section 271 EA). Maximum penalty: If the offender is a natural person – 100 penalty units. If the offender is a body corporate – 500 penalty units. • A paid newspaper advertisement or commentary must contain the headline “advertisement” (section 272 EA). Maximum penalty: If the offender is a natural person – 100 penalty units. If the offender is a body corporate – 500 penalty units. • Canvassing for votes is prohibited within 10 metres of a polling place (section 275 EA). Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units. <p>Offences relating to compulsory voting include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voting is compulsory (section 279 EA). Maximum penalty: 1 penalty unit. • A person must only vote once (section 280 EA). Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months. <p>Offences relating to voting fraud include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person must not supply a ballot paper unless authorised to do so (subsection 281(1) EA).
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	<p>Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person must not pretend to be someone else to obtain a ballot paper to which the person is not entitled (subsection 281(2) EA). Maximum penalty: 400 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years. • Offences relating to interfering with or destruction of ballot papers and ballot boxes (section 283 EA). Maximum penalty: 100 to 800 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months to 4 years. • A person must not forge an electoral paper (section 284 EA). Maximum penalty: If the offender is a natural person – 400 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years. If the offender is a body corporate – 2,000 penalty units. <p>Offences relating to electoral fraud include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person must not do anything improper for the purpose of influencing the Electoral Commission (section 292 EA). Maximum penalty: 400 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years. • Undue Influence, Bribery, Corrupt practices and Illegal practices at elections are all unlawful under the Criminal Code for the Northern Territory.
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As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

Formal/Informal vote	
Jurisdiction	Rules
Federal	<p>Full preferential voting in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.</p> <p>There are two tests for formality of ballot papers. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the ballot paper is authentic and does not identify the voter. • Whether the voter has performed his or her duty in marking the ballot paper sufficiently well for it to be accepted. <p>Authenticity test. To be accepted as formal, a ballot paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be authenticated by the official mark or the initials of the issuing officer, or must, in the opinion of the DRO, be an authentic ballot paper. • Must not have any unauthorised writing on it that could identify the voter. • Must, in the case of a declaration vote, have been enclosed in a declaration envelope. <p>Acceptable numbering for the House of Representatives A House of Representatives ballot paper is formal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number 1 appears in the square opposite the name of one, and only one, candidate (the first preference). • The other squares on the ballot paper have consecutive numbers, indicating an unbroken consecutive sequence of preferences.

- No number is repeated.
- No more than one square (representing the last preference only) is left blank.
- Ticks or crosses on a House of Representatives ballot paper will render it informal. However, a ballot paper that represents the required sequence by roman numerals (I, II, III,...) or by ordinal numbers (1st, 2nd, 3rd,...) or by letters (A, B, C,...) can be accepted as formal.

Acceptable numbering for the Senate

A Senate vote can be recorded either by numbering preferences (below-the-line on the ballot paper) or by casting a ticket vote (above-the-line on the ballot paper). A ballot paper may be accepted as formal even where the voter has marked both above and below the line.

This means that three distinct cases may arise.

Case 1: Ticket vote

- Place the number 1 in one, and only one, of the squares printed above-the-line.
- A ballot paper will be formal if it has a preference mark in one of the squares printed above-the-line. A preference mark is defined as a tick, a cross, or the number 1.

Case 2: Preferential vote

- Numbering all the squares below the line on the ballot paper, using consecutive numbers starting with the number 1 without repeating any numbers.
- A ballot paper will be formal if a first preference is shown by the number marked in the square opposite the name of one, and only one, candidate.
- A ballot paper will be formal if there are 10 or more candidates, not less than 90 per cent of the

	<p>squares opposite the names of candidates on the ballot paper are numbered as required, or would be if no more than three numbers were changed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ballot paper will be formal if there are nine or fewer candidates and all squares opposite the names of candidates on the ballot paper (or all but one of these squares with the last square left blank) are numbered as required, or would be if not more than two numbers were changed. <p>Case 3: The voter has tried to record both a ticket vote above-the-line and a preferential vote below-the-line on the ballot paper.</p> <p>This case can be broken down into several situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the ticket vote and the preferentially numbered vote would each have been informal if recorded on its own, the ballot paper is informal. • Where the ticket vote would have been formal if recorded on its own, but the preferentially numbered vote would have been informal if recorded on its own, the ballot paper is formal and is treated as if preferential numbering had not been attempted. • Conversely, where the preferentially numbered vote would have been formal if recorded on its own but the ticket vote would have been informal if recorded on its own, the ballot paper is formal and is treated as if the ticket vote had not been attempted. • Where the ticket vote and the preferentially numbered vote each would have been formal if recorded on their own, the ballot paper is formal and is treated as if the ticket vote had not been attempted. • Correct preferential numbering prevails over a correct ticket vote. But note that incorrect (but nevertheless formal) preferential numbering also prevails over a correct ticket vote.
New South Wales	<p>Legislative Council – Partial preferential voting</p> <p>Legislative Assembly – Optional preferential voting</p>

A vote is informal if:

- The ballot paper is not initialled as required by the legislation or is not authentic.
- The ballot paper does not record a valid vote.
- It contains a mark that would enable any person to identify the voter.

Acceptable numbering for the Legislative Council

- In the case of a periodic Council election, a voter shall record his or her vote for at least 15 candidates by placing the numbers 1, 2, 3.... etc in the squares opposite the names of 15 candidates in the order of his or her preferences for them. The voter may, if he or she wishes, vote for additional candidates by placing consecutive numbers beginning with the number 16 in the squares opposite the names of those additional candidates in the order of his or her preferences for them.
- If the ballot paper in a periodic Council election contains one or more group voting squares, the voter may record a vote by placing the number 1 in any one of those squares and may, if he or she wishes, vote for additional groups of candidates by placing consecutive numbers beginning with the number 2 in the group voting squares above the names of those additional groups of candidates in the order of his or her preferences for them.
- A tick or a cross on a ballot paper will be taken to be equivalent to the number 1.
- A ballot paper is not informal if the voter's intention is clearly indicated.

Acceptable numbering for the Legislative Assembly

- In the case of the election of a member of the Assembly, a voter shall record his or her vote for at least one candidate by placing the number 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom he or she desires to give his or her first preference vote.
- If the voter chooses he or she may vote for additional candidates by placing consecutive

	<p>numbers beginning with the number 2 in the squares opposite the names of those additional candidates in the order of his or her preferences for them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tick or a cross on a ballot paper will be taken to be equivalent to the number 1. • A ballot paper is not informal if the voter's intention is clearly indicated.
Victoria	<p>Legislative Council - Partial preferential voting Legislative Assembly - Full preferential voting</p> <p>A ballot paper will be informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not placed in the ballot box as required by legislation. • It is not authentic. • It has no vote marked on it or it does not indicate an order of preferences as required by legislation. <p>Acceptable numbering in the Legislative Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector must mark the elector's vote on the ballot-paper by placing the number 1 in the square in relation to the group for which the elector votes as first preference. Or the number 1 opposite the name of the candidate for whom the elector votes as first preference and at least the numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5 opposite the names of the remaining candidates so as to indicate by unbroken numerical sequence the order of preference of contingent votes. • If an elector has marked a tick or cross in a square printed on a ballot-paper in relation to a group, the voter is taken to have placed the number 1 in the square. • A ballot paper must be given effect according to the elector's intention, so far as the elector's intention is clear.

	<p>Acceptable numbering in the Legislative Assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector must mark the elector's vote on the ballot-paper by placing the number 1 opposite the name of the candidate for whom the elector votes as first preference and the numbers 2, 3, 4 (and so on as the case requires) for all the remaining candidates in order of the voter's preference. No more than one square (representing the last preference only) is left blank. • If there are only 2 candidates, the voter may place a number 1 opposite the name of only one candidate to indicate the elector's first preference. • A ballot paper must be given effect according to the elector's intention, so far as the elector's intention is clear.
Queensland	<p>Legislative Assembly – Optional preferential voting</p> <p>A ballot paper will be informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No vote is indicated on the ballot. • It has a mark that indicates the identity of the voter. • It was not placed in a ballot box as required by the legislation. • It has a combination of two or more of the number 1, a tick or a cross. <p>Acceptable numbering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector may vote by writing on a ballot paper the number 1, a tick, or a cross, in the square opposite the name of only 1 candidate to indicate the elector's preference for the candidate. • An elector may vote by writing on a ballot paper the number 1, a tick, or a cross, in the square opposite the name of a candidate to indicate the elector's first preference for the candidate and

	<p>any further preferences for candidates as the voter may wish to indicate. It is not necessary to indicate preferences for all candidates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a ballot paper contains 2 or more squares in which the same number is written or marked—the numbers and any higher numbers written or marked in other squares are to be disregarded. • If there is a break in the order of the preferences indicated in writing or marks in the squares on a ballot paper—any preference after the break is to be disregarded. • If a ballot paper has effect to indicate a vote, it is a formal ballot paper.
Western Australia	<p>Legislative Council – Full preferential voting Legislative Assembly – Full preferential voting</p> <p>A ballot paper is informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not authentic or initialled appropriately. • It has a mark which would enable any person to identify the voter. • It has no vote marked on it or it does not indicate an order of preferences as required by the legislation. <p>Acceptable numbering in the Legislative Assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By placing the number 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom the voter chooses as his or her first preference and consecutive numbers beginning with the number 2 in the squares opposite the names of the remaining candidates so as to indicate the order of his or her preference for all candidates. • Where the vote of an elector is marked on a ballot paper in a manner other than the prescribed manner but the ballot paper clearly indicates the voter's intention – the ballot paper will not be informal and will be given effect according to the voter's intention.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are 2 candidates, the number 1 in the box next to the name of the candidate of first preference. The candidate whose candidate square has been left blank is taken to be the voter's second preference. <p>Acceptable numbering in the Legislative Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By placing the number 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom the voter chooses as his or her first preference and consecutive numbers beginning with the number 2 in the squares opposite the names of the remaining candidates so as to indicate the order of the voter's preference for all candidates. • By placing the number 1, a tick or a cross in a voting ticket square printed on the ballot paper. • Where the vote of an elector is marked on a ballot paper in a manner other than the prescribed manner but the ballot paper clearly indicates the voter's intention – the ballot paper will not be informal and will be given effect according to the voter's intention.
South Australia	<p>Legislative Council - Full Preferential. House of Assembly - Full Preferential.</p> <p>A ballot paper is informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not authenticated. • It does not indicate an order of preferences as required by the legislation. • It has a mark on it that identifies the voter. <p>Acceptable numbering for the Legislative Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placing the number 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom he or she votes as his or her first preference, and consecutive numbers in the squares opposite the

	<p>names of the remaining candidates so as to indicate the order of preference for all candidates. The candidate whose candidate square has been left blank is taken to be the voter's last preference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the ballot paper contains a voting ticket square—by placing the number 1 in that square. • A tick or a cross on a ballot paper will be taken to be equivalent to the number 1. • The voter has not marked the ballot paper in accordance with the Act, but the voter's intention is clear. <p>Acceptable numbering for the House of Assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placing the number 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom he or she votes as his or her first preference, and consecutive numbers in the squares opposite the names of the remaining candidates so as to indicate the order of preference for all candidates. The candidate whose candidate square has been left blank is taken to be the voter's last preference. • A voter marks a ballot paper by placing the number 1 in the square opposite the name of a particular candidate and indicates no further preference. The ballot paper will be taken to have been marked in accordance with the appropriate registered voting tickets. • A tick or a cross on a ballot paper will be taken to be equivalent to the number 1. • The voter has not marked the ballot paper in accordance with the Act, but the voter's intention is clear.
Tasmania	<p>Legislative Council – Partial Preferential voting. House of Assembly – Partial Preferential voting.</p> <p>A ballot paper is informal if:</p>

- It is not authenticated by the initials of an election official or an approved mark.
- There is no vote recorded on the ballot paper.
- There is on the ballot paper a mark or writing which identifies the elector who marked that ballot paper.

Acceptable numbering for the House of Assembly

- A voter must mark the ballot paper by placing, without omission or duplication, the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the boxes next to the names of candidates in order of preference.
- A voter may place further consecutive numbers in any or all of the boxes next to the names of the remaining candidates.
- If a ballot paper has preferences above the number 5 marked on it and one or more of those numbers is omitted or duplicated; and the ballot paper would otherwise be formal – the numbers including and above the omission or duplication are to be disregarded and the ballot paper is to be treated as being formal.
- A ballot paper is not to be treated as informal or rejected at the counting of votes if, in the opinion of the returning officer, the elector's intention is clearly indicated on the ballot paper.

Acceptable numbering for the Legislative Council

- A voter must mark the ballot paper by placing, without omission or duplication the numbers 1, 2 and 3 in the boxes next to the names of the candidates in order of preference.
- A voter may place further consecutive numbers in any or all of the remaining boxes next to the names of the remaining candidates.
- If there are 3 candidates, the numbers 1 and 2 are marked in the ballot paper, then the blank is

	<p>taken to be 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are 2 candidates, the number 1 in the box next to the name of the candidate of first preference. • If a ballot paper having more than 3 candidates has preferences above the number 3 marked on it and one or more of those numbers is omitted or duplicated and the ballot paper would otherwise be formal – the numbers including and above such, or the first such, omission or duplication are to be disregarded and the ballot paper is to be treated as being formal. • A ballot paper is not to be treated as informal or rejected at the counting of votes if, in the opinion of the returning officer, the elector's intention is clearly indicated on the ballot paper.
<p>Australian Capital Territory</p>	<p>Legislative Assembly - Partial Preferential voting.</p> <p>A ballot paper is informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not authentic. • It has writing on it by which the elector can be identified. • No first preference is marked in a candidate square. • A first preference is marked in 2 or more candidate squares. • It has ticks or crosses on it. <p>Acceptable numbering of the Legislative Assembly</p> <p>The ballot paper is formal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The voter has placed consecutive whole numbers starting at '1' in the number of candidate squares at least equal to the number of candidates to be elected. • A preference marked outside a candidate square shall be taken to be marked in the square if

	<p>the voter's intention to indicate that preference for that candidate is clear any other writing outside a candidate square shall be disregarded.</p>
<p>Northern Territory</p>	<p>Legislative Assembly - Full Preferential.</p> <p>A ballot paper is formal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is printed by the Government Printer or created for the Electoral Act by an officer and initialled by an officer. • The voter has performed his or her duty in marking the ballot paper sufficiently well for it to be accepted. • If an authorised officer is satisfied the voter cannot be identified because of a mark or other writing on it. <p>Acceptable numbering for the Legislative Assembly</p> <p>The ballot paper is formal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The voter has placed the number 1 in the square for the candidate of the voters first preference. • The other squares on the ballot paper have consecutive numbers, indicating an unbroken consecutive sequence of preferences. • A voter is taken to have indicated the voter's order of preference for all candidates if the voter has placed consecutively increasing whole numbers in all the squares except one square has been left blank. The candidate whose candidate square has been left blank is taken to be the voter's last preference. • A voter is taken to have indicated the voter's order of preference for all candidates if there are only two candidates and the voter has placed the number 1 in one candidate square and left the other candidate square blank. The candidate whose square has been left blank is taken to be

	the voter's last preference.
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As at 9 July 2008. This list is not exhaustive it is a general overview and is not intended to be used as legal advice.

Annex 6 - Declaration votes by division

Total declaration votes by division – 2001, 2004 and 2007 federal elections

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total
CANBERRA	21,043	146	963	22,152	23,019	217	1,519	24,755	25,798	161	1,963	27,922
FRASER	21,798	234	1,296	23,328	24,942	249	1,862	27,053	25,994	198	2,107	28,299
ACT Total	42,841	380	2,259	45,480	47,961	466	3,381	51,808	51,792	359	4,070	56,221
BANKS	11,678	503	1,217	13,398	12,505	260	1,059	13,824	15,316	474	1,501	17,291
BARTON	11,677	635	1,709	14,021	12,265	385	1,475	14,125	15,352	509	1,926	17,787
BENNELONG	13,202	521	1,442	15,165	13,612	264	1,342	15,218	17,002	326	1,687	19,015
BEROWRA	13,322	538	1,209	15,069	14,676	261	1,073	16,010	16,819	328	1,281	18,428
BLAXLAND	10,387	687	1,661	12,735	10,623	387	1,502	12,512	13,986	808	2,814	17,608
BRADFIELD	14,436	515	1,551	16,502	16,236	314	1,465	18,015	18,427	551	1,666	20,644
CALARE	12,860	317	1,001	14,178	16,499	231	947	17,677	16,812	283	1,597	18,692
CHARLTON	13,112	453	948	14,513	14,703	280	1,261	16,244	15,451	269	1,199	16,919
CHIFLEY	10,618	677	1,718	13,013	11,812	362	1,454	13,628	14,403	439	1,929	16,771
COOK	13,053	408	1,199	14,660	13,879	245	1,173	15,297	16,502	259	1,618	18,379
COWPER	12,033	293	1,050	13,376	13,713	221	1,107	15,041	15,664	239	1,481	17,384
CUNNINGHAM	11,119	277	874	12,270	14,401	154	692	15,247	16,994	177	897	18,068
DOBELL	13,442	476	1,186	15,104	16,059	338	1,308	17,705	18,596	262	1,381	20,239
EDEN-MONARO	14,254	207	1,238	15,699	17,441	195	1,288	18,924	19,250	171	1,385	20,806
FARRER	10,902	142	1,035	12,079	12,755	131	964	13,850	16,823	106	1,455	18,384
FOWLER	9,089	602	1,578	11,269	9,923	412	1,447	11,782	12,428	622	1,882	14,932

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total
GILMORE	15,645	348	889	16,882	19,447	203	957	20,607	24,596	277	1,365	26,238
GRAYNDLER	13,279	894	2,229	16,402	14,194	499	1,886	16,579	17,173	576	2,260	20,009
GREENWAY	11,472	507	1,492	13,471	13,122	402	1,356	14,880	14,711	364	1,393	16,468
GWYDIR*****	13,996	377	1,364	15,737	15,339	343	1,366	17,048	-	-	-	-
HUGHES	12,827	423	1,123	14,373	13,405	287	1,078	14,770	14,742	449	1,319	16,510
HUME	13,756	401	1,001	15,158	15,755	286	1,169	17,210	17,731	233	1,331	19,295
HUNTER	12,496	352	898	13,746	14,412	221	837	15,470	18,320	390	1,641	20,351
KINGSFORD SMITH	12,951	567	1,887	15,405	14,519	357	1,712	16,588	18,574	373	2,351	21,298
LINDSAY	11,269	457	1,343	13,069	12,392	218	1,064	13,674	13,501	293	1,503	15,297
LOWE	11,847	655	1,645	14,147	13,331	431	1,524	15,286	15,677	373	1,765	17,815
LYNE	13,375	314	938	14,627	14,607	192	738	15,537	16,038	172	1,103	17,313
MACARTHUR	10,800	533	1,265	12,598	12,702	396	1,186	14,284	13,807	400	1,456	15,663
MACKELLAR	12,509	385	1,123	14,017	14,310	330	1,009	15,649	16,127	215	1,231	17,573
MACQUARIE	13,009	419	1,108	14,536	15,489	191	1,056	16,736	19,003	270	1,487	20,760
MITCHELL	12,972	593	1,124	14,689	15,416	370	1,171	16,957	16,098	376	1,108	17,582
NEW ENGLAND	14,026	253	1,303	15,582	16,018	232	1,060	17,310	17,910	227	1,620	19,757
NEWCASTLE	12,743	456	1,148	14,347	14,332	321	1,288	15,941	15,612	360	1,603	17,575
NORTH SYDNEY	15,822	837	1,917	18,576	17,167	370	1,886	19,423	19,465	528	1,979	21,972
PAGE	12,216	363	988	13,567	14,084	349	1,069	15,502	16,094	411	1,448	17,953
PARKES	13,242	328	1,134	14,704	15,078	193	1,032	16,303	18,500	254	1,911	20,665
PARRAMATTA	14,528	961	2,031	17,520	15,735	643	1,821	18,199	16,737	539	1,875	19,151
PATERSON	13,366	395	954	14,715	15,986	285	1,053	17,324	18,902	336	1,348	20,586
PROSPECT	9,285	601	1,294	11,180	10,529	454	1,206	12,189	13,379	637	1,735	15,751

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total
REID	9,443	452	1,219	11,114	11,138	114	1,272	12,524	15,209	767	2,025	18,001
RICHMOND	13,722	211	1,037	14,970	17,919	152	1,212	19,283	19,141	144	1,740	21,025
RIVERINA	12,387	196	897	13,480	14,467	186	1,069	15,722	15,738	0	1,548	17,286
ROBERTSON	14,297	405	1,152	15,854	16,202	309	1,282	17,793	20,088	260	1,513	21,861
SHORTLAND	13,483	459	1,093	15,035	15,517	244	1,185	16,946	16,568	305	1,394	18,267
SYDNEY	16,616	1,156	3,078	20,850	19,647	660	2,835	23,142	20,423	716	2,751	23,890
THROSBY	10,232	252	834	11,318	13,033	121	653	13,807	13,804	169	1,059	15,032
WARRINGAH	14,195	536	1,399	16,130	15,070	334	1,272	16,676	18,580	317	1,499	20,396
WATSON	10,675	723	1,919	13,317	11,488	413	1,801	13,702	15,196	616	2,576	18,388
WENTWORTH	17,842	798	2,322	20,962	18,806	389	2,032	21,227	23,529	455	2,637	26,621
WERRIWA	10,667	597	1,409	12,673	13,093	491	1,753	15,337	14,475	527	1,904	16,906
NSW Total	636,174	24,455	67,173	727,802	724,851	15,426	64,447	804,724	825,273	18,152	81,177	924,602
LINGIARI	6,655	80	1,162	7,897	7,711	91	1,258	9,060	11,033	90	1,647	12,770
SOLOMON	7,363	108	1,001	8,472	8,760	72	1,169	10,001	10,744	206	1,864	12,814
NT Total	14,018	188	2,163	16,369	16,471	163	2,427	19,061	21,777	296	3,511	25,584
BLAIR	10,971	303	775	12,049	13,624	349	1,124	15,097	12,538	302	1,833	14,673
BONNER****	-	-	-	-	13,808	467	1,093	15,368	16,585	488	1,703	18,776
BOWMAN	11,955	228	776	12,959	12,937	195	1,059	14,191	14,614	214	1,733	16,561
BRISBANE	18,032	674	1,858	20,564	17,132	569	1,431	19,132	18,681	530	2,243	21,454
CAPRICORNIA	14,188	242	867	15,297	15,004	221	1,180	16,405	16,993	340	2,121	19,454
DAWSON	12,432	231	991	13,654	13,375	225	1,317	14,917	15,281	409	2,445	18,135
DICKSON	12,147	360	975	13,482	12,632	319	942	13,893	15,537	381	1,444	17,362
FADDEN	13,718	462	1,070	15,250	14,260	450	1,468	16,178	17,331	397	2,205	19,933

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total
FAIRFAX	13,078	315	989	14,382	14,219	327	1,127	15,673	17,838	1	2,080	19,919
FISHER	14,722	304	1,066	16,092	15,103	250	1,249	16,602	16,595	373	1,923	18,891
FLYNN*****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,564	292	2,184	23,040
FORDE	12,362	477	1,248	14,087	13,304	364	1,443	15,111	14,327	362	2,004	16,693
GRIFFITH	14,771	461	1,270	16,502	16,010	483	1,734	18,227	17,261	408	2,425	20,094
GROOM	13,065	208	795	14,068	14,241	191	975	15,407	15,285	222	1,713	17,220
HERBERT	12,914	283	1,222	14,419	12,355	245	1,411	14,011	13,591	305	2,623	16,519
HINKLER	13,163	198	754	14,115	16,847	167	1,033	18,047	17,597	277	1,537	19,411
KENNEDY	11,952	358	1,423	13,733	13,422	296	1,613	15,331	13,904	360	2,896	17,160
LEICHHARDT	11,088	426	1,468	12,982	11,770	235	1,580	13,585	14,617	281	3,401	18,299
LILLEY	14,525	486	1,300	16,311	15,659	468	1,412	17,539	16,369	452	2,222	19,043
LONGMAN	11,540	256	928	12,724	12,831	277	1,144	14,252	14,319	354	2,093	16,766
MARANO	17,825	266	1,209	19,300	19,217	234	1,319	20,770	17,694	292	2,159	20,145
MCPHERSON	16,506	290	1,353	18,149	14,879	355	1,204	16,438	19,006	377	2,092	21,475
MONCRIEFF	15,464	426	1,455	17,345	15,100	405	1,464	16,969	18,828	463	2,389	21,680
MORETON	15,125	588	1,585	17,298	13,981	403	1,496	15,880	16,337	387	1,967	18,691
OXLEY	10,944	298	865	12,107	12,519	310	1,296	14,125	12,948	345	2,320	15,613
PETRIE	14,438	378	1,109	15,925	14,038	326	1,248	15,612	16,148	326	1,582	18,056
RANKIN	12,218	503	1,312	14,033	13,379	437	1,647	15,463	14,049	432	2,190	16,671
RYAN	13,650	359	1,051	15,060	14,927	366	1,177	16,470	17,154	312	1,633	19,099
WIDE BAY	14,363	203	768	15,334	15,794	208	1,119	17,121	16,332	276	1,759	18,367
QLD Total	367,156	9,583	30,482	407,221	402,367	9,142	36,305	447,814	468,323	9,958	60,919	539,200
ADELAIDE	13,190	767	1,750	15,707	15,457	748	2,542	18,747	16,861	526	2,516	19,903

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total
BARKER	10,931	238	949	12,118	13,883	348	1,929	16,160	15,227	212	1,993	17,432
BONYTHON****	9,597	411	1,010	11,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOOTHBY	11,959	544	1,015	13,518	15,305	513	1,580	17,398	17,004	157	1,592	18,753
GREY	11,281	282	1,079	12,642	13,766	330	1,713	15,809	14,522	244	2,189	16,955
HINDMARSH	12,300	561	1,506	14,367	15,286	678	2,046	18,010	16,605	418	2,196	19,219
KINGSTON	11,259	341	972	12,572	13,341	382	2,000	15,723	14,376	270	2,063	16,709
MAKIN	11,063	492	1,130	12,685	12,619	513	1,754	14,886	14,137	384	1,817	16,338
MAYO	11,192	488	999	12,679	13,354	477	1,625	15,456	17,875	351	1,460	19,686
PORT ADELAIDE	11,035	448	1,185	12,668	13,231	633	2,457	16,321	13,967	500	2,770	17,237
STURT	12,479	568	1,378	14,425	14,674	526	1,996	17,196	18,193	367	1,847	20,407
WAKEFIELD	9,833	334	763	10,930	11,666	576	2,125	14,367	12,512	425	2,461	15,398
SA Total	136,119	5,474	13,736	155,329	152,582	5,724	21,767	180,073	171,279	3,854	22,904	198,037
BASS	8,589	141	645	9,375	10,062	129	811	11,002	9,578	84	1,012	10,674
BRADDON	7,522	99	581	8,202	8,551	96	572	9,219	8,824	71	1,179	10,074
DENISON	9,780	162	797	10,739	10,626	167	869	11,662	11,773	154	1,460	13,387
FRANKLIN	8,906	162	723	9,791	10,009	152	869	11,030	12,759	179	1,469	14,407
LYONS	8,448	215	846	9,509	9,526	193	1,172	10,891	10,374	155	1,289	11,818
TAS Total	43,245	779	3,592	47,616	48,774	737	4,293	53,804	53,308	643	6,409	60,360
ASTON	12,488	380	1,051	13,919	13,467	363	1,018	14,848	17,784	237	1,120	19,141
BALLARAT	13,750	336	821	14,907	16,276	325	1,217	17,818	20,475	235	1,633	22,343
BATMAN	11,991	692	1,544	14,227	13,348	558	2,187	16,093	16,244	357	1,993	18,594
BENDIGO	12,408	266	853	13,527	15,096	295	1,297	16,688	18,926	243	1,659	20,828
BRUCE	12,599	563	1,296	14,458	13,300	549	1,829	15,678	16,877	455	1,831	19,163

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total
BURKE****	12,239	466	1,158	13,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALWELL	11,722	795	1,404	13,921	13,424	329	1,182	14,935	17,165	424	2,537	20,126
CASEY	12,476	417	927	13,820	14,466	401	1,242	16,109	19,273	303	1,359	20,935
CHISHOLM	14,039	597	1,109	15,745	14,794	512	1,438	16,744	18,649	363	1,396	20,408
CORANGAMITE	14,133	389	973	15,495	16,518	400	1,308	18,226	20,919	310	1,575	22,804
CORIO	11,926	352	1,012	13,290	13,018	240	1,405	14,663	16,770	230	1,730	18,730
DEAKIN	13,407	463	960	14,830	16,209	491	1,420	18,120	19,454	354	1,347	21,155
DUNKLEY	12,662	385	1,180	14,227	14,546	406	1,795	16,747	18,491	293	1,810	20,594
FLINDERS	16,483	459	1,212	18,154	17,763	390	1,571	19,724	25,103	310	1,813	27,226
GELLIBRAND	11,487	731	1,548	13,766	13,502	546	2,157	16,205	18,047	383	2,254	20,684
GIPPSLAND	10,549	299	729	11,577	17,069	296	1,343	18,708	21,033	172	1,598	22,803
GOLDSTEIN	13,869	632	1,406	15,907	15,566	529	1,365	17,460	19,735	416	1,777	21,928
GORTON****	-	-	-	-	14,385	696	2,146	17,227	22,877	621	2,741	26,239
HIGGINS	15,767	816	1,579	18,162	18,047	628	1,935	20,610	22,754	501	1,900	25,155
HOLT	12,006	758	1,649	14,413	14,111	644	2,203	16,958	20,349	427	2,912	23,688
HOTHAM	13,221	769	1,353	15,343	14,153	638	1,706	16,497	17,939	452	1,956	20,347
INDI	13,778	206	954	14,938	18,272	223	1,283	19,778	23,189	131	1,600	24,920
ISAACS	11,376	561	1,385	13,322	14,307	483	2,001	16,791	18,977	404	2,208	21,589
JAGAJAGA	13,130	406	935	14,471	15,765	372	1,153	17,290	19,508	299	1,255	21,062
KOORYONG	14,245	592	1,132	15,969	15,727	410	1,371	17,508	19,714	303	1,275	21,292
LA TROBE	13,210	578	1,199	14,987	15,327	475	1,520	17,322	19,373	411	1,645	21,429
LALOR	11,736	509	1,025	13,270	15,006	454	1,532	16,992	21,562	521	2,214	24,297

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total
MALLEE	11,619	176	744	12,539	15,923	185	1,229	17,337	18,999	151	1,543	20,693
MARIBYRNONG	11,001	704	1,159	12,864	15,662	1,016	1,901	18,579	20,079	604	1,983	22,666
MCEWEN	13,656	558	1,322	15,536	17,783	499	1,707	19,989	23,243	445	2,034	25,722
MCMILLAN	13,190	308	802	14,300	14,450	316	1,260	16,026	22,054	279	1,615	23,948
MELBOURNE	17,534	1,192	2,532	21,258	19,017	879	2,449	22,345	24,954	775	3,329	29,058
MELBOURNE PORTS	18,643	871	2,025	21,539	22,201	716	2,506	25,423	27,101	669	3,026	30,796
MENZIES	12,210	461	979	13,650	14,521	340	1,239	16,100	19,181	256	1,330	20,767
MURRAY	10,925	277	1,029	12,231	13,670	301	1,364	15,335	18,674	233	1,847	20,754
SCULLIN	9,979	470	976	11,425	10,663	443	1,350	12,456	14,025	362	1,441	15,828
WANNON	13,570	251	706	14,527	16,930	285	1,137	18,352	20,946	174	1,413	22,533
WILLS	12,703	851	1,412	14,966	14,660	583	2,092	17,335	18,023	470	2,126	20,619
VIC Total	481,727	19,536	44,080	545,343	568,942	17,216	58,858	645,016	738,466	13,573	68,825	820,864
BRAND	12,111	453	1,082	13,646	14,290	622	1,770	16,682	17,022	556	2,658	20,236
CANNING	11,101	475	1,003	12,579	13,894	683	1,698	16,275	15,802	527	2,047	18,376
COWAN	10,609	442	869	11,920	12,612	705	1,819	15,136	14,558	534	2,094	17,186
CURTIN	12,683	471	1,326	14,480	15,422	598	1,623	17,643	15,743	413	1,920	18,076
FORREST	10,574	241	721	11,536	14,404	402	1,217	16,023	13,444	327	2,272	16,043
FREMANTLE	10,695	365	909	11,969	12,712	562	1,619	14,893	13,334	406	2,082	15,822
HASLUCK	11,130	577	1,116	12,823	12,811	687	1,723	15,221	13,783	534	2,113	16,430
KALGOORLIE	11,874	336	1,207	13,417	15,326	599	1,805	17,730	14,029	396	2,783	17,208
MOORE	10,534	316	853	11,703	12,523	602	1,340	14,465	12,068	427	1,552	14,047
O'CONNOR	12,438	398	844	13,680	15,922	643	1,372	17,937	13,497	495	2,150	16,142
PEARCE	12,095	550	947	13,592	15,545	791	1,619	17,955	17,058	0	2,218	19,276

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total	Fully Admitted*	Part Admitted**	Rejected***	Total
PERTH	12,514	556	1,335	14,405	13,769	742	1,955	16,466	14,960	574	2,270	17,804
STIRLING	13,707	641	1,347	15,695	14,904	892	2,038	17,834	15,655	694	2,397	18,746
SWAN	12,283	566	1,362	14,211	13,891	804	2,060	16,755	14,550	550	2,519	17,619
TANGNEY	11,674	375	922	12,971	13,342	557	1,534	15,433	13,678	430	1,714	15,822
WA Total	176,022	6,762	15,843	198,627	211,367	9,889	25,192	246,448	219,181	6,863	32,789	258,833
Australia Total	1,897,302	67,157	179,328	2,143,787	2,173,315	58,763	216,670	2,448,748	2,549,399	53,698	280,604	2,883,701[^]

- * 'Fully Admitted' means that the elector was entitled to vote for the division for which they cast a declaration vote. Both their House of Representatives and their Senate ballot paper were counted.
- ** 'Partially Admitted' means that the elector was entitled to vote for the state or territory for which they cast a declaration vote, but not the division for which they cast a declaration vote (in other words, they were resident in the state and territory, but not in the division for which they cast a vote) Only their Senate ballot paper was counted.
- *** 'Rejected' means that the elector was not entitled to vote for either the division or the state or territory for which they cast a declaration vote. None of their votes were counted.
- **** These divisions were subject to creation/abolition at redistributions between the 2001 and 2004 federal elections.
- ***** These divisions were subject to creation/abolition at redistributions between the 2004 and 2007 federal elections.
- [^] This total is 275 less than the total of 2,883,976 that appears in the results published on the AEC website. The difference is due to divisional discrepancies when entering data into the AEC's election management system. States and territories are currently investigating these anomalies. Note the difference for both McEwen and Bowman is one (1). These two divisions are identified as the closest for the 2007 federal election.

Declaration votes by type by division – 2001, 2004 and 2007 federal elections

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
CANBERRA	2,905	15,289	2,956	1,002	3,879	16,669	2,409	1,798	5043	19690	1841	1348
FRASER	3,602	15,867	2,633	1,226	4,238	17,842	2,456	2,517	5442	19862	1617	1378
ACT Total	6,507	31,156	5,589	2,228	8,117	34,511	4,865	4,315	10485	39552	3458	2726
BANKS	3,123	3,221	6,120	934	4,330	3,555	5,221	718	4747	5956	5672	919
BARTON	2,713	3,613	6,101	1,594	4,014	3,846	4,981	1,284	4521	6102	5843	1328
BENNELONG	3,990	4,013	6,302	860	4,843	4,356	5,279	740	6265	6463	5506	781
BEROWRA	3,246	4,812	6,220	791	4,140	5,309	5,908	653	4474	6689	6671	594
BLAXLAND	2,732	2,654	5,708	1,641	3,542	2,744	4,995	1,231	3707	5083	6696	2122
BRADFIELD	4,197	5,374	6,114	817	5,128	6,150	5,965	772	5571	8241	6066	766
CALARE	2,647	5,275	5,072	1,184	3,295	8,419	4,858	1,105	4158	8470	5068	996
CHARLTON	3,166	4,430	5,919	998	4,701	4,917	5,743	883	4462	6273	5514	670
CHIFLEY	1,945	3,017	6,258	1,793	2,815	4,074	5,638	1,101	3026	6555	5946	1245
COOK	3,339	4,644	5,513	1,164	4,020	5,045	5,319	913	4728	7190	5580	881
COWPER	3,041	4,418	4,768	1,149	3,345	5,572	4,973	1,151	4000	8253	4298	833
CUNNINGHAM	3,326	3,628	4,667	649	5,152	6,143	3,714	238	4830	8712	4231	295
DOBELL	3,073	4,400	6,568	1,063	4,401	5,717	6,637	950	4885	8558	6179	617
EDEN-MONARO	3,834	7,409	3,426	1,030	4,983	9,168	3,862	911	5595	10778	3637	796
FARRER	4,059	4,722	2,350	948	4,659	5,925	2,454	812	5854	9953	1801	776
FOWLER	2,021	2,148	5,723	1,377	2,747	2,267	5,899	869	3102	3954	6703	1173
GILMORE	3,273	7,481	4,985	1,143	4,032	10,633	5,074	868	4653	16614	4249	723
GRAYNDLER	2,210	4,009	8,248	1,935	3,551	4,537	6,933	1,558	3723	7011	7729	1547
GREENWAY	2,452	3,291	6,700	1,028	3,829	4,000	6,008	1,043	3527	5421	6771	748
GWYDIR**	3,687	3,730	7,148	1,172	3,937	5,206	6,844	1,061	-	-	-	-
HUGHES	2,941	4,095	6,537	800	3,348	4,494	6,221	707	3934	5488	6266	824
HUME	3,373	4,562	6,341	882	4,102	5,809	6,415	884	4154	9853	4405	883
HUNTER	2,116	5,660	4,829	1,141	3,543	6,187	5,131	609	3379	10977	4952	1051
KINGSFORD SMITH	3,016	4,573	6,309	1,507	3,872	5,825	5,504	1,387	4877	10097	4988	1337

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
LINDSAY	2,224	3,069	6,122	1,654	3,299	4,180	5,512	683	3883	5291	5219	932
LOWE	3,262	3,641	6,050	1,194	4,704	4,337	5,168	1,077	5161	6022	5674	958
LYNE	2,694	5,260	5,422	1,251	3,276	6,205	5,343	713	3537	8008	5177	591
MACARTHUR	2,384	3,370	5,763	1,081	2,794	4,477	5,954	1,059	3481	6113	5271	799
MACKELLAR	2,498	4,501	6,204	814	3,919	5,172	5,697	861	4273	6834	5835	631
MACQUARIE	3,090	3,999	6,585	862	4,073	5,869	6,198	596	4751	9788	5365	855
MITCHELL	3,038	4,087	6,668	896	4,219	5,092	6,766	880	4233	6595	6187	567
NEW ENGLAND	3,324	5,978	4,908	1,372	4,258	7,052	4,910	1,090	4480	9974	4364	939
NEWCASTLE	4,030	3,301	6,338	678	5,031	3,653	6,222	1,035	4884	5211	6634	848
NORTH SYDNEY	3,877	5,642	7,800	1,257	5,010	6,258	7,045	1,110	5664	8304	7117	887
PAGE	3,459	4,790	4,166	1,152	4,490	5,452	4,414	1,146	5083	8131	3740	999
PARKES	3,429	4,641	5,382	1,252	3,652	6,036	5,528	1,087	3993	10493	4961	1215
PARRAMATTA	4,427	3,664	7,808	1,621	5,240	4,734	6,897	1,328	5527	5378	7043	1203
PATERSON	3,642	5,356	4,796	921	4,719	6,698	5,182	725	4888	9305	5677	716
PROSPECT	1,907	2,048	6,264	961	2,737	2,576	5,878	998	3073	4498	6965	1214
REID	2,541	2,320	5,493	760	3,335	3,555	4,835	799	3725	6191	6487	1598
RICHMOND	3,660	7,113	3,134	1,063	5,835	9,062	3,201	1,185	5640	10922	3306	1158
RIVERINA	2,492	5,584	4,185	1,219	3,034	7,278	4,100	1,310	2969	9649	3615	1053
ROBERTSON	3,925	4,844	5,887	1,198	4,679	6,409	5,670	1,035	5631	9527	5878	826
SHORTLAND	3,695	4,305	5,915	1,120	5,021	4,808	6,162	955	5654	5737	6212	664
SYDNEY	2,670	5,876	9,752	2,552	4,396	6,884	9,551	2,311	4540	8163	9656	1535
THROSBY	2,736	2,954	4,607	1,021	4,034	4,722	4,253	798	3619	6766	3953	694
WARRINGAH	3,200	5,533	6,281	1,116	3,996	5,871	5,992	817	4422	9011	6223	740
WATSON	2,362	2,753	6,460	1,742	3,480	3,178	5,517	1,527	4611	5471	6563	1743
WENTWORTH	4,704	7,368	7,146	1,744	5,474	8,295	5,880	1,578	6637	11632	6876	1476
WERRIWA	1,782	2,418	7,165	1,308	3,264	3,119	7,539	1,415	3509	5217	6888	1289
NSW Total	154,572	219,594	294,227	59,409	204,298	270,870	278,990	50,566	220040	380922	275657	48035
LINGIARI	1,407	4,038	1,286	1,166	1,798	4,746	1,360	1,156	1585	8885	1361	939

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
SOLOMON	1,293	5,531	997	651	1,992	5,990	992	1,027	2063	8516	999	1236
NT Total	2,700	9,569	2,283	1,817	3,790	10,736	2,352	2,183	3648	17401	2360	2175
BLAIR	3,833	2,022	5,506	688	5,585	2,714	5,918	880	5473	3221	4874	1105
BONNER*	-	-	-	-	5,542	3,272	5,729	825	6530	4727	6660	859
BOWMAN	4,369	3,619	4,158	813	4,652	4,787	3,895	857	5190	6422	3896	1052
BRISBANE	4,942	5,127	8,987	1,508	5,489	4,575	8,132	936	5931	6419	7986	1118
CAPRICORNIA	6,112	2,832	5,499	854	6,665	3,141	5,503	1,096	5914	7157	5113	1270
DAWSON	3,730	4,162	4,694	1,068	4,523	4,675	4,432	1,287	4791	6873	4949	1522
DICKSON	3,890	3,136	5,688	768	4,174	3,436	5,554	729	5433	4197	7051	681
FADDEN	4,208	3,944	6,070	1,028	3,888	6,584	4,308	1,398	5693	7805	5180	1255
FAIRFAX	4,068	4,204	5,067	1,043	3,853	5,992	4,730	1,098	5373	7632	5725	1189
FISHER	4,411	5,777	4,722	1,182	4,587	5,950	4,894	1,171	5166	6514	6141	1070
FLYNN**									8105	6851	6905	1179
FORDE	3,879	2,897	6,058	1,253	4,882	3,426	5,707	1,096	5677	4058	5879	1079
GRIFFITH	5,417	3,191	6,876	1,018	5,798	4,113	6,953	1,363	5327	6216	7337	1214
GROOM	4,482	3,567	5,128	891	5,224	4,305	5,117	761	5691	5636	4950	943
HERBERT	3,849	4,899	4,154	1,517	4,088	4,766	3,981	1,176	4890	5748	4195	1686
HINKLER	4,128	4,947	4,215	825	6,667	6,116	4,386	878	6128	8189	4251	843
KENNEDY	4,471	2,055	5,690	1,517	5,619	2,500	5,643	1,569	5501	4301	5375	1983
LEICHHARDT	2,992	3,953	4,079	1,958	3,640	4,512	3,706	1,727	4195	7965	3689	2450
LILLEY	5,346	3,367	6,481	1,117	6,384	3,869	6,322	964	5651	5519	6577	1296
LONGMAN	3,938	2,946	4,848	992	4,740	3,714	4,759	1,039	5055	5080	5221	1410
MARANOA	9,368	2,036	6,850	1,046	10,643	2,398	6,743	986	8837	3706	6321	1281
MCPHERSON	4,058	8,571	4,061	1,459	4,262	7,864	3,553	759	5366	10717	4148	1244
MONCRIEFF	4,198	6,757	4,945	1,445	4,320	7,687	4,112	850	5683	10012	4686	1299
MORETON	5,589	3,409	7,195	1,105	5,541	3,436	5,874	1,029	5895	5254	6584	958
OXLEY	3,433	2,382	5,510	782	4,832	2,214	5,930	1,149	4116	3643	6314	1540
PETRIE	5,490	3,248	6,410	777	5,626	3,062	6,181	743	6358	4213	6712	769

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
RANKIN	3,747	3,081	6,032	1,173	5,231	3,546	5,284	1,402	5215	4534	5604	1318
RYAN	3,995	4,271	6,084	710	4,742	4,602	6,427	699	5233	6276	6865	725
WIDE BAY	5,944	3,506	5,184	700	5,838	5,667	4,667	949	5916	6564	4833	1054
QLD Total	123,887	103,906	150,191	29,237	147,035	122,923	148,440	29,416	164333	175449	164021	35392
ADELAIDE	4,214	3,445	6,727	1,321	5,107	4,427	7,536	1,677	5626	4967	7918	1394
BARKER	3,353	2,974	4,593	1,198	4,048	4,943	5,478	1,691	4917	5981	5213	1316
BONYTHON*	2,168	2,159	5,628	1,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOOTHBY	3,286	3,653	5,752	827	4,483	4,698	7,198	1,019	5567	5348	6999	936
GREY	3,412	3,166	4,949	1,115	4,547	4,064	5,819	1,379	4470	6024	5022	1439
HINDMARSH	4,059	3,038	6,235	1,035	4,978	4,020	7,731	1,281	5622	4968	7503	1126
KINGSTON	2,896	3,200	5,402	1,074	4,359	3,988	5,754	1,622	4929	4821	5646	1313
MAKIN	3,142	2,580	5,906	1,057	3,876	3,357	6,455	1,198	4547	4352	6371	1067
MAYO	2,885	2,666	6,277	851	4,273	4,079	6,000	1,104	4860	8049	5885	894
PORT ADELAIDE	3,456	2,606	5,377	1,229	4,115	3,147	7,158	1,901	4467	3747	7048	1975
STURT	3,746	3,434	6,274	971	4,635	4,046	7,157	1,358	5341	7262	6721	1084
WAKEFIELD	2,532	1,979	5,517	902	3,753	2,604	6,085	1,925	4518	3017	6064	1800
SA Total	39,149	34,900	68,637	12,643	48,174	43,373	72,371	16,155	54864	58536	70390	14344
BASS	2,938	2,695	2,628	1,114	3,714	3,424	2,895	969	3504	3788	2666	716
BRADDON	2,336	2,696	2,309	861	2,974	3,071	2,123	1,051	3203	3975	2050	846
DENISON	3,246	3,127	3,421	945	3,691	3,632	3,265	1,074	3876	4949	3608	954
FRANKLIN	2,824	2,254	3,915	798	3,304	2,774	3,849	1,103	3987	5407	4152	861
LYONS	2,941	1,673	4,194	701	3,308	2,282	4,390	911	3506	3102	4425	785
TAS Total	14,285	12,445	16,467	4,419	16,991	15,183	16,522	5,108	18076	21221	16901	4162
ASTON	5,359	3,133	4,940	487	5,278	3,595	5,292	683	6688	6543	5445	465
BALLARAT	4,256	4,605	4,749	1,297	5,357	6,674	4,449	1,338	5995	11046	4307	995
BATMAN	3,042	3,353	6,495	1,337	5,335	3,425	5,995	1,338	5305	5818	6506	965
BENDIGO	4,339	3,670	4,609	909	5,140	5,577	4,651	1,320	6358	8979	4386	1107
BRUCE	4,376	3,231	5,929	922	5,093	3,765	5,625	1,195	6510	6277	5376	1000

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
BURKE*	3,099	3,517	6,209	1,038	-	-	-	-				
CALWELL	2,284	3,705	6,245	1,687	3,354	4,294	5,429	1,858	4706	7969	5606	1845
CASEY	3,504	3,600	5,812	904	5,153	4,049	5,836	1,071	6558	7835	5762	780
CHISHOLM	5,023	3,479	6,611	632	5,924	3,823	6,163	834	6959	6368	6444	637
CORANGAMITE	4,390	4,646	5,528	931	5,715	5,662	5,698	1,151	6480	9868	5576	882
CORIO	3,981	4,053	4,033	1,223	4,723	4,489	4,044	1,407	5747	7659	4181	1143
DEAKIN	4,758	3,422	5,987	663	7,104	3,955	6,186	875	7424	6906	6194	631
DUNKLEY	3,953	4,415	4,746	1,113	5,474	4,873	4,960	1,440	6916	7634	5125	919
FLINDERS	4,498	6,910	5,547	1,199	5,450	7,194	5,815	1,265	7927	12896	5495	908
GELLIBRAND	3,004	3,547	5,641	1,574	4,108	4,555	5,550	1,992	6181	7475	5609	1419
GIPPSLAND	2,754	3,516	4,613	694	5,239	8,445	3,766	1,258	4140	14143	3520	1000
GOLDSTEIN	4,416	4,249	6,244	998	5,449	5,052	5,881	1,078	7516	7465	6215	732
GORTON*	-	-	-	-	3,565	5,976	5,433	2,253	4024	14085	6009	2121
HIGGINS	4,361	4,749	7,935	1,117	5,950	5,898	7,529	1,233	6870	9506	7846	934
HOLT	2,823	3,270	6,282	2,038	4,390	3,778	6,768	2,022	7452	7183	7138	1915
HOTHAM	4,134	3,436	6,553	1,220	4,990	3,285	6,811	1,411	6082	6395	6850	1030
INDI	3,199	6,992	4,063	684	4,816	10,288	3,754	920	5858	14754	3550	758
ISAACS	3,744	2,810	5,377	1,391	5,279	3,519	6,539	1,454	6579	6631	7060	1319
JAGAJAGA	4,557	3,641	5,635	638	5,878	5,221	5,455	736	5845	8910	5752	555
KOOYONG	4,074	4,054	6,971	870	5,148	5,031	6,575	754	6522	7255	6956	559
LA TROBE	4,277	3,146	6,565	999	5,970	3,660	6,545	1,147	7421	6281	6816	911
LALOR	2,236	5,058	4,855	1,121	3,230	7,221	4,950	1,591	4338	13090	5380	1489
MALLEE	2,880	5,128	3,895	636	4,492	8,177	3,751	917	4522	12037	3363	771
MARIBYRNONG	2,155	3,688	5,828	1,193	4,230	6,733	6,027	1,589	5077	11122	5434	1033
MCEWEN	4,560	2,796	6,842	1,338	7,398	3,824	7,500	1,267	7826	7276	9528	1091
MCMILLAN	3,063	6,175	4,196	866	4,985	5,694	4,292	1,055	5841	13074	4211	822
MELBOURNE	3,081	5,560	10,293	2,324	3,693	7,071	9,574	2,007	4959	11389	10550	2160
MELBOURNE PORTS	5,914	6,209	7,738	1,678	8,170	7,466	8,108	1,679	9256	11116	8809	1615

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004				Federal Election 2007			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
MENZIES	3,483	3,917	5,508	742	4,917	5,121	5,242	820	6290	8408	5489	580
MURRAY	3,094	3,423	4,374	1,340	3,583	6,188	4,292	1,272	4189	11816	3770	979
SCULLIN	2,527	2,204	5,692	1,002	3,951	2,231	5,048	1,226	3952	5278	5733	865
WANNON	4,626	4,628	4,459	814	5,450	7,065	4,569	1,268	6114	11764	3904	751
WILLS	3,122	3,835	6,649	1,360	4,995	4,070	6,707	1,563	5526	7141	6643	1309
VIC Total	138,946	151,770	213,648	40,979	188,976	196,944	210,809	48,287	225953	339392	216538	38995
BRAND	2,139	4,738	5,448	1,321	2,899	5,211	6,433	2,139	3359	9039	6000	1838
CANNING	2,153	2,383	7,023	1,020	2,856	3,406	8,234	1,779	3544	5240	8097	1495
COWAN	1,913	2,524	6,683	800	2,615	3,202	7,702	1,617	3444	4593	7670	1479
CURTIN	3,305	4,138	6,022	1,015	3,551	5,380	7,247	1,465	4145	6000	6755	1176
FORREST	2,269	3,175	5,115	977	2,264	4,303	7,589	1,867	2819	5819	5691	1714
FREMANTLE	2,134	2,985	6,007	843	2,694	3,692	6,912	1,595	3123	4613	6697	1387
HASLUCK	2,340	2,701	6,730	1,052	2,738	3,121	7,908	1,454	3499	4045	7599	1333
KALGOORLIE	2,679	3,831	6,046	861	2,467	5,090	8,343	1,830	2809	6121	6436	1842
MOORE	2,185	2,921	5,957	640	2,428	4,168	6,743	1,126	2813	4631	5622	978
O'CONNOR	1,979	2,208	8,519	974	2,664	2,879	10,732	1,662	3459	3644	7559	1475
PEARCE	2,348	2,453	7,915	876	3,006	3,666	9,633	1,650	3729	4606	9400	1559
PERTH	2,674	2,750	7,888	1,093	3,232	3,180	8,402	1,652	3784	4322	8332	1371
STIRLING	3,145	3,212	8,188	1,150	3,353	4,061	8,521	1,899	4073	4960	8075	1638
SWAN	2,779	3,178	7,124	1,130	3,323	3,800	7,712	1,920	4129	4818	7240	1489
TANGNEY	2,346	3,585	6,347	693	2,853	4,355	7,045	1,180	3438	5363	5943	1079
WA Total	36,388	46,782	101,012	14,445	42,943	59,514	119,156	24,835	52167	77814	107116	21853
Australia Total	516,434	610,122	852,054	165,177	660,324	754,054	853,505	180,865	749566	1110287	856441	167682

* These divisions were subject to creation/abolition at redistributions between the 2001 and 2004 federal elections.

** These divisions were subject to creation/abolition at redistributions between the 2004 and 2007 federal elections.

Annex 7 - Polling places by division

Division	2001 FEDERAL ELECTION						2004 FEDERAL ELECTION						2007 FEDERAL ELECTION					
	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams+	special hospital polls	static polling place	total
CANBERRA	4			2	37	43	4			2	37	43	4	0	0	3	39	46
FRASER	3	1		2	43	49	4	1		2	45	52	4	1	0	2	41	48
ACT	7	1		4	80	92	8	1		4	82	95	8	1	0	5	80	94
BANKS	2			1	34	37	2			1	33	36	2	0	0	1	38	41
BARTON	2			2	45	49	2			3	44	49	2	0	0	3	45	50
BENNELONG	2			2	43	47	2			2	44	48	2	0	0	1	47	50
BEROWRA	2			4	45	51	2			3	45	50	2	0	0	1	45	48
BLAXLAND	2			2	31	35	2			2	30	34	2	0	0	2	39	43
BRADFIELD	3			6	41	50	2			6	41	49	2	0	0	3	44	49
CALARE ^{φφ}	5	1		6	86	98	5	1		6	86	98	8	0	1	14	106	129
CHARLTON	3			2	53	58	3			2	55	60	3	0	0	2	56	61
CHIFLEY	2			1	36	39	2			1	36	39	3	0	0	1	39	43
COOK	3			2	36	41	2			1	36	39	2	0	0	2	39	43
COWPER	4			3	73	80	4			3	70	77	5	0	0	4	73	82
CUNNINGHAM	2			2	47	51	2			2	47	51	2	0	0	2	48	52
DOBELL	3			2	49	54	3			3	49	55	4	0	0	4	53	61
EDEN-MONARO	8			4	72	84	8			4	72	84	7	0	0	5	72	84

Division	2001 FEDERAL ELECTION						2004 FEDERAL ELECTION						2007 FEDERAL ELECTION					
	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams+	special hospital polls	static polling place	total
FARRER ^{φφ}	3			6	92	101	3			6	89	98	12	0	2	6	87	107
FOWLER	2				35	37	2				35	37	2	0	0	1	42	45
GILMORE	4			3	59	66	4			3	60	67	5	0	0	4	56	65
GRAYNDLER	3			3	43	49	3			2	43	48	3	0	0	3	47	53
GREENWAY	2			1	41	44	2			1	43	46	1	0	0	1	48	50
GWYDIR**	5			9	117	131	5			9	117	131						
HUGHES	2			1	40	43	2			1	41	44	3	0	0	1	41	45
HUME	4			4	82	90	5			4	83	92	6	0	0	4	84	94
HUNTER	6	1		3	74	84	6	1		3	71	81	6	0	0	4	77	87
KINGSFORD SMITH	5			2	44	51	5			2	42	49	5	0	0	2	47	54
LINDSAY	2			1	38	41	2			1	37	40	2	0	0	1	36	39
LOWE	2			2	45	49	2			2	44	48	3	0	0	1	37	41
LYNE	4			4	80	88	4			4	80	88	3	0	0	3	68	74
MACARTHUR	3			1	44	48	3			1	46	50	4	0	0	0	44	48
MACKELLAR	2			2	36	40	2			2	36	40	2	0	0	2	37	41
MACQUARIE	4			2	57	63	4				57	61	5	0	0	2	68	75
MITCHELL	2			1	37	40	2			1	38	41	2	0	0	1	35	38
NEW ENGLAND	4			3	85	92	5			3	87	95	4	0	0	5	96	105

Division	2001 FEDERAL ELECTION						2004 FEDERAL ELECTION						2007 FEDERAL ELECTION					
	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams+	special hospital polls	static polling place	total
NEWCASTLE	2			3	55	60	2			3	53	58	2	0	0	3	53	58
NORTH SYDNEY	2			4	42	48	3			4	43	50	3	0	0	3	42	48
PAGE	5			5	83	93	5			4	82	91	5	0	0	4	79	88
PARKES	6			12	85	103	6			12	84	102	7	0	0	7	101	115
PARRAMATTA	2	1		3	43	49	2	1		3	43	49	2	0	0	3	50	55
PATERSON	4			3	76	83	4			3	73	80	4	0	0	3	72	79
PROSPECT	2			1	33	36	2			1	33	36	1	0	0	1	35	37
REID	2	1		2	33	38	2	1		2	34	39	2	0	0	2	43	47
RICHMOND	4			3	57	64	4			3	58	65	4	0	0	3	64	71
RIVERINA	6			5	88	99	7			5	87	99	7	0	0	6	92	105
ROBERTSON	3			3	48	54	3			3	48	54	3	1	0	3	48	55
SHORTLAND	3			1	43	47	3			1	43	47	2	0	0	1	45	48
SYDNEY	2			3	49	54	3			3	49	55	3	0	0	1	40	44
THROSBY	1			1	38	40	2			1	37	40	3	0	0	1	40	44
WARRINGAH	3			3	37	43	4			3	37	44	3	0	0	3	41	47
WATSON	2			1	39	42	2			1	39	42	2	0	0	1	41	44
WENTWORTH	3			3	36	42	2			3	36	41	2	0	0	3	42	47
WERRIWA	2			1	37	40	2			1	41	44	2	0	0	0	40	42
NSWTotal	156	4		144	2662	2966	160	4		140	2657	2961	171	1	3	134	2662	2971

Division	2001 FEDERAL ELECTION						2004 FEDERAL ELECTION						2007 FEDERAL ELECTION					
	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams+	special hospital polls	static polling place	total
LINGIARI*** φ φ φ	19	1	25	4	24	73	63	1	20	4	24	112	276	1	21	4	24	326
SOLOMON	7	1		2	23	33	7	1		2	24	34	8	1	0	2	24	35
NT Total	26	2	25	6	47	106	70	2	20	6	48	146	284	2	21	6	48	361
BLAIR	1			4	71	76	1			6	78	85	1	0	0	6	64	71
BONNER*							3			1	40	44	3	0	0	1	34	38
BOWMAN	1			2	36	39	1			2	32	35	2	0	0	2	32	36
BRISBANE	2			4	48	54	2			2	40	44	2	0	0	2	39	43
CAPRICORNIA	4			4	61	69	3			5	72	80	15	0	0	6	69	90
DAWSON	10			3	78	91	10			3	79	92	15	0	0	3	66	84
DICKSON	1			1	32	34	1			1	28	30	2	0	0	1	34	37
FADDEN	1			2	35	38	2			3	33	38	2	0	0	2	33	37
FAIRFAX	6			3	51	60	6			3	40	49	4	0	0	3	37	44
FISHER	3			2	38	43	2			2	40	44	3	0	0	2	41	46
FLYNN**													18	0	0	2	96	116
FORDE	2			3	49	54	2			3	51	56	2	0	0	3	37	42
GRIFFITH	1			1	37	39	3			2	46	51	3	0	0	2	43	48
GROOM	2			2	56	60	2			3	56	61	2	0	0	3	50	55
HERBERT	2			2	46	50	2			2	44	48	2	0	0	2	41	45
HINKLER	2			5	61	68	2			4	70	76	3	0	0	4	46	53

Division	2001 FEDERAL ELECTION						2004 FEDERAL ELECTION						2007 FEDERAL ELECTION					
	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams+	special hospital polls	static polling place	total
KENNEDY ^{φφ}	4			9	111	124	4			11	101	116	24	0	1	11	102	138
LEICHHARDT ^{φφ}	5		3	2	52	62	5		3	2	52	62	31	0	3	2	52	88
LILLEY	2			3	42	47	2			2	45	49	4	0	0	2	45	51
LONGMAN	3			2	35	40	3			2	33	38	3	0	0	2	33	38
MARANO	4			4	125	133	5			4	127	136	20	0	0	6	116	142
MCPHERSON	3			2	35	40	2			2	33	37	2	0	0	2	33	37
MONCRIEFF	4			4	34	42	4			3	36	43	4	0	0	3	37	44
MORETON	2			3	43	48	2			3	35	40	2	0	0	3	35	40
OXLEY	1			2	43	46	1			3	44	48	2	0	0	4	34	40
PETRIE	3			1	39	43	2			1	36	39	2	0	0	2	35	39
RANKIN	2			3	24	29	2			2	29	33	2	0	0	2	28	32
RYAN	2			2	32	36	3			2	29	34	3	0	0	2	29	34
WIDE BAY	5			2	70	77	6			3	66	75	8	0	0	3	58	69
QLD Total	78		3	77	1384	1542	83		3	82	1415	1583	186	0	4	88	1399	1677
ADELAIDE	2			8	51	61	2			6	58	66	2	1	0	6	56	65
BARKER ^{φφ}	7			9	101	117	9		1	9	106	125	14	3	1	9	106	133
BONYTHON*	1			2	36	39												
BOOTHBY	2			5	42	49	2			5	44	51	2	0	0	5	44	51
GREY ^{φφφ}	12		5	8	91	116	24		5	8	107	144	40	2	3	8	107	160

Division	2001 FEDERAL ELECTION						2004 FEDERAL ELECTION						2007 FEDERAL ELECTION					
	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams+	special hospital polls	static polling place	total
HINDMARSH	2			3	41	46	2			3	46	51	3	0	0	3	46	52
KINGSTON	2			3	33	38	2			3	37	42	2	0	0	3	38	43
MAKIN	1			2	32	35	2			2	35	39	2	1	0	2	35	40
MAYO	1			2	58	61	3			4	78	85	5	0	0	4	80	89
PORT ADELAIDE	1			5	42	48	1			6	47	54	2	0	0	6	48	56
STURT	2			2	41	45	2			3	43	48	3	0	0	3	43	49
WAKEFIELD	8		1	5	83	97	2			3	57	62	3	0	0	3	59	65
SA Total	41		6	54	651	752	51		6	52	658	767	78	7	4	52	662	803
BASS	2			4	54	60	2			4	50	56	2	1	0	4	50	57
BRADDON	3			4	75	82	3			4	74	81	3	0	0	4	74	81
DENISON	2			4	50	56	2			4	49	55	2	1	0	4	49	56
FRANKLIN	3			2	49	54	2			2	49	53	2	1	0	2	49	54
LYONS	3			3	94	100	3			3	93	99	3	1	0	3	93	100
TAS Total	13			17	322	352	12			17	315	344	12	4	0	17	315	348
ASTON	1			3	33	37	2			2	31	35	2	0	0	2	31	35
BALLARAT	3			4	69	76	2			4	57	63	3	0	0	4	57	64
BATMAN	2			2	40	44	2			1	41	44	2	0	0	1	40	43
BENDIGO	2			4	69	75	2			4	68	74	2	0	0	4	68	74
BRUCE	1			1	31	33	3			1	33	37	3	0	0	1	33	37

Division	2001 FEDERAL ELECTION						2004 FEDERAL ELECTION						2007 FEDERAL ELECTION					
	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams+	special hospital polls	static polling place	total
BURKE*	1			1	39	41												
CALWELL	3				29	32	2				28	30	2	0	0	0	34	36
CASEY	2			2	35	39	2			2	36	40	2	0	0	2	36	40
CHISHOLM	3			4	34	41	3			4	35	42	3	0	0	4	35	42
CORANGAMITE	3			2	63	68	3			3	63	69	3	0	0	3	65	71
CORIO	2			2	35	39	2			2	36	40	2	0	0	3	37	42
DEAKIN	2			2	38	42	2			2	37	41	2	0	0	2	37	41
DUNKLEY	1			3	34	38	2			3	35	40	2	0	0	3	35	40
FLINDERS	3			2	59	64	3			2	57	62	4	0	0	2	57	63
GELLIBRAND	2			1	39	42	2			1	40	43	2	0	0	2	39	43
GIPPSLAND	5			3	100	108	6			4	86	96	6	0	0	4	88	98
GOLDSTEIN	2			2	38	42	2			2	38	42	2	0	0	2	38	42
GORTON*							2			1	26	29	3	0	0	1	31	35
HIGGINS	2			2	39	43	2			2	38	42	3	0	0	2	38	43
HOLT	2			2	27	31	2			1	23	26	2	0	0	1	28	31
HOTHAM	2			2	34	38	2			2	34	38	2	0	0	2	34	38
INDI	6			1	86	93	5			1	85	91	6	0	0	2	84	92
ISAACS	1			2	31	34	2			3	35	40	2	0	0	3	35	40
JAGAJAGA	1			1	36	38	2			1	35	38	2	0	0	2	35	39

Division	2001 FEDERAL ELECTION						2004 FEDERAL ELECTION						2007 FEDERAL ELECTION					
	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams+	special hospital polls	static polling place	total
KOOYONG	1			3	33	37	2			3	33	38	2	0	0	3	33	38
LA TROBE	2			2	42	46	2			2	41	45	2	0	0	2	43	47
LALOR	2			1	31	34	3			1	32	36	3	0	0	2	33	38
MALLEE	3			4	95	102	4			4	103	111	4	0	0	4	102	110
MARIBYRNONG	1			1	28	30	3			1	33	37	3	0	0	1	33	37
MCEWEN	2			2	80	84	3			2	75	80	3	0	0	2	75	80
MCMILLAN	5			4	68	77	3			4	83	90	6	0	0	4	82	92
MELBOURNE	3	1		7	38	49	4	1		7	36	48	4	1	0	7	35	47
MELBOURNE PORTS	2			2	31	35	2			2	32	36	2	0	0	2	32	36
MENZIES	2			3	32	37	2			3	35	40	2	0	0	3	34	39
MURRAY	2			5	90	97	4			5	89	98	5	0	0	5	88	98
SCULLIN	2			2	30	34	2			2	29	33	3	0	0	2	29	34
WANNON	7			3	88	98	8			3	95	106	7	0	0	3	95	105
WILLS	2			1	38	41	2			1	41	44	2	0	0	1	41	44
VIC Total	88	1		88	1762	1939	101	1		88	1754	1944	110	1	0	93	1770	1974
BRAND	4	1		2	32	39	4	1		2	35	42	3	1	0	2	36	42
CANNING	3	1		2	43	49	2	1		2	46	51	2	1	0	2	48	53
COWAN	1			1	33	35	1			1	35	37	1	0	0	1	36	38

Division	2001 FEDERAL ELECTION						2004 FEDERAL ELECTION						2007 FEDERAL ELECTION					
	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams	special hospital polls	static polling place	total	pre-poll voting centres	prison mobile polls	remote mobile teams+	special hospital polls	static polling place	total
CURTIN	1			7	47	55	1			7	47	55	1	0	0	7	45	53
FORREST	6			7	74	87	9			7	75	91	10	0	0	6	70	86
FREMANTLE	1			7	38	46	1			7	38	46	1	0	0	4	39	44
HASLUCK	1			3	35	39	1			3	35	39	1	0	0	2	34	37
KALGOORLIE*** φ φ	16	3	14	7	97	137	18	3	14	7	99	141	87	3	5	7	88	190
MOORE	1			1	28	30	1			1	28	30	1	0	0	1	30	32
O'CONNOR	5	2		5	152	164	5	2		5	144	156	5	2	0	5	144	156
PEARCE	1	1		4	63	69	1	1		4	64	70	1	1	0	4	64	70
PERTH	2			3	43	48	3			3	43	49	3	0	0	2	43	48
STIRLING	1			1	39	41	1			2	40	43	1	0	0	2	39	42
SWAN	5	1		3	38	47	5	1		3	38	47	5	1	0	2	38	46
TANGNEY	1			2	33	36	1			2	33	36	1	0	0	2	33	36
WA Total	49	9	14	55	795	922	54	9	14	56	800	933	123	9	5	49	787	973
Australia Total	458	17	48	445	7703	8671	539	17	43	445	7729	8773	972^	25	37	444	7723	9201

* These divisions were subject to redistribution between the 2001 and 2004 federal elections.

** These divisions were subject to redistribution between the 2004 and 2007 federal elections.

*** These divisions include an Assistant Divisional Office in the figure for 'pre-poll voting centres'. Assistant Divisional Offices are used in these divisions in conjunction with the Divisional Offices due to the requirements of divisions of this size.

- ◊ The significant increase in pre-poll voting centres in the divisions of Grey and Lingiari between 2001 and 2004 was an experiment in gazetting pre-poll voting centres for the times mobile teams were scheduled to visit remote communities (especially near state borders). The intention was to enable Indigenous voters across a border to cast a pre-poll vote for their interstate division. A greater number of interstate tourists in remote areas were also assisted.
- ◊◊ The significant increase in pre-poll voting centres in the divisions of Calare, Farrer, Kennedy, Leichhardt, Kalgoorlie, Barker, Grey and Lingiari between 2004 and 2007 was due to gazetting pre-poll voting centres for the times mobile teams were scheduled to visit all remote communities. The intention was to enable Indigenous voters across a border to cast a pre-poll vote for their interstate division. A greater number of interstate tourists in remote areas were also assisted.
- ^ The pre-poll centres total figure also includes AEC divisional offices.
- + The 2007 figures for remote mobile teams represent the number of mobile teams established by the division. As all mobile teams were also gazetted as pre-poll voting centres, the number of locations visited is included in the pre-poll voting centres figure.

Annex 8 - Direct Address Update

Introduction

1. Direct address update is a method of updating electors' enrolled address details on the electoral roll using data obtained from other trusted sources. As usually described, direct address update would see the AEC receive change of address notifications from other government agencies, and once the data matched with an existing enrolment record to a sufficient degree, the AEC would update the elector's enrolled address without requiring an enrolment form or other direct action by the elector.

2. Implementation of direct address update would require legislative change and consultation with joint roll partners. It would be expected to result in both a more accurate and promptly updated roll (in that more electors would be enrolled at their current address soon after notifying their new address), and a more complete roll (in that using address information to directly update enrolments would lower the number of electors against whom objection action was taken on the grounds of non-residence). It should also be more cost efficient, as the number of required mailings would be reduced, and it would provide a much less burdensome system for electors.

3. Currently the CEA requires electors to complete a full enrolment form to effect a change to their enrolled address. Following the repeal of section 105(1)(ba) of the CEA in 2006, this applies equally to electors moving within a federal division as it does to electors moving to another federal division. This form must be submitted in hard copy, as the CEA requires the collection of the elector's "wet ink" signature. While the AEC receives change of address information from a variety of government agencies, this cannot be directly acted upon. The AEC uses this information to write to electors asking for a new enrolment form to be completed. In 2007-8, the AEC wrote to 2,979,177 such electors, and received enrolment forms from 281,844.

4. Anecdotal evidence suggests some electors mistakenly believe that if they notify another government agency of their change of address, their enrolment is updated automatically. This misconception could become widespread if an Australian government online change of address service – such as the Australian Government Online Service Point - proceeded without an electoral enrolment component.

5. An increasing number of electors are becoming used to convenient, 24-hour access to all services, including government services. Australians do their banking or complete their tax return online, and in most jurisdictions, can change their details on their driver's licence online or over the phone. The requirement to fill in a paper form to update their enrolled address seems outdated in comparison to the way we interact with businesses and other government agencies.

6. In recommendation 2 of the AEC's First Submission, it was recommended that electors should only be required to provide proof of identity (POI) at the time of their initial enrolment, not when updating details such as address. This discussion on direct address update is predicated on acceptance of this recommendation – that is, on a system where electors do not need to meet POI requirements at the time of an address change transaction. If this recommendation was not proceeded with, direct address update would be less effective and more costly to implement, and the range of data sources that could be utilised would be diminished.

7. Options for the introduction of direct address update for Commonwealth enrolment purposes are canvassed below. This should not be confused with suggestions for the “automatic” enrolment of electors, or the “automatic” re-enrolment of previously but not currently enrolled electors. Only the updating of the enrolled address of currently enrolled electors based on data from trusted and reliable sources, with the consent of the elector, is envisaged. If the process is a success, not only will the number of correctly enrolled electors increase, but the number of electors removed from the roll due to non-residence will decline over time.

Possible method of direct address update

8. Direct address update could operate as follows.

Step 1. Elector initiates change of address with a participating government agency. The elector would be informed that the information will be passed on to the AEC or would be asked to tick a box to “opt-in” or not tick a box to “opt-out” or otherwise indicate that he or she consents to a direct enrolment update (see **paragraphs 40-47** below)



Step 2. The participating agency provides the AEC with the name, new address and date of birth data (and preferably a previous address) for the elector.



Step 3. The AEC undertakes a data-matching process. Unmatched data and unknown addresses would be investigated manually. Addresses which may not be a place of residence for electoral purposes would need to be identified (such as addresses abroad, business addresses and post office boxes).



Step 4. Matched data is used to update enrolment.



Step 5. The elector is sent advice that their enrolment has been updated and to ask them to advise the AEC if it is incorrect. The confirmation would specify their new enrolled address and division. There would be an assumption that the enrolment update was correct unless the letter was “returned to sender” or the elector contacted the AEC to advise of an error.

9. Even when such an updating process is in place, the AEC would still need to conduct ongoing mail review activities, similar to those used currently,

both to encourage those who do not opt for direct address update to update their enrolment, and to reach those electors not covered by the data source(s).

Expected benefits

10. Direct address update would be a tool to contribute to a more accurate electoral roll, by providing the AEC with the most recent information as to where existing electors reside – a clear benefit in a society where 15.49 per cent of the population move each year.

11. Direct address update could engage electors who are not responding to mail review mailings at present: not all electors are prepared to open mail that comes from the AEC or is addressed to “the current resident”.

12. Direct address update would meet the expectations of some electors who already expect their enrolment to be updated automatically and do not understand that they have to fill out an enrolment form every time they move.

Implementation considerations

13. The system depends on reliable data matching. The AEC would need to develop, and preferably consult upon, data matching business rules to support direct address update. It is important that the standards for data matching be sufficiently high to maintain confidence in the electoral system.

14. Direct address update should be seen as a complement to a roll review program, not a substitute. Such a program of roll review would allow the AEC to follow up on data that is not suitable for direct address update, or relates to a potential elector not yet on the roll.

15. A public awareness program would need to be designed to encourage participation and to inform electors of the initiative.

16. Early consultation with the Privacy Commissioner, and his state counterparts, would be essential to address any privacy issues raised during the design phase before implementation. It is expected, however, that Information Privacy Principle 11 would be best addressed by having the elector provide “informed consent” to their change of address information being passed to the AEC, probably by the use of an “opt-in” box (see **paragraphs 40-47**).

Roll Integrity

17. The most important general risk to roll integrity is that electors could be enrolled at an address where they are not entitled to be enrolled, possibly

because they have misunderstood the question on the participating agency's form.

18. As direct address update would only update the details of people already on the roll, there would be minimal risk of extra or ineligible people being enrolled. A further possible threat to roll integrity and other government programs would be any facilitation of identity theft where a fraudulent change of address with a participating agency could be compounded by documents from the AEC that agree with the fraudulent changes.

19. Any suspicious transactions would need to be acted on in accordance with existing AEC false address investigative procedures. All addresses would be confirmed as residential addresses eligible for enrolment before a direct address update was processed.

Costs

20. The main cost increases associated with direct address update will be those for start-up costs. The AEC already undertakes tasks analogous to those required for direct address update in the existing enrolment form processing system, or through the mail review program, including data matching and the costs associated with accessing agency data. There will be IT programming changes required.

21. As outlined in **paragraph 72**, implementation should be preceded by an AEC simulation exercise, which would incur additional costs.

22. Savings could occur in other activities, such as a decrease in the level of mail review. There could also be a decrease in the number of enrolment forms needing to be manually entered, and hence a reduction in the amount of data entry.

Data sources

23. The AEC would need to identify those agencies that could provide valid data sources. Enrolment is based on place of residence. Because the information received by many government agencies can be based upon an address for contact, and not on place of residence, there is a risk that data with an incorrect address will be provided in relation to electoral enrolment, and the program would need processes to avoid this.

24. Currently, the AEC receives data on change of address from various federal, state and territory government agencies for use in roll management activities. Once the AEC receives data sets, they are formatted and matched to addresses in the AEC's roll management information system. Unmatched data is loaded for manual matching by divisional offices. Data is then extracted for mailouts to people and addresses where there appears to be a change of address.

25. Match rates for data sources are variable between agencies and between states and territories. Despite liaison with agencies about data requirements, the AEC still receives data which is not usable for various reasons. Inaccurate data can lead to elector complaints, which would be increased if the AEC were to act on false or out-of-date information in directly changing someone's enrolled address. Agencies collect address data for different purposes, and none of the AEC's current data sources have the same need for precise geographic residential addresses as the AEC (actual place of residence).

26. Changes to section 92 of the CEA mean that it is now easier to obtain change of address information. State and territory agencies are now required to provide to the AEC, on request, information for the preparation, maintenance or revision of the roll. In time, this is expected to allow for greater consistency of information and data sources between states and territories, which would be essential for direct address update.

27. When assessing the use of information from other public authorities, it is vital always to consider the purpose for which the data is collected. The AEC collects personal information - including address - for the purposes of maintaining the electoral roll. In this case a correct and current address is vital. For some authorities, there is less need to always maintain current address details for their clients. It is possible that a range of data sources would enable the AEC to cover the broadest range of electors.

Possible data sources for direct address update

State and Territory Motor Registries

28. Motor transport and licensing data is already used to identify electors turning 18 and those changing their address. It would be highly suitable for direct address update due to its coverage of the population – around 86 per cent of the driving age population hold a licence.¹ Through a memorandum of understanding with Austroads the AEC already has access to motor transport and licensing data for roll maintenance and revision purposes.

29. Match rates for address data varies between state and territories. Capturing residential addresses does not form a core part of motor registry business and not all electors who move will update their car registration and licence within the required time. Therefore there is a risk of missing groups of electors, and of using out of date information. There is also a chance that an elector might use a slightly different name for enrolment and licensing purposes, or different address details.

¹ Austroads, *RoadFacts 2005*, Austroads, Sydney, 2005, p. 37.

30. The level of matching by the AEC in relation to review mailings gives an indication about the potential rates for direct address update using motor transport data. Based on this information we could expect that motor transport data alone could identify at least 750,000 direct address updates per year; the application of further effort could obviously yield more updates.

Centrelink

31. The AEC currently acquires Centrelink data for use in mail review programs. While Centrelink do not require fully up to date residential addresses for all their programs, this has proved a valuable source of change of address information for some electors who might be missed by motor registry data, especially young people.

State and Territory Rental Bonds and Housing Authorities

32. The AEC receives information from rental bond authorities and government housing authorities in some states. The advantage of this data is that it can capture renters who move regularly and are at a high risk of not updating their enrolment and eventually being removed from the roll. However, in instances where there are people living at the address whose names are not on the lease there is still potential to miss eligible electors.

Utilities Companies

33. The AEC receives data from utilities companies on new connections in some states and territories. Change of address would only be picked up for that member of the household who had the utilities in his or her name, and could miss other eligible electors.

Australia Post

34. Australia Post provides the AEC with change of address data from their mail redirection service. Given the purpose of the service, the data provided is not always suitable for the AEC's use – it includes temporary moves, holding and handling arrangements and does not include enough information for a high integrity data match. At present it does not appear a likely candidate for use in direct address update.

Department of Immigration and Citizenship

35. The AEC already works with the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) to enrol new citizens and confirm citizenship for enrolment purposes. Most enrolments are made by attendance at citizenship ceremonies, where new citizens enrol for the first time. DIAC data is used to

identify new potential electors in new citizens, and does not hold change of address data, so would be of limited assistance in direct address update.

Education Departments

36. In some states and territories, education authorities provide the AEC with details of students enrolled in their final years of school or in apprenticeships and vocational training (including TAFE) who are turning 17 and 18. This information is useful for identifying first-time enrolments, but as it does not track changes of address, it would not be suitable for direct address update.

Australian Taxation Office

37. The Electoral Council of Australia has recommended that the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) be considered as a data source for direct address update, based on the Canadian experience described below.

38. The ATO may be less suitable as a data source than some other agencies because it does not require a high level of currency in residential address data. The ATO also has specific secrecy provisions as part of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* which would prevent information being provided to the AEC without specific legislative change. The ATO may, however, receive information from electors not covered by other public authorities.

Medicare

39. The AEC would like to expand its current arrangements with Medicare for display of enrolment forms with a view to possibly acquiring data for roll review purposes. With the AEC's limited experience of Medicare data it is not possible at this time to assess its suitability for direct address update, however it would appear to have great potential, as its database is one of the largest in Australia.

Impact on electors

Privacy and informed consent

40. In implementing a direct update enrolment system, the AEC would wish to actively engage the Privacy Commissioner in designing a system. There are Commonwealth data matching guidelines in place, but they refer mainly to data matching for fraud detection, and the majority of the guidelines do not apply to AEC activities.

41. Electors may feel that their privacy is being intruded upon if the AEC uses the information they have provided to other agencies to automatically update their enrolment. However, divisional offices advise that many electors already feel their privacy is being compromised when the AEC sends letters to their home or comes to their door for fieldwork exercises. It is difficult to know at this stage whether direct updates would be seen as more or less intrusive than continuous review mailings.

42. A public awareness campaign would be a first step in allaying privacy concerns through informing electors of the new system. As well as providing information, it could make electors more comfortable with the process and more likely to consent to their information being shared.

43. There are two possible ways to obtain change of address data from electors. Firstly, when electors change their details at one of the participating agencies they could be informed on the change of address form, website, or by agency staff that their enrolment will also be updated. Problems could arise when the person is informed, but not given a choice. There may be situations where people do not want their electoral information to be updated, and this could be for valid reasons such as security and privacy considerations, and not wanting their enrolment to be handled by an agency other than the AEC. This situation could deter electors from updating address records in those agency databases, and with government in general.

44. The second option is to ask the elector to give consent for their enrolment to be updated. If the elector consents, there would be no privacy concerns around their enrolment being updated and it would also significantly reduce the risk of using unsuitable data where a person might, for a variety of reasons, give a different address to a participating agency than the one for which they are eligible to be enrolled. However, if a person does not give consent, agencies are still required by law to pass information on to the AEC under section 92 of the CEA. The wording of any consent question would need to be considered carefully. It should clearly ask if an elector consents to having his or her enrolled address details updated through direct address update, without misleading the elector into thinking that the AEC will be unable to access their information if they withhold consent. The question could be posed as either an "opt-in" or "opt-out" model. It is possible that an "opt-out" model, where electors are asked to tick a box if they do not want their enrolment to be updated, will capture more electors.

45. It is suggested that this second option of asking for consent would be the most appropriate for direct address update, for both privacy and logistical reasons, and that this use an "opt-out" model. It would reduce privacy concerns for electors, reduce the risks of using data that is unsuitable for enrolment (assuming that electors understand the concept of place of residence), and reduce the risk of electors being updated without their knowledge. An "opt-out" model would also seem to be more likely to capture electors, while still allowing for a choice.

46. A recent survey² for the Office of the federal Privacy Commissioner indicated that the support among respondents for government entities being able to cross-reference or share information has increased from 71 per cent in 2004 to 80 per cent in 2007. This has been coupled with an increase in respondents' trust in government's handling of personal information. Such responses indicate that many Australians are likely to find direct address update attractive if it is offered to them.

47. If the elector says no to direct address update, the AEC would still obtain the information in accordance with its section 92 powers and would have an obligation to follow up that information with roll review. It is possible over time the level of participation would increase as the AEC's practices became known. The information provided in relation to the choice of options should also include an explanation of what the AEC does with the data it collects, and to whom the AEC is required to provide the information. Electors may be more or less likely to agree to the direct update depending on their view of information sharing across government.

Impact on specific groups of electors

48. Direct address update would reduce the burden on electors to fill out and return an enrolment form whenever they change address, and therefore could potentially benefit specific groups of electors. Electors in remote and rural areas where mail delivery is unreliable might not be receiving AEC mail, and direct address update could benefit them. The AEC would not be able to rely on the program to reach all remote electors, especially using motor transport data exclusively. Studies show that licensing rates are lower than average in the Northern Territory (80 per cent compared to 86 per cent Australia-wide) and even lower in remote and especially remote Indigenous communities. Supplementary sources such as Centrelink data should still be used for roll review. The AEC would need to continue to implement strategies separate to direct address update to engage electors in remote areas, or they could be at risk of becoming even more disengaged.

49. Electors who find it difficult to fill out forms may also find it easier to stay enrolled if their enrolled address is updated by direct address update. This could include electors from a non-English speaking background, those who have low literacy levels, and vision impaired electors. Less mobile electors who find it hard to get to a post office or divisional office to obtain an enrolment form might also be helped by direct address update. Again, there will be a proportion of these groups who are not picked up by government data and the AEC will need to continue to engage them. There is also a risk that electors could be changed without their knowledge, and without understanding their enrolment and voting responsibilities. This could cause problems if they do not vote at an election, or if their name cannot be located on the roll on polling day, and they could be fined. To mitigate this, the AEC

² Wallis Consulting Group, *Community Attitudes to Privacy 2007*, Office of the Privacy Commissioner, Sydney, 2007. Available at <http://www.privacy.gov.au/publications/rcommunity07.pdf>.

would need to make the confirmation of enrolment at the new enrolled address as clear as possible and to investigate innovative ways of communicating this to electors.

50. Young electors are a target group that could potentially have the greatest benefit from direct address update. They have grown up with the expectation that services, including government services, should be easy, convenient and available online and by telephone. Anecdotally it is believed that they may also be likely to let their enrolment lapse because it is not a priority for them. Young electors are much less likely to be enrolled. While direct address update would not get new electors on the roll, it would make the AEC more able to keep young electors who have enrolled on the roll into their twenties and thirties. Some young electors may still be difficult to capture with motor transport data, as electors under 20 are less likely than older electors to have a driver's licence. Not including learner's permits, only 63 per cent of young people under 20 have a licence. There could also be concerns about whether young people are likely to update their driver's licence when they move, especially if they are renters and are moving often. Other data sources like Centrelink and housing data should still be used to supplement direct address update for this group, and strategies to get young people on the roll in the first place would need to continue.

51. Direct address update using motor transport data would capture a large segment of the population, but some would still be missed. As was noted at **paragraph 28** above, according to Austroads, 86 per cent of Australians over 17 hold a driver's licence. This figure does not include learner's permits. As discussed above, only 63 per cent of the population under 20 hold a licence, although this would be higher when learner's permits are included. The numbers increase in the 20–24 age group (81 per cent) but are still slightly below average.

52. Most Australians (89 per cent) have a driver's licence by the time they are in their late twenties, and even more in their thirties and forties (94 per cent). The numbers do not significantly drop until people are over 70 (particularly for women), but as older people are currently more likely to be enrolled, this would not be a significant problem for direct address update at this stage.

International examples

Canada

53. The National Register of Electors (NRE) is the permanent list of electors for federal elections and referendums in Canada. Registration is not compulsory, but over 90 per cent of Canadians are registered. The NRE is maintained by direct address update with data obtained from government agencies.

54. The NRE is established by the Canada Elections Act, which states that the register shall be updated from information given directly to Elections Canada, information held by a federal department that electors have expressly authorised to be given to Elections Canada (Canada Revenue Agency and Citizenship and Immigration Canada) or information held under certain provincial legislation (traffic and motor vehicle acts, “vital statistics” acts, and electoral and local government acts). Data can also be sourced from Canada Post’s national change of address database.

Canada Revenue Agency

55. Elections Canada has identified the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) as the best source of change of address information. As active consent is required for data to be passed on, all yearly tax returns contain the following statement:

“As a Canadian citizen, I authorise the Canada Revenue Agency to provide my name, address, and date of birth to Elections Canada for the National Register of Electors.”.

56. When respondents indicate “yes”, they authorise their information to be checked against the register and updated if necessary, and if they are not already on the register they will be added. If they move during the year and provide the new address to the CRA, the CRA will pass the change on to Elections Canada. Electors can change their mind and revoke consent at any time by contacting the CRA. When respondents indicate “no” or make no choice, their information is not provided to Elections Canada. Any information already on the electoral register will not be removed.

57. When the program began, Elections Canada and CRA launched a public information campaign. Elections Canada also pays for a page in the tax guide, and confirmation of registration is included with the elector’s tax assessment. CRA remains the biggest data source for the National Register of Electors.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

58. New citizens are usually added to the register automatically as part of the citizenship process. The Application for Citizenship form asks new citizens to authorise their name, address, gender and date of birth to be given to Elections Canada to add to the NRE. Information is only provided to Elections Canada after citizenship has been granted, and no separate signature is required for registration because the entire citizenship form has to be signed.

Province and Territory Motor Transport Authorities

59. Rather than providing active consent in the form of a yes/no option, motor transport authorities automatically provide any change of address data to Elections Canada unless the elector signs an “opt-out” form.

Provincial Electoral Bodies

60. Some provincial electoral bodies share their register data with Elections Canada. Elections British Columbia (who also provide elector details to Elections Canada for federal purposes) allows electors to update their details by telephone or email. The Quebec Health Insurance Board (RAMQ) is the public health insurance body in Quebec and is legally required to provide data to Elections Quebec to update the register. Users are required to keep their address up to date, and their medical insurance card is a form of photo identification.

61. When the Electoral Council of Australia visited Canada to study the NRE in 1999, they found that the direct address change process “enhances the ease and rapidity of roll update procedures considerably”. They found that Canadians did not question the passive nature of data sharing, possibly because the previous system of door-to-door enumeration was reactive.

62. Elections Canada carries out regular data quality confirmation studies, where a sample group of electors are contacted by telephone. The electors are asked to complete a questionnaire over the phone or online to confirm their details. They also compare registration data with Census statistics. In 2004, it was estimated that more than 95 per cent of eligible electors were on the register, with 83 per cent at the correct address. This was an improvement on the previous election and exceeded Elections Canada’s targets.

New Zealand

63. The New Zealand electoral roll is maintained by The Electoral Enrolment Centre, a self-contained business unit of New Zealand Post Ltd, under contract to the Minister of Justice. It operates a form of direct address change through New Zealand Post mail re-direction services. An elector can choose to have his or her enrolment updated, and if the new address is within the same district, it is updated automatically. If the new address is in another district, the elector is sent a pre-printed enrolment form to sign and return. In New Zealand, voting is voluntary but enrolment is compulsory.

New South Wales initiatives related to direct address update

64. The Government of New South Wales has in recent years has begun to develop a project related to new methods of enrolment and enrolment update; the AEC has sought to actively engage with the development of the

Smart Electoral Enrolment Register Project, known as the “Smart Roll Project”. The New South Wales Electoral Commission (NSWEC) has taken leadership of this project and the AEC has accepted an invitation to serve on their working party.

65. The New South Wales Parliament’s Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters recommended in 2006 that “following the 2007 NSW election the Government investigate the feasibility of and requirements for a smart enrolment system, including an analysis of what is involved to develop such a system, any legislative changes that are required and how it would work with the Joint Roll Arrangement with the Commonwealth”. Such a recommendation was reiterated in the Committee’s report on the administration of the 2007 NSW state election.

66. The Smart Roll Project involves two similar but different enrolment processes:

- the **update** of details for electors who did enrol themselves initially but have (most commonly) moved address within New South Wales; and
- the **enrolment** of non-enrolled individuals based on other agency data – i.e. the elector does nothing to get on the roll.

67. This first process is analogous to direct address update as discussed in this paper. The AEC agrees that such a process – updating already enrolled electors’ details – is a priority process to enable in this manner.

68. The second process - “automatically” enrolling electors using data from external data sources - is incompatible with current Commonwealth franchise and application requirements, and is not currently supported by the AEC. Some suggested sources, such as TAFE colleges and the Board of Studies, will not be able to provide consistent and complete citizenship data or date of birth data and would not hold the driver’s licence number required for Commonwealth enrolment. In addition, the AEC would need to seek advice from the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions as to the use of such an enrolment transaction as the basis for proceedings under the Commonwealth Electoral Act, such as false enrolment or failure to vote, as no elector consent or signature was involved. Significant Commonwealth privacy issues would also need resolution.

69. The changes to Commonwealth electoral enrolment in 2007 saw a rise in the number of federal and state only electors in New South Wales until the New South Wales Government harmonised their procedures. Any move by New South Wales to create “automatic” electors that do not meet Commonwealth enrolment requirements would see an immediate growth in “NSW state only” electors, a condition that causes confusion and distress to electors.

70. Some proposals that have been provided to the AEC would require a significant diversion of AEC resources – well in excess of \$300,000 – to

support the project. Given that not all “results” will be useable for Commonwealth enrolment purposes this is a large diversion of resources to support one Joint Roll partner among eight. Significant resources are already devoted to development of the AEC’s new integrated roll and elections management system, GENESIS, and the AEC has in both 2007-8 and 2008-9 scaled back the level of new programming for existing systems; some versions of the New South Wales project would require significant programming changes in the short term.

Related issues

Roll review program

71. A program of roll review activities will still be required if the AEC is able to move much of its enrolment updating to direct address update. These roll review activities can be categorised as:

- Update mail – for those who opt-out of direct address update or who do not feature in direct address update data sources;
- Potential elector mail – for those who are not currently enrolled, whether they are potential first time enrolments or potential re-enrolments;
- Integrity mail – checking current enrolments and taking objection action where necessary; and
- Fieldwork – to follow up on mail activities and for audit purposes.

72. Further activities would be undertaken to support both the mail review program and the direct address update program, such as maintenance of the address register, background and geographical review and audit activities.

Elector-driven address update

73. Some electors will still seek to update their address by contacting the AEC. At present such electors need to complete an entire enrolment form and provide it in hard copy with a “wet ink” signature.

74. The legislative changes necessary to allow for direct address update – and specifically the removal of the need for a signature-based transaction – will provide the AEC with other opportunities to modernise the process for electors who wish to update their address themselves, as well as potentially being applicable to other detail changes such as name changes.

75. For electors currently enrolled who wish to update their address with the AEC a range of options could be offered, all of which offer more

convenience than the current process and in some cases could be expected to provide administrative savings.

76. Such options could include **online address update** which would see electors use an adapted version of the AEC's current online enrolment confirmation facility interface, where electors provide enough identifying information to be presented with their current enrolment information. Options can be provided for electors to "update address online", "generate update form" or "request update form", according to the elector's choice. Online update would be followed up with confirmation processes similar to those for direct address update. Such a service could potentially be made available at governmental facilities with kiosks or internet access for those with no internet access at home, school or work.

77. **Telephone update** could also be offered, again requiring electors to provide identifying information and then followed up with confirmation processes similar to those for online address update.

78. It is possible that future technological changes could allow for update by SMS or email.

Proof of identity processes

79. As outlined in **paragraph 6**, direct address update works well with a system of 'one time POI'. The self-updating services offered above would also work well with such a POI system. They could also provide options to supply POI, which for most electors (currently around 90 per cent) is their driver's licence number. As a numeric it is easily provided online and its collection in this way could assist in increasing the number of POI-verified electors on the roll.

80. The AEC's First Submission to the JSCEM noted that the number of electors who had not been required to provide POI would be monitored, and this would be important if moves to allow update without the physical completion of standard forms are introduced, as what was expected to be a decreasing number of electors may instead stay constant or even increase.

Electors not currently enrolled

81. The processes described in this section are envisaged to apply for electors who are currently enrolled.

82. Electors who have never been enrolled are not currently considered an ideal subject for these processes. Firstly, the current POI requirements – and associated information on how they work – would benefit from further bedding down before changes to the collection/verification of POI are contemplated. Further, the collection of a signature at point of entry to the electoral process

has other electoral applications, such as at the preliminary scrutiny of declaration votes.

83. Electors not currently enrolled but who have been enrolled before will have provided a signature at their point of entry to the electoral process. However, this could have been before the introduction of existing POI requirements, so requiring 'manual' re-enrolment would be a useful mechanism for bringing all their enrolment information up to date. In addition, some electors may be seeking to re-enrol at an address in respect of which they were objected off the roll. The integrity of the objection process could be undermined if electors could be re-enrolled for such addresses without a self-initiated and deliberate step on their part.

Next steps

84. As outlined in the AEC's First Submission to the JSCEM, the AEC is keen to modernise the electoral enrolment process where it is possible to do so without jeopardising the integrity of the electoral roll. The AEC's view is that direct address update is worthy of further consideration in this regard.

85. As direct address update requires legislative change, the AEC has not actively pursued the concept. If the JSCEM was to demonstrate that the concept enjoyed support from the political parties, the AEC would move to:

- detail the legislative changes required at the Commonwealth level;
- discuss the concept in detail with our Joint Roll Partners;
- design a series of tests to be applied to any potential data source to ensure that roll integrity would not be compromised; and
- discuss data access and use with Commonwealth, state and territory agencies.

86. As a crucial step in planning for implementation, the AEC would expect to run a large scale feasibility exercise, using historical enrolment and change of address data, to test and refine business rules, quantify expected costs and benefits and analyse the results for both integrity and completeness rates. Such an exercise would cover the issues raised here and be rigorously evaluated to a set of success criteria. The evaluation and its results would be made available to Government, Parliament, joint roll partners and other interested stakeholders before a decision was taken on whether to implement direct address update, along with any recommendations on the design and form of a direct address update program and known, quantified benefits and possible risks.

Annex 9 – Savings provisions

Background

1. Since the introduction of preferential voting for the House of Representatives, Parliament has considered and amended the rules for the numbering of ballot papers on several occasions. In most cases, these discussions centred on whether electors were to be required to number the entire ballot paper, without missing or repeating any number, for their ballot paper to be formal and their vote to be counted.

2. The question to the AEC appears quite straightforward – how can electors be helped from disenfranchising themselves by mistake. However, if consideration is to be given to amending the CEA so as to retain full preferential voting but to include savings clauses to allow for certain non-sequential ballot papers to be formal, it is not recommended to do so without taking further steps to retain the integrity of a fully preferential voting system.

3. The treatment of ballot papers that are fully numbered but not fully numbered sequentially is materially different from ballot papers that include only a number “1” in one box and no numbers in any other squares. Such a ballot paper has never been able to be counted at House of Representatives elections with more than two candidates since the introduction of preferential voting.

4. This answer only relates to House of Representatives elections, and does not consider the separate issues relating to the requirements for Senate voting, including those that would be effected by the *Commonwealth Electoral (Above the Line Voting) Amendment Bill 2008*.

The formality campaigns

5. The current situation – where a ballot paper must be fully and sequentially numbered to be formal – was legislated following the well publicised Langer campaigns in the late 1980s and 1990s. These campaigns, and the subsequent litigation, were a response to both the rules on ballot paper formality and to the inclusion in the CEA of two specific electoral offences regarding the provision of information to electors on ballot paper formality.

6. In 1983, Parliament decided that full preferential voting should continue to apply at federal elections, but in recognition of the high informal voting levels at previous Senate elections, it was also decided to introduce ticket voting for Senate elections, and a savings provision to render formal those Senate votes below the line that are accidentally misnumbered. Section 270, known as the “savings” provision, included in 270 specific application to House of Representatives ballot papers:

“(2) Where a ballot-paper in a House of Representatives election in which there are 3 or more candidates-

- (a) has the number 1 in the square opposite to the name of a candidate;
- (b) has other numbers in all the other squares opposite to the names of candidates or in all those other squares except one square that is left blank; and
- (c) but for this subsection, would be informal by virtue of paragraph 133 (1) (c), then-
- (d) the ballot-paper shall not be informal by virtue of that paragraph;
- (e) the number 1 shall be taken to express the voter's first preference;
- (f) where numbers in squares opposite to the names of candidates are in a sequence of consecutive numbers commencing with the number 1- the voter shall be taken to have expressed a preference by the other number, or to have expressed preferences by the other numbers, in that sequence; and
- (g) the voter shall not be taken to have expressed any other preference.

(3) In considering, for the purposes of subsection (1) or (2), whether numbers are in a sequence of consecutive numbers, any number that is repeated shall be disregarded.”.

7. The Parliament also recognised the possibility that section 270(2) might appear to offer optional preferential voting for the House of Representatives in contradiction to the requirement for full preferential voting in section 240, and accordingly enacted section 329(3) to make it an offence to distribute how-to-vote cards that might induce electors to vote otherwise than in accordance with the instructions on the ballot paper.

8. At the 1987 election, a campaign was run in Victoria advising electors not to vote at all, or to cast an optional preferential vote under then section 270(2), or to vote informal. The AEC sought injunctions against the campaigners (Mr van Moorst and Mr Langer) on the basis of these three campaign objectives. The Court awarded injunctions to prevent the campaigners from advocating not voting at all, and to prevent them from inducing electors to vote otherwise than in accordance with the instructions on the ballot paper. However, the Court decided that as it was not unlawful to vote informal, it could not be illegal to advocate informal voting.

9. At the 1990 election, the campaigners did not proceed with their planned advocacy, so there was no need for the AEC to initiate court proceedings. However, as a consequence of an indication that such campaigns may be run in the future, the 1990 JSCEM recommended to

Parliament a further tightening of the penalties to protect the full preferential voting system. Section 329A was enacted in 1992:

“(1) A person must not, during the relevant period in relation to a House of Representatives election under this Act, print, publish or distribute, or cause, permit or authorise to be printed, published or distributed, any matter or thing with the intention of encouraging persons voting at the election to fill in a ballot paper otherwise than in accordance with section 240.

(2) In this section: 'publish' includes publish by radio or television.”.

10. At the 1993 election, Mr Langer indicated that he was intending to run a campaign advocating informal voting and optional preferential voting. After receiving warnings from the AEC, on 5 March 1993 he applied to the High Court for an injunction to prevent the AEC from intimidating him, and a declaration that section 329A was unconstitutional. The High Court dismissed his injunction application, but referred the constitutionality of section 329A to the Full Bench.

11. On 7 February 1996 (8 days after the issue of the writs for the 1996 election) the High Court decided³ that section 329A was a valid enactment of Parliament.

12. At the 1996 election, Mr Langer again indicated that he was intending to run a campaign advocating informal voting and optional preferential voting, and after he published an advertisement which was clearly in breach of section 329A, the AEC obtained an injunction against him from the Victorian Supreme Court. Mr Langer immediately defied that injunction, and was sent to jail for contempt of court. Mr Langer then appealed the injunction to the Federal Court and lost. He then appealed the contempt order and was given early release from jail.

13. Following the 1996 election, the JSCEM examined the operation of the savings clause and the impact of sections 329(3) 329A on the electoral process. The committee found that in its view, “the Langer affair has clearly shown that section 329A is an ineffective and heavy-handed provision⁴” and recommended that section 329A and related provisions should be repealed, while the wording of section 240 should be clarified.⁵

14. In 1998, the former sections 270(2), 329(3) and 329A of the CEA were repealed by the *Electoral and Referendum Amendment Act 1998*, and section 240(2) was introduced, so that section 240 now reads:

“(1) In a House of Representatives election a person shall mark his or her vote on the ballot paper by:

³ *Langer v Commonwealth* (1996) 70 ALJR 176.

⁴ JSCEM, *Report of the Inquiry into the 1996 Federal Election and Matters Related Thereto*, June 1997, paragraph 3.34.

⁵ JSCEM, *Report of the Inquiry into the 1996 Federal Election and Matters Related Thereto*, June 1997, paragraph 3.41 (Recommendation 13) and 3.43 (Recommendation 14).

- (a) writing the number 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom the person votes as his or her first preference; and
 - (b) writing the numbers 2, 3, 4 (and so on, as the case requires) in the squares opposite the names of all the remaining candidates so as to indicate the order of the person's preference for them.
- (2) The numbers referred to in paragraph (1)(b) are to be consecutive numbers, without the repetition of any number.”.

15. This has resulted in the current situation – the CEA clearly prescribes full preferential voting, and both the savings provision and the sanctions for advocating other than full preferential voting have been removed.

Informal and exhausted ballot papers

16. Prior to the 1984 election, informal voting for the House of Representatives was relatively low, at roughly 2.5 per cent. At the 1984 election, group ticket voting was introduced for the Senate, and the informal voting rate for the House of Representatives shot up to 6.3 per cent, possibly because some voters confused the different voting systems and assumed they could mark a House of Representatives ballot paper the same as for the Senate ballot paper, that is, with a single mark.

17. In 1996 where non-sequentially numbered ballot papers were last admitted as formal and classified by the AEC as 'exhausted', a total of 48,979 such votes were cast out of 10,883,852 formal votes (0.45%). The exhausted votes were of a similar magnitude for each of the states and territories, NSW (0.46%), Vic (0.49%), QLD (0.26%), WA (0.62%), SA (0.51%), TAS (0.21%), ACT (0.49%), NT (0.48%). If such ballot papers had been able to be counted at the 2007 election, it is estimated that 90,149 additional ballot papers would have been admitted across Australia (see **Table 8.3** and **paragraph 8.10** in the body of this Submission).

18. Those ballot papers that were saved by the operation of section 270(2) are likely to fall into three categories – those so marked deliberately to take advantage of the savings clause; those so marked accidentally in the belief that preferences were optional and those so marked accidentally. It is not possible to identify the motivation behind ballot paper markings, although previous AEC research reports have examined the possible environmental determinants of ballot paper informality.

Handling of non-sequential ballot papers

19. In its submission to the 1996 JSCEM inquiry, the AEC outlined that in its view there was a basic policy conflict in the CEA at that time in relation to preferential voting for the House of Representatives. The problem was presented as follows:

- The CEA required full preferential voting;
- The CEA prohibited inducing optional preferential voting;
- The CEA prohibited the advocacy of optional preferential voting;

but

- The CEA allowed certain optional preferential votes as formal.

20. The AEC is firmly of the view that these contradictions would occur again if a savings provision, with or without the sanctions discussed below, was reintroduced. Such contradictions do not enhance the public perception of our electoral system as a coherent method for choosing representatives and governments.

21. While various courts had consistently upheld the Parliament's intentions in enacting the above provisions of the CEA, there was a perception that there was a 'loophole' in the CEA that allowed for the avoidance of the requirement for full preferential voting. This perception may have been exacerbated by the increased availability of optional preferential voting at state elections; it remains possible that some electors are confused by the different ballot paper marking requirements across Commonwealth and state elections.

22. It is also clear that the reintroduction of a savings provision alone would see an increase in the number of House of Representatives ballot papers that were not fully preferenced. Not only could non-aligned campaigns re-emerge to advocate less than full preferential voting, but experience in those states and territories with optional preferential voting show that political campaigns themselves move towards advocating exhausting a ballot paper to limit preference flows to other groups and parties.

Reintroducing a savings provision for non-sequential ballot papers

23. In 1998, the Parliament chose to emphasise that House of Representative elections were to be conducted using full preferential voting. It did so by repealing the then section 270(2) and by clarifying section 240 with the insertion of a requirement that "the numbers referred to in paragraph (1)(b) are to be consecutive numbers, without the repetition of any number." These changes meant the prohibitions on advocacy of optional preferential voting were also repealed, as they were no longer required.

24. Parliament could choose to reintroduce the savings rules that were repealed by the *Electoral and Referendum Amendment Act 1998*, by re-enacting section 270(2) and repealing section 240(2). However, before such steps are contemplated consideration needs to be given as to whether such a move is to be a genuine savings arrangement – to prevent electors from

inadvertently disenfranchising themselves through error – or is to be a move towards optional preferential voting.

25. When considering the constitutionality of section 329A of the CEA, the High Court had reason to consider if the savings provisions then in force were in fact offering electors more than one method of using their vote. Brennan CJ found that “the saving provisions do not prescribe an alternative method; they merely save from invalidity some ballot papers which are not filled in in accordance with the method which the Act prescribes”, which is a useful construction when considering the limits of savings provisions.

26. Currently the prescribed form of the ballot paper includes the instruction “number the boxes from 1 to [here insert number of candidates] in the order of your choice”, and so each ballot paper includes this clear instruction. The AEC underlines this message through signage in polling places (including in voting screens), in public information messages and in the training of polling staff, who provide guidance to each elector. This message remained in place during the operation of the former section 270(2) and was an important mechanism in reinforcing the requirement of full preferential voting.

27. A further step in ensuring that full preferential voting remained the requirement for House of Representatives ballot papers was the introduction of the prohibitions, firstly in the former section 329(3), which made it an offence to distribute how-to-vote cards that might induce electors to vote otherwise than in accordance with the instructions on the ballot paper and later in section 329A, prohibiting advocating that persons voting at an election should complete their ballot paper otherwise than in accordance with section 240.

28. While some JSCEM members and other commentators raised concerns over the years at the political liberty concerns of section 329A, in 1996 the High Court found in *Langer v Commonwealth* that section 329A was a valid enactment because Parliament has prescribed a primary method of choosing members of the House of Representatives.

29. The AEC expressed in 1996 a view that section 329A was likely to remain problematic if citizens continued to seek to defy the law, leaving the AEC no choice but to enforce it. Any reintroduction of sanctions would also need to be enforced to be a deterrent. If an offence exists in law, and it is being publicly and wilfully breached, the AEC is not in a position to fall back on some imaginary discretion not to uphold that law.

30. Despite these potential problems, if the savings provisions were introduced without sanctions provisions, the effect would be to allow for open and possibly widespread advocacy of optional preferential voting at federal elections. This would send a clear signal that Parliament was accepting in principle that optional preferential voting should exist as an alternative to full preferential voting for federal elections, although the CEA may not clearly state as much. The question would then arise as to why Parliament does not

expressly provide for optional preferential voting in the CEA, rather than allowing it to exist only as a “loophole”.

31. Of more concern is the possibility that if Parliament were to introduce savings provisions without prohibiting advocacy in relation to those provisions, public confusion about the real intentions of the legislators on the method of voting required under the CEA can be expected to increase under the pressure of well-organised public campaigns in support of optional preferential voting. The AEC does not believe that this potential confusion can be properly and appropriately addressed by AEC education campaigns alone.

Conclusion

32. The reintroduction of the savings provisions alone, while appearing to be relatively simple, would instead reinstate policy conflicts in the CEA remedied by the 1998 amendments. Such conflict places the electoral administration in an invidious position, introduces a potentially confusing hybrid voting system not based on clear and understandable principles and could be seen as an introduction of optional preferential voting by stealth.