

Supplementary Submission to the NSW Electoral Matters Committee

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1.0 - Questions from the Committee

Q - How much were you paid by the NSWEC for your work for them?

Answer - A fee of \$10,000 was paid to my personal company.

Q - What is your view on the suggestion that electors could be offered a choice between a short-form Legislative Council ballot paper, for those who wish to vote above the line, and a longer-form ballot paper, for those who wish to vote below the line?

Answer – There are significant advantages in handling and counting to be gained from the introduction of a short-form Legislative Council ballot paper.

The major difficulty will be designing a short-form ballot paper that allows voters to make an informed decision on who to vote for, while not advantaging or disadvantaging independent groups compared to the layout of the existing full-form ballot paper.

In this supplementary submission I set out the problems with the current full-form ballot paper, the incidence of below-the-line voting, and a suggested set of procedures to allow the introduction of a short-form ballot paper. This includes suggestions to ensure the secrecy of the ballot is not breached by having two forms of the ballot paper.

I also address some of the design problems for a short-form ballot paper, pointing out that any format adopted for a short-form ballot paper should neither advantages nor disadvantaged unnamed groups as compared with the existing full-form ballot paper.

2.0 - Problems with the Existing Legislative Council Ballot Paper

- The Legislative Council's current ballot paper is the largest used at any election in Australia. It is the same width as a NSW Senate ballot papers, but is much deeper.
- The abolition of group voting tickets and the introduction of tighter party registration rules in 2000 means that NSW has fewer registered parties than the Commonwealth, producing a Legislative Council ballot paper with fewer columns than the NSW Senate ballot paper.
- However, the requirement that parties stand a minimum of 15 candidates for access to a group voting square means the Council's ballot paper has longer lists of candidates and is deeper than the Senate ballot paper.
- Tables 1 and 2 summarise groups, parties and candidates contesting the 2016 NSW Senate election (12 vacancies), the 2019 NSW Senate election (6 vacancies) and the 2019 Legislative Council election (21 vacancies).
- At the last two Federal elections the NSW Senate ballot paper had roughly twice as many groups/parties as the Legislative Council, 41 and 35 versus 20, but there were five times as many candidates per column on the Legislative Council ballot paper. Two-thirds of parties/groups contesting the NSW Senate election nominate only two candidates.
- Ballot paper size and complexity explains why informal voting at Legislative Council elections is consistently higher than at NSW Senate elections (see Table 3).
- The large size of the Legislative Council's ballot paper has other consequences, including the use of more paper, larger ballot boxes, and larger declaration envelopes with more robust sealing.
- The larger ballot paper also has a major impact on counting. A significant amount of time in the current count is devoted to physically unfolding the existing ballot paper.
- The size of the existing ballot paper also makes data entry more difficult and prevents the use of optical scanning

Table 1 – Candidates and Groups at Senate and Legislative Council elections

	2016 Senate	2019 Senate	2019 Leg. Council
Total candidates	105	151	346
Grouped Candidates	91	131	338
Ungrouped Candidates	14	20	8
Groups	35	41	20
Candidates per Group	2.6	3.2	16.9

Table 2 – Candidates per Group at Senate and Legislative Council elections

Candidate per group	2016 Full Senate	2019 Half Senate	2019 Legislative Council
2	30	25	1
3	5	5	..
4	2	2	..
6	..	3	..
12	4	..	..
15	..	..	4
16	..	..	2
17	..	..	4
18	..	..	3
19	..	..	2
21	..	..	4

Table 3 – Senate and Legislative Council Informal Voting 1999-2019

Senate Elections		Legislative Council Elections	
Election	% Informal	Election	% Informal
2001	3.5	1999	7.2
2004	3.5	2003	5.3
2007	2.2	2007	6.1
2010	4.2	2011	5.3
2013	3.3	2015	5.6
2016	4.5	2019	6.3
2019	4.3		

3.0 - The Incidence of Below-the Line Voting

Using data provided by the NSW Electoral Commission, Tables 4 and 5 summarise the incidence of below-the-line voting by polling place. Table 4 tabulates how many below-the-line votes were cast by polling place, and Table 5 shows a similar tabulation but based on the percentage of below-the-lines votes. The tables do not include Sydney Town Hall, early voting centres or the different categories of declaration vote.

Table 4 – Summary of Below the Line Votes by Polling Place

Number of Below Line Votes	Number of Polling Places	Percentage of Polling Places
0 to 10	519	21.4
11 to 20	464	19.1
21 to 30	460	19.0
31 to 40	345	14.2
41 to 50	270	11.1
51 to 60	182	7.5
61 to 70	79	3.3
71 to 80	55	2.3
More than 80	49	2.0

Table 5 – Summary of Percentage Below the Line Votes by PollingPlace

Pct of Below Line Votes	Number of Polling Places	Percentage of Polling Places
0 to 1.0	86	3.5
1.1 to 2.0	571	23.6
2.1 to 3.0	1080	44.6
3.1 to 4.0	458	18.9
4.1 to 5.0	152	6.3
More than 5.0	76	3.1

Note: BTL percentages calculated as a percentage of formal votes at a polling place. The percentages would be slightly lower if calculated against total votes at a polling place.

The largest number of below-the-line votes taken at any polling place was 122, shared by Summer Hill Public School (6.6% of votes) and Forest Lodge Public School (5.3% of votes).

The Appendix attached to this submission lists the 235 polling places that took fewer than five below-the-line votes. Most of these polling places were smaller rural voting centres. Most staff employed to run a small rural polling place would be locals.

If a short-form ballot paper were introduced, and only a tiny number of full-form ballot papers were issued at a polling place, then it could be possible for the ballot paper and vote of a full-form voter to be identified when votes are counted. This would breach the secrecy of the ballot.

This possible breach of the secret ballot should not prevent the introduction of a short-form ballot. The issue can be dealt with by using the separate ballot box for full-form ballot papers, and adopting counting procedures where staff in a polling place will return the full-form ballot box to the district's Election Manager unopened if a minimum number of issued full-form ballot papers is not reached.

Similar procedures are already followed when counting small batches of postal and absent votes, with declaration envelopes held back for counting in larger batches to insure the secrecy of the ballot.

4.0 - Suggested Procedures for a Short-Form Ballot Paper.

The suggested polling place procedures below allow the use of a short-form ballot paper while protecting the secrecy of the ballot for voters using the full-form ballot paper. The bar on counting full-form ballot papers should not be necessary for counting pre-poll centres and declaration votes.

1. All issuing tables should have short-form ballot papers and access to full-form ballot papers.
2. Voters should be asked whether they wish to use a full-form ballot paper allowing electors to choose between candidates, or the short-form ballot paper that only allows party and group voting.
3. A separate ballot box will be provided for full-form ballot papers, and voters using the full ballot paper will be directed to place their completed ballot paper in the designated ballot box.
4. If only a small number of full-form ballot papers are issued in a polling place, say less than 5 or 10, then the full-form ballot paper box should not be opened for counting in the polling place. The ballot box should be returned to the Returning Officer unopened to protect the secrecy of the ballot.
5. Question with postal votes – should postal voter applicants be asked which Council ballot paper they wish to receive? If a voter requests the short-form version they should also be sent a list of candidates. What happens if a voter, having seen the names, wants a full-form ballot paper? It may be best that postal voters automatically be sent the full-form ballot paper.

4.1 - Advantages of Two Ballot Papers and Separate Ballot Boxes

- The short-form ballot paper would require fewer and smaller ballot boxes, would be easier to handle when counting and transporting, and will not require lengthy unfolding. This will speed up the count, especially on election night.
- The short-form ballot paper will be easier for voters to manipulate in the voting screen.
- It will be much easier to count, bundle and return the short-form ballot paper from polling places to the returning officer.
- Data entry should be easier from a short-form ballot paper.
- Depending on the design, it would be possible to make use of scanning technology for a short-form ballot paper, cutting back on the data entry load.

5.0 - Problems with ballot paper design

5.1 - Layout

The simplest design for a short-form ballot paper would be to replicate the above-the-line portion of the existing full-form ballot paper. This would produce a short-form ballot paper as wide as the existing full-form ballot paper, but much narrower without the full list of candidate names.

Alternatively, the short-form ballot paper could be vertical like a lower house ballot paper, or some other format could be adopted displaying groups in rows or columns.

Assuming there were 21 columns as at the 2019 elections, the advantages and disadvantages of the designs would be –

- A horizontal short-form ballot paper would have the same disadvantage of the existing ballot paper in folding up the sides of the voting screens.
- A vertical short-form ballot paper would drape over the edge of the bench top in the voting screen and probably be no better than a horizontal ballot paper.
- A design in rows or columns would be more likely to sit easily on the bench of the voting partition. In both South Australia and Victoria, ballot papers with more than 20 columns are split across rows, producing a shorter width ballot paper. This option could be considered for a short-form ballot paper.

5.2 - Columns Without a Group Voting Square

Groups/Parties that nominate fewer than 15 candidates are not entitled to an above-the-line group voting square. The ungrouped column(s) also do not have a group voting square. There seems little reason to include these columns on a short-form ballot paper. This is easily achieved for the Ungrouped column, but how should a group with no voting square be dealt with?

At the 2019 Legislative Council election, Group H in the middle of the ballot paper had only two candidates and therefore no group voting square. On a short-form ballot, there would be two options for including a group without a voting square, though neither are satisfactory solutions.

- In 2019 the Group H heading could have appeared but with no box.
- Group H could have been left off the short-form ballot paper, leaving Group G next to Group I.

Two possible solutions to no voting square groups would be –

- Require parties/groups to nominate a minimum 15 candidates so there are no groups without a voting square.
- Change the ballot draw procedures so that groups with a voting square appear first, followed by groups without a voting square, followed by the ungrouped column(s). The short-form ballot paper would then have the correct sequence of letters and only include groups/parties with a group voting square.

All jurisdictions except South Australia conduct two ballot draws, one for group position, the second for candidate order in the ungrouped column. The South Australian Legislative Council ballot paper lists registered parties before Independent groups, so there is a draw between party groups and then a second draw for order between the Independent groups.

My suggestion is that there be a first draw for groups with a group voting square to determine column order. If required, a second draw should take place for the groups without a group voting square, these listed after all groups with a group voting square. There would still be a third draw for candidate position in the ungrouped column.

5.3 - Dealing with Groups that are not Parties.

The biggest problem with the design of a short-form ballot paper is how to deal with groups that are not registered parties, that is unlabelled groups. Unlabelled groups have no party name above-the-line on the current full-form ballot paper, but the names of the candidates in the group are printed below-the-line.

Table 6 shows data on the number of groups on ballot papers since 2003, the first election after the abolition of group voting tickets and the toughening of party registration. There have been unlabelled groups at every election, including eight at the 2015 election when three unlabelled groups also nominated fewer than 15 candidates and had no group voting square.

Table 6 – Summary of Percentage Below the Line Votes by PollingPlace

Election	Party Groups	Unnamed Groups	No Voting Square	Ungrouped	Columns
2003	14	1	..	1	16
2007	14	5	..	1	20
2011	14	2	..	1	17
2015	16	8	3	1	25
2019	15	4	1	1	20

Note: The total shown under 'Unnamed Groups' includes groups with no voting squares.

There have been fewer unlabelled groups at recent Senate elections. At the 2010 NSW Senate election there 11 unlabelled groups, but those numbers dropped to two in 2013, one in 2016 and zero in 2019. Under Commonwealth law, the timetable for registration requires a party to have begun the process at least three months before the writs are issued for an election. Under the NSW Electoral Act, a party must be registered twelve months before the election to have its name printed on the ballot paper. Several of the unlabelled groups at recent Legislative Council elections consisted of candidates from Commonwealth registered parties that were not registered to contest NSW elections.

The issue of an unlabelled group is of greater importance with groups that nominated as support for the Independent candidate listed first in the group. The most prominent Independents in this category have been Pauline Hanson (1.9%) at the 2003 election, Pauline Hanson (2.4%) and John Hatton (1.3%) in 2011, and Jeremy Buckingham (0.3%) in 2019.

On the existing full-form ballot paper, voters can see the candidate's name below the line, but this will be impossible on a short-form ballot paper. A voter wanting to vote for an Independent group in an unnamed column on a short-form ballot paper, would be unable to determine whether they were voting for the correct unlabelled group.

There are several solutions that could be adopted.

- The name of the lead candidate in each group, or the top five, or all candidates, could be displayed on a sheet attached to the voting screen.
- The name of the lead candidate in each group, or the top five, or all candidates, could be printed on the short-form ballot paper but in a manner that makes it clear you can only vote for groups.
- An unlabelled party can request that the name of the lead candidate be printed above the line for unlabelled groups, perhaps with the word Independent appended.

Not printing candidate names on a short form ballot paper would disadvantage independents compared to the current full-form ballot paper. Candidates such as Pauline Hanson and John Hatton have polled well on name recognition alone in the past, despite their name appearing below-the-line rather than in the same position as registered parties.

If the lead candidate in a group were included on a short-form ballot paper, it would be a significant advantage for a high-profile Independent in comparison with the existing full-form ballot paper. A single name would also be potentially mis-leading, as any vote on the short-form ballot paper is for a list of candidates, not just the lead candidate.

Producing a short-form ballot paper that is neutral in neither advantaging nor disadvantaging high-profile Independents probably involves allowing voters to reference the names of all candidates in each group. This can be achieved either by information on the voting screen, or by printing all names in some form on the ballot paper. The problem of this second option is that it would undermine attempts to produce a significantly smaller short-form ballot paper.

5.4 - Conclusion

- The publication of a short-form ballot paper has significant advantages for handling, manually counting and data entering or scanning ballot papers. A short-form ballot paper removes the time-consuming unfolding required with the current full-form ballot paper.
- A short form ballot paper would also be easier for voters to complete.
- There are design issues that need to be resolved concerning layout, particularly in dealing with groups without a group voting square.
- Serious attention needs to be given to how voters can know the names of candidates for each group listed on a short-form ballot paper.
- There should be a way for voters to identify unlabelled groups while neither advantaging nor disadvantaging high profile independents compared to the current full-form ballot paper.

Appendix – Polling Places with Fewer than 5 Below-the-Line Votes

District	Polling Place	Formal Votes	BTL Votes	% BTL
Lismore	Jubullum LALC	12	0	0.0
Barwon	Murrin Bridge Preschool	26	0	0.0
Barwon	Enngonia Public	27	0	0.0
Northern Tablelands	Toomelah Public	32	0	0.0
Clarence	Baryulgil Public	48	0	0.0
Northern Tablelands	Boomi Public	73	0	0.0
Northern Tablelands	Upper Horton Hall	91	0	0.0
Northern Tablelands	Red Range Public	97	0	0.0
Clarence	Rappville Hall	102	0	0.0
Barwon	Burren Junction Public	107	0	0.0
Barwon	Nevertire Hall	111	0	0.0
Dubbo	Mumbil Public	119	0	0.0
Cootamundra	Quandialla Central	127	0	0.0
Dubbo	Tomingley Hall	130	0	0.0
Barwon	Tullibigeal Hall	133	0	0.0
Wagga Wagga	Pleasant Hills Public	137	0	0.0
Albury	Walbundrie Public	144	0	0.0
Orange	Bogan Gate Public	151	0	0.0
Murray	Tooleybuc School	164	0	0.0
Albury	Khancoban Club	181	0	0.0
Murray	Murray Downs RFS	187	0	0.0
Granville	Blaxcell St Public	248	0	0.0
Bega	Wallaga Lake Koori Village	25	1	4.0
Northern Tablelands	Kingstown Hall	71	1	1.4
Barwon	Curban Hall	72	1	1.4
Murray	Murrami Hall	74	1	1.4
Upper Hunter	Moonan Flat Hall	75	1	1.3
Barwon	Ivanhoe Hall	78	1	1.3
Barwon	Fifield Hall	81	1	1.2
Murray	Bunnaloo Public	81	1	1.2
Oxley	Bellbrook Public	85	1	1.2
Tamworth	Mullaley Public	87	1	1.1
Barwon	Cumborah Rec Club	88	1	1.1
Cootamundra	Bribbaree Hall	88	1	1.1
Lismore	Legume Hall	105	1	1.0
Tamworth	Woolbrook Public	105	1	1.0
East Hills	Bankstown Public	123	1	0.8
Upper Hunter	Cassilis Public	136	1	0.7
Murray	Blighty Public	139	1	0.7
Cootamundra	Morongla Crk Hall	140	1	0.7
Camden	Camden Hospital	142	1	0.7
Clarence	Brooms Head Comm. Hall	152	1	0.7
Upper Hunter	Spring Ridge Hall	157	1	0.6
Albury	Rosewood Public	165	1	0.6
Murray	Wamoon Public	188	1	0.5
Miranda	Laguna St Public	250	1	0.4

District	Polling Place	Formal Votes	BTL Votes	% BTL
Barwon	Tottenham Hall	291	1	0.3
Oxley	Warrell Crk Hall	293	1	0.3
Barwon	Weilmoringle Public	22	2	9.1
Albury	Lowesdale Public	63	2	3.2
Murray	Rankins Springs Hall	65	2	3.1
Barwon	Goodooga Central	69	2	2.9
Tamworth	Tambar Springs Public	70	2	2.9
Barwon	Euabalong Comm. Cntr	89	2	2.2
Northern Tablelands	North Star Public	89	2	2.2
Upper Hunter	Mt Pleasant Public	94	2	2.1
Monaro	Thredbo Comm. Cntr	97	2	2.1
Bathurst	Trunkey Public	99	2	2.0
Northern Tablelands	Glencoe Hall	99	2	2.0
Monaro	Dalgety Public	102	2	2.0
Goulburn	Bigga Hall	109	2	1.8
Wagga Wagga	Currawarna Comm. Cntr	112	2	1.8
Barwon	Bellata Hall	118	2	1.7
Upper Hunter	Wingen Arts Hall	122	2	1.6
Cootamundra	Illabo Public	131	2	1.5
Orange	Bedgerebong Public	135	2	1.5
Lismore	Mallanganee Hall	136	2	1.5
Liverpool	Bonnyrigg Hghts Public	137	2	1.5
Gosford	Spencer Hall	140	2	1.4
Cootamundra	Tumblong Hall	143	2	1.4
Albury	Oaklands School	157	2	1.3
Mulgoa	Austral Public	167	2	1.2
Wyang	The Berkeley Cntr	169	2	1.2
Upper Hunter	Stroud Rd Public	172	2	1.2
Wagga Wagga	Yerong Crk Public	179	2	1.1
Kogarah	St Marks Sth Hurstville	182	2	1.1
Cootamundra	Gooloogong War Memorial	194	2	1.0
Oxley	Utungun Comm. Cntr	195	2	1.0
Campbelltown	Eschol Park Public	203	2	1.0
Lake Macquarie	Warners Bay High	211	2	0.9
Northern Tablelands	Mungindi Hall	212	2	0.9
Prospect	Ringrose Public	212	2	0.9
Cabramatta	Canley Vale Public	214	2	0.9
Murray	Goolgowi Public	217	2	0.9
Tweed	Crabbes Crk Public	244	2	0.8
Murray	Moulamein Public	255	2	0.8
Londonderry	Mt Hope Uniting	259	2	0.8
Maitland	Millers Forest Public	321	2	0.6
Macquarie Fields	Prestons Public	337	2	0.6
Lismore	Caniaba Public	370	2	0.5
Murray	Mathoura Hall	385	2	0.5
Dubbo	Lue Public	53	3	5.7
Northern Tablelands	Yetman Hall	83	3	3.6
Barwon	Baan Baa Hall	94	3	3.2

District	Polling Place	Formal Votes	BTL Votes	% BTL
Cessnock	Milbrodale Public	111	3	2.7
Cootamundra	Caragabal Public	114	3	2.6
Cootamundra	Nangus Public	115	3	2.6
Dubbo	Ballimore Public	121	3	2.5
Tamworth	Carroll Public	121	3	2.5
Bega	Tanja Public	136	3	2.2
Lismore	Liston Hall	140	3	2.1
Bega	Durras Hall	143	3	2.1
Coogee	Bondi Presbyterian	146	3	2.1
Macquarie Fields	Dalmeny Public	147	3	2.0
Cootamundra	Wombat Hall	148	3	2.0
Bathurst	Ilford Public	153	3	2.0
Liverpool	Middleton Grange Public	158	3	1.9
Northern Tablelands	Gravesend Hall	158	3	1.9
Upper Hunter	Barrington Public	163	3	1.8
Londonderry	Henry Fulton Public	165	3	1.8
Lismore	Drake Hall	174	3	1.7
Prospect	Holroyd High	178	3	1.7
Bathurst	Carcoar Public	184	3	1.6
Wakehurst	Curl Curl Nth Public	194	3	1.5
Albury	Urana School	198	3	1.5
Albury	Burrumbuttock Public	200	3	1.5
Goulburn	Grabben Gullen Hall	211	3	1.4
Tamworth	Dungowan Hall	215	3	1.4
Blue Mountains	Glenbrook Public	223	3	1.3
Granville	Pendle Hill Guides Hall	229	3	1.3
Northern Tablelands	Delungra Hall	230	3	1.3
Keira	St Therese W Wollongong	233	3	1.3
Seven Hills	Matthew Pearce Public	233	3	1.3
Campbelltown	Leumeah Public	236	3	1.3
Myall Lakes	Bungwahl Public	260	3	1.2
Orange	Cargo Public	265	3	1.1
Prospect	Mitchell High	270	3	1.1
Newcastle	Lambton High	319	3	0.9
Barwon	Mendooran Central	326	3	0.9
Lismore	Crystal Crk Public	327	3	0.9
South Coast	Manyana Hall	331	3	0.9
Prospect	Wentworthville Public	343	3	0.9
Fairfield	Canley Vale High	348	3	0.9
Mount Druitt	Oakhurst N'hood Cntr	349	3	0.9
South Coast	Callala Beach Hall	376	3	0.8
Murray	Coleambally Comm. Hall	382	3	0.8
The Entrance	Tuggerah Lakes Cllg -Tumbi Umbi	382	3	0.8
Prospect	Blacktown Sth Public	462	3	0.6
Bathurst	Glen Alice Public	80	4	5.0
Bathurst	Hampton Public	111	4	3.6
Monaro	Majors Crk Hall	120	4	3.3
Cootamundra	Greenethorpe Hall	126	4	3.2

District	Polling Place	Formal Votes	BTL Votes	% BTL
Murray	Deniliquin Dental Clinic	134	4	3.0
Tamworth	Somerton Public	137	4	2.9
Cootamundra	Weethalle Public	146	4	2.7
Upper Hunter	Jerrys Plains Hall	149	4	2.7
Bathurst	Rockley Public	150	4	2.7
Dubbo	Hargraves Public	150	4	2.7
Oxley	Pembroke Hall	157	4	2.5
Oxley	Rollands Plains Arts Hall	159	4	2.5
Hawkesbury	Horrie Eley Hall	161	4	2.5
Ballina	Empire Vale Public	167	4	2.4
Coogee	Royal Hospital Women	168	4	2.4
Dubbo	Eumungerie Public	168	4	2.4
Myall Lakes	Mt George Public	174	4	2.3
Bega	Nelligen Mechanics Institute Hall	175	4	2.3
Terrigal	Ettalong Public	181	4	2.2
Wagga Wagga	Mangoplah Hall	194	4	2.1
Port Macquarie	Lord Howe Is. School	221	4	1.8
Orange	Orange Hospital	227	4	1.8
Tamworth	Duri Hall	239	4	1.7
Murray	Euston Public	255	4	1.6
Oxley	Comboyne Public	256	4	1.6
Londonderry	Madang Ave Public	260	4	1.5
Lane Cove	Nth Ryde Public	263	4	1.5
South Coast	Currarong Hall	269	4	1.5
Upper Hunter	Willow Tree Hall	290	4	1.4
Bega	Bemboka Hall	337	4	1.2
Port Macquarie	Telegraph Pt Public	347	4	1.2
Clarence	Broadwater Hall	357	4	1.1
Newcastle	Waratah Public	359	4	1.1
Campbelltown	Campbelltown Hospital	383	4	1.0
Hawkesbury	Cattai Public	391	4	1.0
Murray	Hanwood Public	512	4	0.8
Barwon	St Lawrences Anglican	557	4	0.7
Port Stephens	Port Stephens PCYC	648	4	0.6
Murray	Barham Reception Room	767	4	0.5
Murray	Barooga Public	841	4	0.5
Northern Tablelands	Ebor Public	92	5	5.4
Cootamundra	Wallendbeen Hall	112	5	4.5
Bathurst	Capertee Hall	124	5	4.0
Ballina	Wilson's Crk Hall	139	5	3.6
Port Macquarie	Lorne Rec. Cntr	141	5	3.5
Wollongong	Fernhill Guide Hall	142	5	3.5
Clarence	Clovass-McKees Hill Hall	143	5	3.5
Myall Lakes	Purfleet Comm. Cntr	144	5	3.5
Bathurst	Yetholme Hall	164	5	3.0
Cabramatta	Canley Vale High	166	5	3.0
Cootamundra	Stockinbingal Public	169	5	3.0
Bathurst	Barry Hall	170	5	2.9

District	Polling Place	Formal Votes	BTL Votes	% BTL
Lismore	Tabulam Public	172	5	2.9
Murray	Wakool Public	172	5	2.9
Upper Hunter	Stratford Public	173	5	2.9
Miranda	Sutherland Uniting	175	5	2.9
Oxley	Medlow Public	177	5	2.8
Port Macquarie	Hannam Vale Public	177	5	2.8
Cootamundra	Ungarie School	192	5	2.6
Mulgoa	Bossley Park High	192	5	2.6
Wagga Wagga	Collingullie Hall	192	5	2.6
Bathurst	Wattle Flat Public	209	5	2.4
Oxley	Hat Head SLSC	209	5	2.4
Orange	Lucknow Hall	210	5	2.4
Cootamundra	Marrar Public	211	5	2.4
Holsworthy	Menai Comm. Cntr	218	5	2.3
Oxley	Long Flat Public	227	5	2.2
Clarence	Casino Christian Comm. Sch.	228	5	2.2
Wyong	Yarramalong School of Arts Hall	228	5	2.2
Barwon	Collarenebri Central	230	5	2.2
Wagga Wagga	Ladysmith Public	234	5	2.1
Ballina	Meerschaum Vale Hall	239	5	2.1
Goulburn	Binalong Public	243	5	2.1
Bathurst	Zig Zag Public	252	5	2.0
Heathcote	Scarborough-Wombarra SLSC	252	5	2.0
Myall Lakes	Coolongolook Public	253	5	2.0
Upper Hunter	Kirkton Public	256	5	2.0
Murray	Whitton Public	264	5	1.9
Gosford	Mooney Mooney Public	265	5	1.9
Cessnock	Pokolbin RFS	280	5	1.8
Oxley	Huntingdon Public	281	5	1.8
Wollongong	Wollongong Hospital	288	5	1.7
Hawkesbury	Yarramundi Comm. Cntr	292	5	1.7
Clarence	Tucabia Hall	295	5	1.7
Granville	Greystanes Public	296	5	1.7
Coffs Harbour	Upper Orara Public	310	5	1.6
Wyong	Berkeley Vale Public	316	5	1.6
Orange	Cudal Public	322	5	1.6
Port Stephens	Williamtown Hall	323	5	1.5
Kiama	Falls Crk Public	333	5	1.5
Tamworth	Tamworth Sthside Uniting	421	5	1.2
Lake Macquarie	Bolton Pt Hall	430	5	1.2
Bega	Wolumla Hall	465	5	1.1
Lismore	Tyalgum Public	474	5	1.1
Cessnock	Hunter Life Ed. Cntr	478	5	1.0
Upper Hunter	Branxton Hall	510	5	1.0
Shellharbour	Dapto Public	696	5	0.7