Report to Parliament on the administration of the 1999 Victorian State election

The Hon Bruce Chamberlain, MLC
President of the Legislative Council

The Hon Alex Andrianopoulos, MP
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

I am pleased to submit to you, for presentation to the Parliament, my report on the administration of the Victorian State election held on 18 September 1999.

The report is presented as required by section 144D(1)(d) of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*.

Colin Barry
Electoral Commissioner
15 May 2000

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Foreword

The 1999 Victorian State election will be remembered as one of the most significant in Victoria's history. The final outcome saw the Kennett Coalition Government defeated after seven years in office and replaced by the Australian Labor Party with the support of three independent members of the Legislative Assembly. The election of three independents to the Legislative Assembly was an unprecedented outcome in fifty years of Victorian State elections.

Also unprecedented was the news on the afternoon of election day that one of the candidates for Frankston East District had died. As required by law, the election for Frankston East failed and a writ was issued for a supplementary election which was held four weeks after the State election. The significance of the supplementary election was not apparent until the days immediately following the State election, when it became clear that no party had sufficient numbers to form a government. During this period there was constant media speculation regarding the final outcome. These circumstances caused the Frankston East supplementary election to be the most vigorously contested election in recent history, and the media scrutiny of candidates and political parties was extremely intense. The Victorian Electoral Commission (VEC), and the returning officer for the supplementary election, went to extra lengths to ensure that all electors who were eligible to vote at the election were able to do so, and the VEC came through this period extremely well and without criticism.

The 1999 State election result saw some of the closest voting in recent history: Geelong District was won by just sixteen votes and Gippsland Province by 688 votes. Because of this, the electoral administration was put under very close scrutiny, and it is pleasing to report that the VEC's election procedures withstood this scrutiny. There were no appeals to the Court of Disputed Returns regarding any of the election results.

The period of uncertainty following the State election posed an additional challenge for the VEC. Usually, after a State election the returning officers complete their work in approximately four weeks and the temporary office accommodation is dismantled. On this occasion, with no party able to form a government, and the independents not indicating which party they would support until after the completion of the Frankston East supplementary election, it was not certain whether another State election might be required. Under these extraordinary circumstances it was necessary to ensure that the infrastructure remained in place to enable the VEC to conduct another State election if required. As things transpired, after the result of the Frankston East supplementary election the independents decided to support the Australian Labor Party, which was able to form a government with a majority of one, and the possibility of another State election receded.

The 1999 State election result will possibly be one of the most analysed Victorian State elections in modern times. This election report is an important record of the administration and conduct of this significant election. The VEC introduced modern electronic management practices that would improve election services to voters. This report comments on the performance of critical election arrangements and procedures and, where appropriate, indicates directions for future improvement. The report also makes a number of recommendations to deal with areas in need of urgent legislative change.

Finally, the contribution made by the VEC's staff, who provided tireless effort and personal commitment to ensure the highest quality electoral services were provided to the electors of Victoria, should be acknowledged.

Colin Barry
Electoral Commissioner

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Introduction

The State election held on 18 September 1999 saw a change of Government in Victoria. The former Coalition Government of the Liberal and National parties won a total of 43 Legislative Assembly seats, and the Australian Labor Party won 42 seats. The Australian Labor Party formed Government with the support of the three independent MPs.

On 24 August 1999, the Premier, the Hon Jeffrey Kennett, MP, announced that the Victorian State election would be held on 18 September 1999.

In addition, three by-elections were announced for:

Ballarat Province—due to the resignation of the Hon Robert Knowles, MLC;

Melbourne Province—due to the resignation of the Hon Barry Pullen, MLC; and

Melbourne North Province—due to the resignation of the Hon Caroline Hogg, MLC.

In each case, the Member of the Legislative Council had resigned prior to the expiry of their term (due to expire at the State election following this State election).

The key dates for the State election and the three simultaneous Province by-elections were:

Issue of writs	24 August 1999
Close of rolls	27 August 1999
Close of nominations	12 noon, 3 September 1999
Election day	18 September 1999
Return of writs	on or before 8 October 1999

In addition, a supplementary election was required for the Legislative Assembly District of Frankston East due to the death during the State election of the sitting Member and candidate, Mr Peter McLellan, MP. The date of this supplementary election was 16 October 1999.

The key dates were:

Issue of writ	21 September 1999
Close of roll	27 August 1999 (same date as the State election)
Close of nominations	12 noon, 1 October 1999
Election day	16 October 1999
Return of writ	on or before 29 October 1999

The State election at a glance

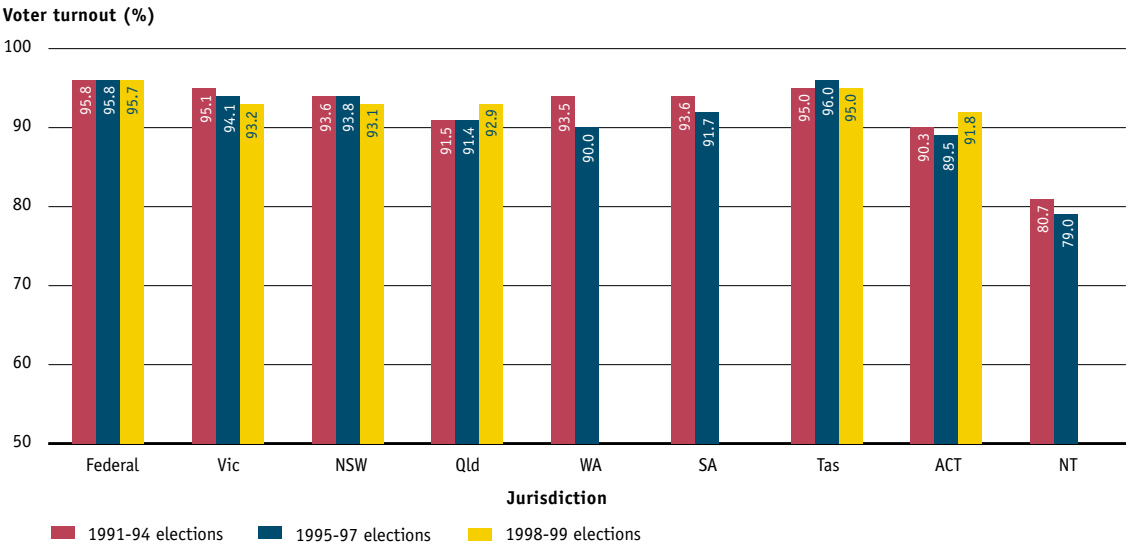
Voter turnout at Victorian State elections 1988-1999

State election	Voter turnout
1988	92.4%
1992	95.1%
1996	94.1%
1999	93.2%

Notes:

1. The figures used in this table relate to Legislative Assembly elections only.
2. The figure for 1999 includes the Frankston East supplementary election.

Voter turnout at Australian elections 1991-1999



Notes:

1. The figures used in this chart relate to Lower House elections only.
2. The figure for the 1999 Victorian State election includes the Frankston East supplementary election.

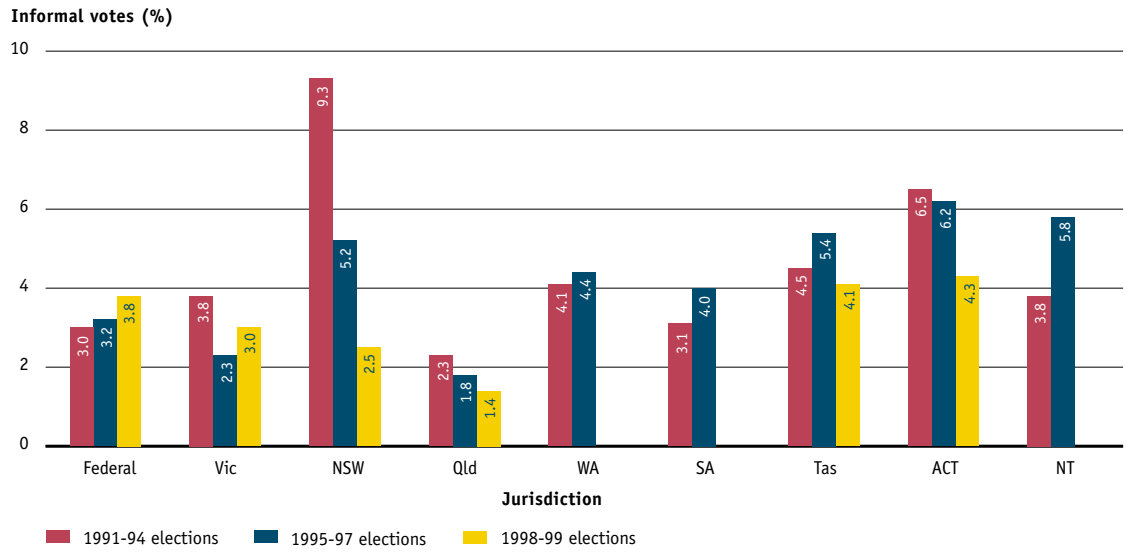
Informal voting at Victorian State elections 1988-1999

State election	Rate of informal voting
1988	3.9%
1992	3.8%
1996	2.3%
1999	3.0%

Notes:

1. The figures used in this table relate to Legislative Assembly elections only.
2. The figure for 1999 includes the Frankston East supplementary election.

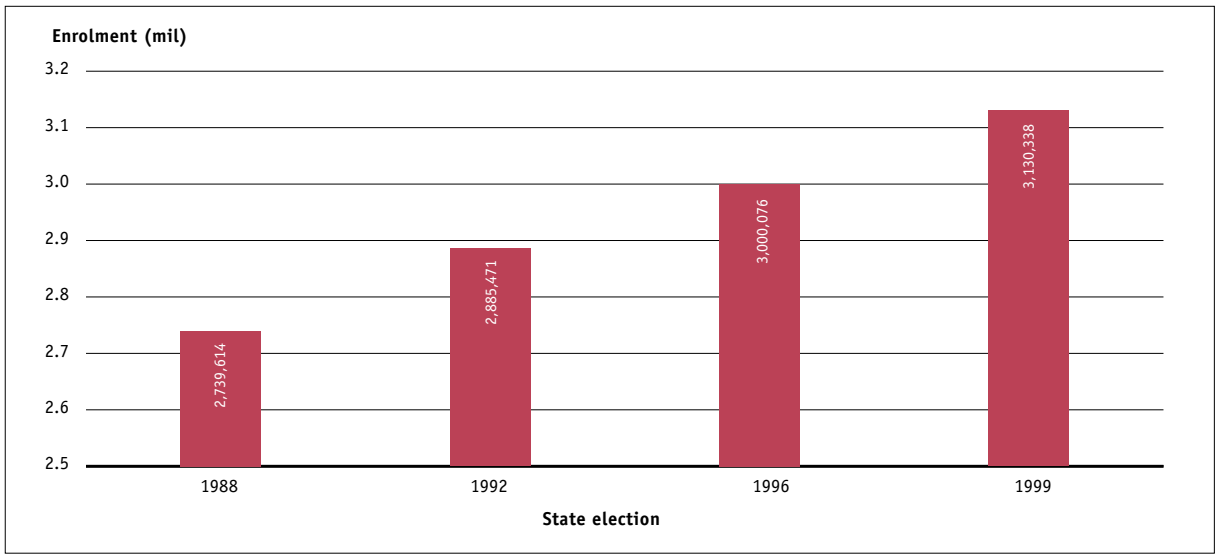
Informal voting at Australian elections 1991-1999



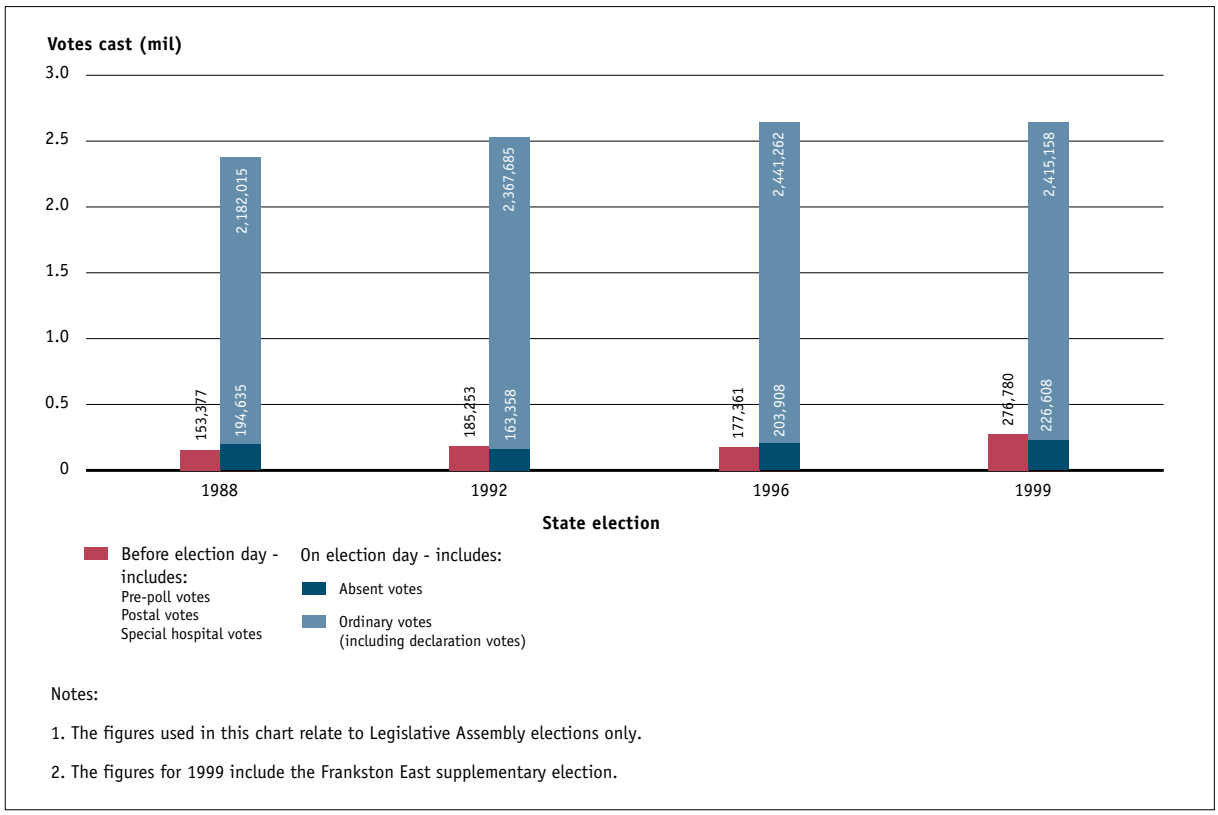
Notes:

1. The figures used in this chart relate to Lower House elections only.
2. Full preferential voting is used in Federal, Victorian, Western Australian, South Australian and Northern Territory elections. In 1998-99 the Federal and Victorian Governments enacted legislation to more strictly enforce full preferential voting.
3. Optional preferential voting is used in New South Wales and Queensland elections.
4. Partial preferential voting is used in Tasmania and the ACT, which have multi-member electorates, and voters must number at least as many squares as there are vacancies in the electorate.
5. The figure for the 1999 Victorian State election includes the Frankston East supplementary election.

Close of roll figures for Victorian State elections 1988-1999



Votes cast on and before election day at Victorian State elections 1988-1999

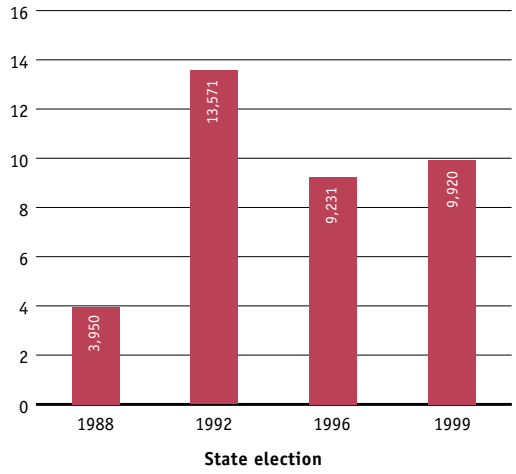


Notes:

1. The figures used in this chart relate to Legislative Assembly elections only.

2. The figures for 1999 include the Frankston East supplementary election.

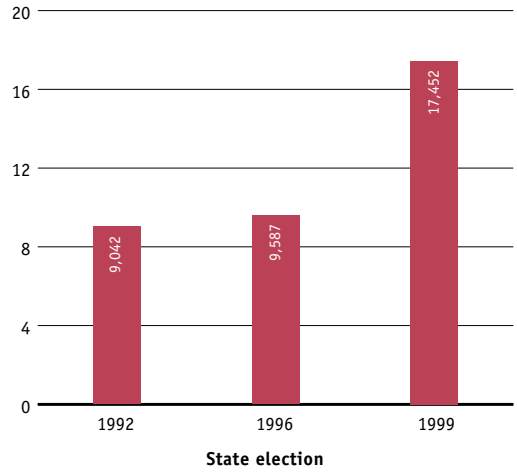
Declaration votes at Victorian State elections 1988-1999



Notes:

1. The figures used in this chart relate to Legislative Assembly elections only.
2. The figure for 1999 includes the Frankston East supplementary election.
3. Declaration votes mainly comprise votes by people whose names cannot be found on the roll when they go to vote on election day.

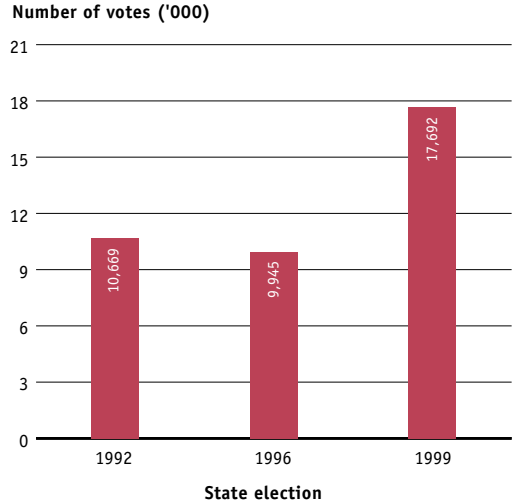
Registered general postal voters at Victorian State elections 1992-1999



Note:

1. Electors register as general postal voters because they meet certain criteria. They are sent voting material at each election.

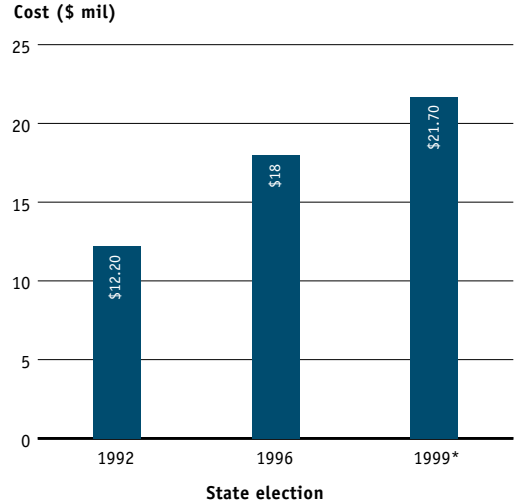
Votes at interstate and overseas locations at Victorian State elections 1992-1999



Notes:

1. The figures used in this chart relate to Legislative Assembly elections only.
2. The figure for 1999 includes the Frankston East supplementary election.
3. Information on the number of votes cast at each interstate and overseas polling place is listed in Appendix 4 of this report.

Cost of Victorian State elections 1992-1999



* Includes all direct costs plus apportioned costs of IT development and VEC general expenses. Includes Frankston East supplementary election.

Legislative changes affecting the 1999 Victorian State election

The Attorney-General introduced The Constitution Act Amendment (Amendment) Bill 1999 *(the Bill) into Parliament on 15 April 1999, and it became law on 6 June 1999. The legislative changes included a number of amendments to* The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958 *(the Act) that modernized the management of the electoral rolls and improved the administration of parliamentary elections. The Bill also widened the VEC's charter to explicitly include promoting public awareness of electoral matters through education and information programs.*

The Bill introduced the following changes to election procedures for the 1999 State election.

1. The Electoral Commissioner is to be the Electoral Registrar for all Districts and Provinces

The Act formerly allowed the Electoral Commissioner to appoint electoral registrars. However, it did not make it clear that the Electoral Commissioner is the Registrar for the State and consequently has the power to manage the entire enrolment process, including performing such functions as deleting, adding and transferring electors as required from the electoral rolls. The legislation amended the Act to make it clear that the Electoral Commissioner is the Electoral Registrar for the State in order to improve the efficiency of managing the electoral roll.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

Some of the functions in the Act previously carried out by electoral registrars for individual subdivisions are now carried out centrally by the Electoral Commissioner.

2. Electoral Commissioner to be responsible for all election advertisements

Previously the Electoral Commissioner was responsible for placing certain election advertisements and returning officers were responsible for placing others. Under the new legislation the Electoral Commissioner is responsible for placing all electoral advertisements.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

It was possible to produce advertising centrally for the State election without making reference to these advertisements being placed on behalf of individual returning officers.

3. Nominations

The legislation:

- enabled registered political parties to nominate their candidates with the Electoral Commissioner up to 24 hours before the close of nominations. Thereafter they could nominate their candidates with the appropriate returning officer;
- increased candidates' deposits from $250 to $350 for the Legislative Assembly, and from $250 to $700 for the Legislative Council;
- enabled candidates' deposits to be made in building society, credit union or non-bank financial institution cheque, or by bank cheque or in cash; and
- clarified that a candidate could nominate for only one Province or District.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

At the State election 319 nominations were lodged with the Electoral Commissioner. This represents all the nominations made by registered political parties.

There was no negative feedback on the increase in the amount of the candidates' deposit, and candidates made good use of the facility to lodge deposits by non-bank financial institution cheques.

There is no evidence of candidates nominating for more than one District or Province at Victorian State elections in the past. The change in legislation removed the possibility of a candidate being able to do this.

4. Draw for candidates' positions on the ballot paper

The legislation provided for a single random draw or for a computer generated random draw for the position of candidates on the ballot paper.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

The electronic draw was successfully employed at the State election, removing large data entry and subsequent quality assurance steps from the process. It significantly increased the efficiency of providing the result of the ballot draw to the media and ballot paper printers.

The electronic draw for ballot positions was accepted by candidates and the media attending ballot draws. The printing of candidates' names in ballot paper order immediately after the draw was considered to be an improvement on the previous practice of waiting for data entry and proof reading.

5. Questions put to voters

One of the questions put to voters by polling officials before they vote was 'Where do you reside?' The legislation changed the question to 'Where do you live?'

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

This change was well accepted at the State election.

6. Period when returning officers can accept postal votes

The legislation reduced the period within which postal and absent votes may be accepted by returning officers for scrutiny from 13 days to 9 days.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

There were no instances where postal votes were post marked on or before election day and received by returning officers after the nine-day cut off.

7. Assistance to disabled electors

A polling place manager was able to assist a disabled elector to vote outside a polling place.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

The VEC issued directions to polling place managers regarding the provision of assistance to disabled electors. Typically, it enabled a polling place manager to take ballot papers to a disabled elector who may have been driven to the polling place. Anecdotal evidence suggests that a number of voters took advantage of this new facility.

8. Restrictions on exit polling

The legislation prohibited the release of exit polling figures prior to the close of polling at 6 pm on election night, and required that any person conducting an exit poll at a polling place be subjected to the same restriction as people distributing how-to-vote cards. Exit polling is therefore not permitted within 6 metres of a polling place.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

A company which had conducted exit polling at previous by-elections was contacted prior to the State election. The company indicated that it was already aware of the change in legislation. No exit polling took place at the State election.

9. Savings provisions removed so that full preferential voting applies at parliamentary elections

Voters are required to indicate preferences for all candidates standing in an election. A number of provisions to save certain types of votes were removed so that these votes would be informal and excluded from the count. The legislation therefore established Victoria's voting system as a full preferential voting system.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

It has been usual practice at past elections to emphasise the correct way to vote, and this message was again clearly presented in the VEC's advertising for the 1999 State election.

The legislative change meant that certain types of votes, which had previously been regarded as formal votes and included in the count, would now be regarded as informal votes. There was no evidence of this having a significant impact on the rate of informal voting at the election.

10. Political parties may attach an application for a postal vote to other political material

The legislation enabled political parties to attach an application for a postal vote to a brochure or handbill that may contain political material.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

The new legislation worked well and enabled the VEC to address any complaints from electors regarding political material accompanying a postal vote application.

The VEC will meet with the main political parties who issue postal vote applications to discuss improvements in the design of the application forms.

11. Expand the categories of people who are eligible to register as a general postal voter

The following categories of people became eligible to apply to become a general postal voter and in so doing have their ballot papers sent to them without application at the time of an election:

- persons caring for others who are seriously ill or infirm;
- silent electors; and
- persons whose religious beliefs prevent them from attending a polling place on election day.

This brought the criteria for eligibility to be a registered general postal voter into line with the requirements of Federal legislation.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

The number of general postal voters increased from 9,587 at the time of the 1996 State election to 17,452 at the 1999 State election. This was mainly due to changes in the legislation at Federal and State levels.

12. The Electoral Commissioner is to be responsible for identifying non-voters

The Electoral Commissioner was made responsible for identifying non-voters. Previously returning officers were required to perform this task.

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

This improved the efficiency of implementing the compulsory voting provisions by centralising the process using the VEC's new Election Management System.

13. One ballot paper for all types of voting

Legislation reduced the number of different types of ballot papers to one type only—covering ordinary voting and section voting (postal, absent and unenrolled).

Implementation at the 1999 Victorian State election

There were considerable efficiencies in using one ballot paper. One advantage was that ballot paper printing was completed in record time. This reduced the number of hand written ballot papers, as fully printed postal ballot papers were available to returning officers and postal voting officers on the Monday after the close of nominations (on Friday).

Pre-election preparation by the Victorian Electoral Commission

Pre-election preparation by the Victorian Electoral Commission

The role of the Electoral Commissioner and the Victorian Electoral Commission

The position of Electoral Commissioner is a statutory appointment made by the Governor in Council. The Victorian Electoral Commission (VEC) is the administrative agency through which the Electoral Commissioner's statutory obligations are carried out. The Electoral Commissioner's chief responsibility is to conduct elections for the Victorian Parliament. The responsibilities and functions of the Electoral Commissioner are independent from Government. The Electoral Commissioner is required to report annually to Parliament, and to report to Parliament within twelve months of any parliamentary election.

Election timeframe

The Victorian State election is held every three to four years. Under the *Constitution Act 1975*, the Legislative Assembly has a maximum four-year term and, under usual circumstances, a minimum three-year term. This provides a window of opportunity within an approximately twelve month timeframe for the Government to call an election. This situation presents a challenge to the VEC's preparation and planning to conduct the State election as preparations must be made without knowing in advance the date the election will be held.

Staffing and infrastructure

The conduct of a State election is the culmination of three years planning and preparation by the VEC. The administrative infrastructure and large number of personnel that must be put in place immediately a State election is announced make the preparations for a State election comparable in size and complexity to those of a military operation.

The VEC operates with a small core staff of seventeen, which is supplemented by a larger number of temporary and casual staff. At the time of the State election there were some ninety full-time staff working at the VEC. In addition, contract staff are engaged to provide specialist and expert service such as IT support or election software development and advice. There were also some 16,000 people engaged by the VEC to conduct the State election in returning officers' offices throughout the election period and in polling places on election day.

There are a large number of operations required for the State election that require the expertise of external service providers. The contracting of external service providers allows VEC staff to focus on their election-specific areas of expertise. It also ensures that Victorians are provided with the best quality election service, using the latest technologies and systems to achieve the successful conduct of the State election.

Prior to the window of opportunity for the 1999 State election to be called, the VEC entered into contracts with a range of specialist service providers. Each contractor was selected after a competitive tendering process, taking into account the quality of their service, competitive costs and value for money.

Contracted services for the State election include:

- information technology;
- election advertising;
- public relations;
- telephone enquiry service;
- printing;

- cartage and courier;
- tally room construction;
- election staffing;
- payroll; and
- mail-house.

Electronic management of the 1999 Victorian State election

The use of information technology (IT) to provide information and services in a fast and efficient manner is now commonplace in the community. There is now an expectation by all the VEC's key stakeholders that IT be used to facilitate the election process. In view of this, the VEC has continued to look at ways of improving services using IT and has developed election-specific software to manage databases and streamline what were once cumbersome and time-consuming manual processes.

This resulted in the VEC's new, electronic election management system – EMS 2000 – to assist with the conduct of the State election (as well as future Council elections).

EMS 2000 is an integrated election management system that was used by all returning officers and the central administration at the State election. For the first time, all the information needed to conduct the State election was collected in a single database. Information was entered at the returning officer's office and was replicated to the central server located at the VEC. The information in the central database was subjected to rigorous quality assurance processes that ensured that the State election was conducted efficiently and in accordance with legislative requirements.

A major feature of EMS 2000 is that it integrates a number of functions that were previously handled separately. The main functions managed by EMS during the State election were:

Resourcing

EMS 2000 calculated the type and quantity of office equipment, stationery, voting materials and staff required by each of the fifty-four returning officers' offices, and for each of the 1,616 polling places on election day.

Candidates' nominations

Returning officers entered nominations into EMS 2000 as they were received from candidates. This information provided the data for:

- printing seven million ballot papers;
- advertising for the State election;
- answering enquiries from the media and political parties;
- publishing on the VEC's web site; and
- constructing the VEC's tally board for election night.

Ballot draw and printing of ballot papers

Returning officers used EMS 2000 to conduct the random draw for candidates' positions on ballot papers. The resulting data was used to print the ballot papers for each electorate in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. In the past this draw had been conducted by drawing numbers out of a barrel.

Postal voting

Applications for postal votes were recorded in one central location at the VEC. The VEC received 134,454 applications during the State election. Successful applicants were sent their ballot material. Unsuccessful applicants received a rejection letter and a new application form. Returned postal votes were processed through EMS 2000, which recorded postal voters as having voted.

Registration of how-to-vote cards

Victorian legislation requires that how-to-vote (HTV) cards handed out on election day be registered with the VEC. EMS 2000 provided a central registry of HTV cards, which allowed the VEC to provide timely and definitive responses to enquiries about HTV cards.

Election results

On election night, results were entered into EMS 2000 by returning officers. The results were transmitted in real time to the media, to the tally room for printing and posting on the tally board, to the VEC's web site and to the parliamentary registered political parties.

Payroll

EMS 2000 was used to calculate the payroll for all 16,000 staff and polling officials employed during the short period of the election.

Services to registered political parties and candidates

Services to registered political parties and candidates

Briefings to registered political parties

At the end of April 1999, the Victorian Electoral Commission (VEC) conducted briefing sessions for registered political parties (RPPs) on the State election process. The sessions provided information on the VEC's preparations for the State election, the role of returning officers, postal voting arrangements, nominations procedures, candidates' electoral expenses, the registration of how-to-vote cards, voter information through advertising and the VEC's web site, and complaints procedures.

Those attending were also provided with maps showing the location of returning officers' offices, and lists of polling places, special hospitals and postal voting locations.

An information kit on the State election was also provided at the briefing sessions. Copies of this kit had previously been posted to all Members of Parliament and registered political parties.

The sessions were well attended by representatives from the majority of registered political parties.

The VEC's returning officers

As at the 1996 Victorian State election, the VEC appointed fifty-four returning officers to conduct the 1999 State election.

These fifty-four returning officers conducted the election for eighty-eight members of the Legislative Assembly, twenty-two members of the Legislative Council, as well as three additional members of the Legislative Council where simultaneous by-elections were held.

Prior to the 1996 State election, a different returning officer was allocated responsibility for each of the State's electorates. The reduction in the number of returning officers conducting elections has proved to be an efficient and effective innovation in Victoria's electoral practice.

Appendix 1 lists the returning officers with responsibility for each of the elections being conducted.

In the period prior to an election, returning officers establish offices and employ staff to facilitate the smooth running of the election for their electorates. They issue postal votes, receive candidates' nominations and organise the draw for the order of the candidates' names on the ballot papers, register how-to-vote cards, and organise staff and polling places for election day. On election day, the returning officer is responsible for the conduct of the election and the counting of votes for those electorates for which he/she has responsibility.

Support for the nominations process

The VEC advertised for nominations prominently in all daily newspapers throughout Victoria on the day after the State election was announced.

Returning officers provided prospective candidates with a candidate's kit that included:

- the appropriate District or Province nomination form;
- a *How-to-Vote Card Declaration* form;
- a *Candidate's Handbook*;
- a *Guide to Scrutineers at State Elections* leaflet ;
- a *Registration of How-to-Vote Cards in State Elections* leaflet;
- a list of polling places for the relevant District or Province;

Handing out how-to-vote cards in Brunswick.

- a District or Province fact sheet;
- the returning officer's contact details;
- key election dates; and
- details on the number of issuing points at each polling place in the District or Province and an estimate of the number of votes likely.

Returning officers offered to meet with each candidate as soon as possible after the acceptance of the candidate's nomination in order to outline the election process and clarify any matters.

Registered political parties were given the opportunity to submit details of their nominations in bulk, on disk, to be loaded directly into the VEC's election management system. Three political parties took advantage of this facility.

Registered political parties submitted 319 nominations and 76 nominations were received from independent candidates, making a total of 395 candidates for the election (including candidates in the Frankston East supplementary election). In addition, eleven candidates stood for the three Province by-elections held simultaneously with the 1999 State election.

The registration of how-to-vote cards

Registered how-to-vote (HTV) cards are the only form of printed electoral material that can be lawfully handed out, distributed or otherwise made available within 400 metres of a polling place on election day.

The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958 makes provision for persons or organisations to register their HTV cards with the returning officer for the electorate in which they wish to distribute HTV cards. Alternatively, the legislation enables registered political parties to apply directly to the Electoral Commissioner to have their HTV cards registered.

Information about the registration of HTV cards was provided to:

- registered political parties at briefings held prior to the State election; and
- candidates by returning officers directly and in the candidate's kit.

The key dates for the registration of HTV cards at the 1999 State election were:

- submission to returning officers: 6 September to 12 noon, 9 September 1999; and
- submissions by registered political parties to the Electoral Commissioner: 4 September to 12 noon, 11 September 1999.

At the 1999 State election, 575 HTV cards were registered.

Provision of electoral rolls to candidates

Each candidate in the 1999 State election was provided with a copy of the electoral roll for the relevant electorate on floppy disk. Information and software were provided to make the file suitable for use in a mail merge process.

Provision of election results to parliamentary political parties

The VEC provided the three parliamentary political parties with computer software to enable them to view primary and two-candidate-preferred results for each electorate as they were entered into the election management system at returning officers' offices during the count. This included results recorded on election night as well as absent, postal and pre-poll results recorded in the nine days following election day.

There were 1,616 polling places on election day.

Candidates' expenses

The return of candidates' expenses at a State election is governed by Division 19 of Part V of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*.

The maximum amount which candidates may lawfully spend for election to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council is $5,000. This limit relates only to expenditure incurred by the candidate. There is no limit on expenditure by persons or organisations on a candidate's behalf.

As at 1 April 2000, 392 of the 406 candidates had lodged the required material. All of these logged expenditures within the prescribed limit. The remaining 14 candidates have been contacted regarding their obligations and prosecution procedures for non-compliance have commenced.

The VEC's performance in providing services to registered political parties and candidates

The VEC engaged ACNeilsen to conduct a survey of registered political parties and candidates regarding the services provided and the VEC's performance at the State election.

Survey of parliamentary political parties

ACNielsen conducted a survey of the three parliamentary political parties: the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party and the National Party. Interviews took place on 16 February 2000.

The survey showed that the three parliamentary political parties regarded the overall performance of the VEC as being of a high standard.

Other results of the survey are summarised below:

- all three parties were highly satisfied with the provision of information prior to the State election. The parties felt that access to the Commissioner and staff was high, questions were answered quickly, clearly and comprehensively, and suggestions were fully considered;
- two of the parties would like to see improvements in the process of electronic lodgement of candidates' nominations, whereas one party preferred the paper based system of nominating;
- all three parties were satisfied with the registration of how-to-vote card procedure, and felt that access and responsiveness to concerns was excellent; and
- all three parties felt that the rules for the distribution of how-to-vote cards for voting at special hospitals were problematic.

The VEC did not receive any formal complaints from registered political parties about its performance during or after the election.

Survey of candidates

ACNeilsen conducted a telephone survey of a random sample of 58 candidates contesting the State election. The sample was selected from candidates for the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, and from candidates in urban, regional and rural areas.

The sample also included successful and unsuccessful candidates. Interviews took place from 29 October until 2 November 1999.

The survey showed that nearly all candidates (95 per cent) were, overall, either satisfied or very satisfied with the way the VEC managed the State election.

Other results of the survey of candidates are summarised below:

- 84 per cent were either satisfied or very satisfied with the *Candidate's Handbook*;
- satisfaction with the performance of returning officers was very high, with 97 per cent rating the returning officer helpful at all times, and 95 per cent rating the returning officer as impartial at all times;
- 85 per cent had seen or heard electoral advertising prior to the election, with the highest awareness (92 per cent) in non-metropolitan areas;
- newspaper advertising was considered more effective (84 per cent) than television (73 per cent) or radio (65 per cent);
- 72 per cent were either satisfied or very satisfied with the efficiency of the pre-poll voting service;
- 60 per cent were satisfied with the VEC's hospital and aged care voting services, with 86 per cent of candidates satisfied or very satisfied with the helpfulness of staff;
- 88 per cent considered that polling booths were located conveniently or very conveniently;
- 83 per cent were satisfied with or very satisfied with the processes involved in the counting of votes; and
- 72 per cent were satisfied or very satisfied with the communication of results once votes were counted.

The VEC did not receive any formal complaints about the performance of its returning officers during or after the election. (One complaint about the action of a returning officer in withdrawing a candidate's how-to-vote card was later withdrawn. See the following section: *Complaints by candidates about the VEC's conduct of the State election*.)

Public buildings all over the State, including the Youth and Recreation Centre at Lakes Entrance, became polling places on election day.

Complaints about candidates

During the course of the State election, the VEC received a total of 31 complaints against persons or organisations. Of these, 21 were about candidates; four about organisations; and six about the media. This is comparable to the number of such complaints received during the 1996 State election (33 complaints). Of the 21 complaints received about candidates, five were in relation to a letter sent to voters by the (then) Premier, the Hon Jeff Kennett, MP. The VEC replied advising that the Premier's letters did not breach provisions of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*. Of the remaining 16 letters of complaint about the actions of candidates, a total of seven resulted in actions by the VEC. One complaint regarding an allegation of bribery was referred to the Police for investigation. No prosecutions resulted.

Complaints by candidates about the VEC's conduct of the State election

The number of complaints received about the VEC's conduct of the election is a 'litmus test' of the VEC's performance.

A total of four complaints were received from candidates or their supporters regarding the VEC's conduct of the 1999 State election (compared with 11 at the 1996 State election).

Of these complaints, one resulted in the initiation of an appeal to the Court of Disputed Returns. On 8 November 1999, Mr Malcolm McClure, a candidate for Melbourne North Province, complained about the actions of the returning officer in having his how-to-vote card withdrawn for a period of time on election day. This, he alleged, prevented him from achieving 4 per cent of the first-preference votes and caused him to lose his deposit. The Electoral Commissioner dismissed Mr McClure's claim for a refund of his deposit, and Mr McClure initiated an appeal to the Court of Disputed Returns, which he later withdrew.

Services to voters

Services to voters

Enrolment

Three-day enrolment period once the election was announced

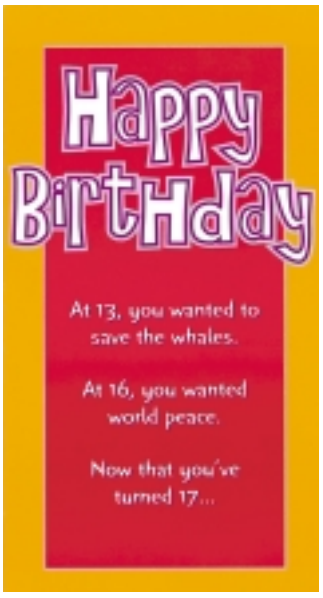
Once the State election was announced on 24 August 1999, eligible electors had three days to ensure they were on the electoral roll and that their registered address was correct.

The VEC was successful in having television and radio advertisements aired throughout Victoria on the night the election was announced, and newspaper advertising printed over the next two days, ensuring that as many people as possible took the opportunity to check that their enrolment details were correct.

Voters had the opportunity to update their enrolments on the spot at sixty-seven locations throughout the State, or to pick up an enrolment form from any post office. In addition, the VEC web site provided the opportunity to download an enrolment form.

During the three-day period from the issue of writs to the close of rolls, 29,313 new enrolments were received, and 32,381 changes to enrolments occurred, making a total of 61,694 enrolment transactions taking place overall.

The VEC's web site was used by 1,758 electors to download the enrolment form in that three day period.



Enrolment initiatives in the lead-up to the 1999 State election

The VEC initiated a range of enrolment activities in the lead-up to the State election.

Special initiative to encourage 17 and 18-year-olds to enrol

Young people turning 18 years of age—who become eligible to vote for State, Federal and municipal Council elections the first time—are a major focus of all VEC initiatives encouraging enrolment. Seventeen-year-olds who are Australian citizens are also a target audience as they can enrol provisionally, and then they automatically become fully enrolled at the age of 18. There is a strong advantage in enrolling at the age of 17. If a person who has provisionally enrolled at age 17 turns 18 on or before election day they will be able to vote, even if the electoral roll has closed.

The VEC embarked on a special initiative to enrol 17 and 18-year-olds in August 1999.

A request was made to the Board of Studies of the Department of Education for the name, address and date of birth data for young people enrolled in Years 11 and 12 in Victorian secondary schools. The Board agreed to provide the data in view of the priority it places on encouraging young people to enrol and vote at State, Federal and Council elections. The information was provided solely for the purpose of enabling the VEC to write to these young people and invite them to enrol to vote.

From the Board of Studies data the VEC established that only 25 per cent of 18 year old school students had enrolled, and that only 3 per cent of 17-year-olds had provisionally enrolled.

In the week of 9 August 1999 the VEC wrote to all students in Years 11 and 12 aged 17 years and over, providing them with the motivational leaflet, *20 very good reasons to enrol to vote*, and inviting them to complete an enclosed enrolment form.

In addition, the VEC continues to send Year 11 and 12 students a birthday card and enrolment information on their seventeenth birthday.

This initiative resulted in 24,824 enrolments by 17 and 18-year-olds prior to the State election (provisional enrolments for 17-year-olds).

As students comprise the majority of 17 and 18-year-olds, this initiative will make a large contribution to increasing the number of young people enrolled to vote in Victoria.

School leavers

Earlier in 1999, in order to reach school leavers, the VEC's advertising agency, Leo Burnett Connaghan and May, created an innovative advertisement to appear in *Get a Life!* magazine, which was mailed to all school leavers in January 1999. The advertisement also appeared in a new education supplement in *The Age* newspaper.

The advertisement was later adapted, in the form of a postcard, for distribution in universities during orientation week.

Cinema advertising

Advertising research shows that cinema advertising has a very high reach among young people, especially when targeted to appear before movies that are popular with the late-teens age group. The VEC therefore decided to take advantage of this medium to get its enrolment message across to Victoria's young people.

A cinema advertisement was created based upon the enrolment advertising screened on television for the State election. The cinema advertisement was screened for ten weeks, between February and April 1999, in a range of cinemas across metropolitan and regional Victoria, with films such as *Shakespeare in Love, Rush Hour, Meet Joe Black* and *Paperback Hero*.

The VEC's window display at Information Victoria was designed to encourage enrolment during the pre-election period.

Press enrolment advertising targeted to all Victorians

The VEC considered that April was an opportune time to remind all Victorians to ensure that they were enrolled correctly. This was shortly before the earliest date the election could be called.

The enrolment campaign comprised an intense burst of advertising from 27 April to 1 May, with full-page advertisements in all Victorian daily newspapers and thirty-second advertisements on all commercial radio stations.

The campaign resulted in a significant increase in the number of enrolments.

Window display at Information Victoria

In August, the VEC arranged for a window display at Information Victoria to encourage enrolments during the pre-election period. The primary focus of the display was to encourage electors who had moved address to update their enrolment, and to offer elderly or disabled voters the opportunity of registering as a general postal voter.

Other ongoing enrolment initiatives

The VEC had a variety of existing enrolment projects prior to the lead-up to the 1999 State election. These projects are ongoing and aim to keep the roll up-to-date. They include:

(i) Young people obtaining a drivers licence

Under an arrangement with VicRoads, the VEC obtains names and addresses of people in the eighteen to twenty-one age group who have obtained a drivers

licence for the first time. The VEC mails out enrolment information and enrolment application forms to those not enrolled at their current addresses.

(ii) People requesting electricity connections and reconnections

The VEC obtains data concerning connections and reconnections by Eastern Energy's domestic electricity customers. When people request an electricity connection or reconnection, they are asked if they would like enrolment assistance from the VEC. If they consent, enrolment information and enrolment application forms are sent to those not enrolled at their current addresses.

(iii) Electronic lodgement and enrolment using maxi

Since 1997, the VEC has provided an electronic method for Victorians to lodge their enrolment details via the internet (www.maxi.com.au) or at public multi-media kiosks.

Further details about these initiatives are provided in the VEC's *Annual Report 1998-1999*.

Arrangements for voting before election day

The VEC made arrangements for voters who could not get to a polling place on election day.

A total of 276,780 Victorians voted before election day. This is a significantly greater number than at previous State elections (177,361 at the 1996 State election and 185,253 at the 1992 State election).

A reason for the increase may be that the election was held at the beginning of the September school holidays, and on the day of an Australian Football League preliminary final. As well, a number of political parties encouraged postal voting by mailing postal voting application forms on a large scale at the start of the election period.

Voting in person

Voting in person was possible at any of sixty-four locations throughout the State prior to election day. These locations are listed in Appendix 3 of this Report.

Electors could vote between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm from Monday, 6 September until Saturday, 11 September, and

Voters were able to vote before election day at a number of locations, including Melbourne Airport.

from Monday, 13 September until Thursday, 16 September. Voting at these locations was also possible until 6.00 pm on election eve, Friday, 15 September. Offices in Melbourne and East Malvern remained open until 8.00 pm on Thursdays in recognition of sections of the community requiring the opportunity to vote outside business hours, but not on Saturdays.

In most cases the returning officer's office was considered to be appropriately located for the purposes of voting prior to election day. However, additional voting centres were established to supplement returning officer's offices where locations were inconvenient to a large section of voters. These were in Hastings, Korumburra, Melbourne Airport, Portland, Prahran, Sunbury and Wangaratta.

Additional voting facilities were also established in the ski fields areas of Falls Creek, Mount Buller and Mount Hotham, to provide a service to those who might be skiing in these areas during the school holiday period.

A voting facility was established for staff (mainly country electors) working at the Royal Melbourne Show. The centre operated for three days prior to the opening of the Show. Approximately 300 Show staff made use of this voting facility.

There were 152,559 votes cast at the VEC's election offices prior to election day for the 1999 State election.

Voting at interstate and overseas locations

Voting was possible prior to election day at twelve interstate and thirty-eight overseas locations. These locations are listed in Appendix 4 of this Report.

A total of 17,692 votes were cast at these interstate and overseas locations during the State election. This compares with 9,945 votes cast at the 1996 State election, and 10,669 votes in 1992.

Members of the winter team at Mawson Station, Antarctica voting on election day (the temperature outside was minus 22 degrees).

Antarctic election observers.

Voting by post

Voters who would not be able to vote at a polling place on election day were able to vote by post by:

- picking up an application form for a postal vote from any post office in Victoria;
- downloading a postal vote application form from the VEC's web site; or
- telephoning the VEC's telephone enquiry service and having an application form posted to them.

There were 112,610 votes cast by post at the 1999 State election. Of the applications received, 6,138 had been downloaded from the VEC's web site. This new facility was considered very successful, given that it was the first time it had been offered at a Victorian State election.

Registered general postal voters

Voters who satisfy certain statutory requirements regarding their ability to vote at a polling place at election time are eligible for registration as general postal voters.

By registering as general postal voters, these people automatically receive ballot papers in the mail for all State elections.

There were 17,452 registered general postal voters at the 1999 State election. This is a significantly greater number than at previous State elections (9,587 at the 1996 State election, and 9,042 at the 1992 State election).

The increase was mainly due to legislative changes increasing eligibility for registration, and initiatives by the VEC and its national counterpart (the Australian Electoral Commission) to increase public awareness of this facility amongst voters who find it difficult to vote at polling places at State and Federal elections.

Voting at special hospitals

The Electoral Commissioner has the power to appoint certain institutions as 'special hospitals' for the purpose of enabling voters in those institutions to vote on the spot when a mobile polling team visits in the lead-up to a State election.

Prior to the 1999 State election, the VEC conducted a review of the election services provided to institutions that were appointed as special hospitals at the 1996 State election.

The VEC contacted the institutions and requested that they consider the type of electoral service that would best meet their residents' requirements. In some cases, the institutions requested that residents be provided with postal voting material as the visit of polling officials caused frail patients to become distressed. There were 108 institutions requesting this facility.

As a result of the review, 431 special hospitals were appointed for the 1999 State election. (These are listed in Appendix 5 of this report.) This compares with 279 locations at the 1996 State election.

There were 11,611 votes cast at special hospitals in the 1999 State election, a substantial increase on the number of votes cast at special hospitals in the 1996 State election (7,261). (Figures are not available for the 1992 State election.)

Antarctic voting

An 'Antarctic elector' is an elector who has made a request under section 218D of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* to be treated as an Antarctic elector while in Antarctica.

At the close of roll for the 1999 Victorian State election, there were fourteen Antarctic voters.

The 1999 State election was held on the same day as the AFL preliminary final between Essendon and Carlton. Photo courtesy of The Age.

Arrangements for voting on election day

Voting on election day

Voters could vote at any of the 1,616 polling places established throughout Victoria on election day, Saturday, 18 September 1999. Voting took place between 8.00 am and 6.00 pm.

Polling places were advertised in their electoral District groupings. Voters were able to vote at a polling place within their electorate (that is, cast an 'ordinary vote'), or vote at any other polling place in the State outside their electorate by casting an 'absent vote'.

A total of 2,641,766 votes were cast on election day. These included 226,608 absent votes.

The number of absent votes was a significant increase on the number cast at previous State elections (203,908 at the 1996 State election, and 163,358 at the 1992 State election). It is likely that this increase was primarily due to election day being held on the first day of the school holidays, when a number of voters would be away from home.

Assistance for voters from non-English-speaking backgrounds

The VEC advertised information to assist voters from non-English-speaking backgrounds in a range of ethnic media, including newspapers, radio and television (see Appendix 6).

In addition, information regarding how to cast a formal vote was made available in 15 languages at each polling place.

Assistance for disabled voters

The VEC is committed to providing electoral services that provide maximum assistance to enable people with disabilities to vote. In the past, the VEC has implemented procedures such as identifying polling places with the best wheelchair access, providing table-top screens at all polling places, and instructing polling officials to assist disabled electors to vote in the polling place if requested. The VEC also sends postal voting material to all electors who are registered as general postal voters.

Prior to the 1999 State election, the VEC conducted a review of its procedures in order to identify further ways to assist electors with disabilities to participate in the electoral process.

As part of this review, the VEC consulted with a number of organisations representing disabled people in Victoria. The organisations contacted included:

- National Industry Association for Disability Services (ACROD Victoria);
- Action Resource Network;
- Headway Victoria;
- National Federation of Blind Citizens;
- Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association;
- Regional Victorian Rural Disabilities Association (RVRDA);
- Victorian Advocacy League for Individuals with Disability (VALID);
- Victorian Council of Deaf People Inc; and
- Vision Australia.

Voting at Lakes Entrance.

The consultative process explored ways the VEC could enhance the delivery of electoral services to further assist people with disabilities. During the review, organisations raised issues and recommended practical solutions that the VEC could implement at the 1999 State election.

As a result of the review, the VEC introduced voting compartments especially designed for wheelchair access, improved signage at polling places for people with sight impairment and instructed polling officials on how to assist people with hearing disabilities.

The review also resulted in the VEC recommending changes to electoral law to enable polling officials to assist disabled voters to vote outside the polling place. Parliament amended *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* to include the changes, which took effect in June 1999. The VEC developed new procedures and advised prospective candidates and political parties of the changes prior to the election. All polling officials throughout Victoria were trained in the new procedures and the procedures were implemented at the 1999 State election.

Information to voters

Advertising during the State election period

For the 1999 State election the VEC based the voter information campaign on the campaign used in the 1996 State election.

The 1996 campaign had been evaluated as highly successful—achieving a very high voter turnout rate (94.1 per cent) and an extremely low rate of informal voting (2.3 per cent). An evaluation of the effectiveness of the campaign by AGB McNair showed that the campaign achieved high levels of awareness.

The original campaign was devised by Grey Advertising, and used the strong central theme 'Your opinion counts. Make sure your vote does'. Television advertisements featured a range of Victorians expressing opinions, followed by messages on how to make your opinion count. Radio advertisements used the voices of the people featured in the television scenarios, and the newspaper advertisements included photographs of the scenarios.

Following a competitive tendering process, the VEC engaged Leo Burnett Connaghan and May to revamp the advertising campaign.

The campaign comprised:

- advice of the issue of the writs, providing the key election dates (press);
- enrolment advertising (television—beginning on the night that the election was announced, radio and press);
- information for candidates about nominating and the registering of how-to-vote cards (press);
- how to vote if you are away on election day (television, radio and press—including advertising in *The Australian* for voters travelling interstate);
- voting interstate and overseas (leaflet distributed to all major travel agents in Victoria);
- special voting arrangements at Victoria's ski fields (press);
- know your candidates (press);
- voting correctly (television, radio and press);
- voting for the Ballarat, Melbourne and Melbourne North Province by-elections (press);
- going to the footy—vote before you go (press);
- going to the Show—vote before you go (press);
- where to vote at the State election (lift-out in metropolitan press and large advertisements in regional press);
- election results (press).

A full list of where the VEC placed advertising during the election is provided in Appendix 6. Sample advertisements for the 1999 State election are provided in Appendix 7.

Advertising coverage in rural Victoria

At the 1996 Victorian State election the VEC was criticised for not advertising in smaller weekly newspapers. The VEC had advertised on statewide television and radio, and in statewide and regional daily newspapers.

Following the 1996 State election, the VEC engaged the market research company, AGB McNair, to evaluate the effectiveness of its voter information campaign, with a particular emphasis on rural Victoria. Particular attention was given to those parts of Victoria that did not receive regional daily newspapers. The evaluation showed that rural Victorians were not disadvantaged by the VEC's decision not to advertise in weekly newspapers in rural areas. (See pages 30-31 of the VEC's *Report to Parliament on the Administration of the 1996 Victorian State Election*.)

During the 1999 State election the VEC received criticism from rural newspaper associations and individual newspapers for not placing advertising in all rural newspapers. Some newspapers thought that one advertisement in particular—advertising arrangements for how to vote before election day—was suited to advertising in all rural newspapers due to its importance and the sufficient lead time for preparation and placement of the advertisement.

The VEC extended advertising beyond that used at the 1996 State election by placing polling place advertisements in all regional daily newspapers and certain rural newspapers which were outside the circulation areas of regional daily newspapers. Previously this advertising had only been placed in *The Age* and *Herald Sun*.

The VEC will review its advertising arrangements prior to the next State election.

Information for voters at www.vec.vic.gov.au

The VEC's web site provided valuable information to voters in a readily accessible format. The site included all the information about arrangements for enrolment and voting in the election, as well as providing the opportunity to download an enrolment application form and a postal voting application form. (See the chapter on *Information services to the media* in this report for details about the design and development of the VEC's web site.)

The VEC's telephone enquiry service

The VEC required a telephone enquiry service (TES) that would be able to deal successfully and efficiently with the large volume of calls that occur during a State election. The TES at previous State elections had not met the demand from the public for information. This had occurred primarily because the VEC does not have the ongoing telecommunication infrastructure nor a large pool of trained staff who can be called on to operate a call centre immediately a State election is announced. In view of these factors, it was decided to outsource this service for the 1999 State election to a commercial call centre provider. Morgan and Banks was selected following a competitive tendering process.

Morgan and Banks established a custom-built call centre at a location near the VEC that had the following key features:

- a 60 seat area allocated to the VEC, with the capacity to expand according to demand. Each workstation had an individual telephone and computer allocated;
- IT infrastructure and support on-site; and
- call centre training specialists.

The TES database was created using data provided by the VEC and was developed into a simple menu based look-up screen product.

Morgan and Banks managed the recruitment process for the establishment of the TES. Some 160 staff were selected and were provided with customised training in consultation with VEC staff. The VEC provided supervisors to ensure that all requests for information were handled correctly. At the announcement of the election, some 140 staff were available to work and to be allocated across the various shifts.

The service initially operated over a 24 hour period which was later reduced to operating between 7.00 am and 8.00 pm, as there were very few calls after 8.00 pm each day. The weekend hours were 8.00 am to 6.00 pm. The performance of the TES is discussed in the performance summary contained in this chapter.

Information services for voters from non-English-speaking backgrounds

The VEC is aware of the need to provide information to voters from non-English-speaking backgrounds. The voter information campaign for the State election included advertisements in 18 ethnic newspapers, on five ethnic radio stations and on two ethnic television channels, advertising in a total of eleven languages. The proportion of the voter information campaign budget spent on ethnic advertising was well above the five per cent minimum required by government policy.

Advertising in both the ethnic media and in the English-language press referred people needing more information to the VEC's multi-lingual telephone enquiry service. The service was provided by Victorian Interpreting and Translating Services (VITS). VITS provided pre-recorded messages on a range of election matters in twelve languages other than English. Callers dialling a language-specific number heard a message in their own language on the subject of their choice, such as enrolment, postal voting, or how to vote correctly. If they needed more information after listening to the message they were put through to an interpreter, who in turn connected to the VEC's mainstream telephone enquiry service for a conference call. People calling the advertised number for all other languages were connected directly to an interpreter and the VEC's mainstream service. In addition, the mainstream telephone enquiry service included a number of bilingual staff. Telephone enquiry services for non-English speaking voters worked much better than at previous elections, when it had been difficult to establish conference calls. Over the 25 day election period the multi-lingual enquiry service received a total of 6,218 calls, of which 1,936 were calls connected to an interpreter.

Hamish and his guide dog Jason at the VEC's telephone enquiry centre.

Information services for voters with a visual impairment

The VEC commissioned Vision Australia Foundation to recommend an approach to assist those electors who are visually impaired or blind.

The recommended approach was to produce audiocassettes containing information about the arrangements for the State election. Approximately 6,200 audiocassettes were distributed by Vision Australia Foundation to Victorian voters. Of these, some 5,725 were distributed to individuals with print disabilities. The remaining cassettes were distributed to blindness agencies and Vision Australia branches.

This service was supported by a successful media campaign including media releases and campaigns on 3RPH (Radio Print Handicapped). The Electoral Commissioner was interviewed on 3RPH regarding the service being offered to print handicapped voters. Over 200 audiocassettes were distributed to individuals in response to publicity through the media (including 3RPH).

Non-voter follow-up

The enforcement of compulsory voting at Victorian State elections is governed by Division 21 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* and Part 9 of the Victorian Parliamentary Elections Regulations 1999.

The VEC's election management system, EMS 2000, was used to streamline the processing of the non-voter database for the purposes of excusing voters providing a valid reason for not voting, and for the service of notices to apparent non-voters.

The number of electors who did not vote at the 1999 State election was 211,792. Pursuant to section 271A of the Act, electors who fell into certain categories were not sent failure to vote notices. Such electors included those who had provided a valid and sufficient excuse to returning officers or the VEC during or after the election period, and those electors who were over 70 years of age, deceased, absent from Victoria on election day or itinerant.

Of the 211,792 electors who did not vote, 115,949 were sent non-voter notices. The majority of these provided satisfactory reasons for not voting. However, 29,468 were issued with penalty notices, and, as at the end of April 2000, only 5,203 had paid the required penalty.

The non-payment of penalties for failure to vote has been a continuing problem at State elections. The VEC is considering ways to improve the enforcement of penalty payments.

The maximum fine for not voting at a State election is $50. The penalty for not voting at the 1999 State election was fixed at $40, the same as at the previous State election.

The VEC's performance in providing services to voters

Voter turnout

Voter turnout at the State election (held in a school holiday period) was 93.23 per cent. This is slightly below the turnout of 94.08 per cent at the 1996 State election, but close to the long term average for Victorian State elections (93.61 per cent for the seven elections held since 1979.)

Rate of informal voting

The rate of informal voting was 3.02 per cent, compared with 2.30 per cent at the 1996 State election and 3.81 per cent at the 1992 State election. The comparatively low rate of informal voting at the 1996 State election is thought to be because that election was held only a few weeks after the Federal election, and the messages about voting correctly were fresh in voters' minds. The rate of informal voting in 1999 was very close to the long term average for Victorian State elections (3.05 per cent for the seven elections held since 1979.)

Enrolment

The total enrolment at the 1999 State election was 3,130,338, compared with 3,000,076 at the 1996 State election. An analysis of recent enrolment trends in Victoria is provided in the VEC's Annual Report 1998-1999 (pp 20–23).

Voter satisfaction survey

The VEC engaged ACNielsen to conduct a telephone survey of voters following the 1999 State election. The purpose of the survey was to ascertain voters' satisfaction with the services provided by the VEC to assist them during the election.

The survey covered voters in Melbourne, regional centres and rural areas, as well as voters who voted before election day in person or by post, and voters who cast ordinary and absent votes on election day. Interviews took place from 22 October until 1 November 1999.

Overall, there was a very high level of satisfaction with the way in which the VEC conducted the 1999 State election, with 94 per cent of voters reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the VEC's arrangements and performance.

Arrangements for voting before election day

Eighty-eight per cent of voters who voted before election day, either in person or by post, reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the arrangements made by the VEC.

Almost all (97 per cent) of these voters considered that the pre-polling centres were suitably located.

Arrangements for voting on election day

Ninety-seven per cent of voters who voted at a polling place on election day were satisfied or very satisfied with the helpfulness of the VEC's polling place staff.

Almost all (97 per cent) considered that the location of polling places was convenient.

Ninety per cent of absentee voters reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the efficiency and effectiveness of the arrangements made for absentee voting by the VEC.

Awareness of advertising

The VEC's voter information campaign for the State election was assessed by Leeds Media to have reached the following proportions of Victorians over 18 years of age:

Television	90.7%
Newspapers	88.5%
Radio	84.7%

These exposure rates are considered to be very high for any advertising campaign.

The satisfaction survey of voters confirmed a very high voter awareness of the VEC's advertising for the 1999 State election. Seventy-four per cent of voters were aware of the VEC's advertising regarding such matters as who was eligible to vote, and arrangements for voting

before and on election day. This was a considerable improvement on the level of advertising awareness following the 1996 State election (64 per cent).

The age group most successfully reached was 25-39 years (79 per cent awareness), followed by 40-54 years (74 per cent); 18-24 years (72 per cent); and 55 years and over (69 per cent).

Television was the most successful advertising medium, with 70 per cent of voters who reported being aware of the VEC's advertising having seen television advertising. Fifty-three per cent of the voters who were aware of the VEC's advertising had heard radio advertising and 30 per cent had seen newspaper advertising.

Amongst voters who recalled VEC advertising, all messages were conveyed effectively, with at least three-quarters of voters evaluating the advertising for each message as effective or very effective in providing them with all the information they needed.

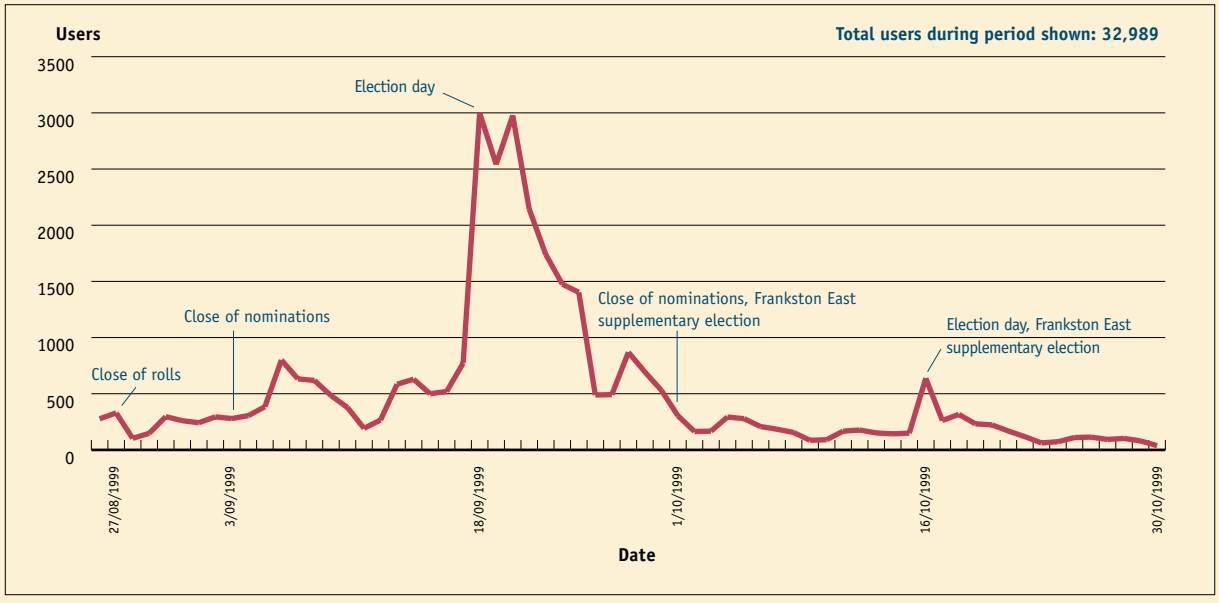
Use of the VEC's web site during the State election

The web site was accessed by a total of 32,989 users over the 66 day period covering the State election and the Frankston East supplementary election. (A user is anyone who visits the web site at least once. Each user has a separate identifier to ensure that the user is not counted more than once per day. As many organisations use internet gateways that mask hostnames, the number of users identified here is quite conservative.)

A profile of the usage of the web site over this period is provided in the chart below.

One per cent of voters surveyed by ACNielsen reported using the VEC's web site to gain information before the election, with 83 per cent of these being satisfied with the information provided. The use of web sites to gain electoral information will no doubt increase in line with the broader community use of web sites.

Usage of the VEC's website



Electors were able to enrol at the VEC's office in Lt Collins St.

Effectiveness of the VEC's telephone enquiry service

The performance of the telephone enquiry service was a considerable improvement on the service provided at the 1996 State election. A record number of calls were answered due to the capacity of the telephone enquiry service to expand according to demand. A comparative summary between the 1996 and 1999 state elections is presented below.

The vast majority of calls (over 80 per cent) were questions about enrolment or pre-poll and postal voting arrangements. In simple terms, 'How do I get on the roll or check my enrolment details?' and 'How do I vote if I am unable to vote on election day?', were the main concerns of Victorian voters. The remaining 20 per cent of calls were about the location of polling places and general questions about voting and the election. There were very few calls about nomination matters (1.27 per cent), indicating that returning officers and the VEC were satisfactorily answering nomination questions directly.

Of voters surveyed by ACNielsen following the State election, only 3 per cent reported using the VEC's telephone enquiry service. Of these, more than 80 per cent reported being satisfied with the service.

Complaints about services to voters

The VEC received a total of 37 written complaints about its services to voters. This compares very favourably with the total of 45 complaints received by the VEC about the conduct of the 1996 State election. The 37 complaints received in 1999 comprised:

- Seventeen complaints from postal voters who had not received ballot papers. In each case, the VEC explained the arrangements it had in place for the daily mailout of ballot papers.
- Thirteen complaints about voting facilities and access to voting. These included complaints about polling places, special hospital facilities and signage.
- Seven complaints about the VEC's conduct of the election.

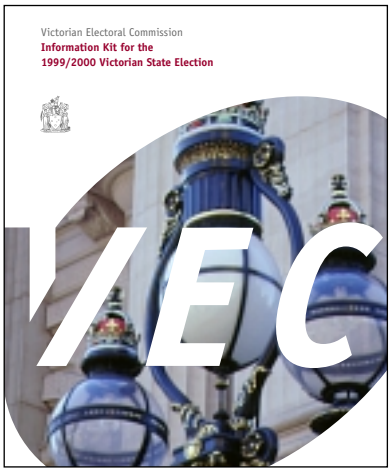
Effectiveness of the VEC's telephone enquiry service

Election	Number of calls received	Number of calls answered	Left after message	Abandoned
1996	139,553*	45,346	6,371	87,836
		32.49%	4.57%	62.94%
1999	71,696	67,945	3,392	359
		94.77%	4.73%	0.50%

* The number of calls received in 1996 was much greater because the TES operated during the Federal and Council elections, which were held within the period of the State election.

Information services to the media

Information services to the media



Information kit

The Information Kit for the 1999/2000 Victorian State Election *was prepared during 1998/99 to assist the media in providing Victorians with accurate and timely electoral information.*

The kit was distributed widely to media organisations, registered political parties, members of Parliament and other interested persons during June 1999.

The revised kit comprised:

- status reports including a list of current members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, by-elections since the 1996 State election, swings required for seats to change hands at the next State election, and a list of registered political parties;
- fact sheets that were revised to incorporate changes to electoral legislation in June 1999;
- a new section that statistically ranked electorates on a range of descriptive variables; and
- electoral District profiles and a new section of electoral Province profiles. The profiles were revised to include a demographic profile of each electorate, which can be compared with the State average.

The VEC's web site: www.vec.vic.gov.au

The VEC's web site initially focused on providing information relating to parliamentary elections—specifically the 1999 State election and any parliamentary by-elections.

The first stage in the development of the site was to consult with representatives of the VEC's major stakeholders regarding the content and design features they would find useful in an electoral internet site.

The following stakeholders were consulted in January 1999:

- political journalists from major daily newspapers (*The Age, Herald Sun, The Australian, The Australian Financial Review*);
- journalists from AAP (State rounds);
- television political journalists (ABC TV, Channel 7 and Channel 9);
- political scientists (Monash University);
- the State Library;
- Victorian Parliamentary Library (for MPs' requirements);
- the Australian Electoral Commission Electoral Education Centre;
- the Victorian Department of Education; and
- new voters.

The web site was designed for use during four distinct timeframes:

Non-election mode: containing information of a general and historical nature, to be used primarily by librarians, students and new voters;

Election mode: from the time of the issue of the writs until election night, providing information specific to the election. This mode is designed to be used primarily by journalists, students and experienced voters;

Election night mode: providing election night results in 'real time' for all electorates and the State as a whole, to be used primarily by journalists and voters; and

Post-election mode: providing results updates as postal and absent votes are included after election night, and results of any rechecks, preference distributions and recounts. This information is primarily used by journalists.

It was recognised at an early stage that the site would be an information site that would need to give quick and easy access to a broad range of material.

Admiral Computing developed the web site using design specifications provided by The Hiser Group.

The web site was launched on 7 July 1999.

Media releases, media interviews and special features in the media

The VEC was keen to make good use of the media at the 1999 State election to present clear messages to voters, to promote a greater understanding of electoral processes, to respond to any issues arising and to ensure public confidence in all aspects of the electoral process. The VEC appointed Hill and Knowlton, a public relations company, to assist with this work.

The VEC produced a number of media releases during the 1999 State election and the Frankston East supplementary election and these are listed in Appendix 8.

In addition, the Electoral Commissioner, Deputy Electoral Commissioner and the VEC's two public information spokespersons held a number of interviews with television, radio and newspaper journalists, including:

- television journalists (on State election night): ABC TV and Channel 10;
- radio journalists: 3LO, 3AW, 3MMM, FOX FM, GOLD FM, 3BO (Bendigo), 3RPH (Radio Print Handicapped); and
- newspaper journalists: *Herald Sun, The Age, The Australian, The Australian Financial Review* and *The Melbourne Weekly*.

Interview topics included:

- the VEC's initiatives to encourage young people to enrol;
- the computerisation of State election processes;
- enrolling for the State election;
- voting arrangements for the State election;
- special voting arrangements for snow-skiers;
- arrangements for the tally room and the provision of election results;
- counting in the District of Geelong; and
- circumstances leading to the Frankston East supplementary election and election arrangements.

The VEC was successful in encouraging newspaper features on youth enrolment initiatives, electoral education initiatives, and the computerisation of State election processes. Copies of the resulting newspaper features are included in Appendix 9.

Media enquiries

The VEC's spokespersons were available to respond to all media enquiries. Most political journalists already knew the VEC's spokespersons through contact at previous elections. An effort was made to ensure that all media enquiries were responded to in a timely manner and that helpful responses were provided.

The tally room

The focus of media attention on election night is the tally room. A considerable challenge for the VEC is finding an available venue that is able to accommodate the construction of a tally board, four television studio sets, radio and print media areas, and seating for the general public. This is particularly difficult without knowing in advance the date on which the election will be held. It is therefore necessary to monitor the bookings in the small number of suitable venues over the twelve-month period during which the election could be held.

The venues identified by the VEC as being suitable for a tally room were the Melbourne Exhibition Centre; the Melbourne Sports and Entertainment Centre; the Showgrounds Exhibition Centre; and the Royal Exhibition Buildings.

The Melbourne Exhibition Centre was available for use as the tally room for 18 September 1999, election night for the 1999 State election.

Public attendance at the tally room—for the first time, provided a focal point for media coverage on election night.
The Herald and Weekly Times photographic collection.

Results were transmitted in real time to the tally room through the VEC's computerised election management system (EMS 2000). The results were transmitted to printers at the tally room for posting directly on to the tally board. EMS 2000 also provided a direct data feed to television media, AAP, and political parties in attendance on the night.

The tally room was attended by major media organisations including:

- Nine, Seven, Ten and ABC television networks;
- 3LO, 3AW, Triple MMM, and Triple RRR radio stations; and
- all major Victorian and national print media.

The tally room was also attended by representatives of the National and Liberal parties.

For the first time the VEC invited the public to attend the tally room on election night. Newspaper advertisements were placed and 400 respondents were provided with passes. Large television monitors were provided to enable the public to follow television coverage within the atmosphere of the tally room. This initiative was considered to be extremely successful—there were very few empty seats and most members of the public stayed throughout the evening until nearly all results were available. A number of media commented positively on the extra atmosphere provided by a public presence.

Prior to election night the VEC had raised the possibility of the tally room for the 1999 State election being the last. With election results now capable of being transmitted directly to the media and to the public via the VEC's web site, it was considered that there was no longer a requirement for a special venue for the posting of election results.

Feedback received by the VEC suggests that the media would like to retain the tally room at future elections as an atmospheric focal point for their election night coverage. The VEC will review this matter prior to the next State election.

Electronic transmission of results to the media

Election results were transmitted electronically to television media and some print media representatives located in the tally room.

The VEC provided a direct feed of results to each network. Data was transferred directly to the television outlets as it was keyed into the VEC's election management system at the VEC's returning officers' offices.

In May 1999, the VEC had provided the television networks with the opportunity to participate in an election night trial. Channels 2, 7 and 9 took part in this trial, held at the VEC store at Maribyrnong, which proved very successful.

Media outlets and other interested parties were also given the opportunity to receive the latest results via email on election night. Pre-formatted result reports were emailed directly from the VEC's election management system to these outlets at half hourly intervals until the close of counting on election night.

An historical display at the tally room on election night marked the last State election of the twentieth century.

Complaints about the media

During the course of the State election the VEC received a total of six complaints about the media. In two of these cases the VEC took action to ensure that legislative requirements for the authorisation of advertising were complied with on future occasions.

The VEC's performance in providing services to the media

The VEC's contracted public relations company, Hill and Knowlton, undertook a survey of media to evaluate the information services provided. A total of twenty journalists from the television, radio and print media were identified for interview. Hill and Knowlton interviewed 13 journalists in the period immediately following the Frankston East supplementary election.

Overall, journalists found that the VEC was easy to contact, willing to be available to the media and provided valuable information in a timely manner. VEC personnel were considered to be very professional.

The election information kits given to media representatives were variously described as 'excellent', 'terrific', 'easy to read' and 'well indexed'. All appreciated having a hard-copy version for ease of access and transportability. A small number of journalists thought the kit was too detailed.

The VEC's news releases provided useful facts and information and the quality of the information was seen to be of a high standard.

The VEC's spokespersons were praised for their availability, responsiveness and for the information they provided. The VEC's efforts to be pro-active and aware of pressing media deadlines were appreciated.

The VEC's web site received very positive feedback. One respondent wanted more information on the web site. There were comments about the web site not being completely up-to-date in the period immediately following election day.

There was very strong support for the way the tally room provides an atmosphere and exists as 'a public demonstration of democracy'. Journalists noted that they found the tally room a useful venue for the exchange of information and ideas, and expressed concern that it should not become 'virtual'. Services and the provision of election results at the tally room were very positively received.

In a survey of the three parliamentary parties, one party was strongly supportive of the tally room and saw it as an important part of the electoral education process. The other two parties were not committed to using or maintaining the tally room.

VEC personnel

VEC personnel

Recruitment and training of senior election officials

In early 1998 the VEC undertook a large-scale recruitment program to develop its network of senior election officials (SEOs). This followed the retirement in 1997 of fifty-six SEOs. There were 108 new recruits selected through this process.

The VEC conducted extensive training of SEOs in preparation for the earliest possible election date (12 June 1999) and subsequent refresher training during August 1999 in order that SEOs were ready to conduct the State election when called.

SEOs were trained so that they could conduct the parliamentary election impartially and according to law. Manuals were developed to support all areas of training. The pool of 196 SEOs completed up to seven two-day training seminars at the VEC. The training covered election procedures and effective use of the VEC's newly developed election management system (EMS 2000).

Support for the VEC's returning officers

Parliamentary election officers

Three parliamentary election officers (PEOs) provided support for the VEC's fifty-four returning officers during the course of the State election. The PEOs were located at the VEC's Melbourne office and provided support to returning officers on procedural issues. Their communication with returning officers was via phone, email and fax.

In addition, three parliamentary liaison officers travelled across the State providing face-to-face support to returning officers as required in their offices.

Help desk

Six help desk operators provided first line support for returning officers in the operation of the VEC's computerised EMS 2000. They assisted ROs with the operation of EMS 2000 and referred technical issues to the VEC's technical support staff.

Employment of staff at returning officers' offices

Returning officers were responsible for recruiting clerical staff to work in their offices. To assist them in this task the VEC developed job specifications to assess potential candidates and to ensure that equal employment opportunity (EEO) principles were considered in the selection of all staff. Many returning officers, in areas with large numbers of people from culturally diverse backgrounds, were able to employ multi-lingual staff. For example, the returning officer for Springvale employed three staff fluent in both Vietnamese and Chinese, as the Springvale electorate has large Vietnamese and Chinese speaking populations.

A recruitment company was engaged to provide returning officers with suitable staff if required. The company was provided with job specifications to ensure that staff recruited would meet the VEC's requirements.

Employment of polling officials

Polling officials were recruited by returning officers for employment on election day in polling places throughout the returning officers' electorates.

Returning officers recruited polling officials who had worked at previous elections and from applications received by the VEC. These applications were sorted by electoral District and distributed to the relevant returning officers.

Polling officials were assessed by polling place managers after election day for their suitability for future engagement.

The VEC's Zoë Dutton and Laila Lacis, and Bronwyn Coles from Hill and Knowlton relax at the tally room after it's all over.

Measures to ensure impartiality

In 1995, the VEC obtained an exemption under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* to take into account whether those seeking employment hold political beliefs or views or engage in political activities. This enabled the VEC to advertise for and employ suitable, politically impartial people for its work. The exemption applies to the employment of all those involved in the 'front line' of State and Council elections conducted by the VEC, from returning officers to polling officials.

The VEC's performance in this area has been exemplary. There have been no legal proceedings before the courts alleging bias by returning officers or election officials in the conduct of their duties in relation to parliamentary elections over the last ten year period. There has been no instance of the VEC, its returning officers or election officials being involved in any breach of the *Equal Opportunity Act* in relation to any employment matter over the last ten year period.

Payment of VEC personnel

The payroll system used for the payment of clerical staff and polling officials employed at the State election was administered by a payroll company using employee data provided through EMS 2000. The VEC maintained its centralised record system on EMS 2000 to ensure obligations regarding employment records were met and to assist the VEC in answering any enquiries it received from employees.

The payroll process provided payments to staff through direct banking. This was more efficient for staff and also eliminated the costs involved in cheque payments. This process ensured that approximately 16,000 casual employees and polling officials who worked at the State election were paid within a week of the payroll company receiving information extracted from EMS 2000.

The system also provided for the production of group certificates and special reports for the VEC.

The VEC's performance in preparing its key employees for the State election

As part of the review of its performance at the State election, the VEC conducts debriefing sessions with returning officers throughout the State in the period following the State election.

A survey of polling place managers was also conducted. A random sample of 300 polling place managers were sent a questionnaire to seek their assessment of the training, support and infrastructure provided by the VEC.

The results of the survey were very favourable, with the vast majority of polling place managers being very satisfied with the training programs and materials provided.

Polling place managers found the VEC's election advertising to be effective in informing voters about the election arrangements. The conduct of absent voting was an area identified for further training by returning officers in order to minimise the potential for polling official error.

Counting the votes and the return of the writs

Counting the votes and the return of the writs

Counting the votes

Once voting finished on election night, Saturday, 18 September 1999, each polling place was locked and the votes counted on the spot. All ordinary first-preference votes (votes cast by voters voting at polling places in their own electorate) were counted for the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

After the counting of first-preference votes, a two-candidate-preferred count was conducted, whereby preferences were distributed to the two candidates considered most likely to be in the lead after the distribution of preferences. The purpose of the two-candidate-preferred count is to estimate an early picture of the likely result in each electorate, and is for information purposes only. (The candidates included in the two-candidate-preferred count are selected by the Electoral Commissioner before election day.)

After election night, absent votes (votes cast at polling places outside voters' own electorates on election day) and votes cast either in person or by post before election day were counted.

Rechecks and preference distributions were undertaken in electorates where no candidate obtained more than 50 per cent of the first preference votes.

The counting of votes at the 1999 State election involved counting votes for eighty-eight Districts, twenty-two Provinces and three Province by-elections, during which there were a total of:

- 30 rechecks;
- 27 preference distributions; and
- 2 recounts (Geelong District and Gippsland Province).

Processing declaration votes

Declaration votes are made by voters who vote outside their own District as absent or postal voters or by voters whose name cannot be found on the electoral roll when they attend a polling place in their own District to vote. The voter must provide details of their entitlement to vote and their ballot papers are not admitted to the count unless their entitlement is confirmed.

In the case of absent and most postal votes, assessment of whether the vote should be admitted to the count is initially undertaken by the returning officer for the District where the vote is claimed. The vast majority of absent and postal votes are admitted at this stage. If the returning officer is unable to determine entitlement, the vote is referred to the VEC for final checking. Voters whose names cannot be found on the roll when they attend to vote in their own district cast an unenrolled vote. All unenrolled votes are referred to the VEC for central processing.

In the 1999 state election, 57,650 declaration votes (26,762 unenrolled votes, 29,206 absent votes and 1,682 postal votes) were centrally checked by the VEC over seven days, compared with 47,644 votes at the 1996 State election. Thirty-three per cent of declaration votes referred to the VEC for central processing were finally admitted to the count.

The return of the writs

The writs for the State election were returned on Thursday, 30 September 1999 to His Excellency, the Governor, Sir James Gobbo, AC. They were returned twelve days after election day, which was a record for the return of the writs after a State election.

Frankston East supplementary election and Province by-elections

Frankston East supplementary election

Background

A supplementary election was required in the Frankston East electoral District due to the death, during the election, of the sitting Member and candidate, Mr Peter McLellan, MP.

The supplementary election was held on 16 October 1999.

The key dates for the supplementary election were:

Issue of writ	21 September 1999
Close of roll	27 August 1999 (same date as the State election)
Close of nominations	12 noon, 1 October 1999
Election day	16 October 1999
Return of writ	on or before 29 October 1999

Conduct of the supplementary election

The election was conducted from the same premises used for the State election. Voting arrangements and the number of polling places were the same as for the State election, except that voters could not vote outside the electorate on election day (as absent voters).

A near-record sixteen candidates nominated for the election.

The key dates for the registration of how-to-vote (HTV) cards were:

- submission to the returning officer: 4 October to 12 noon, 7 October 1999; and
- submission by registered political parties to the Electoral Commissioner: 2 October to 12 noon, 9 October 1999.

Thirty-eight HTV cards were registered for the supplementary election.

Voters unable to vote at a polling place on election day could vote beforehand at the returning officer's office, or at the VEC's office in Melbourne or by post. There were eleven polling places throughout the District on election day.

Voter information campaign

An enrolment campaign was not required as, by law, the roll was the same as that used at the 1999 State election held four weeks earlier.

Advertising for the supplementary election included information for candidates (press), as well as voting arrangements (radio, press, and a leaflet mailed to all voters on the roll).

Media centre

As State and national media interest intensified nearer to the election date, the VEC considered that it should respond to requests to provide a media focus for election night by establishing a media centre.

An area adjacent to the returning officer's office provided an ideal venue for the media centre, and a tally board was constructed to show progressive first-preference results.

On election night, ABC Radio 3LO, 3AW, ABC TV and Channel 9 presented live crosses to the media centre.

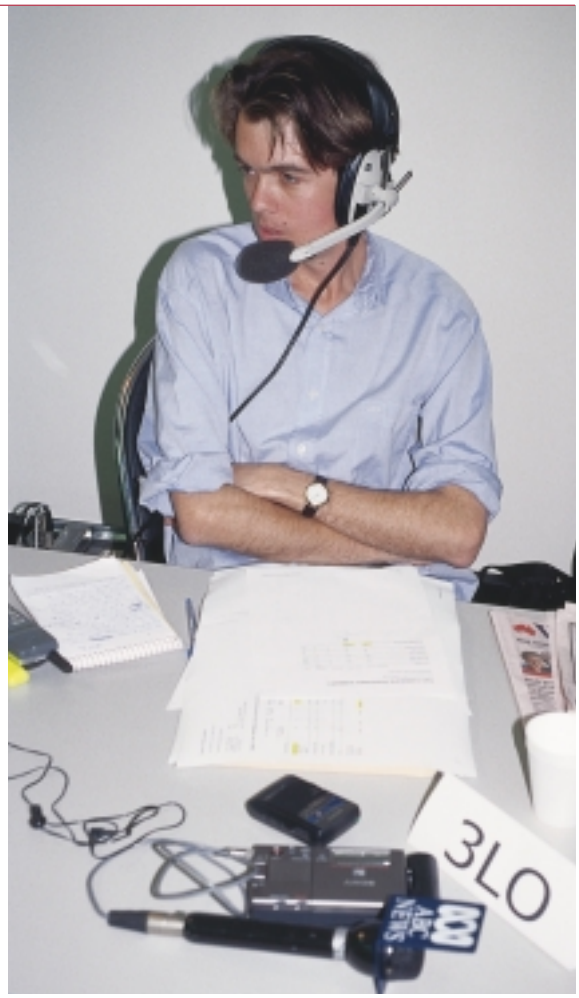
In addition to the summary information presented on the tally board, a series of detailed printed results bulletins were provided to the media attending the media centre. These bulletins listed progressive first-preference and two-candidate-preferred results by polling place. The first results bulletin was provided at about 7 pm, and the last at about 10 pm, with clear indications of the result and swing being evident by about 8 pm.

Feedback received from the media indicated that the media centre and the provision of results bulletins on election night were well received.

Voter participation and rate of informal voting

The voter turnout for the supplementary election was 92.95 per cent. This compares very favourably with the voter turnout of 93.23 per cent for the State election.

The rate of informal voting at the supplementary election was 4.77 per cent.



ABC Radio's Michael Rowland was one of a number of journalists to attend the media centre established for the Frankston East supplementary election.

By-elections for Ballarat Province, Melbourne Province and Melbourne North Province

On 24 August 1999 writs were issued for three by-elections to be held simultaneously with the State election.

The by-elections were required for:

Ballarat Province—due to the resignation of the Hon Rob Knowles, MLC;

Melbourne Province—due to the resignation of the Hon Barry Pullen, MLC; and

Melbourne North Province—due to the resignation of the Hon Caroline Hogg, MLC.

The key dates for the Province by-elections were the same as for the 1999 State election.

Special arrangements were required for the by-elections to avoid any voter confusion which might result from voters in these Provinces receiving three ballot papers. In addition to the white ballot paper for the Legislative Assembly and pink ballot paper for the Legislative Council for the State election, voters were given a yellow ballot paper for the by-elections being held in these Provinces.

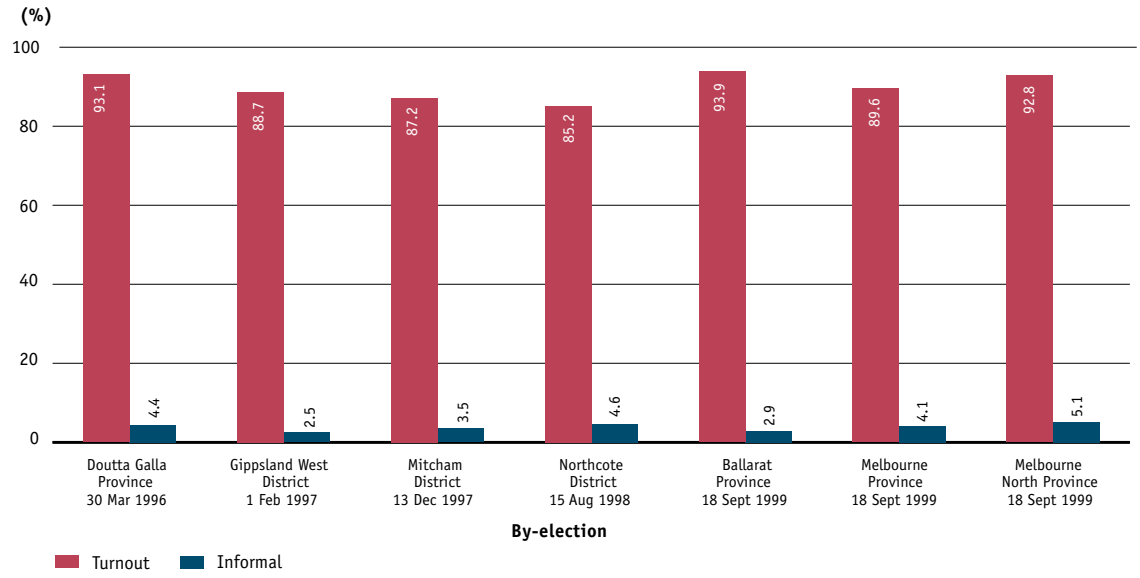
Advertisements were placed in *The Age, Herald Sun, Ballarat Courier* and appropriate suburban newspapers to explain these arrangements.

The table below shows the first-preference votes at the three by-elections.

The voter turnout rates for the by-elections were very similar to those for these Provinces in the State election. The informal voting rates in the by-elections (and for these Provinces in the State election) were somewhat higher than in the 1996 State election, suggesting that a small number of voters were confused by having three ballot papers to complete instead of two.

	Ballarat	Melbourne	Melbourne North	Total
Enrolment	133,541	152,440	142,672	428,653
Formal votes	121,751	131,008	125,654	378,413
Informal Votes	3,631	5,555	6,798	15,984
Informal (%)	2.90%	4.07%	5.13%	4.05%
Total votes counted	125,382	136,563	132,452	394,397
Turnout (%)	93.89%	89.58%	92.84%	92.01%

Voter turnout and informal votes at Victorian State by-elections 1996-1999



Notes:

1. Voter turnout at a by-election is generally lower than that for a State election.
2. Voter turnout is generally greater in country electorates.
3. Voter turnouts at the Doutta Galla Province by-election held on 30 March 1996, and at the three Province by-elections held on 18 September 1999 were particularly high as these by-elections were held in conjunction with a State election.

Recommendations for legislative change

Recommendations for legislative change

A number of significant changes were made to Victoria's electoral law when Parliament passed The Constitution Act Amendment (Amendment) Act 1999 *in April 1999, and these changes made a positive contribution to the conduct of the 1999 State election. The implementation of the amendments was reported on earlier in this report.*

Victoria's electoral law is contained in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* (the Act). At the conclusion of a State election, it is appropriate to inform the Parliament of further areas that are in need of legislative change.

Rewrite of Victoria's electoral legislation

Victoria needs coherent electoral legislation written in plain English. The Act has not been thoroughly reviewed since 1958, yet in the intervening period (some 42 years), it has been amended on numerous occasions. The result is that Victoria's electoral legislation has a number of deficiencies: it is extremely prescriptive in some areas and lacking in detail in other key areas; it is written in difficult language; and it does not provide for modern election management practices.

It is now necessary for a complete review of electoral legislation so that it is easy for candidates and other election stakeholders to understand, without having to seek legal advice; is consistent in prescribing procedures; and provides for modern management practices and the use of technology in the administration of parliamentary elections.

I will be recommending to the Attorney-General a major review of Victoria's electoral legislation during the term of the present Parliament.

During the 1999 State election the following specific areas of electoral law came under question and have become priorities for legislative change.

Only those electors who are enrolled and live in the electorate should be entitled to vote in an election

A cornerstone of an electoral system based on multiple, geographically defined electorates is that only those electors who are enrolled and continue to live in the electorate should be permitted to vote for that electorate.

Current electoral law provides that an elector who changes address must enrol at their new address one month after changing address. In practice, however, if an elector does not change their enrolment to the new address, and the elector's name remains on the electoral roll for their 'old' address, then the elector will vote in the 'old' electorate. This is the case even though the elector may have long since left the electorate.

Prior to 1988, Victoria's electoral legislation was clear in cases where electors no longer lived at the address for which they were enrolled. If they moved to an address within the same District, they were entitled to vote in the electorate where they were previously enrolled. If they moved to an address outside the District, within three months of election day, they were permitted to vote. If they moved to an address outside the District more than three months before election day they were not permitted to vote.

In 1988 the section of the Act dealing with this matter was amended in line with similar amendments to Commonwealth legislation made in the same year. The amendment removed the requirement that a polling official make further enquiries of an elector whose present address is different to their enrolled address.

Exercising the right to vote.

It also removed the three-month provision mentioned above. At the time of making the amendment, there was insufficient consideration given to the effect that it would have on the important principle that only those electors who are enrolled and live in the electorate should be permitted to vote for candidates in that electorate.

The previous Electoral Commissioner twice reported to Parliament on this issue but the deficiency has not been corrected.

As matters stand, an elector who has long since left an electorate, but who remains on the electoral roll for that electorate, will in practice vote in the wrong electorate.

It is recommended that the deficiency be corrected.

Qualification to be a candidate

It is necessary to put beyond doubt that a person who wishes to be a candidate at an election must be enrolled as at the close of roll for the election. During the 1999 State election there was a view that a person did not need to be enrolled at the close of the roll for the election in order to be a candidate at the election. The legislation should state this matter clearly.

Death of a candidate on election day

On election day at the 1999 State election, the Electoral Commissioner was advised that a candidate had died. There was no precedent for this having ever occurred in Victoria's electoral history.

The Electoral Commissioner's view was that in these circumstances Victoria's electoral law required the election be declared a 'failed election' and a fresh election (called a supplementary election) be held. Prior to making the decision to direct polling officials to stop issuing ballot papers for the relevant electorate (Frankston East District), the Electoral Commissioner sought advice from the Victorian Government Solicitor. The Victorian Government Solicitor confirmed the Electoral Commissioner's view on what was required.

The legislation needs to be amended to clearly specify that if a candidate dies at any time between the close of nominations and the close of voting on election day the election will have failed and a new election will be required.

Web sites

Victoria's electoral legislation was drafted long before web sites were a part of modern communication.

There is presently no specific provision for the authorisation of web sites that may contain candidates' or parties' election material. The Act needs to provide for the authorisation of web sites that contain election material. There also needs to be appropriate legislation that deals with the downloading of election material from a web site, and the possible further distribution and printing of material sourced from a web site.

'Oral postal voting' to be replaced with 'pre-poll voting'

Currently Victoria's electoral law provides for electors who meet certain qualifications to vote in person before election day at a returning officer's office. This type of voting is termed 'oral postal voting'. The term 'oral postal voting' is confusing, and should be replaced with the term 'pre-poll voting'.

There are statutory qualifications that an elector is required to satisfy in order to be eligible for an 'oral postal vote'. These relate to an elector's reasons for not being able to vote at a polling place on election day. It is difficult to enforce these statutory qualifications as electors believe that they can vote as of right before election day, and many electors go to considerable effort to attend a returning officer's office before election day in order to vote in this way. The legislation should be amended to reflect electors' changing life styles and to provide for pre-poll voting as of right. Pre-poll voting as of right is already provided for in local government elections in Victoria.

'Special hospitals' to be appointed as 'pre-poll voting centres'

The legislation currently provides for certain institutions (hospitals, nursing homes and convalescent homes) to be appointed by the Electoral Commissioner as 'special hospitals'. When so appointed returning officers make arrangements to provide voting to the residents. Depending on the nature of the institution, the voting facility may be a fixed polling booth or a mobile voting service to the bedside of electors.

The term 'special hospital' should be removed from the legislation and be encompassed within the term 'pre-poll voting centre', and special hospital appointments by the Electoral Commissioner should be encompassed within provisions for the appointment of pre-poll voting centres (as recommended above). The returning officer should have the discretion as to whether the institution requires a pre-poll voting service (where residents are capable of attending a polling booth set up in the institution), or whether mobile polling is more appropriate.

Scrutiny of envelopes containing postal ballot papers

Presently the law requires a returning officer to inspect the postmark on the envelope containing postal ballot papers and, if the postmark includes a date after polling day, disallow the vote. This has the unwanted effect of disallowing postal votes that may have been posted on the Friday before election day or on election day, as Australia Post does not postmark mail processed on a Saturday. Such mail is postmarked on the Sunday or the following Monday.

The law should be amended to require the returning officer to use the date when the postal declaration was witnessed as the basis for determining whether the elector had voted prior to the close of the poll.

Review offences and penalties

There needs to be a review of the offences and the associated penalties under the Act. One example that regularly surfaces at elections is the offence of 'treating'. The question that arises is whether a barbecue or a sausage sizzle paid for by a candidate constitutes 'treating'. Legal advice has suggested barbecues or sausage sizzles would be most unlikely to come within the meaning of 'treating'. This issue arises at almost every election and it is now time to make clear which activities or inducements are considered to be 'treating'.

The penalties for conviction of offences are in desperate need of review. In some cases there is no prescribed penalty for conviction and in other cases the penalty does not match the seriousness of the offence. For example, there is no statutory penalty for conviction on an indictable offence. In other cases the penalty for conviction is a $100 fine.

Appendices

Appendices

1. Returning officers
2. Province and District enrolments at the close of roll
3. Pre-poll locations
4. Interstate and overseas polling locations and number of votes
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10. Previous State election dates and outcomes
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Appendix 1

Returning officers

Electoral Province	Electoral District	Returning officer
Ballarat	Ballarat East Ballarat West	Derek Woolley
	Gisborne	David Fry
	Ripon	John Evans
Central Highlands	Seymour	David Watson
	Benalla	Rex Nankervis
	Evelyn	Peter Learmonth
	Yan Yean	Harold Herd
Chelsea	Frankston Frankston East	Jean Elderton
	Frankston East supplementary election	Sandra Slattery
	Carrum Springvale	David Triplow
Doutta Galla	Keilor Niddrie	Peter Hollings
	Melton Sunshine	Doug Lindsay
East Yarra	Burwood Hawthorn	Brian Ritchie
	Box Hill Kew	John Leyden
Eumemmerring	Berwick Pakenham	Keith Ewenson
	Dandenong Dandenong North	Bill Irvine
Geelong	Geelong Geelong North	Roger Titler
	Bellarine South Barwon	Murray Anderson
Gippsland	Gippsland South	Kathy Humphris
	Gippsland East	Terry Bartels
	Morwell	Quentin O'Keefe
	Narracan	Alan Bright
Higinbotham	Bentleigh Mordialloc	Patricia Buchanan
	Brighton Sandringham	Peter McWhinney
Jika Jika	Bundoora Mill Park	Olive Nelms
	Northcote Preston	Ruth Coulson
Koonung	Knox Wantirna	Michael Bishop
	Forest Hill Mitcham	Alastair Lindores

Electoral Province	Electoral District	Returning officer
Melbourne	Melbourne Richmond	Geoff Plover
	Coburg Essendon	Ken Bayly
Melbourne North	Broadmeadows Tullamarine	Michael Church
	Pascoe Vale Thomastown	Helen Delves
Melbourne West	Footscray Williamstown	Harold Curwood
	Altona Werribee	John Francis
Monash	Caulfield Malvern	Barry Johns
	Albert Park Prahran	Philip Nelson
North Eastern	Murray Valley	George Jenkins
	Benambra	Joe Gibson
	Rodney	Noel Howe
	Shepparton	Lindsay Mitchell
North Western	Bendigo East Bendigo West	Leon Warren
	Mildura	Jack Killeen
	Swan Hill	Peta-Lyn Nosatti
Silvan	Mooroolbark Warrandyte	Ron Ginger
	Bayswater Monbulk	Eddie Creaney
South Eastern	Dromana Mornington	Graeme Rabie
	Cranbourne Gippsland West	Geoff Willingham
Templestowe	Bulleen Doncaster	Brian Annand
	Eltham Ivanhoe	Narelle Parsons
Waverley	Bennettswood Glen Waverley	Kevin Speer
	Clayton Oakleigh	John Wakeford
Western	Portland	Ken Burton
	Polwarth	Elizabeth Reeves
	Warrnambool	Roger Borrell
	Wimmera	Mavis Kirsopp

Appendix 2

Province and District enrolments at the close of roll

The following are the total enrolments for each electoral Province and District for the 1999 Victorian State election, and the percentage by which the number of voters in each electorate varies from the State average. The roll for the election closed on 27 August 1999.

Legislative Council Provinces

Province	Electors	Variation from average (%)
Ballarat	133,541	-6.147
Central Highlands	144,842	1.795
Chelsea	135,896	-4.492
Doutta Galla	158,446	11.356
East Yarra	141,354	-0.656
Eumemmerring	159,504	12.099
Geelong	138,739	-2.494
Gippsland	131,261	-7.750
Higinbotham	136,171	-4.299
Jika Jika	147,692	3.798
Koonung	146,767	3.148
Melbourne	152,440	7.135
Melbourne North	142,672	0.270
Melbourne West	146,908	3.247
Monash	151,995	6.822
North Eastern	136,517	-4.056
North Western	132,305	-7.016
Silvan	138,275	-2.820
South Eastern	146,734	3.125
Templestowe	143,222	0.656
Waverley	135,806	-4.556
Western	129,251	-9.162
Total	3,130,338	
Average: 142,288		

Legislative Assembly Districts

District	Electors	Variation from average (%)
Albert Park	39,365	10.663
Altona	36,589	2.859
Ballarat East	32,526	-8.563
Ballarat West	32,893	-7.531
Bayswater	35,427	-0.408
Bellarine	34,423	-3.230
Benalla	34,087	-4.175
Benambra	35,378	-0.545
Bendigo East	34,094	-4.155
Bendigo West	34,932	-1.799
Bennettswood	32,822	-7.731
Bentleigh	34,492	-3.036
Berwick	44,452	24.963
Box Hill	34,099	-4.141
Brighton	34,221	-3.798
Broadmeadows	36,559	2.775
Bulleen	33,760	-5.094
Bundoora	36,747	3.303
Burwood	34,668	-2.541
Carrum	38,150	7.247
Caulfield	37,601	5.704
Clayton	36,653	3.039
Coburg	35,338	-0.658
Cranbourne	41,084	15.495
Dandenong	46,056	29.473
Dandenong North	33,802	-4.976
Doncaster	35,902	0.928
Dromana	36,014	1.243
Eltham	40,355	13.446
Essendon	34,636	-2.631
Evelyn	36,733	3.264
Footscray	34,174	-3.930
Forest Hill	34,556	-2.856
Frankston	33,431	-6.019
Frankston East	28,877	-18.821
Geelong	33,830	-4.897
Geelong North	34,379	-3.354
Gippsland East	33,075	-7.020
Gippsland South	32,761	-7.902
Gippsland West	32,796	-7.804
Gisborne	36,390	2.300
Glen Waverley	31,984	-10.087
Hawthorn	36,943	3.854
Ivanhoe	33,205	-6.654
Keilor	42,091	18.326
Kew	35,644	0.202
Knox	39,768	11.796
Malvern	35,940	1.035
Melbourne	41,000	15.259
Melton	44,047	23.825
Mildura	33,191	-6.693
Mill Park	41,456	16.541
Mitcham	34,479	-3.073
Monbulk	33,627	-5.468
Mooroolbark	34,835	-2.072
Mordialloc	32,829	-7.711
Mornington	36,840	3.565
Morwell	33,737	-5.159
Murray Valley	34,790	-2.198
Narracan	31,688	-10.919
Niddrie	33,802	-4.976
Northcote	35,695	0.346
Oakleigh	34,347	-3.444
Pakenham	35,194	-1.063
Pascoe Vale	31,045	-12.726
Polwarth	33,217	-6.620
Portland	29,156	-18.037
Prahran	39,089	9.887
Preston	33,794	-4.998
Richmond	41,466	16.569
Ripon	31,732	-10.795
Rodney	32,526	-8.563
Sandringham	34,629	-2.651
Seymour	35,717	0.408
Shepparton	33,823	-4.917
South Barwon	36,107	1.504
Springvale	35,438	-0.377
Sunshine	38,506	8.248
Swan Hill	30,088	-15.417
Thomastown	35,416	-0.439
Tullamarine	39,652	11.470
Wantirna	37,964	6.724
Warrandyte	34,386	-3.334
Warrnambool	34,226	-3.784
Werribee	41,644	17.070
Williamstown	34,501	-3.011
Wimmera	32,652	-8.209
Yan Yean	38,305	7.683
Total	3,130,338	
Average: 35,572		

Appendix 3

Pre-poll locations

Town/Suburb	Address
Bairnsdale	84 McLeod St
Ballarat	21-27 Lydiard St South
Balwyn	1/123 Whitehorse Rd
Belmont	St Bernard's School, 151 High St
Benalla	56 Bridge St East
Bendigo	31-33 Mundy St
Boronia	Suite 2, 6-8 Floriston Rd
Bundoora	1316 Plenty Rd
Camberwell	1/621 Camberwell Rd
Coburg	14 Gaffney St
Colac	138 Murray St
Cranbourne	115 High St
Croydon	1 Railway Cres
Dandenong	205 Thomas St
Diamond Creek	17 Chute St
Doncaster	Suite 3, 660 Doncaster Rd
Echuca	4 Nish St
Falls Creek	Falls Creek Primary School Slalom St
Footscray	317-319 Barkly St
Frankston	Suites 7-10, Chatsworth House 431 Nepean Hwy
Geelong	First Flr, 170 Little Malop St
Gisborne	26B Aitken St
Glenroy	Shop 48, 198 Glenroy Rd
Hamilton	54 Gray St
Hastings	Library, 7 High St
Heidelberg	105 Cape St
Horsham	13 Darlot St
Korumburra	Shop 7, 36 Bridge St
Lilydale	112 Main St
Malvern East	168-174 Waverley Rd
Maryborough	79 High St
Melbourne	Level 9, 505 Little Collins St
Melbourne Airport	Near International Departures Terminal
Mildura	117 Lime Ave
Mitcham	2 Simla St
Moonee Ponds	Ground Flr, 347 Ascot Vale Rd
Moorabbin	20 Station St
Morwell	53-55 Buckley St
Mount Buller	La Trobe University Campus Level 5, New Summit Rd
Mount Hotham	Resort Management Building
Mount Waverley	10 The Highway

Town/Suburb	Address
Niddrie	378 Keilor Rd
Oakleigh	Level 3, 20 Atherton Rd
Pakenham	102-106 Main St
Portland	52 Percy St
Prahran	Town Hall
Preston	159 High St
Rosebud	Units 1 & 2, 12-16 Ninth Ave
Sale	1/111 Raymond St
Sandringham	8 George St
Seymour	Shop 3, Keith St
Shepparton	125 Welsford St
South Melbourne	486 City Rd
Springvale	Suite 2, 383-385 Springvale Rd
Sunbury	Shop 3, 103 O'Shanassy St
Sunshine	12 Sun Cres
Swan Hill	14 McCrae St
Wangaratta	77 Ovens St
Wantirna South	Unit 1, 3 Woodbine Ct
Warragul	46 Albert St
Warrnambool	Suites 2 & 3, 505 Raglan Pde
Werribee	Shop 5, Werribee Business Centre 2-14 Station St
Wodonga	163 High St
Yarrawonga	7 Belmore St

Appendix 4

Interstate and overseas polling locations and number of votes

Interstate locations:

State/Territory	Address	Votes cast
Australian Capital Territory	ACT Electoral Commission Allara House 50 Allara Street Canberra City	584
New South Wales	NSW State Electoral Office Level 20, Maritime Trade Towers 207 Kent Street Sydney	1,125
Northern Territory	Northern Territory Electoral Office Level 1, Greatorex Building Cnr Bath & Parsons Streets Alice Springs	487
	Northern Territory Electoral Office Level 2, AANT Building 79-81 Smith Street Darwin	860
Queensland	Electoral Commission Queensland Level 6, Forestry House 160 Mary Street Brisbane	2,081
	Fradgely Hall (above Burleigh Library) Park Avenue Burleigh Heads	1,111
	50 Lake Street Cairns	1,021
	Shop 9 Noosa Palms Professional & Retail Centre Cnr Lanyana Way & Cooyar Street Noosa Junction	1,332
	Shop 2A Gold Coast Institute of TAFE Centre Cnr Nerang Street Mall & Scarborough Street Southport	1,167
South Australia	South Australian State Electoral Office 134 Fullarton Road Rose Park	701
Tasmania	Tasmanian Electoral Office Level 2, Telstra Centre 70 Collins Street Hobart	414
Western Australia	Western Australian Electoral Commission Level 2, AXA Centre 111 St. Georges Terrace Perth	1,828
Total interstate votes: 12,711		

Overseas locations:

Location	Address	Votes cast
Athens	Embassy of Australia	67
Auckland	Australian Consulate-General	95
Bali	Australian Consulate	79
Bangkok	Australian Embassy	76
Beijing	Australian Embassy	57
Berlin	Australian Embassy	41
Buenos Aires	Australian Embassy	16
Butterworth	Royal Malaysian Airforce Base	0
Cairo	Australian Embassy	17
Geneva	Australian Permanent Mission & Consulate-General	38
Ho Chi Minh City	Australian Consulate-General	89
Hong Kong	Australian Consulate-General	328
Jakarta	Australian Embassy	42
Kuala Lumpur	Australian High Commission	73
London	Victoria House	2,329
Los Angeles	Australian Consulate-General	80
Malta	Australian High Commission	146
Manila	Australian Embassy	77
New Delhi	Australian High Commission	17
New York	Australian Consulate-General	174
Norfolk Island	New Military Barracks, Kingston	25
Ottawa	Australian High Commission	18
Paris	Australian Embassy	153
Port Moresby	Australian High Commission	40
Port Vila	Australian High Commission	16
Rome	Australian Embassy	78
San Francisco	Australian Consulate-General	76
Singapore	Australian High Commission	189
Suva	Australian High Commission	39
Taipei	Australian Commerce & Industry Office	54
Tel Aviv	Australian Embassy	19
The Hague	Australian Embassy	54
Tokyo	Australian Embassy	78
Toronto	Australian Consulate-General	55
Vancouver	Australian Consulate	99
Vienna	Australian Embassy & Permanent Mission to the UN	42
Washington	Embassy of Australia	48
Wellington	Australian High Commission	57
Total overseas votes: 4,981		

Appendix 5

Special hospitals appointed for the State election

Albert Park District

South-Port Community Nursing Home Inc
18-30 Richardson Street
Albert Park, Vic. 3206

Ballarat East District

Ballan Hospital
33 Cowie Street
Ballan, Vic. 3342

Begonia Private Nursing Home
207 Richard Street
Ballarat, Vic. 3350

Eureka Village Hostel
Balmoral Drive
Ballarat, Vic. 3350

Queen Elizabeth Centre
Ascot Street South
Ballarat, Vic. 3350

Queen Elizabeth Village
Gillies Road
Wendouree, Vic. 3355

Western Highlands Health Service
Daylesford District Hospital
Hospital Street
Daylesford, Vic. 3460

Ballarat West District

Ballarat Base Hospital
Sturt Street
Ballarat, Vic. 3350

Ballarat St John of God Hospital
Drummond Street North
Ballarat, Vic. 3350

Jack Lonsdale Lodge
232 Spencer Street
Sebastopol, Vic. 3356

Kelaston Association of the Blind Ltd
1300 Howitt Street
Wendouree, Vic. 3355

Midlands House
701 Norman Street
Ballarat, Vic. 3350

Midlands Terrace Retirement Village
1111 Doveton Street North
Ballarat, Vic. 3350

Mimosa Special Accommodation House
126 Cuthberts Road
Alfredton, Vic. 3350

Nazareth House Nursing Home
214 Mill Street
Ballarat, Vic. 3350

St Elizabeth Hostel
Loretto Abbey
1600 Sturt Street
Ballarat, Vic. 3350

Sunways Home for the Aged
418 Wendouree Parade
Wendouree, Vic. 3355

Bayswater District

Arpad Hostel
9 Garrisson Grove
Wantirna, Vic. 3152

Hazelwood Boronia Special Accommodation Home
40 Central Avenue
Boronia, Vic. 3155

Heathmont Lodge
261 Canterbury Road
Heathmont, Vic. 3135

Mountain District Private Hospital
157 Scoresby Road
Boronia, Vic. 3155

Templar Home for the Aged
41 Elizabeth Street
Bayswater, Vic, 3153

Waldreas Lodge
211 Wantirna Road
Ringwood, Vic. 3134

Bellarine District

Ann Nichol House
80 Willis Street
Portarlington, Vic. 3223

Coorabin Hostel
Nelson Road
Point Lonsdale, Vic. 3225

The Homestead RACF
Homestead Avenue
Wallington, Vic. 3221

The Geelong Clinic
98 Townsend Road
Whittington, Vic. 3219

Benalla District

Benalla District Hospital
Coster Street
Benalla, Vic. 3672

Benambra District

Osburn Lodge Private Nursing Home
21 Osburn Street
Wodonga, Vic. 3690

The Beechworth Hospital
Hately Hostel
Warner Road
Beechworth, Vic. 3747

Vermont Court Hostel
Vermont Street
Wodonga, Vic. 3690

Wodonga District Hospital
Cnr Wilson & Vermont Streets
Wodonga, Vic. 3690

Bendigo East District

Barkly Private Nursing Home
81 Barkly Street
Bendigo, Vic. 3550

Bendigo Base Hospital
Lucan Street
Bendigo, Vic. 3550

Bendigo Health Care
Ann Caudle Campus Hospital
100 Barnard Street
Bendigo, Vic. 3550

Bendigo Health Care
Psychiatric
Bayne Street
Bendigo, Vic. 3550

Bendigo Retirement Village
Mandurang Road
Spring Gully, Vic. 3550

Bignold Park Special Accommodation
5-7 Murphy Street
Bendigo East, Vic. 3550

Gleneagles Private Nursing Home
11 Grattan Street
Bendigo North, Vic. 3550

Lansell Lodge Special Accommodation
119 Arnold Street
Bendigo, Vic. 3550

Liley Lodge Special Accommodation
18 Bray Street
Long Gully, Vic. 3550

Mirridong Home for the Blind
McIvor Highway
Kennington, Vic. 3350

Strathaven Home for the Aged
Condon Street
Bendigo, Vic. 3550

Bendigo Health Care Group
Vahland House
Hobson Street
Eaglehawk, Vic. 3550

View Hill Lodge
2 Creeth Street
Long Gully, Vic. 3550

Bendigo West District

Alawara Retirement Homes
392 High Street
Golden Square, Vic. 3555

Bethlehem Home
Taylor Street
Golden Square, Vic. 3550

Bendigo Health Care Group
Golden Oaks Complex
Stoneham Street
Golden Square, Vic. 3555

Maldon Hospital
Chapel Street
Maldon, Vic. 3463

Mt Alexander Hospital
Cornish Street
Castlemaine, Vic. 3450

Mt Alvernia Hospital Inc
Lily Street
Bendigo, Vic. 3550

St Laurence Court
Kangaroo Flat
Wesley Street
Kangaroo Flat, Vic. 3555

St Laurence Court
Eaglehawk
Upper Road
California Gully, Vic. 3556

Bennettswood District

Inala Village
220 Middleborough Road
Blackburn South, Vic. 3130

Bentleigh District

Monash Medical Centre
Moorabbin Campus
863 Centre Road
Bentleigh East, Vic. 3165

Southleigh Nursing Home
24-34 Robert Street
Bentleigh, Vic. 3204

Berwick District

Berwick Brae Retirement Village
670-690 Princes Highway
Berwick, Vic. 3806

Berwick Hospital Inc
3 Gibb Street
Berwick, Vic. 3806

Berwick Private Nursing Home
21 Parkhill Drive
Berwick, Vic. 3806

Fiddlers Green Village
57 Gloucester Avenue
Berwick, Vic. 3806

Villa Maria
89 Avebury Drive
Berwick, Vic. 3806

Box Hill District

Airdrie House Society
6-8 Rochester Road
Canterbury, Vic. 3126

Annesley Hostel
75 Thames Street
Box Hill, Vic. 3128

Box Hill Hospital
51 Nelson Road
Box Hill, Vic. 3128

St Catherine's House
1 Clayton Road
Balwyn, Vic. 3103

Vincent Paul Hostel
13-25 Strabane Avenue
Box Hill North, Vic. 3129

Brighton District

Brighton Lodge Nursing Home
233 New Street
Brighton, Vic. 3186

Brighton Private Hospital
245 New Street
Brighton, Vic. 3186

Brighton Rehabilitation Centre
85-91 Wilson Street
Brighton, Vic. 3186

Elanora Home
7 Mair Street
Hampton, Vic. 3188

Girrawheen Community
453 New Street
Brighton, Vic. 3186

Halcyon Senior Citizens Village
15 Centre Road
Brighton East, Vic. 3187

Hampton Rehabilitation Hospital
15 Beach Road
Hampton, Vic. 3188

Mayflower Nursing Home
7 Centre Road
Brighton East, Vic. 3187

Bulleen District

Templestowe Village
29 Fitzsimons Lane
Templestowe, Vic. 3106

Bundoora District

Diamond Valley Community Hospital Inc
25 Grimshaw Street
Greensborough, Vic. 3088

Northpark Private Hospital
Greenhills Road
Bundoora, Vic. 3083

Southern Cross Homes Aged Care
Bundoora
Broadford Crescent
Macleod, Vic. 3085

Strathalan Baptist Homes
Erskine Road
Macleod, Vic. 3085

Villa Madonna Home for the Blind
1424-1430 Plenty Road
Bundoora, Vic. 3083

Burwood District

Condare Court
8 Joffre Street
Burwood, Vic. 3125

Elizabeth Gardens Residential Care
2 Elizabeth Street
Burwood, Vic. 3125

Lynden Aged Care Association Inc
Gafney House
49 Lynden Street
Camberwell, Vic. 3124

Hartwell Private Hospital
15 Cornell Street
Camberwell, Vic. 3124

Nazareth House
Burwood
16 Cornell Street
Camberwell, Vic. 3124

Carrum District

Argyle Court Nursing Home
81 Argyle Avenue
Chelsea, Vic. 3196

Aspendale Lodge
38-40 Station Street
Aspendale, Vic. 3195

Chelsea Park Nursing Home
53-55 Broadway
Chelsea, Vic. 3196

Chelsea Private Nursing Home
256 Station Street
Edithvale, Vic. 3196

Como Private Hospital
152 Como Parade West
Parkdale, Vic. 3194

Illawong Riverside Apartments
70 Gladesville Boulevard
Patterson Lakes, Vic. 3197

Northcliffe Lodge
10 Northcliffe Road
Edithvale, Vic. 3196

Patterson Village
130 McLeod Road
Carrum, Vic. 3197

Peninsula Lodge
560 Station Street
Carrum, Vic. 3197

Warratone Special Accommodation
24 Warrigal Road
Mentone, Vic. 3194

Caulfield District

Camden Court
8 Freeman Street
Caulfield South, Vic. 3162

Caulfield General Medical Centre
260-294 Kooyong Road
Caulfield South, Vic. 3162

Clarence Parkside Courts
Anglican Homes for the Elderly
18 Clarence Street
Elsternwick, Vic. 3185

Emmy Monash Home for the Aged
518-524 Dandenong Road
Caulfield North, Vic. 3161

Heathlands Hostel
15 Hawthorn Road
Caulfield North, Vic. 3161

Masada Private Hospital
26-28 Balaclava Road
East St Kilda, Vic. 3182

Clayton District

Clarinda Special Accommodation
1213 Centre Road
Oakleigh South, Vic. 3167

Monash Medical Centre
246 Clayton Road
Clayton, Vic. 3168

Warrawee Nursing Home
854A Centre Road
Bentleigh East, Vic. 3165

Coburg District

John Fawkner Hospital
275 Moreland Road
Coburg, Vic. 3058

Vaucluse Private Hospital
84 Moreland Road
Brunswick, Vic. 3056

Cranbourne District

Avondrust Retirement Village
1105 Frankston-Dandenong Road
Carrum Downs, Vic. 3201

Botanic Gardens Retirement Village
41 Craig Road
Devon Meadows, Vic. 3977

Carrum Downs Private Nursing Home
Frankston-Dandenong Road
Carrum Downs, Vic. 3201

Collins Court Hostel
Brotherhood of St Laurence
1195 Frankston-Dandenong Road
Carrum Downs, Vic. 3201

Cox Court Hostel
Brotherhood of St Laurence
1195 Frankston-Dandenong Road
Carrum Downs, Vic. 3201

Cranbourne Aged Care Centre
19 Sherwood Road
Cranbourne South, Vic. 3977

Dandenong District

South Eastern District Hospital
Cnr Princes Highway & Heatherton Road
Noble Park, Vic. 3174

Southern Cross Aged Care
67-71 Langhorne Street
Dandenong, Vic. 3175

Dandenong North District

Dandenong District Hospital
David Street
Dandenong, Vic. 3175

Pine Lodge Clinic Private Hospital
1480 Heatherton Road
Dandenong, Vic. 3175

Doncaster District

Alexandra Gardens
42 Old Warrandyte Road
Donvale, Vic. 3111

Brooklea Lodge
355 Springvale Road
Donvale, Vic. 3111

Donvale Rehabilitation Hospital
1119-1121 Doncaster Road
Donvale, Vic. 3111

Donvale Village
160 Springvale Road
Donvale, Vic. 3111

Pinetree Retirement Village
330 Springvale Road
Donvale, Vic. 3111

Roseville Retirement Village
110 King Street
Doncaster East, Vic. 3109

Templestowe Orchards
107 Andersons Creek Road
Doncaster East, Vic. 3109

Dromana District

Brickendon Lodge
4 Aynesbury Court
Rosebud West, Vic. 3939

Lotus Lodge Hostel
1497 Point Nepean Road
Rosebud West, Vic. 3939

Mornington Peninsula Hospital
Rosebud Campus
1527 Point Nepean Road
Rosebud West, Vic. 3940

Mt Martha Valley Lodge
Country Club Drive
Safety Beach, Vic. 3936

Rosebud Rehabilitation Centre
288 Eastbourne Road
Rosebud, Vic. 3939

Rosebud Retirement Village
287 Bayview Road
Rosebud, Vic. 3939

Sorrento Lodge
211 Ocean Beach Road
Sorrento, Vic. 3943

The Grange Retirement Village
1 Wyuna Street
Rosebud West, Vic. 3940

The Village Glen Retirement Village
335 Eastbourne Road
Rosebud West, Vic. 3940

Eltham District

Judge Book Memorial Village
Diamond Street
Eltham, Vic. 3095

The Old Colonists Association of Victoria
Leith Park
339 St Helena Road
Eltham North, Vic. 3095

Evelyn District

Lilydale Private Hospital
Anderson Street
Lilydale, Vic. 3140

Warburton Hospital
Donna Buang Road
Warburton, Vic. 3799

Yarra View Retirement Village
5 Woods Point Road
Warburton, Vic. 3799

Footscray District

Gwennap Home for the Aged
319 Geelong Road
Footscray West, Vic. 3012

Howard Kingham Lodge Inc
69 Darnley Street
Braybrook, Vic. 3019

Westhaven Baptist Home
99 Paisley Street
Footscray, Vic. 3011

Forest Hill District

Carrington Court
50 Livingstone Road
Vermont South, Vic. 3133

Nunawading Community Hostel
39 Livingstone Road
Vermont South, Vic. 3133

Strathdon Community
9 Jolimont Road
Forest Hill, Vic. 3131

The Peter James Centre
Cnr Mahoneys Rd & Burwood Highway
Burwood East, Vic. 3151

Vermont Nursing Home
770 Canterbury Road
Vermont, Vic. 3133

Frankston District

Blue Ribbon Retirement Home
382 Nepean Highway
Frankston, Vic. 3199

Broughton Nursing Home
2 Overton Road
Frankston, Vic. 3199

Eliza Lodge Accommodation Home
347 Nepean Highway
Frankston, Vic. 3199

Long Island Retirement Village
1 Overton Road
Frankston, Vic. 3199

Milpara Park Hostel
46 Ebdale Street
Frankston, Vic. 3199

Mornington Peninsula Hospital
Frankston Campus
Hastings Road
Frankston, Vic. 3199

Mt Eliza Terraces
2 Mount Eliza Way
Mt Eliza, Vic. 3930

RSL Park War Veterans' Homes
Overport Road
Frankston, Vic. 3199

St Pauls Court Hostel
13 Nolan Street
Frankston, Vic. 3199

Terrapee Lodge
290 Nepean Highway
Seaford, Vic. 3198

The Mt Eliza Centre
Jacksons Road
Mt Eliza, Vic. 3930

Village Baxter
8 Robinsons Road
Baxter, Vic. 3911

Frankston East District

Greenways Retirement Village
330 Dandenong Road
Seaford, Vic. 3198

Peninsula Health Care Network
Aged Care and Rehabilitation Service
125 Golf Links Road
Frankston, Vic. 3199

Peninsula Private Hospital
Cnr Cranbourne Road & McClelland Drive
Frankston, Vic. 3199

Geelong District

Grace McKellar Centre
45-95 Ballarat Road
Geelong North, Vic. 3215

St John of God Hospital
Geelong
80 Myers Street
Geelong, Vic. 3220

The Geelong Hospital
Cnr Ryrie & Bellarine Streets
Geelong, Vic. 3220

Vincentian House
59 Villamanta Street
Geelong West, Vic. 3218

Geelong North District

Brotherhood of St Laurence
Flinders Lodge Nursing Home
Station Lake Road
Lara, Vic. 3212

Brotherhood of St Laurence
Hume Court Hostel
90 Station Lake Road
Lara, Vic. 3212

Gippsland East District

Bairnsdale Private Nursing Home
Harnham Drive
Bairnsdale, Vic. 3875

Bairnsdale Regional Health Service
McKean Street
Bairnsdale, Vic. 3875

Far East Gippsland Health and Support Serv
Incl Lochiel House
Boundary Road
Orbost, Vic. 3888

Heyfield Bush Nursing Hospital
incl Laurina Lodge
Tyson Road
Heyfield, Vic. 3858

Jacaranda House
Moroney Street
Bairnsdale, Vic. 3875

Kingsley Special Accommodation
School Road
Eagle Point, Vic. 3878

Lakes Entrance Nursing Home
Alexandra Avenue
Lakes Entrance, Vic. 3909

Gippsland South District

Ashleigh House
Bergen Crescent
Sale, Vic. 3850

Banksia Lodge Hostel
Station Road
Foster, Vic. 3960

Crossley House Hostel
14 Nicol Street
Yarram, Vic. 3971

Gippsland Base Hospital
Incl Evelyn Wilson Wing
Guthridge Parade
Sale, Vic. 3850

Gippsland Southern Health Service
Leongatha Memorial Hospital
Incl Koorooman House
Koonwarra Road
Leongatha, Vic. 3953

Maffra District Hospital
Stretton Park Hostel
Mcdonald Wing
48 Kent Street
Maffra, Vic. 3860

Manor Gardens Retirement Home
57 Raglan Street
Sale, Vic. 3850

Mirboo North Bush Nursing Aged Care Inc
Strzeleckie House and Grandridge Lodge
Brennan Street
Mirboo North, Vic. 3871

South Gippsland Hospital
87 Station Road
Foster, Vic. 3960

Stretton Park
Cnr Kent and George Streets
Maffra, Vic. 3860

Toora Nursing Home
25 Welshpool Road
Toora, Vic. 3962

Woorayl Lodge
McCartin Street
Leongatha, Vic. 3953

Yarram District Hospital
Commercial Road
Yarram, Vic. 3971

Gippsland West District

Carinya Lodge Hostel
Carinya Crescent
Korumburra, Vic. 3950

Gippsland Southern Health Service
Korumburra Campus
Bridge Road
Korumburra, Vic. 3950

Griffiths Point Lodge
Davis Point Road
San Remo, Vic. 3925

Gippsland Southern Health Service
Hillside Lodge Hostel
Bridge Road
Korumburra, Vic. 3950

Lyrebird Villages for the Aged
8 Neerim Street
Drouin, Vic. 3818

Melaleuca Lodge
1 Watchorn Road
Cowes, Vic. 3922

Rose Lodge
225 Graham Street
Wonthaggi, Vic. 3995

Warley Hospital Inc
12 Warley Avenue
Cowes, Vic. 3922

Wonthaggi District Hospital
Graham Street
Wonthaggi, Vic. 3995

Gisborne District

R M Begg Hostel
High Street
Kyneton, Vic. 3444

Glen Waverley District

Waverley Private Hospital
343-357 Blackburn Road
Mount Waverley, Vic. 3149

Hawthorn District

Bethany Nursing Home
440 Camberwell Road
Camberwell, Vic. 3124

Broadmead Hostel
27 Wattle Road
Hawthorn, Vic. 3122

Broughton Hall
2 Berwick Street
Camberwell, Vic. 3124

Hawthorn Terrace Retirement Care
378 Riversdale Road
Hawthorn, Vic. 3122

Mont Calm Nursing Home
173 Prospect Hill Road
Canterbury, Vic. 3126

Moorfields Units
20-26 Manningtree Road
Hawthorn, Vic. 3122

St Anne's Anglican Nursing Home
33 Wattle Road
Hawthorn, Vic. 3122

St Joseph's Hostel
97 Elgin Street
Hawthorn, Vic. 3122

Ivanhoe District

Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre
Austin Campus
Studley Road
Heidelberg, Vic. 3084

Dowell Court
159 Lower Heidelberg Road
Ivanhoe, Vic. 3079

Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre
Repatriation Campus
Banksia Street
West Heidelberg, Vic. 3081

Warringal Private Hospital
Burgundy Street
Heidelberg, Vic. 3084

Keilor District

Keilor Accommodation Units
Spastic Society
47 Adelaide Street
St Albans, Vic. 3021

Kew District

Bodalla Aged Care Services
32 Walpole Street
Kew, Vic. 3101

Caritas Christi Hospice
104 Studley Park Road
Kew, Vic. 3101

Hamer Court Hostel
535 High Street
Kew, Vic. 3101

Hedley Sutton Home and Hostel
2 Gascoyne Street
Canterbury, Vic. 3126

Karana Baptist Home
55 Walpole Street
Kew, Vic. 3101

Royal Talbot
Yarra Boulevard
Kew, Vic. 3101

St George's Hospital
283 Cotham Road
Kew, Vic. 3101

St Joseph's Tower
2 Malmsbury Street
Kew, Vic. 3101

Knox District

Amaroo Aged Persons Hostel
811 Burwood Highway
Ferntree Gully, Vic. 3156

Glengollan Village for Aged People
1 Lording Street
Ferntree Gully, Vic. 3156

Malvern District

Malvern Private Hospital
3-9 Wiltonvale Crescent
Malvern East, Vic. 3145

Mecwa House Hostel
6 Warner Street
Malvern, Vic. 3144

St Francis Xavier Cabrini Hospital
5 Coonil Crescent
Malvern, Vic. 3144

Weeroona Senior Citizens Residence
400 Waverley Road
Malvern East, Vic. 3145

Melbourne District

Freemasons Hospital
166 Clarendon Street
East Melbourne, Vic. 3002

Freemason's Maternity Hospital
320 Victoria Parade
East Melbourne, Vic. 3002

McLean Lodge
1-2 Little Princes Street
Flemington, Vic. 3031

Mercy Hospital for Women
Cnr Clarendon & Grey Streets
East Melbourne, Vic. 3002

Mercy Private Hospital
159 Grey Street
East Melbourne, Vic. 3002

North West Hospital
Parkville Campus
Poplar Road
Parkville, Vic. 3052

Peter McCallum Cancer Institute
St Andrews Place
East Melbourne, Vic. 3002

Princes Hill Village Annexe
300 Pigdon Street
Carlton North, Vic. 3054

Royal Melbourne Hospital
Grattan Street
Parkville, Vic. 3052

Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital
32 Gisborne Street
East Melbourne, Vic. 3002

Royal Womens Hospital
Grattan Street
Carlton, Vic. 3053

Mildura District

Corrong Village
Toole Street
Hopetoun, Vic. 3396

Hopetoun Bush Nursing Hospital Inc
107 Lascelles Street
Hopetoun, Vic. 3396

Mildura Base Hospital
13th Street
Mildura, Vic. 3500

Mildura Special Accommodation
10th Street
Mildura, Vic. 3500

Ouyen District Hospital
Britt Street
Ouyen, Vic. 3490

Pattison Hostel
Hughes Street
Ouyen, Vic. 3490

Princes Court Homes Inc
Princes Street
Mildura, Vic. 3500

Red Cliffs Nursing Home
39 Jamieson Avenue
Red Cliffs, Vic. 3496

Sunraysia Hostel for the Elderly
Calotis Street
Red Cliffs, Vic. 3496

Sunraysia Private Nursing Home
10th Street
Mildura, Vic. 3500

Mitcham District

Coronella Retirement Village
163-165 Central Road
Nunawading, Vic. 3131

Forest Hills Retirement Village and Lodge
264 Springvale Road
Nunawading, Vic. 3131

Mitcham Private Hospital
27 Doncaster East Road
Mitcham, Vic. 3132

Monbulk District

Martin Luther Homes
67 Mount View Road
Boronia, Vic. 3155

Tullamore Aged Care Centre
991 Mount Dandenong Road
Montrose, Vic. 3765

Mooroolbark District

Banksia Court Private Nursing Home
391 Maroondah Highway
Croydon, Vic. 3136

Bellden Lodge
383 Maroondah Highway
Croydon, Vic. 3136

Kirkbrae Nursing Home
794 Mount Dandenong Road
Kilsyth, Vic. 3137

Princess Margriet Lodge
736 Mount Dandenong Road
Kilsyth, Vic. 3137

St Johns Park Hostel and Independent Living Units
Reay Road
Mooroolbark, Vic. 3138

Walmsley Friendship Village
Greeves Drive
Kilsyth, Vic. 3137

Mordialloc District

A G Eastwood Hostel
Warrigal Road
Cheltenham, Vic. 3192

Elly-Kay Hostel
45-47 Elliot Street
Mordialloc, Vic. 3195

Kingston Centre
Warrigal Road
Cheltenham, Vic. 3192

Pine Crescent Hostel
201 Clarke Road
Springvale South, Vic. 3172

Southern Cross Homes
472 Springvale Road
Springvale North, Vic. 3172

Mornington District

Beleura Private Hospital
925 Nepean Highway
Mornington, Vic. 3931

Corowa Court
752 The Esplanade
Mornington, Vic. 3931

Hastings Regional Nursing Home
120 Victoria Street
Hastings, Vic. 3915

Koorootang Retirement Village
183 Osborne Drive
Mt Martha, Vic. 3934

Mornington House
79 Bentons Road
Mornington, Vic. 3931

Southern Cross Homes Vic Inc
74 Victoria Street
Hastings, Vic. 3915

St Johns Retirement Village
45 Park Lane
Somerville, Vic. 3912

The Mornington Retirement Village
150 Morning-Tyabb Road
Mornington, Vic. 3931

Morwell District

Dalkeith Hostel
Marie Street
Traralgon, Vic. 3844

Glenwood Supported Residential Service
70 Henry Street
Traralgon, Vic. 3844

Hazelwood House
Phillip Parade
Churchill, Vic. 3842

Latrobe Regional Hospital
Traralgon
Princes Highway
Traralgon West, Vic. 3844

Margery Cole Hostel
Matthews Crescent
Traralgon, Vic. 3844

Maryvale Private Hospital
Maryvale Road
Morwell, Vic. 3840

Mitchell House Hostel
127 Vary Street
Morwell, Vic. 3840

O'Mara House
Hunter Road
Traralgon, Vic. 3844

St Hilary's Nursing Home
16 Elgin Street
Morwell, Vic. 3840

St Lawrence Nursing Home
43 McMillan Street
Morwell, Vic. 3840

Yallambee Traralgon Village for the Aged Inc
Matthews Crescent
Traralgon, Vic. 3844

Murray Valley District

Pioneer Lodge
Katamatite Road
Numurkah, Vic. 3636

St Catherines
34 Ford Street
Wangaratta, Vic. 3677

St John's Retirement Village
Williams Road
Wangaratta, Vic. 3677

Wangaratta Base Hospital
Green Street
Wangaratta, Vic. 3677

Narracan District

Fairview Home for the Aged
Sargeant Street
Warragul, Vic. 3820

Latrobe Valley Village
Ollerton Avenue
Moe, Vic. 3825

Narracan Gardens Nursing Home
Amaroo Way
Moe, Vic. 3825

Neerim District Soldiers Memorial Hospital Inc
Main Road
Neerim South, Vic. 3831

West Gippsland Hospital
Landsborough Street
Warragul, Vic. 3820

Niddrie District

Baronor Private Hospital
33-35 Rosehill Road
Essendon West, Vic. 3040

Oakleigh District

Christian Guest Home
139 Atherton Road
Oakleigh, Vic. 3166

Rosstown Community
6 Ames Avenue
Carnegie, Vic. 3163

Pakenham District

Hillview Hostel
Bunyip
A'Beckett Road
Bunyip, Vic. 3815

Millhaven Hostel
Cnr Ahern Road & Phillip Court
Pakenham, Vic. 3810

The Ron Andrews Nursing Home
Princes Highway
Pakenham, Vic. 3810

Pascoe Vale District

Dorset Private Hospital
146 Derby Street
Pascoe Vale, Vic. 3044

Polwarth District

Camperdown District Hospital
Robinson Street
Camperdown, Vic. 3260

Cobden and District Bush Nursing Hospital
5 Victoria Street
Cobden, Vic. 3266

Colac and District Eventide Hostel
12 Church Street
Colac, Vic. 3250

Colac Community Health Services
Corangamite Street
Colac, Vic. 3250

Colac Community Health Services
Otway Pioneer
Connor Street
Colac, Vic. 3250

Colac Community Health Services
Polwarth House
Connor Street
Colac, Vic. 3250

Sunnyside House
Adeney Street
Camperdown, Vic. 3260

Portland District

Coleraine and District Hospital
McKebery Street
Coleraine, Vic. 3315

Eventide Lutheran Homes
72 Ballarat Road
Hamilton, Vic. 3300

Hamilton Base Hospital
Foster Street
Hamilton, Vic. 3300

Portland and District Hospital
Seymour Cundy Wing
Bentinck Street
Portland, Vic. 3305

Prahran District

Alfred Hospital
Commercial Road
Prahran, Vic. 3181

Central Park Aged Care
15 Raleigh Street
Windsor, Vic. 3181

Montefiore Homes for the Aged
619 St Kilda Road
Melbourne, Vic. 3004

The Avenue Hospital
40 The Avenue
Prahran, Vic. 3181

Villa O'Neil Nursing Home For The Blind
101 Lewisham Road North
Prahran, Vic. 3181

Preston District

Latrobe Private Hostel
Cnr Gremel & Plenty Roads
Reservoir, Vic. 3073

Latrobe Village
Village Drive
Reservoir, Vic. 3073

Woodleigh Nursing Home
10 Collins Street
Preston, Vic. 3072

Richmond District

Bethesda Hospital
30 Erin Street
Richmond, Vic. 3121

Cambridge House
3 Cambridge Street
Collingwood, Vic. 3066

Epworth Hospital
34 Erin Street
Richmond, Vic. 3121

Good Shepherd Aged Services Inc
2 Clarke Street
Abbotsford, Vic. 3067

Old Colonists Association of Victoria
Rushall Crescent
Fitzroy North, Vic. 3068

Sambell Lodge
1 South Terrace
Clifton Hill, Vic. 3068

St Vincents Hospital
Cnr Victoria Parade & Fitzroy Street
Fitzroy, Vic. 3065

St Vincents Private Hospital
59-61 Victoria Parade
Fitzroy, Vic. 3065

Sumner House
128 Fitzroy Street
Fitzroy, Vic. 3065

The Melbourne Clinic
130 Church Street
Richmond, Vic. 3121

Ripon District

Ararat Acute Campus
East Grampians Health Service
Girdlestone Street
Ararat, Vic. 3377

Ararat Retirement Village
Albert Street
Ararat, Vic. 3377

Avoca and District Bush Nursing Hospital Inc
13 Liebig Street
Avoca, Vic. 3467

Coates Hostel
James Street
St Arnaud, Vic. 3478

Creswick Hospital
Napier Street
Creswick, Vic. 3363

Gardenview Court
East Grampians Health Service
Girdlestone Street
Ararat, Vic. 3377

Havilah Hostel
Harkness Street
Maryborough, Vic. 3465

John Curtain Memorial Hostel
Cushing Avenue
Creswick, Vic. 3363

John Pickford House
East Grampians Health Service
Girdlestone Street
Ararat, Vic. 3377

Maryborough District Health Service
Maryborough Campus
Clarendon Street
Maryborough, Vic. 3465

Maryborough Hospital and Nursing Home
Clarendon Street
Maryborough, Vic. 3465

Ripon Peace Memorial Hospital
Havelock Street
Beaufort, Vic. 3373

St Arnaud District Hospital
North Western Road
St Arnaud, Vic. 3478

Rodney District

Cohuna District Hospital Nursing Home
King George Street
Cohuna, Vic. 3568

Cohuna Retirement Village Inc
Augustine Street
Cohuna, Vic. 3568

Echuca Hospital
Francis Street
Echuca, Vic. 3564

Engelbert Lodge
Leichardt Street
Echuca, Vic. 3564

Kyabram and District Memorial Community Hospital
Fenaughty Street
Kyabram South, Vic. 3620

Rochester and Elmore District Health Service
Pascoe Street
Rochester, Vic. 3561

Warramunda Village Inc
Dettman Court
Kyabram, Vic. 3620

Sandringham District

Corben House Hostel
9-15 Brindisi Street
Mentone, Vic. 3194

Linacre Private Hospital
12 Linacre Road
Hampton, Vic. 3188

Mentone and District Private Nursing Home
7 Collins Street
Mentone, Vic. 3194

Mentone Gardens Supportive Care Home
66-70 Nepean Highway
Mentone, Vic. 3194

Sandfield Hostel
378 Bluff Road
Hampton, Vic. 3188

Sandringham and District Memorial Hospital
193 Bluff Road
Sandringham, Vic. 3191

Seymour District

Barrabill House Nursing Home
Brettoneux Street
Seymour, Vic. 3660

Healesville and District Hospital
377 Maroondah Highway
Healesville, Vic. 3777

Karingal Hostel
Brettoneux Street
Seymour, Vic. 3660

Seymour District Memorial Hospital
Brettoneux Street
Seymour, Vic. 3660

Shepparton District

Goulburn Valley Base Hospital
Graham Street
Shepparton, Vic. 3630

Mooroopna Extended Care
McLennan Street
Mooroopna, Vic. 3629

Myola Cottages and Lodge Inc
Hunter Street
Tatura, Vic. 3616

Rodney Park Retirement Village
Knight Street
Mooroopna, Vic. 3629

Shepparton Multicultural Hostel
Zurcas Lane
Shepparton, Vic. 3630

Shepparton Private Hospital
Fitzgerald Street
Shepparton, Vic. 3630

Tarcoola Retirement Village
The Boulevard
Shepparton, Vic. 3630

South Barwon District

Belmont Lodge
34 Church Street
Grovedale, Vic. 3216

Halliday Cottage
Kalkee/Murray Hostel
87 Francis Street
Belmont, Vic. 3216

Kalkee Community
7 Spring Street
Belmont, Vic. 3216

Rice Village
2-26 Marshalltown Road
Marshall, Vic. 3216

Springvale District

H L Williams Court Hostel
457 Springvale Road
Springvale, Vic. 3171

Sunshine District

Benlynne Park Nursing Home
2 Killara Street
Sunshine West, Vic. 3020

Western Hospital
Footscray and Sunshine
175 Furlong Road
St Albans, Vic. 3021

Swan Hill District

Alcheringa Hostel
Rutherford Street
Swan Hill, Vic. 3585

Boort District Hospital
Kiniry Street
Boort, Vic. 3537

Boort Hostel
Andrew Street
Boort, Vic. 3537

Carinya Hostel for the Aged
McClelland Avenue
Sea Lake, Vic. 3533

Charlton Hospital and Nursing Home
Menzies Street
Charlton, Vic. 3525

Johnson and Goodwin Homes
Camp Street
Donald, Vic. 3480

Kerang and District Hospital
Burgoyne Street
Kerang, Vic. 3579

Northaven Baptist Guest House
Shadforth Street
Kerang, Vic. 3579

Riverside Hostel
39 Latje Road
Robinvale, Vic. 3549

Robinvale District Hospital
Latje Road
Robinvale, Vic. 3549

Sea Lake and District Health Service Inc
McClelland Avenue
Sea Lake, Vic. 3533

Swan Hill District Hospital
Splatt Street
Swan Hill, Vic. 3585

Wycheproof and District Health Service
Grandview Street
Wycheproof, Vic. 3527

Thomastown District

Reservoir Rotary Village Complex
56 Elliot Street
Reservoir, Vic. 3073

Wantirna District

Knowles Lodge
Incl Curanda Hostel
466 Burwood Highway
Wantirna South, Vic. 3152

Knox Private Hospital
262 Mountain Highway
Wantirna, Vic. 3152

Knoxville Residential Care
428 Scoresby Road
Knoxfield, Vic. 3180

Latvian Retirement Village Hostel
60 Fraser Crescent
Wantirna South, Vic. 3152

Salford Park Retirement Village
100 Harold Street
Wantirna, Vic. 3152

The Valley Private Hospital
529 Police Road
Dandenong North, Vic. 3175

Villa Maria Centre
355 Stud Road
Wantirna South, Vic. 3152

Warrandyte District

Donwood Community Aged Care Service
Incl Diana Street Lodge
1 Mount Dandenong Road
Croydon, Vic. 3136

Eastern District Private Nursing Home
124 Maroondah Highway
Croydon, Vic. 3136

Eastern Lodge
124 Maroondah Highway
Croydon, Vic. 3136

Gracedale Manor Private Hostel
209 Warrandyte Road
Ringwood North, Vic. 3134

Gracedale Private Nursing Home
205 Warrandyte Road
Ringwood North, Vic. 3134

Lionsbrae Inc
Maroondah Highway
Ringwood East, Vic. 3135

Maroondah Hospital
Mt Dandenong Road
Ringwood East, Vic. 3135

Ringwood Private Hospital
36 Mt Dandenong Road
Ringwood East, Vic. 3135

Warrnambool District

Lyndoch Nursing Home and Hostel
Hopkins Road
Warrnambool, Vic. 3280

St John of God Hospital
Warrnambool
136 Botanic Road
Warrnambool, Vic. 3280

Warrnambool Base Hospital
Ryot Street
Warrnambool, Vic. 3280

Werribee District

Werribee Mercy Hospital
300 Princes Highway
Werribee, Vic. 3030

Wyndham Lodge Nursing Home
Synnott Street
Werribee, Vic. 3030

Williamstown District

Hazeldean Nursing Home
211 Osborne Street
Williamstown, Vic. 3016

Southern Cross
Williamstown
288 Melbourne Road
Newport, Vic. 3015

The Williamstown Hospital
776 Railway Crescent
Williamstown, Vic. 3016

Western Suburbs Private Nursing Home
44 Stephen Street
Yarraville, Vic. 3013

Wimmera District

Allambie
Anderson Street
Dimboola, Vic. 3414

Avonlea
68-72 Macpherson Street
Nhill, Vic. 3418

Dunmunkle Health Service and
Stonehaven Nursing Home
Cromie Street
Rupanyup, Vic. 3388

Eventide Homes
111 Patrick Street
Stawell, Vic. 3380

Jeparit Hospital and Nursing Home
Charles Street
Jeparit, Vic. 3423

Kaniva District Hospital and Nursing Home
9 Farmers Street
Kaniva, Vic. 3419

Landt Hostel
Cox Street
Warracknabeal, Vic. 3393

Lutheran Rest Home
Culliver Street
Horsham, Vic. 3400

Nhill District Hospital and
Mira Nursing Home
Nelson Street
Nhill, Vic. 3418

Rainbow Hospital
Incl Hostel & Nursing Home
2 Swinbourne Avenue
Rainbow, Vic. 3424

Stawell District Hospital
Sloane Street
Stawell, Vic. 3380

Warracknabeal District Hospital
Dimboola Road
Warracknabeal, Vic. 3393

Wimmera Base Hospital
Read Street
Horsham, Vic. 3400

Appendix 6

Advertising placed by the VEC

The following table lists the media outlets where advertising for the 1999 Victorian State election was placed.

Media type	Metropolitan	Regional/local	Ethnic
Newspapers	The Age	Albury Border Mail	Al Bairak
	The Australian	Bairnsdale East Gippsland News	Australian Chinese Daily
	Herald Sun	Ballarat Courier	Australian Macedonian Weekly
		Bendigo Advertiser	Chinese Herald
		Echuca Riverine Herald	Chinese Weekly
		Geelong Advertiser	Croatian Herald
		Hamilton Spectator	El Telegraph
		Horsham Wimmera Mail-Times	Greek Times
		Hume Moreland Observer	Nhan Quyen
		Latrobe Valley Express	Il Globo
		Mansfield Courier	Independence Daily
		Melbourne Times	Neos Kosmos
		Mildura Sunraysia Daily	Serbian Voice
		Moonee Valley Gazette	Spanish Herald
		Moreland Courier	Tivi Tuan San
		Orbost Snowy River Mail	Today Denes
		Portland Observer	Viet Luan
		Shepparton News	Yeni Vatan
		Swan Hill Guardian	
		Warrnambool Standard	
		Whittlesea Post	
Radio	3AW	2AY/B104.9 Albury/Wodonga	3AB
	Fox FM	2QN/102.5	3XY
	3MMM FM	The River	3ZZZ
	3MP/Magic	3BA/PowerFM Ballarat	SBS Radio
	Gold 104.3FM	3BO/3CV Bendigo	Rete Italia
	TTFM	3CS/106.3	
	Radio RPH	3GG Gippsland	
		3HA Hamilton	
		3MA Mildura	
		3NE Wangaratta	
		3SH Swan Hill	
		3SR/SunFM Shepparton	
		3TR Gippsland	
		3WM Horsham	
		3YB Warrnambool	
		KRock Geelong	
Television	HSV7	Prime Victoria	SBS TV
	GTV9	Southern Cross Victoria	Channel 31
	ATV10	WIN Victoria	

Appendix 7

Sample advertisements

Sample advertisements published on pages 88-111 are not available on the web. Copies are available from the Victorian Electoral Commission. Pages 89-111 have been removed.

Appendix 8

Media releases

The VEC produced the following media releases during the 1999 Victorian State election and Frankston East supplementary election:

Date	Media release
8 August 1999	Call for students to enrol to vote
24 August 1999	Close of rolls in three days
1 September 1999	Record number of Victorians enrol to vote
1 September 1999	Computerised draw for ballot positions
3 September 1999	How to vote information available on cassette tape
6 September 1999	394 candidates nominate for State election
6 September 1999	If you can't get to a polling place
8 September 1999	Voting is compulsory for electors over 70
8 September 1999	Electoral Commission advertising for the State election
13 September 1999	Make your vote count: number every square
14 September 1999	Results to the media on election night
18 September 1999	Counting votes
18 September 1999	Voting to continue in the District of Frankston East
19 September 1999	Results and counting for the 1999 Victorian State election
21 September 1999	Frankston East supplementary election
1 October 1999	1999 State election wrapped up in record time
1 October 1999	Make your vote count in Frankston East
1 October 1999	Near-record 16 candidates nominate for Frankston East supplementary election
1 October 1999	If you can't get to a polling place (at Frankston East supplementary election)

Appendix 9

Sample newspaper features

Sample advertisements published on pages 113-116 are not available on the web. Copies are available from the Victorian Electoral Commission. Pages 114-116 have been removed.

Appendix 10

Previous State election dates and outcomes

The following table sets out the dates and results of all elections for the Legislative Assembly since 1900.

Date	Party winning election	Comments
1 November 1900	Liberals	McLean minority Conservative Liberal Government defeated; Turner minority Liberal Government takes office.
1 October 1902	Conservatives	
1 June 1904	Conservatives	
15 March 1907	Fusion	The Conservatives and Liberals combined as the Fusion.
29 December 1908	Fusion Liberal	Bent Conservative Government defeated; Murray Fusion Liberal Government takes office. The Fusion had broken up, but was re-formed when the Murray Government took office. The Fusion Liberals were the forerunners of today's Liberal Party.
16 November 1911	Liberal	The Fusion Liberals had become known as the Liberal Party.
26 November 1914	Liberal	
15 November 1917	Economy National	Peacock minority National Government defeated; Bowser minority Economy National Government takes office. The Liberal Party had become known as the National Party in 1917. The party had split, and the 'Economy' faction won the election.
21 October 1920	National	The Lawson National Government (a combination of the Nationals, Economy Nationals and National Laborites) held office but lost its majority. Until 1952, no party won a majority.
30 August 1921	National	Minority Government
26 June 1924	Labor	Peacock minority National Government defeated; Prendergast minority Labor Government takes office but is defeated in Parliament in November 1924 by the Allan Coalition Government.
9 April 1927	Labor	Allan Country–National Coalition Government defeated; Hogan minority Labor Government takes office but is later defeated in Parliament.
30 November 1929	Labor	McPherson minority National Government defeated; Hogan minority Labor Government takes office.
14 May 1932	United Australia–Country Coalition	Hogan minority Labor Government defeated; Argyle United Australia–Country Coalition Government takes office. The National Party had changed its name to the United Australia Party in 1931.
2 March 1935	United Australia – Country Coalition	The coalition broke up less than a month after the election and a minority Country government was formed.
2 October 1937	Country	Minority Government
16 March 1940	Country	Minority Government
12 June 1943	Country	Minority Government
10 November 1945	Labor	Macfarlan Ministerial Liberal Government defeated; Cain minority Labor Government takes office. The United Australia Party had changed its name to the Liberal Party in 1945. The Ministerial Liberals were a dissident group of Liberals who had overthrown a Country-Liberal coalition.

Date	Party winning election	Comments
8 November 1947	Liberal–Country Coalition	Cain minority Labor Government defeated; Hollway Liberal–Country Coalition Government takes office. The Cain Government was forced to the polls when the Legislative Council blocked supply.
13 May 1950	Liberal and Country	Minority Government. The Liberal Party had changed its name to Liberal and Country Party in 1949. The minority Liberal and Country Government was replaced by a minority Country Government less than two months after the election.
6 December 1952	Labor	McDonald minority Country Government defeated; Cain Labor Government takes office. The McDonald Government was forced to the polls when the Legislative Council (Labor and dissident Liberals combined) blocked Supply. The Cain Government was the first majority Labor Government in Victoria's history.
28 May 1955	Liberal and Country	Cain minority Labor Government defeated; Bolte Liberal and Country Government takes office. The Cain Government had lost its majority as a result of a split in the ALP. The split led to the election which ushered in 27 years of Liberal Government.
31 May 1958	Liberal and Country	
15 July 1961	Liberal and Country	
27 June 1964	Liberal and Country	
29 April 1967	Liberal	The Liberal and Country Party had changed its name to the Liberal Party in 1965.
30 May 1970	Liberal	
19 May 1973	Liberal	
20 March 1976	Liberal	
5 May 1979	Liberal	
3 April 1982	Labor	Thompson Liberal Government defeated; Cain Labor Government takes office.
2 March 1985	Labor	
1 October 1988	Labor	
3 October 1992	Liberal–National Coalition	Kirner Labor Government defeated; Kennett Liberal–National Coalition Government takes office.
30 March 1996	Liberal–National Coalition	
18 September 1999	Labor	Kennett Liberal–National Coalition Government defeated; Bracks minority Labor Government takes office with the support of three independent MPs.

Appendix 11

Victorian premiers since 1855

Premier	Period in office	Party affiliation of government
William Haines	November 1855 – March 1857 (468 days)	
John O'Shanassy	March 1857 – April 1857 (50 days)	
William Haines	April 1857 – March 1858 (316 days)	
John O'Shanassy	March 1858 – October 1859 (597 days)	
William Nicholson	October 1859 – November 1860 (397 days)	
Richard Heales	November 1860 – November 1861 (354 days)	
John O'Shanassy	November 1861 – June 1863 (591 days)	
James McCulloch	June 1863 – May 1868 (1776 days)	
Charles Sladen	May – July 1868 (67 days)	
James McCulloch	July 1868 – September 1869 (437 days)	
John MacPherson	September 1869 – April 1870 (202 days)	
Sir James McCulloch	April 1870 – June 1871 (437 days)	
Charles Duffy	June 1871 – June 1872 (358 days)	
James Francis	June 1872 – July 1874 (782 days)	
George Kerferd	July 1874 – August 1875 (373 days)	
Graham Berry	August – October 1875 (75 days)	Liberal
Sir James McCulloch	October 1875 – May 1877 (580 days)	Conservative
Graham Berry	May 1877 – March 1880 (1020 days)	Liberal
James Service	March – August 1880 (152 days)	Conservative
Graham Berry	August 1880 – July 1881 (341 days)	Liberal
Sir Bryan O'Lochlen	July 1881 – March 1883 (608 days)	
James Service	March 1883 – February 1886 (1079 days)	Conservative–Liberal Coalition
Duncan Gillies	February 1886 – November 1890 (1722 days)	Conservative–Liberal Coalition
James Munro	November 1890 – February 1892 (469 days)	National Liberal
William Shiels	February 1892 – January 1893 (343 days)	Liberal
James Patterson	January 1893 – September 1894 (613 days)	Conservative
Sir George Turner	September 1894 – December 1899 (1896 days)	Liberal
Allan McLean	December 1899 – November 1900 (350 days)	Conservative Liberal
Sir George Turner	November 1900 – February 1901 (86 days)	Liberal
Alexander Peacock	February 1901 – June 1902 (484 days)	Liberal
William Irvine	June 1902 – February 1904 (617 days)	Conservative
Sir Thomas Bent	February 1904 – January 1909 (1789 days)	Conservative to Feb. 1907, Fusion Feb. 1907 –Oct. 1908, Conservative from Oct. 1908
John Murray	January 1909 – May 1912 (1227 days)	Fusion Liberal
William Watt	May 1912 – December 1913 (571 days)	Liberal
George Elmslie	December 1913 (14 days)	Labor
William Watt	December 1913 – June 1914 (179 days)	Liberal
Sir Alexander Peacock	June 1914 – November 1917 (1261 days)	Liberal
John Bowser	November 1917 – March 1918 (113 days)	Economy National
Harry Lawson	March 1918 – April 1924 (2231 days)	National to Sept. 1923, National–Country Coalition Sept. 1923–Mar. 1924, National from Mar. 1924
Sir Alexander Peacock	April – July 1924 (82 days)	National
George Prendergast	July – November 1924 (124 days)	Labor
John Allan	November 1924 – May 1927 (914 days)	Country–National Coalition

Premier	Period in office	Party affiliation of government
Edmond Hogan	May 1927 – November 1928 (553 days)	Labor
Sir William McPherson	November 1928 – December 1929 (386 days)	National
Edmond Hogan	December 1929 – May 1932 (890 days)	Labor
Sir Stanley Argyle	May 1932 – April 1935 (1049 days)	United Australia–Country Coalition
Albert Dunstan	April 1935 – September 1943 (3088 days)	Country
John Cain (senior)	September 1943 (5 days)	Labor
Albert Dunstan	September 1943 – October 1945 (746 days)	Country–United Australia Coalition
Ian Macfarlan	October – November 1945 (51 days)	Ministerial Liberal
John Cain (senior)	November 1945 – November 1947 (730 days)	Labor
Thomas Hollway	November 1947 – June 1950 (951 days)	Liberal–Country Coalition to Dec. 1948, Liberal from Dec. 1948
John McDonald	June 1950 – October 1952 (855 days)	Country
Thomas Hollway	October 1952 (4 days)	Electoral Reform
John McDonald	October – December 1952 (48 days)	Country
John Cain (senior)	December 1952 – June 1955 (903 days)	Labor
Sir Henry Bolte	June 1955 – August 1972 (6288 days)	Liberal
Rupert Hamer	August 1972 – June 1981 (3209 days)	Liberal
Lindsay Thompson	June 1981 – April 1982 (299 days)	Liberal
John Cain (junior)	April 1982 – August 1990 (3047 days)	Labor
Joan Kirner	August 1990 – October 1992 (789 days)	Labor
Jeff Kennett	October 1992 – October 1999 (2571 days)	Liberal–National Coalition
Steve Bracks	October 1999 –	Labor

Appendix 12

Significant Victorian electoral events since 1851

1851	First Legislative Council election.
1856	Victoria becomes the first State in the world to adopt the secret ('Australian') ballot.
1857	All men gain the right to vote and stand for the Legislative Assembly; restrictive property franchise applies to the Legislative Council until 1950.
1870	Payment to members of the Legislative Assembly introduced.
1877-1878	Supply blocked–constitutional crisis.
1891	Labor Party created. First Chief Electoral Inspector appointed.
1899	One man one vote for Legislative Assembly.
1900	First postal vote for Legislative Assembly.
1908	Women get the vote.
1909	Fusion Liberal Party (forerunner of Liberal Party) formed.
1911	Preferential voting for Legislative Assembly.
1913	George Elmslie forms first Labor government.
1916	Labor Party splits over conscription. Victorian Farmers' Union (forerunner of National Party) created.
1921	Preferential voting for Legislative Council.
1923	Women able to run for Parliament. Compulsory enrolment introduced.
1926	Voting for Legislative Assembly compulsory.
1927	Absentee voting for Legislative Assembly.
1933	First woman elected to Legislative Assembly.
1935	Compulsory and absentee voting introduced in Legislative Council elections.
1937	One person one vote for Legislative Council.
1947	Legislative Council refuses supply. Cain Government forced to polls and defeated.
1950	All adults eligible to vote for the Legislative Council–property franchise removed.
1952	Election of first majority Labor government, under John Cain (senior).
1955	Labor splits: Democratic Labor Party (anti-communist) formed in 1958 Beginning of 27 years of Liberal government.
1965	Liberal and Country Party renamed Liberal Party.
1972	Sir Henry Bolte retires after a record 17 years as Premier.
1973	Qualifying age for voting and membership of the Victorian Parliament lowered to 18 years.
1979	First women elected to the Legislative Council.
1982	Election of first Labor government to last more than a term of Parliament, under John Cain (junior). First woman Victorian Cabinet Minister. One vote, one value through equal electorates; end of rural weighting.
1984	Terms of Legislative Assembly increased to maximum of 4 years, with a minimum 3 years. 17 year olds able to enrol provisionally.
1990	Joan Kirner becomes Victoria's first woman Premier.
1992	Kennett Liberal–National Party Coalition elected. Record number of candidates stand for State election (444).
1997	Record number of candidates stand for a single electorate (17) at the Mitcham by-election.

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Summary results

Changes in Parliament

Twenty-five members of the previous Parliament (seventeen members of the Legislative Assembly and eight members of the Legislative Council) did not contest the 1999 State election.

The members standing down from Parliament included two members of the Legislative Council who resigned before the expiry of their terms. In addition, another member of the Legislative Council resigned before the end of his term and stood unsuccessfully for the Legislative Assembly. Ten of the retiring members belonged to the Australian Labor Party, thirteen to the Liberal Party and two to the National Party. The members who did not recontest included the former Minister for Education, the Hon Phil Gude, the former Treasurer, the Hon Alan Stockdale, eight other former Ministers, the Hons Geoff Coleman, Caroline Hogg, Bill McGrath, Barry Pullen, Tom Reynolds, Ian Smith, Marie Tehan and Jan Wade, and the former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon Jim Plowman.

Of the eighty-eight Parliamentarians who did stand at the State election, seventy-three were re-elected, fourteen were defeated and one (the independent member for Frankston East District, Mr Peter McLellan, MP) died during the election. Of the fourteen defeated members, one belonged to the Australian Labor Party (the Hon Doug Walpole, MLC, who was a member for Melbourne Province, stood unsuccessfully for East Yarra Province), eleven to the Liberal Party, one to the National Party and one was an independent (the Hon Ian Baker, MP, who was the Labor member for Sunshine, and who stood unsuccessfully as an independent). The defeated members included four former Ministers.

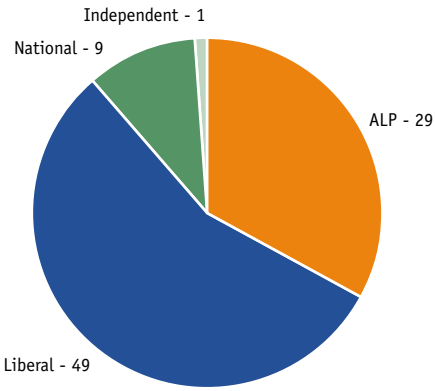
Forty new members were elected to replace the retiring and defeated members. The party affiliations of the new members were: Australian Labor Party, twenty-eight; Liberal Party, ten; National Party, one; and independent, one. Overall, at the 1999 State election, 35 per cent of seats changed member, compared with 24 per cent of seats changing member at the 1996 State election.

Charts 1 and 2 show the composition of both Houses of Parliament following the 1996 and 1999 State elections.

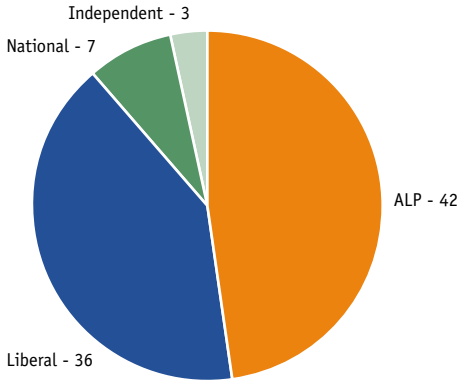
Tables 1 and 2 list the members elected for each seat at the 1999 State election.

Chart 1. Composition of the Legislative Assembly after the 1996 and 1999 Victorian State elections

Seats held after the 1996 State election



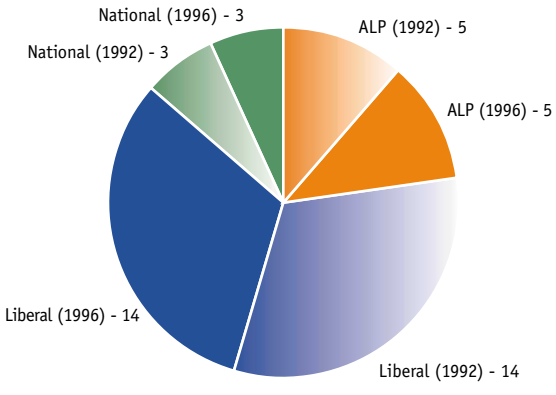
Seats held after the 1999 State election*



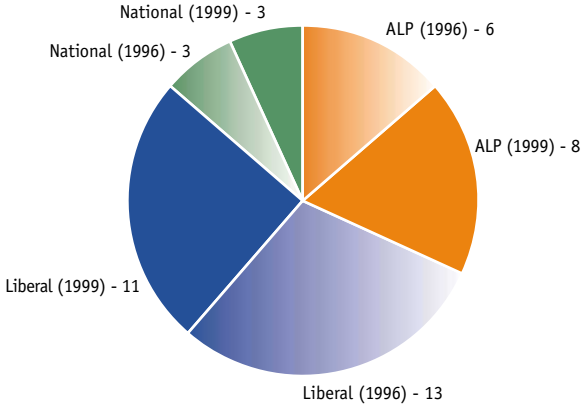
* Includes the result of the supplementary election for Frankston East held on 16 Oct 1999, which was won by the ALP.

Chart 2. Composition of the Legislative Council after the 1996 and 1999 Victorian State elections

Seats held after the 1996 State election



Seats held after the 1999 State election*



* Three by-elections were held in conjunction with the 1999 State election for seats contested at the 1996 State election. As a result of these by-elections the ALP won one seat (Ballarat Province) from the Liberal Party.

Table 1. Legislative Assembly: members elected at the 1999 State election

District	Name	Party
Albert Park	Hon. John Thwaites	Australian Labor Party
Altona	Hon. Lynne Kosky	Australian Labor Party
Ballarat East	Geoff Howard	Australian Labor Party
Ballarat West	Karen Overington	Australian Labor Party
Bayswater	Gordon Ashley	Liberal
Bellarine	Garry Spry	Liberal
Benalla	Hon. Pat McNamara	National Party
Benambra	Tony Plowman	Liberal
Bendigo East	Jacinta Allan	Australian Labor Party
Bendigo West	Hon. Bob Cameron	Australian Labor Party
Bennettswood	Ron Wilson	Liberal
Bentleigh	Inga Peulich	Liberal
Berwick	Robert Dean	Liberal
Box Hill	Robert Clark	Liberal
Brighton	Hon. Louise Asher	Liberal
Broadmeadows	Hon. John Brumby	Australian Labor Party
Bulleen	Nicholas Kotsiras	Liberal
Bundoora	Hon. Sherryl Garbutt	Australian Labor Party
Burwood	Hon. Jeffrey Kennett	Liberal
Carrum	Jenny Lindell	Australian Labor Party
Caulfield	Helen Shardey	Liberal
Clayton	Hong Lim	Australian Labor Party
Coburg	Carlo Carli	Australian Labor Party
Cranbourne	Gary Rowe	Liberal
Dandenong	Hon. John Pandazopoulos	Australian Labor Party
Dandenong North	John Lenders	Australian Labor Party
Doncaster	Victor Perton	Liberal
Dromana	Martin Dixon	Liberal
Eltham	Wayne Phillips	Liberal
Essendon	Judy Maddigan	Australian Labor Party
Evelyn	Christine Fyffe	Liberal
Footscray	Bruce Mildenhall	Australian Labor Party
Forest Hill	John Richardson	Liberal
Frankston	Andrea McCall	Liberal
Frankston East	Matt Viney	Australian Labor Party
Geelong	Ian Trezise	Australian Labor Party
Geelong North	Peter Loney	Australian Labor Party
Gippsland East	Craig Ingram	Independent
Gippsland South	Peter Ryan	National Party
Gippsland West	Susan Davies	Independent
Gisborne	Jo Duncan	Australian Labor Party
Glen Waverley	Ross Smith	Liberal
Hawthorn	Ted Baillieu	Liberal
Ivanhoe	Craig Langdon	Australian Labor Party
Keilor	George Seitz	Australian Labor Party
Kew	Andrew McIntosh	Liberal
Knox	Hurtle Lupton	Liberal
Malvern	Robert Doyle	Liberal
Melbourne	Hon. Bronwyn Pike	Australian Labor Party
Melton	Don Nardella	Australian Labor Party
Mildura	Russell Savage	Independent
Mill Park	Hon. Alex Andrianopoulos	Australian Labor Party
Mitcham	Tony Robinson	Australian Labor Party
Monbulk	Stephen McArthur	Liberal
Mooroolbark	Lorraine Elliott	Liberal
Mordialloc	Geoff Leigh	Liberal
Mornington	Hon. Robin Cooper	Liberal
Morwell	Hon. Keith Hamilton	Australian Labor Party
Murray Valley	Kenneth Jasper	National Party
Narracan	Ian Maxfield	Australian Labor Party
Niddrie	Hon. Rob Hulls	Australian Labor Party
Northcote	Hon. Mary Delahunty	Australian Labor Party
Oakleigh	Ann Barker	Australian Labor Party
Pakenham	Hon. Rob Maclellan	Liberal
Pascoe Vale	Hon. Christine Campbell	Australian Labor Party
Polwarth	Terry Mulder	Liberal
Portland	Hon. Denis Napthine	Liberal
Prahran	Leonie Burke	Liberal
Preston	Michael Leighton	Australian Labor Party
Richmond	Richard Wynne	Australian Labor Party
Ripon	Joe Helper	Australian Labor Party
Rodney	Noel Maughan	National Party
Sandringham	Murray Thompson	Liberal
Seymour	Ben Hardman	Australian Labor Party
Shepparton	Don Kilgour	National Party
South Barwon	Alister Paterson	Liberal
Springvale	Tim Holding	Australian Labor Party
Sunshine	Telmo Languiller	Australian Labor Party
Swan Hill	Barry Steggall	National Party
Thomastown	Hon. Peter Batchelor	Australian Labor Party
Tullamarine	Liz Beattie	Australian Labor Party
Wantirna	Kim Wells	Liberal
Warrandyte	Hon. Phil Honeywood	Liberal
Warrnambool	John Vogels	Liberal
Werribee	Mary Gillett	Australian Labor Party
Williamstown	Hon. Steve Bracks	Australian Labor Party
Wimmera	Hugh Delahunty	National Party
Yan Yean	Hon. André Haermeyer	Australian Labor Party

Table 2. Legislative Council: members after the 1999 State election

Province		Name	Party
Ballarat	(a)	Hon. John McQuilten	Australian Labor Party
	(b)	Hon. Dianne Hadden	Australian Labor Party
Central Highlands	(a)	Hon. Geoff Craige	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Graeme Stoney	Liberal
Chelsea	(a)	Hon. Cameron Boardman	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Bob Smith	Australian Labor Party
Doutta Galla	(a)	Hon. Monica Gould	Australian Labor Party
	(b)	Hon. Justin Madden	Australian Labor Party
East Yarra	(a)	Hon. David Davis	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Mark Birrell	Liberal
Eumemmerring	(a)	Hon. Neil Lucas	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Gordon Rich-Phillips	Liberal
Geelong	(a)	Hon. Ian Cover	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Elaine Carbines	Australian Labor Party
Gippsland	(a)	Hon. Peter Hall	National Party
	(b)	Hon. Philip Davis	Liberal
Higinbotham	(a)	Hon. John Ross	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Chris Strong	Liberal
Jika Jika	(a)	Hon. Theo Theophanous	Australian Labor Party
	(b)	Hon. Jenny Mikakos	Australian Labor Party
Koonung	(a)	Hon. Gerald Ashman	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Bruce Atkinson	Liberal
Melbourne	(a)	Hon. Gavin Jennings	Australian Labor Party
	(b)	Hon. Glenyys Romanes	Australian Labor Party
Melbourne North	(a)	Hon. Candy Broad	Australian Labor Party
	(b)	Hon. Marsha Thomson	Australian Labor Party
Melbourne West	(a)	Hon. Sang Nguyen	Australian Labor Party
	(b)	Hon. Kaye Darveniza	Australian Labor Party
Monash	(a)	Hon. Peter Katsambanis	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Andrea Coote	Liberal
North Eastern	(a)	Hon. Jeanette Powell	National Party
	(b)	Hon. Bill Baxter	National Party
North Western	(a)	Hon. Ron Best	National Party
	(b)	Hon. Barry Bishop	National Party
Silvan	(a)	Hon. Wendy Smith	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Andrew Olexander	Liberal
South Eastern	(a)	Hon. Ken Smith	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Ron Bowden	Liberal
Templestowe	(a)	Hon. Carlo Furletti	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Bill Forwood	Liberal
Waverley	(a)	Hon. Maree Luckins	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Andrew Brideson	Liberal
Western	(a)	Hon. Bruce Chamberlain	Liberal
	(b)	Hon. Roger Hallam	National Party

(a) Elected 30 March 1996 (or 18 September 1999 at by-elections for Ballarat, Melbourne and Melbourne North).
(b) Elected 18 September 1999.

Candidates and parties

A total of 406* candidates nominated to contest the 1999 State election. This compares with 421 candidates who contested the 1996 election and 444 at the 1992 election (see Chart 3). The slight decline in the number of candidates in 1999 can be attributed mainly to the smaller number of Natural Law Party candidates in 1999.

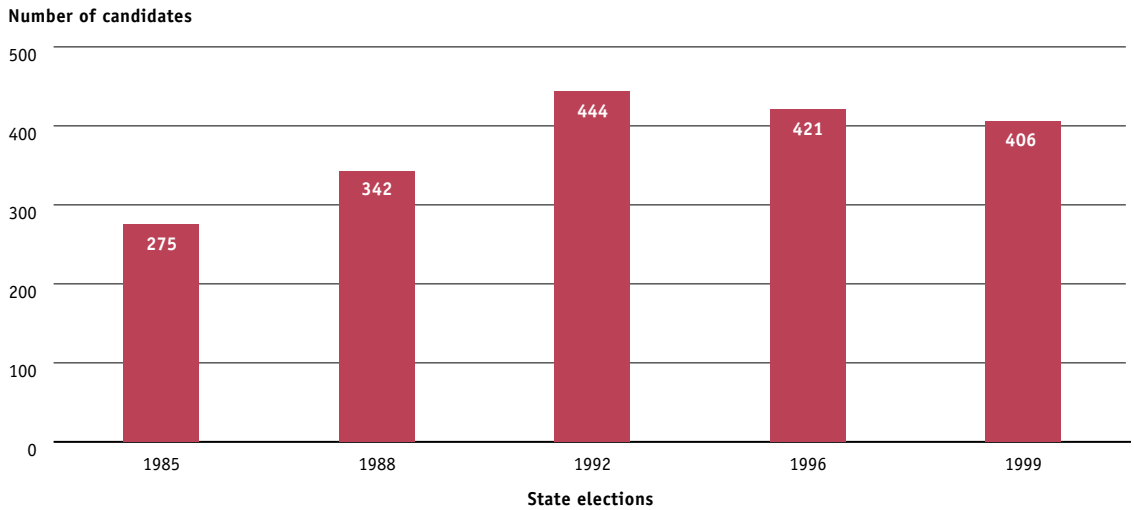
At the 1999 State election 321 candidates contested the 88 Legislative Assembly seats, and 74 candidates contested the 22 Legislative Council seats. Eleven candidates nominated for the by-election vacancies in Ballarat, Melbourne and Melbourne North Provinces. These vacancies were created though the resignations of the members who were elected in 1996 and who resigned before the end of their terms.

In 1999 there was a substantial decrease in the number of three-, four- and five-candidate contests. The number of contests with only two candidates increased from five in 1996 to twenty-nine in 1999. There were also more contests with very large numbers of candidates in the 1999 State election, including a near-record sixteen candidates at the Frankston East supplementary election.

The number of women nominating as candidates was 130, compared with 118 at the 1996 State election. Twenty-nine women were elected, a substantial increase on the twenty women elected in 1996.

Appendix 2 lists all candidates contesting the 1999 State election in alphabetical order.

Chart 3. Number of candidates contesting Victorian State elections 1985-1999



Note: 1. Figures include candidates contesting simultaneous by-elections.

* Includes the candidates for the simultaneous Legislative Council by-elections and the Frankston East supplementary election. Excludes the candidates for the failed election for Frankston East District.

Thirteen registered political parties stood candidates in 1999, compared with nine parties in 1996. The number of parties contesting Victorian State elections has increased since 1985 (see Chart 4).

Seventy-eight candidates were not endorsed by any registered party, which was considerably more than the sixty such candidates in 1996. Some of those candidates may have belonged to unregistered political parties, but the VEC's database does not enable such candidates to be distinguished from independents. Three independents were elected in 1999, compared with one at the previous State election.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 show the results for parties and candidates at the 1999 State election and the three simultaneous Province by-elections.

Chart 5 shows the percentage of first-preference votes received by the parties in elections for the Legislative Assembly since 1985.

Chart 4. Number of registered political parties contesting Victorian State elections 1985-1999

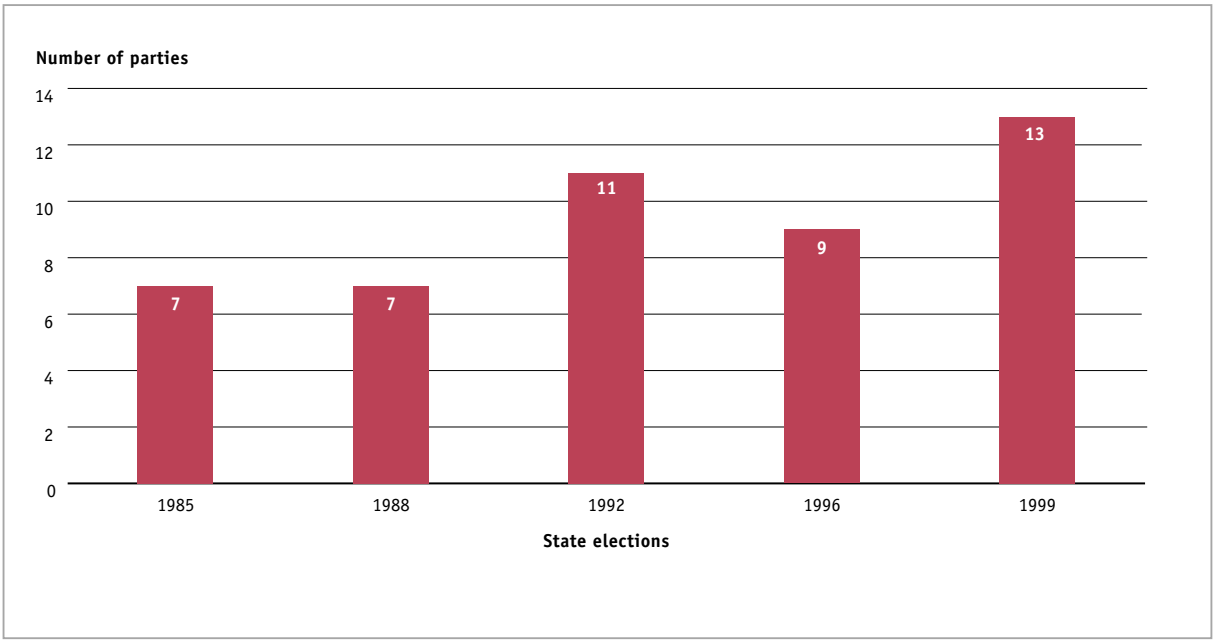


Table 3. Legislative Assembly: votes for parties and candidates contesting the 1999 Victorian State election (includes Frankston East supplementary election)

Party	Number of candidates	Number of successful candidates	Votes polled	Percentage of formal vote	Percentage point change since 1996 election
Australian Labor Party	88	42	1,289,696	45.57	+2.44
Liberal Party	81	36	1,194,998	42.22	-1.77
National Party	12	7	135,930	4.80	-1.89
Australian Greens	22	0	32,570	1.15	+1.15
Hope Party	10	0	10,894	0.39	+0.39
One Nation	4	0	8,181	0.29	+0.29
Australian Democrats	6	0	7,972	0.28	+0.28
Democratic Labor Party	8	0	6,183	0.22	+0.22
Natural Law Party	15	0	6,044	0.21	-1.65
Shooters' Party	2	0	2,011	0.07	+0.03
Australian Reform Party	3	0	1,483	0.05	+0.05
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	1	0	414	0.02	-0.21
Abolish Child Support and Family Court	1	0	194	0.01	+0.01
Other candidates	68	3	133,701	4.72	+0.65
Total	**321**	**88**	**2,830,271**	**100.00**	

Note: There were 88,275 informal votes, making a total of 2,918,546 votes cast for the Legislative Assembly.

Chart 5. Legislative Assembly: percentage of first-preference votes received at Victorian State elections 1985-1999

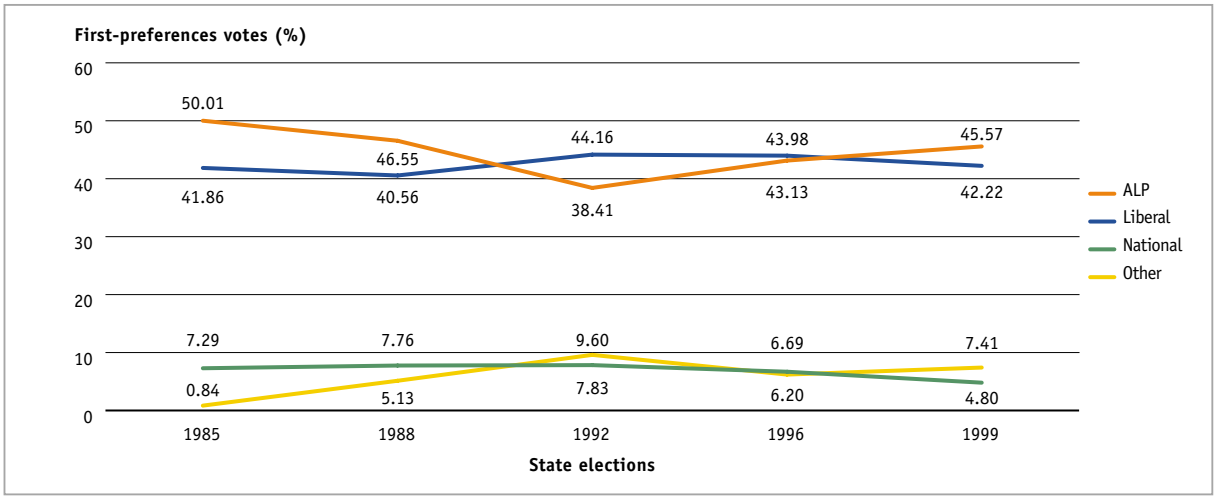


Table 4. Legislative Council: votes for parties and candidates contesting the 1999 Victorian State election (excludes Ballarat, Melbourne and Melbourne North by-elections)

Party	Number of candidates	Number of successful candidates	Votes polled	Percentage of formal vote	Percentage point change since 1996 election
Australian Labor Party	20	8	1,187,484	42.23	+1.74
Liberal Party	19	11	1,116,347	39.70	-4.17
National Party	3	3	204,587	7.28	+0.65
Australian Greens	4	0	62,796	2.23	+2.23
Australian Democrats	17	0	190,940	6.79	+1.06
Democratic Labor Party	0	0	0	0	-1.58
Natural Law Party	0	0	0	0	-0.51
Australian Reform Party	1	0	6,617	0.24	+0.24
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	2	0	6,608	0.24	+0.04
Friendly Migrant Australian Worker Party	0	0	0	0	-0.05
Other candidates	8	0	36,399	1.29	+0.35
Total	**74**	**22**	**2,811,778**	**100.00**	

Note: There were 97,949 informal votes, making a total of 2,909,727 votes cast for the Legislative Council.

Table 5. Legislative Council by-elections 1999: first-preference votes by party for the three by-elections held for Ballarat, Melbourne and Melbourne North Provinces

Party	Ballarat	Melbourne	Melbourne North	Total	Percentage of formal vote
Australian Labor Party	58,904	69,811	79,955	208,670	55.14
Liberal Party	55,191	41,634	40,444	137,269	36.27
Australian Greens	5,233	11,126		16,359	4.32
Democrats		8,437		8,437	2.23
Other candidates	2,423		5,255	7,678	2.03
Total	**121,751**	**131,008**	**125,654**	**378,413**	**100.00**

Note: There were 15,984 informal votes, making a total of 394,397 votes cast at the 1999 Legislative Council by-elections.

Candidates' deposits forfeited

Of the 406 candidates, 98 obtained less than four per cent of the first-preference votes in their electorates, and thus forfeited the deposits lodged with their nominations.

Two-candidate-preferred counts

Two-candidate-preferred counts were conducted in the sixty-three Districts and eighteen Provinces that had more than two candidates, and also in the three Province by-elections. The purpose of the two-candidate-preferred count was to provide an early indication of the result of the election, and also to provide detailed information for political parties and analysts.

Before election day, the Electoral Commissioner selected the two candidates in each electorate who would be included in the two-candidate-preferred count. In most electorates these were the Labor and Coalition candidates, and in two Districts the incumbent independent member was selected. On election night, and after election day, the votes for the other candidates were distributed to the two selected candidates in each electorate on the basis of the preferences indicated on the ballot papers.

The selection of candidates for the two-candidate-preferred counts was accurate except in the Districts of Gippsland East, Mildura, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Warrnambool and Wimmera.

The two-candidate-preferred counts were based on the first count of votes. For this reason, in electorates where preference distributions were required, there are minor discrepancies between these figures and the recheck figures produced when first-preference votes were rechecked before the official preference distributions were conducted. As well, in a number of electorates where preference distributions were conducted, not all declaration votes were included in the two-candidate-preferred count.

Preference distributions

Preference distributions to determine the result of an election were required in each electorate where no candidate obtained an absolute majority (more than fifty per cent) of the first-preference votes. Preference distributions were conducted in twenty Districts and six Provinces in the State election, and also in the Ballarat Province by-election. In each case, the first step was to recheck all the first-preference votes in order to establish a secure basis for the distribution of preferences. (The rechecks usually detect a number of mistakes in the initial count, leading to minor discrepancies between rechecked figures and the two-candidate-preferred counts mentioned above.) Then the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is declared excluded, and votes for that candidate are distributed to the remaining candidates according to the preferences on the ballot papers. This process continues until one candidate obtains an absolute majority of the formal votes. In four Districts (Bentleigh, Mildura, Monbulk and Oakleigh), the preference distribution reached a result while there were still more than two candidates remaining.

Recounts

Candidates are entitled to request a recount of all ballot papers at an election, or the Electoral Commissioner or Returning Officer may decide to conduct a recount. At recounts all decisions regarding disputed ballot papers are reserved for the Electoral Commissioner.

Recounts were conducted for Geelong District and Gippsland Province. In both cases, the recount confirmed the result of the previous count (with only minor differences in the numbers of votes).

Recounts are conducted on an electorate-wide basis rather than by individual polling places. The detailed breakdown of votes by polling place for Geelong District and Gippsland Province are therefore the recheck counts conducted before the first distribution of preferences. The preference distribution tables are derived from the results of the recounts.

Two-party-preferred vote

Since 1985, the Victorian Electoral Commission (and its predecessor, the State Electoral Office) has prepared two-party-preferred vote statistics for each State election. The purpose of the two-party-preferred vote is to show, for each electorate and for the State as a whole, how the vote was divided between the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal Party – National Party Coalition, taking into account the preferences of people who vote for minor parties and independents.

The two-party-preferred vote for the Legislative Assembly was calculated in the following way:

- In electorates where there were only two candidates, the first-preference votes for the Labor and the Coalition candidates constitute the Labor and Coalition two-party-preferred vote. There were 25 such Districts in the 1999 State election.
- In electorates where a preference distribution was conducted to determine the result, where the distribution continued until only two candidates were left in the count, and where the final distribution was between a Labor and a Coalition candidate, the final result of the preference distribution constituted the two-party-preferred vote. There were 11 such Districts in the 1999 State election.
- In fifty Districts the two-candidate-preferred count constituted the two-party-preferred vote. In these Districts the two-candidate-preferred count was between a Labor and a Coalition candidate, and a preference distribution to determine the result did not take place or could not be used (because the distribution was not between a Labor and a Coalition candidate, or because the distribution determined the result while there were still more than two candidates in the count).
- In electorates where neither the preference distribution nor the two-candidate-preferred count was between a Labor and a Coalition candidate, a special two-party-preferred count was conducted. There were two such Districts in the 1999 State election. In Gippsland West both the preference distribution and the two-candidate-preferred count were between the Liberal candidate and the independent member Susan Davies. In Mildura the preference distribution was between the Liberal candidate and the independent member Russell Savage, and the two-candidate-preferred count was between the National candidate and Mr Savage. In these two Districts preferences were distributed from the other candidates to the Labor and Liberal candidates.

In electorates where both Liberal and National candidates were standing, the leading Coalition candidate in that electorate was chosen as the Coalition candidate for the two-party-preferred vote. There were five such Districts in the 1999 State election: in Gippsland West, Mildura, Polwarth and Warrnambool the Liberal candidates were the Coalition candidates for the two-party-preferred vote, while in Wimmera the National candidate was the Coalition candidate.

It is worth noting that the two-party-preferred vote is obtained for information purposes only. It provides a measure—in each electorate and for the State as a whole—of support for the parties which in recent years have formed government. The two-party-preferred vote does not alter the result of the election in any electorate. The result is determined, according to law, by the count of first-preference votes and by preference distributions—where required, regardless of the party affiliations of the candidates.

In most State elections there are a number of cases where the Labor or Coalition candidates are not the two leading candidates in an electorate. For example, in the 1988 State election in Broadmeadows District the two leading candidates in terms of first-preference votes were the Labor candidate and the independent Labor member. There were four such cases in the 1996 State election and six in the 1999 State election (Gippsland East, in which the Labor candidate was second in terms of first-preference votes but was not in the final preference distribution; Gippsland West, Shepparton, Swan Hill and Wimmera, in which the Labor candidate came third on the first-preference votes; and Mildura, in which the Labor candidate came fourth on the first-preference votes). A two-party-preferred vote was established for these Districts by using either the two-candidate-preferred vote (Gippsland East, Shepparton, Swan Hill and Wimmera) or a special preference count (Gippsland West and Mildura).

It is possible to attempt to analyse the election statistics in another way—using the votes for the two leading candidates in each electorate. Such an approach would usually result in a statewide preferred vote allocating a certain proportion to Labor, a certain proportion to the Coalition and a certain proportion to independent candidates. The merit of this approach is that the preferred vote figure is derived from the leading candidates in each electorate, but it can lead to anomalies. For instance, in Wimmera District the two leading candidates were from the Liberal and National parties. Adopting this approach would have given 100 per cent of the votes for Wimmera to the Coalition, which would have distorted the figure for Wimmera and for the State as a whole. More importantly, this approach would destroy the concept of the two-party-preferred vote as it has been consistently applied by the VEC since 1985, by the Australian Electoral Commission in relation to Federal elections since 1983, by academic commentators in relation to Federal elections from 1958 to 1980, and by the State electoral authorities in other States.

Chart 6 shows the two-party-preferred vote in Victorian State elections since 1985.

Table 6 shows the two-party-preferred vote for each District and for the State as a whole.

Chart 6. Legislative Assembly: percentage of two-party-preferred votes received at Victorian State elections 1985-1999

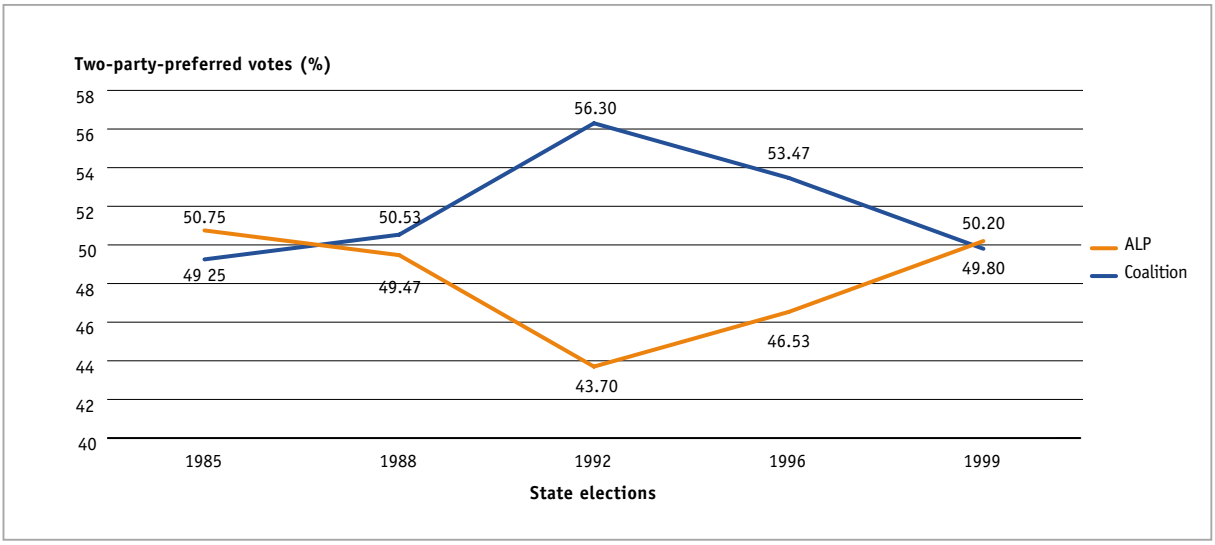


Table 6. Legislative Assembly: two-party-preferred vote 1999 State election (by District)

District	Labor votes	%	Coalition votes	%	% swing 1996-1999
Albert Park	18,997	56.42%	14,671	43.58%	2.36 against Labor
Altona	21,545	64.66%	11,774	35.34%	6.45 to Labor
Ballarat East	16,100	53.69%	13,886	46.31%	3.74 to Labor
Ballarat West	15,527	51.01%	14,910	48.99%	2.39 to Labor
Bayswater	14,623	45.30%	17,654	54.70%	2.78 to Labor
Bellarine	15,495	48.28%	16,599	51.72%	3.82 to Labor
Benalla	13,013	42.59%	17,543	57.41%	7.85 to Labor
Benambra	13,561	42.95%	18,016	57.05%	7.86 to Labor
Bendigo East	16,977	53.08%	15,004	46.92%	8.1 to Labor
Bendigo West	19,893	61.26%	12,582	38.74%	9.54 to Labor
Bennettswood	13,103	43.94%	16,715	56.06%	3.16 to Labor
Bentleigh	15,090	48.07%	16,300	51.93%	2.78 to Labor
Berwick	18,348	45.05%	22,376	54.95%	0.34 to Labor
Box Hill	13,067	42.40%	17,754	57.60%	2.73 to Labor
Brighton	10,529	34.42%	20,061	65.58%	2.55 to Labor
Broadmeadows	23,651	74.68%	8,019	25.32%	0.45 against Labor
Bulleen	11,662	38.40%	18,709	61.60%	2.97 to Labor
Bundoora	18,942	56.05%	14,852	43.95%	3.47 to Labor
Burwood	13,585	43.21%	17,858	56.79%	1.79 to Labor
Carrum	17,444	50.18%	17,321	49.82%	0.96 to Labor
Caulfield	13,460	41.53%	18,947	58.47%	0.81 to Labor
Clayton	20,037	61.69%	12,441	38.31%	2.1 to Labor
Coburg	20,951	71.79%	8,232	28.21%	4.87 to Labor
Cranbourne	16,708	44.31%	21,002	55.69%	3.36 to Labor
Dandenong	23,129	55.83%	18,297	44.17%	2.52 to Labor
Dandenong North	17,634	57.99%	12,775	42.01%	5.75 to Labor
Doncaster	11,892	36.69%	20,518	63.31%	1.64 to Labor
Dromana	14,403	43.80%	18,480	56.20%	1.87 to Labor
Eltham	17,315	46.45%	19,960	53.55%	3.24 to Labor
Essendon	18,489	58.47%	13,135	41.53%	5.09 to Labor
Evelyn	13,571	40.48%	19,957	59.52%	3.19 to Labor
Footscray	19,916	67.63%	9,533	32.37%	1.73 against Labor
Forest Hill	13,503	42.90%	17,974	57.10%	3.4 to Labor
Frankston	11,891	39.26%	18,399	60.74%	4.71 to Labor
Frankston East	13,953	54.60%	11,603	45.40%	7.71 to Labor
Geelong	15,500	50.03%	15,484	49.97%	3.53 to Labor
Geelong North	19,000	60.94%	12,176	39.06%	2.87 to Labor
Gippsland East	14,222	47.40%	15,782	52.60%	12.61 to Labor
Gippsland South	12,740	42.50%	17,238	57.50%	11.95 to Labor
Gippsland West	13,199	43.57%	17,095	56.43%	6.19 to Labor
Gisborne	17,371	51.63%	16,277	48.37%	9.46 to Labor
Glen Waverley	10,738	36.84%	18,410	63.16%	2.51 to Labor
Hawthorn	11,791	35.91%	21,042	64.09%	0.53 against Labor
Ivanhoe	16,679	55.43%	13,413	44.57%	3.85 to Labor
Keilor	23,529	61.90%	14,481	38.10%	0.33 to Labor
Kew	11,478	36.18%	20,247	63.82%	1.19 to Labor
Knox	15,611	42.68%	20,962	57.32%	0.59 to Labor

District	Labor votes	%	Coalition votes	%	% swing 1996-1999
Malvern	10,583	33.37%	21,129	66.63%	1.01 to Labor
Melbourne	22,112	63.76%	12,568	36.24%	2.15 against Labor
Melton	24,237	61.31%	15,294	38.69%	0.85 against Labor
Mildura	11,223	36.76%	19,304	63.24%	1.43 to Labor
Mill Park	24,772	65.82%	12,864	34.18%	1.87 to Labor
Mitcham	16,110	50.54%	15,767	49.46%	5.86 to Labor
Monbulk	14,306	46.83%	16,241	53.17%	2.07 to Labor
Mooroolbark	12,549	39.14%	19,509	60.86%	1.38 to Labor
Mordialloc	14,200	47.79%	15,515	52.21%	2.48 to Labor
Mornington	14,880	44.27%	18,733	55.73%	5.54 to Labor
Morwell	18,457	58.94%	12,856	41.06%	6.21 to Labor
Murray Valley	10,811	34.09%	20,899	65.91%	6.53 to Labor
Narracan	15,063	52.51%	13,621	47.49%	4.13 to Labor
Niddrie	17,761	56.77%	13,525	43.23%	2.4 to Labor
Northcote	22,733	72.66%	8,552	27.34%	2.79 to Labor
Oakleigh	16,286	53.31%	14,262	46.69%	4.13 to Labor
Pakenham	14,059	43.47%	18,284	56.53%	4.59 to Labor
Pascoe Vale	17,725	64.94%	9,569	35.06%	3.88 to Labor
Polwarth	12,237	39.59%	18,675	60.41%	2.27 against Labor
Portland	12,394	45.46%	14,868	54.54%	5.9 to Labor
Prahran	15,126	45.96%	17,785	54.04%	0.56 to Labor
Preston	20,522	68.62%	9,384	31.38%	3.28 to Labor
Richmond	23,204	66.22%	11,837	33.78%	1.13 against Labor
Ripon	15,579	52.59%	14,045	47.41%	7.17 to Labor
Rodney	10,358	34.35%	19,793	65.65%	10.46 to Labor
Sandringham	11,693	37.51%	19,478	62.49%	1.83 to Labor
Seymour	16,672	50.70%	16,210	49.30%	4.89 to Labor
Shepparton	11,743	37.87%	19,267	62.13%	7.44 to Labor
South Barwon	15,076	45.28%	18,222	54.72%	5.5 to Labor
Springvale	19,114	60.80%	12,322	39.20%	2.94 to Labor
Sunshine	23,643	70.15%	10,062	29.85%	1.06 to Labor
Swan Hill	10,619	38.64%	16,864	61.36%	7.59 to Labor
Thomastown	23,305	73.94%	8,212	26.06%	1.95 to Labor
Tullamarine	19,502	53.79%	16,751	46.21%	6.8 to Labor
Wantirna	13,301	38.13%	21,579	61.87%	1.27 to Labor
Warrandyte	11,571	36.54%	20,096	63.46%	0.48 to Labor
Warrnambool	13,018	41.07%	18,682	58.93%	4.88 to Labor
Werribee	23,540	61.47%	14,754	38.53%	10.68 to Labor
Williamstown	21,011	68.48%	9,671	31.52%	2.89 to Labor
Wimmera	10,648	34.91%	19,850	65.09%	6.08 to Labor
Yan Yean	19,170	54.19%	16,204	45.81%	2.54 to Labor
TOTAL	**1,420,775**	**50.20%**	**1,409,567**	**49.80%**	**3.67 to Labor**

Number of Districts swinging to Labor 1996-1999 80

Number of Districts swinging to the Coalition 1996-1999 8

The two-party-preferred vote for the Legislative Council is usually calculated in the same way as for the Assembly. However, in the 1999 State election there were no Labor candidates for Higinbotham and Templestowe Provinces. In Higinbotham there were two candidates, a Liberal and a Democrat, while in Templestowe there were three, a Liberal, a Green and a Democrat. The two-candidate-preferred count in Templestowe was between the Liberal and Green candidates.

The two-party-preferred vote for the Legislative Council is presented as follows:

In Table 7, the vote for twenty Provinces is divided between Labor and Coalition as usual. (For three Provinces the two-party-preferred vote is based on first preference votes; in six Provinces it is based on preference distributions; and in eleven Provinces it is based on the two-candidate-preferred counts). The vote for Higinbotham Province is divided between Liberal and Democrat candidates. (These were the only two candidates for Higinbotham.) The vote for Templestowe Province is divided between Liberal and Green (based on the two-candidate-preferred count).

In Table 8, the vote for all twenty-two Provinces is divided between Coalition and non-Coalition. This is a realistic depiction of the two-party-preferred vote given that Labor how-to-vote cards for Higinbotham and Templestowe advised voters to vote for the Democrat and Green candidate respectively.

Table 7. Legislative Council: two-party-preferred vote 1999 State election (by Province)

Two-party-preferred vote Labor v Coalition

District	Labor votes	%	Coalition votes	%	% swing 1996-1999
Ballarat	61,774	51.33%	58,568	48.67%	5.71 to Labor
Central Highlands	61,686	46.72%	70,353	53.28%	4.31 to Labor
Chelsea	62,501	51.22%	59,525	48.78%	4.48 to Labor
Doutta Galla	93,833	65.60%	49,202	34.40%	4.41 to Labor
East Yarra	50,356	39.68%	76,560	60.32%	1.88 to Labor
Eumemmerring	71,602	49.68%	72,518	50.32%	2.47 to Labor
Geelong	65,790	51.44%	62,097	48.56%	4.74 to Labor
Gippsland	59,358	49.71%	60,046	50.29%	10.69 to Labor
Jika Jika	87,169	65.75%	45,415	34.25%	2.96 to Labor
Koonung	58,137	43.59%	75,248	56.41%	3.17 to Labor
Melbourne	83,865	63.93%	47,313	36.07%	0.12 to Labor
Melbourne North	81,196	64.61%	44,484	35.39%	2.94 to Labor
Melbourne West	84,297	64.50%	46,404	35.50%	3.32 to Labor
Monash	54,246	44.68%	67,158	55.32%	0.55 against Labor
North Eastern	49,395	39.80%	74,727	60.20%	8.08 to Labor
North Western	54,332	44.68%	67,257	55.32%	6.3 to Labor
Silvan	54,475	43.19%	71,662	56.81%	3.58 to Labor
South Eastern	58,148	43.32%	76,088	56.68%	3.4 to Labor
Waverley	59,959	49.27%	61,735	50.73%	4.12 to Labor
Western	45,884	38.06%	74,660	61.94%	2.8 to Labor
TOTAL	**1,298,003**	**50.72%**	**1,261,020**	**49.28%**	

Two-party-preferred vote Democrat v Coalition

District	Democrat votes	%	Coalition votes	%	% swing 1996-1999
Higinbotham	53,414	43.63%	69,024	56.37%	4.4 against Coalition
TOTAL	**53,414**	**43.63%**	**69,024**	**56.37%**	

Two-party-preferred vote Green v Coalition

District	Green votes	%	Coalition votes	%	% swing 1996-1999
Templestowe	57,426	44.27%	72,294	55.73%	3.44 against Coalition
TOTAL	**57,426**	**44.27%**	**72,294**	**55.73%**	

Table 8. Legislative Council: statewide two-party-preferred vote non-Coalition v Coalition (by Province)

District	non-Coalition votes	%	Coalition votes	%	% swing 1996-1999
Ballarat	61,774	51.33%	58,568	48.67%	5.71 against Coalition
Central Highlands	61,686	46.72%	70,353	53.28%	4.31 against Coalition
Chelsea	62,501	51.22%	59,525	48.78%	4.48 against Coalition
Doutta Galla	93,833	65.60%	49,202	34.40%	4.41against Coalition
East Yarra	50,356	39.68%	76,560	60.32%	1.88 against Coalition
Eumemmerring	71,602	49.68%	72,518	50.32%	2.47 against Coalition
Geelong	65,790	51.44%	62,097	48.56%	4.74 against Coalition
Gippsland	59,358	49.71%	60,046	50.29%	10.69 against Coalition
Higinbotham	53,414	43.63%	69,024	56.37%	4.4 against Coalition
Jika Jika	87,169	65.75%	45,415	34.25%	2.96 against Coalition
Koonung	58,137	43.59%	75,248	56.41%	3.17 against Coalition
Melbourne	83,865	63.93%	47,313	36.07%	0.12 against Coalition
Melbourne North	81,196	64.61%	44,484	35.39%	2.94 against Coalition
Melbourne West	84,297	64.50%	46,404	35.50%	3.32 against Coalition
Monash	54,246	44.68%	67,158	55.32%	0.55 to Coalition
North Eastern	49,395	39.80%	74,727	60.20%	8.08 against Coalition
North Western	54,332	44.68%	67,257	55.32%	6.3 against Coalition
Silvan	54,475	43.19%	71,662	56.81%	3.58 against Coalition
South Eastern	58,148	43.32%	76,088	56.68%	3.4 against Coalition
Templestowe	57,426	44.27%	72,294	55.73%	3.44 against Coalition
Waverley	59,959	49.27%	61,735	50.73%	4.12 against Coalition
Western	45,884	38.06%	74,660	61.94%	2.8 against Coalition
TOTAL	**1,408,843**	**50.12%**	**1,402,338**	**49.88%**	**4.08 against Coalition**

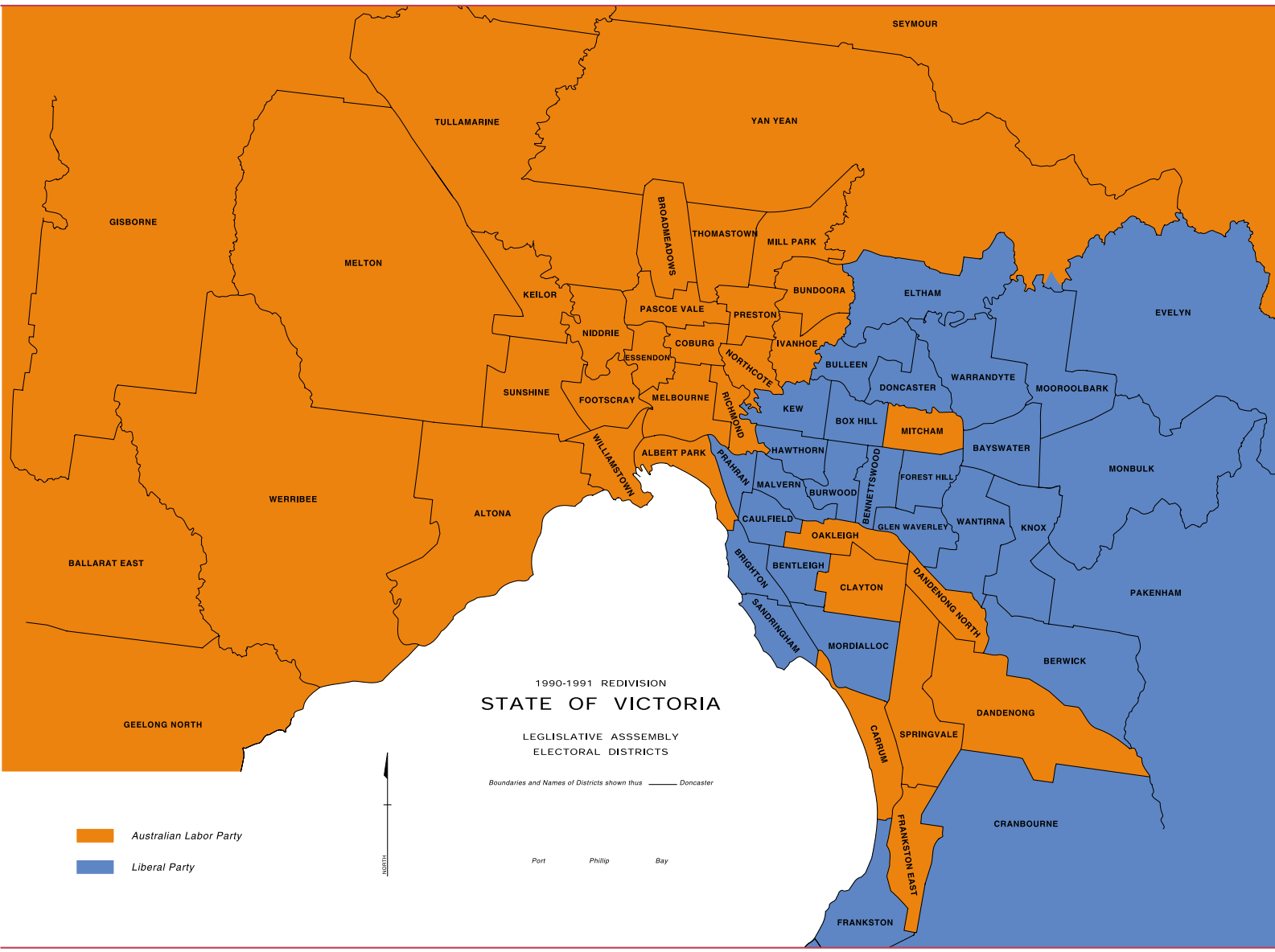
Number of Provinces swinging against the Coalition 1996-1999 21

Number of Provinces swinging to the Coalition 1996-1999 1

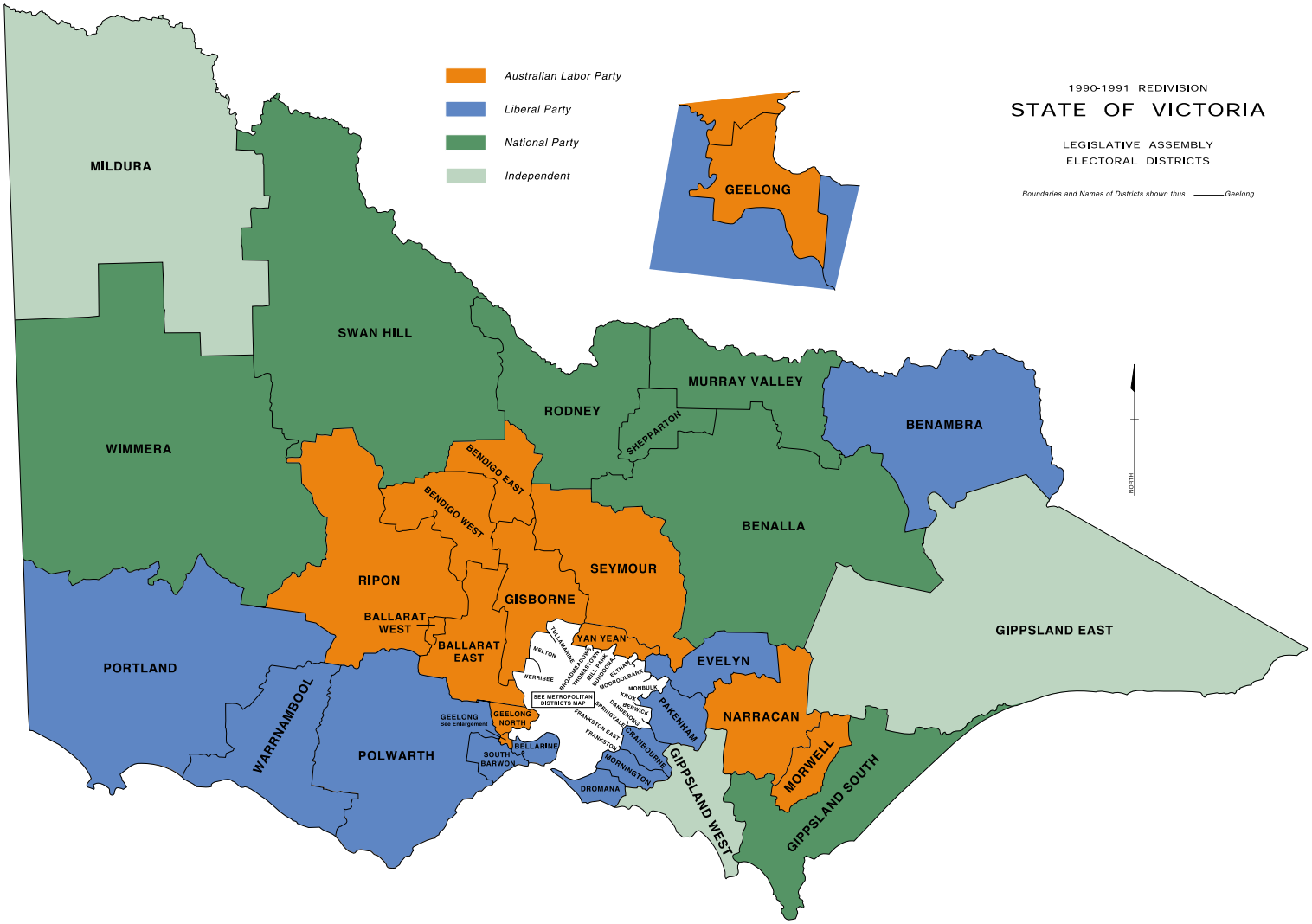
Appendix 1

Maps of electoral Districts and Provinces following the 1999 Victorian State election

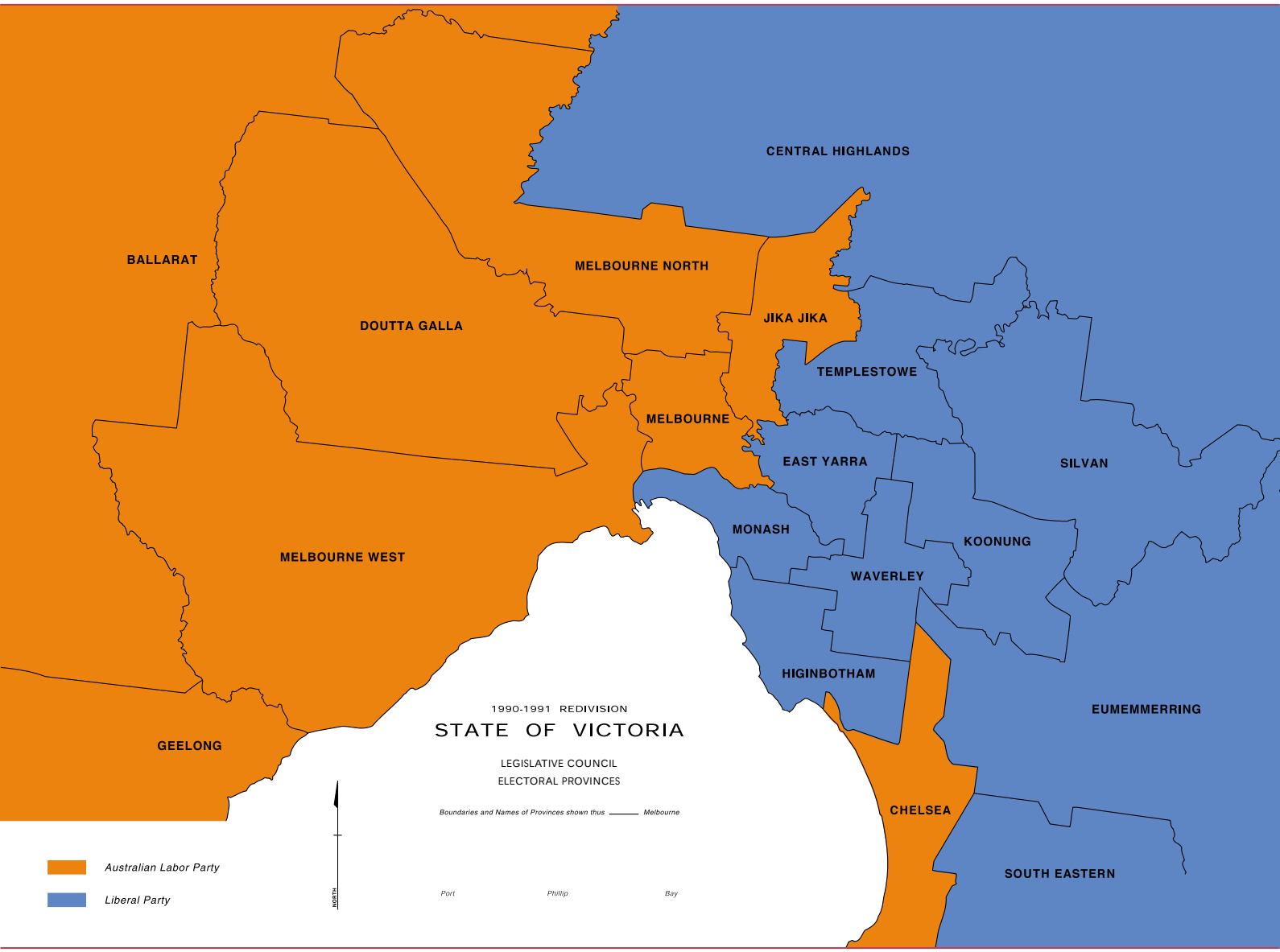
Metropolitan electoral Districts



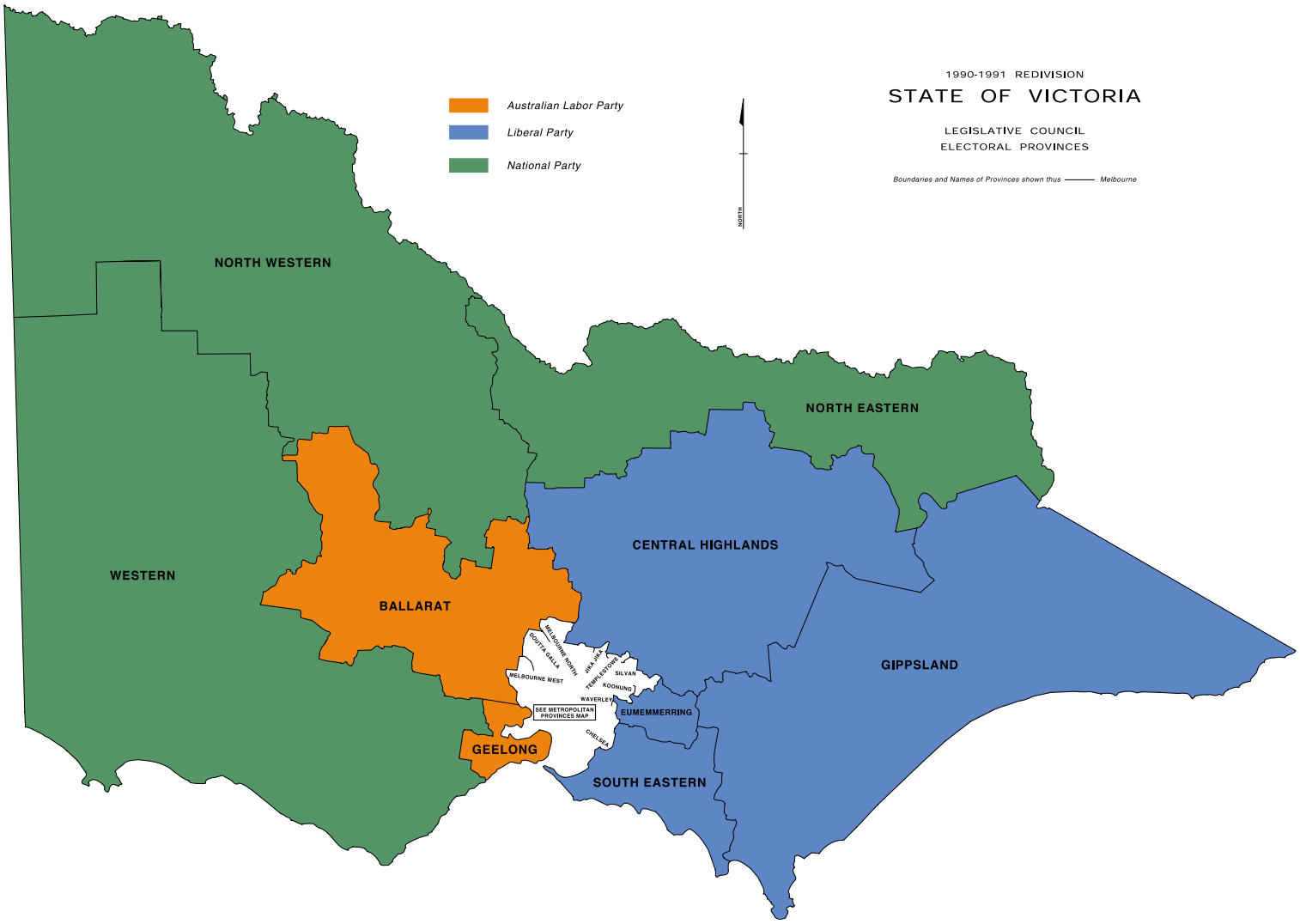
Rural and regional electoral Districts



Metropolitan electoral Provinces



Rural and regional electoral Provinces



Appendix 2

Alphabetical list of candidates contesting the 1999 Victorian State election

The following table includes the candidates for the simultaneous Legislative Council by-elections and for the Frankston East supplementary election, but does not include the candidates for the failed election for Frankston East. Three candidates (Lawrence Clarke, Pat Crea and Malcolm McClure) stood for both the supplementary election and for different electorates in the State election.

Name	District/Province	Party affiliation	Whether elected
ABOLISH CHILD SUPPORT AND FAMILY COURT, Justice	Burwood	Abolish Child Support and Family Court	
ABRAHAM, Chrys	Wantirna	Australian Labor Party	
AGHAJANI, Valentine	Pascoe Vale	Liberal	
ALESICH, Simone	Koonung	Democrats	
ALLAN, Jacinta	Bendigo East	Australian Labor Party	Elected
ALLEN, Denise	Benalla	Australian Labor Party	
ANDERSON, John C.	Pakenham	Australian Labor Party	
ANDERSON, Robert	Frankston East		
ANDREWS, Meryl	Bennettswood	Australian Labor Party	
ANDRIANOPOULOS, Alex*	Mill Park	Australian Labor Party	Elected
ANDRIGHETTO, Florian*	Narracan	Liberal	
ARMSTRONG, Richard W.J.	South Eastern	Democrats	
ASHER, Louise#	Brighton	Liberal	Elected
ASHLEY, Gordon*	Bayswater	Liberal	Elected
ATKINSON, Bruce*	Koonung	Liberal	Elected
AUBREY, Chris	Mitcham		
BACKHOUSE, W.E. Batman	Werribee		
BAILLIEU, Ted	Hawthorn	Liberal	Elected
BAKER, Ian*	Sunshine		
BALDOVINO, Carlos	Eumemmerring	Australian Labor Party	
BARBER, Marcus P.	Bentleigh		
BARKER, Ann	Oakleigh	Australian Labor Party	Elected
BARNES, Diane	Melbourne West	Democrats	
BATCHELOR, Peter*	Thomastown	Australian Labor Party	Elected
BATH, Helen	Ballarat by-election	Liberal	
BAXTER, Bill*	North Eastern	National Party	Elected
BEATTIE, Liz	Tullamarine	Australian Labor Party	Elected
BENNETT, James Edward	Chelsea	Democrats	
BERK, Daniel	Eumemmerring	Democrats	
BINNEY, Michael	South Eastern	Australian Labor Party	
BIRRELL, Mark*	East Yarra	Liberal	Elected
BISHOP, Barry*	North Western	National Party	Elected
BISSET, Robert J.	Springvale		
BLADES, Roz	Eumemmerring		
BLAIR, Gillian	Warrnambool	Australian Greens	
BOLITHO, Bill	Gippsland East	Australian Labor Party	
BONNEY, Leigh A.	Swan Hill		

Name	District/Province	Party affiliation	Whether elected
BORG, Angela	Melbourne West	Liberal	
BORG, Frank	Frankston		
BOWDEN, Ron*	South Eastern	Liberal	Elected
BOYLE, Wendy	Shepparton	Australian Labor Party	
BRACKS, Steve*	Williamstown	Australian Labor Party	Elected
BRADSHAW, Claire	Melbourne North by-election		
BRAY, Dan	Carrum	Australian Greens	
BRIDESON, Andrew*	Waverley	Liberal	Elected
BRISTOW, James	Bayswater	Hope Party	
BROAD, Candy	Melbourne North by-election	Australian Labor Party	Elected
BROWN, Sally-Anne	Polwarth	Australian Greens	
BRUMBY, John*	Broadmeadows	Australian Labor Party	Elected
BRUNTON, Nick	Bentleigh	Australian Greens	
BUCKLEY, Ben	Gippsland East		
BUNN, Mark	Burwood	Natural Law Party	
BUNYAN, Ian	Frankston East		
BURKE, Leonie*	Prahran	Liberal	Elected
BURLEIGH, Garry William	Frankston East		
BURNS, Heather	Keilor		
BUXTON, Julie L.	Forest Hill	Australian Labor Party	
CAMERON, Bob*	Bendigo West	Australian Labor Party	Elected
CAMPBELL, Christine*	Pascoe Vale	Australian Labor Party	Elected
CAMPBELL, John	Springvale	Liberal	
CAPPY, Felix	Bendigo West	Liberal	
CARBINES, Elaine	Geelong Province	Australian Labor Party	Elected
CARLI, Carlo*	Coburg	Australian Labor Party	Elected
CARTER, Sean	Eltham	Democrats	
CHARLWOOD, Jan	Dromana	Natural Law Party	
CHENERY, Stephen	South Barwon	Australian Greens	
CLARK, David	Ballarat	Liberal	
CLARK, Geoff	Frankston East		
CLARK, Robert*	Box Hill	Liberal	Elected
CLARKE, Charmaine	Ballarat by-election	Australian Greens	
CLARKE, Lawrence	Frankston East	Natural Law Party	
CLARKE, Lawrence	Ivanhoe	Natural Law Party	
CLARKE, Rohin	Gippsland South	Natural Law Party	
COOPER, Robin*	Mornington	Liberal	Elected
COOTE, Andrea	Monash	Liberal	Elected
COPPARD, Jason	Frankston East		
CORNELIUS, Gwen	Mornington	Australian Labor Party	
COUCH, Paul	Polwarth	National Party	
CRAVEN, Susan	Bayswater	Australian Labor Party	
CREA, Pat	Dromana	Democratic Labor Party	
CREA, Pat	Frankston East	Democratic Labor Party	
CROFT, Bill	Swan Hill	One Nation	
CROOK, Brian	Polwarth		
CROSS, Garry	Wimmera	Liberal	
CRUTCHFIELD, Michael Paul	South Barwon	Australian Labor Party	
D'ANDREA, Roberto	Monash		
D'ANGELO, Rosie	Mill Park	Natural Law Party	
DALBY, Robert	Glen Waverley	Australian Labor Party	
DANSON, Peter	Mildura	Liberal	
DARVENIZA, Kaye	Melbourne West	Australian Labor Party	Elected

Name	District/Province	Party affiliation	Whether elected
DAVENPORT, Andrew	Mill Park	Liberal	
DAVIES, Susan*	Gippsland West		Elected
DAVIS, Linda	North Eastern	Australian Labor Party	
DAVIS, Philip*	Gippsland	Liberal	Elected
DAW, Philip	Doutta Galla	Liberal	
DAWBORN, Kerry	Hawthorn	Hope Party	
DAWE, Geoff	Doncaster	Hope Party	
DAWN, David	Frankston East		
DAWSON, Margaret	Prahran	Natural Law Party	
DE BONO, George	Melbourne North	Liberal	
DEAN, Frank	Pakenham		
DEAN, Robert*	Berwick	Liberal	Elected
DEL PORTO, Alex	Brighton		
DELAHUNTY, Hugh	Wimmera	National Party	Elected
DELAHUNTY, Mary*	Northcote	Australian Labor Party	Elected
DICKINS, Michael	Preston	Natural Law Party	
DICKSON, Lynne	Eumemmerring	Christian Party	
DITTERICH, Carl	Swan Hill		
DIXON, Martin*	Dromana	Liberal	Elected
DOWLING, Colin	Narracan	Shooters Party (Vic)	
DOYLE, Robert*	Malvern	Liberal	Elected
DUFFY, Susanna	Northcote		
DUNCAN, Joanne	Gisborne	Australian Labor Party	Elected
DUNN, Allan	Jika Jika	Liberal	
DUNN, Deb	Gisborne		
DUNSMUIR, Irene	Brighton	Australian Labor Party	
DYSON, Noel	Williamstown		
EAMES, Graham	Frankston East		
EBOLI, Loredana	Oakleigh		
ELDER, Stephen*	Ripon	Liberal	
ELLIOTT, Lorraine*	Mooroolbark	Liberal	Elected
EMANUEL, Howard S.	Gippsland South	Australian Labor Party	
EMMANOUIL, George	Dandenong North	Liberal	
ENGISH, June	Eltham		
ERLER, Kerri	Bellarine	Australian Labor Party	
EVANS, Robyn	Templestowe	Australian Greens	
EVERS-BUCKLAND, Alan	Williamstown	Liberal	
FARIS, Rosemary	Geelong District		
FELTHAM, Frank	Monbulk	Democratic Labor Party	
FENECH, Joe	Keilor	Liberal	
FINN, Bernie*	Tullamarine	Liberal	
FORWOOD, Bill*	Templestowe	Liberal	Elected
FOZARD, Michael	Narracan	Democrats	
FRASER, Pat	Tullamarine	Australian Greens	
FRESHWATER, Michael	Gippsland East	One Nation	
FYFFE, Christine	Evelyn	Liberal	Elected
FYFIELD, Sam	Doncaster	Australian Greens	
GANNON, Michael	South Barwon		
GARBUTT, Sherryl*	Bundoora	Australian Labor Party	Elected
GARTLAND, Steve	Polwarth	Australian Labor Party	
GIDLEY, Michael	Thomastown	Liberal	
GILLAM, Colin	Evelyn		
GILLETT, Mary*	Werribee	Australian Labor Party	Elected

Name	District/Province	Party affiliation	Whether elected
GOOD, Michael	Chelsea		
GRENFELL, Russell	Tullamarine	Shooters Party (Vic)	
GROSE, Luke	Geelong District		
HADDEN-TREGEAR, Dianne	Ballarat	Australian Labor Party	Elected
HAERMEYER, André*	Yan Yean	Australian Labor Party	Elected
HAIDAR, Abboud	Broadmeadows		
HALE, Peter David	Kew	Hope Party	
HALL, Anne Frances	Bendigo West	Australian Greens	
HALL, Lawrie	Gisborne	Australian Greens	
HALLAM, Doug	Wimmera		
HALLAM, Roger*	Western	National Party	Elected
HAMILTON, Keith*	Morwell	Australian Labor Party	Elected
HANDSAKER, Scott	Melbourne Province	Democrats	
HANNEY, Pam	Eltham	Australian Labor Party	
HARCOURT, Pierre	East Yarra	Democrats	
HARDIMAN, Sandra	Forest Hill	Hope Party	
HARDMAN, Ben	Seymour	Australian Labor Party	Elected
HARRIS, Greg	Dandenong North		
HARTIGAN, Bill*	Geelong Province	Liberal	
HAZELMAN, Chris	Shepparton		
HEAD, Wesley	Gippsland West	National Party	
HELPER, Joe	Ripon	Australian Labor Party	Elected
HENDERSON, Ann*	Geelong District	Liberal	
HODGE, Robyn Caroline	Geelong Province	Democrats	
HOLDING, Tim	Springvale	Australian Labor Party	Elected
HOLTHAM, Robyn	Monbulk	Australian Greens	
HONEYWOOD, Phil*	Warrandyte	Liberal	Elected
HOPPNER, Helen	Morwell		
HOSER, Raymond	Frankston East		
HOULIHAN, Rick	Evelyn		
HOWARD, Alan	Bendigo West		
HOWARD, Geoff	Ballarat East	Australian Labor Party	Elected
HRYCEK, Mark	Coburg	Liberal	
HULLS, Rob*	Niddrie	Australian Labor Party	Elected
HUTTON, Dorothy	Rodney	One Nation	
IMPSON, Gary	Werribee		
INGRAM, Craig	Gippsland East		Elected
JACKSON, Lesley Ann	Portland	Australian Labor Party	
JASPER, Ken*	Murray Valley	National Party	Elected
JENNINGS, Gavin Wayne	Melbourne Province by-election	Australian Labor Party	Elected
JENNINGS, Margaret	Eltham		
JOHN, Michael*	Bendigo East	Liberal	
JOLLY, Stephen	Richmond		
JORQUERA, Jorge	Melbourne District		
JOYCE, Tom	Mildura	Democrats	
KALINIY, Joseph	Broadmeadows		
KELSALL, Henry	Frankston	Australian Greens	
KEMPTON, Patrick	Portland		
KENNETT, Bryan	Geelong North	Liberal	
KENNETT, Jeff*	Burwood	Liberal	Elected
KIDD, Judith	North Western	Australian Labor Party	
KILGOUR, Don*	Shepparton	National Party	Elected
KING, Gail	Bentleigh	Democratic Labor Party	

Name	District/Province	Party affiliation	Whether elected
KINGSFORD, Stuart	South Eastern	Australian Greens	
KIR, Mick	Koonung	Australian Greens	
KLIMEK, Fred	Dandenong North	Australian Reform Party	
KNOWLES, Rob#	Gisborne	Liberal	
KOCH, Darren Vincent	Frankston	Australian Labor Party	
KOSKY, Lynne*	Altona	Australian Labor Party	Elected
KOTSIRAS, Nicholas	Bulleen	Liberal	Elected
KRASKOV, Monique	Melbourne North by-election	Liberal	
KRUGER, Susannah	Niddrie	Liberal	
LAMBRINAKOS, Steve	Altona	Liberal	
LANGDON, Craig*	Ivanhoe	Australian Labor Party	Elected
LANGUILLER, Telmo	Sunshine	Australian Labor Party	Elected
LAUREN, Tierry	South Barwon		
LEAN, David*	Carrum	Liberal	
LEE, Benjamin	North Eastern	Democrats	
LEEPER, Amanda	Silvan	Democrats	
LEGG, Kelvin	Koonung	Australian Labor Party	
LEIGH, Geoff*	Mordialloc	Liberal	Elected
LEIGHTON, Michael*	Preston	Australian Labor Party	Elected
LENDERS, John	Dandenong North	Australian Labor Party	Elected
LESCHEN, Zuvele	Murray Valley	Australian Labor Party	
LEVICK, Ray	Silvan	Christian Party	
LEWES, Jonathon	Kew	Australian Labor Party	
LIM, Hong*	Clayton	Australian Labor Party	Elected
LINDELL, Jenny	Carrum	Australian Labor Party	Elected
LINDOP, Maggie	Warrnambool		
LISTON, Laurie	Wimmera		
LIU-HYLAND, Barbara	Springvale		
LOK, Collin	Clayton	Liberal	
LONEY, Peter*	Geelong North	Australian Labor Party	Elected
LOWRY, Mike	Gippsland West		
LUPTON, Hurtle*	Knox	Liberal	Elected
LUTZ, Geoff	Ballarat	Democrats	
LYNCH, Dina	Footscray	Liberal	
MACKLEY, Bob	Wimmera	One Nation	
MACLELLAN, Robert*	Pakenham	Liberal	Elected
MADDEN, Justin	Doutta Galla	Australian Labor Party	Elected
MADDIGAN, Judy*	Essendon	Australian Labor Party	Elected
MAHER, Bill	Swan Hill		
MALONEY, Cartha	Bentleigh	Australian Labor Party	
MANASSA, Damian J.	Bulleen	Hope Party	
MANSELL, Anne	Mildura	National Party	
MANSON, Cynthia	Werribee	Australian Greens	
MARQUEZ-BRIDGER, Natasha	Evelyn	Australian Labor Party	
MARR, Graeme David	Broadmeadows		
MASON, Ngaire	Bundoora	Natural Law Party	
MATHIESON, Ray	Narracan		
MAUGHAN, Noel*	Rodney	National Party	Elected
MAXFIELD, Ian	Narracan	Australian Labor Party	Elected
McARTHUR, Steve*	Monbulk	Liberal	Elected
McCABE, Carol	Bundoora	Liberal	
McCALL, Andrea*	Frankston	Liberal	Elected
McCALLUM, Jessie	Doncaster	Australian Labor Party	

Name	District/Province	Party affiliation	Whether elected
McCLURE, Malcolm	Frankston East		
McCLURE, Malcolm	Melbourne North		
McCORMACK, Carol	Cranbourne		
McCRAITH, Stuart	Melbourne Province	Liberal	
McCROREY, Darren	Mooroolbark	Australian Labor Party	
McCUBBIN, Jo	Gippsland		
McCULLOUGH, Mal	Rodney	Australian Labor Party	
McDONALD, Leigh	Western	Australian Reform Party	
McGEARY, John	Melton	Liberal	
McGILL, Denise*	Oakleigh	Liberal	
McGREGOR, Stephanie	Oakleigh		
McINTOSH, Andrew	Kew	Liberal	Elected
McLAREN, David	Werribee	Liberal	
McLEAN, Cherie	Frankston East	Liberal	
McLEAN, Don	Ivanhoe	Liberal	
McLEAN, Lana	Melbourne District	Liberal	
McLEOD, Robyn	Mordialloc	Australian Labor Party	
McNAMARA, Pat*	Benalla	National Party	Elected
McQUILTEN, John	Ballarat by-election	Australian Labor Party	Elected
McRAE, Gerard	Gippsland West	Liberal	
MENHEERE-THOMPSON, Erica C.	Bellarine	Democrats	
MIKAKOS, Jenny	Jika Jika	Australian Labor Party	Elected
MILDENHALL, Bruce*	Footscray	Australian Labor Party	Elected
MILLANE, Bernie	Templestowe	Democrats	
MILLER, Astrid	Dandenong	Liberal	
MIRAS, Christos	Bulleen	Australian Labor Party	
MITCHELL, Peter D.	Western	Australian Labor Party	
MITCHELL, Robert	Central Highlands	Australian Labor Party	
MORGAN, Polly	Waverley	Democrats	
MORGAN, Simon	Sunshine	Liberal	
MORRIS, Stuart Ross	Waverley	Australian Labor Party	
MOWATT, Russell Stewart	Gisborne	Democrats	
MULDER, Terry	Polwarth	Liberal	Elected
MULHOLLAND, John	Tullamarine	Democratic Labor Party	
MUNROE, Andrew	Mitcham	Liberal	
MUNT, Janice	Sandringham	Australian Labor Party	
MURDOCH, Barbara	Benambra	Australian Labor Party	
MURPHY, Frances	Prahran	Democratic Labor Party	
NAPTHINE, Denis*	Portland	Liberal	Elected
NARDELLA, Don#	Melton	Australian Labor Party	Elected
NGUYEN, Khiet	Melbourne Province by-election	Liberal	
NICHOLSON, Vivienne	Mornington		
O'BRIEN, John	Gippsland		
O'BRIEN, Robert	Warrnambool		
O'DEA, John	Geelong District		
O'REILLY, Joseph	Prahran	Australian Labor Party	
OLEXANDER, Andrew	Silvan	Liberal	Elected
ORR, David	Warrandyte	Australian Labor Party	
OVERINGTON, Karen	Ballarat West	Australian Labor Party	Elected
PADGETT, Ruth	Preston	Liberal	
PANDAZOPOULOS, John*	Dandenong	Australian Labor Party	Elected
PATERSON, Alister*	South Barwon	Liberal	Elected
PATTERSON, Jim	Ballarat by-election		

Name	District/Province	Party affiliation	Whether elected
PAULL, Jeffrey	South Barwon	Democrats	
PAVLEKOVICH-SMITH, Ivan	Frankston East		
PERERA, Jude	Cranbourne	Australian Labor Party	
PERTON, Victor*	Doncaster	Liberal	Elected
PETERS, Julie Elizabeth	Monash	Democrats	
PETHERBRIDGE, Tim	Mitcham	Hope Party	
PEULICH, Inga*	Bentleigh	Liberal	Elected
PHILLIPS, Wayne*	Eltham	Liberal	Elected
PIKE, Bronwyn	Melbourne District	Australian Labor Party	Elected
PLOWMAN, Tony*	Benambra	Liberal	Elected
PLUNKETT, Snez	Mornington		
POWER, Les	Wimmera	Australian Labor Party	
POYNTON, Lee-Anne	Ivanhoe	Hope Party	
RANKIN, Scott	Frankston East		
RASKOVY, Steve	Silvan		
REED, Philip J.	Berwick	Australian Labor Party	
REEKIE, Roy	Warrnambool	Australian Labor Party	
REYNOLDS, George	Gisborne		
RICHARDSON, Elizabeth	Northcote	Liberal	
RICHARDSON, John*	Forest Hill	Liberal	Elected
RICHARDSON, Martin John	Gippsland West	Natural Law Party	
RICH-PHILLIPS, Gordon	Eumemmerring	Liberal	Elected
RIGBY, Byron	Yan Yean	Natural Law Party	
RIVENDELL, Bruce	Bendigo East	Australian Greens	
ROBERTS, Patti	Warrandyte	Natural Law Party	
ROBERTS, Robyn	Ivanhoe	Australian Greens	
ROBINSON, Heather J.	Narracan		
ROBINSON, Tony*	Mitcham	Australian Labor Party	Elected
ROMAGNESI, Jim	Seymour	Australian Greens	
ROMANES, Glenyys	Melbourne Province	Australian Labor Party	Elected
ROSENFELDT, Wendy	Eltham	Natural Law Party	
ROWE, Gary*	Cranbourne	Liberal	Elected
ROWE, Michael	Berwick	Democratic Labor Party	
RULE, Di	Seymour	Liberal	
RUSH, Emma	Coburg	Australian Greens	
RUSHFORD, Rob	Albert Park	Liberal	
RYAN, Peter*	Gippsland South	National Party	Elected
SALTER, Wendy	Prahran	Australian Greens	
SAUNDERS, Ken	Essendon	Liberal	
SAVAGE, Russell*	Mildura		Elected
SAYERS, Mal	Gippsland South		
SCHLAGER, Raymond	Oakleigh	Natural Law Party	
SCHOREL, Gerrit Hendrik	Swan Hill		
SCOULLAR, Daniel	Pakenham	Australian Greens	
SCURFIELD, Lorna	Monbulk	Natural Law Party	
SEABROOK, Phil	Gippsland		
SEITZ, George*	Keilor	Australian Labor Party	Elected
SEKHON, Gurm	Melbourne Province by-election	Australian Greens	
SHARDEY, Helen*	Caulfield	Liberal	Elected
SHARP, Brendan	Melbourne Province by-election	Democrats	
SIMON, Harry	Caulfield	Australian Labor Party	
SMITH, Bob	Chelsea	Australian Labor Party	Elected
SMITH, Christopher P.	Knox	Australian Labor Party	

Name	District/Province	Party affiliation	Whether elected
SMITH, Lynlee	Yan Yean		
SMITH, Ross*	Glen Waverley	Liberal	Elected
SPRY, Garry*	Bellarine	Liberal	Elected
STEGGALL, Barry*	Swan Hill	National Party	Elected
STENSHOLT, Bob	Burwood	Australian Labor Party	
STOCKDALE, Kate	Warrandyte	Hope Party	
STONEY, Graeme*	Central Highlands	Liberal	Elected
STRONG, Chris*	Higinbotham	Liberal	Elected
TAY, Paul	Broadmeadows	Liberal	
TAYLOR, Pauline	Gippsland West	Australian Labor Party	
THOMPSON, Diane	Dromana	Australian Labor Party	
THOMPSON, Murray*	Sandringham	Liberal	Elected
THOMSON, Marsha	Melbourne North	Australian Labor Party	Elected
THORN, Claire L.	Box Hill	Australian Labor Party	
THORPE, Alf	Bendigo East	Australian Reform Party	
THWAITES, John*	Albert Park	Australian Labor Party	Elected
TIVENDALE, Heather	Yan Yean	Liberal	
TRAFFICANTE, Robert	Bulleen	Australian Greens	
TRAN, Duc-Dung	Richmond	Liberal	
TRAYNOR, Barry*	Ballarat East	Liberal	
TREASURE, David*	Gippsland East	National Party	
TREASURE, Doug	Gippsland		
TREZISE, Ian	Geelong District	Australian Labor Party	Elected
TUCKER, Craig	Higinbotham	Democrats	
TUNSTALL, Mark	Silvan	Australian Labor Party	
TYLER, Peter	Morwell	Liberal	
VAN DIESEN, Andrew	North Western	Democrats	
VERLIN, Judy	Ballarat West	Liberal	
VINEY, Matt	Frankston East	Australian Labor Party	Elected
VOGELS, John	Warrnambool	Liberal	Elected
VOGT, Mervyn K.	Frankston East	Australian Greens	
VOIGT, Wolf	Monbulk	Christian Party	
WALLACE, Jude	Malvern	Australian Labor Party	
WALPOLE, Doug#	East Yarra	Australian Labor Party	
WALSH, Greg	Warrnambool	National Party	
WALTERS, Susan	Oakleigh	Australian Greens	
WATERS, June	Box Hill	Hope Party	
WELLS, Ken	Knox	Democratic Labor Party	
WELLS, Kim*	Wantirna	Liberal	Elected
WHITEHEAD, Adrian	Geelong Province	Australian Greens	
WHITEHEAD, Jeremy	Eltham	Australian Greens	
WICKIRAMASINGHAM, N.R.	Hawthorn	Australian Labor Party	
WILDING, Sue*	Chelsea	Liberal	
WILLIAMS, Dallas	Swan Hill	Australian Labor Party	
WILLOX, Jacki	Monash	Australian Labor Party	
WILSON, Barry M.	Warrnambool	Australian Reform Party	
WILSON, Ron	Bennettswood	Liberal	Elected
WISHART, Don	Gippsland	Australian Labor Party	
WOOD, Leslie Margaret	Monbulk	Australian Labor Party	
WYNNE, Richard	Richmond	Australian Labor Party	Elected
ZIGOURAS, John	Mildura	Australian Labor Party	

* denotes member elected in 1996 (or subsequent by-election) standing for the same electorate in 1999
\# denotes member elected in 1996 standing for a different electorate in 1999

Appendix 3

Margins by which seats are held

The following tables show the final votes for the first and second placed candidates in each seat, and the percentage point swing required for each seat to change hands. The figures are derived from:

- first-preference votes for electorates with two candidates;
- preference distributions where they were conducted; and
- two-candidate-preferred counts for the remaining seats.

The seats are grouped by party, and ranked from safest to most marginal.

Legislative Assembly: margins by which sitting Labor members hold their seats

District	Labor votes	%	Coalition votes	%	Swing required for change (percentage point)
Broadmeadows	23,651	74.68%	8,019	25.32%	24.69 to Coalition
Thomastown	23,305	73.94%	8,212	26.06%	23.95 to Coalition
Northcote	22,733	72.66%	8,552	27.34%	22.67 to Coalition
Coburg	20,951	71.79%	8,232	28.21%	21.80 to Coalition
Sunshine	23,643	70.15%	10,062	29.85%	20.16 to Coalition
Preston	20,522	68.62%	9,384	31.38%	18.63 to Coalition
Williamstown	21,011	68.48%	9,671	31.52%	18.49 to Coalition
Footscray	19,916	67.63%	9,533	32.37%	17.64 to Coalition
Richmond	23,204	66.22%	11,837	33.78%	16.23 to Coalition
Mill Park	24,772	65.82%	12,864	34.18%	15.83 to Coalition
Pascoe Vale	17,725	64.94%	9,569	35.06%	14.95 to Coalition
Altona	21,545	64.66%	11,774	35.34%	14.67 to Coalition
Melbourne	22,112	63.76%	12,568	36.24%	13.77 to Coalition
Keilor	23,529	61.90%	14,481	38.10%	11.91 to Coalition
Clayton	20,037	61.69%	12,441	38.31%	11.70 to Coalition
Werribee	23,540	61.47%	14,754	38.53%	11.48 to Coalition
Melton	24,237	61.31%	15,294	38.69%	11.32 to Coalition
Bendigo West	19,893	61.26%	12,582	38.74%	11.27 to Coalition
Geelong North	19,000	60.94%	12,176	39.06%	10.95 to Coalition
Springvale	19,114	60.80%	12,322	39.20%	10.81 to Coalition
Morwell	18,457	58.94%	12,856	41.06%	8.95 to Coalition
Essendon	18,489	58.47%	13,135	41.53%	8.48 to Coalition
Dandenong North	17,634	57.99%	12,775	42.01%	8.00 to Coalition
Niddrie	17,761	56.77%	13,525	43.23%	6.78 to Coalition
Albert Park	18,997	56.42%	14,671	43.58%	6.43 to Coalition
Bundoora	18,942	56.05%	14,852	43.95%	6.06 to Coalition
Dandenong	23,129	55.83%	18,297	44.17%	5.84 to Coalition
Ivanhoe	16,679	55.43%	13,413	44.57%	5.44 to Coalition
Frankston East	13,953	54.60%	11,603	45.40%	4.61 to Coalition
Yan Yean	19,170	54.19%	16,204	45.81%	4.20 to Coalition
Tullamarine	19,502	53.79%	16,751	46.21%	3.80 to Coalition
Ballarat East	16,100	53.69%	13,886	46.31%	3.70 to Coalition
Oakleigh	16,286	53.31%	14,262	46.69%	3.32 to Coalition
Bendigo East	16,977	53.08%	15,004	46.92%	3.09 to Coalition
Ripon	15,579	52.59%	14,045	47.41%	2.60 to Coalition
Narracan	15,063	52.51%	13,621	47.49%	2.52 to Coalition
Gisborne	17,371	51.63%	16,277	48.37%	1.64 to Coalition
Ballarat West	15,527	51.01%	14,910	48.99%	1.02 to Coalition
Seymour	16,672	50.70%	16,210	49.30%	0.71 to Coalition
Mitcham	16,110	50.54%	15,767	49.46%	0.55 to Coalition
Carrum	17,444	50.18%	17,321	49.82%	0.19 to Coalition
Geelong	15,500	50.03%	15,484	49.97%	0.04 to Coalition

Legislative Assembly: margins by which sitting Coalition members hold their seats

District	Coalition votes	%	non-Coalition votes	%	Swing required for change (percentage point)
Malvern	21,129	66.63%	10,583	33.37%	16.64 to Labor
Murray Valley (National)	20,899	65.91%	10,811	34.09%	15.92 to Labor
Rodney (National)	19,793	65.65%	10,358	34.35%	15.66 to Labor
Brighton	20,061	65.58%	10,529	34.42%	15.59 to Labor
Hawthorn	21,042	64.09%	11,791	35.91%	14.10 to Labor
Kew	20,247	63.82%	11,478	36.18%	13.83 to Labor
Warrandyte	20,096	63.46%	11,571	36.54%	13.47 to Labor
Doncaster	20,518	63.31%	11,892	36.69%	13.32 to Labor
Glen Waverley	18,410	63.16%	10,738	36.84%	13.17 to Labor
Sandringham	19,478	62.49%	11,693	37.51%	12.50 to Labor
Wantirna	21,579	61.87%	13,301	38.13%	11.88 to Labor
Bulleen	18,709	61.60%	11,662	38.40%	11.61 to Labor
Mooroolbark	19,509	60.86%	12,549	39.14%	10.87 to Labor
Frankston	18,399	60.74%	11,891	39.26%	10.75 to Labor
Polwarth	18,675	60.41%	12,237	39.59%	10.42 to Labor
Evelyn	19,957	59.52%	13,571	40.48%	9.53 to Labor
Warrnambool	18,682	58.93%	13,018	41.07%	8.94 to Labor
Caulfield	18,947	58.47%	13,460	41.53%	8.48 to Labor
Box Hill	17,754	57.60%	13,067	42.40%	7.61 to Labor
Wimmera (National)	17,510	57.57%	12,904	42.43%	7.58 to Liberal
Gippsland South (National)	17,238	57.50%	12,740	42.50%	7.51 to Labor
Benalla (National)	17,543	57.41%	13,013	42.59%	7.42 to Labor
Knox	20,962	57.32%	15,611	42.68%	7.33 to Labor
Forest Hill	17,974	57.10%	13,503	42.90%	7.11 to Labor
Benambra	18,016	57.05%	13,561	42.95%	7.06 to Labor
Burwood	17,858	56.79%	13,585	43.21%	6.80 to Labor
Pakenham	18,284	56.53%	14,059	43.47%	6.54 to Labor
Dromana	18,480	56.20%	14,403	43.80%	6.21 to Labor
Bennettswood	16,715	56.06%	13,103	43.94%	6.07 to Labor
Mornington	18,733	55.73%	14,880	44.27%	5.74 to Labor
Cranbourne	21,002	55.69%	16,708	44.31%	5.70 to Labor
Berwick	22,376	54.95%	18,348	45.05%	4.96 to Labor
South Barwon	18,222	54.72%	15,076	45.28%	4.73 to Labor
Bayswater	17,654	54.70%	14,623	45.30%	4.71 to Labor
Portland	14,868	54.54%	12,394	45.46%	4.55 to Labor
Shepparton (National)	16,724	54.06%	14,212	45.94%	4.07 to Independent
Prahran	17,785	54.04%	15,126	45.96%	4.05 to Labor
Eltham	19,960	53.55%	17,315	46.45%	3.56 to Labor
Monbulk	16,241	53.17%	14,306	46.83%	3.18 to Labor
Swan Hill (National)	14,450	52.79%	12,925	47.21%	2.80 to Independent
Mordialloc	15,515	52.21%	14,200	47.79%	2.22 to Labor
Bentleigh	16,300	51.93%	15,090	48.07%	1.94 to Labor
Bellarine	16,599	51.72%	15,495	48.28%	1.73 to Labor

Notes:

1. Coalition Districts are held by the Liberal Party except where otherwise indicated.
2. Non-Coalition votes are Labor votes except in Shepparton and Swan Hill where independents finished second, and Wimmera where the Liberal candidate finished second.

Legislative Assembly: margins by which sitting independent members hold their seats

District	Independent votes	%	Coalition votes	%	Swing required for change (percentage point)
Gippsland East	17,317	57.71%	12,690	42.29%	7.72 to Coalition
Mildura	17,290	56.64%	13,237	43.36%	6.65 to Coalition
Gippsland West	16,360	54.00%	13,934	46.00%	4.01 to Coalition

Note:

1. A Coalition candidate finished second in each of the three seats won by independents.

Legislative Council: margins by which sitting Labor members elected in 1999 hold their seats

Province	Labor votes	%	Coalition votes	%	Swing required for change (percentage point)
Jika Jika	87,169	65.75%	45,415	34.25%	15.76 to Coalition
Doutta Galla	93,833	65.60%	49,202	34.40%	15.61 to Coalition
Melbourne North	81,196	64.61%	44,484	35.39%	14.62 to Coalition
Melbourne West	84,297	64.50%	46,404	35.50%	14.51 to Coalition
Melbourne	83,865	63.93%	47,313	36.07%	13.94 to Coalition
Geelong	65,790	51.44%	62,097	48.56%	1.45 to Coalition
Ballarat	61,774	51.33%	58,568	48.67%	1.34 to Coalition
Chelsea	62,501	51.22%	59,525	48.78%	1.23 to Coalition

Note:

1. The figures for Ballarat, Melbourne and Melbourne North Provinces are for the State election, not the simultaneous by-elections held on September 18 1999.

Legislative Council: margins by which sitting Coalition members elected in 1999 hold their seats

Province	Coalition votes	%	non-Coalition votes	%	Swing required for change (percentage point)
Western (National)	74,660	61.94%	45,884	38.06%	11.95 to Labor
East Yarra	76,560	60.32%	50,356	39.68%	10.33 to Labor
North Eastern (National)	74,727	60.20%	49,395	39.80%	10.21 to Labor
Silvan	71,662	56.81%	54,475	43.19%	6.82 to Labor
South Eastern	76,088	56.68%	58,148	43.32%	6.69 to Labor
Koonung	75,248	56.41%	58,137	43.59%	6.42 to Labor
Higinbotham	69,024	56.37%	53,414	43.63%	6.38 to Democrats
Templestowe	72,294	55.73%	57,426	44.27%	5.74 to Greens
North Western (National)	67,257	55.32%	54,332	44.68%	5.33 to Labor
Monash	67,158	55.32%	54,246	44.68%	5.33 to Labor
Central Highlands	70,353	53.28%	61,686	46.72%	3.29 to Labor
Waverley	61,735	50.73%	59,959	49.27%	0.74 to Labor
Eumemmerring	72,518	50.32%	71,602	49.68%	0.33 to Labor
Gippsland	60,046	50.29%	59,358	49.71%	0.30 to Labor

Notes:

1. Coalition Provinces are held by the Liberal Party except where otherwise indicated.
2. Non-Coalition votes are Labor votes except in Higinbotham where the Democrat candidate finished second and Templestowe where the Green candidate finished second.