

MEMO

To: The Files

Subject: "Vote Early & Vote Often" Analysis - Federal Elections 2007 and 2010

Copy filed at: <http://www.bosmin.com/ICS/FederalElections07-10.pdf>

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1) REFERENCES:

Some gained with assistance from the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC).

1.1 http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/em/elect07/subs/Sub169_19.pdf

1.2 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-election_pendulum_for_the_2007_Australian_federal_election

1.3 <http://vtr.aec.gov.au/Downloads/HouseTppByDivisionDownload-15508.csv>

1.4 <http://results.aec.gov.au/13745/website/Downloads/HouseVotesCountedByDivisionDownload-13745.csv>

1.5 <http://vtr.aec.gov.au/SenateVotesCountedByState-15508.htm>

Thanks to H.S. Chapman Society and

1.6 <http://www.hschapman.org/index.htm>

Channel 9 Sunday Program on *Electoral Fraud in Australian Elections* at:

1.7 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y6NaKnoq9k0&feature=related>

1.8 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nvInkrOacQ4&feature=related>

1.9 <http://www.youtube.com/v/IzXUCQ0CIIE&hl=en&fs=1>

Senate questions on notice

1.10

<http://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/search/display/display.w3p;page=0;query=question%20on%20notice%201202;rec=0;resCount=Default>

2) INTRODUCTION

This review analyses the incidence and likely effect of some electors voting on more than one occasion during the 2007 and 2010 Federal Government elections. This is not a new problem as reported at Ref 1.6

Men and women from all walks of life and all political parties, or none, met in the Square House of the University of New South Wales on November 9, 1996 to found the H.S.Chapman Society. They were all victims of, or witnesses of, electoral fraud concerned that the 1983-4 changes to the Commonwealth Electoral Act by Labor's Mick Young MP, Senators Ray and Richardson, (the 'Fixer'), "would 'ensure Labor would stay in power as long as possible and make it as difficult as possible to change it." (Whatever It Takes - Memories by Graham Richardson).'

The complete information available on multiple voting for the 2007 and 2010 elections, as detailed at Reference 1.1 and 1.10 In summary, there were 20,633 letters posted to people who were recorded on the rolls as having voted more than once in 2007 and 29,920 in 2010, and increase of 45%. The AEC does not separate out those voting three or more times.

Once cast, such multiple votes cannot be identified and must produce erroneous ballot results. The concept of "one person one vote" is lost.

In the Senate, the 2007 election recorded 57,000 more votes than for the House of Representatives. By the 2010 election this discrepancy rose to 85,726, an increase of 50%. The AEC offers a possible explanation for this anomaly at paragraph 6.4

Media attention has been directed at some of these issue previously as shown in References 1.7-1.9

3) METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Election seat names and margins, as shown at Reference 1.2 were loaded into spreadsheets showing both Government and Non Government electorates.
- 3.2 The number of multiple vote letters “Multiple Letters” posted to each electorate, as shown on page 16 Reference 1.1, and information from Reference 1.10 were added to the relevant spreadsheets.
- 3.3 Winning margins were determined and a regression analysis of the winning margin with the Multiple Letter numbers was calculated for 2007 results. The graphs shown in Appendices A and B are for the Government and Non Government seats respectively.
- 3.4 The results from both Government and Non Government electorates were compiled on a “pendulum” summary tabulation and graphed, Appendix C.
- 3.5 Selected 2010 results from Reference 1.3 were compiled in Table 1, and extended to show the eight most marginal seats with Multiple Letters numbers despatched after the 2007 and 2010 elections, polling places, absent and postal votes:

Table 1 - House of Representatives 2010 results.

| Division ID | State | Party | Australian Labor Party Votes | ALP % | Liberal/National Coalition Votes | LNP % | Total Votes | Swing % | Margin | Vote Margins | 2007 | 2010 | % Change in Mult. Letters | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|--------|--------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Polling Places | Absent % | | Postal % | Multiple Letters | Multiple Letters |
| Dunkley | VIC | LP | 42023 | 48.98 | 43777 | 51.02 | 85800 | 3.02 | -1.02 | 1754 | 11 | 4.73 | 7.01 | 49 | 201 | 310% |
| Boothby | SA | LP | 42042 | 49.25 | 43317 | 50.75 | 85359 | 2.18 | -0.75 | 1275 | 58 | 6.55 | 5.53 | 59 | 159 | 169% |
| Hasluck | WA | LP | 40774 | 49.43 | 41722 | 50.57 | 82496 | -1.42 | -0.57 | 948 | 29 | 7.92 | 3.95 | 129 | 219 | 70% |
| Corangamite | VIC | ALP | 47235 | 50.41 | 46464 | 49.59 | 93699 | -0.44 | 0.41 | 771 | 182 | 5.26 | 6.40 | 126 | 137 | 9% |
| Greenway | NSW | ALP | 40355 | 50.88 | 38953 | 49.12 | 79308 | -4.79 | 0.88 | 1402 | 20 | 6.79 | 3.72 | 188 | 273 | 45% |
| La Trobe | VIC | ALP | 45308 | 50.91 | 43689 | 49.09 | 88997 | 1.42 | 0.91 | 1619 | 48 | 5.57 | 7.70 | 120 | 166 | 38% |
| Robertson | NSW | ALP | 43520 | 51 | 41821 | 49 | 85341 | 0.91 | 1 | 1699 | 77 | 5.67 | 5.62 | 101 | 205 | 103% |
| Lindsay | NSW | ALP | 42546 | 51.12 | 40681 | 48.88 | 83227 | -5.16 | 1.12 | 1865 | 35 | 5.00 | 4.05 | 111 | 233 | 110% |

- 3.6 Table 2 - was generated from Ref. 1.1 and 1.5 with Multiple Letters and Extra Senate Votes derived to calculate their influence on a quota representation.

| | 2007 Election | | | | | | 2010 Election | | | | | Quota Influence Change 2007 to 2010 |
|-----|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Senators | Enrolment | Votes/Quota | "Multiple Letters" | Extra Senate Votes | Quota Portion | Enrolment | Votes/Quota | (**) "Multiple Letters" | Extra Senate Votes | Quota Portion | |
| NSW | 6 | 4,496,208 | 642,315 | 7347 | 18,439 | 4.0% | 4,610,795 | 658,685 | 12,028 | 30,186 | 6.4% | 60% |
| VIC | 6 | 3,441,822 | 491,689 | 5782 | 14,599 | 4.1% | 3,561,873 | 508,839 | 8,233 | 20,787 | 5.7% | 38% |
| QLD | 6 | 2,612,504 | 373,215 | 3335 | 10,258 | 3.6% | 2,719,360 | 388,480 | 5,754 | 17,698 | 6.0% | 66% |
| SA | 6 | 1,076,220 | 153,746 | 1179 | 4,338 | 3.6% | 1,104,698 | 157,814 | 1,510 | 5,557 | 4.5% | 25% |
| WA | 6 | 1,313,201 | 187,600 | 2155 | 7,858 | 5.3% | 1,362,534 | 194,648 | 2,671 | 9,741 | 6.4% | 19% |
| TAS | 6 | 349,753 | 49,965 | 526 | 738 | 2.5% | 358,609 | 51,230 | 567 | 795 | 2.7% | 5% |
| NT | 2 | 118,045 | 39,348 | 63 | 414 | 1.2% | 121,059 | 40,353 | 48 | 314 | 0.9% | -26% |
| ACT | 2 | 238,786 | 79,595 | 246 | 356 | 0.8% | 247,941 | 82,647 | 448 | 648 | 1.3% | 75% |
| | | | Totals | 20633 | 57,000 | | | | 31,258 | 85,726 | | |

** pro rata from 2017 information based on extra Senate votes.

4) RESULTS

- 4.1 Of the 20,633 Multiple Letters posted in 2007, 12,400 (60%) went to electorates won by the Government with 8,233 going to Non Government electorates. In 2011, 27,920 letters were posted with 62.4% going to the government supporters. Overall the increase was 35.3%.
- 4.2 In 2007 an average, 149 and 123 letters per seat went to Government and Non Government electorates respectively, a difference of 17%. In 2011 the same averages were 183 and 137 showing a difference of 25%. However, letters going to Government seats increased by 23% while letters to Non Government seats increased by 11%.

- 4.3 Graph Appendix - A (Non Government) regression analysis results show there is a negative correlation between Multiple Letters and the winning margin. A similar graph at Appendix - B (Government) has a positive correlation. These opposing trends indicate that the Government (political left) is more likely to register multiple votes than the political right. This factor, together with the increased multiple votes frequency, will predominantly have an adverse effect on the results for both winning and losing right side electorates, and a positive effect on the left side electorates.
- 4.4 Appendix - C graph shows the regression analysis for both the Government and Non Government seats with a step join between the two trend lines. The step variance of 29 Multiple Letters illustrates a higher number sent to marginal Non Government seats, and indicates right political seats are recording lower margins than would otherwise be the case.
- 4.5 Eight 2010 seats held by a margin of less than 1.13% shows Dunkley, Boothby and Hasleck went to the Liberal Party. In 2007 the Liberal electorates showed an average of 79 Multiple Letters, while Corangamite, Greenway, La Trobe, Robertson and Lindsay went to the Labor Party with an average of 129 Multiple Letters. By the 2010 election these average figures had risen to 193 for the Liberal seats (up 144%) and 203 (up 57%) for Labor. ***A total of 883 letters were sent in 2007 and 1593 in 2010, an increase of 80.4% for these margin electorates. This compares with 35.3% overall increase showing for all electorates.*** There can be little doubt that the close election of 2010 attracted an increase of fraudulent voting in the marginal seats.
- 4.6 The higher number of Multiple Letters sent to the political left seats indicates that those supporters have lower moral compunction, or are more driven by “collectivism”, than those on the political right. This view is supported by pronouncements from prominent leader Senator Graham Richardson of the left who famously stated “In politics you do whatever it takes”.
- 4.7 References 1.7 to 1.9 show the electoral rolls have the capacity to be both accidentally and fraudulently manipulated.
- 4.8 Table 1 shows there is a wide variation in the number of polling places available at each electorate. Corangamite has 182 polling places and returned 126 Multiple Letters in 2007 and 137 in 2010. ***In 2010 the seat was won by 771 votes. Since the number of repeats are not recorded, it is possible for the winning margin to represent a cabal of corrupt voters casting at seven or more polling places - being sufficient to change the outcome. Similarly in Hasluck, a cabal lodging an average of eight multiple votes spread over 29 polling places could change the result.*** There are an average of 56 polling places available at each of the 40 electorates carrying margins of less than 5%.
- 4.9 Multiple Letters do not result in over allocation of votes relative to enrolments. This may be due solely to people not voting (absentee average 5.48%) or it may indicate significantly inaccurate enrolments. In 2007 “Approximately 453,600 electors were issued with a notice of apparent failure to vote.” Ref.1.1
- 4.10 Multiple Letters have a far greater influence on the Senate vote, because they are pooled on a State by State basis, as shown in Table 2.
- 4.11 The extra votes recorded for the Senate in 2007 shown in Table 2 when added to the Multiple Letters have an influence of up to 5.3% of a WA Senate quota. By 2010 this influence had risen to 6.4% of a WA Senate quota. The most influential extra votes are in NSW and WA at 6.4% followed by QLD with 6.0%. Any fraudulent voting will seriously influence Senate election outcomes, with a bias towards the political left. Repeat votes in excess of one will have a proportionately bigger influence. For example, an average of 2 repeat votes will change the NSW Senate vote influence from 6.4% to 8.2%, and with 3 repeat votes to 10.1%.

The Senate was once famously described as “unrepresentative swill” - a description which could well prove technically correct.

5) OPAQUE VOTING

- 5.1 ***Repeat voting is possible because the present system does not include real time electoral roll mark ups.*** While repeat voting is illegal, the obvious response to a challenge is “I only voted once and do not know who could have voted in my name”. This statement may or may not be true, but the subject votes cannot be recalled or identified.
- 5.2 A lack of adequate voter identification at the polling places leads to polling inaccuracies.
- 5.3 Postal voting is permitted for those voting interstate and more than eight kilometres from the border. AEC brochure states such votes must “*be signed by the applicant in the presence of an authorised witness (details are set out on the application form). In Australia, electors are authorised witnesses.*” Thus it is possible to vote in one electorate and travel over the border before lodging another postal vote. Votes are already cast before the veracity of the postal voter can be established.
- 5.4 Reference 1.7 to 1.9 detail examples of fraudulent electoral enrolments. See paragraph 4.9 above.
- 5.5 Multiple voting has a magnified effect on Senate results where “extra” preference voting for “minor” parties could mask an underlying influence from a major party.
- 5.6 Extra Senate voting may occur through voters asking to vote in the same state they claim to be registered in, but out of their Division. AEC note: *Someone in this situation would still be entitled to cast a Senate vote, as the Senate candidates are the same across each state and territory, regardless of which Division you are enrolled in, but not a House of Representatives vote and: An absent vote is a vote cast by an elector out of their home division but still within their home State or Territory on election day. At the last election there were 748,747 absent votes cast (5.79 per cent of the total votes cast).*
- Using these provisions it is technically possible for Corangamite voter A and their spouse to be holidaying interstate. Voter B and their spouse being aware of the situation lodges multiple votes at all 182 polling places in the electorate followed by a trip into neighbouring Divisions of Wannon, Ballarat and Corio to register extra Senate votes. Voters A may or may not be in cahoots with voters B, but either way fraudulent votes in the order of 400 are not traceable, and voters A have a cast iron innocence alibi.

6) POST SCRIPT: NOTES RECEIVED FROM AEC

6.1 28/9/2010:

The Australian Electoral Commission closely monitors the development of new technologies that may allow the introduction of forms of internet voting.

Compulsory full preferential voting in Australian federal elections adds difficulty to the introduction of most forms of electronic voting.

We value the high level of public confidence Australians have in their elections and election results, and therefore no new technology will be introduced unless we are confident that the highest standards of security, accuracy and secrecy can be met.

6.2 2/10/2010

Q I see page 16 (Ref 1.1) has some of the information I was seeking. Is there a further breakdown of the letters sent to those who were crossed off the electoral rolls more than twice?

A Unfortunately, this is the most detailed information available.

6.3 6/10/2010:

The Australian Parliament regularly appoints a Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters (JSCEM) to inquire into the conduct and results reporting procedures of federal elections. In these inquiries, the Committee looks at a wide range of electoral and related matters and makes recommendations for reform. This is an open process and the JSCEM welcomes submissions from any interested Australians. The Government will consider and respond to the JSCEM's recommendations once the inquiry is complete.

The JSCEM's contact details and links to its former reports are available on its webpage on the Parliament House website www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/em. You may wish to consider putting your views to the Committee when its inquiry is underway.

6.4 26/10/10:

Q: I note that in 2010 election there were 85,726 more votes cast in the Senate than in the House of Representatives. Is there an explanation for why this discrepancy should occur?

A: This apparent discrepancy actually occurs quite often. Some people are only entitled to vote in Senate elections – if they have moved house and not updated their details.

An example would be if someone had been enrolled in the Division of Canberra, and were now living in the Division of Fraser (both divisions are in the ACT). Someone in this situation would still be entitled to cast a Senate vote, as the Senate candidates are the same across each state and territory, regardless of which Division you are enrolled in, but not a House of Representatives vote. This would contribute to the apparent discrepancy between figures. I hope this removes any confusion on the subject.

7) CONCLUSIONS

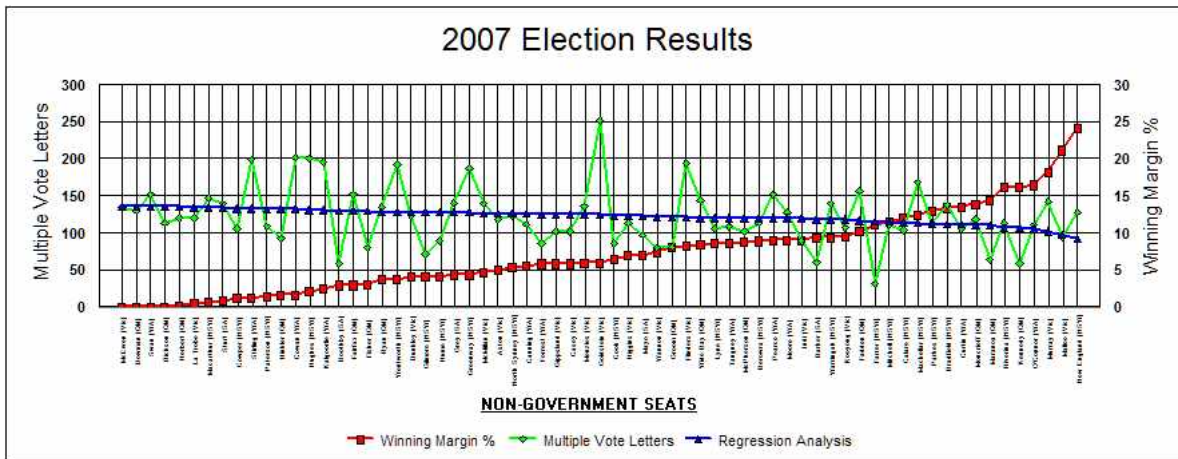
- 7.1 Australian Election voting is an “honour system” with very high stakes on offer. Under these circumstances the temptation for fraud is overwhelming.
- 7.2 It is unlikely that the Australian Federal Police have sufficient resources to adequately investigate responses to the 20,633 Multiple Letters postings from 2007 election or 29,920 in 2010, and hard evidence is generally not available.
- 7.3 Government party seats attracts more Multiple Letters than Non Government seats by an average margin of 17% in 2007 and 34% in 2010. This suggests the political left is attracting the highest number of votes resulting from Multiple Letters manipulation. The final impact of this correlation is not possible to quantify due to the preferential voting system, the unknown allocation of the votes, the quantum of repeat voting, and the unknown integrity of the electoral rolls.
- 7.4 In a closely contested election, Multiple Letters would determine the outcome for marginal seats and the election. This factor will also effect State Government elections.
- 7.5 Government marginal seats in 2010 election attracted 206% times more Multiple Letters than Non Government seats. The incidence of Multiple Letters has occurred in conjunction with spurious minor party “how to vote” cards. This indicates there is an urgent need to adopt Transparent Voting procedures for all Australian elections.
- 7.6 Senate votes are particularly vulnerable to Multiple Letter and Extra Senate vote fraud, because all the votes may be applied to one party where only 14.3% of the vote is required to secure a senate “quota”. The four most populous States record this influence at over 5% of a quota vote.
- 7.7 Reliable software currently exists to monitor voting at company annual general meetings which includes catering for absentee voters. Adaption of this class of software ensures “one person one vote” surveillance in real time, and will place Australia at the forefront of transparent voting procedures. Once transparent records are available, the existing software and procedures will adequately provide for preferential vote allocations.
- 7.8 At a bare minimum, marginal electorates of less than 1.5% should be serviced by computer local area networks designed to record electoral roll mark off in real time.
- 7.9 It is not possible to have a high level of confidence in Australian election results while there are verified and glaring opportunities for significant fraud.

8) RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 Make photo identification compulsory at all voting booths, or supply registered voters with optional bar code ID.
- 8.2 Provide real time updates for roll mark off at all polling stations, and quarantine votes with photo identification recorded from electors previously listed as “marked off”.
- 8.3 Commission Australia Post to keep and update the electoral rolls. Start by requiring all voters to re-register at their local post offices using photo identification, and nominating their preferred polling place.
- 8.4 Provide online voter registration, certified “how to vote cards”, voting and pass word identification, as an alternative to voting at polling stations.
- 8.5 Routinely conduct registered post mail-out verification to all electors in the electorates with winning margins of 1.5% or less. In 2010 elections these are: Robertson (NSW), Flynn (Qld), Solomon (NT), Corangamite (Vic), Bass (Tas), Hasluck (WA), Bennelong (NSW), Deakin (Vic), Braddon (Tas), McEwen (Vic), Bowman (Qld), Swan (WA), Dickson (Qld), Herbert (Qld), La Trobe (Vic), Macarthur (NSW), Sturt (SA), Cowper (NSW), and Stirling (WA). Then conduct separate by elections if significant error is detected.
- 8.6 Extend the multiple vote statistics to include the frequency of multiple voting to all multiples, and make the list publicly available.

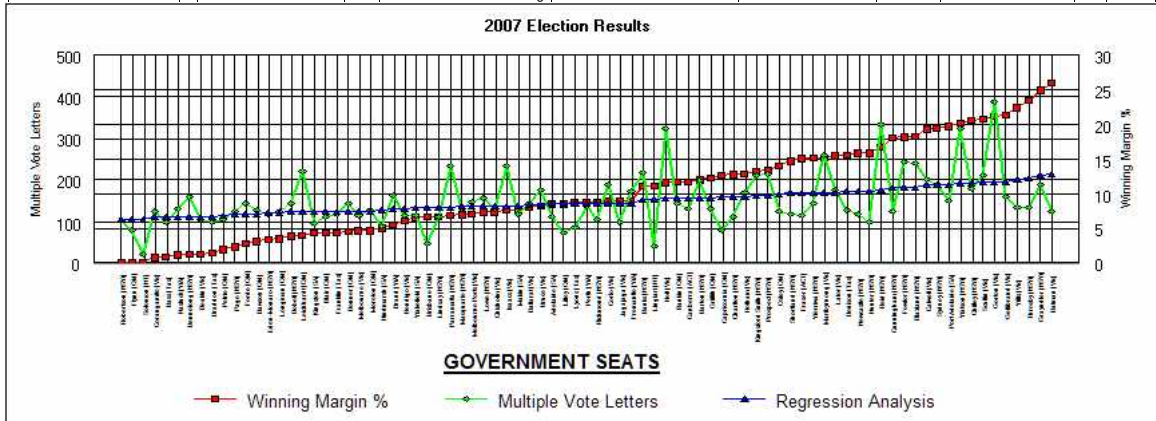
Appendix - A

| File:2007ElectionResults | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|-----|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----|-------|--|---------------------|
| Reference: | | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-election_pendum_for_the_2007_Australian_federal_election | | | | | | | | |
| and: | | http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/em/elect07/subs/Sub169_19.pdf | | | | | | | | |
| NON-GOVERNMENT SEATS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberal/National coalition | | | | Winning Margin % | Multiple Vote Letters Sent | Regression Analysis | | | | |
| McEwen (Vic) | v | Fran Bailey | LP | 50.01 | 0.01 | 134 | 136 | | | Regression Output: |
| Bowman (Qld) | q | Andrew Laming | LP | 50.04 | 0.04 | 130 | 136 | | | Constant |
| Swan (WA) | w | Steve Irons | LP | 50.11 | 0.11 | 152 | 136 | | | Std Err of Y Est |
| Dickson (Qld) | q | Peter Dutton | LP | 50.13 | 0.13 | 114 | 136 | | | R Squared |
| Herbert (Qld) | q | Peter Lindsay | LP | 50.21 | 0.21 | 120 | 135 | | | No. of Observations |
| La Trobe (Vic) | v | Jason Wood | LP | 50.51 | 0.51 | 120 | 135 | | | Degrees of Freedom |
| Macarthur (NSW) | n | Patrick Farmer | LP | 50.72 | 0.72 | 147 | 135 | | | |
| Sturt (SA) | s | Christopher Pyne | LP | 50.94 | 0.94 | 139 | 134 | | | X Coefficient(s) |
| Cowper (NSW) | n | Luke Hartsuyker | NP | 51.23 | 1.23 | 106 | 134 | | | Std Err of Coef |
| Stirling (WA) | w | Michael Keenan | LP | 51.29 | 1.29 | 199 | 134 | | | |
| Paterson (NSW) | n | Bob Baldwin | LP | 51.51 | 1.51 | 109 | 133 | | | |
| Hinkler (Qld) | q | Paul Neville | NP | 51.69 | 1.69 | 92 | 133 | | | |
| Cowan (WA) | w | Luke Simpkins | LP | 51.71 | 1.71 | 203 | 133 | | | |
| Hughes (NSW) | n | Danna Vale | LP | 52.16 | 2.16 | 201 | 132 | | | |
| Kalgoorlie (WA) | w | Barry Haase | LP | 52.58 | 2.58 | 196 | 131 | | | |
| Boothby (SA) | s | Andrew Southcott | LP | 52.93 | 2.93 | 59 | 131 | | | |
| Fairfax (Qld) | q | Alex Somlyay | LP | 53.01 | 3.01 | 152 | 130 | | | |
| Fisher (Qld) | q | Peter Slipper | LP | 53.10 | 3.10 | 80 | 130 | | | |
| Ryan (Qld) | q | Michael Johnson | LP | 53.82 | 3.82 | 134 | 129 | | | |
| Wentworth (NSW) | n | Malcolm Turnbull | LP | 53.85 | 3.85 | 193 | 129 | | | |
| Dunkley (Vic) | v | Bruce Billson | LP | 54.04 | 4.04 | 124 | 129 | | | |
| Gilmore (NSW) | n | Joanna Gash | LP | 54.07 | 4.07 | 71 | 129 | | | |
| Hume (NSW) | n | Alby Schultz | LP | 54.16 | 4.16 | 89 | 128 | | | |
| Grey (SA) | s | Rowan Ramsey | LP | 54.43 | 4.43 | 141 | 128 | | | |
| Greenway (NSW) | n | Louise Markus | LP | 54.50 | 4.50 | 188 | 128 | | | |
| McMillan (Vic) | v | Russell Broadbent | LP | 54.79 | 4.79 | 139 | 127 | | | |
| Aston (Vic) | v | Chris Pearce | LP | 55.05 | 5.05 | 119 | 127 | | | |
| North Sydney (NSW) | n | Joe Hockey | LP | 55.38 | 5.38 | 124 | 126 | | | |
| Canning (WA) | w | Don Randall | LP | 55.58 | 5.58 | 112 | 126 | | | |
| Forrest (WA) | w | Nola Marino | LP | 55.83 | 5.83 | 86 | 125 | | | |
| Gippsland (Vic) | v | Peter McGauran | NP | 55.91 | 5.91 | 103 | 125 | | | |
| Casey (Vic) | v | Tony Smith | LP | 55.93 | 5.93 | 102 | 125 | | | |
| Menzies (Vic) | v | Kevin Andrews | LP | 56.02 | 6.02 | 137 | 125 | | | |
| Goldstein (Vic) | v | Andrew Robb | LP | 56.05 | 6.05 | 253 | 125 | | | |
| Cook (NSW) | n | Scott Morrison | LP | 56.57 | 6.57 | 86 | 124 | | | |
| Higgins (Vic) | v | Peter Costello | LP | 57.04 | 7.04 | 113 | 123 | | | |
| Mayo (SA) | s | Alexander Downer | LP | 57.06 | 7.06 | 98 | 123 | | | |
| Wannon (Vic) | v | David Hawker | LP | 57.47 | 7.47 | 80 | 122 | | | |
| Groom (Qld) | q | Ian Macfarlane | LP | 58.22 | 8.22 | 82 | 121 | | | |
| Flinders (Vic) | v | Greg Hunt | LP | 58.25 | 8.25 | 194 | 121 | | | |
| Wide Bay (Qld) | q | Warren Truss | NP | 58.47 | 8.47 | 145 | 121 | | | |
| Lyne (NSW) | n | Mark Vaile | NP | 58.58 | 8.58 | 105 | 121 | | | |
| Tangney (WA) | w | Dennis Jensen | LP | 58.68 | 8.68 | 109 | 120 | | | |
| McPherson (Qld) | q | Margaret May | LP | 58.83 | 8.83 | 103 | 120 | | | |
| Berowra (NSW) | n | Philip Ruddock | LP | 58.94 | 8.94 | 114 | 120 | | | |
| Pearce (WA) | w | Judith Moylan | LP | 59.07 | 9.07 | 152 | 120 | | | |
| Moore (WA) | w | Mal Washer | LP | 59.17 | 9.17 | 128 | 119 | | | |
| Indi (Vic) | v | Sophie Mirabella | LP | 59.19 | 9.19 | 89 | 119 | | | |
| Barker (SA) | s | Patrick Seeker | LP | 59.45 | 9.45 | 60 | 119 | | | |
| Warringah (NSW) | n | Tony Abbott | LP | 59.50 | 9.50 | 140 | 119 | | | |
| Kooyong (Vic) | v | Petro Georgiou | LP | 59.53 | 9.53 | 107 | 119 | | | |
| Fadden (Qld) | q | Stuart Robert | LP | 60.20 | 10.20 | 158 | 118 | | | |
| Farrer (NSW) | n | Sussan Ley | LP | 61.17 | 11.17 | 32 | 116 | | | |
| Mitchell (NSW) | n | Alex Hawke | LP | 61.59 | 11.59 | 111 | 115 | | | |
| Calare (NSW) | n | John Cobb | NP | 62.05 | 12.05 | 104 | 114 | | | |
| Mackellar (NSW) | n | Bronwyn Bishop | LP | 62.42 | 12.42 | 169 | 114 | | | |
| Parkes (NSW) | n | Mark Coulton | NP | 63.04 | 13.04 | 113 | 113 | | | |
| Bradfield (NSW) | n | Brendan Nelson | LP | 63.45 | 13.45 | 138 | 112 | | | |
| Curtin (WA) | w | Julie Bishop | LP | 63.57 | 13.57 | 105 | 112 | | | |
| Moncrieff (Qld) | q | Steve Ciobo | LP | 64.01 | 14.01 | 118 | 111 | | | |
| Maranoa (Qld) | q | Bruce Scott | NP | 64.44 | 14.44 | 64 | 110 | | | |
| Riverina (NSW) | n | Kay Hull | NP | 66.23 | 16.23 | 114 | 107 | | | |
| Kennedy (Qld) | q | Bob Katter | IND | 66.29 | 16.29 | 59 | 107 | v ALP | | |
| O'Connor (WA) | w | Wilson Tuckey | LP | 66.55 | 16.55 | 110 | 106 | | | |
| Murray (Vic) | v | Sharman Stone | LP | 68.26 | 18.26 | 143 | 103 | | | |
| Mallee (Vic) | v | John Forrest | NP | 71.27 | 21.27 | 94 | 98 | | | |
| New England (NSW) | n | Tony Windsor | IND | 74.33 | 24.33 | 128 | 92 | v NP | | |
| | | | | Totals | | 8233 | | | | |
| | | | | Average | | 123 | | | | |



Appendix - B

| File:2007ElectionResults | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------|-----|-------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Reference: | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-election_pendulum_for_the_2007_Australian_federal_election | | | | | | | | |
| and: | http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/em/elect07/subs/Sub169_19.pdf | | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNMENT SEATS | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Winning Margin % | Multiple Vote Letters Sent | Regression Analysis | Regression Output: | |
| Australian | n | Labor Party | | | | | | Constant | 106.29 |
| Robertson (NSW) | n | Belinda Neal | ALP | 50.11 | 0.11 | 101 | | Std Err of Y Est | 57.83 |
| Flynn (Qld) | q | Chris Trevor | ALP | 50.16 | 0.16 | 79 | | R Squared | 0.19 |
| Solomon (NT) | q | Damian Hale | ALP | 50.19 | 0.19 | 21 | | No. of Observations | 83.00 |
| Corangamite (Vic) | v | Darren Cheeseman | ALP | 50.85 | 0.85 | 126 | | Degrees of Freedom | 81.00 |
| Bass (Tas) | t | Jodie Campbell | ALP | 51.00 | 1.00 | 100 | | X Coefficient(s) | 4.20 |
| Hasluck (WA) | w | Sharryn Jackson | ALP | 51.26 | 1.26 | 129 | | Std Err of Coef. | 0.95 |
| Bennelong (NSW) | n | Maxine McKew | ALP | 51.40 | 1.40 | 159 | | | |
| Deakin (Vic) | v | Mike Symon | ALP | 51.41 | 1.41 | 106 | | | |
| Braddon (Tas) | t | Sid Sidebottom | ALP | 51.44 | 1.44 | 98 | | | |
| Petrie (Qld) | q | Yvette D'Ath | ALP | 52.05 | 2.05 | 105 | | | |
| Page (NSW) | n | Janelle Saffin | ALP | 52.36 | 2.36 | 124 | | | |
| Fordie (Qld) | q | Brett Raguse | ALP | 52.91 | 2.91 | 142 | | | |
| Dawson (Qld) | q | James Bidgood | ALP | 53.21 | 3.21 | 128 | | | |
| Eden-Monaro (NSW) | n | Mike Kelly | ALP | 53.40 | 3.40 | 117 | | | |
| Longman (Qld) | q | Jon Sullivan | ALP | 53.57 | 3.57 | 124 | | | |
| Dobell (NSW) | n | Craig Thomson | ALP | 53.90 | 3.90 | 144 | | | |
| Leichhardt (Qld) | q | Jim Turnour | ALP | 54.03 | 4.03 | 219 | | | |
| Kingston (SA) | s | Amanda Rishworth | ALP | 54.42 | 4.42 | 96 | | | |
| Blair (Qld) | q | Shayne Neumann | ALP | 54.48 | 4.48 | 113 | | | |
| Franklin (Tas) | t | Julie Collins | ALP | 54.48 | 4.48 | 116 | | | |
| Bonner (Qld) | q | Kerry Rea | ALP | 54.53 | 4.53 | 142 | | | |
| Melbourne (Vic) | v | Lindsay Tanner | ALP | 54.71 | 4.71 | 114 | v GRN | | |
| Moreton (Qld) | q | Graham Perrett | ALP | 54.75 | 4.75 | 128 | | | |
| Hindmarsh (SA) | s | Steve Georganas | ALP | 55.05 | 5.05 | 88 | | | |
| Brand (WA) | w | Gary Gray | ALP | 55.62 | 5.62 | 163 | | | |
| Bendigo (Vic) | v | Steve Gibbons | ALP | 56.13 | 6.13 | 114 | | | |
| Wakefield (SA) | s | Nick Champion | ALP | 56.59 | 6.59 | 115 | | | |
| Brisbane (Qld) | q | Arch Bevis | ALP | 56.76 | 6.76 | 49 | | | |
| Lindsay (NSW) | n | David Bradbury | ALP | 56.78 | 6.78 | 111 | | | |
| Parramatta (NSW) | n | Julie Owens | ALP | 56.88 | 6.88 | 233 | | | |
| Macquarie (NSW) | n | Bob Debus | ALP | 57.04 | 7.04 | 129 | | | |
| Melbourne Ports (Vic) | v | Michael Danby | ALP | 57.15 | 7.15 | 148 | | | |
| Lowe (NSW) | n | John Murphy | ALP | 57.37 | 7.37 | 158 | | | |
| Chisholm (Vic) | v | Anne Burke | ALP | 57.38 | 7.38 | 130 | | | |
| Isaacs (Vic) | v | Mark Dreyfus | ALP | 57.69 | 7.69 | 236 | | | |
| Makin (SA) | s | Tony Zappia | ALP | 57.70 | 7.70 | 120 | | | |
| Ballarat (Vic) | v | Catherine King | ALP | 58.15 | 8.15 | 142 | | | |
| Bruce (Vic) | v | Alan Griffin | ALP | 58.32 | 8.32 | 178 | | | |
| Adelaide (SA) | s | Kate Ellis | ALP | 58.53 | 8.53 | 113 | | | |
| Lilley (Qld) | q | Wayne Swan | ALP | 58.59 | 8.59 | 75 | | | |
| Lyons (Tas) | t | Dick Adams | ALP | 58.78 | 8.78 | 85 | | | |
| Perth (WA) | w | Stephen Smith | ALP | 58.85 | 8.85 | 138 | | | |
| Richmond (NSW) | n | Justine Elliot | ALP | 58.87 | 8.87 | 105 | | | |
| Corio (Vic) | v | Richard Marles | ALP | 58.93 | 8.93 | 189 | | | |
| Jagajaga (Vic) | v | Jenny Macklin | ALP | 58.98 | 8.98 | 98 | | | |
| Fremantle (WA) | w | Melissa Parke | ALP | 59.14 | 9.14 | 173 | | | |
| Banks (NSW) | n | Daryl Melham | ALP | 51.08 | 11.08 | 218 | | | |
| Lingiari (NT) | d | Warren Snowdon | ALP | 51.16 | 11.16 | 42 | | | |
| Holt (Vic) | v | Anthony Byrne | ALP | 51.63 | 11.63 | 325 | | | |
| Rankin (Qld) | q | Craig Emerson | ALP | 51.74 | 11.74 | 144 | | | |
| Canberra (ACT) | a | Annette Ellis | ALP | 51.82 | 11.82 | 132 | | | |
| Barton (NSW) | n | Robert McClelland | ALP | 52.10 | 12.10 | 198 | | | |
| Griffith (Qld) | q | Kevin Rudd | ALP | 52.32 | 12.32 | 131 | | | |
| Capricornia (Qld) | q | Kirsten Livermore | ALP | 52.71 | 12.71 | 81 | | | |
| Charlton (NSW) | n | Greg Combet | ALP | 52.87 | 12.87 | 112 | | | |
| Hotham (Vic) | v | Simon Crean | ALP | 53.00 | 13.00 | 168 | | | |
| Kingsford Smith (NSW) | n | Peter Garrett | ALP | 53.29 | 13.29 | 162 | | | |
| Prospect (NSW) | n | Chris Bowen | ALP | 53.46 | 13.46 | 215 | | | |
| Oxley (Qld) | q | Bernie Ripoll | ALP | 54.13 | 14.13 | 124 | | | |
| Shortland (NSW) | n | Jill Hall | ALP | 54.74 | 14.74 | 117 | | | |
| Fraser (ACT) | a | Bob McMullan | ALP | 55.07 | 15.07 | 114 | | | |
| Werriwa (NSW) | n | Chris Hayes | ALP | 55.24 | 15.24 | 142 | | | |
| Maribyrnong (Vic) | v | Bill Shorten | ALP | 55.32 | 15.32 | 260 | | | |
| Lalor (Vic) | v | Julia Gillard | ALP | 55.53 | 15.53 | 177 | | | |
| Denison (Tas) | t | Duncan Kerr | ALP | 55.63 | 15.63 | 127 | | | |
| Newcastle (NSW) | n | Sharon Grierson | ALP | 55.91 | 15.91 | 116 | | | |
| Hunter (NSW) | n | Joel Fitzgibbon | ALP | 55.92 | 15.92 | 97 | | | |
| Reid (NSW) | n | Laurie Ferguson | ALP | 56.80 | 16.80 | 333 | | | |
| Cunningham (NSW) | n | Sharon Bird | ALP | 58.13 | 18.13 | 126 | | | |
| Fowler (NSW) | n | Julia Irwin | ALP | 58.25 | 18.25 | 244 | | | |
| Blaxland (NSW) | n | Jason Clare | ALP | 58.37 | 18.37 | 239 | | | |
| Calwell (Vic) | v | Maria Vamvakinou | ALP | 59.33 | 19.33 | 203 | | | |
| Sydney (NSW) | n | Tanya Plibersek | ALP | 59.50 | 19.50 | 190 | | | |
| Port Adelaide (SA) | s | Mark Butler | ALP | 59.75 | 19.75 | 150 | | | |
| Watson (NSW) | n | Tony Burke | ALP | 70.33 | 20.33 | 323 | | | |
| Chifley (NSW) | n | Roger Price | ALP | 70.66 | 20.66 | 179 | | | |
| Scullin (Vic) | v | Harry Jenkins | ALP | 70.85 | 20.85 | 211 | | | |
| Gorton (Vic) | v | Brendan O'Connor | ALP | 71.22 | 21.22 | 387 | | | |
| Gellibrand (Vic) | v | Nicola Roxon | ALP | 71.46 | 21.46 | 160 | | | |
| Wills (Vic) | v | Kelvin Thomson | ALP | 72.41 | 22.41 | 134 | | | |
| Throsby (NSW) | n | Jennie George | ALP | 73.46 | 23.46 | 134 | | | |
| Gravdier (NSW) | n | Anthony Albanese | ALP | 74.93 | 24.93 | 189 | | | |
| Batman (Vic) | v | Martin Ferguson | ALP | 75.95 | 25.95 | 125 | | | |
| | | | | | | Totals | | | |
| | | | | | | Average | 12400 | | 149 |



2007 Election Results "Vote Early & Vote Often" - Analysis

