



electoral research paper

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**Pilot Project
on Informality in Port Adelaide**



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Contents of Report

- I. Background on Informality
- II. Voter Education Campaigns 2004
- III. Methodology
- IV. Analysis of Pilot Project
- V. Conclusions

- VI. Appendix A Summary of Targeted Polling Places
- VII. Appendix B Port Adelaide Divisional Profile and Map
- VIII. Appendix C Port Adelaide Informal and NESB
- IX. Appendix D Port Adelaide Electors Attending Polling Places with Letters
- X. Appendix E Regression Analysis
- XI. Appendix F Letter in English
- XI-A Appendix F Letter in Greek
- XI-B Appendix F Letter in Italian
- XI-C Appendix F Letter in Vietnamese

I Background on Informality

There are several things that render a ballot paper informal. Rules of formality differ between Federal and State Electoral Bodies.¹ There is a mandatory preferential voting system in the federal election for the House of Representatives, by which a ballot will be considered *informal* if:

- All squares are not completed with a sequential number of preferences,
- An insufficient or illegible number of preferences is expressed,
- Ticks, crosses, or some other non-numerical symbols are used instead of numbers,
- Ballots are blank, or have marks that may identify the voter, or are deliberately informal with marks, slogans, etc., or
- Ballots are not authenticated by the initials of the presiding officer.

These ballots do not count towards any candidate, and are counted separately. For analytical purposes, the AEC sorts and categorises informal ballot papers and examines them. The amount of informality is potentially influenced by a large number of factors. In the Australian context these factors include differences in the voting systems between some the States and the Commonwealth, differences in the voting arrangements between the House of Representatives and the Senate, the number of candidates, compulsory voting and sociological factors.

For additional resources on informality, the AEC has published two papers: “Informal Survey - House of Representative Elections 2001”², which analyses reasons for the current informality levels in Australia, and “Analysis of the Increase in Informality during the House of Representatives 2004 Election” which identifies factors that may explain the rise in informality from 4.80 to 5.18 percent between 2001 and 2004.³ The analysis and research conducted in the 2001 survey of informality identified a number of factors, which may contribute to informality levels. The analysis revealed that electors from non-English speaking backgrounds were more likely to vote informally.

¹ For a detailed history on informal voting see Electoral Backgrounder Number 18, *Informal Voting*, Australian Electoral Commission, August 2004. ISSN No 1440-8007.

http://www.aec.gov.au/_content/how/backgrounders/18/EB_18_Informal_Voting.pdf

² Medew, R. 2003 “Research Report 1, Informal Vote Survey – House of Representatives 2001 Election”, Canberra: Australian Electoral Commission

³ Dario, G. 2005. “Research Report 7, Analysis Of The Increase In Informality During The House Of Representatives 2004 Election”, Canberra, Australian Electoral Commission.

II Voter Education Campaigns in 2004

At the 10 November 2001 federal election, a total of 580,590 informal votes for the House of Representatives were recorded out of 12,054,664 votes, representing 4.82 % of the total votes. In 2004, a total of 639,851 votes (5.18%) were counted as informal, an increase in 0.36 percentage points since 2001. As the study of the 2001 election revealed, there is a strong correlation between informality levels and electoral areas with high numbers of non-English speaking residents.

The difference between State and Federal electoral systems, and between the House of Representatives and the Senate ballots, is one possible source of confusion for electors from non-English speaking backgrounds.⁴ Ticks and crosses, “1” only, and non-sequential ballots are informal ballots which could indicate an unintentional informal vote, as opposed to ballots which are blank or marked with scribbles which may indicate an intentionally informal vote. As some of this informality may stem from a lack of understanding of voting processes or instructions, these categories of informality may be more significantly influenced by voter education campaigns targeted to clarify differences in voting systems.

The informality rates at the 2001 election resulted in several activities by the AEC to address and reduce informality levels. Several different initiatives were undertaken, including an enhanced public awareness program implemented in New South Wales and Queensland to address the possible impact of optional preferential voting systems used for State elections.⁵ In addition to regular advertising, this involved having posters in all polling places to remind electors to number every square on the House of Representatives ballot paper. Furthermore, issuing officers were provided with a script and instructed to remind all electors of this requirement when issuing ballot papers.

Community information sessions were conducted during August and September 2004 in NSW in Auburn, Parramatta, Liverpool, Cabramatta, Blacktown and Canterbury Bankstown. These areas were selected based on the recorded high levels of informal voting at the 2001 election and with high levels of non-English speaking electors. Information sessions were conducted in conjunction with Migrant Resource Centres and were designed to educate key ethnic community leaders and service providers, who in turn acted as intermediaries within their local communities to inform others of how to participate fully in the election process and make their vote count.

Whilst these public awareness and information campaigns were developed with an aim to reduce informality, it is difficult to quantify their effectiveness. Trends in voting can be examined in certain communities, however ballots cannot be traced to the electors to determine whether or not they voted formally. The pilot project in Port Adelaide was developed to measure the impact of targeted information campaigns to reduce informality levels among non-English speaking communities.

⁴ Furthermore, in most countries, and at in some Australian states (eg South Australia where a tick or cross is a valid first preference vote), ticks/crosses are valid expressions of preference and do not render a ballot informal.

⁵ In both New South Wales and Queensland, it is optional for an elector to record a full list of preferences on a State House of Representatives ballot. In both of these states, placing a number ‘1’ only in front of the elector’s first choice is a valid vote. At a Federal election, this ballot would be rendered informal.

III Methodology - Pilot Project in Port Adelaide

In 2004 the AEC undertook a pilot project in Port Adelaide, a division with traditionally high levels of informal voting (6.86 in 2001) and high levels of electors from non-English speaking backgrounds. This project mailed instructional letters in English, Italian, Greek and Vietnamese⁶ to 7,832 households. The mail-out was designed to target electors from four identified polling places: Pennington, Woodville Gardens, Findon North and Allenby Gardens.

At the conclusion of each election, the AEC Divisional Offices scan the voter list from each polling place and identify electors who have not voted. Consequently, the AEC also can identify which electors have voted, which polling place they attended and to which Census Collection District (CCD)⁷ they are domiciled. It should be noted that while this process determines where an elector voted, there is no way to determine *how* an individual voted.

From this data the AEC allocates the CCD to a polling place based on the polling place where the majority of voters from an individual CCD voted. These areas are named Polling Place Catchment Areas. Unlike many other countries, Australia does not have precinct voting and individuals can cast an ordinary vote at any polling place in their Division. Appendix D identifies each polling place in Port Adelaide and the percentage of electors attending who were sent a letter.

Allenby Gardens, Findon North, Pennington and Woodville Gardens were targeted polling places with high levels of electors from non-English speaking backgrounds. (See Appendix C for full list of polling places). Since electors within a Division may go to any polling place to vote, it was also important to examine *where* the electors who received letters ultimately voted. In fact, whilst the letter recipients voted at *all* polling places in Port Adelaide, the majority voted in the polling place from which they were targeted.

Furthermore, over 30 percent of the electors who voted at Ferryden Park had received a letter from the AEC, so that polling place was also analysed.

IV Analysis – Targeted Polling Stations

In both 2001 and 2004, Port Adelaide had a total of six candidates on the ballot for the House of Representatives. Overall informality increased from 6.86 percent to 7.08 percent. Amongst the four targeted polling stations, informality *decreased* by between 0.51 and 1.48 percentage points. (For a breakdown of informality levels at each polling place refer to Appendix A)

⁶ These languages were chosen as they represented a high percentage of Non English Background electors in Port Adelaide (Greek 3.5%, Italian 5.6% and Vietnamese 3.7%)

⁷ www.abs.gov.au. The census Collection District (CD), also known as CCDs (Census Collection Districts), is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). They are the used for the aggregation of statistics to larger census geographic areas. CDs are defined for each census. Where necessary, CDs are created or boundaries adjusted to conform with changes to LGA boundaries.

Percent of electors who received letters: 87.8 % Category of Informality	swing between 2001-2004 Allenby Gardens 11.5% Greek	swing between 2001-2004 Ferrydon Park 11.5% Vietnamese	swing between 2001-2004 Findon North 14.9% Italian	swing between 2001-2004 Pennington 16.9% Vietnamese	swing between 2001-2004 Woodville Gardens 22.6% Vietnamese	Swing between 2001-2004 Division of Port Adelaide
Blanks	-6.50	-0.03	3.30	8.44	-5.37	1.26
Number '1' Only	15.74	9.18	-4.94	-18.28	-8.57	-2.96
Ticks and Crosses	2.27	-4.04 %	-6.06	3.96	0.23	2.96
Non-sequential	-16.39	-10.83	-3.11	3.59	3.54	-7.65
Voter Identified	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
Marks	-2.53	-1.18	7.23	-0.61	-2.40	-2.55
Slogans making numbers illegible	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.97	0.00	0.21
Incomplete Numbering (not tallied separately in 2001)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Langer Style / Other ⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total informality 2001	6.91	8.15	8.18	8.96	9.57	6.86
Total informality 2004	6.40	7.86	7.58	7.48	8.11	7.08
Percent of electors who received letters	87.80	30.20	42.90	72.80	61.10	8.66
Total number ⁹ of informal ballots - 2004	81	102	156	129	175	N/A

Hypothesis I:

Voters in households with non-English speaking backgrounds who receive a voter educational letter in their language from the AEC will be more likely to vote formally. A voter education campaign should also decrease certain categories of informality which are most indicative of a lack of understanding of the voting system: ticks and crosses, number '1' only, and non-sequential.

Informality levels for 2001 and 2004 at the targeted polling stations were compared and analysed. Following is a summary of the change in informality among the four targeted polling places (plus Ferryden Park) in the Division of Port Adelaide.

Whilst there was a decrease in the overall informality levels amongst those polling places attended by electors who had received a letter, the decrease in different types of informality by category varied by polling place with no one category decreasing across all polling places.¹⁰ The only marginal exception was the category of Number '1' Only, which decreased in four out of the five examined polling stations. This category also decreased by 2.96 percentage points at the Divisional level.

The lack of a consistent decrease in informality among the individual categories (particularly '1' only, ticks and crosses, and non-sequential) renders it difficult to confirm the level success of the voter education campaign in targeting certain types of informality. However it indicates

⁸ In 2001, the "other" category was not tallied at the polling station level; In 2004, Langer-style votes would have been counted as non-sequential. Langer-style ballots are typically numbered so that, at a point chosen by the elector, the preferences stop or begin to repeat (for example, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3 ...).

⁹ Whilst the percentages of informality type may seem high, it is also worth noting that they are calculated with relatively small total numbers. Each polling place had no more than 170 informal ballots.

¹⁰ Between 2001 and 2004, the categories of data accumulation changed slightly – however the significant categories: Blanks, Number "1" Only, Ticks and Crosses, Voter Identified, Illegible, and Marks are consistent in both years.

that voter education campaigns may have a positive influence given that overall informality decreased in all five polling stations.

Hypothesis II:

Voter education campaigns may have a varying impact on informality among different Non-English Speaking Background communities

The analysis conducted in the 2001 study on informality revealed that the variable “Not Fluent in English” is the major predictor of informality rates and highly statistically significant. However, differences among different non-English speaking background populations were not incorporated into this analysis.

It could be argued that voter education campaigns may have an impact on lowering informality levels in some communities only. According to International IDEA’s map of Electoral Systems of the World, there are only three countries in the world with an Alternative Vote (Full Preferential) system: Australia, Papua New Guinea and Fiji.¹¹ Most new citizens, regardless of their proficiency in English, will be from a country with a different voting system to Australia’s.

Many second or third-generation Australian electors may be fluent in English, in which case receiving a letter in their native language would not address the cause of informality. In contrast, more recent arrivals with poorer English language skills may benefit from new information contained in the letter in their native language, impacting upon their ability to vote formally.

To determine whether or not there is a difference among these electors and informality levels, further data was collected and analysed to ascertain a possible correlation between informality and discrete language groups. Differences among the language groups would suggest that informality levels may be influenced by voter education campaigns within targeted communities.

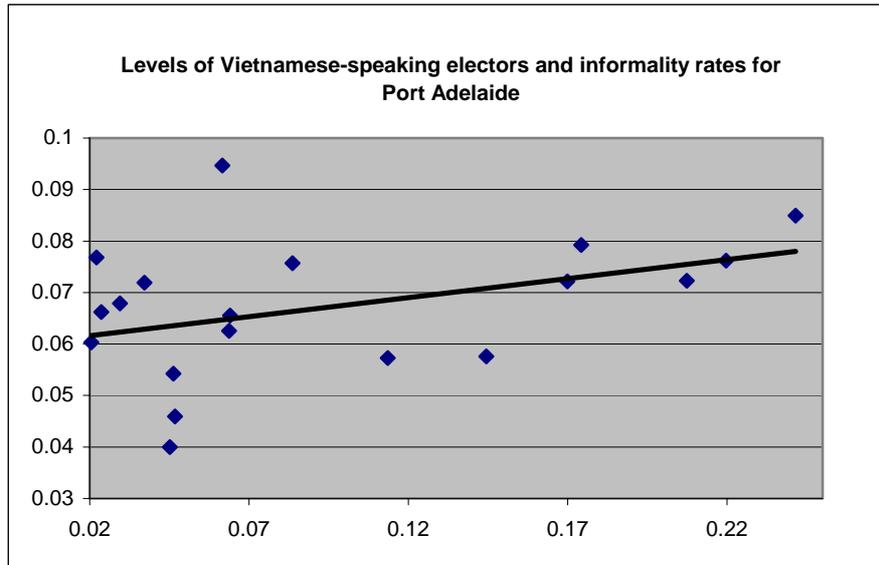
To test this hypothesis, a regression was performed which examined informality levels against the percentage of Greek, Italian and Vietnamese electors in each polling place for Port Adelaide. First, the foreign language divisional profile of Port Adelaide was extracted. This profile of data includes numbers of electors in each polling place catchment area.

The regressions revealed the following: There is no correlation between informality levels and levels of Greek or Italian-speaking electors. Greek or Italian-speaking electors are no more likely to vote informally than any other elector.

However, there is a strong correlation between informality levels and levels of Vietnamese-speaking electors. More analysis also reveals that there is a correlation between Vietnamese-speaking levels and ballots informal due to number ‘1’ only.

¹¹ http://www.idea.int/esd/upload/ESD%20map-english.pdf?bcsi_scan_09886937D8E6245B=0&bcsi_scan_filename=ESD%20map-english.pdf

Figure 1: Correlation scattergram – 2004 informality levels and levels of Vietnamese-speaking electors



This suggests that while analysis of the 2001 federal election confirmed that there is a correlation between electors with non-English speaking backgrounds and informality rates, the correlation exists only with certain communities of non-English speaking electors.

With this information, we can re-examine the results of the pilot, and would expect a decrease in informality in targeted polling stations with higher levels of Vietnamese-speaking populations. Of the five polling stations with the highest levels of electors having received a letter, Pennington and Woodville Gardens have the highest levels of Vietnamese-speaking electors at 16.9 percent and 22.6 percent of the general population, respectively. (Please refer to Appendix C.) In these two polling stations, informality dropped by 1.48 and 1.46 percentage points, and the category of “Number ‘1’ Only” dropped by 18.28 and 8.57 percentage points, respectively.

This strongly suggests that the second hypothesis - that voter education campaigns may have a varying impact on informality amongst different Non English Speaking background communities – is likely to be true. The analysis suggests that the instructional letters may have indeed had an impact on reducing informality levels among Vietnamese-speaking electors.

For the next campaign the AEC could address informality levels in these communities nationwide through targeted information campaigns. This also suggests that the AEC could construct further tests to examine differences among non-English speaking communities that could also refine voter education campaigns to lower overall informality.

V Conclusions

In Port Adelaide, informality increased from 6.86 to 7.08 percent in between 2001 and 2004. Informality decreased at targeted polling places where a significant percentage (30 to 87 percent) of electors received voter education letters from the Australian Electoral Commission. This suggests that voters in households with non-English speaking backgrounds who received a letter were more likely to vote formally.

However, while there was a decrease in the informality levels amongst those polling places where electors attended who had received a letter, the decrease in different types of informality by category varied by polling place with no one category decreasing across all polling places. This is less instructive in understanding how the letter may have impacted informality levels.

Further analysis revealed that some NESB electors may be more likely to vote informally than others. Regardless of the amount of education and political campaigning, the voter must have more than a basic understanding of the English language to vote effectively.

Many voters not proficient in English arrive from countries with voting systems different to Australia's.¹² Furthermore, some electors may be 2nd or 3rd generation Australian and their proficiency of the English language may be excellent. This may not be the case for more recent arrivals. The results suggest that the decrease in informality among Vietnamese electors may be attributed to the letter they received from the Australian Electoral Commission.

The results of the pilot project strongly suggest that voter education campaigns can be further refined and target specific language-speaking populations to reduce overall informality levels.

¹² Medew, 2003. P. 14.

Appendix A Summary of Targeted Polling Places

Summary of targeted Polling places

Table 2: Allenby Gardens

<u>Allenby Gardens</u> Percent of electors who received letters: 87.8 %			
Category of Informality	% of total informality 2001	% of total informality 2004	% points swing
Blanks	26.25 %	19.75 %	-6.50 %
Number '1' Only	25.00 %	40.74 %	15.74 %
Ticks and Crosses	16.25 %	18.52 %	2.27 %
Non-sequential	27.50 %	11.11 %	-16.39 %
Voter Identified	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Marks	5.00 %	2.47 %	-2.53 %
Slogans making numbers illegible	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Incomplete Numbering (not tallied separately in 2001)	N/A	4.94 %	N/A
Langer Style / Other ¹³	0.00 %	2.47 %	N/A
Overall level of informality	6.91 %	6.40 %	-0.51 %

Table 3: Ferryden Park

<u>Ferryden Park</u> Percent of electors who received letters: 30.20 %			
Category of Informality	% of total informality 2001	% of total informality 2004	% points swing
Blanks	19.64 %	19.61 %	-0.03 %
Number '1' Only	24.11 %	35.29 %	9.18 %
Ticks and Crosses	18.75 %	14.71 %	-4.04 %
Non-sequential	29.46 %	18.63 %	-10.83 %
Voter Identified	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Marks	8.04 %	6.86 %	-1.18 %
Slogans making numbers illegible	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Incomplete Numbering (not tallied separately in 2001)	N/A	1.96 %	N/A
Langer Style / Other	0.00 %	2.94 %	N/A
Overall Level of Informality	8.15 %	7.86 %	-0.29 %

¹³ In 2001, the “other” category was not tallied at the polling station level; In 2004, Langer-style votes would have been counted as non-sequential.

Table 4: Findon North

<u>Findon North</u> Percent of electors who received letters: 42.90 %			
Category of Informality	% of total informality 2001	% of total informality 2004	% points swing
Blanks	19.78 %	23.08 %	3.30 %
Number '1' Only	39.56 %	34.62 %	-4.94 %
Ticks and Crosses	18.68 %	12.82 %	-6.06 %
Non-sequential	19.78 %	16.67 %	-3.11 %
Voter Identified	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Marks	1.10 %	8.33 %	7.23 %
Slogans making numbers illegible	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Incomplete Numbering (not tallied separately in 2001)	N/A	4.94 %	N/A
Langer Style / Other *	1.10 %	2.47 %	N/A
Overall level of informality	8.18 %	7.58 %	-0.60 %

Table 5: Pennington

<u>Pennington</u> Percent of electors who received letters: 72.80 %			
Category of Informality	% of total informality 2001	% of total informality 2004	% points swing
Blanks	14.04 %	22.48 %	8.44 %
Number '1' Only	43.86 %	25.58 %	-18.28 %
Ticks and Crosses	19.30 %	23.26 %	3.96 %
Non-sequential	15.79 %	19.38 %	3.59 %
Voter Identified	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Marks	5.26 %	4.65 %	-0.61 %
Slogans making numbers illegible	1.75 %	0.78 %	-0.97 %
Incomplete Numbering (not tallied separately in 2001)	N/A	3.10 %	N/A
Langer Style / Other	0.00 %	0.78 %	N/A
Overall level of informality	8.96 %	7.48 %	-1.48 %

Table 6: Woodville Gardens

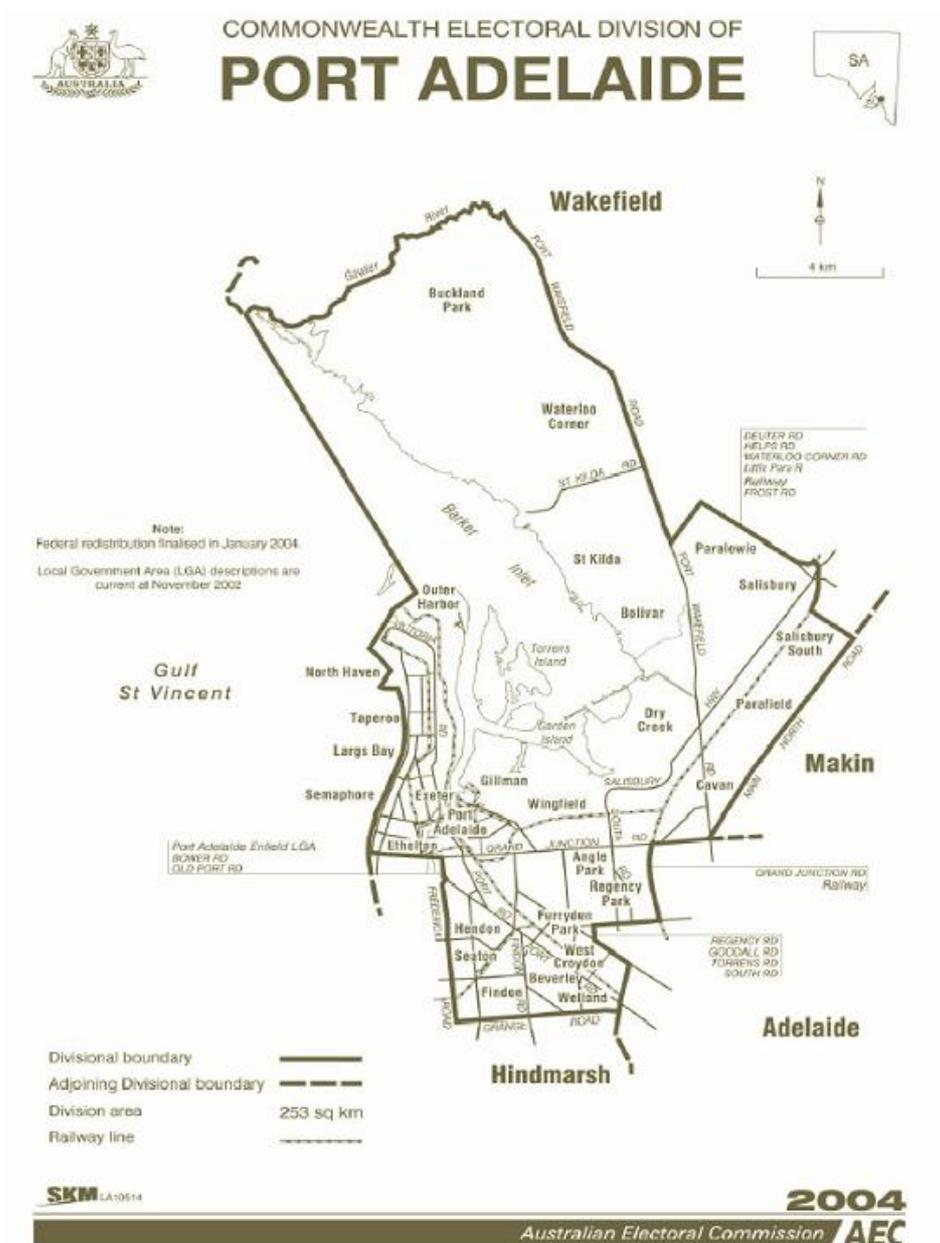
<u>Woodville Gardens</u> Percent of electors who received letters: 61.10 %			
Category of Informality	% of total informality 2001	% of total informality 2004	% points swing
Blanks	28.80 %	23.43 %	-5.37 %
Number '1' Only	32.00 %	23.43 %	-8.57 %
Ticks and Crosses	15.20 %	15.43 %	0.23 %
Non-sequential	17.60 %	21.14 %	3.54 %
Voter Identified	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Marks	6.40 %	4.00 %	- 2.40 %
Slogans making numbers illegible	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Incomplete Numbering (not tallied separately in 2001)	N/A	5.71 %	N/A
Langer Style / Other	0.00 %	6.86 %	N/A
Overall level of informality	9.57 %	8.11 %	-1.46 %

Appendix B Port Adelaide Divisional Profile and Map

Table 7: Summary of the Division of Port Adelaide

	2001		2004		
Total number of votes cast:	82011		92179		
Total number of informal votes:	5627		6522		
Percentage of Informality:	6.86 %		7.08 %		
Number of Candidates	6		6		
Category of Informality	2001 ballots	% of total informality	2004 ballots	% of total informality	% points swing
Blanks	1179	20.95 %	1449	22.22 %	1.26 %
Number '1' Only	1888	33.55 %	2033	31.17 %	-2.96 %
Ticks and Crosses	817	14.52 %	1140	17.48 %	2.96 %
Langer Style *	16	0.28 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-sequential	1071	19.09 %	746	11.44 %	-7.65 %
Voter Identified	0	0.00 %	8	0.12 %	0.12 %
Marks	643	11.43 %	579	8.88 %	-2.55 %
Slogans making numbers illegible	10	0.18 %	25	0.38 %	0.21 %
Other * (includes other symbols)	0	0.00 %	286	4.39 %	4.39 %
Incomplete Numbering (grouped with 'Other' in 2001)	N/A	N/A	256	3.93 %	N/A
Highest % Informal Polling place 2004		Royal Park	1601	10.56 %	
Lowest % Informal Polling Place 2004		Croyden	896	4.16 %	

Figure 2: Electoral Map of Port Adelaide



Demographic Rating	Outer Metropolitan
Seat Status	Safe Labor
Socio-Economic Status ¹⁴	Low

2004 Federal Election	
Enrolment	97,707
Turnout	94.34%
Two Candidate Preferred Vote	ALP 62.91% LP 37.09%
Informal Vote	7.08 %

¹⁴ The Socio Economic Index is explained in Research Report 5 – Analysis of Electoral Divisions, produced by the Australian Electoral Commission. The Index is supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and is a general measure of an areas social and economic well-being.

Appendix C Port Adelaide Informal and NESB

Table 8: Port Adelaide Informal Vote 2004, and NESB %

Polling Place	Informal Vote 2004	% Greek	% Italian	% Vietnamese
Adelaide (Port Adelaide)	6.6	0.8	1.7	0.0
Albert Park	7.0	3.8	6.9	1.2
Allenby Gardens	6.4	11.5	7.8	1.8
Beverley	7.8	6.9	6.1	0.9
Birkenhead	5.8	2.1	2.9	0.2
Cheltenham	7.4	4.6	3.3	0.0
Croydon (Port Adelaide)	4.1	13.3	13.0	0.4
Croydon Park West (Port Adelaide)	6.3	3.7	2.3	13.7
Ethelton	6.4	2.0	3.7	0.4
Ferryden Park	7.8	2.4	3.1	11.5
Findon	7.5	3.7	14.9	1.5
Kilkenny	8.3	5.9	11.6	3.5
Largs Bay	4.9	0.9	1.2	0.0
Largs Bay Central	5.3	1.8	0.4	0.0
Mansfield Park	10.5	1.6	1.0	17.8
Mawson Lakes	4.9			
North Haven	6.3	1.8	1.8	0.1
Ottoway	8.3	2.6	4.8	18.0
Parafield Gardens	7.7	1.9	18.4	3.8
Parafield Gardens Central	7.9			
Parafield Gardens North West	7.7			
Paralowie (Port Adelaide)	7.2			
Paralowie West	7.2			
Pennington	7.4	3.3	2.1	16.9
Port Adelaide	6.6	0.8	0.3	0.3
Queenstown	8.3	5.2	2.5	0.7
Rosewater	6.9	2.5	1.2	6.1
Royal Park	10.5	2.4	6.2	1.6
Royal Park South (Port Adelaide)	8.1	2.0	5.5	0.3
Salisbury (Port Adelaide)	9.4			
Salisbury Central (Port Adelaide)	9.3			
Salisbury Downs	7.5			
Salisbury North (Port Adelaide)				
Salisbury North West (Port Adelaide)	8.1			
Seaton (Port Adelaide)	8.4			
Seaton Park	8.2	4.5	17.2	0.5
Seaton West (Port Adelaide)	5.7	4.2	8.3	0.5
Semaphore	6.0	0.6	1.3	0.1
Semaphore South	6.4	0.2	1.2	0.0
Taperoo	6.7	0.7	0.9	0.0
Virginia (Port Adelaide)	5.6	5.1	13.5	11.0
West Croydon	9.6	9.9	8.4	2.1
Woodville	7.0	3.2	6.6	2.2
Woodville Gardens	8.1	1.9	2.0	22.6
Woodville North	9.4	2.9	4.1	17.2
Woodville South	7.3	3.8	4.8	0.9
Woodville West	8.4	2.8	6.9	1.4

Appendix D Voters Attending Polling Place Who Received Letters

Table 9: Percentage of Voters Attending Polling Place Who Received Letters

Polling Place	% Attending with Letter
Adelaide (Port Adelaide)	9.3
Albert Park	0.9
Allenby Gardens	87.8
Beverley	4.8
Birkenhead	0.4
Cheltenham	10.9
Croydon (Port Adelaide)	4.4
Croydon Park West (Port Adelaide)	8.5
Ethelton	1.0
Ferryden Park	30.2
Findon	42.9
Kilkenny	1.1
Largs Bay	0.3
Largs Bay Central	0.3
Mansfield Park	11.2
Mawson Lakes	0.2
North Haven	0.1
Ottoway	5.8
Parafield Gardens	0.1
Parafield Gardens Central	0.1
Parafield Gardens North West	0.2
Paralowie (Port Adelaide)	0.1
Paralowie West	0.2
Pennington	72.8
Port Adelaide	1.9
Queenstown	0.5
Rosewater	6.1
Royal Park	0.6
Royal Park South (Port Adelaide)	0.7
Salisbury (Port Adelaide)	0.2
Salisbury Central (Port Adelaide)	0.1
Salisbury Downs	0.1
Salisbury North (Port Adelaide)	0.2
Salisbury North West (Port Adelaide)	0.2
Seaton (Port Adelaide)	1.3
Seaton Park	6.2
Seaton West (Port Adelaide)	1.2
Semaphore	0.5
Semaphore South	0.2
Taperoo	0.1
Virginia (Port Adelaide)	2.6
West Croydon	2.7
Woodville	3.6
Woodville Gardens	61.1
Woodville North	7.7
Woodville South	1.0
Woodville West	0.8

Appendix E Regression Analysis

Table 10: Regression analysis of Languages and Informality Levels

SUMMARY OUTPUT - VIETNAMESE

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.36132
R Square	0.13055
Adjusted R Square	0.10826
Standard Error	0.01292
Observations	41

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.06014	0.002496291	24.09231142	4.99825E-25	0.055092209	0.065190651	0.055092209	0.065190651
X Variable 1	0.07397	0.030567607	2.419904636	0.020284983	0.012141934	0.135799455	0.012141934	0.135799455

SUMMARY OUTPUT - ITALIAN

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.06851
R Square	0.00469
Adjusted R Square	-0.0208
Standard Error	0.01382
Observations	41

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.06475	0.003271244	19.79499309	6.02202E-22	0.058137535	0.071370951	0.058137535	0.071370951
X Variable 1	-0.0196	0.045683027	-0.42882302	0.670411475	-0.111992487	0.072812619	-0.111992487	0.072812619

SUMMARY OUTPUT - GREEK

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.16655
R Square	0.02774
Adjusted R Square	0.00281
Standard Error	0.01366
Observations	41

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.06635	0.003292003	20.15339239	3.17857E-22	0.059686328	0.073003724	0.059686328	0.073003724
X Variable 1	-0.0772	0.073151098	-1.054841204	0.29798916	-0.225124708	0.070799124	-0.225124708	0.070799124

27 September 2004

To The Householder

The next Federal Election will be held on Saturday 9 October 2004.

The Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) provides information on how to vote correctly. This helps Australian citizens to have their say in who will represent them in Parliament.

To assist you to cast your vote at the 2004 election how to vote information is enclosed. This information explains how to cast a valid vote for both the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is provided in English, Greek, Vietnamese and Italian as our research indicates these are the main languages spoken in your area.

If you would like information in another language, please go to our website: www.aec.gov.au or phone us on 13 23 26 and we will be pleased to mail this information to you.

I hope this information helps you to have your say at the 2004 Federal Election.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andy Becker', written in a cursive style.

Andy Becker
Electoral Commissioner



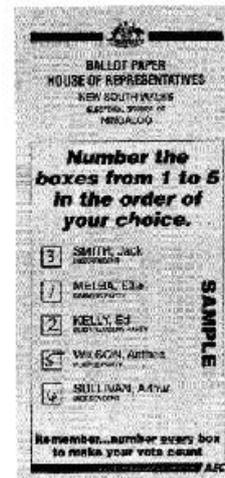
Your guide to voting in the 2004 federal election

You might like to take this guide with you when you vote at the Federal Election.

How to vote for the House of Representatives

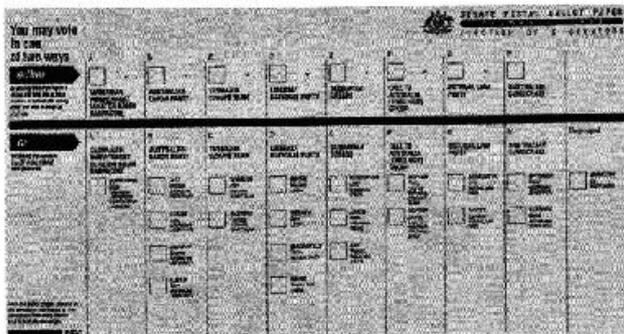
House of Representatives ballot papers are green and look like the sample on the right. To vote correctly you must:

- **Number every box**
- Write the number '1' in the box next to the candidate of your first choice.
- Write the number '2' in the box next to the candidate of your second choice.
- Continue to number the boxes until you have numbered **every** box in the order of your choice.
- Remember, **DON'T** use a ✓ or a ×.



How to vote for the Senate

Senate ballot papers are white and look like this:



For the Senate you have a choice. You can vote either above the line or below the line, **but not both.**

If you chose to vote above the line:

- Write the number '1' in one of the boxes above the line.
- Leave all the other boxes blank.

If you choose to vote below the line:

- You must number every box

If you make a mistake or change your mind, return your ballot paper to a polling official and ask for another one. If you need help to vote, just ask any polling official.

If you would like more information on voting please call the AEC Interpreting Service on
 1300 720 137 Greek 1300 720 138 Italian 1300 720 152 Vietnamese





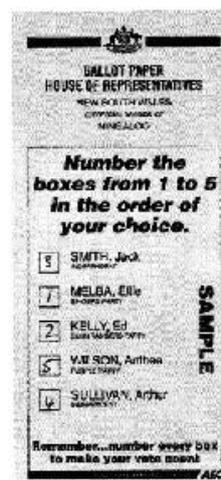
Ο οδηγός ψηφοφορίας σας για τις ομοσπονδιακές εκλογές 2004

Ίσως επιθυμείτε να πάρετε αυτό τον οδηγό μαζί σας όταν ψηφίζετε στις Ομοσπονδιακές Εκλογές.

Πώς να ψηφίσετε για τη Βουλή των Αντιπροσώπων

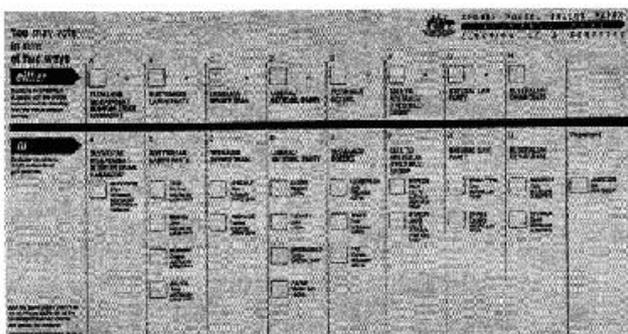
Τα ψηφοδέλτια για τη Βουλή των Αντιπροσώπων είναι πράσινα και μοιάζουν με το δείγμα στα δεξιά. Για να ψηφίσετε σωστά πρέπει:

- Να αριθμήσετε κάθε τετράγωνο
- Γράψτε τον αριθμό «1» στο τετράγωνο δίπλα στον υποψήφιο της πρώτης επιλογής σας.
- Γράψτε τον αριθμό «2» στο τετράγωνο δίπλα στον υποψήφιο της δεύτερης επιλογής σας.
- Συνεχίστε να αριθμείτε τα τετράγωνα μέχρι να αριθμήσετε **κάθε** τετράγωνο κατά τη σειρά επιλογής σας.
- Θυμηθείτε να ΜΗ χρησιμοποιήσετε ✓ ή ✕.



Πώς να ψηφίσετε για τη Γερουσία

Τα ψηφοδέλτια της Γερουσίας είναι λευκά και μοιάζουν μ' αυτό:



Για τη Γερουσία έχετε επιλογή. Μπορείτε να ψηφίσετε είτε πάνω από τη γραμμή είτε κάτω από τη γραμμή, αλλά όχι και τα δύο.

Αν επιλέξετε να ψηφίσετε πάνω από τη γραμμή:

- Γράψτε τον αριθμό «1» σ' ένα από τα τετράγωνα πάνω από τη γραμμή.
- Αφήστε όλα τα άλλα τετράγωνα κενά.

Αν επιλέξετε να ψηφίσετε κάτω από τη γραμμή:

- Πρέπει να αριθμήσετε κάθε τετράγωνο.

Αν κάνετε λάθος ή αλλάξετε γνώμη, επιστρέψτε το ψηφοδέλιό σας σε έναν εκλογικό υπεύθυνο και ζητήστε ένα άλλο. Αν χρειαστείτε βοήθεια για να ψηφίσετε, απλά ρωτήστε οποιονδήποτε εκλογικό υπεύθυνο.

Αν θα θέλατε περισσότερες πληροφορίες για την ψηφοφορία παρακαλείσθε να καλέσετε την Υπηρεσία Διερμηνέων της AEC στο 1300 720 137.



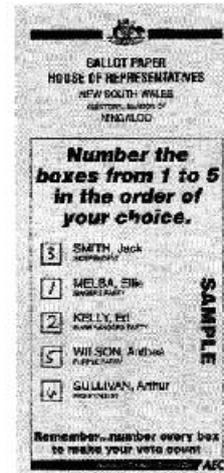
Guida al voto per le elezioni federali del 2004

Quando vi recate a votare in occasione delle elezioni federali potete portare con voi questa guida.

Come votare per la Camera dei Deputati

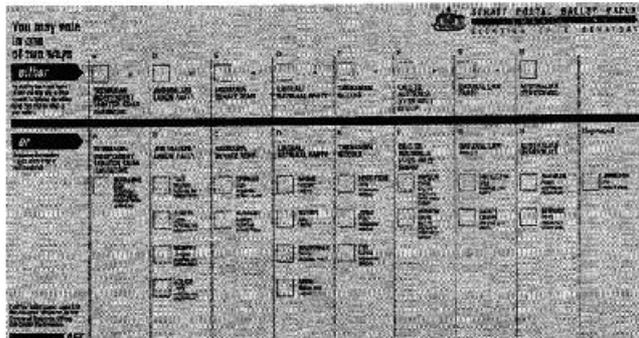
Le schede di voto per la House of Representatives (camera dei deputati) sono di colore verde e hanno l'aspetto del fac-simile qui a destra. Per votare correttamente, dovete:

- **Numerare tutte le caselle**
- Scrivete il numero '1' nella casella accanto al nome del vostro candidato preferito.
- Scrivete il numero '2' nella casella accanto al nome del candidato cui attribuite la vostra seconda preferenza.
- Continuate a numerare le caselle finché non avete numerato **tutte** le caselle nel vostro ordine di preferenza.
- Ricordate, **NON** usate segni quali \checkmark o \times .



Come votare per il Senato

Le schede di voto per il Senato sono di colore bianco e hanno il seguente aspetto:



Per il Senato potete scegliere tra due metodi di voto. Potete votare sopra la riga oppure sotto la riga, **ma non sia sopra che sotto.**

Se decidete di votare sopra la riga:

- Scrivete il numero '1' in una delle caselle sopra la riga.
- Lasciate in bianco tutte le altre caselle.

Se decidete di votare sotto la riga:

- Dovete numerare tutte le caselle.

Se fate un errore o cambiate idea, restituite la scheda di voto ad un rappresentante di seggio e chiedetene un'altra. Se vi serve aiuto per votare, rivolgetevi ad uno dei rappresentanti di seggio.

Se desiderate maggiori informazioni su come votare, telefonate al servizio interpreti dell'AEC al numero 1300 720 138



Tài liệu hướng dẫn về bầu cử liên bang năm 2004

vì có thể mang theo tài liệu hướng dẫn này khi quý vị đi bầu trong kỳ Bầu Cử Liên Bang.

Phiếu bầu Hạ Viện

Phiếu bầu Hạ Viện màu xanh và trông giống như hình mẫu 1 phải. Muốn bầu hợp lệ quý vị phải:

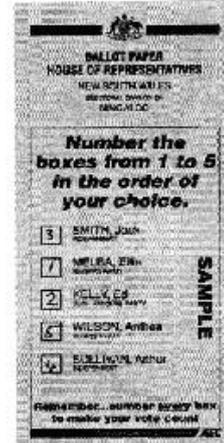
Viết số vào mỗi ô vuông

Viết số '1' vào ô bên cạnh ứng cử viên mà quý vị thích nhất

Viết số '2' vào ô bên cạnh ứng cử viên mà quý vị thích thứ nhì

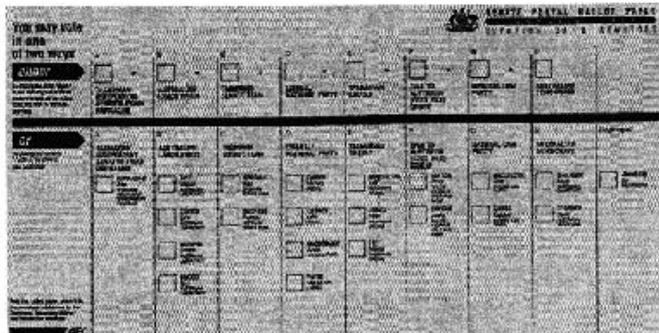
Tiếp tục viết số vào những ô cho tới khi quý vị điền hết từng ô một theo thứ tự ưu tiên mà quý vị đã chọn.

Xin ghi nhớ, ĐỪNG dùng ✓ hay ×.



Phiếu bầu Thượng Viện

Phiếu bầu Thượng Viện màu trắng và trông giống như thế này:



Phiếu bầu Thượng Viện quý vị có sự chọn lựa: Quý vị có thể bầu ở trên đường gạch ngang hay ở dưới đường gạch ngang, nhưng không được bầu cả hai.

1 quý vị chọn bầu trên đường gạch ngang:

- Hãy viết số '1' vào một trong các ô ở trên đường gạch ngang.
- Hãy để trống tất cả các ô khác.

2 quý vị chọn bầu dưới đường gạch ngang:

- Quý vị phải viết số vào mỗi ô

1 quý vị làm sai hay đổi ý, hãy trả lá phiếu lại cho nhân viên đặc trách bầu cử và yêu cầu cho lá phiếu khác. Nếu quý vị cần sự giúp đỡ để bỏ phiếu, chỉ cần hỏi bất cứ nhân viên đặc trách bầu cử nào.

1 quý vị muốn biết nhiều chi tiết hơn về bỏ phiếu, xin vui lòng gọi Dịch Vụ Thông tin bằng tiếng Việt của AEC số 1300 720 152

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